

Virginia Department of Historic Resources PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the property for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the property could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

General Property Information	For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: 000-2633
Property Name(s): <u>Earle Micajah Winslow House</u>	
Property Date(s): <u>1940</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post Open to the Public? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Property Address: <u>2333 North Vernon Street</u> City: <u>NA</u> Zip: <u>22207</u>	
County or Ind. City: <u>Arlington</u> USGS Quad(s): <u>Washington West</u>	

Physical Character of General Surroundings

Acreage: less than one acre Setting (choose one): City Urban Town Suburban Rural Transportation Corridor

Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features: The setting of the planned neighborhood takes advantage of natural landscape elements, such as topography and mature trees, while incorporating designed elements such as residential gardens. The immediate setting of the property at 2333 North Vernon Street appears to be a designed landscape, although a landscape architect or designer has not been identified. The pie-shaped lot, which includes three-and-a-half adjoining lots totaling 12,119 square feet, overlooks North Vernon Street, rising from an elevation of 250 to 400 feet. Unlike the neighboring houses that front east or west directly onto the street, the Winslow House is oriented southwest, facing passersby traveling northward on North Vernon Street. The property is landscaped with open grassed areas to the south and southwest. Large trees and overgrown vines frame the property. An asphalt-paved drive extends from North Vernon Street to the garage wing on the southwest side of the house, with a flagstone walkway and concrete stair leading to the main entry. The stair is edged by a cast-iron metal rail supported at the lower end by a tall brick retaining wall. The walls are covered in smooth stucco that is painted white. Concrete steps pierce the wall to the southeast of the main entry, leading to the patio outside the secondary entry to the living room. A wood deck (added in 1987) frames the curved bay on the northeast elevation, with stairs leading to a concrete walk along the northwest side of the house. A deep ravine, which is not landscaped or manicured, is located on the north side of the property.

Secondary Resource Description (Briefly describe any other structures (or archaeological sites) that may contribute to the significance of the property: There are no secondary resources associated with this property.

Ownership Category: Private Public-Local Public-State Public-Federal

Individual Resource Information

What was the historical use of this resource? Examples include: Dwelling, Grist Mill, Bridge, Store, Tobacco Barn, etc...

Dwelling

What is the current use? (if other than the historical use) Dwelling

Architectural style or elements of styles: Streamline Moderne

Architect, builder, or original owner: Kenton Hamaker, architect; Ira Henry, builder

of stories 2 Condition: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Poor Ruins Rebuilt Renovated

Are there any known threats to this property? None known

Resource Component Information

Please answer the following questions regarding the individual components of the resource. If the component does not exist, answer "n/a." If you feel uncomfortable in answering the question, please leave the space blank. Photographs of the features can also help our staff identify specific feature components. Usually, priority is given to describing features on the primary (front) facade of the structure.

Foundation: Describe the foundation that supports the structure. Examples include piers, continuous brick, poured concrete. Concrete blocks covered with stucco where exposed.

Structure: Describe the primary structural component of the resource. Include primary material used. Examples include log, frame (sawn lumber), and brick. Also include the treatment, such as a particular brick bond or type of framing, if known. Concrete blocks and bricks

Walls: Describe the exterior wall covering such as beaded weatherboard or asbestos shingles. Stucco and white paint

Windows: Describe the number, material, and form of the primary windows. This includes the number of panes per sash, what the sashes are made of, and how the sashes operate (are they hinged or do they slide vertically) Have the windows been replaced? Paired, three- and four-light metal casements framed by three- and four-light fixed widnows topped by three- or four-light transoms; fixed porthole window; Metal-frame suntrap casement windows; six-light, fixed metal-frame windows. Windows are original.

Porch: Briefly describe the primary (front) porch. List the primary material, shape of the porch roof, and other defining details. N/A

Roof: Describe the roof, listing the shape and the covering material. Shallow-pitched side-gabled and hipped roofs; conical roof; flat roof. All roofs covered in asphalt shingles.

Chimney(s): List the number of chimneys and the materials used. Include the brick bond pattern if possible. Exterior-end brick (painted) and interior brick.

