

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. ^{Pc} 66-37-21

Maryland Historic Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE ___ yes ___ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic N/A

and/or common N/A

2. Location

Street & number 4603 Drexel Avenue _____ not for publication

City, town College Park _____ vicinity of 5th Congressional District

State Maryland County Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture	___ Museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ Park
___ structure	___ Both	___ work in progress	___ educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment	___ Religious
___ object	___ In process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ Scientific
	___ Being	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ Transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> considered not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	___ military	___ Other:

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

Name Catherine Fitzgerald/William Updegraff, et al

Street & number 4603 Drexel Road

Telephone no

City, town College Park

State & zip code MD 20740

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Land Records Office Liber 7700

Street & number County Administration Building

Folio 116

City, town Upper Marlboro

State MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

Title N/A

Date _____ Federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

Depository for survey records Maryland National Capital Planning Commission

City, town Upper Marlboro

State MD

7. Description

PG:
Survey No. 66-37-21

Condition	Check One	Check One	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed		

This house is a Cape Cod style, three-bay, Colonial Revival. The house demonstrates such common Colonial Revival features such as: accentuated front door with decorative crown supported by pilasters; symmetrical façade including balanced windows and center door; multi-pane, double-hung wooden windows. Of the nine principal subtypes of Colonial Revival houses identified in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, this house is a typical one-story variety.¹ This one-and-one half story brick dwelling is constructed of masonry. Slate covers the side-facing gable roof. The primary façade is facing the north. Wood-frame, double-hung windows throughout the house are the six-over-six light variety, unless otherwise noted. A one-story addition has been added to the south or rear elevation of the building.

The lot appears largely unaltered since construction on the site. Foundation plantings are present in the front yard, while older hardwood trees are still located within the fenced backyard. A 5' wooden fence encloses the back yard of this house. The access to the property is a slate walk that bisects the front yard. And an asphalt driveway has been added along the northwest corner of the lot to provide the homeowners off street parking.

The primary façade is symmetrical. Two slate steps and a dimensional-lumber stoop provide access to the house. The residence is accessed at the first floor by a paneled, painted wood door with wooden storm door. An elaborate Colonial Revival wooden door surround encases the front door. The surround has details such as fluted pilasters and a full entablature. The centered front door is flanked on both sides by a single shuttered window. Three evenly spaced, rounded, wood-framed dormer windows are located at the second story level. The dormers appear to have had repairs, as their exterior wall materials and roof shape appear to be altered. The primary façade is accented with a cornice board with dentils, and copper gutters.

The west elevation of the residence has two windows at the second story level. The first story level has a bay window at the north side and an eight-over-eight light window at the rear or south side. The bay window is wood-framed with 8" lapped siding and contains three windows. At the basement level, there are two windows that are exposed within window wells. Dimensional lumber latticework has been added to cover most of this elevation to encourage the growth of English ivy up the brick wall.

The east elevation has a centered brick exterior end chimney. The chimney is flanked at all three levels by a window on each side.

The south elevation is primarily covered at the first floor level by a wood-framed addition. To the west of the addition is a six-over-six light window and a nine-light, six-panel door. A full-length shed dormer on the roof, constructed of lapped siding, features three window.

The addition is a screened porch. A wooden screen door at the west end of the addition accesses the porch. The addition screens a centered wooden door flanked by two windows at the first floor level. This one-story addition on the rear elevation of the house appears to be the only exterior alteration to the historic building.

¹Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Knopf Publishing, 1984), p. 322.

To the rear of the house, in the southwest corner of the property, is a one-story, wood-framed garage. Lapped siding covers the exterior walls. Tarpaper shingles cover the front-facing gable roof. The only feature in the garage is pair of large six-light, nine-panel doors in the north elevation that provides access to the structure.

Discussion with the owner, Mr. William Updegraff, on April 5, 1998, revealed that they purchased the house in 1980 from the original owner's, the Kneesi's.² The only changes that to the house and property that the Updegraff's have made is to add the 5' fencing to enclose the rear yard of the property. Mr. Updegraff indicated that he was born and raised in the Calvert Hills neighborhood.

