

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_  
no \_\_\_

Property Name: Kings Park Plaza Inventory Number: PG:68-127  
Address: 2600 Queens Chapel Road City: Hyattsville Zip Code: 20782  
County: Prince George's County USGS Topographic Map: Washington East Quadrangle (1965, Rev. 1979)  
Owner: BVF Kings Park, LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? \_\_\_yes  
Tax Parcel Number: 0000 Tax Map Number: 49-E1 Tax Account ID Number: 17-1864701  
Project: MD 500 from Washington, D.C. Line to MD 208 Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration  
Site visit by MHT Staff: \_\_\_no \_\_\_yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Is the property located within a historic district? \_\_\_yes Xno

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
NR-listed district \_\_\_yes Eligible district \_\_\_yes District Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no Non-contributing but eligible in another context \_\_\_

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)*  
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_yes Xno

Criteria: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G XNone  
Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Previously undocumented resource.

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

**Summary:**

The Kings Park Plaza property, located at 2600 Queens Chapel Road (Maryland State Route 500), in Hyattsville, Maryland, is a nine-story, high-rise apartment building constructed in 1964 in the *Modern Movement* style. It is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to lack of integrity and significant historical associations.

**Location/Site Description:**

The Kings Park Plaza property is located at 2600 Queens Chapel Road (Maryland State Route 500) near the community of Hyattsville in northwest Prince George's County, Maryland. The 2.2-acre parcel is more particularly located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Queens Chapel Road and 29th Avenue (formerly Volland Terrace). The property is bordered on the east by a lightly wooded parcel containing two early-twentieth century,

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Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D	Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None
Comments: _____	
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>2/19/2016</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>2/22/12</u> Date

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single-family dwellings, on the west by a 1960s-era garden style apartment complex (Queens Park Plaza, 2500 Queens Chapel Road), and on the north by a commercially developed tract associated with The Shops at Queens Chillum retail facility. The terrain slopes gradually downward in northerly direction across the site before dropping off steeply along the parcel's northern boundary. The property's built resources include a 1960s, L-shaped, nine-story, high-rise apartment building surrounded by curb-lined, parking lots and landscaped areas of manicured grass, shrubs, and trees. Additional built resources include an irregularly shaped, outdoor swimming pool and concrete sun deck at the rear of the building enclosed by a wrought iron fence, and a modern, one-story, shed-roofed equipment shed adjoining the building's northeast corner. Two paved driveway entrances at the east and west ends of the parking lot on the south side of the high rise provide access from Queens Chapel Road. A section of concrete sidewalk wraps around the southeast corner of the building and a second, narrow concrete walkway extends from property's west-side parking lot along the below-grade level of the building's south elevation. The walkway is bounded on its south side by a concrete retaining wall topped by a low section of metal railing. A flight of concrete steps located near the northwest corner of the facility connect the ground-floor residential units on that side of the building with the pool complex.

**Architectural Description:**

The property's primary resource is a nine-story, high-rise apartment building constructed in 1964. Its overall form and stylistic features are reflective of the Modern Movement design tradition popularized during the mid-twentieth century. The facility's L-plan configuration is situated slightly set back, and at an approximate 45-degree angle from Queens Chapel Road. The building is comprised of two distinct sections housing 96 individual dwelling units of varying size and layout (i.e., featuring two variations of both a one- and two-bedroom floor plan and a single three-bedroom configuration). The building's longer, 14-bay section extends in an east-west direction along the south end of the lot with the shorter, 10-bay section extending northward from the east end of its rear (north) elevation.

The building's continuous concrete foundation is built into the site's northward-sloping terrain, allowing for additional, below-grade residential space beneath the building's east-west oriented section. The northeast corner of the building is raised on brick-faced, concrete columns and contains an enclosed parking/storage area accessed from the parking lot on the north elevation of the building's shorter, north-south oriented section. The foundation supports a steel-reinforced concrete structural system clad in a buff-colored brick veneer set in an all-stretcher bond configuration. Cladding on the flat roof could not be discerned. The roof contains a small, one-story, accessory structure with a short, brick chimney stack near the east end of the structure. Several vents also exit the roof plane at various locations.

The facility's one-story, two-bay main entrance is located at ground level near the east end of the primary (south) elevation. A short flight of concrete steps with a simple metal railing at the center lead up to a concrete stoop topped by a flat, concrete-slab roof supported at the front and back by four, brick-faced, concrete columns. A pair of glass doors surrounded by large, metal-framed, glass-panels at the rear of the stoop provide interior access.

