

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Queens Park Plaza Apartments Inventory Number: PG:68-128
 Address: 2500 Queens Chapel Road City: Hyattsville Zip Code: 20782
 County: Prince George's County USGS Topographic Map: Washington East Quadrangle (1965, Rev. 1979)
 Owner: QCR Associates Is the property being evaluated a district? ___yes
 Tax Parcel Number: 0000 Tax Map Number: 49-E1 Tax Account ID Number: 17-1978576
 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 X no

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 X no

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G X None
 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 Queens Park Plaza property, located at 2⁵00 Queens Chapel Road, in Prince George's County, is a low-rise, garden-style apartment complex built in 1962 to provide affordable, multi-family apartment housing for residents in the Avondale neighborhood area of Hyattsville, Maryland. The complex is considered not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to lack of integrity and historical associations.

Location/Site Description:

Queens Park Plaza apartment complex was built in 1962 along on the north side of Queens Chapel Road (Maryland State Route 500), near the community of Hyattsville in northwest Prince George's County, Maryland. The property is more particularly located just north of 27th Street, approximately 0.38 miles (2,043 feet) east-northeast of the District of Columbia boundary line. It is bounded on the east and west by 1960s-era, high-rise apartment

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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: _____	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date 2/19/2016
_____ Reviewer, NR Program	_____ Date 2/22/16

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properties, on the north by a commercially zoned tract (The Shops at Queens Chillum), and on the south side of Queens Chapel Road by a 1940s garden-style apartment complex (Queens Manor).

The terrain slopes gradually upward in a north-northwesterly direction across the southern two-thirds of the 4.41-acre site and more steeply downward along the north end of the lot. The property's built complex includes seven, three-story, brick-faced buildings of concrete construction clustered around a large, paved parking lot and surrounded by landscaped green spaces of manicured grass, trees, and bushes. The units near the west end of the property are built into the sloped terrain in a manner that accommodates and emphasizes the site's natural topography. There is also a square, one-story, brick-veneered, accessory building adjoining the west end of the complex's larger L-shaped section. A short, brick chimney stack is visible rising from the southeast corner of its roof and a chain-link fence encircling an exterior HVAC unit stands near its west elevation.

Two, adjacent driveway entrances located near the southwest corner of the central parking lot provide access from Queens Chapel Road. There is also a second, smaller, paved parking lot near the southeast corner of the parcel with its own, separate driveway entrance from the south-adjoining roadway. The grounds directly behind the built complex (on the north side) contain an open area of manicured grass bordered by a more densely wooded section that runs along the property's northern edge. A narrow, concrete pathway curves from the parking lot's northwest corner around, and along, the rear (north) side of the complex. A second concrete path extends from the northwest corner of the lot around the north end of the complex to a rear entry door on the one-story accessory building. The parcel is also bounded by a chain link fence on its east side and a low, wooden, rail fence along its southern boundary. A concrete sidewalk extends from the parking lot to the main entrance of each building.

Architectural Description:

The property's primary built resource is a garden-style apartment complex constructed in 1962 in a Modern Movement-inspired design. The facility includes seven, three-story, double-pile buildings containing 94 individual dwelling units of varying size and configuration (i.e., consisting of studio, one-, two-, and three-bedroom floor plans). Six of the buildings are nine bays in width, while the seventh, located at the southern end of the parcel, is only seven bays wide. The buildings are generally rectangular in shape and massing, with the central, five-bay section of their parking lot-facing facades slightly recessed.

Five of the buildings are arranged in an articulated, L-shape configuration with a northwest-by-southeast orientation along the rear (north) side of the central parking lot. The remaining two buildings are similarly configured in a smaller, L-shape layout at the southeast corner of the lot. The five articulating apartment buildings bordering the north side of the parking lot were erected with varied setbacks. The heights of the complex's individual buildings are also varied slightly, with those at the western end standing a bit higher in response to the upward-sloping terrain in this area of the site.