This house is similar to several Sears type houses, but matches none identically. The building is similar to the Sears Milford plan, but varies from it with an exterior end chimney, three-bay exterior, three dormers, and reversed interior floor plan.³ This house is also similar to Aladdin's Marblehead plan, yet varies from it in the exterior end chimney and reversed interior floor plan; however, the second floor plan with its' full-length, rear shed dormer and three-bay exterior are very similar.⁴

8. Significance				Survey No.
Period	Areas of Significance – Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology– prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology – historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1948	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/ government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		
Specific dates: 1940		Builder/Architect: (Bob) Watkins Corp./R. Webster Roth		
Check:				
Applicable Criteria:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
Applicable Exception:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
Level of Significance:		<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local

²Interview with Mr. William Updegraff, by surveyor, 5 April 1998.

³Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, Houses By Mail, (New York: Preservation Press, 1986), p. 150.

⁴Robert Schweitzer and Michael Davis, America's Favorite Homes, (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990), p. 201.

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

This house was constructed in 1940 by the Watkins Corporation and designed by the architectural firm of R. Webster Roth. This Colonial Revival house is just one in an entire section of Calvert Hills, College Park, Maryland, constructed primarily during the 1930s and 1940s. This house, even with a modern addition to the rear of the structure, maintains its integrity. The house stands as an excellent example of the Side-gable sub-variety of Colonial Revival architecture. This building, even with a modern addition to the rear of the structure, maintains its integrity. This building should be considered a contributing building to the potential historic district of Calvert Hills.

This house and the Calvert Hills neighborhood that it is part of is an excellent example of the suburban expansion that happened as an explosion in the 1930s and 1940s as a result of population boom. By 1940 suburbanites accounted for twenty percent of the nation's population.⁵ Colonial Revival plans was especially popular from the late 1920s up to the beginning of World War II.⁶ Schweitzer in *America's Favorite Homes* describes the typical features of the Colonial Revival houses as: one, one-and-one-half to two story homes with "Early American" motifs; three to five bays across the front; steeply pitched gable roofs facing away from the street; exterior wall surfaces with a clean look including brick or brick-veneering to achieve a more "Williamsburg" look, or white-painted brick was used to achieve the "New England" look; windows were double-hung with mullions dividing six or eight panes, sometimes grouped in pairs; moldings were simple when used at the entrances; windows, doors and cornice trim tended to be simple and minimal when used at all.⁷ Schweitzer describes the interiors of these typical Colonial Revivals as containing: modest versions had five or six rooms with open floor plan; family room generally to the front and service rooms such as kitchen and bath to the rear; some models have entry vestibule; kitchens had up-to-date, modern conveniences.⁸

The compact Colonial Revival served as an excellent starter house throughout the country and was the voice of the 'average American family.'⁹ The Colonial Revival style house provided modern conveniences packaged in a traditional, historic looking exterior. The Calvert Hills neighborhood is a representative sample of Colonial Revival construction from the 1920s to 1940s that took place throughout the nation. With numbers of intact, high integrity examples, Calvert Hills should be considered for an historic district with local significance, as a representative manifestation of Colonial Revival architecture and community during the early 20th century.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Survey No.

- Ames, David L. "Interpreting Post-World War II Suburban Landscapes as Historic Resources," Preserving the Recent Past. Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1995.
- Franklin Survey Company. Franklin Atlas of Prince George's County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: Franklin Survey Company, 1940.
- Gowans, Alan. The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1987.
- Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Plat Maps of College Park. Upper Marlboro: M-NCPPC, 1921, 1928, 1940, 1941, and 1948.
- McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989.
- Schweitzer, Robert and Michael W. R. Davis. America's Favorite Homes: Mail-Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early 20th Century Houses. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990.
- Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. Houses By Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. for the Preservation Press, 1986.

⁵David Ames, Interpreting Post-World War II Suburban Landscapes as Historic Resources, (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1995), p. 100.

⁶Schweitzer and Davis, p. 190.

⁷Schweitzer and Davis, p. 191.

⁸Schweitzer and Davis, p. 191.

⁹Schweitzer and Davis, p. 191.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 7500 sq. ft.