A single, metal-framed, glass door located near the south end of the building's east elevation provides access to a suite of offices housed beneath that section of the facility. A second metal-framed, glass door centered at ground level on the north elevation of the building's east-west oriented section provides rear access to facility. Both entrances are topped by a green, overhanging canopy. The below-grade residential units under the front (south) portion of the building are accessed via a concrete walkway that extends from the property's west-side parking area along a portion of the facility's primary (south) elevation.

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The building's windows are all metal-framed, two-pane, horizontal sliding units of varying size and shape. Each floor on the building's primary (south) and north elevations contains four, projecting balconies arranged in adjoining pairs near the east and west ends of the façades. The adjoining pairs are supported by three yellow, metal posts that extend up the full height of the building. Each is two bays wide, contains a single window and a set of sliding glass doors, and is framed by a low, metal railing. Each level on this façade also contains a string of five windows centered between the two sets of adjoining balconies and another single window positioned near either end. The floors on the north elevation of this building section also contain a pair of windows between the paired sets of balconies and a single window at the west end.

The shorter, north-extending section of the facility contains a pair of non-adjoining balconies on each floor of its east elevation. In addition to the single window and set of glass doors set within each balcony, the floors on this façade also contain three windows at the south end, another string of three between the two balconies, and a single unit near the north end. On the west side of this section, there is a single balcony centered on each floor flanked by one window at the north end and another set of three windows on the south end.

**Summary/Statement of Significance:**

The Kings Park Plaza property, located at 2600 Queens Chapel Road, in the Hyattsville area of Prince George's County, Maryland, is a nine-story, high-rise apartment building constructed in 1964. The building features a fairly-restrained, Modern Movement-inspired design expressed through the geometric qualities of its form and massing, and its use of construction materials. The property is also a representative example of a particular sub-type of apartment construction that emerged in the late 1950s to provide high-density, multi-family housing in the increasingly built-out areas surrounding Washington, D.C. Such facilities were designed to promote more efficient land use and, as a group, played a significant role in reshaping local- and county level development patterns and population growth during the mid- to late-twentieth century.

**Historic Context:**

The Kings Park Plaza property was originally part of a larger, 4,483-acre tract called "Chillum Castle," purchased by William Diggs in the 1700s (William 1984; cf. Denny 1997). Over the next century, the surrounding area remained a predominantly rural landscape, subdivided into large agricultural tracts. With the end of the Civil War and the abolition of slavery however, the situation changed somewhat as the region's large plantation owners, no longer able to sustain their operations, began selling off portions of their landholdings (KCI Technologies, Inc. 1999). Among these subdivided tracts was a property identified in deed records as the "Ridgely" estate (Prince George's County Deed Book [PGCDB] JWB 9:158), the boundaries of which encompassed the present-day parcel at 2400 Queens Chapel Road (Maryland Route 500).

The post-Civil War era also brought forth the accelerated growth of Washington, D.C.'s population, spurred in large part by an expanding federal government. Over time, city residents, facing increasing congestion and rising land prices, began looking outward at the undeveloped and affordably priced land in the surrounding areas of Maryland and Virginia, for escape (Damron 2015). The extension of the city's railroad and streetcar lines into these areas in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries made commuting to and from Washington, D.C. a reality and ushered in a protracted, and still ongoing, period of suburbanization (Kuhn et al. 2005:E-15).

Development in the northwestern corner of Prince George's County, along the Washington, D.C. northeast boundary, began in the early-twentieth century along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the streetcar line operated

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by the City and Suburban Railway Company. It initially centered around communities like Hyattsville, Mount Rainier, and Brentwood but, by the 1930s, thanks to roadway improvements and the growing ubiquity of the automobile, it began expanding into the still mostly rural sectors to west, including an area along Queens Chapel Road known today as the Avondale neighborhood (KCI Technologies, Inc. 1999).

The “automobile suburb” of Avondale is situated just northeast of the District of Columbia boundary line and is generally bounded by Queens Chapel Road on the south, Chillum Road (Maryland Route 501) on the north, Russell Avenue on the east, and LaSalle Road on the west. For most Washington, D.C. suburbs, the first wave of residential development consisted primarily of one- and two-story single-family homes grouped in subdivisions of varying sizes. Avondale’s initial settlement followed a similar pattern, commencing in the late 1930s with the Avondale Grove subdivision (1937-1946) (EHT Tracerics, Inc. 2007:1).

