

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

**PHASE II**



Single Dwelling, 4721 16<sup>th</sup> Road North, 000-4229-0003 (EHT Traceries, 2011)

**Final Report**

**Prepared by  
E.H.T. Traceries, Inc.  
1121 Fifth Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
202/393-1199**

**Laura V. Trieschmann, Principal Investigator**

**for**

**Arlington County, Virginia  
Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development**

**(Contact: Michael Leventhal, Historic Preservation Coordinator 703/228-3813)  
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## **ABSTRACT**

The Phase II Architectural Survey Update of Arlington County was conducted between December 2010 and December 2011 by the architectural and historic preservation firm of E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. under the direction of the Arlington County's Historic Preservation Program in the Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development. The project consisted of the reconnaissance survey of 323 properties encompassing approximately 161 acres that represent the areas and periods of significance of Arlington County as defined in the Phase I Architectural Survey Report, prepared in 1996. This most recent survey focused on the completion of the reconnaissance survey with the documentation of 25 properties in Columbia Forest and 2 properties in Columbia Heights West in Neighborhood Service Area F; 73 properties in Arlington View and 71 properties in Foxcroft Heights in Neighborhood Service Area G; 50 properties in North Highlands of Neighborhood Service Area E; and 101 properties in Waycroft-Woodlawn within Neighborhood Service Area A. Additionally, the Colony House Furniture Building on Lee Highway in Neighborhood Service Area E was included because of a change in commercial tenant.

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, Claremont, and Columbia Forest in Service Area F, and the community of North Highlands in Service Area E were targeted.



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

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

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

Completed in 2006, Phase IX consisted of the reconnaissance survey of 810 properties in the neighborhoods of Arlingwood, Belleview Forest, Old Dominion, Riverwood, Stafford-Albemarle-Glebe, Woodmont (Parkway), and Yorktown (partial) in Neighborhood Service Areas A and B. As a result of the survey, all of Neighborhood Service Area B has been documented. A few resources outside the period of significance for the Westover Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in May 2006, were also included in this survey phase. Additionally, six non-historic resources identified for their historical or architectural significance were included in the survey to ensure the recordation of these important properties. All historic properties constructed prior to 1948 were included in the survey, unless the property owner or resident objected, or the resource no longer

retained sufficient integrity of design and materials. It should also be noted that properties previously listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places were not resurveyed unless such work was warranted. If a property was not documented for those above-mentioned reasons, it was noted on the survey maps.

Phase X encompassed the reconnaissance survey of 1,010 properties in the neighborhoods of Yorktown, Rock Spring, Williamsburg, Leeway Overlee, Tara-Leeway Heights, Dominion Hills, and Boulevard Manor in Neighborhood Service Areas A and C. Eight historic properties in the neighborhood of Old Glebe that were not previously recorded because of their concealed location adjacent to the 38-acre Gulf Branch Park were also included in this survey phase. Additionally, the two apartment buildings at 3601 and 3701 5<sup>th</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> Street North and south of 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

Phase II Survey Update, the most recent survey completed in Arlington County, 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.

With the completion of this second update survey, the master DSS database for Arlington County contains 10,889 properties recorded by EHT Tracerics since 1996.

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

The reconnaissance-level survey of Arlington County has been a comprehensive study that has included eleven initial phases spanning thirteen years; this is the second phase of survey update, an effort that began in 2010. Although the survey was inclusive within the target survey dates, the availability of newly discovered archival documentation, such as the permit cards, should continue to be reviewed for those areas in the southern part of the county, especially those most threatened by demolition and modern development. Further, the following neighborhoods should be revisited and those properties constructed between 1936 and 1948, as documented by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* and *Franklin Survey Maps* and permit cards, should be recorded: Alcova Heights, Barcroft, Douglas Park (north of 16<sup>th</sup> Street South), Forest Glen, Glebewood, and High View Park (Langston-Brown). In the northern part of the county, where the density of post-war development restricted a more comprehensive survey of all historic properties, at least pre-1960, the neighborhoods of Leeway Overlee, Tara-Leeway Heights, and Waycroft-Woodlawn should be examined further.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

As in the previous phases, E.H.T. 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 E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. for another year in meeting the needs of the county and the state. Additionally, Harry (Quatro) Hubbard and Karen Hostettler of VDHR merit a great deal of thanks for their unending assistance. E.H.T. 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 Virginia Room, Arlington Heritage Alliance, 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. E.H.T. Tracerics would like to thank Arlington County and VDHR for their commitment and continued financial support to the county-wide historic resources survey.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Project Purpose and Goals**

The Architectural Survey Update Report, Phase II of Arlington County, Virginia, is the second stage of a multi-phase project seeking to update the documentation of areas previously surveyed to pre-World War II dates, especially those areas surveyed prior to the availability of permit cards. The first six phases of the project were funded directly under the terms of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Cost-Share Program. Beginning in December 2002, Arlington County has contracted directly with E.H.T. Tracerics to complete the reconnaissance survey. This second survey update phase was to include the survey and documentation of approximately 320 properties, a detailed survey report, and recommendations regarding further study of any, or all, of the resources retaining significance and integrity within the historic context established in Phase I (1996). The survey was conducted between December 2010 and December 2011 and recorded 323 properties.

### **Scope of Work**

The project anticipated the survey of previously identified properties as well as those resources not previously identified that met the age guideline established for each neighborhood within the targeted survey areas. The survey areas, as outlined in the contract, were to include unsurveyed resources erected prior to 1959 in Foxcroft Heights, Columbia Forest, Columbia Heights West, Arlington View, North Highlands, and Waycroft-Woodlawn. Each resource was to be assessed, surveyed, documented, and photographed to the reconnaissance level on Virginia Department of Historic Resources field forms. This process was to allow for a thorough study of each resource and its building materials, architectural style, use, and date of construction substantiated by historic maps, permit cards, and oral histories. All of the properties surveyed were to be entered into the Department of Historic Resources' Data Sharing Software (DSS) database. Utilizing DSS, a final survey report was produced that presented the findings of the second phase of the survey update and allowed for a comparison of each of the resources identified in all previous survey and documentation phases. Within the established significance, each property was to be assessed for its

contribution with recommendations for further study as a potential landmark or as part of an historic district.

### **Staffing**

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

### MAPS OF SURVEY UPDATE AREAS

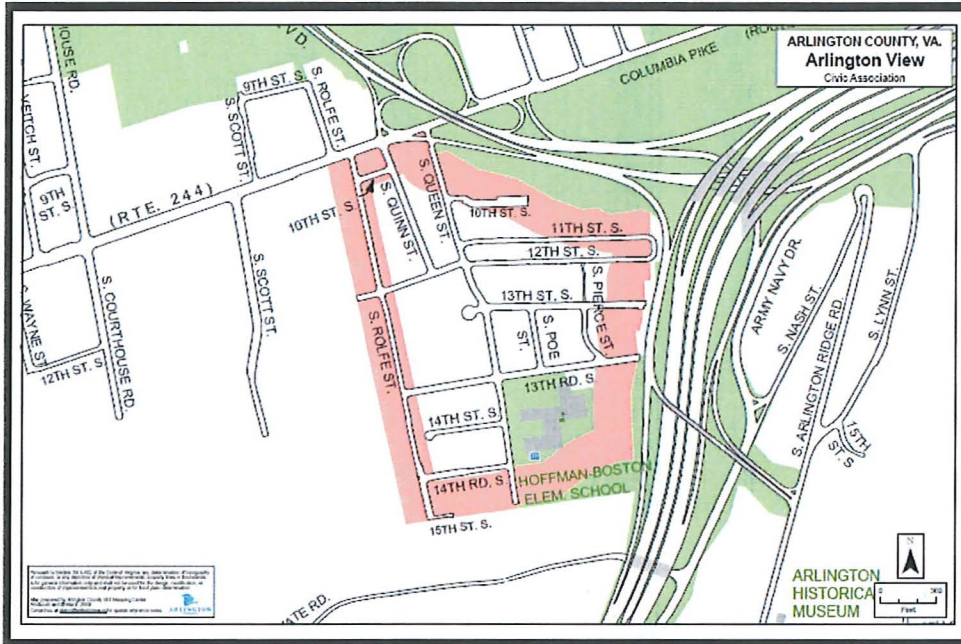


Figure 1: Arlington View (survey random throughout neighborhood)

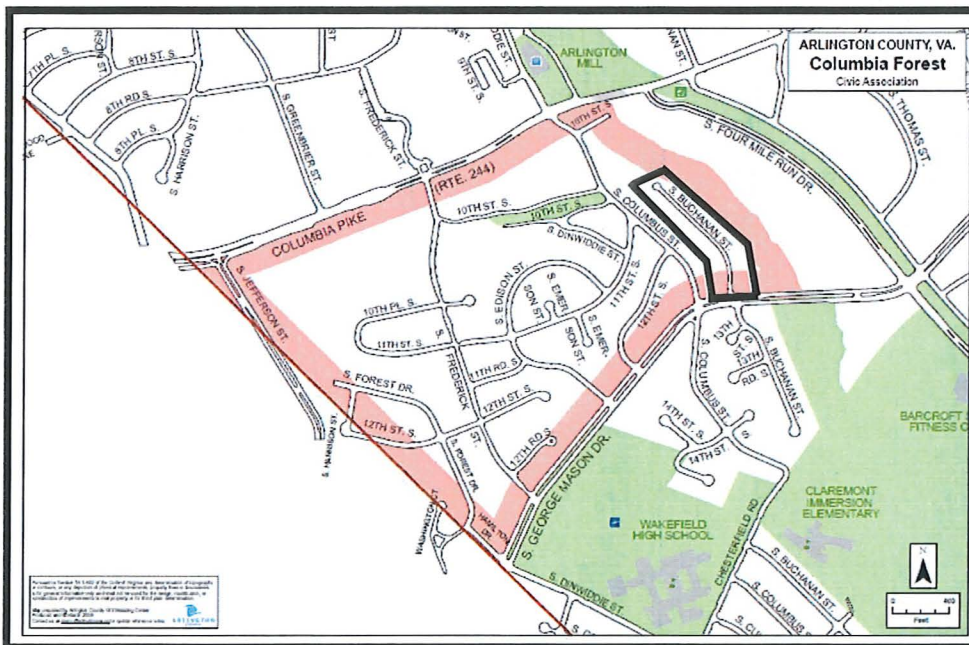


Figure 2: Columbia Forest (survey area outlined in black)



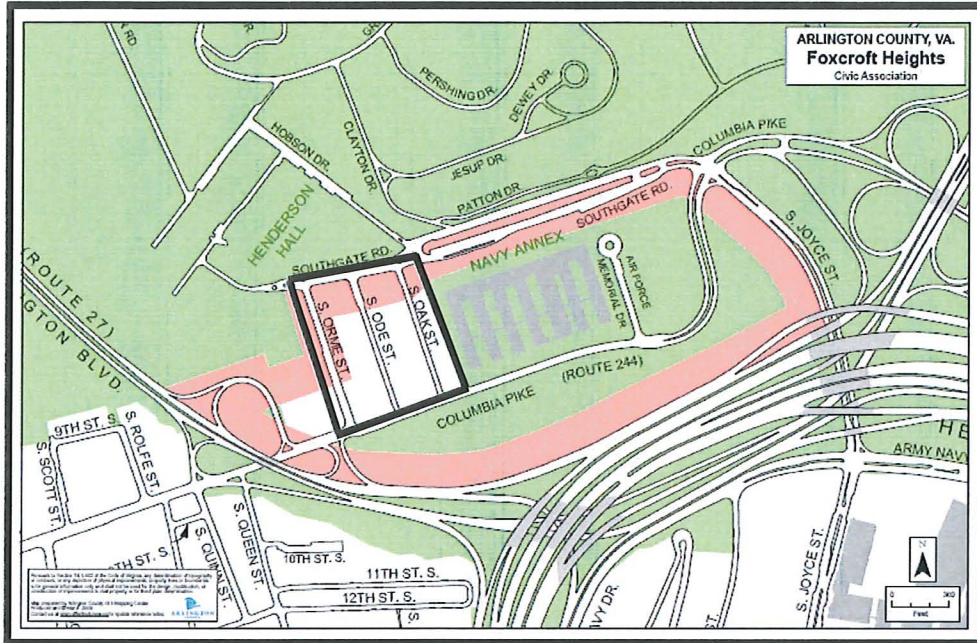


Figure 3: Foxcroft Heights (survey area outlined in black)

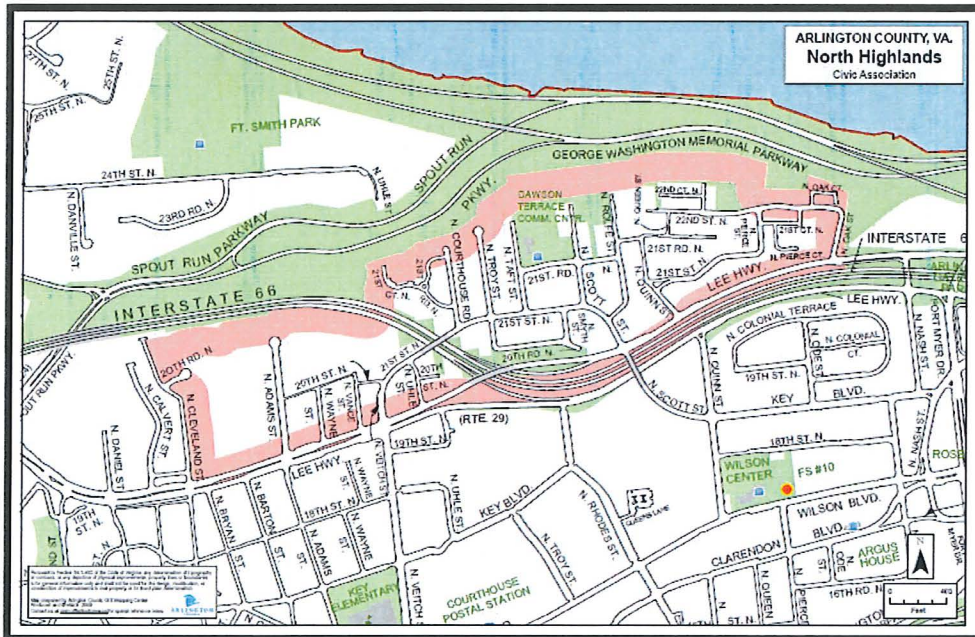


Figure 4: North Highlands (survey random throughout neighborhood)





## 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 three of the eighteen themes are discussed here as they pertain to the extant historic resources within the Phase II Survey Update of Arlington County. The themes identified were Architecture/Community Planning, Domestic, and Commerce/Trade. The remaining themes—Social, Religion, Landscape, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Settlement, Transportation/Communication, Military/Defense, Health Care/Medicine, Technology/Engineering, Subsistence/Agriculture, Funerary, Recreation/Arts Education, Ethnicity/Immigration, and Government/Law/Political—were not identified.

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

## **THEME: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING**

The areas covered by the Phase II 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 period in the neighborhood of Waycroft-Woodlawn and Foxcroft Heights to the post-war era in Columbia Forest. The documented architecture of Arlington View and North Highlands, both strategically located in the central portion of the county along its eastern boundary, extends from the late 1930s to the late 1950s.

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 Arlington View and Waycroft-Woodlawn. A number of minimal traditional forms were noted, especially in Arlington View. 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 dwellings. Similarly, the apartment buildings of Columbia Heights were modestly stylized with high-style entry surrounds topped by arched or broken pediments. More high-style elements such as double-height porticos, expansive entablatures, Tuscan posts and columns, and keystones were exhibited on the apartment buildings in North Highlands. The Tudor Revival style was also prevalent, but was largely confined to the neighborhoods of Foxcroft Heights and Waycroft-Woodlawn. The stylistic embellishments presented in Foxcroft Heights, predominately applied to rowhouses, included half-timbering and a stuccoed exterior. The single-family dwellings of Waycroft-Woodlawn exhibited asymmetrical gables with steeply pitched slopes, diamond-paned casement windows, pseudo four-centred arched entry openings, half-timbering with stucco, and exterior brick chimneys set off-center on the facades. Elements of the Modern Movement were noted throughout the survey areas, displaying wrapping corner window openings, picture windows, varying exterior cladding materials, integrated planters directing visitors to the main entries, 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 II survey area, these home builders improved a select number of lots, selling them before investing in additional property and building materials. A number of the builders associated with the development of the Phase II survey update

area were noted in previous survey areas, thus illustrating that no one developer monopolized Arlington County.

Because the survey update predominately focused on recordation of those buildings erected between 1937 and 1959, several of the architectural styles noted in the comprehensive surveys of Arlington County, such as the Classical Revival, Italianate, and Greek Revival, were not recorded as part of this survey; vernacular expressions of these buildings were documented in previous survey phases. The few architectural styles that were noted are not high style but more traditional to the suburban development in Arlington County, where the need for housing that was inexpensive and mass produced gave way to custom-built designs and high-style applied ornamentation. Interspersed within the planned communities of North Highlands and Arlington View are a few examples of the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles. These examples were notably vernacular with only select elements of these once-fashionable architectural expressions.

### **Queen Anne**

Among the attractions generating considerable interest at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia were several English buildings designed in the Queen Anne style, which would prove to be widely influential in the United States from the 1870s until the turn of the twentieth century. The style was identified with the Scottish-born architect Richard Norman Shaw and his followers, whose domestic work in England was a tremendously free and eclectic hybrid of forms drawn from a range of sources, including Classical, Tudor, and Flemish architecture. The Queen Anne style dismissed the popular yet impractical Gothic Revival by emphasizing human scale and domestic comforts. The buildings showed great variety, featuring projecting oriels, bay windows, and intersecting rooflines. The style was overwhelmingly known for its use of varying textures, with cut and molded bricks, terracotta, ornamental plaster, and decorative shingles. The open, asymmetrical plan centered on a "great hall" with an enormous fireplace and cozy built-in inglenooks.