Architectural Description of Individual Resource: *(Please describe architectural patterns, types, features, additions, remodelings, or other alterations. A sketch of the current floor plan would be appreciated)*

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Earle Micajah Winslow House at 2333 North Vernon Street in Arlington County, Virginia, is located in the residential subdivision of Donaldson Run. This portion of the neighborhood was platted in the early 1930s as the Fourth Section of Lee Heights by female developer Ruby Lee Minar. Constructed in 1940 on three adjoining lots, the single-family dwelling is set on the east side of North Vernon Street, just north of Old Dominion Drive/Lee Highway. The Streamline Moderne-style building was designed by prominent local architect Kenton Hamaker and constructed by builder Ira Henry. The masonry structure is built of concrete block veneered in brick and covered in a smooth stucco finish that is painted white. Stretcher-bond brick, which is also painted white, frames the secondary entry that leads to the living room and dining area, providing a contrast of materials and some textural effect. Rectilinear in plan with square and curved projecting bays, the building is covered by a shallow-pitched, side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles.

The box-like form of the building abandons ornamentation almost entirely in order to focus on streamlined forms such as the smooth stuccoed walls, rounded edges of the curved bay with its conical roof, “suntrap-style” (curved) windows, and a circular “porthole” window. Ornamentation is provided merely through fenestration with minimal interruption of the flat walls. This is achieved by the use of glass blocks around the main entry and metal casement windows that wrap around the corners of the building to create stark angled silhouettes. A striking vertical emphasis is provided by the tall, square exterior-end chimney and the projecting two-story bays with hipped and conical roofs. The expansive window openings set flush with the plane of the exterior wall, shallow silhouette of the roofs, and the one-story wing with a flat roof typify the horizontality of streamlined forms. The interior of the dwelling has an open plan within the public spaces, while the private, secondary activities are confined to smaller, more defined rooms. The symmetrically placed window and entry openings “express the spaces within,” a common fenestration pattern of the period when the dwelling was constructed. The living room and dining area are combined into one large space, segmented by the curved corners and projecting bays. The bands of casement windows allow the landscaped property on the outside to intersect with the sheltered interior of the dwelling, thus making the open space seem larger. The private spaces, confined to the west side of the house, include the winding stair with solid balustrade, kitchen, study, and bedrooms with bath. The larger master bedroom is located on the second floor directly above the open living room and dining area. Like the exterior, the interior detailing is minimal, utilizing natural and mass-produced decorative materials, such as pine, marble, chrome, and glass. The color white dominates, accented by colors inherent in the exposed natural materials.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION: EXTERIOR

Designed in the Streamline Moderne style, the Winslow House is a two-story structure with strong horizontal massing and symmetrically placed metal casement windows. Verticality indicative of early Modernistic design is provided by the projecting bays, prominently positioned exterior-end chimney, and the building’s placement on three-and-a-half adjoining lots at the top of a sloping site. The building reflects the stripped down simplicity of the Streamline Moderne style with its smooth walls, flat and shallow-pitched roofs, bands of wrapping windows, rounded corners, and a complete lack of applied ornamentation. The deceptively simple rectangular form of the building is interrupted by a two-story, square bay on the southwest elevation and a two-story, semi-circular bay on the northeast elevation, thus giving the building a crucifix form. A one-story wing, which expresses the space inside with its fenestration and large chimney, extends from the southeast elevation. A narrow rectangular garage wing projects below grade from the southern end of the dwelling’s northwest elevation. This wing is instrumental to the success of the design, accommodating the automobile that enabled the suburban lifestyle the Streamline Moderne-style Winslow House epitomized.

