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EAST HYATTSVILLE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY




THE
MARYLAND-
NATIONAL CAPITAL
PARK & PLANNING
COMMISSION

EAST
HYATTSVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL
SURVEY



ABSTRACT

TITLE East Hyattsville Architectural Survey

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Prince George's County Planning Department
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SUBJECT An architectural survey of East Hyattsville, North Hyattsville
and Evansville

DATE June 1998

**PLANNING
AGENCY** The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission
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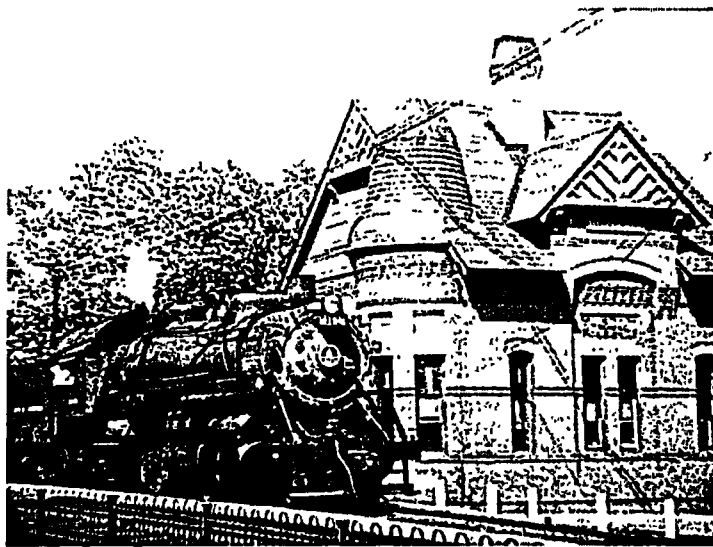
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ABSTRACT This survey report was completed at the request of the City of Hyattsville and the Hyattsville Preservation Association under the Planning Assistance to Municipalities and Communities program. The purpose of the survey was to collect general data about the architectural and historical character of the areas known as East Hyattsville, North Hyattsville and Evansville surrounding the Hyattsville National Register Historic District. The survey also resulted in preliminary findings about the potential for expansion of the National Register historic district. The report contains general historic background, a general architectural description, recommendations on potential historic district expansion, and potential actions to follow. The report's appendices include sample architectural survey forms, a detailed building inventory a glossary of building forms and styles, and the Historic Preservation Commission's Evaluation Criteria, Policies and Guidelines. The report is illustrated with maps and photographs.

Cover photo: Hyattsville Railroad Station, c. 1900

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PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
14741 GOVERNOR ODEN BOWIE DRIVE
UPPER MARLBORO, MARYLAND 20772

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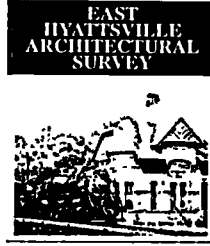
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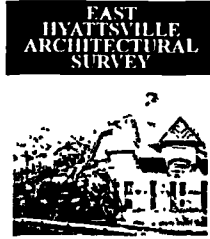
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INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the findings of a multiyear architectural survey conducted within the City of Hyattsville through the M-NCPPC/Prince George's County Planning Department's Planning Assistance to Municipalities and Communities program. The area defined as East Hyattsville for survey purposes included the area east of the existing National Register Historic District surrounding the intersection of Rhode Island Avenue and Baltimore Avenue (US 1). Phase I of the *East Hyattsville Survey* was conducted during fiscal year (FY) 1995. The survey included the areas known as East Hyattsville and North Hyattsville and a small, late-nineteenth-century subdivision to the west and south known as Evansville or R.P. Evans' Addition to Hyattsville. Both time and volunteer resources were insufficient to initiate the Evansville portion of the survey during FY 1995 as part of Phase I, so that portion of the survey was completed as Phase II. (See Map 1) Phase II of the project was conducted between November 1995 and June 1996 (FY 1996).

Both Phase I and Phase II of the survey were conducted with the assistance of volunteers from the Hyattsville Preservation Association (HPA) with direction from the staff of the Historic Preservation Section of the Prince George's County Planning Department/M-NCPPC. Both the original project and its continuation were requested by the HPA and supported by the City of Hyattsville. All survey work was conducted within the municipal boundaries of the city.

The project had several goals. First, the project would provide the City of Hyattsville and its residents with additional information about the architectural and historical character of the older portions of the city and complete the study of those areas deemed significant or threatened at the beginning of the project. Second, the project would address the character of the study area and the status of the National Register Historic District. Third, the project would provide local residents with an opportunity to learn research skills involved in historic property documentation.

Previously, the East Hyattsville study area was largely undocumented. A National Register Historic District nomination had been completed in 1980 for the residential area to the west. The nomination focused on notable examples of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century domestic architecture and almost completely excluded later residential and commercial construction within the city. Previous survey efforts in the East Hyattsville area included a reconnaissance level survey of commercial buildings along

Rhode Island/Upper Baltimore Avenues. The survey was conducted during FY 1987 by graduate students in the George Washington University American Studies/Historic Preservation Program in cooperation with the staff of the Historic Preservation Section of the M-NCPPC/Prince George's County Planning Department and the City of Hyattsville. The students' survey included approximately 50 buildings. The information from the earlier survey was updated as part of this project. In addition, five other properties within the survey area had previously been documented and are protected by the Prince George's County *Historic Sites and Districts Plan*. Of these, two are Prince George's County Historic Sites: the Hyattsville Armory (68-41-9) and the Hyattsville Post Office (68-41-40). The Hyattsville Post Office is also listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining three documented properties — the First National Bank (68-41-1), Prince George's Bank and Trust/Sovran (68-41-2), and the Dorr House (68-77) — are historic resources in the County's *Historic Sites and Districts Plan*.

Special Thanks

This project would not have been possible without the work of a group of dedicated volunteers from the Hyattsville Preservation Association. Special recognition should be given to Becky Livingston, who coordinated the work of other volunteers and spent countless hours collecting, interpreting and organizing the field survey forms and photography log sheets. In addition, Ms. Livingston collected valuable secondary source materials on many buildings and relevant individuals. Other project volunteers included Ward Burgess, Theresa Creel, Sue Dillon, Linda Eisenstadt, Maureen Foster, Kevin Foster, Bill Frankle, Amy Guzzone, Darren Guzzone, Phyllis Herndon, Bill Holland, Marianne LaRoche, George Laurence, Gretchen Livingston, Vance Livingston, Amanda Machen, Sherril Marsh, Diana Reardon, David Roeder, Judy Sheon, David Sheon, Sharon Sweeting, Lester Sweeting and Phil Winterfeldt. Important background information was provided by Theodore Bosma, Fred DeMarr, Doug Dudrow, Sister Mary Agnes Fahrland, Hilda Hayes, Mamie Keir, Sister Lourdes Kline, Margaret Morris, Joseph Osterman, Becky Perry, Sister Margaret Ringe, John Walton, Jr., John Walton, Sr., and Evangeline Wells.

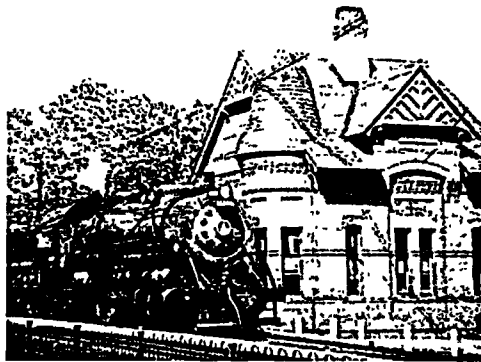


HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The City of Hyattsville has a long and interesting history as one of the oldest and most important municipalities in Prince George's County. Almost since its founding, it has been a center for commercial, political and social activity that frequently reached beyond its borders. This account is a brief one and only touches on major themes; more detailed information can be found in numerous other sources. It is meant to provide a context in which the buildings of the survey area can be considered in general and as representative of a late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century town and suburb.

The present-day City of Hyattsville began in the middle of the nineteenth century as a small settlement about one mile north of Bladensburg at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Baltimore-Washington Turnpike. The turnpike had been completed c. 1813, and the railroad had traversed the area since the mid-1830s. After the Civil War, a number of prominent landowners, including Christopher Clark Hyatt, began to subdivide their holdings in the vicinity. Hyatt had owned land in the area since the 1840s and had served as the local postmaster. (See Figure 1)

Because of its proximity to Washington and Baltimore and aided by the railroad line, a town of both year-round and seasonal residents soon developed within steps of a well-situated transportation hub and its impressive brick railroad depot. The burgeoning community was incorporated in 1886. The town quickly had a full complement of public services including schools, police and fire protection, religious institutions and social clubs, along with numerous commercial enterprises that served both Hyattsville and a number of towns developing nearby including Riverdale, Brentwood and Mount Rainier. (See Figure 2.)



Hyattsville's railroad depot c. 1895.

Initially, development in Hyattsville was focused close to the transportation hub that had spawned the settlement. Near the railroad line and turnpike, numerous Victorian frame cottages, more substantial year-round

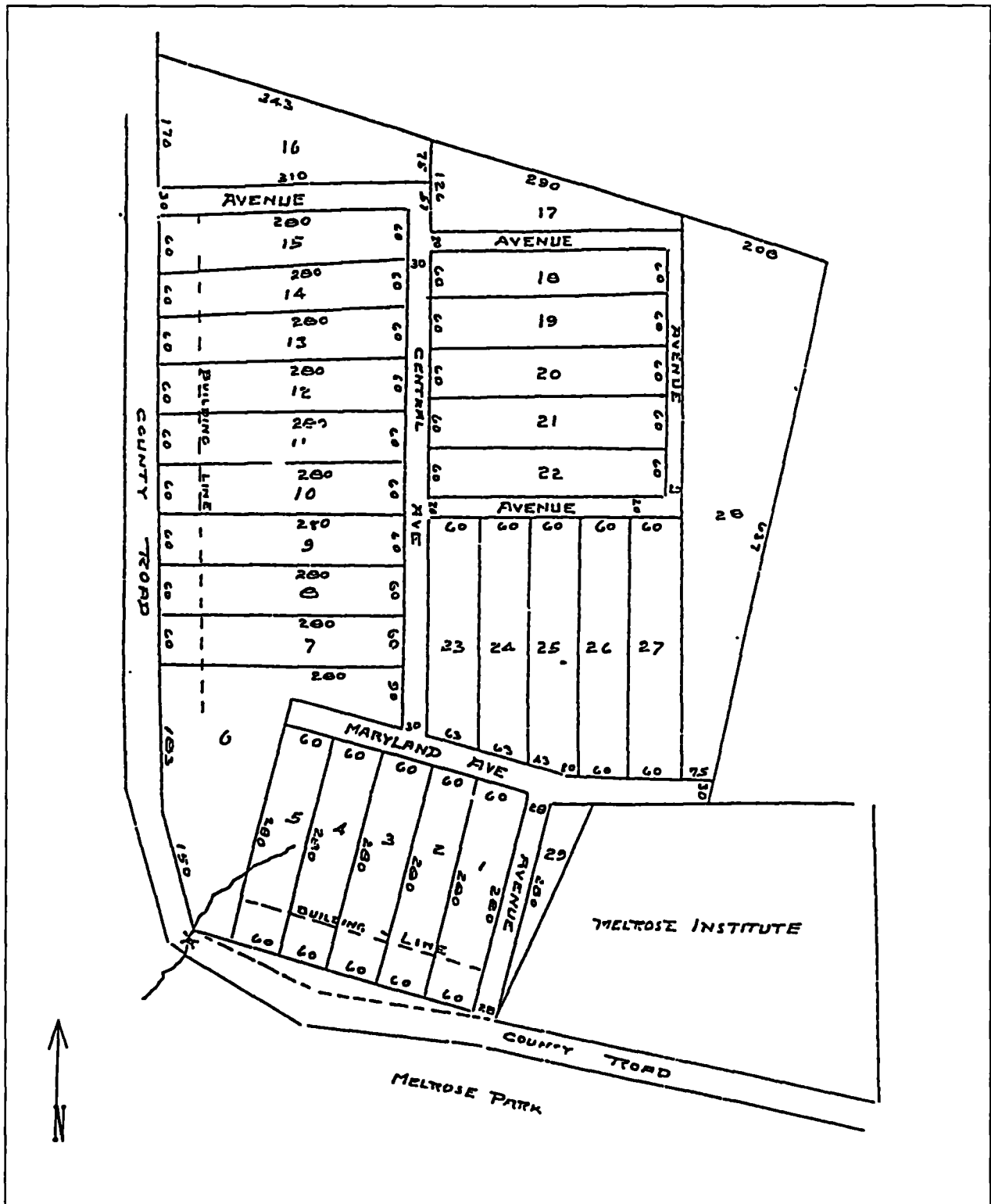


Figure 1. C.C. Hyatt's Subdivision, from E.R. McKean's Map of Hyattsville (Detail).

