



3500

Anderson House

Local Historic District
Designated December 17, 2022

**ARLINGTON COUNTY REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION FORM**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic District Name: Anderson House Historic District
Historic Name: Joseph and Edith Anderson House
Current Name: None

2. LOCATION OF PROPERTY

Street and Number: 3500 14th Street North
County, State, Zip Code: Arlington, Virginia 22201

3. TYPE OF PROPERTY

A. Ownership of Property: Private

B. Category of Property: Building

C. Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	Total

D. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places
 Yes X No

4. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Functions: DOMESTIC: Single-family dwelling/Residence
DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling/Apartments
Current Functions: DOMESTIC: Single-family dwelling/Residence

5. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Summary Description:

The Anderson House, located at 3500 14th Street North, is a vernacular four-square single-family dwelling with minimal Prairie stylings.¹ Joseph C. Anderson constructed the original portion of the house ca. 1912 shortly after purchasing the land.² In ca. 1916, Anderson modified the original rectangular footprint by building a front addition and porch that give the house its distinctive four-square massing.³

The four-square plan was popular in the Midwest between 1900-1920, particularly associated with Prairie-style homes. Vernacular versions were spread by pattern books and magazines to suburban areas throughout the United States, including Virginia, where they were adapted into more typical local styles.⁴ The subject house features typical Craftsman architectural elements such as a wide porch supported by wide masonry columns and wide overhanging eaves. However, the squared-hipped roof and shallow-hipped porch roof give this vernacular four-square home rare Prairie-styling as hipped roofs are unusual in the Craftsman style. Given Arlington's predisposition toward Craftsman and Colonial Revival homes during this time period, the subject vernacular four-square dwelling, particularly with the bullnose radial brick construction on its facade and porch, is architecturally distinctive.

A first story rear addition, possibly a porch, was built in 1939. The addition was enclosed and the kitchen, which had been in the basement through the 1930s and 1940s, was moved to the first story addition in the 1950s, although the sloping porch floor was retained. This section of the house was demolished and replaced by a larger basement level and first story rear addition in 2016.⁵ The Anderson House is an unusual example of early-20th century four-square style residential architecture in Arlington County.

Site Description:

The Anderson House is located at 3500 14th Street North in the Ballston-Virginia Square neighborhood facing north towards the T-intersection of 14th Street North and North Lincoln Street. The house is sited on a 0.316-acre lot that slopes gently down from the northwest to the southeast corners. The site is bounded by 14th Street North on the north side, lots with single-family dwellings

¹ The present dwelling originally had the address 301 North Ridgely Street. Arlington County street names and addresses were changed comprehensively in 1935, giving the property its current address.

² "Anderson, Joseph C." Land Tax Records, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. 1911, 1912.

³ *Ibid.* The assessed value of the buildings on this property increased from \$1,600.00 in 1915 to \$3,000.00 in 1916, which makes it likely that the addition was constructed in the period between these two assessments.

⁴ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses, Second Edition* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), 551.

⁵ Joseph C. Anderson filed an Arlington County building permit on April 27, 1939, that described the scope of work stating, "remodel back porch extending kitchen 2 feet from main house." Arlington County Building Permit Index, "3500 14th Street North," Arlington County Public Archives, <https://arlisys.arlingtonva.us> (accessed October 24, 2018).

to the east and west, and two lots with single-family dwellings to the south. The lot's rectangular shape is broken on the north side by a curve toward the street that accommodates a concrete parking pad toward the east. The southeastern corner of the property has a small, non-historic wooden shed, and rectangular wooden raised planter beds. Behind the beds is a shallow drainage ditch running west to east. A tall wood fence separates the property from neighbors to the south. Chain-link fences separate the property from the neighbors to the west and east. On the north portion (front) of the lot, a concrete walkway leads from the street to two concrete steps in front of the wood plank porch. A concrete walkway to the west of the central walkway leads to a wooden handicap ramp, which was installed in 2002,⁶ along the west side of the porch. Another concrete walkway to the east, with an accompanying metal handrail, curves around to the rear of the house and terminates at a concrete retaining wall with four steps south of the dwelling leading to an open patio and wooden pergola. A mixture of tall plants and groundcover borders the north, east, and west sides of the house. There are several large trees on the site, including two maples toward the eastern part of the property, an oak toward the west, and an American beech in the front of the property, that provide some screening between the house and street.

Architectural Description:

Overview

The Anderson House is a vernacular four-square dwelling with some unusual stylings. It consists of a T-shaped plan with an off-center main entrance, a brick foundation, a basement, a full-width wraparound bullnose radial-brick porch on the first floor supported by brick piers, a second-story porch at the east and west ends of the front elevation, an attic, and a low-pitched hipped roof distinguished by widely overhanging bracketed eaves and three brick chimneys. Documentary evidence indicates that the earliest portion of the house dates to ca. 1912⁷. The current configuration of the house is the result of three subsequent renovations, two that took place before 1940 and the most recent in 2016. A ca. 1916 addition to the primary elevation converted the original rectangular building plan into a four square massing.⁸ In 1939, a brick basement and first-story addition with a shed roof were added to the rear of the house, replacing an existing back porch.⁹ This rear addition was replaced with a larger two-story rear addition in 2016.¹⁰ The oldest portion of the dwelling is built of brick laid in seven-course American bond, while the ca. 1916 addition is laid in running bond and the 2016 rear addition is covered in cement stucco. The original roof materials were slate as evidenced in the building permit history for the property, which has a record of this material

⁶ Arlington County Building Permit Records, "Building Permit Number B0202971," Arlington County, Virginia.

⁷ The seventh owner, Dr. Schum-Brady, current to the time of this report, cites evidence of brick differentiation within the central core of the home and archaeological artifacts which make an earlier construction date possible. However, further analysis would be needed to substantiate this claim.

⁸ "Anderson, Joseph C." Land Tax Records, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia; Franklin Survey Company, *Atlas of Arlington County, Virginia* (Philadelphia: Franklin Survey Company, 1935).

⁹ Arlington County Building Permit Index, "3500 14th Street North," Arlington County Public Archives, <https://arlisys.arlingtonva.us> (accessed October 24, 2018); Arlington County Building Permit Records, "Building Permit Number 8115," Arlington County, Virginia.

¹⁰ Arlington County Building Permit Records, "Building Permit Number B1501946," Arlington County, Virginia.

having been removed in 1983.¹¹ The typical window for this residence is a 1/1 single-hung wood sash window with exposed stone lintels and sills.¹²

North Elevation (Front)

The north (front) elevation of the dwelling faces 14th Street North and measures five bays wide, with the main block consisting of the three central bays flanked by deeply recessed exterior bays on the east and west sides of the house. The corners of this elevation are constructed of distinctive bullnose radial bricks with rounded corners.¹³ A full-width, wraparound wood-frame, brick-clad porch with a rounded projection on the west portion of the main block adorns the first floor of the elevation as well as the second story at the east and west exterior bays. Directly above the rounded projection at the second level is a half-circle low parapet wall with brownstone coping and copper flashing. The porch has a wood tongue-and-groove floor resting on a decorative pierced brick wall foundation. The porch also features bullnose radial brick columns with brick and concrete bases and concrete capitals that support a shallow-pitched copper standing seam roof dating to 2004 with bracketed eaves and beadboard ceiling.¹⁴ The porch has a distinctive steel pipe railing along the east and west portion of the first floor and completely enclosing the second story porches.

Two concrete steps at the east side of the porch, expanded from smaller stone steps in 2000, lead to the front entrance of the residence, which is fitted with a 15-light wooden door with a fixed, single-light transom. The remaining fenestration of the first story of this elevation consists of a typical window east of the front entrance, a rounded projecting bay west of the front entrance, and two-paneled doors with a half-light and a single-light transom and stone lintel in both recessed bays at the east and west ends of the dwelling. The second story of this elevation has three typical windows across the main block and a multi-light door with single fixed transom light on either side in the recessed exterior bays. The current owner replaced the original eight-over-eight storm windows with one-over-one storm windows in 1983. The roofline features a hipped-roofed dormer with a decorative double casement window with simulated divided light.

West Elevation

The west elevation can be read in three separate sections, each from a different period of the building's evolution. The northern section is the ca. 1916 façade addition featuring the two-story porch with radial brick columns and pipe railings, the typical window centered on the first and second floors, and the hipped-roofed dormer with a simulated multi-light double casement window.

¹¹ Arlington County Building Permit Index, "3500 14th Street North," Arlington County Public Archives, <https://arlisys.arlingtonva.us> (accessed October 24, 2018). The current owner has confirmed that she replaced the slate roof shingles with asphalt around 1983.

¹² These windows are consistently found throughout the ca. 1916 addition and will be referred to as "typical windows" in the architectural description.

