

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rosemont Historic District
other names/site number DHR File No. 100-137

2. Location Bounded approximately by Commonwealth Ave., W. Walnut St
street & number Russell Rd., Rucker Pl., and King St. N/A not for publication
city, town Alexandria N/A vicinity
state VA code VA county Alexandria code 510 zip code 22301
(independent city)

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>456</u>	<u>33</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>458</u>	<u>33</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Hugh C. Miller 5/3/92
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, VA Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Delores Byer 9/24/92
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellings

~~Domestic/multiple dwellings~~

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellings

~~Domestic/multiple dwellings~~

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Colonial Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century

Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick, stone

walls brick, wood/weatherboard

roof slate, asphalt

other structural tile

Describe present and historic physical appearance SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Rosemont, an early-twentieth-century residential subdivision northwest of the Old and Historic District of Alexandria, Virginia, is a planned, well-landscaped, 84-acre area of middle-class houses constructed mostly between 1908 and 1940. Bounded on the southeast by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad line, on the east by Commonwealth Avenue (the line of the Washington-Mount Vernon Electric Railway tracks, now removed), and on the southwest by King Street, Rosemont was developed as a result of the ever-deepening penetration of the trolley lines into the suburbs of Washington, D.C. The district contains a number of well-designed Arts and Crafts and Craftsman-style bungalows and houses, but the majority of buildings from the contributing period are in the Colonial Revival style. Although the houses represent the work of many different architects and builders, the district exhibits remarkable design cohesiveness and has remained essentially intact, with little loss of contributing buildings, street patterns, or landscaping. There have been alterations and additions to many buildings over the years, but most of these changes have not compromised the architectural or historical integrity of the buildings. There are only a few nonresidential buildings, including Maury School, a bank, and one small store. There are no churches in Rosemont. Nearly all of the buildings are in good to excellent condition. There are 456 contributing buildings, including 336 houses and apartment buildings, one school, one commercial building, and 118 private garages. One contributing structure and one contributing object were previously listed in the National Register as part of the Boundary Markers of the Original District of Columbia Multiple Property Submission: Southwest #2 Boundary Marker. There are thirty-three noncontributing buildings and no noncontributing structures or sites.

Architectural Analysis

Rosemont buildings are typical of middle-class suburban houses of the first two or three decades of the twentieth century and were built with no prearranged architectural theme. Some of them represent the work of professional architects, but most are by builders working in the popular styles of the period. This creates an attractive mix that contributes

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Transportation

Period of Significance
1908 - 1941

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Boyd, D. Knickerbacker
Cannon, Ira E.
Clark, J. A. (see continuation sheet)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemont, located northwest of the Old and Historic District of Alexandria, Virginia, adjacent to Alexandria's Union Station, is an unusually intact example of an early-twentieth century middle-class trolley suburb. It is significant under Criteria A and C for its architecture and its role in the history of Alexandria's suburban growth. Rosemont's initial development was closely linked to the growth of the electric rail system in the Washington area, and its desirability as a residential neighborhood was enhanced by its proximity to the Alexandria Union Station, a hub for steam rail routes to the north, south, and west. Its houses, the majority of which were constructed between 1908 and 1930 in a variety of styles and sizes ranging from small Craftsman bungalows to large Arts and Crafts and Colonial Revival houses, have retained exceptional architectural integrity. While most are attributable to local builders, a number were designed by architects: D. Knickerbacker Boyd of Philadelphia; Waddy Butler Wood, of Washington, D.C.; the firm of Donn and Deming, Wood's former partners, also of Washington; Milton Dana Morrill, of Alexandria and Washington; and Speiden and Speiden of Washington. The original street layout of the subdivision survives, reflecting the suburban planning ideals of the City Beautiful movement.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The land on which Rosemont now stands, northwest of the Alexandria city limits on Shuter's Hill, a Civil War site occupied and cleared by Union troops, appears to have been farmland before the late 1880s. In 1888, the Alexandria Real Estate Investment, Trust and Title Company, a

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 84

UTM References

A	1,8	3,2,08,77,0	4,2,9,7,1,8,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,8	3,2,03,8,0	4,2,9,7,7,3,0

B	1,8	3,2,03,5,0	4,2,9,7,7,0,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,8	3,2,03,8,0	4,2,9,7,8,2,0

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of Rosemont Historic District are indicated by the solid black line with reference points A-Q on the accompanying five base maps that comprise the neighborhood.

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Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shirley Maxwell & James C. Massey, Historic Preservation Consultant.
organization Massey Maxwell Associates date 11/22/91
street & number P.O. Box 263 telephone (703) 465-4566
city or town Strasburg state VA zip code 22657

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vitality and liveliness to the neighborhood and has provided the structure for later compatible infill.

Rosemont is a veritable architectural style catalog of the era from 1908 until World War II. Its buildings range stylistically from the picturesque qualities of the Arts and Crafts and Craftsman styles to the staid dignity of the Colonial Revival. The building forms represented include bungalows, cottages, four-squares, and homesteads (photo no. 2). In the 1920s and 1930s the Colonial Revival style predominated in Rosemont, and buildings in other English revival styles such as Tudor or half-timbered, or in French or Spanish revival style, are notable by their near absence (two English, one Spanish, no French). In the 1930s, infill building in this area, particularly along Commonwealth Avenue, turned for the first time to smaller rowhouses and small garden-apartment buildings in a simplified Colonial Revival style, scaled in a manner compatible with the neighborhood. Later infill has been generally in the Colonial Revival style and, whether fully compatible and contributing or not, has been relatively inoffensive. Only a few later buildings are visually incompatible. One such is a large apartment house on Sunset Drive, which, although sited with its narrow side to the street, occupies the full depth of its lot, disrupting the pattern of small houses on suburban lots that distinguishes all of Rosemont except for the buildings on and near Commonwealth Avenue. The few post-World War II houses generally continue the Colonial Revival theme, and while a handful of houses from this period are architecturally incompatible (2207 King Street, see photo no. 20), even these are mostly compatible from the standpoint of scale. The 1970s and 1980s saw much remodeling and rehabilitation, as well as increasingly larger additions. Most of these changes have been designed to be compatible with the historic resource and the neighborhood. Alterations include wings, dormers, porches, porch enclosures, and manmade siding. However, a few houses have been so altered and enlarged as to become incompatible; the Craftsman bungalow at 10 West Cedar (photo no. 19) is an example. Nonetheless, given the absence of regulatory design control, Rosemont has been very successful in updating to meet the contemporary needs of a fashionable neighborhood without impairing its historic and architectural character.

The original concept of the suburban neighborhood has retained a remarkable degree of integrity, with a minimum amount of intrusive or incompatible building. Only five nonresidential buildings have ever

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existed within the proposed district, of which two have been demolished. The three that remain are a Colonial Revival elementary school (1929, with later additions), which fits harmoniously within the district, and a pair of small vernacular commercial buildings across Commonwealth Avenue from the site of the (demolished) North Rosemont trolley station. The latter buildings now house the Rosemont Park Market on the northeast corner of Walnut and Commonwealth and the First American Bank (a much altered, noncontributing building) on the southeast corner. The main Rosemont trolley station at the foot of West Rosemont Avenue was also demolished long ago. Both trolley stations were erected early in the development of Rosemont and were small, attractive examples typical of their genre.

In an area of this size and period, it is interesting that no additional commercial buildings and structures or, particularly, churches were built. It seems even more remarkable that the neighborhood has survived with so few serious lapses in maintenance and without having experienced the pattern, common to many areas of this age, of houses having been converted to commercial purposes or demolished to allow new construction.

Some of the earliest Rosemont houses are identified with well-known architects. David Knickerbacker Boyd, a Philadelphian noted for his work with residential developers on that city's Main Line, is credited with Rosemont's first house designs. The Philadelphia relationships of the developers of Rosemont and the trolley line undoubtedly explain Boyd's appearance in this Virginia suburb. Although no documentary evidence has been found, it seems likely that Boyd, like other developers' architects of this period, prepared a series of house designs from which purchasers could choose, rather than custom-designing buildings for specific homeowners. The first of Boyd's houses was completed in 1909. The only one specifically identified as his design, is a well-proportioned brick bungalow at 15 West Cedar Street (photo no. 8) that utilizes one of the most popular house forms of the early twentieth century. Its low lines, generous hipped dormers, and deep, full-width porch with four large Tuscan columns suggest comfort and shelter tinged with an unthreatening exoticism. The Arts and Crafts-style house at 203 West Rosemont (photo no. 13), possibly also by Boyd, exhibits massive columns supporting a one-story porch, but its complex cross-gambrel roof is the result of a later addition (1924, Speiden and Speiden).

Milton Dana Morrill, a Washington and Alexandria architect associated with the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury (contemporary

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Alexandria newspaper accounts say he designed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington), probably acted as supervising architect for at least the first Rosemont buildings, including those designed by Boyd, and may have contributed his own designs as well, although only one has been specifically identified as his work (201 West Rosemont Avenue; photo no. 1, first house on left). He is known to have designed the main Rosemont trolley station on Commonwealth Avenue (then called Washington Avenue) at the foot of West Rosemont Avenue (1909; demolished).

The high-style, custom-designed houses that are a dominant feature of other neighborhoods developed in the Washington area at the same time, such as Kalorama, Wesley Heights, or Cleveland Park, are largely lacking here. Most Rosemont houses are more accurately described as comfortable rather than stylish, often typifying what some now call "Builder Style." However, among the prime Rosemont examples of houses by prominent Washington architects are Waddy Butler Wood's very successful Federal Revival design at 106 W. Rosemont (1917; see photo no. 12), with its delicate entrance portico and carefully proportioned windows, and the similar but less refined design at 206 North View Terrace (1915-1916) by one of Wood's former partners, William I. Deming. Deming also designed 116 West Maple Street, constructed 1928-1929.

Other houses are attributed to less widely known architects from Washington and Virginia, especially Speiden and Speiden of Washington, who worked in Rosemont from 1911 through 1913. Speiden and Speiden, and their associate, W. A. DeVaughan, account for at least ten documented houses. Their drawings, some three thousand of which survive at the Manassas Museum, reveal that, while the exteriors of their buildings range in style characteristics from Mediterranean Revival to Colonial Revival, Speiden and Speiden's floorplans and interior finishes are remarkably similar from one house to the next. Octagonal second-floor halls, one or more triangular closets, and simple brick fireplace surrounds and mantelpieces are standard features.

The thirty hollow-tile houses that make up the Rucker-Johnston Subdivision (the 600 blocks of North View Terrace and Johnston Place, the house at 200 Rucker Place, and the 300 block of Rucker Place) were constructed in 1919 by Julian D. Knight to ten designs provided by the architect J. A. Clark. (See photos no. 5, 15, 16.)

The vernacular character of many Rosemont buildings suggests the work of local builders, who may have used either their own plans or purchased

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them from one of the many popular plan books available during this period. Often the builders erected speculative resale houses on lots they owned themselves. Only one ready-cut house has been identified to date, at 206 Commonwealth Avenue (Sears design #7013, the "Kilbourne"), and it was substantially altered in the original construction. However, some of the other house designs found in Rosemont are similar to those disseminated by building merchants of the period, and it is conceivable that builders, rather than individual owners, may have purchased ready-cut houses for erection on Rosemont sites.