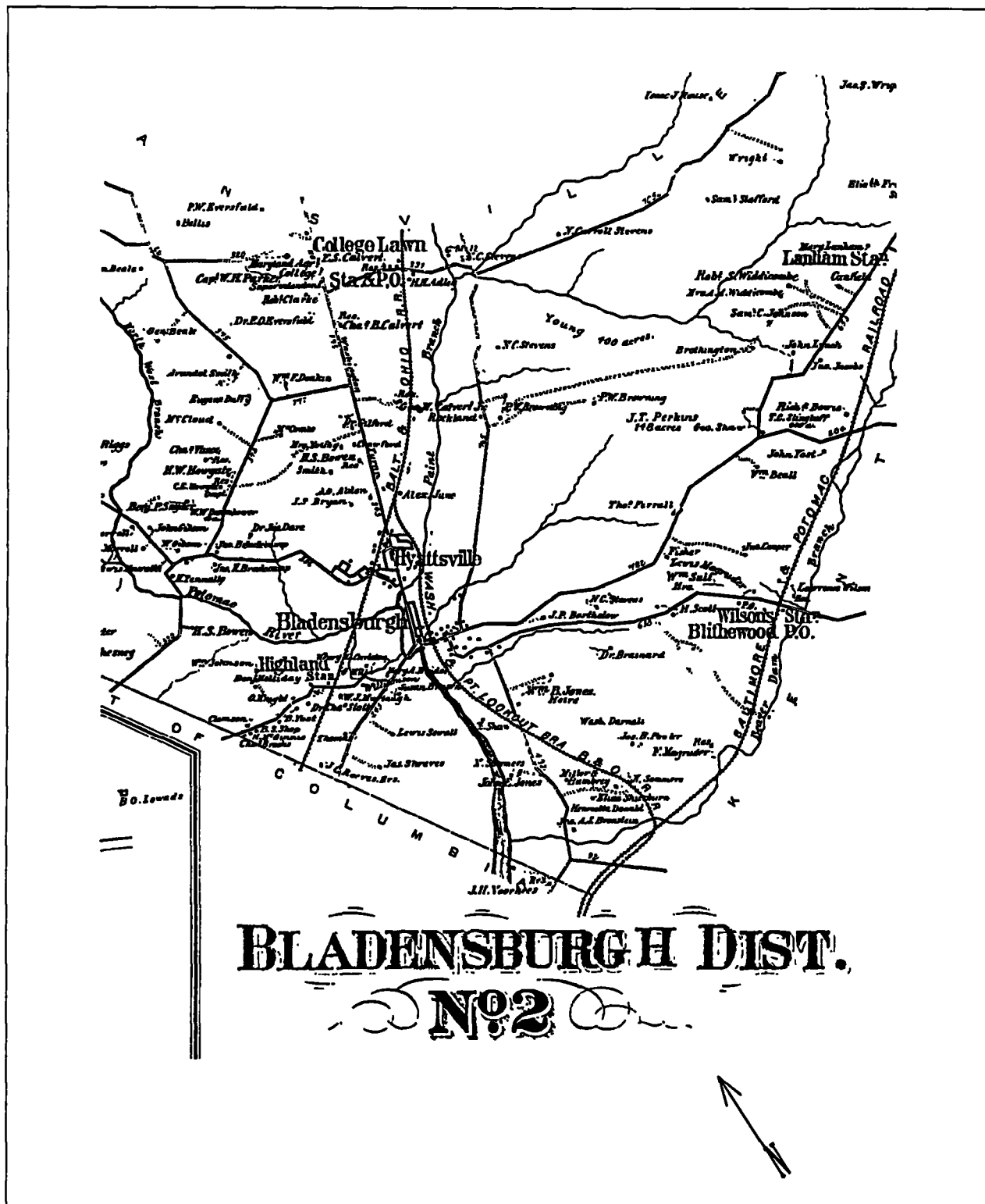


Figure 2. Bladensburg District No. 2, from G.M. Hopkins Atlas, 1878 (Detail).

brick houses, and various stores and businesses co-existed in a haphazard arrangement characteristic of small towns of the nineteenth century (See Figure 3.) As the town grew and traffic at the grade-crossing increased, the once novel railroad and convenient turnpike were increasingly perceived as disquieting and hazardous features of the community. Over the years, residential development spread out primarily to the west and north. (See Figure 4.) The older part of town near the intersection began to serve as downtown for the residents of the numerous picturesque and fashionable houses built on streets gridded across the slight rise west of the depot. The new residential neighborhoods enjoyed the convenience of the railroad but overlooked it from a safe distance. (See Figure 5.)

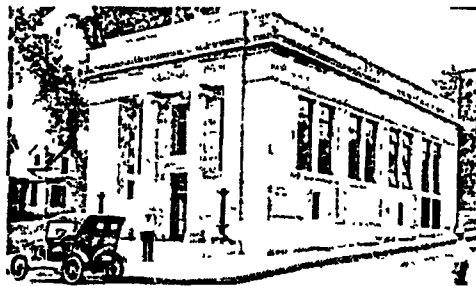


The streetcar brought people to the burgeoning town (photo c. 1915).



Early 20th century commercial activity.

By the early-twentieth century, the downtown outgrew its long-established confines. The turnpike, still a major north-south route, also accommodated streetcar lines and automobiles. Spreading south along Rhode Island Avenue and north on Baltimore Avenue, the commercial area expanded with shops and businesses that served local and regional needs. An overpass was built to relieve traffic jams at the dangerous grade crossing in the center of town. At the same time, houses and stores from the late-nineteenth century were removed or adapted for commercial and light industrial uses less affected by the congestion and noise of the busy intersection.



Prince George's Bank Building (c. 1924).



The view from the overpass c. 1950.

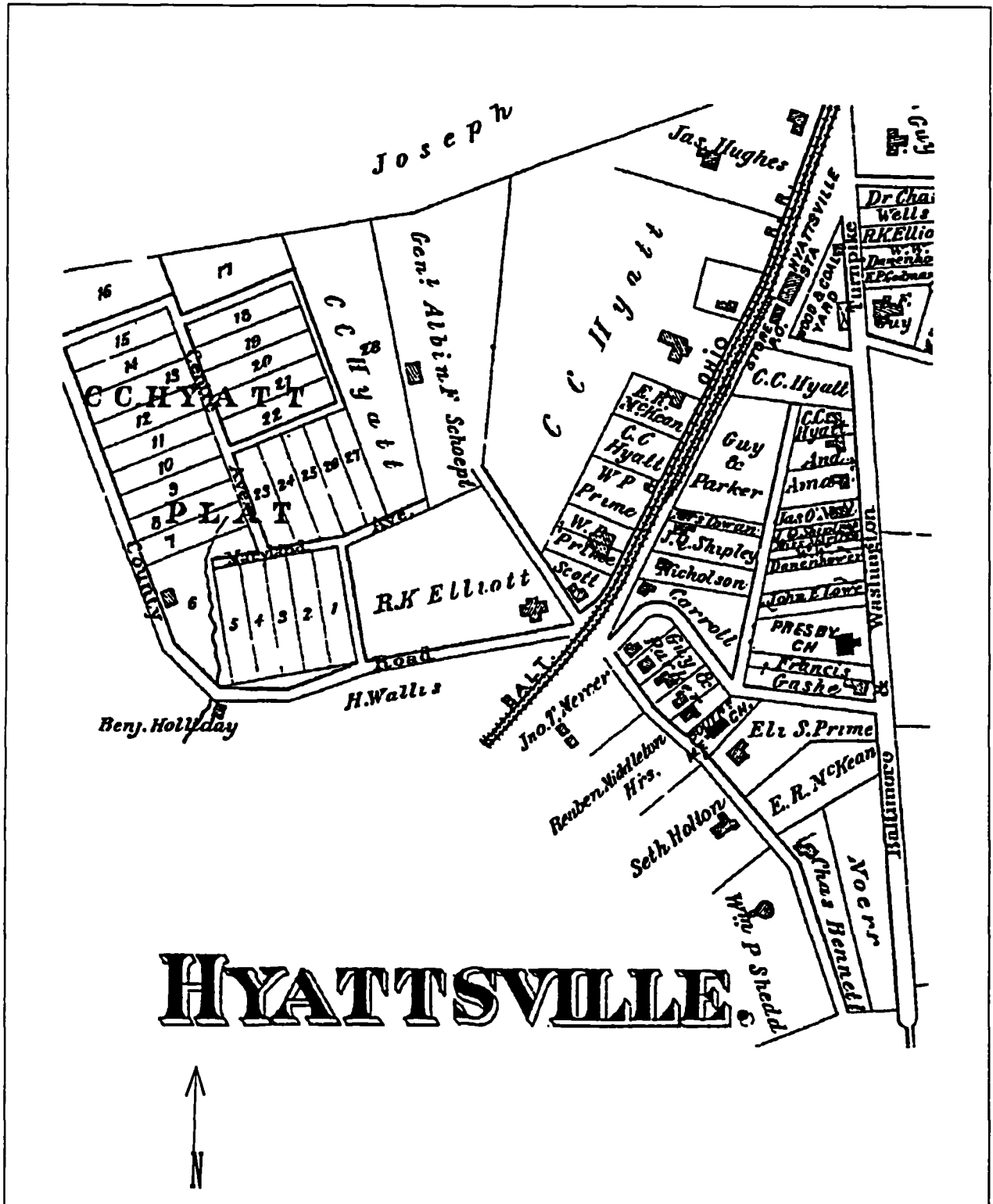


Figure 3. Hyattsville, from G.M. Hopkins Atlas, 1878 (Detail).

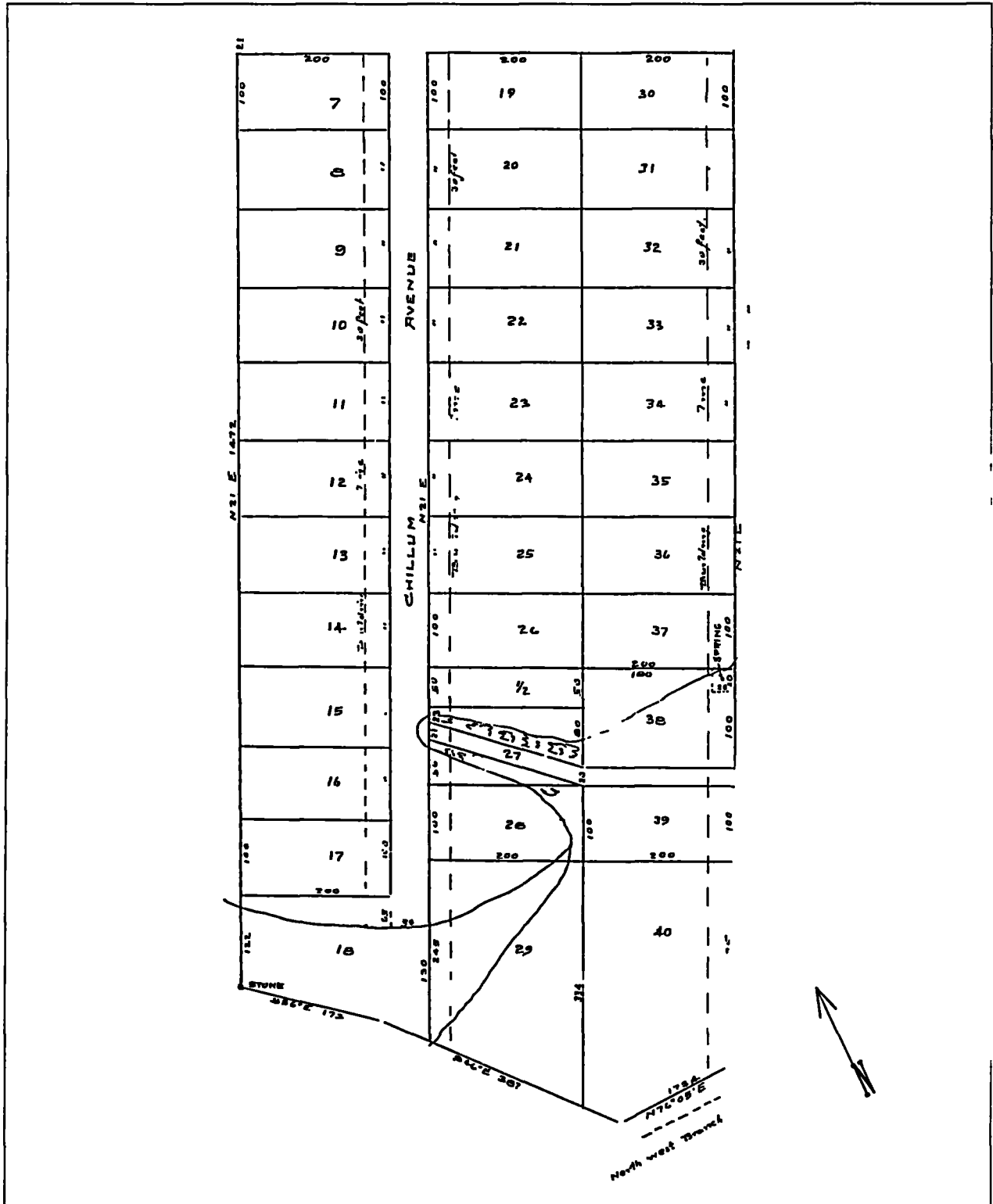


Figure 4. R.P. Evans Addition to Hyattsville, 1890 (Detail).

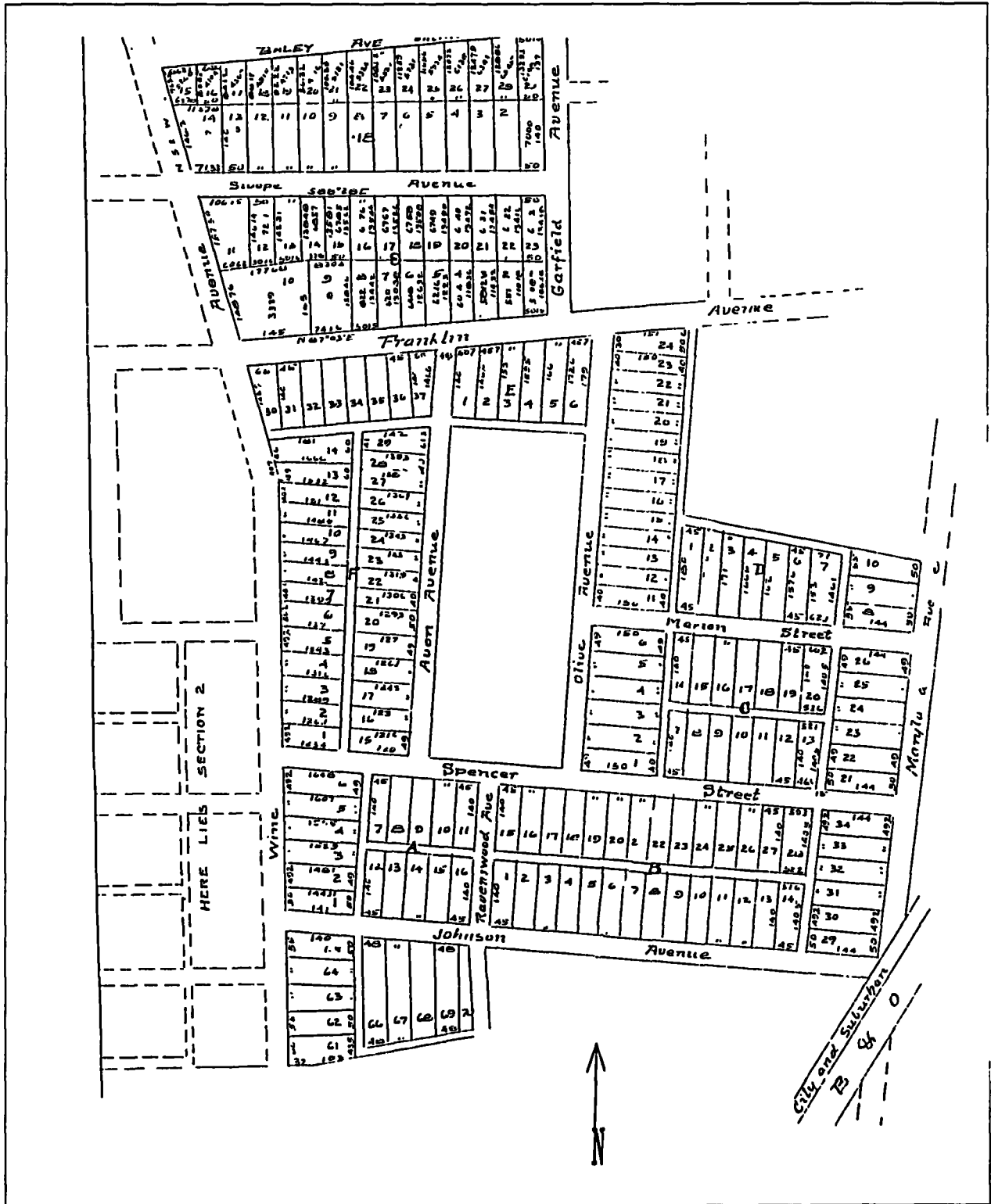


Figure 5. Johnson & Wine s Addition to Hyattsville, 1892 (Detail).

