P'5: 68-4-

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name SMITH, HARRY, HOUSE

other names/site number PG: 68-4-1

2. Location

street & number 4707 Oliver Street N/A ☐ not for publication

city, town Riverdale N/A ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Prince George's code 033 zip code 20737

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☒ private	☒ building(s)	1	0 buildings
☐ public-local	☐ district		sites
☐ public-State	☐ site		structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure		objects
	☐ object	1	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER Date 3/23/93

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

QUEEN ANNE

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WEATHERBOARD
SHINGLE
roof ASBESTOS
other METAL

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Harry Smith house is a Queen Anne style frame dwelling which stands on one of the original streets platted in the 1889 subdivision of Riverdale Park. Representative of the transition in domestic architecture, between the Queen Anne style of the 1880s and the popular plan of the turn of this century, it is a noticeable landmark in the community, and an excellent example of the earliest dwellings built in this railroad suburb. It is in near-original condition. The house is two-and-one-half stories high, with hip roof, and entrance centered in the principal north facade. It is nearly square in plan, roughly three bays by three, with a shallow kitchen wing which extends to the rear. The lines of the hip roof are varied by large flush gable dormers centered in its north and east planes. Set into the northwest corner of the house is a large three-story tower which is surmounted by a domed roof. There is much surface variety in the siding of the Smith house: plain horizontal board on the first story, above which are alternating courses of novelty shingles. Windows are double-hung-sash and varied: generally 12, 9, 8 or 6 lights over 2 large lights in the lower sash. Interior plan of the house consists of a central passage flanked by two unequal parlors, a three-run stair at the rear of the passage, and a side hall which leads to the rear kitchen wing. The three-run, open-string stair has a square panelled newel, set diagonally, which has incised and molded decoration and is surmounted by an urn-shaped cap. Intermediate newels are square and chamfered, and the balusters are turned. The stair case rises, with all detail continuous, to the third story. Trim throughout the house consists of multi-band moldings with central convex band and bullseye cornerblocks. Original interior shutters survive in the first-story parlors. The Smith house stands on the central of three adjoining lots which front on Oliver, originally Washington, Street in the original subdivision of Riverdale Park. There are no outbuildings. On each side of this three-lot complex stands a frame dwelling from the early period of development of the Riverdale Park suburb.

FOR GENERAL DESCRIPTION
[X] See continuation sheet No. 1

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Community Planning and Development	1890	1890

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Significant Person: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Harry Smith house, built in 1890, in Riverdale, Prince George's County, is significant for historic association with the development of the community and for the architectural character of the house. The Smith house was one of the first houses built in the newly developed Riverdale Park, now just known as Riverdale. The community was platted in 1889 with house construction beginning in 1890. As was typical of the time, the developer had the first houses built to stimulate sales. These first houses, including the Smith house, were generally of pattern book designs and were used as sales models. The Smith house is one of the most, if not the most, elaborate of these models built in Riverdale Park. The design source of the Smith house, however, is unknown. It was lived in by a middle class, government worker family, the Smiths, from the time when the developer sold it until the middle of this century.

☒ See continuation sheet No. 11

For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Footnotes under Section 8

[X] See continuation sheet No. 12

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than 1 acre

USGS Quad: Washington East, DC-MD Quad

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	322470	430400
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet No. 16

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet No. 16

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan G. Pearl, Research/Architectural Historian
organization PG County Historic Preservation Commission date June 1992
street & number 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive telephone (301) 952-3521
city or town Upper Marlboro state Maryland zip code 20772

★U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Harry Smith house is a Queen Anne style frame dwelling which stands on one of the original streets platted in the 1889 subdivision of Riverdale Park. The house is two-and-one-half stories high, with hip roof and large flush dormers, and a corner tower which is a full three stories high. It is nearly square in plan, roughly three bays by three, with a shallow kitchen wing which extends to the rear. The lines of the hip roof are varied by large gable dormers centered in its north and east planes, each dormer flush with the corresponding exterior wall of the house. Set into the northwest corner of the house is a large three-story tower which rises above the ridge of the roof, and is surmounted by a domed roof. There is a small shed dormer in the west plane of the main roof, and no dormer in the south plane.

Entrance is in the central bay of the principal north facade through a wide wooden door with nine molded panels: three long rectangular panels over two courses of smaller square panels. The door has a plain board surround, with neither transom nor sidelights. This north entrance is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof porch which extends across the main north facade; the roof is covered with standing-seam metal, and is supported by four Tuscan wood columns, bounded by a plain rail balustrade. At the points where the porch joins the north wall of the building, the roof is supported by two engaged square posts with jigsawn brackets, remnants of the original porch. The original porch, which appears in a 1904 photograph was of the same dimensions as the present porch, but had slimmer posts between which arched openings were formed by openwork bracketing. The porch rests on concrete piers with lattice infill.

There is much surface variety in the siding of the Smith house. The first story is sided with plain horizontal board painted white. The second story and all gables are sided with alternating courses of novelty shingles: three courses of clipped-corner rectangular shingles, alternating with four courses of plain rectangular shingles, all painted white. The two lowest courses (plain rectangular shingles) of the second story flare out slightly over the horizontal board siding of the first story. The north and east dormers are fully pedimented with boxed cornice and ogee molding; within these pediments, the tympani are sided with the same alternating sequence of rectangular and clipped-corner shingles.

The northwest corner tower is similarly sided with alternating courses of rectangular and clipped-corner shingles on the second and third stories above horizontal board on the first story. As in the main block, the two lowest courses of shingles in the second story flare out over the plain board of the first story.

The kitchen wing is two stories high and two bays wide; it extends the depth of the house one bay to the south, flush with the west elevation of the main block, and inset on the east. Entrance is through a door in the east elevation of this wing, sheltered by a small one-story porch set into the

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

southeast corner at the juncture of the main block and kitchen wing. The south elevation consists of two 9/2 windows in each story. The siding is the same as that of the main block: rectangular shingles on the second story, and plain horizontal board on the first. As in the other elevations, the flared lowest courses of shingle form a line of demarcation between first and second stories.

Windows in the house are double-hung-sash, but varied: generally 12, 9, 8 or 6 lights over 2 large lights in the lower sash. On the first and second stories of the main north facade, windows are 12/2, longer on the first story. They have plain board surrounds, painted white, and the upper board is decorated with six applied bullseye moldings; above these decorative upper boards are molded lintels. Beneath the pediment of the dormer which is centered in the north plane of the roof are three small 8/2 windows with plain board surrounds. Windows are 12/2 also on the first and second stories of the east elevation. Centered in the first story of the east elevation is a one-story, hip-roof, semi-octagonal projecting bay; it is lighted in its east face by a 12/2 window, flanked on each of the diagonal faces by a 9/2 window. Windows here have plain board surrounds, painted white, without the decorative features of the north facade. The large gable dormer in the east plane of the roof is lighted by two small 8/2 windows beneath the pediment.

On the first and second stories of the south and west elevations (excepting the tower), windows are 9/2. In the tower, the windows which light the first and second stories are 9/2, while the windows which light the third level are short, and 6/2. Behind the tower, in the west plane of the roof, there is a small shed dormer which lights the stairhall at third level; this small dormer encloses one small 8/2 window.

Most windows have louvered wood shutters. A pair of closed shutters disguises a false center window in the second-story of the main north facade. The dormer windows have no shutters, nor do the windows of the tower, the east projecting bay, or the south elevation.

The roofs of the principal structure, dormers and bay are covered with brown asbestos shingle. There are overhanging eaves above a boxed cornice with crown molding. A course of ogee molding continues the line of the eaves beneath the three windows of the north dormer, forming a visual separation between second and third stories. The tower is surmounted by a tall domed roof, covered with seamed, patterned metal.
The 1904 photograph (cf. supra) shows a tall finial at the peak of the tower dome.

The entire structure rests on a high brick foundation, newly painted gray; the foundation encloses a full basement, lighted by six-pane single-sash windows in the west and south foundations. Exterior entrance to the basement is through a bulkhead opening in the east foundation of the main block.

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

Interior plan of the house consists of a central passage flanked by two unequal parlors, a three-run stair at the rear of the passage, and a side hall which leads to the rear kitchen wing. The principal north entrance leads into the central passage, which then runs south to the stair. The three-run, open-string stair rises four steps along the east wall of the passage, then turns 90° at a landing and rises westward along the south wall of the passage to another landing, whence it turns 90° at a second landing and rises northward to the second story. The stair has a very handsome heavy, square panelled newel, with incised decoration, and with vertical bead-and-reel molding at the corners; the newel is set diagonally, and is surmounted by an urn-shaped cap. The intermediate newels at the landings and upper stories are slimmer, square and chamfered, and have spherical caps; extending into the spandrels beneath, they are decorated with molded pendants. Balusters are turned, and all of the stair components have a natural wood stain.

An original wood mantel survives in the east (larger) parlor. The firebox is framed by narrow pilasters with molded capitals and bases, and a broad horizontally-molded frieze with one applied bullseye molding in the center. This mantel, which is painted white, frames the fireplace in the south wall of the east parlor; it is flanked by built-in bookshelves which fill the inset spaces on each side of the chimney breast. Shading the windows of the east projecting bay is a set of double-hung-sash interior shutters, probably original to the house. For each window sash, there is a movable sash of shutters: a bank of rectangular louvered panels, flanked by solid molded panels, complete with original hardware.

The mantel in the smaller west parlor has been removed, and replaced by a modern fireplace surround of gray brick. The projecting bay (formed by the corner tower) in the west parlor has the same built-in sashes of interior louvered shutters; unlike the shutters in the east parlor, which are painted white, the shutters in the west parlor have a natural wood stain.

Moldings throughout the house are typical of the late nineteenth century; multi-band moldings with central convex band and bullseye cornerblocks. All have natural wood stain. Floorboards have been replaced in the first and second stories; narrow floorboards have been installed in these two stories (2 1/4" and 1 1/2" respectively), while the original 3"-wide floorboards survive on the third story. Baseboards are high with crown molding. Interior doors on the second story have movable transoms; most doors and windows appear to have original hardware, including ornate Victorian hinges and window pulls.

Moldings are the same in the kitchen wing, which is contemporary with the main block. Narrow vertical beaded wainscoting lines the lower half of the kitchen walls. There is a pantry built into the space north of the entry porch, and an interior entrance to the basement in the north interior wall of the kitchen.

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

The three-run stair rises, with all detail continuous, to the third story. There are four bedrooms and a bath on the second story, and three finished rooms on the third story. In the loft area in the southernmost section of the third story, a section of plaster bears the incised inscription:

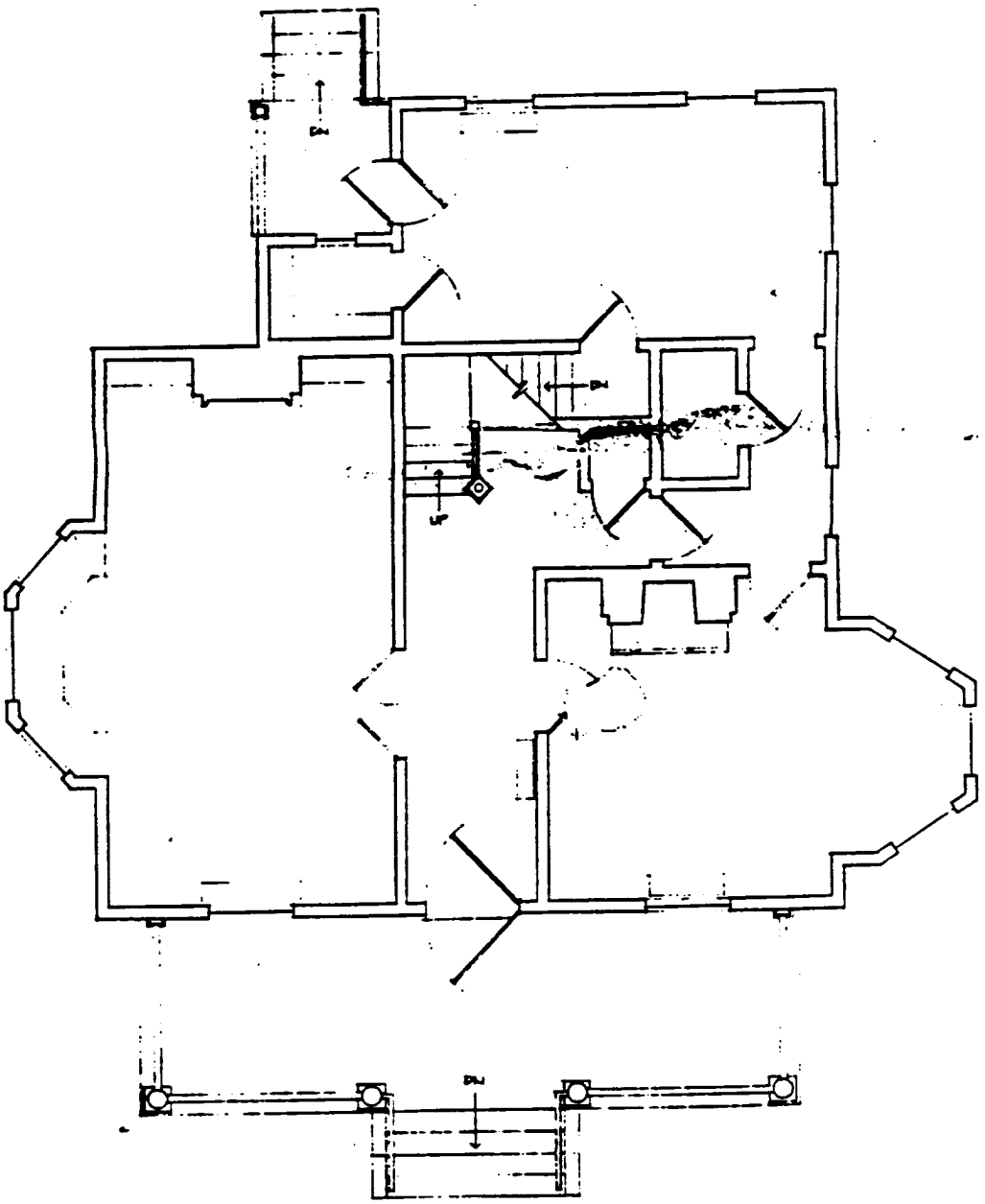
W. Moore
Aug 8th 1890
of Balto
Md.

