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 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Calloway, Thomas J., House
other names PG:70-33

2. Location

street & number 9949 Elm Street
city or town Lanham
state Maryland code MD county Prince George's code 033 zip code 20706-4711

3. 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 or does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title
Date 2-1-05
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets or 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 this property is:
☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action
Calloway, Thomas J., House (PG:70-33)  Prince George's County, Maryland
Name of Property  County and State

5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
<td>buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ private</td>
<td>✓ building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ public-local</td>
<td>□ district</td>
<td>Noncontributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ public-State</td>
<td>□ site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ public-Federal</td>
<td>□ structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□</td>
<td>□ object</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)
African American Historic Resources in Prince George's County, Maryland

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)
OTHER: Foursquare

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>foundation</td>
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<td>walls</td>
<td>METAL: aluminum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roof</td>
<td>ASPHALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The Thomas J. Calloway House, constructed in 1910, is a 2½-story, 3-bay, wood-frame Foursquare with a wraparound porch. It stands on the south side of Elm Street in Lincoln, a traditionally African American neighborhood in the Lanham vicinity of Prince George's County, Maryland.
The Thomas J. Calloway House, constructed in 1910, stands on the south side of Elm Street adjacent to Crescent Avenue in the traditionally African American Lincoln neighborhood in Lanham, Prince George’s County, Maryland. The quiet, wooded neighborhood is made up of houses dating from the early 20th century to the present. The Thomas J. Calloway House occupies a 0.3-acre triangular lot with mature maple trees.

The Thomas J. Calloway House is a 2½-story, 3-bay, wood-frame Foursquare residence. It has a poured concrete foundation, aluminum siding over wood weatherboard, and an asphalt-shingle hipped roof with a boxed cornice. A hipped dormer projects from the northeast slope of the roof. A brick chimney that was rebuilt during the 1970s rises from the southwest slope of the roof. The main entry is located in the off-center middle bay of the front (northeast) elevation. The entry consists of a half-glass door with a plain surround. The 6/1 and 1/1 wood windows are a mix of original and replacement sash. The windows have plain surrounds. A porch wraps the northeast and southeast elevations of the house. The porch has concrete piers, concrete steps with recent wood rails, a wood floor, Doric posts with a plain rail, a recent ceiling of plywood panels, and a hipped roof. The southeast elevation also has a bay window. A 1-story enclosed porch with a shed roof stretches across the southwest (rear) elevation. The porch has three sections: an original enclosed vestibule on the east, an originally open, recently enclosed section in the center, and a recently constructed enclosed section on the west.

The interior of the Thomas J. Calloway House has the four-room plan typical of this type. Most of the original interior finishes were stripped during the 1970s when the property was rented. However, pocket doors remain between the southwest and northwest rooms and the southwest and southeast rooms. An original mantel was found in the attic.

The Thomas J. Calloway House retains its integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association. The house is located on a lot adjacent to the former interurban streetcar stop and crescent-shaped park that served as the gateway to the community. The house was intentionally angled on its lot to face the park and streetcar stop. Although the streetcar tracks have been removed, the house remains highly visible, and the neighborhood retains the quiet, suburban setting and feeling its designers intended. The house itself retains its original plan and is still in use as a residence.

According to the owner, William J. Martin, the original tongue and groove porch ceiling remains intact underneath the plywood.

² The interior was not accessible at the time of this nomination, however the owner was able to describe it.
8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- B Property 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.

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HISTORY: African American
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL HISTORY
EDUCATION

Period of Significance
1910-1930

Significant Dates
1908: Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad opened
1910: Thomas J. Calloway House constructed
1922: Thomas J. Calloway becomes Principal of Lincoln School
1930: Thomas J. Calloway dies.

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Thomas J. Calloway

Cultural Affiliation
African American

Architect/Builder
Isaiah T. Hatton, architect (attributed)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on files (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:
Prince George's County Planning Department
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Thomas J. Calloway House, constructed in 1910, is significant for its association with the themes “Suburban settlement in Prince George’s County: The African American experience, 1896-1964” and “Education for African Americans in Prince George’s County, 1896-1954.” These themes are set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation for African American Historic Resources in Prince George’s County, Maryland. Thomas Junius Calloway was a prominent lawyer, educator, civil servant, and African American activist. Calloway’s house in Lincoln, constructed in 1910, is a landmark in the African American community he founded. He was vice president and general manager of the Lincoln Land Improvement Company and served as first principal of the Lincoln School.