By the early years of this century, the face of residential Hyattsville had changed as larger properties were subdivided. The picturesque and often highly individualized domestic architecture of the Victorian period was supplanted by a range of more modest house styles. Typically, dwellings were smaller and simpler; solid,



A two-story Craftsman house from the 1920s.

sparingly adorned Foursquares and modest bungalows in the increasingly popular Craftsman style were the favored forms. For the most part, these twentieth-century houses were built randomly among the Victorians on available lots or in related groups on undeveloped tracts west and north of the established areas. These new neighborhoods were often resubdivided to provide increased density (See Figure 6.)

In the years before World War II, most of the developable lots in the older sections of town had been filled in and the focus of residential construction continued its move to the west. Popular house forms just before and after World War II were modest in size and detail. Both brick and frame houses in simplified versions of the American Colonial Revival style and, to a lesser extent, the European revival styles of the period were prevalent.



A Tudor revival style house c. 1930.

In the late 1930s, a new housing form emerged; a number of low-rise multifamily dwellings were built. As single buildings or in groups as garden apartments, these buildings are generally found west of the oldest section of town and are now prominent features of various neighborhoods. Also by this time a number of local schools, churches and the local sanitation authority had built or expanded facilities in the city.



Institutions like St. Jerome's grew substantially throughout the early- and mid-20th century.

After World War II, the older parts of town were completed with modest houses that were thoroughly modern in their form and materials — simply detailed ranch

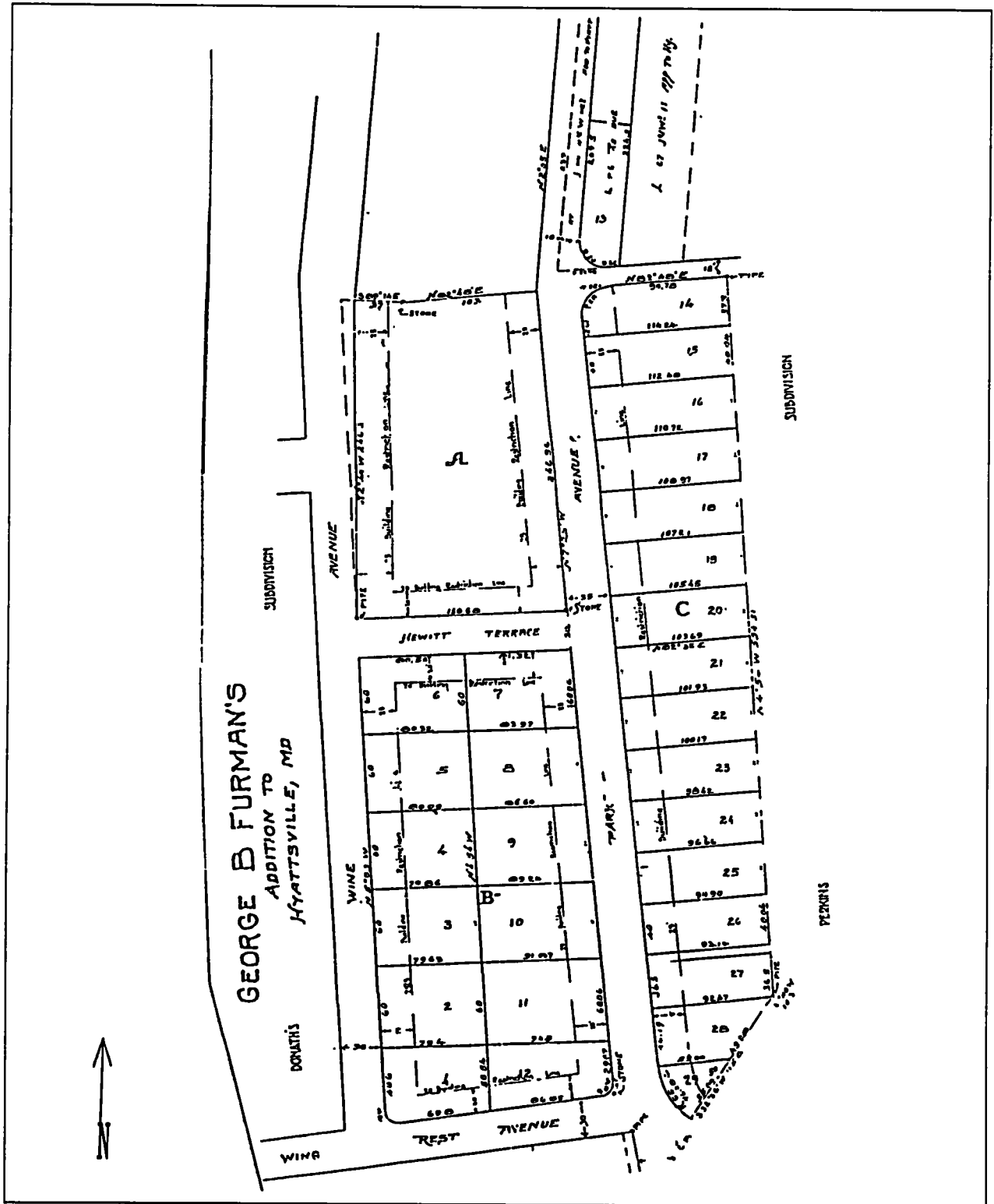


Figure 6. George B. Furman's Addition to Hyattsville, 1935 (Detail).

houses with boxy rectangular forms and larger two-story houses with split foyers (also known as raised ranches).

Buildings in Hyattsville's downtown represent a number of major themes in twentieth century commercial and institutional architecture. Banks erected buildings of classical inspiration symbolic of their place as financially stable and conservative pillars of the community; several churches chose architectural themes traditionally associated with a particular denomination. A number of commercial buildings were built as unadorned storefronts to house small businesses; these were located close to the street with large plate-glass show windows to display merchandise and attract pedestrians and streetcar riders. Later, commercial buildings housing a range of businesses were set back from the street and fronted by parking lots to facilitate customers' vehicles. By the mid-twentieth century, the automobile played an important role in the development of Hyattsville's downtown as a number of large sales and service facilities were built with attention-getting modern styles and materials. The influence of these buildings and uses continues today



Commercial buildings on Farragut Street near Baltimore Avenue, c. 1910.



By the middle of this century, the automobile and buildings related to it were prominent along Baltimore Avenue.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Windshield Survey

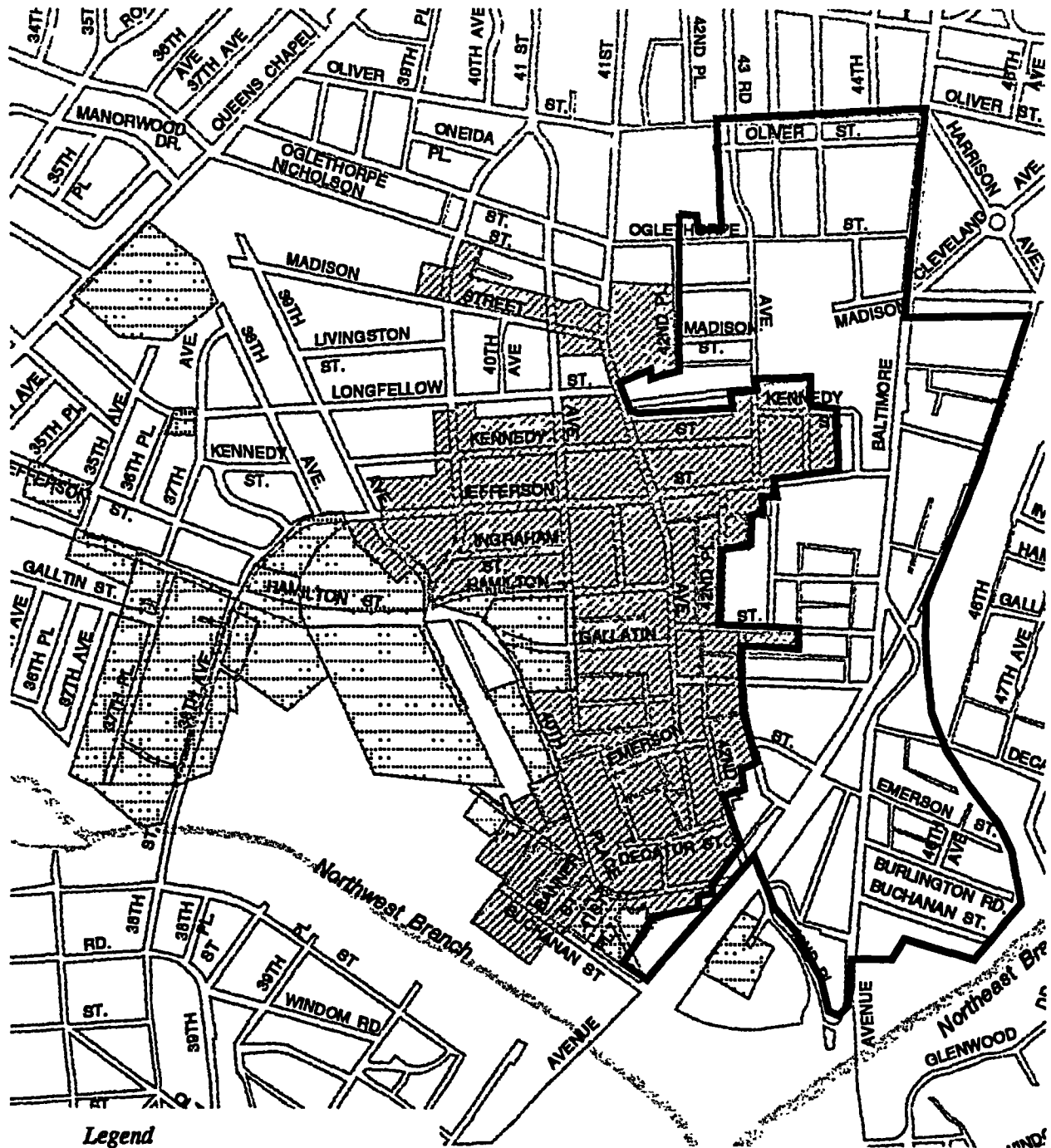
Both phases of the East Hyattsville Survey were initiated by a windshield survey of the study area proposed by the Hyattsville Preservation Association. The windshield survey, conducted in the fall of 1994, was used to determine more precise boundaries for the project area in order to capture the greatest concentration of older structures and to ensure that, within the time allowed, a reasonable amount of survey work and photography could be conducted by a small group of trained volunteers. The windshield survey refined the study area to exclude those areas with clear concentrations of nonhistoric buildings.

The windshield survey focused on the area of residential and commercial buildings south of the B & O Railroad line, known as East Hyattsville; Rhode Island Avenue west of the B & O Railroad line; and the area east and west of Baltimore Avenue north of the railroad to the municipal boundary. The latter two of these areas comprise the core of Hyattsville's commercial area. In addition, the late-nineteenth-century subdivision known as R.P. Evans' Addition to Hyattsville or Evansville was included in the Phase II survey because it contained a number of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century dwellings. (See Map 1.)




The windshield survey also provided general information about the character of local buildings that was used to tailor field survey data collection forms. (See Appendix 1.) The forms used had been developed for previous surveys in nearby communities. The basic form was modified to reflect the general character of the particular area to be surveyed. Modifications to the forms reflected local buildings by type, use and physical character. Each form was accompanied by a set of detailed instructions that explain the range of likely responses.

Field Survey

The field survey component of the project was designed to provide basic architectural information about all buildings within the survey area. There were two primary components to the survey; the on-site completion of a one-page survey form analyzing the architectural character of each building, and the documentation of each building with color slides and black and white photographs. The survey form was designed to collect basic



Legend

-  1995 survey area
-  1996 survey area
-  National Register District



Map 1. East Hyattsville Survey Area

information about each building; separate forms were used for residential and nonresidential buildings. The forms included the building's address, height (in stories), the orientation of the facade and information about materials used for foundations, walls and roofs. The building's plan, its roof shape, and whether or not the building included features like chimneys, driveways and/or garages were also included. Surveyors were asked to determine the approximate construction date of the building and its architectural style or form. Surveyors were provided with separate forms on which to record photographs and slides of each building. (See sample forms included as Appendix 1.)

