

Maryland Historic Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
 HISTORIC PROPERTIES

PG: Survey No. 66-37-47
 Magi No.
 DOE ___ yes ___ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)
 historic N/A
 and/or common Adelson House

2. Location
 Street & number 6907 Wake Forest Drive _____ not for publication
 City, town College Park _____ vicinity of 5 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 considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ Transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	___ military	___ Other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing address of all owners)
 Name Ann M. Adelson
 Street & number 6907 Wake Forest Drive 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 Liber 149
 Street & number Folio 9026
 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. 66-37-47
#

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

This house is a three-bay, Colonial Revival style. The residence is two-story of masonry construction. The house demonstrates such common Colonial Revival features such as: accentuated front door extended forward and supported by slender columns to form an entry porch; 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 Side-gable roof variety.¹ The house is painted white. Slate shingles cover the gable roof. Windows throughout the house are wood-framed, double-hung, six-over-six light windows.

The lot that this house is situated on slopes downhill from west to east. There are a few mature hardwood trees in the front and rear yards of this residence. Extensive foundation plantings and landscaping is used in the front and rear yards also. Foundation plantings are used at both the north and south elevations. An asphalt driveway has been added long the length of the northern boundary of the property. The driveway leads down a slope to a two-car garage.

The west elevation or primary façade of the building is symmetrical. The centered door at the first floor level is flanked on both sides by an eight-over-eight light, shuttered window. An extended doorway surrounds the front door. The shed roof is covered with asphalt shingles and supported by painted, wooden, dimensional lumber posts. The extended doorway shelters the wooden front door, with wooden storm door. A slate walkway and two brick steps lead to the door. Three eight-over-eight light windows, centered over the three first story openings, are the only second story features. There are metal gutters just below the roof eave and vertical guttering on either side of the front door and the edge of the walls.

A centered, brick exterior end chimney dominates the south elevation of the building. The chimney is flanked on both sides by a quarter-round window at the gable eave, an eight-over-eight windows at both the first and second story level, and a six-over-six light window to the east side of the chimney at the basement level.

The north elevation of the building contains: a six-over-six-light window centered in the gable eave, two six-over-six light windows at the second story level, an eight-over-eight light window to the west side and a six-over-six light window to the east side of the first story level, and two six-over-six light windows at the basement level.

The east or rear elevation of the building is the only elevation to receive modern changes. This elevation contains an original centered projection, which extends beyond the wall of this elevation by approximately six feet. Features in this elevation are three eight-over-eight windows at the second story level. At the first story level, from south to north, are: an addition described below; an eight-over-eight light window; a wooden door with metal storm door which provides access to the rear yard, and now accesses a modern, dimensional-lumber deck with stairs leading down to the rear yard. Basement level features, if any, are obscured by the later additions.

The one-story, wood-framed addition that has been added to the buildings' east or rear elevation appears to be the only change to this historic building. The exterior of the addition rests on a brick

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

foundation. Tarpaper shingles cover the shed roof. Lapped siding covers the addition. Sets of louvered windows on all elevations are the only features on the addition. A door in the original elevation accesses this addition, which originally was probably an eight-over-eight light window that was replaced when the addition was constructed.

A front-facing gable roof with tarpaper shingles tops the one-story wood-framed garage. Lapped siding covers the garage. A six-over-six light window is centered in each the north and south elevations of the garage. The west or main elevation of the garage contains two four-light, twelve-panel, wooden overhead garage doors (see figure 6).

The interior of this building was inaccessible, but the surveyor could view parts of the interior from the front door. A front entrance hall, with stairs to the right, appeared to lead back into a kitchen. To the left of the hall was a dining room and a living room to the right. Based on these observations, the interior of the building is very similar to Aladdin's three-bay, "Edgewood" model.² The only differences between the two are that 6907 Wake Forest was constructed of masonry instead of wood framing, and that the house has no side porch. But direct influences between Aladdin's 1941 "Edgewood" model and this house constructed in 1941 can be seen.

Attempts to contact the owners and gain access to the property were unsuccessfully made on 20 February, 14 March, and 5 April 1998.

