CAPSULE SUMMARY
PG: 66-037-41
Forbes House
4811 Harvard Road
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
c. 1949
Private

The Lustron at 4811 Harvard Road, College Park, Maryland, is significant for its architectural and engineering contributions. Closely associated with federally subsidized efforts to alleviate the post World War II housing shortage, the Lustron is integral to the history of housing in the United States. Although not widely implemented, Lustrons contribute to the post war development of the residential landscape funded primarily through government programs. As such, they are part of a long history of federally subsidized housing efforts, although characterized by innovations that seem remarkably daring in the context of federal housing programs—particularly given the strength of the forestry and conventional homebuilding industry. Further, the Lustron is significant for its contributions to prefabricated metal housing technology of the era as the manufacturing techniques utilized assembly line production directly influenced by the automobile industry. Porcelain-enameled steel panels were an innovative advancement for prefabricated housing construction, particularly as utilized in the single-floor modern ranch house plan that provides the Lustron with their unusual appearance. Their failure to capture a viable market is attributable perhaps to a nation that was truly ill-prepared to embrace modernity within the dearly-held institution of the house. The Forbes House retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a Lustron house constructed in the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C. in the post World War II era.

Constructed circa 1949, this one-story dwelling is the two-bedroom, Deluxe Westchester model produced by the Lustron Company in Columbus, Ohio. This Lustron is a side-gabled, two-bay dwelling. Designed to emulate the ranch form, this steel frame structure rests on a parged, concrete-slab foundation. Porcelain-enameled, steel panels measuring two feet by two feet are bolted to the steel frame. Panels are "surf blue" while accents are white. The roof is clad in enameled steel shingles and finished with overhanging eaves. An interior, metal-clad chimney pierces the roofline. A defining feature of the Westchester model is the integral corner porch. All of the window openings contain their original aluminum sash. Furthermore, the original enameled-steel lintels and sills with modern interpretations of the quirked cyma reversa remain. The façade (southwest elevation) has two large window openings; the eastern bay projects to the end of the eave. Window openings hold large fixed sash flanked by four-light casements.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 66-037-41

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Forbes House

other

2. Location

street and number 4811 Harvard Road __ not for publication

city, town College Park __ vicinity

county Prince George's

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name John W. Robson, Jr.

street and number 4811 Harvard Road telephone

city, town College Park state MD zip code 20740-3739

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 5217 folio 301

city, town Upper Marlboro tax map 33 tax parcel 15A tax ID number 21 2340636

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
____district
_X_building(s)
____structure
____site
____object

Ownership
____public
_X_private
____both

Current Function
____agriculture
____commerce/trade
____defense
_X_domestic
____education
____funerary
____government
____health care
____industry
____landscape
____recreation/culture
____religion
____social
____transportation
____work in progress
____unknown
____vacant/not in use
____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. PG: 67-037-41

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Forbes House is located at 4811 Harvard Road in College Park, Maryland. Situated southwest of the College Park Metro Station, this Lustron home is the only one of its kind with a College Park postal address. The Forbes Home is set back approximately twenty feet from the road on a level, grassy lot. A narrow concrete driveway enters the property from the northeast and parallels the dwelling. A chain-link metal fence encloses the backyard, which is marked by mature trees. Dense foliage blocks from view much of the building.

DWELLING

Constructed circa 1949, this one-story dwelling is the two-bedroom, Deluxe Westchester model produced by the Lustron Company in Columbus, Ohio. This Lustron is a side-gabled, two-bay dwelling. Designed to emulate the ranch form, this steel frame structure rests on a parged, concrete-slab foundation. Porcelain-enameled, steel panels measuring two feet by two feet are bolted to the steel frame. Panels are "surf blue" while accents on the home are white. The gable roof is clad in enameled steel shingles and finished with overhanging eaves. An interior, metal-clad chimney pierces the roofline. Vertical enameled steel panels are located within the upper gable ends. A defining feature of the Westchester Model is the six-foot by twelve-foot cutout that creates an integral porch on the southeast corner. A simple square post has replaced the original curved steel pipe and angled gutter that are characteristic of the Deluxe Westchester Model.

Placed on the northeast face of the integral porch, the main entry holds a replacement, single-leaf wood door with light. All of the window openings contain their original aluminum sash. Furthermore, the original enameled-steel lintels and sills with modern interpretations of the quirked cyma reversa remain. The façade (southwest elevation) has two large window openings; the eastern bay projects to the end of the eave. Window openings hold large fixed sash flanked by four-light casements.

The northeast (side) elevation has a tripartite window identical to those on the front of the dwelling located south of the integral porch. The rear (southwest) and side (northwest) elevations were not visible from the public right-of-way due to plant overgrowth.

INTEGRITY

According to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form that was done in 1998, no structural changes have been made to the Lustron. The only visible alteration is the support member for the integral porch, and as such, this dwelling maintains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The integrity of location, feeling, setting, and association remain high and display how Lustrons were individually purchased and sited in suburban areas.