It is clear from water company records, building permits, and contemporary newspaper accounts that houses were built both for specific purchasers and for speculative resale, a practice common in other neighborhoods as well. Thus it is not surprising that the architectural designs found in Rosemont are middle-of-the-range examples of early-20th century styles--neither award-winning prototypical designs nor working class structures, but a conservative, solidly middle-class approach to each style represented, with a few examples near the top and bottom of each. For every Federal Revival house such as the one at 106 West Rosemont, there are many other buildings to which it would be difficult to ascribe any specific style. Many are best characterized by building form rather than style--as bungalows or foursquares, for instance--since they often blend characteristics of several styles and use only a minimum number of stylistic features.

Brick is the dominant building material, although stucco and face-brick finishes over brick, wood frame, or hollow tile are common. Probably most of the brick was locally made, and some of it is known to have come from an area south of Washington called Brick Haven. In the Rucker-Johnston subdivision, exposed hollow-tile construction is used for all the houses and their garages. (See photos no. 5, 15, and 16.) There are no all-stone houses in Rosemont, but there is some stone trim and veneer. In the late 1930s, rubble-stone veneer was used on apartment buildings and rowhouses on Commonwealth Avenue and on the stub streets off Commonwealth (photos no. 17 and 18).

The houses are mostly one and two stories in height, with or without half-story attics. No houses of the contributing period are taller than 2-1/2 stories. Most are free-standing, single-family houses, but there are a small number of twin houses, particularly on Sunset Drive. Many have original or original garages. Of particular note are the alleyways in Rucker-Johnston, their uniform rows of structural-tile garages providing a

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significant example of this early automobile-age genre (see photo no. 16).

Roof lines are predominantly gable, with some gambrel or hipped roofs. The early twin houses, apartment buildings, and rowhouses have flat roofs with parapets. The only full mansard is a modern intrusion.

Importantly related to the district, although located outside its bounds, is Alexandria Union Station, a substantial, Colonial Revival, brick, hip-roofed passenger and express depot typical of the early years of the twentieth century (photo no. 3). The station overlooks the beginning corner of the Rosemont district at King Street and Russell Road. Also separate but importantly related is the George Washington Masonic National Memorial (1922-1932, by Helmle and Corbett), a huge, tall, neoclassical monument that provides a commanding architectural presence in the area from its site in a large, open plot southwest of Rosemont across King Street (photo no. 4).

To the southeast of Rosemont, southeast of the RF&P tracks, lies the old city of Alexandria with its Old and Historic District, a National Historic Landmark, and the newer locally-designated Parker-Grey Historic District. To the northwest is suburban development, largely of a later period but interspersed with houses of the Rosemont period. To the northeast are Braddock Heights and Del Ray, suburban developments platted earlier than Rosemont. Del Ray, which adjoins Rosemont, is distinct from it architecturally because of its smaller houses, many in frame construction, on small lots.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

CEDAR STREET, WEST

0-99 BLOCK

- 3: Detached house. Bungalow. 1914. Wood frame (wood shingle siding); 1-1/2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 large shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 4: Detached house. Bungalow. 1914. Wood frame; 1-1/2 stories; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 5: Detached house. Vernacular Homestead. 1911. Brick and wood; 2 stories; front-gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay enclosed entrance porch at right front.
- 6: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1916. Hollow tile and wood; 1-1/2 stories; cross-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; gable-roof porch (left side).
- 7: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1926. Brick (6-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 7-bay enclosed porch. One-car weatherboarded garage.
- 8: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1909. Wood frame and brick (stucco). 1-1/2 stories; front-facing gambrel roof (composition); full-length shed dormers at each side; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay screened porch. One-car garage (corrugated metal); front gable.
- 9: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1909. Brick (stretcher bond); 1-1/2 stories; front-facing gambrel roof (composition); 2 full-length shed dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay screened porch; 1-story bay window, right rear side.
- 10: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1914. Wood frame (wood-shingle siding) and cement block (stucco); 1-1/2 stories original house, 2-1/2 story rear addition; side-gable roof (composition); 1 large gable dormer; 3 bays. Non-contributing due to addition.
- 11: Detached house. American Foursquare/Craftsman/Colonial Revival.

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- 1914-15. Brick (7-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1 hipped dormer; 1-story, 2-bay porch.
- 12: Detached house. Vernacular/Colonial Revival. 1912. Brick (common bond); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story; 2-bay porch. Modern tool shed, non-contributing.
- 13: Detached house. Craftsman. 1910-11. Brick (5-course American bond) and wood (aluminum or vinyl siding); 2-1/2 stories; front-gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch. 2-car brick garage.
- 14: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (wood-shingle siding) and rockfaced stone; 1-1/2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 large gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay screened porch. One-car wood frame garage.
- 15: Detached house. Bungalow. 1909. Brick (7-course American bond) and wood; 1-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 5 hipped dormers (1 on front, 4 on side); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay recessed porch.
- 16: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1917. Wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; cross-gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay wraparound recessed porch. 2-car weatherboarded wood-frame garage.
- 17: Detached house. Vernacular Foursquare. 1913. Brick (5-course American bond) and wood (weatherboard); 2-stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 18: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1909. Wood frame and brick (all-stretcher bond); 1-1/2 stories; gambrel roof (composition); 2 full-length shed dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch; 1-story 3-sided bay, right side; shallow rectangular bay, left side.
- 19: Detached house. Homestead/Craftsman. 1911. Brick (7-course American bond); 1-1/2 stories; front-gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay enclosed entrance porch at right front. 3-car wood-frame garage (weatherboard).
- 20: Detached house. Foursquare. 1915. Brick (7-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch; 1-story bay. Wood-frame (flush vertical

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siding) 1-car garage.

21: Detached house. Foursquare. 1916. Wood frame (Flemish bond brick veneer). 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 hipped dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. 1989 1-1/2-story noncontributing garage.

22: Detached house. Foursquare. 1914-15. Brick (7-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch; 1-story, 1-bay frame bay (hipped roof), left side.

23: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1909. Wood frame (weatherboard and 7-course American bond brick); 2-1/2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 large gable dormer; pent eave at 2nd-floor ends; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch; bay window on left side at rear. Weatherboarded 1-car garage.

24: Detached house. Foursquare. 1928. Brick (5-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition), 3 hipped dormers (1 front, 2 side); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Brick 2-car garage with pyramidal roof.

100 BLOCK

100: Detached house. Foursquare/Craftsman. 1924. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.

101: Detached house. Craftsman. 1916, 1989. Wood frame (composition and weatherboard cladding); 2-1/2 stories; front-gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers at side; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay recessed porch. Wood frame (weatherboard) ca. 1989 2-car garage, noncontributing.

103: Detached house. Vernacular. 1912-13. Brick (7-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay wraparound porch, screened on right side. Old, brick 1-car garage.

104: Detached house. Vernacular cottage. 1922-23. Wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 hipped dormers;

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3 bays; enclosed 1-story, 1-bay side porch. Wood-frame 2-car garage.

105: Detached house. Foursquare. 1911-12. Brick (7-course American bond) and wood frame; 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof; 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 6-bay wraparound porch; 1 oriel. Brick 2-car garage.

106: Detached house. Colonial Revival/Georgian. 1936. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Hollow tile (brick veneer) 1-car garage.

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

67, 69, and 71: Townhouses. Colonial Revival. 1939. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; false-mansard roof (slate); 7 bays; 2-story, 3-bay entry porch.

73, 75, and 77: Townhouses. Colonial Revival. 1939. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer and stone veneer); 2 stories with raised basement in rear; false-mansard roof (slate); 7 bays; projecting center unit.

100: Detached house. Foursquare/Colonial Revival. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch; two 1-story, 1-bay screened side porches.

102: Detached house. Foursquare. 1920-21. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; pyramidal roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 9-bay wraparound porch, left half screened.

103, 105, and 107: Townhouses. Colonial Revival. 1939. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; false-mansard roof (slate); 7 bays; projecting center unit.

104: Detached house. Colonial Revival/Craftsman. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 2-1/2 stories; 3-bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch with flat roof; 1-story, 1-bay flat-roofed porch on right side; 1-story, 1-bay flat-roofed weatherboarded enclosed porch on left side.

109, 111, and 113: Townhouses. Colonial Revival. 1939. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; false-mansard

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roof; 7 bays; 2-story, 1-bay entrance porch, center; 1-story rectangular bays at each end.

115: Townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1939. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; false-gable roof (slate) in front, stepped parapet on side; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch.

117 and 119: Townhouses. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1939. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories; front false-gambrel roof (slate), flat main roof; 4 shed dormers; 6 bays; 2 entrance stoops.

121: Townhouses. Colonial Revival. 1939. Townhouses. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories with raised basement in rear; flat roof with parapet; 3 bays.

123 and 125: Townhouses. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1939. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories with raised basement in rear; front false-gambrel roof (slate), flat main roof; 6 bays; 2 entrance stoops.

127: Townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1939. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories with raised basement in rear; front false-gable roof (slate), flat main roof; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch.

200 BLOCK:

201: Townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer) on main section, vinyl siding on additions; 2 stories with raised basement in rear; false-gable front (slate), stepped parapet on side, flat main roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch.

203 and 205: Townhouses. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories; front false gambrel roof (slate), flat main roof; 4 shed dormers; 6 bays; 2 entry stoops.

204: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1937-38. Wood frame and concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer except 2nd-floor front, which is weatherboarded); 1-1/2 stories; gable roof (slate); 2 gable

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dormers flush with wall surface; pent eave (slate) above 1st floor; 3 bays; projecting 1-story, 1-bay, stone entrance with gable roof; 1-story, 1-bay screen porch on left side. Stone (coursed rubble) and wood 1-car garage.

206: Detached house. Vernacular cottage. 1925-26; 1989. Wood frame (German siding); 1-1/2 stories; cross-gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Wood-frame (weatherboard) 2-car garage.

207, 209, 211: Townhouses. Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories with raised basement in rear; flat roof with parapet; 9 bays (3 each unit); 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch on center unit.

213 and 215: Townhouses. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories with raised basement in rear; front false-gambrel roof (slate), flat main roof; 6 bays (3 each unit); 2 entrance stoops.

217: Townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); false-gable front roof (slate), stepped parapet on side, flat main roof; 2 stories with raised basement in rear; 3 bays.

300 BLOCK:

300: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. 1937. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer; stone veneer on front facade only); 2 stories; roof not visible behind parapet; 5 bays; segmental-arch pediment above entrance door.

301: Townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1938. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer and vinyl siding); 2 stories with raised basement in rear; flat roof not visible behind parapet; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch.

303 and 305: Townhouses. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1938. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories; front false-gambrel roof (slate), flat main roof; 4 shed dormers; 6 bays (3 each unit); 2 entrance stoops.

306: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. 1937. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer), with stone veneer on front facade

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only; 2 stories; flat roof not visible behind parapet; 5 bays; segmental-arch pediment above entrance door.

307, 309, and 311: Townhouses. Colonial Revival. 1938. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories with raised basement in rear; front false-gable roof (slate) and flat main roof with parapet; 9 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch on center unit.

313 and 315: Townhouses. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1938. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories; front false-gambrel roof (slate) and flat main roof; 4 shed dormers; 6 bays (3 each unit); 2 entrance stoops.

317: Townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1938. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories with raised basement in rear; flat roof with parapet front and stepped side; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.

400 BLOCK:

400 and 402: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 4 arched dormers (copper-clad); 10 bays; 2 identical entryways; projecting pedimented center bay. Brick 1-story 4-car garage.

