

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY  
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey: PG#67-4-2 Building Date: 1937

Building Name: Roosevelt Center (Greenbelt Commercial Center)

Location: 107 and 131 Centerway, Greenbelt, Maryland

Private/Commercial/Occupied/Excellent/Accessible

Description:

The Roosevelt Center is located in the center of what is now known as "Old Greenbelt" - the original portion of the planned community of Greenbelt. The Center is made up of two structures: 107 and 131 Centerway, built in 1937. A predominant element of the Center is the open plaza, featuring a mother-and-child statue by Lenore Thomas, a noted Depression-era sculptor. 107 and 131 Centerway reflect their original Art Deco influence despite minor changes over the years. The most dramatic changes on these two buildings have been an addition to 107 Centerway and the removal of the neon marquee from the theater, housed in 131 Centerway. Vehicular access is provided via parking areas to the rear of the Center and a service road (Centerway) across the front. In addition to the Center, there are several other buildings which make up the central commercial/institutional/recreational core of Old Greenbelt. While some minor buildings date to the original development of Greenbelt, most of these other buildings are more recent additions.

Significance:

The Roosevelt Center is significant as the central, unifying element to the original planned community of Greenbelt. As one of the earliest integrated neighborhood shopping centers in the country, its pedestrian-friendly design and location within 1/2 mile of all original housing units reflects its unifying role. The Center was conceived not only as a shopping center, but as a main element in a centralized gathering place and cultural hub. It was intended to provide Greenbelt residents with a complete shopping and service facility, combining a wide range of shops with nearby governmental, educational and recreational facilities. The Art Deco influence visible in the architecture of the Center (and throughout Greenbelt) is symbolic of an attempt by Greenbelt designers to break with traditional community design practices and move toward a modern, more progressive way of life. The unique lifestyle of Greenbelt is further reflected by the existence of the Greenbelt Consumer Services cooperative, which has maintained a strong presence in the Center since its establishment in 1937.

Acreage: Approximately 70,000 square feet.

PG#67-4-2 - Roosevelt Center

HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographical Organization:

2.) Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period:

12.) Modern Period

Historic Period Themes:

2.) Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

3.) Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

7.) Social/Education/Cultural

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Functions and Uses: Neighborhood Commercial/Social Center

Known Design Source: U.S. Resettlement Administration - Hale Walker, planner; Reginald J. Wadsworth and Douglas D. Ellington, architects; Harold Bursley, engineer.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Greenbelt Commercial Center

and/or common Roosevelt Center (preferred)

## 2. Location

street & number 107 and 131 Centerway  not for publicationcity, town Greenbelt  vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Prince George's

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name George and Lisa Christacos

street &amp; number 4500 Park Road telephone no.:

city, town Alexandria state and zip code VA 22312

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 4492

street &amp; number 14735 Main Street folio 130

city, town Upper Marlboro state MD

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title National Register Nomination Form - Greenbelt Historic District

date November, 1980  federal  state  county  local

pository for survey records National Park Service

city, town Washington state DC

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

The Roosevelt Center is located in the center of what is now known as "Old Greenbelt" - the original portion of the planned community of Greenbelt. The Center is made up of two structures: 107 and 131 Centerway, built in 1937. A predominant element of the Center is the open plaza, featuring a mother-and-child statue by Lenore Thomas a noted Depression-era sculptor. 107 and 131 Centerway reflect their original Art Deco influence despite minor changes over the years. The most dramatic changes on these two buildings have been an addition to 107 Centerway and the removal of the neon marquee from the theater, housed in 131 Centerway. Vehicular access is provided via parking areas to the rear of the Center and a service road (Centerway) across the front. In addition to the Center, there are several other buildings which make up the central commercial/institutional/recreational core of Old Greenbelt. While some minor buildings date to the original development of Greenbelt, most of these other buildings are more recent additions.

### General Description.

The Roosevelt Center is the true center of "Old Greenbelt" - both functionally and geographically. Located on the Centerway service road, the center is the point around which Crescent and Ridge roads curve. The center consists of two buildings, fronting on an open plaza, or mall.

The mall is approximately 100 feet wide by 200 long. Paved with brick and concrete, the plaza is lined with trees and is equipped with lighting, benches and other streetscape amenities. The most notable element of the mall is a massive sculpture of a mother and child, created in 1937 by Lenore Thomas, a noted sculptor from Accokeek, Maryland. Thomas was involved in many art projects for the Works Project Administration, including the Greenbelt Center School, where she was responsible for the relief sculptures on the main facade.