In the United States, the style found an exuberant expression in wood, and frequently incorporated Classical columns and decorative motifs borrowed from our own colonial architecture. The Queen Anne style was favored for everything from rowhouses to sprawling seaside retreats, whose designs frequently came from pattern books. All were resplendent in patterned shingles, spindles, brackets, and curlicue cutouts; many boasted ample verandas, turrets, and sleeping porches.<sup>1</sup>

The pattern book plan and ornamentation of the Queen Anne style was commonly illustrated in Arlington County at the end of the nineteenth century, with a more vernacular interpretation occurring in the early twentieth century. The vast majority of Queen Anne-style buildings have been located in the central section of the county, although a few examples were noted in the southern part. Select elements of the style continued to ornament individual houses erected in the second quarter of the twentieth century by independent builders or private homeowners. The features were often married with those of the fashionable Craftsman style or the overwhelmingly popular Colonial Revival style.

The sole example of the Queen Anne style noted during the Phase II survey update is an excellent example of the transition from the Victorian-era vogue of the Queen Anne to the early-twentieth-

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<sup>1</sup> Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*, (New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), 154-155.

century fashion of the Craftsman style. Located in the neighborhood of North Highlands, which is known for its Colonial Revival style and Modern Movement-era architecture, the single-family dwelling at 1711 21<sup>st</sup> Road North presents the intricate plan and massing of the Queen Anne style, with its cross-gabled plan, asymmetrical fenestration, and wrap-around porch. The open gable ends are finished with ogee-molded cornice returns typical of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The porch, now partially enclosed and therefore not reading as a true wrap-around, has slightly tapered Tuscan wood posts set on brick piers. Separated by square balusters, the porch supports are indicative of the Craftsman style, which was overwhelmingly popular when this house was constructed in the mid-1920s.

### **Bungalow/Craftsman**

The survey effort recorded nine Craftsman-style buildings, the vast majority presenting a bungalowoid form. In the twentieth century, traditional domestic forms, such as those employed by popular architectural styles, were often interpreted for economy and convenience, an effect of the tremendous need for housing in the Washington metropolitan area. The resulting bungalow mimicked the plan and massing traditionally associated with the fashionable Queen Anne style; yet, the bungalowoid form was invariably one to one-and-a-half stories in height. The 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 those in Arlington County.

The Craftsman-style elements commonly adorning buildings in the Phase II survey update areas include rock-faced concrete-block or pebble-dash foundations, full-width front porches or entry porches, wide overhanging eaves, clipped gables, and asymmetrical fenestration. Unlike many of the examples recorded in previous surveys, the porch supports are modest and simplified, reduced to simple thin square posts. The majority of the examples recorded were modestly adorned, utilizing decorative building materials and roof forms as ornamentation. This was a reflection of builders' attempt to reduce costs and promptly provide housing.

The majority of the examples noted in this survey update, which focused on the recordation of buildings primarily constructed between 1930 and 1958, are located in the neighborhood of Arlington View. These include the houses at 1027 South Quinn Street (000-4682), 1527 13<sup>th</sup> Road South (000-4634), 1523 13<sup>th</sup> Road South (000-4633), 1706 12<sup>th</sup> Street South (000-4628), 1722 12<sup>th</sup> Street South (000-4629), and 1315 South Peirce Street (000-4669). An illustration dating from the early 1930s was identified at 2126 North Rolfe Street (000-0121) in North Highlands and another constructed in 1938 at 4909 17<sup>th</sup> Street North (000-4229-0053) was recorded in Waycroft-Waverly. Modest in form, most of these buildings reflect the bungalow form, with select elements of the Craftsman style.



## **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."<sup>2</sup> 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 lack lintels. Dormers, traditionally illuminating the Cape Cod form, have double-hung sash with siding on the cheeks and upper gables.

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. The houses in Section One of the Woodlawn subdivision in Waycroft-Woodlawn are excellent illustrations of this. The two-story house at 1627 North Buchanan Street (000-4229-0079) was constructed in 1938 with a block form by T.J. Brumback as speculative development. The concrete-block structure is faced in six-course, Flemish-bond brick. Modestly ornamented, the house has a central entry opening framed by an ornate Colonial Revival-style surround composed of fluted Tuscan pilasters and an ogee-molded pediment.

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<sup>2</sup> "Ideological Origins of the Williamsburg Restoration." [Available Online at <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~UG99/hall/AMSTUD.html>]. Downloaded September 17, 2003, 9

The molding profile of the raking pediment is mimicked along the building's entablature, which has a false boxed cornice, bed molding, and raking cornice in the upper gable ends. An exterior-end brick chimney rises from the side elevation, which is marked by a one-story wing covered with a shed roof. Initially open, the wing was constructed as a porch and enclosed after 1959 with siding and double-hung windows. Builder R.J. Drew erected a similar two-story house with a block form and one-story wing in 1939 at 5005 17<sup>th</sup> Street North (000-4229-0062). The house is more modest in massing than those erected by Brumback, extending just two bays wide rather than the more common three bays. The side-entry opening has a pedimented gable with shallow set tympanum and wide fluted Tuscan pilasters.



**Figure 7: Single Dwelling, 1311 South Queen Street, 000-4673 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)**

One of the more high-styled surrounds noted in the survey is located at 1311 South Queen Street (000-4673) in the Southgate Vale subdivision of Arlington View. Dating from 1939, this two-bay dwelling has a rectangular block form covered by a side-gable roof with exterior-end chimney. While the form is typical, builder Joseph C. Zirkle chose to enhance it with a projecting oriel window covered by a shed hood, string course that acts as a continuous sill for the second-story windows, and elaborate pedimented side entry. The entry has fluted Tuscan pilasters with a plain frieze marked by modillions along the corona of the cornice, which has an ogee-molded crown. The enclosed tympanum is finished with modillions along the raking cornice and a triangular medallion with rosette in the center. Reached by poured concrete steps surrounded by a metal rail, the surround rises nearly to the base of the string course under the second-story windows.



The Brumback-built house at 1631 North Buchanan Street (000-4229-0081), completed in 1938, has a Cape Cod form. The steep pitch of the side gable roof extends nearly to the ridge of the roof on the neighboring two-story house at 1627 North Buchanan Street. This space is illuminated by front-gabled dormers on the façade and double-hung windows in the upper gable ends of the side elevations. The one-and-a-half-story house has a concrete-block structure faced with six-course, Flemish-bond brick, while the upper gable ends are now clad with vinyl siding and finished with raking metal boards. An exterior-end chimney rises from the side elevation, which is augmented by a one-story wing that was originally an open porch. Typically, the most stylized aspect of the house is the Colonial Revival-style entry surround, composed of fluted Tuscan pilasters with molded lintel and an undersized central modillion. Similarly, the Cape Cod house built by M.A. Cardwell at 4653 17<sup>th</sup> Street North (000-4229-0020) in 1936 in Woodlawn Village is a concrete-block structure veneered in six-course, American-bond brick. The side gable roof is marked by two inset dormers that hold double-hung windows and an unadorned raking board. The central entry opening, providing the only stylistic reference, is framed by Tuscan pilasters that visually support a wide plain entablature with projecting lintel cap.



Figure 8: Palisade Gardens, 000-0471-0007 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

The application of stylized detailing was also commonly employed by the developers and builders of apartment buildings, especially garden-apartment complexes. The Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) first apartment project, Colonial Village (1936), capitalized on this popularity both in choice of name and of architectural style. Many of the subsequent FHA projects followed suit by using elements of this traditional style, although sometimes only minimally. The Colonial Revival and its classical elements remained deeply embedded in the hearts and minds of Arlingtonians. Therefore,

the vast majority of apartment buildings expressed the Colonial Revival style. Pure interpretations of the style, albeit on suburban examples of the mid-twentieth century, were constructed throughout the county. Large complexes such as Colonial Village, Buckingham (1937-1953), Arlington Village (1939), Barcroft Apartments (1942-1947), Fillmore Gardens (1942-1943/1948), Queen Anne (1944), and Fairlington (1943-1945) are typical suburban illustrations of the style, with entry porches supported by Tuscan columns, broken or arched pediments, fanlight and sidelight windows, and slate-covered gabled and hipped roofs. Palisade Gardens (000-0471-0007) at North Taft Street and 21<sup>st</sup> Street in North Highlands is one of the smaller complexes to employ a high-style interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. The concrete-block buildings are clad in brick laid in six-course American bond with corbelled brick string courses and quoins. The side-gabled and hipped roofs of the six buildings comprising the complex have single and paired windows with stone sills and molded wood surrounds. Semicircular-arched vents pierce the upper gable ends, which are ornamented with corona-molded returns and raking cornices. The modest entablatures are finished with molded architraves and bed molding. The modest living space of the 125 units is augmented by projecting oriels with three sides and supporting knee brackets. The oriels, located on each of the three stories of the buildings, have half-hipped roofs of standing-seam metal. Entry openings are accentuated by scored granite surrounds largely hidden by expansive awnings and ornate window openings that illuminate the stair halls. The two-story window openings set symmetrically over the entry openings of the three-story buildings are ornamented with alternating surrounds, including jack-arched or pedimented lintels with projecting cornice. The examples on the two-story buildings are semicircular arched with sunburst panels in the transoms and stone keystones and imposts framing the rowlock bricks. The most ornate building of the 1947 complex fronts 21<sup>st</sup> Street North. Rising three stories, the building is embellished by a full-height pediment with paneled Tuscan posts set on low brick piers that read more as plinths. The posts support a wide entablature with molded taenia on the architrave and ogee-molded corona on the cornice. Openings between the posts lead pedestrians through three semicircular-arched openings on the first story to an inset courtyard. The end bays of the entry portico have paired double-hung windows on the second and third stories, while the central bay has a nearly two-story semicircular-arched niche with balconet. White posts, painted brick, and a cornice highlight this entry portico. Flanking openings hold narrow double-hung sash set in three-story high semicircular arches with imposts and keystones of granite. A vented cupola of wood frame, now covered in vinyl siding, rises from the ridge of the building's gable roof.

Less stylized apartment building complexes were commonly constructed after World War II, when modern design had become more synonymous with minimal design and mass-produced materials. This reduction of ornamentation, initially a direct result of the significant inflation for building materials and labor, forced developers and property owners to seek ways to reduce construction costs and provide lower rental rates, thus ensuring their financial ventures would be successful. Initially, as with single-family dwellings, this resulted in just the application of modest Colonial Revival-style entry surrounds with broken or arched pediments often surmounted by glass blocks that stretched upward to the cornice providing natural lighting for the interior stairs. One such example recorded as part of the survey update is Tyroll Hills Apartments (000-4743 and 000-4744) in the 5100 block of 7<sup>th</sup> Road South.

Tyroll Hills Apartments, dating from 1950, is a six building complex providing 119 one and two bedroom units. Each building has a single-leaf entry symmetrically placed at the center of the facades. The openings are dressed in high-style Colonial Revival surrounds of wood, with paneled Tuscan pilasters and wide unadorned friezes with taenia along the architraves. Variety is provided by

the pediments, which are semicircular, gabled, or broken with a turned urn at the center. The flanking window openings are paired and tripled, with single windows marking the upper stories above the entries. The shallow-pitched side-gabled roofs have modest cornices composed of a frieze and raking boards.



Figure 9: Tyroll Hills Apartments, 000-4743 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

### **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, tall narrow 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 structures 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 structures to be faced in brick and stone, thus mimicking the brick and stone exteriors seen on the earlier high-style interpretations of the style. 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 stone work.

The Tudor Revival style is one of the more popular architectural styles in Arlington County for dwellings constructed in the 1930s and early 1950s, particularly in the northern part of the county where the houses were being designed for middle and upper-middle class residents. The survey

update identified high-style middle-class houses dating from 1936 to 1938 in both Waycroft-Woodlawn and Foxcroft Heights. Those recorded in Waycroft-Woodlawn are freestanding single-family dwellings set on evenly spaced lots platted in 1933 by the T.J. Brumback Co., while those in Foxcroft Heights are rowhouses erected by Boulevard Properties, Inc.

The form of the Tudor Revival-style houses in Waycroft-Woodlawn borrowed from the Cape Cod, with its side-gabled roof sheltering a one-and-a-half-story rectangular structure. The examples were augmented by projecting entry bays, generally in the center bay of the three-bay structure. The entry bay presented the indicative steeply pitched roof with asymmetrical slope and single-leaf opening with a pseudo four-centred arch. The door is balanced by a small casement window with diamond panes and rowlock or stone-veneered sill. The concrete-block structures are typically clad in bonded bricks with siding in the upper gable ends on the side elevations. Although an added expense for modest middle-class housing like that being produced by Brumback, half-timbering set within stucco adorns many of the front gables of the entry bays. Chimneys are placed on the facades of the buildings, abutting the entry bays. Variations include telescoping shafts, tapered concrete caps, and molded bricks set on round-arched shoulders. The window openings, as are typical of the Cape Cod dwelling in the 1930s, are single double-hung sash such as those presented at 1637 North Buchanan Street (000-4229-0083), 1630 North Buchanan Street (000-4229-0080), and 4639 16<sup>th</sup> Road North (000-4229-0016). Rowlock brick sills, narrow surrounds, and inoperable vertical-board shutters complete the openings. A more high-style example located at 4711 17<sup>th</sup> Street North (000-4229-0026) has paired casement windows with diamond-paned sash. Surrounds are square-edged with lug wood lintels.



Figure 10: Single Dwelling, 4721 16<sup>th</sup> Road North, 000-4229-0003 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

A notable example of the Tudor Revival style is the house at 1706 North Glebe Road (000-4229-0091). Constructed in 1936 by M.A. Cardwell as part of Cardwell's Addition to Woodlawn Village, the structure rises two stories in height with a veneer of six-course, Flemish-bond bricks. Rather than employing the traditional Cape Cod form, this building is a two-story block form that was very commonly accepted in Arlington County for its Colonial Revival-style detailing. A side-gabled roof, accented with raking wood boards and dentils, is pierced by a steeply pitched gabled wall dormer. The oversized roof of the dormer is balanced by the sharply angled roof covering the projecting entry bay. The upper gable ends of the dormer and entry bay are now clad in siding, which acts as the lintels over the window openings. Typical of the style, the single-leaf entry is edged by a small opening holding a casement window set on a rowlock brick sill. More indicative the Colonial Revival style and the two-story block form than the Tudor Revival style, the chimney rises from the side elevation.



Figure 11: Single Dwelling, 1706 North Glebe Road, 000-4229-0091 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)



In Foxcroft Heights, the Tudor Revival style was minimally presented on fifty-two rowhouses. The concrete-block structures, capped by steeply pitched side-gabled roofs, are veneered in brick laid in six-course Flemish bond. Grouped in pairs, the single-leaf entry openings sit under sloping shed-roofed porches with square posts and side entry stairs. Large front-gabled wall dormers symmetrically rise above the porches. The window openings flanking the entries are balanced by standard-sized wall dormers, each with a wide double-hung window. Although some are altered by the application of wooden boards and siding, the upper gables of the dormers have half-timbering and stucco that provides a strong stylistic impression. The abutting units are divided by the exterior brick chimneys along the facades. A variation fronting South Ode Street has second-story window openings framed by stucco with half-timbering. These examples lack dormers and chimneys along the facades. The steeply pitched gables of the end units and entry porches have been reclad in siding.



Figure 12: Rowhouse, 819 South Orme Street, 000-4620-0019 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

## **Modern Movement**<sup>3</sup>

Although the Colonial Revival style was traditionally embraced by residents of Arlington County, by the mid-twentieth century, developers were experimenting with elements of the Modern Movement. The 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 rating of single-family housing, it reveals the agency’s thinking on modern design generally.<sup>4</sup>

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.”<sup>5</sup> 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.”<sup>6</sup> 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, varying 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 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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, 4.

<sup>6</sup> 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](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/streamliners/peopleevents/e_fair.html) (accessed 4 November 2009).



indicative of the Modern Movement are visually, but not physically, stabilized by brackets with exaggerated arches or diagonally placed supports of wood frame.



**Figure 13: Single Dwelling, 1201 South Rolfe Street, 000-4685 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)**

The single-family dwelling at 1201 South Rolfe Street in Arlington View was constructed in 1956 by John Elliott. The one-story concrete-block structure has a stucco finish with weatherboard siding in the upper gable ends created by the side-gabled roof. Indicative of the Modern Movement and ranch houses, the roof has a very shallow pitch with wide overhanging eaves along the façade and rear elevation. A wide slab chimney of brick pierces the ridge of the roof, suggesting the location of the public gather spaces on the interior of the house. A wide fixed picture window, flanked by undersized double-hung sash, verifies the location of the living room. Set on an unpainted rowlock brick sill, the expansive opening abuts the narrow wood frieze board under the overhanging soffit. The main entry is set off center, reached by a wide brick stair with metal rail. The more private spaces, such as the bedrooms and bath, are illuminated by undersized double-hung windows.

Illustrating the popularity of the ranch house, a similar example is located at 1616 13<sup>th</sup> Street South (000-4650). The one-story house was constructed by the W.T. Syphax Real Estate Company in their Southgate Vale subdivision in Arlington View. The real estate company was owned by William T. Syphax, an African American developer. Like the house constructed by Elliott, this dwelling has a low-pitched side gable roof, picture window framed by double-hung sash, and smaller double-hung windows illuminating the private spaces. Three unequally spaced bedroom windows are set just below the wide overhanging soffit, with a continuous rowlock brick sill. Vertical boards, stained a dark color to contrast the building's brick veneer, separate the openings.

