

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Barcroft ApartmentsOther names/site number: DHR ID: 000-9419Name of related multiple property listing: Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954 (DHR ID: 000-8825)

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: Columbia Pike, South Four Mile Run Drive, South George Mason Drive, South Taylor Street, South Thomas Street, South Wakefield StreetCity or town: Arlington State: Virginia County: ArlingtonNot For Publication: Vicinity: **3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D**Signature of certifying official/Title:****Date**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.**Signature of commenting official:****Date****Title :****State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
- District ☒
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>58</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>67</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE / Specialty Stores

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE / Specialty Stores

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, CONCRETE, STONE: Slate,
ASPHALT, WOOD, METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Barcroft Apartments, located in southern Arlington County, Virginia, occupies a roughly triangular area bounded by Columbia Pike to the north, South Four Mile Run Drive to the west, and South George Mason Drive to the east. A portion of the community extends south of South George Mason Drive east of South Four Mile Run Drive. Columbia Pike, the northern boundary, is a major route through Arlington County and into Fairfax County.

Designed according to Garden City principles, the community features low Colonial Revival–style buildings arranged in a landscaped setting. The hilly terrain, situated between Four Mile Run and Doctor’s Branch, is planted with mature trees, shrubs, and expansive lawns. Concrete sidewalks connect the buildings to parking areas and public streets, while most of the land is dedicated to open courtyards. A single commercial building stands at the intersection of Columbia Pike and South Four Mile Run Drive.

Development occurred in two phases encompassing nine sections. The first phase, designed by architect William H. Harris and built between 1941 and 1945, includes Sections 1–5 and the commercial building at the west corner of the district. The second phase, designed by architect Albert D. Lueders, AIA, and built between 1947 and 1953, includes Sections 6, 7, and 9; Section

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

8 was never constructed. The district comprises approximately 60 acres and contains 67 contributing resources, including 57 multiple dwellings, one commercial building, seven garages, and two bus shelters, as well as one non-contributing bus shelter built outside the period of significance.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Barcroft Apartments sit upon rolling, hilly terrain between Four Mile Run on the west and just beyond Doctor's Branch on the east. The land descends by about 100 feet from its 200-foot peak in the center of the community. The descent to the west is also approximately 100 feet, but the slope is steeper. A tall retaining wall faced in stone extends along much of the site's South Four Mile Run Drive frontage.

A curvilinear street called South Thomas Street bisects the western half of the site, forming the core of the historic district. The original primary entry point to the development was provided via South Thomas Street at its intersection with Columbia Pike in Section 1. The entry features brick piers with lanterns framing South Thomas Street along with stone retaining walls, one of which features a limestone sign band inscribed with "BARCROFT." As the Barcroft Apartments expanded, several streets were connected to South Thomas Street and the surrounding roadways. South Taylor Street, South Wakefield Street, 12th Road South, 12th Street South, 13th Road South, and 16th Street South are all County-maintained streets that cut through the Barcroft Apartments. Parking lines the majority of these streets. Additionally, there are asphalt parking lots located behind and between buildings, which are accessed from the public streets. The site is heavily landscaped with trees, shrubs, and lawns. Poured concrete sidewalks connect buildings to each other, and to the parking and public streets. There are also metal and wood benches located intermittently and irregularly along the sidewalks. Two historic brick bus shelters, constructed in 1944, are located along Columbia Pike. One stands at the corner of South Thomas Street, and the other at the corner of South Wakefield Street, serving public transportation patrons. A third non-historic bus shelter, constructed circa 1970, is situated at the corner of Columbia Pike and South George Mason Drive.

The Barcroft Apartments Historic District is residential in nature. South Thomas, a curvilinear street that connects Columbia Pike and South Four Mile Run Drive is the primary east – west connection on the site. An extensive system of driveways, service roads and parking areas are located throughout the development and are intermingled with various garden and play areas. Concrete sidewalks line the main roadways and concrete walkways connect to building entrances and courtyards. Consistent with the Garden Apartment Complexes found throughout Arlington County, the buildings are set within a landscaped setting featuring mature trees, shrubs, and grass lawns. The area surrounding Barcroft is suburban with single-family dwellings and low- and high-rise multi-family apartment buildings. Columbia Pike on the northern end of Barcroft is a commercial main street with a denser fabric of multi-family housing and commercial uses.

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

Multi-Family Buildings

Exterior

The complex was constructed in sections as part of two development phases to meet the housing needs of a rapidly expanding government workforce during and after World War II. The first phase, designed by architect William H. Harris and constructed between 1941 through 1945, includes Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and a commercial building at the western corner of the district. The second phase, designed by Albert Lueders AIA and constructed following World War II between 1947 and 1953, includes Sections 6, 7, and 9. Section 8 was never constructed. While all buildings are representative of a Colonial Revival style garden apartment complex, there are slight differences between the two phases of development.

The multiple dwellings built as part of Phase 1, including buildings numbered 1-39, were constructed between 1941 and 1945. They form small "C"- or "L"-shaped blocks forming open courtyards. The buildings are two-stories in height with basement levels that are above grade in areas depending on the site topography. The buildings are clad in red brick, some of which have been painted, laid in a five-course American bond. The majority of the buildings are capped by side-gabled roofs that were historically sheathed in slate shingles; however, many roofs have been replaced with asphalt shingles. Some buildings feature flat roofs shielded by brick parapets or cross gabled roofs to emphasize entries and provide visual interest. Wood and copper cupolas with louvered vents line the ridgeline on many of the buildings. Fenestration is ordered and symmetrical, comprised of single or paired windows with six-over-six or eight-over-eight lite double-hung windows. Buildings in Sections 1, 3, and 4 also feature tripartite windows with eight-over-eight double-hung windows flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows. Wood windows throughout Phase 1 have been replaced with vinyl windows, matching the historic window configuration. Basement level windows, where above grade, have multi-lite steel-sash awning and pivot windows. Buildings feature grouped entrances, each accessing four to six units on the interior. The entries are marked by wood Colonial Revival-style surrounds, with varying details including pediments, sunburst motifs, fluting, and rustication. Shared entries feature double-leaf paneled and glazed wood doors. The buildings also feature cast stone sills, blind openings, brick pilasters, round and half-round louvered vents in gabled ends, and affixed shutters. Several buildings have large brick chimneys on rear elevations servicing basement-level boiler rooms. Boiler rooms are located within Buildings 4, 7, and 11 within Section 1, Buildings 20, 22, 25, and 28 within Section 3, and Building 32 within Section 4.

While Harris incorporated townhome style units throughout the complex, Section 5 is notably comprised entirely of townhome style units. As the final section designed by Harris, the topographical constraints of the site led Harris to build up instead of out, creating narrow duplex style two-level units rather than the more sprawled designs of buildings in Sections 1 through 4.

The multiple dwellings built as part of Phase 2, including buildings numbered 40-52 were built between 1947 and 1953. They are located on the eastern side of the property along George Mason Drive. The buildings feature larger and more irregular footprints forming open

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

courtyards, consistent with garden apartment planning principles. The buildings are two to three stories in height with basement levels that are above grade in areas depending on the topography of the site. They are clad in red brick laid in American-bond as well as running-bond on street-facing elevations. They are topped by side-gabled and hipped roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. Fenestration is somewhat irregular and consists of single and paired double-hung windows as well as paired casement windows. All windows have aluminum sashes. Double hung windows have a six-over-six configuration while casement windows each have three lites. Similar to Phase 1 buildings, the majority of the basement level windows, where above grade, have multi-lite steel-sash awning and pivot windows; however, where basement levels are fully above grade windows match those on floors above. Buildings feature grouped entrances, each accessing four to six units on the interior. The entries are marked by simplified Colonial Revival-style door surrounds with Doric pilasters topped by a plain frieze and cornice or pediments. Select doors are sheltered by half-concave copper-clad mansard roofs supported by round metal posts. Shared entries feature single leaf paneled and glazed wood doors. Due to the large building footprints, phase 2 buildings also feature open passageways, providing connections between the streets and internal courtyards. The buildings also feature cast stone sills, brick quoining at corners, round and half-round louvered vents in gabled ends, affixed shutters, and ridge vents at the roof. Section 9, which was built between 1951 and 1953, also features tripartite windows comprised of a single fixed pane flanked by four-over-four double-hung aluminum-sash windows. Section 9 buildings also feature integrated garages at basement levels. Boiler rooms and chimneys are present on Building 41 within Section 6, Building 44 within Section 7, and Building 52 within Section 9.

Interior

The interiors of the Barcroft Apartments are similar in design and materials across buildings. Each building has four to six entrances, each serving a common stairwell accessing two to three residential units at each floor.

Building entrances lead into a small entrance hall with a u-shaped stair leading to the upper floor units. Units are situated on both sides of the stair landings at each floor. Walls in entry halls and stairwells are typically plastered with a simple chair rail. Mailboxes are installed within the walls at the entry. Flooring materials vary between buildings and include a mix of square ceramic tile, mosaic tile, and linoleum. Many sections feature slate borders surrounding the tiles. Railings are either simple metal pickets or metal cross railings. Unit entry doors vary between steel-wrapped paneled wood doors (Sections 1, 2, 6, and 7) and paneled wood doors (Sections 3-4). The panel arrangements differ between development sections. Overall, these public areas feature a high degree of historic integrity with few alterations to historic materials. Alterations include replacement of floor finishes and in a few instances, replacement of unit entry doors.

Buildings consist of two to three floors above a basement level, with each floor typically containing two apartments mirroring each other in plan around the common stairwell. Apartments are typically one- or two-bedrooms, though there are several three-bedroom and studio units scattered throughout the development. Unit entries typically access the unit living room, though some floor plans feature small entry halls. Each unit contains a living room, dining

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

area, kitchen, bath, closets, and between one- to three-bedrooms. The apartments are arranged in six typical layouts, with variations at some corner and basement units. They were designed to take maximum advantage of light and air and were arranged to provide cross ventilation for each apartment. Several of the three-bedroom units were formed by a two-bedroom unit being modified through the addition of a bedroom from a neighboring two-bedroom unit. Basements originally contained residential units for maintenance staff and janitors, along with shared laundry rooms and storage areas. Eleven buildings also house boilers in the basements. These buildings have 60- to 70-foot brick chimneys that protrude from the exterior.

Several two-story duplex units are found throughout the site. Section 5, built in 1945, is comprised exclusively of duplex units. Others are found in Buildings 1, 2, and 12 in Section 1. These duplex units feature individual entrances that open into a living room, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor, with two bedrooms on the second floor.

In all sections, original flooring includes wood in living areas, linoleum in kitchens, and tile in bathrooms. Walls and ceilings are plaster with wood trim. Sections 1, 2, 6, 7, and 9 feature parquet wood floors, while Sections 3-5, built during World War II, feature parquet wood flooring only at the basement level with wood plank flooring on upper levels.