Four buildings actually front on the mall: the two original Center buildings, 107 and 131 Centerway; and, two newer buildings, 115 and 121 Centerway, an office building and grocery store, respectively.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1937 **Builder/Architect** Walker, Bursley, Wadsworth, Ellington

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D  
and/or  
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G  
Level of Significance: national state local

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

The Roosevelt Center is significant as the central, unifying element to the original planned community of Greenbelt. As one of the earliest integrated neighborhood shopping centers in the country, its pedestrian-friendly design and location within 1/2 mile of all original housing units reflects its unifying role. The Center was conceived not only as a shopping center, but as a main element in a centralized gathering place and cultural hub. It was intended to provide Greenbelt residents with a complete shopping and service facility, combining a wide range of shops with nearby governmental, educational and recreational facilities. The Art Deco influence visible in the architecture of the Center (and throughout Greenbelt) is symbolic of an attempt by Greenbelt designers to break with traditional community design practices and move toward a modern, more progressive way of life. The unique lifestyle of Greenbelt is further reflected by the existence of the Greenbelt Consumer Services cooperative, which has maintained a strong presence in the Center since its establishment in 1937.

### History and Support.

The significance of the Roosevelt Center is best understood within the context of Greenbelt itself, and the process through which it was created. Greenbelt is one of three "green towns" built as part of the New Deal Communities Program of the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The New Deal Communities Program was a response to the deteriorating urban conditions of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries -- an attempt at creating better living environments for the urban poor and working classes through the development of new communities in rural and suburban areas.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG#67-4-2

See Attached

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property appr 70,000 sq ft.

Quadrangle name Beltsville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

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 Zone Easting Northing

B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Commercial Area, City of Greenbelt (P.G. Co. Plat Book 22, Plat 82) Parcel Four, part of Parcel 6 and "mall".

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Robert D. Rivers, Preservation Planner		
	Prince George's County		
organization	Historic Preservation Commission	date	June, 1993
street & number	14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive	telephone	(301) 952-4609
city or town	Upper Marlboro	state	MD

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

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

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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
 DHCP/DHCP  
 100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
 CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
 410-7570

107 and 131 Centerway flank the entrance to the open plaza and front on the Centerway service road, effectively creating a "gateway" into the center. Both structures are two stories in height and are designed in the Streamline Moderne style, with rounded corners, flush strip windows and smooth wall surfaces. 107 Centerway, on the left as one faces the center from Centerway, contains storefronts along the first level and office space above. It is the original home of the Greenbelt Cooperative Grocery Store, the Town Offices, and the Greenbelt Post Office. A one story addition was built on the southwest end in 1947, first to accommodate a tenant selection office, and later to house a bank.

131 Centerway consists of two parts. The front portion mirrors 107 Centerway, with storefronts on the first level and offices above. The rear portion of the building houses the Greenbelt Theater. The theater fronts onto the mall and features streamlined buttresses along the sides, similar to those found on the Greenbelt Center School. The original neon marquee has been removed.

The two buildings have recently undergone some renovation work which was completed in 1991. This included the addition of new awnings above the storefront windows. A plaque was placed on 107 Centerway commemorating the renovation work.

The Roosevelt Center is one of the original components of a central commercial/institutional/recreational core which was the focal point of the Greenbelt development. Other original components include: the Greenbelt Center School, now being converted into a community center; the Greenbelt Police and Fire Station, now a video store; the Co-op Gas Station, converted to a Mobile Station; a row of garages, now used for storage space; and, the poolhouse, which is now being renovated as part of a larger swimming complex.

Two more recent buildings have been built which also front on the Center's mall. In 1947, a new structure was built to house the Greenbelt Cooperative Supermarket, which had outgrown its former space in the Center. After a fire destroyed the building in 1962, it was rebuilt. A second building, the Greenbelt Professional Building, was built in 1965. Both of these buildings are located directly behind the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. PG #67-4-2

Description (continued)

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original Center buildings on either side of the mall area. Other more recent buildings in the central area include the Greenbelt Municipal Building, the Public Library, and a new indoor pool.

During the course of the program, over 100 new communities were initiated.

a. The Green Towns Program

The Green Towns Program was by far the most ambitious of the New Deal Communities Program. It was the brainchild of Rexford Guy Tugwell, who headed the Resettlement Administration, the agency responsible for the New Deal Communities Program. Tugwell, a vocal advocate of planned communities, was fascinated by the promises of the Garden City movement -- a trend in planned community development popularized at the turn of the century by an English planning advocate, Sir Ebenezer Howard. With the publication of Garden Cities for Tomorrow in 1898, Howard called for the creation of a new type of living environment as an alternative to the increasingly industrialized urban areas of England. Howard's Garden Cities were to be limited in size by a surrounding belt of open space, to be used as agricultural or recreational space. The cities would center on a commercial and institutional core set in a garden open space. Finally, the cities would be cooperatively owned to promote community values. Two Garden Cities which were built in England - Letchworth (1903) and Welwyn (1922) -- were testament to the success of the idea, and inspired similar efforts elsewhere.