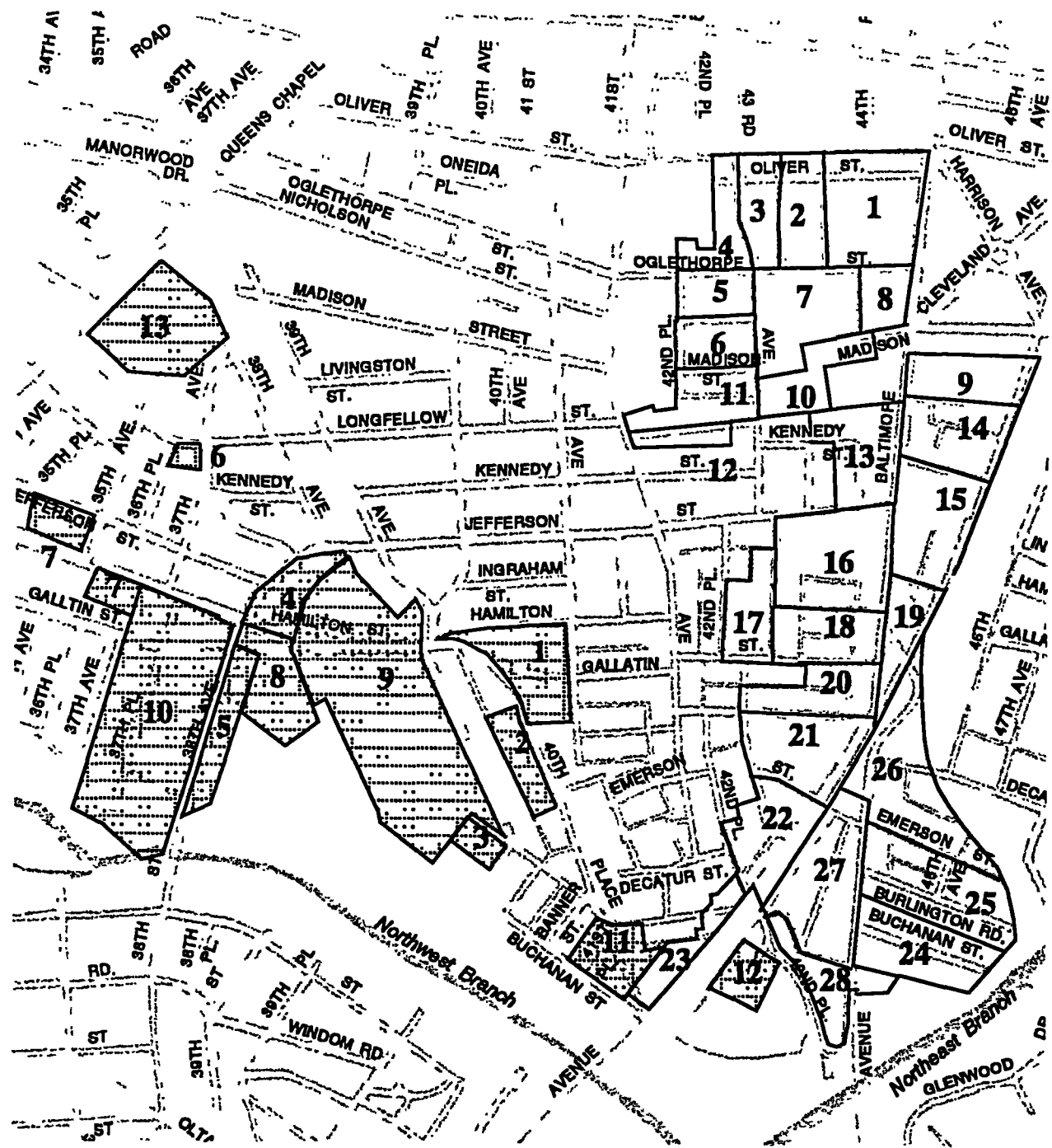
Volunteers were provided detailed survey maps based on Prince George's County Premise Address Maps. As appropriate, these maps were corrected and updated in the field. The entire East Hyattsville survey area was outlined on a single Premise Address map; individual maps were created for subareas or blocks to be surveyed by teams of at least two volunteers. In all, 41 blocks were delineated to provide geographically compact arrangements. Phase I included Blocks 1-28; Phase II encompassed Blocks identified as 1-13. (See Map 2.) The survey blocks were most frequently defined by the street grid or other physical features including railroad lines, irregularly shaped or unsubdivided parcels, the municipal boundary, or a prominent visual feature of the area. Survey forms were organized by block numbers and keyed to a master map of the entire survey area.¹ (See Map 2.)

Volunteer Training/Reference Materials



Prior to conducting field work, volunteers were trained in the proper completion of the field survey forms and in-field photography methods. They were taught basic techniques and terms used to analyze buildings for their form, style and detail. Descriptive terms used in the development of the form and to aid its completion in the field were derived from standard guides to American domestic architecture. Volunteers were provided with graphic and descriptive excerpts from *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester.² For Phase II of the project, volunteers were trained in the collection of historic tax assessment data at the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis.

1 At the request of the City of Hyattsville, all or part of several blocks were not surveyed. Properties excluded from the survey include all of Block 9; all of Block 10 except 4323 Madison Street and 5701-5725 43rd Avenue; all of Block 14 except 5609 Baltimore Avenue; and all of Block 15 except 5323 Baltimore Avenue.

2 McAlester, Virginia & Lee, *A Field Guide To American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.



Legend

-  1995 Survey Area
-  1996 Survey Area



Map 2. East Hyattsville Survey Area by Survey Block

Historic Tax Assessment Data Collection

In order to make accurate determinations about which buildings would be eligible for inclusion in a National Register Historic District, during Phase II historic tax assessment record research was conducted for virtually all buildings within the survey area. The raw assessment data, housed at the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis, were collected by volunteers throughout the winter of 1995/spring of 1996. Assessment information was collected by subdivision within the survey area; data collected included property owner(s) name, legal property description and the assessed value of land and improvements. Once collected, this information was compiled as part of a building inventory using a sortable database program. (See Appendix 2.)



FINDINGS

The completed survey identified 498 buildings. All buildings were recorded in photographs, slides and on individual survey forms.³ In Phase I, 399 buildings were identified; in Phase II, an additional 99 buildings were surveyed. Of the total of 498 buildings surveyed, 332 were found to be residential in use and character and 166 nonresidential.

Field survey data regarding property address, survey block, architectural style or building form, and estimated construction date were entered into a sortable spreadsheet program to create a building inventory. Field data collected by volunteers were verified by Historic Preservation Section staff with the assumption that approximate construction dates and stylistic attributions were acceptable for the project's general level of analysis.

The entire survey area includes a number of distinct neighborhoods with buildings ranging in use, type and age. Some neighborhoods are exclusively residential. Others combine residential and commercial buildings and uses, or contain a combination of commercial, industrial and residential components. In most residential neighborhoods, the prevailing building type is the detached, single-family residence, although there are several prominent garden apartment complexes. Religious and/or educational buildings are also part of several residential areas; these buildings vary in age and architectural character and many are of recent construction. It was noted that in some areas with a mix of uses, uses are not necessarily housed in a compatible building type. In a number of cases, former residential buildings have been adapted for commercial or light industrial uses. In addition, many commercial buildings have been adapted to suit non-original businesses.

A large number of late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century residential architectural styles and building forms exist within the survey area. Few, if any, single-family residential buildings appear to be the work of an architect, and most should be considered as part of the vernacular building tradition in which architectural details were derived from catalogs or mail-order plans popular during the period. While common decorative

³ All survey forms and photographic materials are stored in the Historic Preservation Section of the Prince George's County Planning Department and may be reviewed by appointment.

stylistic identification of these buildings is often less descriptive than analysis of their basic architectural forms. The buildings can be grouped according to fundamental descriptive categories by form. These include the Front Gable form and its larger variation the Cross Gable; the Foursquare; the Side Gable; the Cottage; the Bungalow; the Cape Cod; and the Ranch and Post War, a general category for a range of recent forms. (For detailed descriptions of each form see Appendix 3.)

Analysis of Residential Areas

Phase I - East Hyattsville/North Hyattsville

In general, residential neighborhoods in the survey area display a narrow range of forms within a particular neighborhood, reflecting popular styles at a point in time. Typically, these areas appear to have been developed within a shorter period of time by fewer individuals and, as a result, contain fewer architectural forms overall. In contrast, the generally more eclectic character of many neighborhoods within the existing National Register Historic District contains a wider variety of architectural styles as a reflection of a longer period of development and the evolution of popular tastes.

At the northern end of the survey area, west of the commercial buildings on the west side of Baltimore Avenue, Blocks 1-8 and 11 and 12 (FY 1995) contain a cohesive collection of early-twentieth-century houses including late Victorian Front Gables and Cross Gables, Craftsman Cottages and Bungalows and later forms including Cape Cods and two-story Side Gable houses with Colonial Revival motifs.



An early cross-gable house.

Block 1 contains a mid-twentieth century high-rise apartment building at Baltimore Avenue and Oglethorpe Street, Block 7 contains a row of early houses to the north, but the block is dominated by the mid-century complex of buildings that make up DeMatha High School to the south. Further to the south, Block 10 contains only one single-family dwelling apparently built before World War II; the block is dominated by a mid-twentieth-century garden apartment complex.

Survey blocks 24 and 25 (FY 1995) are still largely residential in character. Both sides of Buchanan Street and Burlington Road are lined with early-twentieth-century, single-family houses. On both streets, there are several frame Bungalows, at least one of which might have been built

from a mail-order kit. In addition, there are a number of frame Foursquares which may have been identical originally, as well as a handful of mid- and late-twentieth-century houses. There are also several modern industrial buildings within the Burlington Road streetscape. (See Map 2.)



A Craftsman bungalow from the 1920s.

Phase II - Evansville

The oldest residential area and the nucleus of the FY 1996 survey is the late-nineteenth-century subdivision known as Evansville (Block 10). The area does contain a number of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century buildings; there are two small groups of structures that were clearly identical or nearly so in their original state. Notable among these are several small, frame, one-and-one-half-story, Victorian vernacular cottages with mansard roofs, and several larger, two-story, side-gable Victorian vernacular houses. There is also a collection of houses built c. 1920-1940.



A Foursquare house c. 1920.



A late-nineteenth-century house in Evansville.

The FY 1996 survey also identified two late-nineteenth-century dwellings that were historically separated from the more developed areas of the city and are now surrounded by more recent construction. These buildings (Blocks 6, 7) have been substantially altered for non-original purposes and convey little of their Victorian character. In the area immediately west of the National Register Historic District and east of Evansville, three prominent, mid-twentieth-century garden apartment complexes were

identified. The two older complexes, Prince George's Apartments (c. 1941) which has lost some of its original architectural details, and Castle Manor Apartments (c. 1944), are good examples of the building type and have mature landscaped settings. The remaining buildings in this phase of the survey constructed after World War II are of a distinctly different architectural character. A notable exception is the oldest portion of the WSSC headquarters complex between Hamilton and Gallatin Streets, constructed in the Art Moderne style in 1939



Prince George's Apartments.



The Art Deco entrance of the WSSC headquarters on Hamilton Street.

Analysis of Commercial Areas

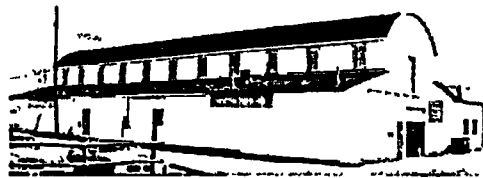
A number of general statements can be made about the character of the commercial area. Almost without exception, all property fronting Upper Baltimore and Rhode Island Avenues is used commercially and most buildings there were built for some commercial purpose. Along these major vehicular routes, large numbers of commercial properties directly adjoin residential neighborhoods. On Baltimore Avenue south of the railroad, a number of older residential buildings have been adapted for commercial uses.

Blocks 27 and 28 (FY 1995) are part of the oldest sections of the city and the survey area. The site of much of the town's early settlement was at the southern end of the triangle formed by the intersection of the railroad line and Baltimore Avenue. Today, although a few nineteenth-century residences remain, the area is wholly commercial and industrial in character. One building on 42nd Place is the last recognizable of five frame, summer cottages



A summer cottage built by B. F. Jug c. 1870.

built in the 1870s. There are a number of large brick or concrete block industrial/warehouse buildings, and several of these appear to date from the early twentieth century. A number of sites fronting both sides of Baltimore Avenue appear to be turn-of-the-century



An early-20th-century industrial building.

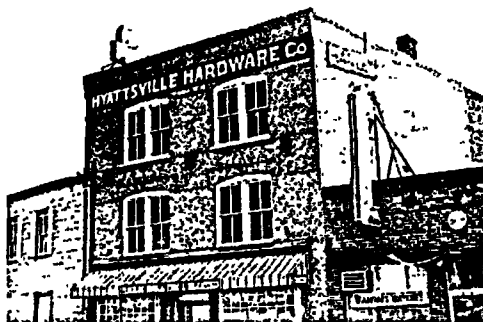
dwelling long ago adapted for commercial use. Immediately north of this area in Block 26, there is at least one large industrial building which appears to retain significant early-twentieth-century features. (See Map 2.)

Along Rhode Island Avenue (Blocks 21, 22, 23) (FY 1995), the commercial corridor includes only the west side of the street; the east side of the street is bounded by the railroad right-of-way. Most of the commercial buildings are one-story storefronts of varying configurations; a number of them appear to have been built or substantially modified after World War II. The north end of this portion of Rhode Island Avenue is dominated by the new Justice Center.

To the north, on both the west and east sides of Baltimore Avenue in Blocks 16, 18, 19 and 20, is a group of mainly one- and two-story late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial buildings. This area, more than any other, represents the early period of the development of downtown Hyattsville; there is a late-nineteenth-century three-story brick building, formerly a hardware store, and a number of early- and mid-twentieth century storefronts close to the street. To the north, the character of the commercial area changes. Lots which provide off-street parking and buildings are generally larger.



Store fronts on Baltimore Avenue from the late 1920s.



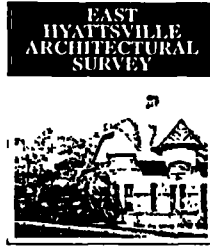
Hyattsville Hardware (now Franklin's Deli) c. 1894.

Significant Residential Buildings

Based on the findings of the field survey and an analysis of historic tax assessment data, groups of buildings potentially eligible for inclusion in a National Register Historic District exist at several locations within the survey area. Most notable among these is the collection of early houses found in Blocks 1-8 and 11, the row of Cape Cods in Block 12 that may qualify for inclusion once their precise date of construction is determined, and a group of late Victorian houses in Block 17 (FY 1995). Other residential buildings that merit inclusion in a National Register Historic District are several garden apartment complexes and their mature landscapes (Block 13/FY 1995; Blocks 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10/FY 1996). (See Map 2.)

Significant Commercial Buildings

There are potentially National Register-eligible commercial buildings along much of the extent of Rhode Island/Upper Baltimore Avenues. Specific concentrations are found in Blocks 8, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 22. Both buildings surveyed on the upper east side of Baltimore Avenue, 5323 and 5609 would also be eligible for inclusion in an NR district. (See Map 2.)