¹³ The use of radial brick was popularized in the United States at the turn of the 20th century through its use by builders in the construction of chimney stacks of factory buildings. The Alphons Custodis Chimney Construction Company patented its design for perforated radial brick in the United States in 1901 and by 1911 several other American companies had patented similar products. Jessie McNabb, "The Alphons Custodis Chimney Construction Company: Perforated Brick and the Industrial Demand for Height in Early Twentieth-Century America," Presentation, 44th Annual Conference of the Society for Industrial Archeology, 2015, <http://www.sia-web.org/> (accessed December 14, 2018).

¹⁴ Arlington County Building Permit Records, "Building Permit Number B0401316," Arlington County, Virginia.

The hipped roof in this section features a brick chimney. The middle section consists of the original rectangular plan dwelling adorned with a cement parged brick foundation, two aluminum frame sliding windows with segmental brick arches and painted stone lintels at the basement level, and two one-over-one wood sash windows with segmental brick arches and painted stone lintels at the first and second floors. The southern section is the two-story 2016 addition clad in cement stucco on a cement parged concrete masonry unit (CMU) foundation accented by a stone sill course, and featuring two one-over-one single-hung aluminum sash windows with cement stucco clad lintels and sills at the basement level and first story, and topped with an asphalt shingled half-hipped roof.

South Elevation (Rear)

The south elevation features the two-story (basement and first level) 2016 addition accessed by a concrete ramp that leads to a small brick-paved patio defined by a short cement stucco retaining wall and four concrete steps. It features a cement parged CMU foundation and a half-hipped roof with bracketed eaves. The fenestration of the cement stucco clad addition consists of four ganged one-over-one aluminum sash windows with a cement stucco lintel and aluminum double sliding glass doors with a cement stucco lintel at the basement level. The fenestration of the first floor mirrors that of the basement level with another gang of four windows and double sliding glass doors, in this instance with a double transom light above them. Set back from the 2016 addition, the second story and hipped roof pierced by two brick chimneys of the ca. 1912 building are visible on the rear elevation. The second story of the original rectangular building is accentuated by a single 1/1 wood sash window with a segmental brick arch and painted stone lintel placed slightly off-center. The main level of the addition features a wooden porch walkway with stairs to the yard and patio.

East Elevation

Like the west elevation, the east elevation also consists of three distinct sections that represent the distinct phases of construction. The southern section consists of the 2016 addition with its cement parged CMU foundation and cement stucco covered walls. The fenestration of this section consists of an aluminum glazed door and a single 1/1 aluminum sash window at the basement level and two 1/1 aluminum sash windows centered on the first level all with cement stucco clad lintels. The middle section features two aluminum frame sliding windows at the basement level and two 1/1 wood sash windows at both the first and second stories, all with segmental brick arches and painted stone lintels. The northern section is characterized by a pierced brick wall foundation, two-story porch with radial brick columns, a typical window centered on the first level, and two typical windows centered on the second level. A hipped-roofed dormer with simulated multi-light double casement window adorns the roof of this section.

Materials:

Foundations: Brick and parged CMU

Walls: Brick and cement stucco

Roof: Pyramidal hipped; shallow hipped; half-hipped

Roof Materials: Asphalt shingle; copper standing seam

Windows: 1/1 single-hung wood sash; simulated divided-light wood casement; aluminum sliding; 1/1 single-hung aluminum sash

Storm Windows: 1/1 removable pane aluminum frame storm windows with interchangeable glass and screen

Doors: Paneled wood with ½ glass pane; wood with multi-light; glazed aluminum with single glass pane; aluminum double sliding doors

Interior Floor Plan and Features

The interior plan of the Anderson House changed with each renovation made to the property. The ca.1912 home likely had a simple, single-pile floor plan with a sitting area and dining room on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor. The ca. 1916 addition created a four-square floorplan (characterized by first and second stories divided into quarters with no central halls) and featured a new interior foyer and formal parlor with the wraparound porch serving as a transitional space from the outside to the inside of the dwelling. This obscuring of boundaries between indoor and outdoor spaces is a typical feature of the Prairie style.¹⁵ The 1939 rear addition served as a kitchen and the 2016 addition expanded this space to include a larger kitchen and a dining area above with an office below. Today, the first floor consists of the foyer, northeast corner stair, northwest parlor, two central living rooms, eastern dining room, and rear kitchen. The second story contains the stair, central hallway, three bedrooms, and one south-facing bathroom. The finished basement consists of stairs, a laundry room, three living rooms, one bedroom, and one bathroom.

The interior of the Anderson House retains some of its original early-20th century features as well as some dating to the ca. 1916 addition. In the north-facing front section of the home, early features of the house, likely dating to the original construction and then the 1916 addition, include the fireplace with wood mantle and domed glass light fixture suspended on metal chains in the northwest parlor, quirk bead picture rail molding in the front two rooms, wooden boxed stairs to the second floor, a decorative newel post with pyramidal cap, and a pair of five-paneled pocket doors to the parlor. The dining room features paneled possibly chestnut wood wainscoting with cornice, five-paneled wooden doors with wooden casing. The living room and den feature shallow brick coal-burning fireplaces with wooden mantles. Throughout the home, window surrounds are characterized by flat board trim framing all sides of the windows with the head casing trimmed in bead molding and topped with a 2” cornice, and walls are characterized by their stucco finish.

The rear open-plan kitchen and living room addition were renovated most recently in 2018. The home’s slate roof was replaced with architectural asphalt shingle roofing in 1983, while the tin porch roof was replaced with copper by Dr. Schum-Brady in 2004.

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A. Applicable Designation Criteria as described in Section 11.3.4.A of the Arlington County Zoning Ordinance:

The Anderson House meets three of the eleven designation criteria as described in Section 11.3.4.A of the Arlington County Zoning Ordinance:

¹⁵ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover: UP of New England), 218.

- E. The property embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, or method of construction.
- G. The property embodies elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that render it structurally or architecturally significant.
- K. The property is suitable for preservation or restoration.

(See section J of this report for a detailed description of how this property meets the designation criteria.)

B. Statement of Significance:

The Anderson House is an unusual example of an early-20th century vernacular four-square single-family dwelling with Prairie stylings in Arlington County. Four-square homes with Prairie-styled influences are rare in Arlington, in which the 1910 decade was more widely populated by traditional Craftsman, bungalow, and Colonial Revival houses. The subject dwelling is also an example of a large home not associated with a farm or homestead built in Arlington before the construction boom of World War I. The home was built on the “Hayes tract,” part of 66 acres owned and developed by the landowning Hayes family, one of the first developers of the Clarendon area. The exterior character-defining features of the house, such as the bullnose radial brick, the windows, doors, and porch columns, have been well-preserved.

C. Period of Significance: 1911-1950

D. Significant Dates: Ca. 1912 (original construction); ca. 1916 (front elevation addition); 1939 (now demolished rear addition); 1950 (Anderson’s heirs subdivide the lot and sell the house)

E. Significant Persons:

Alonzo Hayes (1810-1858) and Malvina Gilman Hayes (1810-1891): Born in Barrington, New Hampshire. Educated at Dartmouth College, Union Theological Seminary, and Andover Theological Seminary and ordained as a Congregational minister in 1843. Married Malvina Gilman of Washington, D.C. in the same year. Moved to Ballston, Arlington, Virginia in 1853 and purchased 66 acres from William Ball in 1854. Died in Ballston in 1858.

William Douglass Hayes (1853-1928): The only of Alonzo and Malvina Hayes’ children to be born in the Washington, D.C. area. Educated at a trade school in Taunton, Massachusetts. Married Etta Cameron in Arlington in 1878 and moved to Nebraska, then returned to Arlington permanently in 1893 and constructed a house in Ballston on family land. Married Katie Barclay in 1902. Their children Douglas and Catherine remained in Arlington.

Joseph Clayton Anderson (1873-1950) and Edith Harlow Anderson (1878-1949): These two Washington, D.C. natives purchased land from William and Katie Hayes in 1911 and constructed the first iteration of the dwelling ca. 1912 then built an addition on the façade ca. 1916. Joseph C.

Anderson worked as a store merchant and an insurance salesman. The subject dwelling was the Andersons' primary residence, and they typically had a servant living with them in the house at least until 1930. Their children Audrey A. Brown and Bowman C. Anderson subdivided the family land into three lots in 1950 and sold Lot #2, which included the dwelling at 3500 14th Street North.