Overall, this Lustron presents a high degree of integrity.

8. Significance

Inventory No. PG: 67-037-41

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philosophy
__ 1800-1899	X architecture	X engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
X 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce		__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ ethnic heritage	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning	__ exploration/ settlement	__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	X other: Local History

Specific dates c. 1949 **Architect/Builder** Lustron

Construction dates c. 1949

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register _____not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lustron at 4811 Harvard Road is significant for its architectural and engineering contributions. Federally subsidized, Lustrons are integral to the history of housing in the United States following World War II. Lustrons contributed to the post war development of the residential landscape which was funded primarily through government programs. As such, they are part of a long history of federally subsidized housing efforts, although characterized by innovations that seem remarkably daring in the context of federal housing programs—particularly given the strength of the forestry and conventional homebuilding industry.[1] Constructed of prefabricated metal, Lustrons mark an unparalleled era of design and assembly line production in the home building industry. Utilizing the latest in sciences, Lustrons were clad in porcelain-enameled steel panels yet retained a familiar modern ranch house plan. Albeit ultimately unsuccessful, as practical, affordable housing for the average family, Lustrons represent one of the most ambitious campaigns in private residential construction to infuse modernity throughout everyday life.[2]

As noted by Cynthia Liccese-Torres and Kim A. O'Connell, the few remaining Lustrons are "significant not just as an American housing experiment and architectural icon, but as an unprecedented preservation challenge."[3] This dwelling retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a Lustron house constructed in the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C. in the post World War II era.

[1] Patricia Garbe Morillo, "Lustrons in New Jersey," National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Multiple Property Listing (New Jersey: 2000).

[2] Patricia Garbe Morillo, "Lustrons in New Jersey," National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Multiple Property Listing (New Jersey: 2000).

[3] Cynthia Liccese-Torres and Kim A. O'Connell, "The Illustrious Lustron: A Guide for the Disassembly and Preservation of America's Modern Metal Marvel" (Arlington, Virginia: Arlington County, 2007), 3.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

LUSTRON CONTEXT

Between 1948 and 1950, the Lustron Corporation of Columbus, Ohio produced pre-fabricated houses of porcelain-enameled steel that were shipped across the United States. The Lustron Corporation was led by Carl Strandlund, who had first entered the porcelain-enameled steel industry as an employee of Chicago Vitreous Enamel Products Company in April 1942. Initially focused on producing steel enamelware for household appliances, Chicago Vitreous later developed high-grade steel enameled panels used for storefronts, interior walls, and other architectural uses under the name Porcelain Products Company, which was the first to trademark the "Lustron" product name.[4]

In the late 1930s, the Porcelain Products Company contracted with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to produce gas stations constructed of enameled steel. By the mid-1940s, steel had come under regulation of the federal government due to shortages caused by World War II efforts. In 1946, Strandlund (by this time named vice-president and general manager of Chicago Vitreous) traveled to Washington, D.C. in order to secure steel from the Civil Production Administration (CPA) for gas station production.[5] The CPA, concerned with a growing post-War housing shortage, instead encouraged Strandlund to consider using the porcelain enameled steel components for pre-fabricated housing.[6]

Strandlund hired architects Ray Blass and Morris Beckman to draw up concept plans for a prefabricated steel home to present to officials.[7] The resulting prototype, called the "Esquire," was a two-bedroom house featuring built-in shelves and cabinets, radiant heating, and large picture windows.[8] The house was decidedly modern in construction, with every surface made of porcelain-enameled steel, with the exception of its asphalt tile flooring and aluminum casement windows. In order to appeal to buyers, the architects designed the prototype in the ranch form, which was becoming increasingly popular in modern house construction.

Strandlund returned to D.C. with the Lustron prototype and secured funding which included a substantial Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan. Chicago Vitreous came to view the loans for the project as too risky, and as a result Strandlund formally set up the new "Lustron Corporation" on October 31, 1947. That same day, Strandlund resigned from Chicago Vitreous and purchased the Lustron trademark and the

[4] Thomas T. Fetters, *The Lustron Home* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2002), 11.
[5] National Register of Historic Places, Lustron Houses in Alabama, MPD, National Register # 64500008.
[6] H. Ward Jandl, *Yesterday's Houses of Tomorrow* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1991), 184.
[7] Thomas T. Fetters, *The Lustron Home* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2002), 18.
[8] Gene A. Ford and Trina Binkley, "Lustron Houses in Alabama," Multiple Property Document, National Register of Historic Places, 2000.

machinery necessary to produce the homes.[9] The new venture required a large manufacturing plant ideally located in the heart of the county. Strandlund choose a former Curtiss-Wright airplane plant in Columbus, Ohio, as the new home for the Lustron Corporation .[10] Lustron homes were marketed across the country, and the first units to be produced at the plant were exhibit models to be showcased in major cities. The Lustron Corporation established a nationwide dealer network, recruiting well-financed men to act as sales representatives.[11] By the spring of 1949, 143 dealers were established across the country.

