

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

PHASE IV



The Blue Goose, 1000 North Glebe Road, 000-4892 (EHT Tracerics, 2013)

Final Report

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ABSTRACT

The Phase IV Architectural Survey Update of Arlington County was conducted between December 2012 and June 2013 by the architectural and historic preservation firm of EHT 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 382 properties 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 County-wide reconnaissance survey. The survey recorded 93 properties in High View Park (Neighborhood Service Area A), 255 properties in Alcova Heights (Neighborhood Service Area G), and 33 properties in GlebeWood Village (Neighborhood Service Area A).

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 207,627 in 2010. 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, Clarendon, 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 High View Park (formerly 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).

The first update survey, the Phase I Survey Update, included the documentation of 329 properties in 2010. 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.

The Phase II Survey Update recorded 323 properties. The goal was to update previous survey efforts within six separate neighborhoods, capturing all primary resources erected prior to 1959. The neighborhoods of Arlington View, first recorded as part of the first and second survey phases, and North Highlands, which was included in the Phase III survey effort, were comprehensively documented with 1959 as the target date. Columbia Forest was first recorded as

part of Phase III and was completed to a 1951 target date; no extant historic resources dating from between 1952 and 1959 were identified. Additional efforts were undertaken in Waycroft-Woodlawn, which was first documented in Phase VI with a 1936 target date. Due to the density of historic residential buildings in this neighborhood, the current survey identified only resources constructed in 1936 to 1941. Foxcroft Heights, recognized as a possible historic district, was surveyed initially as part of the first two survey phases and comprehensively recorded during this update phase. All historic resources in Foxcroft Heights predate 1940.

The Phase III Survey Update attempted to record all buildings constructed between 1936 and 1959, in three neighborhoods. The survey began in Waycroft-Woodlawn, concluding the comprehensive survey of this National Register-eligible neighborhood. The survey anticipated the recordation of 262 properties, of which 34 had been razed or substantially altered. The survey continued in the neighborhood of Barcroft, expecting the documentation of 467 properties. Despite the many changes this neighborhood has undergone, a total of 431 properties were recorded. The survey concluded in High View Park. This neighborhood, which has experienced development in the second half of the twentieth century in areas, was expected to have 88 properties eligible for recordation. A total of 36 properties were recorded, with additional properties remaining in the neighborhood to be documented in the Phase IV Survey Update.

The Phase IV Survey Update was conducted in High View Park, Alcova Heights, and Glebe Wood Village. The scope of the survey was to record all buildings erected between 1936 and 1959, utilizing the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and the Arlington County building permit cards to verify construction dates. The survey began in High View Park, completing the documentation of this neighborhood. The survey recorded 93 buildings, noting an additional 84 that had been demolished or substantially altered. As this neighborhood has a particularly high level of development and therefore demolition of its historic buildings, this survey phase updated the documentation collected for several previously surveyed resources. The survey continued in the Alcova Heights neighborhood in the south central part of the County. A total of 255 properties were recorded, with an additional 48 properties noted as demolished or substantially altered. The survey concluded in Glebe Wood Village, where 33 properties were surveyed and an additional 14 were noted as demolished. Finally, an individual building of note – the “Blue Goose” office building at 1000 North Glebe Road in Ballston – was recorded.

With the completion of this fourth update survey and the conclusion of neighborhood survey in the County, EHT Tracerics has recorded the DSS database for Arlington County contains **11,986 properties** since 1996. The master database maintained by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources contains over **19,000 properties** in Arlington County. The DSS database has become obsolete and is being replaced in 2013 by a modern system called V-Cris.

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, EHT 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 some of the previous survey phases, the primary criterion for this survey update was the construction date of the primary resource and its physical integrity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

As in the previous phases, EHT Tracerics, Inc. wishes to thank Michael Leventhal, Cynthia Liccese-Torres, Rebecca Ballo, and Marlene Terreros-Oronao of the Historic Preservation Program in the Arlington County Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development for their ongoing commitment and support of this project. David A. Edwards and Joanie Evans of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) also deserve recognition and praise for assisting EHT Tracerics, Inc. for a final year in meeting the needs of the County and the state. Additionally, Harry (Quatro) Hubbard, Carey Jones, and Karen Hostettler of VDHR merit a great deal of thanks for their unending assistance. EHT Tracerics, Inc. would also like to thank the Arlington County Historical Affairs and Landmark Review Board (HALRB), Library of Virginia, Arlington County Public Library's Center for Local History, Preservation Arlington, the many local community and neighborhood groups, and the Arlington County Historical Society. 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. EHT 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 IV of Arlington County, Virginia, is the fourth and final 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 County-wide survey 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 EHT Tracerics to complete the reconnaissance survey. This fourth survey update phase was to include the survey and documentation of approximately 464 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 December 2012 and June 2013 and recorded 382 properties with an additional 146 properties recorded as demolitions. With the completion of survey in High View Park, Alcova Heights, and GlebeWood Village, neighborhood survey within Arlington County was concluded.

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 areas. The survey areas, as outlined in the contract, were to include unsurveyed resources erected prior to 1959 in High View Park, Alcova Heights, and GlebeWood Village. In High View Park, a neighborhood heavily impacted by development and demolition, several previously surveyed resources were recaptured for this phase and their descriptions and associated materials updated. Each resource was 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 findings of the fourth 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 assessed for its contribution to its neighborhood.

Staffing

Funded by Arlington County, Survey Update Phase IV was contracted to EHT 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 and editing the final survey report. The on-site survey, data entry, production of the survey products, and research was conducted by architectural historians Kate Ritson and Emma Waterloo. John Liebertz and Erin Howe assisted with survey and the final production of the

survey products. The final survey report and the assessment of the resources and neighborhoods was completed by Kate Ritson.

MAPS OF SURVEY UPDATE AREAS

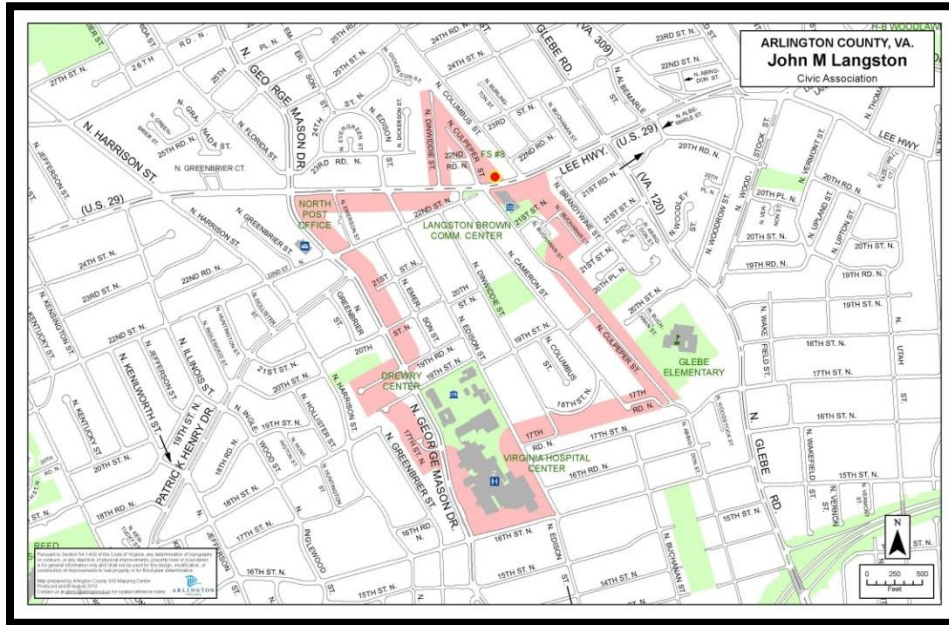


Figure 1: Survey Area of High View Park

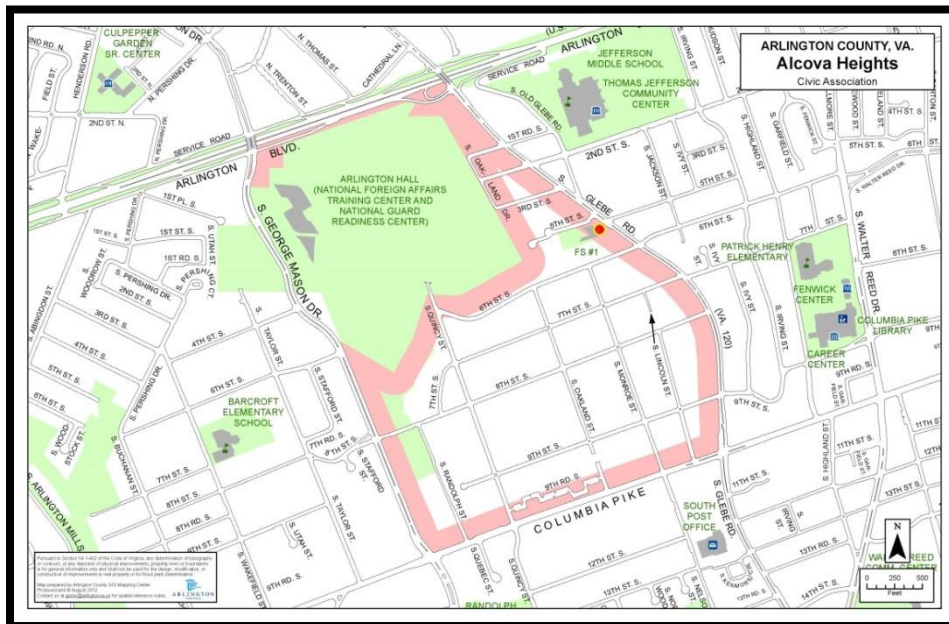


Figure 2: Survey Area of Alcova Heights

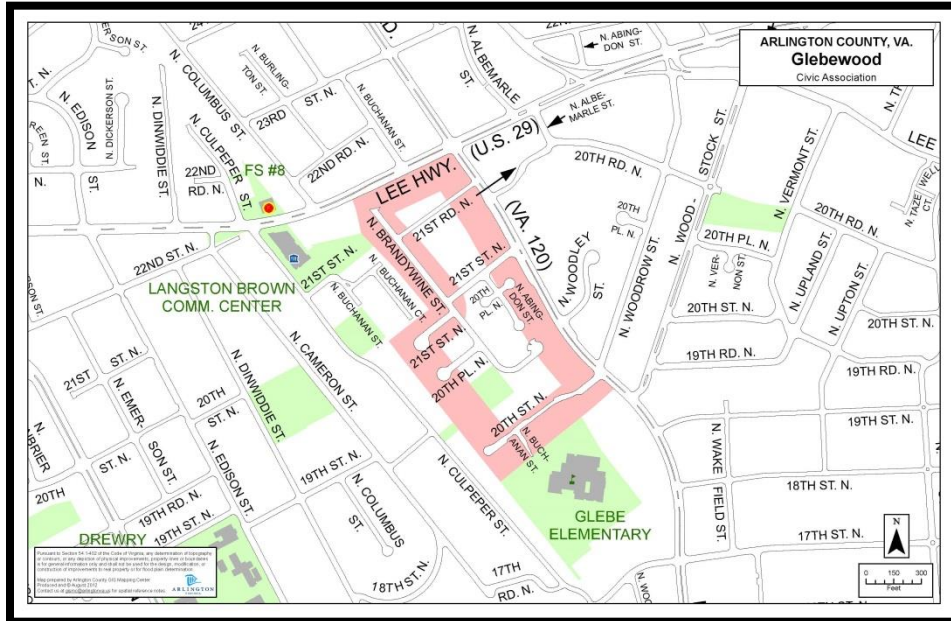


Figure 3: Survey Area of Glebehood Village

HISTORIC THEMES

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) 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 to allow for a better understanding of the development impacts affecting the survey areas. Only four of the eighteen themes are discussed here as they pertain to the extant historic resources within the Phase IV Survey Update of Arlington County. The themes identified were Architecture/Community Planning, Domestic, Commerce/Trade, and Religion. The remaining themes—Social, Education, Health Care/Medicine, Landscape, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Settlement, Transportation/Communication, Military/Defense, Technology/Engineering, Subsistence/Agriculture, Funerary, Recreation/Arts 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. 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 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 are not common themes in this County, particularly in 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 entire 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 historic properties not recorded in neighborhoods that had been documented previously, capturing residential properties that represented the Architecture/Community Planning and Domestic themes. Several examples of commercial buildings were recorded, located along the neighborhood's bordering transportation corridors. Additionally, two historic churches were recorded. These resources are typical for residential neighborhoods, supporting the daily lives of the residents and making the communities self-sufficient.

THEME: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING

The areas covered by the Phase IV Survey Update of Arlington County experienced the greatest surge of development in the middle part of the twentieth century, extending from the pre-World War II period to the mid-century's Modern Movement. This can be seen in all three of the neighborhoods targeted for survey—High View Park, Alcova Heights, and GlebeWood Village.

The survey update recorded a variety of different styles and forms of buildings, just as in the comprehensive survey. Yet, overall the more common forms included the two-story simplified rectangular “box” and the Cape Cod, particularly in Alcova Heights and GlebeWood Village. A number of Minimal Traditional forms were noted in all three neighborhoods. Overwhelmingly, the Colonial Revival style dominated the landscape of the survey areas. The ornamentation was minimal as was typical for the second quarter of the twentieth century, reduced to just high-style entry surrounds on the single-family and twin dwellings. The Tudor Revival style was recorded in limited numbers in the neighborhoods of Alcova Heights and GlebeWood Village. The Bungalow form was recorded primarily in Alcova Heights and High View Park. The Bungalow dwellings in Alcova Heights and several in High View Park have detailing typical of the Craftsman style. Other examples in High View Park are vernacular dwellings that display the influence of the Bungalow form, but lack Craftsman-style details. In fact, a number of vernacular dwellings were recorded in High View Park. Constructed by individual owner-builders, these buildings have forms and materials typical of their dates of construction, but display no particular architectural styles. Elements of the Modern Movement were noted throughout the survey areas, displaying minimal ornamentation, wrapping corner window openings, picture windows, varying exterior cladding materials, and shallow pitched roofs with expansive eaves.

As was noted in previous survey phases, comparable building styles and forms are commonly grouped together in 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 volume. As is evidenced throughout the Phase IV survey areas, these home builders improved a select number of lots, selling them before investing in additional property and building materials. Several of the builders associated with the development of the Phase IV survey update area were noted in previous survey areas, thus illustrating that no one developer monopolized Arlington County.

Bungalow/Craftsman

The survey effort recorded eight Craftsman-style buildings, all located within the High View Park and Alcova Heights neighborhoods. An additional twelve buildings that present the bungalowoid form were identified, but are not ornamented in detailing typical of the Craftsman style; instead, they represent vernacular construction or the influence of the Modern Movement. 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 bungalow is generally covered by a low-pitched, intersecting gable roof that encompasses the often-wrapping and deep inset porch. The modest arrangement of the wood-frame buildings made them one of the most popular low- to middle-income domestic forms in growing suburban communities like Arlington County.

The Craftsman-style elements commonly adorning buildings in the Phase IV survey update areas include full-width front porches or entry porches, wide overhanging eaves, prominent dormers, and asymmetrical fenestration. The majority of the dwellings are wood-frame structures, generally covered in replacement siding, although several of the buildings are concrete block structures veneered with brick. The dwellings are typically set on concrete foundations that are either parged or veneered with brick; several are set on foundations of rock-faced concrete block. In most cases, the porches are completed with square or tapered columns typical of the style, although in some cases the supports are modest and simplified, reduced to simple thin square posts. Most of the examples recorded were modestly adorned, utilizing decorative building materials and roof forms as ornamentation. This was a reflection of builders' attempts to reduce costs and promptly provide housing.