New residential development also manifested in the area immediately surrounding Avondale during this period. In 1934, construction had begun on another subdivision of single-family homes just to the south called North Woodridge (1934–1959) (Prince George’s County Plat Book [PGCPB] SDH 4:17). Approximately 1,000 feet east of the Avondale Grove tract, on the north side of Queens Chapel Road, a smaller subdivision of three one-and-a-half-story dwellings were erected in the late 1930s on several adjoining parcels belonging to Edward Volland and his son, Louis H.O. Volland (PGCDB 484:456, 533:482; PGCPB 6:6, 4:60). A 1944 map published by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company shows the three homes, two of which still survive, situated on either side of a short access road called Volland’s Terrace (present-day 29th Avenue), which curved in a northeasterly direction from the north side of Queens Chapel Road. The landscape immediately east of the Avondale Grove subdivision, including the Beech Tree Apartments property (presently known as the Avondale Overlook Apartments) and the two adjoining parcels, was still undeveloped and would remain so through the 1950s.

Another wave of residential development manifested during the mid-1940s. This included two additional, single-family subdivisions, Avondale Terrace (1945–1946), and North Avondale (1950), which were erected on the north side of the existing Avondale Grove complex. This second phase of development was not limited to single family homes however. The early 1940s also saw the introduction of a new type of residential property to the Avondale area: the multi-family apartment complex.

In the 1930s, the economic realities of the Great Depression and continued expansion of the Washington, D.C. area’s population, created a demand for new, affordable housing to accommodate the region’s growing number of low- and moderate-income residents (Doan 1997:43; cf. Trieschmann and Schoenfeld 2011:E-5). At the urging of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the federal government took steps to address the situation, beginning in 1934, with the passage of the National Housing Act and the establishment of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). To encourage the construction of new single- and multi-family housing (both owner-occupied and rental), the FHA began offering builders and developers mortgage insurance as an incentive. The FHA also developed a set of guidelines to ensure some control over the form and financial viability of the projects it helped finance. The new guidelines “incorporated the thinking of planners, housing reformers, and proponents of the garden city movement of the time and sought to bring the benefits of modern, efficient interior floor plans and attractively planned residential communities to people of moderate means” (Trieschmann and Schoenfeld 2011:E-5).

The relatively cheaper land available in suburban areas made cost-efficient, low-density housing developments possible, which, in many areas, took the form of low-rise and garden-style apartment buildings and complexes. Between 1934 and 1955, roughly half of the new apartment facilities constructed in Prince George’s County received some level of FHA financial assistance, and three-quarters of these were garden-style complexes (Kuhn et al. 2005:E-21–22). Several of these were built in the Hyattsville-Mount Rainier area, including Kaywood Gardens (1941–1944), Bunker Hill Apartments (ca. 1948), and Queenstown Apartments (1947–1949). Another, Queens Manor (1943), was constructed along the south side of Queens Chapel Road, directly southeast of the 1930s

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Avondale Grove subdivision and present-day Beech Tree Apartments property (Kuhn et al. 2005:E-36-37). Like many of the large-scale, garden-style apartment facilities built during this period, the Queens Manor complex was designed in the Colonial Revival style and included multiple, rectangular-shaped, two- and three-story building units arranged in groups around a landscaped, central courtyard.

The building boom that had transformed the Avondale area's landscape in the late 1930s and 1940s slowed during the 1950s. This shift stemmed in part from recent changes made in the FHA's financing policies and the expiration of a key element of the FHA program, Section 608, which ended the agency's legislative authority to receive and approve project applications (Kuhn et al. 2005:E-42). Another reason for the slow-down was the simple fact that, with the exception of the Beech Tree Apartments property and its two adjoining parcels, most of the acreage in and around the Avondale neighborhood had already been built out.

In the 1960s, three new apartment facilities—a garden-style complex and two high-density, high-rise buildings—were constructed along the north side of Queens Chapel Road on a stretch of land that included the three undeveloped parcels mentioned above and an east-adjoining lot that was subdivided out of the former Volland-family subdivision established in the late-1930s near present-day 29th Avenue (formerly Volland Terrace). The garden-style Queens Park Plaza complex was erected first, in 1962, on the 4.4-acre parcel near the center of the strip (2500 Queens Chapel Road). This was followed in 1964 by the nine-story Kings Park Plaza high-rise building constructed on the 2.2-acre parcel at the strip's east end (2600 Queens Chapel Road). The last project, a twelve-story high-rise facility, was developed approximately two years later on the eastern half of the two adjoining lots at the west end of the strip.

The Kings Park Plaza complex was purchased from Louis H. O. and Lulu Volland in March of 1963 by a partnership group led by a Maryland contractor and real estate developer named Arnold A. Heft. The new owners commenced construction on the present-day nine-story, 96-unit apartment complex a year later and then sold the newly developed lot in 1966 (PGCDB 2798:569; PGCDB 3303:1). Interestingly, Heft had also been connected with the other two apartment projects mentioned above (PGCDB 2605:118 and 2907:205; PGCPB 42:53 and 50:47).