The Smith house stands on the center lot (Lot 6 of Block 54) in a group of three adjoining lots which front on Oliver (originally Washington) Street in the original 1889 platted subdivision of Riverdale Park. There is a very large old catalpa tree southwest of the house, and another to the east of the house. A large magnolia stands southeast of the house, and a large cedar and locust stand on the east lawn. A line of privet hedge frames the shallow front lawn, and there are various other shrubs dotting the lawns of the three lots. A short driveway runs south from Oliver Street immediately west of the house, but there is no garage. There are no outbuildings. On each side of this three-lot complex stands a frame dwelling from the early period of development of the Riverdale Park suburb.

The setting of the house is now half what it was when the Smith house was constructed in 1890. The southerly line of the three lots (lots 5, 6 and 7), which today form the setting/grounds of the historic house, is partially screened, however, by trees and shrubbery, so that modern infill does not drastically intrude into the present-day setting of the Smith house.

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

HARRY SMITH HOUSE (PG#68-4-1)



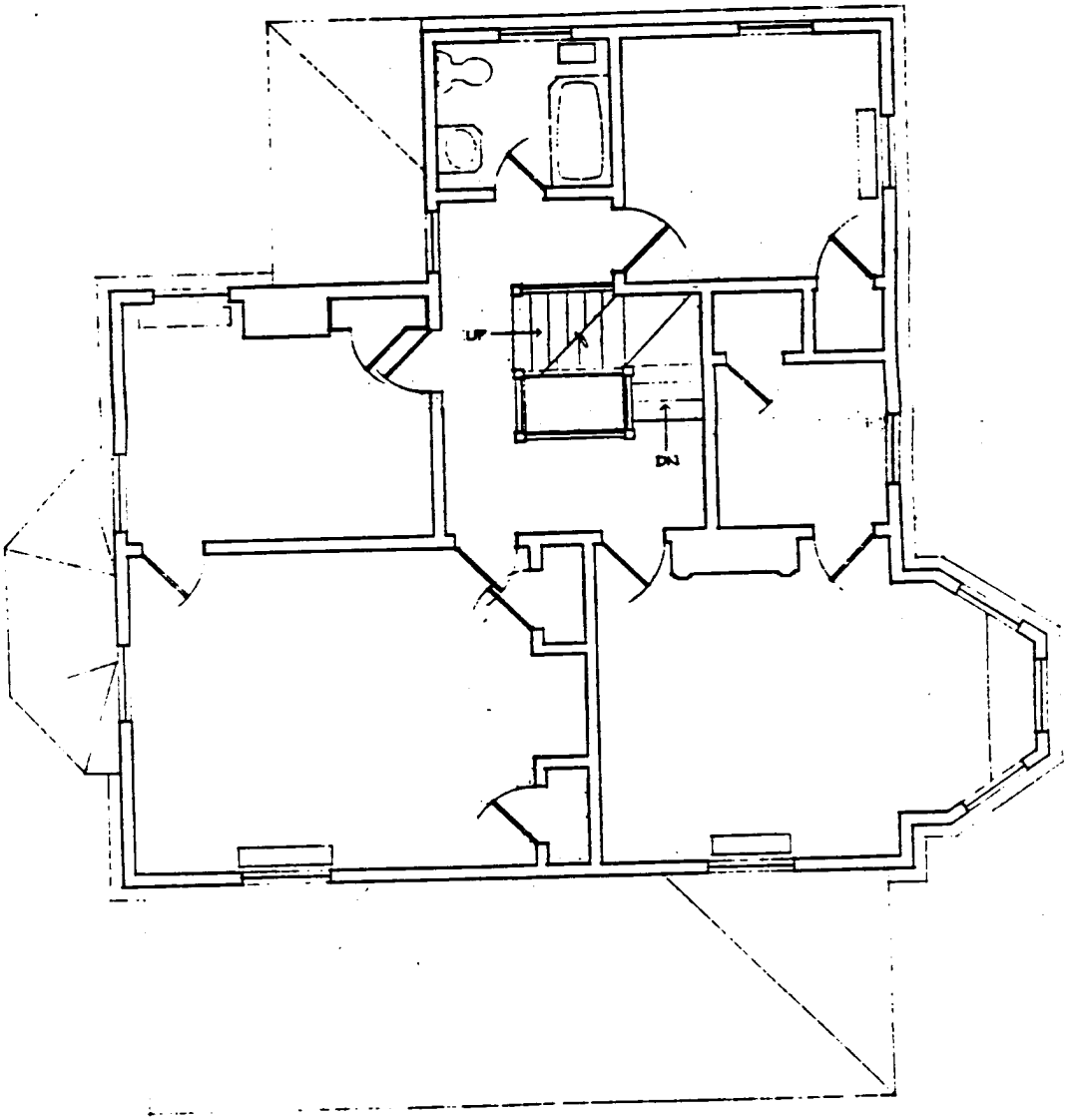
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 0 FEET 5

NORTH

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

HARRY SMITH HOUSE (PG#68-4-1)

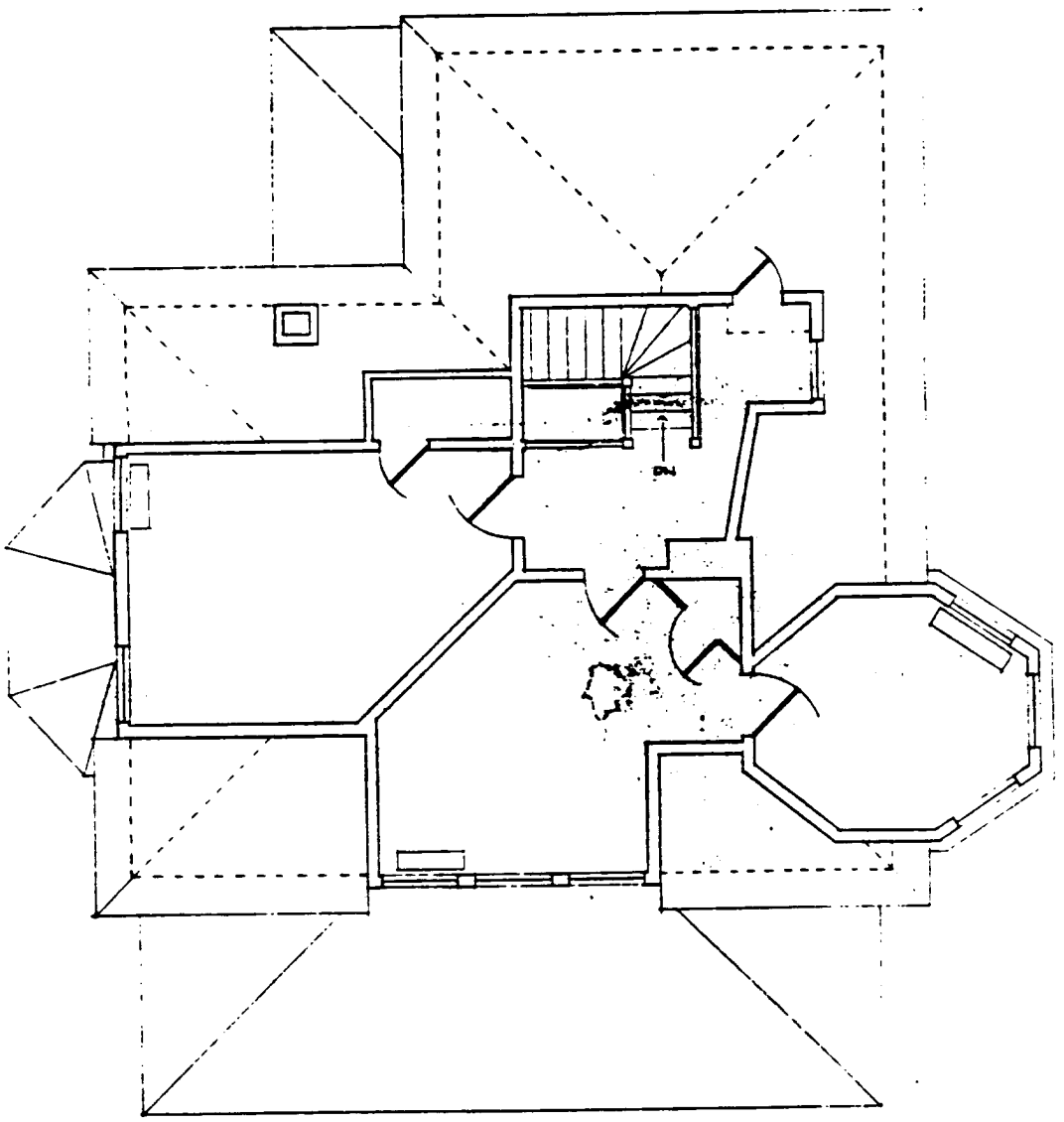


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 0 FEET 5

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

HARRY SMITH HOUSE (PG#68-4-1)

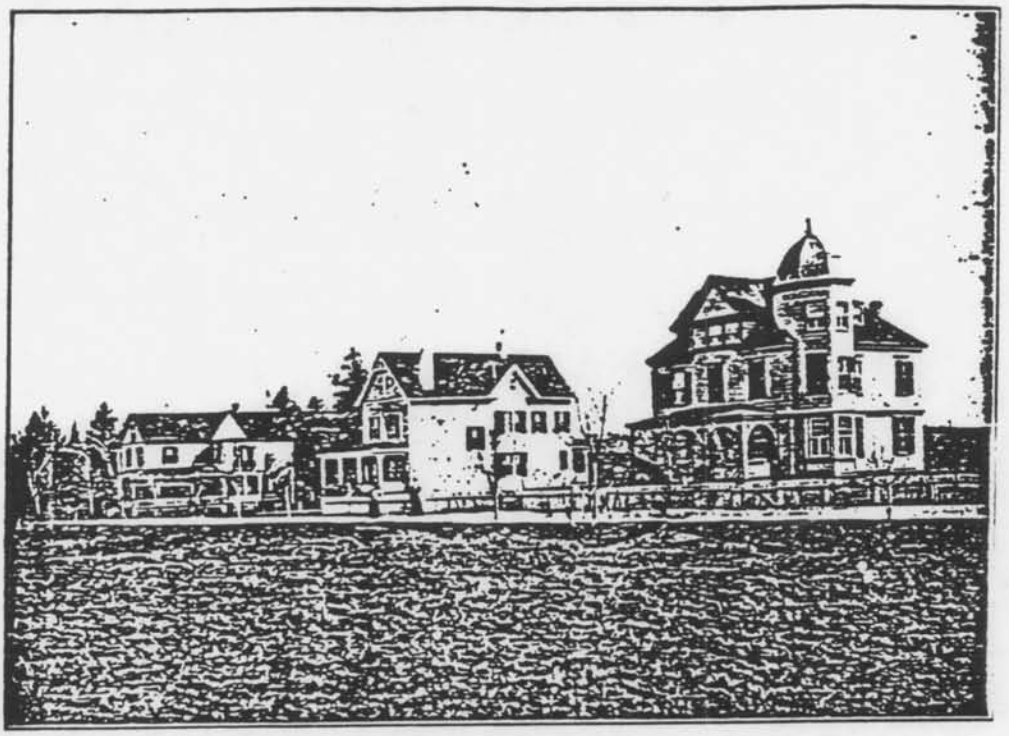


ATTIC PLAN

SCALE 0 FEET 5

NORTH

See Continuation Sheet No. 8



Chas. Earl. Wm. Wilson. H. L. Smith.

From Riverdale Park Real Estate promotional brochure, (circa 1904).