Residential units have been renovated multiple times since construction. Alterations include the combination of some units to provide additional three-bedroom and studio units, replacement of kitchen finishes and fixtures, replacement of windows and associated interior trim, and replacement of bathroom fixtures. Interior doors have also been replaced in some units. The majority of the units maintain their original floor plan, wood flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, and wood trim.

Commercial Building

A single commercial building is located on the northwest corner of the historic district, at 4700-4714 Columbia Pike on the southeast corner of Columbia Pike and South Four Mile Run Drive. This one-story, ten-bay masonry commercial building is roughly "L"-shaped and is capped by a combination of flat, side-gabled, and shed roofs. The building contains four commercial storefronts with their storefronts facing north towards Columbia Pike. The western end of the building, containing three storefronts, was designed by Harris and constructed between 1944 and 1945. The eastern store is an addition, designed by Sheridan, Behm, and Associates and constructed circa 1966. The building is clad in a five-course American-bond brick, which has been painted. One storefront has been clad in stone veneer (non-original). The fenestration is comprised of show windows, with metal surrounds and plate glass. Store fronts also feature transom windows, some of which have been modified with louvered vents. There are four separate storefronts in this building, each with different decorative elements, and with different rooflines. The first storefront, at the westernmost end of the building, is flat-roofed, with wood panels over the doors, and decorative brickwork at the cornice and surrounding the windows. The second storefront from the westernmost end of the building has a slate shed roof, and the façade is covered in stone veneer. The third storefront from the westernmost end of the building has a side-gabled roof covered in slate, with wood panels and metal louvered vents over the

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

windows and decorative brickwork at the cornice. The final storefront, at the easternmost end of the building, has a flat roof and an undecorated façade. Quoining, pilasters, belt courses, and other decorative brickwork adorn the façade, varying between stores. The rear of the building is plain and irregularly fenestrated with hung windows secured with metal grilles. There is a brick stretcher-bond chimney on the back of the building at the western end.

Secondary Structures – Bus Shelters and Garages

There are two kinds of secondary resources at the Barcroft Apartments: garages and bus shelters. There are seven garages, built between 1941 and 1951, concentrated behind apartment buildings in Section 1 and Section 2. The extant garages are clad with five-course American-bond brick masonry on concrete slab foundations and are topped by side gabled roofs or flat roofs. Gabled roofs are sheathed in either slate shingle or asphalt shingle. The garage buildings contain varying numbers of bays, ranging from four bays to twenty-four bays. The bays, in general, contain wood-paneled roll-up doors, although some doors have been replaced with vinyl and others have been infilled with plywood panels.

There are three bus shelters connected with the Barcroft Apartments. Two are contributing resources and one is non-contributing. The two contributing bus shelters sit on the southwest corner of Columbia Pike and South Thomas Street and on the southwest corner of South Wakefield Street and Columbia Pike. Both structures, constructed circa 1944, sit on poured concrete foundations and are five-course American-bond brick masonry structures. The shelter at the intersection with South Thomas Street features a cross gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal while the shelter at Wakefield Street features a cross gabled roof covered in slate shingles. They are open, with a brick balustrade and square brick posts at the corners. The non-contributing bus shelter, constructed in c. 1970, sits on the southwest corner of South George Mason Drive and Columbia Pike. This one-story bus shelter sits on a poured concrete foundation and is topped by a hipped roof clad in wood shingles. A low brick balustrade with iron railing surrounds the structure with an opening on the northwest and northeast sides.

Alterations

The property remained under the same ownership from its construction until December 2021. During this period, several alterations were undertaken, including: the painting of multiple, previously unpainted brick buildings in white or yellow; installation of timber retaining walls throughout the site to address grade changes; replacement and installation of light fixtures and other site elements; replacement of original wood sash windows with vinyl units; replacement of systems and installation of through wall packaged terminal air conditioning units; and the updating of interior units with contemporary finishes and fixtures. In addition, some units across the site were combined or reconfigured to create a greater variety of layouts, including the introduction of studio and three-bedroom units.

The current owner of Barcroft Apartments is pursuing historic rehabilitation tax credits through the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. As part of this process, rehabilitation work has begun on several buildings in multiple sections. Significant historic fabric is being retained wherever possible, and where materials are damaged beyond repair, they are being replaced in

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

kind. The overall character and integrity of the Barcroft Apartments Historic District is being preserved. Rehabilitation activities include upgrades to Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing (MEP) systems; the creation of family-size units; the addition of accessible units meeting the standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); replacement of non-historic appliances, fixtures, and millwork (such as cabinetry); and the rehabilitation and waterproofing of deteriorated basement units that are currently uninhabitable.

Integrity

The appearance of the Barcroft Apartments has changed little since the time of their construction. The historic district presents a coherent example of a mid-twentieth century garden apartment complex. There have been few additions or subtractions from the essential form of the buildings and the complex. The most prominent alterations include the replacement of slate shingles with asphalt shingles on some buildings constructed as part of Phase 1, the replacement of wood-sash windows with vinyl matching the historic configurations, and the insertion of mechanical equipment and large exterior vents beneath windows. The fundamental structural and design integrity of these multiple dwellings remain intact from the time of their construction.

As required by the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954*, the Barcroft Apartments retains all seven aspects of integrity. The Barcroft Apartments complex has not been moved from its original site, maintaining integrity of **location**. The buildings that comprise the development maintain their important materials and characteristics, and as such the development maintains its integrity of **design, materials, and workmanship**. The complex maintains its park-like setting, consisting of large lawns and open courtyards, mature trees, low hedges and foundation plantings, and concrete pedestrian walkways and sidewalks. The buildings maintain their brick exterior walls laid in American bond and running bond; cast stone windowsills; Colonial Revival-style detailing including entry surrounds, cupolas, and attic vents; and decorative brick work including quoining, vents, and arched openings. The fenestration patterns are preserved, and while the majority of windows are modern replacements, they maintain their original configurations and are consistent with the Colonial Revival character of the development. Finally, the interior floor plans are intact, consisting of shared entries and stairwells accessing individual units. Though units have been upgraded over time, most retain their historic fabric including wood plank and parquet flooring, wood trim, ceramic tile bathrooms, and plaster walls and ceilings. While the area surrounding the Barcroft Apartments has been the subject of new development and the urbanization of the Columbia Pike corridor, Barcroft's integrity of **setting** remains. Finally, as the property continues to function as a multi-family residential complex, it retains integrity of **feeling and association**.

Historic District Inventory Report

16th Street

South 4260-4264 16th Street

000-9419-0007

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943

Contributing

Total: 1

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

South 4301-4307 16th Street 000-9419-0008 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1

Columbia Pike

4200-4204 Columbia Pike 000-9419-0024 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1951
Contributing Total: 1

4206-4210 Columbia Pike 000-9419-0025 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1951
Contributing Total: 1

4220-4224 Columbia Pike 000-9419-0026 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1951
Contributing Total: 1

4226-4230 Columbia Pike 000-9419-0027 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1951
Contributing Total: 1

4700-4714 Columbia Pike 000-9419-0058 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1945
Contributing Total: 1

George Mason Drive

South 1200-1206 George Mason Drive 000-9419-0023 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947
Contributing Total: 1

South 1220-1224 George Mason Drive 000-9419-0020 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947
Contributing Total: 1

South 1320 George Mason Drive 000-9419-0014 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947
Contributing Total: 1

South 1400-1406 George Mason Drive 000-9419-0013 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1

South 1401-1409 George Mason Drive 000-9419-0010 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1

1408-1418 South George Mason Drive 000-9419-0012 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

1415 South George Mason Drive 000-9419-0009 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1

South George Mason Drive and Columbia Pike 000-9419-0068 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Shelter (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1970
Non-Contributing Total: 1

South Four Mile Run Drive

South 4239-4241 Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0006 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1

South 4403-4409 Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0011 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1

South 4419-4429 Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0028 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1945
Contributing Total: 1

South 4431-4441 Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0029 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1945
Contributing Total: 1

South 4443-4449 Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0030 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1945
Contributing Total: 1

South 4501-4511 Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0057 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1942
Contributing Total: 1

South 4601-4603 Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0055 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1942
Contributing Total: 1

South 4607-4609 Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0054 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1942
Contributing Total: 1

4201-4207 South Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0001 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1

4209-4215 South Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0002 Other DHR ID#:
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

- 4217-4221 South Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0003** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1
- 4223-4227 South Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0004** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1
- 4229-4237 South Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0005** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943
Contributing Total: 1
- 4451-4461 South Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0031** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1945
Contributing Total: 1
- 4463-4465 South Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0032** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1945
Contributing Total: 1
- 4467-4471 South Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0033** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1945
Contributing Total: 1
- 4473-4477 South Four Mile Run Drive 000-9419-0034** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1945
Contributing Total: 1

Taylor Street

- South 1220 Taylor Street 000-9419-0021** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947
Contributing Total: 1
- South 1221 Taylor Street 000-9419-0022** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947
Contributing Total: 1
- South 1223-1227 Taylor Street 000-9419-0019** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947
Contributing Total: 1
- South 1224-1304 Taylor Street 000-9419-0018** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947
Contributing Total: 1
- South 1301-1305 Taylor Street 000-9419-0017** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947
Contributing Total: 1
- South 1307-1311 Taylor Street 000-9419-0016** *Other DHR ID#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947
Contributing Total: 1

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

South 1308-1314 Taylor Street 000-9419-0015

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1947

Contributing Total: 1

Thomas Street

South 1100-1112 Thomas Street 000-9419-0047

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1101-1113 Thomas Street 000-9419-0050

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1116-1126 (Rear) Thomas Street 000-9419-0064

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1116-1126 Thomas Street 000-9419-0048

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1117-1123 Thomas Street 000-9419-0052

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1127-1137 Thomas Street 000-9419-0051

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1130-1138 (Rear) Thomas Street 000-9419-0063

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1130-1138 Thomas Street 000-9419-0049

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1142-1148 Thomas Street 000-9419-0046

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1152-1164 (Rear) Thomas Street 000-9419-0062

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1152-1164 Thomas Street 000-9419-0045

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

South 1168-1176 Thomas Street 000-9419-0044

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

South 1200-1208 Thomas Street	000-9419-0042	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1201-1213 (Rear) Thomas Street	000-9419-0059	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1941</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1201-1213 Thomas Street	000-9419-0043	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1212-1218 (Rear) Thomas Street	000-9419-0061	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1945</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1212-1218 Thomas Street	000-9419-0041	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1217-1227 (Rear) Thomas Street	000-9419-0060	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1945</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1217-1227 Thomas Street	000-9419-0038	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1222-1228 Thomas Street	000-9419-0040	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1300-1304 Thomas Street	000-9419-0039	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1301-1313 Thomas Street	000-9419-0037	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1401-1405 Thomas Street	000-9419-0036	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South 1407-1411 Thomas Street	000-9419-0035	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1943</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	
South Thomas Street and Columbia Pike	000-9419-0067	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Shelter (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1944</i>		
Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>	

