

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

4306



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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Brookland Bowling Alleys

Other names/site number: Atlantic Electric Supply

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 3726 10th Street NE

City or town: Washington, D.C. State: DC County: _____

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<p><u>DAVID MALONEY / DC SHPO</u></p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p><u>DC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p><u>7/9/2019</u></p> <p>Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

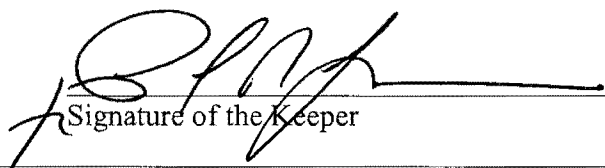
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

8/19/2019
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION/CULTURE/Sports facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Brookland Bowling Alleys at 3726 10th Street NE is a two-story buff brick building located adjacent to the former railroad tracks (now Metro tracks) and across from the Turkey Thicket Playground in the Brookland neighborhood of northeast, D.C. The building, constructed in two phases, first as a one-story building in 1938, and enlarged the following year to two full stories, was designed by D.C. architect Edward William St. Cyr Barrington in an Art Deco style. The former bowling alley faces east to 10th Street and is characterized by its hierarchy of bays and central verticality, its decorative detailing including fluted pilasters, reeded cornice line, and brick banding, all characteristic of the Art Deco aesthetic and detailing.

The building is set upon a low foundation with a flat lawn between it and 10th Street NE and is covered by a flat roof. The building is attached on its north end to a one-story retail center, Brookland Center, with surface parking in front. The exposed south side elevation and the west (rear) elevation feature plain red brick walls with no architectural detailing. A chimney arises from the southern flank of the building. The retail center, built contemporaneously with the bowling alley and by the same owner, has been drastically altered and no longer retains its historic character.

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In 1950, the building suffered a major fire that destroyed the interior of the bowling alleys. It was renovated in 1951-52 and re-opened as offices and warehouse space for the Atlantic Electric Supply Corp., a family-run, electric supply company that eventually purchased the building in 1974 and is still headquartered there today.

The building remains largely intact to its 1939 appearance on the exterior, except the replacement of first-story windows and retains large open warehousing space on the second story, consistent with its 1951-52 period of construction. The building is in good condition and has integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Narrative Description

The Brookland Bowling Alleys building at 3726 10th Street NE is a two-story buff brick building reflecting Art Deco design influences in massing and architectural detailing. Originally designed and built in 1938 as a single-story building with a central projecting bay and flat-roofed end wings, the building was enlarged within one year of its opening to include a second story. The second story repeats this hierarchy with a central pavilion and flat-roofed end wings set back from and on top of the first story level. The second story central pavilion is taller than the wings, making it tower-like and consistent with Art Deco emphasis on central verticality. Corner pilasters with decorative brick fluting frame the central pavilion further emphasizing the vertical massing. Conversely, bands of darker brick on the side wings at both the first and second stories introduce a horizontal divide and polychromatic effect to the building, all of which is illustrative of Art Deco treatment. The two phases of construction, designed by architect Edward William St. Cyr Barrington, are relatively seamless though there is a difference in brick color and mortar joints.

An enamel-paneled park-and-shop, developed by the same owner, but designed by a different architect, was built contemporaneously with construction of the bowling alley, abutting its north end. However, this building was altered drastically in the 1970s and then rehabilitated beyond recognition in 2007-2008.

East Elevation

The primary elevation faces east to 10th Street with an entry located on the first story in the building's central pavilion and windows to either side on the first story and across the second story. The central entry pavilion is only slightly projecting from its one-story side wings but is differentiated from them by fluted brick reveals that frame the opening and serve to visually support the broad frieze above it. The cornice of this entry pavilion has a pre-cast cap carved with vertical, half-round reeding. The opening itself has a pair of metal-framed and fully glazed doors with a soft awning above. Applied lettering reading "Atlantic Electric Supply Corp." in two lines is located above the awning.

The wings to either side of the central entry pavilion are canted. They extend a full window bay to either side of the central entry, and then are canted towards the west, accommodating a second window bay on either side. A third, smaller wall segment created what was, in 1938, a hexagonal building footprint. The wall of the side wings are laid in buff brick like the central pavilion, but

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instead of the uniformity of color, three bands of a single-row of dark, glazed brick extend horizontally across all segments of the wall (straight and canted). The lower and upper bands correspond with the sill and lintel of the broad window openings, while the central banding interrupts the openings at their mid-points. The wings are capped at the top by a pre-cast cornice, featuring vertical, half-round reeding like the cornice of the central pavilion. The windows—plate glass windows divided into three parts with transom lights—are replacements. The first story is covered by a flat roof, set slightly below the cornice line.

The second story of the building is set well back (approximately 15 feet) from the first-story. The central pavilion of the second story is in-line with that of the first as are the wings to either side. However, at the second story, the wings are not canted and extend somewhat beyond the wings of the first story. The tower-like central pavilion is framed on either side by piers that project forward from the main plane of the pavilion. These piers have recessed panels extending their length with brick fluting formed by columns of bricks laid in sawtooth fashion. Precast bas-relief rosettes decorate the base of the piers. The piers and the central bay of the pavilion are both capped by half-round reeded cornice caps. Original pairs of 8-light steel casements with single-light transoms above are found in the center pavilion and in the side bays of the second story. A banner sign spans the piers above the window opening. In the outside bays where the two-story addition extends from ground level up, smaller pairs of 6-light steel windows are located on the first and second stories. As on the first story, bands of darker brick consisting of a single row of, divide the wings horizontally. Five bands extend across the wings at the base, window sill line, window mid-point, window lintel and across the brick frieze.