401 (Also 2 E. Maple St.): Apartment building. Colonial Revival. 1940-41. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories above raised basement; roof not visible; 13 bays on Commonwealth Street facade, 9 bays on Maple Street; 5-bay center section on Commonwealth recessed 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch on each facade. Wood-frame 1-story maintenance/storage building at rear of lot.

500 BLOCK:

500: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1930. Brick (4-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Brick 1-car garage.

ELM STREET:

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200 BLOCK:

202: Detached house. Craftsman. 1927-28. Hollow tile (5-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories with low basement; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch; 2-story weatherboard addition. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

204: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1930. Hollow tile (tan 5-course American-bond brick veneer); 1-1/2 stories; gable roof; 1 full-length shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Hollow-tile 2-car garage.

206: Detached house. Tudor. 1927. Wood-frame (weatherboard); side-gable roof (composition) with front-gable entry bay; 2-1/2 stories with raised basement; 3 bays.

208: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Early 1930s. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 1-story, 1-bay side porch. Hollow-tile garage.

500 BLOCK:

505: Detached house. Prairie Style. 1927. Brick (6-course American-bond variation); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 4 bays.

506: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1927. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14JOHNSTON PLACE:600 BLOCK:

600: Detached house. Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch, screened. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

601: Detached house. Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile (stucco, with wood shingles, gable ends and dormer); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

602: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

603: Detached house. Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile (painted and stucco) and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

604: Detached house. Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Hollow-tile and brick 1-car garage, modified.

605: Detached house. Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile (painted) and wood frame (asphalt shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch (left-hand bay enclosed and weatherboarded).

606: Detached house. Foursquare. 1919-20. Hollow tile (stucco); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

607: Detached house. Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile (stucco and weatherboard); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay recessed porch (left-hand bay enclosed and weatherboarded). Weatherboarded 1-car garage.

608: Detached house. Foursquare. 1919-20. Hollow tile (stucco); 1-

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1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 inset hipped dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch, screened. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

609: Detached house. Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile (painted; weatherboard and stucco); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; side-gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay recessed porch. 1-car garage.

611: Detached house. Foursquare. 1919-20. Hollow tile (stucco); 2-1/2 stories over raised basement; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; cement stoop with modern iron railings.

KING STREET:1900 BLOCK:

1921: Apartment building. Neocolonial. 1963. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; entrance ensemble has broken pediment, fluted pilasters. Noncontributing.

2200 BLOCK:

2207: Detached house. Modern. 1978-79. Wood frame (stained weatherboard); gable roof (shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

2209: Detached house. Vernacular. 1965. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; low hipped roof; 1 hooded vent; 2 bays; entrance stoop. Noncontributing.

2211: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1926. Brick (4-course American bond); 2 stories; side-gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch with pedimented gable roof; 1-bay enclosed side porch.

2400 BLOCK:

2407: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1924. Brick (5-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays plus 1-bay side porch; pedimented 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch.

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2413: Detached house. Neoclassical/Colonial Revival. 1933 (retains rear wing of 1921 bungalow). Brick (Flemish bond, painted); 2-1/2 stories in main block, 1-1/2 stories in 2 lateral wings; gable roofs on main block and wings, shed roofs on 2 small additions (slate); 2 gable dormers in each lateral wing; 5 bays in main block, 3 bays in each of two lateral wings, 1 bay each in 2 end units; 2-story, 3-bay porch.

LINDEN STREET, EAST:0-99 BLOCK:

3: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories above raised basement; false-gable front roof (slate), flat main roof with stepped parapet; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch.

4: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer, painted); 2 stories above raised basement; flat roof with stepped parapet; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch with pediment.

5, 7, and 9: Attached townhouses (3). Dutch Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; false-gambrel roof (slate), main roof not visible; 9 bays (3 each unit).

6 and 8: Attached townhouses (2). Dutch Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; false-gambrel roof (slate), main roof not visible; 4 bays (2 each unit).

10 and 12: Attached townhouses (2). Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer, painted); 2 stories above raised basement; false-gable front roof (slate), flat main roof with 3 parapets; 4 bays (2 each unit).

11 and 13: Attached townhouses (2). Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer, painted); 2 stories above raised basement; false-gable front roof (slate), flat main roof; 4 bays (2 each unit); 2-story, 2-bay entrance porch.

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14 and 16: Attached townhouses (2). Dutch Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; false-gambrel roof (slate), flat main roof; 4 bays (2 each unit).

15, 17, and 19: Attached townhouses (3). Dutch Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; false-gambrel roof (slate), flat main roof; 6 inset dormers; 9 bays (3 each unit).

18: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories above raised basement; flat roof with stepped parapet; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch.

21: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories above raised basement; false-gable front roof (slate). flat main roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch with pediment. End unit of 10 townhouses.

LINDEN STREET, WEST:

0-99 BLOCK:

3: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1938. Hollow tile (6-course American bond); 2 stories above raised basement; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

5: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1925. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition); 1 oversized shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.

6: Detached house. Colonial Revival/Cape Cod Cottage. 1936. Brick (6-course American bond); 1-1/2 story; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; entrance stoop; 1-story 1-bay screened porch with flat roof and deck, left side.

7: Detached house. Craftsman Cottage. 1922-23. Wood frame (weatherboard and wood shingle); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof; 1 shed-roofed recessed dormer with balcony; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Wood-frame 1-car garage with shed addition.

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8: Detached house. Craftsman. 1927. Concrete block (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories above low basement; clipped gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch, screened. Wood-frame 1-car garage.

9: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1922-23. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition); continuous 3-bay shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch; 1-story, 1-bay screened side porch.

10: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1922-23. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays plus 1-story, 1-bay enclosure at left side; entrance stoop with gable hood; shallow 1-story bay, right side. Wood-frame 1-car garage.

11: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1922-23. Brick (stretcher bond), 1st story, and wood frame (wood shingle), 2nd story; 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

12: Detached house. Foursquare. 1927. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories over low basement; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

13: Detached house. Craftsman Cottage. 1924. Wood-frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof; 1 shed dormer, recessed, with balcony; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay glass-enclosed porch; shed-roofed rectangular oriel, left side.

14: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1927-28. Brick (4-course American bond); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 2-bay brick entrance enclosure.

15: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1924. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof; oversized gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay recessed porch. Wood-frame 1-car garage.

16: Detached house. Foursquare. 1925-26. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 2-1/2 stories over low basement; hipped roof; 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

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18: Detached house. Craftsman. 1927. Wood frame (tan stretcher-bond brick veneer); front-gable roof; 2 stories; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Wood-frame 1-car garage.

19: Detached house. Craftsman. 1921. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2-1/2 story; side-gable roof; gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay enclosed porch. Wood-frame 2-car garage; storage building.

20: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1923. Wood frame (wood shingle); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof; full-length 3-bay dormer; pent roof at 2nd floor; 3 bays; entrance stoop with pedimented hood supported by brackets; 1-bay screened side porch; 1988 gambrel-roof rear addition. Wood-frame, 1-1/2-story, gambrel-roof 2-car garage.

21: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1921. Wood frame (weatherboard and, on front only, brick); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (pressed tin); 1 gable dormer with recessed balcony; 3 bays; recessed 3-bay porch. Wood-frame 2-car garage.

100 BLOCK:

100: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1917. Wood frame (wood shingles); 2-1/2 stories over low basement; side-gable roof (slate); 3 segmental-arch dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay side porch enclosed and 2nd floor added, left side. Wood-frame 2-car garage.

101: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1929-30. Hollow tile (5-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; entrance stoop; entry has broken pediment and pilasters; enclosed 1-story, 1-bay porch with flat roof and deck on right; large 2-story addition at rear. Hollow-tile (brick veneer) 1-car garage.

103: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1941. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch.

105: Detached house. Foursquare/Craftsman/Colonial Revival. 1922. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2-story; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch; 1-story, 1-bay screened porch, right side; large 2-story rear addition. Corrugated-metal 1-car garage.

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106: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1926. Wood frame (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay, open-pedimented entrance porch.

107: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1920. Wood frame (stretcher-bond brick veneer 1st story, wood shingles upper story); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 1 oversized gable dormer with recessed balcony; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

MAPLE STREET, EAST:

0-99 BLOCK:

3: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories above raised basement; flat roof with stepped parapet; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch with pediment. End unit in townhouse row.

5 and 7: Attached townhouses. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; gambrel front roof (slate), flat main roof.

9: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; flat roof with parapet; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch with pediment.

MAPLE STREET, WEST

0-99 BLOCK

1: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. 1938-1939. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof behind parapets; 5 bays. (Main frontage is on Commonwealth Avenue.)

3: Detached house. Homestead. 1929-30. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; front gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 2-bay porch. 1-car frame (weatherboard) garage.

4: Detached house. Vernacular. 1929. Hollow tile (5-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition);

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2 bays.

- 5: Detached house. Neocolonial. 1951. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Noncontributing.
- 6: Detached house. Vernacular. 1931. Hollow tile (5-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Hollow-tile garage.
- 7: Detached house. Bungalow/Craftsman. 1925-26. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; side-gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch (screened).
- 8: Detached house. Colonial Revival/Cape Cod. 1926. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 5 bays.
- 9: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1931. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 bays.
- 10: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1926-27. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.
- 11: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1924. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition); full-length shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay recessed porch, screened.
- 12: Detached house. Foursquare. 1925, altered ca. 1990. Wood frame (vinyl siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. Noncontributing due to alterations.
- 13: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1926. Wood frame (vinyl siding); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch.
- 14: Detached house. Vernacular/Tudor. 1930. Wood frame (vinyl siding); 1-1/2 stories; cross gable roof (composition); 3 bays.

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15: Detached house. Bungalow. 1924-25. Wood frame (vinyl siding); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof; 1 inset shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay recessed porch.

16: Detached house. Colonial Revival/Foursquare. 1924-25. Wood frame (vinyl siding); pyramidal roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2-1/2 stories; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

17: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1935. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition); 1 full-length shed dormer (front); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch, screened, on right.

18: Detached house. Foursquare. 1935. Hollow tile (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Hollow-tile garage.

19: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1924-25. Wood frame (weatherboard & wood shingles); side-gambrel roof (composition); 1 full-length shed dormer; 1-1/2 stories; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

20: Detached house. Craftsman cottage. 1924-25. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays.

100 BLOCK:

103: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1925. Wood frame (wood shingle and stretcher-bond brick veneer); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay recessed porch.

104: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1929-30. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. Hollow-tile garage.

105: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1951. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Noncontributing.

106: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1925. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped

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dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

107: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1925. Wood frame (vinyl siding); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

108: Detached house. Foursquare. 1925. Wood frame (weatherboard and vertical siding); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays.

109: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1927. Brick; 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof; 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay screened porch. Hollow-tile garage.

111: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1925. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition); 1 full-width shed dormer. Garage.

113: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1925. Wood frame (stucco); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.

115: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1925. Wood frame (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

116: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1925. Brick (Flemish bond) and wood frame (weatherboard); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 eyebrow dormers; 6 bays; 1-story, 3-bay recessed porch; 2-1/2-story side-gabled brick-and-frame addition at rear. Hollow-tile garage.

120: Detached house. Bungalow. 1919-20. Brick (7-course American bond); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

121: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1927-28. Wood frame (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.

123: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1923. Wood frame (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.