8. Significance

Survey No.

Period	Areas of Significance – Check and justify below				Survey No.
<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: 1941

Builder/Architect: (Bob) Watkins Corp./R. Webster Roth

Check:

Applicable Criteria: A B C D

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: National State Local

²Robert Schweitzer and Michael Davis, America's Favorite Homes, (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990), p. 206.

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

This house was constructed in 1941 by the Watkins Corporation and designed by the architectural firm 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.³ Colonial Revival plans were especially popular from the late 1920s up to the beginning of World War II.⁴ 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.⁵ 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.⁶

The compact Colonial Revival served as an excellent starter house throughout the country and was the choice of the 'average American family.'⁷ 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.

- | 9. Major Bibliographic References | Survey No. |
|--|------------|
| Ames, David L. "Interpreting Post-World War II Suburban Landscapes as Historic Resources," <u>Preserving the Recent Past</u> . Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1995. | |
| Franklin Survey Company. <u>Franklin Atlas of Prince George's County, Maryland</u> . Philadelphia, PA: Franklin Survey Company, 1940. | |
| Gowans, Alan. <u>The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930</u> . Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1987. | |
| Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. <u>Edmonston Historical Survey</u> . Upper Marlboro: M-NCPPC, 1993. | |
| Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. <u>Plat Maps of College Park</u> . Upper Marlboro: M-NCPPC, 1921, 1928, 1940, 1941, 1948. | |
| McAlester, Virginia & Lee. <u>A Field Guide to American Houses</u> . New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989. | |
| Schweitzer, Robert and Michael W. R. Davis. <u>America's Favorite Homes: Mail-Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early 20th Century Houses</u> . Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990. | |

³David Ames, Interpreting Post-World War II Suburban Landscapes as Historic Resources, (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1995), p. 100.

⁴Schweitzer and Davis, p. 190.

⁵Schweitzer and Davis, p. 191.

⁶Schweitzer and Davis, p. 191.

⁷Schweitzer and Davis, p. 191.

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.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 7,651 square Feet

Plat No. A-0770, Map 42, Grid D1, Subdiv. 3200

Sect. A, Blk. D, Lot 60, Grp. 80

UTM References: (do not complete UTM references)

Verbal boundary description and justification

College Park Subdivision, Section A 3/72, Block D, Lot 60

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title	Nancy Niedernhofer	
Organization	The George Washington University	Date 23 February 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

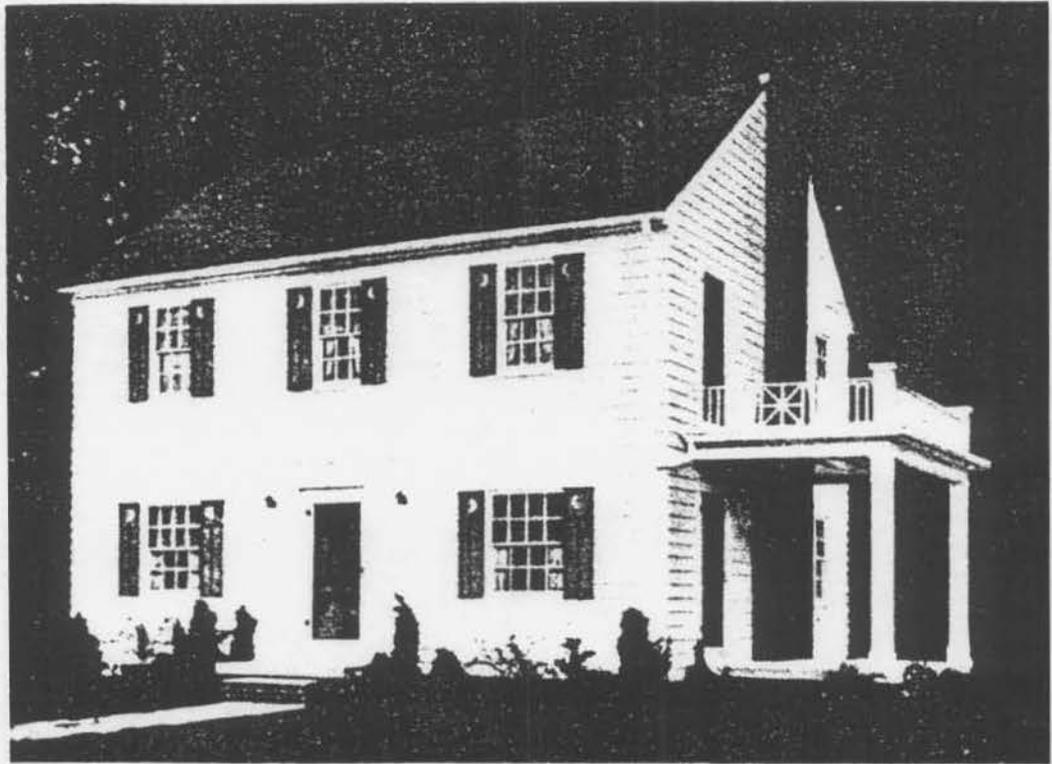
remainder of the plan (fig. 14-18).