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

Wakefield Street

South 1115-1125 Wakefield Street 000-9419-0056

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1942

Contributing Total: 1

South 1124-1138 (Rear) Wakefield Street 000-9419-0065

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1944

Contributing Total: 1

South 1124-1138 Wakefield Street 000-9419-0053

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1942

Contributing Total: 1

South Wakefield Street and Columbia Pike 000-9419-0066

Other DHR ID#:

Primary Resource: Shelter (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1944

Contributing Total: 1

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1941-1953

Significant Dates

1941 (Construction of Section 1)

1942 (Section 2)

1944 (Section 3 and Section 4)

1945 (Commercial Building and Section 5)

1947-1948 (Section 6 and 7)

1951-1953 (Section 9)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Thomas N. DeLashmutt/DeLashmutt Bros Inc. (Developer/Builder)

William H. Harris (Phase 1, Sections 1-5 and Commercial Building)

Albert D. Lueders (Phase 2, Sections 6-9)

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Barcroft Apartments, in Arlington County, Virginia, were built between 1941 and 1953 to meet the growing housing needs from a massive influx of workers to the nation's capital. The fifty-seven multi-family Colonial Revival apartment buildings were designed as garden apartments, a form common to Arlington County in the mid-twentieth century. Because of its proximity to Washington, DC, the county was a testing ground for many of the federal government's new building programs, such as the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The Barcroft Apartments, developed by Thomas N. DeLashmutt and brothers Charles, John, and Basil DeLashmutt, were marketed to White working middle-class residents and designed in two phases. The first phase was designed by William H. Harris between 1941 and 1945, and the second by Albert D. Lueders following World War II between 1947 and 1953. Despite the change of architect and construction spanning approximately ten years, variations in the design and siting are subtle, and consistently reflect the ideals of garden apartment and Colonial Revival design as interpreted in the middle of the twentieth century. A commercial building on Columbia Pike supported the self-sufficiency of the neighborhood. The Barcroft Apartments are an intact and little-changed example of a mid-twentieth-century garden apartment complex, located in what was at the time of their construction the fastest-growing county in the United States.

The Barcroft Apartments is an eligible resource for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954*. The complex is an excellent example, and one of the largest examples in the County, of the multi-family garden apartment developments built throughout Arlington during the period between 1934-1954. The complex is eligible for listing at the local level under National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the complex is significant as part of a regional trend in housing development to meet the growing housing needs from a massive influx of workers to the nation's capital during and after World War II. The development of the Barcroft Apartments reflected the immediate need for moderately priced housing for middle-class government workers moving to Arlington between the Great Depression and World War II. The complex is eligible under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development, as a planned garden apartment complex designed in the Colonial Revival style by local architects William H. Harris, and Albert D. Lueders. The period of significance for the historic district encompasses the period of development from 1941-1953.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Federal Housing Authority and Growth of Garden Apartments in Arlington County

The *Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia 1934-1954* MPDF provides the historic context describing the economic, social, and

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

political forces that shaped and influenced the development of apartment construction, including the emergence of Garden Apartments, in Arlington County. This phase of development commenced with the groundbreaking of the Colonial Village garden-apartment complex in 1935 and was significantly shaped by New Deal initiatives aimed at revitalizing the economy amidst the Great Depression. The enactment of the National Housing Act of 1934 and its later amendments along with the establishment of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), profoundly impacted the evolution of new housing during this era, both in quantity of units and building form. These factors served as the catalyst for the construction of numerous apartment complexes in Arlington, among them the Barcroft Apartments.¹

The onset of the Great Depression led to rising unemployment, decline in housing construction, and a rise in foreclosures, triggering a housing crisis nationwide during the 1930s. Rental housing for individuals with low- to moderate-incomes became increasingly scarce and often inadequate. In response, Congress passed the National Housing Act of 1934, signed into law by Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of his New Deal program, in order to revive the floundering housing industry to stimulate the economy and to promote enhancements in housing standards and conditions. The Act established a mortgage insurance program aimed at attracting private sector funding into the housing industry and established the Federal Housing Administration, whose primary activity was to oversee the program. The program served to guarantee financial institutions against default provided that projects follow certain architectural and construction guidelines when insuring loans. Initially geared towards financing home improvements and the construction of single-family residences, the program also included a provision, known as Section 207, to insure mortgages for rental apartment projects catering to moderate-income tenants. In 1936, ground broke on the Colonial Village garden-apartment complex, the first in the nation to be insured by the FHA under Section 207 of the Housing Act. The development, which included 1,000 units plus a companion shopping center on a 40-acre site, was an immediate and widely publicized success, and influenced the design and construction of similar developments in Arlington and throughout the country. The garden-apartment complex became the predominant form of multi-family development in the County for the next fifteen years.²

Initially, participation in the Section 207 program was restricted to limited dividend corporations created under state housing laws. However, after Congress amended the act in 1938, the program was expanded to include for-profit entities as well. The provisions of the amendment, coupled with a regional housing crisis brought on by the influx of new government employees to the Washington area, stimulated a period of intense development in Arlington County. Due to its

¹ Simone Monteleone Moffett, "Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954 (VDHR File Number 000-8825)," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2003); Laura Trieschmann and Andrea Schoenfeld, "Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954 (2011 Amendment) (VDHR File Number 000-8825)," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Amended Submission) (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012).

² Trieschmann and Schoenfeld, "Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954 (2011 Amendment) (VDHR File Number 000-8825)," E11-E21.

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

proximity to Washington, Arlington County emerged as an ideal location for the construction of new high-quality rental housing to accommodate the influx of federal workers. The population of Arlington County itself grew by 114 percent between 1930 and 1940. While just four permits were issued for apartment buildings in Arlington prior to the passage of the 1938 amendment, in the two years following thirty-eight permits were issued.³

From the beginning, the FHA advocated for the construction of low-rise apartment buildings in suburban areas rather than cities, citing lower costs and reduced population densities as key advantages. In 1939, the FHA issued a manual titled *Architectural Planning and Procedure for Rental Housing*, communicating the agency's specific preferences for the physical attributes of multi-family rental housing, intended to increase the value of the project as a mortgage security. The document outlined the FHA's preferences for site planning, following the principles of the Garden City movement and fine-tuning the concept of the garden apartment. It advocated for low-rise buildings grouped together to take advantage of natural features such as views and sunlight, preferring developments with carefully planned landscaping "to furnish an attractive setting for the dwellings, to offer shade where it is needed, to enhance privacy, to emphasize what should be seen, and to screen what should not."⁴ The FHA also encouraged the inclusion of community amenities such as playgrounds, laundry centers, community buildings, and shopping centers with essential stores and services, such as groceries. The FHA's guidelines also covered construction methods, materials, and the layout of apartments, preferring the separation between the kitchen, living and dining spaces and the bedroom and bathroom.⁵ While the FHA did not officially endorse any specific architectural style, the Colonial Revival emerged as the prevailing choice for many new developments as the simplified Colonial Revival of the 1930s aligned with the FHA's preference for straightforward design. Moreover, its widespread popularity among the public during the period made it an appealing choice for prospective tenants.⁶

Part of the FHA's process for mortgage approvals involved an evaluation of a proposed project by an FHA underwriter to ensure that the market value of the dwelling would exceed the outstanding debt. The criteria for evaluation, outlined in an underwriting manual produced by the FHA, included "relative economic stability" and "protection from adverse influences." Though vague in wording, in practice these criteria were routinely interpreted racially.⁷ Under the pretext of financial risk, the FHA declined to insure projects for integrated occupancy. In some cases, it even refused insurance for developments—whether all-White or all-Black—that were situated too close to neighborhoods or developments inhabited by individuals of a different race. It also gave the lowest ratings to existing neighborhoods with a predominantly Black population, even when nearby White neighborhoods had objectively poorer housing (a practice

³ *Ibid*, E20.

⁴ U.S. Federal Housing Administration (FHA), *Architectural Planning and Procedure for Rental Housing* (Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1939), 21-25.

⁵ FHA, *Architectural Planning and Procedure for Rental Housing*, 5-6, 13-15.

⁶ Trieschmann and Schoenfeld, "Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954 (2011 Amendment) (VDHR File Number 000-8825)," E16-17.

⁷ Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985), 207.

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

referred to as redlining that originated with the FHA's predecessor, the Home Owner's Loan Corporation [HOLC]).⁸ Finally, it encouraged the use of racially restrictive deed covenants. Consequently, FHA benefits predominantly favored projects designated for White residents, effectively restricting occupancy to Whites only. Meanwhile, private capital for housing for Black residents remained scarce, exacerbating racial disparities in access to quality housing.

Leading up to and during World War II, the urgent need for affordable housing for workers engaged in defense efforts took precedence as defense industries ramped up production. In March 1941, Congress amended the National Housing Act by introducing Title VI, Defense Housing Insurance, which empowered the FHA to insure private market construction of housing in designated defense areas, encompassing the Washington Metropolitan area, for defense workers. While the requirements for economic viability were eased, projects still had to adhere to FHA standards. Simultaneously, building materials, such as steel, became increasingly scarce, prompting the federal government to implement a system for allocating them through the War Production Board. The scarcity of available materials necessitated the construction of more modest and minimally ornamented buildings. Construction was constrained to natural materials such as concrete block, brick veneer, asphalt shingles, and wood entry surrounds.⁹

As veterans returned home from the war, deferred construction projects across the country led to a housing crisis. Even in Arlington County the available stock remained insufficient to meet demand despite the public and private building endeavors that had significantly augmented the supply of moderately priced housing during the war. In response, Congress passed the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act in 1946, which amended provisions of the National Housing Act to incentivize the development of rental housing for veterans. Again, FHA relaxed minimum property and financial requirements for multi-family housing under Section 608 of the Defense Housing Insurance program to promote further development. This adjustment led to a considerable surge in the production of rental housing in 1947. In Arlington County alone, fourteen apartment buildings and complexes were erected in 1947. While supply issues had been abated to some extent, significant inflation in the costs of both building materials and labor during the post-World War II era necessitated efforts to economize in both design and materials to ensure rentals remained affordable for veterans and other individuals in need of moderately priced housing. As a result, new developments took on a more austere and modern appearance, employing simplistic designs with minimal ornamentation.¹⁰

Development of the Barcroft Apartments

In 1941, after seeing the early success of Colonial Village, Thomas N. DeLashmutt, a civic leader and builder in Arlington, began planning for a similar garden-apartment development on a

⁸ John Kimble, "Insuring Inequality: The Role of the Federal Housing Administration in the Urban Ghettoization of African-Americans," *Law and Social Inquiry* Vol. 32, No. 2 (Spring 2007): 403, 411.

⁹ Trieschmann and Schoenfeld, "Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954 (2011 Amendment) (VDHR File Number 000-8825)," E20-21.

¹⁰ Trieschmann and Schoenfeld, "Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954 (2011 Amendment) (VDHR File Number 000-8825)," E21-23.