F. Cultural/Social Affiliation: Single-family dwelling

G. Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown

H. Narrative

Alonzo and Malvina Hayes, 1854-1891

The first notable 19th century division of the land on which the house at 3500 14th Street North is located dates to 1849, when William Ball acquired a 66-acre parcel of an area known as the "Glebe Lands" from Richard Smith. Smith acted as trustee on behalf of the heirs of the late John P. Van Ness, who had owned a total of about 1,350 acres of land in Alexandria County (the former name of Arlington County).¹⁶ William Ball sold this same 66-acre portion of the former Van Ness estate to Alonzo Hayes (1810-1858) just five years later in 1854.¹⁷ The Hayeses' tract was one of the first developed parcels in the Clarendon area of Arlington.

Hayes married Malvina Amanda Gilman (1810-1891) of Washington, D.C. in 1843 and was installed as pastor of First Congregational Church in Barnstable, Massachusetts, the same year. He served there until ca. 1850, and became pastor of Trinitarian Congregational Church in Dublin, New Hampshire, in 1851. While living in Massachusetts, Malvina gave birth to three of their four children: Anna, Mary, and Alonzo.¹⁸ The Hayes family left suddenly for Washington, D.C. in March 1853, without the permission of their congregation.¹⁹ Alonzo apparently began to lose his voice and hoped that a move to a southern farm would improve his health.²⁰ Alonzo Hayes died four years after moving to his Clarendon farm in 1858, reportedly of consumption.²¹ Malvina Hayes continued to manage the property after her husband's death. In 1861 and 1862, Union soldiers encamped near the Hayeses' farm and harvested the property's timber for fuel and building materials for a nearby encampment called "Camp Union." At that time,

¹⁶ William Ball was likely a descendant of the mid-18th century settlers of Northern Virginia and the son of John Ball and Mary Ann Thrift. Arlington County Land Records, "Smith to Ball," July 13, 1849, D3-K3, Book 5, 537-539.

¹⁷ Arlington County Land Records, "Ball to Hayes," January 25, 1854, 3L-P3, Book 6, 557-559.

¹⁸ The Hayes' youngest son, William, was born after the family's move to Washington, D.C.

¹⁹ Simeon L. Deyo, *History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts, 1620-1890* (New York: H.W. Blake and Company, 1890), 383-385; Robert Fowler Lawrence, *The New Hampshire Churches: Comprising Histories of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches in the State* (Claremont, New Hampshire: Claremont Manufacturing Company, 1856): 255-260.

²⁰ Katharine F. Richmond, *John Hayes, of Dover, New Hampshire: A Book of His Family* (Rutland, VT: Tuttle Publishing, 1936), 397-398.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 397.

the 66-acre property included a two-story house, a log tenant house, a large corn crib, sheds, and stables.²²

After the Civil War, Malvina continued to establish her family in Alexandria County as one of the founders of the Ballston Presbyterian Church.²³ She also worked with residents to establish a Ladies' Mite Society in 1872.²⁴ Malvina died in 1891 and the property passed into the ownership of her and Alonzo's youngest son, William.

William Douglass Hayes, 1891-1911

Of the four Hayeses children, William Douglass Hayes (1853-1928) was the only one born in the Washington, D.C. area and lived the longest in Arlington. He attended trade school in Taunton, Massachusetts, and worked as a machinist in Philadelphia. In 1878 he married Iowa native Etta Cameron (1857-1895) in Ballston. The couple moved to Nebraska shortly thereafter, where William worked in farming. Four of their children, Emily M. Hayes (1879-1952), Cameron D. Hayes (1882-1978), Margaret C. Hayes (1884-1971), and Janet H. Hayes (1887-1979) were born in Nebraska. Around 1890 they returned to Alexandria County, where William remained for the rest of his life. He worked as a steam engineer for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C., and in 1893 built a house on his father's land at 1516 North Lincoln Street, the current location of Hayes Park.²⁵ After Etta died, William married Katie Barclay (1866-1942) in 1902. William died in 1928 and was buried at Columbia Gardens Cemetery.²⁶

Their children, Douglas R. Hayes (1907-1997) and Catherine E. Hayes (1908-1994), remained in Virginia.²⁷ Douglas worked for the *Evening Star*, Washington's major newspaper, and Catherine worked for the federal government after obtaining a degree from George Washington University.²⁸ They lived in a home at 201 Ridgely Street (possibly 3432 14th Street North, since demolished) in 1932.

Joseph and Edith Anderson, 1911-1950

William and Katie Hayes sold 0.79 acres to Joseph C. and Edith H. Anderson in January

²² U.S. Southern Claims Commission, *Allowed Claims, 1871-1880, Virginia*, "Malvina A.G. Hayes," (National Archives microfilm production M2094).

²³ Richmond, *John Hayes*, 398.

²⁴ In October 1872, the congregation purchased an 11-acre tract at the northwest corner of North Glebe Road and Wilson Boulevard. The church building was completed on October 22, 1876, and continued as the congregation's home until December 9, 1951, when the church moved to its present location at 601 North Vermont Street. First Presbyterian Church of Arlington, Virginia, "History," <https://www.fpcarlington.org/about-us/history.html> (accessed December 21, 2017).

²⁵ "William Douglass Hayes," 1920 United States Federal Census, <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed December 18, 2017); *Washington Times*, 13 July, 1907; Eleanor Lee Templeman, *Arlington Heritage: Vignettes of a Virginia County* (New York: Avenel Books, 1959), 98. William's sister, Annie Malvina Hayes (1844-1905), was the Superintendent of Orders for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Treasury Department Directory). She lived at 5311 5th Street NW in Washington, D.C. at the time of her death. *Washington, District of Columbia, City Directory, 1905*.

²⁶ "William Douglass Hayes," Vital Records, <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed January 18, 2019).

²⁷ Their first child, Mary Wilhelmina Hayes, only lived from May to August 1904. "Hayes Departed this Life," *Evening Star*, August 11, 1904, *Newsbank*.

²⁸ Richmond, *John Hayes, of Dover, New Hampshire*, 600.

1911.²⁹ The Andersons constructed the first iteration of the present dwelling at 3500 14th Street North (formerly 301 Ridgely St.)³⁰ ca. 1912, then built an addition to the façade ca. 1916.³¹ Joseph Clayton Anderson (1873-1950) and Edith Harlow Anderson (1878-1949) were Washington, D.C. natives who decided to take advantage of the relatively affordable land in the developing suburbs of northern Virginia. They had previously purchased a 0.33-acre lot with a house in Ballston in 1908.³² Joseph found employment as a general store merchant and insurance salesman.³³ His World War I draft card describes him as short and of medium build with gray eyes and red hair.³⁴

The public records demonstrate that the Andersons typically had a servant living with them at least until 1930. According to the 1910 federal census (a year before the Andersons purchased the subject property), the couple, along with their children Audrey and Bowman, also had a widowed cousin named Irva Willis and a black servant named Jennie (possibly Jemnie) Ingram living with them.³⁵ In 1919, Joseph placed a newspaper advertisement seeking a white woman to be a live-in housekeeper. The listed benefits of the job included hot-water heat, brick house, and plenty of fruit.³⁶ The Andersons lived at the subject property by 1919 and, based on this advertisement, we can assume that the Andersons were growing fruit trees on their land. The 1930 census, after the Andersons had moved into the subject property, states that along with their son, a 17-year-old black servant named May E. Saint John lived with them during this time.³⁷

The Andersons hosted the Kneeland family, most likely as tenants, around 1940.³⁸ Ralph Kneeland was a chemist at the Department of Agriculture where the Andersons' son Bowman worked as a clerk. A 1944 newspaper article lists 3500 14th Street North as the residence of Omar J. Brown, their daughter Audrey's husband.³⁹ It is possible that Audrey

²⁹ Arlington County Land Records, "Hayes et ux. to Anderson," January 20, 1911, Liber 127, Folio 251.

³⁰ Arlington County Historical House Card Collection "3500 14th St. N.," accessed July 11, 2022.

³¹ "Anderson, Joseph C." Land Tax Records, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. There are several recorded liens on the property between 1911 and 1916, which were for loans that the Andersons may have used to make improvements to their new property. Arlington County Land Records, "Anderson et ux. to Keith et al.," July 17, 1911; "Anderson et ux. to Jones," November 15, 1911; "Anderson et ux. to Pierce," February 16, 1912; "Anderson et ux. to Lovelace," August 8, 1912; "Anderson et ux. to Virginia Trust Co. et al.," January 23, 1914; "Anderson et ux. to Warfield," April 24, 1914; "Anderson et ux. to C.S.T. Burke," July 1, 1916.

³² Arlington County Land Records, "Porter et vir. to Anderson," August 15, 1908. The Andersons sold this property to Mary E. Loveless in 1912. Arlington County Land Records, "J.C. Anderson et ux. to Mary E. Loveless," August 8, 1912, Liber 132, 220-221.

³³ "Joseph Clayton Anderson," 1910-1940 United States Federal Census, <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed January 18, 2019).

