

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Arrowhead Subdivision Inventory Number: HO-1091
 Address: Bound by Shaker Drive, Beechwood Drive, Mohawk Court, and Seneca Drive Historic district: yes no
 City: Columbia Zip Code: 21046 County: Howard
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Savage
 Property Owner: Multiple owners Tax Account ID Number: NA
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): NA Tax Map Number: 36
 Project: HO317A21 US 29 from Seneca Drive to MD 175 Agency: SHA
 Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries, Inc.
 Preparer's Name: Kate Ritson Date Prepared: 6/22/2012
 Documentation is presented in: DOE form
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
 Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Site Description

Planned as an automobile or "freeway" suburb, Arrowhead features several characteristics distinctive to this suburban type. Located away from the city center, freeway suburbs like Arrowhead required residents to rely on cars to travel to other locations, and as such, were designed with the automobile owner specifically in mind. This new suburb type often feature curving streets, usually without sidewalks, and oversized, wide lots with the residences oriented with their longest elevation parallel to the street. The deepness of the individual building lots allows the houses to be set back from the curved, wide roads, with substantial front and rear yards. The grassy front yards connect directly with the streets, and are not framed by sidewalks or curbs. Most of the houses do not have walkways leading directly from the street, but are instead accessed by large, paved driveways laid to the sides of the lots, often running to attached garages or carports. Several properties do not correspond to this layout, and lack carports or garages, and in some cases have no paved driveways or other clear path of access. Mature trees line the streets and surround the

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houses, creating an attractive setting for the houses.

Arrowhead is a planned residential subdivision composed of 52 freestanding single-family dwellings situated on four streets. Two of the originally platted lots stand vacant today, located at the outer perimeter of the subdivision near the intersection of Seneca and Shaker Drives. These vacant lots are planted with trees and shrubbery. Platted in 1959, the residences in the subdivision were largely constructed ca. 1961-1967, the majority constructed ca. 1964. Ten buildings have been assessed as non-contributing, nine due to additions and/or significant material alterations and one newly constructed building that required the demolition of a ca. 1968 residence at 6662 Mohawk Court. The 42 contributing residences were designed as variations on one-story ranch forms, two-story rectangular forms in the Colonial Revival style, split-level forms, and split-foyer forms. Split-level and split-foyer forms predominate. Set on poured concrete foundations, the houses are generally capped by side-gabled roofs cover in asphalt shingles, and are usually clad in a combination of brick veneer and wood weatherboard or vinyl siding. Most houses are completed with a prominent exterior-end brick chimney. Fenestration includes single and paired double-hung windows, and at least one large tripartite or picture window. Many of the houses feature little ornamentation, though most are softened by the use of simple Colonial Revival-style elements, such as double-hung windows, inoperable shutters, and wood columns. Few significant alterations have been made to these structures, and from the street the majority of the houses retain their original form. Typical alterations include rear additions, enclosure of original carports or new construction of attached garages, and material replacement at windows.

House Types

Like other subdivisions constructed throughout Howard County during this period, it appears that the developers of Arrowhead offered their buyers several basic models, with the option to modify basic elements, like material cladding, to their liking. The houses constructed in Arrowhead are variations on modern, popular mid-twentieth-century forms such as the ranch house and the split-level. Several Colonial Revival-influenced houses were also constructed, most featuring the increasingly enlarged form and simplified ornamentation that marked the style in the mid-twentieth century. The most prominent house type found in Arrowhead is the "split-foyer," which can be seen as an evolution of the split-level that first appeared in the 1960s.

Each general typology is described below with examples of variations found throughout the subdivision.

Single-story Ranch House

A November 1961 display ad placed in the Baltimore Sun for the new Arrowhead subdivision marketed a simple, one-story ranch house the developers called "The Kennedy." (1) Four bays across, the pictured model was capped by a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles, with an exterior-end brick chimney. The primary façade was veneered in brick, and fenestrated with two double-hung windows, a single-leaf main entry, and a tripartite window, each opening framed by shutters. The house also featured an attached, one-story, side-gabled carport supported by square wood posts.

An example of this model is the house at 6533 Beechwood Drive. This single-story, four-bay house is veneered in multi-colored brick, and is capped by a low-pitched, side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roofline is completed with an interior-end brick chimney and an overhanging eave. Moving across the primary façade are two 1/1 vinyl sash, a single-leaf paneled wood door with lights, and a tripartite vinyl window composed of a single-light fixed window at the center flanked by 1/1 vinyl sash. Each of the openings sits immediately beneath the low roofline. The window openings are completed with rowlock brick sills and inoperable louvered shutters. The house originally featured a one-story, side-gabled carport. The carport has since been enclosed with wood weatherboard siding and a typical double-hung window. The residence retains its wide, paved side driveway leading to this structure. Variations on the ranch house found within Arrowhead include longer, more linear forms such as the house at 6551

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Beechwood Drive, and L-shaped forms, such as the house at 6645 Seneca Drive.