The continuous concrete foundation of each building supports a concrete-block frame clad in a brick veneer set in an all-stretcher bond configuration. The brick veneer on the central, five-bay recessed section of each building's primary (parking lot-facing) elevation is tan- or buff-colored, and red in color on the two projecting sections. The side and rear elevations are also uniformly faced in the same red brick. The upper two stories of each building are slightly recessed, and a thin belt course of pre-cast concrete with a faux-rusticated stone surface extends horizontally between the first and second stories of the building. A second band also runs along the roof edge forming a "cornice." Each building is topped by a flat roof; due to its form, the cladding could not be discerned. There are no chimneys on any of the buildings, although aerial photographs show several short vents exiting the roof plane.

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The primary entrance to each building is a single glass door surrounded by metal-framed glass panels and topped by a blue, overhanging canopy. This doorway provides entry into a three-story, single-bay foyer with full-height glass panels centered on the primary (parking lot-facing) elevation. Vertical bands of pre-cast, faux-rusticated stone concrete trim extend the full height of the building on either side of the foyer to add a vertical element to the horizontal plan. A set of concrete steps lead up to a concrete stoop flanked by simple metal railings, providing access to this entry. Secondary rear entrances, marked by a single metal door, are centered on the ground floor of the building at the east end of the complex's larger L-shaped section and the north-south oriented building in the smaller L-shaped section. The two central apartment units on the ground floor of each building also have a pair of sliding glass doors that open onto a small private patio.

The windows visible throughout the complex are all metal-framed, horizontal sliding windows of varying size and shape, and appear to be replacements. The fenestration pattern on each floor of the individual buildings' primary elevations is as follows: a narrow, two-paned window paired with a wider, tri-partite unit on both sides of the central foyer, and a pair of symmetrically arranged, two-pane units in the projecting, two-bay wing sections at either end. Fenestration follows a similar pattern on the buildings' rear elevations with the exception of the central, two-bay section of the façade, which contains a pair of two-paned windows on the second and third floors, and a set of sliding glass doors on either side of the mid-line of the ground floor. The side elevations contain a pair of smaller, two-pane units centered on near the mid-line of each level. The sills beneath each window are the same pre-cast, faux-rusticated stone concrete material as the previously described first-floor belt course. In addition, small, rectangular, metal vents are visible above the third-story windows of each building. Fenestration along the central four-bay section of each building's primary elevation (facing parking lot) includes a narrow, two-paned sliding window and a tripartite sliding window on either side of the central foyer on each floor.

Narrow, half-round, metal conduits, presumably encasing electrical, cable or telephone wiring, extend up the first two floors of each building's front and rear elevations. Also visible on each floor of the building's front and rear elevations are small, square, metal vent covers. Given their location, it is probable that these vents are connected to stove hoods but interior access was not granted to affirm this.

Summary Statement of Individual Significance:

The Queens Park Plaza property, located at 2400 Queens Chapel Road, in Hyattsville, Maryland, is a garden-style apartment complex constructed in 1962. The complex's design features aspects reflective of both the *Modern Movement* stylistic tradition and the modernist garden apartment construction principles championed by Maryland developer, Charles Freeman, and others during the mid-twentieth century. Such facilities were designed to provide affordable, multi-family rental housing in a park-like setting

Historic Context:

The Queens 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).

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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 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

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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 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 Queens Park Plaza complex was developed by a limited partnership group known as the “Queens Park Plaza Joint Venture.” The site had been previously purchased by a separate group of trustees headed by a Maryland-based contractor and real estate developer known as Arnold A. Heft (PGCDB 2605:118; PGCDB 3000:475; PGCPB 42:53). Interestingly, Heft had also been connected with the other two apartment projects mentioned above (PGCDB 2798:569; PGCDB 3023:448; PGCDB 3303:1; PGCPB WWW 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 most 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

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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).

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:

Generally speaking, the Queens Park Plaza property retains good overall integrity of location, setting, workmanship, materials, design, feeling, and association. Some of the windows and doors appear to have been replaced at some point, but, as noted in other survey assessments of apartment housing in the Washington, D.C. area, such replacements are not uncommon in a rental property of this age and type (Trieschmann and Schoenfeld 2011:F-31, 3839). Moreover, the replacement units generally match the facility's historic horizontal-sliding windows and are visually sympathetic with regard to the property's period of construction and design. The original fenestration patterns and dimensions of individual openings also remain intact, so the resulting impact on the building's architectural and historic integrity is limited (Pettis et al. 2012:44). Access to the property's interior was restricted during the most recent site visit, so an evaluation of the building's interior spaces and condition could not be completed.