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NORTH VIEW TERRACE:

200 BLOCK:

203: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1921-22. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition); 1 full width shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.

204: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1922. Brick (stretcher bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (pressed tin); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.

205: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1921-22. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (pressed tin); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays.

206: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1915 or 1916. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. Brick 2-story, 1-bay addition, right side. Brick-veneer and aluminum-siding garage.

207: Detached house. Craftsman. 1912. Stucco; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch.

210: Detached house. Vernacular. 1915 (or earlier). Brick (Flemish bond; also stucco and weatherboarding); 2-1/2 stories; cross gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch (partially enclosed wraparound).

300 BLOCK:

300: Detached house. Foursquare. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard and stucco); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Garage, partially dismantled.

301: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1926. Wood frame (vinyl siding); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay enclosed porch, right side; 1-story side-gabled room addition on left, replacing left porch. 2-story frame addition at rear.

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302: Detached house. Splitlevel/Neocolonial. 1976. Wood frame (brick veneer and weatherboarding); 2 stories over high basement; side-gable roof (wood shakes); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. 2-car garage (brick and weatherboard). Noncontributing house; noncontributing garage.

310: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1916. Brick (5-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch; 1-1/2-story polygonal bay on right.

400 BLOCK:

400: Detached house. Foursquare/Colonial Revival. 1912. Hollow tile (stucco); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

402: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1936. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch; enclosed 1-bay side porch above attached 1-car garage.

406: Detached house. Foursquare/ Colonial Revival. 1912-1913 (probably). Wood frame (asbestos shingles and aluminum siding); 2-1/2 stories; pyramidal roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. 1-car metal-clad garage.

412: Detached house. Colonial Revival/Georgian. 1928- 1929. Brick (Flemish bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with deck and railing, right side; 1-story, 1-bay sun porch with deck and railing left side. Brick 2-car garage.

500 BLOCK:

500: Detached house. Craftsman (altered)/Eclectic. 1913-1914. Hollow tile (stucco); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Hollow-tile (stucco) garage.

506: Detached house. Colonial Revival/Federal. 1941 or 1942. Concrete block (brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate);

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2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay semicircular porch; 1-story, 1 bay screened porch with deck and railing, left side.

507: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1936. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; gable roof (slate); 5 bays; enclosed porch on left, screened porch on right; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch, enclosed. Hollow-tile (brick veneer) 2-car garage.

510: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1927. Hollow tile (5-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Hollow-tile (brick veneer) 2-car garage.

600 BLOCK:

601: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile (stucco) and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. car garage, weatherboarded.

603: Detached house. Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile (painted on 1st story, wood shingles on gable ends); 1-1/2 stories; Side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

605: Detached house. Foursquare/Vernacular. 1919-20. Brick; 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch, screened. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

607: Detached house. Foursquare/Vernacular. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof; 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch, screened. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

608: Detached house. Vernacular. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Hollow-tile front-gabled 1-car garage.

609. Detached house. Foursquare. 1919-20. Hollow tile (stucco); hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2-1/2 stories; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

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611. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Hollow tile (painted); hipped roof with cross gables (composition); 2 stories; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay wraparound porch. Hollow-tile front-gabled 1-car garage.

ROSEMONT AVENUE, EAST:

3: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer and aluminum siding); 2 stories above raised basement; false-gable front roof (slate) with stepped parapet on exposed side; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch with pediment.

4: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories above raised basement; false-gable front roof (slate) and flat main roof with stepped parapet; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch with pediment.

5 and 7: Attached townhouses (2). Dutch Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (Coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; gambrel front roof (slate) and flat main roof; 4 inset shed dormers; 6 bays (3 each unit).

6, 8, and 10: Attached townhouses (3). Dutch Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; gambrel front roof (slate) and flat main roof; 6 inset shed dormers; 7 bays (2 + 3 + 2).

9: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; at front, false-gable roof (slate) with stepped parapets partly exposed at each end; flat main roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch.

11 and 13: Attached townhouses (2). Dutch Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (Coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; front false-gambrel roof (slate) and flat roof; 4 inset dormers; 4 bays (2 each unit).

12: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories above raised basement; at front, false-gable roof (slate) with stepped parapet; flat main roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch with pediment.

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14: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories above raised basement; false-gable front roof (slate) with stepped parapet; flat main roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch with pediment.

15: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories above raised basement; at front, false-gable roof (slate) with stepped parapets partly exposed at each side; flat main roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch with pediment.

16 and 18: Attached townhouses (2). Dutch Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (coursed-rubble stone veneer); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; front false-gambrel roof (slate); flat main roof; 4 bays.

17: Attached townhouse. Neocolonial. 1980s. Wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Noncontributing.

20: Attached townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1940. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories above raised basement; at front, false-gable roof (slate) with stepped parapets partly exposed at each side; flat main roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entry porch with pediment.

ROSEMONT AVENUE, WEST:0-99 BLOCK:

3: Detached house. Neocolonial. 1979. Concrete block (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay recessed entry. Noncontributing house. Brick gable-roof 2-car garage, (ca. 1910).

4: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920. Hollow tile (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof; 1 story, 2-bay porch.

5: Detached house. Foursquare. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 side shed dormers; 2 bays, plus polygonal 1-story bay at right side; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Brick 2-car garage (now included in adjacent lot).

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- 6: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1928-29. Brick (5-course American bond) and wood frame (weatherboard); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof; 1 full-width shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch, left side. Wood-frame (weatherboard) 2-car garage.
- 7: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1913-14. Brick (7-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition) with center front pedimented gable; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch; polygonal 2-story bay, left side.
- 8: Detached house. Arts and Crafts. 1909-10. Brick (stucco) and wood frame; 2-1/2 stories; front gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch. Concrete block weatherboard 1-car garage.
- 9: Detached house. Arts and Crafts. 1909-10. Brick (7-course American bond; stucco and wood gable); 2-1/2 stories; front gable roof (composition); 3 bays, plus 1 in 1st-floor addition, right side of porch; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Concrete block (brick veneer) garage.
- 10: Detached house. Foursquare. 1917-18. Wood frame (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; pyramidal roof; 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch.
- 12: Detached house. Craftsman. 1912. Brick (tan stretcher-bond); 2-1/2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch.
- 13: Detached house. Foursquare/Colonial Revival. Possibly 1909 or 1910. Brick (7-course stretcher bond); 2-1/2 stories; pyramidal roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 5 bays, plus 1 polygonal bay; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Concrete block (brick veneer) garage.
- 14: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1913. Brick (7-course stretcher bond) and wood frame (asbestos shingles); 1-1/2 stories; front gable roof (composition); 2 gable side dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay screened porch.
- 15: Detached house. Bungalow. 1917. Wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped front dormer, 2 hipped side dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay enclosed porch.

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- 16: Detached house. Arts and Crafts Cottage. 1909. Wood frame (wood shingles) and brick (6-course American bond variant); 1-1/2 + 1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 full-width shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 17: Detached house. Foursquare/Craftsman. 1910. Brick (9-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; pyramidal roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.
- 18: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1939. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays + 1-bay addition.
- 19: Detached house. Eclectic Mission Revival. 1913. Stucco; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof with shaped parapets (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 20: Detached house. Arts and Crafts. 1913. Brick (5-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; front gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 7-bay porch.
- 21: Detached house. Prairie. 1909. Brick (7-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped front dormer; 2 hipped side dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.
- 24: Detached house. Neoclassical (modified). 1909. Brick (5-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 7-bay wraparound porch.
- 100 BLOCK:
- 100: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1913. Brick (Flemish bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch with deck roof and railing; 1-story, 1-bay screened porch with deck roof and railing, left side. Brick side-gabled 2-car garage.
- 101: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1910. Wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Wood-shingled 2-car garage.
- 103: Detached house. Arts and Crafts Cottage. 1909-10. Brick (6-

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course American bond with Flemish variant; stucco); 1-1/2 + 1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 inset shed dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay recessed porch. Hollow tile (brick veneer) 1-car garage.

106: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1917. Brick (5-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch.

106A: Detached house. Neocolonial. 1967. Wood frame (Flemish-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 5 bays; attached brick 1-car garage. Noncontributing house.

108: Detached house. Arts and Crafts Cottage. 1909. Brick (6-course American bond variant, painted; stucco); 1-1/2 + 1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 inset shed dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay recessed porch. Brick 2-car garage.

200 BLOCK:

201: Detached house. Colonial Revival (modified). 1909. Stucco; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays (original facade; remodeled 1st-story front has 2 bays, symmetrical, with original front door closed in)); 1-story, 3-bay porch, glassed-in. Stucco garage.

203: Detached house. Arts and Crafts. 1909. Brick (7-course American bond); 1-1/2 stories; complex cross-gambrel roof (composition); 1 shed dormer in front of side wing, 2 shed dormers on side; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Cedar shake 1-car garage.

RUCKER PLACE:200 BLOCK:

200: Detached house. Vernacular Colonial Revival. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Side entrance at left gable end was originally front entrance. Hollow tile 1-car garage with attached shed.

300 BLOCK:

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- 300: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.
- 302: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch, screened. Hollow-tile and brick 1-car garage.
- 303: Detached house. Foursquare. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; complex hipped roof (composition) with inset corners; 1 inset hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.
- 304: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Hollow tile 1-car garage.
- 305: Detached house. Vernacular Colonial Revival. 1919-20. Hollow tile; 2 stories; hipped roof with cross gables (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay wraparound porch with pediment.
- 306: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Hollow tile 1-car garage.
- 307: Detached house. Foursquare. 1919-20. Hollow tile (vinyl siding); 2-1/2 stories above raised basement; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch. Hollow tile 1-car garage.
- 308: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile (painted, with wood shingles on gable ends); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.
- 309: Detached house. Foursquare. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; complex hipped roof (composition) with inset corners; 1 inset hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-

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story, 2-bay porch. Hollow-tile 1-car garage.

310: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile (wood shingles on gable ends); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 1-story, 3-bay porch, screened. Hollow-tile 1-car garage, plus weatherboarded 1-car garage.

311: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. 1919-20. Hollow tile and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1 gable dormer; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Hollow tile 1-car garage.

RUSSELL ROAD:0-99 BLOCK:

3, 5, 7, and 9: Apartment building. Colonial Revival. 1936-37. Concrete block (English-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; flat roof with false-gable front and cross gables each end; 3 firewalls between units; 16 bays (3 + 5 + 5 + 3); 1-story, 1-bay porch with pediment at each of 2 center entrances; 1-story, 1-bay porch with hipped roof at each of other 2 entrances.

11: Detached house. Foursquare. 1922. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2-1/2 stories above raised basement; pyramidal roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

13: Detached house. Vernacular. 1910. Wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof; 1 large gable dormer; 4 bays including enclosed porch bay; 1-story, 3-bay porch (right bay enclosed and shingled).

14: Detached house. Neo-eclectic. 1969. Concrete block (7-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; false-mansard roof (wood shingles); 2 inset dormers; 2 bays; integral 1st-floor garage; side entrance. Non-contributing.

15: Detached house. Bungalow, modified. 1918. Wood frame (stucco); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 3-bay recessed porch, enclosed. Noncontributing due to alterations.

200 BLOCK:

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202: Detached house. Neo-Victorian. 1952; 1988. Concrete block (brick veneer) and wood frame (vinyl siding 2 stories); gable roof with central front gable (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 7-bay porch. Noncontributing.