Two-story Colonial Revival-style House

A number of two-story Colonial Revival-style residences were built in Arrowhead. While these houses were made available to suit buyers with what was considered more traditional tastes, their simplified detail, asymmetrical fenestration, and oversized form, in particular, spoke to the influence of modernized suburban architecture. A typical model of the Colonial Revival-style house in Arrowhead is found at 6618 Bellevue Drive. The rectangular-plan, two-story, four-bay house is capped by a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles. An exterior-end brick chimney rises at the side. The south half of the façade is recessed beneath the slightly overhanging second story. The first story is clad in brick, and the second story is clad in wood weatherboard. The overhang creates a small entry patio, and is supported by small Tuscan columns. The house is fenestrated with 8/8 windows. The house also has its original one-story, one-bay side-gabled garage set on a brick base, and marked by its original paneled wood roll-up garage door.

Split-level House

The split-level house was another innovative form introduced to the homebuyer in the 1950s and 1960s. Designed to maximize living space, the split-level featured a larger two-story unit, intercepted at mid-height by a one-story wing projection in order to create three levels of living space at the interior. Constructed in the early 1960s, the split-level was a popular house type in Arrowhead. An example of the type is the house at 6562 Beechwood Drive. The two-story unit features a prominent, oversized, frame second story overhanging a brick basement level. This unit is fenestrated with single and paired 1/1 windows. All of the windows at the house are flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. The one-story wing holds a single-leaf paneled wood entry door with a fanlight, and a picture window composed of replacement vinyl casement windows. Historically, a one-story, one-bay, side-gabled carport extended from the side of the wing. It has since been enclosed with vinyl siding and 1/1 vinyl windows. The house's original side-placed driveway still runs to this structure. The residence at 6657 Mohawk Court is an example of a larger split-level house. The house is composed of three units that progressively step down in height from south to north, following the slope of the property. Each unit is rectangular, capped by a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles, and embellished with a wide overhanging eave. A large, two-story, three-bay unit with raised foundation sits to the south. Its rustic wood weatherboard second story slightly overhangs the multi-colored, stretcher-bond brick base. The unit is fenestrated with paired, single-light metal sliding windows. The middle unit sits one story in height, and is two bays wide, with a slightly raised foundation. The overhanging eave of its roof shelters a single-leaf entry door with sidelight, and a picture window composed of metal casements. A one-story, one-bay attached garage extends from its north elevation. Original to the house, the garage has a brick base, and is marked by its original paneled wood roll-up garage door.

Split-Foyer House

The most distinctive characteristic of Arrowhead is the number of split-foyer houses built in the subdivision in the mid-1960s. While little written documentation yet exists on this house type, it was clearly an increasingly common form during this period, as an evolution of the still-popular split-level. In September 1959, the Baltimore Sun published an article reporting on the construction of the form at adjacent subdivision, Allview Estates. (2) The newspaper stated that "Indicative of the new models that builders-developers are erecting is what has been called a split-foyer type residence that is said to have many advantages of the split-level house." The article described the house to readers as "Basically a two-story house...[it] utilizes all the ground floor instead of part as is the case in most split-levels. The rear of the house is entirely out of the ground, thus giving the appearance of the conventional two-story house." It appears that Arrowhead followed the lead of its subdivision neighbor to the north, and by 1964 its developers placed ads in the Baltimore Sun for the form, marketing it for its recreational area, fireplace, and central hall entrance. (3)

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The house at 6529 Beechwood Drive is an excellent example, demonstrating the transition between the split-level and the split-foyer forms, and reflects the similarities the forms shared. The rectangular house is composed of two, two-bay, one-story plus raised basement level units that sit beneath a shared, side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles. The house presents itself as two stories high, with the basement-level windows mostly exposed above grade, and the first-story windows sitting high in the façade, immediately beneath the low-pitched roofline. At the façade, the north unit features a prominent second-story frame overhang that projects over the brick basement level. This feature strongly resembles a split-level variation found in the subdivision, such as the previously discussed house at 6562 Beechwood Drive. The south unit is flush at the façade, veneered in stretcher-bond brick. It has a single-leaf flush wood door with diagonal lights, original to the house, and a single sidelight. Window openings on the house have 1/1 sash, each flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. A one-story, one-bay carport extends from the side of the house, approached by a wide, paved driveway from the street.