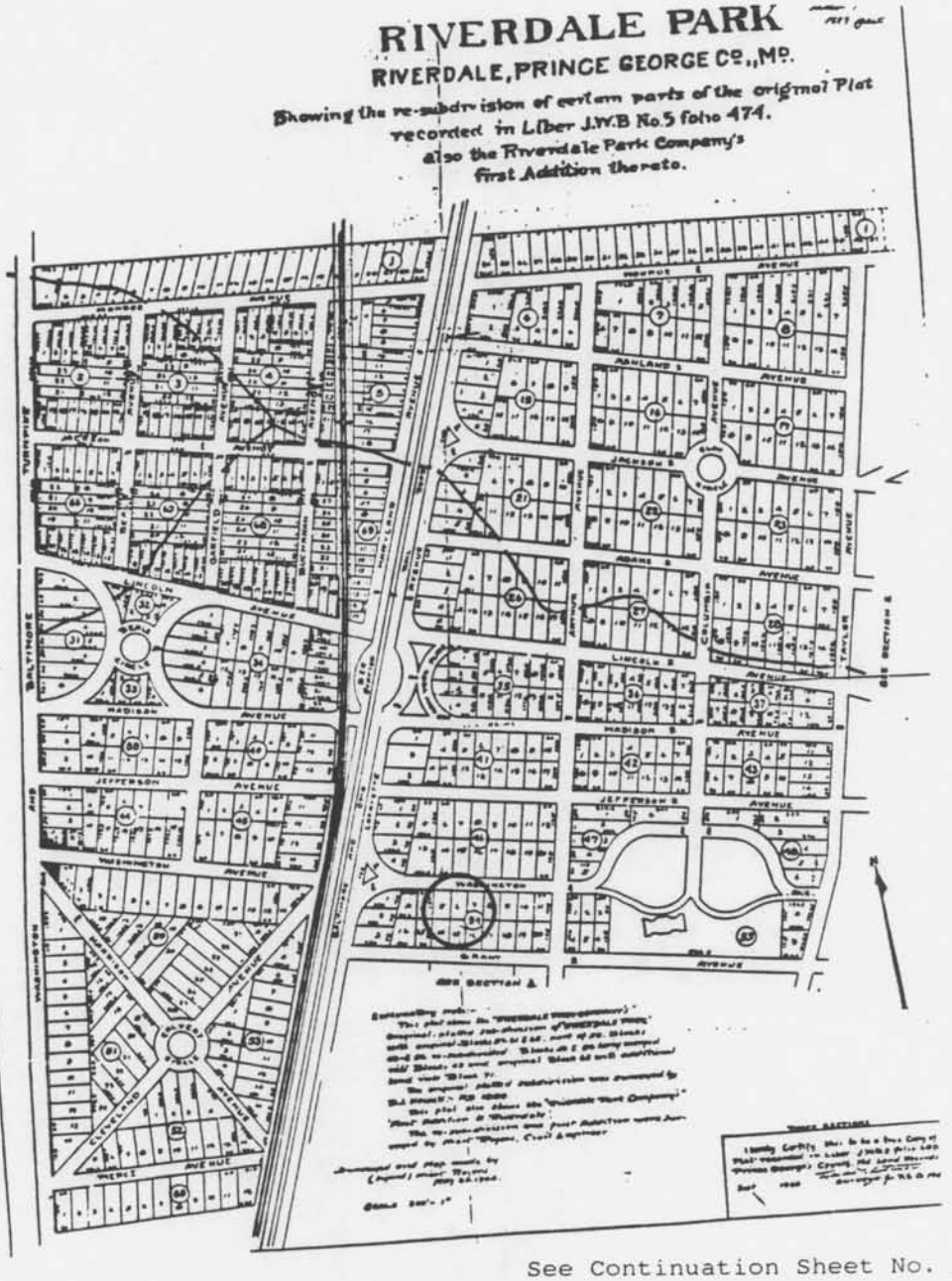
See Footnote #4.

See Continuation Sheet No. 9

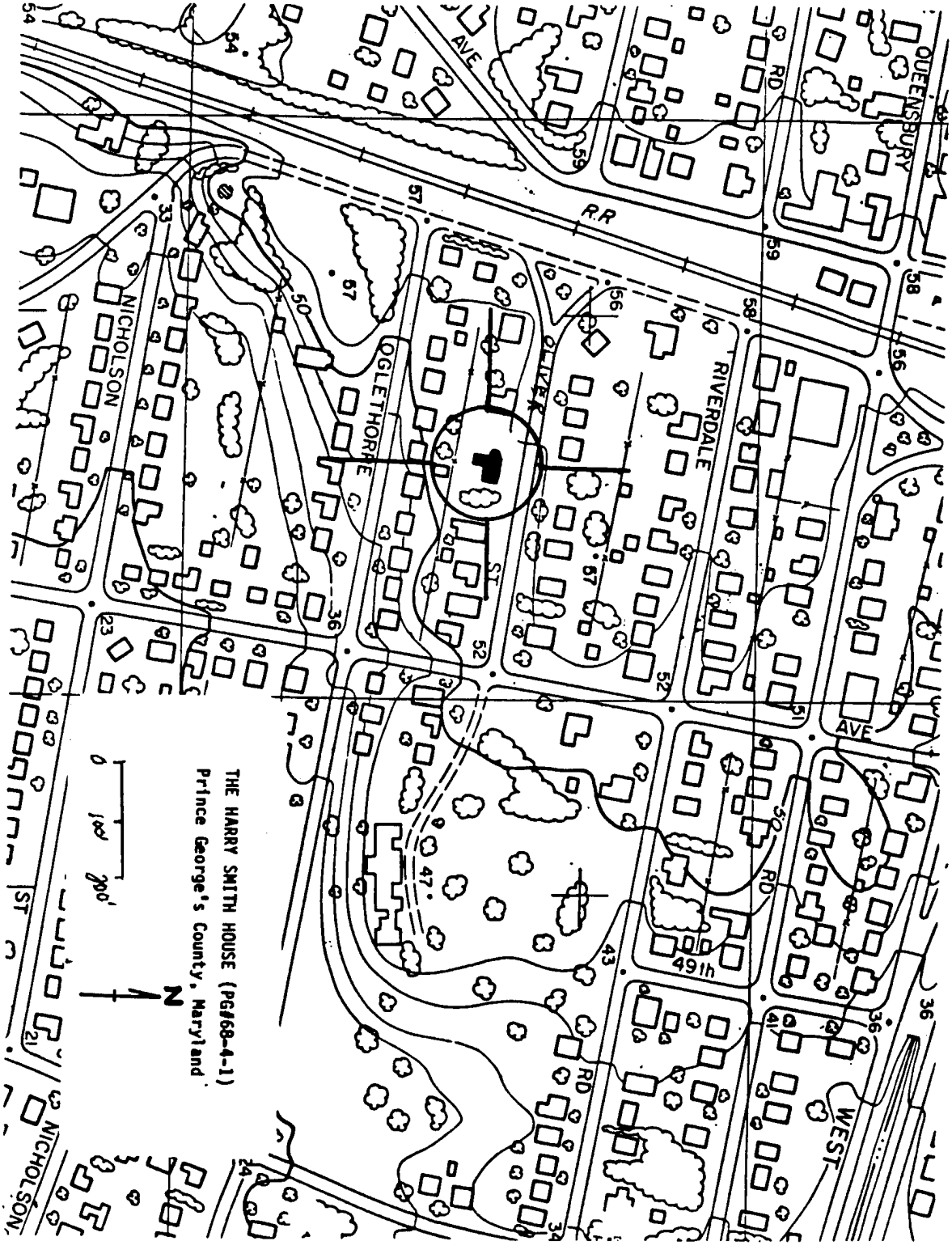
historic plat:
block 54
lots 5, 6, & 7

PG:68-4-1

Smith, Harry, House
Prince George's County



See Continuation Sheet No. 10


QUEENSBURY
RD
AVE
R.R
NICHOLSON
OGLETHORPE
ST
RIVERDALE
RD
AVE
49th
RD
WEST
NICHOLSON
ST
THE HARRY SMITH HOUSE (PG#68-4-1)
Prince George's County, Maryland
0
100'
200'
N

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Periods:

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes:

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Functions and Uses: DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Design Source: Unknown
(Possible catalog pattern-book house)

See Continuation Sheet No. 12

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

The Smith house was one of the first dwellings built in the suburb of Riverdale Park, now Riverdale, after it was platted in 1889. It is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style frame dwelling; it is the best surviving house of its type in Prince George's County. The house has been the home of the Smith family from the time of its construction, and was the birthplace and childhood home of a man who made a major contribution to Maryland's business community. The house design is similar to those offered at the time by Robert Shoppell and George F. Barber.

The land on which the Riverdale Park suburb was built had been part of the Riversdale plantation from 1801, when Henri Joseph Stier, a Belgian aristocrat, purchased approximately 800 acres north of Bladensburg, and began to develop his plantation. After Stier's return to Belgium in 1803, completion of the Riversdale mansion and management of the plantation were taken over by his daughter and her husband, Rosalie and George Calvert. The Riversdale plantation became a model of period plantation design and agricultural practice, and was the most prominent and well-known local landmark in the area north of Bladensburg; it remained in Calvert family possession for three generations.[1] After the death in 1864 of Charles Benedict Calvert (son of George and Rosalie Calvert), a commission was appointed to divide the plantation among his heirs; a 300-acre dower lot, including the mansion and the family burial ground to the northwest, was laid off for Calvert's widow.[2] After the widow's death, this 300-acre dower lot (as well as the 175-acre lot adjoining it on the north) was sold in 1887 by the Calvert heirs to John Fox, president of the Riverdale Park Company, a New York real estate syndicate which then began development of the suburb of Riverdale Park.[3] The land was platted in 1889 by surveyor D. J. Howell. Streets were laid out in a grid pattern, straddling the Washington line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which ran north and south through the new community, and offered to residents easy commuting into the Federal City. Park spaces, and circles of green were provided in the plan, and park land was reserved around the Calvert mansion which was preserved "as a sacred relic of an era replete with historic memories."[4] Streets were named for the presidents of the United States, Washington through McKinley, as well as for

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[1] See Pearl, S. G., Riversdale, Historic Structures Report, Part II, History: M-NCPPC, 1979.

[2] Prince George's County Equity #475.

[3] Prince George's County Deeds JWB#8:426, 520; JWB#12:484; JWB#13:614.

[4] Riverdale Park Real Estate promotional brochure, circa 1904.

See Continuation Sheet No. 13

other distinguished statesmen such as Clay, Lafayette and Beale.[5]

Construction of dwellings began in 1890. All were of frame construction, and reflected the popular taste of the period, as illustrated in the house plan catalogs of that decade. Some were pyramidal-roof Foursquares, others front-gabled or cross-gabled; many were highlighted by projecting bays or corner towers, and almost all had prominent wraparound porches with jigsawn decorative detail. By the turn of the century, the new suburb had approximately 60 dwellings, a Presbyterian Church built adjacent to the old Calvert family burial ground, a handsome Victorian schoolhouse built on the grounds of the mansion, and a station building at the crossing of the railroad and one of the principal east-west streets. The latter two public buildings were built by the Riverdale Park Company. There were several general stores, and telephone and telegraph communication was available. Concrete sidewalks were constructed, and sewers were provided for the principal streets.[6] Because of its convenient location, its efficient line of rail transportation into Washington, its primary school, and its picturesque tree-lined streets, Riverdale Park became a desirable residential suburb in the Washington area.

By 1890 when the Smith house was built, the Queen Anne style of architecture was in full flower. This was a style which accentuated the asymmetrical floor plan -- with towers, projecting bays, and wraparound porches, and which emphasized variety in surface texture -- with novelty shingles, applied panelling of various motifs, and other surface ornamentation. The Queen Anne style matured at a time of tremendous suburban expansion; in Prince George's County the densest development clustered along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad north and northeast of Washington, D. C. As the land was subdivided, the developing companies began to build. They built not only modest frame dwellings designed for individual narrow building lots, but also larger, more noticeable dwellings in the Queen Anne style; these more substantial homes were built on groups of four to six lots, and they served as sale models in the new communities.

The Smith house was one of these model homes; it served the same purpose in the developing community of Riverdale Park as did the model homes built in the developing community of Charlton Heights. The residential community of Charlton Heights had been platted in 1888 just two miles north of what would become Riverdale Park on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad line; in 1888 the Charlton Heights Improvement Company built more than a dozen frame houses, many from house plans designed and distributed by Robert W. Shoppell's Co-

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[5] Prince George's County Plan JWB#5:747, 688; Riverdale Park Real Estate promotional brochure.

[6] Riverdale Park Real Estate promotional brochure; see also Pearl, S.G., Victorian Pattern Book Houses in Prince George's County, Maryland, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC), 1988.

See Continuation Sheet No. 14

operative Building Plan Association of New York City.[7]

The Smith house is a prime example of this trend - the construction by a development company of stylish and prominent dwellings to serve as model homes in an emerging residential community. It was built by the Riverdale Park Company in 1890, possibly from a pattern-book plan, although the specific design has not been identified. The Smith house was one of about six houses built by the company within the first two years of the community's development; it was certainly one of the handsomest. Several other dwellings, still standing in Riverdale, were built during the early years of the Riverdale Park subdivision.[8] Of them, the Smith house is the most substantial, and is closer than any other to its original condition.

The Harry Smith house was built in 1890 by the Riverdale Park Company, on lot 6 of Block 54 which was located a short distance west of the Calvert mansion. It stood just west of two modest front-gabled houses which were constructed at approximately the same time. The house was rented from the very earliest years by the family of Harry L. Smith. Smith was born in Pennsylvania of parents who had immigrated from Ireland; at the end of the nineteenth century, he began working in Washington as a clerk and special agent for the Department of Labor. He and his wife raised their family in this house; in 1905 they borrowed money from the Riverdale Park Company, and purchased the house and six lots (Block 54, lots 5,6,7,14,15 and 16) surrounding it.[9] When Smith died in 1940, he devised his Riverdale property to his eldest child, Kathleen M. Smith, who was born in 1895, and was educated at Trinity College in Washington and Harvard University. She taught English at schools in Prince George's and Montgomery counties, as well as at the University of Maryland. She resided at the family house in Riverdale until

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[7] See Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms: PG: 67-22-11, the O'Dea House (listed in the National Register of Historic Places), Shoppell Design #216; PG: 67-22-12, Chlopicki House, Shoppell Design #449; PG: 67-22-14, Gohr House, Shoppell Design #204; PG: 67-22-17. The Wolfe House (PG: 67-22-15) and the Cissel House (PG: 67-22-18) are similar fine examples of the houses built by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company in 1888, but the model has not been identified. See also Pearl, S. G., Victorian Pattern Book Houses in Prince George's County, Maryland, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1988.