Each of the new complexes exhibited elements of the Modern Movement design tradition that had emerged during the mid-twentieth century. The Modern Movement architectural idiom, which diverged significantly from that of the Colonial Revival and other traditional architectural styles typical of earlier garden apartment construction, emphasized form and function over ornate decorative details. Other hallmarks incorporated by the Queens Chapel Road facilities included emphases on geometric forms and massing, the use of modern construction materials (e.g., concrete, steel, and glass), flat roofs, and a restrained exterior ornamentation achieved through the use of exposed structural elements and the juxtapositioning of building materials of varying shape, color, and texture.

The transition between these two stylistic traditions is more clearly reflected in the design of the Queens Park Plaza property, which combined fundamental aspects of earlier garden-style apartment construction (e.g., emphases on low-rise construction, private entrances, and the balancing of a site's built and natural landscape) with characteristic Modern Movement-style features (e.g., multi-story glass-paneled entry foyers, flat roofs, patterning of forms and materials to emphasize the building's vertical and horizontal dimensions, etc.). The layout and appearance of the complex also followed the modernist garden apartment design idiom championed by Maryland developer, Carl M. Freeman, and others, during this period. The latter, perhaps best exemplified by the Americana Glenmont apartment complex in Montgomery County (1961, 1965), called for the preservation of a site's natural landscape features and character (including banking buildings into the landscape to preserve the property's existing topography), the promotion of indoor-outdoor living (through the use of glass, exterior balconies and patios), and a sense of privacy (by incorporating private exterior entrances that faced away from streets and other apartment buildings) (*House & Home*, April 1958; cf. Kelly 2012:Sec. 8-9).

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The two new high-rise apartment buildings reflected similar design influences, but packaged in a decidedly different form. In contrast to the Queens Park Plaza facility, the Kings Park Plaza and Beech Tree/Versailles Plaza East apartment complexes constituted examples of a newly emerging sub-type of apartment housing construction, the “individual high-rise apartment building,” that emerged in the D.C. area during the late 1950s (Trieschmann and Schoenfeld 2011). By definition, such resources stood at least seven stories tall, housed at least twenty self-sufficient dwelling units, and featured a single, public entrance that opened into a common foyer. They were purposefully designed to provide affordable, multi-family, rental housing in an increasingly built-out suburban landscape, and did so by capitalizing on prevailing zoning allowances to achieve maximum residential density on smaller, oddly configured lots (Trieschmann and Schoenfeld 2011:E-26–27). As a consequence, properties in this sub-type often eschewed the Modern Movement’s emphases on landscaping and preserved green space in favor of maximum lot coverage and onsite parking. To help mitigate this reality, they also typically incorporated recreational amenities such as pools, playground areas, and exercise facilities.

**Evaluation of Resource’s Integrity:**

The Kings Park Plaza property appears to retain generally good overall integrity of design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association. It does appear that at least some of the two-paned, horizontal-sliding windows may have been replaced. If so, they generally match the size and type of the originals, and are visually appropriate with regard to the resource’s period of construction and style. Consequently, their impact on the property’s integrity of materials is limited and does not necessarily preclude the resource’s consideration for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Pettis et al. 2012:44).

**Evaluation of Resource’s National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility:**

*Criterion A*

The Kings Park Plaza property is a representative example of the “individual high-rise apartment building” property sub-type that manifested in the Washington, D.C. area and surrounding suburbs beginning in the late 1950s (Trieschmann and Schoenfeld 2011:F-43). Such facilities evolved as a means of providing affordable, higher-density rental housing in largely built-out areas where lot size restrictions precluded the construction of more traditional garden-style apartment complexes. While properties fitting this particular sub-type played an important role in re-shaping local and regional development patterns during the mid-twentieth century, their impact was generally more profound as a group rather than as individual resources. As a stand-alone resource therefore, this property lacks any meaningful associations or unique connections with events of notable, local, regional, and/or national significance. As such, the Queens Park Plaza complex is recommended not eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A.

*Criterion B*

The Kings Park Plaza property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B as research completed to date has not revealed any clear connections or associations with specific individuals of notable local, state, or national significance.