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

Criterion A

The Queens Park property is a representative example of the garden apartment complex property sub-type that initially developed in Prince George's County and other Washington, D.C. suburbs during the pre- and post-World War II periods (1934 and 1955) (Kuhn et al. 2005:F-51). Though the complex post-dates this first phase of development, its design reflects the sub-type's continuing evolution in the mid-twentieth century, characterized by a general shift away from the Colonial Revival styles preferred by early garden apartment projects towards Modern Movement-inspired designs. Such facilities, which were designed to provide affordable, multi-family housing for the region's steadily growing population, played a significant part in shaping public housing ideals during the early and mid-twentieth century (Kuhn et al. 2005). Their impact was generally more profound as a group than as

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individual resources however, and therefore, as a stand-alone resource, 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 Queens Park Plaza property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B as research completed to date has revealed no clear connections or associations with specific individuals of notable local, state, or national significance.

Criterion C

While the property's design reflects elements of both the *Modern Movement* stylistic tradition and the modernist garden-apartment construction philosophy championed by Maryland real estate developer, Carl Freeman, and other others during the mid-twentieth century, the overall expression is fairly constrained. It is neither a particularly distinctive or uniquely representative example of either architectural idiom, and, in fact, is just one of a number of extant examples in the surrounding areas of Prince George's County. 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 (2500 Queens Chapel Road; MIHP No. PG-68-128):

The historic boundary for 2500 Queens Chapel Road (Queens Park Plaza) is confined to the tax parcel boundary as shown on Prince George's County Tax Map 49, Grid E1, and as described in Prince George's County land records in plat book WWW 42, pg. 53, containing 4.40 acres in total.

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Prepared by: Sean Maroney

Date Prepared: 11/10/2015

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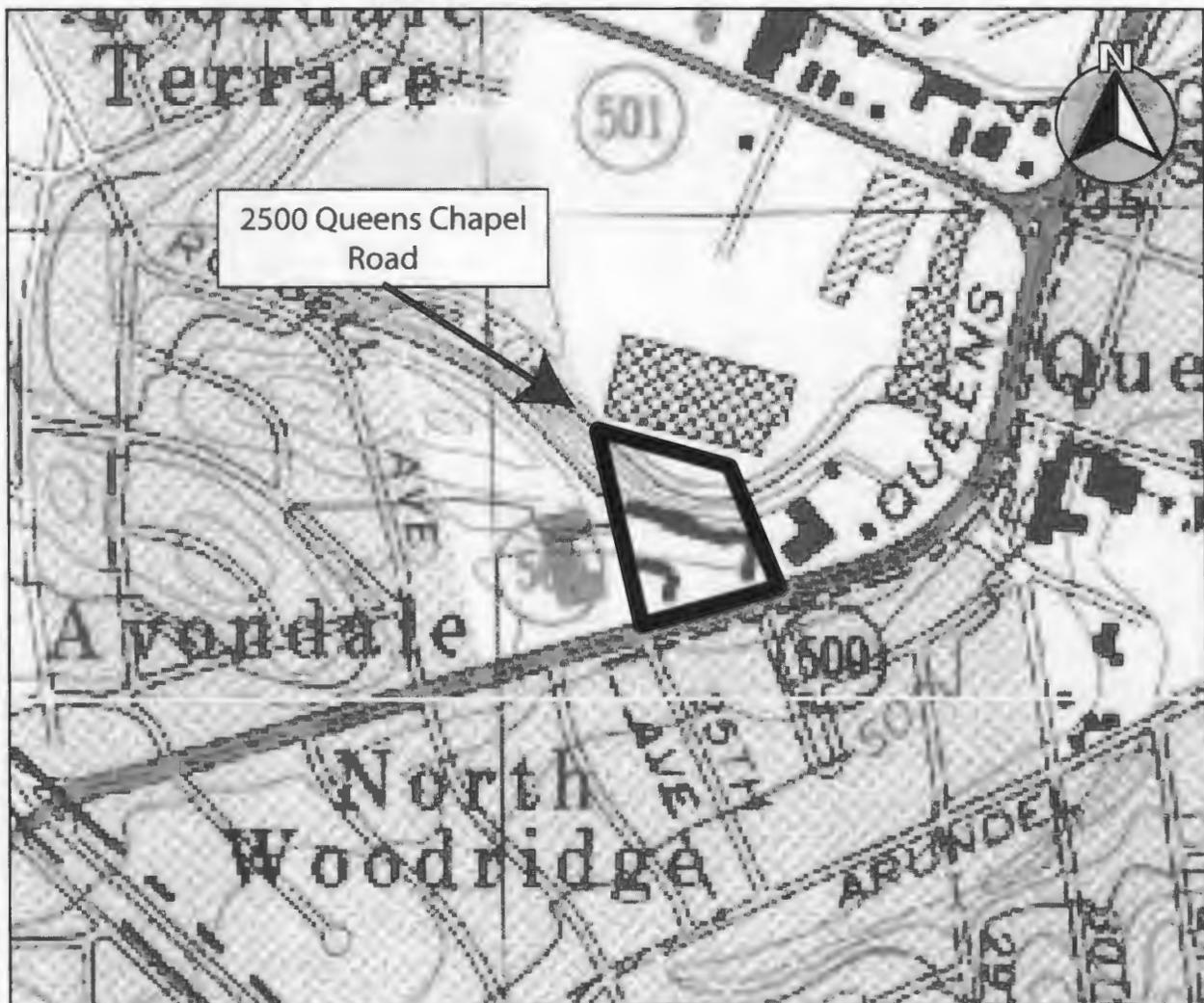
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Queens Park Plaza