Most split-foyer houses in Arrowhead share a similar, more simplified version of the form. This variation is composed of one rectangular unit set beneath a low-pitched, side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles. The house is four-bays wide, and presents itself as two stories high. Its basement-level windows are visible above grade, and its first-story windows sit immediately beneath the roofline, creating a large gap between the openings. The asymmetrical fenestration places a prominent, single-leaf entry opening towards the center. Approached by a set of steps, the entry is raised slightly above grade, so that the top of the opening reaches the bottom of the raised first-story windows. A wide, exterior-end brick chimney rises at the side elevation. This general form is repeated throughout Arrowhead, with variations including window and door types, material cladding, and with or without a full-height porch at the façade. A number of similar houses, for example, are situated on Seneca Drive, at 6617 Seneca Drive, 6618 Seneca Drive, and 6634 Seneca Drive. Each follows this general form and plan, set beneath a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles and veneered in multi-colored brick. The house at 6617 Seneca Drive is set apart by its clear reflection of both modern and Colonial Revival-style influences. The house's most prominent feature is a full-height portico formed at the façade by a widely overhanging eave of the roof supported by large, square wood posts. The centered, single-leaf entry holds a paneled wood door with fanlight flanked by sidelights. The house is fenestrated with single and paired 6/6 windows, and with an original multi-pane wood picture window at the façade. Each window is flanked by inoperable shutters. The house at 6618 Seneca Drive is nearly identical, though its full-height portico is supported by Tuscan columns. The house is fenestrated with single 1/1 windows and tripartite windows composed of a single fixed light sash at the center flanked by 1/1 sash. The window openings are not framed by shutters. The house at 6634 is very similar to those at 6617 and 6618 Seneca Drive, but it does not have a portico and its upper gable ends are clad in vertical wood weatherboard siding. Fenestration includes a single-leaf paneled wood door with sidelights and a one-light transom, and single and paired 2/2 double-hung windows. The façade also has two tripartite windows, each composed of a single-light fixed window at the center flanked by 2/2 horizontal windows. Inoperable louvered shutters frame the façade windows.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Following United States involvement in World War II (1941-1945), many metropolitan areas experienced substantial growth. The greater Washington, D.C. region underwent a substantial period of development at this time, as government expansion brought a surge of new workers to the area. Many of these new residents became commuters, traveling to their jobs in Washington from the surrounding area, where newly constructed suburbs were swiftly being built to serve their needs. (4) Communities throughout the region experienced significant housing booms as a result, including formerly rural areas throughout Maryland.

Whereas older suburbs constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries had been designed for the elite, the new suburban developments of the post-war period were specifically marketed for the working and middle classes. In addition to providing affordable housing and easy access to the workplace, the new suburbs also aimed to provide residents with a pleasant,

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family-oriented environment. (5) The first wave of suburban development following the war extended from the late 1940s through the mid-1950s and focused primarily on alleviating the immediate housing crisis with affordable housing. A second wave of residential construction began in the late 1950s and continued in the 1960s. As a result of "rising incomes, maturing suburban communities, and changing mortgage practices," houses constructed during this phase were larger and more expensive than their earlier counterparts. (6)

Significant expansion of arterial highways and freeways, and a dramatic increase in automobile ownership during this period allowed developers to acquire larger tracts of land at lower costs that were located further outside the city center. (7) The result was an increase in construction of larger, self-contained residential subdivisions that were connected to the city center by the arterial highway system. Residents relied heavily on automobiles for almost every aspect of daily life, from commuting to work to picking up groceries. This type of residential subdivision became known as an automobile or "freeway" suburb. Freeway suburbs were specifically designed to accommodate this automobile-focused lifestyle, and featured characteristics like an increased number of cul-de-sacs, fewer interconnected streets, and wider, curved roads usually without sidewalks or curbs. Many houses began to incorporate attached carports or garages into their design. Counties throughout Maryland constructed freeway suburbs in the mid-twentieth century, reaching outlying Howard County by the late 1950s. Fifteen major highways were constructed in Maryland at this time, all but two completed between 1952 and 1972, several of which accessed Howard County. (8)

Newspaper articles from the time reveal the rapid nature of suburbanization that occurred in Howard County, as well as its causes. While this area of Howard County is strongly identified with the planned "new city" of Columbia, a number of subdivisions were constructed along US Route 29 in the 1950s and early 1960s that actually pre-date the planning for Columbia in 1963 and its completion in 1967. By the early 1960s the growing number of planned subdivisions in the area had attracted the attention of regional newspapers, who published a number of articles discussing the rapidly changing of landscape of rural Howard County. Noting the Arrowhead subdivision as an example, the Baltimore Sun published one such article in October 1961, reporting on the 60 new subdivisions that had "Scattered over the rolling Howard county countryside." (9) In an article titled "Rural Howard County Eyes Its Future Warily," the Washington Post wrote that "A new wave of rooftops, patios and picture windows has suddenly formed along the banks of Rte. 29, Howard County's 'backdoor' route from Washington to Baltimore. Interspersed between the brand new subdivisions are pasture-lands where cows and sheep still graze."

This development is generally attributed to expanding highway networks and new employment opportunities in the area. In 1961 the Baltimore Sun specifically noted that "With the building of new arterial highways, linking the county with Baltimore and Washington, in particular, building activity has expanded through developments opened up along the new Route 29 and Route 40 and connecting links." (10) U.S. Route 29 had been modernized and reconstructed in the 1950s, including widening and smoothing out of curves in the roadway. The article attributed this "inevitable surge of people, houses, stores and industries" to arterial highways like Route 29, but also noted that the "overnight growth is being further spurred by such new employment centers as the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, the W.R. Grace Research Center and a new Westinghouse distribution center." (11) Subdivisions like Arrowhead advertised these characteristics, often simultaneously marketing their accessibility and natural surroundings. Advertisements for Arrowhead for example noted that it was "Convenient to everything, 25 minutes from Baltimore or Washington, D.C." and also marketed its large "beautiful, wooded lots" or the option to purchase a landscaped lot. (12)

The Arrowhead subdivision was planned in 1959 and largely constructed between 1962 and 1964, with a small percentage constructed in the later 1960s. Originally planned for 54 houses (today 52 houses are included within its boundaries), the subdivision was developed by the Arrowhead Development Corporation, under land owner Garnett Y. Clark, an active realtor in Howard County. (13) Newspaper articles and advertisements from the period indicate that buyers could choose from a limited number of models, or that a buyer could choose to purchase a wooded lot and construct a house based on their own plans.

