

APPENDIX C SELECTED POTENTIAL CONTEXTS FOR SIGNIFICANCE (1949-1960)

TO BE NR ELIGIBLE 1949-1960

For historic resources to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, they must meet at least one of the National Register Criteria, as well as the test of integrity. The National Register Criteria have been expanded upon to assist in the evaluation of resources built from 1949-1960.

Criterion A: Events

Local:

- Passage of Local Ordinances/Zoning Regulations/Comprehensive Plans (demonstrated example of a community whose design is the result of a government action)
- Decentralization of Federal Agency Offices to the Suburbs (Federal Facilities: individual buildings, as well as entire complexes)
- Development of New Transportation Corridors (Streetcar Lines, Parkways, Beltway, METRO)
- Increase in Residential/Decrease in Agricultural Use of Land
- Development of New Commercial Centers

National Trends/Events with Local Consequences:

- The Cold War
- Desegregation of Public Schools
- White Flight
- Urban Renewal
- Automobile Age (Federal Highway Act, roadside architecture)
- Civil Rights
- Consumer Age (proliferation of shopping centers)

Criterion B: People

Local Significance: (examples include) James Rouse, Morton Luchs, Charles Goodman, Chlothiel Woodard Smith, Alexander Richter, Vincent Kling, Grosvenor Chapman, Alexander Smith Cochran

National Significance: (examples include) Francis Newlands, William Levitt, N.V. Ryan, Frank Lloyd Wright, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, Eero Saarinen, Cliff May

Criterion C: Architecture and Engineering

Work of Recognized Architects:

- Locally Prominent Architects Associated with Individual Buildings (for example: John Zink, Waddy Wood, Jules Henri de Sibour, Alexander Sonnemann, Charles Goodman)
- Locally Prominent Architects/Landscape Designers Associated with Developments (for example: Charles Goodman, Jules Henri de Sibour, Rodier & Kundzen, Alvin Aubinoe)
- Nationally Known Architects of Large Local Federal Projects (for example: Paul Cret, Eggers and Higgins)
- Nationally Known Architects of Local Individual Structures (for example: Frank Lloyd Wright, Saarinen, Gropius, Mies van der Rohe)

Building Types

- Signature Commercial Buildings (gas stations, fast food restaurants)
- Suburban Building/Landscape Types (for example: large shopping centers, religious buildings on large open tracts, garden apartment complexes)
- Veterans Housing
- Model Houses/Prototypes

Urban Planning Movements

- Town Centers (Columbia, Reston)
- Residential Enclaves (Kentlands, Montgomery Village, Leisure World)
- Gated Communities

Hallmarks of Suburban Development

- Landscape – siting of the house to fit the landscape, no bulldozing, but following contours of the land and retaining trees
- Alignment – not aligned to face the road and not on grade, curvilinear streets
- Prefabrication – new appliances (and sometimes furniture), open plan, patio (extension of house into landscape), picture windows, and sliding glass doors
- Levitt-style construction – The significance of the Levitts lies in their ability to build one house every 15 minutes. How their construction methods were appropriated and used in suburban developments in our project area would add to the significance of a development
- Cliff May-style construction – Ranch house developments would only be significant if they can be tied directly to the work of architect Cliff May, and/or articles in *Sunset*, *House and Garden*, *House and Home*, or other magazines