204: Detached house. Early Colonial Revival. 1917-18. Brick (Flemish bond) and wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; gable roof with cross gable at rear (composition); 3 segmental dormers (front); 4 segmental dormers (sides); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with deck.

205: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1926. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1-1/2 stories above raised basement; side-gambrel roof (composition); 1 full-width shed dormer (front); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch; 1-story, 1-bay enclosed porch, right side. Frame (weatherboard or aluminum-clad), 1-1/2-story, gambrel-roof 1-car garage.

207: Detached house. Tudor cottage. 1926. Wood frame (wood shingles); front-gable main roof plus gable-roof entry; 2 full-length shed dormers; 3 bays; prominent chimney on front wall. 1-car garage.

300 BLOCK:

301: Detached house. Ranch house. 1952; 1988. Concrete block (brick veneer) and wood frame (vinyl siding); 2 stories; cross gable roof; 5 bays. Noncontributing.

304: Detached house. Foursquare/Craftsman. 1925. Wood frame (weatherboard and stucco); 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays.

305: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1932. Hollow-tile (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 flush gable dormers extending through eaves; 3 bays; enclosed 1-story, 1-bay side porch. Hollow-tile (brick veneer) garage.

306: Detached house. Contemporary. 1954. Wood frame (brick veneer); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

307: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1936. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer); side-gable roof (composition); 3

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gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay side porch with top deck and railing, screened, left side. Hollow-tile (brick veneer) garage.

400 BLOCK:

400: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1923. Stucco; 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition); 1 full-width shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch; 1-story, 1-bay side porch, enclosed, with upper 1/2-story addition with shed dormer.

401: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1927. Brick (stretcher bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay wing at right side with top deck and railing; 1-story, 1-bay side porch at left side.

402: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1922. Wood frame (wood shingles); 2-1/2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay wing with top deck and railing, left side. Garage.

403: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1928. Brick (stretcher bond); side-gable roof; 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay wing with top deck and railing, left side.

404: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1922. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition); 1 full-width shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay side wing with top deck and railing. 1-car garage.

406: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1923. Stucco; 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay side wing with top deck and railing, left side; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. Garage.

407: Detached house. Contemporary/Split Level. 1960 Or 1961. Concrete block (brick veneer); 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition). Noncontributing.

500 BLOCK:

500: Detached house. Foursquare. 1928. Hollow tile (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay side wing with top deck and railing, left side; 1-story, 1-bay entrance

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porch; 1-story, 1-bay screened porch right side. Hollow tile (brick veneer) 1-car garage.

501: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1935. Hollow-tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay side wing.

503: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1929. Hollow tile (5-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay side wing, each side; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. Hollow-tile (brick veneer) garage.

504: Detached house. Foursquare. 1924. Hollow tile; 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof; 1 hipped dormer, front; 2 shed dormers, side; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch, partly screened. Hollow-tile garage.

600: Maury School. Colonial Revival. 1929, 1949, 1960, 1971. Brick (2-course American bond, 1929 center block; 6-course American bond, 1949 and 1960 wings; stretcher bond, 1971 gymnasium); 1 story over raised basement in original section; 1 story over low basement in additions; gable roof (composition) on center section; flat roofs with parapets surrounding center structures and on all additions; 7 bays, original section; 1 bay each 1949 wing; 2-bay gymnasium; 3-bay portico.

506: Detached house. Foursquare. 1926. Hollow tile; 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof; 1 hipped dormer, front; 2 shed dormers, side; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Hollow-tile garage.

SUNSET DRIVE:0-99 BLOCK:

5: Detached house (2-family). Craftsman/Homestead. 1930. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 2 stories; front gable roof, side-gable roof on wing (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.

6: Apartment building (4 units). Colonial Revival. 1937. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); flat or shed roof behind parapet; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.

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- 7: Detached house. Homestead, modified. 1930-31. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 2 stories; front gable roof and side-gable on 2-story wing; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch.
- 8: Apartment building (4 units). 1936. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; roof not visible behind parapets; 3 bays; iron "balcony" above entrance door.
- 9 and 11: Double house. Vernacular. 1928-29. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; false-gable roof (slate) in front; main roof not visible; 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch, screened, on right unit.
- 10: Apartment building (originally 4 units). Colonial Revival. 1939. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; roof not visible behind parapets; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch.
- 12A and 12B: Apartment building. Eclectic/Art Deco. 1952. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 3 stories; roof not visible; 2 bays on streetfront, 10 bays on entrance driveway; 2 1-story, 1-bay partially enclosed glass-brick and metal entrances facing driveway. Noncontributing.
- 13: Apartment building (4 units). 1986. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding) and brick. 1-1/2 stories with raised basement; cross-gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Noncontributing.
- 14: Detached house. English Cottage. 1931-32. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 1-1/2 stories; cross-gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay wing at left side; tall chimney prominent on front wall.
- 15 and 17: Double house. Vernacular. 1928-29. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; false-gable roof (pantile and tile); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.
- 16 and 18: Double house. Colonial Revival. 1932-33. Brick (5-course American bond; textured, tan); 2 stories; roof not visible behind parapets; 2 porches, each 1-story, 1-bay; large applied pediment moldings above 2nd story. Brick, side-gabled 3-car garage.
- 19: Detached house. Vernacular Cottage. 1931-32. Wood frame

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(weatherboard); 1-1/2 story; gable front roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch, enclosed.

20: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1933. Brick (5-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. 1-car garage.

21 and 23: Double house. Vernacular. 1928 or 1929. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; false-gable roof (slate); main roof not visible; 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch at #21.

22: Detached house. Neocolonial. 1965. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 1 story over raised basement; front-gable roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

24: Detached house. Bungalow. 1935. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 1 story; cross-gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch, screened. Corrugated-metal 1-car garage.

25 and 25-1/2: Double house. Vernacular/Colonial Revival. 1949. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; front false-gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

26: Apartment building (4 units). Eclectic/Art Deco. 1936. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; roof not visible behind parapets; 3 bays; iron "balcony" above entrance door.

27: Detached house. Craftsman Bungalow. Brick (9-course American bond); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Wood shed.

28 and 28A: Double house. Neoelectic. 1985. Brick veneer and stained weatherboard; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Noncontributing.

30: Detached house. Vernacular Cottage. 1931-32. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof; (composition); 3 bays.

32: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1920. Wood frame (wood shingles and weatherboard); 2-1/2 stories; gambrel roof with kick; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch; 1-story, 1-bay side porch,

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screened.

WALNUT STREET, EAST:0-99 BLOCK:

1: Bank (First American Bank of Virginia). Modern rehabilitation of vernacular commercial building. 1925; later. Brick; 1 story; false-mansard roof (composition resembling wood shakes); main roof not visible; parapets on 3 sides. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations.

2: Store (grocery) and apartment. Vernacular. 1920-21. Brick (5-course American bond; some areas covered with aluminum siding); 2 stories; flat roof with parapets on 3 sides; 2 bays.

WALNUT STREET, WEST:0-99 BLOCK:

1: Townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1926. Brick (6-course American bond and stretcher bond); 2 stories; roof not visible behind parapet; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

2: Apartment building (right end of 20-unit building with major frontage on Commonwealth Avenue). Colonial Revival. 1938-39. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories above raised basement; roof not visible behind parapets; 5 bays.

3: Townhouse. Colonial Revival. 1926. Brick (6-course American bond and stretcher bond); 2 stories; roof not visible behind parapet; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

4: Detached house. Colonial Revival. ca. 1940. Hollow tile (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay weatherboarded wing at left side. Hollow-tile garage.

5: Detached house. Bungalow, modified. 1929. Brick (6-course American; aluminum or vinyl siding on porch, dormer, and gable ends); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof; 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; original 1-story, 3-bay porch enclosed.

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- 6: Detached house. Bungalow. 1929. Brick (4-course American); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof; 2 gable dormers; 1-story, 3-bay porch, screened.
- 7: Detached house. Bungalow. 1929. Brick (6-course American bond; aluminum siding on gable ends and dormers); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 1-story, 3-bay porch, screened. Wood frame 1-car garage.
- 8: Detached house. Foursquare/Colonial Revival. 1929. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.
- 9: Detached house. Craftsman. 1913-14. Brick (6-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; front gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch; shallow oriel 2nd-floor front.
- 10: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1931. Concrete block (5-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Concrete block (brick veneer) 2-car garage.
- 11: Detached house. Bungalow. 1926. Wood frame (composition shingle); 1 story; side-gable main roof; front-gable ell on right; original 1-story, 1-bay enclosed porch on left. Large modern noncontributing outbuilding.
- 12: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1923-24. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition); full-width shed dormer; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. 1-car garage (block construction); shingled gables.
- 13: Detached house. Modern. 1952. Wood frame (stretcher bond brick veneer); aluminum or vinyl cladding in gable end); 1-1/2 stories; front gable (composition); 2 bays. Noncontributing.
- 14: Detached house. Bungalow. 1917. Wood frame (vinyl siding); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); front gable porch roof; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch. 2-car garage shared with #16.
- 15: Detached house. Craftsman. 1914. Wood frame (wood shingle); 1-1/2 stories; clipped gable roof (composition); 4 hipped side dormers;

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3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Wood frame 1-car garage.

16: Detached house. Vernacular/Prairie. 1922 or 1923. Stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay enclosed porch at left side. 2-car garage shared with #14.

17: Detached house. Vernacular, altered. 1916. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing-seam metal); 2 gable dormers, side; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. 1-car garage.

18: Detached house. Craftsman. 1913. Brick (6-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; front gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Wood frame 1-car garage.

19: Detached house. Modern. 1952. Wood frame (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 1-1/2 stories; front-gable roof (composition). Noncontributing house. Brick noncontributing garage.

20: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1918; 1930s. Wood frame (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; side-gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 bays.

21: Detached house. Foursquare. 1914-15. Vinyl siding over stucco; 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

100 BLOCK:

103: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1973 or 1974. Concrete block (stretcher-bond brick veneer), 1st floor only; 2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay wing, left side. Noncontributing.

104: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1951. Concrete block (6-course American-bond brick veneer); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable main roof (composition); 1-story, 1-bay porch. Noncontributing.

106: Detached house. Foursquare. 1927-28. Hollow tile (5-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 1-story, 2-bay porch. 1-car garage.

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107: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1926-27. Brick (5-course American bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay wing, left side; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. 1-car garage.

108: Detached house. Foursquare. 1921-22. Concrete block (stretcher-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 hipped dormers (1 front, 2 side); 2 bays; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch. 2-car garage.

200 BLOCK:

200: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1920. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch. 2-car garage.

201: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1912-13. Brick (Flemish bond); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch.

202: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1920-21. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch; 1-story, 1-bay screened porch, left side. 1-car garage.

203: Detached house. Queen Anne. Construction date not known; probably moved to site and reconstructed in 1912-13. Wood frame (wood shingle and stucco); 1-1/2 stories; complex side-gable roof (composition); 1 conical roofed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

204: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1912-1913. Brick (Flemish bond, black headers, red stretchers); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 1 arched eyebrow dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch; 1-story, 2-bay screened porch, left side. 3-car garage.

205: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1928. Brick (5-course American bond); 1-1/2 stories; side-gable roof (composition); 1 full-width shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay gabled vestibule. 2-car garage.