ved oversized and added a 1930s floor windows in design. This home kitchen, a feature from Manheim, and Liverpool, New overall look of the Greek Revival style drawn its inspi- ssive porch-stoop men classic details ht have reminded was strictly mod- had "an ideal e right is a handy in ironing board.

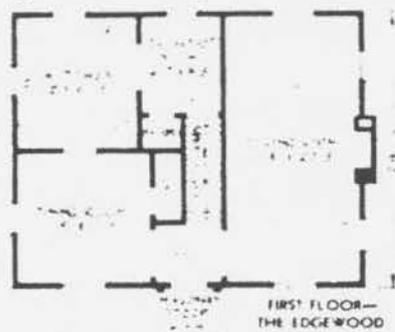
the kitchen into sag to the main ed a "telephone e box". Unlike the try homes, by the raffic flow, simple living were the ouse plan in the

those of Gordon- umned, Colonial e side gables. An rench doors. The the Minute." This e "Rochelle," but

esents a rare but



THE EDGEWOOD—New England Influence — Price Given On Enclosed Price List



The best American tradition in home architecture is well represented in the creation of the Edgewood. In its design and detail it follows the conservative ideas of early New England settlers whose homes, built one generation after two hundred years ago, dot the hills and valleys of the far eastern states. Embodiment of this type was limited largely to the entrance, whose detail was taken from the Doric or Ionic Architecture of the Greeks. The Edgewood is true to type. The interior arrangement of the entire house is sensible and arrangement of all details are in accordance with the best of this type. Leading from the entrance hall to the front one enters a living room with a depth of almost 24 feet and exposure and light on three sides. To the left of the entrance is a well proportioned dining room with oak case, built-in sink and convenient dining nook. On the second floor are arranged four attractive bedrooms, each with double exposure, convenient closets and centrally arranged bathroom. It would be quite impossible to secure more living convenience for your investment, for not one inch of space in the entire home is wasted. We would like to discuss this home more in detail with you. Write or call to determine details and type time mailed on request.

Dear Sirs—
 LIVING ROOM
 You would be surprised to see how many people buy on the highway and walk away regretting it. Let us show you a home the owner of this or even better. The Edgewood is a well-kept and on time, but I can't tell you how I can't control. I am waiting for you.

Fig. 14-18. Similar in design to Sears three-bay models, the Aladdin "Edgewood" (1941) additionally carried a side porch with balcony. This porch-top balcony was born in the Academic Period but failed to survive into the postwar era. See color plate 12.



Figure 1. 6907 Wake Forest Drive – Main Façade or West Elevation.



Figure 2. 6907 Wake Forest Avenue – North Elevation.



Figure 3. 6907 Wake Forest Avenue – South Elevation.



Figure 4. 6907 Wake Forest Avenue – Looking to the southeast.



Figure 5. 6907 Wake Forest Avenue – East Elevation.



Figure 6. 6907 Wake Forest Avenue – Garage at Northeast Corner of the house.