³⁴ "Joseph Clayton Anderson," World War I Draft Registration Cards, <https://www.fold3.com> (accessed February 1, 2019).

³⁵ "Joseph Clayton Anderson," 1910 United States Federal Census, <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed January 18, 2019).

³⁶ "White woman, settled, for general housework," *Evening Star*, August 23, 1919, *Newsbank*.

³⁷ "Joseph Clayton Anderson," 1930 United States Federal Census, <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed January 18, 2019).

³⁸ "Joseph Clayton Anderson," 1940 United States Federal Census, <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed January 18, 2019).

³⁹ "Praised for Malaria Control," *Evening Star*, May 5, 1944, *Newsbank*.

lived at the house during this time while her husband was on active military duty during World War II as a doctor with the U.S. Medical Corps.

Edith died in 1949 and was interred at Columbia Gardens Cemetery and Joseph died the following year. Their children Audrey A. Brown and Bowman C. Anderson inherited the property upon Joseph's death.⁴⁰ On December 27, 1950, they subdivided the property into three lots and sold the present dwelling, located on Lot #2, to Atwell and Alice Somerville. Advertisements from 1951 show that the Somervilles actively attempted to sell the property and marketed it for use as an income generating property with three separate apartments.⁴¹ The Somervilles owned the property until 1952 when they sold it to Edith Munro.⁴² Records from the 1950s demonstrate that there were several different tenants listing the subject property as their home address.⁴³ Munro retained the property until 1958, when it was purchased by Rebbie Estes. In 1973 Estes deeded the property to her son Henry.⁴⁴ The present owner, Marie Schum-Brady, purchased the property with Donald J. Brady in 1983 from Henry Estes. Marie Schum-Brady has been the sole owner of record since 1995.

I. Areas Exempt from Designation: There are no areas exempt from designation.

J. Designation Criteria:

The Anderson House meets Designation Criteria E, G, and K as listed in Section 11.3.4.A.4 of the Arlington County Zoning Ordinance:

E. The property embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, or method of construction.

The Anderson House has features typical of a four-square layout, but its wraparound first-story porch supported by masonry columns, shallow-hipped porch roof, squared hipped roof crowning the dwelling, and wide bracketed overhanging eaves, evoke the Prairie architectural style. The four-square layout is a characteristic subtype of the quintessentially suburban Prairie style, pioneered in the Midwest, whose prominence in the early-20th century coincided with the rise of Arlington as a streetcar suburb of Washington, D.C. While the contemporaneous Craftsman style is typical throughout Arlington County, a house with Prairie style elements is quite uncommon. While the

⁴⁰ Arlington County Probate Records, "Last Will and Testament of Joseph C. Anderson," Arlington County Courthouse, Probate Office.

⁴¹ "Brick Home with Income," *Washington Post*, September 30, 1951, Proquest.

⁴² Audrey A. Brown lived in Norfolk, Virginia, and Bowman C. Hayes lived in Falls Church, Virginia, at the time of the sale. Arlington County Land Records, "Anderson to Anderson, et al.," October 14, 1950, Liber 970, 38-39; Arlington County Land Records, "Somerville et ux. to Edith C. Munro," September 4, 1952, Liber 1069, 469. The Franklin map from 1935 shows an outbuilding on the southeastern portion of the property that was demolished before the 1936 Sanborn map was surveyed. A garage at the southwestern portion of the property was constructed between 1935 and 1936 and expanded between 1936 and 1959. It remained on Lot 1 of the property after the 1950 subdivision and was demolished in 2018.

⁴³ *Hill's Arlington County Directory 1955-1959*, Arlington County Public Library, Center for Local History.

⁴⁴ Arlington County Land Records, "Edith C. Munro to Rebbie F. Estes," May 10, 1958, Liber 1327, 300-301; Arlington County Land Records, "Rebbie F. Estes to Estes et al.," June 26, 1973, Liber 1829, 176-177.

marriage of indoor and outdoor spaces is typical of Prairie-styled homes, both the wraparound porch with prominent masonry columns and second story side elevation porches constitute an unusual combination of elements. The subject house with its American bond brick walls, radial brick columns, and four-square design is a remarkable example of vernacular single-family residential construction in Arlington County dating to the early-20th century (ca. 1912 and ca. 1916).

G. The property embodies elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that render it structurally or architecturally significant.

The Anderson House possesses features that embody a vernacular style single-family dwelling. Its four-square floorplan, which divides the first and second stories into quarters with no central hall, provides a textbook example of the most common subtype of the Prairie style.⁴⁵ Continuous, radial, red brick columns accent both the full-width front porch and the upper and lower side porches. The shallow-hipped porch roof gives a horizontal emphasis to the facade and features a distinctive rounded projection on the west side. Stone belt coursing around the front addition provides another strong horizontal line. The pyramidal hipped roof has gently flared eaves with decorative wooden brackets and three hipped dormers with flared eaves. Additionally, the American bond brick walls are uncommon among contemporaneous houses in Arlington County.

K. The property is suitable for preservation or restoration.

The Anderson House retains sufficient integrity to convey its architectural and historic significance. The design and materials of the house's four-square floorplan have remained essentially unchanged from their creation in the first half of the 20th century. The workmanship used in the construction of the house is evident in the extant massing and unusual bullnose radial brick elements. The dwelling's location has remained the same and its feeling and association are likewise unchanged as the property evokes the residential character inherent in its function from the time of its construction. The setting has changed substantially since the building's period of significance due to the subdivision of the lot in 1950 and subsequent surrounding residential development.

K. Conclusion

The Anderson House is a noteworthy example of a vernacular four-square single-family dwelling. Its facade from the street, including the standout brick work and wraparound front porch, remains essentially unchanged since its completion in 1916. Given the prominence of Craftsman and Colonial Revival homes from this era, vernacular construction with the suggestion of Prairie architectural styling is rare in Arlington County. The Anderson House further illustrates the phenomenon of vernacular adaptation of transplanted architectural styles.

⁴⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses, Second Ed.*, 551.

7. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: 0.316 acres

RPC Number: 15-081-026

Verbal Boundary Description: The Anderson House is located at 3500 14th Street North, Arlington, Virginia. The proposed local historic district boundary consists of the entire legal property boundary containing RPC #15-081-026.

Boundary Justification: The proposed local historic district boundary includes all of the property associated with the historically-significant single-family dwelling.

8. PROPERTY OWNER

Marie Schum-Brady

9. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Titles Angelina R. Jones, Historic Preservation Planner
Serena Bolliger, Arlington County Historic Preservation Planner

With assistance provided by the following former County staff:

John Liebertz, Historic Preservation Planner

Kyle Fisher, Historic Preservation Intern

10. MAJOR SOURCES CONSULTED

Ancestry.com [numerous].

Arlington County Land Records, Arlington County Courthouse, Virginia.

Arlington County Probate Records, Arlington County Courthouse, Virginia.

Evening Star [numerous].

Fold3.com [numerous].

Franklin Survey Company. *Atlas of Arlington County, Virginia*. Philadelphia: Franklin Survey Company, 1935.

Gelernter, Mark. *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in their Cultural and Technological Context*. Hanover: University Press of New England, 1999.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses, Second Edition*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014.