A second inspiration for Tugwell was the 1927 development of Radburn, New Jersey. Radburn was designed by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright, two planners who built upon the Garden City ideal with the establishment of the "neighborhood concept." Among the innovations included at Radburn were: the superblock -- a forty-acre block where vehicular traffic was eliminated; the separation of vehicular and pedestrian circulation through the use of cul-de-sacs, walkways and underpasses; the reconfiguration of housing design so that all service uses were placed on the street-side and all living areas faced interior parks; and the elementary school as the community focal point. Although Radburn was never completed in its entirety, its impact on the community planning field was immense.

With the Green Towns Program, Tugwell envisioned the development of hundreds of Garden Cities across the country.

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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
Statement of Significance (continued)

Survey No. PG #67-4-2

Section 8 Page 3

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The Suburban Division of the Resettlement Administration began studies of economic and social data from the hundred largest cities in the U.S., twenty five of which were selected for initial consideration. Of these, planning began on four communities: Greenbelt, outside of Washington, DC; Greenhills, near Cincinnati, Ohio; Greendale, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Greenbrook, in the New Jersey suburbs outside of New York City. Only three of these were built, as the Greenbrook effort was halted by legal problems. The importance placed on the Green Towns is made evident by their cost -- over ten million dollars was invested in each of the three built communities. By contrast, none of the other communities developed by the federal government during the New Deal cost more than \$3.5 million, and the majority were kept under \$1 million.

For both Tugwell and the President, the Green Towns Program was more than just a housing project. Because of the Great Depression, there was little building activity in the country, which resulted in both unemployment and inadequate housing conditions. The Green Towns Program was seen as a way to overcome these problems, through work relief as well as the creation of affordable, decent housing.

b. The Greenbelt Plan

Greenbelt, Maryland, was the first of the Green Towns to begin planning and construction. There are several reasons for this. Because of its proximity to the Nation's Capital, it was a perfect showcase for the project, especially since some of the biggest opponents to the project were in Congress. Additionally, the Washington area was a rapidly growing region, with a large, moderate-income population. Its importance as the Nation's Capital was also increasing at the time, because of the increased importance the country had in world affairs. Finally, the housing conditions of the region were such that rents in the area were relatively much higher when compared to other cities -- the demand for affordable housing far exceeded its availability. Planning for the development began in early 1935. By the time funding was allocated in the fall of that year, the acquisition of the site was already underway.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
Statement of Significance (continued)

Survey No. PG #67-4-2

Section 8 Page 4

Groundbreaking took place on October 12, 1935.

Like each of the Green Towns, Greenbelt, Maryland, had its own project staff of architects, designers and engineers. This was not only to create more employment opportunities, but to encourage the design of communities which were more appropriate to the specifics of the location. For Greenbelt, the project staff was led by Hale Walker, a town planner, Reginald Wadsworth and Douglas Ellington, principal architects, and Harold Bursley, an engineer.

The design of Greenbelt reflects the general concepts of the Garden City movement and the Radburn development, combined with the topographical and environmental characteristics of the site, and the preferences of potential residents, based on extensive survey research. The plan is laid out atop a crescent-shaped plateau, with the two main streets, Ridge and Crescent roads, following the contour of the crescent. Within the center, or "bowl" of the crescent, the commercial, institutional and recreational facilities were located, so that they would be within walking distance of all of the original dwelling units. The dwellings were located along the main streets, and generally took the form of rowhouse units and multifamily apartment buildings, reflecting the preference of both designers and potential residents. Like Radburn, the homes were arranged on superblocks, with clearly differentiated "service sides" and "garden sides." All of the homes fronted on open space, and were linked to the rest of the community via a network of pedestrian paths to avoid conflicts with automobiles. In some areas, especially at busy streets, pedestrian underpasses were constructed. The entire development was circled by a "greenbelt" of open space to limit the extent of development and avoid any adjacent incompatible development.

c. The Roosevelt Center

More than any other structure in "Old Greenbelt," the Roosevelt Center embodies the qualities and ideals which formed the basis for the development of the planned community. It is significant as the central, unifying element in Greenbelt.

This significance is reflected through its adherence to Greenbelt's community planning principles, its unique architecture, its historical associations related to commerce, and its embodiment of the New Deal social policies which led to its construction.

Community Planning -- The plan for Greenbelt held to the concepts of the Garden City and Radburn plans by concentrating the commercial and institutional uses in the center of the community, where they would be easily accessible to the greatest number of residents. The Roosevelt Center was intended not only as a place for shops, but as a community focal point and gathering place, encouraging a sense of community involvement. The combination of community-related uses and the large, open plaza encouraged community gatherings. Access to the center was provided by automobile, with a service road (Centerway) built to minimize conflicts with the traffic on Crescent Road. The preferred mode of access for the Greenbelt planners, however, was via the extensive pedestrian network included in the community's plans. The center was located within 1/2 mile of each original housing unit, which encouraged residents to walk there. Additionally, a network of pedestrian paths and underpasses allowed residents to walk throughout the community - and to the center - without having to cross any streets. This pedestrian-friendly atmosphere was one of the main planning principles for Greenbelt.