The period of significance encompasses the period of Calloway’s occupation of the house, beginning with its construction in 1910 and ending with Calloway’s death in 1930.
RESOURCES HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Thomas J. Calloway (1866-1930) was a lawyer, educator, civil servant, and African American activist. Calloway graduated from Fisk University in 1889 and received a law degree from Howard University in 1904. His educational appointments included assistant principal of a high school in Evansville, Indiana, principal of Helena Normal School in Arkansas, president of Alcorn A&M College, and northern agent of the Tuskegee Institute. His government appointments included clerk in the War Department and special agent to the 1900 L’Exposition Universelle Internationale in Paris, where he organized an exhibit on the industrial skills of African Americans. Calloway also served as managing editor of the Washington Colored American, and in 1903 he published an article in Cassier’s Magazine praising the skills of African American artisans and industrial workers. Finally, Calloway was an organizing member of the Negro Development Company, and in that capacity he promoted African American involvement in the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition of 1907. Calloway operated a law office in Washington, D.C. and was called the “king” of civil practice.

Calloway’s association with Lincoln began in 1908, when the Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis (WB&A) Electric Railroad opened. The Lincoln Land and Improvement Company, Inc., with Calloway as its vice president and general manager, acquired 200 acres adjacent to the WB&A tracks for an African American suburb and retreat. The plan for Lincoln featured a crescent-shaped park around the WB&A station with streets radiating outward. Calloway aggressively promoted the new community as a means to African American self-sufficiency. In 1910, he had his family’s house constructed on a prominent corner lot facing the station and park. In 1915, he was quoted in Crisis Magazine:

If the future of Lincoln can be prophesied from its brief past, it is destined to meet a situation forced upon the colored people. If we have learned voluntarily to unite in communities of our own choosing, then, and not until then, will we, as a race, learn to feed, clothe, and house ourselves.

By 1920, Lincoln was growing and neighborhood children were flooding the nearby African American school at Vista. Calloway and other community activists petitioned the Prince George’s County Board of School Commissioners for a new school in Lincoln. Calloway also arranged for the Rosenwald funds used to construct the school. When the school opened in 1922, Calloway served as its first principal.

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3 Susan G. Pearl, Memo to Historic Preservation Commission, August 22, 2002; Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for Thomas J. Calloway House.
4 Thorton and Gooden, Like A Phoenix I’ll Rise, 104.
5 Thorton and Gooden, Like A Phoenix I’ll Rise, 104-105; Susan G. Pearl, Memo to Historic Preservation Commission, August 22, 2002; Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for Thomas J. Calloway House.
7 Susan G. Pearl, Memo to Historic Preservation Commission, August 22, 2002; Bianca Floyd, Records and Recollections, 102.
8 Thorton and Gooden, Like A Phoenix I’ll Rise, 104.
10 Quoted in Bianca Floyd, Records and Recollections, 109.
In 1927, Calloway became the only African American representative from Prince George’s County on the newly created Maryland Inter-Racial Commission.\textsuperscript{12} The Commission, established by the General Assembly and Governor Albert Ritchie, sought to improve the social, economic, and educational conditions of African Americans.\textsuperscript{13} Calloway served on the Commission until his death in 1930.\textsuperscript{14}

The Thomas J. Calloway House was probably designed by Isaiah T. Hatton.\textsuperscript{15} Isaiah T. Hatton was a prominent African American architect. He graduated from D.C.’s M Street High school and apprenticed under African American architect John Lankford. Hatton designed the Industrial Bank Building, Whitelaw Hotel, Southern Aid Society Insurance Company Building, and Murray Palace Casino in Washington, D.C., as well as several buildings in Lincoln. The Calloway House is nearly identical to the house Hatton designed for himself in Lincoln.\textsuperscript{16}

\textsuperscript{12} Susan G. Pearl, \textit{African-American Heritage Survey}, 1996, 45.
\textsuperscript{13} Bianca Floyd, \textit{Records and Recollections}, 102.
\textsuperscript{14} Susan G. Pearl, \textit{African-American Heritage Survey}, 1996, 45.
\textsuperscript{15} Susan G. Pearl, \textit{African-American Heritage Survey}, 1996, 45.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:


Washington Bee, January 2, 1909. Photocopy of article. [Prince George’s County Planning Department]
Calloway, Thomas J., House (PG:70-33)
Name of Property
Prince George's County, Maryland
County and State

0. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.3 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a 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 Betty Bird, Julie Darsie
date August 2003

