Illustrated Inventory of Historic Sites and Districts

Prince George's County, Maryland

ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT:	This book presents the historic sites, historic districts, and archeological sites that are protected by the Prince George's County Historic Preservation Ordinance, Subtitle 29 of the Prince George's County Code. Each entry includes a photograph, description, and brief statement of historic significance.

The book is divided into six sections: Introduction and Explanation of Symbols, History of Prince George's County, Heritage Themes, Historic Sites, Lost Buildings, and Archeological Sites. The history of the county is related from prehistoric times through the twentieth century, and examples are given of historic sites that illustrate a variety of historical themes. The major section provides a description, short history, and photograph of the historic site; sites are arranged by planning area. The Lost Buildings section includes information about properties within which historic buildings no longer stand. Archeological sites are included without photographs or indication of location to ensure their integrity.

Following these major sections is a glossary of terms, a selected bibliography, and an alphabetical index. The publication closes with six maps showing the number and location of each of the historic sites. The reverse of these maps has color photographs of selected historic sites.

$10.00

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The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Prince George's County Planning Department
14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772
www.mncppc.org

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Samuel J. Parker, Jr., AICP, Chairman
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The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission is a bicounty agency, created by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1927. The Commission's geographic authority extends to the great majority of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties: the Maryland-Washington Regional District (M-NCPPC planning jurisdiction) comprises 1,001 square miles, while the Metropolitan District (parks) comprises 919 square miles, in the two counties.

The Commission has three major functions:

- The preparation, adoption, and, from time to time, amendment or extension of the General Plan for the physical development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District.
- The acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of a public park system.
- In Prince George's County only, the operation of the entire county public recreation program.

The Commission operates in each county through a Planning Board appointed by and responsible to the county government. All local plans, recommendations on zoning amendments, administration of subdivision regulations, and general administration of parks are responsibilities of the Planning Boards.

The Prince George's County Department of Planning (M-NCPPC):

- Our mission is to help preserve, protect, and manage the county's resources by providing the highest quality planning services and growth management guidance and by facilitating effective intergovernmental and citizen involvement through education and technical assistance.
- Our vision is to be a model planning department of responsive and respected staff who provide superior planning and technical services and work cooperatively with decision-makers, citizens, and other agencies to continuously improve development quality and the environment and act as a catalyst for positive change.

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Introduction

This volume is a revised and updated version of the *Illustrated Inventory of Historic Sites*, published by the Prince George's County Planning Department of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in July 2006. It provides a brief description and photograph of each of Prince George's County's designated historic sites, as well as of the Broad Creek Historic District, the Old Town College Park Historic District, and the Saint Thomas' Episcopal Parish Historic District. The historic sites exemplify Prince George's County's architectural and cultural heritage, serving as the tangible evidence of our ties to the past. These properties have been determined to meet the architectural and historical criteria of Prince George's County's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Subtitle 29 of the County Code) and are protected by the Historic Preservation Ordinance. Because the City of Laurel has its own planning and zoning authority and its own historic preservation ordinance, designated properties in Laurel are not included here.

The county's Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) is charged with the protection of historic sites and historic districts listed in the Inventory of Historic Resources associated with the county's *Historic Sites and Districts Plan*. The HPC reviews applications for building permits, comments on development applications, and assists historic property owners with information and contacts.

A synopsis of Prince George's County history opens this publication. Following the history summary, various subject areas, or themes, are highlighted; representative examples of historic sites are listed, illustrating each theme, and examples of various architectural styles follow. Following these themes is the principal section of the publication, consisting of photographs and descriptions of the historic sites. The sites are listed in the order of the planning areas, from 60 to 87B, and at the beginning of each planning area, a map shows its location in the county. The first two digits of the identifying number for each historic site reflect the planning area in which the property is located; for example, 72-021 means site number 21 in Planning Area 72. A series of three numbers indicates that the site is located in an identified historic community; the second number indicates the community, and the third number identifies the site within that community. For example, 68-010-02 is site number 2 within historic community number 10, located in Planning Area 68. If the property is publicly owned, this is shown in parentheses.

At the end of this section is a list of those historic sites where buildings have been lost through demolition,

relocation, or destruction by fire or other casualty. This "Lost Buildings" section is followed by a listing of archeological sites (without photographs) that are protected by the county's Historic Preservation Ordinance. Following that is a glossary of terms, and a bibliography of reference sources provides suggestions for further reading. Finally, six maps of the county show the location of the historic sites and districts by subregion. On the reverse of each map are color photographs of selected historic sites located within that subregion.

The county's historic sites that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are indicated by "(NR)" following the name of the historic property. In the case of National Historic Landmarks, "(NHL)" follows the property name.

The land that we know today as Prince George's County was occupied for thousands of years before the first Europeans sailed to these shores. There is considerable evidence of Native American settlements along both the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers; hundreds of prehistoric sites indicate the presence of many villages and temporary camps in the centuries before the arrival of European colonists. The first recorded visit to Prince George's County by a European was in the summer of 1608, when Captain John Smith sailed up the Potomac River, probably as far as Great Falls. Two peoples inhabited the county in Smith's time. The peaceable Piscataways, whose villages ranged from the Anacostia River southward into present-day Charles and St. Mary's Counties, were acknowledged to form the dominant tribe of the Western Shore. Also present were the bellicose Susquehannocks, who roamed and hunted in the northern part of present-day Prince George's County, constantly pressing the Piscataways for more land.

John Smith's visit in 1608 was an exploratory expedition only; no settlement was intended. Over the next 25 years, English traders paid frequent calls upon the natives here, sometimes to trade, sometimes to do battle. The most significant early contact came in 1634, just days after the first Maryland colonists landed near the mouth of the Potomac River. Advised by an English trader to meet with the Piscataways before establishing a settlement there, Governor Leonard Calvert sailed up the Potomac to the tribe's principal town, located on Piscataway Creek in the southern part of what was to become Prince George's County. Governor Calvert established good relations with the Piscataways and after consultation, he returned down river to found St. Mary's City, Maryland's first settlement.

Establishment of the County

The Maryland colony flourished at St. Mary's City and enjoyed peaceful relations with the neighboring tribes. Settlers soon left the confines of the original settlement. New counties were created, and within 30 years, farms and plantations lined both the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers well into the land that is called Prince George's County today. In the mid-seventeenth century, all of this land was included in Calvert and Charles Counties, established in 1654 and 1658, respectively; the land along the Patuxent was part of Calvert, while that along the Potomac was part of Charles. By 1695, sixteen or seventeen hundred people lived in this area, a number sufficient in the opinion of Governor Francis Nicholson to deserve the right of self-government. The General Assembly agreed, and on St. George's Day, April 23, 1696, a new county was established, named for Prince George of Denmark, husband of Princess Anne, heir to the throne of England. The first county seat was at

Charles Town on the Patuxent, one of the port towns established in 1683 by the General Assembly. The new Prince George's County extended from the Charles County line in the south all the way north to the Pennsylvania border, and marked Maryland's western frontier. It remained the frontier county until 1748, when the westernmost regions were granted their own government, and Prince George's County's northern boundary became basically the line it is today.

In 1692, four years before the establishment of Prince George's County, the Church of England became the established church of the Maryland colony through an Act of the General Assembly. By this time, ten counties had been established in the colony, and those counties were divided into 30 parishes. When Prince George's County came into being in 1696, two parishes had already been established within its boundaries: St. Paul's Parish in the area that had been part of Calvert County, and Piscataway (or King George's) Parish in the area that had been part of Charles County. By this time, there was already a church at Charles Town; this small church building was used as a meeting place for the new County Court until a new courthouse was completed in 1698. St. Paul's Parish also had a rural chapel for residents of the more remote regions, about 12 miles south of Charles Town. In Piscataway Parish, the first church was built in 1694, at the site of the present-day St. John's Church, Broad Creek.

The political divisions of the new county, known as "hundreds," were totally distinct from the parish divisions, and were used for the purposes of taxation as well as for judicial, legal, and military administration. In 1696, the new county comprised six hundreds, and over the years, as the population increased, the six original hundreds were divided to create geographically smaller administrative units. (A century after its establishment, Prince George's County was made up of 21 hundreds, superseded in the nineteenth century by election districts.)

Eighteenth Century

During the 1700s, the land of Prince George's County was gradually settled. Men and women from all parts of the British Isles, as well as other countries of Europe, came to find homes here. Some came as free men, others as indentured servants. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, landowners had turned to slave labor for the operation of their plantations, and large numbers of Africans were brought here to work as slaves. In 1706, the General Assembly of the Maryland colony passed an Act for the Advancement of Trade. This act reestablished Charles Town, and also established five more port towns: Queen Anne, Nottingham, and Mill Town on the Patuxent, Marlborough on the Western Branch of the Patuxent, and Aire at Broad Creek on the Potomac. A year later, a supplementary act established the Town of Piscataway at the head of the Piscataway Creek. These trading centers grew; merchants built stores and sold everything from yard goods and shoe buckles to grubbing hoes, sugar and salt; lawyers and doctors established practices;

innkeepers acquired licenses to sell liquor and opened their doors to travelers and residents alike.

The town that had been established on the Western Branch (soon called "Upper" Marlborough in order to distinguish it from "Lower" Marlborough in Calvert County) developed more rapidly than the other towns established in 1706 and 1707. By 1718, Upper Marlborough had become such an active center that its inhabitants petitioned to have the court proceedings moved there from Charles Town. The General Assembly consented to the move, and the County Court met for the first time in Upper Marlborough in 1721. From this time until early in the twentieth century, Upper Marlboro (as it is now spelled) was the commercial, political and social center of Prince George's County, and it has remained the county seat to this day.

In 1742, Bladensburg was established on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, supplanting an earlier settlement known as Beall Town one-half mile upstream on the Northwest Branch. Bladensburg, together with Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Aire at Broad Creek, Queen Anne, and Piscataway, became an official tobacco inspection station in 1747 by act of the General Assembly.

Some iron was mined and worked in the Upper Patuxent region, and water-powered mills were constructed on the abundant water courses. Despite this growth, Prince George's County remained predominantly agricultural. Agriculture was the basis of the economy and directly or indirectly provided the livelihood for every resident. The crop that was the heart of this agricultural economy was tobacco.

Tobacco created wealth for Prince George's County, wealth that built fine plantation homes like Belair and Compton Bassett, educated the children of the leading families, supported the work of religious institutions, and fostered arts such as theater, dance, and music that flourished in Upper Marlborough and other places. That wealth also provided the means to enjoy leisure time in activities such as fox hunting and horse racing, and enabled planters to devote such care to their horses and their breeding that Prince George's County became the cradle of American thoroughbred racing, a sport still very much a part of the county today. Tobacco provided modest livelihoods for small farmers and even served as legal tender for debts. Tobacco also created a prosperous, sophisticated society that traded its staple with English and Scottish merchants for goods from all over the world.

The earliest arteries of transportation had been the waterways, and they remained important avenues of commerce between port towns. But a network of roads had developed by the beginning of the eighteenth century, establishing overland connections between the several port towns and between the towns and the parish churches. As the population increased and the political hundreds and church parishes were divided for more efficient management, and as new plantations were established, more roads were cleared to allow

easier communication between the population centers. Land and court records show the construction of new roadways. In 1739 a survey ordered by the justices of the County Court described a network of more than 50 roads connecting the towns of Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Queen Anne, Nottingham, Mill Town, Aire, and Beall town, as well as the parish churches and their several rural chapels. Road building increased during the middle years of the eighteenth century. In 1762 another road survey indicated a significant increase in roadways. At strategic points along the major roads, and especially in the principal towns and river crossings, taverns were established; they catered to the needs of travelers and provided gathering places for the exchange of news and opinions.

Revolutionary Period—Prince George's County was not untouched by the great tide of national events at the end of the eighteenth century. When the Revolution came, Prince Georgians organized county committees to assist the revolutionary effort here at home, and they sent many of their sons to fight gallantly for the cause of independence. One of their citizens, John Rogers of Upper Marlborough, sat in the Continental Congress, which in July 1776 voted to make the colonies free and independent states. In September 1787, Daniel Carroll, also of Upper Marlborough, was one of the 39 men who signed the newly framed United States Constitution. In April 1788 four distinguished Prince Georgians attended the Ratification Convention in Annapolis and voted unanimously in favor of the Constitution. In 1790, when the Congress in Philadelphia decided to locate the new federal capital somewhere along the Potomac River, Prince George's County ceded most of the land necessary to establish the District of Columbia. The ten-mile-square area was surveyed in 1791, and stone markers were erected during the following year at the four corners and at one-mile intervals along the lines. Five of these markers are located within the boundaries of Prince George's County and have been designated as historic sites. Today, each of the great symbols of our three branches of government, the Capitol, the White House, and the Supreme Court building, stands on land that was once part of Prince George's County. The development of the Federal City was aided immeasurably by Benjamin Stoddert of Bladensburg, who acquired much of the land needed by the federal government from local landowners and later served as first Secretary of the Navy. After the Declaration of Rights in 1776, as American religion began an independent life of its own in the new nation, two Prince Georgians were chosen to assume roles of leadership. In 1783, the Roman Catholic Church in America formulated its first constitution, meeting at White Marsh, one of the oldest Catholic establishments in Maryland; and in 1789 John Carroll of Upper Marlborough became the first Roman Catholic bishop in the United States. In 1792 Thomas John Claggett, who had guided the formation of the Episcopal Church from its Anglican beginnings, became the first Episcopal bishop consecrated in this country.

Nineteenth Century

Prince George's County had been spared extensive military action during the Revolutionary War, but such was not to be the case during the War of 1812. In August 1814, the British sailed up the Patuxent to Benedict and began a march through the county, through Nottingham, Upper Marlborough, and Long Old Fields (now Forestville), all the way to Bladensburg, where they defeated an ill-prepared army of American defenders and marched on into Washington to burn the capital city. On their way back to their ships, they seized a Prince Georgian, Dr. William Beanes of Upper Marlborough, and imprisoned him in Baltimore. Francis Scott Key was on a mission to plead for Dr. Beanes' release when he witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry and wrote the poem which became our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Those early years of the nineteenth century brought changes to the county. Although tobacco remained predominant, farmers throughout the county began to experiment with new crops on land worn out by continuous cultivation of tobacco. In 1817, the first county agricultural society in Maryland was founded in Prince George's County, and agriculturalists such as Horace Capron, Dr. John Bayne, and Charles B. Calvert attracted national attention with their agricultural experimentation. The efforts of Charles Calvert brought about the establishment of the nation's first agricultural research college (now the University of Maryland at College Park) in 1858, further indication of the leadership of Prince George's County in that field.

New developments were not limited to agriculture. A new way of working, which involved great machines, mass production, and hundreds of workers, had evolved in England and New England during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Industrial Revolution had advanced into Prince George's County across its northern border with the establishment of cotton mills at Laurel in the 1820s and the establishment of the Muirkirk Iron Furnace near Beltsville in the 1840s. In the early years of the century, the first turnpike was constructed, linking Washington and Baltimore; about 14 miles of convenient, nearly straight roadway ran through Prince George's County. The prominence of the turnpike was short-lived; in 1835 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line was completed between Baltimore and Washington. The railroad brought momentous change to the area, altering traditional methods of travel, transforming small crossroad communities into population centers and, eventually, potential sites for suburban expansion. The railroad provided the right-of-way on which Samuel F. B. Morse strung the country's first telegraph line in 1844. The success of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad also stimulated the planters of Southern Maryland to seek construction of another railroad through rural southeastern Prince George's County to provide easy access to the Baltimore market. However, this goal was not realized until after the Civil War.

In politics, two sons of Prince George's County achieved national distinction in those early years of the nineteenth century. Gabriel Duvall of Marietta was an associate justice on the United States Supreme Court, and William Wirt, a Bladensburg native, served for 12 years as Attorney General of the United States. In the course of the nineteenth century, five distinguished Prince Georgians served as governor of Maryland: Robert Bowie of Nottingham, Samuel Sprigg of Northampton, Joseph Kent of Rose Mount, Thomas G. Pratt of Upper Marlborough, and Oden Bowie of Fairview.

As the nineteenth century passed its midpoint, Prince George's County prospered. Its agriculture was diversifying, some industry was developing, the fisheries of the Patuxent and Potomac yielded rich harvests, steamboats plied the Patuxent linking the county to Baltimore, trains ran regularly on the line between Baltimore and Washington, and above all, the growth of the staple crop, tobacco, remained its most profitable enterprise. In fact, more tobacco was grown here than in any other county in Maryland, and more slaves tilled the fields here than in any other place in the state. The labor of the county's black community, 90 percent of it enslaved in 1860, helped guarantee this prosperity. But the old tobacco society was to end, because forces beyond the control of any Prince Georgian would soon plunge the nation into bitter civil war.

Prince George's County, like the State of Maryland, was divided during the monumental struggle from 1861 to 1865. Although Maryland made no move to secede from the Union, there was great sympathy in the county for those states that did. In 1860 the county had a plantation economy and a population of enslaved laborers. The prominent families of Prince George's County were slaveholders, and a significant number of their sons went south to fight for the Confederacy. When the institution of slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia in 1862, many of the enslaved laborers of Prince George's County fled to freedom there. Emancipation took effect in Maryland in January 1865 and brought an end to the old plantation system. When the war ended three months later, the old Prince George's County was gone, and the county began a second life.

After the Civil War—The Civil War brought significant changes to Prince George's County. Some were immediately noticeable, such as the freeing of the slaves. Small communities of blacks began to develop soon after the cessation of hostilities, such as Rossville near the Muirkirk Furnace, Chapel Hill near Fort Washington, as well as the black communities near the towns of Woodville, Queen Anne, and Upper Marlborough. Each of these communities was centered around a place of worship, predominantly congregations of the Methodist denomination. The newly emancipated people proceeded to build their homes while laboring in the iron furnaces or in railroad construction, and principally in farming. With the assistance of the Freedmen's Bureau, these communities

soon had schoolhouses and teachers, beginning the significant movement toward black education. A substantial number of blacks moved out of Prince George's County during the generation after the Civil War, especially into the District of Columbia.

There were also changes in the county's economy. Agriculture remained the predominant way of life, tobacco continued to be the most important crop, and the large plantations by no means vanished. In the last decades of the nineteenth century, small farms growing tobacco and other crops began to play a larger role in the county's economic life. Between the end of the Civil War and the turn of the twentieth century, the number of farms in Prince George's County doubled, while the average farm size decreased dramatically. Many of these new smaller farms were operated by freed blacks, and many others were owned by newcomers to the county. As the agricultural population grew, so did commercial life and the importance of local commerce in the overall economic picture. But this second life of Prince George's County, of small farms and local commerce, soon gave way to a force that would affect this county as profoundly as tobacco had in the old days. That force was the growing federal government and its expanding Capital City.

As Washington grew from a small town to a major capital, it began to spill over into the adjoining communities. A new phenomenon, the residential suburb, began to develop in order to accommodate the increasing number of federal employees and city workers. The new branch line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad had opened in 1872. It joined with the main line to Southern Maryland at the Bowie junction and created a second rail link between Washington and Baltimore. Speculators were quick to see opportunities for new residential development. In the 1880s and 1890s, more and more residential communities were developed north of Washington along both railroad lines, offering federal employees the opportunity to live away from the city in healthful surroundings easily accessible by rail. In towns like Hyattsville, Riverdale Park, Berwyn Heights, College Park, Glenn Dale, and Bowie, fine Victorian dwellings of the 1880s and 1890s reflect this booming period of suburban expansion. As the nineteenth century drew to a close, the county's population was 30,000, 30 percent higher than it had been in 1860.

Twentieth Century

As the twentieth century began, the national capital continued to spread into Prince George's County. New types of transportation, like the streetcar and the Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis electric railroad, offered additional opportunities for residential development along the borders of the Federal City. Towns like Mount Rainier, Colmar Manor, Cottage City, Brentwood, Capitol Heights, and Seat Pleasant began to develop during the first decade of the new century. Several black communities—North Brentwood,

Fairmount Heights, and Lincoln—were established and attracted members of a growing group of black professionals from Washington.

The new science of aviation made history in Prince George's County with the establishment of College Park Airport in 1909 and with military flight instruction there by Wilbur Wright. In 1941, John Greene established the Columbia Air Center, the first black-owned airport in Maryland, on a field near Croom. The county's prominence in the science of aviation was reinforced by the construction in 1942 of the new military airfield known today as Joint Base Andrews. Other large federal installations had moved into Prince George's County during the first half of the century: Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, the huge (over 10,000 acres) agricultural area purchased by the U.S. Government between 1910 and 1940; Patuxent Wildlife Research Center established in 1936; and the Suitland Federal Center complex established in 1942. Then in the late 1950s, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration established its primary science center (Goddard Space Flight Center) in Greenbelt. These important government installations exerted a significant influence on the employment patterns of county residents and became a major factor in the more than tenfold population growth of the county between 1930 and 1970.

Farming remained the way of life for many in the vast rural areas beyond these new towns, but year by year, the percentage of the population earning their livelihood through agriculture declined as the denser suburban population close to Washington grew. New communities also began to appear as the increasing use of the automobile allowed for further residential development, in some cases at a distance from railroad and trolley lines; Cheverly, Greenbelt, District Heights, New Carrollton, and Glenarden are examples of this trend. Prince George's had been a county of 30,000 persons in 1900; it became a county of 60,000 in 1930, and by 1950 the population had increased to almost 200,000. In the mid-1960s, the construction of the Capital Beltway defined the boundary between urban and suburban/rural Prince George's County, and the suburbs continued to expand and spread. By 1970 the county's population had reached 660,000, and less than a third of its population lived outside the Beltway. A sewer moratorium and a large drop in average household size combined to slow the population explosion during the 1970s, so that the population increased only to 665,000 in 1980. The pace of residential development, particularly an increase in the number of single-family homes, rose after 1980 and continued through 2000; most of these new single-family houses were built outside the Beltway. By the year 2000, when the population reached 800,000, more than half the county's population lived outside the Beltway.

In the last decades of the twentieth century, development in the county expanded, bringing in many new

government and business establishments, as well as a large number of residential subdivisions. In the 1990s, a former county executive, Parris Glendening, was elected to serve as Maryland governor. The demographics of the county also changed; the population is now well over 50 percent black. In the generation between 1970 and 2000, a number of factors (such as the success of fair housing laws, the existence of established and stable black communities, and the phenomenon of "white flight" provoked by the beginning of school busing) caused a rise in the African-American percentage of the county's population from 14 percent to more than 60 percent. In 1994, the county's first African-American county executive, Wayne Curry, was elected, and in 1996 Prince George's County celebrated the tricentennial of its establishment with exhibits, parades, publications, and many other observances.

Many changes have come to Prince George's County during the 300 years since it was established. Once a rough and challenging frontier land with small groups of settlers pursuing commerce and agriculture, the county developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries into a prosperous, sophisticated tobacco society. When that society met its end in war, small farms growing tobacco and other crops and local commerce became the dominant ways of life, until Prince George's County finally became part of the expanding Washington metropolitan area, and now is a place where men and women of all creeds, religions, races, national origins, and economic positions live and work. But despite these great changes, reminders of the past are all around us, sometimes hidden from sight and sometimes unrecognizable to the newcomer. Although a majority of its citizens live in an urban setting today, much of the land still retains its rural character, and agriculture is still the way of life for some. If Prince Georgians of today head out of the city, beyond the Beltway and suburban developments into the large areas that are still country, they can walk into the woods or along the creeks and rivers and see, if just for a moment, a Prince George's County that the first settlers might have seen more than 300 years ago.

The *Historic Sites and Districts Plan* (HSDP) presents a number of important themes in the county's history, culture, and heritage. These themes provide a framework for evaluating the significance of properties. Each theme is illustrated with representative examples of designated historic sites or contributing buildings in county-designated historic districts; properties may be used to illustrate multiple themes. It is important to note that many themes are interrelated and overlapping and extend through time to tell the story of the county's history.

Prehistoric and Seventeenth Century Period

Native Americans—The land that became Prince George's County was occupied for thousands of years before the first Europeans arrived. There is considerable archeological evidence of Native American settlement along both the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers and their tributaries. Examples of notable archeological sites include: **Accokeek Creek Site, Nottingham Archeological Site, Mount Calvert Archeological Site, Piscataway Park Archeological Site,** and **National Archives Archeological Site**.

The Eighteenth Century and the Antebellum Period

Early Towns—Charles Town on the Patuxent was first established in 1683 and became the seat of government when Prince George's County was established in 1696. Five more port towns (Marlborough, Queen Anne, Mill Town, Nottingham, and Aire) were established in 1706, and Piscataway in 1707. Although little remains from the original settlements of the seven port towns, a number of older structures and sites of structures represent them: **Piscataway Tavern, Content,** and **Darnall's Chance House Museum** in Upper Marlboro, **Mount Calvert** at the site of Charles Town, and **Harmony Hall** near the site of Aire.

Agricultural Heritage—From the earliest settlement and establishment of Prince George's County in the late seventeenth century until well into the twentieth century, agriculture was the basis of the county's economy and directly or indirectly provided the livelihood of its residents. Tobacco was the principal crop and created wealth for the leading families of the county. The tobacco heritage is exemplified by the barns of early plantations like **Concord, Wyoming,** and **The Cottage**. Other agricultural efforts are represented by the **Ashland Hay Barn**, associated historically with the **Compton Bassett** plantation.

Earliest Plantation Establishments—Earliest settlements were along the waterways, near the seven early port towns, and near the parish churches. Large tracts of land were developed into plantations; these plantation landscapes, architectural characteristics, and culture are based on and linked to the institution of slavery. Some surviving plantation houses from this early period are **Mount Airy, Billingsley, Bellefields, Mullikin's Delight, Harmony Hall, Melwood Park, Belair, Wyoming,** and **Compton Bassett**.

Colonial Churches—When Prince George's County was established in 1696, two parishes of the Church of England were already in existence: St. Paul's Parish on the Patuxent River, and Piscataway Parish on the Potomac. Early churches survive in both of the original parishes: **St. Paul's** at Baden and **St. John's** at Broad Creek. Rural chapels for these two churches also survive; **Christ Church** at Accokeek**,** which was the "lower" chapel of Piscataway Parish; **Addison Chapel** at Seat Pleasant, which was the "upper" chapel of the same parish; and **St. Thomas'** at Croom, which was the chapel of St. Paul's at Baden. A new parish, Queen Anne, was created in 1704 out of St. Paul's; the church built for that parish in 1774 survives as **St. Barnabas'** at Leeland. One Roman Catholic church survives from the Colonial period: **Sacred Heart Church** at White Marsh.

Later Churches—As the population of the county increased, the Church of England parishes were divided and more places of worship were built. Public places

of worship were built for Roman Catholics after 1776, and the nineteenth century saw the rise of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There are fine examples of these nineteenth-century churches across the county: **St. John's** at Beltsville, **St. Barnabas** at Oxon Hill**, Trinity Church** in Upper Marlboro**, Holy Trinity** at Collington, **St. George's** in Glenn Dale, **Chapel of the Incarnation** at Brandywine, **St. Ignatius** at Oxon Hill, **St. Joseph's** at Ammendale, **Cheltenham Methodist Church**, **Holy Family Roman Catholic Church** in Woodmore, and **Perkins Chapel** in Glenn Dale. New churches were built in the early twentieth century, often to replace older churches on the same site: **St. Thomas Methodist Church** near Baden, **Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church** at Rosaryville, **Ridgely Church** in the Landover area, **Union Methodist Church** in Upper Marlboro, **Old St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church** in Seat Pleasant, and **Old Bells Methodist Church** in Camp Springs.

The Revolutionary Period—Reminders of the American Revolution are represented in the archeological site of the munitions and uniform manufactory operated by Stephen West at **The Woodyard,** and by **St. Barnabas' Church at Leeland,** the scene of pre-Revolutionary confrontations during the tenure of outspoken Tory rector, Jonathan Boucher, who was connected to **Mount Lubentia**.

Planters' and Farmers' Dwellings—These types of dwellings are represented by **Riversdale, Bowieville, Weston, Solitude, Rosemount, Brookefield of the**

Berrys, Brookewood, Woodstock, Hamilton House, The Cottage, Oakland, **Villa de Sales,** and **Sunnyside.**

Commerce, Industry, and Scientific Advancements

Commerce—Most of the early commerce in the county was associated with tobacco and the crop even served as legal tender for debts. This commerce in the colonial period is best represented by the **Market Master's House** and the **George Washington House**, which served as a store, both in Bladensburg, and **Kingston** in Upper Marlboro. Later commerce is represented by the rural general store, e.g., the **Coffren Store** in Croom, the **Crandell-Rothstein House** in Upper Marlboro, the **Marlow-Huntt Store** in Brandywine, and the **Cochrane Store** in Aquasco. Later structures reflect the range of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial activity such as the **Prince George's Bank** buildings in Hyattsville and Mount Rainier, and the **Bank of Brandywine.**

Industry—The earliest industry in the county is represented by water-powered mills such as the **Adelphi Mill** constructed northwest of Hyattsville for the grinding of grain at the end of the eighteenth century. Iron was mined in the upper Patuxent region, and in the 1840s, the **Muirkirk Ironworks** was established in the Beltsville area. During the Revolution, munitions and uniforms were manufactured at Stephen West's Woodyard establishment, represented by **The Woodyard Archeological Site**. Nineteenth-century

industry is exemplified by the blacksmith/wheelwright shop at the **H.B.B. Trueman Farm**. The impact of twentieth-century industry requires further evaluation, but numerous building types associated with this time period are currently being identified and documented.