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The residences at Arrowhead reflected the popular housing styles of the mid-century period, including ranch, split-level and Colonial Revival-style houses. An early advertisement for the subdivision, published in the Baltimore Sun in January 1962, announced three basic models to be featured in Arrowhead stating that "Ranchers, two-story Colonials and split-levels are offered in the community" on half-acre lots. (14) The advertisement described the rancher as having three bedrooms, a living room with fireplace, an L-shaped dining area, two full bathrooms, a full basement, and an attached carport. A second rancher had both a formal dining room and living room. The split-level was described as having three bedrooms, a large living room with fireplace, separate formal dining room, full basement, a full garden room with brick barbecue, one-and-a-half bathrooms, and an attached garage. By 1964, the developers were advertising for half-acre and full-acre wooded and non-wooded lots, on which ranches and split-levels could be built, as well as prominent Colonial Revival-style dwellings and a new type, the split-foyer. A March 1964 advertisement in the Baltimore Sun described "Colonials including front columns and patios" and split-foyers that included a recreation area, a fireplace and a center hall entrance. (15) In addition to modern house forms, Arrowhead notably also advertised its house's many modern amenities, including multiple bathrooms, modern kitchens, recreation rooms, and attached garages and carports.

While more traditional Colonial Revival-style residences continued to be constructed alongside ranches and split-levels, these houses were built as modernized variations of traditional forms and styles, such as the enlarged two-story, four-bay version found within Arrowhead. The house types constructed in Arrowhead and other subdivisions of the period represented modern consumer preferences, and an informal, family-oriented style of living that characterized the era. For example, the split-level house has a functional form that was designed to maximize living space, with a horizontal profile that took advantage of wide building lots. (16) The theories of domestic life that were first characterized by the ranch house evolved throughout the 1950s, and soon created the split-level form, which was based on an "elaborate theory of interior planning." (17) Split-level houses divided the American home into three types of interior spaces: quiet living areas, "noisy" living and service areas, and sleeping spaces. Each of these functions was located on a separate level. The lowest level held an incorporated garage, and usually the noisy family room, home to family games and a television. The mid-level contained quiet living areas, like a formal living room, a kitchen and an entryway. The upper level housed the bedrooms. (18) The distinctive split-foyer form constructed throughout Arrowhead in the 1960s represents the continued evolution of these domestic ideals first embodied in the ranch and split-level forms.

EVALUATION

Constructed primarily between 1961 and 1967, the Arrowhead subdivision today retains strong integrity as a representative example of a mid-twentieth-century residential suburban subdivision. First, Arrowhead has strong integrity of location and setting. Planned in the early 1950s as a freeway suburb, the subdivision was sited specifically to take advantage of the region's growing network of arterial highways and freeways that were constructed to connect outlying areas to urban employment centers like Baltimore and Washington, D.C. An improved and expanded transportation route at the time of Arrowhead's construction, adjacent Route 29 acts as both a convenient access route to the surrounding region for residents, and is simultaneously the boundary between the subdivision and adjacent areas. In addition to retaining its historic connection to the region's transportation corridors and urban centers, the subdivision has also preserved its original landscape setting as designed by its developers. The subdivision retains its original wide, curving roads, uninterrupted by sidewalks or curbs, as well as its large, grassy lots shaded by trees. The subdivision is distinctly unified by its oversized, open, grassy lots, most of which are uninterrupted by walkways. Many of the houses retain their original paved side driveways, which provide direct access to the residence; several residences appear to have no driveway access, an unusual characteristic for a freeway suburb of this era.

Arrowhead also retains integrity of workmanship and design. The original form, plan and spatial organization of the subdivision remain strongly intact, including lot size, arrangement of yards, and arrangement of the houses within those spaces. The original platting of the subdivision remains strongly evident, as the subdivision today retains its original boundaries and the lots have not

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been further subdivided. Furthermore, the residences themselves retain high integrity of workmanship and design, and are representative examples of mid-twentieth-century residential design. The ranch, split-level, split-foyer, and Colonial Revival-style residences constructed in the 1950s and 1960s continue to reflect their original form and design. Unity of design is achieved through shared characteristics throughout the subdivision, including the setback, scale, and massing of the houses. Most have a low, horizontal orientation emphasized by low-pitched roofs, a variety of material cladding at the façade, and integrated carports or garages. Other unifying details include prominent brick chimneys, picture windows, and paired and tripartite windows at the façade. Some houses have small-scale additions at the side and rear, but in most cases these have not significantly detracted from the original form of the houses. Furthermore, very little recent infill has been constructed within the subdivision. Integrity of materials has been slightly affected by the use of common replacement materials in many houses, such as vinyl windows, but the majority of houses retain their most significant features, such as original brick façade veneering, and large picture or tripartite windows, and material replacement has not affected overall integrity of workmanship or design. Use of new, modern materials such as vinyl or aluminum siding was increasingly common beginning in this period, and therefore the use of such materials today does not necessarily detract from the integrity of a mid-century house. Integrity of location, setting, workmanship, design and materials has contributed to strong integrity of feeling and association, and Arrowhead continues to evoke its character as a mid-twentieth-century freeway suburb.

