



Walde-Carter House  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

American University Park in Washington, D.C.: Its  
Early Houses, pre-Civil War to 1911

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone  
walls: Wood weatherboard  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: Asphalt Shingles  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Walde-Carter House at 4628 48<sup>th</sup> Street is located in the middle of the block on the west side of 48<sup>th</sup> Street in the residential neighborhood of American University Park in northwest Washington, D.C. The house is one of two Victorian-era houses on the street otherwise consisting primarily of mid-twentieth-century bungalows. It is also one of seventeen known residences built in the initial phase of development (1896-1911) of the American University Park subdivision.

Built in 1899, the late Victorian-era house is a two-story, wood-frame building set upon a raised and rusticated stone foundation and is covered with a pyramidal hipped roof featuring an intersecting front oriel tower and hipped side dormers. Stylistically transitional between the Queen Anne and a more regularized American foursquare, the house is characterized by a full-width front porch and by its central oriel tower that rises from the porch roof to well above the cornice line. The house is clad with narrow weatherboard siding (with scalloped shingles in the tower), and features double-hung wood windows and a distinctive arched window in the enclosed gable of the tower. Originally square in plan, the house was extended towards the rear during the late 1990s, creating a more rectangular footprint.

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### **Narrative Description**

The primary elevation faces east and is divided into three bays with an entry on center and the tower above. The front porch extends the full width of the house. It is set upon stone piers at the foundation level and has four wood posts supporting a shed roof above and two end pilasters against the wall of the house. A wood railing of narrow wood balusters spans the bays between wood piers. The central entry is reached by a series of stone steps leading in two flights from the sidewalk to a flagstone lead walk and from the lead walk to the front porch.

The entry features a single wood and glass door with a transom light above, together framed by an architrave surround with a projecting cornice. The door has two raised wood panels in the lower level and nine-light windows in the upper level. Two single one-over-one (in-kind replacement) windows flank the central entry with wood sills, wood projecting cornice heads and operable shutters. The second story, above the shed roof of the porch, consists of a central tower and two flanking one-over-one wood windows. The tower is semi-hexagonal with three, single windows in each of the three sides. These windows retain their original Queen Anne-style windows with a multi-pane upper sash over a single light lower sash. The central window has two shutters, while the narrower two side windows have a single shutter each. A wide frieze board divides the second floor level of the tower from the upper (attic) story above the cornice line. At that point, the tower is sheathed with five rows of shingles, the bottom three of which are square-edged, the upper two of which are round-butt shingles. The tower culminates with a pedimented gable, visually supported by wooden knee brackets and lit by a single, arched opening on center of the pediment's tympanum.

A wide frieze board corresponding with the base of the tower extends across the façade to either side of the tower, dividing the second story from the projecting cornice above. The hipped roof, originally slate, is sheathed with asphalt shingles.

The north and south side elevations of the main block of the house extend two bays deep with each bay being defined by single windows on the first and second stories and a single dormer centered on the roof. As on the front elevation, the windows all have wood sills, projecting cornice heads and louvered shutters. Narrow wood weatherboard siding spans the wall between the window openings. The raised rusticated stone foundation is exposed on the side elevations and is characterized by pronounced grapevine joints. On the south elevation, ground-level fixed windows are symmetrically arranged beneath the windows of the floors above.

The rear addition is set upon a brick foundation and extends two bays deep from the rear of the main block of the house. The rear wing continues the narrow weatherboard siding and rhythm of single window openings of the main block.

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Interior:

The interior of the main block of the Walde-Carter House features a front transverse hall and a double-parlor plan. A large family room and extended kitchen occupies the rear wing. The front entry leads directly into the front transverse stair hall, with a quarter-turn stair rising against the rear wall of the front hall. A delicately turned and unpainted newel post stands at the intersection of the two flights, while painted turned balusters march up the long flight, supported by a wide and molded stringer.