North and South elevations

The north elevation abuts the retail center having the same general height of the former bowling alley. The south elevation is essentially a solid red brick wall with no architectural treatment. The buff brick of the façade turns the corner to the south imitating stone “quoining” and making the transition from buff brick to common red brick. There are several small, utilitarian openings on this elevation and a brick chimney rising above the roofline towards the east front of the building.

West Elevation

The west (rear) elevation of the building faces an asphalt parking area with a scattering of warehouse structures between the former bowling alley and railroad tracks (now Metro line). An overhanging canopy along the west elevation provides protection to trucks making deliveries to the rear of the building.

The building is covered with a flat roof with solar panels located on the northern side at the center part of the roof.

Interior

The interior of the building reflects its use as offices, warehouse space for Atlantic Electric Supply. Atlantic Electric has been in the building for 65 years since the former bowling alley was gutted by fire in 1950 and renovated for use as commercial warehouse space.

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The central entry door on the exterior opens into a vestibule which then descends slightly into a reception area/showroom with offices to the right. All of these spaces are divided by contemporary partitions, have dropped ceilings and new flooring and fixtures. Behind the reception area, a door to the left leads into the rear of the first floor of the building where rows of shelves hold the company's stock. The concrete block and brick exterior walls are visible in this open space, along with the concrete ceiling of the second floor above. An enclosed set of metal stairs, also reached to the left and behind the reception area, leads to the second story of the building. This second story is a large open warehouse area with a concrete floor and roof, supported by metal columns. This warehouse houses the company's stock goods on shelves and pallets. Before the 1950 fire, the bowling alley lanes would have extended the length of both floors. No evidence of the lanes remains.

INTEGRITY

The Brookland Bowling Alleys retains high integrity. It is located on its original site on a commercial stretch of 10th Street NE abutting the former railroad tracks and across from Turkey Thicket Playground. The building has its integrity of design, materials and workmanship. It retains its original massing having no exterior additions, its original buff brick walls with dark brick decorative detailing, and its integrated brickwork reflecting the Art Deco style. The windows on the first story have been replaced, but they fill the original openings and do not detract from the overall character. The building retains a sense of feeling and associating as a mid-19th, Art Deco-inspired commercial building.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1938-1952

Significant Dates

1938; 1950

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

William E. St. Cyr Barrington

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

The Brookland Bowling Alleys was constructed in 1938 and 1939 for the Brookland Recreation Center, Inc. for duckpin bowling. The building was designed in two phases as a vernacular expression of the Art Deco style by William Edward St. Cyr Barrington, a local architect who was known mostly as an interior designer of restaurants, night clubs and hotel dining rooms. Within a year of the building's 1938 opening, the popularity of bowling as an inexpensive form of entertainment induced the property owners to add a second story and additional lanes to the Brookland facility. This addition, designed by Barrington, was seamlessly executed, providing little indication that it is an addition to the original one-story building.

The Brookland Bowling Alleys operated for twelve years, from 1938 until 1950 when a major fire destroyed the interior of the establishment. Barrington was again engaged for his design services to restore the building. However, the interior was renovated, not for bowling or other recreation uses, but as a wholesale store for electric lighting, parts and appliances for Atlantic Electric Supply Corp., a company that stills occupies the building.

The Brookland Bowling Alleys meets National Register Criterion C with Architecture as the Area of Significance as a good example of the Art Deco style for a commercial building and as the work of architect William St. Cyr Barrington. Stylistically, the building is not as sophisticated or as rich in materiality as other Art Deco buildings in the city, such as the Kennedy-Warren apartments or the Brownley Building on F Street in the heart of historic downtown, but it is representative of the more vernacular expressions of the style, seen in commercial establishments such as the Continental Baking Company (Bond Bread) Factory or, in neighborhood entertainment venues, such as the Newton Theater, another Brookland neighborhood landmark. Further, the Brookland Bowling Alleys stands out as an architectural and visual landmark in the Brookland neighborhood.

The Period of Significance extends from the completion date of the building's first phase of construction in 1938 until 1952 when the building re-opened as a commercial office and warehouse following a fire in 1950 that destroyed the interior of the bowling alleys.

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

Early Brookland:

The residential subdivision of Brookland in northeast Washington was first platted in 1887, when, the children of Jehiel and Ann (Queen) Brooks sold their late parents rural estate to various developers. The 246-acre property had been part of a larger tract that had been owned throughout the 18th and 19th centuries by the Queen family, wealthy planters whose name still figures prominently in northeast Washington. Around 1840, Ann (Queen) Brooks and her husband, Colonel Jehial Brooks, built a large estate house—the still extant Bellair—and farmed their portion of the property in the decades before and after the Civil War.

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Named for the Brooks family, the subdivision of Brookland was one of the city's first streetcar suburbs, tied to the city by a newly laid streetcar line that ran up 12th Street NE from downtown. The area quickly took on a strong Catholic flavor, with the establishment of Catholic University (1885), the Franciscan Monastery (1899), Trinity College (1900), and St. Anthony's Parish (1892), along with the institutions associated with other Catholic orders. The suburb grew slowly, but progressively, and within its first decades became a vibrant community, dominated by churches, schools and shops, places of fellowship and entertainment, including the King David Lodge/Brookland Masonic Temple (1911); the Brookland Billiard Parlor at 3522 12th Street NE (1934); the Newton Theatre (1937); the Brookland Bowling Alleys (1938-39); restaurants and tea houses.

Until the mid-1930s the area north of Michigan Avenue to the east of the Metropolitan Railroad Tracks had served as a rail yard adjacent to the B&O Railroad's Metropolitan Branch line which cut through the rural area in 1872. The tracks which eventually came to separate the neighborhood from the University, were lined with agricultural and industrial uses including a terra cotta manufacturing plant and extensive stockyards where area farmers drove their cattle for sale at auction at the adjacent Washington Cattle Market at "Queenstown."¹ In 1934 B&O removed this yard and sold part of the land to developers who constructed the present Turkey Thicket neighborhood, and part of the land to the city, which built Turkey Thicket Recreation Center. A small pocket of the former rail yard that lay north of Michigan Avenue along the east side of the railroad tracks had already seen some commercial uses, but, as the residential base grew, was destined for neighborhood-based retail.