Agricultural Science—Early examples of agricultural science are represented by **Salubria Site**, the plantation home of agricultural innovator Dr. John Bayne, as well as **Riversdale**, the plantation of Charles B. Calvert, founder of county and state agricultural societies and of the Maryland Agricultural College. A later example is **Mount Calvert**, the home of David E. Brown, who worked as a field agent for the Department of Agriculture's experiment station near Upper Marlboro from 1908 through the 1940s, and who was instrumental in the development of Maryland Mamouth variety of tobacco. Local scientific interest in agriculture is also represented by the **Rossborough Inn** on the campus of the University of Maryland at College Park, a building that served as an agricultural experimentation station during the late nineteenth century.

Medicine—There are a number of historic sites in Prince George's County with strong ties to the field of medicine. For example, Dr. Adam Thomson, a prominent eighteenth-century physician, lived at **Darnall's Chance** in Upper Marlboro and invented the American method of smallpox inoculation that reduced the disease's mortality by half and became the standard procedure in the colonies until the development of

smallpox vaccine. Many local doctors in the nineteenth century practiced their profession from home offices. These are represented by the **Dr. Edgar Hurtt House** in Piscataway, the **Dr. William H. Gibbons House** in Croom, the **Dr. Charles Fox House** in **Beltsville**, and the **Adams-Bowen House** in Aquasco.

Horse Breeding and Racing—Prince George's County has played a leading role in Maryland's horse breeding and racing pursuits since the early eighteenth century. By the middle of the century, there were regular races at Upper Marlboro, and in the 1780s and 1790s, the noted Virginia sire Obscurity stood at **Harmony Hall** in Broad Creek. The 250-year history of breeding and racing at **Belair** is documented at the early-twentieth-century stone **Belair Stable** in Bowie. Several other historic sites illustrate this storied tradition including **Kildare**, **Fairview**, and **Weston**.

Transportation

Waterways, Landings, and River Crossings—The earliest arteries of transportation were local waterways, and the first settlements and subsequent towns were established on major waterways. Landings were established at the tobacco inspection stations, and at other locations on the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers. During the nineteenth century, steamboats traveled along these watercourses, stopping at old landings such as **Trueman Point**. Bridges were built across the Patuxent River near the Duvall sawmill, the town of Queen Anne, and Hill's Landing among others. These

traditional landings and crossings are represented in the twentieth-century truss bridges, **Duvall Bridge** and **Governors Bridge**, which replaced earlier spans.

Taverns—At strategic points along major roads, and especially in principal towns and river crossings, taverns were established. These businesses catered to the needs of travelers and provided gathering places for the exchange of news and opinion. Several early taverns still stand: **George Washington House, Rossborough Inn, Piscataway Tavern, Hardy's Tavern, Horsehead Tavern**, and **Mary Surratt House**.

Railroads—The way of life in Prince George's County was significantly changed with the construction of two major railroad lines: the Baltimore and Ohio line in 1835, and the Baltimore and Potomac line in 1872. Reminders of the importance of these rail lines survive and are represented by the **Bowie Railroad Buildings** and the **Wilson Station Railroad Tower**.

Aviation—The history of aviation in Prince George's County dates to the late eighteenth century when pioneering ascents of tethered balloons were conducted by local innkeeper and attorney Peter Carnes in Bladensburg in June 1784. Prince George's County can boast the oldest continually operating airfield in the world at the **College Park Airport,** where Wilbur Wright conducted military flight instruction in 1909. In addition, **Columbia Air Center** in Upper Marlboro, opened in 1941 and operated until 1956 by John Greene, was primarily used by former Tuskegee Airmen

and was the first licensed black-owned and -operated airport in the state. Another significant aviation resource is the **ERCO** plant in Riverdale which operated from 1938 until the 1960s and produced the Ercoupe, initially developed for military purposes and later adapted for civilian aviation.

Political and Social History, Religion, Recreation, and the Arts

War of 1812—Prince George's County was directly affected during the War of 1812 by the British invasion of Washington. As the British marched north and west through the county, their impact was felt at several important sites: **Mount Calvert** on the Patuxent near Upper Marlboro, **Bellefields**, and **St. Thomas' Church** in Croom, **Trinity Church** and **Darnall's Chance** in Upper Marlboro, **Melwood Park**, **The Woodyard**, **Mount Lubentia, Addison Chapel, Bostwick, Market Master's House** and the **Hilleary-Magruder House** in Bladensburg, **Riversdale, Magruder Spring, Crawford's Adventure Spring**, and **Fort Washington** (Warburton Manor).

Civil War—Several historic sites represent the Civil War period in Prince George's County, including **Fort Foote**, used in the defense of the nation's capital, as well as the **Mary Surratt House**, to which John Wilkes Booth escaped after his assassination of President Lincoln at Ford's Theater in Washington.

Political History—Because of Prince George's County's proximity to the national capital, it has been much involved with political movements and events. Several historic sites represent this political history: one is **Grigsby Station Log Cabin**, which stood on the farm where Belva Lockwood was nominated for the U.S. Presidency in 1884; others were the residences of prominent statesmen and politicians, such as **Riversdale** (home of George Calvert and Charles Benedict Calvert); the **Site of Rose Mount** (the home of Governor Joseph Kent); **Mattaponi** in Croom (the home of Governor Robert Bowie); **St. James Hill** in Piscataway (home of Benedict Semmes); **Marietta** (the home of Gabriel Duvall), **Belair** (home of Samuel Ogle and Benjamin Ogle); **Fairview** (the home of Governor Oden Bowie); the **Digges-Sasscer House** (the home of Lansdale G. Sasscer); **The Cottage** (the home of Charles Clagett); and **Oxon Hill Manor** (the home of Sumner Welles).

Social History—The theme of social history is represented in its many facets in Prince George's County historic sites. The late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century practice of dueling is represented in the **Dueling Grounds** at **Bladensburg**. The sport of the hunt is represented in the **Marlboro Hunt Club**.

African-American Religious Practices—After the Civil War, the African-American population in Prince George's County was subjected to segregation and institutionalized discrimination sometimes referred to as "Jim Crow" laws. Newly freed slaves created communities centered on churches, schools, and

benevolent societies that fulfilled religious, educational and recreational needs. The rise of the African-American beneficial societies is represented in **St. Mary's Beneficial Society Hall** and **Abraham Hall**. Examples of early African-American churches and cemeteries in the county include **Holy Family Roman Catholic Church** in Woodmore, **Queen's Chapel and Cemetery, Union Chapel and Cemetery, Carroll Chapel, John Wesley Methodist Church and Cemetery,** and **Brooks Methodist Church**.

African-American Resorts and Recreation—Although African Americans existed within a segregated society through the middle of the twentieth century, by the early years of the century a number of communities developed to serve the housing and recreational needs of the local population, such as Eagle Harbor and Cedar Haven. In the twentieth century, recreation is best represented at **Wilmer's Park** in Brandywine.

Civil Society

African-American History—African-Americans have played a large part in the history of Prince George's County, as illustrated in numerous historic sites and broad settlement patterns; **St. Paul's (Free Hope Baptist) Church, Butler House, Abraham Hall, St. Mary's Beneficial Society Hall, Mt. Nebo Church, the D.S.S. Goodloe House, St. Thomas Methodist Church, Union Methodist Church, Dorsey Chapel** and the **Northhampton Slave Quarter Site** and **Archaeological Park**. There are a number of important

early twentieth-century African-American suburban communities including North Brentwood, Fairmount Heights, and Glenarden, as well as the retreat communities of Ardwick, and Cedar Haven and Eagle Harbor on the Patuxent River. Free black families living in the county prior to the Civil War were not able to acquire titles to land until the 1870s or later. Examples of early settlements by free black families are the **John Henry Quander House** outside Upper Marlboro and the **Colbert Family Farm Site** near Bowie. Later dwellings include the **Thomas Hunster House** and **William Stanton Wormley House** in Ardwick, and the **William and Mildred Ridgley Gray House** in Landover.

Education—The field of education is represented by many historic sites in Prince George's County, from the one-room schoolhouse to the main campus of the University of Maryland. Examples include **Friendly School, Seabrook School, Berwyn Heights Schoolhouse**, **Briarley Military Academy, Rossborough Inn, Greenbelt Center School,** and **Black Swamp School**. Other examples include the nine surviving Rosenwald schools built for African-American students in rural areas in the 1920s and 1930s such as **Ridgeley School,** and the **D.S.S. Goodloe House,** home of the first principal of the African-American Maryland Normal and Industrial School (now Bowie State University). Many of the Freedmen's Bureau schools, built shortly after the Civil War for African-American students, are no longer standing but may represent opportunities for archeological investigation.

An important twentieth century landmark in the history of African-American education in the county is the **Fairmont Heights High School**.

Law—Many important Prince Georgeans achieved renown in the legal profession. Their houses and offices survive as reminders of these endeavors, and of the prominence of the Upper Marlboro bar. These include **Marietta and Law Office** (the home of Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court Gabriel Duvall), **Trelawn** (home of Joseph K. Roberts, Jr.), the **Digges-Sasscer House** (home of prominent attorneys Daniel C. Digges, William A. Jarboe, and Lansdale G. Sasscer), the **Magruders' Law Office** in Upper Marlboro, the **Thomas J. Calloway House** in Lincoln, and **Trammell-Taylor House** in Fairmount Heights.

Civil Rights—In the middle of the twentieth century, local citizens actively participated in the struggle for civil rights that gripped the nation at large, and their activism resulted in substantial local changes in education, fair housing efforts, and access to public buildings. A number of local properties in Fairmount Heights such as the **Fairmont Heights High School** and the **Trammell-Taylor House** are significant for the roles that these buildings and their occupants played in these efforts. Tommie Broadwater, the first African-American elected to the Maryland State Senate in a district outside the City of Baltimore, attended high school at the Fairmont Heights High School. G. James Gholson, another prominent African-American in the county was principal at that time. Gholson, who

was the school's chief administrator from 1950–1969, later became the chief architect of the Prince George's County plan to desegregate schools. The **Trammell-Taylor House** recalls the activities of Judge Taylor, who became the first African-American to serve as Assistant State Attorney and later won a judgeship in a countywide elective office. In Deanwood, another community close to the District line, Benjamin and Clara Mitchell lived in the **Van Horn-Mitchell House**. The Mitchells were devout Muslims and frequently entertained Elijah Muhammed, Muhammad Ali, Malcolm X, and Anwar Sadat at their home.

The Twentieth Century

Suburban Growth—In the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, numerous residential suburbs were developed to the north and east of Washington, D.C., along the two railroad lines. Examples of this initial phase of suburbanization include the **O'Dea House**, the **Kleiner-Dillon House**, the **Pickett House**, the **Wetherald House**, the **E. J. Taylor House**, the **Berwyn Heights Schoolhouse** and the **Kleiner-Davidson-White House** in Berwyn Heights; the **Welsh House**, the **Holden House**, the **Holden-Sweeting House**, the **Shepherd-Sibley House,** and the **McEwen House** in Hyattsville; the **Cory House** and the **McDonnell House** in College Park; **Kelly Cottage**, **Seabrook Cottage**, and **Seabrook School** in Seabrook; the **Straining House** in Bowie; the **Warren House** in Riverdale Park; the **Baker-Holliday**

House, the **LaValle House**, and the **Bowers-Sargent House** in Daniels Park; and the **Bellamy House** in Cheverly.

Industry—Commercial and industrial areas developed along major road arteries, such as Baltimore Avenue (US 1), Annapolis Road, Kenilworth Avenue, and along the railroad lines in areas such as Hyattsville, Riverdale Park, Edmonston, and College Park. **The Muirkirk Iron Furnace Site**, located about three miles south of Laurel, was in operation from 1847 to the early 1900s.

The Federal Presence—Before World War II, the United States Government initiated a substantial program aimed at decentralizing the federal presence in the District of Columbia. As part of this effort, numerous federal installations were developed in the Maryland and Virginia jurisdictions adjacent to Washington, D.C., Before and after World War II, Prince George's County became the location of facilities such as the U.S. Census Bureau, which includes **Suitland House**.

Ecclesiastical and Residential Architecture

Ecclesiastical Architectural Styles—Although none of the earliest churches and chapels, which were most commonly of wood-frame construction, have survived, there are notable examples of a range of architectural styles used for religious buildings throughout the county.

Colonial/Georgian: **St. Paul's** at Baden, **St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church** at Leeland, **St. Thomas' Episcopal Church** in Croom, and **Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church** at White Marsh.

Late Georgian/Federal: **St. John's** at Broad Creek, and **Addison Chapel** in Seat Pleasant.

Tudor Revival: **St. Mary's Episcopal Church** in Aquasco, and **Forest Grove Methodist Church (Chapel 2)** at Joint Base Andrews.

Victorian Gothic: **Trinity Episcopal Church** in Upper Marlboro, **Christ Episcopal Church** in Accokeek, **St. Thomas Methodist Church** in Horsehead, **St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church** in Piscataway, **Cheltenham Methodist Church, Holy Family Roman Catholic Church** in Mitchellville, and **Dorsey Chapel** in Glenn Dale.

Queen Anne/Stick Style: **St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church** in Oxon Hill, **St. John's Episcopal Church** and **St. Joseph Roman Catholic Chapel** in Beltsville.

Romanesque Revival: **St. James Roman Catholic Church** in Mount Rainier.

Spanish Mission: **Chapel of the Incarnation** in Brandywine, **Old MarlboroHigh School**, Upper Marlboro.

Rural Vernacular: **Ridgely Methodist Episcopal Church** in Landover, **Holy Rosary Roman Catholic**

Church in Rosaryville, **Mount Nebo A.M.E. Church** in Queen Anne, and **Carroll Methodist Chapel** in Mitchellville.

Residential Architectural Styles—Fine examples of historic domestic architecture survive in Prince George's County, from the turn of the eighteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century. Important examples of each architectural style are listed below.

Colonial/Georgian: **Belair, Hilleary-Magruder House, Mount Airy, Mount Pleasant, Piscataway House, Admirathoria, Bellefields, Harmony Hall, Bostwick,** and **Melwood Park.**

Late Georgian/Federal: **Montpelier, Compton Bassett,** and **Poplar Hill on His Lordship's Kindness.**

Federal: **Oaklands, Snow Hill, Marietta, Riversdale, Wyoming, Goodwood, Beall's Pleasure, Mount Lubentia, Pleasant Prospect, Concord,** and **Mount Calvert.**

Transitional Federal/Greek Revival: **Bowieville, Williams Plains, Pleasant Hills, Brookefield of the Berrys, Pleasant Prospect, Sasscer's Green, Fairview,** and **Weston.**

Greek Revival: **Hitching Post Hill, Melford, The Cottage, West End Farm, Holy Trinity Rectory, Coffren House, Bellevue, Oakland, Charles Hill, Belvidere, Trumps Hill, Woodstock,** and **Gwynn Park.**

Italianate: **Waverly, Straining House, Ashland, Bleak Hill,** and **Mount Clare.**

Gothic Cottage: **Kingston, Waring's Grove,** and **Kelly Cottage.**

Victorian Vernacular: **Hamilton House, McLeod-Forrester House, McDonnell House, Webb-Brown House, Wyvill House, Furgang Farmhouse, Augusta DuVal House, Locust Grove, Van Horn House,** and **LaValle House.**

Victorian Gothic: **Bowling Heights** and **Villa de Sales.**

Queen Anne: **O'Dea House, McEwen House, Holden House, Adams-Bowen House, Cissel House, Traband House, Harry Smith House,** and **William W. Early House.**

American Foursquare: **Baker-Holliday House, Arthur G. Bowie House,** and **Terrett House.**

Colonial Revival: **Boyden House, Boxlee, Beechwood, D.S.S. Goodloe House,** and **Marché House.**

Spanish Mission: **Bellamy House** and **Holbrook House.**

Twentieth-Century Estate Mansions: **McCormick-Goodhart Mansion, Oxon Hill Manor, Newton White Mansion.**

Modern Movement: **Rizzo House.**

Historic Sites
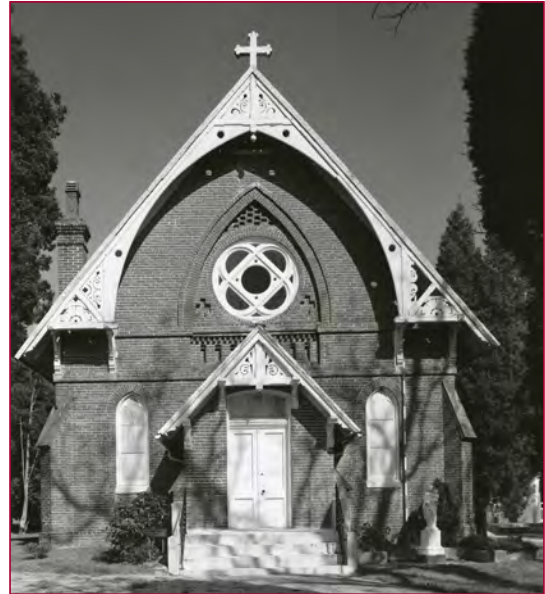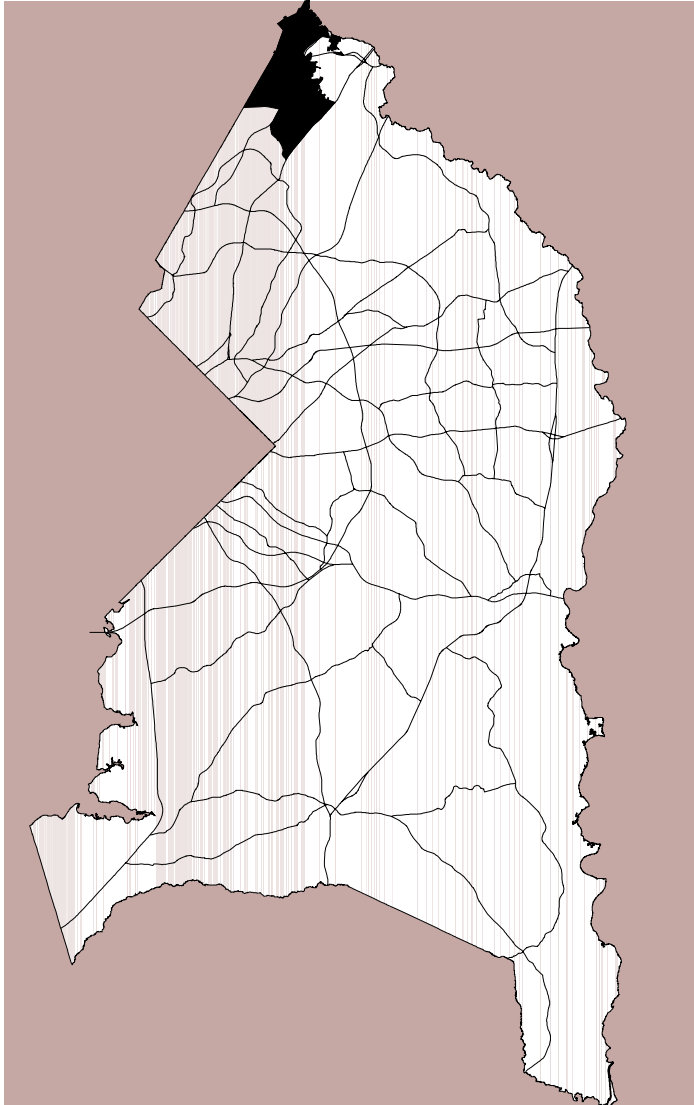
60-007   St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel (NR)
6011 Ammendale Road, Beltsville

Built in 1880, St. Joseph's Chapel is a front-gabled brick chapel with ornate Queen Anne detail. Jigsawn vergeboards adorn the eaves of the principal gable front, the gothic-arch windows are filled with stained glass, and the interior walls and ceilings are sheathed with pressed tin in a pattern of fleurs-de-lis, palmettes, and a rich, multicourse cornice. The chapel was built in 1880 on the grounds of the then newly-established Ammendale Normal Institute. It is an outstanding example of Queen Anne style ecclesiastical architecture. A large cemetery adjoins the chapel. The chapel and the Institute were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.
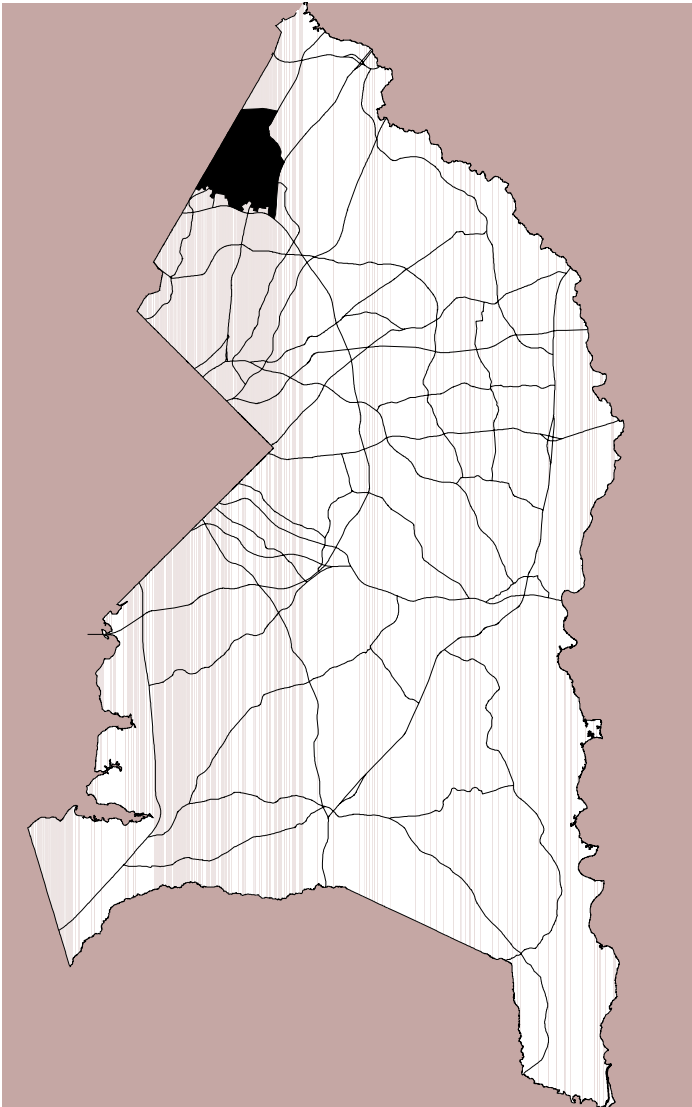
61-002 **Orme-Shaw House**
11601 Caverly Avenue
Beltsville

Built in the 1780s and enlarged in the 1890s, the Orme-Shaw House is a two-part dwelling: a one-and-one-half story log house, with a two-and-one-half story, side-gabled addition. The log dwelling was built in the 1780s for Priscilla Edmonston Orme on land that had belonged to her father. After 1823 it was the home of Evan Shaw, who established Shaw's Methodist Meeting House on his adjoining property. The large wing of the house was added in the 1890s. The Orme-Shaw House is one of a few examples of a two-period vernacular dwelling, and a rare surviving example of an eighteenth century log house.

61-007   **Dr. Charles Fox House (Coffin House)**
4931 Powder Mill Road
Beltsville

Built c. 1886, the Dr. Charles Fox House is a two-and-one-half story frame dwelling clad in German siding. Above the central bay at the attic level is a steep cross-gable with a jerkinhead roof (a gable end that slopes back at the top to form a small hipped roof end). The jerkinhead treatment is repeated at the east and west gables. (The Colonial Revival door surround is a later treatment.) The east wing was probably built around the turn of the twentieth century and was used as a doctor's office. The house was built by Dr. Fox, who was for many years the village doctor for Beltsville and active in civic affairs. It was later the home of members of the Coffin family, who are associated with the Muirkirk Iron Works.

61-009   **St. John's Episcopal Church and Cemetery**
11040 Baltimore Avenue
Beltsville

Based on the design "Plan for a Country Church" by Vienna-born Baltimore architect John R. Niernsee, this building was constructed in 1877 to replace an earlier church destroyed by a tornado. The Stick-style bell tower can be compared favorably with those adorning Niernsee's Camden Station in Baltimore. The cornerstone was laid by Episcopal Bishop William Pinkney; the 1920s parish hall to the west is attached by a 1960s breezeway. The adjacent cemetery contains more than 1,000 monuments, cornerstones, and artifacts, with the earliest markers dating to 1836.

61-011 **McLeod-Forrester House**
11034 Montgomery Road
Beltsville

The main block of the McLeod House was built in the 1870s for George McLeod, a Scottish florist and gardener who worked on the grounds of the White House during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. The main block is a two-story dwelling of I-house form; the gables are distinguished by bull's-eye windows. An older much-altered section, possibly dating from 1858, forms a rear wing. The house was purchased by the Forrester family in 1963.

61-012 **Sellman House**
Building 23
Agricultural Research Center West
Beltsville
(U. S. Department of Agriculture)

Built circa 1905 by brothers Theodore and Robert Sellman for their two families, the Sellman House is a variant of the American Foursquare style. The brothers purchased 346 acres of Beall's Retreat and soon after built this spacious dwelling. It is two-and-one-half stories in height with a hip roof and is distinguished by its wraparound porch, two-story projecting bays and widow's walk balustrade. In the 1930s, the Sellmans sold the 290-acre farm for the establishment of the Plant Research Station; the house was subsequently used as a residence for USDA employees. It stands on a hill overlooking the adjoining farmland which is now devoted to agricultural research.

61-013 **Gallant House**
3124 Powder Mill Road
Adelphi

Built in the mid-nineteenth century, rebuilt in 1920s, the Gallant House is a multisection, frame gable-roof house with a two-and-one-half story Antebellum main block and twentieth-century additions. Its nucleus is the small mid-nineteenth-century dwelling of Owen Carroll who operated the nearby mill. Mary Gallant, the widow of Carroll's son-in-law, acquired the house in 1869 and this was her home and that of her children until 1899. The house was rebuilt and enlarged with Craftsman-style decorative details, including exposed rafter ends, a tapered rubblework chimney, and shed dormers, circa 1926 by Clarence Howland.
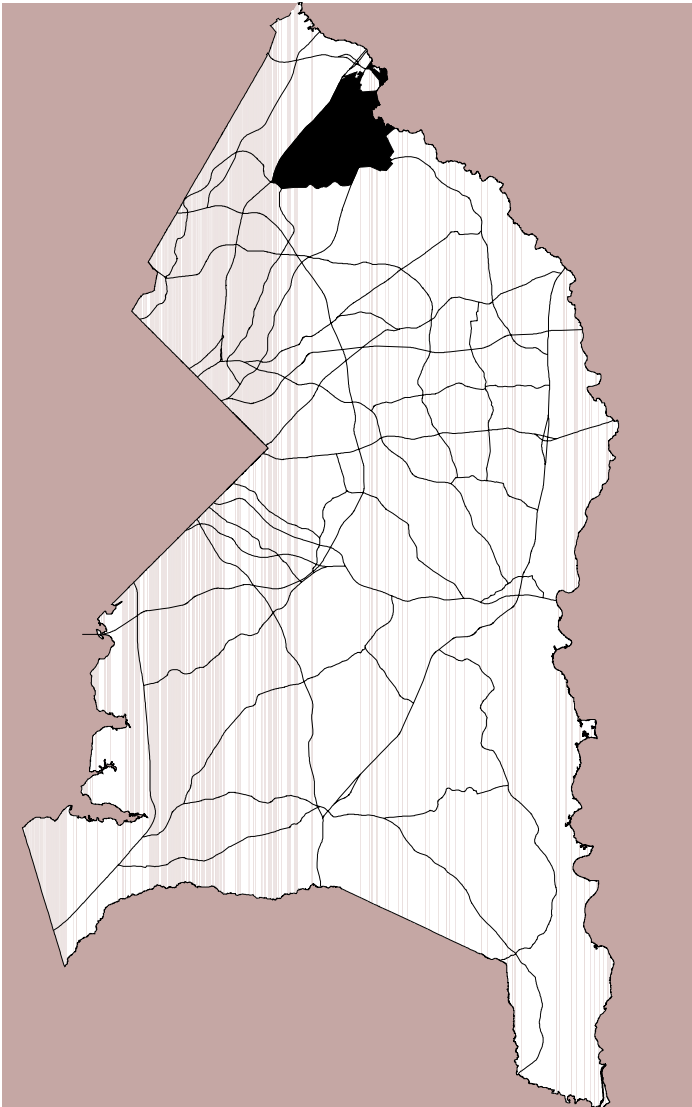
62-003   **Oaklands**
13700 Oaklands Manor Drive
Laurel vicinity

Built in 1792, Oaklands is a three-story Georgian house of brick laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. The house has elegant ornamentation both on the exterior and interior. The mansard roof was added circa 1870 to create a full third floor. The house was built for Richard Snowden, of the Snowden family, prominent and wealthy iron manufacturers. Protected by a preservation easement held by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the house is currently being restored.