Figure 4: Single Dwelling, 823 South Lincoln Street, 000-4867-0175 (EHT Tracerics, 2013)

The majority of the examples noted in this survey update, which focused on the recordation of buildings primarily constructed between 1935 and 1959, are located in Alcova Heights and High View Park. In Alcova Heights, these include the houses at 3508 9th Street South (000-4867-0170) and 823 South Lincoln Street (000-4867-0175). Constructed circa 1923, the wood-frame dwelling at 823 South Lincoln Street has a cross-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and a prominent front porch with wood columns set on wood piers. The dwelling at 3508 9th Street South has been altered since its construction circa 1925 by the enclosure of its front porch. However, the wood-frame dwelling retains several of its original Craftsman-style features including widely overhanging eaves and a prominent dormer at the roofline, and porch supports consisting of square wood columns set on brick piers. Examples of Craftsman-influenced dwellings in High View Park include the dwellings at 1951 North Cameron Street (000-4813), 2008 North Edison Street (000-4843), 2229 North Dinwiddie Street (000-4859), 1965 North Culpeper Street (000-8470), and 2211 North Culpeper Street (000-4865). The dwellings in High View Park are generally modest buildings topped by side-gabled or front-gabled roofs completed with widely overhanging eaves marked by large dormers, full-width front porches with tapered columns set on brick piers, and paired and tripled windows.

Streamline Moderne



Figure 5: Single Dwelling, 4037 7th Street South, 000-4867-0117 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

Like the Art Deco style, Streamline Moderne is a stylistic category that adorned more resources in the central part of Arlington County than the southern communities because the style typically lends itself well to commercial and institutional buildings. One exception is the dwelling at 4037 7th Street South (000-4867-0117) which was constructed in Alcova Heights in 1939. The dwelling at 4037 7th Street South, for example, was owned and designed by William F. Tapp, an aspiring architect raised in Arlington County. Constructed in 1939, this two-story, rectangular-plan, Streamline Moderne dwelling sits on a solid, parged, concrete foundation, and the structure is clad in textured synthetic siding. It is topped by a flat roof, recessed behind a stepped parapet. Fenestration includes vinyl sliding sash, as well as fixed windows, some holding stained-glass lights. The first story of the two-bay-wide façade (east elevation) holds the single-leaf primary entrance, topped by a transom and sheltered under a flat-roof hood, to the north, and a fixed, stained-glass window to the south. Sliding vinyl sash, and a fixed diamond-shaped window is set into the second story over the entrance, and a roof deck is located on the second story over the

stained-glass window. While the building has experienced several alterations, it retains some characteristic elements of the Streamline Moderne, including its smooth wall surface, a flat roof, and an asymmetrical façade, and was recorded in the “Streamline Moderne Houses in Arlington County, Virginia: 1936-1945,” National Register Multiple Property Documentation study in 2010 as one of nine Streamline Moderne single-family dwellings constructed in the County.

International Style

In 1932, Alfred Barr, Jr., the director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, mounted a ground-breaking show called "Modern Architecture: International Exhibition," organized by the American architect Philip Johnson and architectural historian Henry-Russell Hitchcock. That exhibition gave the Modernist movement in Europe and the United States its name. The phrase "less is more" is often invoked to explain the International style, which rejected all historical stylistic references in favor of clean, volumetric forms completely devoid of applied pattern, texture, and "superfluous" ornament. This mode of building, in which each element was defined as clearly as possible, was dependent on industrial technology. The use of steel and concrete as structural elements made the load-bearing wall unnecessary and encouraged the use of large expanses of glass. Filled with light, interiors were opened up and fitted with simple, often built-in furniture to keep the space flowing and free of clutter.¹



Figure 6: Single Dwelling, 4035B 8th Street South, 000-4867-0119 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

One International-style resource was recorded – the dwelling at 4035 B 8th Street South (000-4867-0119), located within the grouping of Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, International style, and Modern Movement-inspired dwellings constructed by Blanche E. Foote in Alcova Heights. Constructed in 1940 with 4035A 8th Street South (which has since been demolished), the single-story, rectangular-plan dwelling is smoothly clad in stucco and is capped by a split-level, flat roof that is recessed behind a stuccoed parapet wall. Large windows light the unornamented building.

¹ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), p. 224.

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."² 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, thereby creating a leisure class capable of traveling to visit historic sites.

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, exterior-end chimneys with plain caps, and side gable or hipped roofs. Most window openings are finished with rowlock brick sills, undersized/inoperable shutters, and jack lintels. Dormers, traditionally illuminating the Cape Cod form, have double-hung sash with siding on the cheeks and upper gables. A total of 216 Colonial Revival-style houses, presenting various forms including the Dutch Colonial Revival and the Cape Cod, were identified in the Phase IV Survey Update.

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. A number of houses in

² "Ideological Origins of the Williamsburg Restoration," <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~UG99/hall/AMSTUD.html>, 9.

Alcova Heights, constructed by various builders, utilize a similar two-story rectangular form covered by a shallow-pitch, side-gabled roof. Extending three bays wide, the two-story houses generally have centered entries, although several are located off-center. All of the houses are fenestrated with symmetrically placed double-hung window openings. Exterior-end brick chimneys rise from one of the two-bay-wide side elevations, although in some examples an interior brick chimney rises through the rear slope of the roof. In some instances, the primary entry is sheltered by an open entry porch or a projecting entry bay. Larger examples are augmented by one-story porches that project from a side elevation. Variation between these houses is provided merely by the size of the fenestration, location of the primary entry, and design of the primary entry surrounds.

Constructed in 1939, the house at 3512 6th Street South (000-4867-0245) is a good example of a modest Colonial Revival-style house in Arlington County, its style suggested through the symmetry of its fenestration and the framing of its primary entry. Two-stories high and three-bays wide, the rectangular-form dwelling is capped by a shallow side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles, and the concrete block structure is veneered with six-course, Flemish-bond brick. An interior brick chimney rises through the rear slope of the roof. The off-center primary entrance is framed within a Colonial Revival-style surround of fluted wood pilasters. Fenestration includes double-hung windows set on rowlock brick sills and surmounted by soldier brick jack arches. At the façade, three windows are symmetrically spaced across the second story. Also constructed in 1939, the two-story, three-bay house located at 817 South Monroe Street (000-4867-0188) has a similar form and fenestration pattern, although it is clad in wavy asbestos siding. In this example, the off-center primary entrance is sheltered beneath a one-story, one-bay entry porch, supported by simple wood columns. The exterior-end brick chimney rises at the south (side) elevation.



Figure 7: Single Dwelling, 3512 6th Street South, 000-4867-0245 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

Another variation of the style is represented by the modest dwelling at 615 South Oakland Street (000-4867-0228), constructed in 1940. Here, the primary entrance is centered at the three-bay-wide first story, set into a one-story, one-bay, front-gabled projecting entry bay. The entrance has a simple, wood-frame surround. A single double-hung window is set into each outer bay of the

first and second stories. Additionally, a one-story enclosed porch set beneath a shed roof is appended to the south (side) elevation. A larger, more detailed example of this form is located on the prominent, adjacent corner lot at 3717 7th Street South (000-4867-0229). Constructed in the same year, the two-story, three-bay dwelling is dressed with six-course, Flemish-bond brick and is capped by a side-gabled roof, with an exterior-end brick chimney rising at the side (west) elevation. Here, the centered, one-story, one-bay, front-gabled projecting entry bay incorporates a prominent open-bed pediment with large pilasters and a fanlight that surmounted the single-leaf entrance. A one-story, full-depth enclosed porch beneath a shed roof is located at the side (west) elevation.

This simple two-story, three-bay-wide, two-bay-deep form was also recorded in High View Park. One example is the house at 2126 North Emerson Street (000-4832), constructed by Abott H. Berse in 1945. The dwelling is covered in six-course, American-bond brick and is capped by a shallow side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles. An exterior-end brick chimney rises at its north (side) elevation. The off-center primary entrance is sheltered beneath a small entry porch supported by narrow wood posts. Window openings hold double-sash windows set on rowlock brick sills. Ornamentation is limited to a circular medallion of brickwork with four cast-stone keystones that is centered between the two second-story windows at the façade. Typical of the High View Park neighborhood is a vernacular example of the influence of the Colonial Revival style, located at 1715 North Edison Street (000-8551). Constructed circa 1935, the two-story, two-bay-wide, one-bay-deep dwelling has a rectangular form. The wood-frame dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and it is topped by a shallow, side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The off-center primary entrance is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay entry porch, and symmetrically oriented fenestration includes 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows set within simple square-edged wood surrounds. A single-story ell at the rear elevation enlarges the dwelling.

One of the most popular variations of the Colonial Revival style in Arlington County is the Cape Cod form, which was highly represented in this survey phase in Alcovia Heights in particular. It was recorded minimally in High View Park and GlebeWood Village. The most modest examples of the form are one-story high and three-bays wide, and are not highlighted by the traditional dormers. A representative example is the house at 3826 7th Street South (000-4867-0134) in Alcovia Heights. Constructed in 1938, the single-story, three-bay, rectangular-plan dwelling is dressed with six-course, Flemish-bond brick and is topped by a side-gabled roof with an exterior-end brick chimney. The centered primary entrance is framed within a prominent Colonial Revival-style surround with entablature and fluted wood pilasters. A single, 8/8, double-hung, wood-sash window set on a rowlock brick sill is set into each outer bay of the façade. A similar example is located at 4740 20th Street North (000-4895) in GlebeWood Village. Also constructed in 1938, the house is clad in six-course, Flemish-bond brick and has a side-gabled roof with exterior-end brick chimney. The single-leaf primary entrance is centered at the façade and framed within a surround composed of an entablature and fluted wood pilasters. A single double-hung window flanks the entrance to each side.

The most common variation of the style found within the survey update areas is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, rectangular-form dwelling topped by a side-gabled roof that is highlighted with two front-gabled dormers. Constructed in 1939 by G.L. Knicailey in Alcovia Heights, the

house at 3900 6th Street South (000-4867-0082) is dressed with six-course, American-bond brick and is capped by a steeply pitched, asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Two front-gabled dormers mark the roof, each pierced by a 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash window. Additionally, the house features a dentiled wood cornice and a Colonial Revival-style entry surround with wood pilasters. A single 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash window is set into each outer bay of the façade. Sometimes, the form was turned so the front-gabled end faced the street, like at neighboring houses located at 3609 7th Street South (000-4867-0232) and 3611 7th Street South (000-4867-0131).



Figure 8: Single Dwelling, 3900 6th Street South, 000-4867-0082 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

Another variation is the expansion of the form with the addition of a porch or wing appended to one side, such as the house at 3533 6th Street South (000-4867-0054) or a five-bay-wide dwelling with three dormers piercing the roofline, such as the house at 3531 6th Street South (000-4867-0055). Another popular variation in Alcovia Heights incorporates a one-story, one-bay, side-gabled wing set flush with the façade, that extends the three-bay-wide main block. An example of this type is located at 3904 6th Street South (000-4867-0081). On lots where the slope of the site allows for it, a below-grade garage entry is often incorporated beneath the wing, such as the house at 3911 6th Street South (000-4867-0073), where the garage is marked by a paneled wood roll-up door.

While Alcovia Heights provided the greatest percentage of Cape Cod dwellings, the form was also found in GlebeWood Village and High View Park. The house at 2110 North Edison Street (000-4885) was constructed in 1949 by C.C. Kelley. The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay dwelling is clad in six-course, Flemish-bond brick. Its side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles is pierced by two, front-gabled dormers clad in asbestos shingles and pierced by 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The single-leaf primary entrance is centered at the façade, and is flanked to each side by a paired 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash window set on a rowlock brick sill. A one-story, one-bay screened-in porch, set beneath a shed roof, is appended to the north (side) elevation. Like many Cape Cod houses, the dwelling also has a shed roof dormer at the rear

slope of the roof.



Figure 9: Single Dwelling, 3904 6th Street South, 000-4867-0081 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

The Colonial Revival style was overwhelmingly the favored style of Arlingtonians, who demanded at least some ornamentation associated with this fashionable architectural expression be applied to their homes. In the Glebe Manors subdivision located in the northern part of the Alcova Heights neighborhood on 1st Road South, 2nd Street South, and 3rd Street South between South Oakland Street and South Glebe Road, the dwellings were further stripped of ornamentation, limited to the entry surrounds. The majority of the buildings within the subdivision are twin dwellings, although a number of single-family dwellings are scattered throughout. The single-family examples were constructed in 1941 and 1942, and are two-stories high, two-bays wide, and two-bays deep with a rectangular form. Each is clad in six-course, American-bond brick or stretcher-bond brick and is capped by a shallow-pitched side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles with raking wood boards and an exterior-end brick chimney rising at the side elevation. Fenestration includes single-leaf primary entrances set within simple, Colonial Revival-style surrounds of fluted wood pilasters, and single, double-hung sash windows set on rowlock brick sills. The second-story windows at the façade are set immediately beneath the roofline. Examples of this type were recorded at 3715 2nd Street South (000-4867-0017) and 3719 2nd Street South (000-4867-0018), both constructed in 1942 by M.L. Stone.

Constructed in 1939 and 1940, the larger twin dwellings in Glebe Manors are similar in form, materials, and detail. The rows of twin dwellings are nearly identical, distinguished only by their entry surrounds and roofline. Each rectangular-form dwelling is two-stories high and four-bays wide, the fenestration for each half of the dwelling grouped to each side. Each concrete block building is clad in six-course, American-bond brick or stretcher-bond brick, and is topped by either a side-gabled roof or a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. An exterior brick chimney rises at the center of each rear elevation. The window openings are double-hung sash, completed with rowlock brick sills and soldier brick jack arches. Each single-leaf entry is set within a simple Colonial Revival-surround, often with pediment and pilasters, and in many cases sheltered beneath a simple entry porch with a front-gabled roof and square wood post supports.

Many of the dwellings have a one-story, screened-in porch appended to a side elevation or the rear elevation.

The dwelling at 3720-3722 3rd Street South (000-4867-0044) is a representative example of this type. Dressed in six-course, American-bond brick, the twin dwelling is topped by an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with raking wood boards. The first story is four bays wide, and has two windows, flanked by inoperable shutters, to the east, and the primary entrance to the west unit and a window, flanked by inoperable shutters to the west. The primary entrance to the west unit and the primary entrance to the east unit, located at the east side elevation, are each marked by a single-leaf paneled wood door with lights, within a Colonial Revival-style surround with fluted pilasters topped by a pediment. Four windows flanked by inoperable shutters are set into the second story of the façade. The window openings consist of 1/1, double-hung sash equipped with rowlock brick sills and soldier brick jack arches. Also constructed in 1939 by J.E. Douglass Company, the dwelling at 200-202 South Glebe Road (000-4867-0029) is similar in form, materials, and fenestration pattern. At this dwelling, a one-story, one-bay enclosed porch set beneath a half-hipped roof is located at the north (side) elevation, and shelters the primary entrance for the north unit. The primary entrance for the south unit is located at the south side of the façade (east elevation) and is sheltered beneath a one-story, one-bay, front-gabled entry porch with wood column supports. The house at 3717-3719 1st Road South (000-4867-0001) has the same form and fenestration pattern, but is topped by a hipped roof.