Architecture -- A conscious effort was made by the Greenbelt architects to create a unique architectural environment which would be symbolic of the progressive way of life they had envisioned. In doing so, the architects moved away from traditional architectural forms and towards the newer, progressive influences of the day: Art Deco, Streamline Moderne and Bauhaus. While the majority of structures in Greenbelt are rather minimal in design, two buildings - the Roosevelt Center and the Center School - stand out due to their architectural expression. The Roosevelt Center buildings are two stories in height and designed to reflect a strong influence of the Art Deco and Streamline Moderne styles, with curved corners, strip windows and an emphasis on horizontality. A theater located at the rear of one of the buildings reinforced the design with its streamlined buttresses and neon

marquee, which has since been removed. The two buildings flank an open plaza area, which at one end features a mother-and-child statue sculpted by Lenore Thomas, a noted WPA artist from Accokeek, Maryland. The Center retains its architectural integrity and has only undergone minor alterations over the years.

Commerce -- Commercial services in Greenbelt were originally organized under a system of cooperatives. The Greenbelt cooperatives began in September of 1937 as a response to the inability of the federal government to attract private commercial interests to open stores in the town. In order to provide services, an agreement was reached with the Consumer Distribution Corporation (CDC), a Boston-based cooperative, to establish a cooperative network for Greenbelt. The Greenbelt Consumer Services, Inc., was established as a subsidiary of CDC, with the understanding that it would eventually be taken over by the residents. The first cooperative venture, a grocery store, was opened in the Roosevelt Center by December of 1937, and still exists, although in another structure. The cooperative also operated a furniture store, and provided other household needs for residents. The intent was to provide for nearly all of the residents' shopping needs at the center so that it would become an integral part of their lives. Eventually, a larger grocery store, a theater and a gas station were opened, as well as several other specialty stores -- all under the guidance of Greenbelt Consumer Services, Inc.

Social Significance -- The planners of Greenbelt believed that through the design of Greenbelt, they could dictate the lifestyle of its residents. The Roosevelt Center played a large role in this effort. By concentrating the town's commercial uses at the center of the community adjacent to all of the governmental, recreational and educational elements of the town, the planners hoped to create a social and cultural center which would encourage Greenbelt residents to contribute to a sense of community and participate actively in the Greenbelt way of life.

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

**Survey No. PG #67-4-2**

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Greenbelt Historic District (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service), November, 1979.

Williamson, Mary Lou, ed., Greenbelt: History of a New Town, 1937-1987 (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Co.), 1987.

Prince George's County Deeds.

Roosevelt Center

107 and 131 Centerway, Greenbelt

P.G. #67-4-2

4492:130  
30 May 1975  
Deed

Rosalie Cohen and Joseph Ginsberg, executors of the estate of William Cohen (d. 4 July 1973) and Charles Cohen to George and Lisa Christacos. Grantors convey 41,124 sq. ft. (Parcel 4 and part of Parcel 6). Same obtained from Billwhite Investment Corporation, 21 November 1961, 2619:567.

2619:567  
21 November 1961  
Deed

Billwhite Investment Corporation to William and Charles Cohen. Grantor conveys Parcel 4 (21,875 sq. ft.) and part of Parcel 6 (19,249 sq.ft.). Same obtained from Consumers Realty and Equipment Corporation, 2 October 1961, 2608:107.

2608:107  
2 October 1961  
Deed

Consumers Realty and Equipment Corporation to Billwhite Investment Corporation. Grantor conveys Parcel 4 (21,875 sq.ft.) and part of Parcel 6 (19,249 sq.ft.). Part of same obtained from Gilbert Realty, Inc., 9 September 1959, 2373:409.