The building is set on a concrete-block foundation that, like the concrete-block structure itself, is veneered in brick and covered in a smooth stucco finish. Characteristic of the Streamline Moderne style, the building is painted white. The shallow-pitched, side-gabled roof is covered in contrasting red asphalt shingles with a narrow overhang and plain fascia board. The boxed cornice that encircles the main block and two-story bays has cavetto bed molding. The two-story, square bay projecting on the southwest elevation is covered by a shallow-pitched, hipped roof. This bay is symmetrically matched by a projecting semi-circular bay on the northeast elevation, which is covered by a conical roof. The one-story wing on the southeast elevation has a flat roof framed by a high parapet wall to create a roof deck. The square exterior-end chimney, covered in stucco and painted white, soars above the southeast elevation of the one-story wing. The notably tall chimney is topped by a single terra cotta pot and has steeply sloped double shoulders set at a right angle to the stack. An interior chimney of brick, which is not covered in stucco or painted, rises from the center of the main block to service the furnace and kitchen. This secondary chimney is not visible from ground level, which is an architectural design element typical of the Streamline Moderne style.

The main block of the building is two bays wide with a side-gabled roof. The main entry opening, located in the southeastern bay of the main block, holds the original hollow-core, flush door pierced by a small square fixed light. The single-leaf opening is framed by wide sidelights, each with twenty glass blocks. To the northwest of the entry opening is the original wall bracket light fixture with a brass plate and frosted cylinder shade. Slightly recessed within the plane of the wall, the entry opening is reached by an unpainted rowlock brick sill. The entry is sheltered by a cantilevered flat roof with a plain fascia board. The northwestern bay of the main block has a wide window opening with a pair of three-light, metal-frame casements, framed by three-light fixed windows, and four-light transom. The opening has a slightly projecting, square-edged masonry sill covered in stucco. Symmetrically placed on the second story in the northwestern bay is a similar metal casement and fixed window with a four-light transom and stucco-covered sill. Characteristic of the Streamline Moderne style, the opening wraps around the corner of the building to the northwest elevation. Over the main entry on the second story is a round opening or porthole window. It has a one-light fixed sash. Six-light, fixed metal windows, set below grade, pierce the foundation.

The abutting two-story projecting bay is crowned by a shallow-pitched, hipped roof that rises above that of the main block, which is located to the northwest. The façade has exposed brick laid in a stretcher bond, which is painted white. The one-bay-wide bay is pierced by an entry opening with double-leaf, wood-frame French doors, each with five lights. The opening, with wood-framed screen doors, is framed by five-light sidelights. The entry and sidelights are topped by narrow one-light transoms. The wide opening is protected by a narrow flat roof with a plain fascia board. Symmetrically placed above on the second story is a pair of three-light, metal casement windows flanked by three-light fixed lights. The opening is topped by a four-light transom.

The southeast elevation of the building is composed of the one-story wing with exterior-end chimney and the second story of the two-story projecting bay. The southwest elevation of the one-story wing has a pair of four-light, metal casement windows framed by four-light fixed windows and a four-light transom. The opening wraps around the corner of the wing to the southeast elevation with a pair of four-light casement windows and two-light transom. An engaged metal pole, painted white, supports the corner of the building and acts as a mullion for the wrapped window opening. The opening has a masonry sill of stucco that also wraps around the corner. A large square chimney is set at the center of the southeast elevation. Covered in stucco painted white, the chimney has steeply angled shoulders. A pair of four-light, metal casement windows with a two-light transom is located in the northeast end bay of the southeast elevation. Like the opening in the southern end bay, the northern opening wraps around the corner to the northeast elevation of the building. The engaged metal pole supports the corner of the building and reads as a mullion. The opening on the northeast elevation has a pair of four-light, metal casement window flanked by four-light fixed windows and a four-light transom. The opening has a wrapping masonry sill covered in stucco. The second story of the two-story projecting bay is pierced on the southeast elevation by a double-leaf entry opening with five-light French doors of wood. The opening, located in the northernmost end bay, leads to the deck on the roof of the one-story wing.