The Lustron Corporation developed and implemented cutting-edge production techniques. The production process included large presses that stamped out steel to make everything from exterior panels to the bath tub, modern welding techniques to effectively assemble the various wall sections, and mechanized porcelain-enameling procedures to provide a glass-like finish to both sides panels. Lustrons were built and assembled on an assembly line in a fashion similar to automobiles and then loaded strategically onto one tractor trailer truck for delivery to the dealer. The truck would then arrive at the prepared home site (all that was needed was a concrete slab) and would be unloaded as assembly progressed. The truck was packed in reverse order so that parts needed first were readily available. The houses came with a manual for the local builders to follow. The wall and roof trusses were assembled first, followed by the interior and exterior panels, and then the built-in amenities. Mechanical equipment was installed last.

According to advertising literature published by the Lustron Corporation, the houses were designed to resemble the "modified ranch style,"[12] and while several models existed, each was one-story, had a rectangular form, a gable-roof, and an exterior and interior skin of enameled-steel panels supported by a structural-steel frame. Houses could be purchased in one of four exterior colors: surf blue, dove gray, maize yellow, and desert tan. Designed similarly to the Esquire prototype, the "Westchester" became the first model available for public sale. The Westchester two-bedroom and the Westchester two-bedroom Deluxe became the most popular Lustron house models. The two-bedroom Westchester is easily identified by its integral front porch.[13]

The plant was designed to produce large quantities of houses, with Strandlund projecting that the plant could produce 100 houses every 23 hours. Unfortunately, production did not begin until November 1948, and the first Lustron house for public sale did not leave the manufacturing plant until January 1949.[14] At

[9] Thomas T. Fetters, *The Lustron Home* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2002), 37
[10] Thomas T. Fetters, *The Lustron Home* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2002), 32-36.
[11] H. Ward Jandl, *Yesterday's Houses of Tomorrow* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1991), 190.
[12] Thomas T. Fetters, *The Lustron Home* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2002), 69.
[13] Thomas T. Fetters, *The Lustron Home* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2002), 67, 69, 71.
[14] National Register of Historic Places, A New Standard for Living: Lustron Houses in Indiana, MPD.

the peak of manufacturing in August 1949, only 26 houses were manufactured per day.[15] Strandlund's plans to manufacture approximately 30,000 houses per year were never realized, and the Corporation fell far short of its goal. Between 1946 and 1950, when the Corporation folded, final production numbered less than 2,500 houses.

In 1950, due to non-payment of loans, the U.S. Government called-in its loans to the Lustron Corporation. Several major problems plagued the corporation, including the reluctance of lending institutions to finance mortgages for what was considered a non-traditional dwelling. Furthermore, a number of cities' building codes did not permit steel structures. While the initial cost of the homes were competitive, poorly trained assemblers and rising steel prices escalated the cost of a Lustron to more than traditional houses.

During the Lustron Corporation's brief period of production, its houses were built primarily in the eastern two-thirds of the country.[16] A number of those houses were constructed in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The Lustron Corporation first advertised in the region with the opening of an exhibition of a prototype home in May 1948 at New Hampshire Avenue and E Street, N.W. Upon its opening, the *Washington Post*, the *Times-Herald* and the *Star* carried picture stories in their Sunday editions.[17] A July 1948 article in the *Washington Post* reported that prospective buyers could list their names for consideration at the exhibit house, although the manufacturer "reserves the right to give priorities to veterans and other qualified purchasers."[18] The article noted that over 40,000 people had come to inspect the model home and hundreds of calls for information about the homes had been received.

Hints of the Lustron Corporation's future problems were revealed in a 1948 article in *The Washington Post* that noted, "Naming of the local distributor had been held up for several weeks, pending completion of financing arrangements and other details. Name of the dealer was scheduled to be announced last Sunday, was later postponed to this weekend and has now been postponed indefinitely, it was learned."[19] At the end of July 1948, Carlton Construction Corporation, led by president Charles Prins, was finally named area dealer and erector of Lustrons.[20] The area covered by Carlton Construction included Washington, D.C.,

[15] Gene A. Ford and Trina Binkley, "Lustron Houses in Alabama," Multiple Property Document, National Register of Historic Places, 2000.
[16] A New Standard for Living: Lustron Houses in Indiana, MPD.
[17] Thomas T. Fetters, *The Lustron Home* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2002), 49-50.
[18] "Firm Taking Orders for Steel Home," *Washington Post*, July 18, 1948, pg. R2; ProQuest Historical Newspapers.
[19] "Firm Taking Orders for Steel Home," *Washington Post*, July 18, 1948, pg. R2; ProQuest Historical Newspapers.
[20] Cynthia Liccesse-Torres and Kim A. O'Connell, "The Illustrious Lustron: A Guide for the Disassembly and Preservation of America's Modern Metal Marvel," 9.