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

roughly 40-acre parcel of land purchased by the DeLashmutt family in 1931.¹¹ The property was located south of Columbia Pike and east of the Washington & Old Dominion Railroad.¹² DeLashmutt divided the property into five parcels or sections and in March of 1941 petitioned the Arlington County Board to rezone the land from Residence "A" to a Residence "B" district, enabling the development of semidetached, duplex, and apartment buildings.¹³ DeLashmutt retained Washington architect William H. Harris to design the complex to be constructed in five sections by the DeLashmutt Brothers Construction Company. Like other housing developments constructed during this period in Arlington County and nationwide, the complex was segregated by race and was built exclusively for White occupancy.¹⁴

In July 1941, it was announced in the local newspapers that the FHA had committed to insuring the mortgage loan for the Barcroft Apartments and construction began shortly thereafter.¹⁵ Harris' plan for Section 1, which covered 20.76 acres, included sixteen buildings containing 417 units arranged along a new curvilinear street, an extension of South Thomas Street, which followed the natural contours of the land and connected Columbia Pike on the north end to South Four Mile Run Drive to the west. The site was planned to maximize the retention of mature trees on the site and minimize costly grading.¹⁶ At the entrance to the site, situated at the intersection of South Thomas Street and Columbia Pike, Harris incorporated low stone retaining walls into the design, one of which featuring a limestone sign band engraved with the name "BARCROFT." The entry also featured brick piers topped with lanterns flanking the street, enhancing the visual appeal of the entrance.

Development of Section 2 was initiated directly after the completion of Section 1 in the autumn of 1942 with five additional buildings located along South Four Mile Run Drive. Section 3 and Section 4, situated on the south end of the site on either side of South George Mason Drive, were developed between 1943 and 1944 with fifteen additional buildings. Section 5, comprised of five buildings located on a narrow parcel along South Four Mile Run Drive on the western edge of the property, was constructed between 1944 and 1945.¹⁷

¹¹ Arlington County Circuit Court, Leroy D. Green et ux et al to B. & S. Thomas N. DeLashmutt, Deed Book 325, p. 589-591, recorded September 4, 1931.

¹² Marilyn M. Harper, *The Barcroft Apartments, Arlington, Virginia* (class paper, The George Washington University, 1986) 4;

Franklin's Original "Handy Size" Property Atlas, Including Territory Embraced in Franklin's Standard Atlas: Arlington County, Virginia (Philadelphia: Franklin Survey Company, 1938), plate 19.

¹³ "Arlington Board Authorizes New Apartment," *The Evening Star*, March 29, 1941, 23.; "Arlington entering Greatest Expansion Period in History," *The Evening Star*, March 30, 1941, 26; Plat recorded in Arlington County Circuit Court, Thomas N. DeLashmutt et ux to Barcroft, Incorporated, Deed Book 559, p. 24, recorded October 29, 1941.

¹⁴ U.S. Congress, House of Representatives: Hearings Before the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration Pursuant to H. Res. 113, 77th Cong., 2nd session, 1942, 9684. (Part 25, Testimony Relating to the Maintenance of Civilian Morale)

¹⁵ "FHA Approves Construction of Two Housing Projects," *Times Herald*, July 6, 1941, C-1.

¹⁶ Harper, *The Barcroft Apartments*, 4.

¹⁷ Harper, *The Barcroft Apartments*, 4.

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

The site plan and unit types were all designed to be consistent with the FHA's *Architectural Planning and Procedure for Rental Housing*, first published in 1939.¹⁸ The plan called for "L"- and "U"-shaped footprints forming open courtyards, arranged to optimize views within the site and to maximize light and air into the units. The plan also called for play areas for children and separate parking areas with garages behind apartment buildings. The buildings developed as part of Phase 1 were designed in a simplified expression of the Colonial Revival Style typical of the 1930s and 1940s and promoted by the FHA, featuring red brick veneer walls, wood accents, gabled roofs topped by pediments and cupolas, and Colonial Revival-style door surrounds at entrances.

In 1945, Harris augmented the residential community with a Colonial Revival-style commercial building on the southeast corner of Columbia Pike and South Four Mile Run Drive.¹⁹ The stores within the commercial block ensured that the neighborhood was self-sufficient. Similarly, recognizing the many modes of transportation that historically serviced the area and encouraged growth, Harris designed two bus shelters to stand on Columbia Pike, one at its intersection with South Wakefield Street, and the other at South Thomas Street.²⁰ The neighborhood was served by the buses of the A.B. & W. Transit Company, offering convenient connections to Washington within approximately twenty minutes.²¹ The Colonial Revival-style shelters employed many of the same materials that Harris had used in the design of the multi-family apartment buildings, and allowed residents safe, designated places within their neighborhood to await public transportation.

In 1945, the Washington Board of Trade awarded DeLashmutt and Harris a Merit of Construction Award, describing the development as "a group of apartment buildings well-disposed on a hilly site, with commendable preservation of trees, and evident care in details of fenestration."²²

Between 1943 and 1945, approximately thirty-one additional acres to the east of the first phase of development were sold to the DeLashmutt brothers by the heirs of William H. Palmer, a prominent resident of the Barcroft area who served as Sheriff of Alexandria County from 1895 to 1912.²³ In April 1947, DeLashmutt divided the property into five parcels and began the second phase of development on the site.²⁴ A segment of the property was allocated for the extension of

¹⁸ FHA, *Architectural Planning and Procedure for Rental Housing*, 26.

¹⁹ Harper, *The Barcroft Apartments*, 9

²⁰ "Arlington County Building Permits," *The Sun*, April 21, 1944, 5.

²¹ "Historic Arlington is a Hive of Wartime Housing," *Washington Post*, April 18, 1943, 4R.

²² "12 Projects Win Trade Board Meritorious Design Awards," *The Evening Star*, March 21, 1945, Real Estate B.

²³ Arlington County Circuit Court, Estler M. Palmer and Helen V. Palmer to Basil M. DeLashmutt, Charles M. DeLashmutt, and John E. DeLashmutt, Deed Book 611, p. 358-363, recorded April 20, 1943; Arlington County Circuit Court, Estler M. Palmer and Helen V. Palmer to Basil M. DeLashmutt, Charles M. DeLashmutt, and John E. DeLashmutt, Deed Book 663, p. 517-520, recorded March 28, 1945; "History of the Sheriff's Office," *Arlington County Sheriff's Office* (Arlington, VA: Arlington County Sheriff's Office, 2003 [cited 15 August 2003]) <<http://www.co.arlington.va.us/sher/history.htm>>; M. Louise Payne, "Reminiscences of Barcroft's History," *Arlington Historical Magazine* 1, no. 3 (1959): 55-60.

²⁴ Basil M. DeLashmutt, Plat Survey of Part of the Former Estler M. Palmer Property Formerly Wm. H. Palmer Estate, April 28, 1947.

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

South George Mason Drive. Additionally, two parcels totaling approximately seven-acres to the east of the new roadway were conveyed to the Arlington County park system, facilitating the development of what is now known as Doctors Branch Park.²⁵

Following the purchase, DeLashmutt began planning the expansion of the community, engaging architect Albert D. Lueders, who had recently designed an addition to the Buckingham Apartments, to design the second phase, consisting of Sections 6-9. While architect William H. Harris prepared a study for the additional parcel in 1943, including twenty buildings similarly massed to those in Phase 1, Harris' vision was ultimately not completed.²⁶

Between June and October 1947, Arlington County issued building permits for nine additional buildings containing 500-units in Sections 6 and 7, located along South George Mason Drive south of Columbia Pike.²⁷ The new phase of development was approved for mortgage insurance under the FHA Veterans' Emergency Housing Program.²⁸ Lueders designed the second phase of development to follow the garden apartment and Colonial Revival ideals established by his predecessor, William H. Harris; however, the second phase deviated from the design of the earlier sections with the introduction of much larger and longer buildings and additional parking lots to accommodate the increasing importance of the automobile, ultimately changing the original garden apartment plan. Following the pattern observed in post-World War II housing development, the new buildings constructed during the second phase embraced a simplified design aesthetic, reflecting modern design trends associated with the utilization of mass-produced materials. The simplification and changes in building footprints also reflected budgetary constraints due to significant inflation for building materials and labor.²⁹ The buildings retained their red brick veneers and maintained Colonial Revival-style adornments, including brick quoining, cupolas at the rooflines, shutters, wood trim, and multi-light windows. However, there were notable modifications: asbestos shingle roofs were utilized in place of slate, aluminum double-hung and casement windows replaced wood, and entry door surrounds were further streamlined. Additionally, building forms were much larger than those found in Phase 1 to improve the economy of their construction, requiring the inclusion of pedestrian passageways to improve circulation around the site.

A significant alteration in the design of Phase 2 buildings was the heating system. Unlike the earlier sections, which relied on coal-fueled boilers, these post war buildings implemented radiant heat in the flooring. This innovation was highlighted in local newspapers, branding the development as the first "large garden-type apartment project anywhere in the Nation to use radiant heat."³⁰

²⁵ Harper, *The Barcroft Apartments*, 4.

²⁶ William H. Harris, "Preliminary Plot Plan Section No 5," April 29, 1943.

²⁷ "Permits Issued for Apartments Here," *The Arlington Daily*, June 18, 1947, 1; "Arlington County Building Permits," *The Sun*, October 3, 1947, 2.

²⁸ Robert J. Lewis, "550 Apartments Here to Employ Radiant Heat," *Evening Star*, November 8, 1947, 13.

²⁹ Trieschmann and Schoenfeld, "Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954 (2011 Amendment) (VDHR File Number 000-8825)," E21-23.

³⁰ Robert J. Lewis, "550 Apartments Here to Employ Radiant Heat," *Evening Star*, November 8, 1947, 13.

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

Four final buildings were constructed at the corner of Columbia Pike and South George Mason Drive between 1951 and 1953 as part of Section 9.³¹ These buildings, also designed by Albert Lueders, featured “U”-shaped footprints forming open courtyards. The buildings are similar in design and materiality to those built as part of Sections 6 and 7; however, unlike earlier buildings, they were designed with built-in garages at basement levels.

Thomas N. DeLashmutt and the DeLashmutt Brothers Construction Company (Developer)

Thomas Newton DeLashmutt (1899-1964) was a prominent figure in Arlington, known for his contributions as a builder and civic leader and for his role in the development of the Barcroft Apartments. Born in Arlington, Virginia, in 1899 to Thomas Jarboe and Anna Munson DeLashmutt, he pursued engineering studies at the University of Virginia and later attended George Washington University. After graduating, DeLashmutt served as the Arlington County engineer for five years. In 1939, DeLashmutt married Eugene Laurus Reed of Richmond, Virginia, with whom he had three children. In 1948, he purchased Oak Hill, the former estate of James Monroe designed by Thomas Jefferson, near Leesburg, Virginia, at auction.

In 1929, Thomas, along with his brothers Charles, John, and Basil, established the DeLashmutt Brothers Construction and Engineering Company, which grew into one of the region's largest earth-moving and heavy construction firms. The company undertook significant projects, including installing water and sewer lines in Arlington County and construction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Reagan National Airport, and the Pentagon highway system. It was also responsible for building the Barcroft Apartments.