The Arrowhead Subdivision includes 52 single-family dwellings. 42 buildings were assessed as contributing resources. These resources were constructed within the main period of construction between 1961 and 1967, and retain a sufficient level of integrity to represent their historic significance. Ten buildings were assessed as non-contributing resources. Of the non-contributing resources, one residence was considered non-contributing because it was constructed after the main period of construction, and nine are considered non-contributing because of a lack of integrity, generally due to inappropriate additions or an excess of material replacement.

Platted in the late 1950s, and constructed primarily between 1961 and 1967, Arrowhead was built as a mid-twentieth-century freeway suburb, its developers inspired to take advantage of the area's new arterial highways based on the success of earlier subdivisions like the adjacent Allview Estates. The subdivision has a strong association with the suburban history of Maryland and Howard County during this period, as one of the many planned residential subdivisions in Howard County to take advantage of the area's growing highway network and employment base. As such, Arrowhead is eligible under Criterion A. Arrowhead is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the district is not recommended eligible under Criterion B. Arrowhead is considered eligible under Criterion C, as an intact example of a mid-twentieth-century planned residential subdivision in Maryland. The subdivision retains particularly strong integrity of location, setting, workmanship, design, feeling and association, its landscape strongly reflecting both the common characteristics of freeway suburbs and the particular plans of the developer. The majority of its housing stock extant today is original to the subdivision, constructed between 1962 and 1964, and reflects the popular house styles of the mid-twentieth century, including a variety of ranch, split-level, split-foyer, and modern Colonial-Revival-style houses. The subdivision's most notable feature may be its large collection of intact split-foyer houses, constructed in the early 1960s. While ranch houses and split-levels have received an increasing amount of attention in recent years for epitomizing the development of American domestic life in mid-twentieth-century suburbs, the split-foyer has attracted comparatively little study as a slightly later evolution of the split-level form. Finally, Arrowhead is not considered to be a significant source of history or prehistory, and was therefore not evaluated for its archaeological potential under Criterion D.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Arrowhead is a residential subdivision located in the southern portion of Howard County, Maryland. The subdivision is situated east of US 29 (Columbia Pike), with the large subdivision of Allview Estates located to its north, and the smaller subdivision of

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Donleigh to the south/southeast. While the subdivision is today included as a census-designated place within the city of Columbia, it is considered an "out-parcel," having been planned and constructed before the construction of that larger planned community. The western boundary of the subdivision is formed by Shaker Drive, which runs roughly parallel to US 29. The northern boundary of the subdivision follows the rear property lines of the houses fronting on Beechwood Drive, extending from the house at 6570 Beechwood Drive to 6534 Beechwood Drive. The boundary line then continues in a straight line southeast, until it meets its intersection with Mohawk Court. The south/southeast boundary of the subdivision follows the rear property lines of 6658, 6654 and 6650 Mohawk Court. The south boundary of the subdivision is parallel to Seneca Drive, following the rear property line of the houses facing on this street. The subdivision has a total acreage of 37.213 acres.

The boundaries constitute those set forth by the original plat maps for the Arrowhead subdivision, recorded in December 1959. The land was owned by Garnett Y. Clark and Elizabeth H. Clark, his wife. Garnett Clark was an active realtor in Howard County at this time. The land was surveyed by Claude M. Skinner, Jr. The subdivision as recorded on two plat maps, as Arrowhead Section 1 and Arrowhead Section 2, and recorded in the land records of the Howard County in Plat Book RHM 7, Folio 79-80. The plat maps document 54 lots, ranging from 20,000 square feet to 40,310 square feet. The oversized lots provided ample space for front and rear yards, and space between neighboring residences. It appears that houses were constructed on 52 of the 54 originally platted lots, the exceptions being a large lot located at the northwest intersection of Seneca Drive and Shaker Drive, and a smaller lot located diagonally to its southwest on the opposite side of Seneca Drive. Today, the subdivision includes 52 residences located on four streets: Beechwood Drive, Bellevue Drive, Mohawk Court and Seneca Drive.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Display Ad 262, The Sun, November 19, 1961, pg. C2.
- (2) "Split-Foyer Houses Built," The Sun, September 13, 1959, pg RE8.
- (3) Classified Ad 217, Washington Post, August 2, 1964, pg. D20, also: Classified Ad 2, The Sun, March 14, 1964, pg. 27.
- (4) "Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology," Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration, Prepared by KCI Technologies, Inc., November 1999, B-17.
- (5) "Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology," Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration, Prepared by KCI Technologies, Inc., November 1999, B-7.
- (6) "Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology," Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration, Prepared by KCI Technologies, Inc., November 1999, B-19, B-20.
- (7) "Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, September 2002.
- (8) "Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology," Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration, Prepared by KCI Technologies, Inc., November 1999, B-19, B-20.
- (9) Carroll E. Williams, "60 Subdivisions Dot Howard County," The Baltimore Sun, October 8, 1961, pg. RE15.
- (10) "Wide Price Range in Howard, The Sun, April 16, 1961, pg. RE1.
- (11) Lawrence Stern, "Rural Howard County Eyes Its Future Warily," Washington Post, January 2, 1962, pg. B2.
- (12) Display Ad 173, The Sun, November 5, 1961, pg. C6; Classified Ad 2, The Sun, March 14, 1964, pg. 27); Display Ad 173, The Sun, November 5, 1961, pg. C6.
- (13) "Awalt, Clark Form Firm," The Sun, October 22, 1972, pg. F11.
- (14) "Arrowhead to Have 54 Houses," The Sun, January 21, 1962, pg. C9.
- (15) Classified Ad 217, Washington Post, August 2, 1964, pg. D20.
- (16) James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, House Styles in America (New York: Penguin Studio, 1996), 249.
- (17) Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 481.
- (18) Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 481; and