CONCLUSIONS

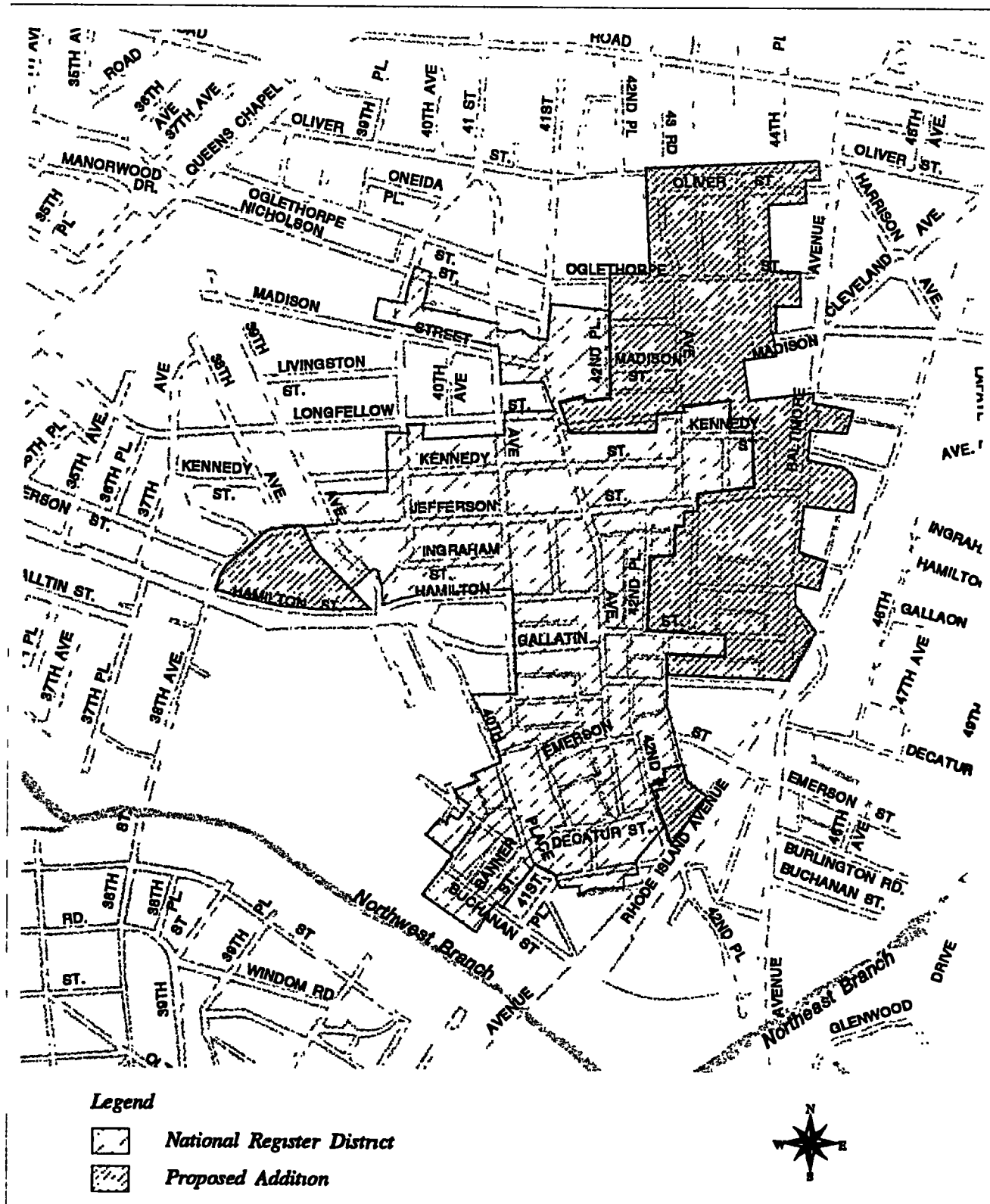
Potential National Register Historic District Expansion

The National Register of Historic Places is a list of properties acknowledged by the Federal government as worthy of recognition and preservation. Properties listed in the National Register (NR) include districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that are significant to their community, state or the nation. These resources contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the nation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the NR is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior and administered by the National Park Service. Listing in the NR provides recognition for an historic resource and does not provide regulatory controls for property owners, interested parties or local governments. It does, however, provide for certain protections against potentially adverse actions undertaken by the Federal and state governments if federal funding or licensing is involved.

A primary purpose of the East Hyattsville survey was to make determinations about possible expansion of the existing National Register Historic District or the creation of additional or supplemental districts. The existing National Register Historic District contains approximately 600 buildings representing major themes in late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century domestic architecture in a suburban context. The boundaries of the existing district were drawn largely to include the highest concentration of Victorian buildings in styles ranging from Italianate and Queen Anne to Carpenter Gothic and Shingle, although the National Register Historic District also includes some notable examples of the Craftsman style from the early years of this century. When the National Register documentation was completed in 1980, documentation requirements were less substantial. As a result, the material is general and largely focused on prominent examples of Victorian architecture and excludes other significant components of the district. Although post-Victorian buildings are included within the district and can be said to contribute to it, they were not the focus of the 1980 nomination.

National Register eligibility criteria for contributing and noncontributing buildings in historic districts is much the same as it was in 1980 — a building must be at least 50 years old and retain substantial architectural integrity to be considered contributing, unless its specific circumstances are exceptional. It should be noted that in 1980, buildings post-dating 1930 would have been consciously excluded from the historic district. With the march of time, the National Register's "50-year rule" provides for

contributing buildings constructed before 1948. Therefore, many buildings within the East Hyattsville Survey area (and other parts of the city) that had been previously excluded from the National Register Historic District are now eligible for listing (assuming additional criteria concerning significance and architectural integrity are also met). Map 3 illustrates the potentially expanded boundaries of the Hyattsville National Register Historic District.



Map 3. Hyattsville National Register Historic District: Potential Expansion



RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register of Historic Places

The process of expanding the existing National Register Historic District or creating new, supplemental districts should be initiated by the community. Any formal move to expand the existing historic district or to create a new one would be initiated by the Planning Department only with the approval of the City of Hyattsville and other interested civic groups like the Hyattsville Preservation Association. Should the community seek to expand that portion of the City of Hyattsville included in the National Register, such a project should also include updating the existing documentation to current standards. Upgrading the documentation would include revising the statement of significance for the district to include important post-1930 features with updated maps and photographs. The updated material should also include a complete building inventory identifying the address, architectural style, construction date and the contributing or non-contributing status of each structure within the district. (See Appendix 2 and Map 4.) This approach should be taken for several reasons:

- (1) More detailed documentation would enlarge the understanding of many buildings within the existing historic district; actual construction dates and other specific facts are known for only a handful of the most visible buildings.
- (2) More detailed information about the district and its buildings could facilitate property owner participation in State and Federal preservation incentive programs such as the Maryland Rehabilitation Tax Credit and the Federal government's Tax Credit program. The Maryland program is currently available for owner-occupied as well as income-producing property. Federal incentives are currently only available to income-producing property and expanded documentation of the district could broaden participation in Federal programs if they are extended to owner-occupied property as is anticipated in the next several years.
- (3) An updated National Register nomination could serve as the basis for the designation of an Historic District under the Prince George's County Historic Preservation Ordinance at some time in the future.

Next Steps

With additional documentation, an enlarged portion of the City of Hyattsville could be included in a National Register Historic District. If there is local interest in expanding the boundaries of the existing Hyattsville National Register Historic District, a formal request could be made for technical assistance from the Prince George's County Planning Department's Planning Assistance to Municipalities and Communities program. Under this program, the Planning Department's Historic Preservation Section could prepare a revised historic district nomination, or the city could engage an independent architectural historian as a consultant. It is anticipated that the revision of the existing documentation to include a larger area, the preparation of the National Register materials, and their review by the National Park Service could be accomplished within 18 months.

EAST
HYATTSVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL
SURVEY



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Field Survey Forms

EAST HYATTSVILLE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

FIELD SURVEY FORM

Instructions

This survey is designed to be completed easily and quickly by volunteers without specific training in architectural history. The form is designed to collect data about each property from public space within the survey area. You are not required to step on private property to obtain information. If invited by a property owner to get a closer look, please feel free to do so. When you are surveying, you should always bring with you copies of the letter explaining the survey project, and encourage people to call either the City's Planning Department or the Historic Preservation Section/M-NCPPC with questions.

For several questions, alternative answers are provided and the appropriate one should be circled. If you are unsure about an answer, please enter a notation near the question or at the bottom of the form. Survey forms may be completed by individuals or teams (most effectively two people).

Please note that the survey area has been divided into blocks, and each block has been assigned a number. When you begin surveying, please start with the lowest building number on the street and proceed to the highest. Initially each surveyor or survey team will be assigned a single block. When that assignment is completed and if you would like to continue, another block shall be assigned to you.

The following simple instructions should help you complete the forms quickly. If you have questions after reviewing the instructions and the form, please contact Howard Berger at 301-952-3972.

Date: Please indicate month/day/year survey was conducted.

Surveyor: Use first initial(s) and last name(s).

Block: Indicate the block number (circled on the survey maps provided).

Form ___ of ___ Please indicate the order in which the forms were completed and the total number of buildings on the block. Please begin with the lowest property address on the street. Example: Form 1 of 52 at 2 Johnson Street; Form 2 of 52 at 4 Johnson Street.

Property Address: Indicate building number, street name, and street type, (Ave., Rd., St., Circle, etc.).

No. of Stories: Please indicate number of stories (full and partial stories or *habitable* attics) by using either 1 1-1/2; 2; 2-1/2; etc. Note: typically ranch houses=1 cape cods=1-1/2, colonials= 2 or 2-1/2. If other conditions exist, please indicate them.

No. of Bays: Buildings are modulated or divided into "bays" which can be windows, doors, arches, recessed or projecting elements, etc. The number of bays on houses in East Hyattsville should be fairly obvious. Bays are counted vertically across a facade. For example, a two-story center-hall dwelling with a centered entry door, and a window flanking each side of the entrance and three similar windows spaced evenly across the second story would be counted as "window-door-window, a total of three bays.

Direction of Main Facade: Indicate the direction the front or entry facade of the building faces. Typically the "main" facade of a house contains the main entry. In some cases, the main entry is located on a side or secondary elevation and does not directly face the street. In those cases, indicate the direction of the formal, public elevation of the house that addresses the street. For the more common instance where the main door and public elevation are together, indicate their direction. For example, if you were standing in the main doorway of the building and looking out to the street, what direction would you be facing?

Primary and Secondary Building Material: Indicate the most prominent material on the building and the next most prominent material, if another one is used. The most common materials to be found include Brick, Frame, Stone, and Stucco. If another material is used, indicate it. *Note:* If a building is covered with aluminum or vinyl siding, please indicate that. If the whole house is covered with synthetic siding, it is assumed to be of Frame construction; please indicate that as well. If siding is used as a secondary material (on eaves, attics, upper stories, side walls) indicate the primary material as well.

Foundation Materials: Commonly these include Brick, Stone or Concrete Block. If the foundation is parged (stuccoed), please indicate that as well.

Window Form and Material: Indicate the most common window form found on the building. Common forms include Double-hung, Casements, Awning, Slider. Common materials include Wood, Metal, and Vinyl.

Roof Shape and Material: Common shapes include Side-gable, Front-Gable, Cross-gable (combination of both), Gambrel, Hip, or Multigable (if you can't quite figure it out). Common materials include Slate, Asphalt Shingle, Terra Cotta tile, Metal (standing seam metal or shingles), and Wood shingles.

Driveways and Garages: Indicate the presence of a driveway and a garage. Indicate the number of doors or the number of cars the garage can accommodate.

Architectural Form: Indicate the general description of the form you think is most appropriate.

Architectural Style: Indicate the general style you think most fits the building.

EAST HYATTSVILLE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
Field Survey Form

RESIDENTIAL

Date: _____

Surveyor: _____

Block No. _____ Form _____ of _____

Property Address: _____

No. of Stories: _____

No. of Bays (main facade): _____

Direction of Main Facade (circle): *N S E W NW NE SW SE*

Primary Building Material: _____

Secondary Material: _____

Foundation Material: _____

Chimneys. *Yes No* Number: _____

Window form: _____

Material: _____

Roof Shape: _____

Material: _____

Driveway: *Yes No* Garage: *Yes No*
Approximate Date of Construction: _____

Attached: *Yes No* Number of Bays: _____

Architectural Form (circle most appropriate):

Front-gable Cross-gable Foursquare Bungalow Cottage Cape Cod
Two-story Center Hall Two-story Side Hall Other _____

Architectural Style/Inspiration (circle most appropriate):

Late Victorian Vernacular Queen Anne Stick style Craftsman
Colonial Revival Tudor Revival Other _____

For Office Use Only:

Legal Description: *Sub* _____ *Block* _____ *Lots(s)* _____

Assessment Data: *Year(s)* _____ *Page #* _____

Black & White Photographs. *Roll/Sheet #* _____
Frame(s) _____

Color Slides. *Box #* _____ *Slide #* _____

EAST HYATTSVILLE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
Field Survey Form

NONRESIDENTIAL

Date: _____

Surveyor: _____

Block No. _____ Form ____ of ____

Property Address. _____

Is this property a: commercial building ____

a residential building adapted for other uses ____ other _____ (please specify)

No. of Stories. _____

No. of Bays (main facade): _____

Direction of Main Facade (circle): *N S E W NW NE SW SE*

Primary Building Material: _____

Secondary Material: _____

Foundation Material: _____

Chimneys. *Yes No* Number: _____

Window form: _____

Material: _____

Roof Shape: _____

Material: _____

Driveway: *Yes No*
Parking Lot: *Yes No*

Garage: *Yes No*

Attached: *Yes No* Number of Bays. ____

Approximate Date of Construction: _____

Architectural Style:
(circle the most appropriate)

Late Victorian

Early 20th century

Art Deco

Other _____ (please elaborate)

For Office Use Only:

Legal Description: *Sub* _____ *Block* _____ *Lots(s)* _____

Assessment Data: *Year(s)* _____ *Page #* _____

Black & White Photographs. *Roll/Sheet #* _____ *Frames* _____

Color Slides. *Box #* _____ *Slide #* _____

Appendix 2 — Building Inventory· Historic Tax Assessment Data, Architectural Style and Designation Eligibility (by Address)

This building inventory is organized alphabetically by street name and building number. Each property record includes a general description of the building's form or architectural style; an approximate date of construction; its survey block number; and a determination about whether the building contributes or does not contribute to the architectural character of the survey area or potentially expanded National Register Historic District. The inventory includes 498 entries. With only a few exceptions, such as garden apartment complexes, each entry represents a single structure.