The northeast elevation of the building includes the two-bay-wide main block at the western end and two-story projecting bay at the eastern end. The projecting bay, which has a square plan topped by a shallow hipped roof on the southwest elevation, has a semi-circular plan with conical roof on this northeast elevation. The projecting semi-circular bay holds three sets of paired, three-light, metal casement windows with transoms. The “suntrap-style” windows are separated by round metal poles that read as mullions and share a continuous masonry sill covered in stucco. The center of the second story is marked by three “suntrap-style” windows, each consisting of two-light, metal casements with one-light transoms. A single-leaf entry opening is located on the eastern side of the curved bay. The opening, leading into the dining room, holds a four-light, flush wood door with a wood-framed screen door. The northeast elevation of the main block is pierced in the northwestern bay by a single-leaf entry opening that leads to the kitchen. The opening holds a one-light glass door with a wood frame (replacement). It has a narrow,

square-edged surround and concrete stoop. A rectangular opening set horizontally is located southeast of the entry. This narrow opening is filled with ten glass blocks. A pair of two-light, metal casement windows with two-light transom illuminates the kitchen in the southeastern bay. Symmetrically located on the second story is a pair of three-light, metal casement windows. Both openings have projecting masonry sills covered in stucco and painted white. Constructed in 1987, a wood deck on square wood posts wraps around the northeast elevation of the building.¹ Wood stairs extend from the northwestern end of the deck, leading to a paved walk that travels to the driveway at the northwestern corner of the property. Six-light, fixed metal windows pierce the foundation level of the main block, below the deck.

The northwest elevation is composed of a one-story addition and the second story of the main block. Added in the 1970s to provide additional bedrooms, the addition is constructed of concrete blocks covered in stucco and painted white. The addition mimics the original structure with its lack of ornamentation, smooth wall finish, fenestration pattern, and roofline. The vinyl-sash and bowed windows, however, are not representative of the Streamline Moderne style. The slope of the site exposes the lower story of the addition, allowing it to read as two stories. Covered by a flat roof, the addition is one bay wide and four bays deep. The northeast elevation has a deeply recessed, two-light window in the southeastern end bay. A bowed window pierces the center bay of the second story. The opening has four, one-light, vinyl-sash crank windows. The northwest elevation has a glass door in a wood frame with a one-light sidelight to the south. Three, equally spaced openings, deeply recessed in the wall plane, hold two-light windows. The second story has three symmetrically placed, two-light windows. The façade of the addition, faced with T-111, has a two-light, crank window in the center bay. The southeastern bay is recessed, flush with the façade of the main block. It has a single-leaf entry opening with a nine-light wood door with three recessed panels. The entry is sheltered by a flat roof with internal supports. The roof has a plain fascia board. The second story of the main block's northwest elevation, visible over the addition, has a pair of two-light, metal casement windows with a two-light transom. Located in the southwestern end bay, the opening wraps around the corner to the façade. A round metal pole at the corner of the opening provides support. The upper gable end is pierced by a round opening that holds a louvered vent.

The one-story garage, which is original, projects from the façade of the addition. Due to the extreme slope of the lot, the garage is level with the dwelling's basement. The façade of the garage is veneered in brick laid in stretcher-bond. It holds a roll-up garage door of vinyl with fixed lights and recessed panels.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Earle Winslow House has an open plan consisting of 2,450 square feet. The dwelling, as originally built, has a living room, dining area, kitchen, study, entrance hall, three bedrooms, two baths, and garage in the basement. The open plan allows for interaction between the entrance hall, living room, and dining area, which are the public spaces. The addition provides extra bedrooms, baths, and a secondary living room. The private spaces are confined to the northwestern side of the house, with the entrance hall and enclosed balustrade of the winder stair segregating the public and private areas. The interior ornamentation is minimal, as the Streamline Moderne style dictated. With no reference to period detailing, the interior of the Winslow House utilizes natural and mass-produced decorative materials, such as pine, marble, chrome, and glass. Ornamentation is provided by the irregular shapes of the public spaces and master bedroom, which have squared and curved bays, and the expansive fenestration that allows a blending with the natural landscape outdoors.