Map 42, Grid D1, Sub. 3200, Sect. A, Block D, Lot 63,

Group 80, Plat #A-0770

UTM References: (do not complete UTM references)

Verbal boundary description and justification

College Park Section A 3/72, Block D Lot 63

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

State	Code	County	Code
MD		Prince George's	
State	Code	County	Code

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title Nancy Niedernhofer

Organization The George Washington University

Date 3 April 1998

Street & Number 2108 G Street, NW

Telephone (202) 994-6070

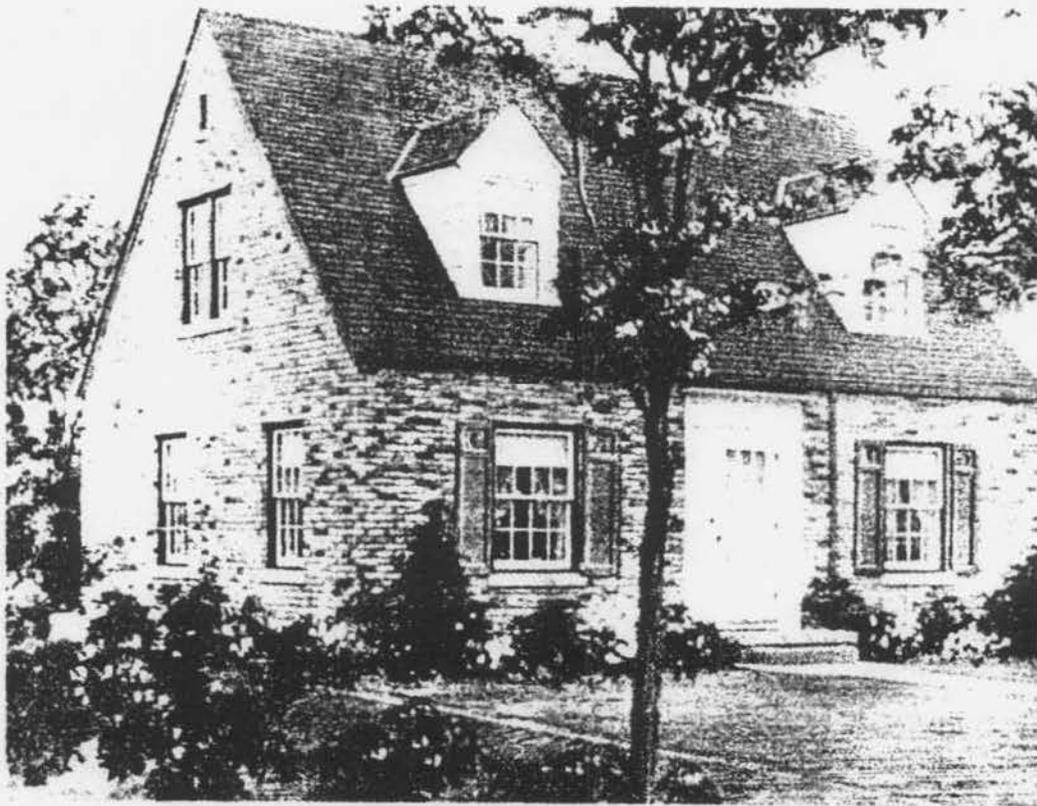
City/Town Washington

State DC

The Maryland Historical 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 prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights

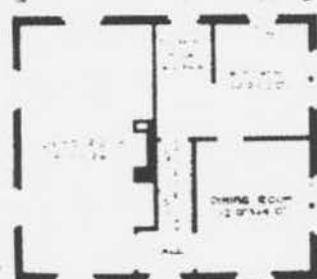
Return to: Maryland Historical Trust
 Shaw House
 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, MD
 21401
 (301) 269-2438



THE MARBLEHEAD—A Modified Cape Cod—

And We Pay
The Freight

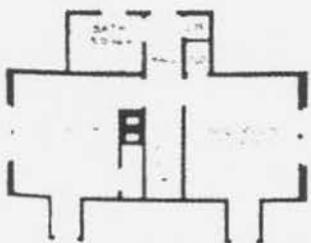
The Marblehead is a three-bay house with a gambrel roof and dormer windows. It is a modified Cape Cod style home, typically shown in brick veneer. The house features a central entrance and a steep porch.