Organization Betty Bird & Associates
telephone (202) 588-9033

street & number 2607 24th St. NW, Suite 3
state N/A

Additional 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 William F. and Phyllis A. W. Martin
telephone (301) 794-7383

street & number 9949 Elm Street
state Maryland

city or town Lanham
zip code 20706-4711

Paperwork Reduction 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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The National Register boundary for the Thomas J. Calloway House is identical to that of Prince George's County Tax Map 45, Lot 23. The boundary encompasses 13,058 square feet.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The National Register boundary follows the lines of the lot acquired by Thomas J. Calloway for his house in 1910.
Thomas J. Calloway House
Prince Georges County, Maryland
Julie Darsee for Betty Bird & Associates
August 2003
MD SHPO
Northeast elevation
1 of 5
Thomas J. Calloway House
Prince George's County, Maryland
Julie Darsee for Betty Bird & Associates
August 2003
MD SH#0
North end of southeast elevation
2 of 5
Thomas J. Calloway House
Prince George's County, Maryland
Julie Darsie for Betty Bird & Associates
August 2003
MD SHPO
South end of southeast elevation
3 of 5
Thomas J. Calloway House
Prince George's County, Maryland
Julie Darsee for Betty Bird & Associates
August 2003
MD SHPO
Southwest elevation
4 of 5
The Thomas J. Calloway House, 9949 Elm Street, Lincoln, Prince George’s County, MD is a 1910 Foursquare, built for the General Manager of the Lincoln Land and Improvement Company. Lincoln was a commuter suburb/retreat founded by African Americans who worked in the District of Columbia. The town is located next to the WB& A Trolley Line which ran between Washington, Annapolis and Baltimore, allowing easy commutes to any of the three cities.

The foursquare was possibly designed by Lincoln Designer Isaiah T. Hatton who designed several other foursquares in the Town. The Calloway House is a 2-1/2 story, frame building, originally covered in German siding which is now hidden beneath aluminum siding. The off-center main entrance is in the second bay of the front facade. The windows are one over one. There are hip dormers in the south and east planes of the roof and a one-story semi-octagonal projecting bay on the south elevation. A full width one story porch with a hipped roof stretches across the front elevation.

The Calloway House’s associations with Thomas Junius Calloway, Lincoln’s General Manager, a person important to the development of Lincoln, makes the house eligible for the Register under Criterion B. Although the house is typical of early twentieth century suburban houses; it is associated with Lincoln architect Isaiah T. Hatton’s designs; and a contributing element to the Lincoln Survey Area; thus making it an example of community planning and architecture, and therefore eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: AEBruder

Anne E. Bruder
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
November 24, 1997

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

Peter Kent
Reviewer, NR program
12/3/97
MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- **XX** Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland ( Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- **XX** Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- **XX** Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period ( __ prehistoric ___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- **XX** Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

- Category: **Building**
- Historic Environment: **Suburban**
- Historic Function(s) and Use(s): **Single Family Dwelling/House**

- **XX** Known Design Source: Possibly Isaiah T. Hatton
The Thomas Junius Calloway House is representative of the modest Foursquare, one of the popular dwelling forms in the growing subdivisions of the early twentieth century. It is a hip-roof structure of the compact Foursquare plan, two-and-one-half-stories high, of wood frame construction. Entrance is in the second bay of the east facade, sheltered by a one-story porch with slim Tuscan columns and plain balustrade; the porch wraps around and shelters part of the south elevation which fronts on the railroad right-of-way. The original German siding of the house is presently covered with white aluminum siding. The lines of the building are varied by hip dormers centered in the south and east planes of the roof, and a one-story semi-octagonal projecting bay on the south elevation.

The Thomas Junius Calloway House is typical of houses being built in the suburbs of the early twentieth century; it represents the popular American Foursquare, in its compact or 3/4 form. It was built in 1910 for Thomas Junius Calloway, general manager of the Lincoln Land and Improvement Company, and the prime mover in the promotion of the new Lincoln community. It is nearly identical with the house designed by Isaiah T. Hatton for his family, and it is very likely that Hatton designed the Calloways' house as well. Writing in 1915 about the developing Lincoln community, Calloway indicated that through Hatton's guidance the community had been able to maintain a high standard in home planning, and in return the community had helped Hatton "by putting practically all our business of designing into his hands." Calloway was a man of considerable importance in the progress of African Americans on a national level. A graduate of Fisk, he had received a law degree from Howard University in 1904, and he practiced law in Washington, D.C. Calloway was instrumental in acquiring Rosenwald funding for the Lincoln School, and served as its first principal. The house built for Calloway's family in Lincoln was typical of the period, and modest in form; it is important, however, because of the prominence of its owner.
Calloway House
Prince George's County, Md.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1983
Northeast Elevation
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
Calloway House
Prince George's County, Md.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1983
Northeast Elevation
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
P. G. #70-33

Calloway House
Prince George's County, Md.
Susan G. Pearl
March 1983
Northeast Elevation
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.
Thomas J. Calloway House
Lincoln
Northeast facade
Specs
3/45

Rep: MNCPR