207: Detached house. Craftsman-influenced. 1912-13. Hollow tile (7-course American-bond brick veneer); 2-1/2 stories; side-gable roof

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(slate); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch. 3-car garage.

208: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1926-27. Hollow tile (7-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; side-gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay wing with top deck and railing; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch.

210: Detached house. Dutch Colonial Revival. 1918-19. Wood frame (wood shingles); 1-1/2 stories; side-gambrel roof (composition and wood shingles); full-width shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch.

211: Detached house. Georgian Revival/Neoclassical. 1913-14. Brick; 2-1/2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 hipped dormers at sides; 3 bays; full-height, full-entablature 1-bay porch; balcony above entrance door; 1-story, 1-bay enclosed porch with deck and railing, right side; 1-story, 1-bay porch, left side.

300 BLOCK:

307: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1924. Hollow tile (3-course American-bond brick veneer); 2 stories; gambrel roof (composition and slate), left wing; side-gable roof (composition), right wing; 1 shed dormer. Brick 1-car garage.

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Alexandria, VASection number 8 Page 448. Architect/Builder

Deming, William I.
Devaughan, W. A.
Morrill, Milton Dana
Speiden & Speiden
Wood, Waddy Butler

8. Significance

corporation chartered in 1887, began to assemble two parcels of land in Alexandria County that would later be combined to form the Rosemont tract. One of the tracts was a 73-acre area known as Spring Park and formerly owned by the estate of Philip Rotchford. In August 1891 the Alexandria Real Estate Investment, Trust and Title Company, with John Lord and his wife, of Baltimore, sold approximately a hundred acres to the Spring Park Improvement Company.² Included with Spring Park in the transaction were twenty-six acres west of Hooff's Run, part of a tract known as Shuter's Hill, which had been acquired by the title company in May 1891 from the estate of H. Grafton Dulany.³ The Real Estate Investment Trust and Title Company and the Spring Park Improvement Company were headed by the same president, Park Agnew.

No development is known to have taken place, however, until near the end of the first decade of the twentieth century. In April 1908 a group of investors from Washington, Philadelphia, and northern Virginia formed the Alexandria Realty Company to purchase the Rosemont tract from the Spring Park Improvement Company. The Alexandria Realty Company was probably reorganized as the Rosemont Development Company in late September 1908. The push toward growth was undoubtedly fueled by Philadelphia railroad

¹Arlington County Land Records, Deed Book J-4-438.

²Arlington County Land Records, Deed Book O-4-87.

³Arlington County Land Records, Deed Book M-4-369.

⁴Arlington County Land Records, Bk. O-4-87 and Bk. 117-602.

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capital, which backed the Philadelphia-owned Washington Alexandria & Mount Vernon Railway.⁵ Rosemont Development Corporation's charter, applied for on September 17 and granted on September 25, 1908, lists Charles L. Robinson of Washington, D.C., as president; H. W. Rich, of Ballston, Virginia, as secretary/treasurer; and Francis L. Neubeck as the third⁶ director. By 1909, however, the original officers had been replaced. Since no list of early stockholders is available, it is not known what other investors may have been involved in Rosemont. However, a 1912 newspaper account noted that Frederick H. Treat, president of the Washington-Virginia Railroad, which succeeded the Washington Alexandria & Mount Vernon Railway trolley line, was "connected" with the Rosemont company and was contemplating building "several colonial residences" there. Treat, a resident of Wayne, Pennsylvania, actually was president of Rosemont Development Corporation ca. 1911 until at least 1917 and owned three houses in Rosemont, although he never lived in any of them.

The presidency of the corporation changed hands from time to time over the years, but it appears likely that its day-to-day operations were overseen by the corporation's longstanding secretary, Alexander Suter, out of his Washington real estate office, since Rosemont Development Company is listed at the same address in city directories of the period. Suter had development interests in other areas as well, including the nearby Virginia subdivision of East Braddock, and perhaps in the District of Columbia. By 1918, the Rosemont Development Company was experiencing financial difficulties, and the unsold land held by the corporation was bought by General Realty Corporation in that year.

⁵ John E. Merriken, Old Dominion Trolley Too: A History of the Mount Vernon Line, p. 11. Dallas, Tex.: Leroy O. King, Jr., 1987.

⁶ As indicated by the dedication of Section 1 of Rosemont, recorded January 27, 1909, Arlington County Land Records, Bk. 119, p. 366.

⁷ "50 Years Ago: Rosemont," Alexandria Gazette, Nov. 2, 1962.

⁸ Arlington County Land Records, Bk. 67-292 and Bk. 68-152.

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The early part of the twentieth century was a period of rapid suburban growth for the area surrounding Washington, D. C. In both Maryland and Virginia, the demand for suburban home sites surged, as automobiles and trolleys made escape from the city an attractive option for families of the working and middle classes. Maryland experienced a suburban building boom along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while in Virginia, Rosemont was one in a string of emerging communities clustered within commuting distance of the national capital along the Washington Alexandria & Mount Vernon trolley line and the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad.⁹ Between 1900 and 1910, seventy subdivisions were recorded in Alexandria County. Virginia suburbs that sprang up about the same time along these transportation routes are Del Ray, St. Elmo (both originally part of town of Potomac), and Braddock Heights. Although each development was somewhat different in character, they were essentially speculative ventures. Typically, the developer supplied sewer and water connections, electricity, sidewalks, street lighting, and other amenities. The vacant lots were then sold to prospective homeowners, investors, or small building firms, who constructed homes to their individual criteria but within a predetermined price range designed to appeal to a specific type of buyer. Del Ray, for instance, attracted many white-collar workers, while St. Elmo, adjacent to Potomac Yards, provided homes for railway and industrial laborers. Rosemont's somewhat larger and more expensive houses appealed to middle-class homeowners, many of whom worked as managers in Alexandria firms or owned small businesses in that city. A number of early homeowners were employed by the railroads, especially Southern Railroad.

The decisive factor in Rosemont's development was the establishment in the 1890s of the trolley line that served Alexandria and Washington from 1896 until 1929. The Washington Alexandria & Mount Vernon Electric Railway ran from Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th Street across the Potomac River parallel to the 14th Street Bridge (predated by the Long Bridge, which carried pedestrian as well as automobile and train traffic), along Commonwealth Avenue to Cameron Street, east on Cameron to Columbus Street to King Street, east on King to Royal Street, then south to Mount Vernon. The main ticket station was at the corner of Prince and Royal Streets, with

⁹"Rapid Growth of Suburbs: Opportunities for Investment and Homeseekers," Washington Evening Star, Oct. 31, 1908.

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substations at King and Columbus and at Payne and Cameron Streets.¹⁰

The interurban trolley line made Rosemont's location attractive not only to Washington residents and workers searching for a suburban home site, but particularly to people who lived and worked in the aging, crowded town of Alexandria.¹¹ Although it was advertised as "Washington's Most Accessible Suburb," Rosemont became, above all, a highly desirable Alexandria suburb. Every home in Rosemont was soon within walking distance of two trolley stations, one located on Washington Avenue (now Commonwealth Avenue) at the foot of Rosemont Avenue and another a few blocks up the boulevard in North Rosemont. The Washington Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway (formerly the Alexandria-Mount Vernon line) offered fast and convenient transportation for commuters heading either north toward the national capital--a mere eighteen-minute ride away--or, even closer, eastward into downtown Alexandria.

The decision by several separate steam railroad companies to operate on one set of tracks emanating from a single station spurred even more interest in suburban development. Alexandria's Union Station, which had opened in 1905 on a site almost immediately adjacent to the property on which the Rosemont Development Corporation would later build, connected the city to an active north-south network of train destinations along the east coast. It represented a joint venture of the Southern Railroad, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Seaboard Airline, which had previously followed a maze of independent routes through the streets of Alexandria, with separate stations scattered about the city. Now the Colonial Revival-style station, substantial yet moderate in scale, provided a handsome southern terminus to the new

¹⁰Merriken, op. cit.

¹¹. "Progress of the Annexation Case," Alexandria Gazette, Sept. 18., 1912. E. C. Dunn, city engineer, testified that "no land in Alexandria [is] suitable for high grade residences, and only a small amount for medium grade," because of poor drainage and the fact that 37% of the available area was occupied by streets, while 65% of the remainder already had been built upon.

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United States Department of the Interior
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Alexandria, VASection number 8 Page 48subdivision.¹²

Potomac Yards, the largest freight classification yard on the east coast, opened in 1906, making Alexandria a major railroad center and helping to spur suburban growth as the facility brought many new railroad-related jobs and the workers who filled them to the area.

Although over time a new system of streets would be laid out within the subdivision itself, Rosemont's roughly triangular boundaries were determined by already existing streets, the trolley line, and the railroad. The Alexandria-to-Leesburg Turnpike (now west King Street) ran mainly east and west, connecting the new subdivision to the old city of Alexandria, then swinging northwest along the east side of Union Station to form the southwestern boundary of Rosemont. Walnut Street, a new street laid out in the original plat, formed the northwestern boundary. Washington Avenue (now Commonwealth Avenue), a broad north-south thoroughfare, was created along the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railroad tracks to form the eastern edge. The central "spine" of the development was a preexisting street that at the time was part of Mount Vernon Avenue (now Russell Road). A large park at Rosemont's southwestern edge is now the site of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial (constructed 1922-1932).

A promotional brochure prepared about 1912, when the suburb was three years into its existence, touted Rosemont's advantages. In addition to generous 50' x 120' lots, the new subdivision advertised many modern amenities, such as granolithic sidewalks; paved, macadamized streets with grassed median strips and, in some cases, cobblestone gutters; shade trees; water, sewer, electrical, and gas hookups; as well as local and long-distance telephone service. Potential residents were also assured of full police and fire protection, streetlights, and night guards. Nearby, adjacent to the trolley station, was the Rosemont Tennis Court. The suburb also boasted "all the metropolitan conveniences," such as daily deliveries of fuel, ice, and household supplies.¹³

The September 1908 agreement of sale for 15 W. Cedar Street, believed

¹² Rosemont Development Company, Rosemont, the Only Absolutely Fully Improved Suburb of Washington, D. C.

¹³ Ibid.

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to be the earliest house built in the new development, is assumed to be typical of early sales contracts. In it, Ralph W. Goldsworthy, of Alexandria, agreed to purchase from Rosemont Development Company Lot 8, Block 4, in Section 1 of Rosemont, along with a brick dwelling to be erected thereon, for \$3,750, to be paid in monthly installments over a three-year period, with first and second deeds of trust payable at \$45 per month. The sale was consummated on May 3, 1909, presumably after the completion of the house. The architect is identified as D. Knickerbacker Boyd, of Philadelphia. The agreement spells out certain changes in Boyd's plans and accompanying specifications: a coal range and flue are substituted for a gas range in the kitchen; a flue hole is provided in the dining room; a mantel is provided in the living room; gas fixtures are put into the house. The sale was subject to a twenty-year covenant that contained a number of restrictions and conditions in addition to the prohibition, common to sales and leases of the period, of any sale, lease, or rental of the premises to "any person not of the Caucasian race." No mercantile or manufacturing business of any description was to be conducted on the premises without the consent of the Rosemont Development Company. No house except outbuildings was to be erected for less than \$2,500; no fence other than a hedge fence, not more than three feet in height, was allowed; there were to be no stables on lots with less than one hundred feet of street frontage; no pig stys or cow sheds were to be built; no pigs or cows were to be kept; and the lots were not to be used for stables or "any other purpose injurious or obnoxious to a good residence neighborhood." Setbacks were established as twenty feet in front and five feet at the sides of the lots. The developer provided the sewer line, but it was the responsibility of the buyer to tap and maintain connection with sewers.¹⁴

¹⁴Papers relating to 15 W. Cedar St. and its original owner, R. W. Goldsworthy, in possession of his grandson, Ralph W. Mills. They include sale and loan agreements.