Figure 10: Twin Dwelling, 3720-3722 3rd Street South, 000-4867-0044 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

A number of similar twin dwelling were constructed in 1952 and 1953 by Carey Construction Corporation at 20th Place North and North Brandywine Street within L.L. Idding's Addition to Glebe Manor. Constructed over a decade after the twin dwellings recorded in Glebe Manors, these buildings are similar two-story, four-bay concrete block structures dressed with brick and topped by side-gabled roofs of asphalt shingles. The rooflines are completed by raking wood boards and exterior brick chimneys that rise at the center of the rear elevations. Ornamentation is limited to Colonial Revival-style entry surrounds, usually with fluted wood pilasters and a molded entablature. Each primary entrance is located at the façade in these examples, and the window openings are oversized, usually holding replacement paired double-

hung windows or replacement vinyl slider windows, or in many instances, picture windows or original metal casement windows. All of the window openings are completed by rowlock brick sills. One representative example is the dwelling at 4804-4806 20th Place North (000-4875), which has Colonial Revival-style entrance surrounds with fluted wood pilasters, and window openings that include paired 1/1, double-hung windows at the east unit, and paired, single-light vinyl slider windows and metal casement windows at the west unit.



Figure 11: Twin Dwelling, 4804-4806 20th Place North, 000-4875 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

Although most builders utilized the traditional two-story rectangular box form, a few buildings were constructed in the Glebe Manors subdivision in Alcovia Heights with slightly projecting bays and cross-gabled roofs. The twin dwelling at 3704-3706 3rd Street South (000-4867-0048) was built in 1939 and has much the same form, design, and materials as Douglass Company's other construction in the neighborhood, except that it is capped by an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a prominent cross gable at the east unit. Each entrance, the primary entrance for the east unit set at the eastern side of the façade (north elevation) and the primary entrance for the west unit set on the northern side of the west (side) elevation, is comprised of a single-leaf door set within a Colonial Revival-style surround with fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. Another variation of this form, constructed in the subdivision in 1940, has a similar cross gable form, but with the addition of a one-story, shed roof porch located at the other half of the façade, for example the houses at 3704-3706 1st Road South (000-4867-0072) and 3712-3714 1st Road South (000-4867-0010).



Figure 12: Twin Dwelling, 3704-3706 3rd Street South, 000-4867-0048 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

Another variation of the style is the Dutch Colonial Revival, easily identified by its gambrel roof. The survey recorded five examples, all located within Alcova Heights. Several examples were constructed by J.E. Douglass Company in the Glebe Manors subdivision, including the house at 3728 2nd Street South (000-4867-0022). Constructed in 1941, the two-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling is veneered with stretcher-bond brick and is topped by the gambrel roof that is typical of the style. Shed roof wall dormers rise from the front and rear slopes of the roof, and are clad in siding as are the upper gable ends. An exterior-end brick chimney rises at the west side elevation. The primary entry is centered at the façade (north elevation) and is sheltered by a small entry porch with slender wood column supports. Window openings hold double-hung, wood sash. A small canted bay marks the east elevation and a one-story, one-bay porch capped by a flat roof is located at the west elevation. A smaller one-and-one-half-story, two-bay example is located at 3615 6th Street South (000-4867-0057) and was constructed in 1939 by J. Vernon Smith. The dwelling is topped by a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles, as is typical of the style, and is completed with raking eaves and siding at the upper gable ends. Shallow shed roof dormers highlight the front and rear slopes of the roof and an exterior-end brick chimney rises at the east (side) elevation. The primary single-leaf entrance is located at the eastern side of the façade (south elevation) and is set within a Colonial Revival-style surround with fluted pilasters and a dentil-molded crown. Fenestration includes six-light wood casement windows and 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows, completed by rowlock brick sills. A one-story, one-bay wing set beneath a side-gabled roof is appended to the west elevation and function as a garage. Its façade is pierced by an overhead, roll-up wood paneled garage door with lights.



Figure 13: Single Dwelling, 3615 6th Street South, 000-4867-0057 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style is loosely based on architectural characteristics of late Medieval English cottages and manor houses featuring Renaissance detailing. The first Tudor Revival-style dwellings appeared in the United States in the late nineteenth century and were designed by architects who closely copied English models. These dwellings featured stone or brick walls, steeply pitched parapets on cross-gabled roofs, elaborate facades of Gothic or Jacobean inspiration, elongated windows arranged in groups with multi-pane glazing, and large chimneys topped with decorative pots. From 1900 to 1920, the style began to appear on more modest suburban dwellings. These buildings retained the steeply pitched roof, groups of narrow windows, and dominant chimneys, and began to exhibit half-timbering as a decorative detail. The style reached its height of popularity during the late 1920s and the 1930s, but continued to be fashionable in suburban neighborhoods nationwide until the middle part of the twentieth century. The rise in the style's popularity corresponded to developments in masonry veneering techniques, which allowed modest wood-frame or concrete-block buildings to be faced in brick and stone, thus mimicking the brick and stone exteriors seen on the earlier high-style interpretations. These dwellings demonstrate a wide variation of shapes, forms, and exterior decorations; however, the markers of the style are still apparent in the steeply pitched cross-gabled roofs, dominant chimneys, asymmetrical entry bays, and exterior decorations such as half-timbering, skintled bricks, and decorative stonework.

The Tudor Revival style is one of the more popular architectural styles in Arlington County for dwellings constructed in the 1930s and mid-1950s, particularly in the northern part of the County where the houses were being designed for middle and upper-middle class residents. This survey update, concentrated mainly in the south central part of the County and within the historically working-class High View Park neighborhood in northern Arlington County, recorded relatively few Tudor Revival-style dwellings. Six Tudor Revival-style dwellings were identified in the middle-class Alcova Heights neighborhood, and a single house was recorded in GlebeWood Village. Overall, the houses are alike in form, massing, scale, and detail. Each is veneered with

brick and is capped by a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles. The modest dwellings are generally identified as influenced by the Tudor Revival style only by asymmetrical entry bays, and in some instances by dominant chimneys at the façade. With one exception, the dwelling at 631 South Quincy Street (000-4867-0095) in Alcova Heights, none of the dwellings feature stuccoing and false half-timbering at the upper gable ends, which is considered a characteristic feature of the style.



Figure 14: Single Dwelling, 3813 7th Street South, 000-4867-0095 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

The form of the Tudor Revival-style houses borrowed from the Cape Cod, with its side-gabled roof sheltering a one-story or one-and-one-half-story rectangular building. The examples were augmented by projecting entry bays, generally asymmetrically placed in the center or end bay. One representative example is the house at 3813 7th Street South (000-4867-0095), which was erected in 1940 by B.C. Shelton in Alcova Heights. The modestly sized, rectangular house is topped by a steeply pitched, side-gable roof that is accented by raking wood boards. The façade is marked by a prominent, steeply pitched cross gable at the eastern bay, and a centered, projecting entry bay with an asymmetrical, steeply pitched cross gable. A massive brick chimney with chimney pots rises adjacent to the entry bay at the façade. The doorway is accented by an ogee-arch wood door with lights set within an ogee arch of rowlock bricks. The dwelling is otherwise typical of other modest, single dwellings in Arlington County, veneered in stretcher-bond brick and fenestrated with double-hung, wood-sash windows with rowlock brick sills and soldier brick jack arch lintels.

The single-story, three-bay house at 3504 8th Street South (000-4867-0186) was constructed in 1938 and presents a typically modest form of the Tudor Revival style within Alcova Heights. The rectangular dwelling has a side-gabled roof, and is augmented by a cross-gable at the westernmost bay of the façade, and by a smaller, front-gabled entry projection centered at the façade. These cross gables, a prominent, exterior chimney at the façade, and a rowlock brick, Tudor-style arch speak to the influence of the Tudor Revival style. The dwelling at 3824 9th Street South (000-4867-0159) has a simple Minimal Traditional form that suggests the influence

of the Tudor Revival style through its projecting entry bay and prominent, exterior-front chimney with randomly placed stones. The house at 631 South Quincy Street (000-4867-0095) is a larger example of the style, its one-story, three-bay form enlarged by a one-story, one-bay wing that sits flush with the façade. This dwelling has a prominent chimney with randomly placed bricks at the façade, as well as one of the more character-defining features of the style, false-half timbering at stuccoed upper gable ends. The large dwelling at 3912 7th Street South (000-4867-0129) is a unique example of the style in Alcova Heights. Rectangular in form, it is two-stories high, five-bays wide, and is capped by a shallow, side-gabled roof. The façade is marked by a prominent, centered cross-gable, and a dominant chimney with chimney pots. The primary entrance is comprised of a vertical wood board door with lights, set in a surround with molded ogee arch set within a larger fascia board with crenelated details. The house is fenestrated with diamond-light wood casement windows. The sole example of the style within this survey update in GlebeWood Village is located at 4737 20th Street North (000-4901). Constructed in 1936, the modest dwelling is classified as influenced by the Tudor Revival style due to its projecting entry bay, topped by an asymmetrical, steeply pitched cross gable. The entry bay is pierced by a single-leaf door surmounted by segmental rowlock brick arch and a single, small window.



Figure 15: Single Dwelling, 4737 20th Street North, 000-4901 (EHT Tracerics, 2013)

Modern Movement³

Although the Colonial Revival and its derivative styles were traditionally embraced by residents of Arlington County, by the mid-twentieth century, developers were experimenting with elements of the Modern Movement. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) was a primary motivator in the application of what it described as “Modern” design, issuing a technical bulletin addressing modern design and how it should be evaluated in the rating of mortgage applications. Although this bulletin principally addressed the actual rating of single-family housing, it reveals the agency’s thinking on modern design generally.⁴

The FHA advised its staff to evaluate projects designed in modern styles on their success in achieving these goals, saying that it was important to distinguish between “stylistic labels which are purely surface treatment, and those which proceed from developments in plan or structure.” The FHA recognized the long-term implications of modernism, saying that, “in spite of many faddish features displayed by [modern design,] the movement is one of more than a transitory nature, and...the basic elements which characterize it will in all likelihood sooner or later become characteristic of a large body of our stock of housing.”⁵ The styles of the Modern Movement era rejected the decorative features of traditional architectural styles that evoked historical periods. Instead, with an aesthetic that relied heavily on massing, form, and materials, it celebrated new materials, new technologies, and a concern for creating simplified, functional, and efficient living spaces. Moreover, Modern Movement styles, like the European-inspired Art Deco and Streamline Moderne, embodied the “hypnotizing promise of more and more things tomorrow, advanced by America’s machine technologies and rising standard of living.”⁶ Modernism emphasized the utilitarian, deliberately seeking to reduce costs and encourage simpler living by providing a less expensive design that was technologically advanced. The architecture of the Modern Movement espoused a better tomorrow for the middle class that was difficult to ignore after the dark years of the Great Depression and World Wars.

In design, Modern Movement dwellings were influenced by the placement and size of window openings, variation of window types, placement of the primary entry opening, differing of cladding materials, and types of porch or eave supports. Ornamentation 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

³ Modern Movement buildings are noted as “Other” and “Ranch” in the architectural style category in DSS, but described in the survey text as an example of the Modern Movement.

⁴ U.S. Federal Housing Administration, *Modern Design*, Technical Bulletin No. 2, March 1, 1941 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1941), 2.

⁵ U.S. Federal Housing Administration, *Modern Design*, Technical Bulletin No. 2, 4.

⁶ American Experience, “People & Events: Chicago Century of Progress Exposition (World’s Fair), 1933-1934,” Public Broadcasting Service, http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/streamliners/peopleevents/e_fair.html.

traditionally promoted by surrounds with pilasters or engaged columns, or mimicking sidelights. The entry openings are also often placed 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.



Figure 16: Single Dwelling, 606 South Quincy Street, 000-4867-0110 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

The Modern Movement-inspired dwellings recorded within this survey update were concentrated within the High View Park and Alcova Heights neighborhoods. The single-family dwelling at 612 South Quincy Street (000-4867-0111) in Alcova Heights was constructed in 1953 by W.A. Sherman. The one-story Ranch house is veneered with stretcher-bond brick, and the long rectangular form is covered by a shallow-pitched side-gable roof with a slight overhang on the front and rear elevations. The roofline is pierced by an oversized, interior brick chimney. The recessed entry bay is paneled in wood and the entrance is marked by a single-leaf flush wood door. The house presents the typical fenestration pattern of mid-century design, with a large picture window bringing the exterior into the living room, and smaller windows illuminating the bedrooms and baths. Other window openings hold horizontally divided 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and a decorative window at the façade is comprised of a wood grill of two open squares suspended by short wood hyphens. Finally, a carport is appended to the south (side) elevation, set beneath a side-gabled roof with a brick wall support. A neighboring Ranch house at 606 South Quincy Street (000-4867-0110) was constructed by George F. Allwine, Jr., in 1956, and presents many similar features including a long, rectangular form, a shallow-pitched, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, a picture window, and an attached carport. This dwelling also presents a variety of materials, including a foundation clad in stretcher-bond brick and a combination of wood weatherboard and wood shingles at the first story. The primary entrance is marked by an original, single-leaf flush wood door with diagonal lights. Several modest examples of the Ranch form were also recorded in High View Park, including the dwelling at 2329 North Dinwiddie Street (000-4855). Constructed in 1956 by William T. Syphax, the single-story, five-bay dwelling is covered in six-course, American-bond brick, and is topped by an

asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, boxed in vinyl. An oversized, interior brick chimney rises through the south side of the building. Fenestration includes single 1/1, double-hung sash windows, equipped with rowlock brick sills. At the façade, the windows are framed by inoperable shutters. The primary single-leaf entrance is located slightly off-center, and set to its south is a tripartite picture window. Two decorative glass blocks are set into the façade north of the entrance. A garage opening is incorporated into the dwelling, and southernmost bay of the façade is pierced by an overhead, roll-up, wood, paneled garage door.

Another popular variation on the Modern Movement found within Alcova Heights orients the long, rectangular dwelling beneath a front-gabled roof, so that the dwelling fits within its narrow lot. Examples include the house at 3929 8th Street South (000-4867-0140), constructed in 1957. The single-story, rectangular-form dwelling is two-bays wide at the façade (south elevation). Veneered with six-course, American-bond brick, the dwelling is capped by a front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. While the secondary elevations are fenestrated with 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows, the east bay of the façade is pierced by a tripartite picture window. The façade is pierced by a single-bay cut-out entry porch at the southwest corner. Supported by a brick pier and sheltered beneath the overhanging of the main roof, the porch shelters the single-leaf main entry, set into the side of the east bay. A similar example is found at 3808 9th Street South (000-4867-0163), built in 1951 by L. Santine. In this example, the single-story dwelling is set beneath a hipped roof, and the three-bay wide façade (north elevation) is marked by a front-gabled projection at its east bay. Centered at the façade, the single-leaf primary entrance is sheltered beneath the overhang of the front-gabled roof.



Figure 17: Single Dwelling, 3929 8th Street South, 000-4867-0140 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

The house at 3819 6th Street South (000-4867-0067) was built in 1955 by Millard M. Walker. The concrete block house is veneered with six-course, Flemish-bond brick, and the hipped roof of asphalt shingles is accented with overhanging eaves and with an exterior-end brick chimney that rises at the west (side) elevation. Two front-gabled, triangular wood vents mark the ridge line. The façade is pierced by a centrally located single-leaf primary entrance, with a large, single-light fixed wood picture window set into the west bay. A single 1/1, double-hung sash

window is set into the east bay and the side elevations are fenestrated with identical windows. The house at 1900 North Cameron Street (000-4806), constructed in 1959 by W.T. Syphax Real Estate, has a similar, single-story, three-bay-wide, rectangular form. In this example, a projecting end bay at the façade is capped by its own hipped roof. An interior brick chimney rises near the center of the roofline. The dwelling is clad in six-course, American-bond brick, and fenestration includes 2/2 double-hung, metal sash, and paired 2/2 double-hung, metal sash, a tripartite metal picture window, and a glass block window. The single-leaf primary entrance is sheltered beneath a one-story, two-bay porch that extends flush with the projecting bay and is supported with metal posts.