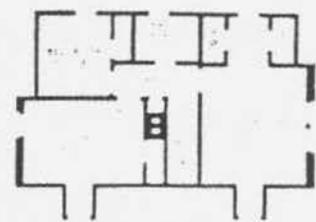
FIRST FLOOR PLAN A



FIRST FLOOR PLAN B



SECOND FLOOR PLAN A



SECOND FLOOR PLAN B

Many questions regarding Aladdin homes will be found answered on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8

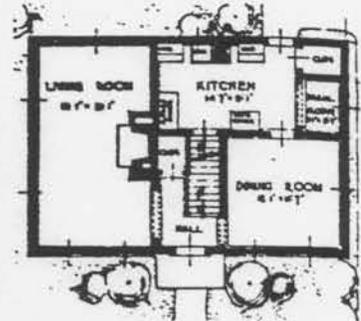
Many questions regarding Aladdin homes will be found answered on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8

16 were cover ho had its home w to New porch ar dormers flanked and a o "commo a kitchen ilar mod dormers center-h including dining r windows it was av

Aladdin that were tive. The except th did cont facade, c porch, an were off there rea acknowle extreme true beau at least 2 room wa nook (fig Advert cord" wa galow sty

Fig. 14-13. Aladdin's three-bay Williamsburg "Marblehead" was shown for 1937 in brick veneer. Typically, this style home, in common with Cape Cods, had its entry in the center bay and offered only a steep porch.

THE MILFORD



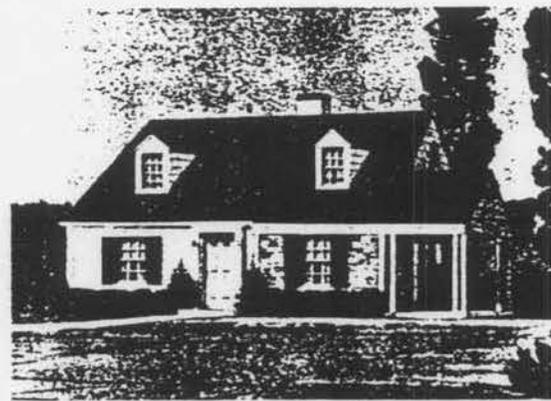
The Milford is another true example of the Cape Cod New England home, more popular today than ever. Men are judged largely by the home they live in. A home like the Milford is a credit to you, your family and every neighborhood. This home expresses good taste on account of its carefully planned architectural details.

Details and features: Five rooms and one bath. Slat-type shutters; six-panel front door with transom. Fireplace in living room; semiopen stairs.

Years and catalog numbers: 1933 (3385); 1934 (3385); 1935 (3385); 1937 (3385, 3385A); 1939 (3385)

Price: \$1,359 to \$1,671

THE COLEBROOK



A small home but there is space on the second floor for a future bedroom, when your family and your pocketbook grow into it. The Colebrook has a quiet charm all its own. Two very nice features are the built-in window seat in the living room and the side porch off the living room. The dining nook, one of those step-saving, time-saving arrangements typical of small homes, is just large enough for your needs. A

compact little house, you'll say, with one eye to the future and one to your budget.

Details and features: Four or five rooms and one bath. Fieldstone front wall; side porch with paired columns; two gabled dormers. Optional second floor: built-in window seat in living room; dining nook off kitchen.

Year and catalog numbers: 1939 (13707, 13707A)

Price: \$1,608 to \$1,728





Figure 1. 4603 Drexel Avenue – Main Façade or North Elevation.