*Criterion C*

The property’s *Modern Movement*-inspired design is generally reflected in the building’s use of geometric forms and massing and in specific features like the flat roof, the exposed structural elements (e.g., the steel beams

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extending up each elevation), modern structural materials (i.e., concrete, glass and steel), and minimal application of exterior ornamentation. However, the overall expression is fairly constrained and does not constitute a particularly distinctive or uniquely representative example of the style. Many of the high-rise apartment facilities built during this period in the Washington, D.C. area featured Modern Movement design elements, and, consequently, better examples exist. Consequently, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

*Criterion D*

The NRHP eligibility of this resource was not evaluated under Criterion D.

**Boundary Description (2600 Queens Chapel Road; MIHP No. PG-68-127):**

The historic boundary for 2600 Queens Chapel Road (Kings Park Plaza) is confined to the tax parcel boundary as shown for Parcel One (1) on Prince George's County Tax Map 49, Grid D1, and as described in Prince George's County land records in plat book WWW 46, pg. 54, containing 2.20 acres in total.

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Prince George's County Plat Books [PGCPB]

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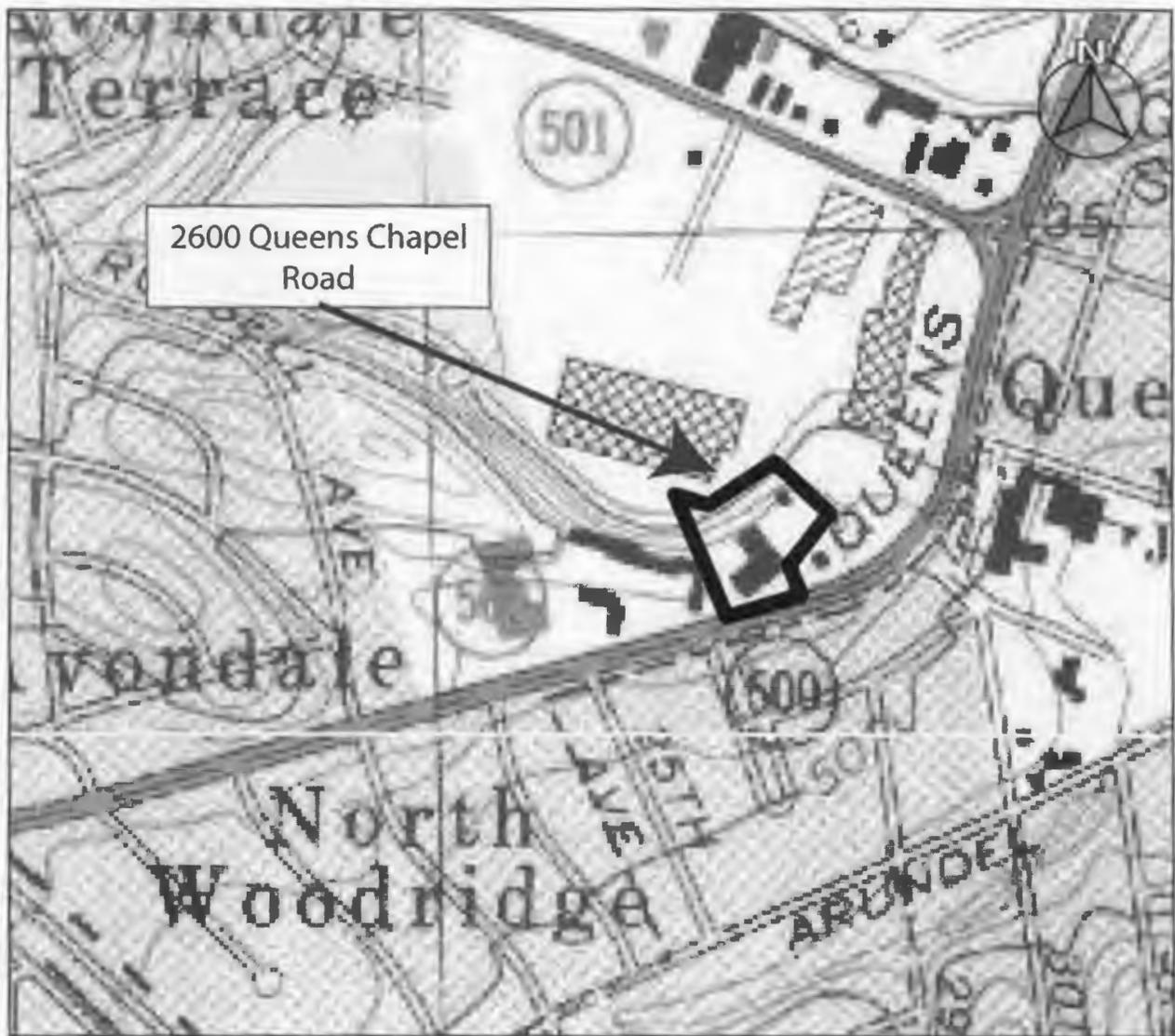
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**Kings Park Plaza**