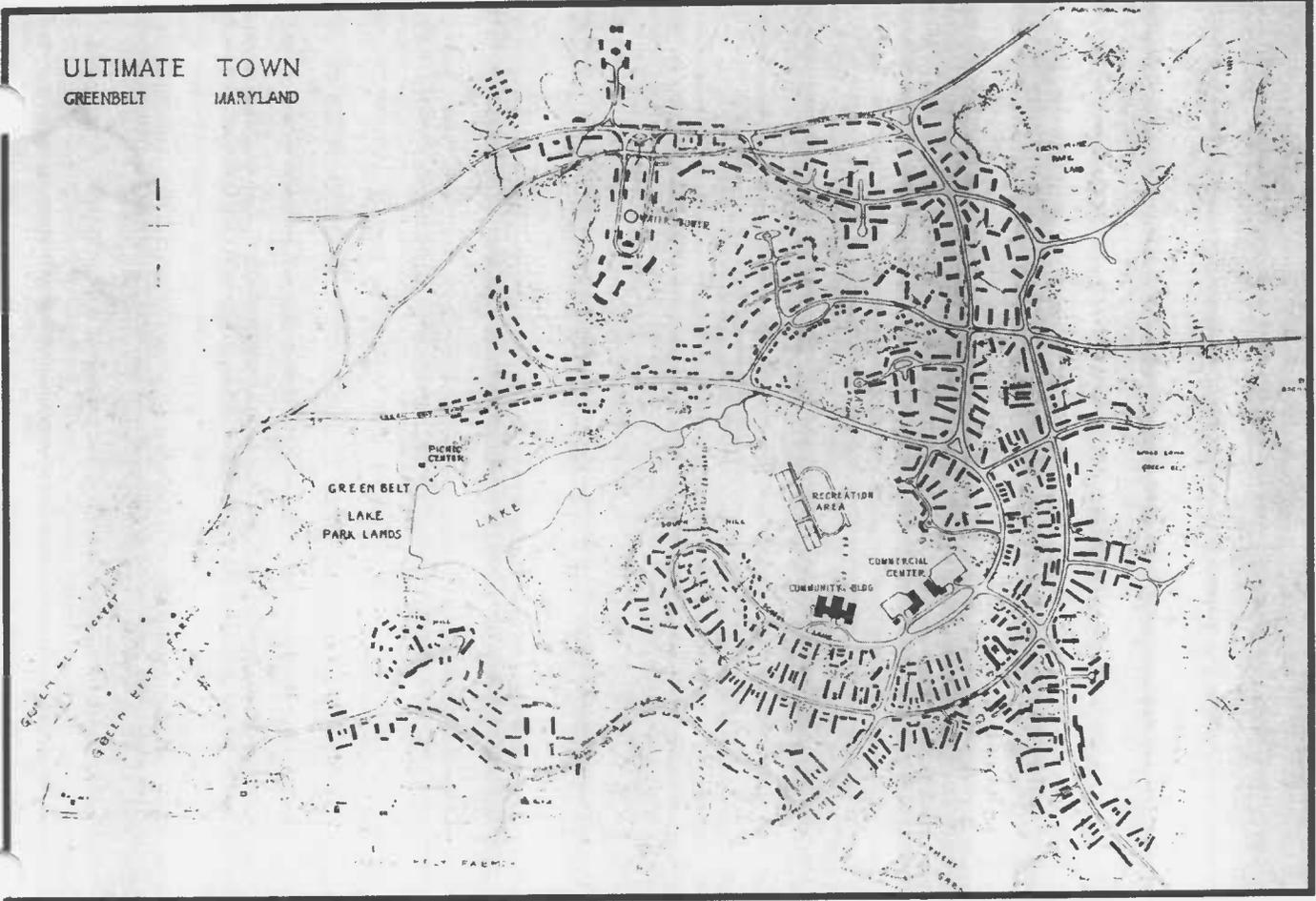
2373:409  
9 September 1959  
Deed

Gilbert Realty, Inc. to Consumers Realty and Equipment Corporation. Grantor conveys Parcel 4 (21,875 sq.ft.) and Parcel 6 (173,104 sq.ft.). Part of same obtained from U.S. Public Housing Administration, 31 December 1954, 1809:567.

1809:567  
31 December 1954  
Deed

Public Housing Administration of the United States of America to Gilbert Realty, Inc. Grantor conveys Parcel 4 (21,875 sq. ft.) and Parcel 6 (173,104 sq. ft.).