General view looking north at area between the railroad tracks and 10th Street NE from Michigan Avenue overpass, 1948 (Historical Society of Washington)

Construction of the Brookland Bowling Alleys: The city Square 3822 (bounded by the B&O Railroad tracks on the west, Michigan Avenue on the south, 10th Street on the east and Perry Place on the north) upon which the Brookland Bowling Alleys would be built in 1938 was located

¹ Lewis D. Means, cattle farmer whose farm was adjacent to the stockyards, owned the Washington Cattle Market during the late 1870s and 1880s during which time auctions were held weekly. See, Kim Prothro Williams, *Lost Farms and Estates of Washington, D.C.*, Washington, D.C.: History Press (2018), p. 90.

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immediately south of the B&O yards on an eight-acre parcel of land. By 1894 this eight-acre parcel had been subdivided into a number of lots, some being a full acre in size. Marked "Talbert Farm" on historic maps until at least 1936, the subdivision was built upon with modest frame dwellings (no longer extant) constructed in the 1910s and 1920s.²

During the 1930s, Charles H. and Lida Tompkins, prominent local builders, had acquired much of the square, as well as adjacent land, and sold it to the Home Construction Company.³ Home Construction Company re-subdivided the land, and in 1938, constructed the blocks of rowhouses on either side of a newly laid Perry Place, west of 10th Street, along with the retail complex along 10th Street NE to its south. This complex extended from Perry Place, west of 10th Street on the north to Perry Place, east of 10th Street on the south with the Brookland Bowling Alleys building buttressing the group on the south end.



View west to Brookland Bowling Alleys and commercial center to north, 1949
(Historical Society of Washington)

Home Construction Corporation built the bowling alley for the Brookland Recreation Center, Inc., listing William St. Cyr Barrington as the architect at an estimated cost of \$52,000. The following year, the Brookland Recreation Center applied and received a permit⁴ to expand the building by one story, listing Home Construction as the builder and William St. Cyr Barrington, again as architect. Edward William St. Cyr Barrington, listed in historic records variously as Edward, William E., and William C., was a notable practitioner who had a long and successful career (see below for short biography).

² See the D.C. Building Permit database for Square 3822.

³ Shown as headquartered at 1906 M St NW in the 1940 City Directory; the company was owned by Tompkins (*Washington Post* 30 June 1941 p. 19).

⁴ D.C. Permit to Build, 17 July 1939, No. 224648

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The Brookland Bowling Alleys was largely a bowling alley, although it also offered amenities including a barber shop and “luncheonette.”⁵ As completed in 1939, the building included 28 duck-pin lanes on both floors, described in press accounts as being very popular with local bowlers.⁶

The Brookland Bowling Alleys: The Brookland Recreation Center, Inc. is identified as the owner of the bowling alleys, and initially, the building was known as the Brookland Recreation Center. Just when and how the Brookland Recreation Center became the Brookland Bowling Alleys is not clear. The former name appears in press accounts only to 1941, replaced afterward by the latter, but “Recreation Center” stays in the City Directories until 1948. On the other hand, “Brookland Bowling Alleys” is used by news accounts as early as 1940 and continues to the end of the alleys’ life in 1950.⁷ That the two names refer to the same establishment is clearly shown by a review of deeds and trusts on the property, where the square and lot listed as Brookland Recreation Center in the original building permit is later listed as “Brookland Bowling Alley [sic]”⁸ Today, the building is commonly referred to as Brookland Bowling Alleys and is the name used in this nomination.

Many persons appear to have been involved in the alleys’ development. Paul F. Moore, Sr., a native Washingtonian, founder in 1924 of the Brookland Hardware Store, and developer of two other bowling alleys in D.C. had a hand in its development.⁹ Press accounts also mention the alleys’ managers: Samuel M. Tompkins, brother of the builder;¹⁰ Howard Campbell, a prominent local bowler and alleys manager after whom the premier local event was named and apparently the first manager of the Brookland Recreation Center;¹¹ and Karl L. Gochenour, “among the top 10 bowlers in the country,” described as part owner and manager.¹²

When the Brookland Bowling Alleys opened, there were thirteen other commercial bowling alleys in Washington, as well as lanes in clubhouses, universities, government bases, and other institutions. The Brookland alleys’ was a whites-only establishment. Its closest competition was just pleasant walk away, where both King Pin and National Amusement Club were housed at the strip shopping center at 1309 Rhode Island Avenue NE. Bowling had become popular in the post-Depression years as an inexpensive form of entertainment. Nationally, this popularity continued to grow, peaking in the early- to mid-1960s; in the District, the number of alleys peaked during World War II when the city was home to 22 alleys. By 1948, the number of bowling alleys in the city had declined to 17, and to 13 in 1956 (none of which were in northeast).

⁵ See *Washington Post* 20 Apr 1950 p. 1.

⁶ *Washington Post* 20 Mar 1949 p. C2, 20 Apr 1950 p. 1.

⁷ For example, *The Washington Post* 31 Mar 1940 p. X8, continuing to reference to 1949, e.g. *The Washington Post* 4 Jan 1949 p. 15.

⁸ For example, 28 Mar 1945 (Liber 8086/folio 171). The property underwent a long series of trusts and leases in the 1940-50s

⁹ Moore also built bowling alleys in Takoma and Fort Davis, see *The Washington Post* 6 Apr 1958 p. A18.

¹⁰ See *Washington Post* 31 Mar 1965 p. B9, where he is erroneously shown as manager from 1937 to 1950.

¹¹ *Washington Post*, 24 Jan 1939 p. 18.

¹² *Washington Post*, 10 Jan 1949 p. 10, 20 July 1980 p. C6.