62-004   Snow Hill (NR)
          13301 Laurel-Bowie Road
          Laurel vicinity
          (M-NCPPC)

Built between 1799 and 1801, Snow Hill is a very late example of Georgian architecture. The house has a gambrel roof and shed-roofed dormer windows that reflect the bay divisions of the lower facade, as do the segmentally arched basement windows. (The porch is a reconstruction.) It is significant for its association with the Snowden family, who were late Colonial and early Republican ironmasters, and who formed the Patuxent Iron Works by 1726 and also had extensive landholdings in eastern Montgomery County. Snow Hill was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

62-006   Montpelier House Museum (NHL)
          9650 Muirkirk Road
          Laurel vicinity
          (M-NCPPC)

Built circa 1783, Montpelier is a five-part Georgian mansion with two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof center block and one-and-one-half-story, semi-octagonal wings. The interior detail includes particularly fine woodwork that employs agricultural motifs in the cornice moldings. Montpelier was built for Major Thomas Snowden and in the twentieth century was the home of Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Breckinridge Long. On the grounds is a rare surviving eighteenth-century summer house, as well as burial sites of Snowden family members. Listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1970, Montpelier is open to the public as a house museum.

62-008   Muirkirk Furnace Site (18PR149)
Muirkirk Road
Beltsville

Established in 1847, the Muirkirk Iron Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1846, and from 1853 to 1920 was owned and operated by members of the Coffin family. During its peak production period, the company produced 7,000 tons of pig iron per year. The site of this important iron furnace is now hidden under a complex of industrial structures, and only one charcoal kiln (pictured above) survives.

62-010   Briarley Academy (Old Hotel)
11777 Old Baltimore Pike
Beltsville

Built in the 1860s, and enlarged and altered in 1911, the nucleus of this multipart frame structure is a two-story, hip-roof house with bracketed cornice. Two asymmetrical wings extend at angles from the central block: a long dormitory/kitchen wing and a ballroom wing. The original Humes family farmhouse was enlarged in 1911 by the addition of the two wings. The building was operated as a resort, and then from 1933 to 1949 as the Briarley Military Academy.

62-013   **Walnut Grange**
Powder Mill Road (Building 209)
Agricultural Research Center
Beltsville
(U.S. Department of Agriculture)

Built in 1805, this two-story, T-shaped brick plantation house originally had a "butterfly" shape; the spacious semicircular bays of the center block survive but the original balancing west wing was destroyed by fire in the 1850s. This unusual house was built for the daughter of Thomas Snowden of Montpelier and her husband, John Carlyle Herbert. The building was extensively renovated after government purchase in 1910, and now serves as the office of operations for the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.

62-023-07   **Abraham Hall (NR)**
7612 Old Muirkirk Road
Beltsville (Rossville)
(M-NCPPC)

Built in 1889, this two-story, front-gabled lodge building has its entrance through panelled double doors; there is a small kitchen wing attached on one side. It was built for the Benevolent Sons and Daughters of Abraham in the then-developing African-American community of Rossville; it is the county's most outstanding example of a late nineteenth-century Benevolent Society lodge for blacks. Over the years it has served also as a temporary schoolhouse and Methodist church. Recently restored, it is the focal point of the black community of Rossville and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

62-023-17 **Thomas Matthews House**
7700 Old Muirkirk Road
Beltsville (Rossville)

Built in 1888, this two-story, three bay vernacular single-family dwelling has an I-house form and was covered with stucco in the 1920s. It was constructed by Thomas Matthews in the post-Civil War African-American settlement of Rossville. Matthews was a laborer and an original founder of the community's Queen's Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.

62-023-21 **Queen's Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church Site and Cemetery**
7410 Old Muirkirk Road
Beltsville (Rossville)

This is the site of two nineteenth-century African-American chapels. The site still retains a historic cemetery, although the congregation's current twentieth-century brick church is now located across the street. The site is significant to the history of the African-American community of Rossville. The site of the original chapel is now the cemetery of Queen's Chapel United Methodist Church; it is a tranquil, gently sloping grassy area, bordered by woods on east and west, and dotted with old cedars and many old gravestones. The oldest inscribed gravestone dates from 1886, and some of the early stones have hand-carved inscriptions.
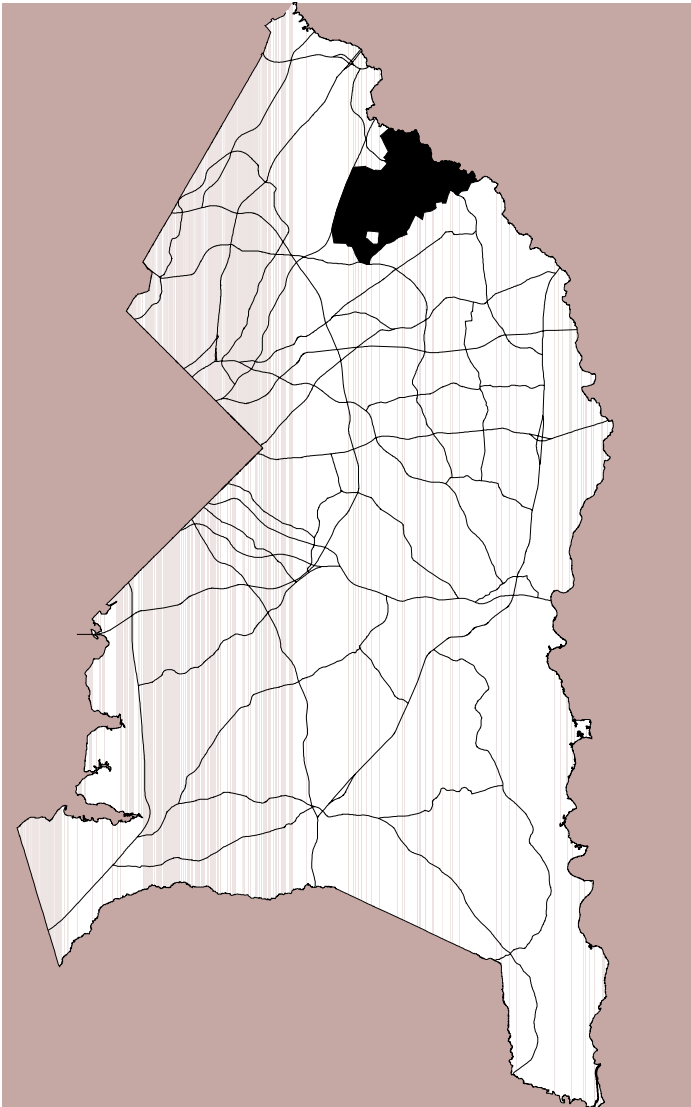
64-001   **Snowden Hall**
Building 16, Patuxent Research
Refuge, Laurel vicinity
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Probably built for Rezin H. Snowden in 1829, this house was originally one-and-one-half stories. It was likely raised to the full two stories in 1857 by Snowden's son John at the time of his marriage. Evidence of the original roof line and tall flush chimneys shows clearly in the gable ends. Snowden Hall was the home of three generations of the Snowden family, and is one of four substantial brick dwellings built by them in the county. It was purchased in 1936 by the U.S. Government and renovated as an office building at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. The low flanking wings were built in 1938.

64-002   **Duvall Bridge**
Telegraph Road at Patuxent River
Patuxent Research Refuge
Laurel vicinity
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Built in 1907 to replace the wooden bridge that connected the Duvall family plantation, Gladswood, in Prince George's County, with the mill on the Anne Arundel County side, the Duvall Bridge is a single-span steel truss bridge. The bridge is of the Pratt pony truss type, with vertical members in compression and diagonals in tension, and open to the sky. It is one of only three surviving Pratt truss bridges in Prince George's County.

64-005   **Perkins Methodist Chapel and Cemetery**
8500 Springfield Road
Glenn Dale

Built circa 1861 on land donated by J. T. Perkins during a period of division in the Methodist Episcopal Church, this is one of the few surviving mid-nineteenth century rural chapels in the county. It is an offshoot of the Pleasant Grove Methodist Church, which was established in 1815. The frame meetinghouse-style building is clad with German siding and is distinguished by its twelve-pane fanlight, wood "keystone" and gable louver with quatrefoil tracery. Adjoining the building is a cemetery with burials nearly as old as the chapel.

64-006   Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility (NHL)
Goddard Space Flight Center
North side of Good Luck Road
Greenbelt vicinity, (NASA)

Erected in 1966, the Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility is part of Goddard Space Flight Center, which is the principal science center for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Test Facility consists of a 60-foot square building constructed of nonmagnetic materials. The 42-foot diameter coils pictured above extend below the platform to form full circles; they provide cancellation of the earth's magnetic field and simulate geomagnetic and interplanetary magnetic field environments. Listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1985, it is a unique facility, essential for the operation of the U. S. manned and unmanned space program, particularly satellite testing.

64-007   Holst Cabin
Beech Forest Road
Patuxent Research Refuge
Laurel
(General Services Administration)

This cabin was constructed as a summer retreat for Washington, D. C., residents William and Ione Holst in 1933. Designed in the Adirondack camp/cabin style, it is a rare early-twentieth-century example of its type in the county. The cabin is of whole log construction chinked with white mortar. Sold to the United States Government in 1936 as part of the Patuxent Research Refuge, the cabin for many years housed federal employees and served as office, meeting, and storage space.
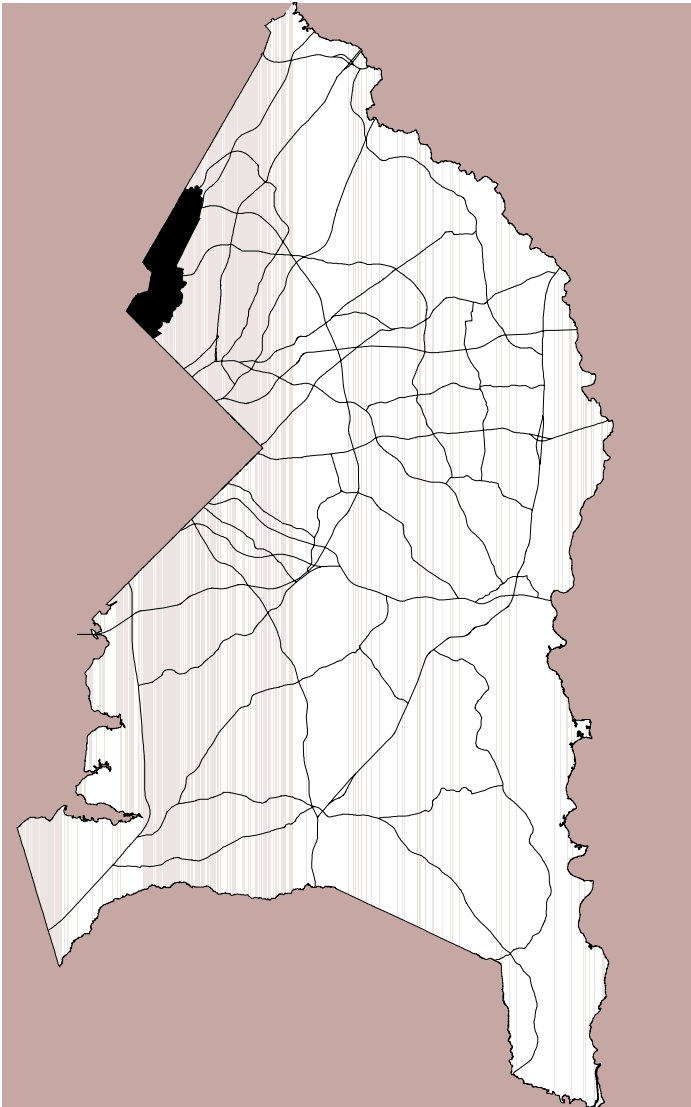
65-005   **Cool Spring Farm (Miller's House)**
2201 Cool Spring Road
Adelphi

Built in the 1790s as a dwelling for the operator of
the nearby Adelphi Mill (see Historic Site 65-006),
this two-story, side-gabled house was expanded by the
descendants of William H. Freeman, the last miller, in
1937. The main block was enlarged by one bay in place
of the original one-story wing; the new construction is
clearly visible in the brickwork.

65-006   Adelphi Mill and Storehouse
8401 and 8402 Riggs Road
Adelphi
(M-NCPPC)

Built circa 1796, the principal structure is a two-story stone grist mill on the Northwest Branch of the Anacostia River; it is the oldest and largest mill in the Washington area. A small stone storehouse is built into the slope on the opposite side of the road. The brothers Issachar and Mahlon Scholfield built the mill and storehouse on the tract they renamed Adelphi (Greek for "brothers") at the end of the eighteenth century. The mill was later owned and operated by George Washington Riggs, founder of the Riggs banking house. Known as the Riggs Mill in the early twentieth century, the last private owners were the McCormick-Goodhart family, who conveyed it to M-NCPPC in 1951. Now restored, it is open to the public as a rental facility.

65-007   Langley Park (NR)
(McCormick-Goodhart Mansion)
8100 15th Avenue
Langley Park

Designed in 1924 by leading Washington, D.C., architect George Oakley Totten, Jr., for Anglo-Americans Frederick and Henrietta McCormick-Goodhart, the property was named Langley Park after the Goodhart estate in England. It is one of only three such architect-designed estate houses of this period in Prince George's County. Executed in the Georgian Revival style, the brick and concrete estate mansion is dominated by a two-story pedimented portico with Ionic columns. Abandoned and in disrepair for many years, it has now been restored for use as a multicultural center by CASA de Maryland using federal and state historic building rehabilitation tax incentives.

65-008 Green Hill
2009 Van Buren Street
West Hyattsville

The earliest section of this house may have been built by William Dudley Digges, a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1817 and 1818. Pierre L'Enfant lived here as Digges' guest in 1824, and died here in 1825. In 1925, a cenotaph was erected to mark the original burial place of L'Enfant, the designer of the plan of Washington, D.C. In 1863, Green Hill became the country house of George Washington Riggs, founder of Riggs National Bank. The Riggs family greatly enlarged the house in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; the Neoclassical fieldstone mansion seen today reflects those changes. In 1960 the house was completely remodeled on the interior for use as a Roman Catholic seminary for the Pallotine order of priests and brothers, a use it retains today.

65-010 D.C. Boundary Marker NE 3
Eastern Avenue between Chillum
Road and New Hampshire Avenue,
Takoma Park

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 Our Flag Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) October 16, 1916. Northeast No. 3 Mile Marker is located on the edge of a commercial parking lot on Eastern Avenue just south of New Hampshire Avenue. The stone has sunk into the ground somewhat and the iron enclosure is battered.

65-011 **D.C. Boundary Marker NE 4**
5400 Sargent Road
Hyattsville

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 Elizabeth Jackson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) on November 18, 1916. This stone is located at the side of Eastern Avenue just north of Sargent Road. The stone and its iron enclosure are in good condition and can be easily seen from the street. Photo by Mark Zimmerman.

65-013 **Green Hill Overseer's House**
6606 22nd Place
West Hyattsville

Built c. 1923, the Green Hill Overseer's House is a one and-one-half story, side-gabled frame dwelling with corner pilasters and flared eaves over an inset porch, a classic example of early twentieth-century Colonial Revival architecture in the Tidewater style. It was built by Elisha F. Riggs, Jr., as an overseer's house on the model dairy farm which he developed on the Green Hill plantation of his grandfather, George Washington Riggs. The house was designed by Riggs' cousin, architect Riggin Buckler, a partner in the Baltimore architectural firm of Buckler and Fenhagen.

65-015 **Rizzo House**
6911 21st Avenue
Lewisdale

The Rizzo house was built in 1948-1952 from plans sold by the L. F. Garlinghouse Plan Company of Topeka, Kansas. The house was designed by Iva G. Lieurance in the Art Deco/Moderne style and is constructed of yellow brick. The exterior is a simply detailed geometric composition of projecting and receding volumes. The most prominent decorative elements of the house are found in its multi-light steel casement windows and the glass block wall and porthole window that flank the entry. Lieurance is the only known woman credited for design work associated with the mail-order house movement.
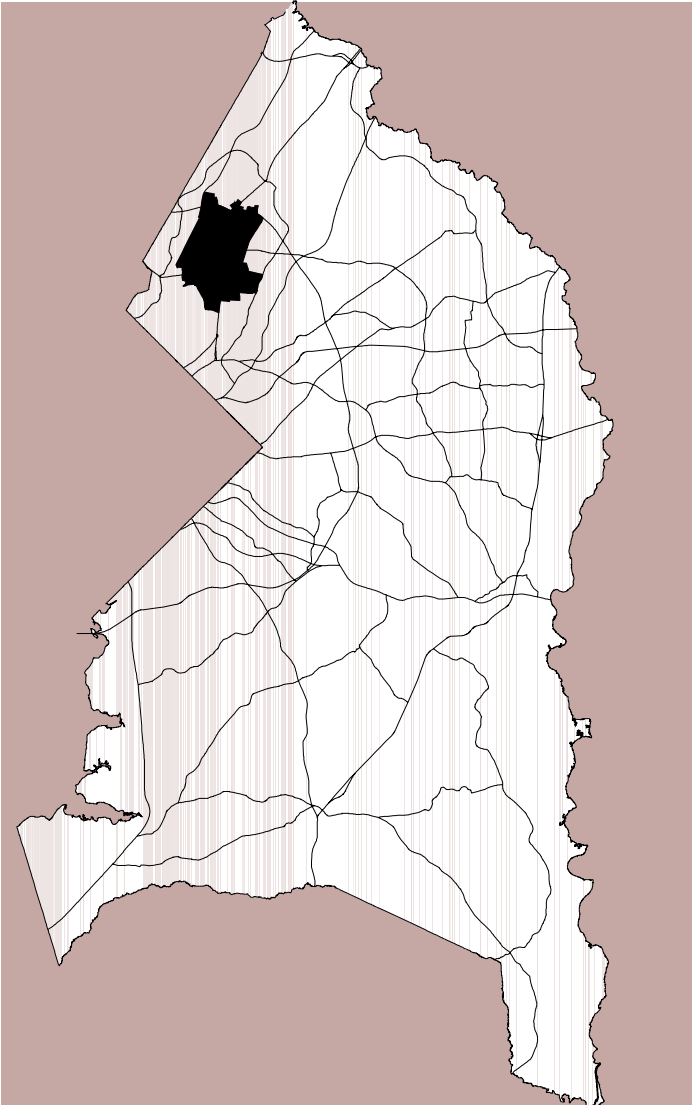
66-004   College Park Airport (NR)
1909 Corporal Frank S. Scott Drive
College Park
(M-NCPPC)

Established in 1909, this is the oldest continuously operated airport in the world. The foundations of five hangars have been revealed; on one stands the present maintenance hangar. Wilbur Wright was the first flight instructor for Signal Corps officers here in 1909. College Park Airport was also the terminus of the first commercial airmail service. The airport was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, and the College Park Aviation Museum was opened on the grounds in 1998 by M-NCPPC. The photo shows the airport in the early years with the now-vanished original hangers.

66-014 **Lakeland School**
(Community High School)
8108 54th Avenue, Lakeland

Constructed in1928 using Rosenwald funds, Lakeland was the second secondary school for African-Americans in the county. (The first was in Upper Marlboro, constructed in 1921–22.) It was built to serve the communities of Bladensburg, Brentwood, North Brentwood, Lakeland, Ammendale, Muirkirk, and Laurel. The school is executed in the Neoclassical style and has a c. 1940 addition.

66-015 **Buck-Singleton House**
4908 Hollywood Road
College Park

Built c. 1915 by George N. Buck, this is a vernacular two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne dwelling with a pyramidal roof. Its fish-scale shingles in the gable ends and bracketed porch columns are elements common to this style. Ada M. and Henry E. Claus bought the house from Buck. The Claus family passed it to the Singletons, who owned it until 1983. This is the first house built in the Hollywood-On-The-Hill subdivision.

66-018   Lake House
(Presbyterian Parsonage)
8524 Potomac Avenue
Berwyn, College Park

Built in 1894 by and for the family of Wilmot Lake using a pattern book design, the Lake House is a two-and-one-half story, cross-gabled frame house with fine Queen Anne-style details. It is distinguished by a three-story octagonal tower, novelty shingle siding, and a lacework veranda with spindle frieze. From 1919 to the late 1950s, this house served as the parsonage of the Berwyn Presbyterian Church. It is now the only Queen Anne-style dwelling surviving in the 1890 Central Heights subdivision.

66-027-24   Baker-Holliday House
5005 Huron Street
Daniels Park

Built in 1907 for Annie and Robert Baker, the Baker-Holliday House is a two-and-one-half-story frame American Foursquare dwelling; its pyramidal roof is truncated to support a widow's walk. It is one of the earliest dwellings in the 1906 subdivision of Daniels Park and is a substantial example of a house type that was popular in the developing suburbs in the first decade of the twentieth century.

66-027-25 **LaValle House**
5013 Huron Street
Daniels Park

Built in 1910, the LaValle House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with Victorian decorative detail and bracketed porches. It was built for the family of George H. LaValle, operators of a locally well-known florist business. It was one of the early houses to be built in the 1906 subdivision of Daniels Park.

66-027-28 **Bowers-Sargent House**
9312 Rhode Island Avenue
Daniels Park

Built in 1909, the Bowers-Sargent House is a one-and-one-half-story, hip-roof dwelling of the bungalow type with four large engaged gabled dormers, one in each plane of the roof. The bottom half of the house is sheathed in German siding; the top half is covered in diamond-shaped wood shingles. It is one of the early dwellings built in the 1906 subdivision of Daniels Park. With its modified bungalow form and Queen Anne style decorative detail, it combines features of the popular residential styles of the period.

66-029-05   Bloomfield (Deakins House)
6404 Queens Chapel Road
University Park

Built circa 1830, rebuilt in 1923, Bloomfield is a two-story, gable-roof frame house. Across the main facade is a monumental Neoclassical pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns. The original modest dwelling was the home of William F. Deakins, who named it Bloomfield. The Bloomfield property was sold to a realty corporation in 1923, whose company president, J. Frank Rushe, pivoted and renovated the house while developing the University Park subdivision on the surrounding land. Bloomfield is protected by a preservation easement held by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

66-035-02   Rossborough Inn
Baltimore Avenue (US 1)
University of Maryland
College Park
(State of Maryland)

Built in 1803, renovated and enlarged in 1938, the Rossborough Inn is a brick tavern of the Federal style; it is distinguished by stone lintels and a handsome fanlighted doorway surmounted by a Coade (a fired-clay cast stone) keystone in the form of a smiling Silenus head. The lower flanking wings were added in 1938. Owned by the Calverts of Riversdale, the inn was a popular stage-stop on the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike. In 1858 the Rossborough property was deeded by Charles Benedict Calvert as part of the Maryland Agricultural College. First used by the college as a classroom and experiment station, the Inn was operated for many years as the University of Maryland Faculty and Alumni Club.

66-042-08 **Cory House**
4710 College Avenue
College Park

Built in 1891, the Cory House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame house with well-defined pediments and Queen Anne-style decorative details, including fish-scale shingles within the gables, multi-light windows, and corbeled and ribbed chimneys. One of the first houses built in the 1889 subdivision of College Park, it was the home of entomologist Ernest Cory from 1926–1975; Cory added the north wing in 1926 and planted the large private garden on the grounds.

66-042-09 **College Park Woman's Club**
4711 Knox Road
College Park
(City of College Park)

Originally constructed as a farm building on the Calverts' Riversdale estate, this is one of only two surviving outbuildings from that large plantation. Built in 1817, the structure was used as a church since 1872. The building was acquired by St. Andrew's Church after 1930 and then used as a parish hall. The buttresses were added after 1912. The main entry door was changed to a window in 1957, when it was purchased by the Progress Club, later known as the College Park Woman's Club, which used the building as their headquarters. It is now owned by the City of College Park and used as a public meeting place.

66-042-10 **McDonnell House**
7400 Dartmouth Avenue
College Park

The McDonnell House was built in 1896 for Henry B. McDonnell, the first Dean of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland, and remained in the McDonnell family until 1978. A large cross-gabled frame house with wraparound porch, ornamental gable shingles and a slate roof, it is a good example of simplified Queen Anne domestic architecture, and one of the early houses built in the 1889 subdivision of College Park. The interior retains much of its historic fabric and finishes.

66-042-30 **Taliaferro House**
7406 Columbia Avenue
College Park

Built circa 1893, the Taliaferro House is a two-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame house with wraparound porch, oriel window and decorative bracketing. It was the home of Emily Taliaferro, daughter of John Oliver Johnson who developed the 1889 College Park subdivision. It is still the home of Johnson's descendants, and a fine example of a suburban dwelling of simplified Queen Anne style.

66-042-31   Holbrook House
4618 College Avenue
College Park

Built in 1927 for the William A. Holbrook family, this is a two-story, stucco-covered frame dwelling in the Spanish Mission style. It has a hip roof and decorative shaped parapets. It was built from the "Alhambra" model, one of the more distinctive and recognizable models offered by Sears, Roebuck and Company. It is an excellent example of a mail-order house, and one of two known examples of the "Alhambra" model in Prince George's County (see also Historic Site 69-024-22).

66-035-06   Morrill Hall
University of Maryland
College Park
(State of Maryland)

Built in 1892, this three story, seven-bay-wide, six-bay-deep educational building was executed in the Second Empire style and named for Justin Smith Morrill, a Vermont politician who wrote the first Land Grant Act. Morrill Hall is significant as one of the oldest buildings on the University of Maryland College Park campus. Formerly called Science Hall, Morrill Hall has been used over the years by various departments.

66-035-07   **Calvert Hall**
              University of Maryland,
              College Park
              (State of Maryland)

Built in1913, Calvert Hall is an excellent example of early-20th-century eclectic architecture that was designed by the Washington, D.C., architecture firm of Flournoy and Flournoy. The residence hall was named after Charles B. Calvert, who helped establish the Maryland Agricultural Act and was a prime mover in the founding of the Maryland Agricultural College (now the University of Maryland).

66-042 **Old Town College Park Historic District**
Roughly bounded by Yale Avenue, Calvert Road, Columbia Avenue, and Campus of the University of Maryland

Developed gradually, Old Town College Park retains much of its original grid plan as platted by Johnson and Curriden in 1889. Today, Old Town consists of 215 properties, made up of 295 primary and secondary resources. A total of 211 of the resources contribute to the historic context of the district, while 84 are non-contributing. Residential buildings make up most of the neighborhood. Primary resources include single-family dwellings, multifamily dwellings, educational housing (fraternities and sororities), religious, governmental, and social buildings. The resources date from the 1890s to the last decade of the twentieth century, with a single resource erected prior to the 1889 platting of the neighborhood (See 66-042-09). The buildings of College Park are generally set back from the tree-lined streets on lots of varying widths. Many of the residential properties have driveways to the side of the primary resources, several with freestanding garages at the rear. Pictured above, left to right, 6404 College Avenue, 4605 College Avenue in 1930, (both are used by fraternal organizations); and St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.
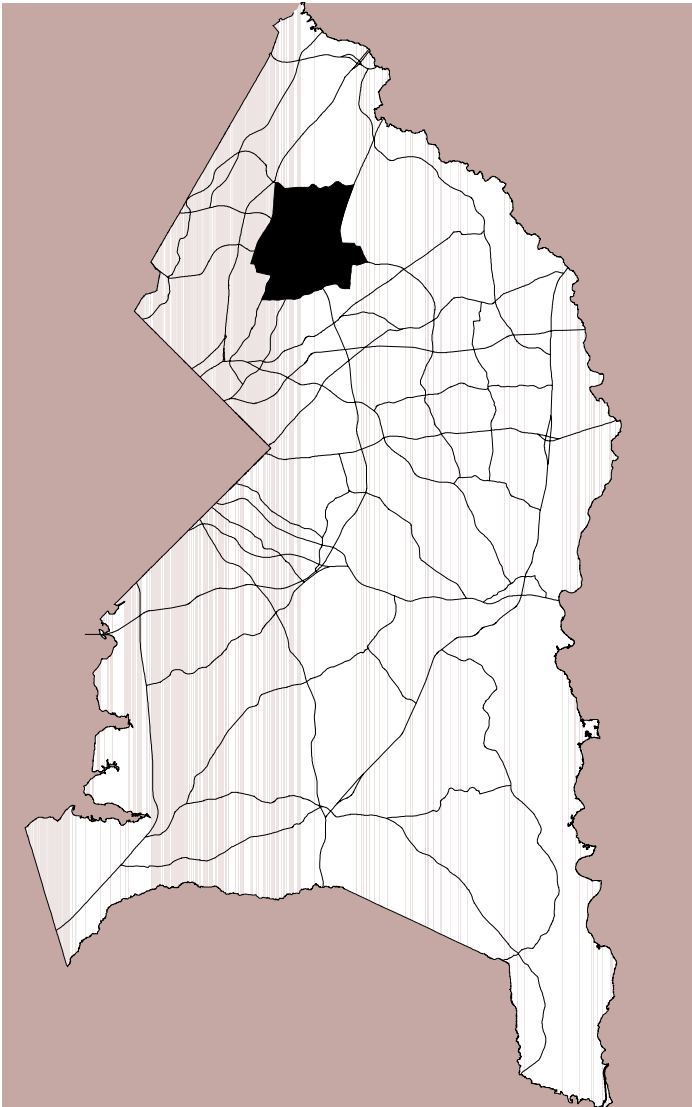
67-004-01   **Greenbelt Center School**
15 Crescent Road
Greenbelt (City of Greenbelt)

Built in 1937, the Greenbelt Center School is an L-shaped, concrete block building, a striking and outstanding example of streamlined Art Deco style. The main facade is ornamented with curved aerodynamic struts alternating with bas-relief panels sculpted by Works Progress Administration artist Lenore Thomas (1909-1988). These panels illustrate the preamble to the United States Constitution. The school was one of the first and most important buildings constructed in Greenbelt, one of three cooperative garden communities built in the New Deal era. Converted into a community center, it is a significant contributing element in the National Historic Landmark community of Greenbelt, and is protected by a preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.