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Although no single section of Rosemont was fully built upon before the next section was opened, three distinct phases of development took place in Sections 1, 2, and 3; a fourth phase occurred in East Rosemont, an area just beyond Commonwealth Avenue. The earliest building occurred in Section 1, around Rosemont Avenue and Cedar Street between King Street and Washington Avenue. Although Section 1 was not formally dedicated until January 27, 1909, ground was broken for the first three houses, at 203 and 21 (originally numbered 23) Rosemont Avenue and 15 [West] Cedar Street, in October 1908.¹⁵ Most of the development in Section 1 took place between 1909 and 1911, and a total of nineteen houses had been completed there by the end of 1910. Financing for these earliest houses was probably provided by Rosemont Development Company. The sale contract for 15 West Cedar is with Alexandria Realty Company, a company that had purchased the Rosemont land from Spring Park Improvement Company in May 1908 and held it briefly until it was transferred to Rosemont Development Company in November 1908. (Alexandria Realty may have been a "parent" to Rosemont Development Company, since its president and secretary later held the same offices in Rosemont Development.) Between 1909 and 1911, the Rosemont Development Company, with Frank Slaymaker as realtor, probably Samuel DeVaughan as builder, and possibly Milton Dana Morrill as supervising architect, was responsible for most other development in Section 1.

Section 2 opened in April 1911 and included North View Terrace and the sections of West Walnut, West Linden and West Maple west of Russell Road. For many years, only North View Terrace and upper Walnut Street were really developed, however, although a few houses had been constructed on lower Walnut by 1912. Most of the rest of this crescent-shaped section remained unbuilt until the 1920s. The lots on North View Terrace and Upper Walnut were planned for grander, more expensive houses constructed on lots one-and-one-half the standard size, and those on North View Terrace required a seventy-five foot setback to the street. A house built by Rosemont president Frederick H. Treat, for instance, sat on a triple lot, as did the George Warfield house at 116 West Maple Street.

While the April 1915 annexation of Rosemont, along with other

¹⁵Alexandria Gazette, Sept. 22, 1908, and Oct. 5, 1908.

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sections of Alexandria and Fairfax counties,¹⁶ by the city of Alexandria might have been expected to create a surge in Rosemont's growth, building records of the period indicate that the annexation had little effect on the rate of construction in the subdivision. Development spread to North View Terrace and Walnut Street between 1911 and 1917, and, with Rosemont Avenue and Cedar streets, this area is the core of Rosemont today.

Section 3, comprising the blocks of West Linden, West Maple, and West Walnut streets between Commonwealth Avenue and Russell Road, opened in 1911 but was little built upon until much later.

In the 1920s Frederick Clinton Goodnow and his son, Henry C. Goodnow, constructed thirty-five houses through one or another of his several companies, among them, Washington Suburban Homes. Another small group was built by F. C. Goodnow's son-in-law, James Armstrong, who had his own construction company. From 1938 to 1940 F. C. Goodnow also erected a number of townhouses.

In 1919-1920 an area north of Rosemont, now known as Rucker-Johnston subdivision, was developed by L. M. Johnston. Its thirty houses were constructed by builder Julian D. Knight to plans produced by architect J. A. Clark. Priced at \$4,000-\$5,500, the hollow-tile houses in this new subdivision were intended as alternatives to the higher-priced homes in Rosemont. Buyers could select from ten different designs in two sizes-- seven rooms and one-and-one-half stories, or ten rooms and two stories. The land on which Rucker-Johnston subdivision was built was not part of the original tracts owned by Rosemont Development Corporation but was a portion of the Andrew G. Chapman estate owned by George H. Rucker for many years. Its sale (for \$10,000) to L. Morgan Johnston, the developer, was completed in 1919 after Rucker's death.

The last major phase of Rosemont development took place in the 1930s, with the construction of townhouses and apartment buildings on Commonwealth Avenue and Russell Road. These were in a simplified Colonial Revival style. One apartment building with Art Deco features was erected on Sunset Drive, but not until 1951. Unbuilt lots platted in Section 4 between Washington Avenue (Commonwealth Avenue) and Hooff's Run as "villa" sites,

¹⁶"Progress of Fight for Annexation," Alexandria Gazette, Sept. 19, 1912.

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were sold in 1918 to the General Realty Corporation and eventually to F. C. Goodnow, who constructed seventy-five townhouses there. The portion of East Rosemont beyond Hooff's Run and outside the proposed historic district was developed in the late 1910s and 1920s with smaller, less expensive, frame houses, probably intended for industrial and railway workers.

Except for its two trolley stations, a small grocery store at 2 East Walnut Street with an interior post office window, and Rosemont Pharmacy, which once occupied the original portion of the building in which the bank is now located, Rosemont's buildings were entirely residential until the first elementary school within the subdivision (Maury Elementary School) was constructed on Russell Road in 1929.

Architects

Although many of the houses in Rosemont seem to have been constructed from stock plans, several prominent architects are known to have made designs for buildings in the subdivision. The best known were D. Knickerbacker Boyd of Philadelphia, Waddy Butler Wood (1869-1944) of Washington, and Wood's former partner, William I. Deming.

The fact that a number of the developers of Rosemont were from Philadelphia undoubtedly explains Boyd's selection as the first architect of the subdivision. David Knickerbacker Boyd (1873-1944) began his professional career in 1894 in partnership with his younger brother, Lawrence Visscher Boyd, using the firm name of Boyd & Boyd. The firm's first designs were for houses built on speculation by Wendell and Smith, developers of several Main Line Philadelphia suburbs. By 1898 the brothers had separated, and Knickerbacker Boyd practiced alone until 1914, when he began working with three younger architects with whom he established the firm of Boyd, Abel, and Gugert in 1920. After 1935 he again practiced alone. By 1931, Boyd had designed, supervised, or directed the construction of nearly three thousand buildings, including industrial and office buildings, libraries, churches, schools, residences, and housing developments.¹⁷ He may have designed at least six houses in Rosemont,

¹⁷Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), p. 69. Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 1956. Sandra L. Tatman and Roger W. Moss, Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects, 1700-1930, pp. 89-91. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1985.

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probably including those at 103 and 108 W. Rosemont Avenue.

Milton Dana Morrill, a resident of Alexandria who had formerly been employed by the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and had also maintained his own architectural office in Washington, designed the trolley station at the corner of Rosemont and Washington Avenue, completed by the summer of 1909. Morrill designed at least one other building in Rosemont (201 West Rosemont) and served as supervising architect for the construction of others. Morrill is variously listed in Boyd's City Directory for Washington between the years of 1905 and 1909 as "draftsman, treas." (referring to his employment by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury) and as "architect, Corcoran Bldg." Morrill studied in the atelier of T. W. Pietsch, a Baltimore architect, and was active in the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In 1908, he and Oscar G. Vogt submitted an accepted design for the First National Bank of Alexandria for the Seventh Exhibition of the Washington Architectural Club.¹⁸

Waddy Butler Wood, a member of the well-known Washington, D. C., architectural firm of Wood, Donn, and Deming from 1903 to 1912, practiced alone for most of his career. Trained in architecture and engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Wood left the institute when he was nineteen but continued to study architecture independently. By 1902 he was a well-established and prolific designer of commercial, civic, and residential buildings in the District of Columbia and Virginia. His first commission was for the Capitol Traction Company Car Barn in Georgetown; his last major work was the U.S. Department of the Interior building on C Street in Washington. He designed many residences, including several homes for himself, in the affluent Kalorama section of Washington, and a number of country houses for wealthy clients in Virginia. Among Wood's Washington houses are the General Charles Fitzhugh Residence (1904); the Alice Barney Studio House (1902); the Irene Sheridan Residence for the widow of General Philip Sheridan (1904); and the Frederick Delano Residence (1924). His Virginia houses include the Laurence Lee house in Leesburg; Edgemont,

¹⁸Washington Architectural Club, Catalogue of the Seventh Exhibition of the Washington Architectural Club, 1908.

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residence of George Barclay Rives, in Cobham¹⁹; and the Episcopal rectory and the R. R. Barrett house in Warrenton. In Rosemont, Wood was responsible for the design of the George B. Kennedy home (1917) at 106 West Rosemont Avenue. This dignified Colonial Revival-style brick residence recalls, through its gracious use of limited spaces to create well-lighted and airy rooms, Wood's design for the much grander Henry Parker Fairbanks residence (1915; later the home of former President Woodrow Wilson) in Kalorama.

Wood's former architectural associate, William I. Deming (1871-1939), designed two houses in Rosemont. After graduating from the George Washington University, Deming began his architectural career with Wood, Donn and Deming. The firm's most important works were the Masonic Temple (1908) and the Union Trust Building (1907), both in Washington. After Wood left the firm in 1912, Donn and Deming continued their partnership for another ten years, practicing as Donn and Deming. Deming worked alone after 1922, designing a number of schools, hospitals and commercial buildings.²⁰ In Rosemont, Deming designed the residence at 206 North View Terrace between 1914 and 1917 under the firm name of Donn and Deming. He also designed the house at 116 West Maple (1928-1929) and a garage for 206 North View Terrace (1926).

Prominent among builder/designers who contributed to Rosemont's architectural stock was the Washington firm of Speiden and Speiden.²¹ Albert and William L. Speiden designed hundreds of buildings in Victorian and Colonial Revival styles in Washington, Arlington, and Alexandria, especially Rosemont. Speiden and Speiden are known to have designed at least seven Rosemont houses between 1911 and 1913; at least three others were designed by their associate, W. A. DeVaughan. Several of their houses were done for realtor/developers Alexander Suter and Frank L. Slaymaker.

¹⁹Withey and Withey, op. cit., p. 670; Emily H. Eig and Gray Bryan III, Waddy Wood in Kalorama: A Walking Tour.

²⁰Withey and Withey, op. cit., p. 168.

²¹Manassas Museum, Manassas, Va., Speiden and Speiden collection.

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Among their Rosemont designs are 207 West Walnut for Edgar Warfield; 211 West Walnut for William Swan, an Alexandria drygoods merchant; 12, 19, and 20 West Rosemont for Suter and Slaymaker; 207 North View Terrace for Suter and Slaymaker; 500 North View Terrace for Robert F. Green; and possibly 406 North View Terrace for S. Russell Bowen. Their remodeling designs included an addition at 203 West Rosemont for Charles Swan. DeVaughan's designs include 9 and 18 West Walnut, for Suter and Slaymaker; and 201 West Walnut for William L. Clarke. Nearly three thousand Speiden and Speiden drawings (plans and elevations) are extant in the collections of the Manassas Museum, including many of their designs for Rosemont houses.

Another important designer/builder of Rosemont was Ira E. Cannon, of Manassas, Virginia,²² who designed and built at least fourteen Rosemont houses, including a fine Colonial Revival at 123 W. Maple Street (see photo no. 14). Cannon worked for several years in Rosemont before taking up residence there from 1921 until 1933.

John Smithdeal, of Cherrydale, Virginia, is listed in building permits as the architect and, in four cases, the builder of five bungalows constructed between 1916 and 1917 (6, 16, and 101 West Cedar, 15 West Rosemont, and 14 West Walnut; see photo no. 7 for 6 West Cedar).