[8] See also Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms: PG: 68-4-67, the Read-Low House; PG: 68-4-76, the Wernek House; PG: 68-4-63, the Meyer House.

[9] U.S. Census records for Prince George's County, Enumeration District #2, 1900, 1910; Tax assessments for Election District #2, 1889-1910; Prince George's County Deeds #26:333, #24:567.

See Continuation Sheet No. 15

her death in 1989.[10]

Another prominent member of the Smith family was Alfred H. Smith, born in 1903 in the house, third son of Harry Smith. Smith was a prominent leader in the business and banking enterprises of the area. In 1925 he founded the A. H. Smith Sand and Gravel Company, and built it into one of the largest in the mid-Atlantic region. In 1933 he became a director of the Citizens Bank of Maryland; he became its president in 1945, a post which he held until 1987. Under Smith's leadership, the bank grew through the acquisition of other banks and today has more than 100 branches in Maryland. Smith was active in many regional associations involved with banking, the gravel industry, and the hunt, residing for more than forty years at his farm in the Mellwood area; he died there in August 1987.[11]

The present owners purchased the Smith house in 1991[12] and have begun stabilization and restoration of the interior, including reinforcement of beams in the cellar. They have undertaken a number of small changes, such as creating a first-story bathroom out of a hall closet space; they have found that no major changes needed to be made in order to make the house fully livable, and the house remains in nearly original condition.

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[10] Prince George's County Wills WTD#6:133 and CMH#47:73; administration files #6788 and #37058; see obituary, Prince George's Journal, 8 May 1989.

[11] Prince George's Journal, 2 September 1987, obituary. Washington Post, 1 September 1987, obituary; see also Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form: PG: 78-13, Blythewood.

[12] Prince George's County Deed Book 7996, pages 487 and 496.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nominated property consists of Lots #5, #6, and #7 in Block 54 of Riverdale Park, as per plat recorded in Book JWB#5:688 in the Prince George's County Land Records, and rerecorded in Plat Book A, Plat #42. Each lot has an area of 6300 square feet, making a total of 18,900 square feet. The Smith house stands on the center lot (#6), with a vacant lot on each side.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property includes the lot (#6) on which the Smith house stands, as well as a vacant lot on each side; these two flanking lots (#5 and #7) consist of lawn and garden features. The three lots together form the setting and grounds of the house. The nominated property equals the northerly half of the six-lot property (Lots #5, #6, #7, #14, #15, and #16 in Block #54 of Riverdale Park) purchased by Harry L. Smith in 1905. The three southerly lots (#14, #15, and #16) were subsequently sold by the Smith family. Thus, the three northerly lots (#5, #6, and #7) appropriately represent the grounds historically associated with the Smith house.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G. ~~#68-4a~~ 68-4-1 Building Date: ca. 1898

Building Name: Smith House, Oliver Street

Location: 4707 Oliver Street, Riverdale, Maryland 20737

Private/Residence/Occupied/Good/Inaccessible

Description

The Smith house is a two-and-one-half-story frame structure of rectangular plan and Queen Anne detailing, sheathed in shingle and horizontal wood siding, resting on a high brick, cement covered foundation. The projecting second story is sided with bands of rectangular and fish-scale shingles. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingle. A three-story tower with a domed octagonal roof is in the northwest corner. The double entrance is in the central bay of the three-bay north facade. It is flanked by two 12/2 windows with louvered shutters. The second story has three 12/2 windows with six bull's-eye medallions on each lintel. Across the facade is a one-story, three-bay porch supported by Doric columns. The three-story octagonal tower forms the first bay of the three-bay west facade. The tower has a crown moulded cornice and a finial. There is a small, shed-roof dormer and a high interior corbelled brick chimney on the west plane of the roof of the main block. The east facade is two bays with a one-story projecting bay centered on the first story.

Significance

The Smith House is one of approximately 80 houses built by the Riverdale Park Company, Inc. "Riverdale Park" was platted by the Company in 1889 to be developed as a residential suburb linked to Washington, D.C. by the B&O Railroad. Construction on Riverdale Park began in the 1890's. Among the first buildings were a school house, church and railroad station. The Smith house was one of the first residences, completed by 1898. The Smith House is an attractive example of Queen Anne style, built to embody a country-suburban lifestyle for turn-of-the-century federal employees. Due to stylistic detail, large size, Victorian veranda and a spacious tree-shaded lot, the Smith house stands out among the later, more typical suburban housing built in Riverdale.

Acreage: .43 acre

Survey No. ~~(P.G. #68-4a)~~ 68-4-1

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Smith House

and/or common Smith House

2. Location

street & number 4707 Oliver Street ___ not for publication

city, town Riverdale ___ vicinity of congressional district 5

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	X no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Kathleen M. Smith

street & number 4707 Oliver Street telephone no.:

city, town Riverdale state and zip code MD. 20737

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber WTD #6

street & number Main Street folio 133

city, town Upper Marlboro, state MD. 20772

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Prince George's County Historic Sites and Districts Plan

date 1981 ___ federal ___ state X county ___ local

depository for survey records History Division, M-NCPPC

city, town Riverdale, state MD. 20737

7. Description

Survey No. 68-4-4

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Smith house, at 4707 Oliver, is a two-and-one-half-story story frame structure of roughly rectangular plan and Queen Anne detailing. It is sheathed in shingle and horizontal wood siding and rests on a high brick, cement covered foundation. The second story projects slightly and is sided with alternating bands of rectangular and fishscale shingles. The roof is hipped, covered with asphalt shingle and broken by large gable dormers on the north and east roof slopes. There is a three-story tower with a domed octagonal roof in the northwest corner. The house is situated on a tree-shaded town lot, and has no outbuildings.

The three-bay north (main) facade has a central entrance with molded double doors. The entrance is flanked by two 12/2 windows with louvered shutters. On the second story are three 12/2 windows with lintels having crown moldings and six bull's-eye medallions. Across the facade is a one-story, three-bay entrance porch supported by Doric columns.

The structure has a crown molded, boxed cornice broken by central gable dormers on the north and east planes of the roof. The north dormer has three 8/2 windows, above which the molded cornice forms a pediment which is sided with alternating courses of horizontal siding and rectangular shingle.

The three-story octagonal tower forms the first bay of the three-bay west facade. The tower has a crown molded cornice and the dome is surmounted by a finial. There is a small, shed-roof dormer and a high interior corbelled brick chimney on the west plane of the roof of the main block.

The east facade is two bays with a semi-octagonal one-story projecting bay centered on the first story. The projecting bay has three 12/2 windows. There is a bulkhead cellar entrance south of the projecting bay. At the roof line, the pedimented gable dormer breaking the cornice line has the same treatment as the north dormer except that it has two 8/2 windows rather than three. Visible from the east facade is a high interior brick chimney on the south plane of the roof.

8. Significance

Survey No. P.G. #68-4~~a~~/

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	X community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) Local History
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1898 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state __local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Smith House on Oliver Street is one of approximately 80 houses built by the Riverdale Park Company, Inc. "Riverdale Park" was platted by the Riverdale Park Company in 1889 to be developed as a residential suburb linked to Washington, D.C. by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The suburb was marketed to home buyers based on the advantages of the B&O's frequent stop at the Riverdale station.[1] The company also emphasized the "picturesque" and rural setting of the community.[2] The land upon which Riverdale is situated is 474 acres of the 800 acre Riversdale estate, owned and resided upon for most of the nineteenth century by the Calvert family. The 1801 Georgian mansion house, Riversdale, still stands and is now publicly owned. It is situated in close proximity to the Smith house.

Construction on Riverdale Park began in the 1890's. The Smith house was one of the first residences constructed. It was completed by 1898,[3] and has remained in the hands of its buyers, the Smith family, since that time.

The Smith House is an attractive example of the Queen Anne style. It is fairly well preserved and unaltered, save for the porch posts, from the appearance it has in the Riverdale Park Company's ca. 1900 real estate brochure. The house was built to embody a country-suburban lifestyle attractive to turn-of-the-century white collar workers. As Riverdale began to grow in density after 1900, house styles changed from large proportions and Victorian detailing to the more modest middle class bungalow.[4] Due to stylistic detail, large size, Victorian veranda and a spacious tree-shaded lot, the Smith house stands out among the later, more typical suburban housing built in Riverdale.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. P.G. #68-4a-1

See #8, Footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .43 Tax Map 42 Block 54, lot 6

Quadrangle name Washington East B **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marina King, Architectural Historian

organization Historic Preservation Commission **date** June 1985

street & number c/o County Planning Division, M-NCPPC ~~County Administration Building~~ **telephone** 952-3521

city or town Upper Marlboro, **state** MD. 20772

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746

8. Continued

Notes

1 "Riverdale Park." A pamphlet published by the Riverdale Park Company, date unknown (after 1900). Available at M-NCPPC, History Division, Prince George's County.

2 Ibid.

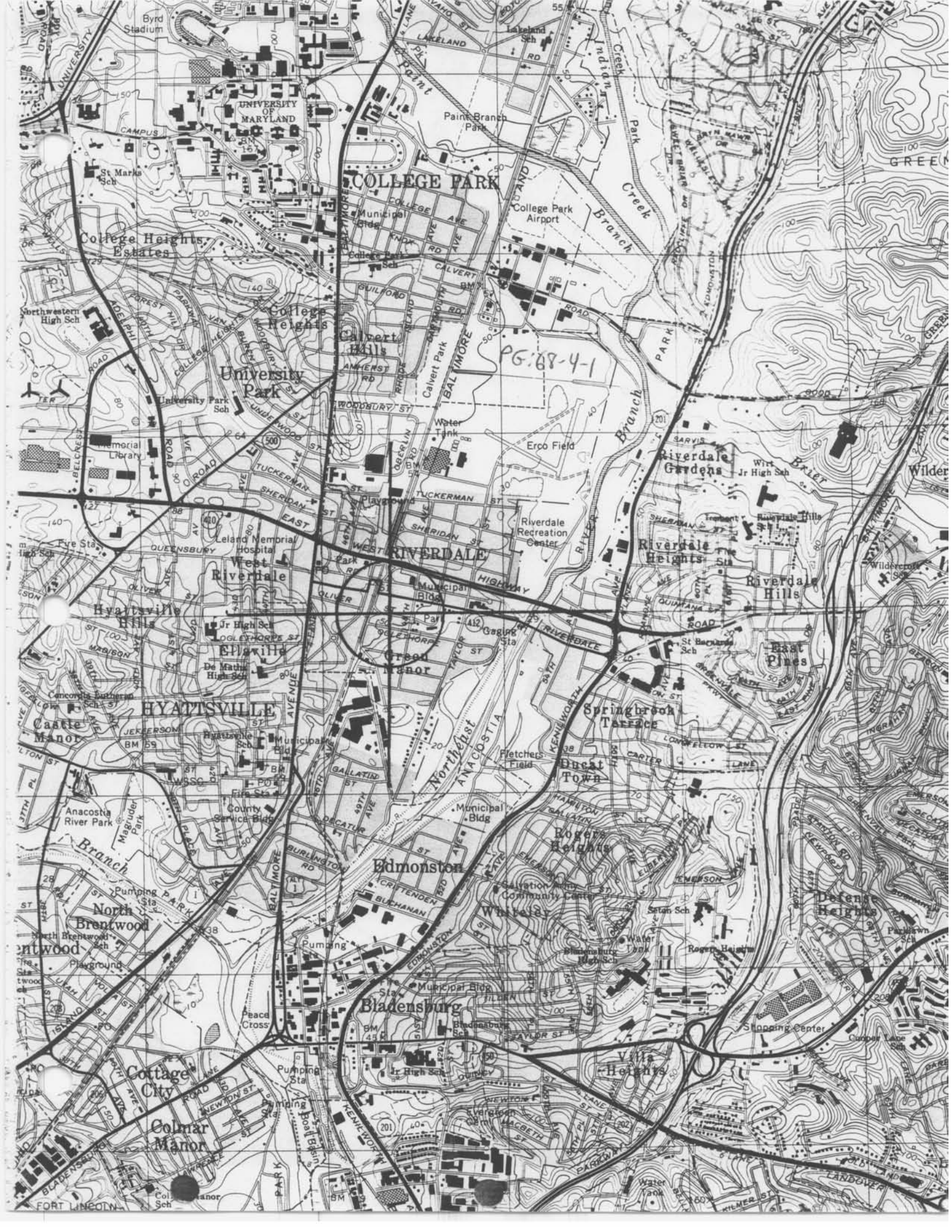
3 Tax Assessments of Prince George's County, District 2, 1898.

4 The Neighborhoods of Prince George's County, Community Renewal Program, Prince George's County, Maryland, December 1974.