An opening on-axis with the front door leads under the rising stair to the kitchen at the rear, while an opening to the left of the entry door provides access to the double parlors (the living room is the front parlor and the dining room, the rear parlor). The living room has single windows centered in its front and south side walls. A decorative fireplace with a slate surround and a wood mantel adorns the opposing side wall, while a double-wide opening provides access to the rear dining room and the rear addition. The rear addition, built in 1999-2000, replaced a rear porch that had been added to the house between 1917 and 1920.

Original wood floors, baseboards and trim are found throughout the house. The door and window trim features bull's-eye corner blocks with composite wood moldings forming the surround.

INTEGRITY

The Walde-Carter House retains an extremely high degree of integrity. Constructed in 1899 on its present site, the house was built as one of the first in the newly platted residential subdivision of American University Park. When originally constructed, therefore, the area was not fully mature as a residential neighborhood, yet the intended setting is intact as all of the surrounding houses were built on lots as subdivided on the 1896-1897 plat. The house retains its original overall massing and form with an addition relegated to the rear of the house. The dwelling retains its original character-defining stylistic features and retains integrity of design, workmanship and materials. The house has been in the same family for three generations, and is furnished with much of its original furniture and adorned with its original paintings thereby maintaining a high degree of feeling and association.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

**Period of Significance**

1899-1961

**Significant Dates**

1899

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Period of Significance for the property extends from 1899 when the house was constructed to a point fifty years from the present and including the residency of the Walde-Carter family (after whom the property is named) from 1942 to 1988.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Walde-Carter House is a substantial two-and-one-half-story Victorian-era frame dwelling that stands out among its mid-twentieth century neighbors forming part of the present-day neighborhood of American University Park. The house is named for its longest-term owner/occupant, Martha Walde-Carter who lived in the house from 1942 until her death in 1988. The Walde-Carter House qualifies for listing in the National Register under the Multiple Property document *American University Park in Washington, D.C.: Its Early Houses, pre-Civil War to 1911*. Built in 1899, the Walde-Carter House is among the earliest constructed in American University Park after the area was platted for residential subdivision in 1896-1897.

The Walde-Carter House meets National Register Criterion A for its associations with historical periods and patterns of growth and change that contributed significantly to the development of the District of Columbia. The house provides an excellent illustration of the second major phase in the evolution of the Tenleytown area as it grew from a rural community in the pre-Civil War era to a residential, middle-class suburb of the city. In particular, the Walde-Carter house reflects the late nineteenth-century speculative development of the formerly rural land into the residential subdivision of American University Park and the importance that new modes of transportation played in the development of the city.

The Walde-Carter House meets National Register Criterion C as an illustration of an excellent, intact example of the Associated Property Type, "Early Subdivision House (1897-1904)" as defined in the American University Park Multiple Property Document. The Walde-Carter House is a significant example of a vernacular Queen Anne suburban "cottage," illustrating the intentions of the developer of American University Park to create a bucolic, suburban neighborhood within proximity to downtown, D.C. The building's overall massing, detailing and its character-defining central projecting bay/tower perfectly illustrate the building type and transitional style.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Walde-Carter House is significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE as an excellent example of the Associated Property sub-type, "Early Subdivision House" as defined in the American University Park Multiple Property document. The Walde-Carter House is indicative of the sub-type, described as a large, late Victorian-era dwelling that was built in the first phase of construction of American University Park. Like the other early houses, the Walde-Carter House was built in the period between 1897 when the subdivision first opened for development, and 1904, when construction in the subdivision came to an initial halt.