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2500 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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2500 Queens Chapel Road (MD 500); Hyattsville, Prince George's County, Maryland

Prince George's County Tax Map:



Queens Park Plaza

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2500 Queens Chapel Road (MD 500); Hyattsville, Prince George's County, Maryland

Prince George's County GIS Aerial Imagery of 2500 Queens Chapel Road (*Finder Online GIS Mapping Website, Maryland Department of Planning 2002*)



Queens Park Plaza**PG:68-128**

2500 Queens Chapel Road, Hyattsville, Prince George's County, Maryland

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

TIFF Image File Name	Description	Date Taken	Ink	Paper	Brand, Make & Dye Type of CD
PG-68-128_2015-10-09_01	Southeast Oblique View of Property	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-68-128_2015-10-09_02	Overview of East End of Apartment Complex, Looking North	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-68-128_2015-10-09_03	Smaller L-Plan Section of Complex in Southwest Corner of Property, Looking Northwest	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-68-128_2015-10-09_04	Rear Elevations of Smaller L-Plan Section of Complex, Looking Northeast.	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-68-128_2015-10-09_05	East Elevation of Building at East End of Larger L-Shaped Section of Complex, Looking Northwest	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-68-128_2015-10-09_06	Northeast Oblique View of Complex	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-68-128_2015-10-09_07	One-story Accessory Structure at Northwest Corner of Complex, Looking East	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-68-128_2015-10-09_08	View of Green Space at Rear of Complex, Looking Northwest	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



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2500 Queen Chapel Rd

Prince Georges Co MD

By Sean Maroney

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Digital marker at MHT

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Southeast oblique view

QUEENS PARK PLAZA

QUEENS
PARK
PLAZA

QUEENS
PARK
PLAZA

P



PG68-128

2500 Queens Chapel Rd

Prince Georges Co MD

By Sean Maroney

Oct 9 2015

Digital Marker at MHT

Photo 2 of 8

Overview of East End of apartment complex
Looking North



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2500 Queen's Chapel Rd

Prince George's Co MD

By Sean Maroney

Oct 9 2015

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Smaller L-plan section in southwest
corner of property, looking Northwest



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Rear elevations of L-plan section
looking Northeast

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East elevation of building at east end
of L-shaped section, looking Northwest



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Northeast oblique view



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One-story accessory structure at northwest
corner of complex, looking east



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View of greenspace at rear of complex

looking Northwest