Chain of Title

Smith House (4707 Oliver Street)
P.G. #68-4

WTD#6:133 9 Apr 1940 Will	Testator, Harry L. Smith to my daughter, Kathleen M. Smith, all my rights and property of every kind and nature.
#26:333 1 July 1905 Deed	Riverdale Park Company to Harry L. Smith for $4,100; Lots 5, 6, 7, 14, 15 and 16 in Block 54, Riverdale.
#24:567 3 July 1905 Mortgage	Harry L. and Madge Smith to Riverdale Park Company; Lots 5, 6, and 7 Block 54, Riverdale, to secure debt to Riverdale Park Company; Smith agrees to insure for $3,000.00 the improvements thereon.



PG:68-4-1
COLLEGE PARK
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
Byrd Stadium
Paint Branch Park
College Park Airport
College Heights Estates
College Heights
Calvert Hills
University Park
Northwestern High Sch
Memorial Library
Erco Field
Riverdale Gardens
Riverdale Recreation Center
RIVERDALE
West Riverdale
Leland Memorial Hospital
Riverdale Heights
Riverdale Hills
Hyattsville Hills
Ellaville
Green Manor
HYATTSVILLE
Castle Manor
Springbrook Terrace
East Pines
Ducat Town
Fletchers Field
Anacostia River Park
Magruder Park
Edmonston
Rogers Heights
Whiteley
Defense Heights
North Brentwood
Bladensburg
Peace Cross
Shopping Center
Villa Heights
Cottage City
Colmar Manor
FORT LINCOLN

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1988

(UPPER MARLBORO)
5661 IV SE

Exposed at low tide

Meters 0 — 0 Feet

DEPTH GRADIENT

5 — 16.4

Maximum Depth

MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — Light-duty

Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt

Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

UTM GRID AND 1965 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

WASHINGTON EAST, D. C.–MD.

38076-H8-TB-024

1965

PHOTOREVISED 1979

BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982

DMA 5661 IV NW–SERIES V833

Smith, Harry, House

Prince George's Co, MD

18/332470/4314000

PG:68-4-1

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form may also be used for entering properties into the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties and the Maryland Register of Historic Properties.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Harry Smith House

other names/site number P.G. #68-4-1

2. Location

street & number 4707 Oliver Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Riverdale ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code ____ county Prince George's code ____ zip code 20737

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) ____

Harry Smith House — Name of Property
P.G. #68-4-1 — site/inventory number
Prince Geoge's County, Maryland — County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic
Single dwelling
Residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic
Single dwelling
Residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood: weatherboard
Shingle
roof Asbestos shingle
other Patterned metal

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

PLACE NARRATIVE ON CONTINUATION SHEETS

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Harry Smith House is a Queen Anne style frame dwelling which stands on one of the original streets platted in the 1889 subdivision of Riverdale Park. Representative of the transition in domestic architecture, between the Queen Anne style of the 1880s and the popular Foursquare plan of the turn of this century, it is a noticeable landmark and an excellent example of the earliest dwellings built in this railroad suburb. It is in near-original condition.

The house is two-and-one-half stories high, with hip roof, and entrance centered in the principal north facade. It is nearly square in plan, roughly three bays by three, with a shallow kitchen wing which extends to the rear. The lines of the hip roof are varied by large flush gable dormers centered in its north and east planes. Set into the northwest corner of the house is a large three-story tower which is surmounted by a domed roof. There is much surface variety in the siding of the Smith House: plain horizontal board on the first story, above which are alternating courses of novelty shingles. Windows are double-hung-sash and varied: generally 12, 9, 8 or 6 lights over 2 large lights in the lower sash.

Interior plan of the house consists of a central passage flanked by two unequal parlors, a three-run stair at the rear of the passage, and a side hall which leads to the rear kitchen wing. The three-run, open-string stair has a square panelled newel, set diagonally, which has incised and molded decoration and is surmounted by an urn-shaped cap. Intermediate newels are square and chamfered, and the balusters are turned. The stair case rises, with all detail continuous, to the third story. Trim throughout the house consists of multi-band moldings with central convex band and bullseye cornerblocks. Original interior shutters survive in the first-story parlors.

The Smith House stands on the central of three adjoining lots which front on Oliver (originally Washington) Street in the original subdivision of Riverdale Park. There are no outbuildings. On each side of this three-lot complex stands a frame dwelling from the early period of development of the Riverdale Park suburb.

DESCRIPTION

The Harry Smith House is a Queen Anne style frame dwelling which stands on one of the original streets platted in the 1889 subdivision of Riverdale Park. Representative of the transition in domestic architecture between the Queen Anne style of the 1880s and the popular Foursquare plan of the turn of this century, it is a noticeable landmark and an excellent example of the earliest dwellings built in this railroad suburb. It is in near-original condition.

The Harry Smith House is two-and-one-half stories high, with hip roof and large flush dormers, and a corner tower which is a full three stories high. It is nearly square in plan, roughly three bays by three, with a shallow kitchen wing which extends to the rear. The lines of the hip roof are varied by large gable dormers centered in its north and east planes, each dormer flush with the corresponding exterior wall of the house. Set into the northwest corner of the house is a large three-story tower which rises above the ridge of the roof, and is surmounted by a domed roof. There is a small shed dormer in the west plane of the main roof, and no dormer in the south plane.

Entrance is in the central bay of the principal north facade through a wide wooden door with nine molded panels: three long rectangular panels over two courses of smaller square panels. The door has a plain board surround, with neither transom nor sidelights. This north entrance is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof porch which extends across the main north facade; the roof is covered with standing-seam metal, and is supported by four Tuscan wood columns, bounded by a plain rail balustrade. At the points where the porch joins the north wall of the building, the roof is supported by two engaged square posts with jigsawn brackets, remnants of the original porch. The original porch, which appears in a 1904 photograph was of the same dimensions as the present porch, but had slimmer posts between which arched openings were formed by openwork bracketing. The porch rests on concrete piers with lattice infill.

There is much surface variety in the siding of the Smith House. The first story is sided with plain horizontal board painted white. The second story and all gables are sided with alternating courses of novelty shingles: three courses of clipped-corner rectangular shingles, alternating with four courses of plain rectangular shingles, all painted white. The two lowest courses (plain rectangular shingles) of the second story flare

out slightly over the horizontal board siding of the first story. The north and east dormers are fully pedimented with boxed cornice and ogee molding; within these pediments, the tympani are sided with the same alternating sequence of rectangular and clipped-corner shingles.

The northwest corner tower is similarly sided with alternating courses of rectangular and clipped-corner shingles on the second and third stories above horizontal board on the first story. As in the main block, the two lowest courses of shingles in the second story flare out over the plain board of the first story.

The kitchen wing is two stories high and two bays wide; it extends the depth of the house one bay to the south, flush with the west elevation of the main block, and inset on the east. Entrance is through a door in the east elevation of this wing, sheltered by a small one-story porch set into the southeast corner at the juncture of the main block and kitchen wing. The south elevation consists of two 9/2 windows in each story. The siding is the same as that of the main block: rectangular shingles on the second story, and plain horizontal board on the first. As in the other elevations, the flared lowest courses of shingle form a line of demarcation between first and second stories.

Windows in the house are double-hung-sash, but varied: generally 12, 9, 8 or 6 lights over 2 large lights in the lower sash. On the first and second stories of the main north facade, windows are 12/2, longer on the first story. They have plain board surrounds, painted white, and the upper board is decorated with six applied bullseye moldings; above these decorative upper boards are molded lintels. Beneath the pediment of the dormer which is centered in the north plane of the roof are three small 8/2 windows with plain board surrounds. Windows are 12/2 also on the first and second stories of the east elevation. Centered in the first story of the east elevation is a one-story, hip-roof, semi-octagonal projecting bay; it is lighted in its east face by a 12/2 window, flanked on each of the diagonal faces by a 9/2 window. Windows here have plain board surrounds, painted white, without the decorative features of the north facade. The large gable dormer in the east plane of the roof is lighted by two small 8/2 windows beneath the pediment.

On the first and second stories of the south and west elevations (excepting the tower), windows are 9/2. In the tower, the windows which light the first and second stories are 9/2, while the windows which light the third level are short, and 6/2. Behind the tower, in the west plane of

the roof, there is a small shed dormer which lights the stairhall at third level; this small dormer encloses one small 8/2 window.

Most windows have louvered wood shutters; the shutters are closed over the center window in the second-story of the main north facade. The dormer windows have no shutters, nor do the windows of the tower, the east projecting bay, or the south elevation.

The roofs of the principal structure, dormers and bay are covered with brown asbestos shingle. There are overhanging eaves above a boxed cornice with crown molding. A course of ogee molding continues the line of the eaves beneath the three windows of the north dormer, forming a visual separation between second and third stories. The tower is surmounted by a tall domed roof, covered with seamed, patterned metal. The 1904 photograph (cf. supra) shows a tall finial at the peak of the tower dome.

The entire structure rests on a high brick foundation, newly painted gray; the foundation encloses a full basement, lighted by six-pane single-sash windows in the west and south foundations. Exterior entrance to the basement is through a bulkhead opening in the east foundation of the main block.

Interior plan of the house consists of a central passage flanked by two unequal parlors, a three-run stair at the rear of the passage, and a side hall which leads to the rear kitchen wing. The principal north entrance leads into the central passage, which then runs south to the stair. The three-run, open-string stair rises four steps along the east wall of the passage, then turns 90° at a landing and rises westward along the south wall of the passage to another landing, whence it turns 90° at a second landing and rises northward to the second story. The stair has a very handsome heavy, square panelled newel, with incised decoration, and with vertical bead-and-reel molding at the corners; the newel is set diagonally, and is surmounted by an urn-shaped cap. The intermediate newels at the landings and upper stories are slimmer, square and chamfered, and have spherical caps; extending into the spandrels beneath, they are decorated with molded pendants. Balusters are turned, and all of the stair components have a natural wood stain.

An original wood mantel survives in the east (larger) parlor. The firebox is framed by narrow pilasters with molded capitals and bases, and a broad horizontally-molded frieze with one applied bullseye molding in the center. This fireplace, which is painted white, frames the fireplace in the south wall of the east parlor; it is flanked by built-in bookshelves which fill the inset spaces on each side of the chimney breast. Shading the windows of the east projecting bay is a set of double-hung-sash interior shutters, probably original to the house. For each window sash, there is a movable sash of shutters: a bank of rectangular louvered panels, flanked by solid molded panels, complete with original hardware.

The mantel in the smaller west parlor has been removed, and replaced by a modern fireplace surround of gray brick. The projecting bay (formed by the corner tower) in the west parlor has the same built-in sashes of interior louvered shutters; unlike the shutters in the east parlor, which are painted white, the shutters in the west parlor have a natural wood stain.

Moldings throughout the house are typical of the late nineteenth century; multi-band moldings with central convex band and bullseye cornerblocks. All have natural wood stain. Floorboards have been replaced in the first and second stories; narrow floorboards have been installed in these two stories (2 1/4" and 1 1/2" respectively), while the original 3"-wide floorboards survive on the third story. Baseboards are high with crown molding. Interior doors on the second story have movable transoms; most doors and windows appear to have original hardware, including ornate Victorian hinges and window pulls.

Moldings are the same in the kitchen wing, which is contemporary with the main block. Narrow vertical beaded wainscoting lines the lower half of the kitchen walls. There is a pantry built into the space north of the entry porch, and an interior entrance to the basement in the north interior wall of the kitchen.

The three-run stair rises, with all detail continuous, to the third story. There are four bedrooms and a bath on the second story, and three finished rooms on the third story. In the loft area in the southernmost section of the third story, a section of plaster bears the incised inscription:

W. Moore
Aug 8th 1890
of Balto
Md.

The Smith House stands on the center lot (Lot 6 of Block 54) in a group of three adjoining lots which front on Oliver (originally Washington) Street in the original 1889 platted subdivision of Riverdale Park. There is a very large old catalpa tree southwest of the house, and another to the east of the house. A large magnolia stands southeast of the house, and a large cedar and locust stand on the east lawn. A line of privet hedge frames the shallow front lawn, and there are various other shrubs dotting the lawns of the three lots. A short driveway runs south from Oliver Street immediately west of the house, but there is no garage. There are no outbuildings. On each side of this three-lot complex stands a frame dwelling from the early period of development of the Riverdale Park suburb.

To the south of the house, on Lots 14, 15 and 16, are three post-war ranch-style houses, constructed after the Smith family sold these three adjoining lots. The setting of the house, therefore, is now half what it was when the Smith House was constructed in 1890. The southerly line of the three lots (Lots 5, 6 and 7), which today form the setting/grounds of the historic house, is partially screened, however, by trees and shrubbery, so that modern infill does not drastically intrude into the present-day setting of the Smith House.