DeLashmutt's civic involvement extended beyond Arlington. He served on the Planning and Zoning Commission of Loudoun County and the National Capital Planning Commission. Virginia Governor Albertis Harrison appointed him as chairman of the James River Study Commission. Additionally, he held positions on the board of directors of the Arlington Trust Company and the Peoples National Bank of Leesburg. Thomas Newton DeLashmutt passed away in 1964 at the age of 66.³²

William H. Harris AIA

William Henry Harris (1901-1960) was a Washington-based architect responsible for the design of the first phase of development at the Barcroft Apartments. Harris was born in Maryland in 1901, the son of Albert L. Harris, who served for a time as the municipal architect for Washington, DC, and Lily Elizabeth Harris, née Black. Harris studied at George Washington University for a short time before graduating from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1925.³³ Harris established his own firm in 1925.³⁴ He was best known in the Washington, DC

³¹ There is no Section 8.

³² “Thomas DeLashmutt, Arlington Builder,” *Northern Virginia Sun*, October 13, 1964, 2; “T.L. DeLashmutt, Arlington Builder,” *The Washington Post*, October 12, 1964, C3.

³³ John Clagett Proctor, ed. “William Harris,” *Washington—Past and Present* (NY: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1930) 229.

³⁴ American Institute of Architects, “Harris, Wm. H.,” *American Architects Directory*, 1956.; Harris, William Henry, Membership Files, The American Institute of Architects Archives, *The AIA Historical Directory of American*

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

area for his apartment building designs, and made “a specialty of medium priced residences.”³⁵ In 1945, he won a Washington Board of Trade design award for his work on Barcroft. Harris died in 1961.³⁶

Albert D. Lueders AIA

Albert D. Lueders (1905-1995) was a prominent local architect responsible for the design of buildings constructed as part of Phase 2 of the Barcroft Apartments. Lueders studied architecture at Columbia University where he was a disciple of Clarence Stein and Henry Wright, designers of Radburn, New Jersey and Chatham Village in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.³⁷ Stein and Wright were leading members of the Regional Planning Association of America (RPAA), and major proponents of the garden city ideal.³⁸ Stein and Wright had employed Lueders for seventeen years, after which he worked solely with Wright on his last and most successful garden apartment complex, the Buckingham Apartments (1937-1953), also in Arlington County.³⁹ Wright died before the completion of all six phases of development at the Buckingham Apartment complex, which was then successfully completed by Lueders and Allan F. Kamstra. Lueders founded his own office in Arlington County in 1937.⁴⁰

Registration Requirements

The Barcroft Apartments are significant for their role in providing a new type of housing for residents within Arlington County during the County’s expansion and population boom during and after World War II. The historic district meets the registration criteria for the Garden Apartment Complex subtype outlined in the *Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954* MPDF under Criterion A as it was developed to fulfill immediate needs for moderately priced multi-family housing in the lead up to and after World War II and reflects the FHA design and site planning standards for providing an attractively planned residential community with efficient and modern housing units for residents of moderate means. Barcroft Apartments also fulfills the registration requirements under Criterion C, serving as an excellent example of the best in garden apartment planning characterized by low-scale buildings set within a garden setting. The modest Colonial Revival

Architects, s.v. “Harris, William Henry,” (ahd1018529), <https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/x/RtIgAg> (accessed April 16, 2024).

³⁵ Proctor, “William Harris,” 229.

³⁶ “William H. Harris, Architect Honored By Trade Board,” *The Evening Star*, December 1, 1960, B4.

³⁷ John E. Wells, Robert E. Dalton, “Lueders, Albert D. (1905-ca. 1975),” *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997) 270.; Lueders, Albert D., Membership Files, The American Institute of Architects Archives, *The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects*, s.v. “Lueders, Albert,” (ahd1027414), <https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/x/0uIzAg> (accessed April 16, 2024).

³⁸ Robert Wojtowicz, *Lewis Mumford and American Modernism: Eutopian Theories for Architecture and Urban Planning* (NY: Cambridge University Press, 1998).

³⁹ Oscar Fisher, “Buckingham: Housing Laboratory,” *Architectural Record* 1938 Jan., v. 83, 69. Laura V. Trieschmann and Laura H. Hughes, “Buckingham Historic District (Boundary Increase),” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004), 15.

⁴⁰ Wells and Dalton, *The Virginia Architects*, 270.

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

architectural style buildings incorporate many popular and innovative building techniques and practices of the period that characterize garden apartment developments including concrete block construction with brick veneer, shallow-pitched gabled or hipped roofs, grouped entrances with Colonial Revival-style surrounds, and multi-light double-hung and casement windows that seamlessly integrate interior spaces with the landscaped courtyards of the surroundings. The historic district retains sufficient integrity and historic characteristics to demonstrate its association with the garden apartment property type, as identified in the MPDF.

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

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- . "Lueders, Albert D." Lueders, Albert D., Membership Files, The American Institute of Architects Archives. *The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects*, s.v. "Lueders, Albert" (ahd1027414).
<https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/x/0uIzAg>. Accessed April 16, 2024.
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- "Arlington Entering Greatest Expansion Period in History." *The Evening Star*, March 30, 1941, 26.
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Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

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Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

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Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. "Lueders, Albert D. (1905–ca. 1975)." In *The Virginia Architects, 1835–1955: A Biographical Dictionary*, 270. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Wojtowicz, Robert. *Lewis Mumford and American Modernism: Eutopian Theories for Architecture and Urban Planning*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 000-9419

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 58.28

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.858605 | Longitude: -77.101405 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.857521 | Longitude: -77.102749 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.857244 | Longitude: -77.103486 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.856615 | Longitude: -77.108459 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.850492 | Longitude: -77.100187 |
| 6. Latitude: 38.850537 | Longitude: -77.100045 |
| 7. Latitude: 38.854007 | Longitude: -77.101820 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the Barcroft Apartments Historic District encompass approximately 58.28 acres and include the following Arlington County parcels: Parcel 27002001 (Section 1), Parcel 27003001 (Section 2), Parcel 27007107 (Section 3-1), Parcel 27007108 (Section 3-2), Parcel 27007109 (Section 4-1), Parcel 27007110 (Section 4-2), Parcel 27004003 (Section 5), Parcel 27002005 (Section 6), Parcel 27002006 (Section 7), Parcel 27002004 (Section 9), Parcel 27004002 (Commercial 1), and Parcel 27004001 (Commercial 2). These parcels collectively define the historic district's irregular boundary, which is roughly bounded by Columbia Pike to the north, South Four Mile Run Drive to the west, and South George Mason Drive to the east, with additional contributing parcels extending south of South George Mason Drive east of South Four Mile Run Drive.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundaries encompass all land historically associated with the design, construction, and development of the Barcroft Apartments between 1941 and 1953, including associated commercial buildings and landscape features. The boundaries follow current legal parcel lines, which correspond to the historic extent of the property during the period of significance.

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Original form prepared by:

name/title: Laura V. Trieschmann and Gerald M. Maready, Jr., Architectural Historians
organization: EHT Traceries, Inc.
street & number: 1121 Fifth Street NW
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20001
date: July 2003

Revised form prepared by:

name/title: Sarah Vonesh and Dani Michelson, Architectural Historians
organization: EHT Traceries, Inc.
street & number: 440 Massachusetts Avenue NW
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20001
e-mail: sarah.vonesh@traceries.com
telephone: 202-393-1199
date: August 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State



Barcroft Apartments Historic District
Arlington County
DHR ID: 000-9419

1.	Latitude: 38.858605	Longitude: -77.101405
2.	Latitude: 38.857521	Longitude: -77.102749
3.	Latitude: 38.857244	Longitude: -77.103486
4.	Latitude: 38.856615	Longitude: -77.108459
5.	Latitude: 38.850492	Longitude: -77.100187
6.	Latitude: 38.850537	Longitude: -77.100045
7.	Latitude: 38.854007	Longitude: -77.101820

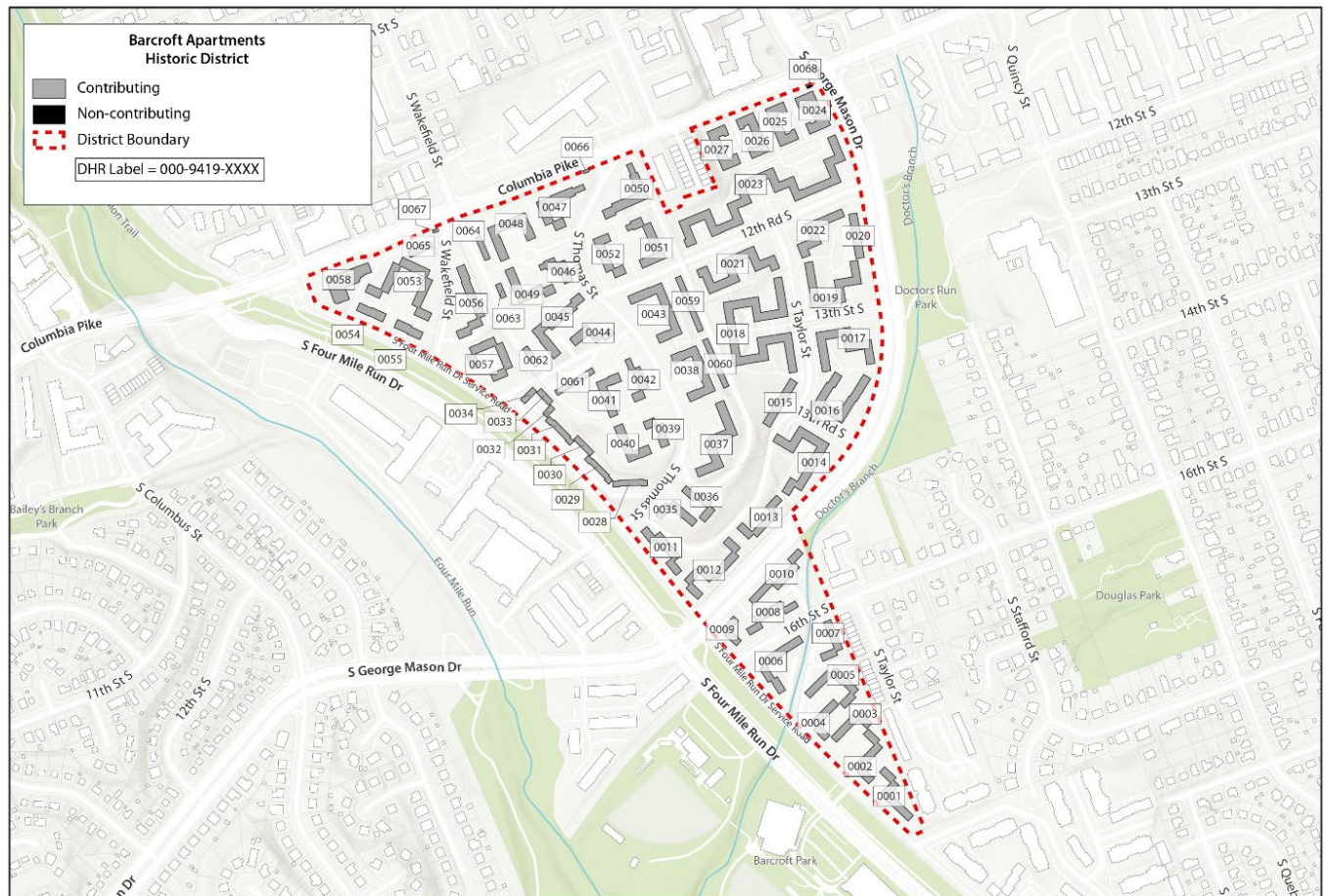
0 0.03 0.07 0.13 Miles



Fig. 1. Barcroft Apartments Location Map

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State



Barcroft Apartments Historic District
Arlington County
DHR ID: 000-9419

0 0.03 0.07 0.13 Miles



Fig. 2. Barcroft Apartments Sketch Map identifying contributing and non-contributing resources