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 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

 Reviewer, National Register Program Date

Jeffrey Howe, editor, The Houses We Live In (London: PRC Publishing, Ltd., 2002), 37.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

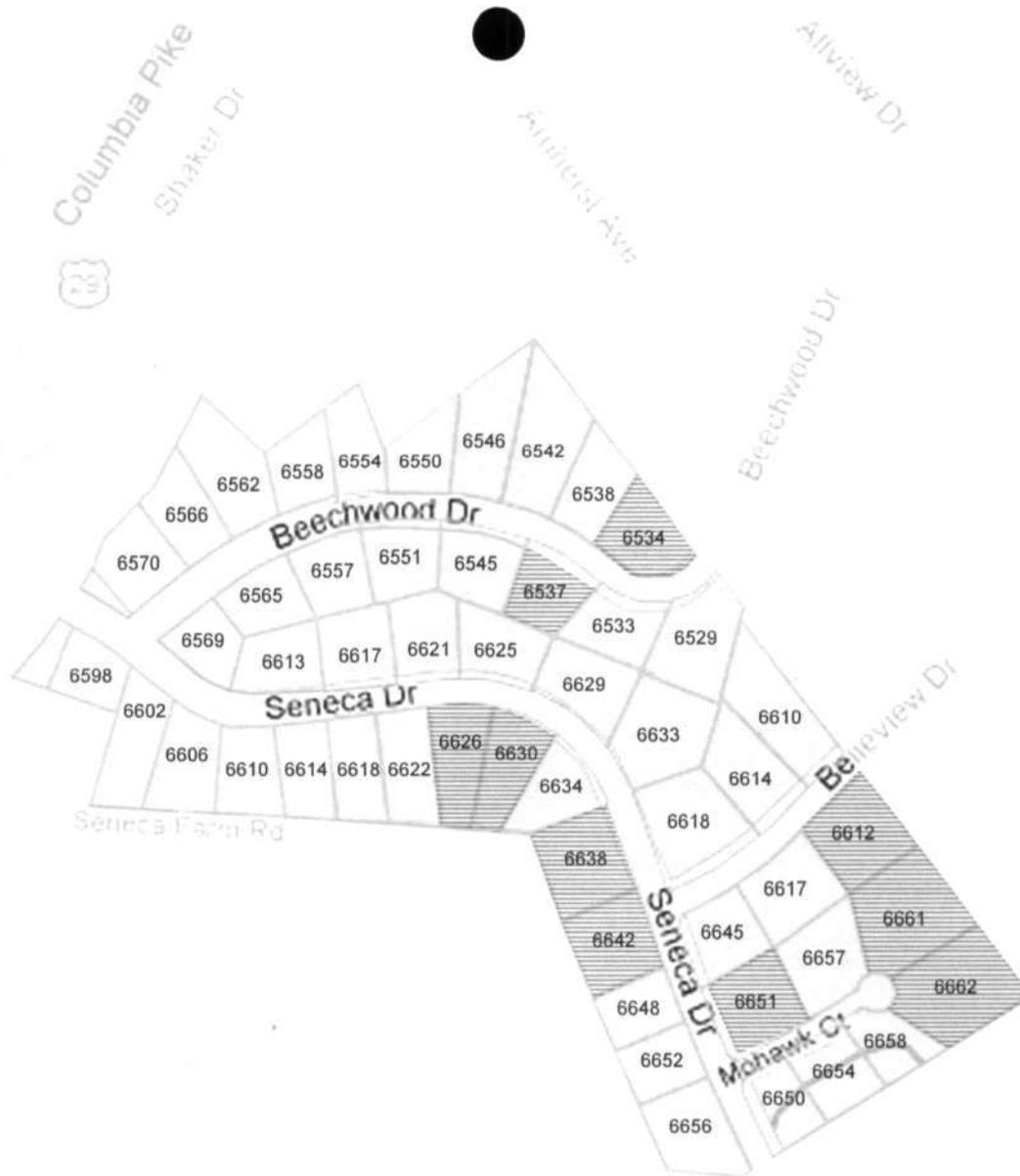
Arrowhead Subdivision Inventory

Address	Estimated Date of Construction	Contributing/Noncontributing
6529 BEECHWOOD DR	1965	Contributing
6533 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6534 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Noncontributing
6537 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Noncontributing
6538 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6542 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6545 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6546 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6550 BEECHWOOD DR	1961	Contributing
6551 BEECHWOOD DR	1963	Contributing
6554 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6557 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6558 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6562 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6565 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6566 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6569 BEECHWOOD DR	1961	Contributing
6570 BEECHWOOD DR	1964	Contributing
6610 BELLEVIEW DR	1964	Contributing
6613 BELLEVIEW DR	1967	Noncontributing
6614 BELLEVIEW DR	1967	Contributing
6617 BELLEVIEW DR	1966	Contributing
6618 BELLEVIEW DR	1966	Contributing
6650 MOHAWK CT	1965	Contributing
6651 MOHAWK CT	1964	Noncontributing
6654 MOHAWK CT	1965	Contributing
6657 MOHAWK CT	1966	Contributing
6658 MOHAWK CT	1965	Contributing
6661 MOHAWK CT	1964	Noncontributing
6662 MOHAWK CT	2000	Noncontributing
6598 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6602 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6606 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6610 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6613 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6614 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6617 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6618 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6621 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6622 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6625 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6626 SENECA DR	1964	Noncontributing

6629 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6630 SENECA DR	1964	Noncontributing
6633 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6634 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6638 SENECA DR	1964	Noncontributing
6642 SENECA DR	1966	Noncontributing
6645 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6648 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6652 SENECA DR	1964	Contributing
6656 SENECA DR	1965	Contributing