¹ "Building Permits, Arlington County," *Washington Post*, 26 March 1987, VAE6.
4/20/2009

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the property. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list all sources of information. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

The Earle M. Winslow House at 2333 North Vernon Street, in Arlington County, Virginia, is an excellent example of the Modernistic architectural expression known as Streamline Moderne. Constructed in 1940, the single-family dwelling is one of nine Streamline Moderne-style houses in Arlington. These houses represent the tremendous residential development occurring in the Washington metropolitan area due to the widespread growth of the federal government in the period between the two world wars. Yet, the Earle Winslow House along with its eight counterparts contrasts sharply with the substantial number of Colonial Revival-style neighbors, which represent the traditional style espoused in the mid-twentieth century by the federal government through the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) Small Housing Program and Low-Cost Housing Act. The house at 2333 North Vernon Street was designed for Earle Winslow by local architect, Kenton Hamaker, who was prolific in the design of Colonial Revival-style buildings. Winslow was an economist who specialized in tariffs and worked for most of his career at the United States Tariff Commission in Washington, D.C. His work enabled him to travel extensively throughout Europe, where he became familiar with Modernistic architecture and the Streamline Moderne. The collaborative effort of owner and architect resulted in a distinct and unique Streamline Moderne-style dwelling, which championed the FHA's dictum of "maximum accommodation within a minimum of means" to a degree acceptable to economist Earle Winslow.

The Earle M. Winslow House at 2333 North Vernon Street is eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C, as an excellent and rare expression of the Streamline Moderne style of architecture in Arlington County. The area of significance (architecture) is supported by the period of significance (1940), which the Streamline Moderne dwelling was constructed. With only three owners, the Earle M. Winslow House retains good integrity; an addition was added in the 1970s onto the original garage. Clearly reading as a late-twentieth-century alteration because of materials, the addition does not interfere with the Modernistic design of the house because of its lack of ornamentation, streamlined form, and smooth exterior finish. The Earle W. Winslow House is being nominated under the Multiple Property Nomination, *Streamline Moderne Houses in Arlington County*.

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Earle Winslow House is one of nine extant residential buildings in Arlington County that illustrate the Streamline Moderne style of Modernistic architecture, which was popular nationwide in the 1930s and early 1940s. Completed in 1940, the house was constructed during a period of tremendous growth and development that was largely confined to Arlington County and the larger Washington metropolitan area because of the widespread growth in all government offices triggered by the creation of the New Deal programs. The new development was overwhelmingly Colonial Revival in style, with pedimented cornices on steeply pitched gable roofs, supporting Tuscan columns, symmetrically fenestrated openings with double-hung sash, and one-story wings that served as garages and sun porches or libraries. Yet, beginning in 1936, Modernistic architecture began to emerge within the Colonial Revival landscape of Arlington County. Like their traditional counterparts, the Streamline Moderne-style houses attempted to follow the FHA's principle for "providing a maximum accommodation within a minimum of means," although it proved far less popular.²

The Earle Winslow House is an excellent example of the FHA's dictum for small house planning and the avoidance "of non-essential spaces, picturesque features, and unnecessary items that would add to their

² Linda Flint McClelland, David L. Ames, and Sarah Dillard Pope, "Historic Residential Suburb in the United States, 1830-1960," National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, Section E: 31.

cost.”³ The house was estimated on the building permit to cost \$9,500 to build, a price that was comparable to other Streamline Moderne houses and contemporaneous Colonial Revival-style dwellings throughout Arlington County. Constructed inexpensively of concrete blocks, the Winslow House has smooth, white exterior walls covered in stucco. The minimal use of brick, which is also painted white as the Streamline Moderne style dictated, provided limited ornamentation around a prominent secondary entry. The flowing, open plan deleted non-essential spaces by connecting public rooms, such as the living and dining rooms, and confining private spaces, including the study and bedrooms. The abandonment of costly, exotic materials embraced by the Art Deco style resulted in the use of natural, less expensive materials, such as wood, brick, concrete block, shingles, stucco or stone, which were commonly promoted by the Colonial Revival style.