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State



Fig. 3. Barcroft Apartments Chronology Map

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

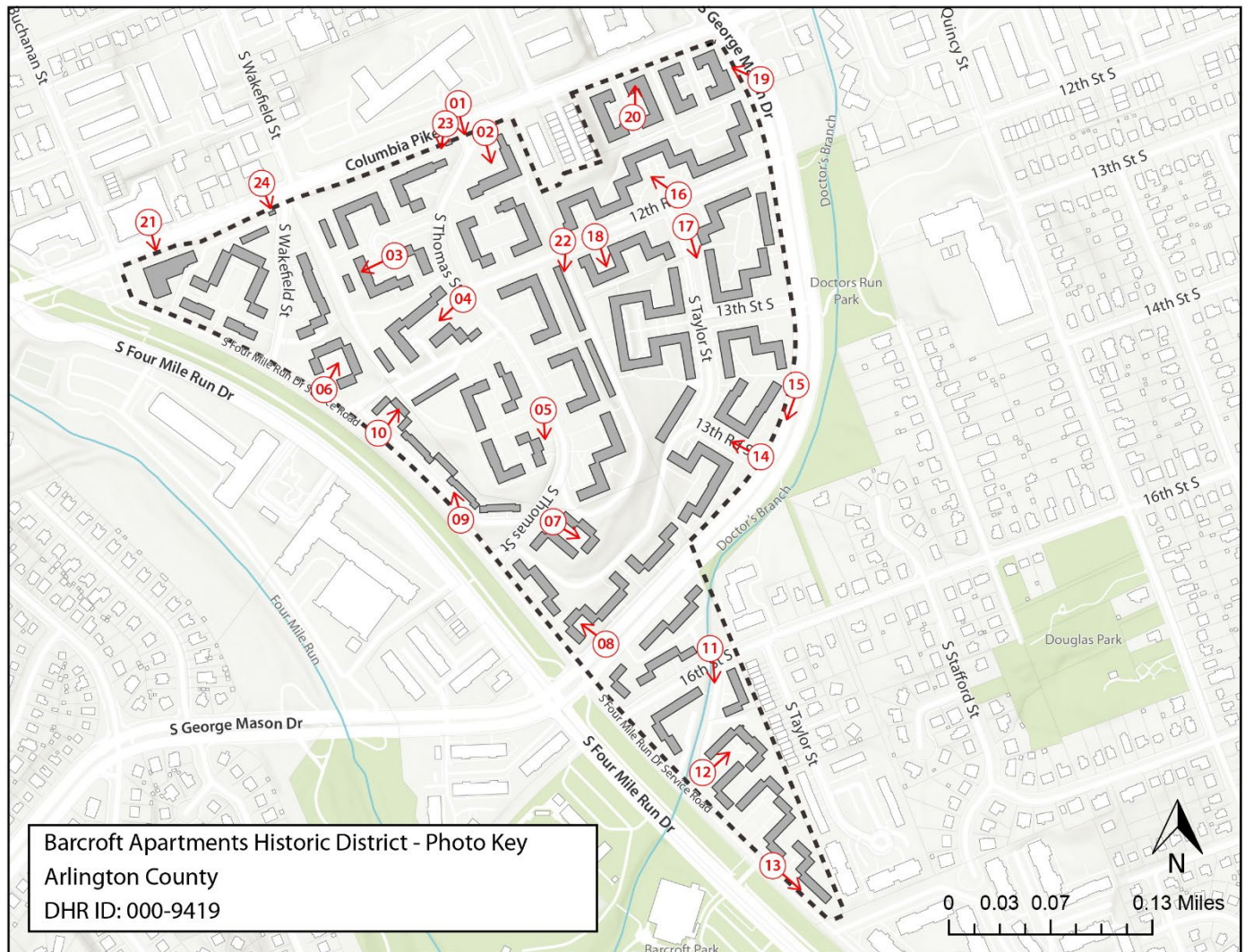


Fig. 4. Barcroft Apartments Photo Key

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

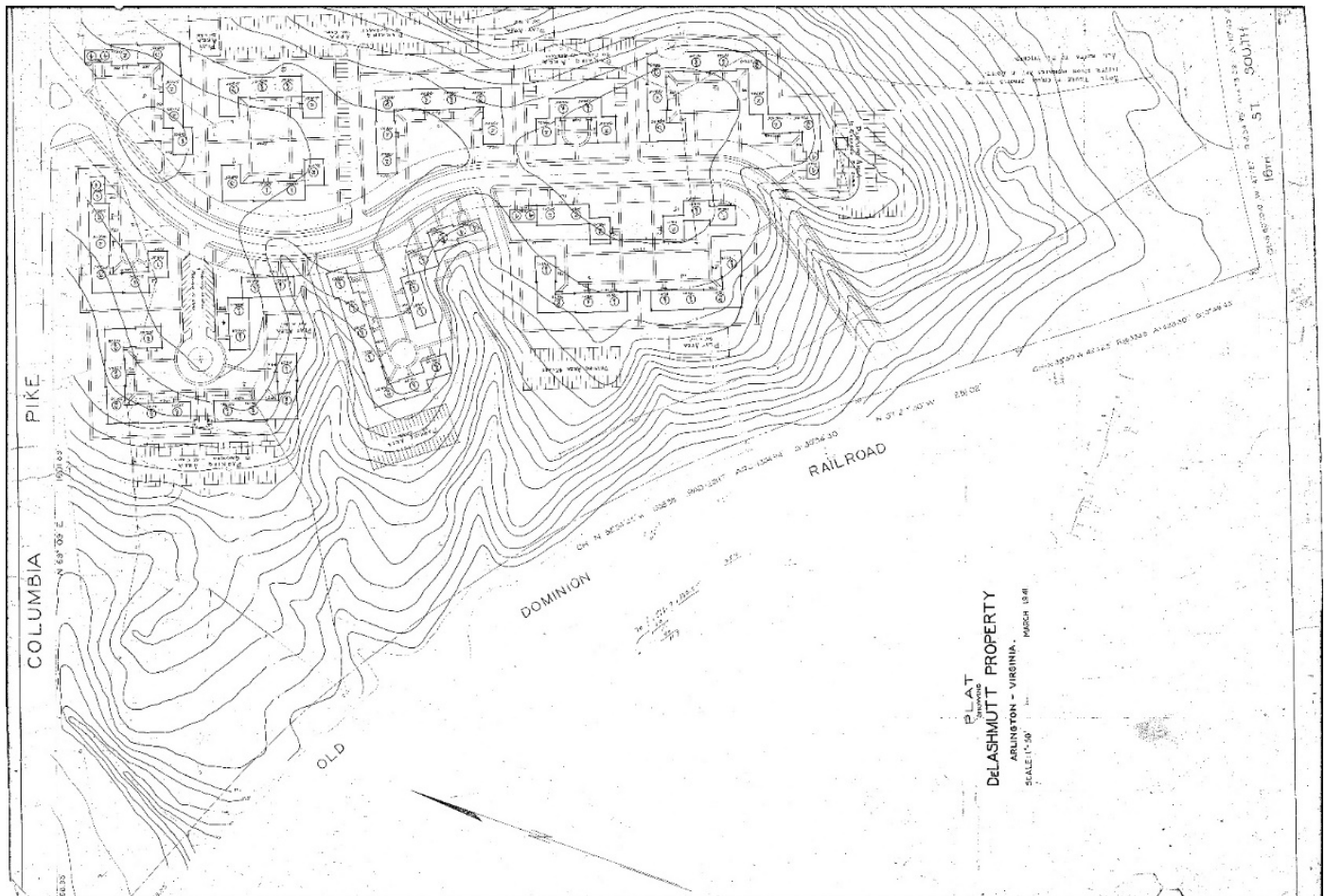


Fig. 5. Barcroft Apartments, Section 1 Plat, March 1941 (Barcroft Apartments Archives)