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The Brookland Bowling Alleys hosted the regular games of such groups as the Taxicab League, the Inter-sorority Pinettes, and the Brookland Merchants League. It also served in varying years as the venue for important tournaments, including the Howard Campbell Sweepstakes, the Brookland Sweepstakes, and the Washington City Duckpin Association's City-Wide Tournament.¹³ The Brookland Bowling Alleys, like many other local commercial and social establishments, was a segregated facility, but such racial segregation did not exclude African Americans as employees. No research into how many or which bowling alleys may have been open to African Americans has been undertaken as part of this nomination.



A 1943 Office of War Information photograph of a pinsetter at work in a Washington duckpin bowling alley. (Shorpy)

Destructive Fire and Atlantic Electric Supply: On the morning of 19 April 1950 a “man-punishing” fire destroyed the Brookland Bowling Alleys.¹⁴ A cigarette or short-circuit was blamed for the near-total loss of the building’s interior, estimated at a \$125,000 loss.¹⁵ The Fire Chief called in 34 engines, four trucks, two rescue squads, and two ambulances to fight the blaze; nine firefighters were hospitalized, most as a result of the noxious fumes given off by wax burning from the alleys’ floors. The first floor sank into the building’s foundations and the ceiling came near to collapse, but the “fireproof” structure’s walls were saved.

¹³ *Washington Post*, various dates. Interestingly, the Alleys never seem to have advertised in the community newspaper Brookland-Woodridge Guide.

¹⁴ *Washington Post* 20 Apr 1950 p. 1, *Times-Herald* 20 Apr 1950 p. 5, where the building is erroneously described as having been built in 1935.

¹⁵ *Washington Post* 18 Aug 1950 p. B1.

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The old Brookland Bowling Alleys underwent a series of repairs in 1951-52¹⁶, under the direction of the original architect, Barrington, and was reopened in 1952 as the new offices of the Atlantic Electric Supply Corp. and Atlantic Hardware Division. Atlantic leased the building from owner James E. Reid, who sold it to Tenth Street Corp (of Maryland) in 1954, and they in turn to Atlantic in 1974.¹⁷ Photographs before and after the fire show no important change in the outward appearance of the building.

Founded in 1927 by Maurice Lessans, Atlantic Electric pioneered electrical distribution in the rapidly developing industry. It moved into the building in 1952 from downtown and has been in the building since. The company remains a family-run business; it is a wholesaler of electrical parts, and specializes in partnering with its clients on solar, EV charging stations and lighting upgrade projects.

Architect: Edward William St. Cyr Barrington

Edward William St. Cyr Barrington was an architect best known for his night club interiors and the houses he designed in Georgetown, Kalorama and other neighborhoods. A native Washingtonian, he went by William or Billie St. Cyr Barrington. He began practicing as an independent architect in D.C., in March 1920. As a child, his family friend Jules Henri de Sibour, an Ecole des Beaux Arts-trained architect who practiced in D.C., encouraged his artistic tendencies and Barrington flourished under the master's tutelage. Barrington worked as a draftsman for de Sibour from the age of thirteen to twenty-five—de Sibour's grand dwellings and embassy buildings in the Beaux-Arts style influenced Barrington's aesthetic.

From 1917 to 1918, Barrington spent six months in the armed forces during World War I. The first building permit that lists Barrington as architect was issued in 1924 for the office building at 1332 Wisconsin Avenue, NW. The design of this two-story brick building was influenced by the Classical Revival style; the building is an early and relatively modest example of Barrington's work. Another dwelling designed by Barrington in 1924—7308 Alaska Avenue NW—was executed in a Mediterranean Revival style, but with reduced ornamentation that may have been influenced by the War years.

In 1925, Barrington began working in the field which would define his career. He designed the interior of the Spanish Village night club at 1304 G Street, NW. Barrington went on to design elaborate interiors of other clubs and restaurants including the Lotus Restaurant, Heigh-Ho Tap Room, the Press Grill, Lucky Strike Tap Room, and the Press Grill. These interiors were all elaborately ornamented in keeping with the themes of the institutions.

From 1929 to 1931, Barrington worked for prolific Washington architect B. Stanley Simmons, gaining experience in designing large apartment buildings and hotels. He then worked independently for most of the 1930s, designing a variety of building types including dwellings, commercial buildings and apartments, such as the Art Deco styled Bari-Arms at 1727 R Street,

¹⁶ Records show six principal permits for those years but the original documents are not readily available for review. See *Washington Post* and *Times-Herald*, both 6 Apr 1952. Repairs were reported at \$100,000.

¹⁷ Records of the Washington Board of Realtors.

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NW (1939). In 1938 and 1939, Home Construction Corporation engaged Barrington to design the Brookland Bowling Alleys. Clearly happy with Barrington's design for the bowling alleys, the company then commissioned him to move several houses along Conduit Road as the road was being widened and renamed MacArthur Boulevard and at the same time, design new houses along the new boulevard (4814-4836 MacArthur Boulevard). For these, Barrington chose the Colonial Revival style. However, in later commissions, including the entire 1400 block of Whitter Street in Takoma, which Barrington designed in a sophisticated Tudor style, Barrington's stylistic versatility remains apparent. The Brookland Bowling Alleys provides an excellent example of the Barrington's work and is a good example of a vernacular expression of the Art Deco style for commercial buildings in the city.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Feeley, Jr. and Rosie Dempsey. Images of Brookland (Arcadia Publishing: Charleston, S.C.), 2011.

McDaniel, George W., ed, *The History and Architecture of a Washington Suburb* (Historical and Cultural Resources Studies, No. 1). (The George Washington University), Washington DC, 1979.