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2600 Queens Chapel Road (MD 500); Hyattsville, Prince George's County, Maryland

**Site Boundary Map: 1965 USGS Washington East Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series (Photorevised 1979).**

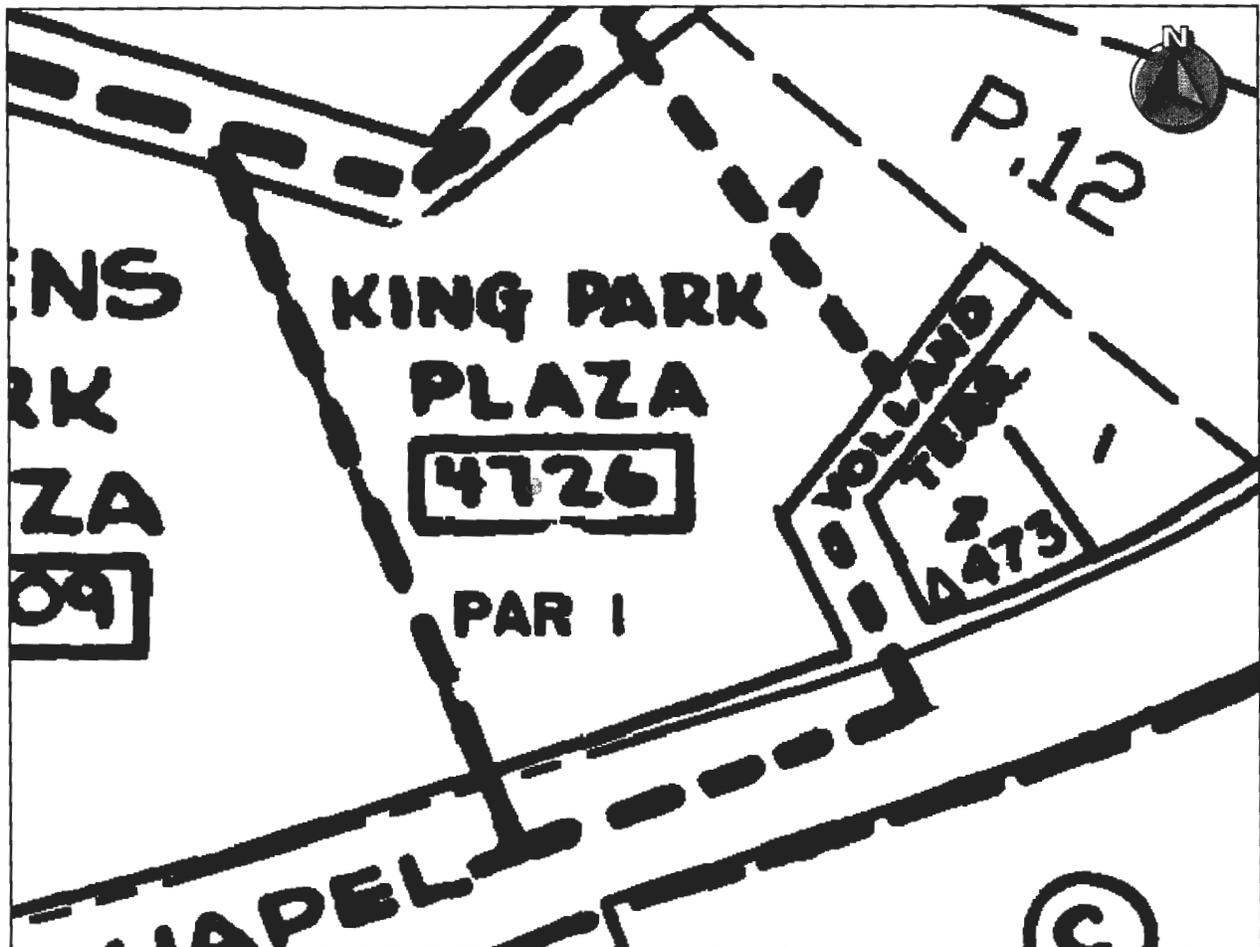


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2600 Queens Chapel Road (MD 500); Hyattsville, Prince George's County, Maryland

**Prince George's County Tax Map:**



**Kings Park Plaza**

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2600 Queens Chapel Road (MD 500); Hyattsville, Prince George's County, Maryland