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96						
Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
1	4907	37th Place	Late 20th C /Colonial Revival	c.1995	NC	10-96
2	4909	37th Place	Post War/Contemporary	1985	NC	10-96
3	4913	37th Place	Early 20th C/Craftsman	c.1930	C	10-96
4	4990	37th Place	Post War/Colonial Revival	1952	NC	10-96
5	4992	37th Place	Post War/Colonial Revival	1952	NC	10-96
6	4994	37th Place	Post War/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	10-96
7	4996	37th Place	Post War/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	10-96
8	4998	37th Place	Post War/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	10-96
9	5000	37th Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1927	C	10-96
10	5002	37th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1985	NC	10-96
11	5003	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940	NC	10-96
12	5004	37th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1985	NC	10-96
13	5005	37th Place	Mid-20th C/Cottage	c.1940s/1960s	NC	10-96
14	5006	37th Place	Late Victorian/Italianate	1889	C	10-96
15	5007	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940s	NC	10-96
16	5008	37th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1985	NC	10-96
17	5009	37th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1970	NC	10-96
18	5010	37th Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1927	C	10-96
19	5012	37th Place	Cottage	c.1915	NC	10-96
20	5013	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	10-96
21	5014	37th Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	10-96
22	5015	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940s	C	10-96
23	5016	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940s	C	10-96
24	5017	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940s	C	10-96
25	5018	37th Place	Late Victorian/Italianate	1889	C	10-96
26	5021	37th Place	Foursquare	c.1900	C	10-96
27	5025	37th Place	Cottage/Queen Anne	1915	C	10-96
28	5027	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940s	C	10-96
29	5029	37th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1970s	NC	10-96
30	5031	37th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1950s	NC	10-96
31	5033	37th Place	Cottage/Queen Anne	1915	NC	10-96

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
32	5038	37th Place	Post War/Split Level	c.1985	NC	10-96
33	4929-31	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
34	4933-35	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
35	5001-03	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
36	5004	38th Avenue	Post War/Cottage	c.1940	NC	10-96
37	5005-07	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
38	5006	38th Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1890/c.1940	C	10-96
39	5009-11	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
40	5010	38th Avenue	Post War	c.1940	NC	10-96
41	5012	38th Avenue	Post War/Split Level	c.1970	NC	10-96
42	5013-15	38th Avenue	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	5-96
43	5016	38th Avenue	Gothic C-gable	1889	C	10-96
44	5017	38th Avenue	Late 20th C/Ranch	c.1990	NC	5-96
45	5019	38th Avenue	Cape Cod	1937	C	5-96
46	5020	38th Avenue	C-gable/Tudor Revival	c.1935	C	10-96
47	5021	38th Avenue	Cape Cod	1937	C	5-96
48	5022	38th Avenue	C-gable/Tudor Revival	c.1935	C	10-96
49	5023	38th Avenue	Cape Cod	1937	C	5-96
50	5025	38th Avenue	Post War/Ranch	c.1950s	NC	5-96
51	5027	38th Avenue	Late Victorian	c.1900	NC	5-96
52	5030-44	38th Avenue	Post War/ Gdn Apts.	c.1948	C	10-96
53	5201	38th Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1940	NC	5-96
54	5203	38th Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1940	NC	5-96
55	5205	38th Avenue	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1930s	NC	5-96
56	5207	38th Avenue	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1930s	C	5-96
57	5301-5407	38th Avenue	Art Deco/Gdn Apts.	1944	C	4-96
58	5300	39th Avenue	Post War	c.1990	NC	9-96
59	5302	39th Avenue	Post War/Split Level	c.1980s	NC	9-96
60	5400	39th Avenue	Post War/Ranch	c.1980	NC	9-96
61	4920	40th Place	Post War/Ranch	c.1970	NC	2-96
62	4922	40th Place	F-gable/Craftsman	1924/39	C	2-96
63	4924	40th Place	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1990	NC	2-96
64	5000	40th Place	Post War/Split Level	c.1980s	NC	2-96
65	5002	40th Place	Post War/Split Level	c.1980s	NC	2-96
66	5004	40th Place	Post War/Split Level	c.1970s	NC	2-96
67	5006	40th Place	Colonial Revival	1993	NC	2-96
68	5008	40th Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1939	C	2-96
69	5009	40th Place	Late 20th C/Gdn Apts.	c.1960s	NC	1-96
70	5010	40th Place	Post War/Split Level	1985	NC	2-96
71	5012	40th Place	Post War/Split Level	1985	NC	2-96
72	5014	40th Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1938	C	2-96

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
73	5018	40th Place	Cape Cod/Tudor Revival	1939	C	2-96
74	4701	41st Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1924	C	23-95
75	4715	41st Place	Post War/Split Level	c.1980	NC	11-96
76	4703	41st Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	11-96
77	4710	41st Street	Ranch	c.1970	NC	11-96
78	5605	42nd Avenue	Cottage/Tudor Revival	1933	C	12-95
79	5701	42nd Avenue	Church/Colonial Revival	1951/60	NC	11-95
80	4633-35	42nd Place	Post War/Industrial	c.1970	NC	28-95
81	4641	42nd Place	Victorian Vernacular	c.1870	C	28-95
82	4643	42nd Place	Late 20th C/Office	1870/c.1980	NC	28-95
83	4709-19	42nd Place	Post War/Industrial	c.1960	NC	28-95
84	4805	42nd Place	Moderne/Commercial	c.1930	C	22-95
85	4807	42nd Place	Early 20th C	c.1930	C	22-95
86	4901	42nd Place	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1930	C	22-95
87	4905	42nd Place	Engl Coun/Church	c.1930	C	22-95
88	5201	42nd Place	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	17-95
89	5207	42nd Place	Post War/School	c.1950	NC	17-95
90	5215	42nd Place	Colonial Revival	1931	C	17-95
91	4902	43rd Avenue	Modern/Industrial	c.1970	NC	22-95
92	4904	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1924	NC	22-95
93	4906	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1923	C	22-95
94	4908	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1923	C	22-95
95	4910	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1923	C	22-95
96	5103	43rd Avenue	Mid-20th C/Gdn Apts.	1945	C	20-95
97	5205	43rd Avenue	Church	c.1947	C	18-95
98	5300	43rd Avenue	School	c.1950	C	17-95
99	5306	43rd Avenue	Late Victorian	1911	C	17-95
100	5310	43rd Avenue	Late Victorian/Foursquare	1918	C	17-95
101	5311	43rd Avenue	School	1921/35/54/61	C	16-95
102	5312	43rd Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	17-95
103	5701-25	43rd Avenue	Mid-20th C/Gdn Apts.	c.1945	C	10-95
104	5800	43rd Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	6-95
105	5804	43rd Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	C	6-95
106	5806	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	6-95
107	5808	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	6-95
108	5810	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	6-95
109	5905	43rd Avenue	Institutional	c.1997	NC	7-95
110	6001	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1930	C	3-95
111	6002	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1930/29	C	4-95
112	6003	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1929	C	3-95
113	6004	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1929	C	4-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
114	6005	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1927	C	3-95
115	6006	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1929	C	4-95
116	6007	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1927	C	3-95
117	6008	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1929/30	C	4-95
118	6009	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1927	C	3-95
119	6010	43rd Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	4-95
120	6011	43rd Avenue	Cottage/Bungalow	c.1930	C	3-95
121	6012	43rd Avenue	Rambler	c.1945	C	4-95
122	6013	43rd Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1939	C	3-95
123	6014	43rd Avenue	Bungalow	c.1930	C	4-95
124	6015	43rd Avenue	Cape Cod	1939	C	3-95
125	6016	43rd Avenue	Colonial Revival	1939	C	4-95
126	6018	43rd Avenue	Ranch/Colonial Revival	c.1939	C	4-95
127	6020	43rd Avenue	Colonial Revival	1933	C	4-95
128	6022	43rd Avenue	Post War/Raised Ranch	c.1970	NC	4-95
129	6001	43rd Street	Bungalow	c.1930	C	2-95
130	6002	43rd Street	Cape Cod	c.1940	C	3-95
131	6003	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1944	C	2-95
132	6004	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1943	C	3-95
133	6005	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	C	2-95
134	6006	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1943	NC	3-95
135	6007	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	C	2-95
136	6008	43rd Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	3-95
137	6009	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	C	2-95
138	6010	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	C	3-95
139	6011	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1940	NC	2-95
140	6012	43rd Street	Cottage/Colonial Revival	1940	C	3-95
141	6013	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1940	C	2-95
142	6014	43rd Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1940	NC	3-95
143	6015	43rd Street	Post War/Cape Cod	c.1945	C	2-95
144	6017	43rd Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	2-95
145	6019	43rd Street	Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	2-95
146	4702	44th Avenue	Late 20th C/Industrial	c.1985	NC	27-95
147	4704	44th Avenue	Post War	c.1960	NC	27-95
148	4710	44th Avenue	Post War	c.1960	NC	27-95
149	4828	44th Avenue	Early 20th C	c.1930	NC	27-95
150	5503	44th Avenue	Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	13-95
151	5506	44th Avenue	Late Victorian	1904	C	13-95
152	5508	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	1921	C	13-95
153	5510	44th Avenue	Early 20th C/Cape Cod	1928	NC	13-95
154	5801	44th Avenue	Cottage/English	c.1930	C	8-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
155	5803	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	8-95
156	5809	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	8-95
157	5810	44th Avenue	Foursquare	c.1910	C	7-95
158	5812	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	7-95
159	5814	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1920	C	7-95
160	6000	44th Avenue	Late Victorian/F-gable	1907	C	2-95
161	6001	44th Avenue	Late Victorian/C-gable	1907	C	1-95
162	6002	44th Avenue	Post War/Ranch	c.1960	NC	2-95
163	6003	44th Avenue	Late Victorian/F-gable	1907	C	1-95
164	6004	44th Avenue	Foursquare	1906	C	2-95
165	6005	44th Avenue	Late Victorian/F-gable	c.1910	C	1-95
166	6006	44th Avenue	Late Victorian/C-gable	1907	C	2-95
167	6007	44th Avenue	Dutch Colonial/F-gable	c.1930	C	1-95
168	6008	44th Avenue	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	2-95
169	6009	44th Avenue	Craftsman	c.1920	C	1-95
170	6010	44th Avenue	Late Victorian	c.1916	NC	2-95
171	6011	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	1-95
172	6012	44th Avenue	Late Victorian	1916	C	2-95
173	6013	44th Avenue	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	1-95
174	6014	44th Avenue	Cottage	c.1930	C	2-95
175	6015	44th Avenue	Post War/Contemporary	c.1975	NC	1-95
176	6016	44th Avenue	Early 20th C/Cottage	c.1930	C	2-95
177	6017	44th Avenue	Post War/Rambler	c.1965	NC	1-95
178	6020	44th Avenue	Rambler	c.1940	NC	2-95
179	6022	44th Avenue	Cross-G/Victorian	1906	C	2-95
180	6025	44th Avenue	Post War/Rambler	c.1975	NC	1-95
181	4614	Baltimore Avenue	Late 20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	28-95
182	4634	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Gas Station	c.1970	NC	28-95
183	4635	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/C-gable	1900	NC	28-95
184	4647	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Industrial	c.1960	NC	24-95
185	4701	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Industrial	c.1930	C	24-95
186	4707	Baltimore Avenue	Late Victorian	c.1891	C	24-95
187	4708	Baltimore Avenue	Art Deco/Commercial	1934	NC	27-95
188	4712	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Industrial	1918	NC	27-95
189	4713	Baltimore Avenue	Post War/Commercial	c.1960	NC	25-95
190	4714	Baltimore Avenue	Victorian	1898	NC	27-95
191	4717	Baltimore Avenue	Post War/Commercial	c.1985	NC	25-95
192	4720	Baltimore Avenue	Art Deco/Industrial	c.1930	C	27-95
193	4723	Baltimore Avenue	Foursquare	c.1903/1960	NC	25-95
194	4725	Baltimore Avenue	Late Victorian	c.1910	C	25-95
195	4729-39	Baltimore Avenue	Victorian Vernacular	c.1900/1930/1960	NC	25-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
196	4744	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	27-95
197	4750	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	27-95
198	4800	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	26-95
199	4801	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	26-95
200	4811	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	26-95
201	4821	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1940	NC	26-95
202	4903	Baltimore Avenue	Late 20th C/Industrial	c.1980	NC	26-95
203	5012	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Institutional	1939/1990	C	21-95
204	5100	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1920s	C	20-95
205	5101-13	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1935	C	19-95
206	5106	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1960	NC	20-95
207	5108	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1990	NC	20-95
208	5115-17	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1920+later	NC	19-95
209	5119	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1930s	C	19-95
210	5121-23	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1889/c.1910	C	19-95
211	5122	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1930/1990	NC	20-95
212	5126	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1940	C	20-95
213	5128-30	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1910	C	20-95
214	5132	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1910+later	C	20-95
215	5200	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1925	C	18-95
216	5214 n	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1925	C	18-95
217	5214 s	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	1925	C	18-95
218	5219-21	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1930	C	19-95
219	5223	Baltimore Avenue	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1930	C	19-95
220	5306	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	1930s	C	16-95
221	5310	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	1930s	C	16-95
222	5312	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	1930s	C	16-95
223	5314	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	1930s	C	16-95
224	5323	Baltimore Avenue	Art Deco/Commercial	1920/1940	C	15-95
225	5324	Baltimore Avenue	Art Deco	1930s	C	16-95
226	5326	Baltimore Avenue	Post War/Commercial	1940s	C	16-95
227	5334	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1940	NC	16-95
228	5340	Baltimore Avenue	Gothic Revival	1917	C	16-95
229	5500	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1940/1980	C	13-95
230	5504	Baltimore Avenue	Art Deco/Commercial	c.1940	C	13-95
231	5506	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	c.1940	C	13-95
232	5516	Baltimore Avenue	Post War	c.1950	NC	13-95
233	5609	Baltimore Avenue	Art Moderne/Commercial	c.1940	C	14-95
234	5800	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1960	NC	8-95
235	5802	Baltimore Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	1930/c.1960	NC	8-95
236	5804	Baltimore Avenue	Commercial	c.1930/1960	NC	8-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
237	5806	Baltimore Avenue	Commercial	c.1930+later	NC	8-95
238	5810	Baltimore Avenue	Commercial	c.1940	C	8-95
239	5814	Baltimore Avenue	Commercial	c.1950	NC	8-95
240	6034	Baltimore Avenue	Commercial	c.1970	NC	1-95
241	6038	Baltimore Avenue	Post War/Commercial	c.1975	NC	1-95
242	6040	Baltimore Avenue	Post War/Commercial	c.1975	NC	1-95
243	4503	Buchanan Street	Modern/Industrial	c.1960	NC	24-95
244	4506	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1898	C	24-95
245	4507	Buchanan Street	Late 20th C/Industrial	c.1960	NC	24-95
246	4509	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	c.1896	NC	24-95
247	4511	Buchanan Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1925	C	24-95
248	4512	Buchanan Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1892	NC	24-95
249	4513	Buchanan Street	Cottage/Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	24-95
250	4514	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1907	C	24-95
251	4515	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1892/1900	NC	24-95
252	4516	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1907	NC	24-95
253	4517-19	Buchanan Street	Post War/Commercial	c.1950	NC	24-95
254	4518	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	c.1892	C	24-95
255	4520	Buchanan Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1950	NC	24-95
256	4521	Buchanan Street	Cottage	1904	C	24-95
257	4522	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1898	NC	24-95
258	4523	Buchanan Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1921	C	24-95
259	4524	Buchanan Street	Post War/Cottage	c.1950	NC	24-95
260	4525	Buchanan Street	Foursquare	1910/12	C	24-95
261	4526	Buchanan Street	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1914	NC	24-95
262	4528	Buchanan Street	Late Victorian	1900	NC	24-95
263	4530	Buchanan Street	Colonial Revival	1916	NC	24-95
264	4532	Buchanan Street	Colonial Revival	1928	NC	24-95
265	4501	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	NC	25-95
266	4503	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	C	25-95
267	4505	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	C	25-95
268	4507	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	C	25-95
269	4508	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1910	C	25-95
270	4509	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	NC	25-95
271	4510	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1910	NC	25-95
272	4511	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1909	C	25-95
273	4512	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1910	NC	25-95
274	4513	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	C	25-95
275	4514	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1910	C	25-95
276	4515	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1912	C	25-95
277	4516	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1910	C	25-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
278	4601	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1917/34	C	25-95
279	4602	Burlington Road	Cottage	1941	NC	25-95
280	4603	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1917	C	25-95
281	4604	Burlington Road	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1941	NC	25-95
282	4605	Burlington Road	Bungalow	1924	NC	25-95
283	4606	Burlington Road	Cape Cod	1941	C	25-95
284	4607	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1907	NC	25-95
285	4608	Burlington Road	Rambler	1941	C	25-95
286	4610	Burlington Road	Rambler	1941	C	25-95
287	4611	Burlington Road	C-Gable/Colonial Revival	1907	C	25-95
288	4612	Burlington Road	Rambler	1941	C	25-95
289	4613	Burlington Road	Bungalow	1928	C	25-95
290	4615	Burlington Road	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	1907	NC	25-95
291	4616	Burlington Road	Foursquare	c.1920	C	25-95
292	4617	Burlington Road	Bungalow	1928	C	25-95
293	4618	Burlington Road	Foursquare	c.1917	C	25-95
294	4619	Burlington Road	Foursquare	1907	NC	25-95
295	4621	Burlington Road	Bungalow	1921/33	C	25-95
296	4623	Burlington Road	Post War/Colonial Revival	1990	NC	25-95
297	3921	Crittenden Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1940	C	7-96
298	3923	Crittenden Street	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1928	C	7-96
299	3925	Crittenden Street	Post War/2-story	c.1975	NC	7-96
300	4205	Crittenden Street	Colonial Revival	c.1920	NC	11-96
301	4330	Crittenden Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1950	NC	28-95
302	4500	Decatur Street	Late Victorian/Industrial	c.1910	C	26-95
303	4502C	Decatur Street	RR Station	1884+ later	NC	26-95
304	4509-11	Decatur Street	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	26-95
305	4505	Emerson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	25-95
306	4506	Emerson Street	Late 20th C/Commercial	c.1990	NC	26-95
307	4509	Emerson Street	Cottage/Colonial Revival	c.1960	NC	25-95
308	4510-10-C	Emerson Street	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	26-95
309	4511	Emerson Street	Post War/F-gable	c.1960	NC	25-95
310	4512-14	Emerson Street	Post War/Commercial	c.1970	NC	26-95
311	4600	Emerson Street	Late Victorian	c.1893	NC	26-95
312	4601-11	Emerson Street	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1946/70	NC	25-95
313	4602	Emerson Street	Late Victorian	c.1917	NC	26-95
314	4604	Emerson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1932	NC	26-95
315	4606	Emerson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1932	C	26-95
316	4608	Emerson Street	Early 20th C/F-gable	c.1917	NC	26-95
317	4306	Farragut Street	Victorian Vernacular	c.1898/1990	NC	20-95
318	4314	Farragut Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1921	C	20-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
319	4316	Farragut Street	Post War/Commercial	c.1965	NC	20-95
320	4328-30	Farragut Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1930	C	20-95
321	4332-34	Farragut Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1912	C	20-95
322	4342	Farragut Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1910	C	20-95
323	4344	Farragut Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	1920s	C	20-95
324	3703-05	Gallatin Street	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	10-96
325	3707-09	Gallatin Street	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	10-96
326	3708-10	Gallatin Street	Post War/Duplex	c.1950	NC	10-96
327	3714	Gallatin Street	Post War/Ranch	c.1960	NC	10-96
328	4206-10	Gallatin Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	1935	C	17-95
329	4212	Gallatin Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	1928	C	17-95
330	4214	Gallatin Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	1927	C	17-95
331	4216	Gallatin Street	Foursquare	1924	C	17-95
332	4310	Gallatin Street	Post War/Institutional	1990	NC	18-95
333	4318	Gallatin Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	c.1926+later	C	18-95
334	4325	Gallatin Street	Early 20th C/Institutional	1935	C	20-95
335	4327	Gallatin Street	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1940	NC	20-95
336	3512	Hamilton Street	Late Victorian	c.1896	NC	7-96
337	3601	Hamilton Street	Post War	c.1960s	NC	7-96
338	3605	Hamilton Street	Foursquare	1916	C	7-96
339	3609	Hamilton Street	Tudor Revival	c.1934	C	7-96
340	3615	Hamilton Street	Tudor Revival	1930/34	C	10-96
341	3701	Hamilton Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1922	C	10-96
342	3709	Hamilton Street	Late Victorian/Italianate	1894	C	10-96
343	3711	Hamilton Street	Gothic Revival	1889	C	10-96
344	3737	Hamilton Street	Commercial	c.1980	NC	10-96
345	3800-06	Hamilton Street	Art Deco/Gdn Apts.	1944	C	8-96
346	3801-11	Hamilton Street	Post War/Shopping Center	1949	NC	8-96
347	3821-39	Hamilton Street	Post War/Gdn Apts.	1959	NC	8-96
348	3900	Hamilton Street	Mid-20th C/Gdn Apts.	1941	C	9-96
349	3902	Hamilton Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1924	C	9-96
350	3911	Hamilton Street	Post War	c.1960	NC	9-96
351	4017	Hamilton Street	Art Moderne/Commercial	1939	C	1-96
352	4303	Hamilton Street	Bungalow	c.1922/1998	NC	18-95
353	4305	Hamilton Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1921	C	18-95
354	4306	Hamilton Street	Late Victorian	c.1911	C	16-95
355	4307	Hamilton Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1923	C	18-95
356	4309	Hamilton Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1927	C	18-95
357	4311	Hamilton Street	Foursquare	1925	C	18-95
358	4312	Hamilton Street	Late Victorian	c.1903/1950	NC	16-95
359	4313	Hamilton Street	Early 20th C/Commercial	1922	C	18-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
360	4314	Hamilton Street	Colonial Revival	c.1900/1950	NC	16-95
361	4316	Hamilton Street	Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	16-95
362	4318	Hamilton Street	Post War/Commercial	c.1950	NC	16-95
363	4320	Hamilton Street	Gothic Revival	c.1934	C	16-95
364	4501	Hamilton Street	Post War/Industrial	1940s	NC	19-95
365	4503	Hamilton Street	Post War/Industrial	1940s	NC	19-95
366	4505	Hamilton Street	Late Victorian	1905+later	NC	19-95
367	4307	Jefferson Street	Post War/Commercial	c.1960	NC	16-95
368	4310	Jefferson Street	Mid-20th C/Gdn Apts.	1940	C	13-95
369	4312	Kennedy Street	Cottage	1923	NC	13-95
370	4314	Kennedy Street	Cape Cod	1938	C	13-95
371	4316	Kennedy Street	Cape Cod	1938	C	13-95
372	3607	Longfellow Street	Foursquare	c.1900	C	6-96
373	4203	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	12-95
374	4205	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod	1939	C	12-95
375	4206	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	11-95
376	4207	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1939	C	12-95
377	4208	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	11-95
378	4209	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1940	C	12-95
379	4210	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	11-95
380	4211	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1940	C	12-95
381	4212	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	c.1947	C	11-95
382	4213	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	1940	C	12-95
383	4214	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95
384	4215	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod	c.1948	C	12-95
385	4217	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod	c.1948	C	12-95
386	4218	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95
387	4219	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	12-95
388	4220	Longfellow Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95
389	4221	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	12-95
390	4222	Longfellow Street	Cottage/Colonial Revival	1944	C	11-95
391	4226	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95
392	4228	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95
393	4230	Longfellow Street	Colonial Revival	c.1950	C	11-95
394	4216	Madison Street	Cape Cod	1939	C	6-95
395	4217	Madison Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1948	C	11-95
396	4219	Madison Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1948	C	11-95
397	4220	Madison Street	Post War/Ranch	post 1948	NC	6-95
398	4221	Madison Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1948	C	11-95
399	4222	Madison Street	Early 20th C/Vernacular	1922	C	6-95
400	4225	Madison Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1925	C	11-95