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

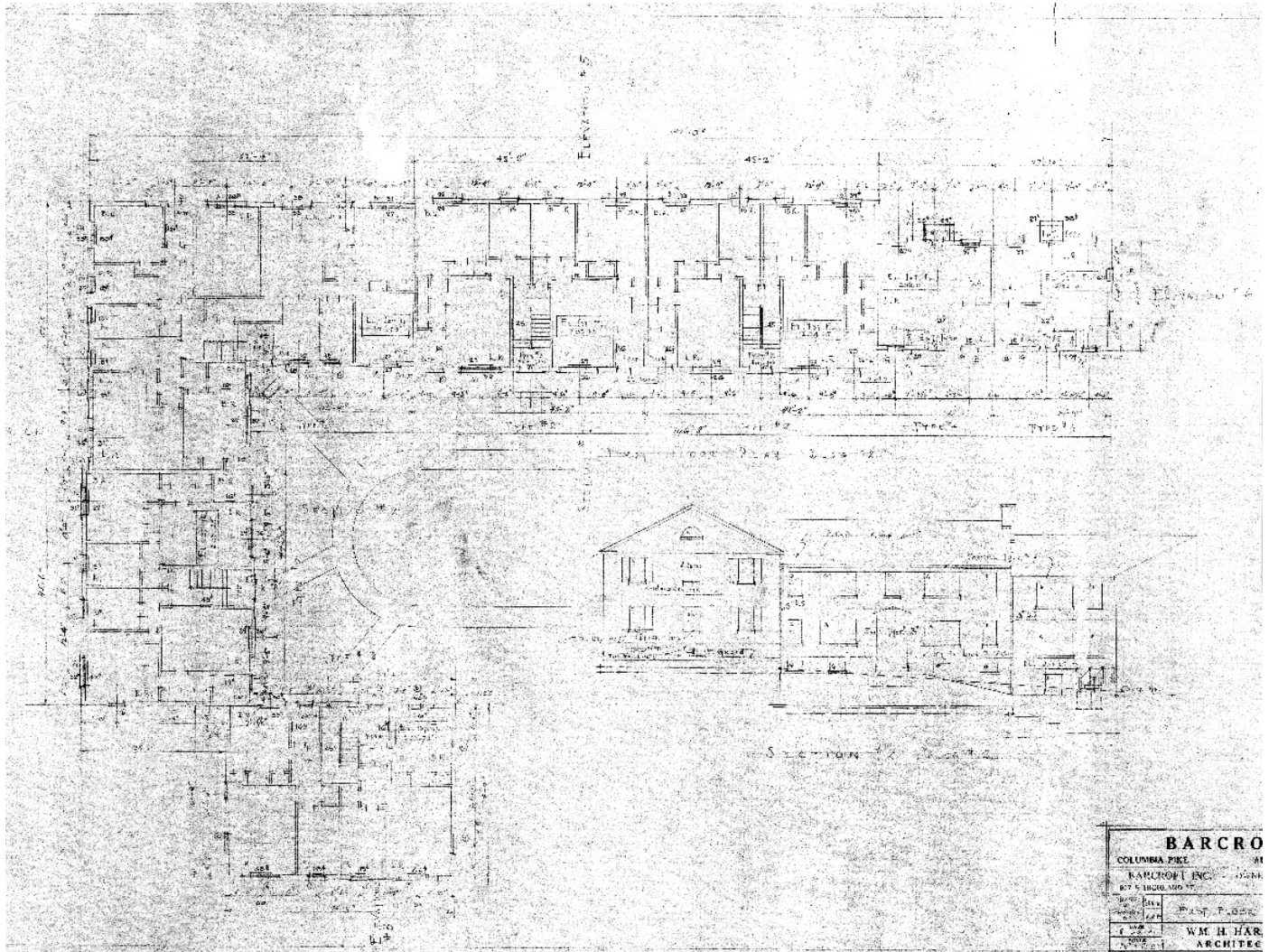


Fig. 6. Barcroft Apartments, Section 1 - Building 2, First Floor Plan and Elevation, August 20, 1941 by William H. Harris (Barcroft Apartments Archives)

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

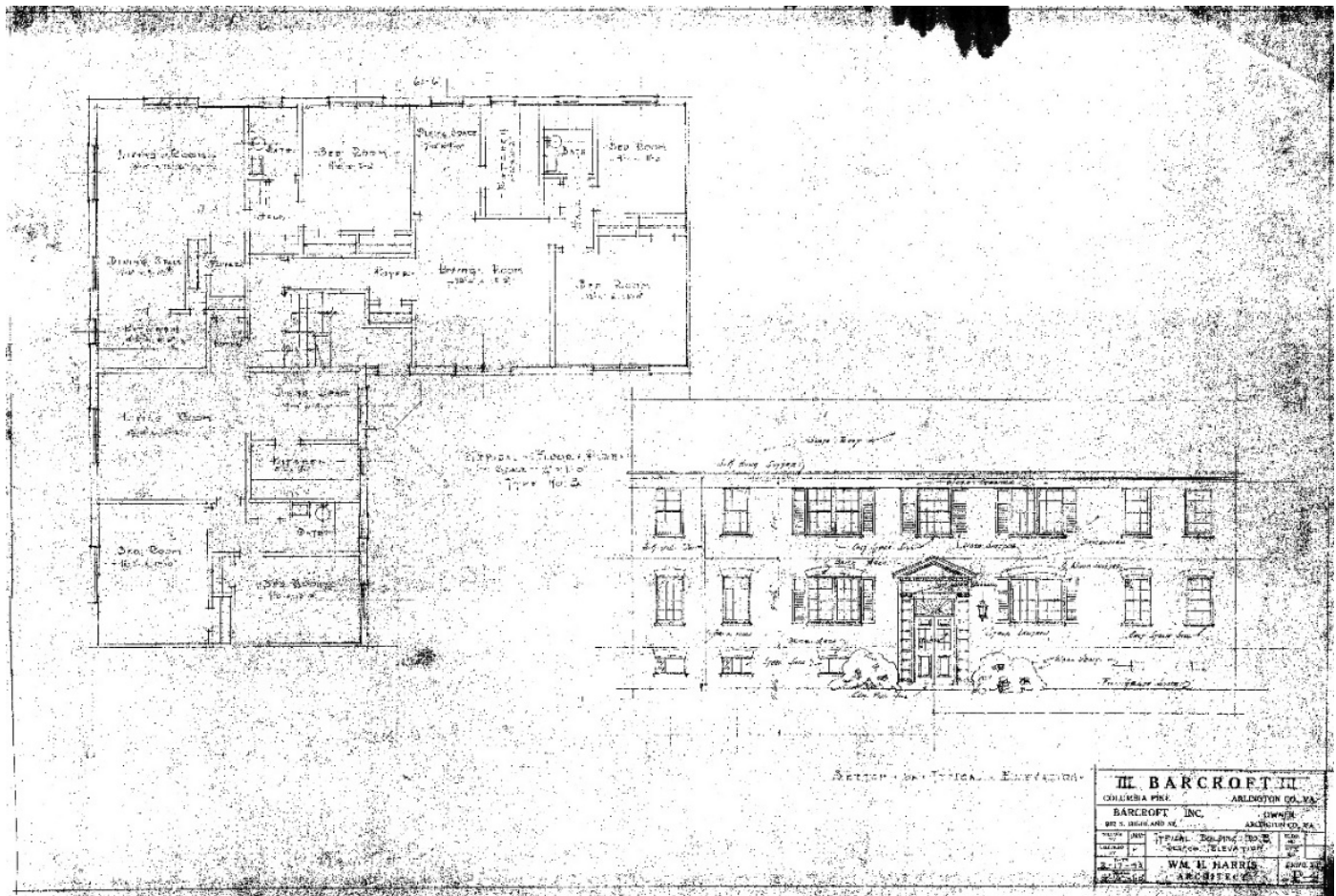


Fig. 7. Barcroft Apartments, Section 3 Building 2, Sketch of Typical Elevation, February 17, 1943 by William H. Harris (Barcroft Apartments Archives)

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

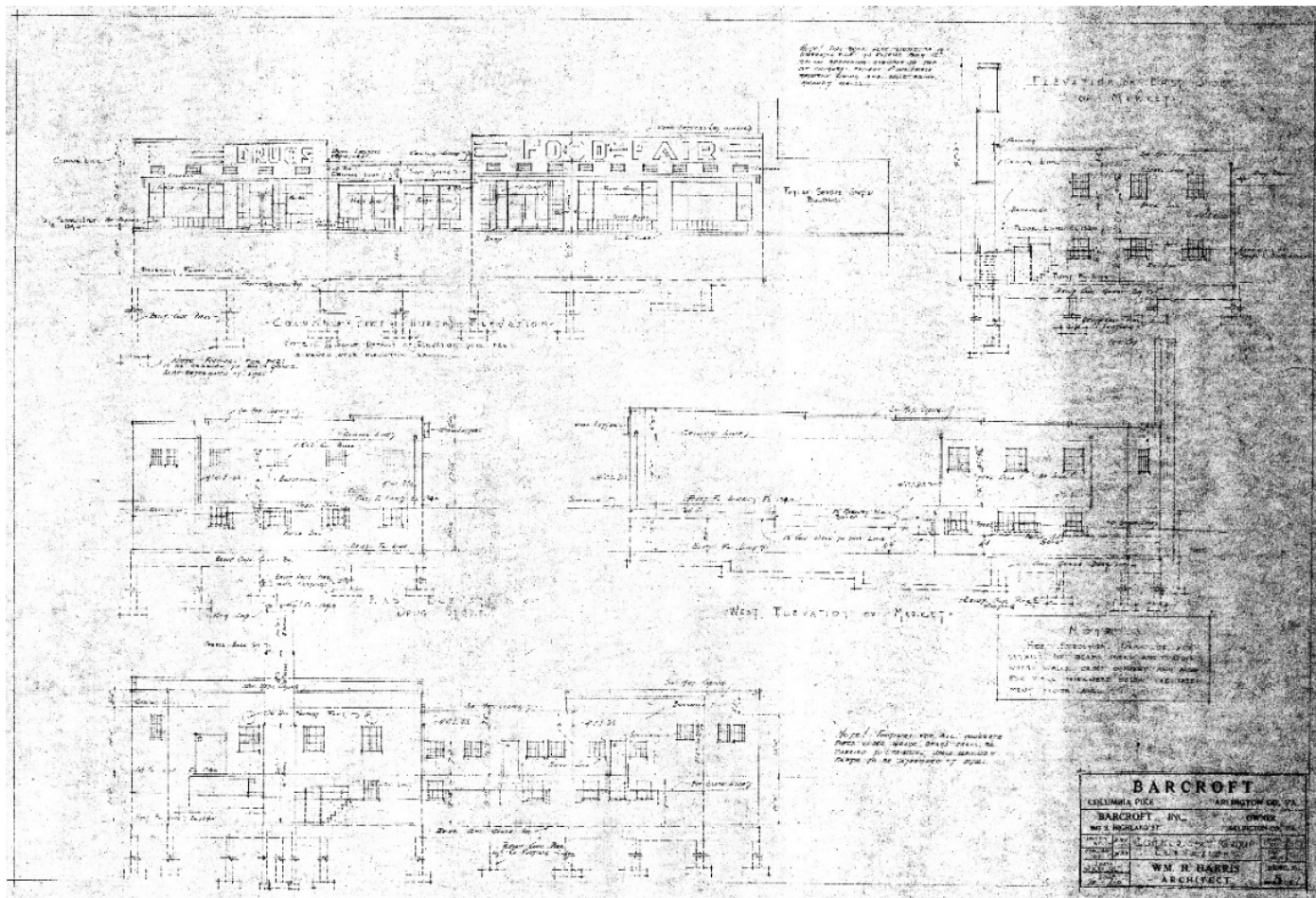


Fig. 8. Barcroft Apartments, Commercial Building Elevations, May 30, 1945 by William H. Harris (Barcroft Apartments Archives)