ULTIMATE TOWN  
GREENBELT MARYLAND

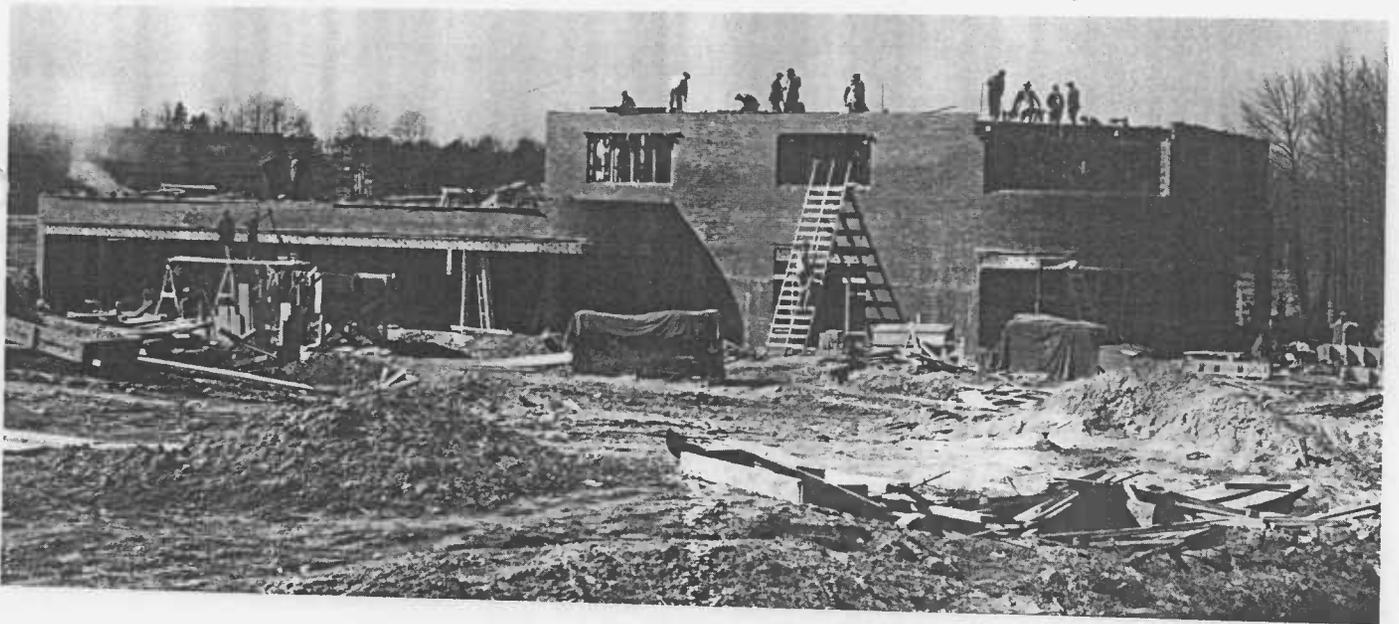


P.G.:67-4-2  
Roosevelt Center, Greenbelt

Original Greenbelt Plan (Williamson, p. 41).

P.G.:67-4-2  
Roosevelt Center, Greenbelt

Roosevelt Center during construction (Williamson, p. 66).



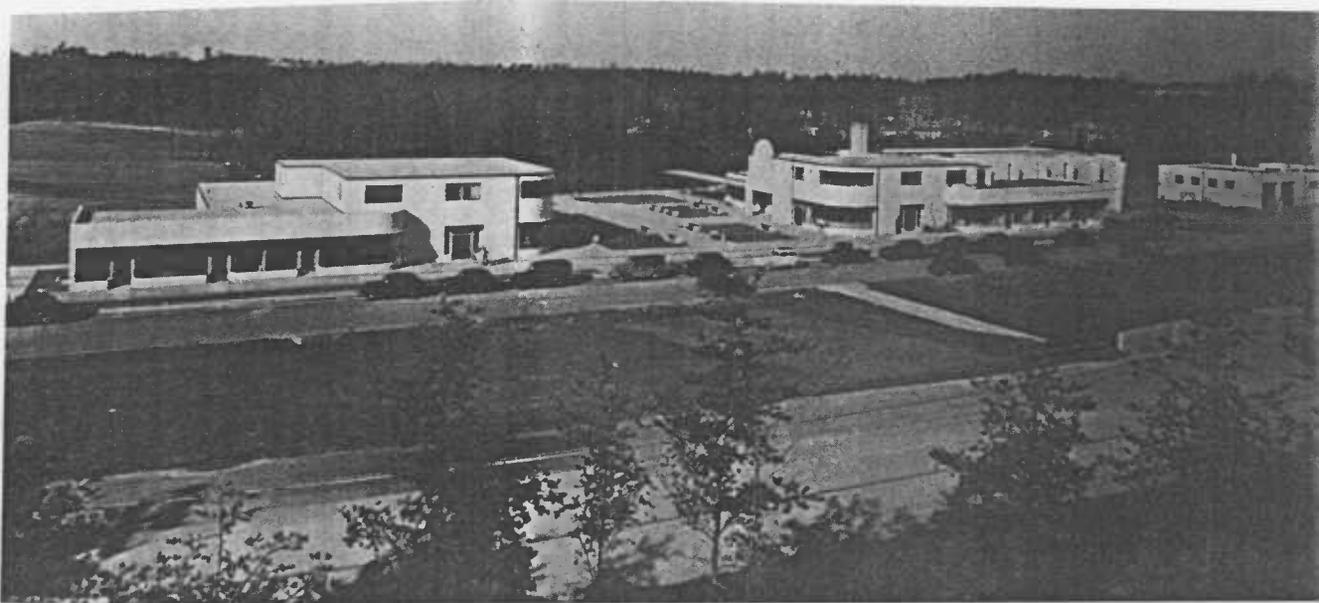
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Roosevelt Center, Greenbelt