Newspapers and Primary Source documents:

The Washington Post
The Washington Times-Herald
Brookland-Woodridge Guide
Building Permits
City Directories, telephone directories
Washington Board of Realtors records

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .3 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.93611 | Longitude: -76.9337 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

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

The Brookland Bowling Alleys at 3726 10th Street NE occupies lot 37 in Square 3822. The lot measures 16,458 square feet and runs along 10th Street NE between Michigan Avenue on the south and Perry Street NE on the north.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The square and lot have been associated with the building since its construction in 1938.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Hayden Wetzel/Brookland resident Kim Williams/Architectural Historian
(editor) _____

organization: _____

street & number: 1026 Irving Street NE

city or town: Washington, D.C. state: DC zip code: _____

e-mail _____

telephone: 202 526-5986

date: June 2019 (edited)

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Brookland Bowling Alleys
City or Vicinity: Washington, DC
County: State: DC
Photographer: Kim Williams

Date Photographed: June 2019

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

View looking west showing east facade
1 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
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View looking southwest showing east façade
2 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
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View looking northwest showing south elevation and east façade
3 of 14



View looking northwest showing south elevation
4 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
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County and State

View looking northwest showing east façade from south
5 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

View looking west showing north end of east elevation
6 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

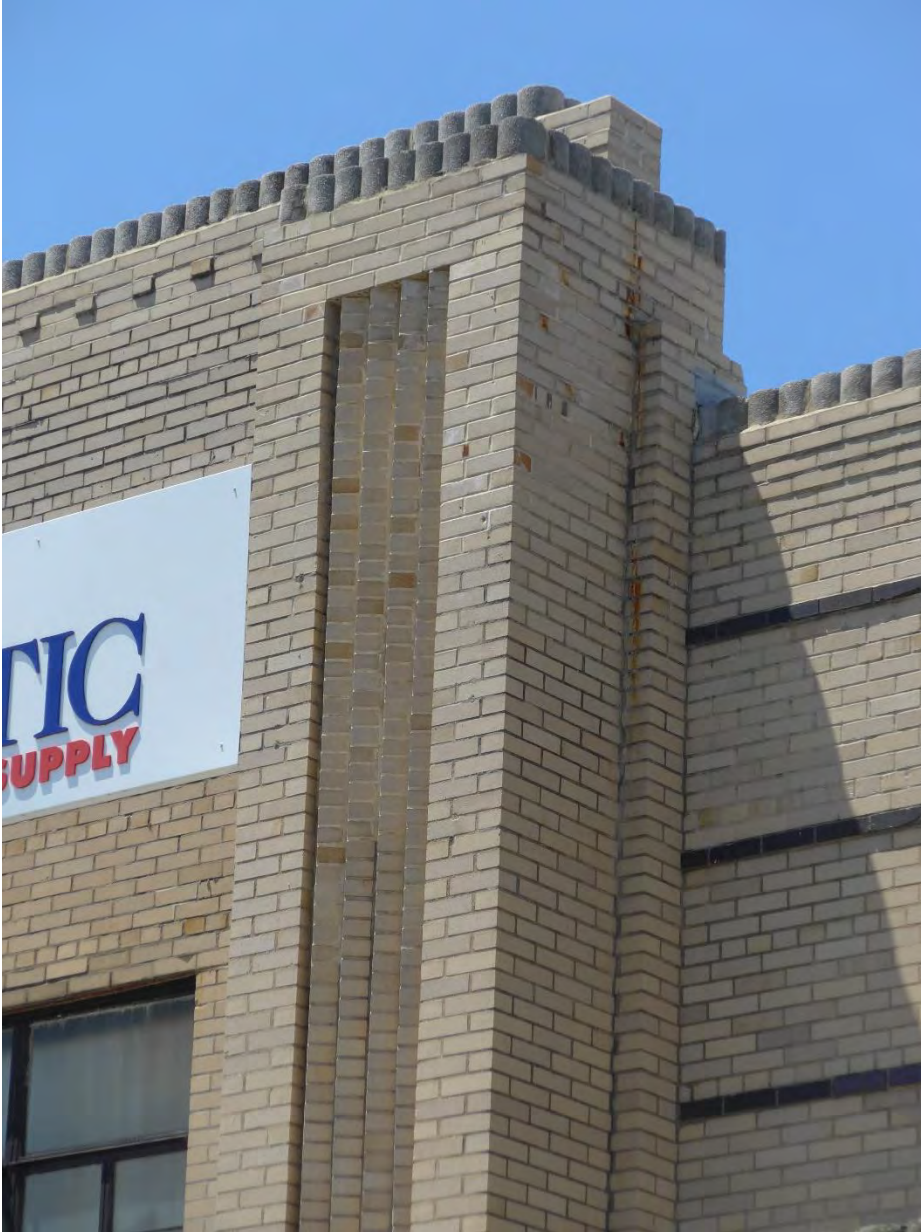
View looking southwest showing central tower element
7 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
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View looking skyward showing north corner pier in tower
8 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

View looking skyward showing south corner pier in tower
9 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Detail of cast stone bas relief at base of north corner pier from roof over first story projection
10 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Detail of steel casement windows on second story above first story projection

11 of 14



Interior view from lobby looking east to front entrance

12 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Interior view looking south in sales room