The Walde-Carter House is significant in the area of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT as an excellent example of the area's evolution from agricultural farmland to suburban neighborhood in Washington, D.C. The Walde-Carter House was constructed speculatively by builder Thomas Giles who was an active architect-builder in the Tenleytown area between 1894 and 1906. Giles was one of the first people to speculate on building in the newly platted subdivision of American University Park and, in partnership with his brother, James Giles, constructed several of the subdivision's early houses. The subdivision of American University Park coincided with passage of the District of Columbia's 1897 Permanent Highway Plan which laid the framework for streets beyond the L'Enfant Plan.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

Subdivision of American University Park:

In the last decade of the nineteenth century, as transportation infrastructure increasingly connected downtown to the outlying regions of the city, developers and speculators began to look toward the Tenleytown area as a desirable place for homes. The nearby American University was founded in 1891 and its first building, Hurst Hall was completed in 1897. The extension of Massachusetts Avenue to Western Avenue was anticipated. The area that became the American University Park subdivision seemed to have much in its favor, not the least of which was the proximity to the highest natural elevation in the District of Columbia. These factors led John D. Croissant and David Stone to plat the American University Park subdivision in 1896, and its first addition in 1897. As fully detailed in the Multiple Property Document,

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Croissant and Stone platted American University Park in 1896-1897 for residential development with the expectation that the growth of the city, emerging infrastructure including a streetcar line, and the new, nearby American University, would encourage residential development in the area. In the period between 1896 and 1911, seventeen houses—substantial, free-standing Victorian “cottages”—are known to have been constructed in the subdivision, giving rise to the belief that the area would soon become “one of the most popular residential areas” in the city. The original owner/builder of the house, a Maria Weems from Annapolis, Maryland, clearly believed in the potential of American University Park, and became one of the first people to speculate on building in the newly platted subdivision. As it turned out, the transportation and other infrastructure did not come fast enough to ensure success of the new development and by 1904, initial development in American University Park came to a hiatus.

Construction of the Walde-Carter House

The Walde-Carter House was constructed in 1899 by local builder Thomas J. Giles. Giles was, according to local historian and author, Judith Helm, “one of the most enthusiastic purveyors of progress in Tenleytown... and the first certified local realtor.”<sup>i</sup> He maintained offices in the city and in Tenleytown. Outside his Tenleytown office hung a sign, “We Sell the Earth.”<sup>ii</sup> In addition to selling real estate, Giles put his carpentry and joining skills to the task of building and remodeling houses. He is named as builder on two other early AU Park houses, 4601 47<sup>th</sup> Street and 4824 Brandywine Street.

Tom Giles often partnered with his brother James, a Tenleytown mounted policeman. Active as an architect-builder from 1894 to 1906, Tom Giles is identified either in his own name or as Giles Brothers on over twenty permits for houses in American University Park and Reno City.

Ownership History

1900-1903: Augustus Crittenden

Upon completion of the house, Thomas Giles sold the property in 1900 to Augustus W. Crittenden. According to city directories, August Crittenden worked as a clerk at the War Department in 1901 and 1902 while living at his new house in American University Park. Shortly after moving in, however, Crittenden became frustrated with the lack of transportation through the subdivision and threatened through a letter to the editor to sell his home to a “colored” family.<sup>iii</sup> Crittenden left the neighborhood after 1902 and by 1903 had moved to Woodley Lane.

1903-1904: Isaac Eld and Alice Shoemaker

In 1903, Crittenden sold the property to Isaac Eld and Alice (Riley) Shoemaker. Isaac and Alice Shoemaker both came from notable Tenleytown families. It was for Isaac’s grandfather, Aquila Eld, and Alice’s grandfather, Philip Brooke, that Eldbrooke Church was named. For a number of years Isaac was in the grocery business in Tenleytown. He headed the I.E. Shoemaker real estate firm, a business which occupied him for 40 years. He also served as a director of Liberty Bank and was active in the Northwest Suburban Citizens Association. At the time of his death in 1944 he was the oldest living Master of the Singleton Masonic Lodge in Tenleytown.

1904-1905: Emory L. and Annie Byrum.