Traditional forms like the Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional continued to be constructed throughout Arlington County in the mid-twentieth century, often with Modern Movement elements. These included expansive picture windows, metal sash casements, use of varying exterior cladding materials, and entry openings that were not centrally placed or easily located, thus requiring study of the dwelling's design to find entry. The house at 1905 North Cameron Street (000-4810) in High View Park has a form typical of the Minimal Traditional, a long rectangular main block augmented by a projecting bay at the end of the façade. The concrete block structure is veneered with seven-course, American-bond brick, and the roofline is covered in asphalt shingles with a wide, exterior-end brick chimney rising at the south (side) elevation. The single-leaf entry is sheltered beneath an incorporated porch at the intersection of the main block and the projecting bay, created by the overhang of the front-gabled roof and metal filigree post supports. The south bay of the façade is highlighted by a large, tripartite picture window, and other window openings hold horizontally divided, 2/2, double-hung, aluminum sash with rowlock brick sills and inoperable shutters.



Figure 18: Single Dwelling, 1905 North Cameron Street, 000-4810 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

The modest dwelling at 3621 6th Street South (000-4867-0059) in Alcova Heights represents a Cape Cod dwelling influenced by the Modern Movement. The single-story, three-bay, rectangular dwelling is clad in six-course, American-bond brick and is topped by an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The symmetrical façade is anchored by a centrally located single-leaf

entrance that is sheltered by a front-gable hood that pierces the main roofline. The façade is highlighted by large tripartite picture windows set into each outer bay. The popular two-story, rectangular-form, Colonial Revival-style dwelling was also influenced by the Modern Movement by the 1950s. The twin dwellings within L.L. Idding's Addition to GlebeWood Village, constructed in 1952 and 1953, are brick-clad with side-gabled roofs and symmetrical fenestration, but each is generally stripped of ornamentation except for Colonial Revival-style entry surrounds, and many have Modern Movement-influenced window openings, including oversized paired double-hung windows, picture windows, and metal sash casements. A representative example is the twin dwelling at 4800-4802 20th Place North (000-4873).



Figure 19: Twin Dwelling, 4800-4802 20th Place North, 000-4873 (EHT Tracerics, 2013)

THEME: DOMESTIC

RESOURCE TYPES: Single-Family Dwellings, Twin Dwellings, Apartment Buildings, and Secondary Domestic Structures

The majority of primary resources identified during this update phase 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. Additionally, a significant number of twin dwellings were recorded in Alcova Heights and GlebeWood Village, with several examples also found in High View Park. The survey update areas also included a limited number of apartment buildings. Like 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 utilized for this survey update, development commenced in the 1930s and did not wane until the mid-1950s.

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, reflecting a construction trend identified by mass-produced housing that was 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 suburban developments 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.”⁷ The houses were marketed toward the middle-income family, returning World War II veterans, and very often provided Veterans Administration (VA) and/or 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.”⁸ 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.”⁹ This is illustrated in Alcova Heights, GlebeWood Village, and High View Park.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Martin, 33-34.

The single-family resources in the survey update areas are typically one to two stories in height and constructed on concrete-block foundations. The vast majority of the buildings are concrete block with a brick veneer, often six-course Flemish bond or six-course American bond, and sometimes stretcher bond. Upper gable ends are typically clad in a contrasting siding, which in many cases has been reclad in a synthetic siding such as aluminum or vinyl. When comparing all domestic resource types identified, it was noted that the roofs are primarily side gable, and typically clad in asphalt shingles. Hipped roofs and cross-gabled roofs are also noted frequently. The dormers recorded are predominately front gable if punctuating the slope over the façade, or shed if on the rear slope. They typically have little applied ornamentation, and were typically clad in vinyl or aluminum replacement siding. The chimneys, all constructed of brick, are predominately exterior, projecting from side elevations, or because of the number of Modern Movement-era buildings identified in this survey phase, located on the facades. On average, the buildings in the survey area are three bays wide with a central or side-passage entry. The twin dwellings recorded in the survey area are typically four bays wide. The vast majority of the dwellings have one-bay-wide porches rather than full-width porches or porticoes. 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. Typically, 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, is prominent throughout the survey area, casement and fixed picture windows were documented on Modern Movement-influenced buildings. The majority of the window openings do not retain their original wood sashes. Window surrounds are minimal with inoperable shutters (undersized and oversized). Those buildings veneered in brick have rowlock brick sills, and many also have soldier brick jack arches.

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. A total of 63 freestanding garages and 3 carports were recorded, the majority contemporaneous to the main dwelling. Many of the dwellings dating from the mid-twentieth century incorporate garages or carports into the main block, rather than providing a separate structure. This trend was also noted in the survey update areas. Despite developing and growing during the advent of the automobile, the 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. One hundred and fifty-five sheds were noted, along with several pergolas, a workshop, a pool house, and a barbeque pit. Eight secondary dwellings were also recorded within the survey areas.

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 did not commence until the 1930s and early 1940s and continued at a steady rate after World War II. Of the 381 primary domestic resources identified in the survey

update, 259 were constructed during this period. Construction commenced in the mid-1920s with 187 houses constructed through 1939. The growing Federal presence in the nation's capital greatly affected construction as single-family dwellings were rapidly built through the County; in 1939 and 1940 alone, 122 new domestic buildings were constructed in the survey update areas. New construction slowed following America's entry into World War II in 1941, with 23 houses constructed in 1941 and 1942, and ceased almost entirely in 1943 and 1944, when shortages in materials and manpower affected the building industry. No domestic buildings were constructed in 1943, and only one was built in 1944.

Typically, the domestic buildings of this period are one to two stories in height, which is typical of those documented during the comprehensive surveys. The plan of the dwellings usually is central passage and one room deep with a one-story porch (typically now enclosed) on the side or rear elevations. 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 two-story dwellings with a rectangular form or one-and-one-half-story 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 the survey areas attests to the tremendous need for modest suburban housing in the 1930s and early 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; because of the survey date requirements most of the Bungalows in the survey areas had been previously recorded.



Figure 20: Single Dwelling, 2008 North Edison Street, 000-4843 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

One illustration of the Bungalow form is the house located at 2008 North Edison Street (000-4843). The building was erected circa 1935 on a solid concrete foundation that has been parged. It is wood-frame construction that has been clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling is capped by a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles, completed with raking wood boards and widely overhanging eaves. A centrally placed dormer is located at the front slope of the roof. The oversized dormer has a front-gabled roof and tripled 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. An interior, stretcher-bond brick chimney rises near the center of the roof. The primary entry is centered at the façade, and is marked by a single-leaf paneled wood door with lights. Typical of a Bungalow, the façade is sheltered beneath a full-width front porch, with Craftsman-style sloped columns set on concrete piers.

The Cape Cod was one of the most popular forms of the early and mid-twentieth century in Arlington County. Inspired by its colonial predecessor, the twentieth-century form is a one- to one-and-one-half-story dwelling characterized by a side gable roof over a rectangular form that is three- to five-bays wide. The Cape Cod typically has a central entry framed by double-hung windows. Examples dating from the Modern Movement often have picture windows or grouped sash. Unlike the colonial version, the Cape Cods of Arlington often are augmented by dormers, although a notable number without dormers were recorded in this survey phase.



Figure 21: Single Dwelling, 3404 8th Street, 000-4867-0173 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

The three-bay-wide Cape Cod form proved a popular domestic form in the survey areas, particularly in Alcova Heights. Overwhelmingly, the side-gabled roof was pierced by front gable dormers with double-hung sash. Exterior-end chimneys rise from the side elevations. The house at 3404 8th Street South (000-4867-0173) has a solid concrete foundation, and the concrete masonry structural system is dressed with six-course, Flemish-bond brick. The central entry is marked by a single-leaf paneled wood door, sheltered beneath a one-story, one-bay entry porch with a front-gabled roof and slender, wood column supports. The entry is framed on either side by double-hung windows, each holding an 8/8 wood sash set on rowlock brick sills and surmounted by soldier brick jack arches. The house at 3817 9th Street South (000-4867-0202) is similarly finished, but with paired double-hung windows piercing the façade.



Figure 22: Single Dwelling, 4725 20th Street North, 000-4896 (EHT Tracerics, 2013)

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 houses but lacks the decorative detailing that proved cost prohibitive. 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 is generated by a front porch within the elbow of the projecting bay and main block. This was noted at 4725 20th Street North (000-4896) in GlebeWood Village, which has a one-story, two-bay porch set beneath a shed roof with square wood posts. The stylistic detailing however is commonly associated with the Colonial Revival style, albeit minimally expressed. The façade has single and paired double-hung windows. A brick chimney rises from the east side elevation. A simple example is located at 3811 6th Street South (000-4867-0065) in Alcova Heights. Constructed in 1941, the dwelling is illustrative of the Minimal Traditional design, its rectangular form topped by a side-gabled roof that is augmented by a projecting front-gabled end bay at the façade. The concrete-block structure is veneered with stretcher-bond brick, and fenestration includes single and paired double-hung windows. This house does not have a porch at the elbow of the main block and the projecting bay, rather, the single-leaf primary entrance is sheltered beneath a shed-roof hood. A one-story porch beneath a shed roof is located at the west side elevation, and a one-story wing is appended to the rear elevation.

The two-story rectangular box-like form of the Colonial Revival style that dominates much of the County was overwhelmingly prevalent. The rectangular plan stands two to two-and-a-half stories in height under a side-gabled roof. The concrete-block buildings are faced in bricks, which either rises to veneer the upper gable end or gives way to siding at the cornice line. The ornamentation was minimal consisting primarily of raking boards, jack-arched brick lintels, undersized/inoperable shutters, and/or rowlock brick sills. Sometimes stretcher bricks are used to create a string course on the façade. The roofs of the entry porches varied, including front gables or hipped roofs with squared posts. More often than not, the primary entries lacked a porch but were ornamented with Colonial Revival-style surrounds replete with Tuscan posts or columns,

pilasters, wide frieze, and molded cornice. Symmetrical fenestration was foremost with these buildings, having the side and central entry flanked by two window openings on the first story and three equally spaced window openings on the second story of the façade. The two-story rectangular box-like form was particularly prevalent in the subdivisions of twin dwellings found in Alcova Heights and GlebeWood Village.

Nestled amongst the many thousands of mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style houses for which Arlington County is known is a relatively rare and infrequently acknowledged house form—the apartment bungalow. This form is found in defined neighborhoods rather than County-wide, reflecting the works of select builders and the overall growth pattern of Arlington County. The form, although providing everything the prospective resident would need, was only constructed in 1938 and 1939. The four-room dwelling was the quintessential small house, providing approximately 900 square feet in a 30-foot by 30-foot plan. The form adheres strictly to the principles prescribed by the FHA for small houses and the ideals of Modern Movement architecture, particular in its use of modern materials such as concrete blocks and steel framed windows. The apartment bungalow, unlike the vast majority of contemporaneous housing being constructed in the County, such as the Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional forms, provided compact Modern Movement alternatives to the traditional forms of the mid-twentieth century. Each house is constructed of concrete blocks, which are predominately left exposed or veneered in formed stone or brick. Fenestration includes uniquely wrapping or corner steel casement windows. The distinct pyramidal roof of the apartment bungalow is pierced by a short interior chimney at the center. Yet, despite the tremendous need for housing, the apartment bungalow, further hampered by pre-war restrictions, was not particularly successful as Arlingtonians' lacked enthusiasm for modern materials and designs, preferring the conventional forms and materials of the Colonial Revival-styled house.

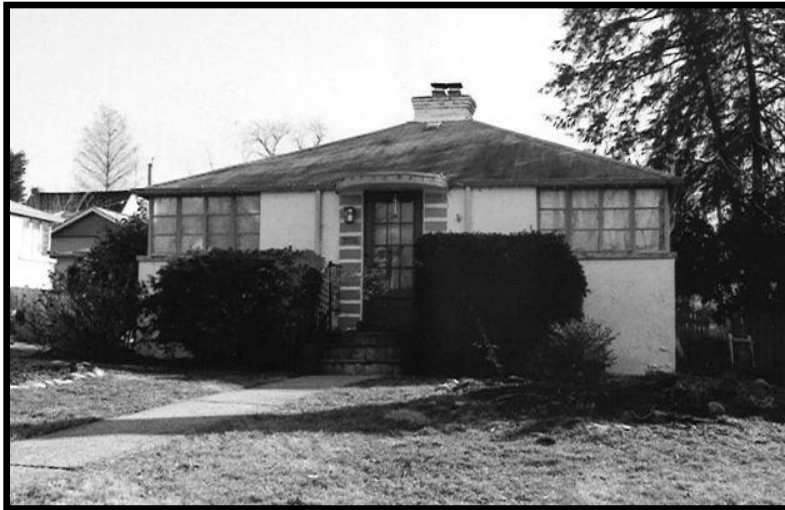


Figure 23: Single Dwelling, 3908 7th Street South, 000-4867-0130 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

Six examples of the apartment bungalow were recorded during the Phase IV survey. One is located in High View Park at 1917 North Edison Street (000-4786), having been moved from its original location at 1411 North Taylor Street in 1963 when George Mason Drive was widened. Five examples were recorded in Alcova Heights, all located within the 3900 block of 7th Street

South. The house at 3908 7th Street South (000-4867-0130) is an excellent, unaltered example of the form, having retained many of its original features. The single-story, square dwelling is dressed with stucco and is capped by a pyramidal hipped roof that is crowned by a central interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap. The centrally located primary entrance is highlighted by a quoin-motif surround and is sheltered by a semicircular, flat-roof hood. The house retains its original wrappings, three-light metal casement windows at the corners.

The New Dominion Period (1946-present)

The most popular and traditional styles and forms, especially for domestic architecture, were adapted for the post-war years. The Cape Cod, two-story box-like structure, and Colonial Revival styles dominated the landscape of Arlington County in the mid-twentieth century. However, the Modern Movement, which had begun to take hold in the years just prior to World War II, eventually dictated the house forms, fenestration patterns, materials, and ornamentation. New buildings were overwhelmingly constructed of concrete blocks veneered in brick, with siding used to accent upper gable ends. This reduced construction costs, making a single-family house affordable to middle-class residents.

Within the survey areas, the Ranch house form was popular during this period. The defining characteristics of a Ranch house were established in the western United States, with *Sunset Magazine* taking the lead. The publicity of the “modern ranch house and its predecessors in the magazine prior to the Second World War,” created a nationwide interest. The attraction was based on three simple concepts—“livability, flexibility and an unpretentious character.”¹⁰ Architectural Historian David Bricker explained:

Coupled with the importance of using climate as an element of design, these concepts were applied to conditions of the site and orientation of the house. Outdoor living areas extending beyond the house on the same level were also emphasized, so that interior space merged with the exterior, separated merely by large areas of glass and sliding glass doors. Other typical characteristics included a linear arrangement of rooms, elevations composed asymmetrically, and a telescopic effect of low wings spreading out from the rectangular core of the plan. And additions and alterations to a ranch house were foreseeable since they were part of its architectural tradition.¹¹

The building industry claimed the Ranch house exuded “friendliness, simplicity, informality, and gaiety...” Most significantly, as *Sunset Magazine* exclaimed, “the house was very expandable,” with rooms spilling out “onto the veranda and, if necessary, into the patio, without losing connection with the house.”¹² The marriage of indoor and outdoor living spaces as offered by the ranch house, even when placed on a small suburban lot like those in Arlington County, enlarged—however falsely—the small family home. Under the heading, “The Expansive

¹⁰ David Bricker, “Ranch House Are Not All the Same,” *Preserving the Recent Past 2*, edited by Deborah Slaton and William G. Foulks (Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Education Foundation, National Park Service, and Association for Preservation Technology International, 2000), 2-116.