Atholton
Adventist 1st
Church

Atholton
Seventh Day 1st
Adventists



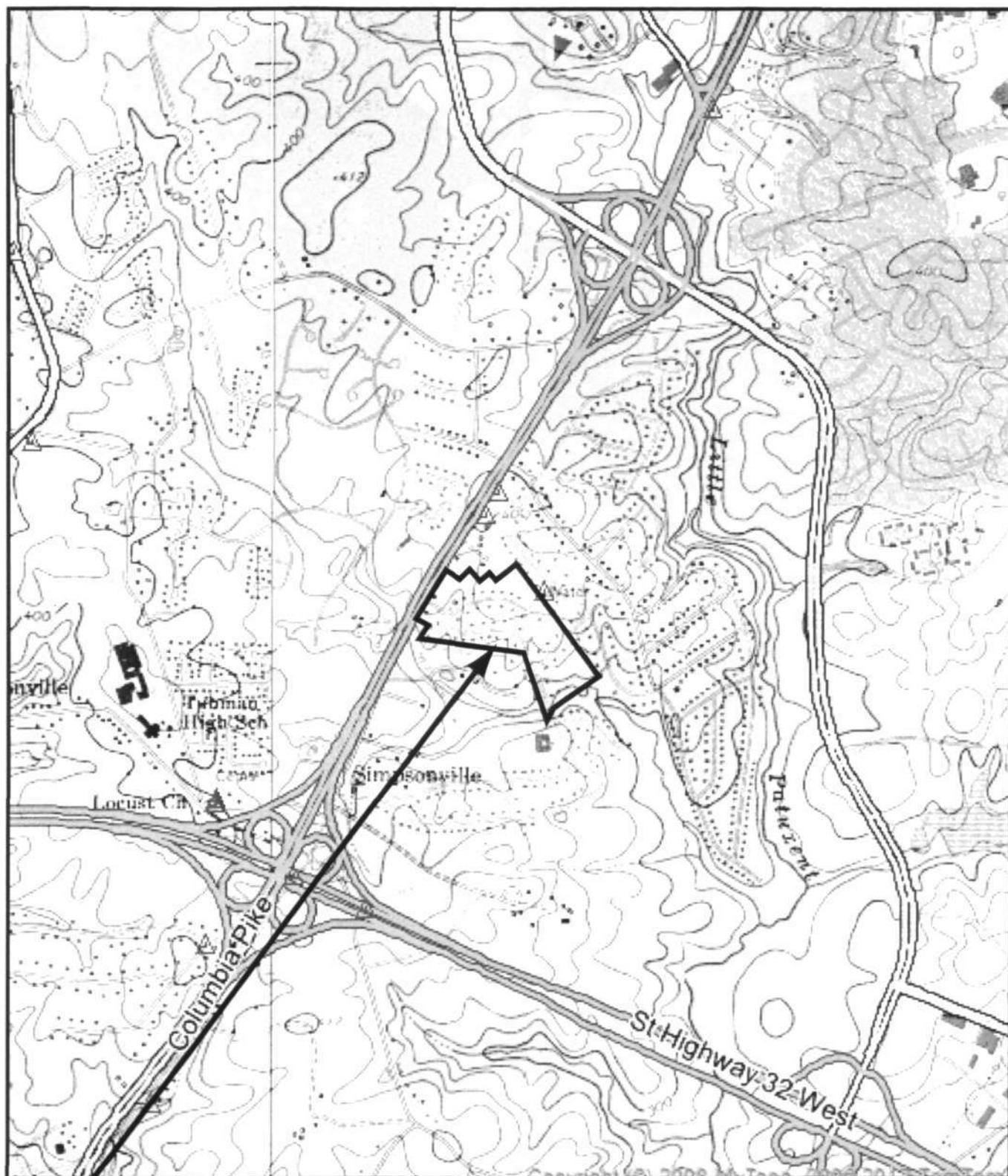
ARROWHEAD SUBDIVISION
HO-1091
KEY

■	CONTRIBUTING
▨	NONCONTRIBUTING

EH1 TRACRES, INC.
JUNE 2012

N ↑

HO-1091



Arrowhead Survey District (HO-1091)

Howard County, MD

Savage, USGS Topographic Map, 1957, Revised 1966 and 1974

EHT Tracerics, 2012

**Arrowhead Subdivision
HO-1091**

Digital Photograph Log

Photographer: EHT Tracerics

Date: June 9, 2012

1.	6610 Belleview Drive	HO-1091_2012-06-09_01.tif	Façade, looking northwest
2.	6657 Mohawk Court	HO-1091_2012-06-09_02.tif	Façade, looking northeast
3.	6551 Beechwood Drive	HO-1091_2012-06-09_03.tif	Façade, looking southwest
4.	6533 Beechwood Drive	HO-1091_2012-06-09_04.tif	Façade, looking southeast
5.	6529 Beechwood Drive	HO-1091_2012-06-09_05.tif	Looking northwest.
6.	6617 Seneca Drive	HO-1091_2012-06-09_06.tif	Façade, looking south
7.	6610, 6614, 6618 Seneca Drive	HO-1091_2012-06-09_07.tif	Façades, looking southwest
8.	6634 Seneca Drive	HO-1091_2012-06-09_08.tif	Façade, looking south
9.	6562, 6566 Beechwood Drive	HO-1091_2012-06-09_09.tif	Façades, looking south

Project No. HO317A21
US 29 from Seneca Dr. to MD 175

HO-1091
Arrowhead Subdivision

35mm B&W Negative List

Photographer: EHT
Tracerics

Date: June 9, 2012

Roll #2:

11.	6610 Bellview Drive	Façade, looking northwest
10.	6657 Mohawk Court	Façade, looking northeast
9. Not submitted.		
8.	6551 Beechwood Drive	Façade, looking southwest
7. Not submitted.		
6.	6533 Beechwood Drive	Façade, looking southeast
5.	6529 Beechwood Drive	Looking northwest.
4.	6617 Seneca Drive	Façade, looking south