Emory Byrum came to Washington, D.C. from Chowan County, North Carolina. Annie Byrum was born in Newport News, Virginia. In a letter to Judith Helm, their son Peter tells of a conversation with Ed Riley, then in his 90s, in which Mr. Riley described Emory Byrum: “Oh your father was the Electrician. Yes, and he most surely made his mark in Tenleytown, Maryland and Washington, wiring homes and converting many from kerosine [sic] lamps and gas to electricity and come Christmas he decorated a Christmas tree in their home with electric lights.”<sup>iv</sup> Emory Byrum and his son, Emory, Jr., wired some of Washington’s early government buildings.

<sup>i</sup> Helm, Judith, *Tenleytown, D.C.: Country Village into City Neighborhood*, (Washington, D.C.: Tennally Press, 1981), p. 148.

<sup>ii</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>iii</sup> “To Colored People Only, A. W. Crittenden Names Conditions for Sale of Suburban Home,” undated and untitled newspaper article, on file at the American University archives.

<sup>iv</sup> Peter Byrum to Judith Helm, undated correspondence.

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1905-1922: Benjamin Crown

Benjamin Crown was listed in the city directories of 1917 and 1922 as a plasterer. In 1923, he was identified as a contractor. In 1923 his residence was given as 3932 Chesapeake Street, NW.

1922-1942 Harvey and Daisy Huddleson

The Huddlesons appear in the city directory of 1925 as residing at 4628 48<sup>th</sup> Street, NW and remained there until 1942. The latter year Harvey is identified as a carpenter, Daisy as a clerk at the Treasury Department, son Charles as a concrete worker and daughter Anne as a clerk at C&P Telephone.

Harvey Huddleson is believed to have built additions to the back of the house. The Huddlesons' daughter Ann, born in the house in 1923, was a good friend of the Crowns' granddaughter.

1942-1988 Martha Walde Carter

Martha Walde Carter, after whom the house is named for her long-term tenure and stewardship of the house, and husband, Edward, purchased the property in 1943 and remained there until her death in 1988. Mrs. Carter was a descendant of George Mason of Gunston Hall and Ninian Beall of Georgetown. She was born in Washington, D.C. and graduated from Western High School. She had a 50-year career in real estate and was associated with both Gravit & Company and Boss and Phelps. Mrs. Carter had a strong interest in history and genealogy. Her husband owned a farm at Haymarket, Virginia and made the trip there from D.C. on a daily basis.

1988–present Kevin and Mary Lowe Walde Mayhugh

In 1988, the current owners purchased the property from Mrs. Mayhugh's great-aunt. They have retained many of the furnishings from Mrs. Mayhugh's family, as well as garden ornaments from Mrs. Carter's residency.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Croissant, J. D., and David D. Stones, Trustees, "The American University Park, Washington, D.C.," advertising brochure, Washington, D.C., 1897.
- Helm, Judith Beck, *Tenleytown, D.C.: Country Village into City Neighborhood*, Washington, D.C., Tenny Press, 2000.
- Washington, D.C. city directories, (Washingtoniana Room, Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library)
- Williams, Kim, "Tenleytown in Washington, D.C.: Architectural and Historic Resources, 1791-1941, National Register of Historic Places multiple-property document, 2008.
- Williams, Kim and J. Waldmann, "American University Park in Washington, D.C.: Its Early Houses, pre-Civil War to 1911," National Register of Historic Places multiple-property document, 2008.