**Prince George's County GIS Aerial Imagery of 2600 Queens Chapel Road (*Finder Online GIS Mapping Website, Maryland Department of Planning 2002*)**



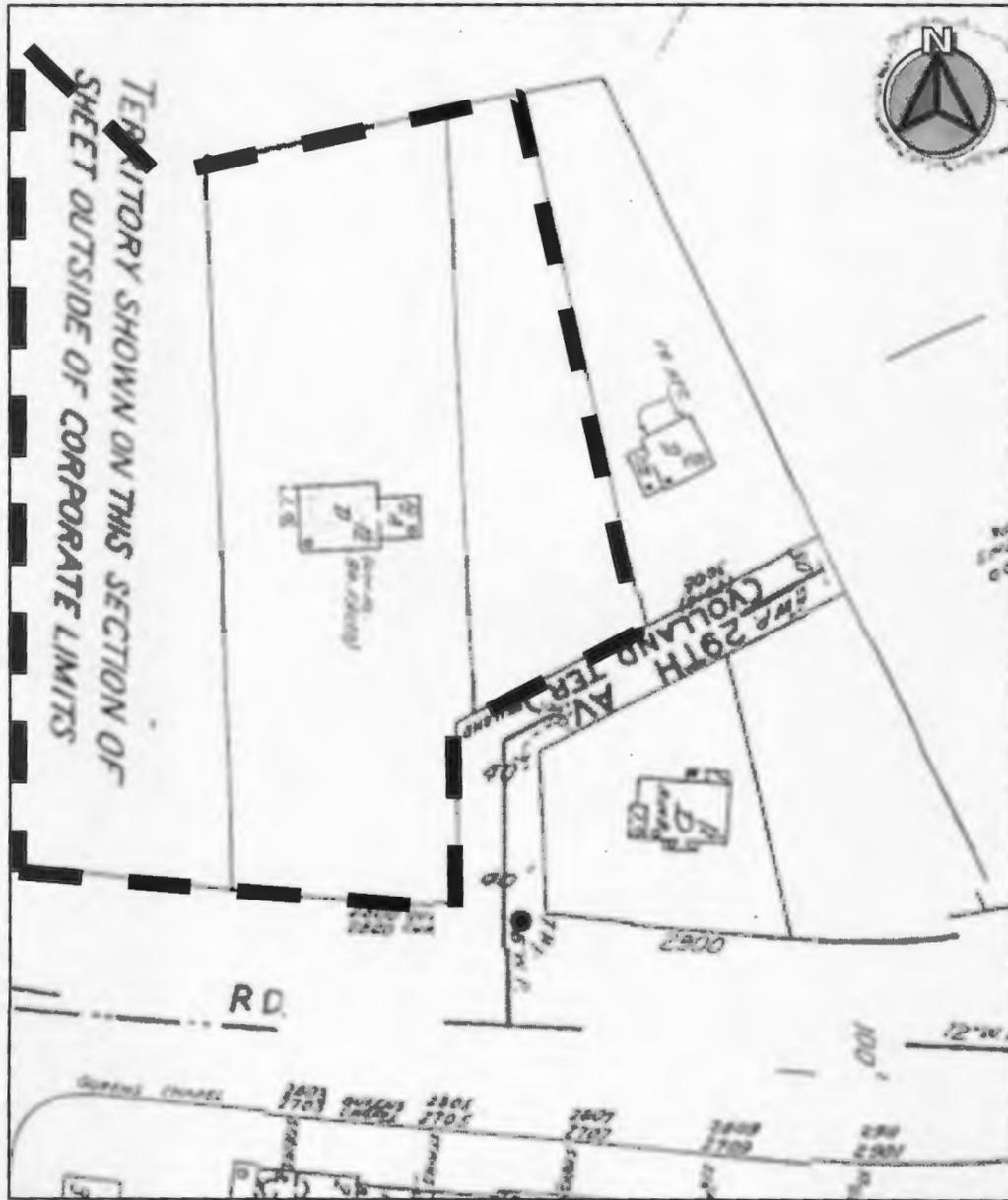


### Kings Park Plaza Apartments

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2600 Queens Chapel Road (MD 500); Hyattsville, Prince George's County, Maryland

1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map Showing the Late-1930s Edward and Louis H. O. Volland Residential Subdivision (Washington Suburban Vol. 2, Sheet 240 ("A," June 1944).  
**NOTE:** Approximate boundaries of the present-day Kings Park Plaza Apartments property (2600 Queens Chapel Road) indicated by black dashed outline.