67-005   Sportland
5933 Natasha Drive
Berwyn Heights

Built in 1850 on a tract called "Yarrow" by Ethan Allen Jones and attached to an older frame dwelling, this is a two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with dual exterior chimneys on the west elevation. It was sold to Edward C. Carrington Jr., (appointed Brigadier General under President James Buchanan) in 1868. Carrington made it a home for his family and it came to be known as Sportland. Although much altered after a fire in 1959, Sportland is a unique surviving early dwelling in the now densely developed residential community of Berwyn Heights.

67-006   Beaverdam Creek Bridge
(SHA Bridge No. 16111)
Maryland 201 over Edmonston Road
Greenbelt
(General Services Administration)

Built in 1927, the Beaverdam Creek Bridge is an excellent example of ornamental stone-clad concrete arch bridges in Maryland. The detail of the masonry work suggests an attempt by the builder to harmonize the bridge with its surroundings. This bridge is believed to have been constructed by the Federal Government due to its location near the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, but no documentation has been found to confirm this assumption.

67-008 **Civilian Conservation Corps Lodge**
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
302 Log Lodge Road, Beltsville
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

In 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to put unemployed men to work planting trees and building bridges and dams. Four CCC camps were located in the Beltsville Agricultural area. In 1934-37, the CCC workforce erected this log lodge as a recreation center to be used by camp personnel. The building is set on a solid foundation of uncoursed stone; the structure has a side-gable roof with an extended west-facing slope and diamond-paned windows. The lodge is significant for its architecture and method of construction in the county; CCC log structures are common in state and national parks in the west but are unusual in the eastern United States. The building now serves as a visitors' center.

67-022-07 **Berwyn Heights Schoolhouse**
5814 Ruatan Street
Berwyn Heights

Constructed by builder Charles M. Lightbown in 1922 (see also Historic Site 68-013-08) this substantial two-room frame schoolhouse has banks of windows in the gable ends and rests on a high rusticated concrete block foundation. It is clad in German siding and has a large basement. Built to replace a nineteenth century schoolhouse in the railroad suburb of Berwyn Heights, it was used as a school until 1958. It has served as a residence since the 1970s. A cornerstone in the southwest corner reads "B. H. S. December 19, 1922."

67-022-10   Wetherald House
8411 58th Avenue
Berwyn Heights

Built c. 1891 by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company, the Wetherald House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with a three-part window and balcony in the principal gable front. A one-story wraparound porch shelters the long north side. When sold in 1899 it was described as a "substantial and comfortable Cottage Residence." In 1940 it was sold to Joseph and Sallie Wetherald and remained in the Wetherald family until 1987. It is a good example of a late Victorian suburban dwelling, one of the early houses built in the suburb of Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights).

67-022-11   O'Dea House (NR)
5804 Ruatan Street
Berwyn Heights

Built in 1888 using house pattern number 216 distributed by R. W. Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association in the publication *Artistic Modern Houses of Low Cost,* this outstanding example of a Queen Anne-style frame dwelling has a three-story polygonal tower centered in its main facade. The gable ends are adorned with half-timbering and the house is sheathed in diamond-pattern shingles on the upper stories. It is one of the earliest houses in the Victorian suburb of Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights). Built by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company, it was acquired by Lawrence and Alice O'Dea in 1939 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The house remained in the O'Dea family until 1999.
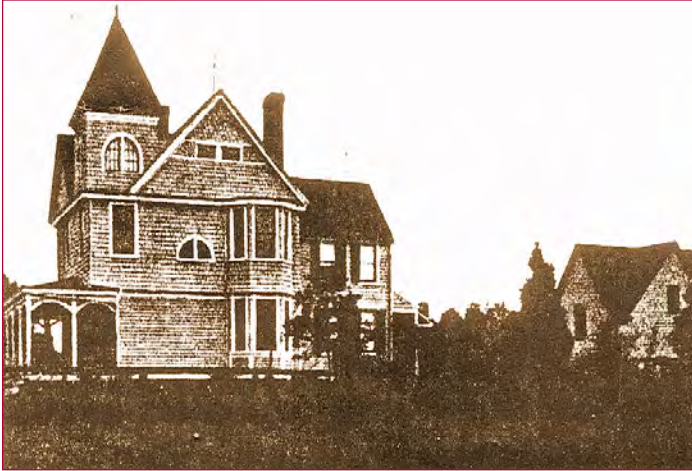
67-022-12 **Stoner-Chlopicki House**
5717 Ruatan Street
Berwyn Heights

Shown above in a vintage photograph taken soon after it was built in 1889, this house has been in the Chlopicki family since 1928. It was built for Elizabeth Stoner using a pattern from R. W. Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association catalog. Distinguished by its three story pyramidal roof tower, lunettes, wraparound porch and cross gables sheathed in dogtooth shingles, the house is now surrounded by lush vegetation.

67-022-13 **Cross House**
5805 Ruatan Street
Berwyn Heights

Built in 1889 for Ebenezer Cross on the three lots that he purchased in the new subdivision of Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights), the Cross House is a two-and-one-half-story, gabled Victorian dwelling with a wraparound porch featuring a spindle frieze. Many other exuberant Queen Anne mill work details decorate the house. The Cross family never lived in the dwelling but instead used it as an investment property. Probably built from a pattern book design, it is one of the oldest houses in this Victorian suburb.

667-022-14 McNitt-Gohr House
5712 Ruatan Street
Berwyn Heights

Constructed c. 1889-1890 by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company, this two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling was influenced by the Queen Anne style. The design is from the pattern book catalogs of R.W. Shoppell. A side-gable roof covered with pressed metal shingles caps the dwelling. Of particular interest is the two-story gabled porch supported by bracketed chamfered posts, and accessed from the second floor by double-leaf doors. The tympanum is ornamented with geometric panels. Members of the McNitt family were the first owner-occupants of the dwelling; the Gohr family has owned the property since 1950 with one four-year interruption.

67-022-15 Wolfe House
5617 Ruatan Street
Berwyn Heights

Built in 1889 by Andrew B. Stine, this large three-story frame dwelling combines Second Empire and Queen Anne stylistic elements. Originally it was adorned with window shutters, a bracketed cornice, and a belt course of pressed tin shingles. The Chinese-inspired fretwork of the porch railing has been recreated using a 1909 photograph of the dwelling. One of the first houses built in the 1888 subdivision of Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights) it reflects the Second Empire style which is rare in Prince George's County. The Wolfe family has owned the property since 1978.

67-022-16 **Pickett House**
8616 57th Avenue
Berwyn Heights

Built in 1890 by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company, the Pickett House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame house, highlighted by Stick style decorative elements and cove shingles on the second floor. One of the early houses built in the Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights) subdivision, it is a good example of a modest late-Victorian suburban dwelling and occupies a commanding position in the angle of one of the old streets. In 1934 it was acquired by Gustey and Ida Pickett and remained in the Pickett family for 45 years. The house was enlarged in 1994 by the addition of a substantial side wing discreetly connected by a hyphen.

67-022-17 **Kleiner House**
5603 Ruatan Street
Berwyn Heights

Built in 1888, the Kleiner House is a two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style frame house, with a three-story corner tower with a bell-shaped roof, an octagonal projecting porch, and fine interior detail. It was built by the development company in Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights) from a house pattern distributed by R. W. Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association. Purchased by Helen Kleiner in 1895, the house remained in the possession of the Kleiner family for more than 50 years. It is the largest and most ornate surviving example of the models built in the first years of the subdivision.

67-022-18   Cissel House
8911 57th Avenue
Berwyn Heights

Built in 1888, the Cissel House is a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a hip roof and cross gables; its abundant Queen Anne details include the wraparound porch, windows with multipane lights, panelled chimneys and ornamental molding. Built by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company, it was one of the earliest dwellings in the Charlton Heights subdivision, now known as Berwyn Heights. It is an outstanding example of Queen Anne-style domestic architecture and has been owned by the Cissel family since 1979.

67-022-19   Schniedman House
5713 Seminole Street
Berwyn Heights

Built by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company in 1909, the Schniedman House was likely constructed according to mail order plans and specifications produced by R. W. Shoppells' Cooperative Building Plan Association. This house served as a model dwelling and passed through several owners until it was conveyed to Harvey and Sara Schniedman in 1948, who lived here until 1983. The Queen Anne style dwelling is distinguished by its elaborate (and now polychrome) mill work found in the gables and porches.

67-022-21   Elwood J. Taylor House (Lofgren House)
8516 58th Avenue
Berwyn Heights

Built in 1909, the Taylor House was designed and built by William G. Fisher for Elwood J. Taylor in the community of Berwyn Heights; the original building plans and specifications survive. It is a two-and-one-half-story, hip- and gable-roof frame house with projecting front gable and porch with Tuscan columns supported on bases of rock-faced concrete block. Frond-like decorative tin acroteria originally adorned the four corners of the hipped roof and are planned to be reinstalled in a future restoration. Taylor served four terms as a commissioner for the Town of Berwyn Heights and raised prize-winning Wyandotte chickens on the property. The house remained in the Taylor family until 1966 when it was sold to Darald Lofgren.

67-022-23   Graves-Keleher House
8707 62nd Street
Berwyn Heights

Built in 1891, this two-and-one-half-story, two-bay dwelling influenced by the Queen Anne style has a front-gable main block with a two-story, hip-roof projection supported by decorative brackets that reads as an oriel, square in form. Constructed by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company, the house was based on a pattern book design. After completion it was sold to Edward Graves, the original subdivider of Charlton Heights, who leased the property to Joseph Keleher, also a member of the company.

67-022-24   **Kleiner-Davidson-White House**
8529 58th Avenue
Berwyn Heights

This one-story Craftsman-style bungalow was built in 1927 with plans and materials purchased from Sears, Roebuck and Company for their "Argyle" model. It is the only positively-identified Sears mail-order kit house in Berwyn Heights. The Argyle was a popular design for Sears in the years between 1915 and 1927, selling in 1918 for $1,479. John J. Kleiner Jr., a real estate entrepreneur, oversaw construction of the house using plans and materials provided by Sears and shipped by rail to the nearby B&O Railroad Berwyn train station. The deed for the property remained in Kleiner's name until 1946. The Davidson-Whites purchased the dwelling in 1989 and restored some of its features.
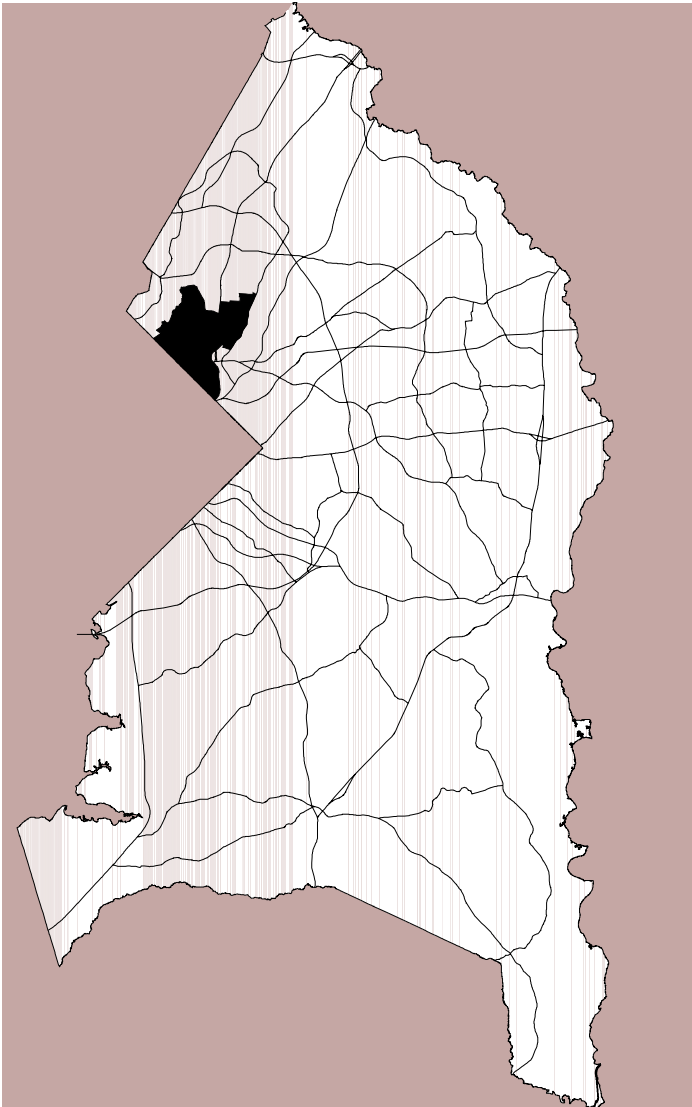
68-001   **Hitching Post Hill (Ash Hill) (NR)**
3308 Rosemary Lane
University Park vicinity

Hitching Post Hill was built by Robert Clark, an
Englishman who had acquired the land from George
Calvert in 1836. The mansion was purchased in 1875
by General Edward F. Beale, who entertained Presidents
Grant and Cleveland and Buffalo Bill Cody here.
A large, two-story brick mansion with square plan
and dentilled cornice, bracketed cupola and Greek
Revival trim, the house is a unique example of its type
in Prince George's County. The massive columned
porch which surrounds it on three sides was added
by Admiral Chauncey Thomas, who purchased the
property in 1895. Ash Hill was listed in the National
Register of Historic Places in 1977 and is protected by a
preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical
Trust.

68-004-01   Harry Smith House (NR)
4707 Oliver Street
Riverdale Park

Built in 1890, the Harry Smith House is a two-and-
one-half-story frame dwelling of Queen Anne style
with a hip roof, three-story domed corner tower, and
considerable variety in surface decoration. It was built
by the Riverdale Park Company in its new subdivision
of the Calvert family's Riversdale estate, and for nearly
a century was the home of the Harry Smith family.
It is the most elaborate of the early dwellings built in
this railroad community, and is an excellent example of
Queen Anne domestic architecture. The Harry Smith
House was listed in the National Register of Historic
Places in 1993.

68-004-02   Warren House
4716 Oliver Street
Riverdale Park

Built in 1913, the Warren House is a two-and-one-half-
story frame dwelling with an oriel window, dentilled
cornice, projecting bays and wraparound porch. It was
built for Carrie Warren in the growing residential
community of Riverdale Park. One of two houses of
this design in Prince George's County, the Warren
House is a fine example of late Queen Anne domestic
architecture. (See also Historic Site 68-010-02.)

68-004-03 **Calvert Family Cemetery**
6230 Rhode Island Avenue
Riverdale Park

Dating from the 19th century, the Calvert Family Cemetery includes the graves of George and Rosalie Calvert, four infant children, Charles Benedict Calvert and his infant son. The Calvert family occupied Riversdale plantation from 1803 to 1887. Charles Benedict Calvert was a major figure in the establishment of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Maryland Agricultural College, now the University of Maryland.

68-004-05 **Riversdale House Museum (NHL)**
4811 Riverdale Road
Riverdale Park (M-NCPPC)

Built 1801 to 1807, Riversdale is a two-story, hip-roof late-Georgian mansion of stuccoed brick, with flanking hyphens and wings, and particularly fine interior plaster detail. Standing next to the mansion is a two-story gable-roof dependency building, also of stuccoed brick. The mansion was designed by Washington architect/builder William Lovering for Flemish aristocrat Henri Joseph Stier, and finished by Stier's daughter, Rosalie, and her husband, George Calvert. Certain elements were inspired by the Stiers' Belgian residence, Château du Mick. It was the residence of agriculturalist Charles Benedict Calvert, founder of Maryland Agricultural College, now the University of Maryland. Listed in the National Register in 1973, Riversdale became a National Historic Landmark in 1997.

68-004-67   Read House
4722 Riverdale Road
Riverdale Park

Built circa 1902, the Read House is a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling of Queen Anne style, with hip roof, projecting bays, and elaborately detailed wraparound porch. This picturesque house was among the group of buildings depicted in a turn-of-the-twentieth-century promotional brochure published by the Riverdale Park Company to promote the suburb. It was built by the company and was sold to George B. Read in 1903. Read, an oil salesman, and his wife Alice, a clerk at the Department of the Interior, occupied the dwelling until 1921. During those years it was known as "Rose Villa" for its substantial side garden that is no longer extant.

68-004-76   Wernek House
4606 Queensbury Road
Riverdale Park

Built circa 1892, the Wernek House is a two-and-one-half-story stuccoed frame, cross-gabled house, with a three-story tower at the southwest corner. It was built by the Riverdale Park Company to encourage the sale of lots in the new subdivision. Although altered, most notably by the stucco which obscures the original wood siding, this house retains many features of the Queen Anne style. Located within sight of the B&O Railroad station near the Baltimore Avenue streetcar, the large house and its prominent tower were undoubtably an impressive sight to prospective buyers and new residents. The original owner was Mary Weeks Jones; the house has been owned by Bruce Wernek since 1987.

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68-010-01   **Welsh House**
             4200 Farragut Street
             Hyattsville

Built 1889-1890, for Charles H. Welsh, a banker who was instrumental in Hyattsville's development and a descendant of the prominent Maryland Welsh and Hammond families, the Welsh House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with projecting bays, panelled, bracketed gables, and wraparound porch. The house is a fine example of Queen Anne domestic architecture. Of note are the four gables with half-timbered cantilevered peaks supported on decorative brackets, the multipaned, story-high stair window on the west elevation, and the flat-sawn balusters of the porch.

68-010-02   **Lewis Holden House**
             4112 Gallatin Street
             Hyattsville

Built in 1897 for Lewis J. Holden on lots adjoining the previously constructed dwelling of his brother, the Holden House is a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with an oriel window, panelled gables, projecting bays and a wraparound porch. The surfaces are enlivened by a variety of panelling. One of two houses of this design in Prince George's County, it was undoubtably built from a pattern book design. (See also Historic Site 68-004-02.) It is a fine example of Queen Anne architecture.

68-010-16   McEwen House
4106 Gallatin Street
Hyattsville

Built in 1887 for Clarence McEwen from a house pattern distributed by R. W. Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association, the two-and-one-half-story McEwen House is distinguished by considerable variation in surface detail, colored multilight windows and projecting bays. This large dwelling was one of the early houses in the subdivision. When it was advertised for sale in 1900 it was described as "one of the best, if not the best, houses in Hyattsville." With its fishscale shingles, half-timbering and other details, it embodies many distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne style.

68-010-17   Frederick Holden House
4110 Gallatin Street
Hyattsville

Built in 1883 by George N. Walker, a contractor in the growing suburb of Hyattsville, for Frederick A. Holden, Hyattsville town commissioner. The Holden House is a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a hip-and-gable roof and especially fine detail including sawtooth shingling and scissors trusses. The house is an important example of Carpenter Gothic or Stick style domestic architecture.
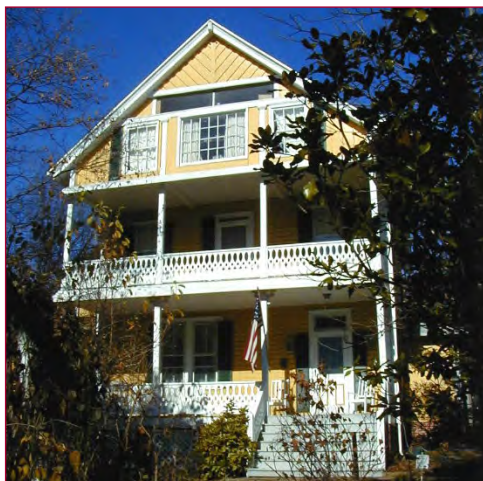
68-010-25   Harriet Ralston House
             4206 Decatur Street
             Hyattsville

Built in the 1880s, the Harriet Ralston House is a three-story, front-gabled frame house, distinguished by fine late-Victorian trim and a prominent three-story veranda. The third story of the veranda has been enclosed, but many of the decorative features of this level have been retained. The house was built as a retreat cottage for Harriet Ralston, mother of Jackson H. Ralston, who was one of early Hyattsville's most prominent civic leaders. Although altered, the house remains a fine example of a Victorian suburban retreat cottage.

68-010-31   Wheelock House
             4100 Crittenden Street
             Hyattsville

Built in 1905 for Charles C. Wheelock, the Wheelock House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled Queen-Anne-style dwelling of wood-frame construction, distinguished by its wraparound porch and cove-shingled gables, as well as its prominent location on one of the main streets in Hyattsville.

68-010-34   Benjamin Smith House
5104 42nd Avenue
Hyattsville

Built circa 1890 by Benjamin and Frances Smith on lots that front on the principal residential street in Victorian Hyattsville, the Benjamin Smith House is a two-story frame dwelling of the gable-front-and-wing plan. The house is notable for its double entrance door surmounted by two round-arch glass panels, ornate wooden window lintels, and dual two-story projecting bays on the south side elevation.

68-010-35   W. G. Lown House
4107 Gallatin Street
Hyattsville

Built in 1891 for William G. Lown, a coffee wholesaler whose Greenleaf Coffee and Spice Mills firm was located in Washington, D.C., the Lown House is a large, two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling of irregular plan. The principal facade has a central projecting bay incorporated into a steeply pitched cross-gable. This cross-gable is embellished by an intricately molded vergeboard and a small decorative window in the gable peak. The lines are varied by an unusual small, pyramidal-roof dormer in the principal plane of the roof. Although the house underwent alterations in the 1940s, it retains significant original Victorian detail on both the interior and exterior.

68-010-62 **Marché House**
4200 Crittenden Street
Hyattsville

Built in 1932, this Georgian Revival, two-and-one-half-story concrete dwelling with stucco aggregate decoration and tile roof has a main block flanked by one-and-one-half-story wings; the dwelling employs unusual concrete construction techniques pioneered by the John J. Earley Studios of Washington, D.C., The house was designed by architect John Robie Kennedy, and was built on the site of an 1875 frame dwelling known as Melrose; the Marchés moved their florist business there in 1922. In the 1950s Kennedy designed the associated flower shop that fronts on Rhode Island Avenue (Historic Resource 68-041-03).

68-010-65 **Edgewood**
4115 Hamilton Street
Hyattsville

In the early years of Hyattsville, this house stood on the edge of Wine's Woods; hence the name Edgewood. Built in 1883 and enlarged circa 1903, Edgewood is a two-and-one-half-story, frame cross-gabled house, with an L-shaped main block and rear kitchen wing. The north facade is dominated by an upper gable decorated with applied geometric paneling, a pattern repeated in the porch brackets. Built by the Tricon family, who used it as rental property, the house was sold in 1901 to Matthew Halloran, who served as Mayor of Hyattsville, and added the kitchen wing during his occupancy. Mrs. Halloran would produce and direct colorful theatricals that were held at the house and performed by the "Edgewood Players."

68-010-73   William Shepherd House
5108 42nd Avenue
Hyattsville

Built in 1906 for William A. Shepherd on a lot that fronted on the main street of residential Hyattsville, the Shepherd House is a two-and-one-half-story, gable roof frame dwelling with a three-story octagonal corner tower, flared bracketed eaves, and a wraparound porch with jigsawn detail. Shepherd worked for the treasury in the Town of Hyattsville, and lived in the house until his death in 1945.

68-010-74   Fox's Barn
5011 42nd Avenue
Hyattsville

Built in 1892 for Gilbert and Marian Fox, Fox's Barn is a two-and-one-half-story, gambrel roof frame dwelling, noticeable for its inset porch, hip dormers and cypress-shingle siding. For a quarter century it was the home of T. Hammond Welsh, Councilman and Mayor of Hyattsville, and President of the Hyattsville Building Association. The house is an unusual example of a gambrel-roof cottage style dwelling.

68-010-80   Wilson-Ferrier-Windsor House
4106 Crittenden Street
Hyattsville

Built circa 1897, this two-story, three-bay, Queen Anne-style dwelling was enlarged circa 1900. Printer Clarence Wilson purchased the property in 1897; members of the Wilson family owned and occupied the property until 1922. Joseph E. and Myra G. Ferrier, who purchased the property in 1922, lived in the house until 1953; Sherman and Mattie Lee Windsor occupied the house until 1992.

68-013-02   Prince George's Bank
3800 34th Street
Mount Rainier

Built in 1922, Prince George's Bank (Mount Rainier branch) is a brick building of irregular plan conforming to its corner location; entrance is through a classical portico with Tuscan style columns. The building is distinguished by a ten-sided cupola with round-arch, multipane windows and ten-plane pyramidal roof. Designed by architect Frank Elmer Hill of Washington, D.C., the bank was built as a branch of the Prince George's Bank established in Hyattsville in 1915. The building is an important example of an early twentieth-century suburban commercial structure, with a neoclassical design typical of prominent financial institutions.

68-013-08   **Charles M. Lightbown Building**
3842-3856 34th Street
Mount Rainier

Built in 1927, by and for builder Charles M. Lightbown, this two-story, five bay, mixed-use building with sheet metal cornices has brick pilasters with concrete bases and capitals. The Lightbown Building is a rare example of an intact early twentieth-century mixed-use building in the county; the dual uses of first-story commercial space and second-story residential remain today. Lightbown also built the Berwyn Heights Schoolhouse (see Historic Site 67-022-07).

68-013-10   **Sanitary Grocery Company Building**
3401 Perry Street
Mount Rainier

Built c. 1930, this one-story yellow brick commercial building with a rectangular plan and canted corner entrance bay has a flat roof with a Mission-style parapet caps. The building's construction in the early thirties reflects the rapid expansion of Mount Rainier as a streetcar suburb during the first decades of the twentieth century.

68-013-36 **Mount Rainier United Methodist Church**
3501 Bunker Hill Road
Mount Rainier

Built in 1924, this two-and-one-half-story, three-bay masonry L-shaped church was executed in the Classical Revival style with a front columned portico and a bell tower located in the crook of the L. Designed by architect Rossell E. Mitchell, the large church reflects the rapid expansion Mount Rainier experienced as a streetcar suburb during the first decades of the twentieth century.

68-013-39 **Gonzalez House**
3434 Rhode Island Avenue
Mount Rainier

Constructed in 1916, this frame bungalow with narrow wood siding and novelty windows was built for James H. Babcock, Jr. Babcock sold it to restaurateur Louis Rosenfield. Rosenfield, who operated the Log Cabin Nightclub in Bladensburg, owned it from 1917 to 1956 and then sold it to Alexander and Virginia Gonzalez, who owned Alexander and Company, an interior decorating and furniture restoration firm.

68-013-43   **St. James Church Complex**
3628, 3700, 3706
Rhode Island Avenue
Mount Rainier

Built in 1926 and altered and enlarged circa 1951 and 1954, the principal building of the St. James Catholic Church complex is the church-school building, a buff brick Romanesque Revival style structure with a T-shaped plan. The church entrance is sheltered by an arched portal with engaged columns and a tympanum with low-relief carving, above which is a row of five multilight, round-arch clerestory windows. The building was designed by the Washington, D.C., architecture firm of Murphy and Olmsted. The complex also includes a rectory and a convent building, both constructed in 1954; they are less highly styled than the original church building but complementary.

68-013-59   **Richards House**
3806 30th Street
Mount Rainier

Built circa 1904 by Nicholas and Annie Herfurth, the Richards House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with Victorian and Colonial Revival details, a deeply overhanging boxed cornice, and a curved porch supported by Tuscan columns. Herfurth, who was a carpenter and house builder, probably constructed the house himself. During the First World War, the dwelling served as a rooming house under a subsequent owner. It was then sold to the Richards family in 1934 and remained their home for more than 60 years.

68-013-60   Bellman House
4012 33rd Street
Mount Rainier

Built in 1905, the Bellman House is a large, late-Victorian stucco-covered dwelling with a three-story corner tower, wraparound porch, and other Queen Anne-style decorative details. One of the earliest and most elaborate houses in the streetcar suburb of Mount Rainier, the house was built for Oscar and Bertha Bellman, who were originally from Hagerstown. Bellman was the founder and owner of the Bellman Heating Company in Washington, D.C., and this was the home of the Bellman family for 56 years.

68-013-71a   Thomas W. Smith Farmhouse
3426 Newton Street
Mount Rainier

Built circa 1900 for Thomas W. Smith, a prominent businessman from Washington, D.C, who used it as a country residence, the Thomas W. Smith Farmhouse is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with German siding and a wraparound porch with late Queen Anne decorative detail. Originally associated with a ten-acre farm, it is the only surviving residential structure representing the rural agricultural character of pre-subdivision Mount Rainier. The farm remained in the Smith family until 1923 when it was purchased by the brothers Elmer and Lewelling Ziegler, who built the adjacent Sears, Roebuck and Company mail order cottage (Historic Site 68-013-71b) and updated the farmhouse. The property remained in the Ziegler family until 1985.

68-013-71b Ziegler Cottage
3424 Newton Street
Mount Rainier

Built circa 1932 from the "Winona" mail-order plan distributed by Sears, Roebuck and Company, the Ziegler Cottage is a front-gabled, one-story-and-attic, frame cottage of Craftsman style. The overhanging eaves are punctuated by exposed rafter ends, and there is a projecting crossgable on one of the side elevations. The house was constructed by the brothers Elmer and Lewelling Ziegler, originally from Kackley, Kansas, who acquired the Thomas W. Smith farm in 1923. The cottage was the residence of Elmer Ziegler and his family.

68-014 Dueling Grounds
37th Avenue off Bladensburg Road
Colmar Manor
(M-NCPPC)

This grassy park area is located on part of the tract known as Chillum Castle Manor, which was patented to William Digges in 1763. It was the scene of at least 26 recorded duels (tradition recounts 50) during the first half of the nineteenth century. The most famous was the 1820 duel between Commodores James Barron and Stephen Decatur, in which Decatur was mortally wounded. The public opionion against dueling reached a peak in the late 1830s, and the practice of dueling came to an end after the Civil War.

68-019   D.C. Boundary Marker NE 7
Fort Lincoln Cemetery
Colmar Manor

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 Northeast No. 7 Mile Marker is somewhat sunken into the ground.

68-022   ERCO
6501 Lafayette Avenue
Riverdale Park

Built in 1939, the ERCO (Engineering Research Corporation) building is a two-story industrial structure with a large administrative block finished in the Moderne style and a larger rear factory that is without ornamentation. This industrial building mimicked the design of contemporary transportation machinery such as ships, airplanes, and automobiles, and industrial and consumer products such as bicycles, toasters, radios, and vacuum cleaners. Owned by Henry Berliner, the ERCO plant is representative of the significant developments in aviation that took place in the county; the factory produced the Ercoupe (the first tricycle aircraft that was touted as characteristically incapable of spinning) and was later adapted to meet defense needs during World War II.

68-041-01   Professional Building
5200 Baltimore Avenue
Hyattsville

Historically known as the First National Bank of Hyattsville, this Beaux Arts Neoclassical cast-concrete-block commercial building was built in 1905 and altered and enlarged in 1930. It is clad in a granite veneer and has a granite water table. The façade (south elevation) and east (side) elevation are highly ornamented with a Neoclassical parapet and entablature; the entablature features an ogee bead molding and paneled frieze. In 1925, the property was sold to the Arcade Theater Company, which owned it until 1969. During this time, the main block of the building was occupied by the Hyattsville Police Station, court, and jail and the rear building was occupied by the theater. After the police station moved in 1939, it became known as the Professional Building.

68-041-02   Prince George's Bank
5214 Baltimore Avenue
Hyattsville

Built in 1926, Prince George's Bank (Hyattsville) is a commercial building executed in the Beaux Arts Neoclassical style; it is of brick construction sheathed with limestone. The building fronts on the main commercial street of Hyattsville, with a portal featuring projecting planters, a recessed entry, and large Ionic columns surmounted by a plain frieze and dentil molding. Prince George's Bank was established in 1915, with headquarters in Hyattsville, and the present building opened for business in 1926. The building has since that time been a prominent landmark and a highly visible component of the Hyattsville commercial corridor.

68-041-09 Hyattsville Armory (NR)
5340 Baltimore Avenue
Hyattsville

Designed by Robert Lawrence Harris for the State of Maryland in 1918, the Hyattsville Armory is a three-story, fortress-like stone structure distinguished by turrets, parapets, and buttresses. It served as the headquarters of Company F of the First Maryland Infantry, later the 115th Infantry Regiment, 29th Division. Since its closing in 1971, the building has served several uses and is protected by a preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust. Now surrounded by large trees, the older photograph above best conveys the building's castle-like appearance; on its knoll it occupies a strong defensive position. The armory was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

68-041-40 Hyattsville Post Office (NR)
4325 Gallatin Street
Hyattsville
(U.S.A.)

Built in 1935, the Hyattsville Post Office is a three-part Colonial Revival building consisting of a central block and lower flanking wings. The central block is detailed with round-arch windows, Flemish bond brick, limestone quoins, and a domed frame cupola centered at the ridge of the slate roof. The interior is decorated with six murals depicting Hyattsville scenes by WPA artist Eugene Kingman (1909-1975). Typical of Maryland post offices designed by the Office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury during this period, the building relies on American Georgian precedents for its massing and ornamental vocabulary. The post office was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

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 in1901, 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.
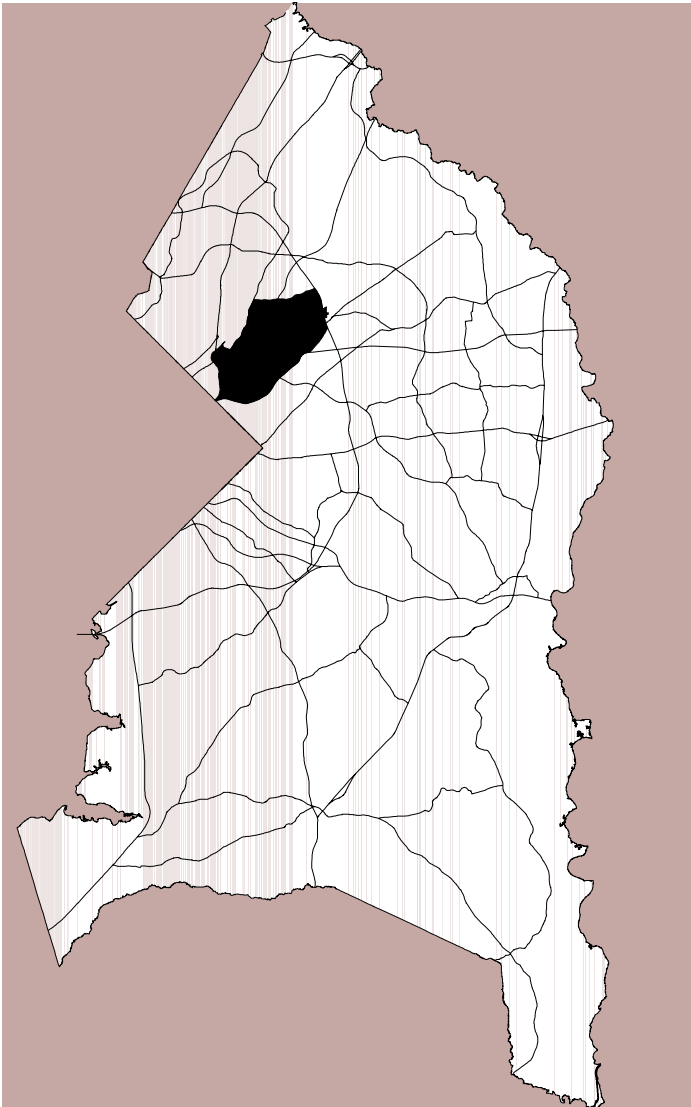
69-005-02   George Washington House (NR)
4302 Baltimore Avenue
Bladensburg

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 Plummers 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 jigsawn 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 Belleview 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.
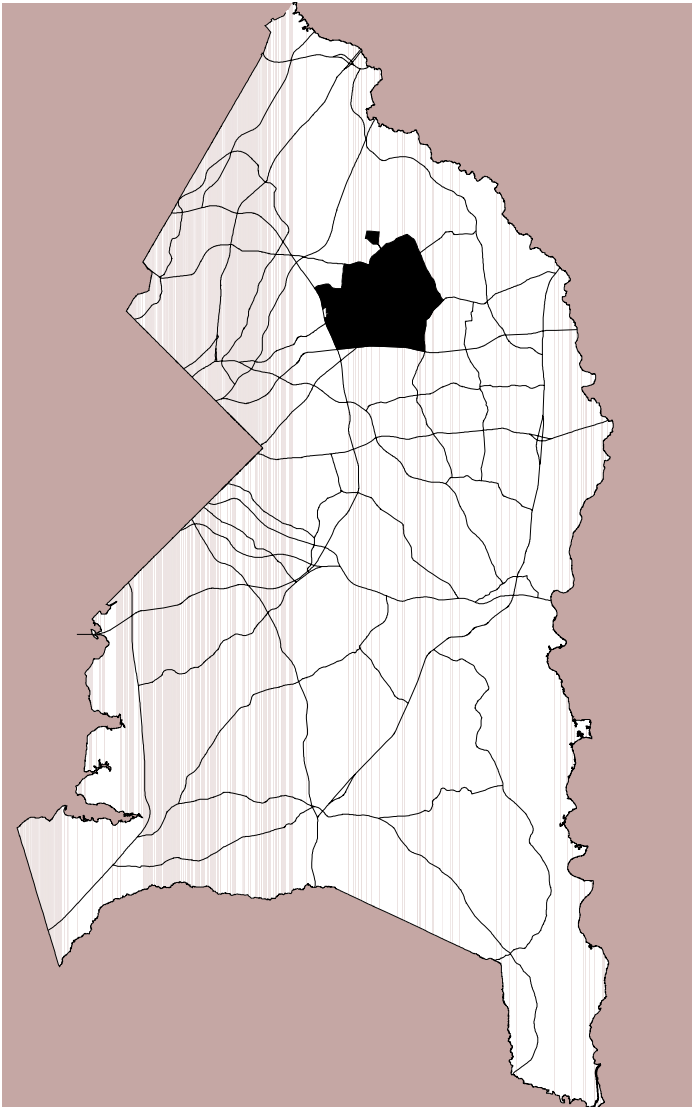
70-004   **Franklin Pierce House**
9301 Good Luck Road
Lanham

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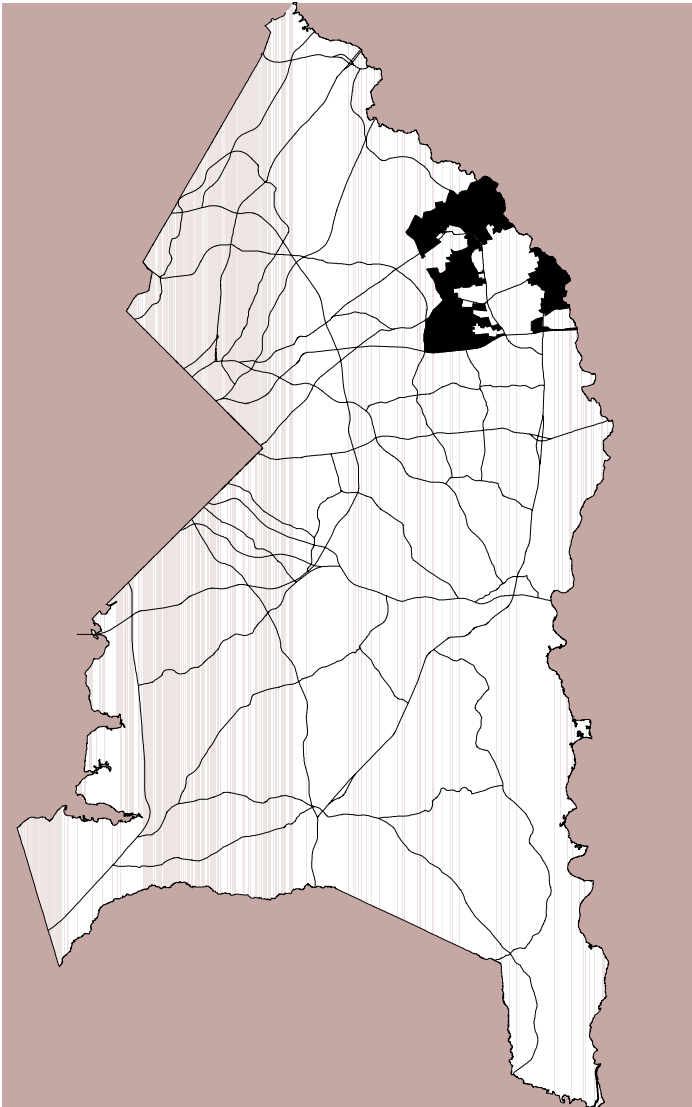
71A-002 Albert Smith House
9201 Old Laurel-Bowie Road
Bowie vicinity

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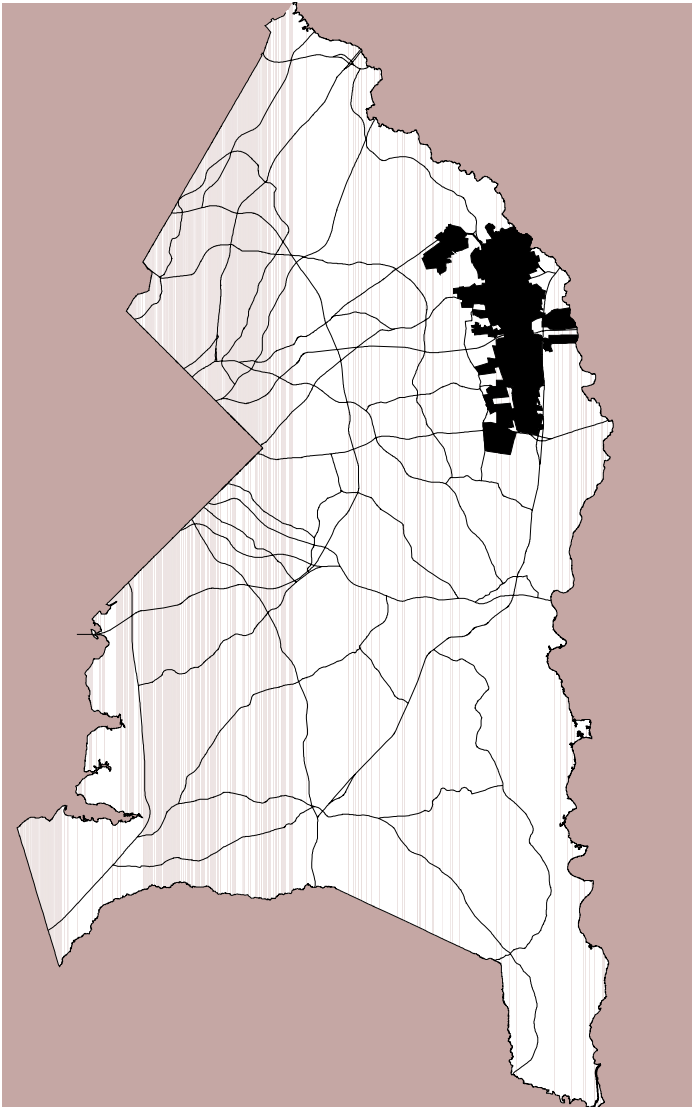
71B-002-01 Straining House
13005 7th Street
Bowie

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.
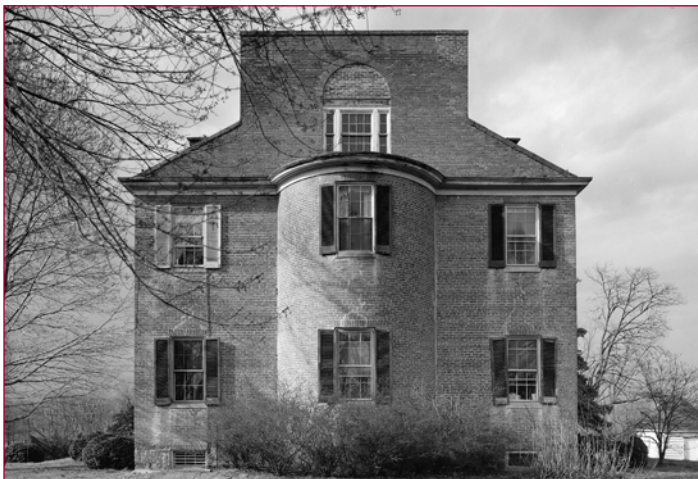
71B-016 Melford and Cemetery (NR)
17107 Melford Boulevard
Bowie

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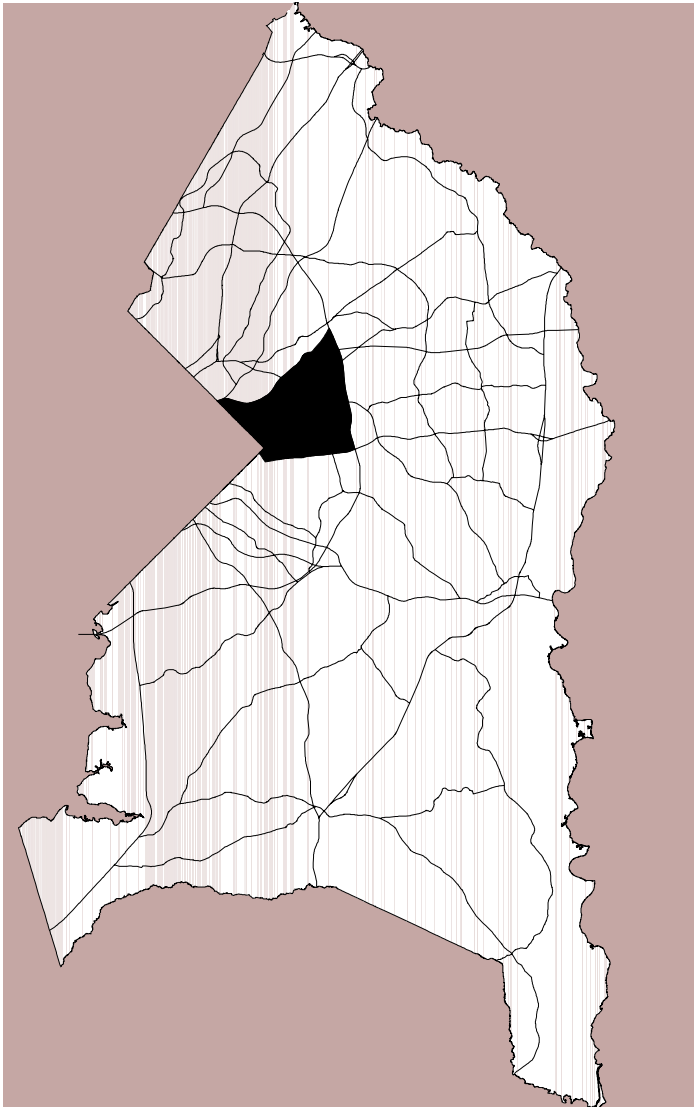
72-001   **Wilson's Station Railroad Tower**
              6900 Block of Old Landover Road
              Cheverly

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 Ridgley 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 in1907 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).
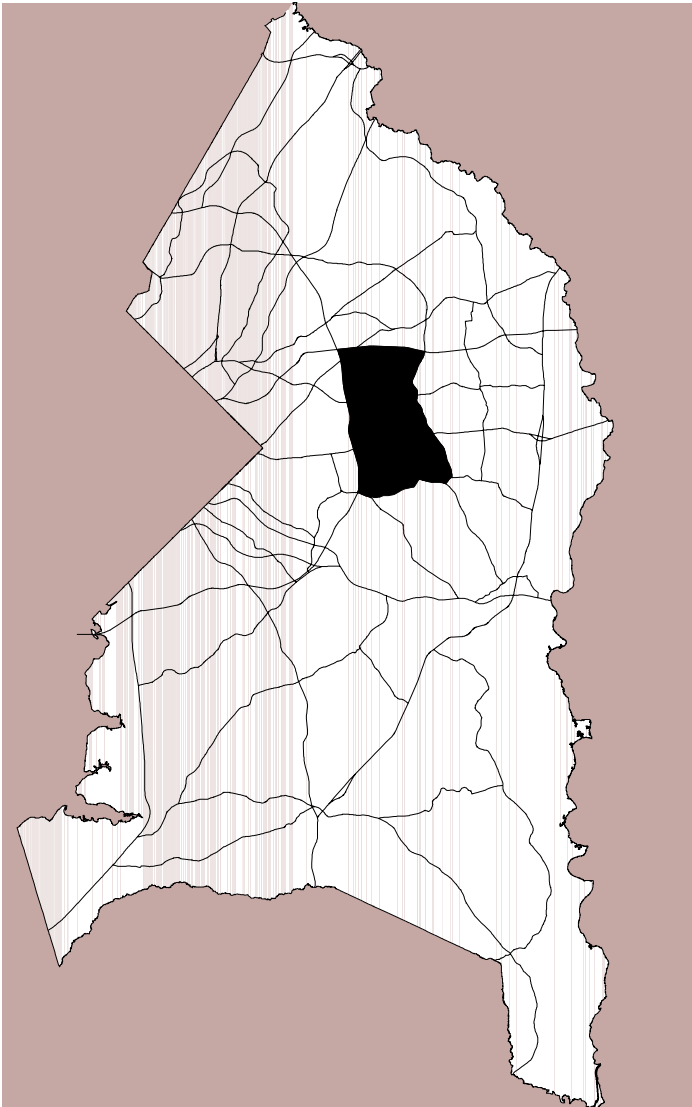
73-005   **Belvidere**
           11401 Belvidere Road
           Mitchellville

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 Warington 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 Warington, 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 Warington**
3102 Lottsford Vista Road
Mitchellville
(M-NCPPC)

Built in 1842, the Cottage at Warington 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 Warington 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.
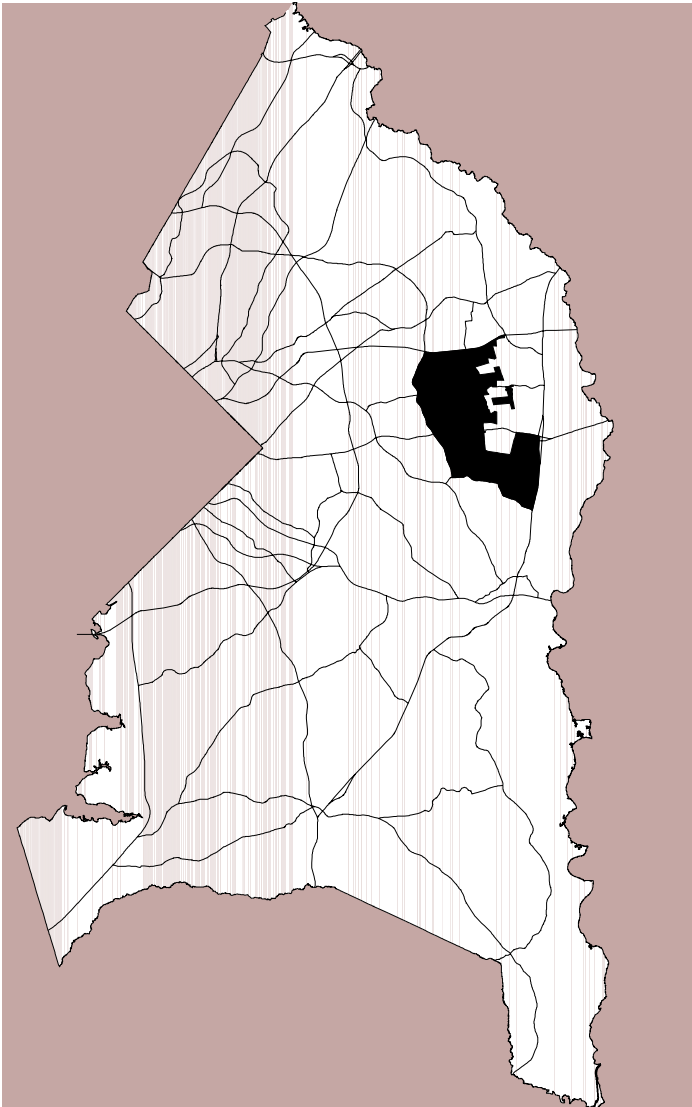
74A-002 Locust Grove (Slingluff House)
3005 Enterprise Road
Mitchellville

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 21st 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.
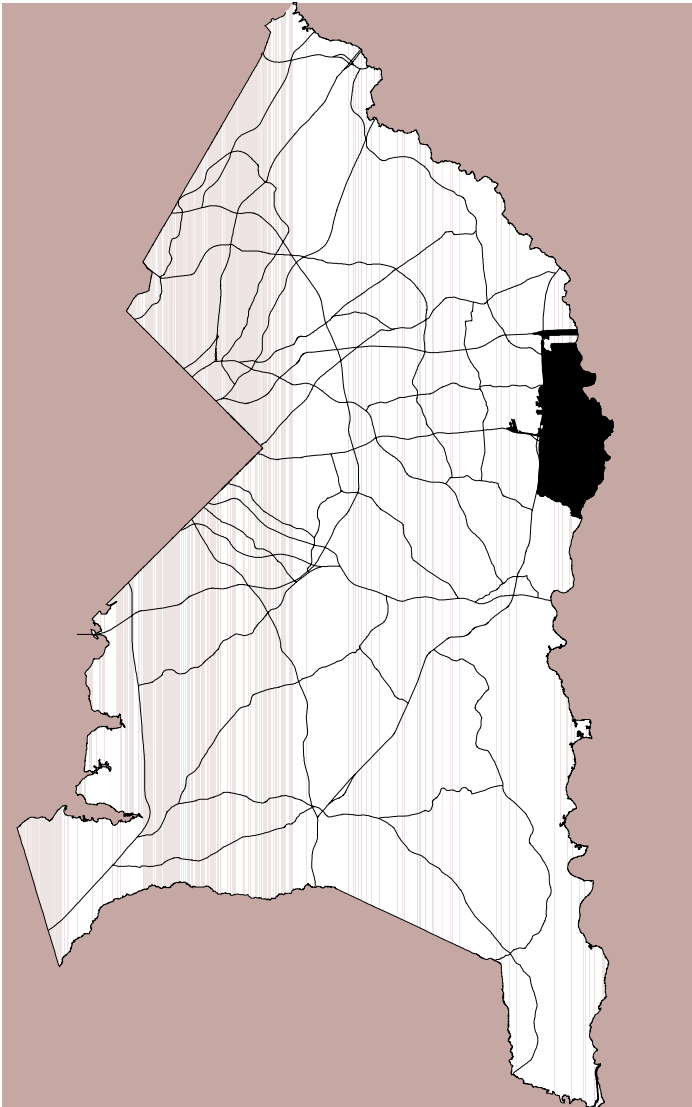
74B-001   Governors Bridge
Governors Bridge Road at
Patuxent River
Bowie vicinity
(State of Maryland)

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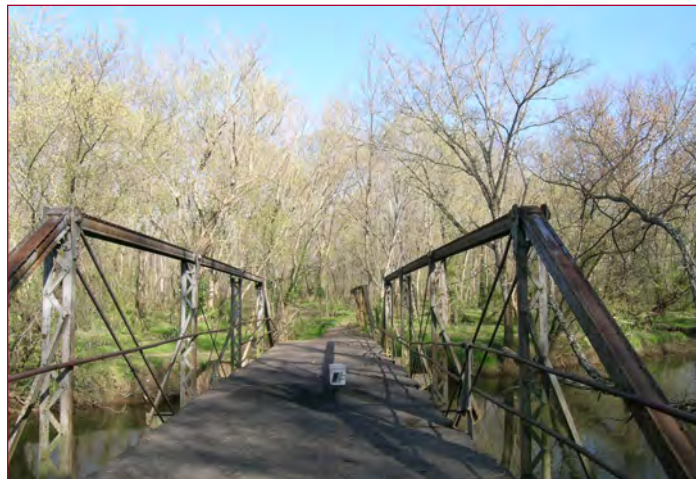
**74B-012 Queen Anne Bridge
Patuxent River at
Queen Anne Bridge Road
Queen Anne**

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.
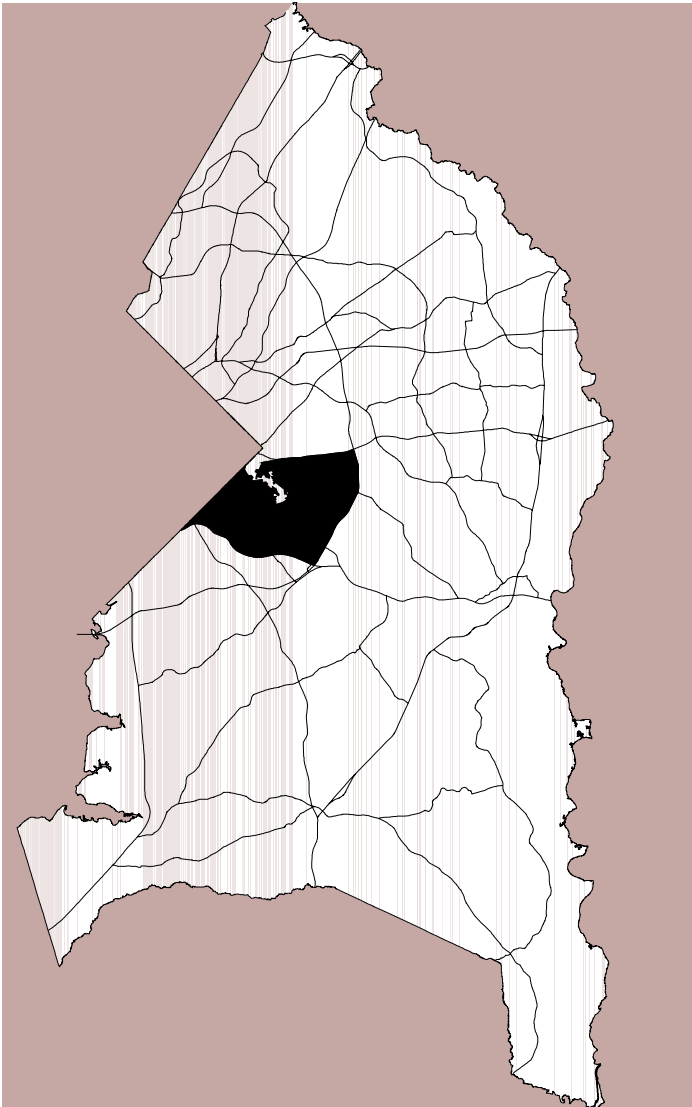
75A-001 Concord and Cemetery (NR)
8000 Walker Mill Road
Capitol Heights vicinity (M-NCPPC)

Built in 1798, Concord is a two-and-one-half-story house of the Federal period. Its walls are laid in Flemish bond brick, and the interior follows the traditional Georgian floor plan. A two-story frame service wing dating from the 1850s is virtually unaltered inside and out. Concord was built for Zachariah Berry, Sr. and for two centuries remained the home of the Berry family; several members are buried in the graveyard on the grounds. Berry was a prosperous planter who owned almost 8,000 acres in Maryland, Washington, D.C. and Kentucky. Concord plantation alone originally comprised 783 acres. The property is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust and is currently being restored by M-NCPPC. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

75A-006   Epiphany Episcopal Church and Cemetery
3111 Ritchie Road, Forestville

Built from 1867–1871, this wood-frame, front-gable church is clad in board-and-batten siding; the bell tower and rear section were added later. The main block has lancet-arched, stained-glass windows. Initially designated as a chapel, the church building became the home of the independent parish of the Epiphany Church in 1871. It was expanded in the early twentieth century as the congregation of Forestville grew and remains an excellent example of Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture.

75A-008   Forestville Methodist Episcopal Church Site and Cemetery
3111 Forestville Road
Forestville

Active since 1840, the cemetery predates the concrete block church and contains approximately 75 individual grave markers that are a mixture of tablet headstones, block markers, obelisks, ground-level headstones, and Latin crosses. The cemetery is representative of rural burial grounds of the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

75A-021 Suitland House
4510 Suitland Road, Suitland
(General Services Administration)

Built from 1937–38, Suitland House is a Colonial Revival house with variegated stone veneer; it consists of a side-gabled main block with lower flanking wings. It was built for the family of Lovell O. Minear, a pioneer in the design and management of memorial parks. Within a few years of its completion, the house and adjoining property were acquired by the Federal Government for the development of the Suitland Federal Center. The house is the sole remaining dwelling of 12 that originally stood on the government property. It now serves as office space for the Bureau of the Census. Suitland House is significant not only for its associations with L. O. Minear, but also for its architectural features and landscaped setting within the large federal center.

75A-028 Ridgeley School
8507 Central Avenue
Capitol Heights

Built in 1927, Ridgeley School is a one-story, hip-roof frame building, typical of the two-room schoolhouses built in Prince George's County in the 1920s. The building originally consisted of two large classrooms, separated by a central passage and an "Industrial Room," but a rear wing with a third classroom was added within 20 years. The construction of this schoolhouse was partially supported by the Rosenwald School Fund, to serve the African-American children of the surrounding community. It is the best example of only nine surviving Rosenwald schools of the 28 originally built in the county. Recently restored by M-NCPPC, it will be opened to the public as a museum.
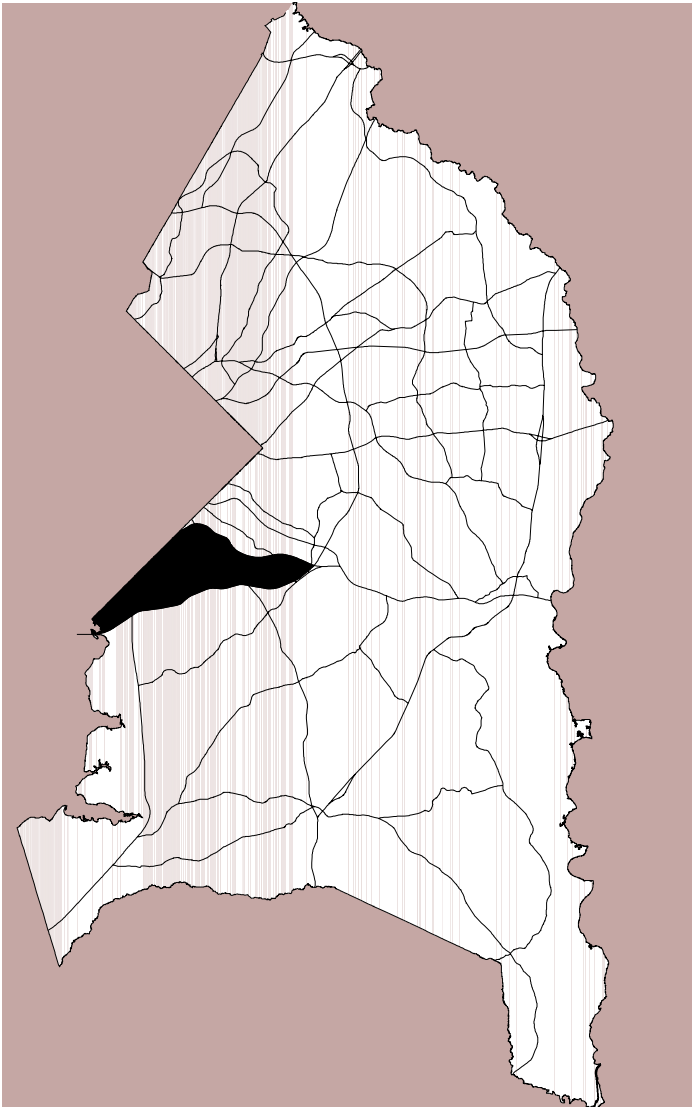
76A-004 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church and Cemetery
5203 St. Barnabas Road
Oxon Hill

Built in 1851, St. Barnabas is a gable-roof brick church with a three-story entry tower, mitre-arched stained glass windows, and corbelled brick cornice. A large cemetery adjoins the church. St. Barnabas was built as a mission chapel for St. John's Episcopal Church at Broad Creek, to replace the original 1830 mission chapel on this site. Although it has undergone some twentieth-century alterations, St. Barnabas is significant for its mid-nineteenth century vernacular church architecture and its long association with St. John's, Broad Creek.

76A-013 Mount Welby (Oxon Cove Farm) (NR)
Oxon Cove Park
6411 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Built circa 1811, Mount Welby is a two-story brick house with shed roof and elaborate corbelled cornice. A porch with openwork jigsawn brackets spans the main facade. Mount Welby was built circa 1811 by the Irish-American Dr. Samuel DeButts. From their new house overlooking the Potomac River, the DeButts family recorded events of the War of 1812. The house was extensively remodeled in the late nineteenth century, and the original gable roof rebuilt as the present shallow shed roof. Prominently sited overlooking the Potomac River, the house was part of St. Elizabeths Hospital farm after 1891, and is now the office of Oxon Cove Park. Oxon Cove Farm was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003.

76A-014 Butler House (NR)
6403 Oxon Hill Road
Oxon Hill

Built circa 1850, the Butler House is a frame dwelling with a one-story shed-roof kitchen attached; it is sheathed in a modern formstone veneer. The house was originally built to serve as both dwelling and post office; it became the home in 1853 of Henry Alexander Butler, a free black man from Charles County, and the property remains in the possession of his descendants. Behind the house stood the chicken house, meat house, barns and other buildings essential to farm life; none of these survive. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005, the Butler House is an important example of a farmstead owned and operated by a free black family in the antebellum period.

76A-022 Suitland Parkway (NR)
From the North Gate of Joint Base Andrews to Bolling Air Force Base (National Park Service)

Constructed from 1943–1944, Suitland Parkway consists of nine miles of roadway (of which more than six run through Prince George's County); it is a dual lane parkway with concrete-arch bridges faced with stone. Planned before the outbreak of World War II, the project came to fruition with the entrance of the U.S. into the war in December 1941 and the establishment of Andrews Air Force Base a few months later. The parkway connects the base (now Joint Base Andrews) with Bolling Air Force Base and Washington, D.C., It has carried many diplomatic processions and official entourages, and now provides an efficient line of transportation between Washington, D.C., and suburbs in the county. The parkway was listed in the National Register in 1995.
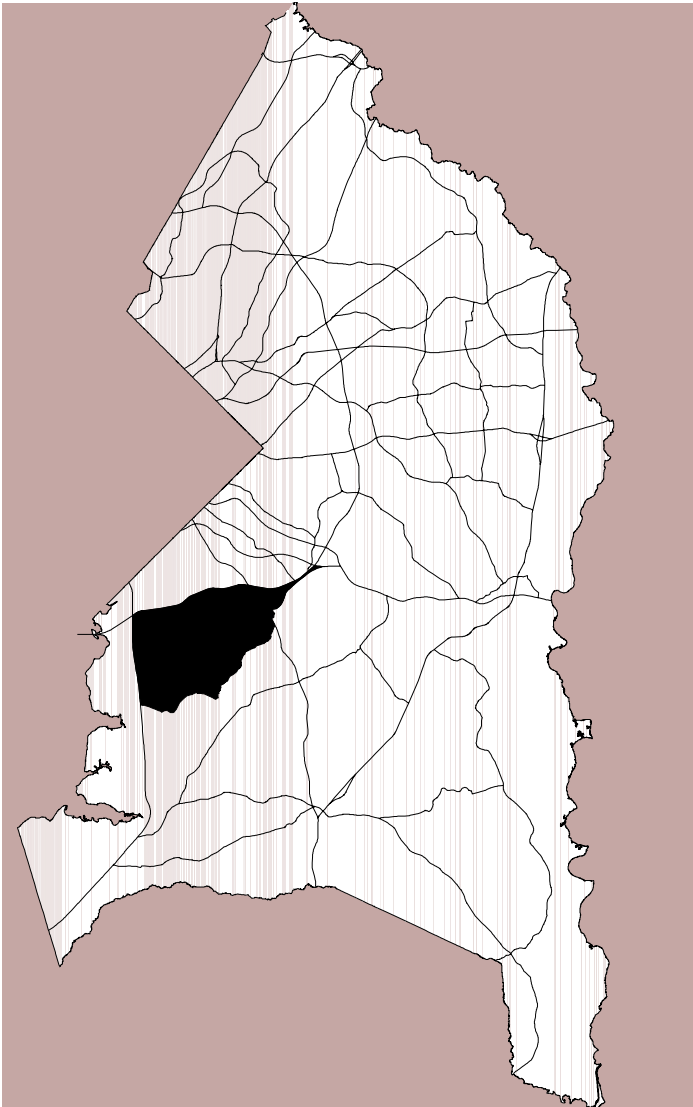
76B-006 St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery (NR)
2401 Brinkley Road
Oxon Hill

Built in 1890, St. Ignatius is a Queen Anne-style church with centered entry tower, corner buttresses, and particularly fine ornamental shingle siding. A large cemetery adjoins the church. St. Ignatius was built to replace the original 1849 church on this site, and is the oldest Roman Catholic Church building in southwest Prince George's County. Referred to in 1891 by Cardinal Gibbons as "the prettiest little church in Southern Maryland," St. Ignatius is the county's finest example of Queen Anne ecclesiastical architecture. The church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

76B-007 Kildare
2505 Brinkley Road
Oxon Hill

Built circa 1850 and altered circa 1900, Kildare is a
two-part, side-gable farmhouse. It consists of a two-and-
one-half-story, brick dwelling and a two-story frame
west addition with brick veneer. The original section
was built by George S. Tolson before 1850; it was
purchased in 1854 by Dr. Peter H. Heiskell, whose
son Jesse built the west wing. The land was originally
known as "Tolson's Purchase;" it became known as
Kildare during Heiskell's ownership. The house was part
of a 420-acre estate before the construction of nearby
Rosecroft Raceway.

76B-012 Terrett House (Bird Lawn Manor)
3402 Stonesboro Road
Friendly

Built circa 1910, the Terrett House is a two-and-one-
half-story, hip-roof frame house of Foursquare plan
with two-story verandas on either side. It was built by
Alexander Terrett on the Bird Lawn Farm. In 1944, it
was sold to Michigan Congressman Frederick Crawford,
who carried out an extensive renovation using late-
Victorian decorative elements from a Michigan
mansion.
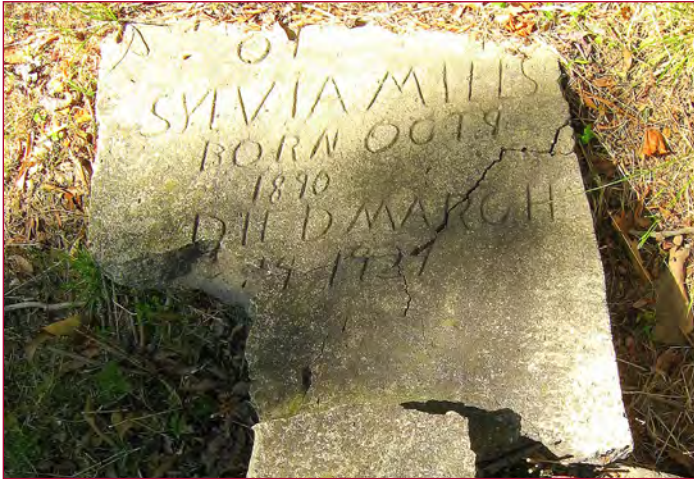
76B-016 Mount Hope African Methodist Episcopal Church Site and Cemetery
7043 Allentown Road
Temple Hills

This is the site of one of a number of A.M.E. churches in the county. The church was built in 1891 and burned in the 1960s. A school was established next to the church in 1902 and the churchyard was used as a playground. The cemetery associated with the church remains and contains several hand-made concrete markers. The site marks the historic center of the African-American community of Camp Springs.

76B-017 Old Bells Methodist Church and Cemetery
6016 Allentown Road
Camp Springs

Built in 1910, Old Bells is a large front-gabled frame church building with an inset corner bell tower and gothic-arch stained-glass windows. The interior features decorative pressed metal ceiling and wainscoting. It was built in 1910, the third church on the site, and is adjoined by a large graveyard and a 1954 church building. The old church is a good example of a Gothic Revival church type popular in Prince George's County early in the twentieth century. The name is derived from James Beall, who was the founder of the first church built on the site, and who died in 1859.
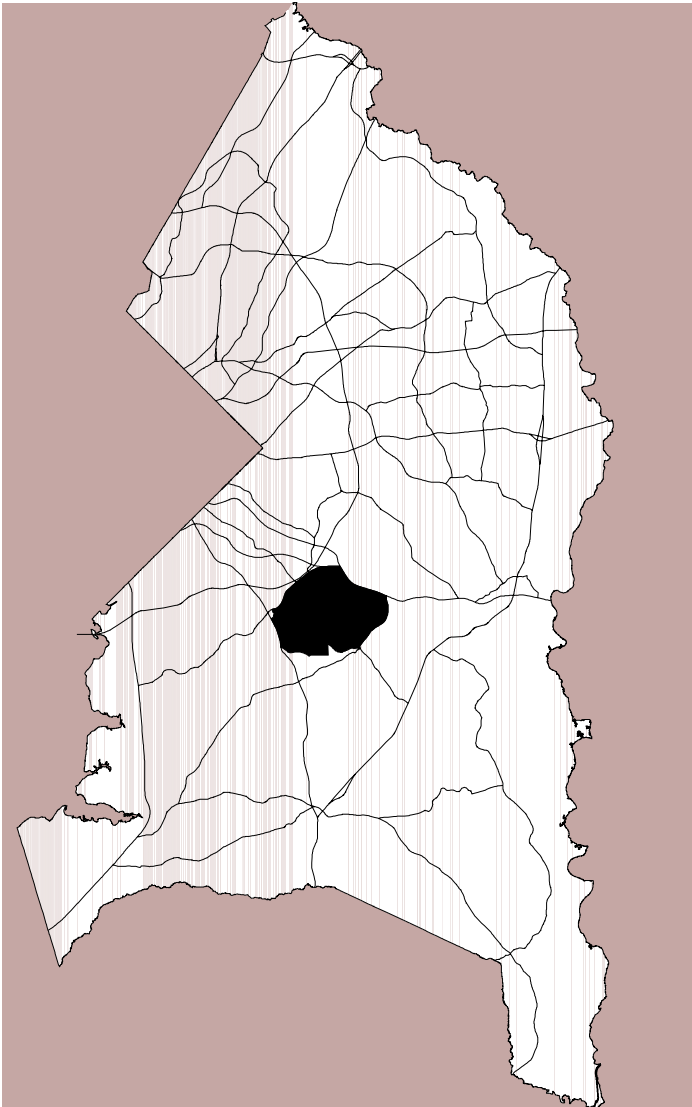
77-001 **Forest Grove Methodist Church and Cemetery (Chapel 2)**
Fechet Avenue
Joint Base Andrews, Camp Springs (U.S.A.)

Built in 1914, Forest Grove Methodist Episcopal Church South, today known as Chapel 2, is an example of a modest rural chapel in the vernacular Gothic Revival style. In the church graveyard are stones dating from 1874 to 1938. The present church, erected in 1914 on the site of two earlier church buildings, served the small, now-vanished community of Centreville. In 1942, the U.S. government took over Centreville and nearby farmland for construction of a military airfield. Since that time, the church has offered interdenominational services for Andrews Air Force Base (now Joint Base Andrews) personnel.

77-014   Belle Chance and Cemetery
Maryland Drive
Joint Base Andrews, Camp Springs
(U.S.A.)

Built in 1912, Belle Chance was constructed for
Dr. William Stewart, who employed modern fireproof
technology to construct the dwelling and its related
outbuildings after an earlier house on the property was
destroyed by fire in 1910. The house is of concrete
construction, with Colonial Revival/Spanish styling.
The property is part of a tract known as Chance that had
belonged to the Darcey family; the Darcey family burial
ground, with stones from 1807 and 1843, is located a
short distance from the house. Stewart's property was
acquired by the U. S. Government for the development
of Joint Base Andrews. Since the opening of the base,
Belle Chance has served as the base commander's
residence.
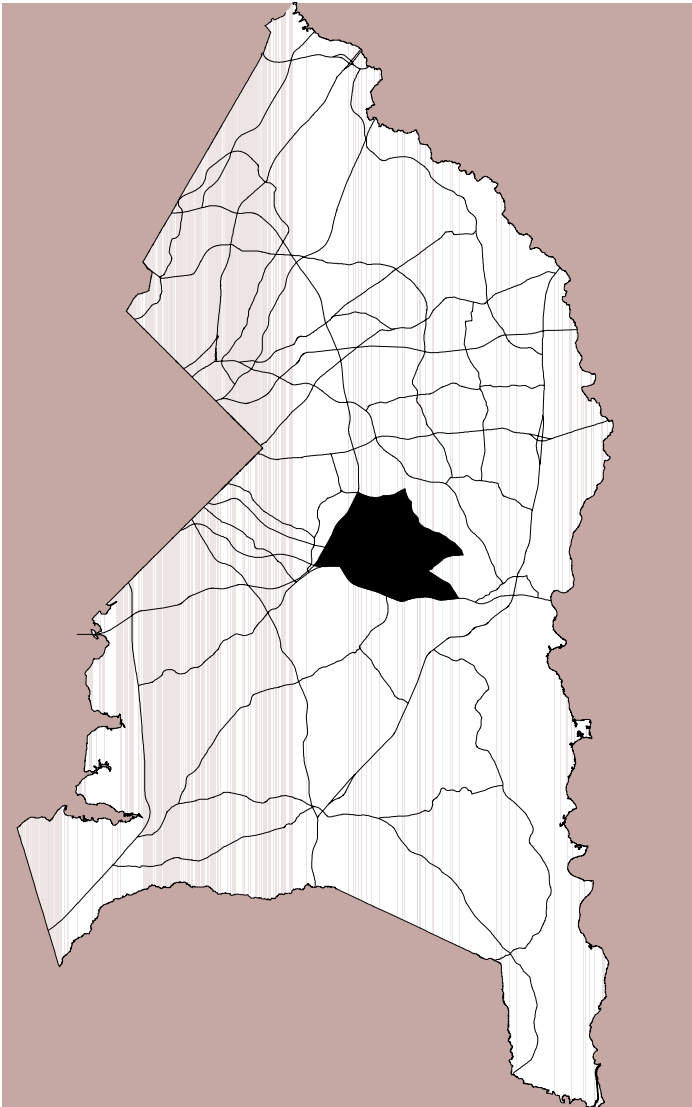
78-000-18 **The Cottage (NR)**
11904 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1846, and enlarged circa 1860 and in the 1880s, the Cottage is a large, two-story, gable-roof frame plantation house built in three sections. It has ornately bracketed cornices and fine Greek Revival interior detail. The main block was built in 1846 for Charles Clagett on property acquired by his father, Thomas Clagett VI, of Weston. The other sections of the building were added in the late nineteenth century, resulting in a building that appears to expand like a telescope. Near the house is a complex of domestic outbuildings, including a unique oval brick icehouse. The Cottage was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989.

78-013   Blythewood
4210 Mellwood Road
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1830, with later additions, Blythewood is a multisection frame farmhouse, and the principal feature of a large farm complex. The two-story, side-gabled main block of the house was built circa 1830; a shed-roof kitchen wing was added circa 1860 at one end, and a one-story enclosed porch was built at the other end in the 1920s. The principal west facade of the main block is fronted by a two-story portico, also added in the 1920s. The house and domestic outbuildings stand on high ground overlooking a complex of agricultural outbuildings. Originally developed for William F. Berry, the Blythewood complex is an excellent example of a complete nineteenth and twentieth-century farm establishment.

78-015   Melwood Park (NR)
10908 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1750 and enlarged circa 1800, Melwood Park is a two-story stuccoed brick building with gable roof of uneven pitch and original window sashes of 16/16 lights. Interior decorative detail reflects both the colonial and Federal periods, and includes particularly fine panelled walls and reveals. Melwood Park was built by Ignatius Digges, and raised to its present irregular two stories by his widow circa 1800. This unique dwelling was visited by George Washington several times, and the British Army camped near here during their march on Washington in August 1814. Protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust, Melwood Park is of exceptional historical and architectural importance and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The house is currently being restored.

78-017 Charles Hill
and Pumphrey Family Cemetery
11700 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in the 1840s and the 1890s, Charles Hill is a two-story, side-gabled frame house in two sections. The original house was of the traditional side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with Greek Revival trim. It was built by Rector Pumphrey; members of his family are buried in the small graveyard on the grounds. In the 1890s the house was enlarged, enclosing the two exterior chimneys. The tract on which the house stands was patented in 1672 to Ninean Beale, who named it Charles Hill after his son, born the same year. In the nineteenth century the property was known as "Backland" for the Back Branch stream that ran through the original acreage.
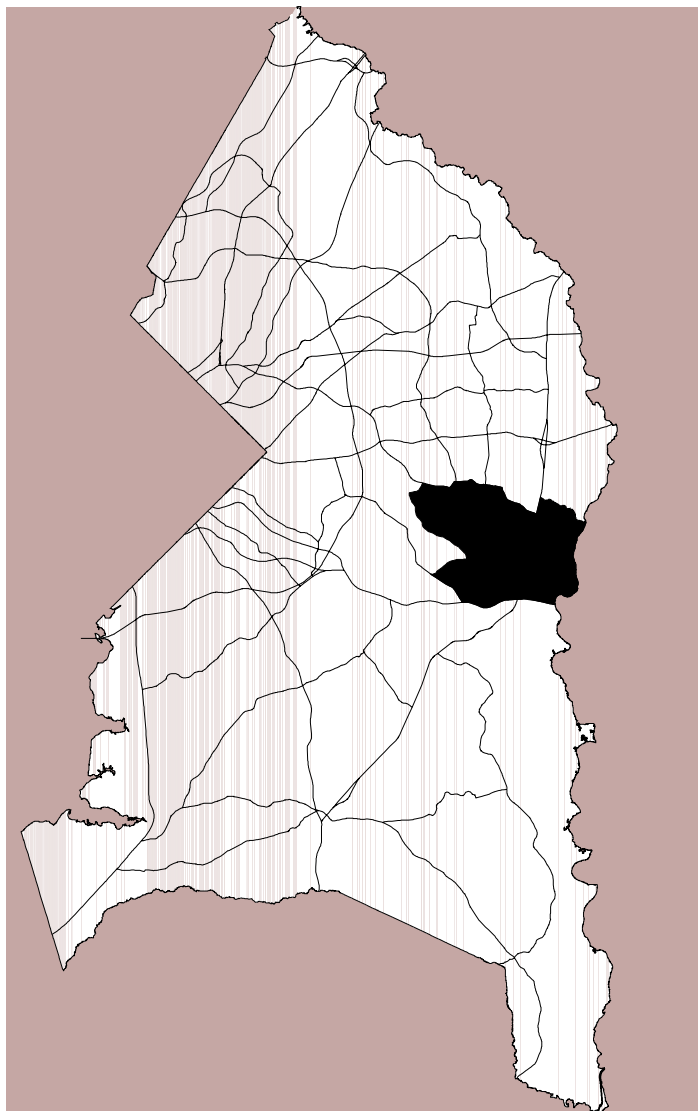
79-000-34   Oakland (Good Luck)
12502 Brooke Lane
Upper Marlboro vicinity

The land on which Oakland stands is part of a tract called Good Luck. Oakland is a two-story, gable-roof frame house in three sections. The main block is of the traditional side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, with fine Greek Revival interior detail. It was built in the 1840s, and attached to an older building, thus forming a large new house. Oakland was one of six frame Victorian dwellings provided by Thomas Clagett VI of Weston for his children. In the 1850s T. W. Clagett moved his family to Iowa, and the farm became the home of his brother Robert. During those years the farm was known as "Cream and Butter" because of its successful dairy operation. Later Robert would name it "Mt. Ararat," because it stands on a high point of land, and then later "Oakland."

79-002   **Montpelier of Moore's Plains**
1714 Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in the mid-nineteenth century and remodeled in the1940s, Montpelier of Moore's Plains is a two-story, hip-roof frame plantation house. The main block was built for Stephen Belt on the tract known as Moore's Plains. In the 1940s, Dr. A. Keene Bowie added the brick veneer, modillion cornice, Ionic-columned portico, and kitchen wing.

79-004   **Mount Pleasant and Cemetery (NR)**
3401 Mount Pleasant Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in the 1760s, Mount Pleasant is a one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling with gambrel roof and flush chimneys; the walls are laid in Flemish bond. It was built for John Waring, members of whose family are buried in the small graveyard on the grounds. The house is believed originally to have been twice its current size; only the westerly three bays survive. Mount Pleasant is a rare surviving example in the county of this early Tidewater house form and it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Today ivy obscures the gable ends, which were covered with stucco in 1945; the photograph above was taken in 1936 for the Historic American Buildings Survey. The porch is a late-nineteenth century addition that has since been removed.

79-019-01   Thomas J. Turner House
14500 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in the 1850s, the Turner House is a two-and-
one-half-story side-gabled frame house that has been
enlarged in several stages. The house was built by local
carpenter Reuben W. Bunnell, and was the home of
Thomas J. Turner, publisher of the local newspaper,
The Planters' Advocate. Located at the corner of the Old
Marlboro Pike and Elm Street, this vernacular dwelling
contributes to one of the few surviving nineteenth-
century streetscapes in Upper Marlboro.

79-019-02   Jarboe-Bowie House
14504 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1852, the Jarboe-Bowie House is a two-story,
side-gabled frame dwelling with small second-story
windows, wood-shingle roof, and interior gable-end
chimneys. It was built by local carpenter Reuben
Bunnell, and was the home of William A. Jarboe, Clerk
of the County Court and Register of Wills. The house
was later owned by the Bowie family from 1882–1961.
The house is an important component of one of the
few surviving nineteenth-century streetscapes in Upper
Marlboro.

79-019-13   **Kingston (NR)**
5415 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1730, remodeled in 1859, Kingston is a one-and-one-half-story gable-roof frame dwelling with four exterior chimneys and kitchen wing. It is remarkable for its Gothic Revival trim, which includes board-and-batten siding and highly decorated vergeboards. The original house was built by the Craufurd family and renovated by Dr. Frederick Sasscer in the Gothic cottage style in 1859. An important example of architectural evolution, Kingston was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. The house is currently being restored.

79-019-14   **Church Street House (Talbott House)**
14505 Church Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in the 1840s and enlarged after the Civil War, the Talbott House is a two-story, side-gabled frame dwelling of stairhall-and-single-parlor plan, with a later cross-gabled wing. This simple vernacular dwelling was built in the 1840s by carpenter Reuben Bunnell. For many years it was the home of the town blacksmith, William Talbott. It is the last survivor in a streetscape of nineteenth-century working-class residences.

79-019-15   Trinity Episcopal Church and Cemetery
14519 Church Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1846 and remodeled in 1896, Trinity Church is constructed of brick with a steeply pitched gable roof, gothic-arch stained glass windows, and a later entry tower. The church was designed by Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Jr., and built on the site of the Episcopal church organized in 1810 by Bishop Thomas John Claggett. The four-story creneled entry tower was constructed in 1896. Trinity Church has long associations with the prominent families of Upper Marlboro, many of whom are buried in the cemetery that surrounds the church.

79-019-16   Content (NR)
14518 Church Street
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1787 and in the early nineteenth century, Content is a large, two-story, side-gabled frame dwelling in two sections; the main block is distinguished by its two-story veranda and its asymmetrical freestanding chimneys connected by a brick pent. The oldest section was begun in the 1780s, and the north section was added by Dr. Benjamin Lee in the early nineteenth century. Content is an important example of an early town dwelling associated with many prominent local families. One of the oldest buildings in Upper Marlboro, it was the home of the Craufurd, Beanes, Lee, Magruder, and Bowling families and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

79-019-17   Trelawn (Roberts House)
14519 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in the 1850s, Trelawn is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof frame house, with bracketed cornice, interior chimneys and unusual entry hall plan. It was enlarged in the 1870s with the addition of two smaller wings in telescoping form. Trelawn was the home of prominent attorney Joseph Kent Roberts, Jr. It is an unusual example of a side-hall-and-double-parlor plan dwelling. Three outbuildings, including a corncrib and a stable, stood along the service lane southeast of the house. They were demolished in 1987 for the construction of the adjacent post office.

79-019-18   Digges-Sasscer House
14507 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro

The two-story main block of the Digges-Sasscer House reflects two periods of construction with Greek Revival and later Victorian period trim, the main block was built circa 1845 and 1880s and the south wing incorporates an earlier small dwelling. This handsome town dwelling has been the home of a series of prominent citizens, including Maryland Delegate Daniel C. Digges, Register of Wills William A. Jarboe, newspaper publisher Frederick Sasscer, and U.S. Congressman L. G. Sasscer.

79-019-20 **Union (Memorial) Methodist Church**
14418 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro

79-019-21 **John H. Traband House (Old Mill Place) (NR)**
14204 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1916, Union (Memorial) Methodist Church is a front-gabled frame church with pointed-arch windows and an entry tower, surmounted by a pyramidal-roof open belfry. It was built to replace the earlier Union Chapel that had served the black Methodist population. A classroom addition was completed in 1993. Prominently sited on the main road into the County Seat, Union (Memorial) Church continues to represent the tradition of the post-Civil War Upper Marlboro black community.

Built from 1894–1897, the Traband House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame house with decorative fishscale shingles, scroll brackets on the projecting bays and elegant Queen Anne style detail. It was designed by architect Arthur Nicholson of Laurel and built for John H. Traband, Jr., adjoining his family's grist mill. The Traband House is Upper Marlboro's best example of late Victorian domestic architecture. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.
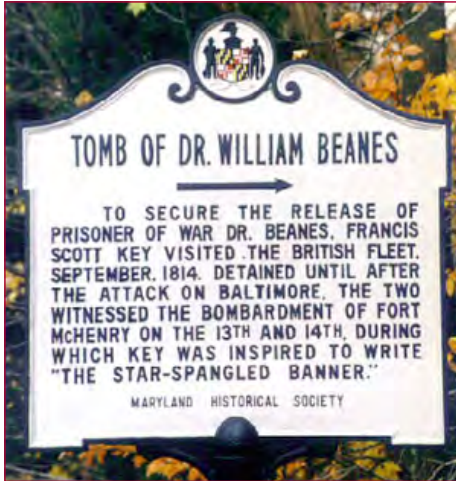
79-019-22   Dr. William and Sarah Beanes Cemetery
14554 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro

Established in 1822, the cemetery consists of the two box tombs (marble slabs on stretcher brick bases) of the Beanes and two plaques. William Beanes was a prominent physician and planter in Prince George's County; the Beanes Cemetery in Upper Marlboro serves as a memorial to the doctor known best for his passive role in Francis Scott Key's penning of the "Star Spangled Banner" in 1814. The cemetery is located at the top of a hill next to the Old Marlboro Primary School.

79-019-23   Magruder's Law Office
14708 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro

Constructed in 1860, this small Greek Revival-style frame building has a center louvered lunette. It was built as law office for the firm of Caleb Clarke Magruder. His son C. C. Magruder, Jr., joined the practice in 1864 as did grandson C. C. Magruder III. It still serves as a law office and is one of the few examples of the Greek Revival style remaining in the county.

79-019-25   St. Mary's Beneficial Society Hall (NR)
14825 Pratt Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1892, St. Mary's Hall is a one-story front-gabled frame structure with a porch and small box office at the gable front. It was built as a meeting place for the St. Mary's Beneficial Society, an African-American benevolent society associated with St. Mary's Catholic Church. The hall was restored as a law office in the late 1980s. An important symbol of the black social and cultural heritage of Prince George's County, the hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

79-019-27   Crandell-Rothstein House
14920 Main Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1840s and later, the Crandell-Rothstein House is a two-story, frame saltbox-and-gable-roof dwelling built in several stages; a shed-roof side wing includes the old bakery shop (at left, above) and in the rear yard are the ruins of the brick ovens. The main part of the house was built by James Crandell in the 1840s. From 1858 to 1916 this building served as the bakery shop and dwelling of the Rothstein, and later the Michel families. It is a rare surviving example of a multi-section building that served both residential and commercial purposes. It is now being restored for use as a parish rectory for the adjacent St. Mary's Church.

79-019-28 **Darnall's Chance House Museum and Burial Vault (Buck House) (NR)**
14800 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro (M-NCPPC)

Built from 1741–1742, remodeled in 1858, and restored to its original appearance in 1988, Darnall's Chance is a one-and-one-half-story, hip-on-gambrel-roof brick dwelling, the mid-eighteenth-century home of the James Wardrop family. During the 18th and 19th centuries, this town residence was the home of a series of successful merchants and in 1858 was remodeled in the Italianate style by merchant E.G.W. Hall. For most of the 20th century it was the home of merchant Harry Buck. In 1988, the house was rebuilt to its original configuration. It is now open to the public as a house museum. On the grounds is an unusual 18th-century burial vault. The house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

79-019-45 **A.T. Brooke House**
5600 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1870 and enlarged in 1893, the A.T. Brooke House is a two-part frame dwelling: the main block was built circa 1870 for Augustine T. Brooke, clerk of the Prince George's County Court, and followed the traditional I-house plan. It was enlarged in 1893 by a cross-gabled addition with a projecting bay, and served until 1903 as the rectory for Trinity Episcopal Church. A rear wing was added in the 1990s.

79-019-51   **Old Marlboro Primary School**
           14554 Elm Street
           Upper Marlboro
           (Prince George's County)

Built in 1896 as a school, this one-story wood frame structure with central gabled entrance bay was constructed by Benjamin Cranford and originally included a cupola or bell tower and triagular eyebrow windows on either side of the main gable. This structure is a replacement for an earlier public school for girls built in 1867. The building was converted to a residence in 1921 but has been vacant for many years.

79-019-52   **Old Marlboro High School**
           14524 Elm Street
           Upper Marlboro
           (Prince George's County)

Constructed on the site of Dr. William and Sarah Beane's residence (see Historic Site 79-19-022) and designed by architect Thomas H. Marsden, the school was executed in 1921 in the Mission style. The earlier building still exists behind the 1934 neoclassical auditorium and classrooms added to the front by Hollyday and Stahl (see above photograph). The Old Marlboro High School operated until 1948, when classes were moved to the Frederick Sasscer High School to address overcrowding. The building continued to house primary school classes and the school administration until 1974. It is currently vacant.

79-019-54 **Bunnell-Anderson House
(Rueben Bunnell House)**
14509 Church Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1830, this vernacular single-family dwelling
was enlarged in three phases spanning 160 years.
A dwelling, owned by John Duckett, was sited on this
lot as early as 1817; possibly it was incorporated into
the present main block. In 1843, the property was
transferred to Reuben Bunnell. Bunnell was a carpenter
and built several other houses nearby. The house reflects
four different periods of building construction and is
significant as an example of the progression of a rural,
nineteenth-century house. Later in the twentieth
century it was owned by the Anderson family.

79-019-61 **Old Upper Marlboro Post Office**
14730 Main Street
Upper Marlboro
(Prince George's County)

Built in 1936, the Upper Marlboro Post Office is a
three-part brick building in the Colonial Revival style.
Its recessed central block has a metal-covered hip roof
surmounted by a rectangular frame cupola. It is one of
more than 1,000 post offices built by the U.S. Treasury
Department as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal
program. An interior mural, "The Tobacco Cutters" by
Works Progress Administration artist Mitchell Jamieson
(1915-1976), has been preserved in the renovations
that converted the post office building to its present use
as the Upper Marlboro branch of the Prince George's
County Public Library.

79-019-64   Crain Highway Monument
Old Crain Highway at Main Street
Upper Marlboro
(State Highway Administration)

Erected in 1922, the approximately 30-foot-high bottle-shaped sandstone and concrete rusticated stone monument was designed by architect Howard Sill and built to mark the start of construction on the Robert Crain Highway between Baltimore and Southern Maryland. Crain was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1865. He was a farmer and a partner in the Baltimore and Washington law firm of Omer F. Hershey. Crain was active in the Democratic Party but he never ran for public office. He dreamed of building a road between Baltimore and Southern Maryland, led the fight to secure a state appropriation for the road, and was instrumental in planning of the highway.

79-046   Union Methodist Episcopal Chapel
Site and Cemetery
Valley Lane, Upper Marlboro

In 1865, Frederick Sasscer and his wife sold five acres of land "near the village of Upper Marlborough" to three trustees of the Colored Methodist Church to be used for a church and burying ground; the chapel was abandoned in 1916 and disappeared around 1983 (see Historic Site 79-019-20). Approximately 38 grave markers dating from 1865 stand close to the road; 71 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves lie in a largely open, grassy area; with few exceptions, the grave markers are small and bear minimal inscription; most appear to be handmade.

79-057   Woodlawn
1141 Largo Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1858, Woodlawn is an ornate, three-story frame house with a shallow hip roof. A notable feature are the windows that are graduated in size. The house was built in 1858 for the family of Washington J. Beall, and is one of few surviving large Greek Revival style plantation houses in the county. The Bealls were one of the first families to settle in Prince George's County, starting with Colonel Ninean Beall in 1655. In 1938, during the ownership of Richard Zantzinger, Woodlawn was extensively renovated. The Zantzingers were prominent in real estate in the early twentieth century, developing the suburbs of Seat Pleasant and Capitol Heights. Woodlawn now serves as the parsonage for Riverdale Baptist Church.

79-058   Perrywood
810 Manor House Drive
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1840 and remodeled in 1941, Perrywood is a five-part country house. The main block consists of a two-story frame house with hip roof, modillion cornice and Georgian plan. It was built for Samuel Brooke on the large Brooke family plantation. In 1941 Perrywood was purchased by William H. Tuck and the house was extensively renovated, including the relocation of the chimneys and the construction of flanking hyphens and wings. The resulting building is an imposing country house on landscaped grounds, surrounded by a new residential subdivision.

79-059 **St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church**
14705 Oak Grove Road
Leeland

Built in 1774, St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church is a two-story brick structure, with hip-on-hip roof, modillion cornice and walls laid in Flemish bond. The third church on the site, it was built during the tenure of ardent Tory rector Jonathan Boucher. Victorianized in the 1850s, St. Barnabas' was restored in 1974. Among its furnishings are items from the original church: the marble baptismal font and silver communion service (1718) and "The Last Supper" painting by Gustavus Hesselius (1721). St. Barnabas' is associated with some of the county's most prominent families, many of whom are buried in the adjoining graveyard.

79-060 **Beechwood**
15919 Leeland Road
Leeland

Built in 1913, Beechwood is a two-story, hip-roof frame dwelling of Neo-Classical style. It is distinguished by its monumental Tuscan portico and Colonial Revival interior detail. Beechwood was built on the site of George Hilleary's eighteenth-century plantation house, and was the home of prominent Prince George's County genealogist and author, Effie Gwynn Bowie. It is an outstanding example of Neoclassical domestic architecture.

79-063-05 Bowling Heights (NR)
3610 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1877, Bowling Heights is a large, three-part, frame Victorian Gothic mansion with outstanding Eastlake and Stick style decorative details. The two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof main block is flanked by asymmetrical lower wings, one of which served as a private Catholic chapel. The grounds include several unique historic outbuildings. This striking house was built for John D. Bowling, Jr., and is nearly identical to Villa de Sales in Aquasco, built by Bowling's sister a few years later (see Historic Site 87B-036-13). Bowling Heights was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

79-063-06 Bleak Hill
4103 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1852, Bleak Hill is a two-story, side-gabled frame plantation house with bracketed cornice and small kitchen wing. The interior is notable for its fine Greek Revival detail. It was built for Richard Smith Hill on his portion of the Hill family's Woodland acreage. Bleak Hill is unusual for its irregular Georgian floor plan, and significant for its size and siting. Originally part of a tract of land called Giant's Range, Richard Smith Hill renamed his portion Woodland and called his house Bleak Hill.

79-063-10   Compton Bassett (NR)
16508 Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity
(M-NCPPC)

Built in the 1780s, Compton Bassett is a two-story, hip-roof, brick plantation house with a projecting pavilion, pilastered frontispiece, and fine Federal interior details. On the grounds are two brick dependencies, a smoke house and a dairy, and a unique brick chapel which survives from an earlier dwelling. The house was built for Clement Hill, and is named after Compton Bassett House in Wiltshire, England. Family papers indicate the architect of the White House, James Hoban, came to Compton Bassett in 1822 to advise on certain exterior improvements to the mansion; however, it is unclear if the pebble-dash stucco treatment dates from this period. Compton Bassett was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

79-063-11   Ashland (NR)
16109 Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1867, Ashland is a two-and-one-half-story hip-roof frame farmhouse; its square plan is varied by projecting bays, and there is a central cross gable in each elevation. It is distinguished by its Italianate cornice brackets and ornate entry porch; several early-twentieth-century outbuildings stand on the grounds. Ashland was built for William Murdock Hill on part of his father's large Compton Bassett estate. It is an excellent example of Victorian Italianate domestic architecture and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.

79-063-12   Gregor Hall
4004 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

This substantial two-and-one-half-story dwelling was built in 1926 for M. Hampton Magruder, a socially and politically prominent lawyer from a well-known county family. It is executed in the Colonial Revival Style with Flemish bond brickwork, three gabled dormers on both slopes of the main roof and exterior end chimneys.

79-063-50   Wyvill House (Linden Hill)
4102 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1889, the Wyvill House is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof frame dwelling with a projecting central cross gable, distinguished by novelty shingles and perforated vergeboards at the gable ends. It was built by local carpenter John C. Wyvill for Catherine Hill on her portion of the Woodland acreage. It is one of several fine dwellings in the Marlboro area designed by members of the Wyvill family of builders. It was later acquired by the grandson of the builder and is still in the Wyvill family.

79-063-70   **John Henry Quander House**
3708 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro

Built in the 1870s, this vernacular one-and-one-half story house has a square plan, decorative vergeboard, and a full-width, fully enclosed porch with a shed roof. John Henry Quander had been one of the large enslaved force of Mordecai Plummer; Quander purchased the land from Henry W. Clagett. The house is a rare early example of a Reconstruction-era dwelling built by a newly freed African-American.
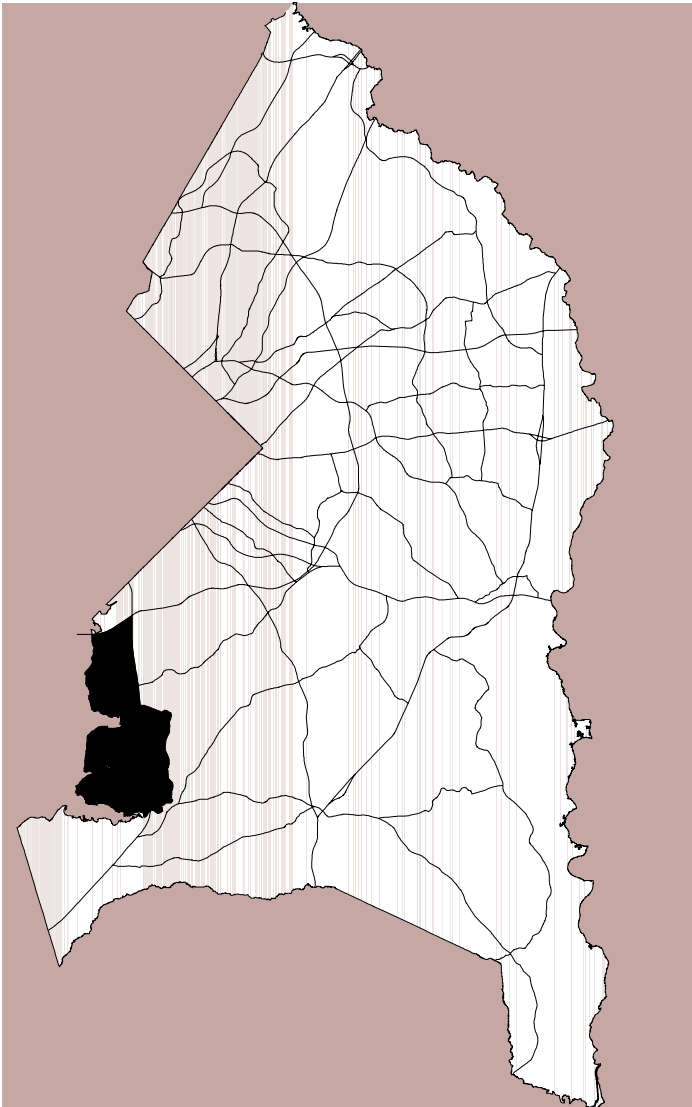
80-001   Oxon Hill Manor (NR)
6901 Oxon Hill Road
Oxon Hill
(M-NCPPC)

Built in 1929, Oxon Hill Manor is a large, two-story, neo-Georgian brick mansion, with hip roof, flanking wings, and fine decorative detail. Designed by architect Jules Henri de Sibour for career diplomat Sumner Welles, it was built near the site of eighteenth-century Oxon Hill Manor, which had been destroyed by fire in 1895. The house has fine interior details, large luxurious bathrooms and an extensive and intact service wing. An outstanding example of twentieth-century estate-era architecture, it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 and is protected by interior and exterior easements held by the Maryland Historical Trust.

80-005   Admirathoria (Upper Notley Hall)
8409 Clay Drive
Oxon Hill

Built in the eighteenth century and remodeled in the 1870s, Admirathoria is a two-and-one-half-story late-Georgian brick plantation house; its walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the stairhall takes up one of the four large spaces of the square floor plan. It was built for the Rozier family, and remained the family home for nearly a century. (The house replaced an earlier frame and brick house called Lower Notley Hall, named for Notley Rozier. The original tract of land was called Admirathoria.) In the 1870s, the original hip roof was replaced with the present mansard roof. Admirathoria is a significant Georgian structure, and a unique example of its type in Prince George's County.

80-006   Fort Foote (NR)
West of Fort Foote Road at
Jessica Drive
Oxon Hill
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Established in 1863, Fort Foote consists today of the remains of a Civil War fort, including earthworks, ten gun mounts, and two Rodman guns (one of which is pictured above.) The concrete magazine is partially intact. Fort Foote was the southernmost of 68 forts and batteries erected during the Civil War to defend the city of Washington. Fort Foote was named in honor of Rear Admiral Andrew H. Foote, who distinguished himself in the actions against the Confederate forts on the Mississippi River and died of wounds on June 26, 1863. It is now part of the National Park Service park system and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

80-016   Fort Washington (NR)
Fort Washington Road
Fort Washington
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Built from 1814–1824, Fort Washington is an enclosed masonry fortification with a drawbridge and a dry moat; the walls, with a stone base and brick superstructure, rise 60 feet above a V-shaped water battery. After the original fort on the site was destroyed during the War of 1812, the present fort was erected. The fort was named after George Washington, who selected the site as one favorable to the erection of a fortification to protect the new capital city. It was designed by Pierre L'Enfant and completed by W. K. Armistead. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, it is now operated by the National Park Service as a museum and park.

80-021   Friendly School
10115 Old Fort Road
Friendly

Built in the 1890s and remodeled in the 1920s, the Friendly School is a small one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame structure with a diamond-shaped window lighting the loft level of the gable front. This one-room schoolhouse was built in the 1890s for white students to replace a school that had stood at this location since before the Civil War. It was converted to a residence in the 1920s. The Friendly School is significant as one of very few county schoolhouses surviving from the nineteenth century.

80-022   River View Pavilion
12325 Hatton Point Road
Fort Washington

Built in 1885 and remodeled in 1921, the River View Pavilion is a large, gable-on-hip-roof frame building constructed as an amusement park dance pavilion. The River View Park operated from 1885 to 1918 and boasted many amusement facilities, lawns, and picnic groves. After the park closed, the pavilion (a single large space open to the roof and surrounded by porches on four sides) was converted into a residence for the family of Colonel James Gillespie. The Pavilion has recently been renovated and is a unique landmark, noticeable from both water and land; it is the only surviving reminder of the Victorian-period amusement park.

80-024-07   St. John's Episcopal Church (NR)
9801 Livingston Road
Broad Creek

Built from 1766–1768, St. John's Episcopal Church is a rectangular brick church with flared hip roof; its walls are laid in Flemish bond. It stands near the site of the early (now vanished) port town of Aire, surrounded by an ancient graveyard. This early Anglican Church was finished in 1768, the fourth church built on this site in Piscataway (King George's) Parish. A fine example of Georgian ecclesiastical architecture, it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The church is protected by a preservation easement held by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

80-024-09 Piscataway House
10307 Livingston Road
Broad Creek

Built in the mid-eighteenth century, relocated and remodeled in 1932, the Piscataway House is a one-and-one-half-story, Tidewater frame house with steeply pitched gable roof, four freestanding brick chimneys and pent, and dormers decorated with fluted pilasters and returned cornices; it is a fine example of Colonial domestic architecture. This dwelling was built in the village of Piscataway, probably in the period shortly before the American Revolution. It was dismantled in 1932 by Charles W. Collins of Harmony Hall, moved to its present location and remodeled. Additions were built in the 1950s and 1980s. The house is protected by a preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.

80-024-10 Want Water Ruins (NR)
10511 Livingston Road
Broad Creek
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Built in the early eighteenth century, Want Water was a one-and-one-half-story gambrel-roof dwelling of Tidewater style. The long front and rear walls were of wood frame, while the gambrel-end walls were of brick laid in Flemish bond. It was was for several generations the home of the Magruder and Lyles families. Today only the two brick end walls with their shouldered chimneys survive, but the ruins offer abundant information about the construction techniques and architecture of the period. The photo above shows how Want Water looked in 1936. Want Water was listed in the National Register of Historic Places with Harmony Hall in 1980.

80-024-11   Harmony Hall (NR)
    10511 Livingston Road
    Broad Creek
    (U.S. Department of the Interior)

Built in the 1760s, Harmony Hall is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick mansion with particularly fine Georgian period interior detail. It was built before the American Revolution by merchant Enoch Magruder on the site of an earlier wooden dwelling near the early 18th-century port town of Aire. Over the next two centuries, Harmony Hall was the home of the Magruder and Lyles families, of linguist/explorer Robert Stein, and after 1929, attorney Charles W. Collins. Overlooking the Potomac River at Broad Creek, Harmony Hall is significant for its Georgian architecture and elegant interior detail, as well as for the prominent families who lived there. Harmony Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

80-048   Tulip Hill Farm on the Potomac
    12001 Riverview Road
    Fort Washington

Built in 1939, the house at Tulip Hill Farm is two-and-one-half-stories high and of brick construction, with a large pedimented portico fronting the Potomac River. Designed and built by its owners, Dr. and Mrs. James E. Poore, it is a country house of unique plan, design and decorative detail. Incorporated into the structure are exterior and interior elements salvaged from numerous older buildings from Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places.

80-050   Addison Family Cemetery
National Avenue, Oxon Hill

Dating from the 18th and 19th century, the Addison Family Cemetery is sited approximately 28 feet above the surrounding grade and is enclosed by a chain link fence; archeological investigations in 1985 identified 15 burials and indicated that 15 to 25 additional burials may be present. It was once part of the Oxon Hill Manor plantation established by Thomas Addison in the early 18th century. The plantation was occupied by members of the Addison family until 1812, when the property was purchased by Zachariah Berry; members of the Berry family and their tenants occupied the mansion until it burned in 1895.

80-024 **Broad Creek Historic District**
Livingston Road between Oxon Hill
and Fort Washington Roads

The Broad Creek Historic District, established in 1985, is a rural area on the Potomac River containing Historic Sites, archeological remains, and a natural area surrounding the Broad Creek estuary. It is the site of Aire, one of six towns established in 1706 by the Maryland General Assembly as tobacco shipping ports. The district includes three important eighteenth-century structures: St. John's Episcopal Church (1766), Harmony Hall (1760s), and Piscataway House (circa 1750; relocated to Broad Creek in 1932), as well as the ruins of Want Water (early eighteenth century). Pictured above, left to right, are St. John's Church (80-024-07); Want Water Ruins (80-024-10); and Harmony Hall as seen from the rear, c. 1936, (80-024-11).
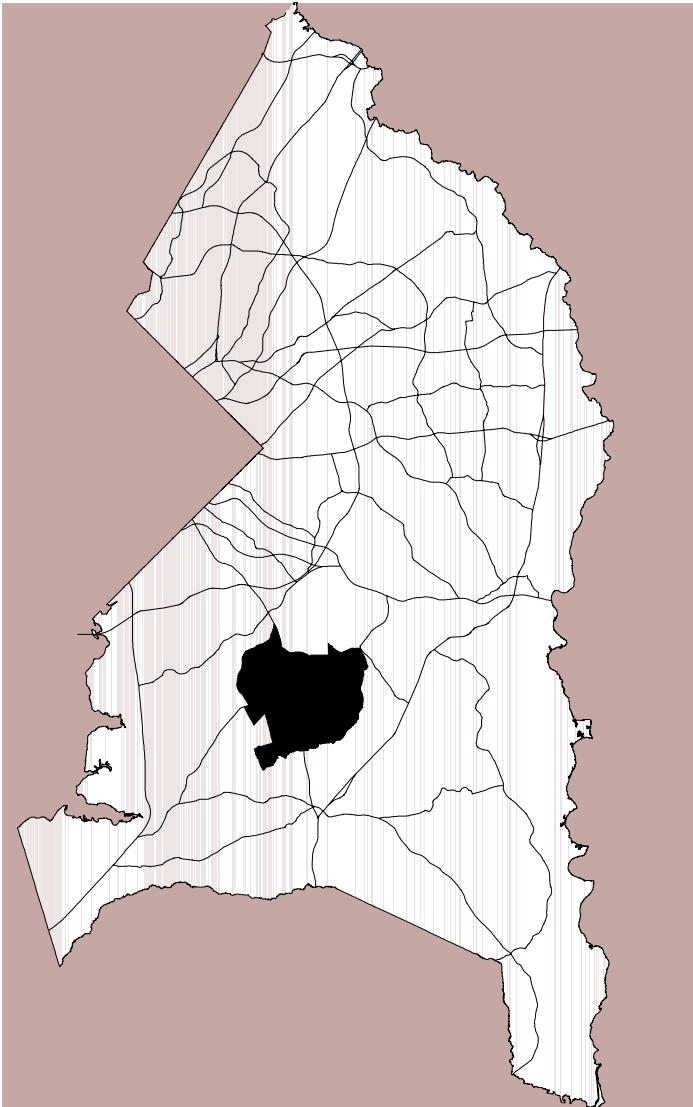
81A-001 Poplar Hill on His Lordship's Kindness (NHL)
7606 Woodyard Road, Clinton

Built from 1784–1786, Poplar Hill is a five-part Georgian brick mansion with hip roof, hyphens and wings; the walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the interior exhibits outstanding Federal decorative detail. This elegant mansion was built by Robert Darnall on a tract known as His Lordship's Kindness. In one wing of the house is a private Catholic chapel, and there is a family cemetery on the grounds. A smokehouse, washhouse and aviary are among the historic outbuildings. Poplar Hill is partially surrounded by an operating horse farm; it is a superb example of an elegant and carefully detailed plantation house. Protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust, the property was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

81A-007 Mary Surratt House Museum (NR)
9110 Brandywine Road
Clinton
(M-NCPPC)

Built in 1852, the Mary Surratt House is a two-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with post office and tavern room; it was built as residence, tavern, polling place, and post office, operated by John H. Surratt. His widow, Mary Surratt, was implicated in the Lincoln assassination by her acquaintance with John Wilkes Booth, and hanged for conspiracy. The house, now open to the public as a museum, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.

81A-008 James Gardiner House
9408 Juliette Drive
Clinton

Built for James St. Clair Gardiner and his wife Catherine in 1922, this five-bay single-family dwelling exhibits many details of the Colonial Revival style. Gardiner served on the Board of Directors of the Clinton Bank. The farm was subdivided in 1956 by John M. and Elizabeth Pryde.