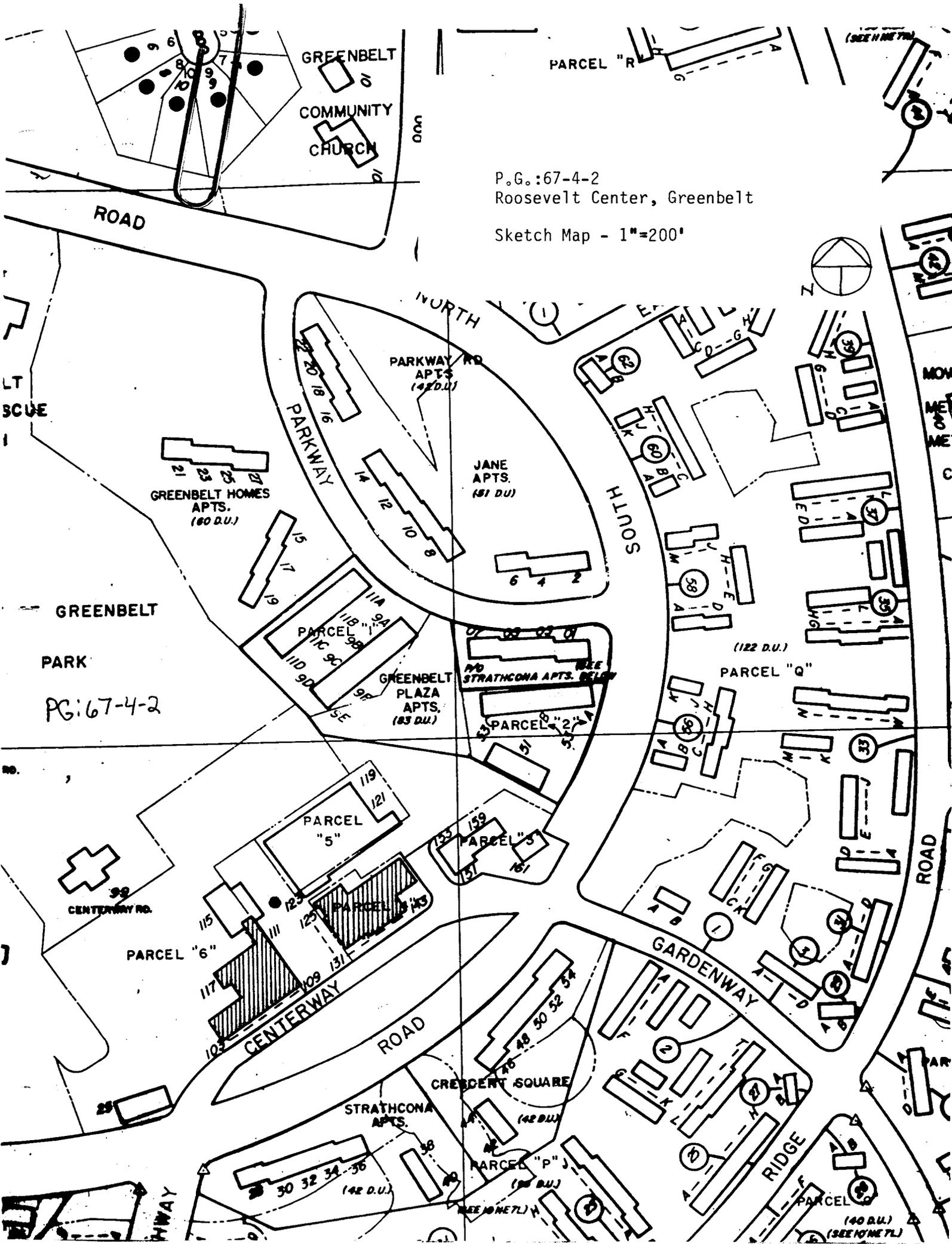
Greenbelt during construction. Roosevelt Center is at right (Williamson, p. 67).



P.G.:67-4-2  
Roosevelt Center, Greenbelt

Roosevelt Center shortly after completion (Williamson, p. 68).