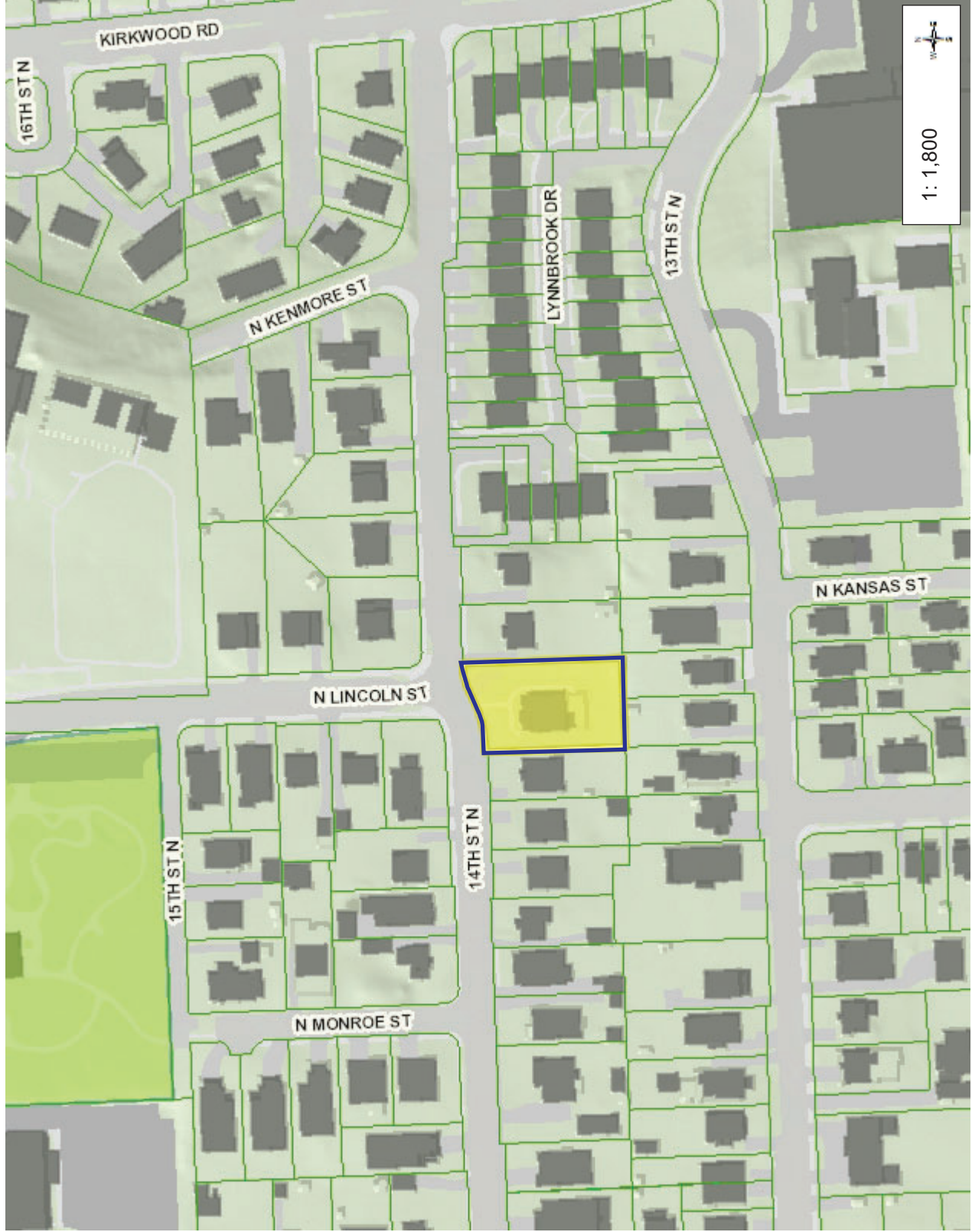
Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Arlington, Virginia, 1936." Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1936.

Society for Industrial Archeology. "Publications." SIA. <http://www.sia-web.org/>.

Washington Post [numerous].

**Appendix One:
Cartographic Records**

Figure 1: Proposed Anderson House Historic District Boundary



Legend

Historic District Boundary

Notes: The Historic District Boundary includes RPC(s): #15-081-026.

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.
THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

0.1 Miles
0 0.03 0.1

NAD_1983_StatePlane_Virginia_North_FIPS_4501_Feet
© Arlington County, VA. GIS Mapping Center



Figure 2: View of the Hayes property, ca. 1862 (spelled as “Hays” on map). Note that there are buildings and a small wooded area depicted on the property. The red arrow shows the approximate present-day location of the Anderson House.

Source: Corps of Engineers, “186X Detailed Map of Part of Virginia from Alexandria to the Potomac River above Washington, D.C.,” Library of Congress.



Figure 3: Survey compiled on January 1, 1862 and later updated on August 1, 1862. The red arrow shows the approximate present-day location of the Anderson House.

Source: J.J. Young and W. Hesselbach, *Map of N. Eastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington*, District of Columbia: Division Headquarters of General Irvin McDowell, 1862, Library of Congress.



Figure 4: The red arrow points to the approximate present-day location of the Anderson House in 1865.

Source: Major General J.G. Barnard, *Map of the Environs of Washington compiled from Boschkes' Map of the District of Columbia and from Surveys of the U.S. Coast Survey showing the line of the Defences of Washington as Constructed During the War from 1861-1865 Inclusive*, 1865, Library of Congress.

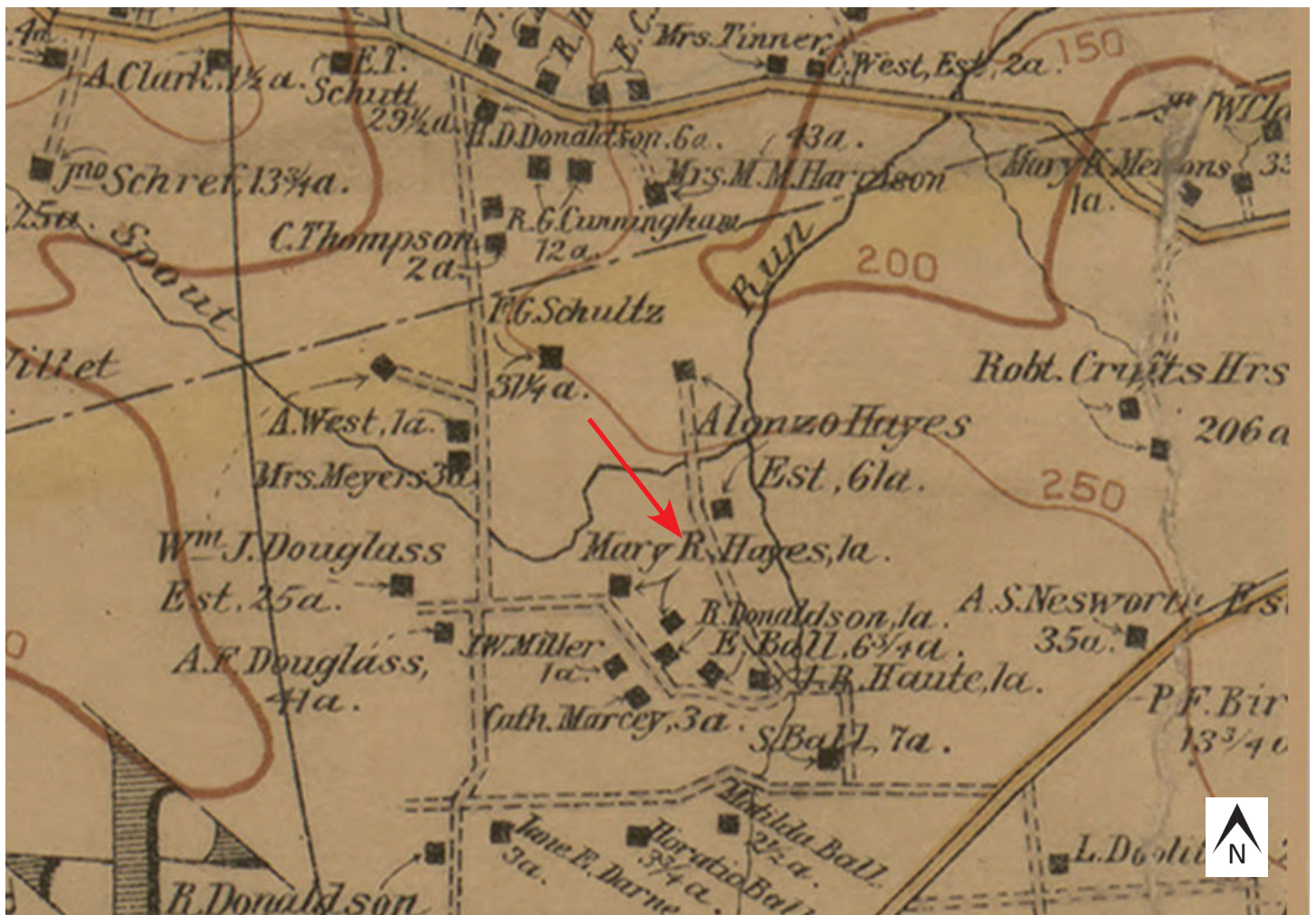


Figure 5: View of the Hayes property, 1894. Note that there are two buildings depicted on the approximately 66 acre property. The red arrow shows the approximate present-day location of the Anderson House. Source: Griffith M. Hopkins, "The Vicinity of Washington, D.C.," Library of Congress.