Francis Drischler, who resided in 1924 at 605 North View Terrace in Rucker-Johnston, is credited with the designs of 307 West Walnut Street for William P. Woolls and 510 North View Terrace, constructed in 1927 for Urban Lambert, general manager of the Alexandria Water Company. Claude Y. Norton is listed on building permits as the architect of 32 Sunset Drive, 100 and 104 Commonwealth Avenue, 200 and 202 West Walnut Street, and 203 North View Terrace. At least two houses, including 24 West Rosemont, modeled after a Richmond home, and 400 North View Terrace were designed by owners or family members. In 1918 Joseph H. Bristle designed several houses in Rosemont proper for General Realty Corporation, as well as a large number of residences in nearby East Rosemont.

Among builders working in Rosemont between 1909 and 1931 were Samuel DeVaughan; David N. Rust, Jr.; Joseph Rodgers; W. H. Tyler; William W. Burroughs; A. W. Petersilia; and Hugo Hurfurth, a partner in an Alexandria concrete manufacturing firm that specialized in concrete houses. Joseph H.

²²Interview with Helen Cannon Clarke, summer 1991 (Anne Taylor, interviewer). Also building permits and water company records.

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Richardson lived in Alexandria while building two houses at 100 West Linden Street and 204 Russell Road. Names appearing frequently on Rosemont permits as builders or builders/owners include Frederick Clinton Goodnow, Henry C. Goodnow, and James Armstrong and the Suburban Construction Company; Peter C. Duborg at 505 Elm Street, a builder who may also have designed his own houses; E. E. [Ernest] Simpson & Bro. [Norman] and Eugene Simpson & Bro. [Clarence], who in 1938-1939 built and owned the Colonial Revival-style Domar Apartments (400 and 402 West Commonwealth, 2 West Walnut, and 1 West Maple).

Residents and Developers

William A. DeVaughan designed 9 West Walnut Street, a stucco building with half-timbered gable about 1912 for Alexander Suter, the secretary of the Rosemont Development Corporation. Suter was probably in residence from 1917 until at least 1919. His partner, Frank L. Slaymaker, an Alexandria realtor in charge of early sales in the subdivision, lived at 203 West Rosemont. Before entering the real estate business, Slaymaker was chief clerk for the comptroller of the Southern Railway in Washington, and he later joined Suter in developing portions of Rosemont independently of the Rosemont Development Company. As developers, the names of Suter and Slaymaker were linked from 1911 to 1913. In addition to 207 North View Terrace, Suter and Slaymaker offered houses on West Rosemont and a few on Cedar Street.

Other officers and investors in the Rosemont Development Corporation also owned and rented out houses in the subdivision. William L. Clarke is known to have owned several properties, and S. Russell Bowen owned and rented at least one house, although his own residence was in Washington. Frederick H. Treat owned a Rosemont house from 1912-1920 but continued to live in Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Other early Rosemont residents included Augustus Pohl, manager of the Hydraulic Press brickyard, which supplied the bricks for his own home at 21 W. Rosemont, Charles B. Swan, an Alexandria drygoods merchant, and Edgar Warfield, a local druggist. Ralph Goldsworthy, the first owner of 15 West Cedar, was a train engineer. James Deane, a retired merchant, settled at 13 West Rosemont, and E. H. Kemper, comptroller of the Southern Railway, at 201 West Rosemont.

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Alexandria, VASection number 8,9 Page 57Later Development

Rosemont has continued into the 1990s as a tranquil residential haven at the edge of Alexandria's high-growth commercial and residential areas along King Street and Commonwealth Avenue. It has been spared the alternating cycles of decay and regentrification with attendant demolition of old buildings followed by incompatible alterations and new construction in many close-in suburban neighborhoods. Its proximity to the King Street Metro subway station, located adjacent to Union Station, has enhanced Rosemont's desirability as a residential area without compromising its character as a neighborhood of predominantly single-family dwellings. For the most part, Rosemont's buildings have been consistently well maintained and most of the alterations and additions that have taken place are compatible in scale, if not always consistent in style, with the early character of the development. There are a few modern buildings of inappropriate scale or design [Photo no. 20], and in some instances large-scale additions dominate the original building (Photo no. 19). A large apartment house on Sunset Drive constructed in 1951 with some Art Deco features disrupts the pattern of small houses on suburban lots. Except for the trolley stations, few if any buildings have been demolished.²³

9. Major Bibliographical ReferencesArlington County Land Records:

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Newspaper Articles:

"50 Years Ago: Rosemont," Alexandria Gazette, November 2, 1962.

²³ Note: Much of the research on which this nomination is based was compiled by Anne Taylor, a Rosemont resident, who also organized the survey of Rosemont buildings.

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- "Merger Plans Are Approved," Alexandria Gazette, November 26, 1912.
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Alexandria, VASection number 9 Page 59Alexandria Water Company Records:

Water Company records relating to Rosemont properties, abstracted by Anne Taylor. These show initial connection dates and owners.

Maps:

Alexandria Electric Company. Plan of Electric Lighting System, Rosemont, Va. 1909.

Alexandria, Va. Alexandria: Virginia Title Co., 1900. Prepared by Howell & Taylor of Washington, D.C. Source: Library of Congress.

Alexandria, Va. Sanborn Map Co., Aug. 1921.

Alexandria Co., Va. 1878. Source: Arlington Historical Society.

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English, Frank T., Alexandria, Va. Alexandria, 1893.

Harlow. Alexandria City Showing Connections with Washington. 1900.

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U.S. Corps of Engineers. Map of the District of Columbia and Vicinity, Defenses of Washington. 1892. Map #433. Source: Virginia Room, Arlington Public Library.

U.S. Geological Survey. City of Alexandria, Va. 1917.

U.S. Geological Survey. City of Alexandria, Va. 1965.

10. Geographical Data

UTM References

E) 18 320610 4297 840
F) 18 320600 4297 920
G) 18 320670 4297 930
H) 18 320740 4297 740
I) 18 321020 4297 770
J) 18 321020 4297 730
K) 18 321040 4297 730
L) 18 321040 4297 660
M) 18 321080 4297 660
N) 18 321130 4297 540
O) 18 321060 4297 250
P) 18 321080 4297 220
Q) 18 320990 4297 160

Verbal Boundary Justification

Rosemont is both a large neighborhood and a relatively small subdivision. The boundaries selected for the historic district are based on the original three phases of the development of the Rosemont subdivision, certain natural boundaries, and delineation of an area that, although it is not a part of the original platted area, comports with the character of Rosemont's original section in period and character. The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, as well as Metro rapid transit, runs on a high elevated embankment on the southeast side of Rosemont and forms a natural boundary between Rosemont to the northwest and the old city of Alexandria to the south. King Street forms a natural boundary to the southwest; it is both the boundary of the Rosemont subdivision and one of the oldest thoroughfares in northern Virginia, an

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eighteenth-century road extending from the Alexandria waterfront through Leesburg to the Shenandoah Valley. Also bounding on this side are the large grounds of the George Washington Masonic Memorial and the landscaped grounds of the Alexandria Union Station. The community above the grounds of the memorial on historic Shutters Hill is quite separate from Rosemont. Although some of its houses are similar in character to those of Rosemont on the opposite side of King Street, it was created as a different subdivision, with a totally different street layout, and thus is not regarded as a part of Rosemont.

The eastern boundary lies along Commonwealth Avenue, the most important street in the original Rosemont plan, containing a broad center median that served as the line of the Washington-Alexandria interurban trolley. The locations of the two now-demolished stations at Rosemont and North Rosemont lay within the original district. Although a number of buildings along Commonwealth Avenue are late 1930s apartment and row houses, their inclusion is important because of the significance of Commonwealth Avenue to the scheme of Rosemont. Also included are short rows of houses northeast of Commonwealth, built at the same time as the Commonwealth Avenue houses and included because of the natural boundary formed by Hooff's Run, the creek separating the properties physically from East Rosemont, which has houses of a much smaller, working-class character than the more substantial properties of Rosemont. Thus Rosemont is separated from East Rosemont both by the natural boundary of the run and by the distinct change of the character of development. Between Commonwealth Avenue and King Street the district extends northwest in an increasing triangle whose northwestern boundary is not precisely determined by natural boundaries. It is bordered, however, by Walnut and Rucker Streets and the northernmost boundaries of Maury Elementary School. The Rucker-Johnston subdivision is included as part of North Rosemont. Although the character of the original Rosemont section continues beyond the selected terminus, north from Commonwealth to King along Russell Road, the central spine of Rosemont, it then quickly changes from a period neighborhood of uniformly compatible houses, both stylistically and chronologically (with some infill), to one in which there are substantially more houses that are smaller, of a later period, and different in character from the old Rosemont. At the northwestern boundary is the large Maury School, built in 1929, providing a partial physical termination for the district along Russell Road. Thus the boundaries for this district effectively comprise the original Rosemont subdivision in its several phases and nearby areas closely related to it by neighborhood association, building character, and building period.

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PHOTOS

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PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:
ROSEMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Alexandria, Virginia
DHR FILE # 100-137

All photographs are prints from among the following negatives
at the Virginia State Library and Archives: 11492 - 11510, and 11846.

1. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA
VIEW OF: West Rosemont Ave., from King
St. to Russell Rd.; view facing northeast

FILE NO.: DHR # 100-137
PHOTO 1 of 20
2. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: unit block of West Maple St.; view facing northeast

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 2 of 20
3. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: Sunset Dr.; view facing south to King St. and
Alexandria Union Station.

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 3 of 20
4. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1990
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: West Cedar St., view facing southwest to King St. and
the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

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FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 4 of 20

5. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: north side of 300 block of Rucker Pl.; view looking northwest

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 5 of 20

6. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: 100 block of Commonwealth Ave.; view facing northwest to Rosemont Ave.

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 6 of 20

7. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: northwest facade, 6 W. Cedar St.; view facing southeast

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 7 of 20

8. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: southeast facade, 15 W. Cedar St.; view facing north

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 8 of 20

9. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above

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VIEW OF: southeast facade, 11 W. Cedar St.; view facing northwest

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 9 of 20

- 10. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1990
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: southeast facade, 101 Rosemont Ave.; view facing north

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 10 of 20

- 11. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: southwest and southeast facades, 103 W. Rosemont Ave.; view facing northeast

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 11 of 20

- 12. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: northwest facade of 106 Rosemont Ave.; view facing southeast

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 12 of 20

- 13. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: southwest and southeast facade, 203 W. Rosemont Ave.; view facing north

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 13 of 20

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-
14. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1990
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: southeast facade, 123 W. Maple St.; view facing north.

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 14 of 20
15. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: south facade, 305 Rucker Pl.; view facing north

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 15 of 20
16. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: garages in alley between Johnston Pl. and North View Terrace; view facing south from Rucker Pl. to Elm St.

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 16 of 20
17. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: southeast and northeast facades, 306 Commonwealth Ave.; view looking northwest with 400-402 Commonwealth Ave. at right in distance

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 17 of 20
18. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: southwest facades of 103 - 113 Commonwealth Ave.; view facing northeast

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FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 18 of 20

19. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: northwest and southwest facades, 10 W. Cedar St.; view facing southeast (noncontributing building)

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 19 of 20

20. CREDIT: James C. Massey
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: same as above
VIEW OF: southwest and southeast facades, 2207 King Street; view facing north (noncontributing building)

FILE NO.: same as above
PHOTO 20 of 20