### *The Washington Post*

- 1891, November 10, "In the Social Swim," p. 5.
- 1902, March 8, p. 2.
- 1915, March 1, "Rockville Society," p. ES9.
- 1916, January 28, "80 Realty Men Guests," p. 3.
- 1962, Marcy 27, p. B4. Daisy Huddleson obituary
- 1970, February 9, p. C4. Harvey Huddleson obituary
- 1981, May 4, p. C4. E. S. Carter obituary
- 1998, September 11, p. B8. Martha Walde Carter obituary

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*The Evening Star*  
1956, March 30, p. A12 Mary Lowe Walde obituary

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than 1 acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>318644</u> Easting	<u>4313492</u> Northing	3	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing
2	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing	4	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Walde-Carter House at 4628 48<sup>th</sup> Street occupies Lot 26 on Square 1494.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The house at 4628 48<sup>th</sup> Street, NW has been associated with the property since its construction on the site in 1899.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kim Williams and Jane Waldmann  
organization Tenleytown Historical Society date March 2011  
street & number 5332 42<sup>nd</sup> Street, NW telephone 202 686-1446  
city or town Washington, D.C. state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail Kim.williams@dc.gov

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Walde-Carter House  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: State:  
Photographer: Kim Williams  
Date Photographed: August 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: East (front) elevation. View looking west.  
1 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: North and east elevations, view looking southwest.  
2 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: South side elevation showing stone foundation.  
3 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: East (front) elevation showing oriel tower.  
4 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View from northeast looking southwest showing tower.  
5 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior showing entry hall and stair.  
6 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail of entry door.  
7 of 7.

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**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mary Lowe Mayhugh  
street & number 4628 48<sup>th</sup> Street, NW telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Washington, D.C. state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 20016

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

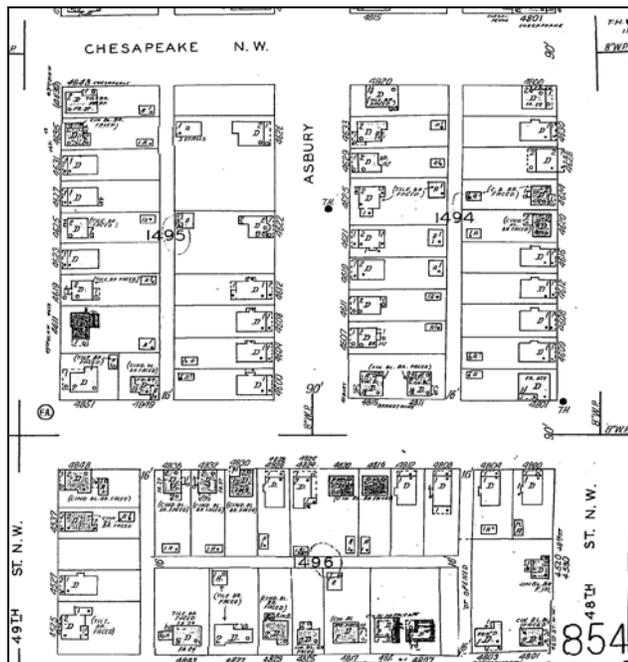
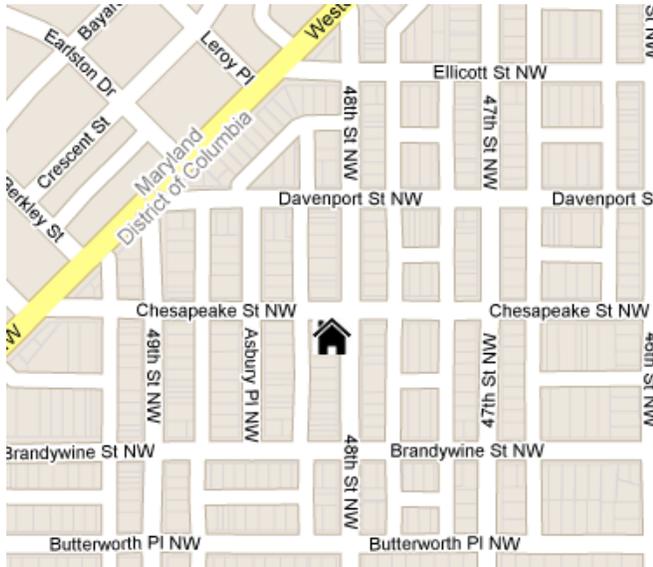
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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(Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1960)