¹¹ Bricker, “Ranch House Are Not All the Same,” 2-116.

¹² *Sunset Magazine*, *Sunset Western Ranch Houses*, 25-26.

House—The House That Grows With The Family,” the FHA acknowledged the ranch house had become a recognized architectural form essentially because it was “freely extensible,” offering many the dream houses they envisioned building/owning.¹³ By the 1950s, the Ranch house had become the predominant residential choice nationwide; nine out of every ten new houses was labeled a Ranch house (or the equally descriptive “rambler”).¹⁴

In Arlington County, the tremendous need for housing and the continued success of the construction industry resulted in very modest interpretations of the western Ranch house. Typically, the form was rectangular, just slightly beyond square. It stands one story in height with a very shallow side-gabled roof, which is sometimes augmented by a front gable. The roof has wide overhanging eaves at the façade and rear elevation, thereby creating a sense of sheltered outdoor living space. Chimneys are typically placed on the side elevation or pierce the rear slope of the roof. The survey update recorded Ranch houses and variations of them listed in the DHR-DSS as “other” in the Alcova Heights and High View Park neighborhoods of the survey area, which continued to develop in the mid-twentieth century. The majority of the examples noted were erected in the 1950s.



Figure 24: Single Dwelling, 2031 North Dinwiddie Street, 000-4805 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

The common Ranch house form was identified in Alcova Heights and High View Park, often with variations to present individuality. The 1953 Ranch house at 612 South Quincy Street (000-4867-0111) is clad in stretcher-bond brick, and is fenestrated with horizontally-divided, 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and with large picture windows at both the façade and side elevations. An oversized brick chimney rises through the interior. The house at 606 South Quincy Street (000-4867-0110) has a similar form, although it is clad in a variety of materials, including brick at the foundation level, and wood shingles and siding at the first story. Notably, the house has an attached carport at its south side elevation, capped by a prominent shed roof with diagonal wood supports. The house at 2031 North Dinwiddie Street (000-4805) in High

¹³ National Housing Agency, *Planning the Expansible House: Six Schemes for Houses that Grow* (Washington, D.C., Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, 1947), 4.

¹⁴ Witold Rybczynski, “The Ranch House Anomaly: How America Fell In and Out of Love with Them,” *Slate Magazine*, <http://www.slate.com/id/2163970?nav=ais>.

View Park represents a Ranch house with an L-plan form. Veneered in brick, the dwelling is set beneath a cross-gable roof that is pierced by a prominent, interior brick chimney. The primary entrance is tucked into the interior corner of the ell. Fenestration includes paired sliding windows and a tripartite picture window. A porch is incorporated into the south side of the dwelling.

The Ranch house form, much like the Cape Cod form, was often turned so that its narrower front-gabled elevation faced the street. This allowed for variety and narrower lot sizes. Although the fenestration common to the Ranch house was retained on the longer elevations, the window and door openings on the façade were often the design of the individual builder. The houses at 2103 North George Mason Drive (000-4830) in High View Park and at 4011 9th Street South (000-4867-0143) in Alcova Heights are examples. Constructed in 1957 by J.E. Gough, the house at 4011 9th Street South has a frame structural system that has been clad in vinyl siding. Gough placed the oversized exterior-end chimney at the façade. The primary entrance is sheltered beneath an incorporated cutaway porch and fenestration includes horizontally divided, 2/2 double-hung, wood sash.



Figure 25: Single Dwelling, 2025 North Emerson Street, 000-4837 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

Like the pre-war apartment bungalow, the California-type house espoused the principles prescribed by the FHA for small houses and the ideals of Modern Movement architecture, providing efficiency of living and economically built housing in the burgeoning suburbs of Washington, D.C. The California-type house, constructed after World War II from 1946 to 1952, recalled many of the features of the popular Ranch house. It presented a one-story rectangular plan of 1,141 square feet with combined living and dining areas, kitchen, and two bedrooms. Similar in materials, form, fenestration, and massing to the apartment bungalow, the California-type house also proved not to be successful with Arlington County residents. The house at 2025 North Emerson Street (000-4837) in High View Park is an example of the California-type house, dating from 1955. Similar to the apartment bungalow in plan, although large, the house is constructed of concrete block that has been stuccoed, and is set beneath a pyramidal hipped roof with overhanging eaves. An exterior-end brick chimney rises through the overhanging eaves. The central entry holds a single-leaf flush wood door with diamond light, and fenestration

includes ribbons of four-light metal casement windows.



Figure 26: Single Dwelling, 706 South Oakland Street, 000-4867-0139 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

As interior spaces changed to provide a stronger division between the public living and dining areas and the more private bedroom spaces, the split-level house was born. This distinct housing form of the mid- to late twentieth century is easily identified by its one-story entry wing and two-story main block. Variety is gained by utilizing either a side gable or front gable roof, or sometime presenting both. Public living areas are made to seem larger by uniting the indoor space with the open outdoors through expansive picture windows or paired double-hung sash. The more private spaces, as presented by the Ranch house, have smaller single windows. The partially exposed basement level in the main block, often providing recreation rooms where louder activities could be confined, had smaller double-hung windows. The split-level form was not popular within the survey areas, although one example is located at 706 South Oakland Street (000-4867-0139) in Alcova Heights, constructed in 1955 by R & M Construction Services.

The tremendous need for housing in Arlington County, which was reflected in all of the survey phases, resulted in the construction of many twin dwellings and apartment buildings and complexes, especially between 1935 and 1954 when the FHA was regulating multi-family housing standards. This survey phase recorded a particularly large number of twin dwellings, generally concentrated in the Glebe Manors subdivision of Alcova Heights and L.L. Idding's Addition to the Glebe Wood Village subdivision. The twin dwellings in Glebe Manors were constructed by J.E. Douglass Company in 1939 and 1940, and the twin dwellings in the Addition to Glebe Wood Village were built in 1952 and 1953 by Carey Construction Corporation. As noted, the twin dwellings in Glebe Manors were constructed as two-story, four-bay dwellings, clad in six-course, American-bond brick or stretcher-bond brick, and capped by side-gabled or hipped roof of asphalt shingles. The dwellings are generally symmetrically fenestrated with double-hung windows, and the primary entrances are highlighted by simple, Colonial Revival-style surrounds. Constructed over a decade later, the twin dwellings in Glebe Wood Village have a similar form and symmetrical fenestration pattern, as well as Colonial Revival-style entrance surrounds, but they have been further stripped of ornamentation, and were originally built with metal casement windows (many of which have since been replaced with vinyl slider or double-hung windows). In each subdivision, each side of the dwelling is distinguished by the grouping

of door and window openings, and owners have often added shrubbery or fencing to further divide their space.



Figure 27: Apartment Building, 4751-4753 21st Road North, 000-4887 (EHT Tracerics, 2013)

Several apartment buildings were also recorded in GlebeWood Village and High View Park. The buildings at 4750-4752 21st Road North (000-4886) and 4751-4753 21st Road North (000-4887) were constructed in GlebeWood Village in 1938 by Mace Properties and represent the influence of the Colonial Revival style. The concrete-block buildings are dressed with skintled, stretcher-bond brick, and further visual interest is provided at each façade with bandings of projecting stretcher brick courses. Each apartment building is topped by a hipped roof of slate shingles, marked by rounded, louvered wood vents, and exterior-end stretcher-bond brick chimneys that rise at the center of the rear elevations. The side elevations facing North Glebe Road have been altered to allow for commercial use, but primary entrance to the apartment units remain at the facades facing 21st Road North. Each apartment building has two primary entrances at the façade, each set within a prominent, projecting, stone-clad surround topped by a molded wood pediment with surmounting metal balustrade. Located immediately above each entrance is a round-arch, double-hung window. The window openings at 4750-4752 21st Road North have generally been replaced with single and paired 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, although original wood casement windows have been retained at the foundation level. The windows openings at 4751-4753 21st Road North have generally been replaced with vinyl casement windows, but original wood casement windows are extant at the foundation level.

Two adjacent apartment buildings were recorded in High View Park at 1931 North Cameron Street (000-4811) and 1941 North Cameron Street (000-4812). Constructed in 1954 by John E. DeLashmutt, the buildings are a product of the Modern Movement, and have little ornamentation. Each building is two stories high plus a raised basement level due to the slope of the site. The buildings are oriented at a right angle to the street so that the primary façade of each faces inward towards a shared, landscaped entry courtyard. Each façade is eleven bays deep, and the west side elevation facing North Cameron Street is four bays wide. The concrete-block buildings are clad in five-course, American-bond brick, and are capped by side-gabled roofs of

asphalt shingles with raking wood boards and a metal vent at the visible upper gable end. Each roofline is pierced by two interior, stretcher-bond brick chimneys. Each façade has four primary entrances, set beneath a shared, one-story, four-bay porch with a half-hipped roof and wood post supports. The symmetrically placed fenestration includes single and paired 1/1, double-hung windows and single-light casement windows, all completed with rowlock brick sills.

Domestic Outbuildings

Typically, domestic resources constructed in Arlington County had associated outbuildings, particularly garages and sheds. These buildings were commonly built of wood frame or brick, depending on the construction material of the main dwelling and the period during which it was erected. 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.

Sixty-three freestanding garages and three carports were recorded. Of these, only 13 were constructed in the years prior to World War II, with an additional 28 dating from 1941 to 1963. The number of other outbuildings, such as sheds, was notably high, as is typical for mid-twentieth-century suburban properties. Of the 155 sheds recorded, only three are deemed historic because of their estimated period of construction. A few pergolas, a barbeque pit, and a workshop were also noted. Additionally, eight secondary dwellings were recorded, of which seven are considered historic judging by their estimated period of construction.



Figure 28: Garage, 3606 6th Street South, 000-4867-0234 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

An excellent example of an historic garage was documented at 3606 6th Street South (000-4867-0234) in Alcova Heights. Constructed circa 1936, concurrent with the construction of the primary dwelling, the concrete-block structure is dressed with six-course, American-bond brick and is capped by a front-gabled roof of asphalt shingles. The façade (east elevation) is marked by two, double-leaf vertical wood board doors and a 1/1, double-hung window pierces the north (side) elevation. Another historic garage in the neighborhood is located at 3701 6th Street South

(000-4867-0061). Constructed circa 1950 judging by its form, materials, and comparison with Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the single-story, rectangular-plan garage rests on a concrete slab foundation. The wood-frame structural system is dressed in wood weatherboards, and it is topped by an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. An overhead, roll-up, wood, paneled garage door pierces the south elevation.

Several examples of secondary dwellings were documented in High View Park, facing the narrow alleys running behind the primary dwellings and parallel to the main streets. One example is located on the property at 1715 North Edison Street (000-8551), and faces the alley behind the main dwelling. The single-story, rectangular-plan, Craftsman-style Bungalow was constructed circa 1940. It sits on a solid slab foundation, and the concrete-block structural system is clad in board-and-batten with half-timbering located in the upper gable ends. The building is fenestrated with 6/6 double-hung sash. A front-gable addition projects from the west elevation, and a single-story enclosed porch stretches across the east elevation. The porch is enclosed with plywood.



Figure 29: Secondary Dwelling, 1715 North Edison Street, 000-8551 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE

RESOURCE TYPES: Commercial Buildings, Restaurants, Shopping Centers, Office Building

With improvements in transportation, Arlington County was opened to development, particularly commercial enterprises that flanked the major thoroughfares, such as Lee Highway and Columbia Pike. Purpose-built commercial buildings recorded during the numerous surveys of Arlington County have lined major transportation corridors. These modern commercial enclaves or developments provide services to the neighborhood and passing automobile traffic, often providing off-street parking. Further, it was common practice for developers to provide commercial shopping centers within the neighborhoods they were establishing as a tool to attract residents.

In the High View Park neighborhood, most of the commercial buildings lie to the north of the residential lots and were primarily constructed during the second half of the twentieth century. Fronting along Lee Highway, the commercial strip includes a shopping center, convenience store, restaurants, banks, and numerous other retail establishments that service the High View Park community and the automobile traffic passing to the north of the neighborhood.

This survey update identified several examples of commercial buildings within High View Park including the buildings at 5010 Lee Highway (000-4793) and 5210 Lee Highway (000-4820). The commercial building at 5010 Lee Highway was constructed in 1952 by Hawthorne & Binsted as part of the Halls Hill subdivision in High View Park; a single-story addition was added to the building in 1963 by R.C. Hawthorne. The single-story building sits on a concrete foundation and the concrete block structural system is dressed with stretcher-bond, Roman brick (long, flat brick) on the western side of the façade (north elevation), and stretcher-bond common brick on the eastern side of the façade. The building is topped by a flat roof recessed behind a brick parapet with terracotta coping, and an interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap completes the roofline. The two westernmost bays composed the original building, which was expanded with the eastern two bays circa 1963. Fenestration at the façade includes a primary entrance marked by a single-leaf, glass-and-metal door, and float glass windows set within metal surrounds. Metal-and-fabric awnings shade the window openings. Fenestration at the secondary elevations is varied and includes replacement slider windows and paired, tripled three-light metal casement windows that are each surmounted by a single-light transom, metal industrial windows, and 2/2, double-hung, metal-sash windows.



Figure 30: Commercial Building, 5210 Lee Highway, 000-4820 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

The commercial building at 5210 Lee Highway (000-4820) was constructed in 1956 by Whitman & Skillman and has housed as a dry cleaning business from its date of construction to the present. The Modern Movement building is constructed of concrete block that is dressed in a stone veneer at the façade (north elevation), brick veneer at its side east and west elevations, and painted concrete block at the rear elevation. The flat roof is recessed behind a parapet wall with metal coping, and an exterior-end brick chimney rises at the rear elevation. The façade is divided between the seven-bay eastern section, and the single-bay western section. The eastern section holds the primary entrance. The entrance is comprised of double-leaf, glass-and-metal doors, topped by a transom. Three bays of fixed plate-glass windows, set in metal surrounds extend to the east and west of the entrance. The windows are set on a stone-veneered base. They are sheltered by a single-story, wrap-around porch. The porch sits on a concrete-slab foundation, and the flat roof is supported by metal posts. A back-lit sign tops the porch, and reads “Tops CLEANERS 1 HR. CLEANING.” The single-bay western section is clad in stone veneer, and has a stylized sign of metal letters. The sign reads “TOPS CLEANERS/ for fussy folks/ INSURED STORAGE.” The additional elevations are fenestrated with multi-light industrial metal windows. A bricked-in, drive-thru, pick-up window is located on the east (side) elevation. It is sheltered by a single-story, flat-roof carport. The carport roof has a metal cornice, and is supported by metal posts. Double-leaf, flush metal doors are set into the south (rear) elevation of the building.