**Kings Park Plaza****PG:68-127**

2600 Queens Chapel Road, Hyattsville, Prince George's County, Maryland

**Photo Log & Photographs****Photo Log****Photographer:** Sean Maroney, Ottery Group

<b>TIFF Image File Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Taken</b>	<b>Ink</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Brand, Make &amp; Dye Type of CD</b>
PG-68-127_2015-10-09_01	Southeast Oblique View (Oct. 2015).	Oct. 9, 2015	Epson TO-98 Series	Epson Premium Glossy	Verbatim Ultralite Gold Archival Grade CD-R with 24k gold AZO Recording dye with hardcoat
PG-68-127_2015-10-09_02	Northeast Oblique View (Oct. 2015).	Oct. 9, 2015	Epson TO-98 Series	Epson Premium Glossy	Verbatim Ultralite Gold Archival Grade CD-R with 24k gold AZO Recording dye with hardcoat
PG-68-127_2015-10-09_03	Northwest Oblique View (Rear Elevations) (Oct. 2015).	Oct. 9, 2015	Epson TO-98 Series	Epson Premium Glossy	Verbatim Ultralite Gold Archival Grade CD-R with 24k gold AZO Recording dye with hardcoat
PG-68-127_2015-10-09_04	Southwest Oblique View (Oct. 2015).	Oct. 9, 2015	Epson TO-98 Series	Epson Premium Glossy	Verbatim Ultralite Gold Archival Grade CD-R with 24k gold AZO Recording dye with hardcoat
PG-68-127_2015-10-09_05	Close-up View of Main Entrance, Looking North (Oct. 2015).	Oct. 9, 2015	Epson TO-98 Series	Epson Premium Glossy	Verbatim Ultralite Gold Archival Grade CD-R with 24k gold AZO Recording dye with hardcoat
PG-68-127_2015-10-09_06	Close-up of Building's Raised Northeast Corner and Modern Shed, Looking Southwest (Oct. 2015).	Oct. 9, 2015	Epson TO-98 Series	Epson Premium Glossy	Verbatim Ultralite Gold Archival Grade CD-R with 24k gold AZO Recording dye with hardcoat
PG-68-127_2015-10-09_07	Close-up of Outdoor Pool Complex, Looking Southeast (Oct. 2015).	Oct. 9, 2015	Epson TO-98 Series	Epson Premium Glossy	Verbatim Ultralite Gold Archival Grade CD-R with 24k gold AZO Recording dye with hardcoat
PG-68-127_2015-10-09_08	Walkway Along Below-Grade Level on Building's South Elevation, Looking East (Oct. 2015).	Oct. 9, 2015	Epson TO-98 Series	Epson Premium Glossy	Verbatim Ultralite Gold Archival Grade CD-R with 24k gold AZO Recording dye with hardcoat



PG 68-127

2600 Queen's Chapel Rd

Prince Georges Co MD

By Sean Maroney

Oct 9 2015

Digital master at MHT

Photo 1 of 8

SouthEast oblique view



P668-127

2600 Queen's Chapel Rd

Prince Georges Co MD

By Sean Meroney

Oct 9 2015

Digital master at MHT

Photo 2 of 8

Northeast oblique view



PG68-127

2600 Queen's Chapel Rd

Prince George's Co MD

By Sean Maroney

Oct. 9 2015

Digital master at MHT

Photo 3 of 8

Northwest oblique view (rear elevation)



PG 68-127

2600 Queen's Chapel Rd  
Prince Georges Co MD

By Sean Maroney

Oct 9 2015

Digital master at MHT

Photo 4 of 8

Southwest oblique view



**KINGS PARK PLAZA**  
APARTMENTS



KINGS PARK  
PLAZA  
APARTMENTS  
LEASING OFFICE

3

P668-127

2600 Queen's Chapel Rd  
Prince George's Co MD

By Sean Meroney

Oct 9 2015

Digital master at MHT

Photo 5 of 8

Close-up of main entrance, looking North



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2600 Queens Chapel Rd  
Prince George's Co MD

By Sean Maroney

Oct 9, 2015

Digital master at MHT

Photo 6 of 8

Close-up of buildings raised northeast corner  
and modern shed, looking southwest



P668-127

2600 Queen's Chapel Rd  
Prince Georges Co. MD

By Sean Mcronney

Oct 9, 2015

Digitized master at MHT

Photo 7 of 8

Close-up of outdoor pool complex, looking  
southeast



PG68-127

2600 Queen's Chapel Rd

Prince Georges Co MD

By Sean Maroney

Oct. 9 2015

Digital master at MHT

Photo 8 of 8

Walkway along below-grade level on buildings  
South elevation, looking east