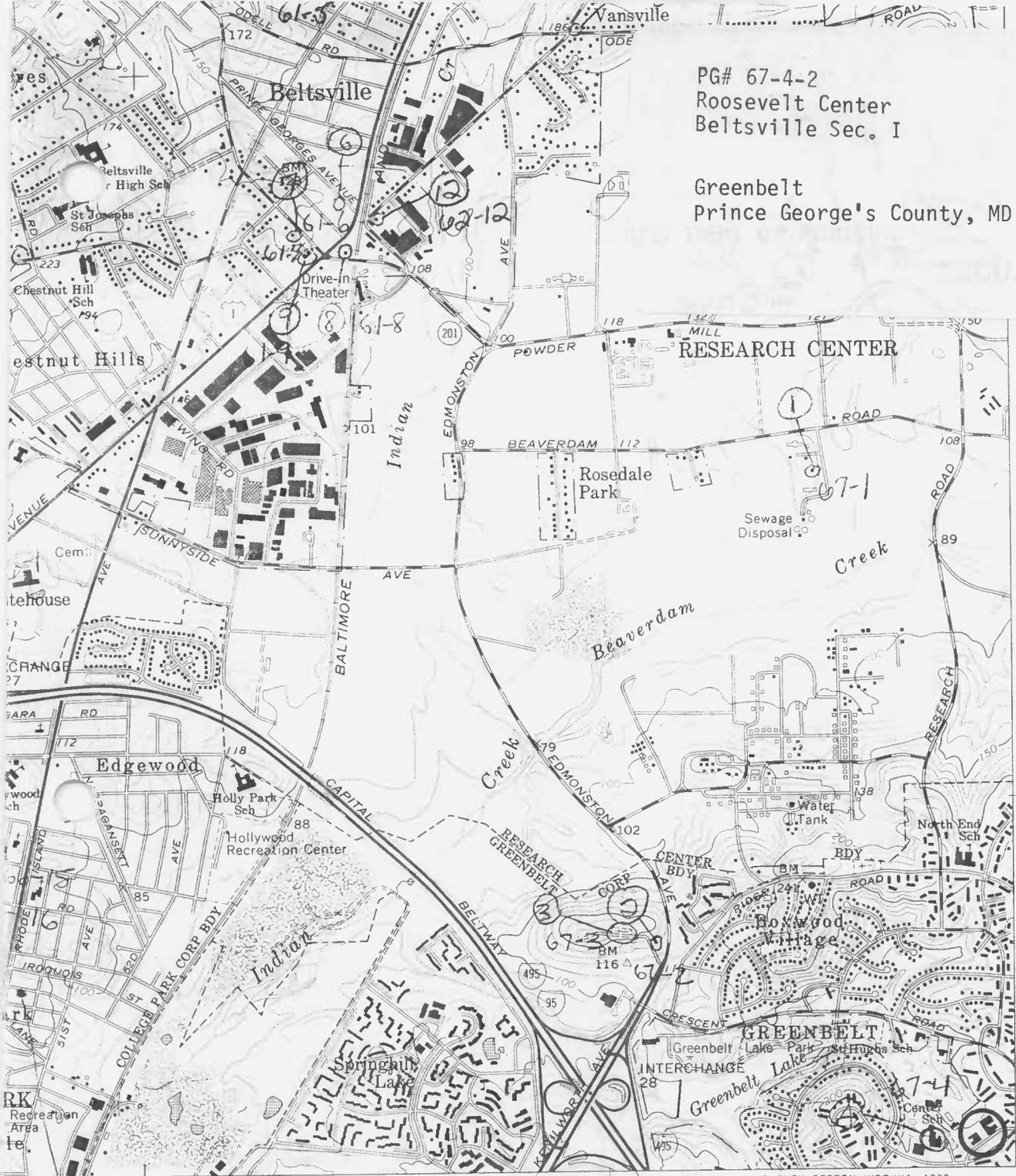
P.G.:67-4-2  
Roosevelt Center, Greenbelt  
Sketch Map - 1"=200'

PG:67-4-2

(SEE NET L)

PG# 67-4-2  
 Roosevelt Center  
 Beltsville Sec. I

Greenbelt  
 Prince George's County, MD



4321  
 4320  
 4319000m N.

55' 336000m E. 76° 52' 30" INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979 INTERCHANGE 29 (BALT. WASH. PKWY.) 1 MI.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy duty	—————	Light duty	—————
Medium duty	—————	Unimproved dirt	-----
Interstate Route	⊖	U.S. Route	⊖
		State Route	⊖



PG:67-4-2

BELTSVILLE, MD.  
 SW/4 LAUREL 15' QUADRANGLE  
 N3900—W7652.5/7.5

Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority  
 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

1964  
 PHOTOREVISED 1979  
 AMS 5662 III SW—SERIES V833

(LAN-HAND  
 5661 IV NE



PG#67-4-2

ROOSEVELT CENTER, GREENBELT  
PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD.

PHOTOGRAPHER: B. RIVERS

APRIL, 1993

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

VIEW OF 107 CENTERWAY FROM EAST

1/4



PG#67-4-2

ROOSEVELT CENTER, GREENBELT  
PRINCE GEORGES CO, MD.

PHOTOGRAPHER: B RIVERS

APRIL, 1993

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

VIEW OF 131 CENTERWAY FROM SOUTH

2/4



PA#67-4-2

ROOSEVELT CENTER, GREENBELT

PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: B. RIVERS

APRIL, 1973

NEGATIVE. ND SHPO

VIEW OF THEATER IN 131 CENTERWAY  
FROM SOUTHWEST

3/4



PG# 67-4-2

ROOSEVELT CENTER, GREENBELT  
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD.

PHOTOGRAPHER: B RIVERS

APRIL, 1973

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

VIEW OF MOTHER-AND-CHILD STATUE  
(L. THOMAS, 1937) FROM SOUTHEAST

4/4