The restaurant at 5050 Lee Highway (000-8512), now Linda’s Café, was constructed in 1959 by Toddle House according to Arlington County building permits. Toddle House was a restaurant chain that specialized in quick-service breakfasts. Under the direction of company president James Frederick Smith, the National Toddle House System opened approximately 200 of these small, diner-style restaurants by the 1950s.¹⁵ The building continues to serve as a diner-style restaurant. The single-story, rectangular-plan restaurant sits on a solid, concrete foundation, and the concrete-block structural system is clad in vinyl siding. The asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof presents a prominent front-gable to the street with a sign that reads “LINDA’S CAFÉ,” and two exterior-end, brick chimneys with rowlock brick caps frame the roof ridge to the east and

¹⁵ Internet; <http://www.memphismagazine.com/Memphis-Magazine/November-2010/Toddle-House/>; accessed July 2013; and Internet; <http://dinerhunter.com/toddle-house-locations/>; accessed July 2013.

west. The symmetrical, three-bay-wide façade (north elevation) holds the centrally located, primary entrance, flanked by paired, fixed, plate-glass windows. The entrance holds a single-leaf, wood paneled door with diamond lights, and the façade is sheltered by a full-width porch that is created by the overhanging front-gable roof, supported by turned wood posts. The building has been altered since its original construction with an addition made to the façade in 1965.



Figure 31: Restaurant, 5050 Lee Highway, 000-8512 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

In the Alcovia Heights neighborhood, most of the commercial buildings lie to the south of the residential lots and were also primarily constructed during the second half of the twentieth century. Fronting along Columbia Pike, the commercial strip includes a gas station, restaurants, stores, and a number of other retail establishments that serve the Alcovia Heights community and the automobile traffic passing along Columbia Pike. Extensive redevelopment along Columbia Pike in recent years has resulted in the demolition or significant alteration of a number of commercial resources that pre-dated the last quarter of the twentieth century. This survey update recorded several examples of commercial buildings within Alcovia Heights, including the shopping center at 4101-4113 Columbia Pike (000-4867-0151) and the commercial building at 10 South Glebe Road (000-4867-0008).

Constructed in 1959 by B.M. Smith, the single-story shopping center at 4101-4113 Columbia Pike (000-4867-0151) was influenced by the Modern Movement. The rectangular-plan building has a concrete block structural system that is dressed with stretcher-bond brick at the façade and with five-course, American-bond brick at the secondary elevations. It is topped by a flat roof behind a standing-seam, metal-covered, mansard parapet. The shopping center contains seven stores. The façade (south elevation) of each store is comprised of a plate-glass storefront, set in metal surrounds. The eastern and western stores have double-leaf, glass-and-metal doors, topped by a transom, and the inner stores have a single-leaf, glass-and-metal door, topped by a transom. Each storefront is divided by a brick pier. Backlit signs are affixed to the lower portion of the mansard roof. The east and west (side) elevations are not fenestrated. The north (rear) elevation features seven single-leaf, wood, panel doors, evenly spaced across the elevation. The doors are interspersed with 2/2 double-hung, wood sash.

The commercial building at 10 South Glebe Road (000-4867-0008) was constructed in 1954 by Irving Fliegler, and today is owned by Goodwill. The single-story, irregular-plan building is an example of the Tudor Revival style applied to a commercial building. The concrete structural system is dressed with six-course, American-bond brick and is topped by a slate-shingled, false-mansard parapet, accented by skylights and steeply pitched, front-gable wall dormers, and a recessed flat roof. Fenestration has been replaced throughout with fixed, storefront, float-glass windows in metal surrounds with rowlock brick sills and soldier-bond brick, jack-arch lintels. The five-bay-wide façade (north elevation) is framed by two single-leaf, glass-and-metal storefront primary entrances to the east and west. The eastern entrance is recessed within a single-story, single-bay incorporated porch, and the western entrance is set at an angle to the projecting western bay, sheltered by a metal-beam canopy.



Figure 32: Commercial Building, 10 South Glebe Road, 000-4867-0008 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

In the GlebeWood Village neighborhood, most of the commercial buildings lie to the north of the residential lots and were also primarily constructed during the second half of the twentieth century. The buildings front on Lee Highway, and the commercial strip within GlebeWood Village includes a gas station and a number of restaurants. Commercial buildings recorded within the survey area include the building at 4756 Lee Highway (000-4889), today Bill's True Value Garden & Fishing Supply Center. Constructed in 1938 by Bernard W. Dewey as a hardware store, the concrete block building is veneered with six-course, American-bond brick and is topped by a flat roof obscured by a false mansard with slate shingles and a brick parapet wall. A simple wood cornice defines the false mansard roof at the façade (east elevation). The façade is five bays wide at the first story, and includes three single-leaf entry openings and several storefront openings that have been covered with wood paneling. The second story is fenestrated with single and paired double-hung sash windows, equipped with rowlock brick sills. The building is augmented by a rear addition and an addition to its north (side) elevation. Constructed in 1949, the single-story addition is set beneath a flat roof that is accented with a corbeled brick cornice. The concrete block building is clad in six-course, American-bond brick. Its façade (east elevation) is pierced by two roll-up garage doors at the outer bays, and by a single-leaf entrance at the central bay.

A single resource of significance was also recorded within the Ballston neighborhood, an eight-

story office building located at 1000 North Glebe Road (000-4892) that currently serves as a classroom building for Marymount University. Constructed in 1963 by prolific local builders M.T. Broyhill and Sons, the building was designed by regionally prominent architect John M. Walton and is an excellent example of Modern Movement architecture. The building's prominent location at the intersection of North Glebe Road and Fairfax Drive and its geometrically arranged, polychromatic blue metal panels at its primary elevations have earned it the local nickname "The Blue Goose." Walton (b. 1913 d. 2000) was a regionally prominent architect who designed hundreds of public and private buildings throughout the metropolitan Washington, D.C. region, as principal and founder of Walton, Madden and Cooper Architects, and senior partner at John M. Walton and Associates. His work included the Prince George's County Service Building in Hyattsville and several buildings at the University of Maryland in College Park, as well as the redesign of the staff dining room at the White House during President Eisenhower's administration. He also designed a number of churches, schools, and rectories throughout the region before his retirement in 1975. Upon completion of its construction, "The Blue Goose," served as the offices for M.T. Broyhill and Sons, and its upper five floors and the penthouse were occupied by the Central Intelligence Agency. The building would continue to be occupied by government agencies through its first decades. In 1992, Marymount University acquired the building to serve as classroom space at their Ballston campus. The University renovated the interior to serve its new function, but the exterior maintains its original design.



Figure 33: Office Building, 1000 North Glebe Road, 000-4892 (EHT Tracerics, 2013)

Designed to take advantage of its corner lot at the intersection of two major roads in Arlington County, the modified L-shaped building is oriented so that its two main blocks intersect at the junction of North Glebe Road and Fairfax Drive. Here, a gently curved façade (facing southeast) softens the meeting point of the rectangular blocks and provides primary access to the building. Set on a solid foundation and topped by a flat roof, the concrete structure is veneered with elongated, flush metal panels of a pale blue color at its primary elevations facing North Glebe Road (east) and Fairfax Drive (south). Its rear elevations facing the parking lot are veneered with

pressed, blonde, stretcher-bond brick. Each elevation is also marked by ribboned columns of flush metal panels of a darker blue color, alternating vertically with metal-framed window openings of the same size. The window openings typically hold a horizontally oriented rectangular metal hopper window surmounted by a vertically oriented rectangular fixed metal window. Narrow metal mullions or thicker metal pilasters divide these columns and run seamlessly between each story to enhance the verticality of the building. The primary façade (facing southeast) at the junction of the building's rectangular blocks projects slightly beyond their plane and has a gentle inverse curve. The first story is marked by two, double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors and the entrance is sheltered beneath a flat roof, metal awning. The main entrance also features a terrazzo floor with the number "1000" included.

THEME: RELIGION

RESOURCE TYPE: Church/Chapel

Two church buildings were identified for the Update Phase IV survey. These properties were constructed specifically to meet the demands of the residential communities of Alcova Heights and High View Park.



Figure 34: Church, 2118 North Cameron Street, 000-4809 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

The Pentecostal Church of Christ at 2118 North Cameron Street (000-4809) in the High View Park neighborhood was constructed by James A. Keys, Jr., in 1950 and is a modest example of the Colonial Revival style. The building is constructed of concrete blocks dressed in stretcher-bond brick, and is capped by a front-gabled roof of asphalt shingles that is accented with modest eave returns and overhanging eaves. A triangular vent is set in the upper gable end. The symmetrical façade is three bays wide and is anchored by the centrally located primary entrance, which holds a double-leaf paneled wood door with two lights each. The doors are set in a Colonial Revival-style surround with pilasters and a plain entablature. A wood cross stands at the center of the entablature. A 6/6 double-hung, wood sash with hammered, stained-glass lights pierces the façade to the north and south of the entrance. The windows are set in a wood surround with header brick sills. Additional elevations are fenestrated with 6/6 double-hung wood sash with clear glass lights.



Figure 35: Church, 3425 9th Street South, 000-4867-0178 (EHT Tracerics, 2012)

The Arlington 7th Day Adventist Church is located at 3425 9th Street South (000-4867-0178) and was constructed in 1949 by builder F.W. Herbst in the Colonial Revival style. The concrete block structural system is dressed with six-course, American-bond brick, and a concrete water table encircles the building above the raised foundation level. Brick pilasters and corner pilasters define each elevation of the building between its bays and at the corners. The rectangular building is topped by a front-gabled roof of asphalt shingles, completed with a molded wood cornice and returns and stuccoing at the upper gable ends. A modest wood-frame spire that has been stuccoed rises from the ridgeline of the roof at the façade (south elevation) and is defined by concrete quoins. An interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap rises through the roofline of a one-story ell at the north side of the west (side) elevation. The façade (south elevation) is marked by a prominent one-story, one-bay one-bay projecting entry portico. It is pierced by a centrally located, double-leaf paneled wood door with fanlight. The entrance is sheltered beneath a one-story, one-bay porch. Topped by a front-gabled roof with vertical wood board siding at the upper gable end, the porch has fluted wood columns. The façade of the main block is pierced by narrow 4/4, double-hung, wood-sash windows with concrete sills. The side (east and west) elevations are fenestrated with 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows with stained glass lights. The raised foundation level is pierced with a combination of 3/3 and 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows. The north bay of the west elevation is marked by a one-story, two-bay front-gabled ell. The rear (north) elevation is minimally fenestrated, with window openings limited to a fixed circular wood window at the upper gable end, and a paired window at the foundation level.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The goal of this fourth survey update phase was to 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 two basic tasks:

- 1) The survey update encompassed the on-site study and documentation to the reconnaissance level of 382 historic resources in High View Park, Alcova Heights, and GlebeWood Village. All resources constructed in or before 1959 were recorded as part of this comprehensive survey phase. In High View Park, several resources constructed between 1959 and 1966 were recorded as the neighborhood is particularly under the threat of demolition; 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 (VDHR) in an effort to produce a cost-effective survey that would meet VDHR'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 VDHR'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: a Project Director/Senior Architectural Historian, a Project Manager/Architectural Historian, and three Architectural Historian/Surveyors. The Project Director/Senior Architectural Historian managed the administration of the survey project. 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. The Project Manager/Architectural Historian directed the survey tasks and was responsible for preparing the Final Survey Report. Additionally, the Architectural Historian was responsible for assessing potential landmarks and historic districts. She also conducted the on-site surveys with the assistance of the Architectural Historian/Surveyors - synthesizing, consolidating, undertaking data entry, locating the properties and resources, and conducting research on each property or neighborhood as appropriate. The team 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 VDHR 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 VDHR standards, the eighteen VDHR historic context themes, the basic historic context outline, and VDHR 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 VDHR standards ensured the successful completion of the contract. Implementing the Survey Design, EHT Tracerics surveyed 382 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 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 VDHR and for each property as required by Arlington County.

EHT Tracerics utilized building permit cards that indicate the exact date of construction and subsequent alterations for resources built between 1936 and 1959. The permit cards were provided by the Historic Preservation Program in the Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development. In instances where permit cards were not available for a property, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were consulted.

Work Plan

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

TASK 1:	Project Organization and Management
TASK 2:	Survey Design
TASK 3:	Survey
TASK 4:	DSS
TASK 5:	Architectural Survey Report
TASK 6:	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, VDHR, and the project team. Activities included regular monitoring of the project's progress, preparation of the progress reports, problem solving in conjunction with VDHR and project staff, and attendance at required progress meetings with the County and VDHR 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 VDHR archives were reviewed. Materials contained within the County's collection at the Arlington Historical Society, the Library of Congress, the Center for Local History 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 VDHR. 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 VDHR 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" x 5" or 4" x 6" black-and-white photographs were processed and labeled in pencil. Negative lists and negatives were also labeled to VDHR 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 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 was labeled for VDHR; 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 VDHR 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: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT

The Architectural Survey Report was prepared in conformance with the VDHR 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 VDHR prior to final production.

TASK 6: PROJECT COMPLETION

All required products were prepared for the County and VDHR. The DSS documentation was submitted to VDHR. Two diskettes holding a copy of the text of the Architectural Survey Report in Microsoft Office Word 2003 were prepared. Ten (10) bound copies of the Architectural Survey Report were prepared (five for VDHR and five for Arlington County). Two sets of hard-copy survey forms, photographs, maps, and other materials were made ready for submission (one for VDHR and one for Arlington County). One set of negatives with inventory sheets was prepared for VDHR. All products were submitted to the appropriate organization as directed.

SURVEY FINDINGS

ARLINGTON COUNTY DATABASE HOLDINGS: Phase IV Update

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 eighty-one (382) properties were recorded to the Reconnaissance Level. Each Reconnaissance-Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including primary and any secondary resources.

- Three hundred eighty-two (382) 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 VDHR-Data Sharing Software (DHR-DSS) is an online system developed to meet VDHR's computer needs and desires. Survey documentation prepared as part of Phase I through V were entered into VDHR-Integrated Preservation Software (VDHR-IPS), a system developed by the National Park Service and customized to best serve VDHR. All records entered into IPS have been converted into DSS by VDHR 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 over 19,000 properties recorded by EHT Tracerics since 1996.

The DSS database is being replaced in 2013 by a new database known as V-Cris.