Harry Smith House — Name of Property
P.G.#68-4-1 — site/inventory number
Prince George's County, Maryland — County and State

Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

- **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1890 - 1940

Significant Dates

1890

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:
Historic Preservation Section, M-NCPPC

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Harry Smith House is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style frame dwelling; it combines the exuberant decorative detail of the Queen Anne style of the 1880s with the Foursquare plan which became popular at the turn of this century. It is in near original condition, and embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne style of domestic architecture. It exemplifies the best of the residential architecture being created in the developing suburbs of the 1890s, and can be compared with similar dwellings constructed in the 1880s and 1890s in Charlton Heights and Hyattsville; it is strongly reminiscent of the house plans designed and distributed by Robert W. Shoppell and George F. Barber during this period. The Smith House was one of the first dwellings built in the suburb of Riverdale Park after it was platted in 1889. It reflects the development of the railroad suburbs of the late nineteenth century, and the construction by development companies of model homes in new communities, a trend which made a significant contribution to the development of the community and the State. As the earliest and best surviving of the Riverdale Park houses, it is a noticeable landmark, and an established and familiar visual feature of the community.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Periods:

Industrial/Urban Dominance - AD 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Functions and Uses: Domestic/Single Dwelling

Design Source: unknown (possible catalog pattern-book house)

Historic Setting of the Smith House

The northwestern section of Prince George's County was in the early eighteenth century still rural and agricultural in character; for the most part, tracts were not patented in this region until well into the middle of the century. This began to change with the establishment in 1742 of the Town of Bladensburg at the point where the Northwest Branch flows into the Eastern Branch or Anacostia. This important port town thrived and grew, and, only five years after it was established, was named one of the County's tobacco inspection stations. By mid-century, Baltimore had taken over the commercial prominence which had once belonged to Annapolis, and a roadway connecting Baltimore, Bladensburg and Georgetown came into use. This became the principal route to the north, for example between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia, during the Revolutionary period. Taverns were established along this roadway, and the development of plantations in the region was beginning by the end of the century.

In 1801, Henri Joseph Stier, a Flemish aristocrat who had fled Antwerp during the French Revolution, purchased 800 acres of land north of Bladens-burg, and set out to establish a plantation home for his family. Stier considered that the social economic and educational advantages of the location, at the edge of the newly developing Federal City, made this area a desirable one for the establishment of a plantation. Construction of his plantation house, Riversdale, was begun in 1801, and completed over the course of the next decade, after Stier's return to Belgium, by his daughter and her husband, Rosalie and George Calvert. The Riversdale plantation became a model of period plantation design and agricultural practice, and was the most prominent and well-known local landmark in the area north of Bladensburg. It remained in Calvert family possession for three generations, and was increased in size to more than 2000 acres. Members of the Calvert family were actively involved in the establishment of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike (1812) along the line of the old road, the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line (1835), and the establishment of the Maryland Agricultural College (1856), all important factors in the development of this area.

By the 1870s, development of residential suburbs had begun along the line of the railroad. The first subdivision of Hyattsville was platted in 1873 on land belonging to merchant/postmaster Hyatt at the point where the railroad crossed over the Turnpike. This subdivision became the nucleus of Hyattsville's residential area, and developed into a successful and desirable place to live. The railroad continued to serve as an incentive

for other developing suburbs in the area, suburbs which owed their existence to the ease of commuting which was provided by the railroad line.

After the death of Charles Benedict Calvert (son of George and Rosalie Calvert) in 1864, the Riversdale acreage was divided among the Calvert family heirs, and two sections of it were sold in 1887 to a real estate syndicate which then began development of the suburb of Riverdale Park. The new subdivision was platted in 1889, and the first dwellings were constructed within the year; the Smith House was one of the first dwellings to be built in Riverdale Park.

The period of significance of the Smith House is from 1890 to 1940, the first half-century of existence of the house, during which it was constructed by the Riverdale Park Company, occupied and then purchased by the Smith family, and remained the home in which the family was raised.

Resource History

The Smith House was one of the first dwellings built in the suburb of Riverdale Park after it was platted in 1889. It is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style frame dwelling; it is representative of a transition in domestic architecture which combines the exuberant decorative detail of the Queen Anne style with the Foursquare plan which became popular in the first decade of the twentieth century. It is one of the first dwellings built in the suburb of Riverdale Park after it was platted in 1889, and the best surviving example of its type. It has been the home of the Smith family from the time of its construction, and was the birthplace and childhood home of a man who made a major contribution to Maryland's business community.

The land on which the Riverdale Park suburb was built had been part of the Riversdale plantation from 1801, when Henri Joseph Stier, a Belgian aristocrat, purchased approximately 800 acres north of Bladensburg, and began to develop his plantation. After Stier's return to Belgium in 1803, completion of the Riversdale mansion and management of the plantation were taken over by his daughter and her husband, Rosalie and George Calvert. The Riversdale plantation became a model of period plantation design and agricultural practice, and was the most prominent and well-known local landmark in the area north of Bladensburg; it remained in Calvert family possession for three generations.[1] After the death in 1864 of Charles Benedict Calvert (son of George and Rosalie Calvert), a commission was appointed to divide the plantation among his heirs; a 300-acre dower lot, including the mansion and the family burial ground to the northwest, was laid off for Calvert's widow.[2] After the widow's death, this 300-acre dower lot (as well as the 175-acre lot adjoining it on the north) was sold in 1887 by the Calvert heirs to John Fox, president of the Riverdale Park Company, a New York real estate syndicate which then began development of the suburb of Riverdale Park.[3] The land was platted in 1889 by surveyor

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[1] See Pearl, S. G., Riversdale, Historic Structures Report, Part II, History: M-NCPPC, 1979.

[2] Prince George's County Equity #475.

[3] Prince George's County Deeds JWB#8:426, 520; JWB#12:484; JWB#13:614.

D. J. Howell. Streets were laid out in a grid pattern, straddling the Washington line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which ran north and south through the new community, and offered to residents easy commuting into the Federal City. Park spaces, and circles of green were provided in the plan, and parkland was reserved around the Calvert mansion which was preserved "as a sacred relic of an era replete with historic memories."[4] Streets were named for the presidents of the United States, Washington through McKinley, as well as for other distinguished statesmen such as Clay, Lafayette and Beale.[5]

Construction of dwellings began in 1890. All were of frame construction, and reflected the popular taste of the period, as illustrated in the house plan catalogs of that decade. Some were pyramidal-roof Foursquares, others front-gabled or cross-gabled; many were highlighted by projecting bays or corner towers, and almost all had prominent wraparound porches with jigsawn decorative detail. By the turn of the century, the new suburb had approximately 60 dwellings, a Presbyterian Church built adjacent to the old Calvert family burial ground, a handsome Victorian schoolhouse built on the grounds of the mansion, and a fine Victorian station building at the crossing of the railroad and one of the principal east-west streets. The latter two public buildings were built by the Riverdale Park Company. There were several general stores, and telephone and telegraph communication was available. Concrete sidewalks were constructed, and sewers were provided for the principal streets.[6] Because of its convenient location, its efficient line of rail transportation into Washington, its primary school, and its picturesque tree-lined streets, Riverdale Park became one of the most desirable residential suburbs in the Washington area.

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[4] Riverdale Park Real Estate promotional brochure, circa 1904.

[5] Prince George's County Plan JWB#5:747, 688; Riverdale Park Real Estate promotional brochure.

[6] Riverdale Park Real Estate promotional brochure; see also Pearl, S.G., Victorian Pattern Book Houses in Prince George's County, Maryland, M-NCPPC, 1988.

The Harry Smith House was built in 1890 by the Riverdale Park Company, on lot 6 of Block 54 which was located a short distance west of the Calvert mansion. It stood just west of two modest front-gabled houses which were constructed at approximately the same time. The subject house was rented from the very earliest years by the family of Harry L. Smith. Smith was born in Pennsylvania of parents who had immigrated from Ireland; at the end of the nineteenth century, he began working in Washington as a clerk and special agent for the Department of Labor. He and his wife raised their family in this house; in 1905 they borrowed money from the Riverdale Park Company, and purchased the house and six lots (Block 54, lots 5,6,7,14,15 and 16) surrounding it.[7] When Harry Smith died in 1940, he devised his Riverdale property to his eldest child, Kathleen M. Smith. Kathleen Smith was born in 1895, and was educated at Trinity College in Washington and Harvard University. She taught English at schools in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, as well as at the University of Maryland. She resided at the family house in Riverdale until her death in 1989.[8]

Another prominent member of the Smith family was Alfred H. Smith, born in 1903 in the subject house, third son of Harry Smith. A. H. Smith was a prominent leader in the business and banking enterprises of the area. In 1925 he founded the A. H. Smith Sand and Gravel Company, and built it into one of the largest in the mid-Atlantic region. In 1933 he became a director of the Citizens Bank of Maryland; he became its president in 1945, a post which he held until 1987. Under Smith's leadership, the bank grew through the acquisition of other banks and today has more than 100 branches in Maryland. Smith remained active in many other regional associations involved with banking, the gravel industry, and the hunt. A lifelong resident of Prince George's County, he died in August 1987.[9]

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[7] U. S. Census records for Prince George's County, Enumeration District #2, 1900, 1910; Tax assessments for Election District #2, 1889-1910; Prince George's County Deeds #26:333, #24:567.

[8] Prince George's County Wills WTD#6:133 and CMH#47:73; administration files #6788 and #37058; see obituary, Prince George's Journal, 8 May 1989.

[9] Prince George's Journal, 2 September 1987, obituary. Washington Post, 1 September 1987, obituary; see also MHT Inventory Form PG#78-13, Blythewood.

The present owners purchased the Smith House in 1991[10] and have begun stabilization and restoration of the interior, including reinforcement of beams in the cellar. They have undertaken a number of small changes, such as creating a first-story bathroom out of a hall closet space; they have found that no major changes needed to be made in order to make the house fully livable, and the house remains in nearly original condition.

[10] Prince George's County Deed #7996:496.

Resource Analysis

The Harry Smith House is one of the best examples of Queen Anne style domestic architecture in Prince George's County; it combines the exuberant decorative detail of the Queen Anne style of the 1880s with the Foursquare plan which became popular at the turn of this century. It represents the best of the residential architecture being creeated in the developing suburbs of the 1890s, and can be compared with similar dwellings constructed in that period in Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights) and Hyattsville. It is strongly reminiscent of the house plans designed and distributed by Robert W. Shoppell, and George F. Barber in this period, although the specific design has not been identified.[11]

The period of significance of the Smith House is from 1890 to 1940, the first half-century of its existence, during which it was constructed by the Riverdale Park Company, occupied and then purchased by the Smith family, and remained the home in which the family was raised.

By 1890 when the subject house was built, the Queen Anne style of architecture was in full flower. This was a style which accentuated the asymmetrical floor plan -- with towers, projecting bays, and wraparound porches, and which emphasized variety in surface texture -- with novelty shingles, applied panelling of various motifs, and other surface ornamentation. The Queen Anne style matured at a time of tremendous suburban expansion; in Prince George's County the densest development clustered along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad north and northeast of Washington, D. C. As the land was subdivided, the developing companies began to build. They built not only modest frame dwellings designed for individual narrow building lots, but also larger, more noticeable dwellings in the Queen Anne style; these more substantial homes were built on groups of four to six lots, and they served as sale models in the new communities.

The Smith House was one of these model homes; it served the same purpose in the developing community of Riverdale Park as did the model homes built in the developing community of Charlton Heights. The residential community of Charlton Heights had been platted in 1888 just two

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[11] See Pearl, S. G., Victorian Pattern Book Houses in Prince George's County, Maryland, M-NCPPC, 1988; see also MHT Inventory form for Berwyn Heights, PG#67-22.

miles north of what would become Riverdale Park on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad line; in 1888 the Charlton Heights Improvement Company built more than a dozen frame houses, many from house plans designed and distributed by Robert W. Shoppell's Co-operative Building Plan Association of New York City.[12]

The Smith House is a prime example of this trend - the construction by a development company of stylish and prominent dwellings to serve as model homes in an emerging residential community. It was built by the Riverdale Park Company in 1890, possibly from a pattern-book plan, although the specific design has not been identified. The Smith House was one of about six houses built by the company within the first two years of the community's development; it was certainly one of the handsomest. It combined the exuberant decorative detail of the Queen style of the 1880s with the Foursquare plan which became popular at the turn of this century. Several other dwellings, still standing in Riverdale, were built during the early years of the Riverdale Park subdivision.[13] Of them, the Smith House is the most substantial, and is closer than any other to its original condition.

The Smith House is an excellent example of Queen Anne style domestic architecture; it is in near-original condition, and embodies the distinctive characteristics of this period and style. It reflects the development of the railroad suburbs of the late nineteenth century, and the

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[12] See Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form PG#67-22-11, the O'Dea House (listed in the National Register of Historic Places), Shoppell Design #216; Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form PG#67-22-12, Chlopicki House, Shoppell Design #449; Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form PG#67-22-14, Gohr House, Shoppell Design #204; Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form PG#67-22-17. The Wolfe House (PG#67-22-15) and the Cissel House (PG#67-22-18) are similar fine examples of the houses built by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company in 1888, but the model has not been identified. See also Pearl, S. G., Victorian Pattern Book Houses in Prince George's County, Maryland, M-NCPPC, 1988.

[13] See also Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form PG#68-4-67, the Read-Low House; Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form PG#68-4-76, the Wernek House; Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form PG#68-4-63, the Meyer House.

construction by development companies of model homes in new communities - a trend which made a significant contribution to the development of the community and the State. As one of the earliest surviving dwellings from the Riverdale Park suburb, prominently located a short distance west of the Riversdale mansion, it is an established and familiar visual feature of the community.