3.	6610, 6614, 6618 Seneca Drive	Façades, looking southwest
2.	6634 Seneca Drive	Façade, looking south
1.	6562, 6566 Beechwood Drive	Façades, looking south



HO-1091

ARROWHEAD SUBDIVISION

6610 BELLEVIEW DRIVE

COLUMBIA, MD

EHT TRACINGS

6/2012

MDSHPD

FACADE, LOOKING NORTHWEST

*1 OF 9



HO-1091

ARROWHEAD SUBDIVISION

6657 MOHAWK COURT

COLUMBIA, MD

EHT TRACEKES

6/2012

MDSHPO

FACADE, LOOKING NORTHEAST

* 2 OF 9



HO-1091

ARROWHEAD SUBDIVISION

6881 BEECHWOOD DRIVE

COLUMBIA, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHIP0

FACADE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

*3 of 9



HD-1091

ARROWHEAD SUBDIVISION

6533 BEECHWOOD DRIVE

COLUMBIA, MD

EHT TRACEMES

6/2012

MDSHPD

FACADE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#4 OF 9



HO-1091

ARLOWHEAD SUBDIVISION

4529 BEECHWOOD DRIVE

COLUMBIA, MD

ELT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

FACADE, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

* 5 of 9



HO-1091

ARROWHEAD SUBDIVISION

6617 BEECHWOOD DRIVE

COLUMBIA, MD

EXIT TRACEMES

6/2012

MDSHA0

FACADE, LOOKING NORTHWEST

* 6 OF 9



HO-1091

ARROWHEAD SUBDIVISION

6634 Seneca Drive

COLUMBIA, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDJHPD

FACADE, LOOKING SOUTH

7079



HO-1091

ARROWHEAD SUBDIVISION

6562, 6566 BEECHWOOD DRIVE

COLUMBIA, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MD SHPO

LOOKING SOUTH

8 of 9



HO-1091

ARROWHEAD SUBDIVISION

6610, 6614, 6618 Seneca drive

COLUMBIA, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MD SHPO

FACADE, LOOKING SOUTH

#9 of 9