EAST HYATTSVILLE SURVEY, FY 95-96

Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
401	4226	Madison Street	Late Victorian	1899	C	6-95
402	4227	Madison Street	Foursquare	c.1930	C	11-95
403	4228	Madison Street	Early 20th C/F-gable	1929	C	6-95
404	4229	Madison Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1925	C	11-95
405	4231	Madison Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1925	C	11-95
406	4310	Madison Street	Monastery	1940/c.1950	C	7-95
407	4313	Madison Street	Late 20th C/School	c.1980	NC	7-95
408	4318	Madison Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1920	C	7-95
409	4323	Madison Street	Colonial Revival	c.1910	C	10-95
410	4214	Nicholson Street	Colonial Revival	1946	C	5-95
411	4215	Nicholson Street	Colonial Revival	1929	C	6-95
412	4216	Nicholson Street	Colonial Revival	1941	C	5-95
413	4217	Nicholson Street	Foursquare	1928	C	6-95
414	4218	Nicholson Street	Cottage/Cape Cod	1928/32	C	5-95
415	4219	Nicholson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	6-95
416	4220	Nicholson Street	Post War/Rambler	post 1947	NC	5-95
417	4223	Nicholson Street	Cottage/Craftsman	1926	C	6-95
418	4224	Nicholson Street	Cottage	1904	C	5-95
419	4225	Nicholson Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926/1990	NC	6-95
420	4226	Nicholson Street	Cottage	1915	C	5-95
421	4232	Nicholson Street	Late Victorian	c.1905	C	5-95
422	4215	Oglethorpe Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	c.1947	C	5-95
423	4216	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1932	C	4-95
424	4217	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	4-95
425	4218	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Colonial Revival	post 1945	C	5-95
426	4219	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	NC	5-95
427	4221	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	5-95
428	4223	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	5-95
429	4224	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1927/1990	NC	4-95
430	4225	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	5-95
431	4226	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1927	C	4-95
432	4227	Oglethorpe Street	Early 20th C/F-gable	1923/1948	C	5-95
433	4228	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1924	C	4-95
434	4229	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1924	C	5-95
435	4230	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1924	C	4-95
436	4231	Oglethorpe Street	Dutch Colonial	1924	C	5-95
437	4233	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	1924	C	5-95
438	4235	Oglethorpe Street	Late 20th C/Colonial Revival	1994	NC	5-95
439	4300	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	3-95
440	4301	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	7-95
441	4302	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1926	C	3-95

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Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
442	4303	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	7-95
443	4304	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	3-95
444	4305	Oglethorpe Street	Post War/Ranch	c.1950	NC	7-95
445	4306	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	2-95
446	4307	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1926	C	7-95
447	4308	Oglethorpe Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1926	C	2-95
448	4309	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	c.1926	C	7-95
449	4311	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	1924	C	7-95
450	4313	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	1923	C	7-95
451	4315	Oglethorpe Street	Cottage/Craftsman	1923	C	7-95
452	4317	Oglethorpe Street	Post War/Colonial Revival	c.1980	NC	7-95
453	4410	Oglethorpe Street	Mid-20th C/Highrise Apts.	c.1960	NC	1-95
454	4300	Oliver Street	Cape Cod	1939	C	3-95
455	4301	Oliver Street	Colonial Revival	1940	C	3-95
456	4303	Oliver Street	Colonial Revival	1939	C	3-95
457	4304	Oliver Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1939	C	3-95
458	4306	Oliver Street	Cape Cod/Colonial Revival	1939	C	3-95
459	4401	Oliver Street	Cottage	1922	NC	1-95
460	4402	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1916	C	1-95
461	4403	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1930	C	1-95
462	4404	Oliver Street	Cottage/Queen Anne	c.1912	C	1-95
463	4405	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1925	C	1-95
464	4406	Oliver Street	Late Victorian/F-gable	1905	NC	1-95
465	4407	Oliver Street	Late Victorian/F-gable	1905	C	1-95
466	4408	Oliver Street	Foursquare	c.1905	C	1-95
467	4409	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	c.1925	C	1-95
468	4410	Oliver Street	Foursquare/Craftsman	1921	NC	1-95
469	4411	Oliver Street	Late Victorian/F-gable	1905	C	1-95
470	4412	Oliver Street	Late Victorian/F-gable	1905	C	1-95
471	4413	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1916	C	1-95
472	4414	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1920	C	1-95
473	4415	Oliver Street	Post War/Colonial Revival	c.1980	NC	1-95
474	4416	Oliver Street	Cottage	1920	C	1-95
475	4418	Oliver Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1916	C	1-95
476	5805	Queens Chapel Road	Early 20th C/Institutional	1926 & later	C	13-96
477	4700	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Church	c.1960	NC	23-95
478	4702	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Church	c.1960	NC	23-95
479	4704	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	23-95
480	4706	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	23-95
481	4711	Rhode Island Avenue	Art Deco/Commercial	c.1940	C	12-96
482	4716	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	23-95

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Record	Address	Street	Architectural Style	Construction Date	Status	Survey Block #
483	4724	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	23-95
484	4728	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1970	NC	23-95
485	4800	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Commercial	c.1950	NC	23-95
486	4802	Rhode Island Avenue	Tudor Revival/Commercial	1930	C	22-95
487	4802r	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Comm/Ind	c.1950	NC	22-95
488	4803	Railroad Avenue	Mid-20th C/Comm/Ind	c.1950	NC	27-95
489	4806-16	Rhode Island Avenue	Tudor Revival/Commercial	1930	C	22-95
490	4808-10-12r	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	22-95
491	4816r	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1950	NC	22-95
492	4817	Railroad Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1940	NC	27-95
493	4824	Rhode Island Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1940	C	22-95
494	4825	Railroad Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1940	C	27-95
495	4825(near)	Railroad Avenue	Late Victorian/Industrial	c.1895	NC	27-95
496	4833	Railroad Avenue	Mid-20th C/Industrial	c.1940	C	27-95
497	4835	Railroad Avenue	Post War/Industrial	c.1950	NC	27-95
498	4900 block	Rhode Island Avenue	Late 20th C/Municipal	1995	NC	22-95

Appendix 3 - A Glossary of Building Forms

The following is a brief description of common building forms found within the East Hyattsville Survey Area. These definitions describe the physical character of a structure — its height, width, depth, roof shape and overall organization, and its architectural style — its materials and decorative treatments. Included here are residential forms and common commercial and industrial forms popular over the last 100 years. Generally, the architectural style of a professionally designed building can be distinguished from its underlying form. Clear distinctions between form and style are not always possible with vernacular buildings, like many of those in Hyattsville. In some instances, buildings may combine attributes of several forms and architectural styles and be difficult to categorize precisely. The following descriptions, addressing issues of both form and architectural style, are written to accommodate the range of examples found.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Front Gable

A one- or two-story house with a rectangular plan and a roof gable (with or without dormers) above a narrow street-facing facade. Front Gable houses, as they appear in Hyattsville, are Victorian Vernacular in their form and style. They are typically decorated with simple ornamentation, derived from popular late-nineteenth-century styles including the Queen Anne, Shingle and Stick styles. The houses commonly have wraparound porches with jigsaw posts and brackets and bracketed cornices and eaves, and occasionally colored glass lights in large wood-sash windows. The interiors of a Front Gable are typically organized with a side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, as commonly built throughout the nineteenth century. Front Gables are among the earliest house forms to appear in the survey area and were generally built between 1890 and 1910.



Cross Gable

A larger variation of the Front Gable, the Cross Gable house has an irregular plan. Frequently, there is a main block and one or more perpendicular wings sheltered by a multigable roof. Multiple wraparound porches frequently connect the wings of the house with each other. The interior plan of a Cross Gable house is based on the side-hall-and-double-parlor arrangement, but an additional, adjoining parlor or bedroom is found on each floor. The Cross Gable house is also typically decorated with Queen Anne, Shingle Stick style ornamentation popular between 1890 and 1910.