Harry Smith House — Name of Property
P.G.#68-4-1 — site/inventory number
Prince George's County, Maryland — County and State

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 18,900 sq ft

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1			
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan G. Pearl, Research/Architectural Historian
organization Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission date June 1992
street & number 14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive telephone 301-952-3421
city or town Upper Marlboro state MD zip code 20772

ditional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name A. Todd Davison and Victoria Davison
street & number 4707 Oliver Street telephone 301-927-4503
city or town Riverdale state MD zip code 20737

erwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of Lots #5, #6, and #7 in Block 54 of Riverdale Park, as per plat recorded at JWB#5:688 in the Prince George's County Land Records, and rerecorded in Plat Book A, Plat #42. Each lot has an area of 900 square feet, making a total of 18,900 square feet. The Smith House stands on the center lot (#6), with a vacant lot on each side.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the lot (#6) on which the Harry Smith House stands, as well as a vacant lot on each side; these two flanking lots (#5 and #7) consist of lawn and garden features. The three lots together form the setting and grounds of the house. The nominated property equals the northerly half of the six-lot property (Lots #5, #6, #7, #14, #15, and #16 in Block #54 of Riverdale Park) purchased by Harry L. Smith in 1905. The three southerly lots (#14, #15, and #16) were subsequently sold by the Smith family. Thus, the three northerly lots (#5, #6, and #7) appropriately represent the grounds historically associated with the Smith House.

PG:68-4-1

7936 487 **This Deed**

19-62250-00

Tax Account No./Parcel Indentifier

Made this 21st day of June, 19 91, by and between ALFRED H. SMITH, JR., Sole Owner

party(ies) of the first part, and

A. TODD DAVISON and VICTORIA E. DAVISON, husband and wife

party(ies) of the second part:

Witnesseth, that in consideration of the sum of $ 170,000.00 receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and which party(ies) of the first part certify under the penalties of perjury as the actual consideration paid or to be paid, including the amount of any mortgage or deed of trust outstanding, the said party(ies) of the first part do(es) grant and convey unto the party(ies) of the second part in fee simple as Tenants by the Entirety all that property situate in Prince George's County, State of Maryland, described as:

Sub Lots numbered six (6), in Block numbered Fifty-four of the tract of land known as Riverdale Park as per plat duly recorded in Liber J.W.B. No. 5, Folio 688, rerecorded in Plat Book A at Plat 42. Being part of the same land deeded from the Riverdale Park Company of New York to HARRY L. SMITH dated July 1, 1905; and recorded among the Land Records of Prince George's County, State of Maryland. Being in the 19th Election District.

JUN 30 3 26 PM '91
CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

WE HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER THE PENALTIES OF PERJURY THAT THE WITHIN DESCRIBED PROPERTY IS RESIDENTIALLY IMPROVED AND IS BEING PURCHASED AS OUR PRINCIPAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

A. Todd Davison by Victoria E. Davison
A. TODD DAVISON, by Victoria E. Davison, his Attorney-in-Fact

Victoria E. Davison
VICTORIA E. DAVISON

which has an address of 4707 Oliver Street, Riverdale, Maryland 20737

Subject to covenants, easements and restrictions of record.

To Have and To Hold said land and premises above described or mentioned and hereby intended to be conveyed, together with the buildings and improvements thereupon erected, made or being, and all and every title, right, privileges, appurtenances and advantages thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, unto and for the proper use only, benefit and behalf forever of said party(ies) of the second part in fee simple.

Being the same property described in Liber 7949 folio 603, among the said Land Records.

And the said party(ies) of the first part covenants that it will warrant specially the property hereby conveyed and that it will execute such further assurances of said land as may be requisite or necessary.

In Testimony Whereof, the said party of the first part has set its hand(s) and seal(s) the year and day first above written.

Justine A. Straus (SEAL)
Justine A. Straus

Alfred H. Smith, Jr. (SEAL)
ALFRED H. SMITH, JR.

_____ (SEAL) _____ (SEAL)

State of Maryland, County of Prince George ss:

I Hereby Certify that on this 21st day of June, 19 91, before me, the undersigned subscriber, did personally appear ALFRED H. SMITH, JR. known to me or satisfactorily proved to be the person(s) whose name(s) are set forth in the within deed, and do further acknowledge that he executed the aforegoing deed for the purposes therein contained.

Witness My Hand And Notarial Seal.

JUSTINE A. STRAUS Notary Public Montgomery Co., MD

My commission expires January 1, 1995

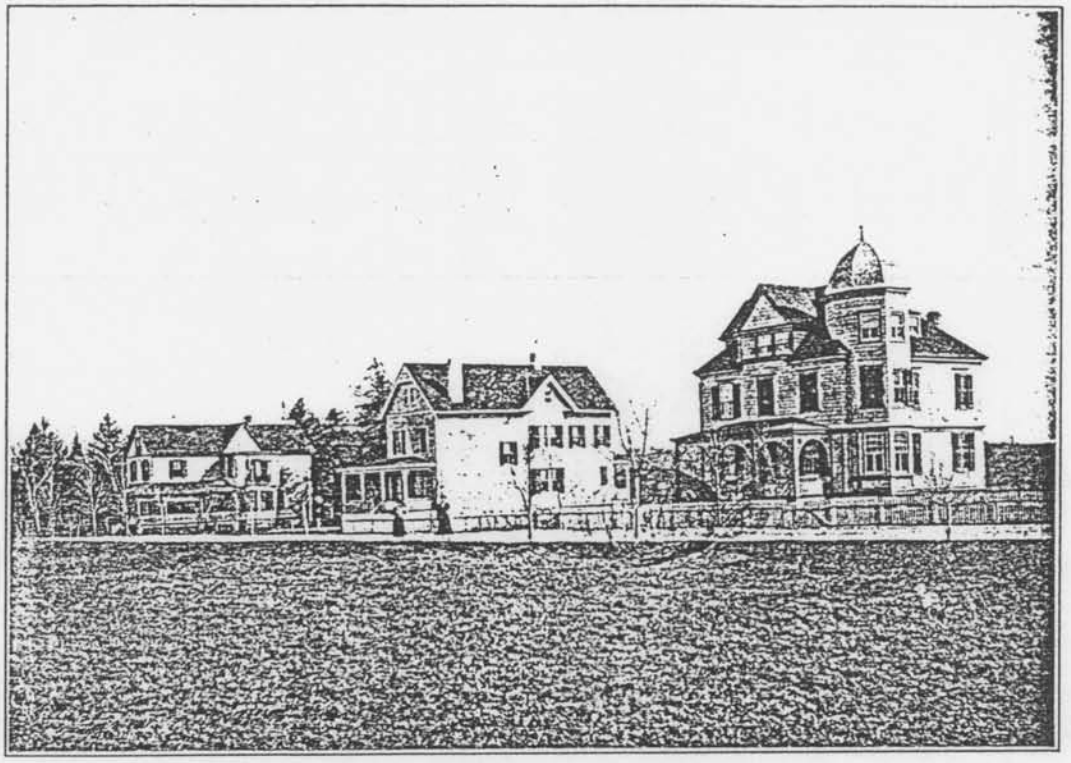
Justine A. Straus
Justine A. Straus Notary Public

I certify that this instrument was prepared under the supervision of an attorney admitted to practice before the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Maya F. Ehrenmann
for Attorney

Form #29

PG: 68-4-1



Chas. Earl. Wm. Wilson. H. L. Smith.

From Riverdale Park Real Estate promotional brochure, (circa 1904).

See Footnote #4.

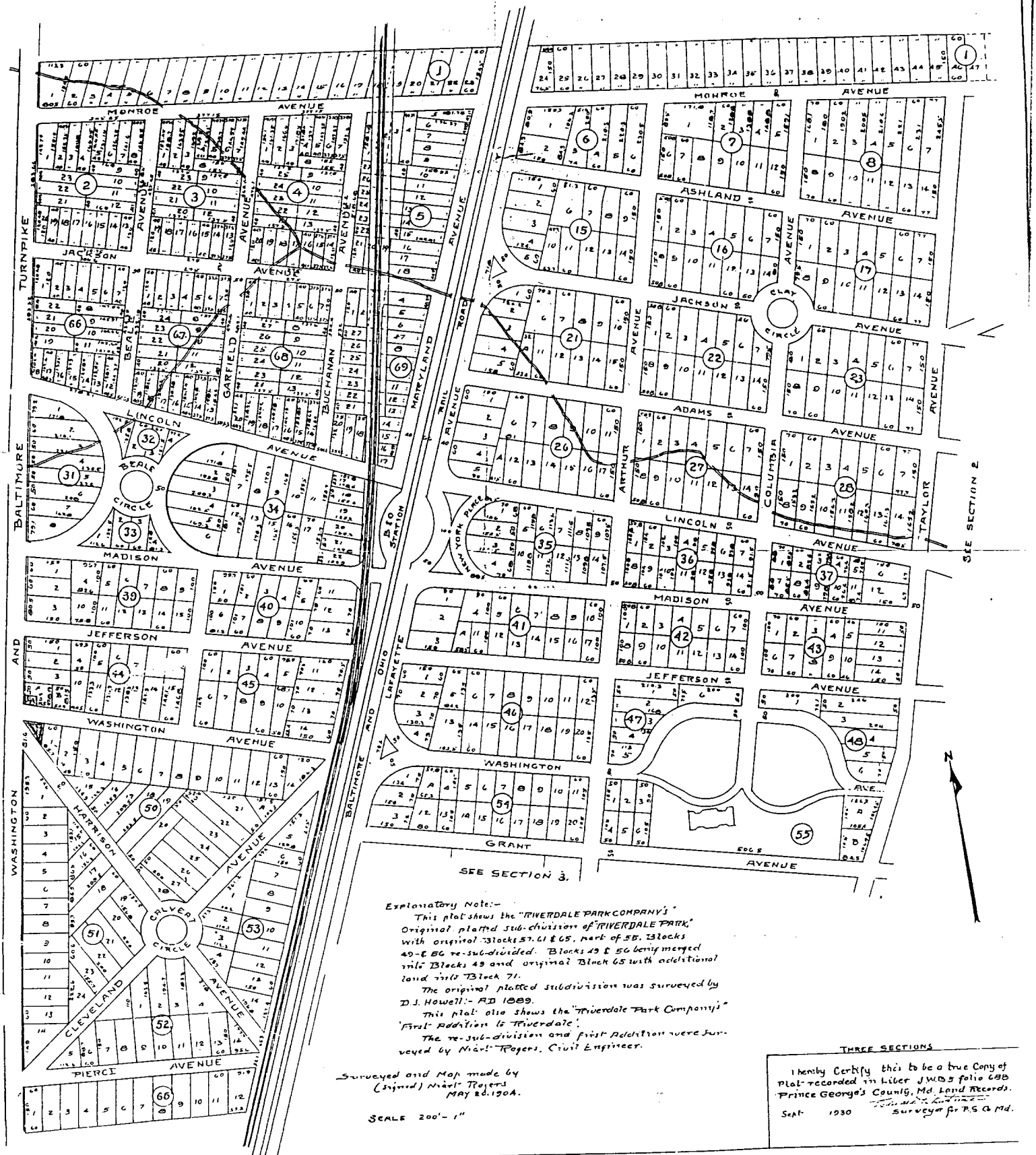
RIVERDALE PARK

1889 plat

RIVERDALE, PRINCE GEORGE Co., Md.

Showing the re-subdivision of certain parts of the original Plat recorded in Liber J.W.B No. 5 folio 474. also the Riverdale Park Company's first Addition thereto.

PG:68-4-1



Explanatory Note:-

This plat shows the "RIVERDALE PARK COMPANY'S" Original platted sub-division of "RIVERDALE PARK," with original Blocks 57, 61 & 65, part of 55. Blocks 49-& 56 re-sub-divided. Blocks 49 & 56 being merged into Blocks 49 and original Block 65 with additional land into Block 71.

The original platted subdivision was surveyed by D. J. Howell:- A.D 1889.

This plat also shows the "Riverdale Park Company's" 'First Addition to Riverdale'.

The re-sub-division and first Addition were surveyed by Niel Rogers, Civil Engineer.