Further, the Earle Winslow House projects many of the character-defining features of the Streamline Moderne. This includes its smooth surfaces, curved corners, and horizontal emphasis. These elements all contribute to the feeling of aerodynamic force generated by transportation machinery, such as ships, airplanes, and automobiles. A nod to the nautical accent of the ships is the porthole window on the second story of the façade, set directly over the main entry. The lack of surface ornamentation, which emphasizes the smooth finish of the walls and the soft round corners, is provided by the unadorned cornice line and chimney stacks, the lack of surrounds at the window openings, and the semi-circular bay projecting from the rear elevation. Although the roof is not flat as the style warrants, it is exceptionally shallow and hides utilitarian features like gutters and the secondary chimney for the furnace from view. Horizontality is strongly presented by the metal casement windows, which are set in wide openings that wrap around the corners of the structure. Suntrap (curved) windows located in the semi-circular projecting bay illuminate the dining area and master bedroom. Like the minimal use of brick, glass blocks within the sidelights and kitchen wall offered a variety of affordable material and limited ornamentation, while providing natural light as well as privacy. Natural materials, such as wood and marble, are blended with mass-produced decorative elements such as aluminum, stainless steel, and glass, for use as surrounds, railings, and balusters on the interiors of the buildings. The interior of the Earle Winslow House, which is painted white, has pine flooring and stair rail, pine paneling in the den, chrome fixtures and hardware, and a contrasting black marble mantel.


INTEGRITY

The Earle Winslow House is largely intact as designed by Kenton Hamaker. The main block of the building with its projecting square and semi-circular bays and one-story wing remain unaltered. The façade of the garage was veneered in stretcher-bond bricks in the 1970s. Further, the original garage door has been replaced with a roll-up vinyl door with lights. The minor interior alterations include the installation of modern appliances in the kitchen and the refinishing of the pine floors.

An addition, reading as two stories because of the severe slope of the site, was added in the 1970s. This addition is set over the one-story garage, which was original to the design produced by Hamaker. Constructed of concrete blocks like the original portion of the house, the addition is covered in a white stucco finish and has no applied ornamentation. It is covered by a flat roof with a shallow parapet marked by metal gutters. The upper portion of the addition, on the roof of the garage, is clad in T-111 painted white. Although this is a contrasting material not typically associated with the Streamline Moderne, the T-111 clearly indicates the structure is an addition. The openings, which hold vinyl-sash windows and sliding doors common to the late twentieth century, lack surrounds or prominent sills. The form of the addition, lack of ornamentation, and its primary exterior material pays tribute to the Streamline Moderne elements so well presented by the original portion of the dwelling. Yet, the window sash, doors, and T-111 ensure the addition reads as an addition and does not interfere with the Modernistic design of the original structure.

³ McClelland, Ames, and Pope, Section E: 31.
4/20/2009

Legal Owner(s) of the Property (For more than one owner, please use a separate sheet.)			
Mr. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>		
Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Emilio C. Viano	
		(Name)	(Firm)
2333 North Vernon Street	Arlington	Virginia	22201
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
		703/597-9800	
		(Daytime telephone including area code)	
Owner's Signature: _____		Date: _____	
•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••			
In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.			
Contact person: _____			
Daytime Telephone: ()			

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)			
Mr. <input type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>		
Ms. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Laura V. Trieschmann	
		(Name)	(Firm)
1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	Washington	DC	20001
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
ltrieschmann@traceries.com		202/393-1199	
		(Daytime telephone including area code)	
Applicant's Signature: 		Date: March 28, 2009	

Notification			
In some circumstances, it may be necessary for the department to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.			
Mr. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Miss <input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. <input type="checkbox"/>	Hon. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Michael Leventhal	Historic Preservation Coordinator
		(Name)	(Position)
Arlington County	2100 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 700		
(Locality)	(Address)		
Arlington	VA	22201	703/228-3813
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	(Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.
 EHT Traceries has been engaged by the Arlington County Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development to survey and document Streamline Moderne-style residential buildings in Arlington County. The comprehensive survey of Arlington County, most of which has been conducted using cost-share funding, identified nine Streamline Moderne dwellings as potentially eligible for listing individually under the thematic study of a Streamline Moderne Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) form because of their unique and innovative architectural expression. This is one of only nine Streamline Moderne houses in Arlington County, and is being nominated under the MPD form "Streamline Moderne Houses in Arlington County." Listing in the National Register of Historic Places recognizes the rarity of this distinct residential style in Arlington County and will assist the property owners with tax credits.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes No
 Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes No