



**68-061-07    A. A. Randall House**  
**4504 41st Avenue**  
**North Brentwood**

Built in 1895 for the family of African-American Augustus A. Randall, who was the son of Henry Randall, this single-family two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling is one of the oldest houses in North Brentwood. It was constructed for the first purchaser of lots in the area known as Randalltown, which would later become North Brentwood.



**68-061-11    North Brentwood A.M.E.**  
**Zion Church**  
**4037 Webster Street**  
**North Brentwood**

Built in 1920, the North Brentwood A.M.E. Zion Church is a stucco-covered brick, Gothic Revival style building, with a pyramidal-roof corner entry tower. It was built in 1920, under the leadership of the Reverend Chesterfield Jackson, to house the community's Methodist congregation that had been meeting in private residences and in the Firemen's Hall. As one of the two original places of worship in the African-American community of North Brentwood, it has been an important element in the development of the town.



**68-061-19    Garland-Palmer House**  
**4510 40th Street**  
**North Brentwood**

Built circa 1917, this is a vernacular single-family frame dwelling that was constructed for the Reverend James L. Jasper, a prominent Baptist minister who helped found the First Baptist Church of North Brentwood in 1912. The property was conveyed to Squire and Rosa Garland in 1924; Garland served as Police Justice and Justice of the Peace in the newly incorporated town of North Brentwood. The property is still owned by the same family. The house was bequested to William E. Palmer in 1962; Palmer was the adopted son of the Garlands.



**68-061-20    Sandy P. Baker House**  
**4512 40th Street**  
**North Brentwood**

Built circa 1917, this is a vernacular single-family frame dwelling that was constructed for the Reverend James L. Jasper, a prominent Baptist minister. The house was later occupied by his son-in-law Sandy P. Baker, who served as the mayor of North Brentwood from 1937 to 1943. Baker's grandson, Sandy Johnson, a later owner, also served as mayor from 1989–1992.



**68-061-22 Quander-Dock House**  
**4033 Webster Street**  
**North Brentwood**

Built circa 1926, this is a vernacular single-family dwelling of Craftsman bungalow form with a facade-wide front porch and a large dormer. It was constructed by Richard Quander, the first black mail carrier in Prince George's County. Quander was a prominent local citizen and distinguished veteran; he is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. The house was purchased in 1971 by Arthur J. Dock, a principal and teacher in local schools who also later served as the mayor of North Brentwood.



**68-061-37 Peter Randall House**  
**4508 Rhode Island Avenue**  
**North Brentwood**

Built in 1893, the Peter Randall House is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled dwelling of wood-frame construction, covered with stucco, with a two-story, semi-octagonal projecting bay lighting one gable end. It was built for Peter Randall in 1893, immediately adjacent to the house of his father, Henry Randall, which had been built the year before. The first five houses in this African-American community were built for members of the Randall family, and during its early years, the community was known as Randalltown. Randalltown was incorporated as North Brentwood in 1924. Henry Randall's house was damaged by fire and demolished in 1895, leaving the Peter Randall House as the oldest surviving dwelling in North Brentwood.



**68-076 Paxton House**  
**6122 42nd Avenue**  
**Hyattsville**

Built in 1912, the Paxton House is a front-gabled, frame Victorian vernacular dwelling with ornamental shingle decoration in the principal gable. It stands on a large town lot together with a small, concrete block office and studio with a stepped parapet and decorative columns. The house was completed in 1912 by Donald R. Paxton, who made it his home for 15 years. In 1942, the property was acquired by Dr. Harold Sharpes, who is believed to have constructed the small accessory building that he used as his office.



**68-077 Dorr House**  
**4525 Buchanan Street**  
**Hyattsville**

Built circa 1908 for William A. Dorr, whose family operated a commercial laundry facility, the Dorr House is a two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof dwelling of American Foursquare form. The house is constructed of a decorative combination of brick and molded concrete block, with brick laid to form a decorative quoin pattern around each opening. Members of the Dorr family were also involved in the development of the town of Hyattsville.





**68-079-01 Poppleton-Roberts House**  
**5104 Emerson Street, Hyattsville**

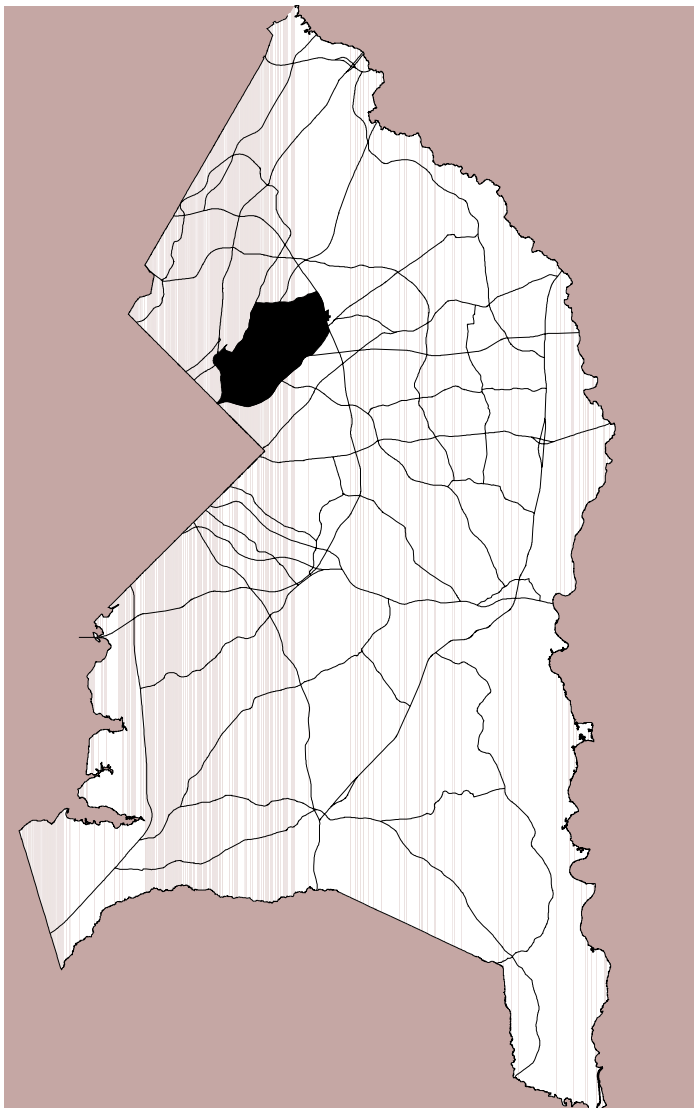
Built in 1901, this one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, single-family dwelling reflects the ornamentation and materials of the Queen Anne style, while its steep double-pitched roof and integral porch show French Colonial/West Indies influence. The roof is finished with deep, overhanging eaves that shelter an integrated porch on the south, east and west elevations. The house was constructed for A. D. Poppleton; in 1928, it was sold to James A. and Edna F. Roberts, whose family retained ownership for more than 75 years. It is one of the earliest dwellings constructed in Edmonston.



**68-096-20 Rural Cottage at the Highlands**  
**4203 Bunker Hill Road**  
**Cottage City**

Perhaps the only surviving example of an early suburban house with Second Empire features in Prince George's County, this mansard roofed cottage was built circa 1867. Sold by the Creecy Company of Washington, D.C., who developed the Highlands, to Harriet Williamson, it subsequently became the home of the Worch, Magie, and Swindler families. After 1939, it was for many years a rental property owned by the city.

## PLANNING AREA 69



**69-005-02 George Washington House (NR)**  
**4302 Baltimore Avenue**  
**Bladensburg**

Built circa 1760 by Jacob Wirt as part of a commercial complex which included a store (this structure), a billiard hall, tavern, and blacksmith shop, this is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick structure with a two-story porch and a rear wing of frame construction. The building earned its name through an assumption that “George Washington slept here;” however, the extant structure was never a tavern during Washington’s lifetime. (Washington’s diary does, however, record a visit to the nearby Hilleary-Magruder House; see Historic Site 69-005-07.) The building received its present name before 1878 when it was being used as a hotel. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, it is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.



**69-005-06 St. Paul's Baptist Church**  
**4107 47th Street**  
**Bladensburg**

Built in 1818 to house the Presbyterian congregation of Bladensburg, this church was sold to a black Baptist congregation established by Sarah Miranda Plummer, and was enlarged and remodeled after 1908 in the Romanesque Revival style. The Plummerts were once enslaved laborers for the Calvert family at Riversdale (see Historic Site 68-004-05.) A front-gabled brick church with a later bell tower and lower front-gabled addition, its entrance is centered in the base of the tower and flanked by brick pilasters, above which is an octagonal belfry with a steep pyramidal roof. St. Paul's Church is the only surviving historic structure in a densely developed industrial area and is the only remaining resource associated with the historic African-American community in Bladensburg.



**69-005-07 Hilleary-Magruder House (NR)**  
**4703 Annapolis Road**  
**Bladensburg**

Built for William Hilleary soon after the Town of Bladensburg was established in 1742, the house's stone walls were at some time stuccoed and scored to resemble masonry. George Washington's diary records his visit to the gambrel-roofed structure in 1787. After the Battle of Bladensburg in August 1814, the house was used as a hospital. Among the later occupants of this house were five physicians, including Dr. Archibald Magruder in the late nineteenth century. The house is one of four pre-Revolutionary buildings surviving in Bladensburg. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, it was restored in the early 1980s and serves as an office. The house is protected by a preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.



**69-005-08    Market Master's House (NR)**  
**4006 48th Street, Bladensburg**

Built c. 1765 by Christopher Lowndes of Bostwick on the lot overlooking the adjoining market space, this dwelling is believed to have housed the market manager in the busy port town of Bladensburg. This unique structure remained in Lowndes family possession for 118 years, and is one of four pre-Revolutionary buildings surviving in Bladensburg, which was once one of the busiest ports in Maryland, exporting more tobacco than any other port on the western shore. Traditionally, the house is also known as the "Ship Ballast House" and, although its type of stone is not found in the county, no evidence has been found to support that the material arrived by ship. The gable-roof Market Master's House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990, and is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.



**69-005-09    Bostwick (NR)**  
**3901 48th Street**  
**Bladensburg**  
**(Town of Bladensburg)**

Built in 1746 for Christopher Lowndes, merchant and Town Commissioner, and later the home of Lowndes' son-in-law, Benjamin Stoddert, first Secretary of the Navy, Bostwick is a two-and-one-half-story Georgian brick house, with a flared gable roof and bracketed cornice. An unusual high buttress reinforces the south gable end, and there is a kitchen wing to the north. The earliest surviving building in Bladensburg, Bostwick stands high on a terraced lawn. Southeast of the house are several nineteenth century outbuildings and a barn. Bostwick was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975, and is protected by a preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.





**69-005-16    Peace Cross**  
**Annapolis Road and Route 1**  
**Bladensburg**  
**(M-NCPPC)**

Built from 1919–1925 and constructed of cast concrete with exposed aggregate, the Peace Cross is tan in color and composed of chipped flint material. Its arms extend five feet from the center on each side and are supported by unadorned, arched concrete brackets; the arms also have arched brackets on top, suggesting the form of a Celtic cross. The cross is significant as a prominent public monument to county residents who lost their lives in the line of duty during World War I; the design of the Peace Cross is the work of master craftsman and contractor John J. Earley, developer of the Earley Process of concrete construction. (See Historic Site 68-004-62.)



**69-012    Riverdale Baptist Church**  
**6200 Riverdale Road**  
**Riverdale Park**

Built in 1928, the Riverdale Baptist Church (now the chapel of the Refreshing Spring Church) is a one-and-one-half-story frame building with hip and gable roofs and a two-story bell tower. Two pairs of windows, filled with stained-glass memorials, light the east gable front, and the entrance is through a small projecting wing on the south side. The small frame church was built in 1928, and the bell tower was added after 1937. Although newer brick buildings constructed in the 1950s and 1960s are now attached to this small frame chapel on the west, the original frame church exemplifies the social and religious heritage of the county.



**69-019 Browning-Baines House**  
**5601 57th Avenue**  
**Riverdale vicinity**

Built in 1896, the Browning-Baines House is a two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof frame dwelling with projecting bays, bracketed cornice, and wraparound porch with turned posts and jigsaw fan brackets. It was built by the Browning family, and became the home of their associate, James E. Baines, an officer of the Browning and Baines Coffee Company.



**69-021 Cherry Hill Cemetery**  
**6821 Ingraham Street**  
**Riverdale (M-NCPPC)**

Active from 1884-1940, this graveyard has many sandstone grave markers. It was part of Josiah Adams' farm and is a rare surviving example of a nineteenth-century burial ground for local free blacks. The cemetery was established by Adams, a free African-American farmer in 1884, and served the free and formerly enslaved African-Americans of the Riverdale-Bladensburg-Hyattsville communities. Cherry Hill is the only remaining cemetery belonging to what was a thriving African-American community in the Bladensburg area following the Civil War. The cemetery is significant for its character, interest, and cultural characteristics as part of the development of Riverdale, Bladensburg and Hyattsville.



**69-023-17 William Stanton Wormley House**  
**7533 Ardwick Ardmore Road**  
**Landover Hills**

Ardwick was settled between the 1890s and the 1940s by a group of African-American teachers and school administrators, the majority of whom worked in the District of Columbia's public schools. Built c. 1898 for Hugh Browne, this wood-frame side-gabled dwelling with a glassed-in porch was acquired by Wormley, a wealthy Washington, D.C., artist and teacher, in 1903. Serving as a retreat for the Wormley family, the property at one time had a tennis court and trap shooting club known as the "Wortay Carbro," an amalgamation of the family name and friends' names. The dwelling was modified somewhat in 1926 by then-owners Jessie A. Wormley and Miriam Wormley Lewis, who added the rubble-stone chimney on the southeast elevation. The house is still owned by the Wormley family.



**69-023-27 Thomas Hunster House**  
**7523 Ardwick Ardmore Road**  
**Landover Hills**

This unusual house was built circa 1920 by and for Thomas W. Hunster, a professional portrait and landscape painter and head of the art department in the black public schools of Washington, D. C. His one-and-one-half-story wood frame bungalow has many details for which the Craftsman style is known, although closer examination reveals elements displaying a unique aesthetic sensibility. On the interior is a parlor spanning the width of the house, heated by an enormous fireplace and lit by windows and skylights. The area over the front porch is a warren of small spaces on different levels and is lit by rows of windows salvaged from other buildings. The space may have served as a studio, although oral histories relate Hunster had a separate studio close to the house on the Wormley property.



**69-024-11 Mount Hope (NR)**  
**1 Cheverly Circle, Cheverly**

Built in 1839 and 1860s, Mount Hope is a two-story, side-gabled frame house with four brick chimneys and a one-story kitchen wing. It was begun in 1839 by Fielder Magruder, Jr., and enlarged in the 1860s, possibly on the site of an eighteenth-century house. A stone outbuilding from the earliest period still stands on the grounds. Mount Hope is probably the last remaining antebellum frame plantation house inside the Beltway in Prince George's County. It was the home from 1919 to 1929 of Cheverly's founder, Robert Marshall, and has been the town's official symbol since 1931. Now surrounded by lush vegetation, the photo above from 1977 best shows the massive chimneys. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, Mount Hope is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.



**69-024-13 The Magruder Spring**  
**East of Cheverly Avenue and**  
**South of Arbor Street**  
**Cheverly**  
**(Town of Cheverly)**

According to tradition, British soldiers stopped at this spring on August 24, 1814, as they marched through Prince George's County before the Battle of Bladensburg. The spring was the water source for the Mount Hope tobacco plantation. It functioned in the 1920s as the water source for the new community of Cheverly and was prominently featured in original subdivision plats. This 1924 photograph shows Mr. John Metcalf of Dayton, Ohio, brandishing a tin pot used to drink from the spring with his granddaughter, the concrete cover of which can be seen at lower right. Metcalf was visiting his son Claud who lived on Belleview Avenue in Cheverly.





**69-024-14 Crawford's Adventure Spring**  
**Cheverly Nature Park,**  
**West of Bellevue Avenue**  
**Cheverly**  
**(Town of Cheverly)**

According to tradition, British soldiers stopped at this spring on August 25, 1814, in the course of their retreat from Washington, D.C. The spring is marked by a large beech tree in the Cheverly Nature Park, an area set aside as a park when Section 7 of the Town of Cheverly was platted in 1925.



**69-024-22 Raymond W. Bellamy House**  
**(Belmar)**  
**2819 Cheverly Avenue**  
**Cheverly**

Built in 1925, the Raymond W. Bellamy House is a two-story frame dwelling in the Spanish Mission style with a hip roof and shaped parapets. It stands on extensively landscaped lots. It was built from the "Alhambra" mail-order house plan then available through Sears, Roebuck and Company, and was one of 23 mail-order houses built (1923–1925) by the development company in the newly platted community of Cheverly. It is one of two known examples of the "Alhambra" model in Prince George's County. (See also Historic Site 66-042-31.)



**69-024-26    Cheverly United Methodist Church**  
**2801 Cheverly Avenue**  
**Cheverly**

Built in 1942, this Gothic Revival stone church has a compatibly designed 1970 education building wing. The stained glass windows were fabricated by the Baut Studios, a renowned firm specializing in high-quality windows and doors. The church is an excellent example of a mid-20th century Gothic-Revival style church and is a centrally-located landmark in the Cheverly community. The church is protected by a preservation easement held by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.



**69-026    Baltimore-Washington Parkway (NR)**  
**Between Anne Arundel County**  
**near Laurel and the District of**  
**Columbia near Bladensburg**  
**(National Park Service,**  
**National Capital Region)**

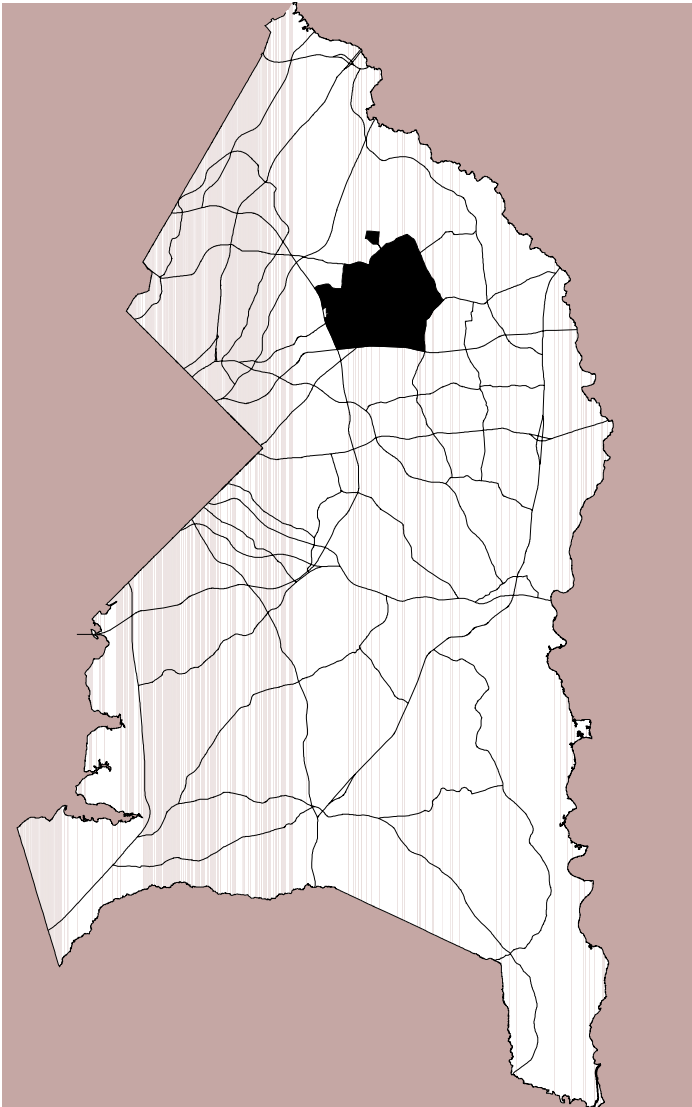
Built between 1942 and 1954, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway runs for approximately 14 miles in Prince George's County; it is a dual-lane parkway with 18 bridges and a flanking buffer of natural forest and cultivated native vegetation. Construction began in 1942, but was carried out largely between 1950 and 1954. The parkway is a major scenic artery within the park and parkway system of Washington and serves as a formal entrance to the city. The parkway was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. (2008 photo of the BWP bridge over Powder Mill Road in Beltsville by Andrew Bossi.)



**69-028    Publick Playhouse**  
**5445 Landover Road**  
**Bladensburg**  
**(M-NCPPC)**

A large brick theater building of Art Moderne design, the Publick Playhouse was built in 1947 and is the only surviving theater of its type and period in the county. Originally opened as the Cheverly Movie Theater, the old “Cheverly” was the finest of the Sidney Lust chain of movie houses, with ornate sky scenes in the ceiling, plush seating for more than 900, and air conditioning. Acquired by M-NCPPC in 1975, it opened as the Publick Playhouse in 1977 and now features live performances.

## PLANNING AREA 70



**70-004 Franklin Pierce House**  
**9301 Good Luck Road**  
**Lanham**

Built circa 1907, this frame dwelling with a center gable has a standard I-house form with a porch. The rear kitchen wing completes a T-shaped plan. The dwelling was constructed by Franklin Pierce, an African-American railroad worker from Virginia, to replace an older house that had been destroyed by fire. Now clad in asphalt shingles resembling masonry, the property has remained under the ownership of the Pierce family and is the home of one of Franklin Pierce's children.





**70-005 Larcombe House (Oak Villa)**  
**9108 4th Street**  
**Lanham**

Built c. 1890 in the newly platted resort suburb of Hynesboro Park as a summer cottage for the family of Benjamin Larcombe, a builder and plasterer who resided in the District of Columbia, the Larcombe House is a two-story frame dwelling with central projecting cross gable and porch detailed with novelty shingle siding. It stands on a narrow lot with a cottage garden in the small front yard and a landscaped pond in the deep back yard. The Larcombes called their summer residence Oak Villa. The house was converted to a year-round residence by Larcombe's son John in the 1920s.



**70-010 Crandell-Cook House**  
**9310 Crandall Road**  
**Lanham**

Also known as Bald Hill Farm, the Crandell-Cook House was originally a simple farmhouse on a stone foundation when it was purchased by George Crandell in 1883. A larger three-story section with a two-story veranda was built in 1901 by botanist Orator F. Cook and attached to the earlier cross-gabled farmhouse at the blank-walled corner shown above. Three more families of research scientists built homes in the immediate area and the house became the nucleus of a unique suburban scientific community working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Much of the large 23-room house, nearly three stories tall, was destroyed by fire in 1995, and now only the smaller, older sections survive.



**70-020 Marietta House Museum (NR)**  
**5626 Bell Station Road**  
**Glenn Dale**  
**(M-NCPPC)**

Built c. 1813 Marietta is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick plantation house with elegant Federal style decorative detail and later (1830) T-shaped wing. It was built for Gabriel Duvall, distinguished for a lifetime of public service. Active during the American Revolution, he served as Comptroller of the Treasury under Jefferson, and as Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1811 to 1835. Two small brick outbuildings stand on the grounds near the house: Justice Duvall's law office and a tack room/root cellar. Marietta is now open to the public as a house museum. The law office is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.



**70-021 Arthur G. Bowie House**  
**6290 Hillmeade Road**  
**Glenn Dale**

Located on what was once a 100-acre tract known as "Spafield," the Arthur G. Bowie House is a two-and-one-half-story, square, frame house with a hip roof, a porch with Tuscan columns, and Classical Revival decorative elements. Bowie built the house in 1909 on land that he received from his mother's Maple Shade farm (see Historic Site 70-031). Bowie worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad in Wilmington, Delaware, but returned to Prince George's County and had this handsome dwelling constructed. The house remained in the family until 1977.



**70-024 Augusta DuVal House**  
**6614 Bell Station Road**  
**Glenn Dale**

Built circa 1894, the Augusta DuVal House is a two-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with a shallow central projecting cross gable and a porch with bracketed posts. The house was built for Augusta DuVal, great-granddaughter of Justice Gabriel Duvall of Marietta, on a tract called Holiday's Choice, which was part of his large landholdings. Augusta died soon after the house was completed, in 1896, and the house was sold to her sister, Mary DuVal Sill. In the late 1990s a large rear addition was constructed; the addition exhibits features of the original 1894 house.



**70-025 Prospect Hill**  
**11501 Prospect Hill Road**  
**Glenn Dale**

The brick main block of Prospect Hill was built by George W. Duvall early in the nineteenth century and underwent a major renovation in 1940 by then-owner Terrill Brazelton, who added the Neoclassical porches and Palladian windows. The main block is attached to a lower gambrel-roof frame dwelling by means of a two-story connecting hyphen. It is likely the Duvalls lived in the gambrel roof portion after their marriage in 1820 and the brick section was built soon after that. The property, also containing a tobacco barn and ice house, was sold in 1955 to the Prospect Hill Golf and Country Club and is now home to the Glenn Dale Golf Club.





**70-028 Dorsey Chapel**  
**(Brookland Methodist Church)**  
**10704 Brookland Road**  
**Glenn Dale**  
**(M-NCPPC)**

Built in 1900, Dorsey Chapel is a front-gabled meetinghouse-style church with a steeply pitched roof. The chapel has gothic-arch windows, a turned rooftop finial and ornamental shingles covering the gable front. The building was built to serve the African-American farming community of Brookland; it is the most highly ornamented of the county's turn-of-the-twentieth-century black Methodist chapels. Dorsey Chapel was closed for services in 1971. Acquired by M-NCPPC in 1992, it was restored and has been open to the public for tours and events since 1996.



**70-030 Arthur Magruder House**  
**5302 Ridgely Run Road**  
**Glenn Dale**

Built c. 1912, the Arthur Magruder House is a two-story, T-shaped cross-gabled frame dwelling, with projecting bays, large veranda and rear kitchen wing. It was built for Arthur H. S. Magruder on part of the family farm on Annapolis Road. In 2010 it was moved to its current location across the street as part of the development of a residential subdivision and will be rehabilitated to serve again as a single-family home.





**70-031 Maple Shade**  
**12400 Sir Walter Drive**  
**Glenn Dale**

Built in the eighteenth century, 1860 and 1890s, Maple Shade is a three-part frame farmhouse with a freestanding chimney of sandstone and brick, and an adjacent summer kitchen. It was built in several stages by successive generations of the Bowie and Addison family, the large side-gabled main section (pictured above) being the last constructed (1890s).



**70-038 Grigsby's Station Log Cabin**  
**12450 Sir Walter Drive**  
**Glenn Dale**

Built in the early nineteenth century, Grigsby's Station Log Cabin is a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof log structure sheathed with board siding and Victorian trim. There are two new brick chimneys connected by a pent at the south gable end. This cabin stood on the farm of suffragist Amanda Best, once the scene of a rally which led to the nomination of Belva Lockwood as the first female presidential candidate in 1884; this farm was known as Grigsby's Station in the twentieth century. The cabin was moved in March 1983 from its location in Landover, and renovated as a residence. It is one of very few surviving log structures in the county.



**70-039 Boxlee**  
**6106 Hillmeade Road**  
**Glenn Dale**

Built in 1923, Boxlee is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame house with flared eaves and fine Colonial Revival style decorative features. It was built by local carpenter Millard Schafer for French Bowie Addison on his portion of the Bowie-Addison family property, Maple Shade. Boxlee is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style. It stands in a garden setting devoted to azalea culture.



**70-049-33 Thomas J. Calloway House (NR)**  
**9949 Elm Street**  
**Lincoln**

Built in 1910, the Thomas J. Calloway House is a hip-roof dwelling of the compact Foursquare plan, with a wraparound porch and slim Tuscan columns. It stands on an angular lot near the crescent that constituted the distinctive feature of Lincoln, an African-American retreat community developed in 1910. Calloway, manager of the Lincoln Land and Improvement Company, was an African-American leader of considerable importance in the early twentieth century. His house, designed by architect Isaiah T. Hatton and similar to Hatton's own house in the same community, is a good representative of the houses of that period and is significant as the home of Lincoln's most prominent resident. The Calloway house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.



**70-052-26 Van Horn House**  
**10911 Prospect Hill Road**  
**Glenn Dale**

Built in 1893 for Dianthia and Newell Stevens, for much of the twentieth century this was the home of Judge R. Lee Van Horn, a two-term member of the Maryland Legislature. The Van Horn House is a two-and-one-half-story frame house with a gable-front-and-wing plan. It has semi-octagonal projecting bays and a bracketed Victorian porch. It is the only surviving Victorian residential building in the railroad community of Glenn Dale.



**70-052-27 St. George's Episcopal Chapel and Cemetery**  
**7010 Glenn Dale Road**  
**Glenn Dale**

Built in 1892, St. George's is a frame church building with steeply pitched gable roof, ornamental shingle siding in the gable front and a stained glass altar window. An ancient graveyard adjoins the church. The chapel was built to replace the 1873 mission chapel of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in the railroad community of Glenville (now Glenn Dale). Recently restored, it is a fine example of late Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical architecture.





**70-053-12    Seabrook Cottage**  
**9425 Dubarry Street**  
**Seabrook**

Built c. 1880, the Seabrook Cottage is a one-and-one-half-story gable-roof frame cottage in the Gothic Revival style. It stands on a high brick basement and has a large central chimney. Aluminum siding covers the original Victorian trim. This house is one of three identical cottages built in the rural retreat community of Seabrook by Thomas Seabrook, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer. (See also Kelly Cottage, Historic Site 70-053-14.)



**70-053-13    Seabrook School**  
**6116 Seabrook Road**  
**Seabrook**  
**(M-NCPPC)**

Built in 1896, the Seabrook School is a one-room, front-gabled frame schoolhouse with German siding and flush cross gables. It was built in 1896 for the white children in the Victorian retreat community of Seabrook. One of few nineteenth-century school houses surviving in Prince George's County, it is unique in that it was designed to resemble the cottages in the Seabrook community. Recently restored, the schoolhouse is now open to the public for educational programs.





**70-053-14 Kelly Cottage**  
**9513 Dubarry Avenue**  
**Seabrook**

Built circa 1880, Kelly Cottage is a two-and-one-half-story gable-roof frame cottage of the Gothic Revival style. It stands on a high brick basement and has a large central chimney. Much of its original trim survives in elaborate verge boards and tall decorative finials at the gable ends. It is the best preserved of three identical cottages built by Thomas Seabrook in the rural retreat community that bears his name. Sold by Seabrook in 1896, this house remained in the ownership of the family of Henry Kelly for over 50 years. (See also Seabrook Cottage, Historic Site 70-053-12.)



**70-081 Buena Vista at Wixon Farm**  
**5710 Bell Station Road**  
**Glenn Dale**

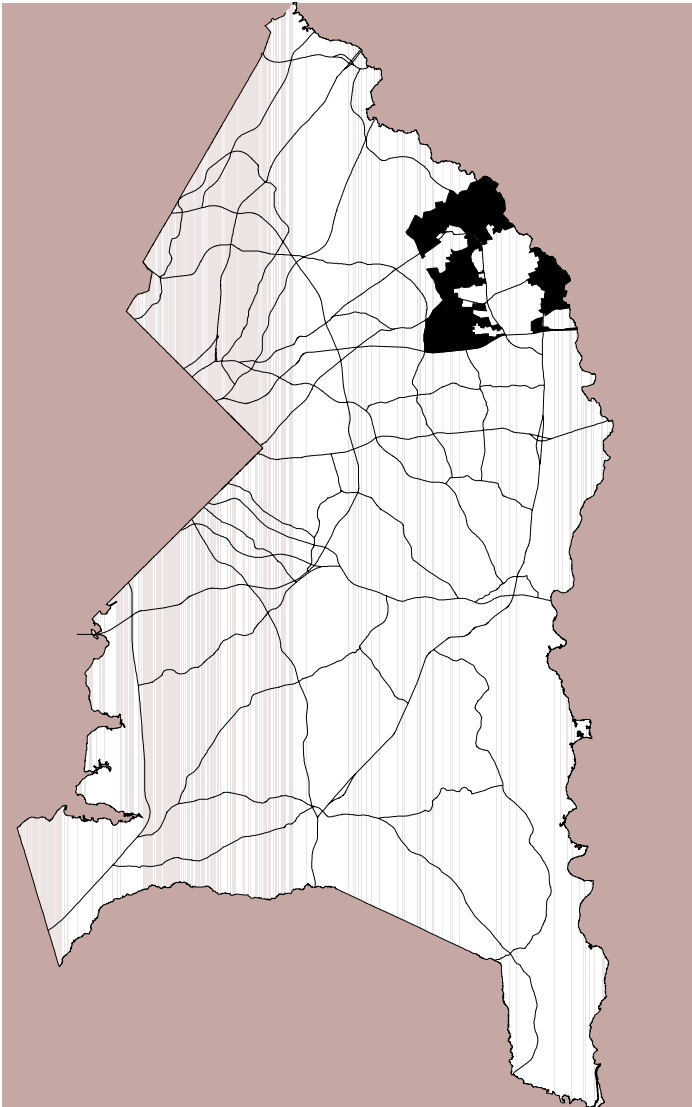
Built in 1856, Buena Vista is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame house of the traditional side-hall-and-double-parlor plan. It is distinguished by Greek Revival style interior detail and a later Victorian wraparound porch. Buena Vista was built for merchant-postmaster William T. Duvall and was later the home of Daniel B. Lloyd, official reporter for the U.S. Senate. In February 2002, the house was moved to this location from its original site (4811 Glenn Dale Road) and is being restored and enlarged by the addition of a rear wing.



**70-091 Western Star Lodge Site and Cemetery**  
**Brookland Road**  
**Glenn Dale**

This is the site of an 1889 lodge built to serve the African-American community of Brookland. Worship services were held in the lodge until Dorsey Chapel was built in 1900. After that, the lodge property became a cemetery for the church. The site is significant as the center of social life for the Brookland community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

## PLANNING AREA 71A



**71A-002 Albert Smith House**  
**9201 Old Laurel-Bowie Road**  
**Bowie vicinity**

Built c. 1910 for Albert and Mary Smith by local carpenter Millard Schafer, the Albert Smith House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame house, its gable verge boards filled with jigsawn tracery. Set into the corner is a two-story, pyramidal-roof porch tower with jigsawn balustrades.



**71A-003 Ingersoll House**  
**9006 Old Laurel-Bowie Road**  
**Bowie vicinity**

Built 1883-1897, the Ingersoll House is a two-and-one-half-story, multi-section, frame house with a three-story pyramidal-roof tower, verandas and fine late Victorian jigsawn detail. In 1883 Swedish-born Emma Ingersoll and her husband Joseph purchased thirteen and one-half acres on the northern edge of the growing railroad town of Bowie. Beginning with a modest farmhouse (the present two easterly sections) the Ingersolls expanded the structure, adding decorative elements, and by 1897 it was completed. The Ingersolls lived here with their seven children and several boarders until 1910. The house is one of the best surviving examples of late Victorian residential architecture in northern Prince George's County.



**71A-009a Holy Trinity Episcopal Church  
 and Cemetery**  
**13104 Annapolis Road**  
**Bowie vicinity**

Built in 1836 with later additions, Holy Trinity is a four-bay, front-gabled brick church with Gothic Revival stained-glass windows and bracketed wooden cornice. The chancel was added in 1858, and there is another addition from 1964. Holy Trinity was built on the site of the early eighteenth-century Henderson's Chapel, which was the chapel-of-ease for northern Queen Anne Parish. In 1844, it became the Parish Church of the newly created Holy Trinity Parish. The church is surrounded by an ancient graveyard, and has long associations with prominent families of this area.





**71A-009b    Holy Trinity Episcopal Church  
Rectory  
13106 Annapolis Road  
Bowie vicinity**

Built in 1829 to serve as the home of the parish priest, the Holy Trinity Church Rectory is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof brick dwelling of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan. It has a Tuscan porch, modest early Greek Revival trim, and a later wings, which were demolished in late 2010. (The photograph above shows the wings before they were destroyed.) It is a fine example of an early Greek Revival style brick dwelling and one of only three surviving examples of its type built of brick in Prince George's County.



**71A-013    Fairview and Cemetery  
4600 Fairview Vista Drive  
Bowie vicinity**

Built circa 1800, Fairview is a two-story stuccoed brick plantation house with flush end chimneys and an unusual stepped gable at one end. Its Georgian-plan interior features fine Federal trim. Near the house stands a roughly contemporary smokehouse, as well as the preserved foundations of an unusual early nineteenth-century bank barn. Fairview was built for Baruch Duckett, whose descendants reside there today. This was the home of the prominent Duckett and Bowie families, including Oden Bowie, Governor of Maryland from 1869 to 1872, who is buried in the family graveyard located a short distance from the house.



**71A-019 Sacred Heart Catholic Church  
(White Marsh) and Cemetery  
16101 Annapolis Road  
Bowie vicinity**

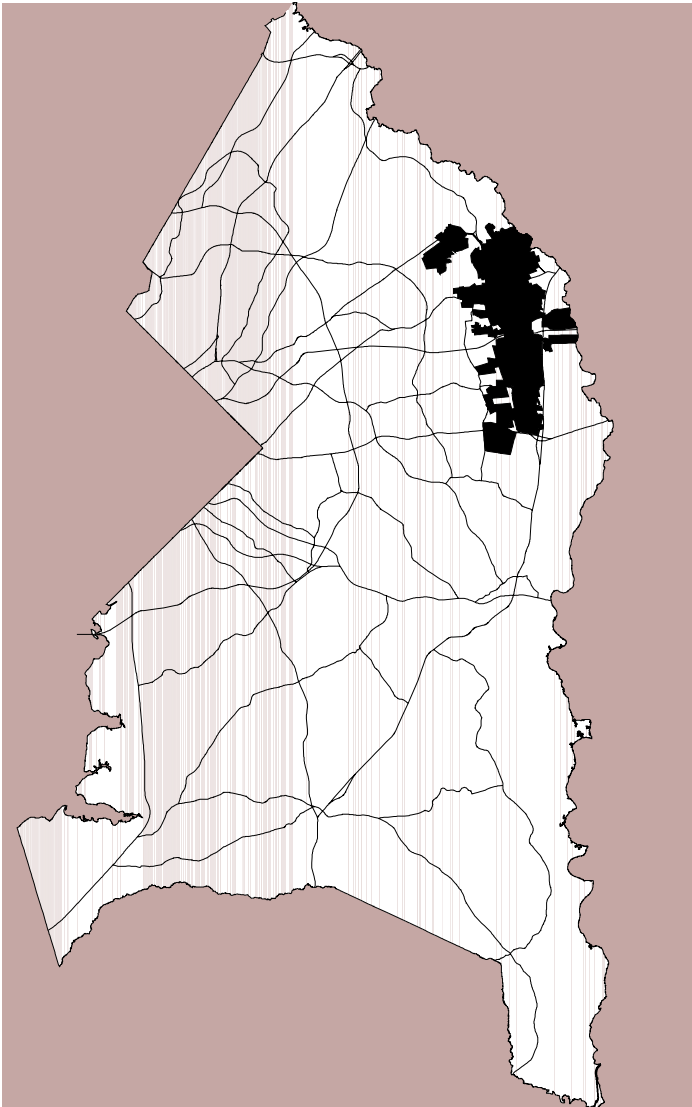
Originally built in 1741, altered and rebuilt in 1855 and 1876, Sacred Heart is a gable-roof stone church with gothic-arch windows and decorative quoin patterns at the corners; at one end is the eighteenth-century sanctuary with semi-octagonal sacristy, and at the other is a Victorian frame bell tower. The sanctuary and sacristy survive from the original church, rebuilt after a fire in 1853. The grounds include an ancient cemetery and a Second Empire-style rectory. Roman Catholic clergy met here in April 1789 to elect John Carroll, a native of Upper Marlboro, as the first Roman Catholic bishop in the United States.



**71A-030 D.S.S. Goodloe House (NR)  
9300 Laurel-Bowie Road  
Bowie vicinity**

Built in 1916, the Goodloe House is a two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, brick and frame dwelling of Foursquare plan in the Colonial Revival style. It is distinguished by tall exterior chimneys, a wraparound porch and dormers with Palladian style windows. This house was designed by African-American architect John A. Moore for Don S.S. Goodloe, first principal of the Maryland Normal and Industrial School (now Bowie State University). It is a prominent example of Colonial Revival architecture, and an important African-American historic landmark. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988, and is protected by a preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.

## PLANNING AREA 71B



**71B-002-01 Straining House**  
**13005 7th Street**  
**Bowie**

Built c. 1870, the Straining House is a two-story, front-gabled brick town house with round-arch windows. It is a rare surviving example in Prince George's County of a brick town dwelling in the Italianate style. One of the first houses constructed in the town of Huntington (now Bowie), it was used in the early years as the Methodist meeting house. Acquired in 1874 by John Straining, a German merchant who purchased a large number of lots in the new town, it remained the Straining family home until 1943. The split pediment Colonial Revival door surround is a much later alteration.



**71B-002-03 Ryon House**  
**13125 11th Street**  
**Bowie**

Built in 1903 for Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Ryon, this house is a variation of the square “classic box” style popular during the early part of the 20th century. While abandoning the towers and ornament of the Queen Anne style, it maintains the projecting bay and variation in wall surfaces typical of the style. Its cross-gable roof sets it apart from the more common hip-roof design. After Ryon’s death, his widow sold the house to another physician, Dr. Thomas J. Wolfe of Washington, D.C. The house passed in 1934 to Dr. George Lancaster and remained in that family until 1975.



**71B-002-05 St. James Episcopal Church**  
**13010 8th Street**  
**Bowie**

St. James Episcopal Church was built in 1906 as a mission chapel of Holy Trinity Church at Collington. It is one of several examples of the work of local builder Millard Schafer. Connected on the west is a small parish hall of complementary design, constructed in 1923. It is a fine example of early twentieth-century ecclesiastical Gothic Revival Architecture.





**71B-002-08 Harmon-Phelps House**  
**8706 Maple Avenue**  
**Bowie**

Built in the 1870s and enlarged in 1915, the Harmon-Phelps House is a two-story, square-plan, hip-roof frame dwelling built in two stages and united with a porch supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers. The southerly two-bay section dates from the 1870s, and is one of the earliest dwellings in the railroad town of Bowie. The northerly two-bay section was added around 1915 when the house was owned by Clarence Phelps, and was constructed by Millard Schafer who had built St. James Chapel a few years before. In 1918 the house was sold to railroad employee Grover Harmon and remained in the Harmon family until 1985.



**71B-002-09 Bowie Railroad Buildings (NR)**  
**8614 Chestnut Avenue**  
**Bowie (City of Bowie)**

Built circa 1930 (tower earlier), this complex of railroad buildings consists of a two-story frame signal tower with pyramidal roof and cantilevered bay; a one-story hip roof structure which served as a freight shed and ticket office; and a passenger waiting shed with turned post and brackets. Rare survivors of the heyday of railroad travel, these buildings have served as freight management, ticket sales, passenger shelter and train-movement controls at the historic Bowie junction. Relocated in July 1992 a short distance from the tracks, they are now open to the public as the Bowie Railroad Station and Huntington Museum. The complex was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 and is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.



**71B-002-23 Knights of St. John Hall**  
**13004 12th Street**  
**Bowie**

Built c. 1907 as a meeting place for the St. John's Auxiliary, African-American members of the local Ascension Catholic Church, the Knights of St. John Hall is a front-gabled building of wood-frame construction. It is six bays long and one story resting on a partial basement and was recently restored. Operated by the Knights of St. John for various meeting functions, the hall is a symbol of the early black Roman Catholic population of the railroad junction town of Bowie. It is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.



**71B-003 Williams Plains (NR)**  
**16200 Whitemarsh Park Drive**  
**Bowie (City of Bowie)**

Williams Plains was begun circa 1813 by John Johnson, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Prince George's County and Judge of the Maryland State Court of Appeals. It was finished a generation later in 1840 as the home of the Basil Mullikin family. The house is a two-story, side-gabled brick plantation house of Georgian plan; the main facade is laid in Flemish bond, with Greek Revival style frontispiece and interior trim. The name "Williams Plains" is given in the 1812 deed to Johnson and in subsequent deeds; earlier deeds reference the property as the Plaines and Wilson's Plaine. Robert Wilson, who owned the property in the late 17th century, is probably the source of the latter name. Williams Plains was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.



**71B-004 Belair (NR)**  
**12207 Tulip Grove Drive**  
**Bowie**  
**(City of Bowie)**

Built in 1740s with early twentieth-century wings, Belair is a two-story brick Georgian mansion with a hip-on-hip roof. On the grounds is a small Ogle family cemetery. The main block of the mansion was built in the 1740s for Samuel Ogle, provincial governor of Maryland, and was the country home of his son Benjamin Ogle, State Governor from 1798 to 1801. During the first half of the twentieth century, Belair was the country estate of prominent horse-breeders James T. Woodward, William Woodward, Sr. and William Woodward, Jr. The mansion, now restored and open to the public, is the centerpiece of the residential community Belair at Bowie. Belair was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.



**71B-005 Belair Stables (NR)**  
**2835 Belair Drive**  
**Bowie**  
**(City of Bowie)**

Built in 1907, this U-shaped stable building with an arched entryway was built of local sandstone; brick shed rows containing a tack room and stalls extend at both ends. The picturesque structure was built by James T. Woodward in 1907 and enlarged by his heir, William Woodward, Sr. It was home to the famous racehorses Gallant Fox and Omaha. Nashua, bred here by William Woodward, Jr., was 1955's Horse of the Year. Belair Stable symbolizes the Belair estate's association with thoroughbred race horses for more than two centuries. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and is open to the public as a museum.





**71B-007 Mitchellville Storekeeper's House**  
**2608 Mitchellville Road**  
**Mitchellville (City of Bowie)**

Built in 1906, the Storekeeper's House is a frame dwelling with an unusual two-story porch featuring fan-bracketed posts and a decorative balustrade. The store (1870s) was a multi-period, multi-gabled frame structure which included a bar, billiard room and barber shop; it stood left of the house but near the road and was destroyed by fire in 1985. For many years the Edlavitch family, Russians who had immigrated to the county in 1888, ran the store and eventually purchased the property. In 1925, Abraham Edlavitch sold the lot to Joseph Montgomery who operated the bar, billiard room, gas pump and barber shop for nearly 20 years. Opened in 1999, the house is home to The Radio and Television Museum operated by the Radio History Society.



**71B-015 Fair Running (Maenner House)**  
**7704 Laurel Bowie Road**  
**Bowie**  
**(City of Bowie)**

Built in 1727 and 1802, Fair Running is a one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof stone building, and is a rare surviving example of a popular eighteenth-century domestic architectural form. The oldest section was built in 1727 by Joseph Peach and enlarged by his grandson in 1802; the Victorian rear wing was added by the Maenner family who purchased the property in 1885. Sold by the Maenners to the Bowie Golf and County Club in 1965, the house is now nearly obscured by non-historic additions. The distinctive 18th century form of the original gambrel roof house can be seen at left in the photo above.





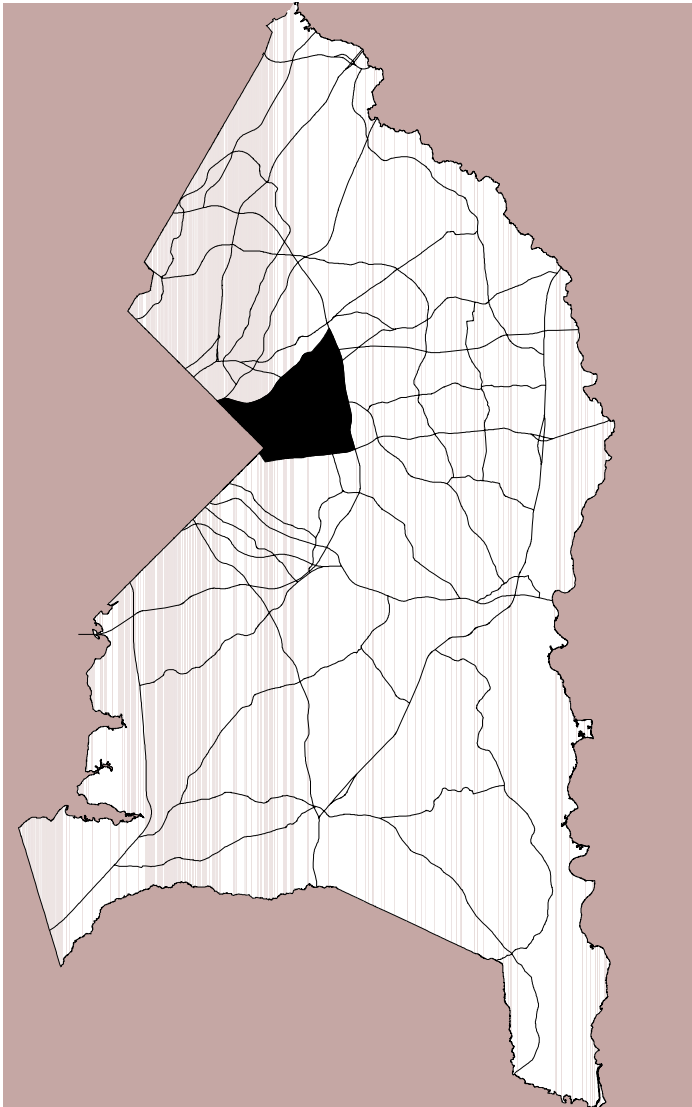
**71B-016 Melford and Cemetery (NR)**

**17107 Melford Boulevard**

**Bowie**

Built in 1840s, Melford is a two-and-one-half-story brick plantation house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan. It is distinguished by a two-story semicircular bay and a parapetted double chimney at one gable end. Attached at the other gable end is a lower kitchen wing built of brick and stone. The interior exhibits fine Greek Revival trim. It was built for Richard Duckett and was the home for three generations of the Hardisty family. The grounds include several early outbuildings and terraced gardens, and there is a Duckett family burial ground on the adjoining knoll. The bay and chimney configuration shown above makes Melford unique in Prince George's County. Melford was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

## PLANNING AREA 72



### **72-001 Wilson's Station Railroad Tower** **6900 Block of Old Landover Road** **Cheverly**

This early twentieth century Railroad tower on the Washington spur line of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the only remaining tower on the line. It was built in the same general location as Wilson Station, from which the National Equal Rights party marched in September 1884 when they nominated Belva Lockwood to be President of the United States. The small two-story, one-bay tower served the expanding railway system that was the impetus for the economic growth experienced throughout Prince George's County. Constructed on the site of an earlier station stop on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, Wilson's Station Railroad Tower remained in service until the late 1980s. It is likely named after Lawrence Wilson, who lived nearby as shown on G. M. Hopkin's Map of 1878.



**72-002 Beall's Pleasure (NR)**  
**2900 Bealls Pleasure Lane**  
**Landover**

Built in the early nineteenth century on land that had been owned by Benjamin Stoddert, first U.S. Secretary of the Navy, Beall's (pronounced "bell") Pleasure is a two-story, side-gabled brick house of Georgian plan. The wing dates from 1935. Decorative features include the fanlighted entrance and brick cornice. It is a fine example of Federal style plantation house architecture and named for the first owner of the property, Ninian Beale, who was issued a patent for 500 acres on July 10, 1706. Beall's Pleasure was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.



**72-004 Waring's Grove**  
**900 Brightseat Road**  
**Landover**

Built in late eighteenth century, and remodeled circa 1860, Waring's Grove incorporates a one-and-one-half-story frame house with Gothic Revival detail on porch and dormers. The earliest section was built in the late eighteenth century by Zachariah Berry; it was remodeled to reflect the then-popular Gothic cottage style by his grandson. The house is named for a tract patented to Thomas Waring in 1756. The house is an interesting example of an early dwelling form with later Victorian trim. For a similar example, see Kingston in Upper Marlboro (Historic Site 79-019-13).



**72-005    Ridgely Methodist Church and Cemetery (NR)**  
**8900 Central Avenue**  
**Landover**

Built in 1921, Ridgely Church is a one-story, front-gabled frame structure with pointed-arch windows filled with commemorative stained glass. It is bordered by a small graveyard with primitively carved stones. The present building replaced the church founded by Lewis Ridgely in 1871 to serve the local black Methodist community. Recently moved a short distance back from what had become a busy thoroughfare and restored, Ridgely Church is a significant part of the county's African-American history. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985, the church illustrates how rural forms and models persisted even as Prince George's County became increasingly suburban in character.



**72-006    Carmody House**  
**6808 Drylog Street**  
**Seat Pleasant vicinity**

Built in 1895, with several additions in the twentieth century, the Carmody House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling that has undergone numerous additions. It was the home of Francis S. Carmody, banker, contractor and developer of the Town of Seat Pleasant. Carmody's house is one of the few remaining examples of turn-of-the-twentieth-century rural residential architecture in the developed tier.





**72-007-01    Old St. Margaret's Catholic Church**  
**6020 Addison Road**  
**Seat Pleasant**

Built in 1908, St. Margaret's (now Mount Victory Baptist) Church is a front-gabled frame church with pointed-arch stained-glass windows and bracketed eaves. The gable front is dominated by a pyramidal-roof corner tower added in 1911, which contains a bell at loft level and a canopied entrance at ground level. The church is significant for its Gothic Revival architecture and for its connection with Francis S. Carmody, an early developer of Seat Pleasant.



**72-008    Addison Chapel (NR)**  
**(St. Matthew's Episcopal Chapel)**  
**5610 Addison Road, Seat Pleasant**

Built in 1810, renovated circa 1905, Addison Chapel is a simple, gable-roof brick chapel with Stick style wooden gable decoration. Its walls are laid in Flemish bond and it rests on a stone foundation with galleting (decorative pebbles in mortar). Addison Chapel was built as the upper chapel of St. John's Episcopal Church at Broad Creek, replacing an earlier frame structure; circa 1905 its roof was raised to the present steep pitch. Many prominent individuals of the Bladensburg area are buried in the cemetery. The chapel was deconsecrated in 1990 and is now maintained for nondenominational services and educational purposes; it is protected by a preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust. Photo by Jennifer K. Cosham, MHT, 2008.



**72-009-09 Fairmount Heights School**  
**737 61st Avenue**  
**Fairmount Heights**

Built in 1912, the Fairmount Heights School is a two-story frame schoolhouse of institutional Foursquare form. A pyramidal-roof cupola rises from the front plane of the hip roof; it has been enclosed but the original school bell is preserved inside. Designed by noted African-American architect W. Sidney Pittman, the school opened in 1912; it was the first school in the new community of Fairmount Heights, and the first in Prince George's County to offer industrial training for black students. The school was closed in 1934 and for 70 years served as the Mount Zion Apostolic Faith Church.



**72-009-15 D.C. Boundary Marker NE 9**  
**919 Eastern Avenue**  
**Fairmount Heights**

Laid in 1792, this is one of 40 stone boundary markers surveyed by Major Andrew Ellicott and delineating the boundary of the District of Columbia in Maryland and Virginia. The protective iron fence was installed by the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) on May 6, 1918. Northeast Number 9 Mile Marker is situated behind a fence on private property. Photo by Mark Zimmerman.



**72-009-18 William Sidney Pittman House**  
**505 Eastern Avenue**  
**Fairmount Heights**

Built in 1907 by one of the area's first and most prominent African-American architects, William Sidney Pittman, as his residence, this dwelling originally had a Victorian-style porch, the character of which has been eroded by later alterations. Pittman was married to the daughter of author, orator, and political leader Booker T. Washington; there exists a photograph of Washington standing in front of Pittman's house. In 1915 William and Portia Washington Pittman sold the house to Ellen Adams; it continues to be owned and occupied by members of this family today.



**72-009-24 James F. Armstrong House**  
**908 59th Avenue**  
**Fairmount Heights**

Built in 1905, the James F. Armstrong House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with Queen Anne style decorative detail; it is distinguished by a wraparound porch with turned bracketed posts, projecting bays, and well-defined pediments. The house was built for James F. Armstrong, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Howard University Law School. He was the first Supervisor of Colored Schools for Prince George's County and was later elected to the Town Council after Fairmount Heights was incorporated in 1935.



**72-009-29 Fairmount Heights World War II Monument**  
**701 59th Avenue**  
**Fairmount Heights**

Erected in 1946, this obelisk-like monument is constructed of coursed gray granite and orange sandstone blocks set in random arrangement. Many of Fairmount Heights' young men served their country during World War II; their dedication and sacrifices were commemorated by the residents of Fairmount Heights with the construction of this memorial. The names of soldiers who served and died in the war are inscribed on metal plaques that originally adorned the sides of the stone monument; the plaques have been removed but their restoration is planned.



**72-009-30 Isaac Brown House**  
**715 59th Place**  
**Fairmount Heights**

Built in 1911 for Isaac and Maria Brown, who maintained it as rental property; this is a two-story, wood-frame, front-gabled shotgun dwelling with a front porch. It is a good example of a modest vernacular-style house in Fairmount Heights. Early photographs show the house with its original turned post and decorative bracketed porch, which made it appear Victorian in style. The dwelling is scheduled for restoration.





**72-010 Van Horn-Mitchell House**  
**4706 Mann Street**  
**Deanwood**

Built c. 1803 for the family of Archibald Van Horn, a state legislator and U.S. Congressman, the Van Horn-Mitchell House is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick plantation house executed in the Federal style. Since 1940 it has been the home of the Mitchell family, local leaders in the Muslim faith, who had come to Washington from the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. The home has been a gathering place for such prominent black individuals as Portia Washington Pittman, Mohammed Ali, Elijah Mohammed, Malcolm X, and Anwar Sadat.



**72-014 D.C. Boundary Marker NE 8**  
**4200 Andalusia Lane**  
**Capitol Heights**

Laid in 1792, this is one of 40 stone boundary markers surveyed by Major Andrew Ellicott and delineating the boundary of the District of Columbia in Maryland and Virginia. The protective iron fence was installed by the Little John Boyden Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) on June 30, 1926. Northeast Mile Marker 8 lies in a difficult-to-find wooded area off Kenilworth Avenue. The marker appears to have been damaged by gunfire. Photo by Mark Zimmerman.



**72-016 Webb-Brown House**  
**7600 Willow Hill Drive**  
**Landover**

Built circa 1870, the Webb-Brown House is a two-part, two-story, side-gabled, frame house; its cornice is embellished with ornate console brackets, and there is a facade-wide porch with openwork jigsawn brackets. The main block was built by lawyer John Webb; in the twentieth century it was the home of Richard F. Brown. The house, which stands on a terraced knoll, is a prominent Victorian landmark in a developed residential area.



**72-021 Highland Park School**  
**6501 Lowland Drive**  
**Highland Park**

Built in 1928, the Highland Park School is a Neo-classical style brick building with an arched entrance surmounted by a keystone and a shaped parapet. It opened in 1928, as did Community High School in Lakeland, a building of the same design (See Historic Site 66-014). These two schools were constructed with the support of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and were the second and third high schools for black students in Prince George's County. Highland Park School became a prominent local landmark and a focal point in the streetcar suburb of Highland Park. It is a good example of an early twentieth-century institutional building, and a symbol of the county's movement toward increased educational opportunities for emerging black communities.



**72-061 William and Mildred Ridgley Gray  
Residence  
8118 Central Avenue  
Landover**

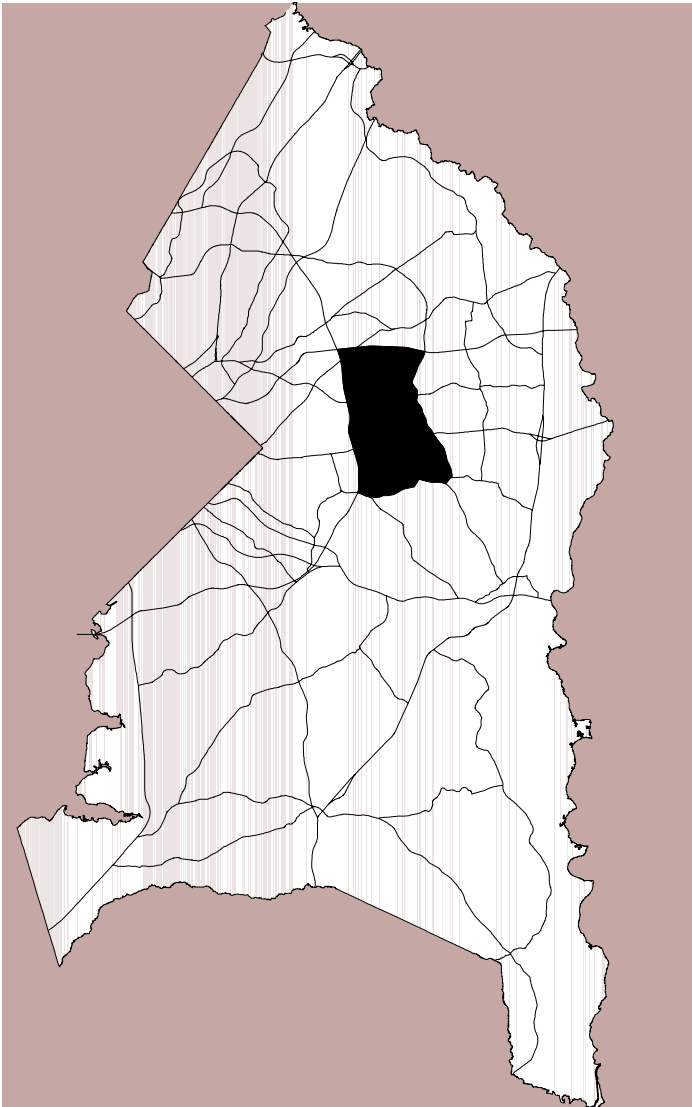
Built c. 1955, this brick one-story western ranch-style house has French Provincial stylistic elements. It was built by black architect Robert Hill on land owned by the Ridgley family, who were prominent African-American landowners, farmers and teachers in the area. The dwelling's style represents a break from the traditional farm structures and houses that once characterized the property to that of the suburban, post-WWII black professional class.



**72-064 Fairmont Heights High School  
1401 Nye Street  
Capitol Heights**

Built c. 1950 with later additions, this is a large, multi-part concrete block and brick school that is the centerpiece of a 14.9 acre campus that includes athletic fields and related facilities. Designed by prominent local architect Paul H. Kea, the school property is significant as the focus of important local efforts to desegregate the county's public schools and culminating in a landmark lawsuit, *Vaugh v. Board of Education of Prince George's County* (1972).

## PLANNING AREA 73



**73-005 Belvidere**  
**11401 Belvidere Road**  
**Mitchellville**

Built circa 1825 and 1856, Belvidere is a two-part frame house: the two-story, hip-roof main block is attached to an earlier two-story gable-roof section. The main block was built circa 1856 by George W. Duvall, Jr. It follows the popular side-hall-and-double-parlor plan and has Greek Revival interior trim.





**73-006    Newton White Mansion and  
Warrington Cemetery  
2708 Enterprise Road  
Mitchellville (M-NCPPC)**

This Regency Revival-style brick mansion was designed by noted Richmond, Virginia Architect William L. Bottomley and built in 1939 for Captain Newton H. White, one-time commanding officer of the U.S.S. Enterprise as his residence. Captain White named his model dairy Enterprise Farm. The land on which it stands is Warrington, owned for over a century by the Waring family. The Waring's brick and frame house, "Heart's Delight," was once located near where the mansion stands today, and members of the family are buried in a small cemetery nearby. The mansion has low expansive wings, sophisticated and whimsical interior and exterior decoration (including terra cotta sculptures of fowl on the entry posts) and extensive service spaces.



**73-007    The Cottage at Warrington  
3102 Lottsford Vista Road  
Mitchellville  
(M-NCPPC)**

Built in 1842, the Cottage at Warrington is a one-and-one-half-story frame house with a "catslide" or saltbox roof, and two exterior chimneys of local sandstone; carved into one of the chimney stones is the date "1842." The house was built that year for Washington Hilleary and later became one of the farms of Marsham Waring's large Warrington estate. It is a unique example in Prince George's County of a small plantation dwelling with saltbox roof profile.



**73-016 Mount Lubentia (NR)**  
**603 Largo Road, Largo**

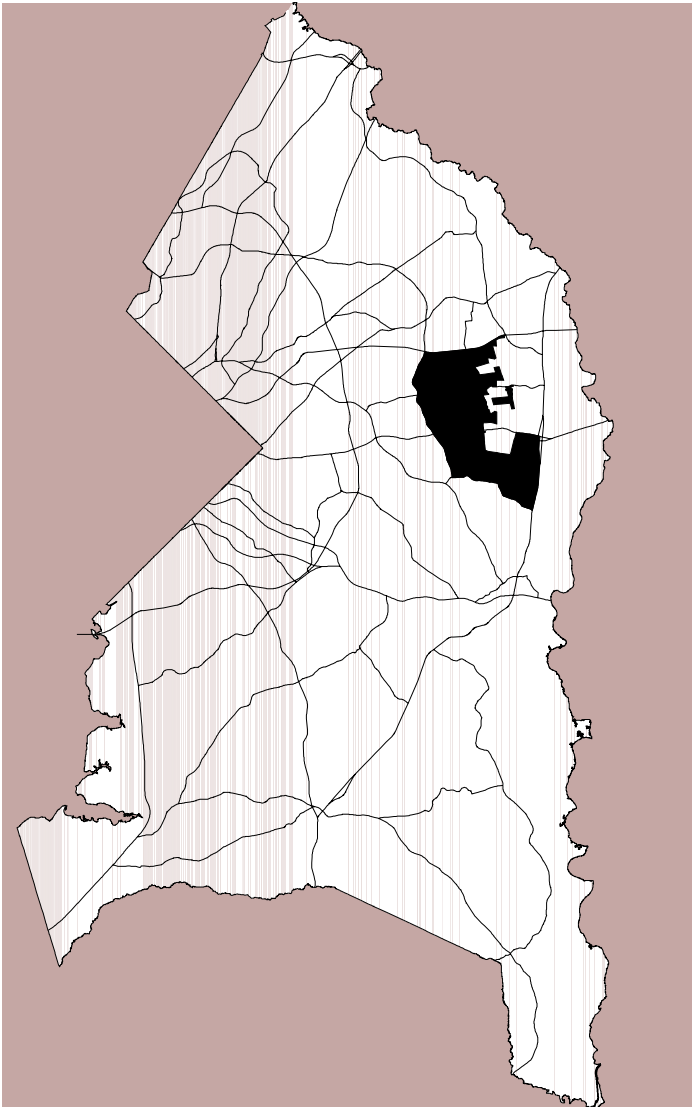
Built in the late eighteenth century, Mount Lubentia is a two-and-one-half-story brick plantation house; its hip roof has cresting between the chimneys, and its walls are laid in Flemish bond. The principal structure was probably built before the Revolution, but not finished until the end of the 18th century. It has exceptionally fine Federal decorative detail on both the exterior and interior. Mount Lubentia was built by Dennis Magruder on the foundations of an earlier house. A unique 18th-century octagonal dairy, moved from another plantation (Graden, now destroyed), stands on the grounds. Mount Lubentia was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The name is derived from the Latin, meaning “delight,” and began to be called that in the 1840s under the ownership of the Jeremiah Bealls.



**73-018 Chelsea**  
**601 Watkins Park Drive**  
**Upper Marlboro vicinity**  
**(M-NCPPC)**

Built in the late eighteenth century, rebuilt circa 1830, Chelsea is a two-story, hip-roof frame house with a bracketed cornice and a combination of Federal and Greek Revival interior trim. The small Federal house was purchased by the Berry family in the 1790s, and enlarged and renovated a generation later. It remained in the Berry family until 1917. The name derives from the tract known as Chelsea patented in 1671. The house is currently under restoration.

## PLANNING AREA 74A



### **74A-002 Locust Grove (Slingluff House)**

**3005 Enterprise Road**

**Mitchellville**

Built circa 1880, Locust Grove is a large, two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame house with a large rear kitchen wing. The main block is distinguished by three prominent and elaborate dormers, projecting bays in the gable ends and Gothic Revival detail in lintels and verge boards. It was built by Truman C. Slingluff on the plantation of his great-grandfather, Fielder Cross. Locust Grove is purported to have had the first piped domestic gas in the area.



**74A-004 Holy Family Roman Catholic Church  
and Cemetery**  
**12010 Woodmore Road**  
**Mitchellville**

Built in 1890 to serve the local black and mixed-race Roman Catholic community, Holy Family is a front-gabled frame church with a long, steeply pitched gable roof, Gothic-arch windows and prominent belfry. Entrance is through two gabled porches on the gable front. Built by the parishoners themselves, who were mostly tenant farmers, Holy Family is a fine example of late-Victorian ecclesiastical architecture with Gothic and Stick style decorative elements.



**74A-006 Pleasant Prospect (NR)**  
**12806 Woodmore Road**  
**Mitchellville**

Built in 1798, Pleasant Prospect is a two-and-one-half-story, brick plantation house with side passage and kitchen wing. The walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the interior exhibits outstanding Federal trim. A pyramidal-roof log meat house stands on the immediate grounds. Pleasant Prospect was built in the 1790s for Dr. Isaac Duckett. After the Civil War it became the home of Jonathan T. Walker, who undertook several Victorian renovations. It has recently been restored and is an important example of a Federal plantation house. Pleasant Prospect was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and is protected by a preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.





**74A-008 Mount Oak**  
**(Mullikin-Bowie House)**  
**3005 Westbrook Lane**  
**Mitchellville**

Built circa 1901, Mount Oak is a two-story, hip-and-gable-roof frame farmhouse, with an octagonal corner tower and modern wraparound porch. It is believed to be a mail order house, possibly from Sears, Roebuck & Co. The house was built for John Mullikin Bowie on the site of an earlier Mullikin family dwelling. A surviving frame meat house represents that earlier period. Mount Oak was renovated in the late twentieth century.



**74A-010 Mullikin's Delight and Cemetery**  
**2307 Church Road**  
**Mitchellville**

Built in the early eighteenth century with portions circa 1800, Mullikin's Delight consists of two small frame cottages connected by a passage. The larger section, which was built before 1750 for James Mullikin, retains some early eighteenth-century features, including a massive brick fireplace. Mullikin's Delight is a good example of the evolution of a very early dwelling form. It was the home of the Mullikin family for six generations, and several of those family members are buried in the small graveyard near the house.



**74A-014 Seton Belt Barn at Oatland**  
**Church Road (north of MD 214)**  
**Mitchellville**

Built circa 1880, the Seton Belt Barn is a large, multi-use frame barn with jerkinhead roof, decorated cupolas and returned cornices which retain remnants of the dark red and robin's-egg blue paint with which the barn was originally adorned. It was built as a livestock barn on the Home Farm of Eleanor Lee Belt, and adapted in this century for tobacco hanging. It is the only surviving example in Prince George's County of such a highly decorated barn, and represents the shift in agricultural practices after the Civil War. The period of its greatest use was during the lifetime of W. Seton Belt, Jr., who inherited the property from his parents and brother who lived and worked at the farm. It stands on part of a plantation known as Oatland, purchased in 1815 by George and Rosalie Calvert of Riversdale.



**74A-015 Partnership Ruins and Cemetery**  
**13710 Central Avenue**  
**Mitchellville**

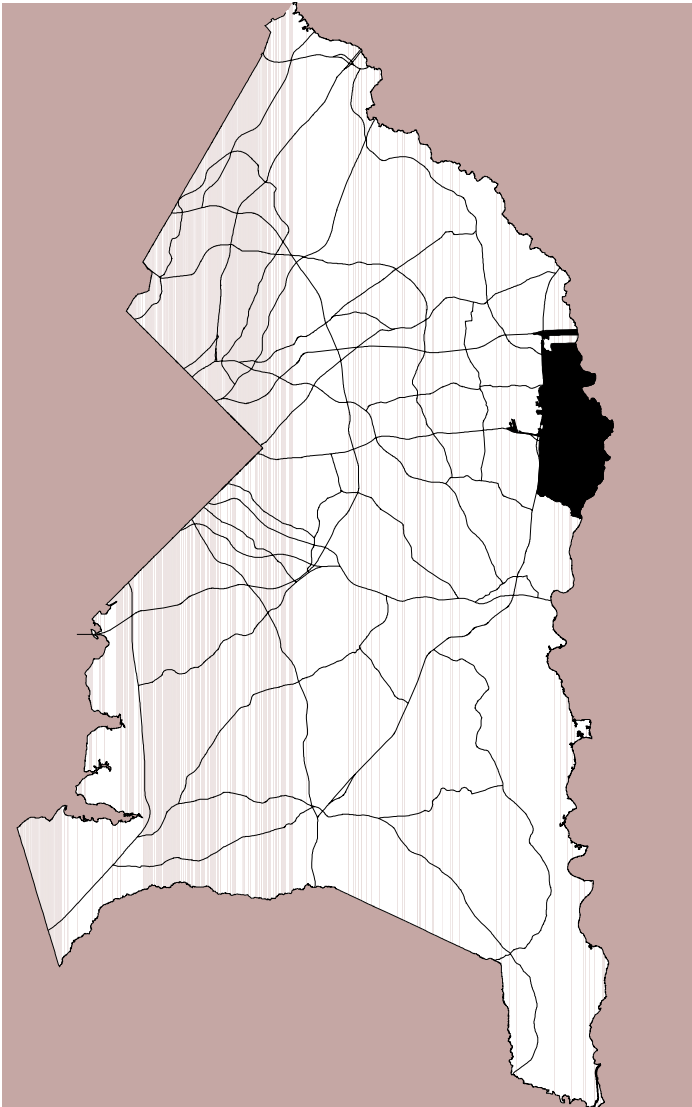
Built in the eighteenth century and the 1840s, Partnership is a large, two-story brick plantation house with walls laid in Flemish bond, flared gable roof, and Georgian plan. This building may incorporate parts of the early eighteenth-century Hall family home; on the grounds is a single Hall family tombstone dating from the early eighteenth century. The house has undergone several rebuildings, including major interior renovation during the residence of the Berry family in the mid-nineteenth century and therefore exhibits architectural features of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The Partnership property is now part of the Six Flags America amusement park. The house is no longer maintained, and by the end of the twentieth century, had become a dramatic ruin within the park grounds.



**74A-018 Bowieville (NR)**  
**522 Church Road South**  
**Upper Marlboro vicinity**

Built in 1819, Bowieville is an elegant two-and-one-half-story, stuccoed brick plantation house with a hip roof. Its outstanding decorative elements include a classical entrance with semi-elliptical fanlight and particularly fine interior trim. Bowieville was built by Mary Bowie on land she inherited from her father, Governor Robert Bowie. For the remainder of the 19th century, as the home of generations of the Berry family, Bowieville was a social center in central Prince George's County. Bowieville was carefully restored using federal, state and local tax incentives early in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is the centerpiece of a new residential community, and is the most sophisticated late-Federal plantation house in Prince George's County. Bowieville was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

## PLANNING AREA 74B



### **74B-001 Governors Bridge** **Governors Bridge Road at** **Patuxent River** **Bowie vicinity** **(State of Maryland)**

Erected in 1912, Governors Bridge is a single-span steel truss bridge across the Patuxent River between Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties. It is of the Pratt through-truss type, with vertical members in compression and diagonals in tension. Constructed at the site of an important colonial crossing, it is one of only three surviving early truss bridges in Prince George's County. The name is derived from several governors who lived at Belair (Historic Site 71B-004) and used earlier bridges at this crossing.





**74B-006 Carroll Methodist Chapel  
and Cemetery  
1811 Mitchellville Road  
Mitchellville**

Built circa 1900, Carroll Chapel is a front-gabled frame structure of meetinghouse style; entrance is through a small vestibule in the gable front. This chapel replaces, and may even incorporate, part of the chapel that served the local black Methodist population from as early as 1877, as recorded in the Methodist Circuit records of Pastor O. Carroll. It is representative of modest country churches of the turn of the twentieth century.



**74B-007 Hamilton House (NR)  
16810 Federal Hill Court  
Mitchellville**

Built in 1870s for James Hamilton and the home of his descendants for more than a century, the Hamilton House is a two-and-one-half-story frame farmhouse, with clipped gables, asymmetrical projecting bays, a bracketed cornice and fine Victorian interior detail. It is a good example of a Victorian vernacular farmhouse, typical of the post-Civil War period in rural Prince George's County. The house was built by John C. Wyvill, a locally well known carpenter and is a prominent surviving example of his work. The Hamilton House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.



**74B-010 Mount Nebo A.M.E. Church  
and Cemetery**  
**17214 Queen Anne Road**  
**Queen Anne**

Built in 1925, Mount Nebo is a one-story, gable-roof frame meetinghouse style church, with centered pyramidal-roof entry tower. Immediately to the north is a small cemetery with gravestones from the early twentieth century. Mount Nebo was built to replace the 1877 chapel which, together with the adjacent 1875 schoolhouse, had become the focal point for the local African-American community. Mount Nebo Church exemplifies the long history of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in this rural area.



**74B-012 Queen Anne Bridge**  
**Patuxent River at**  
**Queen Anne Bridge Road**  
**Queen Anne**

Built circa 1890, Queen Anne Bridge is the only surviving example in Prince George's County of a Pratt pony-truss bridge constructed of Phoenix sections. It replaced earlier bridges (the first built in 1757) that connected the busy port of Queen Anne Town to Anne Arundel County. This bridge remained a frequent crossing place on the Patuxent even after Queen Anne Town had lost its commercial importance. The Anne Arundel span collapsed in 1960 and the bridge was not repaired. Now closed to traffic, it has become a popular fishing pier, but still represents the commercial heritage of the county.



**74B-013 Hazelwood (NR)**  
**18611 Queen Anne Road**  
**Queen Anne (M-NCPPC)**

Built in late 18th century, enlarged c. 1800 and 1860, Hazelwood is a large, three-part frame house which represents 3 discrete building periods. The earliest structure was the one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof south section, near which the two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled Federal style north section was built c. 1800. The three-story, front-gabled central section, built c. 1860, joined the two earlier sections. Several outbuildings stand on the grounds. Hazelwood was the home of Revolutionary War Major Thomas Lancaster Lansdale who built the north section just before his death in 1803. It is a prominent landmark overlooking the site of the important 18th century port town of Queen Anne. Hazelwood was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.



**74B-014 Goodwood**  
**17200 Clagett Landing Road**  
**Upper Marlboro vicinity**

Built in 1799, with twentieth-century additions, Goodwood is a two-story, brick rural villa of the Federal style, with walls laid in Flemish bond, keystone lintels and particularly fine entrance detail. It was built by George Calvert, and later adapted as the west wing of the massive three-part Greek Revival style mansion built circa 1830 for Calvert's daughter, Rosalie Eugenia Carter. The central block and east wing were destroyed by fire in 1934, and subsequent additions were constructed at the west end. The surviving original section is a unique example in the county of a Federal rural villa. Originally called Mount Alban by Calvert, it became known as Goodwood in the 1830s.





**74B-015 Clagett House at Cool  
Spring Manor (NR)  
17610 Clagett Landing Road  
Upper Marlboro vicinity**

Built circa 1840, the Clagett House is a unique example of its form in the county. It is a one-story frame house that rests on a high brick basement, with shallow hip roof and four tall interior chimneys. Decorative details are Greek Revival in style. The house was built for William D. Clagett, on land inherited from his father. Its form is much more commonly found in the deep south, with living and working spaces enclosed within a high basement, keeping them cooler in hot weather. It is a plain but solid example of domestic architecture that departs drastically from this region's modest plantation houses of the period. Clagett House is currently being restored and will be listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2011.



**74B-016b Elliott-Beall House  
at Cool Spring Manor  
1600 Alicia Drive  
Upper Marlboro vicinity**

Built in 1840s, the Elliott-Beall House is a two-story, hip-roof frame dwelling of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with unusual interior placement of the chimneys. It exhibits Greek Revival interior detail. The house was built for William Elliott on his Cool Spring Manor plantation. The property was acquired by John Beall in 1918. The house stands on a knoll in the center of a working farm, and is a unique variant of a popular antebellum house plan.