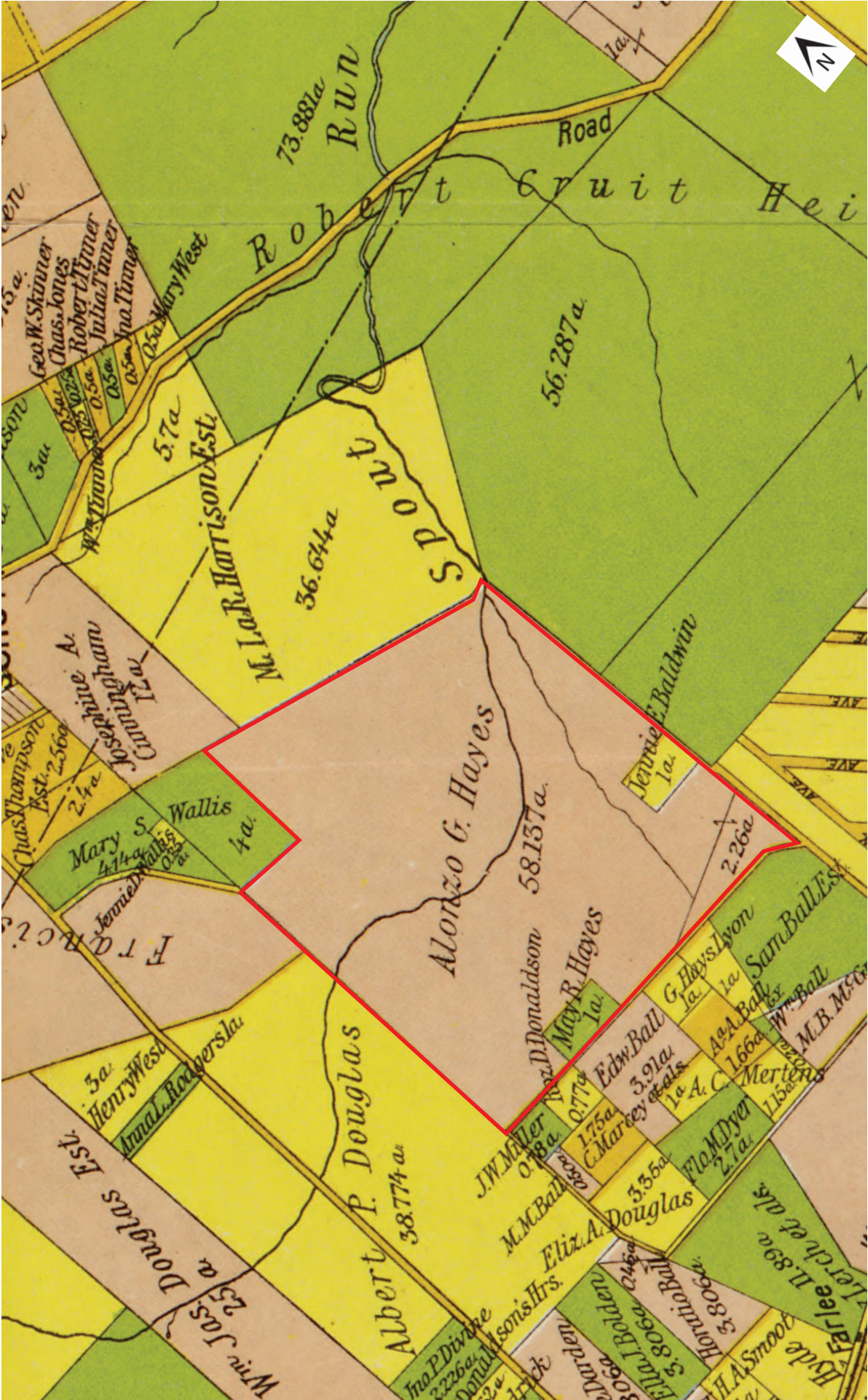
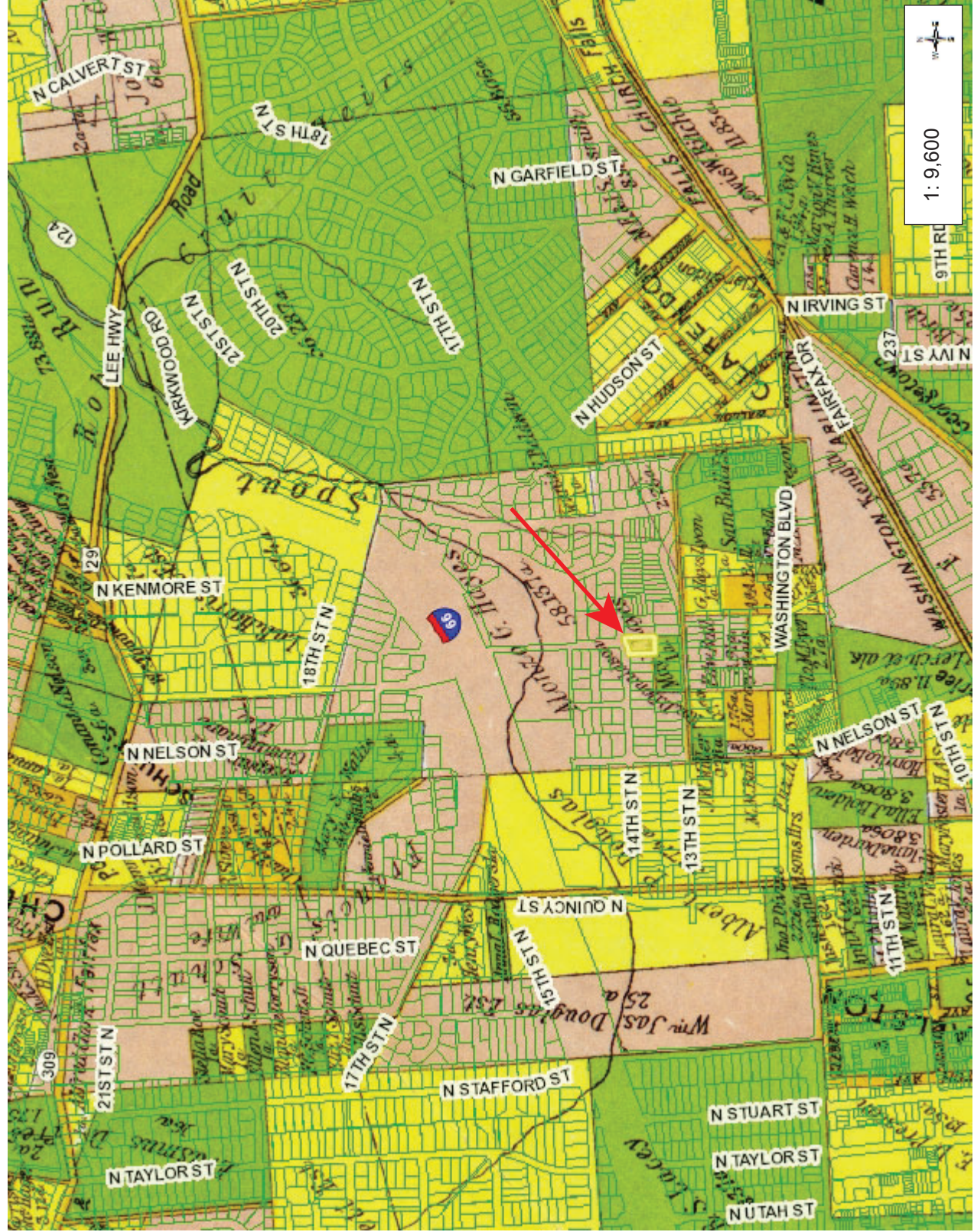


Figure 6: The red outline shows the approximately 66-acre property owned by William Hayes in 1900. Source: Hopewell and Taylor, *Map of Alexandria County, Virginia for the Virginia Title Co., 1900*, Library of Congress.

Figure 7 : Map of Alexandria County (1900) with Overlay of Current Streets



Legend

Historic District Boundary

Notes: The red arrow points to the location of the Anderson House.

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.
 THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

0.3 0 0.15 0.3 Miles

1:9,600

NAD_1983_StatePlane_Virginia_North_FIPS_4501_Feet
 © Arlington County, VA. GIS Mapping Center

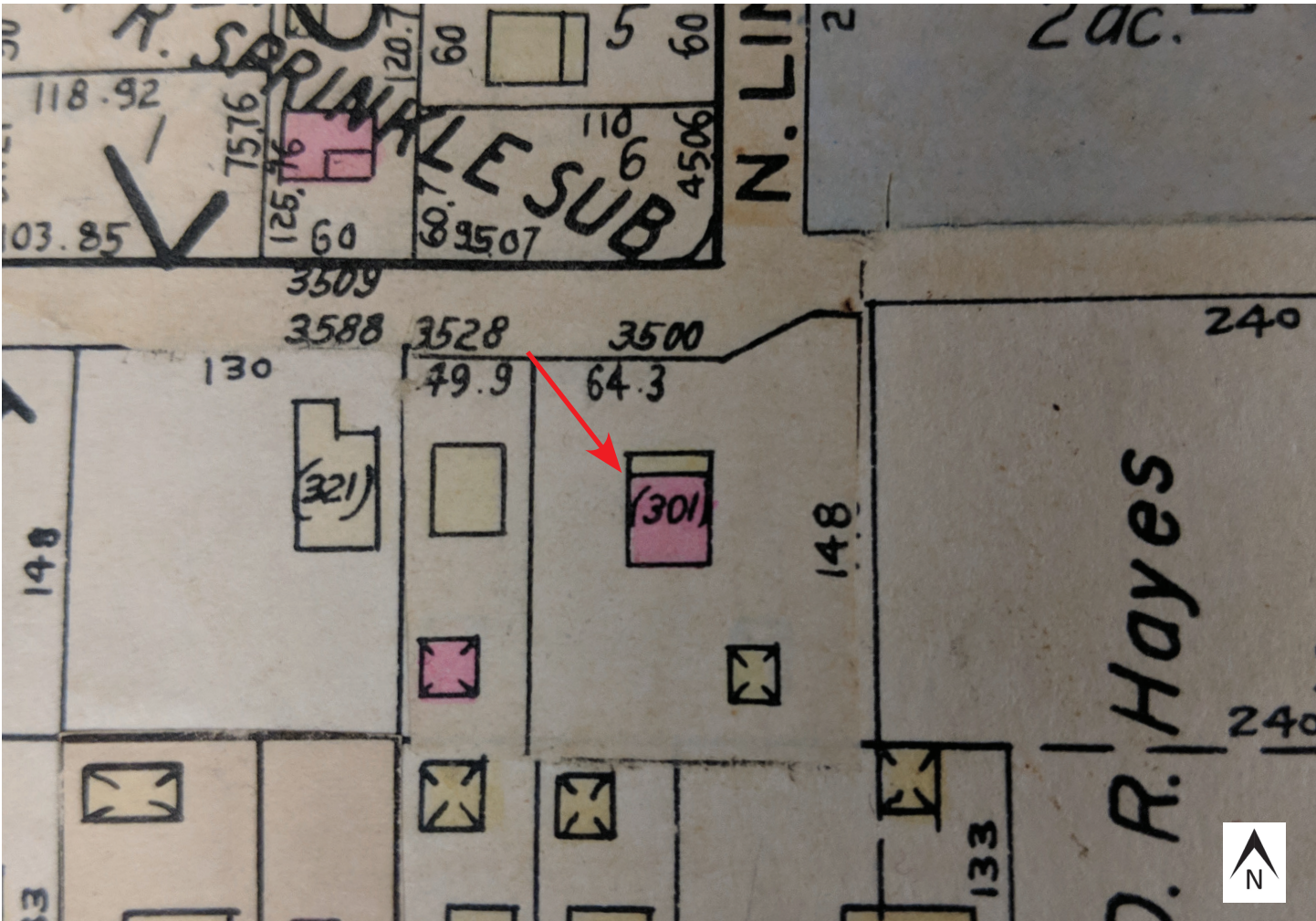


Figure 8: Franklin Survey Co. Map, Plate 3, 1935. The red arrow points to the Anderson House. The outbuilding was demolished by 1936.
Source: Arlington County Preservation Office Archives.

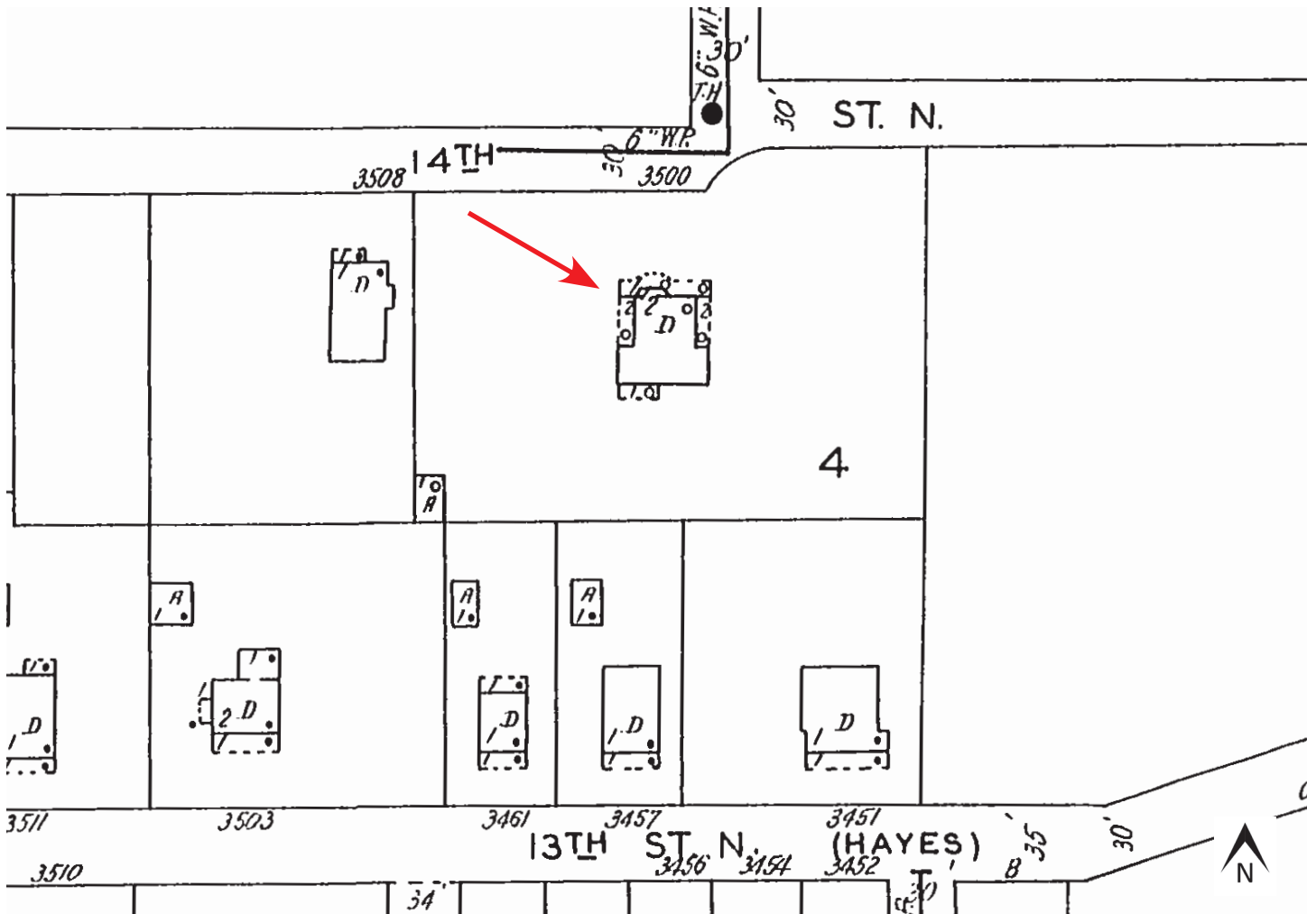


Figure 9: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 27, 1936. The red arrow points to the Anderson House. The garage at the southwestern portion of the property was constructed between 1935 and 1936. It remained on Lot 1 of the property after the 1950 subdivision and was demolished in 2018.

Source: Arlington County Preservation Office Archives.

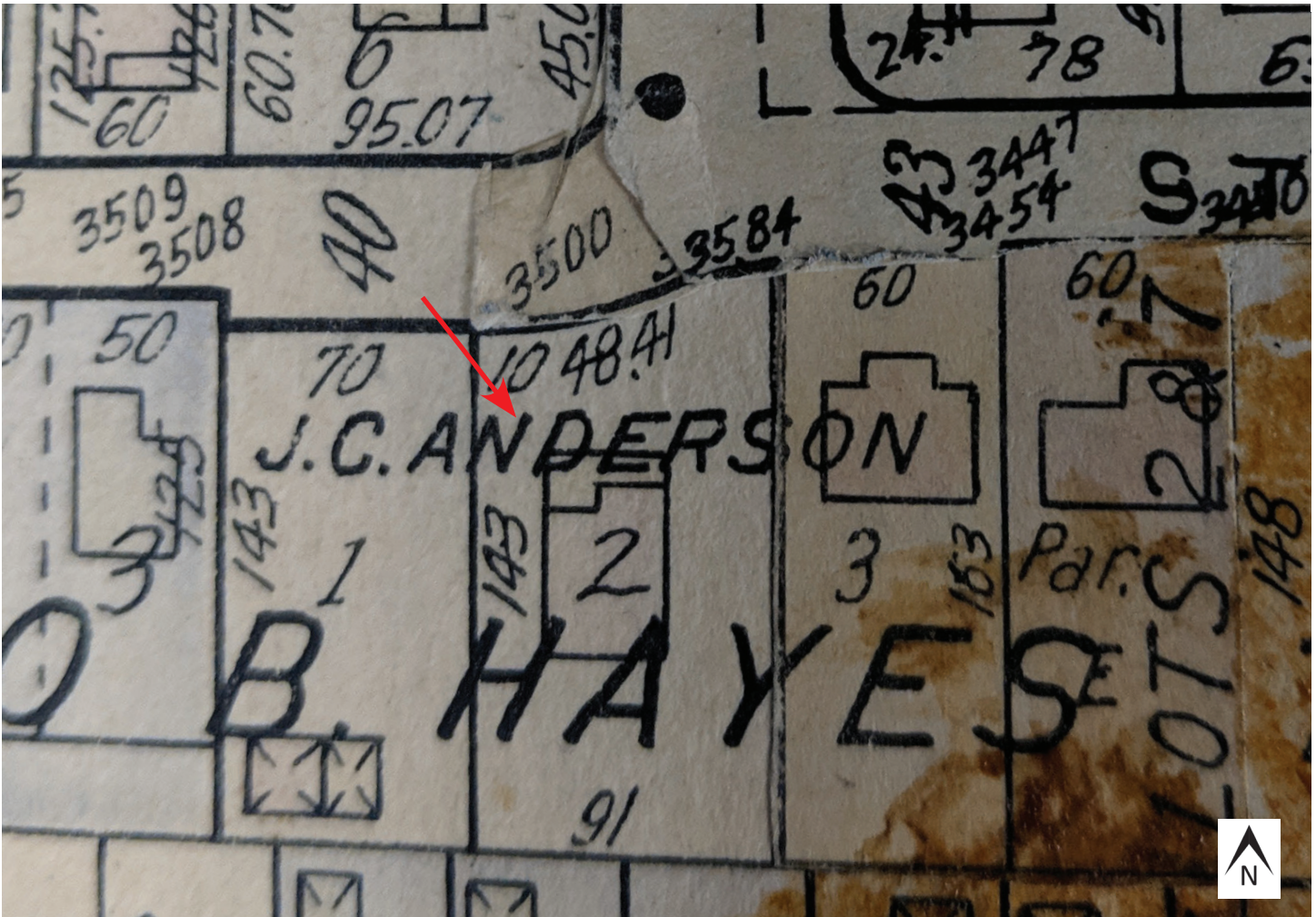


Figure 10: Franklin Survey Co. Map, Plate 16, 1952. The red arrow points to the Anderson House. The garage on lot 1 was built between 1935 and 1936 and was demolished in 2018. Source: Arlington County Preservation Office Archives.

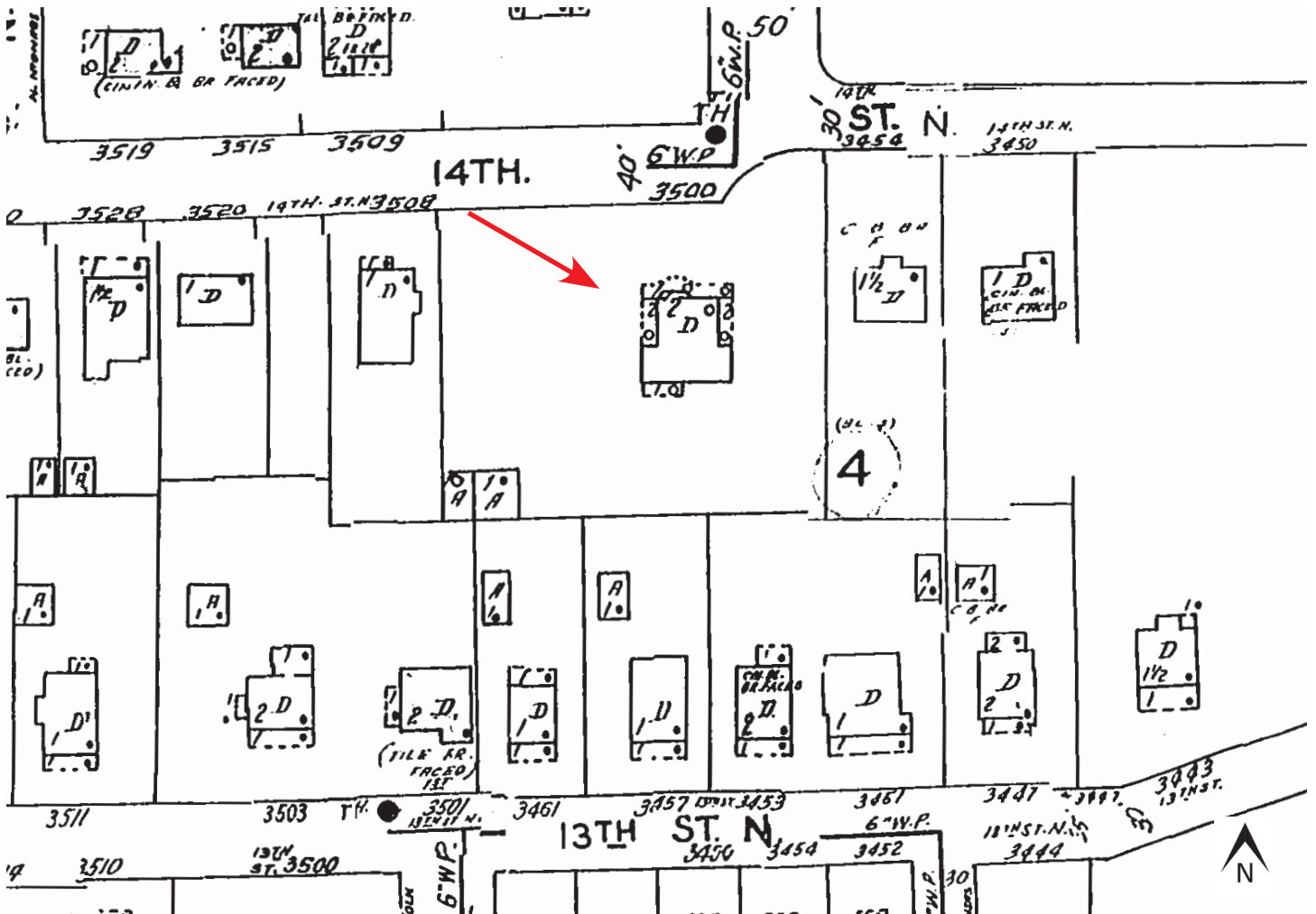


Figure 11: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 27, 1959. The red arrow points to the Anderson House. The map depicts the Lot 3 subdivision, but not the Lot 1 subdivision of the property. Lots 1, 2, and 3 were all subdivided by the Anderson heirs in 1950.

Source: Arlington County Preservation Office Archives.

**Appendix Two:
Aerial Photographs**



Figure 1: ca. 1921 view of Clarendon looking southeast. The red arrow points to the Anderson House.
Source: Library of Congress.



Figure 2: View of the Anderson House, 1934. The red arrow points to the House.
Source: *Aerial Photographic Map of Arlington County, Virginia*. January 11, 1934, Sheet 32, Arlington County GIS.



Figure 3: View of the Anderson House, 1949. The red arrow points to the House.
Source: "Historic Aerial Photographs," March 4, 1949, GS-FX-1, 104, Arlington County GIS.



Figure 4: View of the Anderson House, 1957. The red arrow points to the House.
Source: "Historic Aerial Photographs," 1957, 15, Arlington County GIS.

**Appendix Three:
Photos of Home Exterior**



Figure 1: North facade of the home at 3500 14th St. N. looking south.

Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2022.



Figure 2: North facade and west elevation of the home at 3500 14th St. N. looking southeast.
Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2022.



Figure 3: North facade and west elevation of the home at 3500 14th St. N. looking southeast.
Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2018.



Figure 4: North facade and east elevation of the home at 3500 14th St. N. looking southwest.
Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2016.



Figure 5: North facade and east elevation of the home at 3500 14th St. N. looking southwest.
Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2022.



Figure 6: East elevation of the home at 3500 14th St. N. looking southeast with 2016 addition visible in rear.
Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2022.



Figure 7: South and east elevations of the home at 3500 14th St. N. looking northwest at 2016 addition. Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2018.



Figure 8: South and west elevations of the home at 3500 14th St. N. looking northeast at 2016 addition.
Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2018.



Figure 9: South and west elevations with completed addition and pergola at 3500 14th St. N. looking northeast. Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2022.



Figure 10: West elevation of the home at 3500 14th St. N. looking northeast after completion of 2016 addition. Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2022.



Figure 11: Non-historic shed at 3500 14th St. N. looking south.
Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2022.



Figure 12: Detail of bullnose radial brick column at 3500 14th St. N. looking southwest.
Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2016.



Figure 13: Detail of bullnose radial brick at 3500 14th St. N. looking south.
Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2016.



Figure 14: Detail of front porch at 3500 14th St. N. looking southwest.
Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2022.



Figure 15: South elevation before 2016 addition of home at 3500 14th St. N. looking north.

Source: Arlington County Historic Preservation Program, 2016.