13 of 14



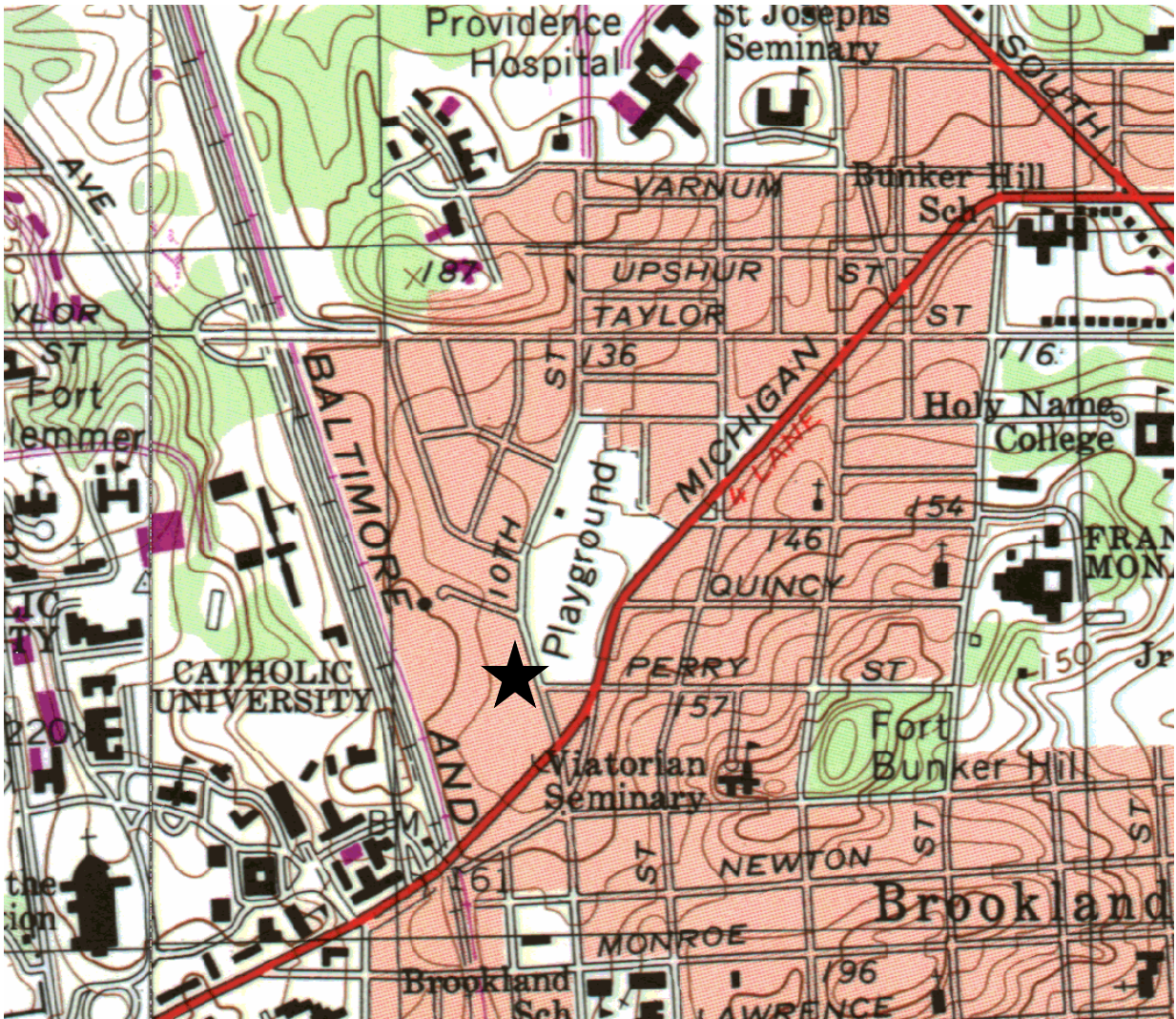
Interior view of second floor stock room looking east to front of building