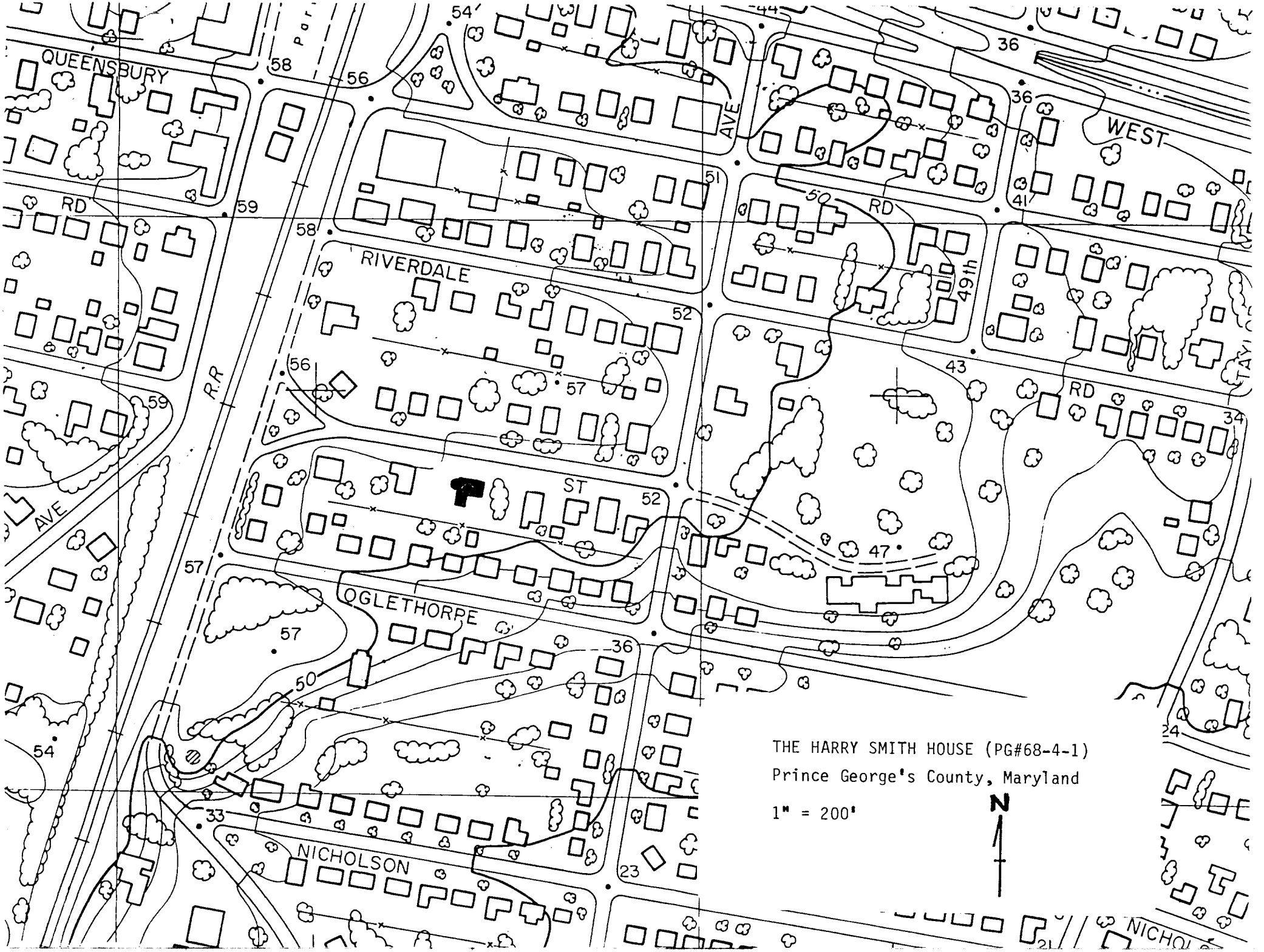
Surveyed and Map made by (signed) Niel Rogers MAY 20. 1904.

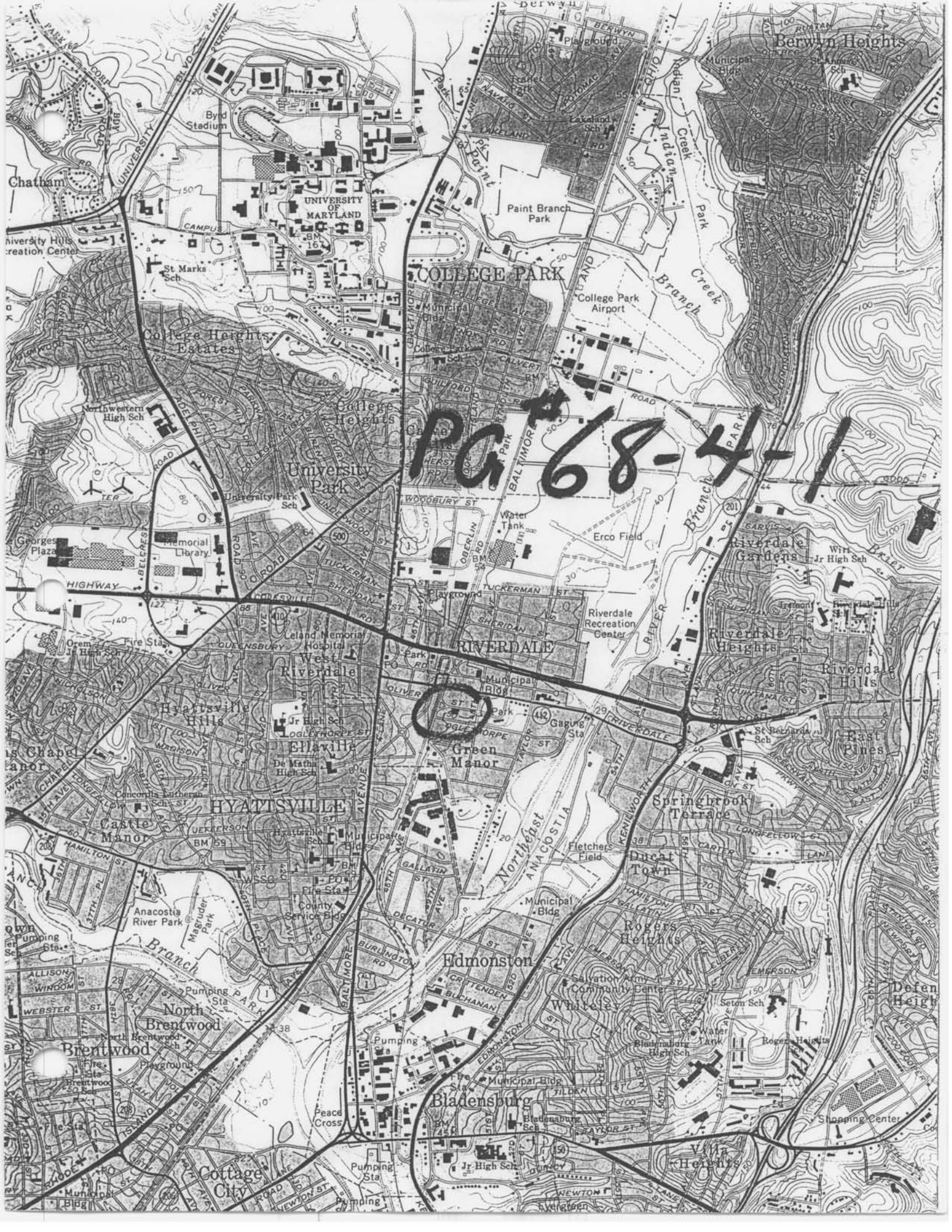
SCALE 200'- 1"

THREE SECTIONS

I hereby Certify this to be a true Copy of Plat recorded in Liber J.W.B 5 folio 688 Prince George's County, Md. Land Records.

Sept 1930 Surveyor for P.S. & Md.


QUEENSBURY
RD
RIVERDALE
ST
OGLETHORPE
NICHOLSON
AVE
R.R
WEST
RD
49th
RD
THE HARRY SMITH HOUSE (PG#68-4-1)
Prince George's County, Maryland
1" = 200'
N


PG #68-4-1
Berwyn Heights
Municipal Bldg
Byrd Stadium
Chatham
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
Paint Branch Park
Indian Creek Park
Branch Creek
COLLEGE PARK
College Park Airport
St Marks Sch
College Heights Estates
College Heights
Northwestern High Sch
University Park
University Park Sch
Memorial Library
Water Tank
Erco Field
Riverdale Gardens
Wirt Jr High Sch
Riverdale Recreation Center
RIVERDALE
Leland Memorial Hospital
West Riverdale
Riverdale Heights
Riverdale Hills
Hyattsville Hills
Jr High Sch
Ellaville
De Matha High Sch
Green Manor
Gaging Sta
St Bernards Sch
East Pines
Springbrook Terrace
HYATTSVILLE
Castle Manor
Hyattsville Sch
Fletchers Field
Ducat Town
Anacostia River Park
Magruder Park
County Service Bldg
Rogers Heights
Edmonston
Salvation Army Community Center
Whiteley
Seton Sch
North Brentwood
Brentwood
Pumping Sta
Bladensburg
Bladensburg High Sch
Peace Cross
Shopping Center
Villa Heights
Cottage City
Jr High Sch
Municipal Bldg
Fire Sta
Playground
Lakeland Sch
Paint Branch
Northeast
ANACOSTIA
BALTIMORE
HIGHWAY
RIVERDALE
TUCKERMAN
SHERIDAN
QUEENSBURY
OLIVER
OGLETHORPE
HAMILTON
GALLATIN
DECATUR
BURLINGTON
CRITTENDEN
BUCHANAN
EDMONSTON
TILDEN
TAYLOR
NEWTON
EMERSON
LONGFELLOW
CARTER
KENILWORTH
QUINTANA
SARVIS
WOODBURY
CALVERT
GUILFORD
HERST
UNIVERSITY
CAMPUS
ADELPHI
BELCREST
ROAD
Branch
Brier

PG # 68-4-1

Henry Smith House
Riverdale, P.G. Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992
Northeast 3/4 elevation

1 of 17

PG #68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P. G. Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992
North Elevation

2 of 7

PG # 68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P.G.Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992
Northwest 3/4 Elevation

3 8 17

PG # 68-4-1

Harry Smith House

Riverdale, P.G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

March 1992

Northwest tower detail

4 of 17

PG # 68-4-1

Harry Smith House

Riverdale, P. G. Co.

March 1992

West Elevation

Susan G. Pearl

5 of 17

PG # 68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P.G. Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992
South Elevation

6 of 17

PG #68-4-1

Harry Smith House

Riverdale, P. G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

March 1992

East Elevation

7 of 17

PG # 68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P-G. Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992
North entrance, exterior

8 of 17

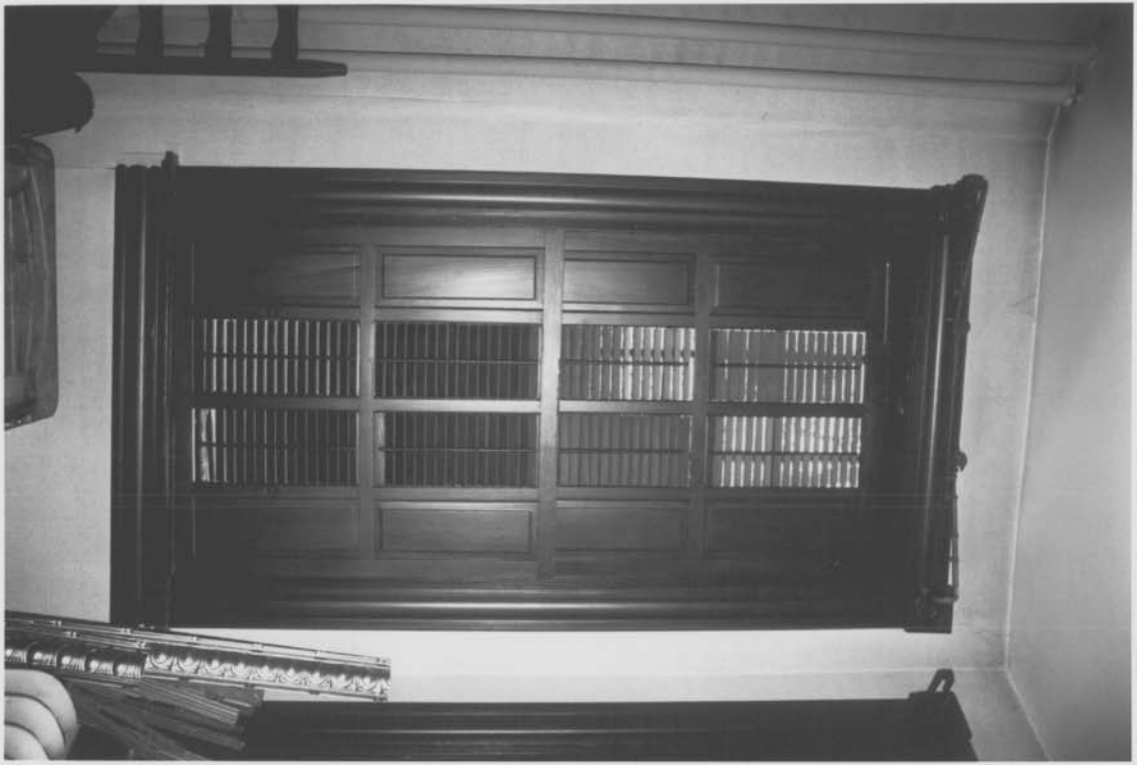
PG# 68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P. G. Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992
North Entrance
(interior)

9 of 17

PG # 68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P-G-Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992
East Parlor
(view to south east)

10 of 17

PG # 68 - 4 - 1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P.G. Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992
East Parlor Mantel



PG-#68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P-G-Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992

Interior shutters,
west parlor

PG # 68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P-G-Co-
Susan G- Pearl
March 1992

Interior shutters.
(lower part raised)
west parlor

13 7/7

PG # 68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P.G. Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992

Kitchen
(view to south)

14 of 17

PG# 68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P. G. Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992
Stair hall
(view to south)

15 of 17

PG # 68-4-1
Harry Smith House
Riverdale, P.G. Co.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1992
Stair
(view from 2nd to 3rd story)

16 & 17

PG# 68 - 4 - 1

Harry Smith House

Riverdale, P.G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

March 1992

Molding (2nd story)

17 8 17

P.G. #68-4a

Smith House
Prince George's County, MD.
Marina King
June 1985
East elevation
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.

P.G. #68-4a

Smith House
Prince George's County, MD/
Marina King
June 1985
North elevation
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.

P.G. #68-4a

Smith House
Prince George's County, MD.
Marina King
June 1985
West elevation
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.

NAME PG: 68-4-1

LOCATION 4707 OLIVER ST. RIVERDALE, Md.

FACADE N

PHOTO TAKEN 3/9/73 M. DWYER