Fairfax and Arlington Counties and the City of Alexandria in Virginia, and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland.[21]

Located at 1013 15th Street, N.W., the Washington, D.C. area sales office opened on August 3, 1948. By the end of the summer more than 75,000 visitors had toured the model home and 1,500 prospective buyers were on the waiting list. While early projections stated that the first shipments to the area would occur by September 1948, it appears that the first permits in Virginia and Maryland were approved only by the end of that year. By August 1949, the Carlton Construction Company was no longer in business and MacFarlane Enterprises, located at 728 17th Street, N.W., had replaced them as the area dealer. Construction costs within the region rose rapidly, following a nationwide trend, and soon area Lustrons cost buyers $9,188, not including the lot and amenities within the house.[22]

While the D.C. dealer initially had upwards of 1,200 buyers registered, only thirty houses were actually delivered.[23] Seven of those houses were delivered to Maryland, five of which were constructed in Prince George's County and are currently extant. Manufactured for less than four years, the failure of the Lustron was a result of "poor timing, rising costs, inflexible codes and regulations, poor distribution network, and a lack of control over local housing markets."[24] In 1950, the Lustron Corporation declared bankruptcy, ending a postwar, prefabricated housing experiment.

PROPERTY CONTEXT

The Forbes House is located in the City of College Park, and is part of the Calvert Hills neighborhood. (listed in the National Register 2002)

Calvert Hills, a cohesive neighborhood in northwestern Prince George's County, is an excellent illustration of the residential development on the outskirts of Washington, D.C., in the early twentieth century. The once rural property, historically part of the Calvert family's Rossborough Farm and Riversdale Plantation, was subdivided in response to the expanding suburban population, the development of the nearby Maryland Agricultural College (now the University of Maryland at College Park), and the College Park

[21] "Lustron Names Dealer; 30 Units Per Year Allocated to D.C. Area," *Washington Post*, July 25, 1948, pg. R1; ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

[22] Cynthia Liccesse-Torres and Kim A. O'Connell, "The Illustrious Lustron: A Guide for the Disassembly and Preservation of America's Modern Metal Marvel," 9.

[23] Eric N. Dobson, "Architecture in Virginia: Lustron Homes in Arlington County, Virginia" (unpublished paper, School of Architecture, University of Virginia, 1992), 11.

[24] Tom Wolfe and Leonard Garfield, "'A New Standard for Living': the Lustron House, 1946-1950," in *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture III*, edited by Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1989), 51.

Airport. The middle- and upper-middle class suburban community, which is framed by major transportation corridors, developed further with the advent of the streetcar and the automobile. The neighborhood was conceived as additions to the growing subdivision of College Park, which was located to the immediate north of Calvert Hills. The first of the eleven additions, "Fanny A. Calvert's Addition to College Park," was undertaken by the Calvert family in response to many speculative development opportunities. In 1945, the many additions to College Park were joined as the neighborhood of Calvert Hills in recognition of the prominent Calvert family and incorporated as part of the Town of College Park.[25]

Calvert Hills is located north of the Town of Riverdale Park, south of Old Town College Park, east of Baltimore Avenue (U.S. Route 1), and west of the WMATA metrorail/B&O Railroad right-of-way. These major thoroughfares provide access to commercial and employment centers in the surrounding county and nearby Washington, D.C. Baltimore Avenue, in particular, ties the neighborhood to the commercial, aviation, and educational center of College Park. The first portion of the neighborhood, platted in 1907 and re-platted in 1921, featured a grid-like plan of rectangular blocks and straight, intersecting streets. From 1928 through the 1940s, Calvert Hills was enlarged further through the platting of adjacent parcels with a more curvilinear street pattern.[26] Both the 1861 Martenet Map and the 1878 Hopkins Map documents that the homes of Ella Calvert Campbell and Charles B. Calvert were the only improvements in the College Park area.[27]

In 1947, Margaret A. Eddy and Russell E. Eddy conveyed their vacant lot in Calvert Hills to Ian Forbes, Jr., and his wife, Doris M. Forbes.[28] Approximately two years later, the Forbes purchased the Lustron and had it built on their property on Harvard Road. Ian Forbes, Jr., born in Pittsburgh, moved with his parents to Washington, D.C., where they lived at 1277 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Following graduation from the University of Maryland, Forbes pursued a career with the National Golf Association. Shortly thereafter, he enlisted in the United States Army and graduated from the Officer Candidate School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Forbes was commissioned a second lieutenant in September, 1942.[29] Information regarding Mrs. Forbes could not be located.

In 1954, the Forbes conveyed the property to Charles F. Woodhouse and his wife, Florence W.