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

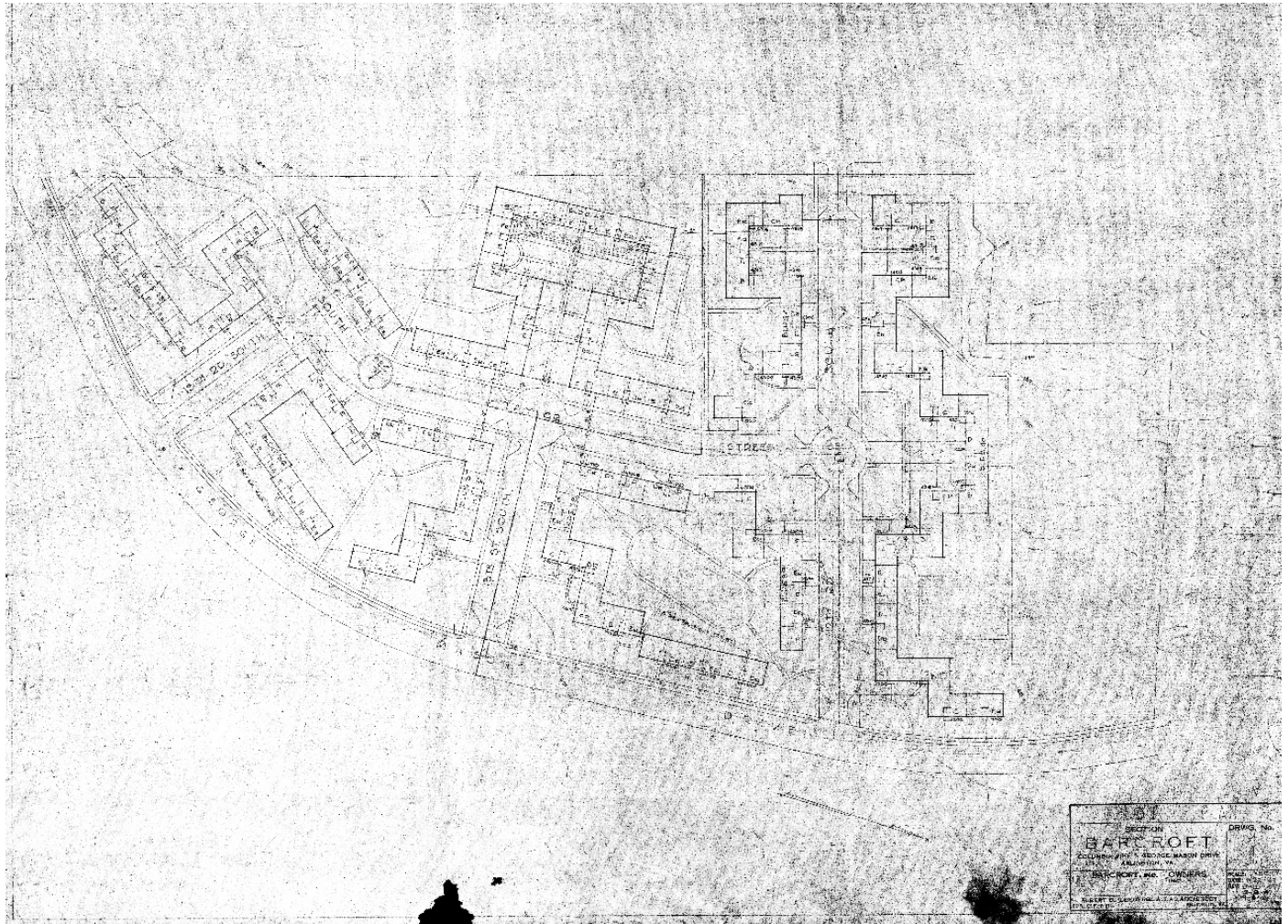


Fig. 9. Barcroft Apartments, Section 6 Plot Plan, September 8, 1947 by Albert D. Lueders (Barcroft Apartments Archives)

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State

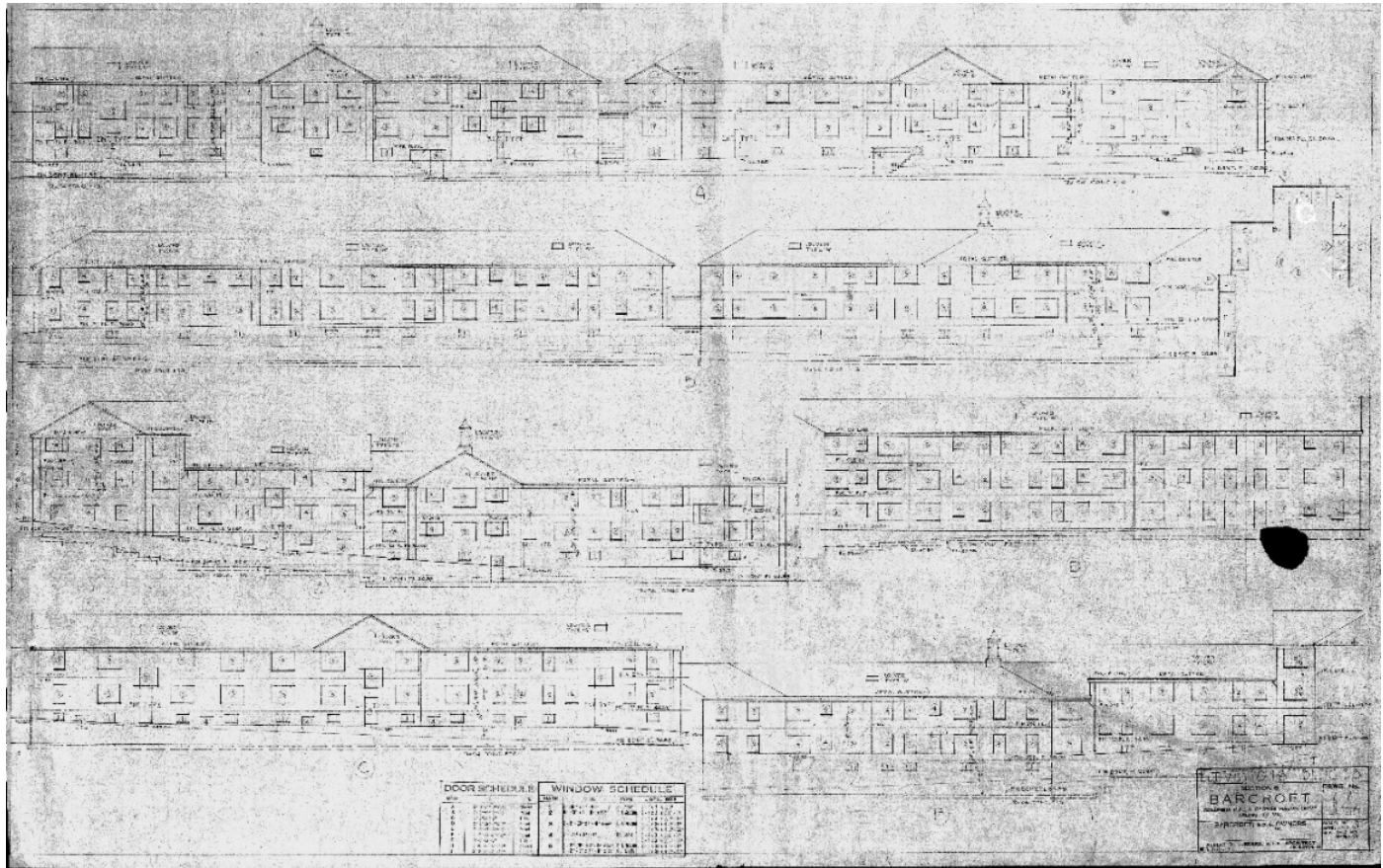


Fig. 10. Barcroft Apartments, Section 6 – Building 38 Elevations, May 8, 1947 by Albert D. Lueders (Barcroft Apartments Archives)

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State



Fig. 11. Barcroft Apartments, Section 1 c. 1942 (Gottscho-Schleisner Collection, Library of Congress)

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State



Fig. 12. Barcroft Apartments, Section 1 c. 1942 (Gottscho-Schleisner Collection, Library of Congress)

Barcroft Apartments
Name of Property

Arlington County, VA
County and State



Fig. 13. Barcroft Apartments, Section 6 c. 1948 (Barcroft Apartments Archives)

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Barcroft Apartments

City or Vicinity: Arlington

County: Arlington

State: Virginia

Photographer: Sarah Vonesh

Date Photographed: August 2025 (Photos 1-6, 9-20, 22-24); August 2024 (Photos 7-8),
March 2024 (Photo 21).

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 24. Barcroft Apartments Entrance at intersection of Columbia Pike and South Thomas Street, view southeast.

2 of 24. 1101-1113 South Thomas Street (Section 1, Building 1), view south from intersection of Columbia Pike and South Thomas Street.

3 of 24. 1130-1138 South Thomas Street (Section 1, Building 4), view southwest from courtyard.

4 of 24. 1152-1164 South Thomas (Section 1, Building 8, right and center) and 1168-1176 South Thomas Street (Section 1, Building 9, left), view southeast from courtyard.

5 of 24. 1300-1304 South Thomas Street (Section 1, Building 15), view south from South Thomas Street.

6 of 24. 4501-4511 South Four Mile Run Drive (Section 2, Building 21), view northeast from courtyard.

7 of 24. 1401-1405 South Thomas Street (Section 3, Building 22), view east from courtyard.

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

8 of 24. 1408-1418 South George Mason Drive (Section 3, Building 25), view northwest from courtyard.

9 of 24. 4431-4441 South Four Mile Run Drive (Section 5, Building 38), view northwest from service road.

10 of 24. 4473-4477 (left), 4467-4471 (center), and 4463-4465 (right) South Four Mile Run Drive (Section 5, Building 35), view northeast from service road.

11 of 24. 4260-4264 16th Street South (Section 4, Building 30, left), 4236-4241 South Four Mile Run Drive (Section 4, Building 31, right), and rear of 4229-4237 South Four Mile Run Drive (Section 4, Building 32, center), view south across 16th Street South. Doctors Run stream at center.

12 of 24. 4229-4237 South Four Mile Run Drive (Section 4, Building 32, left) and 4223-4227 South Four Mile Run Drive (Building 32, right), view northeast from courtyard.

13 of 24. 4201-4207 South Four Mile Run Drive (Section 4, Building 34), view southeast along South Four Mile Run Drive service road.

14 of 24. 1320 South George Mason Drive (Section 7, Building 47, left), 1308-1314 South Taylor Street (Section 7, Building 48, center), and 1307-1311 South Taylor Street (Section 7, Building 46, right), view northwest from intersection of South George Mason Drive and 13th Road South.

15 of 24. View south along George Mason Drive. 1307-1311 South Taylor Street (Section 7, Building 46) seen on right.

16 of 24. 1200-1206 South George Mason Drive (Section 6, Building 40), view northwest from 12th Road South.

17 of 24. 1221 South Taylor Street (Section 6, Building 42), and 1223-1227 South Taylor Street (Section 6, Building 43), view south along South Taylor Street.

18 of 24. 1220 South Taylor Street (Section 6, Building 41), view south from courtyard along 12th Road South.

19 of 24. 4200-4204 Columbia Pike (Section 9, Building 49), view northwest from South George Mason Drive.

20 of 24. 4220-4224 Columbia Pike (Section 9, Building 51), view north from courtyard and internal drive.

Barcroft Apartments

Name of Property

Arlington County, VA

County and State

21 of 24. 4700-4714 Columbia Pike (Commercial Building), view south across Columbia Pike.

22 of 24. Garage structures along internal driveway, view south from 12th Road South.

23 of 24. Bus shelter at intersection of South Thomas Street and Columbia Pike, view southwest.

24 of 24. Bus shelter at intersection of South Wakefield Street and Columbia Pike, view south.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.