One of the more high-style examples of the Modern Movement's ranch house is located at 1422 South Queen Street (000-4678) in Arlington View. Erected by the Jesse R. Pollard Co. in 1957, the one-story house has a long rectangular form that includes a two-car garage and projecting end bay. The concrete-block structure, covered in six-course American bond bricks, is covered by a hipped

roof with expansive overhanging eaves. The main entry is unceremoniously placed along side the projecting end bay, reached by brick steps with filigree metal rails. A canted bay window of fixed lights acts as the indicative picture window. A slab chimney of stone is set perpendicular to the façade, projecting partially from the plane of the wall. The large stack forms part of the stoned garden that runs from the chimney to the main entry. The bedrooms and less public living spaces are illuminated by paired double-hung windows with shared rowlock brick sills. The openings abut the soffit of the overhanging roof. A wythe of bricks acts as a decorative spandrel under the paired opening on the façade of the projecting bay. The spandrel is pierced to allow for the narrow sliding basement opening.



**Figure 14: Single Dwelling, 1422 South Queen Street, 000-4678 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)**

Although expressed modestly, modern design influences can be seen on a number of apartment buildings and complexes constructed in Arlington from the late 1930s to the mid-1950s. The Fort Bennett Apartments (000-4704) in North Highlands was completed in 1952-1954 with nearly forty buildings providing 295 one- and two-bedroom units (the plan originally called for 266 units in just 13 buildings). The complex, now in part known as Park Georgetown Apartments, was constructed by M.T. Broyhill & Sons, builders who were prolific in the presentation of modern design in Arlington County. The steep slopes of the site enabled the square and rectangular buildings to be staggered within the landscape. The concrete-block structures, topped by flat roofs lacking an ornamental pediment or parapet, are asymmetrically pierced by single, paired and ribbon windows. The double-hung sash wraps around the corners of the building. Although the sash has been replaced it is most likely these corner openings originally held Fenestra steel casement windows. Indicative of the Modern Movement, and not commonly presented on Colonial Revival- or Craftsman-style buildings, the corner window was proclaimed by the FHA as “advantageous as a means of securing increased

wall space in small rooms and still provide adequate light and ventilation.”<sup>7</sup> The corner windows, the FHA contended, ensured maximum wall space for furniture, ease of housekeeping by allowing “sufficient space to permit the bed to be made from two sides,” and prevented cross drafts over the bed.<sup>8</sup> Most significantly, like the more expansive single-paned picture window, the corner steel casement windows provided more sunlight than traditional double-hung sash windows placed at the center of the wall. This proved essential to the compact plan of an apartment unit. The windows of the Fort Bennett Apartments wrap around the corners of the structure and, like the picture window, visually increased the size of a room by uniting the interior with the landscaped lawns of the exterior. On some buildings, the first-story windows abut a concrete string course.

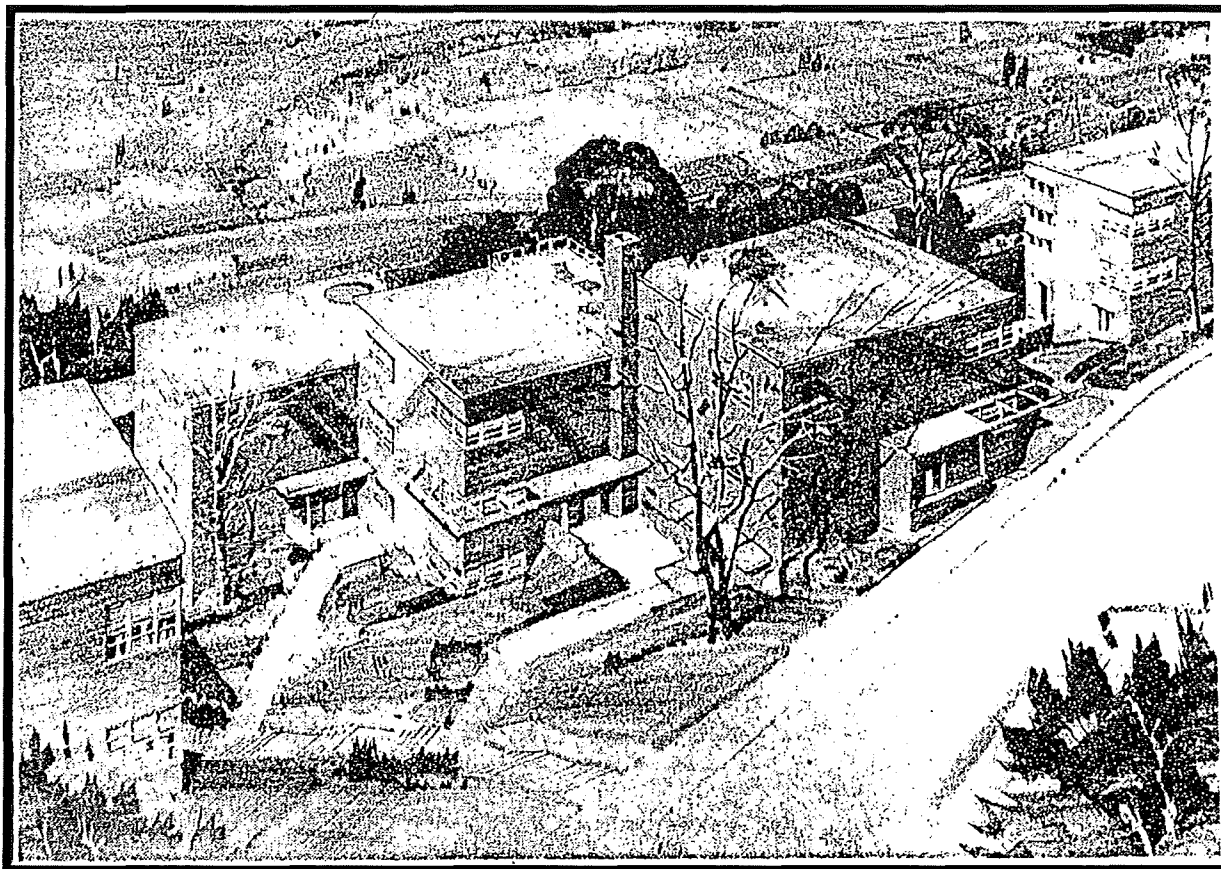


Figure 15: “Site Clearing Started for Virginia Apartments,” *The Washington Post*, 15 February 1953, R1.

<sup>7</sup> Federal Housing Administration, *Principles of Planning Small Houses*, 38.

<sup>8</sup> Federal Housing Administration, *Principles of Planning Small Houses*, 5-6.

The single-leaf entry openings are inconspicuously placed off center on the facades, reached by poured concrete steps up or down depending on the landscape. The entries are set beneath a shed roof canvas awning supported by narrow metal posts composed of horizontal supports with a decorative circular detail. Canvas awnings replaced the original wood canopies in 1986. Depending on the topography, some buildings have three-story porches of metal with the same horizontal and circular detailing. The porches and unique fenestration pattern provided the only stylistic ornamentation to the otherwise plain stacked boxes making up these Modern Movement apartment buildings.



**Figure 16: Fort Bennett Apartment, 1670-1672 21<sup>st</sup> Street North, 000-4704 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)**

## **THEME: DOMESTIC**

### **RESOURCE TYPES: Single-Family Dwellings 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. Forty-four twin or double houses and twenty-eight apartments were recorded. 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 late 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 suburbs in Arlington County were planned by home builders and community builders with a long-time association in the development of the Washington metropolitan area. They “often sought expertise from several design professionals, including engineering, landscape architecture, and architecture.”<sup>9</sup> 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.”<sup>10</sup> 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.”<sup>11</sup> This is illustrated in Foxcroft Heights, Columbia Forest, North Highlands, Arlington View, and Waycroft-Woodlawn.

The single-family resources in the survey update area are typically one to one-and-a-half stories in height and constructed on concrete-block foundations that have been veneered in brick. The vast majority of the structures are concrete block with a brick veneer, often six-course Flemish bond. Upper gable ends are typically clad in a contrasting siding, which in many cases has been reclad in a synthetic siding.

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<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Martin, 33-34.



When comparing all domestic resource types identified, it was noted that the roofs are primarily side gable, and typically clad in asphalt shingles. Unlike the comprehensive survey phases, hipped roofs and cross-gabled roofs were not overwhelmingly noted. The dormers recorded were predominately front gable if punctuating the slope over the façade, or shed if on the rear slope. They typically had little applied ornamentation, and were typically clad in vinyl replacement siding. The chimneys, all constructed of brick, are predominately exterior, projecting from side elevations, or because of the preponderance of Tudor Revival-style 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 vast majority of the dwellings have one-bay-wide porches rather than full-width porches or porticoes. A notable number of buildings lacked a porch or, in some cases, even an entry surround. Many of the buildings have side porches, a number of which have been enclosed to provide additional living space. These one-story wings commonly have a shed roof and are set on a solid masonry foundation. 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, was prominent throughout the survey area, casement and fixed picture windows were documented on Modern Movement buildings. The majority of the window openings do not retain their original wood sashes. Window surrounds were minimal and inoperable shutters—undersized and oversized—were popular. Those buildings veneered in brick have rowlock brick sills.

It was noted during the comprehensive survey that the majority of suburban domestic buildings have associated outbuildings. Because most suburbs throughout the nation that developed after 1900 were predicated on the use of automobiles, garages were an essential feature. Modest residential buildings, often those constructed by home builders, included a freestanding garage. A total of 44 freestanding garages were recorded, the majority contemporaneous to the main dwelling. Many of the dwellings dating from the mid-twentieth century incorporate garages into the main block, rather than providing a separate structure. Yet, this trend was not overwhelmingly noted in the survey update areas. Despite developing and growing during the advent of the automobile, the 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. Eighty-nine prefabricated sheds were noted, along with several pergolas, a greenhouse, gazebo, and barbeque.

### ***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 late 1930s and early 1940s and continued at a steady rate after World War II. Of the 322 domestic resources identified in the survey update, 222 dwellings were constructed during this period. Construction commenced in the 1920s with just 14 houses constructed by 1935. In 1936, 57 building permits were granted for the survey update areas, with another 41 issued in 1937. The growing federal presence in the nation's capital greatly affected construction as single-family dwellings were rapidly built through the county; 83 new houses were constructed in the survey update areas in the two years prior to America's official participation in World War II. New construction waned, ceasing during 1943 and 1944, when shortages in materials and manpower affected the building industry.

Typically, the domestic buildings of this period are one to one-and-a-half stories in height, which is smaller than those documented during the comprehensive 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 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.



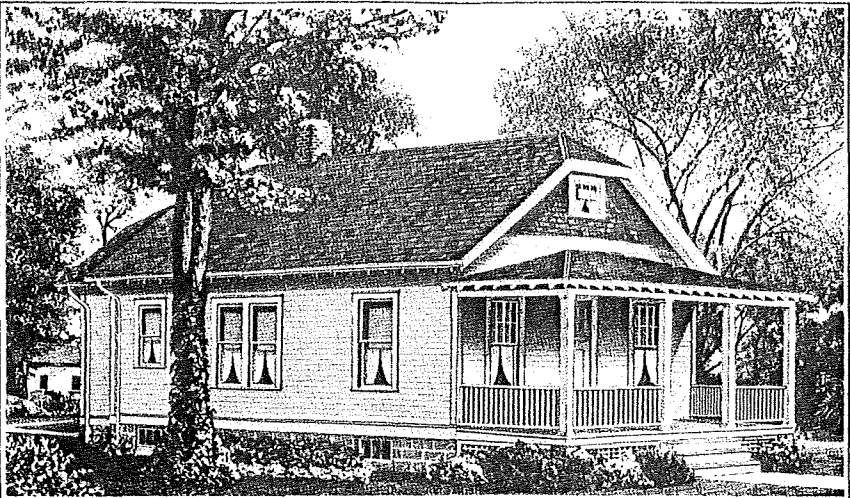
Figure 17: Single Dwelling, 1519 13<sup>th</sup> Road South, 000-4632 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

One of the best illustrations of this is the house located at 1519 13<sup>th</sup> Road South (000-4632) in Arlington View. The building was erected ca. 1930 at 1106 8<sup>th</sup> Road South and moved in 1942 to its current location, resting on a reconstructed foundation of concrete blocks with a pebble-dash finish. Standing one story in height, the wood-frame dwelling has been reclad in vinyl siding set over the original weatherboards. The front-gable roof, replete with expansive overhanging eaves, has a clipped gable over the façade and rear elevations. A corbeled brick chimney rises from the exterior side of the building, asymmetrically balanced by an interior chimney with a plain cap. Fenestration is asymmetrical, with the main entry placed off-center and flanked by single window openings. The window openings, now holding replacement sash, has square-edged surrounds that abut the soffit of the roof. The full-width front porch, set on rock-faced concrete block piers with lattice between, has a



very shallow-pitched half-hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by square posts. Indicative of the Craftsman style, a planter post is located at the top of the brick steps. Although not identified as such because of the confines of a reconnaissance survey, the house at 1519 13<sup>th</sup> Road South may be an example of a mail-order kit house. The form is very similar to "The Sunlight," a pre-cut and fitted house produced by Sears, Roebuck and Company in the late 1920s. The Sunlight was advertised as a "modern five-room bungalow" in which the "architects have carefully planned every detail, every inch of space is used to the best advantage."<sup>12</sup> In 1926, the plans sold for \$1,620, which included all the lumber, millwork, windows and doors, paint and stain, and hardware.

**FIVE ROOMS AND BATH**



**Honor Bill**

The Sunlight

No. P3221 "Already Cut" and Fitted

\$1,620<sup>00</sup>

**I**N THIS modern five-room bungalow the architects have carefully planned every detail, that every inch of space is used to the best advantage. A careful study of the floor plan will reveal that the arrangement is ideal in every particular, resulting in the greatest amount of comfort, the lowest cost of fuel and minimum cost of upkeep. The careful planning of the "Sunlight" relieves the usual household drudgery. The high quality materials are the same as in all "HONOR BILL" homes. The low price is due: First, to the careful thought in its planning, and second, to the fact that the materials are figured at factory prices.

Front and rear gables ornamented with wood shingles, which can be stained in a pleasing tone. Porch, 24 by 8 feet, protects the front windows and door from snow, rain and sun. It makes an ideal place to enjoy the pleasant weather. Here is room for porch swing and furniture. A nice place for the kiddies to play. An enclosed rear entry is a feature.

**The Living Room.** Three steps lead to the front porch, which opens into the living room through an eight-light panel door. The arrangement of the floor plan permits either a combination living room and dining room, or separate rooms. The living room, size 12 feet 8 inches wide by 12 feet 2 inches long, has space for piano, davenport and other furniture. Windows on two exposures provide plenty of light and ventilation.

**The Dining Room.** A wide cased opening leads from the living room to dining room. Here a buffet may be placed on the inside wall. Here the family may dine in a cheerful atmosphere. Double windows

**The Kitchen.** A swinging door leads from the dining room into the kitchen. Here the architect has considered the daily tasks of the housewife. The range space and sink are so arranged as to take all of the "backaches" out of the work. Near by is a convenient cupboard for china, glassware and utensils. Plenty of air and light is provided by two windows. The rear door leads to an enclosed entry, with stairway to basement, and outside entrance. Space is provided for refrigerator.

**The Bedrooms.** Passing from the dining room, you enter a hall that connects with the two bedrooms and bathroom. Directly off the hall is a linen closet. The front bedroom is of good size. A clothes closet is provided with a shelf and wardrobe pole. There is a rear bedroom, size 10 feet 2 inches by 10 feet, with clothes closet. Each bedroom has two windows, giving ample light and ventilation. The arrangement of bathroom provides for tub in a recess, toilet and lavatory.

**The Basement.** Space for laundry, storage rooms and fuel bins.

**Height of Ceilings.** Basement, 7 feet high from floor to ceiling. Main floor, 9 feet from the floor to ceiling.

What Our Price Includes

At the price quoted we will furnish all the material to build this five-room bungalow, consisting of:

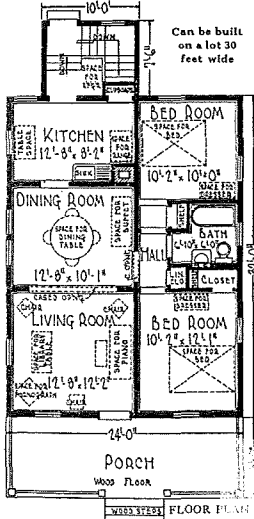
- Lumber; Lath;
- Roofing, Best Grade Clear Red Cedar Shingles;
- Siding, Clear Cypress, or Clear Red Cedar, Bevel;
- Framing Lumber, No. 1 Quality Douglas Fir or Pacific Coast Hemlock;
- Flooring, Clear Douglas Fir or Pacific Coast Hemlock;
- Porch Flooring, Clear Edge Grain Fir;
- Porch Ceiling, Clear Grade Douglas Fir or Pacific Coast Hemlock;
- Finishing Lumber;
- High Grade Millwork (see pages 110 and 111);
- Interior Doors, Two Cross Panel Design of Douglas Fir;
- Trim, Beautiful Grain Douglas Fir or Yellow Pine;
- Medicine Case;
- Windows of California White Pine;
- 40-Lb. Building Paper; Sash Weights;
- Eaves Trough; Down Spouts;
- Windows of California White Pine (see page 132);
- Paint for Three Coats Outside Trim and Siding;
- Stain for Shingles of Gables for Two Brush Coats;
- Shells and Varnish for Interior Trim and Doors.