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[25] E.H.T. Traceries, Inc., "Calvert Hills Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination form (October 2001), 8:60.
[26] E.H.T. Traceries, Inc., "Calvert Hills," 7:1.
[27] Simon J. Martenet, "Atlas of Prince George's County, Maryland, 1861, Adapted from Martenet's Map of Prince George's County, Maryland" (Baltimore: Simon J. Martenet C.E., 1861) and G.M. Hopkins, "Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including the County of Prince George Maryland" (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1878).
[28] Margaret A. Eddy and Russell E. Eddy to Ian Forbes, Jr. and Doris M. Forbes, Prince George's County Land Records, 992:63.
[29] "14 Washington Area Men Get Promotions, New Assignments in Various Parts of Army." *The Washington Post* (1923-1954), October 1, 1942, http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed July 14, 2011).

Woodhouse.[30] Information related to the Woodhouses could not be located. In 1958, they sold the Lustron to Daniel L. Fraker and Ann S. Fraker.[31] All that could be located concerning the Frakers is that they lived at 1511 Park Road, N.W., before moving to 4811 Harvard Road.

The Frakers conveyed the property in 1959 to Bernard and Virginia Fusaro.[32] Dr. Bernard Fusaro received his Ph.D. in partial differential equations from the University of Maryland in 1965. He went on to tenured positions at the University of South Florida, Queens College (NC), and Salisbury State University (MD). He retired from Salisbury in 1995 and has been a Visiting Professor at Florida State University since then. Dr. Fusaro spent a year in Taiwan on a Fulbright and has been a visiting professor at the University of Oklahoma and The United States Military Academy at West Point. He has spent most of his career trying to bring applied mathematics into the curriculum.[33] Information related to Virginia Fusaro could not be located.

In 1962, the Fusaros conveyed the property to William and Helen Gullett.[34] William Gullett was born in Springfield, Illinois in 1922 and graduated from Springfield High School in 1940. After two years at Springfield Jr. College, Gullett transferred to the University of Alabama to study chemistry. Concurrently, he enlisted with the United States Army Air Corps Aviation Cadet program, which allowed him to continue his education until called to active duty. Gullett was called to active duty in April, 1943, months prior to fulfilling his requirements to graduate. Relocated to Nashville, Tennessee, he received pilot training and qualified to fly the B-17G Flying Fortress. Escalating warfare brought Gullett to a military base northeast of London at the height of World War II. His crew had 35 combat missions over Germany beginning in September 1944 and ending in March 1945. Gullet earned several military awards, including the: American Theater Ribbon, European Theatre Ribbon, Air Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters, Good Conduct Metal, and battle stars for the Battle of France and the Battle of the Bulge. Gullett was honorably discharged on June 15, 1945, but remained in the reserve program serving a total of 30 years in the Air Force, retiring as a Major in 1972.[35]

William Gullett wasted little time integrating himself and his family into the fabric of Prince George's County following the purchase of the Lustron. Gullett served three terms as Mayor of College Park from

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[30] Ian Forbes, Jr. and Doris M. Forbes to Charles F. Woodhouse and Florence W. Woodhouse, Prince George's County Land Records, 1753:514.
[31] Charles and Florence Woodhouse to Daniel L. Fraker and Ann S. Fraker, Prince George's County Land Records, 2217:402.
[32] Daniel and Ann Fraker to Bernard A. Fusaro and Virginia Murray Fusaro, Prince George's County Land Records, 2303:244.
[33] Visiting Lecturers, "Dr. Bernard A. Fusaro," Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, http://www.siam.org/visiting/speakers/fusaro.php (accessed July 14, 2011).
[34] Bernard A. Fusaro and Virginia Murray Fusaro to William W. Gullett and Helen J. Gullett, Prince George's County Land Records, 2687:308.
[35] All Stories, "William W. Gullett," World War II Illinois Veterans Memorial, http://ww2il.com/?p=322 (accessed July 14, 2011).

1963 to 1969, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Maryland (1967-1968), and served as a Presidential Elector for Maryland in 1972. Furthermore, he served as the first County Executive of Prince George's County from 1971 to 1974. The Gulletts had four children, William, Jr., Thomas, Michele, and Nicole. The Gullett's eldest child, William W. Gullett, Jr., served with the Prince George's County Police Department. Tragically, he was murdered in the line of duty on February 16, 1969. Information related to the other children could not be located.

In 1976, William and Helen Gullett conveyed the property in a life estate to Albert E. Hammons and Ophelia E. Hammons.[36] Upon termination of this agreement, the property was to be transferred to the Gullet's two daughters, Nicole and Michele. The Hammons relation, if any, to the Gulletts could not be confirmed. In 1980, following the death of Albert Hammons, the property was conveyed by Ophelia Hammons, Nichole Elaine Gullett, and Michele Lynn Gullett to John William Robson, Jr.[37] Information related to Robson, the current owner, could not be located.

[36] William and Helen Gullett to Albert E. Hammons and Ophelia E. Hammons, Prince George's County Land Records, NLP 4701-625.
[37] Ophelia E. Hammons, surviving life tenant of Albert E. Hammons, and Nichole Elaine Gullett and Michele Lynn Gullett to John William Robson, Jr., Prince George's County Land Records, NLP 5217:301.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG: 66-037-41

U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule). Online: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Subscription database. Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC. http://www.ancestry.com.

Fetters, Thomas T. *The Lustron Home*. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, 2002.

Prince George's County Land Records.

The Washington Post.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	0.1741		
Acreage of historical setting	0.1741		
Quadrangle name	Washington East	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Forbes House, located at 4811 Harvard Road, is situated on a 0.1741-acre parcel on the south side of the street. Harvard Road forms the northern boundary of this property. The eastern boundary is marked by a chain-link fence as well as a slight decline adjacent to the driveway. A chain link fence forms the southern boundary of the lot. The western bounds of the property follow a chain-link fence. This dwelling has been associated with parcel 15A as noted on Tax Map 33 since its construction c. 1949.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paul Weishar / Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc. for M-NCPPC	date	June 2011
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	(202) 393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

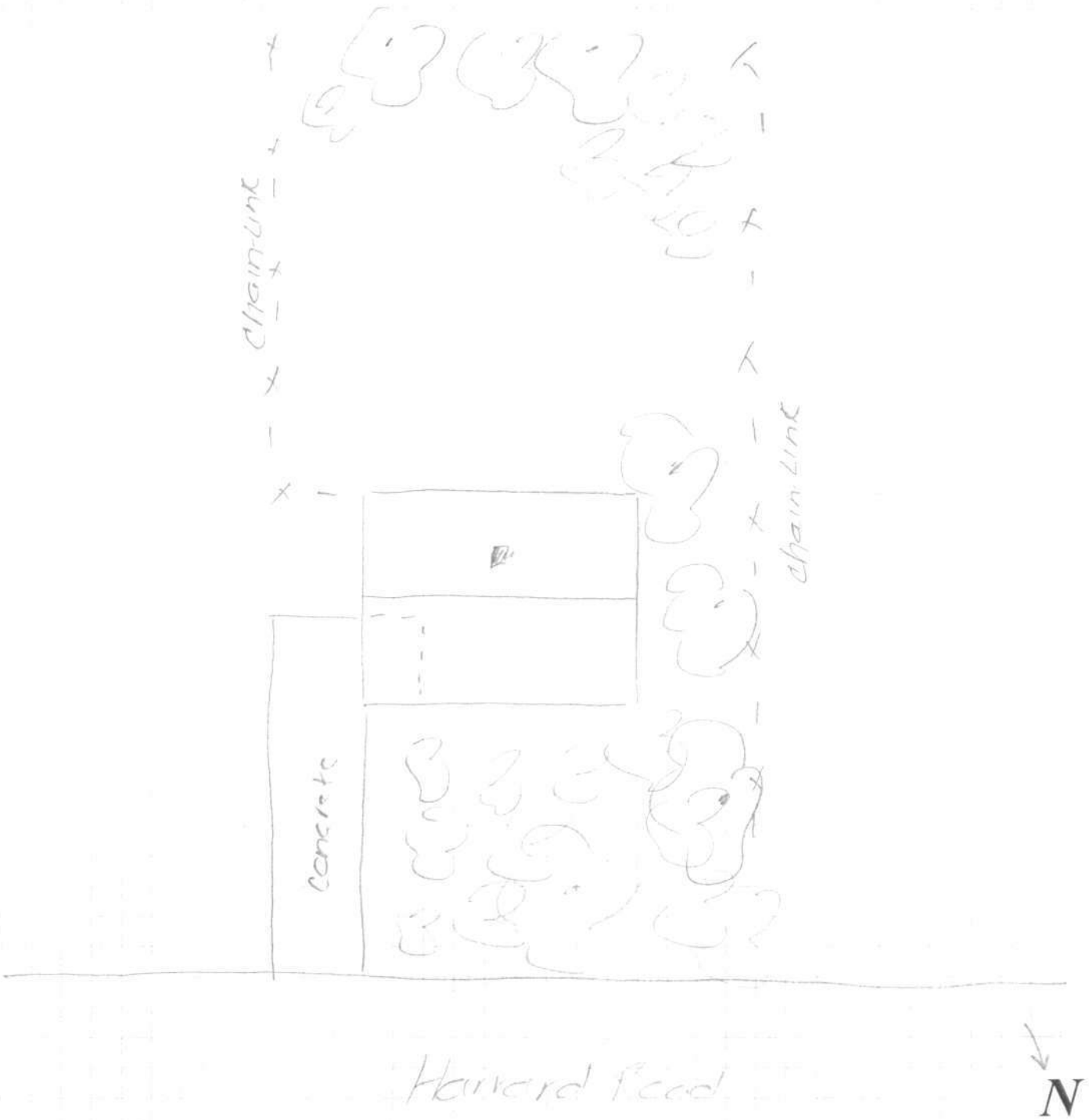
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

CHAIN OF TITLE
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY LAND RECORDS

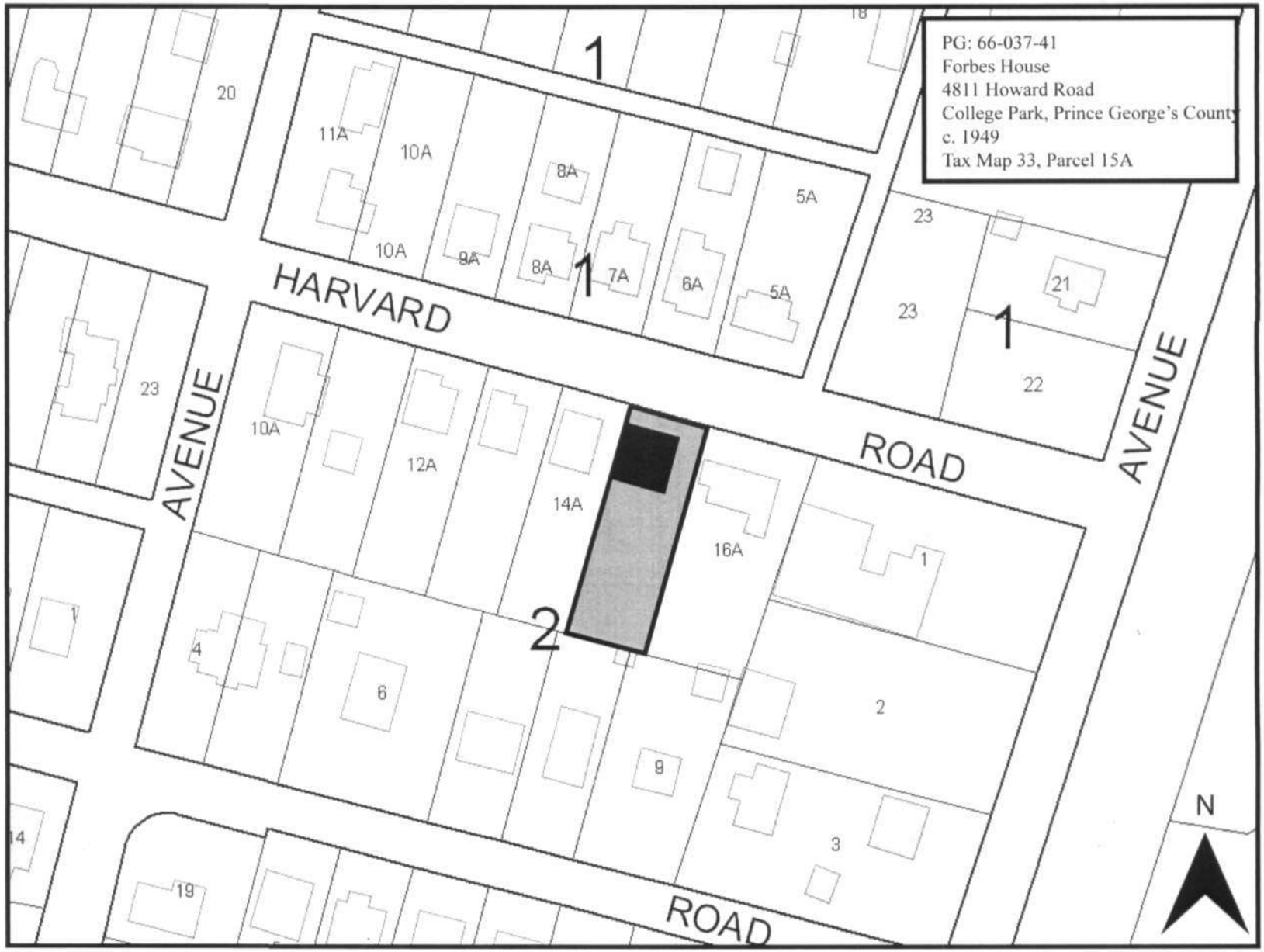
Deed 992:63 November 24, 1947	Margaret A. Eddy and Russell E. Eddy to Ian Forbes, Jr. and Doris M. Forbes.
Deed 1753:514 July 17, 1954	Ian Forbes, Jr. and Doris M. Forbes to Charles F. Woodhouse and Florence W. Woodhouse.
Deed 2217:402 June 4, 1958	Charles F. Woodhouse and Florence W. Woodhouse to Daniel L. Fraker and Ann S. Fraker.
Deed 2303:244 March 5, 1959	Daniel L. Fraker and Ann S. Fraker to Bernard A. Fusaro and Virginia Murray Fusaro.
Deed 2687:308 May 16, 1962	Bernard A. Fusaro and Virginia Murray Fusaro to William W. Gullett and Helen J. Gullett.
Deed NLP 4701:625 November 30, 1976	William W. Gullett and Helen J. Gullett to Albert E. Hammons and Ophelia E. Hammons, parties of the second part, and, Nichole Elaine Gullett and Michele Lynn Gullett, parties of the third part.
Deed NLP 5217:301 January 19, 1980	Ophelia E. Hammons, surviving life tenant of Albert E. Hammons, and Nichole Elaine Gullett and Michele Lynn Gullett, minors by Helen J. Gullett, to John William Robson, Jr.