14 of 14



Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

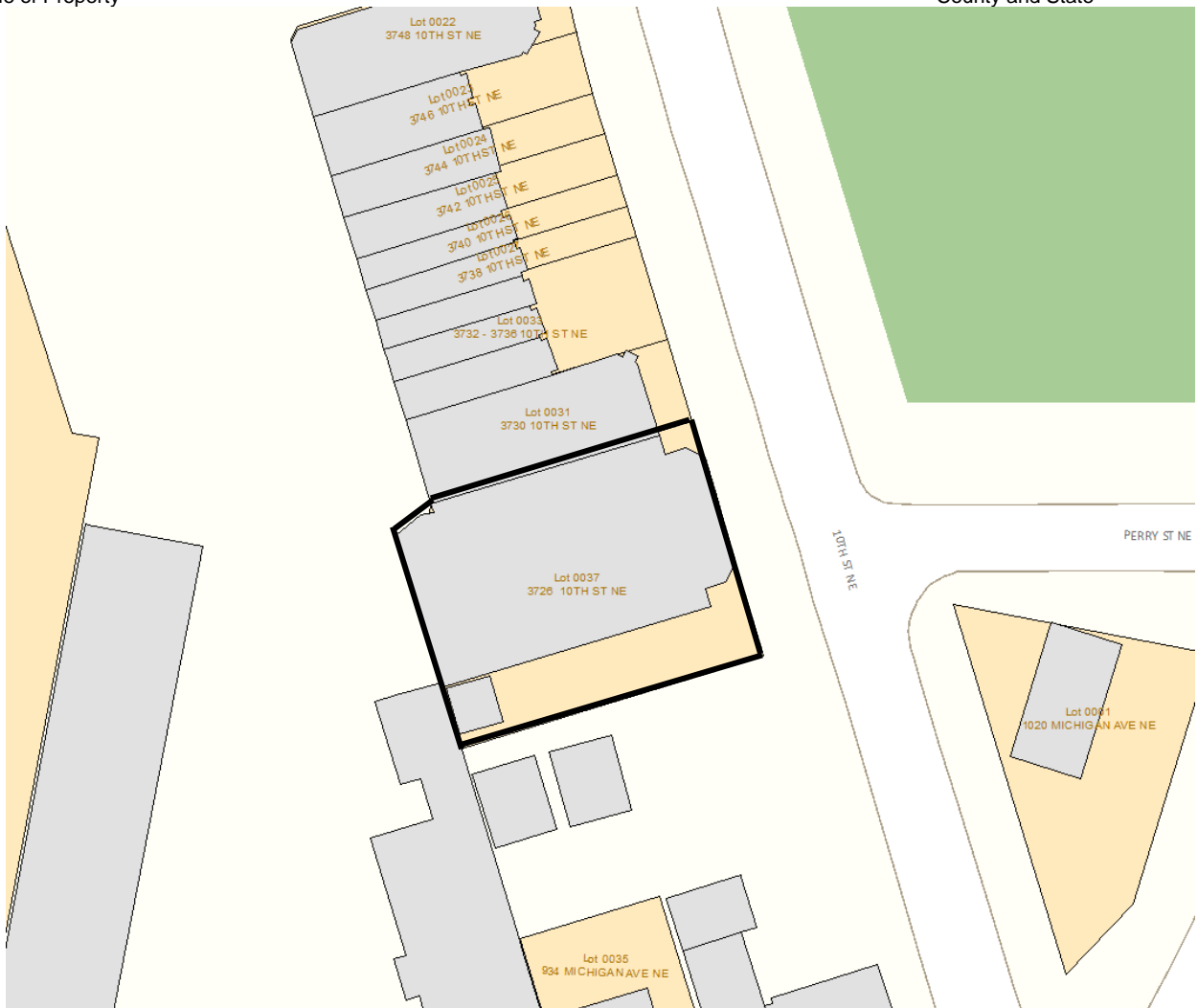
Washington, D.C.
County and State



Site Plan showing location of Brookland Bowling Alleys (USGS Washington East Quad)
Latitude: 38.93611 Longitude: -76.9337

Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

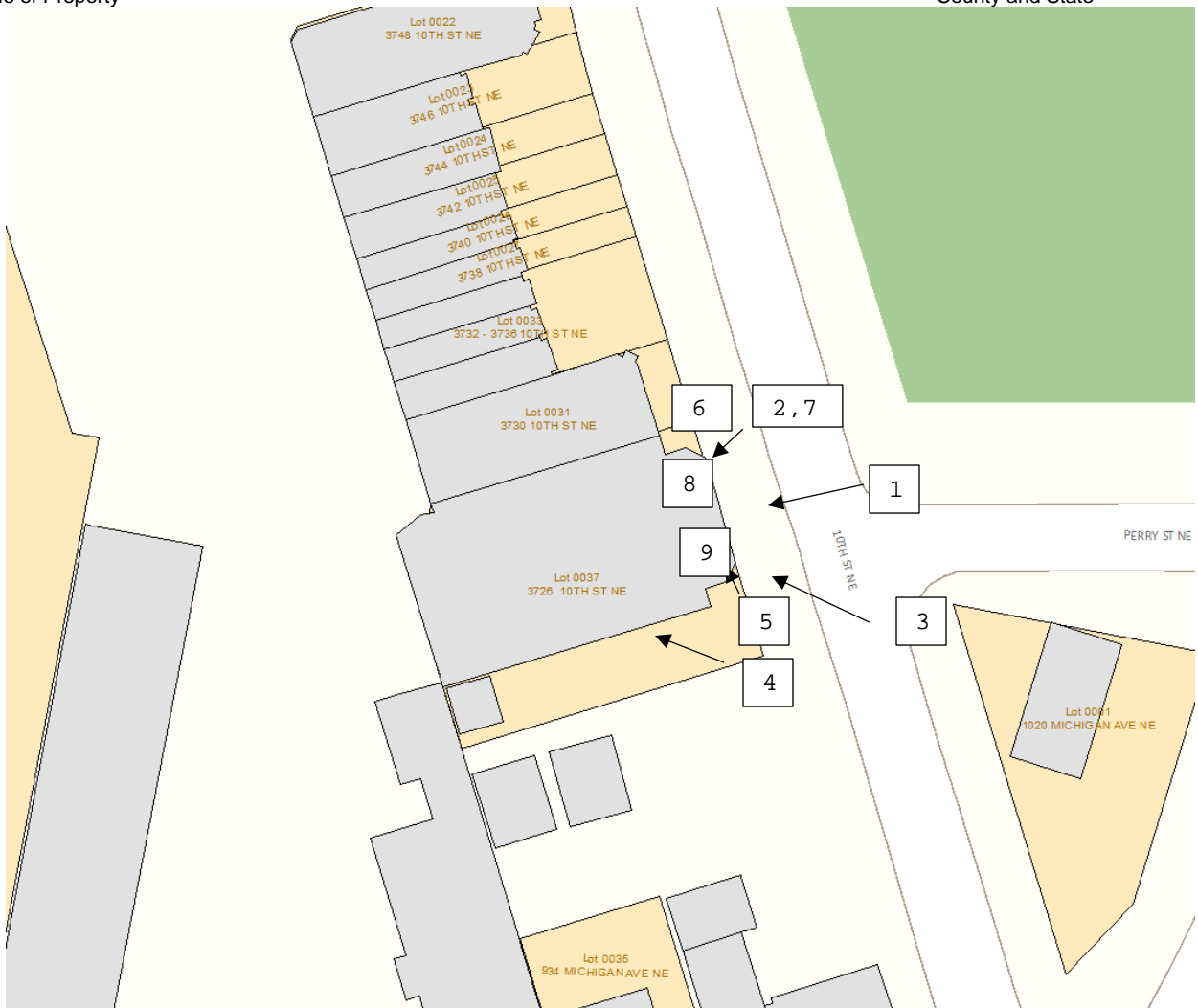
Washington, D.C.
County and State



Site Plan showing National Register boundaries (Square 3822 Lot 805)

Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

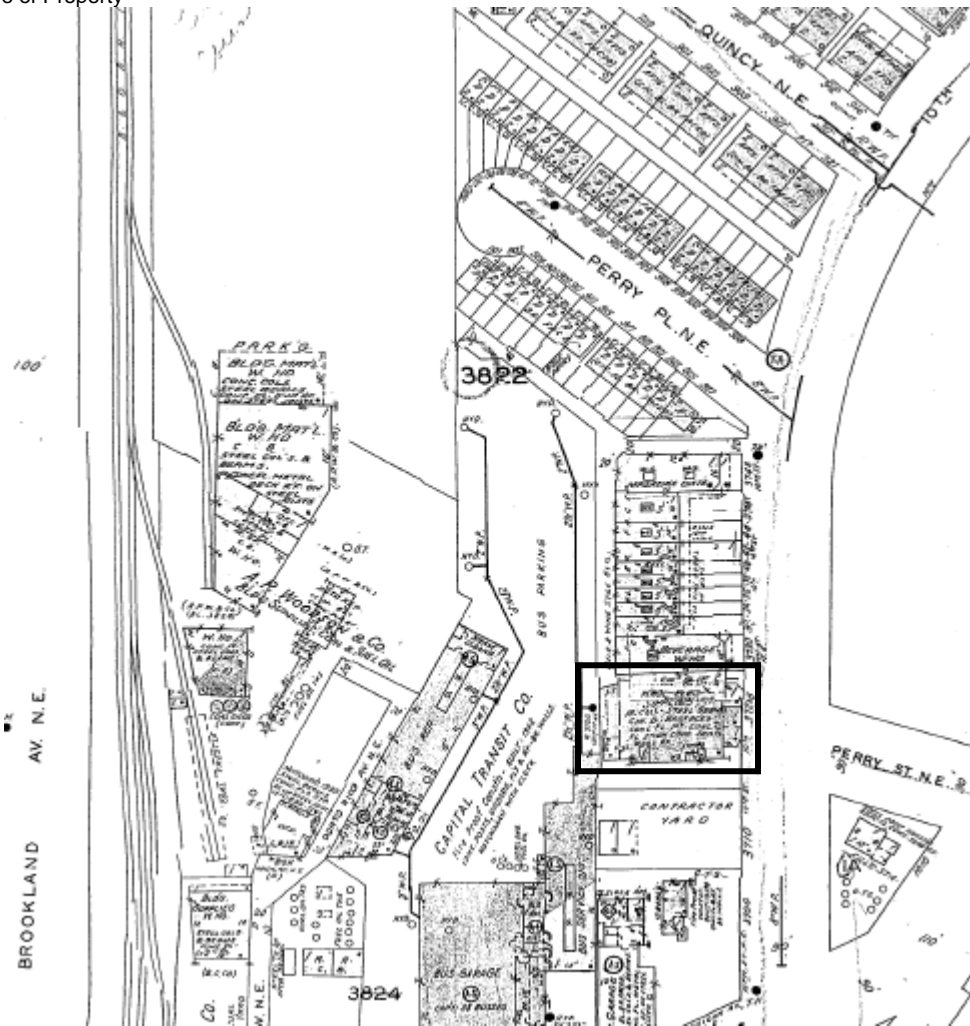
Washington, D.C.
County and State



Key to Photographs

Brookland Bowling Alleys
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State



Detail of Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, updated 1959, showing site of Brookland Bowling Alley with retail center above it and row houses on either side of Perry Place, all built by Home Construction, Corp.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

 ATLANTIC
ELECTRIC SUPPLY

ATLANTIC ELECTRIC
SUPPLY CORP.

3726





ATLANTIC
ELECTRIC SUPPLY



ATLANTIC
SUPPLY

ATLANTIC
SUPPLY

Perry
1000

10th
3700

ATLANTIC
ELECTRIC SUPPLY





 ATLANTIC
ELECTRIC SUPPLY







 **ATLANTIC**
ELECTRIC SUPPLY

A photograph of a brick building with a sign that reads "TIC SUPPLY". The building is constructed of light-colored bricks and features a prominent corner pillar with three vertical recessed channels. The roof is topped with a decorative row of dark, cylindrical elements. A shadow is cast on the right side of the building. The sky is clear and blue.

TIC
SUPPLY









PARDON
OUR DUST.
WE'RE OPEN

LET'S BE GREEN
GREEN BY CHOICE

LET'S BE GREEN
GREEN BY CHOICE

BUSINESS HOURS

Day	Hours
MON	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
TUE	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
WED	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
THUR	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
FRI	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
SAT	CLOSED
SUN	CLOSED

FRAMED NOTICE

FRAMED NOTICE

FRAMED NOTICE

FRAMED NOTICE

ATLANTIC



NSI

RAGS

USA!

Stacks of cardboard boxes on a red metal shelving unit.

ATLANTIC
ELECTRIC SUPPLY

ENJOY A GOURMET CUP OF COFFEE

COMPLIMENTS OF

ATLANTIC AND

Service counter area with wooden cabinets and a display of products.

PHILIPS

Stacks of cardboard boxes on a wooden display table.

Three large green plastic drums or containers in the foreground.

AT

FREE
GOOD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Brookland Bowling Alleys

Multiple Name:

State & County: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

Date Received: 7/12/2019 Date of Pending List: 7/30/2019 Date of 16th Day: 8/14/2019 Date of 45th Day: 8/26/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004306

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/19/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Brookland Bowling Alleys is locally significant and meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Built between 1938 and 1939, and renovated after a fire in 1951-1952, the two-story, buff brick building is a fine local example of Art Deco-inspired commercial design. Designed by local architect Edward William St. Cyr Barrington, the building's subdued decorative treatment reflects a rather vernacular expression of the style, but it nonetheless represents a handsome illustration of Depression era commercial/recreational design in the Brookland neighborhood.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criterion C

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 08/19/2019


DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



MEMO

DATE: July 8, 2019
TO: Paul Lusignan 
FROM: Kim Williams
RE: Transmittal Letter for American Theater

Please find enclosed two disks for the Brookland Bowling Alleys National Register Nomination. The enclosed disk, Disk 1 of 2 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination. The enclosed Disk 2 of 2 contains photographs as per the NR photo requirements.