Complete Plans and Specifications.

Built on concrete foundation and excavated under entire house.

We guarantee enough material to build this house. Price does not include cement, brick or plaster. See

Can be built on a lot 30 feet wide



OPTIONS

Sheet Plaster and Plaster Finish, to take the place of wood lath, \$148.00 extra. See page 109.

Oriental Asphalt Shingles, for roof, instead of wood shingles, \$39.00 extra.

Oak Doors, Trim and Floors in living and dining room.

Maple Floors in kitchen and bathroom, \$126.00 extra.

Storm Doors and Windows, \$51.00 extra.

Screen Doors and Windows, galvanized wire, \$33.00 extra.

For prices of Plumbers, Heating, Wiring, Electric

Figure 18: The Sunlight by Sears, Roebuck and Co., 1926 (*Small Houses of the Twenties*, 107)

<sup>12</sup> Sears, Roebuck and Co., *Small Houses of the Twenties: The Sears, Roebuck 1926 House Catalog*, (New York, NY, The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and Dover Publications, 1991), 107.

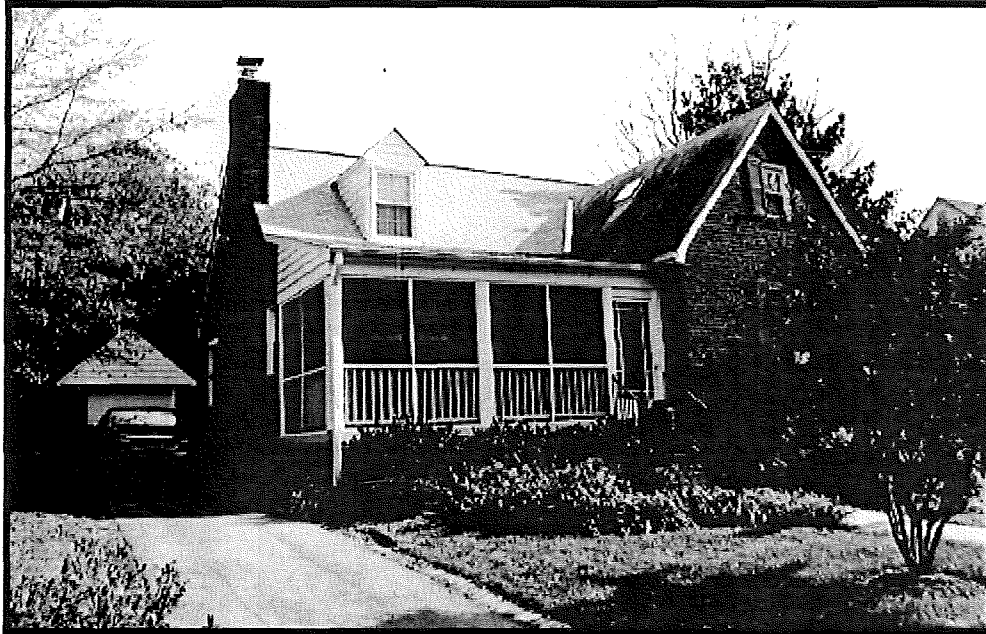


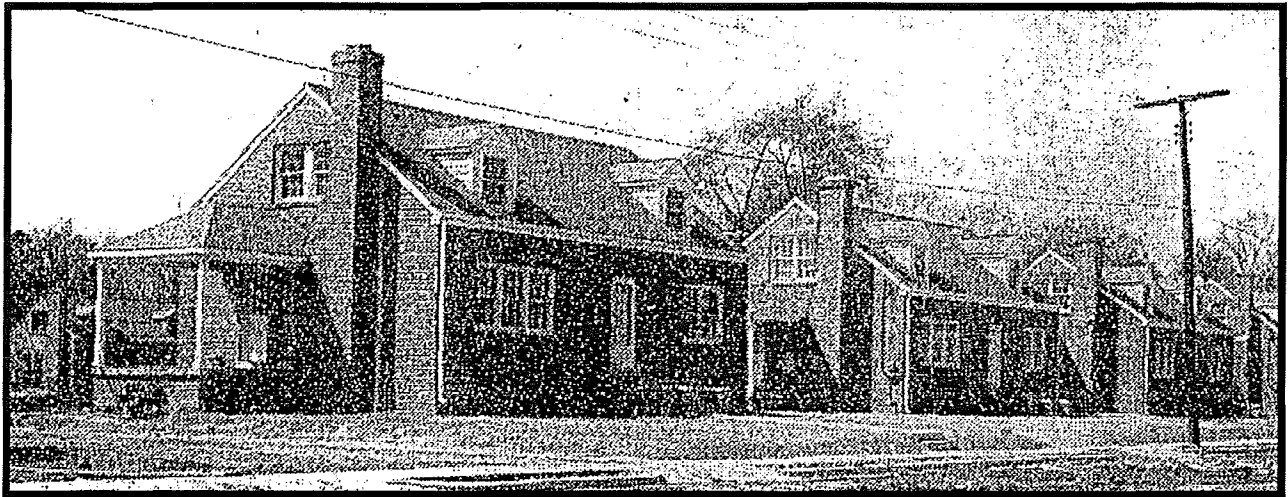
Figure 19: Single Dwelling, 1631 North Woodstock Street, 000-4229-0094 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

Popular in the mid-1930s through to 1950, the minimal traditional form is a direct result of the economic depression of the 1930s. It is a compromise form that reflects the traditional eclectic houses but lacks the decorative detailing that proved cost prohibitive. Like the bungalow, the roof pitches are low but lack overhanging eaves. Indicative of the minimal traditional is a projecting bay on the façade, giving the building an L-shaped form. One variation of the minimal traditional form is generated by a front porch within the elbow of the projecting bay and main block. This was noted at 1631 13<sup>th</sup> Street South (000-4679), 4643 17<sup>th</sup> Street North (000-4229-0018), and 4718 17<sup>th</sup> Street North (000-4229-0029). The two-bay-wide porch of the minimal traditional form is covered by a shed roof that extends from the main block, terminating at the face of the projecting bay. The porch, which is typically screened, has supporting square posts and a single-leaf door accessed by brick steps or a concrete stoop depending on the topography of the site.

The one-and-one-half-story single-family dwelling at 1631 North Woodstock Street is an excellent example of the minimal traditional form with its projecting front-gabled bay and screened porch. Erected by M.A. Cardwell in 1937 as part of Cardwell's Addition to Woodlawn Village, the structure is constructed of concrete blocks faced with six-course, Flemish-bond brick. Asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof, which is finished with a shallow boxed cornice with raking boards. A gabled dormer projects from the northern end of the roof, balancing the front-gabled projecting bay at the southern end of the main block. An exterior-end brick chimney rises from the side elevation. Visible through the screened front porch are the single-leaf entry opening and paired double-hung sash windows.

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-a-half-story dwelling characterized by a side gable roof over a rectangular structure 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.

Traditionally displaying Colonial Revival-style detailing, the Cape Cod form was identified 44 times during the survey, predominately in the Woodlawn Village subdivision of Waycroft-Woodlawn. Working as an operative builder, T.J. Brumback constructed the majority of these buildings, utilizing the same plan and building form repeatedly and thereby minimizing construction costs and materials. Unlike many of his contemporaries, however, Brumback alternated the forms, placing a two-story block form next to a one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod, with the neighboring Cape Cod turned so its gable end fronted the street. Variation was also presented by the addition of a projecting vestibule, porch, and high-styled entry surround. Depression-era buyers were comforted by the familiarity of the form and revival entry ornamentation, while at the same time most likely relieved their future homes were not overly dressed with expensive adornments that were decorative rather than functional.



**Figure 20: Nazarene Terrace, 2100 block North Taft Street (“Arlington Church Enters Home Building Field: Profits Go To Pay Off Mortgage,” *The Washington Post*, 27 April 1947, B8.)**

The success of the Cape Cod form in a county greatly in need of housing prompted “Government officials, doctors, liquor dealers, lawyers and others normally alien to the construction field [to enter] the local home building picture.” This included the congregation of the First Church of the Nazarene, which was saddled with an inflated mortgage for their newly completed church and parsonage in North Highlands. Reverend Floyd N. Bradley, who acted as contractor, subdivided the unimproved acres adjacent to the new church into buildable lots for single-family dwellings. Aided by J.L. Barnes, an “experienced building trades mechanic and church member,” Bradley oversaw construction of “six Cape-Cod-design[ed], all-brick dwellings...” Charles Koch, a local architect who was responsible for the design of the church, also prepared the architectural plans of the Cape Cod houses the congregation was erecting in their small subdivision platted as Nazarene Terrace. Undaunted by poor sales and scarcity of materials, Reverend Bradley purchased 20 acres on North Troy Street for the construction of 17 additional Cape Cod dwellings. Robert Brumback acted as realtor, selling the four-bedroom houses for \$18,450 and the three-bedroom dwellings for \$17,450. The houses were intentionally designed to have “exterior variations, so each home will be slightly different from its neighbor.”<sup>13</sup> Bradley oversaw the construction of 27 Cape Cod houses in North Highlands before the church was forced to claim bankruptcy.<sup>14</sup>



Figure 21: Single Dwelling, 2133 North Troy Street, 000-0135 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

<sup>13</sup> Conrad P. Harness, “Arlington Church Enters Home Building Field: Profits Go To Pay Off Mortgage,” *The Washington Post*, 27 April 1947, B8.

<sup>14</sup> “Court Hears Bankruptcy Case of Pastor,” *The Washington Post*, 26 July 1950, 8.

The Cape Cod building at 2133 North Troy Street (000-0135) is a rectangular concrete-block structure faced in six-course American bond bricks. Characteristic of the form, the one-and-one-half story dwelling is capped by a side-gabled roof accented by a raking wood cornice and two front-gabled dormers. An exterior-end brick chimney rises at the side elevation. The central entry is ornately finished with a Colonial Revival-style surround, inclusive of fluted pilasters, frieze, and broken pediment with urn. The entry is flanked by wide openings typical of the Modern Movement, which was popular when this house was completed in 1947. Picture windows at the center of the openings have multiple fixed lights, framed by operable double-hung sash and undersized, inoperable shutters. The house at 2132 North Troy Street (000-0351) is identical in massing, materials, and form. However, this 1947 Cape Cod has a shed-roofed porch with square supports. The fenestration of the façade includes paired and tripled double-hung sash symmetrically set under the front-gabled dormers.

One of the most unusual domestic forms was found in Section Two of T.J. Brumback's Woodlawn Village in Waycroft-Woodlawn. Dating from the late 1930s, the thirteen examples identified in the survey update have a modest rectangular plan covered by a front-gabled roof. The concrete-block structure, faced with brick laid in six-course Flemish bond, is augmented by a shallow projecting front-gabled bay. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps indicate the gables of those houses on 17<sup>th</sup> Street North were clad in asbestos shingles, while those on 16<sup>th</sup> Road North were faced in a stone veneer. The outer slope of the bay's roof is a continuation of the main block's front gable. Fenestration includes the traditional double-hung sash and expansive picture windows of the Modern Movement. Like the minimal traditional houses, these examples have inset porches located in one-story bays that extend between the front-gabled main block and the front-gabled projecting bay. Set on brick pier foundations, the porches have typically been enclosed to provide additional living space.



Figure 22: Single Dwelling, 4831 16<sup>th</sup> Road North, 000-4229-0009 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)



The two-story rectangular box-like form of the Colonial Revival style that dominates much of the county was not overwhelmingly prevalent. Within the survey areas, however, this traditional single-family form transitioned easily into a twin (or double) dwelling. The rectangular plan stands two stories in height under a side-gabled or hipped roof. The concrete-block structures are faced in bricks, which either rises to veneer the upper gable end or gives way to siding at the cornice line. Like its single-family counterpart, the twin house version was minimally ornamented with raking boards, jack-arched brick lintels, inoperable shutters, and/or rowlock brick sills. The roofs of the paired entry porches varied, including individual front gables or hipped roofs with squared posts to shared shed roofs that covered just the entry doors or extended the full width of the facades.

Most of the examples were noted in the residential subdivision known as the Highlands in the neighborhood of North Highlands, which was built in 1938 and 1939 by Mace Properties, Inc. Following the principles set forth by the FHA and responding to the need for affordable housing, Miles A. Mace developed several neighborhoods like the Highlands that provided affordable housing to the growing population. Mace, who lived in Arlington County, was a real estate broker.<sup>15</sup> He was only twenty-six years old when he played a role in developing the community of Over-Lee Knolls, which was advertised in 1926 as “Virginia’s Ideal Suburb,” and emphasized low-cost housing as well as quality construction and fixtures.<sup>16</sup>

In 1930, Mace constructed “Arlington County’s first modern apartment house,” on Garrison Road in Clarendon. The three-story stone building was designed by Arlington County architect Adolph F. Thelander.<sup>17</sup> Mace joined forces with Thelander in 1937 and established Mace Properties, Inc. with Thelander serving as the vice president.<sup>18</sup> Mace went on to develop several residential communities in Arlington County, most financed by the FHA. These communities, including Glebe Wood Village (1937-1938), Westmont (1939), Westover (1939-1940), and the Highlands (1938-1940), allowed Mace to offer housing at a lower cost and to build houses in larger quantities. Mace experimented with different types of housing in each community, yet each type emphasized affordability. In Glebe Wood Village, for example, Mace constructed rowhouses whereas in Westmont and in the Highlands, he built semi-detached twin or double houses. Mace Properties was considered a “civic-minded pioneer” because of its high construction standards and low building costs.

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<sup>15</sup> According to the 1930 *United States Census*, Mace lived on Glebe Road with his wife, father, mother, and mother-in-law.

<sup>16</sup> *The Washington Post*, 10 October 1926

<sup>17</sup> “Latest Happenings in Maryland and Virginia,” *The Washington Post*, 12 July 1930.

<sup>18</sup> “Arlington Building Still Leads Nation: Westmont Single-Biggest Unit Development,” *The Washington Post* 17 June 1939.

Mace's houses were hailed for their individuality and their structural quality, attributes typically associated with higher-cost neighborhoods.<sup>19</sup> Those in North Highlands included two distinctly different roof forms, which were alternated to provide variety. The form and roofs of the porches also were varied, and presented the greatest stylistic emphasis on these otherwise modest box-like buildings. A few similar illustrations were located in Foxcroft Heights, the product of builder E.L. Miller and Boulevard Properties Inc.



Figure 23: Twin Dwelling, 2003-2005 20<sup>th</sup> Road North, 000-0433 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

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<sup>19</sup> "Skyscraper Strength is Built Into Westover Hills Dwellings," *The Washington Post*, 23 June 1940.

### *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 late 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 or twin dwelling affordable to middle-class residents.

Within the survey areas, the ranch house form was most 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.”<sup>20</sup> 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.<sup>21</sup>

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.”<sup>22</sup> 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 Expansible 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.<sup>23</sup> 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”).<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> 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.

<sup>21</sup> Bricker, “Ranch House Are Not All the Same,” 2-116.

<sup>22</sup> *Sunset Magazine*, *Sunset Western Ranch Houses*, 25-26.

<sup>23</sup> 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.

<sup>24</sup> Witold Rybczynski, “The Ranch House Anomaly: How America fell in and out of love with them,” *Slate Magazine*, posted 17 April 2007, <http://www.slate.com/id/2163970?nav=ais>.

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 of 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 variation of them listed in the DHR-DSS as “other” in Arlington View and North Highlands, neighborhoods that continued to develop in the mid-twentieth century. The majority of the examples noted were erected in the 1950s.

The house at 1616 13<sup>th</sup> Street South (000-4650) was constructed in 1958 in Arlington View by the W.T. Syphax Real Estate Company, the African American owned development company. The rectangular structure presents a low profile with a shallow pitched side gable roof. The brick veneer covers concrete blocks, with siding in the upper gable ends. A large square chimney rises from the side elevation. Typical of the ranch house, the entry is placed off center, reached by a concrete stoop with metal rail. The entry lacks stylized ornamentation such as side lights, lintel or transom, and molded surround. An expansive picture window framed by narrow double-hung sash to one side of the entry is balanced by three smaller double-hung windows to the other side. The latter windows have a shared sill although the openings are unequally spaced and not set together. The windows have diamond panes, a treatment found on a number of houses in the Arlington View neighborhood.