- Arlington County Survey:
Inventory of All Properties by VDHR ID Number and Neighborhood
 - ✓ ID Number
 - ✓ Address
 - ✓ Resource Type (primary and secondary)
 - ✓ Architectural Style
 - ✓ Year Built
 - ✓ Historic Contexts
 - ✓ Neighborhood

<u>HR ID</u>	<u>Current Street Address</u>	<u>Primary / Secondary</u>	<u>Resource Type</u>	<u>Resource Style</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>DHR Period</u>	<u>DHR Themes</u>	<u>Neighborhood</u>
000-0033	2122 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-0033		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	post 1975			
000-0033		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4782	1707 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1945	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4782		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4783	1721 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4783		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1970			
000-4783		Secondary	Secondary Dwelling	Vernacular	pre 1959			
000-4784	1749 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4784		Secondary	Garage	Colonial Revival	ca 2000			
000-4785	1903 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1946	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4786	1917 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4786		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995			

000-4787	1921 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Secondary Dwelling	Vernacular	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4788	2001 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Double House	Other	1957	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4789	2009 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4789		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4790	2007 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1945	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4791	2017 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1945	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4792	2027 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1954	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4792		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4793	5010 Lee Highway {Current}	Primary	Commercial Building	Other	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4793		Secondary	Garage	Other	1954			
000-4794	5007-5009 22nd Street North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4795	5011-5013 22nd Street North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4796	5015-5017 22nd Street North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4797	1946 Dinwiddie Street, North	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1944	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-	Domestic and Architecture/Community	High View Park

000-4798	{Current} 2000-2002 Dinwiddie Street, North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Other	ca 1940	1945) Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Planning Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4798		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4798		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2005			
000-4798		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4799	2018 Dinwiddie Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4800	5005-5007 20th Street North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1958	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4800		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4801	1905 Dinwiddie Street, North {Current}	Primary	Double House	Other	1956	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4802	1909 Dinwiddie Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4802		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4803	1919 Dinwiddie Street, North {Current}	Primary	Double House	Other	1956	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4803		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4804	2009 Dinwiddie Street, North	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival,	1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-	Domestic and Architecture/Community	High View Park

	{Current}			Cape Cod		1945)		Planning	
000-4804		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1960				
000-4805	2031 Dinwiddie Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1959	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4805		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995				
000-4806	1900 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1959	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4807	2024 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4808	2110 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1950	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4809	2118 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Church/C hapel	Colonial Revival	1950	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Religion and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4809		Secondary	Other	No Discernible Style	1950				
000-4810	1905 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1957	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4810		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1965				
000-4811	1931 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Apartment Building	Other	1954	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4812	1941 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Apartment Building	Other	1954	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4813	1951 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-	Domestic and Architecture/Community	High View Park	

000-4814	2005 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod No Discernible Style	1949	1945) S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Planning Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4814		Secondary	Shed		ca 1965			
000-4815	2011 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1948	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4816	2029 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1953	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4817	2109 Cameron Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4817		Secondary	Barbecue Pit	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4817		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1940			
000-4818	2001 Culpeper Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4819	2011 Culpeper Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4819		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4820	5210 Lee Highway {Current}	Primary	Commercial Building	Other	1956	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4820		Secondary	Other	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4821	2211 George Mason Drive, North	Primary	Single Dwelling	Ranch	ca 1950	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community	High View Park

		{Current}					Planning		
000-4821		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000				
000-4822	5135 22nd Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1963	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4822		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1963				
000-4823	5131 22nd Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1951	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4824	5123 22nd Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1956	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4824		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990				
000-4825	5136 22nd Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1949	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4826	5132 22nd Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4827	5138 22nd Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	1966	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4828	2125 George Mason Drive, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	1946	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	
000-4828		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000				
000-4828		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1970				
000-4829	2113 George Mason Drive, North	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park	

000-4830	{Current} 2103 George Mason Drive, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1959	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4831	2005 George Mason Drive, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4831		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4832	2126 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1945	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4832		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2010			
000-4833	2000 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4833		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4833		Secondary	Other	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4834	2004 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4834		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4834		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4835	2117 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4836	2111 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1964	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community	High View Park

Property ID	Address	Category	Structure	Style	Year	Historic Period	Significance	Notes
000-4836		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			Planning
000-4837	2025 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1955	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4837		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4838	2001 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4838		Secondary	Garage	Colonial Revival	ca 2000			
000-4839	1945 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4839		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1971			
000-4840	1941 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1953	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4841	1937 Emerson Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1955	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4841		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4841		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995			
000-4842	2106 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1946	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4842		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			

000-4843	2008 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4844	1936 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1950	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4845	5141 19th Road North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca 1950	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4845		Secondary	Secondary Dwelling	Vernacular	pre 1959			
000-4846	5115 19th Road North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1959	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4846		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4847	5140 19th Road North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1950	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4847		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995			
000-4848	5132 19th Road North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1957	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4848		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4849	5118 19th Road North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1950	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4849		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4850	5127 19th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1955	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4850		Secondary	Shed	No	ca 1980			

				Discernible Style				
000-4851	5123 19th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1957	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4851		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4852	5119 19th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1955	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4852		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1975			
000-4853	5115 19th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1953	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4853		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4854	5111 19th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1954	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4854		Secondary	Other	No Discernible Style	pre 2013			
000-4854		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1975			
000-4854		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1965			
000-4855	2329 Dinwiddie Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1956	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4856	2305 Dinwiddie Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	pre 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4857	2237 Dinwiddie	Primary	Single	Craftsman	ca 1940	Q- World War I to	Domestic and	High View Park

	Street, North {Current}		Dwelling			World War II (1917-1945)	Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4857		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1940			
000-4858	2235 Dinwiddie Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4858		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1935			
000-4859	2229 Dinwiddie Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4859		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4860	2303 Culpeper Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4860		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4861	2231 Culpeper Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	pre 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4861		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4862	2223 Culpeper Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4862		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4863	2217 Culpeper Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4864	2215 Culpeper Street,	Primary	Single	Vernacular	ca 1935	Q- World War I to	Domestic and	High View Park

	North {Current}		Dwelling			World War II (1917-1945)	Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4864		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4865	2211 Culpeper Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4865		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4865		Secondary	Secondary Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1940			
000-4866	4911 22nd Road North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1930	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-4867-0001	3717-3719 1st Road South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0002	3713-3715 1st Road South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0002		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2010			
000-4867-0003	3709-3711 1st Road South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0004	3705-3707 1st Road South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0005	3701-3703 1st Road South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0005		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0006	104-106 Glebe Road, South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0006		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995	1945)	Planning	
000-4867-0007	100-102 Glebe Road, South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0007		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4867-0007		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4867-0008	10 Glebe Road, South {Current}	Primary	Commercial Building	Tudor Revival	1954	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Commerce/Trade and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0009	3716-3718 1st Road South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0009		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2010			
000-4867-0009		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0010	3712-3714 1st Road South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0010		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2012			
000-4867-0011	3708-3710 1st Road South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0012	3704-3706 1st Road South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0012		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible	ca 1995			

				Style				
000-4867-0012		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0013	3700-3702 1st Road South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0014	122-124 Glebe Road, South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0015	3705 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0015		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995			
000-4867-0016	3711 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0017	3715 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1942	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0018	3719 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1942	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0018		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2005			
000-4867-0019	3723 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1942	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0019		Secondary	Garage	Colonial Revival	1969			
000-4867-0020	3727 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1942	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0020		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	post 1959			

000-4867-0021	3731 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1942	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0021		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0022	3728 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Dutch	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0023	3724 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Dutch	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0023		Secondary	Garage	Colonial Revival, Dutch	ca 1970			
000-4867-0024	3720 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1942	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0024		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4867-0025	3716 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0025		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2010			
000-4867-0026	3712 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0027	3708 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0027		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4867-0028	3704 2nd Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0029	200-202 Glebe Road, South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0030	204-206 Glebe Road, South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0030		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0031	208-210 Glebe Road, South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0032	3617-3619 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0032		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0033	3621-3623 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0033		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0034	3701-3703 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0034		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0035	3705-3707 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0035		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1985			
000-4867-0036	3709-3711 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0036		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4867-0037	3713-3715 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0038	3717-3719 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0039	3721-3723 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0040	3725-3727 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0040		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2005			
000-4867-0041	3729-3731 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0041		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0041		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1985			
000-4867-0042	3728-3730 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0042		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0042		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0043	3724-3726 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0044	3720-3722 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0044		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0045	3716-3718 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0045		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0045		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0046	3712-3714 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0046		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	2013			
000-4867-0047	3708-3710 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0048	3704-3706 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0049	3700-3702 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0049		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0050	3618-3620 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0050		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995			

000-4867-0051	3614-3616 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0051		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2005			
000-4867-0051		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0052	3610-3612 3rd Street South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0052		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4867-0053	304-306 Glebe Road, South{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0053		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2010			
000-4867-0053		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995			
000-4867-0054	3533 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0054		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1938			
000-4867-0055	3531 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0056	3611 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0056		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1950			

000-4867-0057	3615 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Dutch	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0058	3617 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1951	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0059	3621 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1950	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0060	3623 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1951	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0061	3701 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0061		Secondary	Other	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0061		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1950			
000-4867-0062	3705 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0063	3801 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0064	3807 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0065	3811 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0065		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	1948			
000-4867-0066	3815 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0066		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4867-0067	3819 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1955	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0067		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0068	3823 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0069	3827 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1949	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0069		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4867-0070	3831 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0070		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	1982			
000-4867-0071	3901 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0072	3907 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0073	3911 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0074	3917 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0075	3923 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0076	3927 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0077	3931 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0078	3935 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0079	3916 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1957	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0079		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0080	3912 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0081	3904 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca 1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0081		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0082	3900 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0082		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4867-0083	3830 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0084	3826 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0085	3822 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0085		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-4867-0086	3818 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod No Discernible Style	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0086		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1960			
000-4867-0087	3814 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0088	3810 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod No Discernible Style	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0088		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	1941			
000-4867-0089	3806 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0089		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1985			
000-4867-0090	600 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0091	610 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0091		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0091		Secondary	Carport	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0092	3801 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0092		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2010			
000-4867-0093	3805 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0094	3809 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0095	3813 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0096	3817 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0097	3821 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1948	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0098	3825 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1948	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0099	3829 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0100	3901 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0101	3905 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0102	3909 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0102		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0103	3911 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0103		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1985			
000-4867-0104	3915 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0105	3919 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0105		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995			
000-4867-0106	3923 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0106		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2012			
000-4867-0107	631 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0107		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0107		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2012			
000-4867-0108	619 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0108		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1940			
000-4867-0109	613 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0110	606 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1956	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0111	612 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1953	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0112	618 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1951	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0113	624 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1951	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0114	4001 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	ca 1945	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0114		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0115	4011 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	ca 1950	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0115		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0116	4023 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	No Discernible Style	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0117	4037 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Art Deco	1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0117		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1975			
000-4867-0118	4033 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0118		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0119	4035-B 8th Street South{Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	International Style	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0120	4037 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0121	4020 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0122	4004 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0123	714 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1940			
000-4867-0123		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995			
000-4867-0124	3932 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1945	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0125	3928 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0125		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1940			
000-4867-0126	3924 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0126		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0127	3920 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0128	3916 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0128		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	1938			
000-4867-	3912 7th Street South	Primary	Single	Tudor	1938	Q- World War I to	Domestic and	Alcova Heights

0129	{Current}		Dwelling	Revival		World War II (1917-1945)	Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4867-0130	3908 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0131	3904 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0131		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1970			
000-4867-0132	3900 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0132		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0133	3830 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0133		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0133		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1995			
000-4867-0134	3826 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0134		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4867-0135	3818 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0135		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-	3814 7th Street South	Primary	Single	Colonial	1937	Q- World War I to	Domestic and	Alcova Heights

0136	{Current}		Dwelling	Revival, Cape Cod			World War II (1917-1945)	Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4867-0137	3810 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937		Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0137		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1975				
000-4867-0138	3804 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936		Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0138		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990				
000-4867-0138		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2012				
000-4867-0139	706 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1955		S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0139		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000				
000-4867-0140	3929 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1957		S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0141	826 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1937		Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0142	838 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Dutch	1935		Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0143	4011 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1957		S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0143		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1990				
000-4867-		Secondary	Shed	No	ca 2000				

0143				Discernible Style					
000-4867-0144	4025 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	No Discernible Style	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0145	4031 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0146	901 Randolph Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1954	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0147	902 Randolph Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1951	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0148	904 Randolph Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	ca 1948	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0148		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1948				
000-4867-0149	906 Randolph Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0150	912 Randolph Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1955	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0150		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990				
000-4867-0151	4101-4113 Columbia Pike {Current}	Primary	Shopping Center	Other	1959	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Commerce/Trade and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0152	4022 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0153	4018 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-	3920 9th Street South	Primary	Single	Other	1962	S- The New Dominion	Domestic and	Alcova Heights	

0154	{Current}		Dwelling			(1946- Present)	Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4867-0155	3908 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0155		Secondary	Garage	Other	1990			
000-4867-0156	3904 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0157	3832 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0158	3828 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1948	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0159	3824 9th Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0159		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0160	3820 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0161	3818 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0161		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1938			
000-4867-0162	3812 9th Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0163	3808 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1951	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0163		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			

000-4867-0164	3800 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod No Discernible Style	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0164		Secondary	Shed		ca 2005			
000-4867-0165	3716 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0165		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 2000			
000-4867-0166	3704 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0167	3700 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0168	3620 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1957	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0169	3608 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1955	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0169		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0170	3508 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1925	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0171	3601 Columbia Pike {Current}	Primary	Commercial Building	Commercial Style	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Commerce/Trade and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0172	808 Glebe Road, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0173	3404 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 1939			

0173									
000-4867-0174	805 Lincoln Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0175	823 Lincoln Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1923	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0175		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000				
000-4867-0176	831 Lincoln Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1935	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0176		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1980				
000-4867-0176		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1980				
000-4867-0176		Secondary	Secondary Dwelling	Other	ca 1980				
000-4867-0176		Secondary	Other	Other	ca 1970				
000-4867-0177	835 Lincoln Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0178	3425 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Church/C hapel	Colonial Revival	1949	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Religion and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0178		Secondary	Other	No Discernible Style	ca 1980				
000-4867-0179	3511 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1915	P- Reconstruction and Growth (1866 to 1916)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0180	838 Lincoln Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights	
000-4867-0180		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 1941				
000-4867-	834 Lincoln Street,	Primary	Single	Minimal	1941	Q- World War I to	Domestic and	Alcova Heights	

0181	South {Current}		Dwelling	Traditional		World War II (1917-1945)	Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4867-0182	830 Lincoln Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1941			
000-4867-0182		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 1941			
000-4867-0183	824 Lincoln Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1946	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0183		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0183		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0184	820 Lincoln Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1948	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0185	3500 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0185		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0186	3504 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0186		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0187	801 Monroe Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1955	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0188	817 Monroe Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0188		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 1939			
000-4867-0189	831 Monroe Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1957	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0189		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible	ca 2000			

				Style				
000-4867-0190	842 Monroe Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0191	838 Monroe Steet, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	ca 1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0192	834 Monroe Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0192		Secondary	Other	Other	ca 2000			
000-4867-0193	826 Monroe Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0194	3700 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0195	3708 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0195		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 1938			
000-4867-0196	3712 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0197	819 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0197		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	pre 1959			
000-4867-0198	823 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0198		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 2010			
000-4867-0198		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 2000			

000-4867-0199	829 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1946	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0199		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4867-0199		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	1948			
000-4867-0200	833 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1946	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0200		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 2000			
000-4867-0201	3837 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1947	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0202	3817 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4867-0203	3809 9th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0203		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0204	846 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1945	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0204		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0205	842 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0205		Secondary	Garage	Other	1973			
000-4867-0206	838 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0206		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 2000			
000-4867-0207	820 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0208	806 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1958	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0208		Secondary	Shed	Other	2000			
000-4867-0209	802 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0210	3904 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0210		Secondary	Pool House	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0210		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0211	3924 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0212	813 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1957	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0212		Secondary	Carport	Other	ca 1985			
000-4867-0212		Secondary	Shed	Other	1958			
000-4867-0213	815 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0213		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0214	3925 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-	3917 8th Street South	Primary	Single	Colonial	1950	S- The New Dominion	Domestic and	Alcova Heights

0215	{Current}		Dwelling	Revival, Cape Cod		(1946- Present)	Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4867-0216	3921 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1948	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0217	716 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1950	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0218	3711 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0218		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 2000			
000-4867-0219	3709 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0219		Secondary	Other	No Discernible Style	2010			
000-4867-0220	3705 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0220		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0221	3701 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0222	3619 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0223	3611 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0223		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1980			
000-4867-0224	3612 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights

000-4867-0225	3700 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0225		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1960			
000-4867-0226	3708 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0226		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	1949			
000-4867-0227	3716 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0227		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0228	615 Oakland Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0229	3717 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0230	3713 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0230		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0231	3611 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0231		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4867-0232	3609 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-	3601 7th Street South	Primary	Single	Colonial	ca 1940	Q- World War I to	Domestic and	Alcova Heights

0233	{Current}		Dwelling	Revival		World War II (1917-1945)	Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4867-0233		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2005			
000-4867-0234	3606 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0234		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1936			
000-4867-0235	3610 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0236	3614 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0237	3618 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	No Discernible Style	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0237		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4867-0238	3622 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0238		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1950			
000-4867-0239	3626 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0239		Secondary		No Discernible Style	ca 1938			
000-4867-0240	3700 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-		Secondary	Garage	No	ca 1938			