Date 6/9/11

Not to Scale

I.D. # PG: 66-037-41 Name/Address 481 Harvard Road


PG: 66-037-41
Forbes House
4811 Howard Road
College Park, Prince George's County
c. 1949
Tax Map 33, Parcel 15A
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AVENUE
AVENUE
ROAD
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1
2
N
20
11A
10A
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5A
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12A
14A
16A
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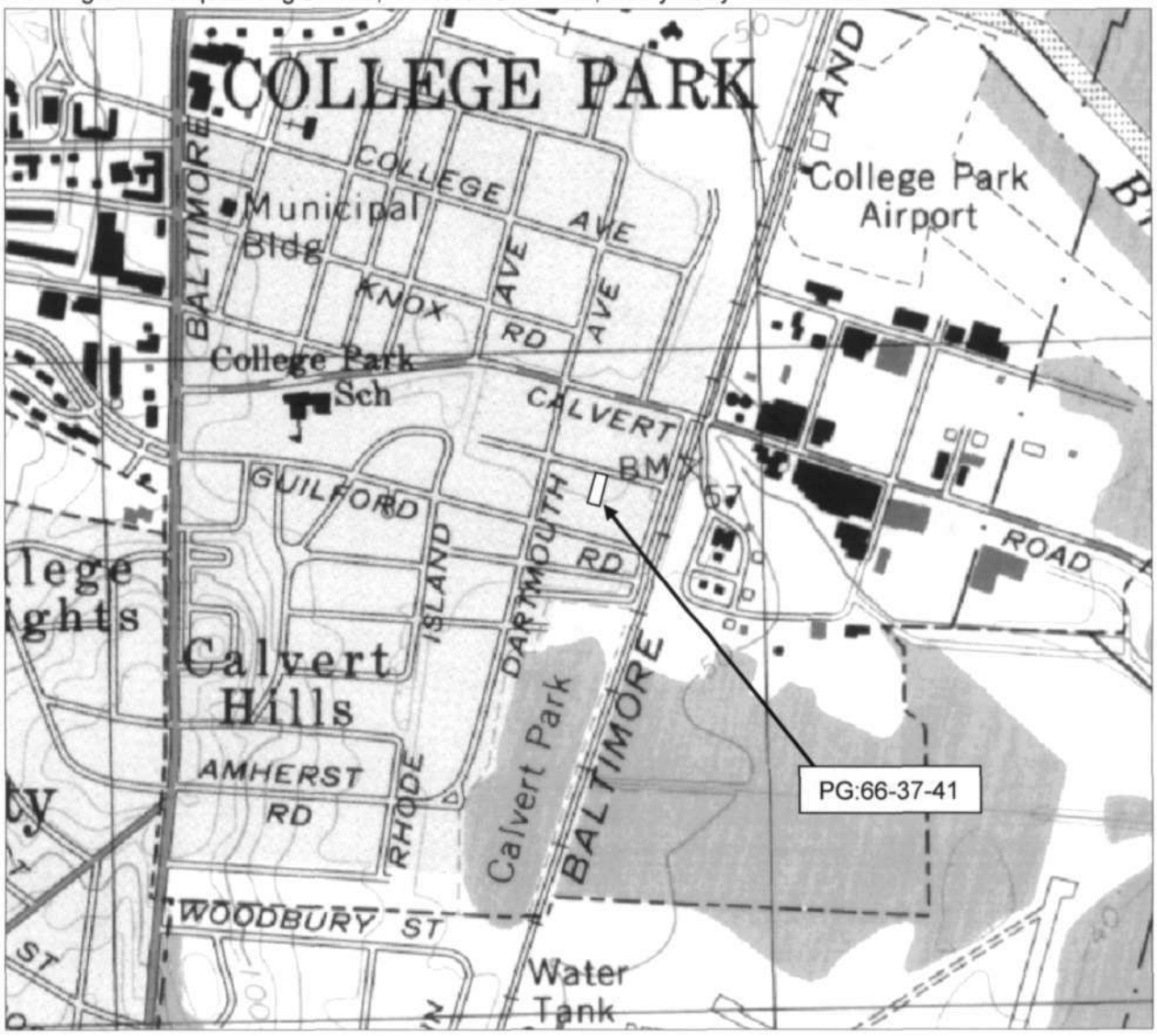
18

PG:66-37-41
Forbes House (Lustron House)
4811 Harvard Road, College Park
Washington East quadrangle 1965, Photorevised 1979, Bathymetry added 1982



Task Order 9/ RFP29-165 Prince George's County, Maryland Digital Images Photo Log PG: 66-037-41 Forbes House	Photographer: EHT Traceries Date: August 2011

1.	PG;66-037-41_2011-08-01_01.tif	Façade, looking SW
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PG: 66-037-41
Forbes House
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Facade, View looking SW
1/1