Foursquare

A two-story house with a square plan, low-pitch hip or pyramidal roof with a balanced facade. Front and rear porches are common to Foursquares as are shed or hip roof attic dormers. Foursquares are decorated in a number of popular styles including Prairie, Craftsman and Colonial Revival. Interiors are arranged with four rooms of roughly equal size; one in each of the house's four corners. An off-center entry leading to an entry/stair hall is most common, although centered entries are occasionally found. The Foursquare was an extremely popular house form from 1900 through the early 1920s.



Side Gable

A two-story house with a generally rectangular plan, balanced facade and a side-gable roof with or without dormers. A classic American house form with exterior decoration and interior plan details inspired by American Georgian and Colonial period design. Typically, there is a centered entry/stair hall flanked by paired adjoining rooms. In Hyattsville, the Side Gable was sometimes decorated with Craftsman motifs and was popularly built between 1915 and 1940.



Cottage

A modest, one-story house, with or without porches, sheltered by a variety of roof shapes including pyramidal, hip, side and front gable. These houses are simply detailed, often with no discernable stylistic influence, although motifs from the Victorian Vernacular, Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles can be found. Both the exterior forms and interior plans of cottages vary, reflecting the trend to expand the dwellings over time with shed or gable roof additions to the side or rear. Because of their modest size, most Cottages contain a series of small rooms, connected to each other without hallways. These simple dwellings were popular between 1900 and 1930.



Bungalow

A small one- or one-and-one-half story house with a generally rectangular plan and, most commonly, a side gable roof with or without attic dormers. Bungalows in Hyattsville almost exclusively have front porches that extend the slope of the main roof. The most prevalent architectural aesthetic of local bungalows is the Craftsman style which employed a variety of materials and textures in a single building, along with multipaned windows, broad eaves and exposed structural members used for decorative effect. Bungalow interiors typically have a series of connected public rooms on one side of the house and bedrooms and bath along a small hallway on the other side of the house. Bungalows were extremely popular from about 1920 through the mid-1930s.



Cape Cod

A one and one-half story frame or brick house with a rectangular plan and, most commonly, a steeply-pitched side-gable roof sheltering an expandable attic (with or without front and rear dormers). Cape Cods are most popularly decorated in the Colonial Revival style and emphasize simplicity, symmetry, enframed doorways, and multipaned, double-hung windows with or without shutters. Less frequently, Cape Cods were decorated with European vernacular details derived from Tudor, Norman or Medieval buildings with projecting entry vestibules with round-arch, vertical panel doors and brick or stone trim. The style appeared initially in the early 1920s and remains popular today. Recent examples are simply detailed, most frequently, with Colonial Revival motifs.



Ranch

A one-story house with a distinctly horizontal emphasis, a rectangular or irregular plan, side-gable or cross-gable roof with a shallow pitch. Smaller versions of the form can have a contained, box-like appearance. The interior of the Ranch frequently contains a combined living/dining space with an L-shaped plan at one end of the house, and bedrooms and baths on one or both sides of a hall at the other end of the house. Although the exteriors are often minimally decorated, frequently motifs reminiscent of the Prairie and Colonial Revival styles are present. Multiple exterior materials are common. Isolated examples of the Ranch, an essentially modern house form, began to appear in Hyattsville after World War II. It became one of the most popular post-war forms and is still in favor today.



Garden Apartments

A multifamily building or complex of masonry buildings of two to four stories, frequently arranged around a landscaped courtyard or grounds. Some complexes integrate off-street parking. Building entrances serve multiple apartments; buildings within a complex may be freestanding or connected with porches or an arcade. Popular architectural treatments include Colonial Revival and Art Deco motifs focused on building entrances, cornices and rooflines.



Post War

A general term used to describe a variety of house forms common to late-twentieth-century suburbs (including Ranch). Most forms are variations on the theme of a split foyer or multilevel plan; subtypes are commonly referred to as Split Level, Raised Ranch or Contemporary houses. Multiple materials are frequently used and though stylistic influences are often unattributable, decoration can be derived from the Colonial Revival, Prairie and/or California Contemporary styles. As the names imply, these forms often have multilevel, open interior plans. Public rooms adjoin each other without the traditional separation of space. These forms proliferated after 1945 and remain popular.



COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL//INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Flat Front

A two-story or more building with a rear-sloping shed roof concealed by a parapet. Flat Fronts are essentially an urban, rowhouse form with a frontal orientation and a rectangular plan that is also suited to narrow suburban lots. Flat Fronts were historically mixed-use buildings with small shops on the first floor with offices and/or apartments on the second floor. There are two standard organizations for Flat Front facades. In one variant, entry doors for the shop and offices are grouped together at one end of the first story with a shop window occupying the other end. The second variant locates individual doors at opposite ends of the facade, separated by the shop window. Flat Fronts are found in the older commercial area along the Rhode Island Avenue/Baltimore Avenue commercial corridor. In Hyattsville, almost all Flat Fronts are masonry-faced buildings, although some have frame side or rear additions.



Storefront

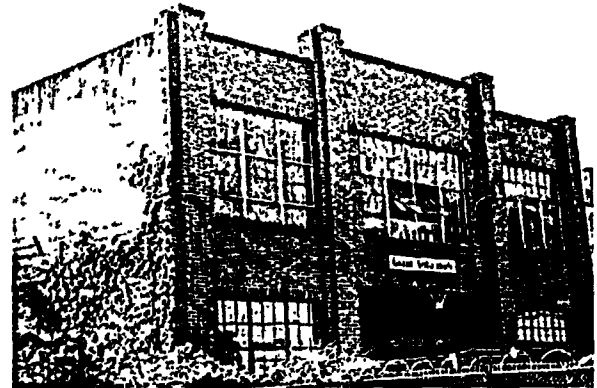
A single-story building, fronting directly on the sidewalk and street, built to house small businesses or offices. Storefronts are minimally decorated; design elements are usually limited to decorative features that frame large display windows and shop entry doors. Storefronts have simple, clear-span rectangular plans to facilitate the display of merchandise.

Frequently, commercial streetscapes are made up of individual Storefronts built by several owners or a larger variant that contains several shops within a single building. Storefronts may either be fully or semi-attached to a neighboring building, and where lot size permits, may be freestanding and served by an off-street parking area.



Light Industrial

A masonry building of utilitarian design built for manufacturing, mechanical and other light-industrial purposes. Light Industrial buildings commonly are over-scaled, one-story, clear-span structures with rectangular plans and front-gable roofs often concealed by a stepped-gable facade. Natural light is sometimes provided by flush or saw-tooth skylights within the roof slopes. Narrow, street- or alley-fronting facades contain large overhead entry doors for delivery and loading, and often, a smaller door leading to office space near the factory floor. In several cases, more substantial office functions are accommodated with partial second-story additions.



Institutional

A broad category of buildings housing community-based organizations such as schools, churches, municipal government functions, the post office and utility company offices. Institutional buildings are nonresidential, non-commercial and nonindustrial in character. They are typically large-scale masonry buildings of identifiable architectural style. Early twentieth century institutional buildings were designed in a range of popular American and European revival styles including Colonial and Georgian, Tudor and English Gothic. Mid-twentieth century buildings of this type also display Art Deco and other Streamlined details.



These buildings, located on a busy transportation route or in a residential and/or commercial area, are prominent landmarks. In many cases, these buildings have been enlarged over time; later additions do not always extend the original architectural style.

Appendix 4 Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission Evaluation Criteria, Policies and Guidelines for Determining Architec- tural and Historic Significance

The Historic Preservation Commission uses a specific set of criteria (mandated by Subtitle 29-104 of the County Code) in determining the historical and architectural significance of the County's historic resources. The criteria were developed from a review of National Register criteria, State law and other plans and ordinances. They provide a broad framework for evaluating all aspects of the County's cultural heritage.

I. Historic and Cultural Significance

A. The historic resource:

- 1. has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the County, State or Nation.**
- 2. is the site of a significant historic event.**
- 3. is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society**
- 4. exemplifies the cultural, economic, industrial, social, political or historical heritage of the County and its urban and rural communities.**

II. Architectural and Design Significance

A. The historic resource:

- 1. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction.**
- 2. represents the work of a master craftsman, architect or building.**
- 3. possesses high artistic values.**
- 4. represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.**
- 5. represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or County due to its singular physical characteristics or landscape.**

In addition, the Historic Preservation Commission has adopted policies to assist in weighing the contributing and detrimental characteristics of each property. Policies #1-87 and 1-89 follow

III. Evaluating Integrity, Degree of Alteration, and Scarcity and Frequency (HPC Policy #1-87)

A. Integrity

The property must possess sufficient integrity to convey, represent or contain the values and qualities for which it is judged significant. "Sufficient" integrity will be judged by examining the degree of overall change in a structure's appearance, based on the number of the "detrimental" or "critical" (irreversible) changes.

1 Detrimental changes would be:

a. To chimneys:

New, relocated or removed chimney; the degree of detriment would depend on the location of the chimney (rear chimneys normally would be less significant), and the significance of the original chimney — for example, a large and ornate chimney would be more important and its removal more detrimental. A new chimney would be more detrimental if prominent or constructed with inappropriate materials.

b. To foundations:

Rebuilt foundation; the degree of change and significance of the original foundation are of importance. A foundation rebuilt to the original appearance would not normally be detrimental unless the actual construction techniques were of great importance or rare.

c. To porches:

Modern porch; the addition of a modern porch where one previously did not exist could be detrimental, depending on its design and materials, although the degree of detriment would not be great if the porch were located in an unobtrusive place (such as the rear) and constructed in a compatible manner. A replacement of a missing porch with one matching or suitable would not be detrimental, although this would not, of course, entirely restore the original integrity

d. To windows:

- (1) Original windows changed at a later, but still historical date. Since buildings are evaluated as to their integrity relating to their period of greatest significance, the degree of detriment would depend on how significant the later period was to the architecture of the house. Furthermore, the degree of detriment would depend on how different the newer windows were.
- (2) Modern windows in original frames. This is less detrimental than a total replacement. The degree of detriment would depend

on the configuration of the new windows — the closer to the original, the less detrimental.

- (3) Original windows intact but extra ones added. The degree of detriment would depend on how the new openings were made. In general, the more obtrusive the new openings, the more detrimental (e.g., to the facade). Placement of the windows and, of course, their style would also be determining factors. A new window of appropriate style and placed appropriately, or installed in a less significant or noticeable place, would have negligible detrimental impact.
- (4) Change in shape or size of window openings. Changes in the number of panes, the proportions and the size of the windows can be very seriously detrimental, depending on the degree of change, and the specific windows involved.

e. **Synthetic siding:**

- (1) All synthetic siding may damage underlying material. Aluminum and vinyl are always detrimental in both appearance and in the potential to damage the original fabric. However, if original architraves and trim are retained, the detriment to appearance is lessened. If the style of the synthetic siding matches the original in width and shape, it will be less detrimental in appearance. Vinyl siding imitating wood grain is most inappropriate, as grain is usually not visible in painted wood.

Asphalt or asbestos siding is detrimental, its detriment depending on the factors noted above. These materials are probably more easily reversed and hence may be less detrimental.

The presence of original siding under artificial siding would indicate that the change could be reversed.

- (2) When evaluating for Historic Site status a building which is sheathed with synthetic siding, staff shall report on the degree of detrimental or critical change to the building, and its effect on the architectural significance of the building. A building should not be classified as an Historic Site if, for example, distinguishing features are removed or concealed, rendering the building less exemplary of a given style or period of architecture.

f. **Lack of outbuildings:**

Removal of outbuildings lessens integrity of the entire site, although not of the house or building itself. Some types of sites gain a great deal of significance from outbuildings.

g. Recent change of location (historical moves may be significant):

The siting of some Historic Sites may be very significant, either because of the physical surroundings (being on a prominent hill, etc.), or through historic associations. The degree of detriment depends on the importance of the Historic Site. Some changes in location are necessary to protect the structure or to enable its rehabilitation; such moves are desirable even though they are in and of themselves somewhat detrimental to the historic integrity

h. Isolation from its original context (loss of historical setting):

Farm buildings without their agricultural landscape or a house surrounded by apartment buildings would lose some integrity. Occasionally, however, changes in surroundings can add to significance, in that they may leave the structure as the only remnant of the historical record.

i. Interior changes:

Interior changes, although often necessary, are detrimental. They are usually less detrimental than exterior changes which are more public and obvious. The degree and appropriateness of the changes determines how detrimental they are.

Several of these detrimental changes may significantly alter the structure's overall appearance, depending on the quality of its original character.

2. Critical changes in general are those which are irreversible, which greatly alter the structure, and which destroy more significant features. Whether a change is in fact critical to its integrity and further to its historical value depends on the degree of significance the structure has, the proportion of significant features remaining, whether the significance was dependent on the architecture primarily and the appropriateness of the changes. Examples of changes more likely to be critical are:

- a. Removal of original (or historic) wood siding before application of synthetic siding.
- b. Removal of decorative detail, such as cornice brackets and other trim.
- c. Change in the texture or proportions of the surface material, especially in cases where the style of the original siding was a factor in the architectural significance of the building.
- d. Additions engulfing or removing portions of the original building.
- e. Gross alteration of the facade through inappropriate window changes, door changes and/or portico or porch changes.

Any of these changes may alter a building so completely that it should be eliminated from the inventory

B. Degree of Alteration

When evaluating a building for Historic Site status, staff shall report on the degree of detrimental or critical change to the building, and its effect on the architectural significance of the building. A building should not be classified as an Historic Site if, for example, distinguishing features are removed or concealed, rendering the building less exemplary of a given style or period of architecture.

C. Scarcity or Frequency

Scarcity would be judged by knowledge of other similar remaining structures. If a structure is the only example, or one of only a few remaining examples of its kind, judgment as to its significance and integrity would be less severe than for historic resource types that occur frequently. Whereas scarcity might have more weight for site designations, frequency (e.g., a row of Victorian cottages) could add to the integrity of a historic district.

IV Use of the "Landmark Criterion" (HPC Policy #1-89)

The Landmark Criterion, (2)(A)(v), should not be used alone in designating an Historic Site; it should be used only in combination with one or more of the other criteria of historic or architectural significance.

Explanation: Buildings may be visual landmarks but may have lost all historic or architectural significance. Since designation as an Historic Site subjects a property to architectural review regardless of whether it has been designated on the basis of architectural or historical significance, it is important to apply the policy on integrity (HPC Policy #1-87) particularly carefully in using the landmark criterion. If a building has lost architectural integrity but still maintains some historical significance and is a visual landmark, it would be necessary during the designation process to identify which features of the landmark should be subject to HAWP review

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Revised 2/20/96

**EAST
HYATTSVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL
SURVEY**



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