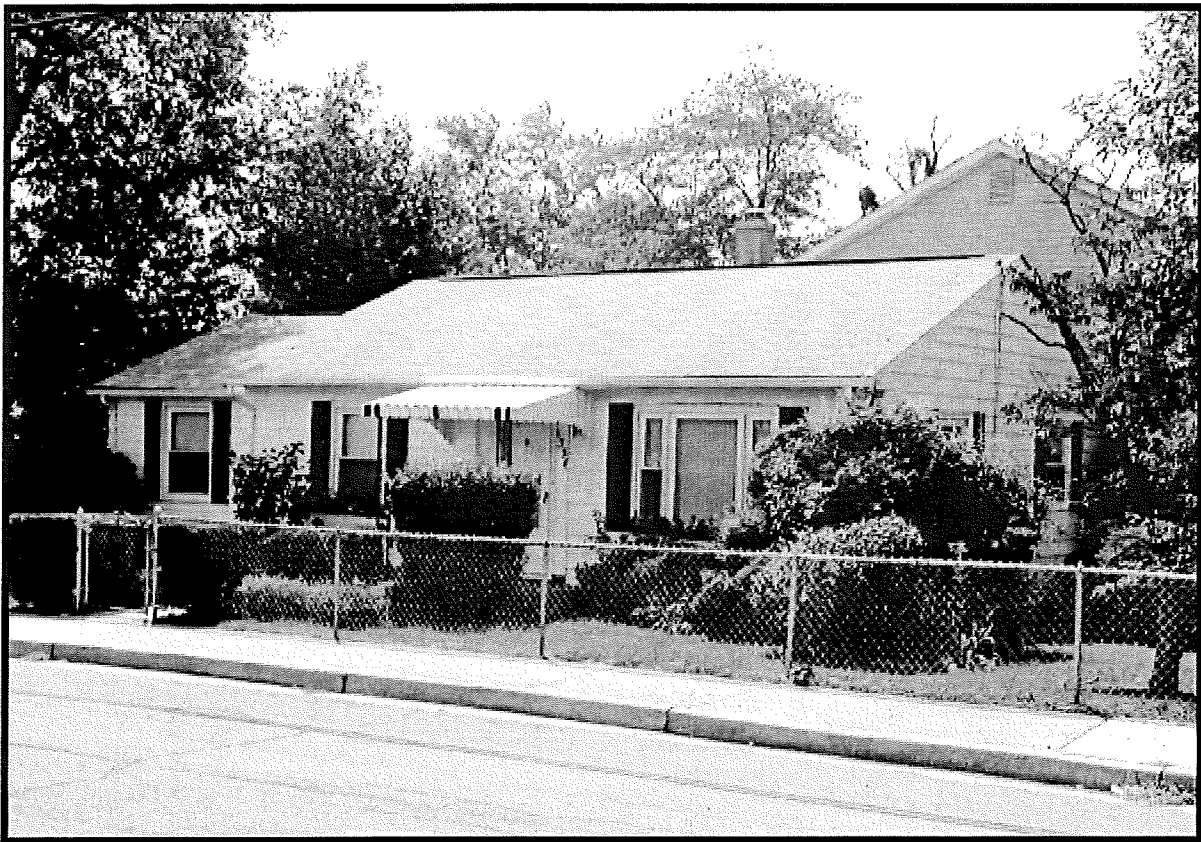


Figure 24: Single Dwelling, 1336 South Queen Street, 000-4677 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

Another typical example is the house at 1720 13<sup>th</sup> Road South (000-4641), which was erected in Arlington View in 1953 by Edgar R. Cowan as part of the Minnie B. Green subdivision. The concrete-block structure, faced in stretcher-bond bricks, is rectangular in form with a shallow-pitched hipped roof. The house has a single-leaf entry, set slightly off center with narrow picture window flanked by slender double-hung sash. The more private living spaces are illuminated by undersized double-hung sash with rowlock brick sills. The topography allows for a foundation-level garage, a necessity not always afforded mid-twentieth-century houses set on modest suburban lots in Arlington County.

The house at 1336 South Queen Street (000-4677) is one of just three mid-century buildings constructed in the neighborhood of Arlington View that is constructed of wood frame. A prefabricated structure completed by W.A. Scott and Jack R. Jones in 1951, the rectangular dwelling was covered in aluminum siding in 1963. The low-profile is created by the shallow height of the side-gabled roof, which has overhanging eaves and raking boards. An interior brick chimney that has been parged rises from the rear slope of the roof. The single-leaf entry is set just slightly off center on the façade, framed by a picture window with very narrow double-hung sash and standard-sized double-hung sash. The modest structure was augmented by a side porch, which was enclosed in 1961 to provide additional living space. In 1956, a screened porch was added to the rear.

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**CHRISTOPHER HILLS**

Outstanding Estates in Arlington, Near Columbia Pike,  
 Only 4 Miles From the Capitol



**3-BEDROOM**  
Unfurnished  
**BRICK HOMES**

AS LOW AS  
**\$13,500**  
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**FEATURES, USUALLY FOUND ONLY IN MUCH PRICED HOMES**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 Foot Living Room</li> <li>• Club, Sunter, Carport, Street</li> <li>• Solid Woodwork Construction</li> <li>• Extensive Windows</li> <li>• Large Deck</li> <li>• Utility Storage Space</li> <li>• Gas Heat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copper Plumbing Throughout</li> <li>• Metal Weatherstripping</li> <li>• Kitchen Includes:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Burner Gas Range</li> <li>• Electric Refrigerator</li> <li>• Porcelain Sink, Top</li> <li>• Spacious Custom-Built Cabinet</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**IDEALLY LOCATED**  
THE 2ND MOST HOUSES FOUND

**OPEN DAILY, 11 A.M. 'TIL DARK**

TO REACH: Drive on Columbia Pike to the Colchester Rd. just past Security Apartments, then left on Colchester to St. George Mason Drive and left in Christopher Hills.

PRICE BY UNIT METHOD OF APPRAISAL

**DRUCKER & FALK**  
EST. 1926

Figure 25: Advertisement, *The Washington Post*, 2 December 1951, R11.



As was noted in the previous development period, the rectangular box-like form did not dominate the residential landscape of the survey areas as traditionally has been noted in previous surveys of Arlington County. Rather, the form lent itself to serve as a twin dwelling, the greatest number located in the Christopher Hills subdivision of Columbia Forest. Constructed by the Kriss Building Company in 1951-1952, these 25 buildings provided housing for 50 families along both sides of the 1000-1200 block of South Buchanan Street. The houses are identical in form, massing, and materials, rising two stories in height with a side-gabled roof. The symmetrically fenestrated building, constructed of concrete blocks faced in six-course, American-bond bricks, has two single-leaf entries placed at the center of the façade. Main entries are sheltered by a shared shed-roofed porch with a brick-faced stoop and square posts. Advertisements in *The Washington Post* show the shed-roofed porches replaced flat-roofed porches finished with a roof balustrade. The flanking windows consist of a double-hung sash that is slightly wider than the standard window; the historic images show this operable sash originally was a fixed picture window, framed as it is now with narrow double-hung sash. Paired double-hung sash is set in the outermost bays of the second stories. The side elevations have three double-hung windows on each of the two stories with siding cladding the upper gable end. The repetition of design and materials allowed the Kriss Building Company to erect the buildings quickly and offer a single-family home, albeit semi-detached, for about half of the cost of a freestanding dwelling. The three-bedroom houses included 21-foot living room, large closets, tiled baths, utility storage space, gas heat and copper piping, and a modern kitchen with Formica sink and custom-built cabinets.<sup>25</sup>


**CHRISTOPHER HILLS**

**3-BEDROOM**  
Semi-Detached  
**BRICK HOMES**

**13,500**

GI or FHA Financing

THE MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION IN ARLINGTON COUNTY  
—ONLY 4 MILES FROM THE CAPITOL—



COMPARE THESE FEATURES

• 21-foot living room	• Tile Bath	• Kitchen (includes)
• Built-in dining table	• Utility Storage Space	• Refrigerator-Freezer
• Solid Masonry Construction	• Gas Heat	• Electric Refrigerator
• Picture Windows	• Copper Piping Throughout	• Special Oak Top
• Large Closets	• Customized Siding	• Complete Custom-Built Cabinets

**VISIT THE MODEL HOME TODAY**  
OPEN DAILY—11 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

TO REACH: Drive out Columbia Pike to South Columbia Hy., just past  
 Seventh Apartments, then left on South George Mason Drive and left on  
 Constitution Way.

Model Home Erected and Financed by The  
 Kriss & Co., Inc., of Arlington and Washington

BUILT BY KRISS BUILDING CORPORATION

**DRUCKER & FALK** SALES AGENTS  
J.A. 7-2481

Figure 26: Advertisement, *The Washington Post*, 13 January 1952, R6.

<sup>25</sup> Advertisement, *The Washington Post*, 17 February 1952, R8.

The need for housing in the post-war years required the continued construction of multiple dwellings, specifically apartments like the Fort Bennett complex in North Highlands. The \$1.5 million apartment project was sited on a four-acre tract, which was rezoned for the construction of 13 separate three-story buildings. The project was said to be “one of the nearest to Washington in the Virginia area.”<sup>26</sup> Fort Bennett Apartments, intended to provide 266 units, was constructed by M.T. Broyhill & Sons from drawings prepared by the architectural firm of Corning and Moore; it ultimately included forty buildings providing 295 one- and two-bedroom units. Most of the buildings were stylistically inspired by the Modern Movement, with wrapping corner windows and flat roofs with no applied ornamentation. One building, located at 1660-1670 21<sup>st</sup> Street (000-4699), was presented in the traditional Colonial Revival style, with symmetrical fenestration, overhanging molded cornice, and Tuscan columns supporting the half-hipped porch. In keeping with its neighbors, four-story metal porches with narrow metal posts composed of horizontal supports and a decorative circular detail.



Figure 27: The Taylor, 1660-1670 21<sup>st</sup> Road North, 000-4699 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

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<sup>26</sup> “Site Clearing Started for Virginia Apartments,” *The Washington Post*, 15 February 1953. R1.

Multiple dwellings were also found in neighborhoods that were developed predominately with single-family houses, such as Arlington View. Indicative of the Modern Movement, the building at 1321 South Rolfe Street (000-4693) is one such illustration, reading more like a freestanding single-family dwelling than an apartment. Erected in 1955 by Syphax Real Estate, Inc., the brick-veneered structure is set on an elevated foundation, which is the result of a severely sloping site. It has a flat roof that is framed by expansive overhanging eaves composed of a notably wide cornice and narrow bed molding. The building, unlike many from the mid-century, is symmetrically fenestrated with single double-hung windows and paired sliding windows that presumably were originally casements. A single side-entry opening is located on the first story, over the raised basement with access provided by concrete steps with metal rails. Similarly, duplexes—providing one single-family home per story—were constructed in Arlington View to read as freestanding single-family dwellings. These two-story buildings, complete with a wide overhanging eaves with oversized cornice, have paired window openings and a single entry. One example is the brick-faced structure at 1307 South Queen Street (000-4672), which was erected by African American William T. Syphax in 1954.

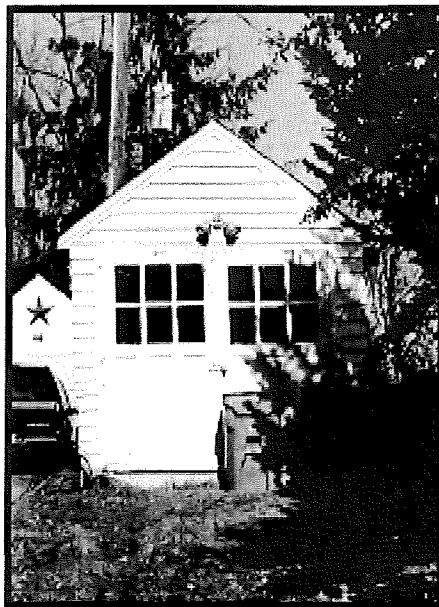


Figure 28: Multiple Dwelling, 1321 South Rolfe Street, 000-4693 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)

### **Domestic Outbuildings**

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

Forty-four freestanding garages were constructed in the survey update areas between 1936 and 1945, while just seven garages date from the post-war years. The number of other outbuildings, such as sheds, was notably high, as is typical for mid-twentieth-century suburban properties. Of the 89 prefabricated sheds recorded, only three are deemed historic because of their estimated period of construction. A few pergolas and a greenhouse, a barbeque, and a gazebo were also noted.



**Figure 29: Garage, 1640 North Woodstock Street, 000-4229-0099 (EHT Tracerics, 2011)**

An excellent example of a wood-frame garage was documented at 1624 North Buchanan Street (000-4229-0078) in Waycroft-Woodlawn. This historic garage is one of the few examples of a wood-frame secondary domestic building in the survey update area. Constructed circa 1937, the one-story garage appears to be contemporaneous to the single-family dwelling, which was built in the Colonial Revival style by T.J. Brumback. It is clad in weatherboard wood siding, with a front-gabled roof of asphalt shingles. Like the Cape Cod dwelling that sits at the center of the property, the garage has a boxed cornice with raking boards. Double-leaf, paneled wood doors with fixed lights swing out from the façade.

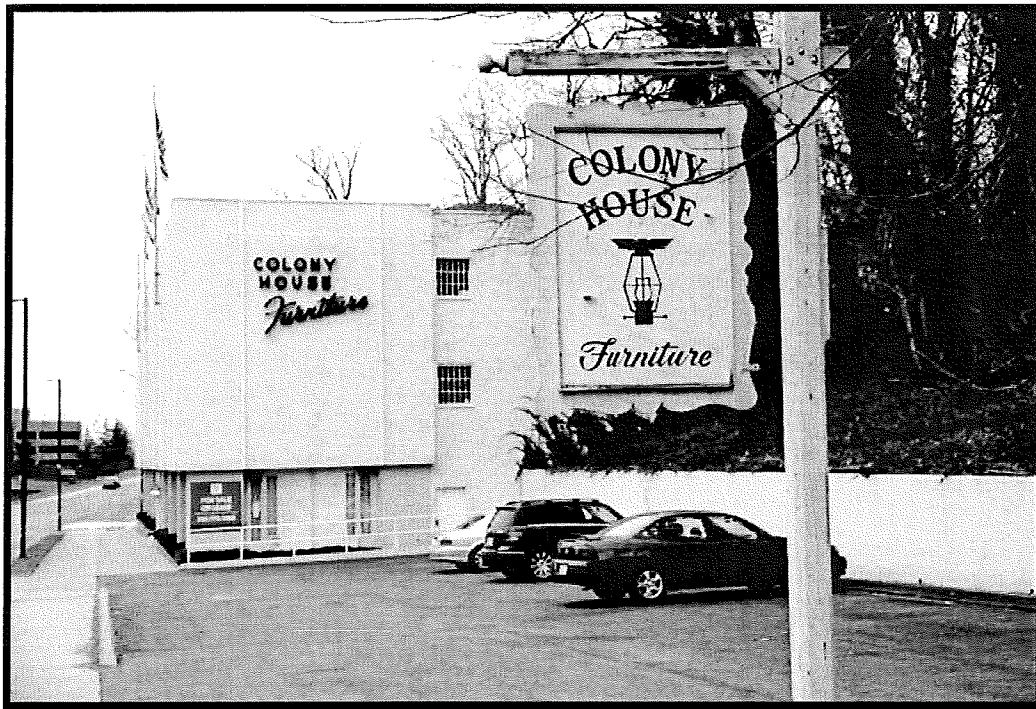
One of the many similar garages is located at 1640 North Woodstock Street (000-4229-0099), also dating from 1937. This one-story garage has a square form capped by a front-gabled roof with weatherboard siding in the upper gable ends. The structure is constructed of hollow tiles faced in a stretcher-bond brick veneer. It has double-leaf garage doors with fixed lights and vertical panels that swing outward towards the ribbon drive.

**THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE**

**RESOURCE TYPE: Commercial Building.**

The single example of a commercial building identified in the survey update is located at 1700 Lee Highway (000-4745). According to an announcement in *The Washington Post* about the store's opening, the first and second floors were devoted to sales, while the third floor was to contain the service and storage departments. Colony House opened its first store at 4244 Connecticut Avenue, in Washington, D.C., in 1937.<sup>27</sup> The Arlington building was the second showroom opened by the furniture company. It continued to operate at this location until 2011.

The three-story brick building was designed by Arthur L. Anderson, a local architect based in Washington, D.C. Anderson, a native of Boston, established his own firm, Arthur L. Anderson and Associates, in 1944. His use of modernism is exhibited throughout his work, which includes residential and commercial buildings. A year after his design for the Colony House Furniture building was realized, he served as architect for the International-styled Suburban Trust Company Bank in Wheaton, Maryland (1958). Additionally, he designed the Woodward and Lothrop department store and Giant Food in Wheaton Plaza (1959). In 1964, Anderson's plans were utilized for the Suburban Trust Company bank and office building in Rockville.



**Figure 30: Colony House Furniture, 1700 Lee Highway, 000-4745**

(courtesy of [http://www.arlnow.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/IMG\\_0736-720x480.jpg](http://www.arlnow.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/IMG_0736-720x480.jpg))

The reinforced concrete structure is faced in five-course American-bond bricks, with T-111 added to the first-story showroom. Vertical bands of rowlock brick extend above the first-story window openings, emphasizing the verticality imparted by the T-111 siding. Three flag poles attached near the top of the facade extend above the flat roof, which is lined by a thin concrete band. The façade is fenestrated by a double-leaf, metal-glass door that is set in the central bay. A single-light transom and

<sup>27</sup> "Arlington Store Will Be Opened By Colony House, *The Washington Post*, 30 June 1957, C14.



copper lanterns complete the opening. Window openings hold fixed tripartite and storefront metal sash with three lights. All of the bays are set back from the plane of the wall, further emphasizing the building's verticality. The northernmost two bays on the west (side) elevation are pierced by paired fixed sash with wide wood frames, an effort to draw the eye of passing motorists up to the decorative script at the top of the elevation that reads "Colony House Furniture." The south (side) elevation has a large storefront window. Although the building has been isolated by the expansion of Interstate 66, when constructed a commercial building was located directly across Lee Highway. Parking initially wrapped around the building, but now is located on the east and west sides only.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

### ***Objectives***

The goal of this second 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 basic tasks:

- 1) The survey update encompassed the on-site study and documentation to the reconnaissance level of 323 historic resources in Arlington View, Columbia Forest, Columbia Heights West, Foxcroft Heights, North Highlands, and Waycroft-Woodlawn, as well as the Colony House Furniture Building on Lee Highway. All resources constructed in or before 1959 were recorded as part of this comprehensive survey phase; 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**

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

Basic to the methodology was the determination of criteria for selecting properties to be surveyed using 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, E.H.T. Tracerics surveyed 323 resources to a reconnaissance level. Each reconnaissance-level survey form recorded a single property, including its primary and secondary resources. The completed form documented a primary resource with a detailed physical description as well as a brief description of any secondary resources on the property. It also included a brief evaluation of the property as an entity, placing it in a local historical and architectural context. Labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resources accompanied all forms. The photographic documentation included a range of one to four views, with an average of two to three views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per historic secondary resource or group of secondary resources if located close together. The photographs sufficiently illustrate the architectural character of the primary resource. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper. The site plan sketch included the main road and any significant natural features. Copies of the relevant sections of USGS Quadrangle maps and county base maps were submitted with each group of five forms as required by VDHR and for each property as required by Arlington County.

Representative examples of cultural resources over fifty years of age were selected for recordation using our understanding of the history of Arlington County and how the architecture conveys that story. With assistance from the VDHR staff and the Department of

Community Planning, Housing and Development of Arlington County, survey priorities were established. Efforts were made to identify the best-preserved and least-altered examples of various resource types subsumed under the eighteen VDHR historic themes. Special attention was paid to early outbuildings and structures, significant buildings in poor condition or threatened by imminent destruction, resources related to ethnic minority cultures, pre-1860 resources, including outbuildings and farm structures, previously surveyed properties that warranted updated or additional information, and significant buildings that may be affected by transportation network improvements (i.e. road or railroad construction).

E.H.T. 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.

### ***Work Plan***

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

- TASK 1: Project Organization and Management
- TASK 2: Survey Design
- TASK 3: Survey
- TASK 4: DSS
- TASK 5: Evaluation of Properties
- TASK 6: Architectural Survey Report
- TASK 7: Project Completion

### **TASK 1: PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT**

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

The project director, largely responsible for organization and management, functioned as liaison between Arlington County, 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 Historical Society, the Library of Congress, the Virginia Room at the Arlington County Library, and archives at other repositories in the county, as well as state and federal archives, were reviewed.

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

In preparation for fieldwork, the reviewed materials, building permit cards, maps, and previous survey route were studied to determine the best approach for covering as much of the survey area as possible. As in all phases, properties were selected based on a survey criteria established by Arlington County and 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 5" x 7" 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 were 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: EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES**

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

#### **TASK 6: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT**

The Architectural Survey Report was prepared in conformance with the 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 7: 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

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

**Three Hundred Twenty-Three (323) properties were recorded to the Reconnaissance Level.** Each Reconnaissance-Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including primary and any secondary resources.

- Three hundred twenty-three (323) 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 10,889 properties recorded by E.H.T. Tracerics since 1996.

- 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

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-0120	Single Dwelling, 2122 North Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1950	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0120		Greenhouse/ Conservatory	Other	ca 1985			
000-0120		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-0120		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-0121	Single Dwelling, 2126 North Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0121		Pergula	Other	ca 1990			
000-0135	Single Dwelling, 2133 North Troy Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1947	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0136	Single Dwelling, 2137 North Troy Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1947	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0351	Single Dwelling, 2132 North Troy Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0352	Single Dwelling, 2136 North Troy Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1947	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0425	Twin Dwelling, 2037-2039 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0425		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-0426	Twin Dwelling, 2033-2035 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0427	Twin Dwelling, 2029-2031 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0428	Twin Dwelling, 2025-2027 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0429	Twin Dwelling, 2021-2023 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0429		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-0429		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-0430	Twin Dwelling, 2017-2019 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0430		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-0431	Twin Dwelling, 2013-2015 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0431		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1995			
000-0432	Twin Dwelling, 2009-2011 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0433	Twin Dwelling, 2003-2005 20th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0433		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1995			
000-0434	Twin Dwelling, 1909-1911 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0435	Twin Dwelling, 2019-2021 North Smythe Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0436	Twin Dwelling, 2023-2025 North Smythe Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0436		Shed	No Discernable Style	1939			
000-0437	Twin Dwelling, 2027-2029 North Smythe Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0437		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-0471-0001	Apartment Building, 1821 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1947	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0002	Apartment Building, 2101-2103 North Scott Street	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0003	Apartment Building, 2105-2107 North Scott Street	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0004	Apartment Building, 2109-2111 North Scott Street	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-0471-0005	Apartment Building, 2100-2102 North Scott Street	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0006	Apartment Building, 2101-2103 North Taft Street	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0007	Apartment Building, 2021-2023 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4229-0001	Single Dwelling, 4713 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0001		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4229-0002	Single Dwelling, 4717 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0002		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0003	Single Dwelling, 4721 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0003		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0004	Single Dwelling, 4725 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0004		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0005	Single Dwelling, 4811 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0005		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0006	Single Dwelling, 4815 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0006		Garage	Other	ca 1938			
000-4229-0007	Single Dwelling, 4823 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0007		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2005			
000-4229-0008	Single Dwelling, 4827 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0009	Single Dwelling, 4831 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0009		Shed	Other	ca 1970			



VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4229-0010	Single Dwelling, 4901 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0011	Single Dwelling, 4905 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0011		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1995			
000-4229-0012	Single Dwelling, 4909 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0013	Single Dwelling, 4627 16th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0014	Single Dwelling, 4631 16th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0015	Single Dwelling, 4635 16th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0015		Garage	Other	1983			
000-4229-0016	Single Dwelling, 4639 16th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0017	Single Dwelling, 4639 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0018	Single Dwelling, 4643 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0018		Garage	Other	1936			
000-4229-0019	Single Dwelling, 4649 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0019		Garage	Other	1936			
000-4229-0020	Single Dwelling, 4653 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0021	Single Dwelling, 4659 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0021		Garage	Other	1937			
000-4229-0022	Single Dwelling, 4663 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0022		Garage	Other	1937			

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4229-0023	Single Dwelling, 4664 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1945	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0024		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0024	Single Dwelling, 4669 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0025	Single Dwelling, 4707 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0026	Single Dwelling, 4711 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0027	Single Dwelling, 4714 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0027		Garage	Other	ca 1936			
000-4229-0028	Single Dwelling, 4715 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0028		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0029	Single Dwelling, 4718 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0029		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0030	Single Dwelling, 4719 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0030		Secondary Dwelling	Other	ca 2000			
000-4229-0031	Single Dwelling, 4722 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0031		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0032	Single Dwelling, 4723 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0032		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0033	Single Dwelling, 4726 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0033		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0034	Single Dwelling, 4729 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0034		Garage	Other	ca 1937			

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4229-0035	Single Dwelling, 4730 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0035		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0036	Single Dwelling, 4739 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1945	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0036		Garage	Other	ca 1945			
000-4229-0037	Single Dwelling, 4743 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0038	Single Dwelling, 4801 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0039	Single Dwelling, 4805 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0039		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1995			
000-4229-0040	Single Dwelling, 4809 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0041	Single Dwelling, 4810 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0042	Single Dwelling, 4814 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0043	Single Dwelling, 4817 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0043		Garage	Other	ca 1938			
000-4229-0044	Single Dwelling, 4818 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0045	Single Dwelling, 4821 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0046	Single Dwelling, 4822 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0047	Single Dwelling, 4826 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0048	Single Dwelling, 4900 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	ca 1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4229-0049	Single Dwelling, 4901 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0050	Single Dwelling, 4904 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0051	Single Dwelling, 4905 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0052	Single Dwelling, 4908 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0053	Single Dwelling, 4909 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0054	Single Dwelling, 4912 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0055	Single Dwelling, 4916 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0055		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4229-0056	Single Dwelling, 4917 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Dutch	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0057	Single Dwelling, 4920 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0057		Garage	Other	1947			
000-4229-0057		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4229-0058	Single Dwelling, 4921 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0059	Single Dwelling, 5000 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0059		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4229-0060	Single Dwelling, 5001 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0060		Shed	Other	1959			
000-4229-0061	Single Dwelling, 5004 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4229-0061		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4229-0062	Single Dwelling, 5005 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0062		Shed	Other	ca 1965			
000-4229-0063	Single Dwelling, 5008 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0064	Single Dwelling, 5009 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0065	Single Dwelling, 5012 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0066	Single Dwelling, 5013 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0067	Single Dwelling, 1611 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca 1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0067		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0068	Single Dwelling, 1617 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0068		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4229-0069	Single Dwelling, 1621 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0069		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4229-0070	Single Dwelling, 1624 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0071	Single Dwelling, 1627 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0072	Single Dwelling, 1628 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0072		Garage	Other	ca 1936			
000-4229-0073	Single Dwelling, 1631 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0073		Garage	Other	ca 1936			

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4229-0074	Single Dwelling, 1634 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	ca 1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0074		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0075	Single Dwelling, 1637 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0076	Single Dwelling, 1638 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0076		Garage	Other	ca 1936			
000-4229-0077	Single Dwelling, 1621 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0078	Single Dwelling, 1624 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0078		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0079	Single Dwelling, 1627 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0079		Garage	Other	ca 1995			
000-4229-0080	Single Dwelling, 1630 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0081	Single Dwelling, 1631 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0081		Garage	Other	ca 1965			
000-4229-0082	Single Dwelling, 1634 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0083	Single Dwelling, 1637 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0084	Single Dwelling, 1638 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0084		Shed	Other	ca 1995			
000-4229-0085	Single Dwelling, 1606 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	ca 1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0086	Single Dwelling, 1612 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn



VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4229-0087	Single Dwelling, 1616 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0088	Single Dwelling, 1620 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0089	Single Dwelling, 1624 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0090	Single Dwelling, 1702 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0091	Single Dwelling, 1706 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0092	Single Dwelling, 1628 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0092		Garage	Other	ca 1936			
000-4229-0093	Single Dwelling, 1627 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0093		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0094	Single Dwelling, 1631 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0094		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0095	Single Dwelling, 1632 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0095		Garage	Other	1946			
000-4229-0096	Single Dwelling, 1635 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0096		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0097	Single Dwelling, 1636 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0097		Garage	Other	ca 1936			
000-4229-0098	Single Dwelling, 1639 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0098		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0099	Single Dwelling, 1640 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4229-0099		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0100	Single Dwelling, 1643 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0100		Garage	Other	ca 1937			
000-4229-0101	Single Dwelling, 4733 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4620-0001	Rowhouse, 820 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0002	Rowhouse, 818 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0003	Rowhouse, 816 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0004	Rowhouse, 814 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0005	Rowhouse, 812 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0006	Rowhouse, 810 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0007	Rowhouse, 808 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0008	Rowhouse, 806 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0009	Twin Dwelling, 800-802 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0010	Twin Dwelling, 706-708 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0011	Twin Dwelling, 705-707 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0011		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2005			
000-4620-0012	Twin Dwelling, 801-803 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0012		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4620-0013	Rowhouse, 807 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0014	Rowhouse, 809 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0015	Rowhouse, 811 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0016	Rowhouse, 813 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0017	Rowhouse, 815 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0018	Rowhouse, 817 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0019	Rowhouse, 819 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0020	Rowhouse, 821 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0020		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1980			
000-4620-0021	Rowhouse, 901 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0022	Rowhouse, 903 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0023	Rowhouse, 905 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0024	Rowhouse, 907 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0025	Rowhouse, 909 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0026	Rowhouse, 911 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0027	Rowhouse, 913 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0027		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4620-0028	Rowhouse, 915 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0029	Twin Dwelling, 919-921 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0030	Twin Dwelling, 923-925 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0032	Single Dwelling, 912 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0033	Single Dwelling, 908 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0037	Single Dwelling, 818 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0038	Rowhouse, 816 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0039	Rowhouse, 814 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0040	Rowhouse, 812 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0041	Rowhouse, 810 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0042	Rowhouse, 808 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0043	Rowhouse, 806 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0044	Rowhouse, 804 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0047	Rowhouse, 803 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0048	Rowhouse, 805 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0049	Rowhouse, 807 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4620-0050	Rowhouse, 809 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0051	Rowhouse, 811 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0052	Rowhouse, 813 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0053	Rowhouse, 815 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0053		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2005			
000-4620-0054	Single Dwelling, 817 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0054		Pergula	Other	ca 1980			
000-4620-0057	Single Dwelling, 907 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0057		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4620-0059	Single Dwelling, 913 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0066	Single Dwelling, 912 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0072	Rowhouse, 816 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0072		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4620-0073	Rowhouse, 814 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0074	Rowhouse, 812 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0075	Rowhouse, 810 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0076	Rowhouse, 808 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4620-0077	Rowhouse, 806 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0078	Rowhouse, 804 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0079	Rowhouse, 803 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0080	Rowhouse, 805 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0081	Rowhouse, 807 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0082	Rowhouse, 809 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0083	Rowhouse, 811 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0084	Rowhouse, 813 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0085	Rowhouse, 815 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0086	Single Dwelling, 817 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0087	Single Dwelling, 901 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0088	Single Dwelling, 903 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0088		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4620-0089	Single Dwelling, 907 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0089		Shed	Other	ca 2000			
000-4620-0089		Shed	Other	ca 2000			
000-4620-0090	Single Dwelling, 911 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights



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VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4620-0091	Single Dwelling, 913 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0091		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4621	Single Dwelling, 1616 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4621		Shed	Other	ca 1975			
000-4622	Single Dwelling, 1617 11th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4622		Shed	Other	ca 1955			
000-4622		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4623	Single Dwelling, 1620 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1954	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4624	Single Dwelling, 1520 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1954	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4625	Single Dwelling, 1535 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4626	Single Dwelling, 1628 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1956	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4627	Single Dwelling, 1700 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1941	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4628	Single Dwelling, 1706 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4629	Single Dwelling, 1722 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4629		Garage	Other	1949			
000-4630	Single Dwelling, 1726 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4631	Single Dwelling, 1727 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1956	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4632	Single Dwelling, 1519 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4633	Single Dwelling, 1523 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4633		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4634	Single Dwelling, 1527 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	1942	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4635	Single Dwelling, 1608 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1942	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4636	Single Dwelling, 1610 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1942	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4636		Shed	Other	ca 1970			
000-4637	Single Dwelling, 1616 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1954	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4638	Single Dwelling, 1635 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1948	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4639	Single Dwelling, 1708 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1950	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4639		Shed	Other	ca 1960			
000-4640	Single Dwelling, 1712 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1952	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4640		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1980			
000-4641	Single Dwelling, 1720 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4642	Single Dwelling, 1543 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1942	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4643	Single Dwelling, 1544 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4643		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4644	Single Dwelling, 1546 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4645	Single Dwelling, 1550 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View

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VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4646	Single Dwelling, 1554 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4646		Shed	Other	ca 1985			
000-4647	Single Dwelling, 1600 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4647		Garage	Other	1951			
000-4648	Single Dwelling, 1606 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4649	Single Dwelling, 1611 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4649		Barbecue Pit	Other	ca 1995			
000-4649		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1995			
000-4650	Single Dwelling, 1616 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4651	Single Dwelling, 1619 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4651		Shed	Other	ca 1995			
000-4652	Single Dwelling, 1623 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4653	Single Dwelling, 1627 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4654	Single Dwelling, 1630 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4654		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4655	Single Dwelling, 1634 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4655		Shed	Other	ca 1970			
000-4656	Single Dwelling, 1635 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4657	Single Dwelling, 1639 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4657		Shed	No Discernable	ca 1980			

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4658	Single Dwelling, 1700 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4658		Pergula	No Discernable Style	ca 1985			
000-4658		Gazebo	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4658		Pergula	Other	ca 2000			
000-4658		Mailbox	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4659	Single Dwelling, 1701 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4659		Shed	Other	ca 1990			
000-4660	Single Dwelling, 1704 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4661	Single Dwelling, 1705 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4661		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1980			
000-4662	Single Dwelling, 1707 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4663	Single Dwelling, 1708 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4664	Single Dwelling, 1711 14th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1955	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4665	Single Dwelling, 1715 14th Road South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1955	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4665		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4666	Single Dwelling, 1708 14th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1956	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4666		Garage	Other	1986			
000-4667	Single Dwelling, 1723 14th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1957	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View

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VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4668	Single Dwelling, 1209 South Pierce Street	Single Dwelling	Other	ca 1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4669	Single Dwelling, 1315 South Pierce Street	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4669		Shed	Other	ca 1990			
000-4670	Single Dwelling, 1310 South Poe Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4671	Single Dwelling, 1314 South Poe Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1942	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4672	Duplex, 1307 South Queen Street	Multiple Dwelling	Other	1954	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4673	Single Dwelling, 1311 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4674	Single Dwelling, 1315 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4674		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4675	Single Dwelling, 1323 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1941	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4675		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1980			
000-4675		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1980			
000-4676	Single Dwelling, 1327 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4677	Single Dwelling, 1336 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4678	Single Dwelling, 1422 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1957	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4679	Single Dwelling, 1631 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4679		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4680	Single Dwelling, 1000 South Quinn Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4680		Pergula	Other	ca 2000			
000-4681	Single Dwelling, 1006 South Quinn Street	Single Dwelling	Other	ca 1920	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4682	Single Dwelling, 1027 South Quinn Street	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4683	Single Dwelling, 1107 South Quinn Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4684	Single Dwelling, 1108 South Quinn Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4685	Single Dwelling, 1201 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1956	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4685		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4686	Single Dwelling, 1216 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1954	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4686		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4687	Single Dwelling, 1221 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4687		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1980			
000-4688	Single Dwelling, 1301 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4688		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4689	Single Dwelling, 1303 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	ca 1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4690	Single Dwelling, 1305 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4690		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1995			
000-4691	Single Dwelling, 1313 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View



VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4691		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4692	Single Dwelling, 1317 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4693	Multiple Dwelling, 1321 South Rolfe Street	Multiple Dwelling	Other	1955	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4694	Apartment Building, 1645 21st Road North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4695	Apartment Building, 1653 21st Road North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4696	Single Dwelling, 1711 21st Road North	Single Dwelling	Victorian, Queen Anne	ca 1925	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4696		Garage	Other	ca 1950			
000-4696		Pergula	Other	ca 1990			
000-4697	Apartment Building, 1712 21st Road North	Apartment Building	Other	1955	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4698	Single Dwelling, 1735 21st Road North	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1950	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4699	Apartment Building, 1660 and 1670 21st Road North	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4700	Apartment Building, 1655 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4701	Apartment Building, 2017-2025 North Quinn Street	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4702	Apartment Building, 1600-1610 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4703	Apartment Building, 1616-1622 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4704	Apartment Building, 1670-1672 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4705	Apartment Building, 1675 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands

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VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4706	Apartment Building, 1674-1680 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4707	Pavilion, 2100-2140 North Pierce Street	Pavilion	Other	ca 1990	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4708	Apartment Building, 1634-1644 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4709	Apartment Building, 1652-1658 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4710	Apartment Building, 1637 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4711	Apartment Building, 2100-2110 North Pierce Street	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4711		Shed	Other	ca 2000			
000-4712	Apartment Building, 1650 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4713	Apartment Building, 2018-2022 North Quinn Street	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4714	Apartment Building, 2022-2024 North Scott Street	Apartment Building	Other	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4715	Single Dwelling, 2200 North Taft Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1956	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4715		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1995			
000-4715		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1995			
000-4716	Single Dwelling, 2206 North Taft Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1955	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4717	Single Dwelling, 2147 North Troy Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	ca 1945	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4717		Garage	Craftsman	1977			
000-4717		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2006			
000-4718	Twin Dwelling, 1008-1010 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4718		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1995			
000-4719	Twin Dwelling, 1012-1014 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4720	Twin Dwelling, 1013-1015 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4720		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4721	Twin Dwelling, 1017-1019 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4721		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2008			
000-4721		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2010			
000-4722	Twin Dwelling, 1100-1102 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4723	Twin Dwelling, 1101-1103 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4724	Twin Dwelling, 1104-1106 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4724		Garage	Other	ca 1990			
000-4724		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4725	Twin Dwelling, 1105-1107 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4726	Twin Dwelling, 1108-1110 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4726		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2005			
000-4727	Twin Dwelling, 1109-1111 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4728	Twin Dwelling, 1112-1114 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4728		Shed	Other	ca 1990			
000-4728		Shed	No Discernable	ca 2010			

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4729	Twin Dwelling, 1200-1202 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4730	Twin Dwelling, 1201-1203 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4730		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1995			
000-4731	Twin Dwelling, 1204-1206 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4731		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2005			
000-4732	Twin Dwelling, 1205-1207 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4733	Twin Dwelling, 1208-1210 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4733		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4734	Twin Dwelling, 1209-1211 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4734		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4734		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4735	Twin Dwelling, 1212-1214 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4735		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4736	Twin Dwelling, 1213-1215 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4736		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4736		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2010			
000-4737	Twin Dwelling, 1216-1218 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4737		Shed	No Discernable	ca 1985			

VDHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Architectural Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4738	Twin Dwelling, 1217-1219 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4738		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4739	Twin Dwelling, 1220-1222 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4739		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4740	Twin Dwelling, 1221-1223 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4741	Twin Dwelling, 1225-1227 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4741		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			
000-4742	Twin Dwelling, 1229-1231 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4742		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 1980			
000-4742		Shed	No Discernable Style	ca 2000			
000-4743	Apartment Building, 5108-5112 7th Road South	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1949	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Heights West
000-4744	Apartment Building, 5100-5104 7th Road South	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1949	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Heights West
000-4745	Commerical Building, 1700 Lee Highway	Commercial Building	Art Deco	1957	Architecture/ Community Planning	Commerce	Colonial Village
000-4745		Sign	No Discernable Style	ca 1990			

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

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DHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4681	Single Dwelling, 1006 South Quinn Street	Single Dwelling	Other	ca 1920	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4628	Single Dwelling, 1706 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4629	Single Dwelling, 1722 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4632	Single Dwelling, 1519 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4633	Single Dwelling, 1523 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4669	Single Dwelling, 1315 South Pierce Street	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4680	Single Dwelling, 1000 South Quinn Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4625	Single Dwelling, 1535 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4682	Single Dwelling, 1027 South Quinn Street	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4630	Single Dwelling, 1726 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4651	Single Dwelling, 1619 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4652	Single Dwelling, 1623 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4653	Single Dwelling, 1627 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4654	Single Dwelling, 1630 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4655	Single Dwelling, 1634 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4656	Single Dwelling, 1635 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4657	Single Dwelling, 1639 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View



<b>DHR-ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Neighborhood</b>
000-4673	Single Dwelling, 1311 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4674	Single Dwelling, 1315 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4679	Single Dwelling, 1631 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4644	Single Dwelling, 1546 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4645	Single Dwelling, 1550 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4646	Single Dwelling, 1554 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4647	Single Dwelling, 1600 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4648	Single Dwelling, 1606 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4649	Single Dwelling, 1611 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4676	Single Dwelling, 1327 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4668	Single Dwelling, 1209 South Pierce Street	Single Dwelling	Other	ca 1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4627	Single Dwelling, 1700 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1941	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4675	Single Dwelling, 1323 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1941	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4634	Single Dwelling, 1527 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	1942	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4635	Single Dwelling, 1608 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1942	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4636	Single Dwelling, 1610 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1942	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4642	Single Dwelling, 1543 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1942	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View

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DHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4671	Single Dwelling, 1314 South Poe Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1942	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4638	Single Dwelling, 1635 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1948	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4639	Single Dwelling, 1708 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1950	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4622	Single Dwelling, 1617 11th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4677	Single Dwelling, 1336 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4640	Single Dwelling, 1712 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1952	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4621	Single Dwelling, 1616 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4641	Single Dwelling, 1720 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4670	Single Dwelling, 1310 South Poe Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4623	Single Dwelling, 1620 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1954	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4624	Single Dwelling, 1520 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1954	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4637	Single Dwelling, 1616 13th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1954	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4672	Duplex, 1307 South Queen Street	Multiple Dwelling	Other	1954	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4686	Single Dwelling, 1216 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1954	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4664	Single Dwelling, 1711 14th Road South	Single Dwelling	Other	1955	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4665	Single Dwelling, 1715 14th Road South	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1955	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4693	Multiple Dwelling, 1321 South Rolfe Street	Multiple Dwelling	Other	1955	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View

<b>DHR-ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Neighborhood</b>
000-4626	Single Dwelling, 1628 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1956	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4631	Single Dwelling, 1727 12th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1956	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4666	Single Dwelling, 1708 14th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1956	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4685	Single Dwelling, 1201 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1956	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4667	Single Dwelling, 1723 14th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1957	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4678	Single Dwelling, 1422 South Queen Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1957	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4643	Single Dwelling, 1544 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Other	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4650	Single Dwelling, 1616 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4658	Single Dwelling, 1700 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4659	Single Dwelling, 1701 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4660	Single Dwelling, 1704 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4661	Single Dwelling, 1705 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4662	Single Dwelling, 1707 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4663	Single Dwelling, 1708 13th Street South	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4683	Single Dwelling, 1107 South Quinn Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4684	Single Dwelling, 1108 South Quinn Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1958	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4687	Single Dwelling, 1221 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View

DHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4688	Single Dwelling, 1301 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4690	Single Dwelling, 1305 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4691	Single Dwelling, 1313 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4692	Single Dwelling, 1317 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4689	Single Dwelling, 1303 South Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	ca 1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Arlington View
000-4745	Commerical Building, 1700 Lee Highway	Commercial Building	Art Deco	1957	Architecture/ Community Planning	Commerce	Colonial Village
000-4718	Twin Dwelling, 1008-1010 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4719	Twin Dwelling, 1012-1014 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4720	Twin Dwelling, 1013-1015 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4721	Twin Dwelling, 1017-1019 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4722	Twin Dwelling, 1100-1102 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4723	Twin Dwelling, 1101-1103 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4724	Twin Dwelling, 1104-1106 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4725	Twin Dwelling, 1105-1107 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4726	Twin Dwelling, 1108-1110 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4727	Twin Dwelling, 1109-1111 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4728	Twin Dwelling, 1112-1114 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest

DHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4729	Twin Dwelling, 1200-1202 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4730	Twin Dwelling, 1201-1203 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4731	Twin Dwelling, 1204-1206 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4732	Twin Dwelling, 1205-1207 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4733	Twin Dwelling, 1208-1210 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4734	Twin Dwelling, 1209-1211 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4735	Twin Dwelling, 1212-1214 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4736	Twin Dwelling, 1213-1215 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4737	Twin Dwelling, 1216-1218 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4738	Twin Dwelling, 1217-1219 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4739	Twin Dwelling, 1220-1222 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4740	Twin Dwelling, 1221-1223 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4741	Twin Dwelling, 1225-1227 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4742	Twin Dwelling, 1229-1231 South Buchanan Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Forest
000-4743	Apartment Building, 5108-5112 7th Road South	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1949	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Heights West
000-4744	Apartment Building, 5100-5104 7th Road South	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1949	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Columbia Heights West
000-4620-0033	Single Dwelling, 908 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights

DHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4620-0057	Single Dwelling, 907 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival. Cape Cod	1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0059	Single Dwelling, 913 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0066	Single Dwelling, 912 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0091	Single Dwelling, 913 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1935	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0032	Single Dwelling, 912 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0037	Single Dwelling, 818 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0038	Rowhouse, 816 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0039	Rowhouse, 814 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0040	Rowhouse, 812 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0041	Rowhouse, 810 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0042	Rowhouse, 808 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0043	Rowhouse, 806 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0044	Rowhouse, 804 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0047	Rowhouse, 803 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0048	Rowhouse, 805 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0049	Rowhouse, 807 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0050	Rowhouse, 809 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights

DHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4620-0051	Rowhouse, 811 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0052	Rowhouse, 813 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0053	Rowhouse, 815 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0054	Single Dwelling, 817 South Ode Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0072	Rowhouse, 816 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0073	Rowhouse, 814 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0074	Rowhouse, 812 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0075	Rowhouse, 810 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0076	Rowhouse, 808 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0077	Rowhouse, 806 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0078	Rowhouse, 804 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0079	Rowhouse, 803 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0080	Rowhouse, 805 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0081	Rowhouse, 807 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0082	Rowhouse, 809 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0083	Rowhouse, 811 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0084	Rowhouse, 813 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights



<b>DHR-ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Neighborhood</b>
000-4620-0085	Rowhouse, 815 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0086	Single Dwelling, 817 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0087	Single Dwelling, 901 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0088	Single Dwelling, 903 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0089	Single Dwelling, 907 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0090	Single Dwelling, 911 South Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0001	Rowhouse, 820 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0002	Rowhouse, 818 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0003	Rowhouse, 816 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0004	Rowhouse, 814 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0005	Rowhouse, 812 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0006	Rowhouse, 810 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0007	Rowhouse, 808 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0008	Rowhouse, 806 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0013	Rowhouse, 807 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0014	Rowhouse, 809 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0015	Rowhouse, 811 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights

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000-4620-0016	Rowhouse, 813 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0017	Rowhouse, 815 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0018	Rowhouse, 817 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0019	Rowhouse, 819 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0020	Rowhouse, 821 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0021	Rowhouse, 901 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0022	Rowhouse, 903 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0023	Rowhouse, 905 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0024	Rowhouse, 907 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0025	Rowhouse, 909 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0026	Rowhouse, 911 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0027	Rowhouse, 913 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0028	Rowhouse, 915 South Orme Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0009	Twin Dwelling, 800-802 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0010	Twin Dwelling, 706-708 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0011	Twin Dwelling, 705-707 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0012	Twin Dwelling, 801-803 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights

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000-4620-0029	Twin Dwelling, 919-921 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4620-0030	Twin Dwelling, 923-925 South Orme Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Foxcroft Heights
000-4696	Single Dwelling, 1711 21st Road North	Single Dwelling	Victorian, Queen Anne	ca 1925	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0121	Single Dwelling, 2126 North Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca 1930	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0425	Twin Dwelling, 2037-2039 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0426	Twin Dwelling, 2033-2035 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0427	Twin Dwelling, 2029-2031 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0428	Twin Dwelling, 2025-2027 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0429	Twin Dwelling, 2021-2023 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0430	Twin Dwelling, 2017-2019 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0431	Twin Dwelling, 2013-2015 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0432	Twin Dwelling, 2009-2011 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0434	Twin Dwelling, 1909-1911 20th Road North	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0435	Twin Dwelling, 2019-2021 North Smythe Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0436	Twin Dwelling, 2023-2025 North Smythe Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0437	Twin Dwelling, 2027-2029 North Smythe Street	Double House	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0433	Twin Dwelling, 2003-2005 20th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca 1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands

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<b>DHR-ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Neighborhood</b>
000-4717	Single Dwelling, 2147 North Troy Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	ca 1945	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0351	Single Dwelling, 2132 North Troy Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0002	Apartment Building, 2101-2103 North Scott Street	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0003	Apartment Building, 2105-2107 North Scott Street	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0004	Apartment Building, 2109-2111 North Scott Street	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0005	Apartment Building, 2100-2102 North Scott Street	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0006	Apartment Building, 2101-2103 North Taft Street	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0007	Apartment Building, 2021-2023 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1946	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0135	Single Dwelling, 2133 North Troy Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1947	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0136	Single Dwelling, 2137 North Troy Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1947	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0352	Single Dwelling, 2136 North Troy Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1947	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0471-0001	Apartment Building, 1821 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1947	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-0120	Single Dwelling, 2122 North Rolfe Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1950	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4698	Single Dwelling, 1735 21st Road North	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1950	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4694	Apartment Building, 1645 21st Road North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4695	Apartment Building, 1653 21st Road North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4699	Apartment Building, 1660 and 1670 21st Road North	Apartment Building	Colonial Revival	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands

<b>DHR-ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Neighborhood</b>
000-4700	Apartment Building, 1655 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4701	Apartment Building, 2017-2025 North Quinn Street	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4702	Apartment Building, 1600-1610 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4703	Apartment Building, 1616-1622 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4704	Apartment Building, 1670-1672 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4705	Apartment Building, 1675 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4706	Apartment Building, 1674-1680 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4708	Apartment Building, 1634-1644 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4709	Apartment Building, 1652-1658 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4710	Apartment Building, 1637 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4711	Apartment Building, 2100-2110 North Pierce Street	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4712	Apartment Building, 1650 21st Street North	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4713	Apartment Building, 2018-2022 North Quinn Street	Apartment Building	Other	1953	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4697	Apartment Building, 1712 21st Road North	Apartment Building	Other	1955	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4716	Single Dwelling, 2206 North Taft Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1955	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4715	Single Dwelling, 2200 North Taft Street	Single Dwelling	Ranch	1956	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4714	Apartment Building, 2022-2024 North Scott Street	Apartment Building	Other	1959	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands

DHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4707	Pavilion, 2100-2140 North Pierce Street	Pavilion	Other	ca 1990	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	North Highlands
000-4229-0001	Single Dwelling, 4713 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0015	Single Dwelling, 4635 16th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0016	Single Dwelling, 4639 16th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0017	Single Dwelling, 4639 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0018	Single Dwelling, 4643 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0019	Single Dwelling, 4649 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0020	Single Dwelling, 4653 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0025	Single Dwelling, 4707 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0027	Single Dwelling, 4714 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0068	Single Dwelling, 1617 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Other	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0069	Single Dwelling, 1621 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0070	Single Dwelling, 1624 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0071	Single Dwelling, 1627 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0072	Single Dwelling, 1628 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0073	Single Dwelling, 1631 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0076	Single Dwelling, 1638 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn

<b>DHR-ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Neighborhood</b>
000-4229-0090	Single Dwelling, 1702 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0091	Single Dwelling, 1706 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0092	Single Dwelling, 1628 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0095	Single Dwelling, 1632 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0097	Single Dwelling, 1636 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1936	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0002	Single Dwelling, 4717 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0003	Single Dwelling, 4721 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0004	Single Dwelling, 4725 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0005	Single Dwelling, 4811 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0013	Single Dwelling, 4627 16th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0014	Single Dwelling, 4631 16th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0021	Single Dwelling, 4659 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0022	Single Dwelling, 4663 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0024	Single Dwelling, 4669 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0026	Single Dwelling, 4711 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0028	Single Dwelling, 4715 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0029	Single Dwelling, 4718 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn



DHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4229-0030	Single Dwelling, 4719 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0031	Single Dwelling, 4722 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0032	Single Dwelling, 4723 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0033	Single Dwelling, 4726 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0034	Single Dwelling, 4729 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0035	Single Dwelling, 4730 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0037	Single Dwelling, 4743 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0075	Single Dwelling, 1637 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0077	Single Dwelling, 1621 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0078	Single Dwelling, 1624 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0080	Single Dwelling, 1630 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0082	Single Dwelling, 1634 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0083	Single Dwelling, 1637 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0084	Single Dwelling, 1638 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0086	Single Dwelling, 1612 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0087	Single Dwelling, 1616 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0088	Single Dwelling, 1620 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn

<b>DHR-ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Neighborhood</b>
000-4229-0089	Single Dwelling, 1624 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0093	Single Dwelling, 1627 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0094	Single Dwelling, 1631 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0096	Single Dwelling, 1635 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0098	Single Dwelling, 1639 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0099	Single Dwelling, 1640 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0100	Single Dwelling, 1643 North Woodstock Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0101	Single Dwelling, 4733 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0067	Single Dwelling, 1611 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca 1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0074	Single Dwelling, 1634 North Abingdon Street	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	ca 1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0085	Single Dwelling, 1606 North Glebe Road	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	ca 1937	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0006	Single Dwelling, 4815 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0007	Single Dwelling, 4823 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0008	Single Dwelling, 4827 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0009	Single Dwelling, 4831 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0038	Single Dwelling, 4801 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0039	Single Dwelling, 4805 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn

DHR-ID	Address	Resource Type	Style	Year Built	Historic Context	Historic Context	Neighborhood
000-4229-0040	Single Dwelling, 4809 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0041	Single Dwelling, 4810 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0042	Single Dwelling, 4814 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0043	Single Dwelling, 4817 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0044	Single Dwelling, 4818 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0045	Single Dwelling, 4821 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0046	Single Dwelling, 4822 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0047	Single Dwelling, 4826 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0049	Single Dwelling, 4901 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0051	Single Dwelling, 4905 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0052	Single Dwelling, 4908 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0053	Single Dwelling, 4909 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0079	Single Dwelling, 1627 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0081	Single Dwelling, 1631 North Buchanan Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca 1938	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0010	Single Dwelling, 4901 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0011	Single Dwelling, 4905 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0012	Single Dwelling, 4909 16th Road North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn

<b>DHR-ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>	<b>Neighborhood</b>
000-4229-0050	Single Dwelling, 4904 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0054	Single Dwelling, 4912 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0055	Single Dwelling, 4916 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0057	Single Dwelling, 4920 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0058	Single Dwelling, 4921 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0059	Single Dwelling, 5000 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0060	Single Dwelling, 5001 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0061	Single Dwelling, 5004 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0062	Single Dwelling, 5005 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0064	Single Dwelling, 5009 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0048	Single Dwelling, 4900 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Other	ca 1939	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0063	Single Dwelling, 5008 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0066	Single Dwelling, 5013 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival	1940	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0065	Single Dwelling, 5012 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1941	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0023	Single Dwelling, 4664 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival	1945	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0036	Single Dwelling, 4739 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	1945	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn
000-4229-0056	Single Dwelling, 4917 17th Street North	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Dutch	1951	Architecture/ Community Planning	Domestic	Waycroft-Woodlawn

## Analysis of Survey Findings

Statistical information was derived from the survey findings by producing computer-generated reports. These reports are designed to yield specific kinds of information for the appropriate analysis of survey findings. Some of the information entered into the database is factual, being based upon quantitative analysis; other information is valuative, 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 valuative 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 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 323 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 nonhistoric status is made.

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

<b>ARLINGTON COUNTY SURVEY: PROPERTY CATEGORIZATION</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PROPERTIES</b>
Buildings	323
Districts	0
Objects	0
Sites	0
Structures	0
<b>TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES</b>	<b>323</b>

- 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.

<b>ARLINGTON COUNTY SURVEY: PROPERTY CATEGORIES</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>NON- HISTORIC</b>	<b>HISTORIC</b>
Buildings (primary)	323	1	322
Buildings (secondary)	146	103	43
<b>TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>365</b>



- Primary Resources

For the 323 properties included in the database, five primary resource types were identified throughout the survey update areas. The following report identifies the number of identified resource types for each property:

<b>ARLINGTON COUNTY SURVEY: PRIMARY RESOURCE TYPE CONTAINED BY CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PRIMARY RESOURCES RECORDED</b>
Apartment Building (Multiple Dwelling)	28
Commercial Building	1
Double House (Twin Dwelling)	44
Pavilion	1
Single Dwelling	249

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.

This survey update focused on neighborhoods in the central part of the county along the metro corridor where various modes of mass transportation attract more residents. The survey, 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.

- VDHR Historic Themes and Period Contexts

VDHR has defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's cultural history from prehistoric times to the present.

<b>ARLINGTON COUNTY SURVEY: DHR THEMES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES</b>
<i>Architecture/Community Planning</i>	323
<i>Commerce/Trade</i>	1
<i>Domestic</i>	322
Education	0
Ethnicity/Immigration	0
Funerary	0
Government/Law/Political	0
Health Care/Medicine	0
Industry/Processing/Extraction	0
Landscape	0
Military/Defense	0
Recreation/Arts	0
Religion	0
Settlement Patterns	0
Social	0
Subsistence/Agriculture	0
Technology/Engineering	0
Transportation/Communication	0

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. Recommendations for Further Study

- Architectural Survey Update

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

Moreover, the multiple phases of architectural survey undertaken by Tracerics comprehensively recorded historic buildings to a select target date due to the availability of archival resources at the time of the surveys. Additional information, specifically the building permit cards and historic maps, are now available and can be used to identify historic buildings not yet recorded. Therefore, it is recommended that those areas surveyed to the 1936 date should be further examined to ensure the proper documentation of resources constructed between 1936 and 1959. The building permit cards should be used along with the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps and the *Franklin* maps to ensure the dates of construction and documentation of the original owners and builders. Several neighborhoods have been comprehensively surveyed during the nomination of the community to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places and, therefore, do not require additional survey work. Neighborhoods worthy of further review include:

<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Surveyed to</u>
Alcova Heights	1936
New Arlington-Douglas Park	1936
Barcroft	1936
High View Park (Langston-Brown)	1936
Waycroft-Woodlawn	1936/1959
Columbia Heights	1936

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

The following alphabetical list notes the date to which each neighborhood has been documented as of December 2011:

#### **Neighborhoods in Bold were documented as part of survey update in 2011**

Alcova Heights	Surveyed to 1936
Arlington-East Falls Church	Surveyed to 1943
Arlington Forest	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)

Arlington Heights	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Arlington Ridge	Surveyed to 1942
<b>Arlington View</b>	<b>Surveyed to 1959</b>
Arlingwood	Survey to 1948
Ashton Heights	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Aurora Highlands	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Barcroft	Surveyed to 1936
Ballston-Virginia Square	Surveyed to 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)
<b>Columbia Forest</b>	<b>Surveyed in west to 1959/</b> Surveyed 100% in east (Historic District)
Columbia Heights	Surveyed to 1936
<b>Columbia Heights West</b>	<b>Surveyed to 1959</b>
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
<b>Foxcroft Heights</b>	<b>Surveyed 100% (Historic District)</b>
Glebeewood	Surveyed to 1936/Survey 100% in north (Historic District)
Glencarlyn	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Gulf Branch	Surveyed to 1955
High View Park (Langston-Brown)	Surveyed to 1936
Highland Park-Overlee Knolls	Survey 100% (Historic District)
Leeway Overlee	Surveyed to 1943
Long Branch Creek (Arna Valley)	Surveyed to 1942
Lyon Park	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Lyon Village	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Madison Manor	Surveyed to 1948
Maywood	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
New Arlington-Douglas Park	Surveyed to 1936 in north/Surveyed to 1956 in south
<b>North Highlands</b>	<b>Surveyed to 1959</b>
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)
<b>Waycroft-Woodlawn</b>	<b>Surveyed to 1936/1959</b>
Westover	Surveyed 100% (Historic District)
Williamsburg	Surveyed to 1948
Woodmont (Parkway)	Surveyed to 1955
Yorktown	Surveyed to 1948

- Local Historic Districts to be Surveyed and/or Documented

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

1. Alcova, 3435 South 8<sup>th</sup> Street (000-2017)  
Reconnaissance-Level Survey Completed  
Intensive-Level Survey Recommended
2. Arlington Post Office, 3118 Washington Boulevard (000-0070)  
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
3. Ball-Carlin Cemetery, 300 South Kensington Street (000-0537)  
Reconnaissance-Level Survey Completed  
Contributing Resource in Glencarlyn National Register Historic District  
Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended
4. Ball Family Burial Grounds, 3427 Washington Boulevard (000-5811)  
Archeological Survey (Phase I) Recommended
5. Ball Sellers House, 5620 South Third Street (000-0009)  
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places  
Contributing Resource in Glencarlyn National Register Historic District
6. Barcroft Community House, 800 South Buchanan Street (000-0040)  
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
7. Brandymore Castle (Site), North Roosevelt Street at Four Mile Run  
Archeological Survey (Phase I) Recommended

8. Buckingham, Pershing Drive and North Glebe Road (000-0025)  
Listed in National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District
9. Carlin Community Hall, 5711 South 4<sup>th</sup> Street (000-0039)  
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places  
Contributing Resource in Glencarly National Register Historic District
10. Cherrydale Volunteer Fire House, 3900 Lee Highway (000-0044)  
Individually Listed in National Register of Historic Places  
Contributing Resource in the Cherrydale National Register Historic District
11. Colonial Village, Queens Lane and North Rhodes Street (000-0013)  
Listed in National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District
12. Clarendon Citizens Hall, 3211 Wilson Boulevard (000-0071)  
Determined Ineligible by VDHR for the National Register of Historic Places  
Contributing Resource in the Proposed Clarendon National Register Historic District
13. George Crossman House, 2501 North Underwood Street (000-8826)  
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
14. Dawson Terrace Center, 2133 North Taft Street (000-0149)  
Determined Ineligible by VDHR for the National Register of Historic Places
15. Eastman-Fenwick House, 6733 Lee Highway  
Reconnaissance-Level Survey Recommended
16. Fort Ethan Allen, 3829 North Stafford Street (000-5819)  
Listed in National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District  
Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended
17. Fort Ethan Allen Trench, Old Glebe Road (000-5819)  
Contributing Resource in the Fort Ethan Allen National Register Historic District  
Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended
18. Fort F.C. Smith, 2411 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (000-5079)  
Listed in National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District  
Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended
19. The Glebe House, 4527 North 17<sup>th</sup> Street (000-0003)  
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places  
Contributing Resource in the Waverly Hills National Register Historic District
20. Glenmore, 3440 North Roberts Lane (000-0176)  
Reconnaissance-Level Survey (Goodwin and Associates, 1992)  
Intensive-Level Survey Recommended
21. Harry Gray House, 1005 South Quinn Street (000-0515)  
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

22. Hume School, 1805 South Arlington Ridge Road (000-0011)  
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
23. Dan Kain Building, 3100 Washington Boulevard (000-0023-0010)  
Reconnaissance-Level Survey (Clarendon Historic District Survey)  
Contributing Resource in the Proposed Clarendon National Register Historic District
24. Lomax AME Zion Church, 2704 South 24<sup>th</sup> Road (000-1148)  
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places
25. Matthew F. Maury School, 3550 Wilson Boulevard (000-0453)  
Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places  
Contributing Resource in the Ashton Heights National Register Historic District
26. Maywood Neighborhood Historic District (000-5056)  
Listed in National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District
27. Reevesland, 400 North Manchester Street (000-3382)  
Intensive-Level Survey Completed  
Individual Listing in the National Register of Historic Places Recommended
28. Claude A. Swanson Junior High School, 5800 Washington Boulevard (000-0032-0181)  
Reconnaissance-Level Survey Completed  
Contributing Resource in the Westover Historic District
29. Travers' Family Graveyard, 1309 South Monroe Street (000-1757)  
Reconnaissance-Level Survey Completed  
Archeological Survey (Phase II) Recommended
30. Walker Chapel and Cemetery, 4102 North Glebe Road (000-3326)  
Reconnaissance-level Survey Completed  
Intensive-Level Survey Recommended

## **B. Evaluation/Recommendations for Designation**

- Standards for Evaluation

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

In association with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Evaluation* is the Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for Evaluation*. These guidelines describe the principles and process for evaluating the significance of the identified historic properties. In evaluating the historic resources of Arlington County, both the *Standards* and *Guidelines for Evaluation* were

consulted. As a first step, the guidelines suggest that criteria used to develop an inventory of historic properties should be coordinated with the National Register of Historic Places. In the case of Arlington County, the evaluation process was conducted using the National Register of Historic Places criteria and the Virginia Landmarks Register criteria. The National Register of Historic Places is the official national list of recognized properties, which is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The Virginia Landmarks Register criteria, established in 1966, are coordinated with those established for the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria states:

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

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

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

No structure or site shall be deemed historic unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an



archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the Colonial and early history and architecture of the state or nation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Recommendations for Further Analysis Regarding Nomination

Based on the comprehensive survey work that E.H.T. Tracerics has undertaken in Arlington County for the past thirteen years, we have concluded that the neighborhood of Foxcroft Heights merits nomination to the National Register of Historic Places based on its architectural and historical significance. The assessment of eligibility is based on our knowledge of the architectural development and the historical significance of Arlington County. The process requires the completion of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF), a summary description and statement of significance. This document should be supported by a boundary map with justification and photographs.

### Foxcroft Heights

The Foxcroft Heights neighborhood was originally part of the vast stretch of farm land included in the Custis family's Arlington estate. In 1861, the property was seized by the government for nonpayment of taxes; the family was later reimbursed for the loss of the property. In the years following the Civil War, the area to be known as Foxcroft Heights was owned by R. Swallow Brown with John W. Clark and Stevens Lodge as adjoining neighbors.

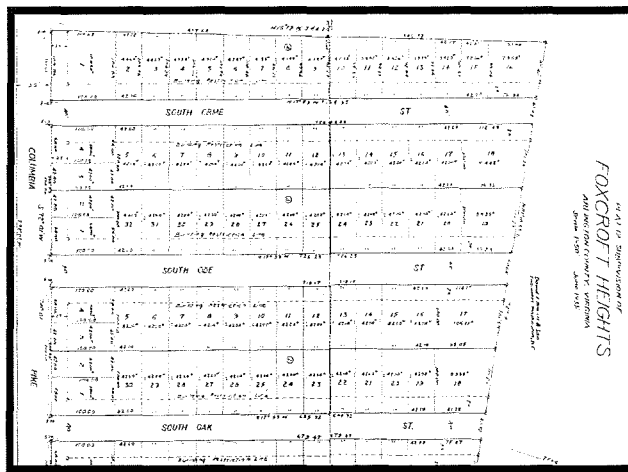


Figure 31: Plat of Foxcroft Heights Subdivision, June 1935 (Liber 372, Folio 34).

By the early 1900s, after the land had been conveyed numerous times, the unimproved property became the site of speculative development as construction companies began to improve and develop the area as a residential suburb of Washington, D.C. The Central Building Company, owned by the Kibler family, purchased the land that made up most of what is today known as Foxcroft Heights. Between 1935 and 1940, the property was subdivided for the construction of freestanding single-family dwellings and rowhouses, the vast majority by Boulevard Properties, Inc, with E.L. Miller acting as the builder. Simultaneously, the landscape that encompassed the

neighborhood was rapidly changed by the expansion of nearby government facilities, such as the Navy Annex in the early 1940s and the Pentagon in 1941-1943. With the exception of several parcels, including the area encircled by South Orme, Ode and Oak streets in the southwestern section of the neighborhood near Columbia Pike, much of the land has since been developed by the federal government.

The Foxcroft Heights community is located within Neighborhood Service Area G, along the southern boundary of Arlington Cemetery. Bounded by Shirley Highway, the neighborhood is located to the southwest of the Pentagon and northeast of Central Arlington. Eighteen properties were recorded in Foxcroft Heights during the Phase 2 survey in 1997; an addition 71 properties were surveyed as part of the Phase 2 Update in 2011. The dwellings of this area are virtually identical in form, detailing, and massing. They are front and side gable one-story brick buildings with a variety of porch types. There is an enclave of Tudor Revival rowhouses, constructed of brick, and two late 1950s high-rise apartment buildings (the apartments have not been surveyed and do not belong in the proposed boundaries).

The vast majority of the primary buildings would be contributing because they date from before the proposed period of significance (1935-1940) and reflect the areas of significance (architecture and community planning/development). The greatest period of development began in 1935 and continued for the next five years, providing a strong representation of traditional Colonial Revival- and Tudor Revival-style architecture. Foxcroft Heights meets National Register criteria A and C, and is significant as a planned automobile, pre-World War II residential neighborhood surrounded by military and government properties. Foxcroft Heights should be nominated under the Multiple Property Nomination, *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960* (National Park Service, 2002).

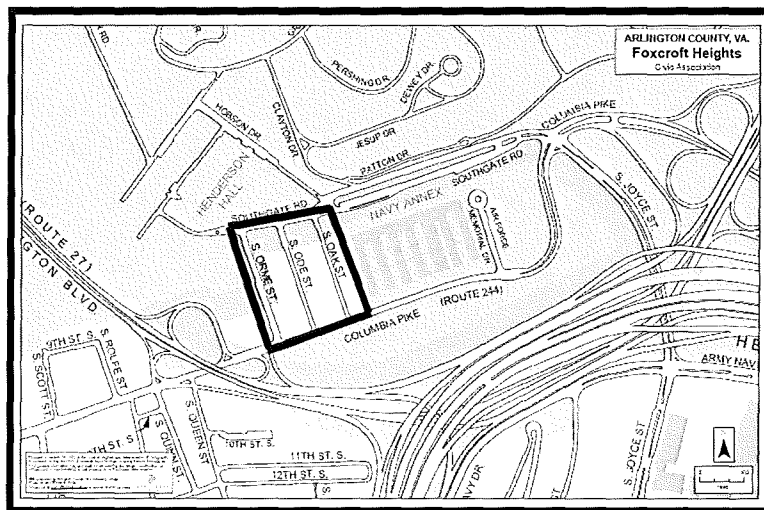


Figure 32: Foxcroft Heights (proposed study area outlined in black)

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