0240				Discernible Style				
000-4867-0241	3704 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0242	3708 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0242		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	2000			
000-4867-0243	3530 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca 1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0244	3520 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Dutch	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0244		Secondary	Other	Other	ca 2000			
000-4867-0244		Secondary	Other	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0244		Secondary	Garage	Other	ca 1950			
000-4867-0245	3512 6th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0246	3515 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0246		Secondary	Workshop	Other	ca 1990			
000-4867-0246		Secondary	Garage	Other	1981			
000-4867-0247	3518 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0247		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			

000-4867-0248	3512 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0248		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1937			
000-4867-0249	3500 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0249		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1959			
000-4867-0250	3428 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0250		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1955			
000-4867-0251	3424 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Alcova Heights
000-4867-0252	3420 7th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4867-0252		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			Alcova Heights
000-4867-0253	3525 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	ca 1930	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4867-0253		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 2000			Alcova Heights
000-4867-0254	3521 8th Street South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	
000-4867-0254		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 2000			Alcova Heights
000-4867-0255	722 Quincy Street, South {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Other	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	

Property ID	Address	Category	Structure	Style	Year	Historical Period	Context	Neighborhood
000-4868	4801 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	GlebeWood Village
000-4869	4805 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	ca 1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	GlebeWood Village
000-4869		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1980			
000-4870	4808 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	GlebeWood Village
000-4871	4809 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	No Discernible Style	pre 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	GlebeWood Village
000-4872	4817 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	No Discernible Style	pre 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	GlebeWood Village
000-4873	4800-4802 20th Place North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	GlebeWood Village
000-4874	4801-4803 20th Place North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	GlebeWood Village
000-4874		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4875	4804-4806 20th Place North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	GlebeWood Village
000-4876	4808-4810 20th Place North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1953	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	GlebeWood Village
000-4876		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4877	4805-4807 20th Place North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	GlebeWood Village

000-4877		Secondary	Shed,Tool	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4878	4809-4811 20th Place North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1953	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4878		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4879	4812-4814 20th Place North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1953	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4879		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4880	4813-4815 20th Place North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1953	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4880		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2005			
000-4881	4816-4818 20th Place North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1953	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4881		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-4882	2033-2035 Brandywine Street, North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4883	2039-2041 Brandywine Street, North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4884	2045-2047 Brandywine Street, North{Current}	Primary	Double House	Colonial Revival	1952	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4884		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	ca 1975			

000-4885	2110 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1949	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebeewood Village
000-4886	4750-4752 21st Road North{Current}	Primary	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebeewood Village
000-4887	4751-4753 4753 21st Road North{Current}	Primary	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebeewood Village
000-4888	4748-4754 Lee Highway{Current}	Primary	Commerci al Building	Other	ca 1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Commerce/Trade and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebeewood Village
000-4889	4756 Lee Highway {Current}	Primary	Commerci al Building	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Commerce/Trade and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebeewood Village
000-4890	4770 Lee Highway {Current}	Primary	Restaurant	Tudor Revival	1939	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Commerce/Trade and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebeewood Village
000-4891	4782-4792 Lee Highway{Current}	Primary	Commerci al Building Office/Off ice Building.	No Discernible Style	ca 1948	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Commerce/Trade and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebeewood Village
000-4892	1000 Glebe Road, North {Current}	Primary	Office Building.	Other	1963	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Commerce/Trade and Architecture/Community Planning	Ballston
000-4893	4714 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	pre 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebeewood Village
000-4893		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4894	4716 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebeewood Village
000-4894		Secondary	Secondary Dwelling	Other	pre 1959			
000-4895	4720 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebeewood Village
000-4896	4725 20th Street	Primary	Single	Minimal	1938	Q- World War I to	Domestic and	Glebeewood

	North {Current}		Dwelling	Traditional		World War II (1917-1945)	Architecture/Community Planning	Village
000-4897	4729 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4897		Secondary	Garage	No Discernible Style	post 1959			
000-4898	4730 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4899	4733 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca 1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4900	4734 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca 1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4900		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 2000			
000-4901	4737 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	ca 1936	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4901		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1970			
000-4902	4741 20th Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1937	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	Glebewood Village
000-4902		Secondary	Shed	Other	ca 1980			
000-8470	1965 Culpeper Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-8510	5019 22nd Street North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1900	P- Reconstruction and Growth (1866 to 1916)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-8510		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			
000-8512	5050 Lee Highway {Current}	Primary	Restaurant	Other	1959	S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)	Commerce/Trade and Architecture/Community	High View Park

000-8550	1703 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Planning Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-8550		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1980			
000-8551	1715 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-8551		Secondary	Secondary Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1940			
000-8552	1729 Edison Street, North {Current}	Primary	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca 1935	Q- World War I to World War II (1917- 1945)	Domestic and Architecture/Community Planning	High View Park
000-8552		Secondary	Carport	Other	ca 1960			
000-8552		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1959			
000-8552		Secondary	Shed	No Discernible Style	ca 1990			

Analysis

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 evaluative, 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 evaluative 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 VDHR.

- Identification of Properties

Each record in the computer database 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 382 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.

- 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 non-historic 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 UPDATE IV: PROPERTY CATEGORIZATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF PROPERTIES
Buildings	382
Districts	0
Objects	0
Sites	0
Structures	0
TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES	382

- 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 NON-HISTORIC 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 UPDATE IV: PROPERTY CATEGORIES	TOTAL	NON- HISTORIC	HISTORIC
Buildings (primary)	382	2	380
Buildings (secondary)	242	186	56
TOTAL CATEGORIZED	624	188	436

- Primary Resources

For the 382 properties included in the database, eight primary resource types were identified throughout the survey update areas. The following report identifies the number of identified resource types for each property:

ARLINGTON COUNTY SURVEY UPDATE IV: PRIMARY RESOURCE TYPE CONTAINED BY CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES	NUMBER OF PRIMARY RESOURCES RECORDED
Apartment Building (Multiple Dwelling)	4
Church	2
Commercial Building	7
Office/Office Building	1
Restaurant	2
Shopping Center	1
Single Dwelling	307
Twin Dwelling	58

The identification of the single-family dwelling has been consistent throughout the many survey phases. 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. The 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.

The survey updates focused on neighborhoods in the central part of the County along the metro corridor where various modes of mass transportation attract more residents. These surveys, therefore, captured a number of apartment buildings and multiple-family dwellings. Further, the double or twin house was recorded a number of times, reflecting the population density and need for housing in the areas included in this survey phase. Yet, the single-family dwelling dominated the survey areas, as has been the case throughout every survey effort. This most recent survey phase focused on neighborhoods to the north and south of the Metro corridor, areas beyond public transportation. The focus was overwhelmingly the freestanding single-family dwelling.

- VDHR Historic Themes and Period Contexts

VDHR has defined eighteen cultural themes from prehistoric times to the present.

ARLINGTON COUNTY SURVEY UPDATE IV: DHR THEMES	NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES
<i>Architecture/Community Planning</i>	382
<i>Commerce/Trade</i>	11
<i>Domestic</i>	369
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
<i>Religion</i>	2
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, 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 updates identified the three most common themes—Architecture/Community Planning, Commerce/Trade, and Domestic—which is in keeping with the history of the areas

recorded. This phase also included Religion, a theme typically associated with developed residential neighborhoods.

- Arlington County Survey:
Neighborhoods with Survey Target Date

The comprehensive County-wide architectural survey of Arlington County began in 1992 and was completed in 2013. This multi-phase project resulted in eleven survey phases and four update phases, with 19,000 properties recorded.

The following alphabetical list notes the date to which each neighborhood has been documented:

Alcova Heights	Surveyed to 1959
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 1959
Arlingwood	Survey to 1948
Ashton Heights	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Aurora Highlands	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Barcroft	Surveyed to 1959
Ballston-Virginia Square	Surveyed to 1959
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 1959/ Surveyed 100% in east (Historic District)
Columbia Heights	Surveyed to 1936
Columbia Heights West	Surveyed to 1959
Country Club Hills	Surveyed to 1955
Crystal City	Surveyed to 1942
Dominion Hills	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Donaldson Run	Surveyed to 1955
Dover-Crystal	Surveyed to 1954
Fairlington	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Forest Glen	Surveyed to 1958
Foxcroft Heights	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
GlebeWood Village	Surveyed to 1959/Survey 100% in north (Historic District)
Glencarlyn	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Gulf Branch	Surveyed to 1955
High View Park (Langston-Brown)	Surveyed to 1959
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 1959
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 1959
Westover	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Williamsburg	Surveyed to 1948
Woodmont (Parkway)	Surveyed to 1955
Yorktown	Surveyed to 1948

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for Further Study

- 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. 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. 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*
3. Ball Family Burial Grounds, 3427 Washington Boulevard (000-5811)
 - *Archeological Survey (Phase I) Recommended*
4. Brandymore Castle (Site), North Roosevelt Street at Four Mile Run
 - *Archeological Survey (Phase I) Recommended*
5. Calloway Cemetery, 5000 Lee Highway (000-8509)
Reconnaissance-level Survey Completed
 - *Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended*
6. Eastman-Fenwick House, 6733 Lee Highway (000-4208-0191)
 - *Reconnaissance-Level Survey Recommended*
7. 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*
8. 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*
9. 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*
10. Glenmore, 3440 North Roberts Lane (000-0176)
Reconnaissance-Level Survey (Goodwin and Associates, 1992)
 - *Intensive-Level Survey Recommended*

11. Reevesland, 400 North Manchester Street (000-3382)
Intensive-Level Survey Completed
 - *Individual Listing in the National Register of Historic Places Recommended*
12. Travers' Family Graveyard, 1309 South Monroe Street (000-1757)
Reconnaissance-Level Survey Completed
 - *Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended*
13. Walker Chapel and Cemetery, 4102 North Glebe Road (000-3326)
Reconnaissance-level Survey Completed
 - *Intensive-Level Survey Recommended*

- Recommendations for Multiple Property Documentation and Historic Contexts

Several areas of interest are specifically recommended for further research and documentation, in the form of a Multiple Property Documentation Form discussing one of Arlington County's most prominent builders, M.T. Broyhill and Sons, and a Historic Context Report concentrated on Arlington County's mid-twentieth century development. Other potential projects include intensive survey and documentation of the "Blue Goose," located at 1000 North Glebe Road and the preparation of a Preliminary Information Form to determine the eligibility of Crystal City's early office high-rise buildings as a historic district.

M.T. Broyhill and Sons Multiple Property Documentation Form

One of the most prominent community builders, who acquired large tracts of land throughout Arlington County that were developed according to a master plan, was Marvin T. Broyhill and Sons. Broyhill's development of Tara-Leeway, Rock Spring, Yorktown, and various other Arlington neighborhoods occurred in the 1940s and early 1950s. The firm's work is an illustration of merchant builders, taking advantage of the Federal incentives for private construction. Merchant builders fostered dramatic changes in home building practices by applying the principles of mass production, standardization, and prefabrication on a large scale, often with funding from the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). With Arlington developing neighborhood by neighborhood, and even block by block, M.T. Broyhill and Sons ensured sales by integrating the suburban ideals of home ownership and community development. This made home buying, especially during the years following World War II, attainable for the middle class, provided financial prosperity and family stability—the fulfillment of the American dream.¹

No singular developer or builder dominated the housing construction market in Arlington County, but M.T. Broyhill and Sons played a leading role. Their work spanned the greatest development period in the County's history, extended through the County rather than just being devoted to any one area, and resulted in the development of many subdivisions and entire neighborhoods. Therefore, EHT Tracerics recommends that a Multiple Property Documentation Form be prepared for M.T. Broyhill and Sons that addresses the company's impact on the residential development and suburban ideals practiced in Arlington County. This documentation form will cover the history of the company, its continuation by the sons of Marvin T. Broyhill, and address the architectural designs and materials promoted by M.T. Broyhill and Sons. Biographical information about Marvin Broyhill and all those associated with the company should be addressed. The Arlington County building permit cards will assist in the identification of most of the company's work. A fully detailed inventory may not be necessary or possible, but sample illustrations of the types, forms, and styles of houses constructed by the company should be illustrated.

¹ National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960," Section E, pages 8-10.

The nomination shall include individual houses with high integrity as outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (Section F). Groups of houses within a neighborhood(s) or entire subdivision(s) should be nominated for their ties to the development company, exhibiting the mass production, planning, and standardization utilized by M.T. Broyhill and Sons.

Arlington County Mid-Century Historic Context

In the years leading up to and during World War II, Arlington County flourished, having become independent of Alexandria in 1920. Capitalizing on new transportation improvements in the region and the availability of jobs, the area's population drastically increased from 26,615 in 1930 to 120,000 in 1944. The new residents struggled to meet developers' prices as "[m]aterial shortages, government regulations, scarce labor, and reduced incomes" all adversely affected Americans' hopes for buying a house.² Although many of Arlington County's residents moved to the area to fill defense-related jobs in the period following World War I and during World War II, they tended to remain in the area after the wars and the continuously growing population created a strong demand for single-family housing that presented the American dream. As described in a study of post-war tract housing in Washington, "with the Federal government as the main employer, the local consumer market had a larger percentage of white-collar, lower-middle and middle-class workers, contributing to a median income that was among the highest in the nation."³ This resulted in a specific type of housing, one that strongly favored the mid-century Colonial Revival-style dwelling produced by mass production, standardization, and prefabrication. Ranch houses, split-levels, split-foyers, prefabricated all steel Lustron houses, and lesser-known forms like the apartment bungalow and California-type houses populated the residential landscape to a limited degree but nonetheless reflected the domestic trends and fashions of the mid-twentieth century in Arlington County.

Much of the County's growth took place in the mid-twentieth century, the result of a burgeoning population, expanding military and Federal government workforce, and Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Veterans' Administration (VA) funding incentives. Although comparisons can (and should) be made to contemporaneous suburban neighborhoods in Northern Virginia and across the nation, Arlington County's mid-century development was distinct because of its proximity to Washington, D.C., the Pentagon (constructed in 1941-42), and Forts Myer and Belvoir. Most significantly to Arlington County's residential development is its unique association with the FHA's architects and designers, who adapted the guidelines for small housing, multi-family rentals, construction standards, and neighborhood planning based on the experiences and experimentations of builders and developers in Arlington County.

The multi-phase reconnaissance-level architectural survey and many nominations to the National Register of Historic Places resulted in the significant documentation of Arlington County's residential development. This information is outlined in nineteen separate survey reports and more than twenty historic district nominations. A mid-twentieth century historic context, bringing together all previous survey and nomination efforts, should address the development impetus affecting Arlington County in the decade prior to World War II, when it was the fastest growing County in the United States, through to 1960, by which time the County was vastly developed with single- and multi-family housing. The historic context should focus on the relationship of the FHA and Arlington County, the builders and developers responsible for the planning and development of the County's subdivisions and larger neighborhoods, and the residents who sought this move-in ready housing that provided all of the most popular and newest

² Clifford Edward Clark, Jr., *The American Family Home: 1800-1960* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 197.

³ 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), 60-61.

conveniences available for the middle-class worker. The overwhelming choice of the Colonial Revival style should be explored and how the FHA influenced that preference. This report would place Arlington County's role in mid-twentieth century residential development within its context in the Washington, D.C. region and Virginia.

B. Evaluation for Designation

- Standards for Evaluation

The properties identified 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 the Interior's *Guidelines for Evaluation* suggest 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.

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