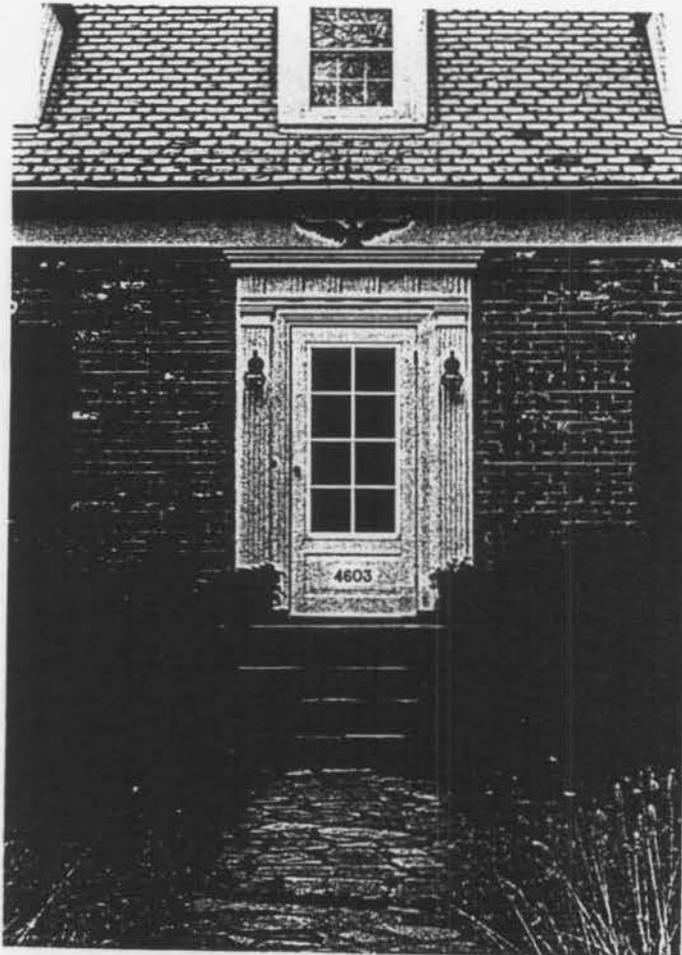


Figure 2. 4603 Drexel Avenue – North Elevation, detail of Primary Entrance.



Figure 3. 4603 Drexel Avenue – East Elevation.

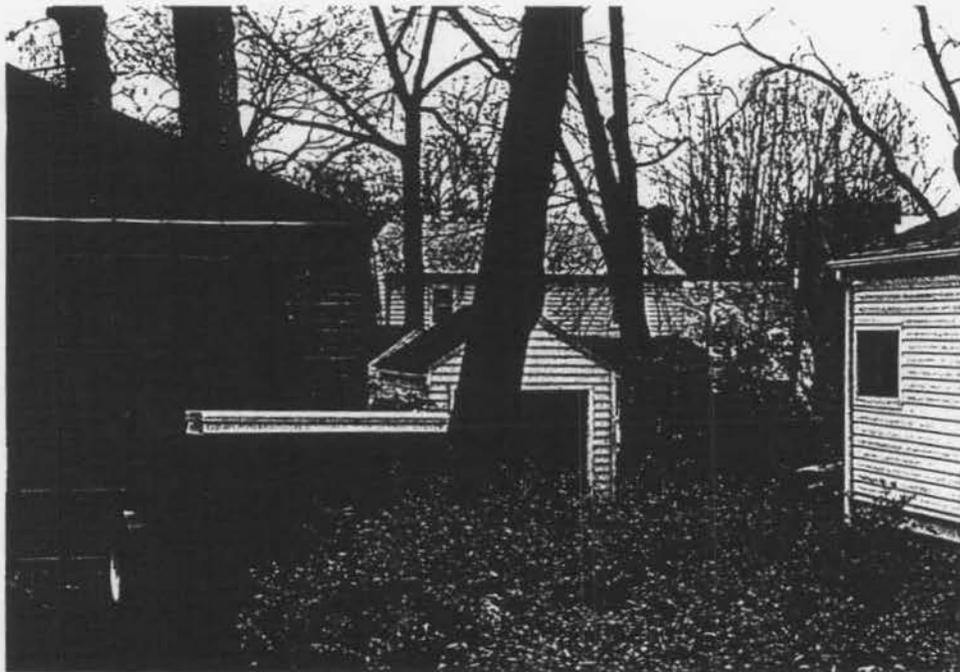


Figure 4. 4603 Drexel Avenue – South Elevation.



Figure 5. 4603 Drexel Avenue – West Elevation.



Figure 6. 4603 Drexel Avenue – South Elevation.