81A-027 Christ Episcopal Church and Cemetery
8710 Old Branch Avenue
Clinton

Constructed in 1928, this Flemish-bond brick-veneer church is composed of a rectangular-plan nave with a square tower at its southwest corner and a hyphen at its northwest corner connecting a two-story addition. A decorative vergeboard with a collar beam is sited within the upper gable end of the façade. Built to serve the rural community of Clinton, the building was expanded during the late-twentieth century as the congregation grew. It is an excellent example of an early- to mid-twentieth-century Gothic Revival-style church.
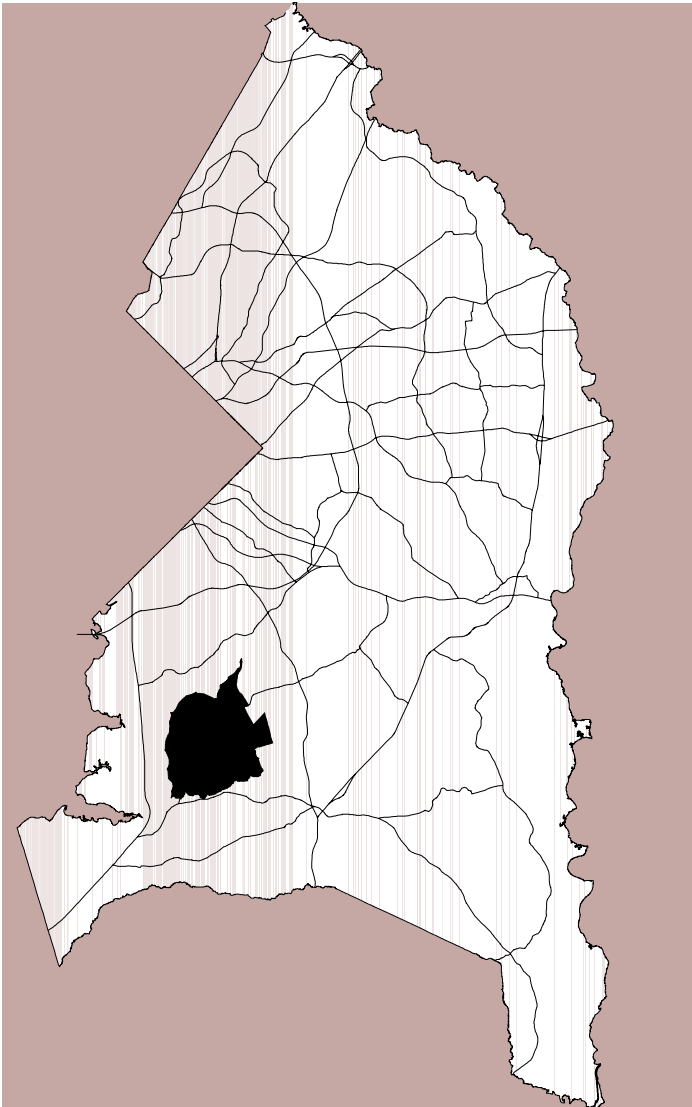
81B-003 Thrift Schoolhouse
11110 Thrift Road
Clinton (M-NCPPC)

Constructed c. 1884, this one-story, three-bay school-house is of wood-frame construction. Changes to the county's economy that occurred from the end of the Civil War (1861–1865) to the turn of the twentieth century are still visible in the landscape of southern Prince George's County. During this period, agriculture, while remaining the dominant form of livelihood, transitioned from large plantations to small farms. Schoolhouses were constructed in locations central to a district to serve the educational needs of rural communities composed of these small farms. Constructed for white students in the county, this school served several communities until a new, more convenient site for a school was chosen in 1909. The building is scheduled for restoration.

81B-004 Wyoming (NR)
11530 Thrift Road, Clinton

Built circa 1760, altered in1800 and 1850, Wyoming is a large, one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof frame house with exterior chimneys, pent and attached wings. The original dwelling was built for the Marbury family. The separate kitchen building, with heavy timber framing and brick nogging, was connected c. 1850 to the main block by a two-story addition. For over two centuries Wyoming was the home of the Marburys, and family members are buried in the small graveyard on the property. The house has fine Federal interior trim. Built on a tract called Appledore, the name was changed to Wyoming in 1809 at the request of Cora Marbury, after Thomas Campbell's poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming," about an Native American massacre in the Wyoming valley of Pennsylvania. Wyoming was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

81B-007 William H. Townshend House
12804 Windbrook Drive
Brandywine

Built in the1870s, the Townshend House is a large frame dwelling of I-house form, with a flush cross gable on the main south façade. It was built for William Henry Townshend at his marriage and has remained in the possession of the Townshend family since that time. It is unusual not only for its size, but also for its single-family ownership for well over a century.

**81B-011   Providence Methodist Episcopal
Church and Cemetery
10610 Old Fort Road
Fort Washington**

The one-story, three-bay Providence Methodist
Episcopal Church, constructed in 1903, was designed in
the Colonial Revival style to serve a small congregation
in rural Fort Washington. In 1998, the historic church
and education rooms were completely restored and were
reconsecrated as the Providence Christian Community
Service Center.
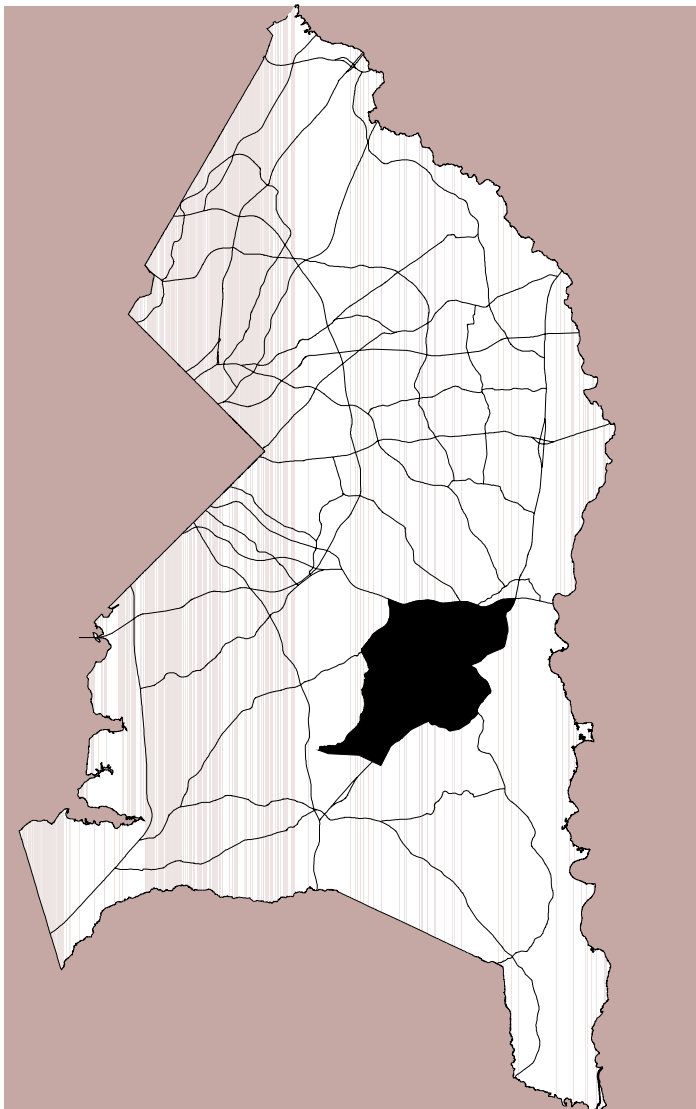
82A-000-07 Weston and Cemetery
6601 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Weston is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick plantation house that was built in the early nineteenth century and attached to an earlier wing. The principal facade is laid in Flemish bond, and the interior exhibits detail in both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The main block was built for Thomas Clagett VI, and soon afterward enlarged, probably incorporating part of an earlier Clagett dwelling. Weston has been the Clagett family seat for generations. It is an excellent example of a multiperiod plantation house. The grounds include several farm outbuildings, as well as the Clagett family cemetery.

82A-000-37 Beacon Hill
5905 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1899, Beacon Hill is a large frame farmhouse with hip and gable roof, Colonial Revival in style. It is distinguished by pedimented gable ends, dentilled cornices, and a projecting bay set diagonally at one corner. The house was built for Alexander Marshall Marbury. From 1938 to 1991, Beacon Hill was the home of Judge Charles Clagett Marbury, the second generation of the family. Beacon Hill is a somewhat unusual example of a popular local house form. Originally called Marbury Heights, the house has been known as Beacon Hill since 1938.

82A-002 Pleasant Hills (NR)
7001 Croom Station Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in the 1830s, with an earlier wing, Pleasant Hills is a two-story, side-gabled brick plantation house of the side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, with an attached front-gabled wing of earlier vintage. The main block was built for Zadock Sasscer; it is distinguished by an elegant fanlight and interior grained and stencilled doors. The house has been the home of the Sasscer and Hill families to the present day. It is an excellent example of transitional Federal and Greek Revival style domestic architecture with outstanding period trim. Pleasant Hills was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

82A-004 Trinity Episcopal Church Rectory
6112 Ivy Ridge Court
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Trinity Church Rectory is a two-story frame dwelling of I-house form with a side addition at one gable end and a large rear wing forming a T. It was built at the end of the Civil War in 1865 when Henry Kershaw was serving as rector of Trinity Church. This house served as the rector's residence until 1892, when the Vestry purchased the A.T. Brooke house within the town of Upper Marlboro and converted it into the new rectory. The old rectory was sold in 1892 as a private residence, and from 1901 to the present has been in the ownership of the Wyvill family. The house was renovated in the mid-1990s.

82A-008 James Christmas House
7201 Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1897 for James Miller Christmas, who owned a sawmill and lumber company in Croom and who established himself in the county as a successful businessman, this two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne-style house exemplifies the economic prosperity Prince George's County experienced at the turn of the twentieth century.

82A-012 Trumps Hill
8103 Trumps Hill Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1854, Trumps Hill is a three-part frame structure. The main block is a two-story, pyramidal-roof structure of the side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, extended by means of a two-story shed-roof addition and connected at right angles to an earlier, lower gable-roof building. The main block was built for B. Frank Duvall, who served as County Commissioner and Judge of the Orphans' Court. It is a good example of Greek Revival style domestic architecture, and is still owned and occupied by the Duvall family.

82A-013 Woodstock (NR)
8706 Southeast Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1850, earlier wing, Woodstock is a two-and-one-half-story gable-roof frame plantation house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with freestanding brick chimneys. The interior of the house exhibits handsome decorative detail in a rustic Greek Revival style. The main block was built circa 1850 by Washington Custis Calvert of Mount Airy. It was subsequently attached by means of a connecting hyphen to an older kitchen building. Woodstock is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival style plantation house, and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

**82A-015 Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church
and Cemetery
9961 Rosaryville Road
Rosaryville**

Built in 1928, Holy Rosary is a front-gabled frame church with gothic-arch windows and a two-story pyramidal-roof corner bell tower; adjoining the church is a large cemetery. This church was built to replace the original 1859 mission church that was destroyed by a severe storm in 1927. Holy Rosary is an important example of a rural Catholic chapel, not only for its simplified Gothic Revival style, but because it traces its origins through St. Mary's of the Assumption in Upper Marlboro to the early eighteenth-century Boone's Chapel, believed to be the baptismal site of Archbishop John Carroll.

**82A-016 Mount Airy
8714 Rosaryville Road, Rosaryville
(Maryland Department of
Natural Resources)**

Mount Airy is a complex three-part brick structure, with building campaigns from 1740, the late 18th century, and 1931. The house incorporates an early 18th-century gambrel-roof dwelling, a late 18th-century gable-roof wing, and a columned pedimented passage which connects them. Mount Airy was the home of the Calvert family from the Provincial period continuously until 1902. During the late 18th century George Washington frequently visited. In 1931 during the residence of Mathilda R. Duvall, the house was seriously damaged by fire; Eleanor "Cissy" Patterson purchased the 844-acre estate and restored it as her country home. Mount Airy is now in use as a rental facility. Historic outbuildings include a stable and greenhouse.

82A-017 Joshua Turner House
        8801 Frank Tippett Road
        Rosaryville

Built in the 1880s, the Joshua Turner House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with panelled gable peaks and twentieth-century stucco covering. The interior exhibits elegant Victorian trim. This house was built for Joshua J. Turner, a Baltimore entrepreneur who specialized in agricultural fertilizers. It is significant as the country house of a successful businessman, and for its fine Queen Anne decorative detail.

82A-019 Boys' Village of Maryland Cemetery
        Frank Tippett Road and Surratt's Road
        Cheltenham

Boys' Village of Maryland was one of the earliest and largest juvenile detention and reformation centers established as the "House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Boys;" Enoch Pratt of Baltimore was the main benefactor of the institution. Dating from 1870 and onward, this cemetery has concrete and granite grave markers laid out in three sections and is currently located within Cheltenham Veterans' Cemetery adjacent to the Boys' Village property.

82A-023 Furgang Farm
         10700 Furhang Road
         Cheltenham (Upper Marlboro)

Built in 1897, the Furgang farmhouse is a two-and-
one-half-story, T-shaped house with a bracketed porch,
projecting bay and pedimented gables ornamented with
fish-scale shingles. It stands in a complex of domestic
and farm outbuildings. The house was built for Morris
Furgang, an engineer for the Baltimore and Potomac
Railroad, in a location very close to the tracks. The
house was rehabilitated in 2007.

82A-026 Bellefields (NR)
         13104 Duley Station Road, Croom

Bellefields is a two-story, side-gabled, brick Georgian
plantation house with exterior chimneys and later
flanking wings. The central block was built in the
18th century, the wings in the 20th century. The main
block was built for the Sim family, which included
Revolutionary leader Joseph Sim; a small family
graveyard is located on the grounds. Early in the 19th
century, Bellefields was the home of Benjamin Oden,
and it was during his residence and from this site that
American leaders observed the approach of British
troops in August 1814. Early in the 20th century,
Bellefields was acquired by the Bowling family, who
constructed the flanking wings. Listed in the National
Register of Historic Places in 1971, Bellefields is
protected by a preservation easement held by the
Maryland Historical Trust.

82A-037   Duvall Tobacco Barns
North of Marlton Avenue within
Rosaryville State Park

Built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this complex consists of two barns, a silo, two hay pens, and a shed. They were constructed for George T. Duvall; the property was later deeded to the State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources, for Rosaryville State Park. The barns exhibit different traditional forms and materials and are excellent examples of turn-of-the-last-century agricultural structures.

82A-035   Chew's Bridge
Van Wagner Road at
Conrail Railroad
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Constructed in 1898, Chew's Bridge is a wood and iron bridge, 90 feet long and 14 feet wide, with a heavy plank road surface on a heavy wooden trestle structure. The horizontal structure is supported by upright posts constructed of iron Phoenix sections. The first bridge in this location was built circa 1870 to span the tracks of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and connect the two parts of Judge Chew's Ellerslie farm. The current structure is the only known bridge surviving from the early years of this railroad line.

82A-038 Solitude
    6705 South Osborne Road
    Upper Marlboro vicinity

Solitude, the rear elevation of which is shown here, was built circa 1840 and is a two-story, side-gabled frame plantation house with attached kitchen wing; the main block follows the side-hall-and-double-parlor plan. The house at Solitude was built for Levi Osborne, and remained the home of the Osborne family until the early twentieth century. Extensively renovated in the 1960s, it is still representative of the mid-nineteenth-century dwellings of Prince George's County.

82A-039 Mount Clare
    6606 Woodyard Road
    Melwood

Built in 1859, Mount Clare is a two-and-one-half-story frame farmhouse of I-house plan with central cross gable, distinguished by Italianate decorative details: overhanging eaves punctuated by boldly profiled cornice brackets, molded lintels, and round-arch windows lighting the cross gable and gable ends. The house at Mount Clare was built for Richard O. Mullikin on the site of his earlier house, which had been destroyed by fire. Later the home of the Binger family, Mount Clare was enlarged and renovated, but is still an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth-century "cottage style" farm dwelling. Originally known as "Charles Branch" after the Western Branch tributary of the same name which flowed through the property, it was renamed Mount Clare in 1961.

82A-042-21 Cheltenham United Methodist Church and Cemetery
11111 Southwest Crain Highway Cheltenham

Built in 1879, Cheltenham United Methodist Church is a front-gabled frame church building with a three-story centered-entry bell tower, round-arch windows and board-and-batten siding; a cemetery adjoins the church. It was built on land deeded by Julius H. Pyles from his Westwood property. The bell tower was added in 1913, and a classroom wing in 1945. The church is a good example of late nineteenth-century rural church architecture and unusual for its board-and-batten siding.

82A-044 Bacon Hall
6601 South Osborne Road Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1745, with additions circa 1800 and later, this house is a one-and-one-half-story frame building of post-and-beam construction, with steeply pitched roof and riven board siding. It was originally built on the Craufurd family's Bacon Hall plantation, enlarged circa 1800, and a one-story wing was added circa 1900. The building served as the farm overseer's dwelling, and later as a tenant house. It is a unique surviving example of an early domestic farm structure, possibly the oldest frame building in the county. It was relocated from Old Crain Highway in 1993 and was restored and enlarged for residential use.
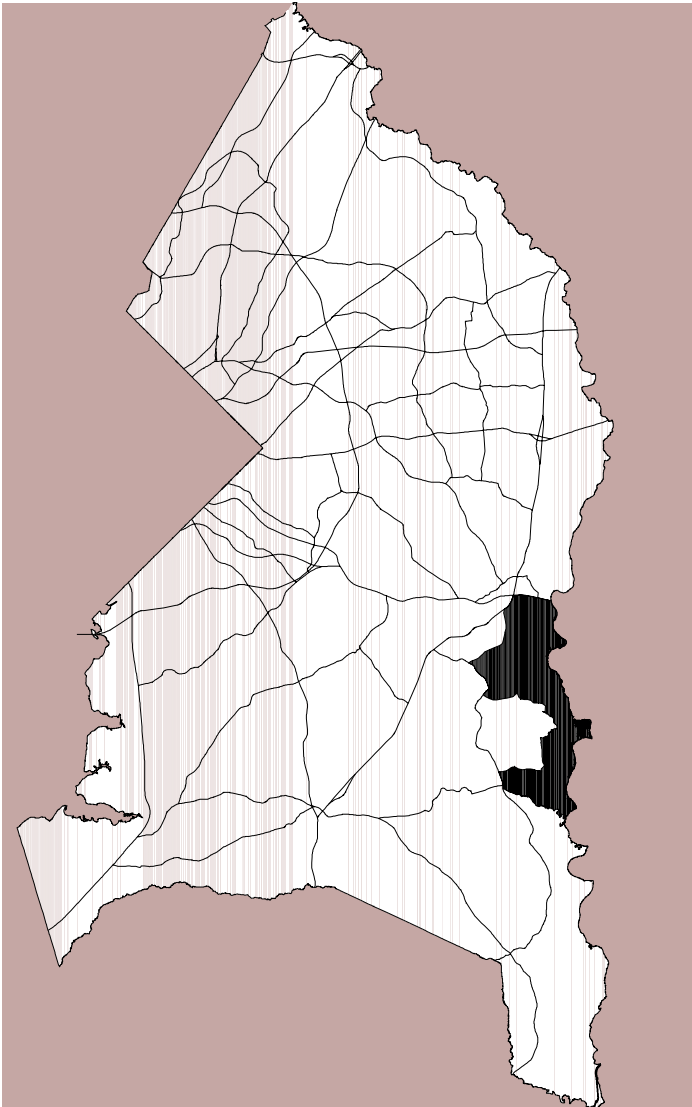
82B-000-013 Brookfield United Methodist Church and Cemetery
12806 Croom Road
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1909, this wood frame building has a two-story bell tower and is an excellent example of a 20th century Gothic Revival church. The name is derived from "Brookfield," the original land patent upon which the church and cemetery are located. The land for the church was deeded to church trustees in 1886 by William E. and Mary Duvall.

82B-002 Marlboro Hunt Club
5902 Green Landing Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Originally built in 1855 as a small dwelling at the steamboat landing on the Patuxent River, the building was enlarged and renovated in the 1880s to be used as a hunt club, and enlarged again in the 1920s. It is a two-story, gable-roof frame structure now nine bays long, covered with board-and-batten siding. Its interior decoration includes nineteenth-century French hunt-scene wallpaper. Visited by Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent gentlemen hunters, it is a unique structure in a historic setting.

82B-003 Billingsley
6900 Green Landing Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity
(State of Maryland)

Built mid-eighteenth century and remodeled in 1931, Billingsley is a one-and-one-half-story house of Tidewater style, with steeply pitched gable roof, and brick walls laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. It was built, circa 1740, for the family of James Weems and remained in the Weems family for 100 years. Billingsley was renovated in the mid-nineteenth century as evidenced by the mature Greek Revival style interior trim. In 1931, owner Arthur Meloy constructed the steeply pitched cross gables which dominate the north and south elevations. Although substantially altered, Billingsley is significant for the example it offers of very early architecture, as well as for its spectacular riverfront location.

82B-004 Mount Calvert
16800 Mount Calvert Road
Croom (M-NCPPC)

Built in the late eighteenth century with a mid-nineteenth century wing, Mount Calvert is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick house with exterior chimneys and pent, and particularly fine Federal interior detail in the mantels, cornices and chair-rails. It was built for John Brown, and remained the home of his family until 1835, when it was sold to Captain John Brookes. During the Brookes family residence the kitchen wing was built, possibly incorporating an earlier freestanding structure. Mount Calvert is the only historic structure remaining at the site of Charles Town, the first seat of the Prince George's County government. It is an outstanding example of its type, distinguished also by its scenic location overlooking the confluence of the Western Branch and the Patuxent River.

82B-006 Sansbury-Griffith House
8000 Croom Station Road
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1875 and altered and enlarged in 1915, this dwelling rests on a poured concrete foundation; weatherboard siding clads the wood-frame structure; a two-story, one-bay addition with flanking one-story porches has been added to the dwelling. A hipped-roof meat house is located to the southeast of the main block. The farmhouse represents the shift from large plantations to smaller farms which occurred in the county during the late 19th century.

82B-007 William W. Duley House
8100 Croom Road
Croom

Built in the early nineteenth century and in the 1870s, the William W. Duley House is a two-part frame structure, consisting of a small one-and-one-half-story dwelling with a larger two-story, side-gabled Victorian addition. The original dwelling was built for Judson Scott; the dominant Victorian section was added by William Duley after 1873. The house is associated with early grist mill and sawmill operations in this area.

82B-009 Waverly (NR)
8901 Duvall Road
Croom

Built in 1855, Waverly is a two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof frame plantation house with bracketed cornice, board-and-batten siding and fine Italianate decorative detail. Two original domestic outbuildings of the same style and decorative detail stand on the grounds. Waverly was built by John W. Burroughs and was later the home of the Duvall family for nearly a century. Waverly is a rare example of board-and-batten siding; with its outstanding Italianate decorative detail, it is a unique example of its genre in Prince George's County and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

82B-035-16 Nottingham Schoolhouse
17410 Nottingham Road
Nottingham
(M-NCPPC)

Built in 1911, the Nottingham Schoolhouse is a distinctive example of vernacular school architecture constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The one-story building with its rectangular form served the community for approximately 50 years, educating grade-school children. The schoolhouse is built on the site of an earlier one, and materials from the previous schoolhouse were utilized in the construction of the current building. After World War II, the consolidation of schools across the country made the one-room schoolhouse obsolete.

82B-035-17 Turton-Smith House
17414 Nottingham Road
Nottingham

Built in 1850s and later, the Turton House is a two-part frame structure, consisting of a two-story main block with salt box or catslide roof and a one-story kitchen addition. It stands on the bank of the Patuxent River in the all-but-vanished port town of Nottingham. The main block was built in the 1850s for the family of Richard Turton, a Nottingham merchant. This house has been the home of a series of families, both white and black, since that time. It is significant as the only nineteenth-century building in Nottingham to have survived the fire that destroyed much of that village in 1901.

82B-035-20 E. Plater House
17415 Watershed Drive
Nottingham

Built in 1901, the Plater House is a large, two-and-one-half-story, multisection frame house with attached pyramidal-roof water tower, and two-story pedimented portico on the river facade. It was built in 1901 by Elizabeth Plater to replace her father's house, which was destroyed by the great Nottingham fire in February 1901. The portico was added in the 1960s and the house has been substantially renovated. It is significant for its prominent location overlooking the Patuxent River at the historic port of Nottingham.

82B-036 Ashland Hay Barn
West of 5519 Green Landing Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1830 and circa 1855, the Ashland Hay Barn is a large, gable-roof, frame multi-purpose barn with long roof planes sloping away from a central peak; it incorporates horse stalls, hay storage and corn cribs. The central section of the barn was built in the early nineteenth century. It was enlarged by William B. Hill of Compton Bassett (see Historic Site 70-063-10), and became part of the Ashland farm which he developed for his son, William M. Hill, soon after the Civil War. Retaining many features of its original construction period, this barn exemplifies the non-tobacco related agricultural pursuits of the nineteenth century.
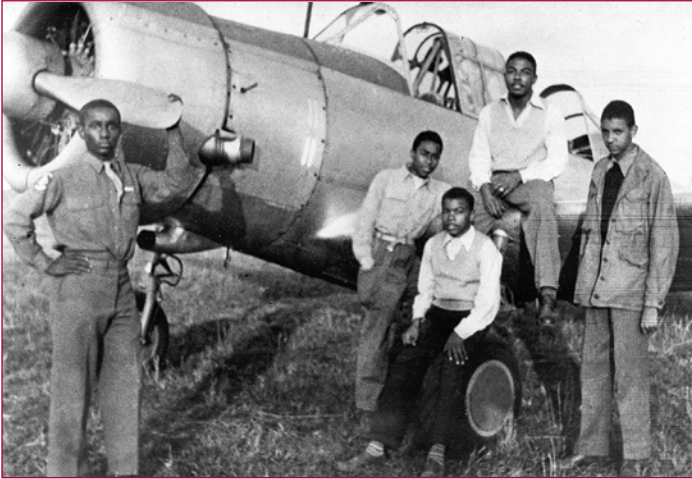
82B-038 Columbia Air Center Site
Croom Airport Road
Upper Marlboro
(M-NCPPC)

Active from 1941–1956; the Columbia Air Center served as the first licensed African-American-owned and-operated airport in the state. It was established by John W. Greene, Jr., and primarily used by former Tuskegee Airmen. Today interpretive signage tells the story of the historic airfield and the role it played in the aviation history of the county, state, and nation. Pictured above are members of the Civil Patrol Squadron at the Center in 1946.
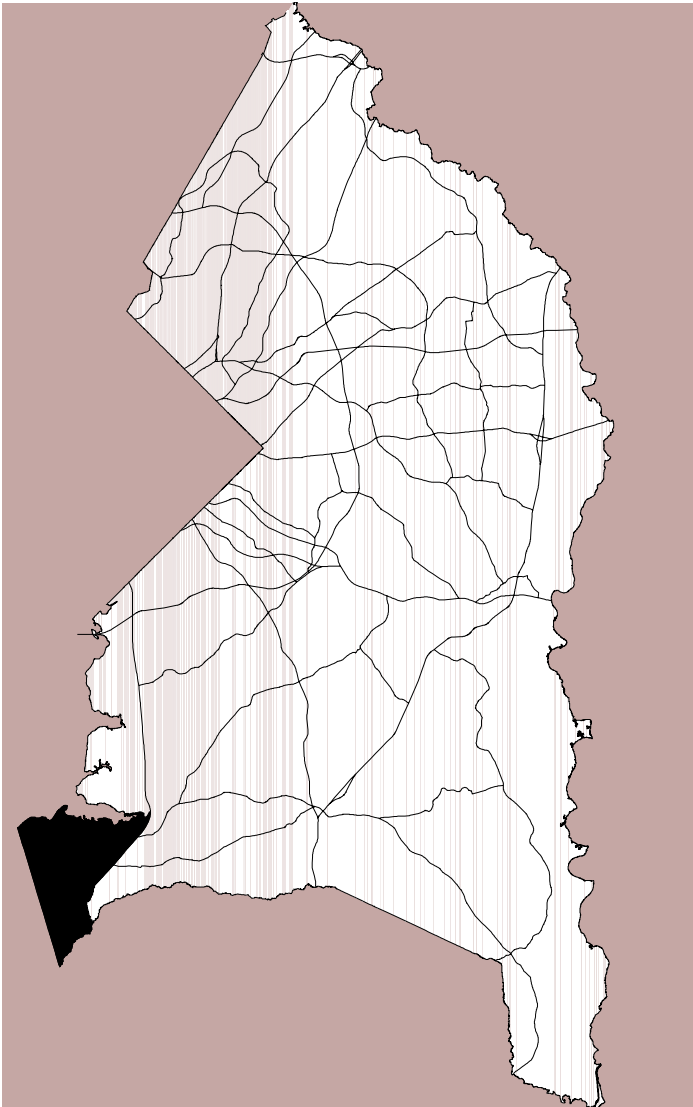
83-006 **Strawberry Hill**
14300 John Clagett Drive
Accokeek

Originally built in Charles County in 1785, Strawberry Hill was relocated to Accokeek in 1965. The building is an excellent example of a late-eighteenth-century vernacular plantation house with double chimneys and pent. The dwelling was constructed for Richard Clagett and has been associated with various branches of the Clagett family, prominent in both Charles and Prince George's counties for almost two hundred years.

83-008 **Christ Episcopal Church & Cemetery**
600 Farmington Road West
Accokeek

Built in 1748 and rebuilt in 1857, Christ Church is a one-story, gable-roof church building with a bracketed cornice and hood moldings over round-arch windows; the brick walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the side entrance has ornate molded casing. The church is surrounded by a large graveyard. It was built in 1748 as the "lower chapel" for St. John's, Broad Creek. After the chapel burned in 1856, the present church was rebuilt using the original brick walls and a new Victorian cornice, entrance, and window details. It exemplifies the continuity of the Episcopal Church in Prince George's County.

83-009 **Dr. William G. Hardy House (Kuehn House/Ellerbrook Farm)**
16100 Old Marshall Hall Road
Accokeek

The Dr. William G. Hardy House was constructed circa 1855 and is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style, which was popular for American domestic architecture from 1825 to 1860. The high-style Greek Revival architecture of the farmhouse is unique in Prince George's County. The 1860 census notates William G. Hardy, age 50, working as a farmer in the Accokeek area and living with his 35-year-old wife Matilda Hardy, four young children, a domestic servant, and a farm laborer. The property also contains two early twentieth-century barns.
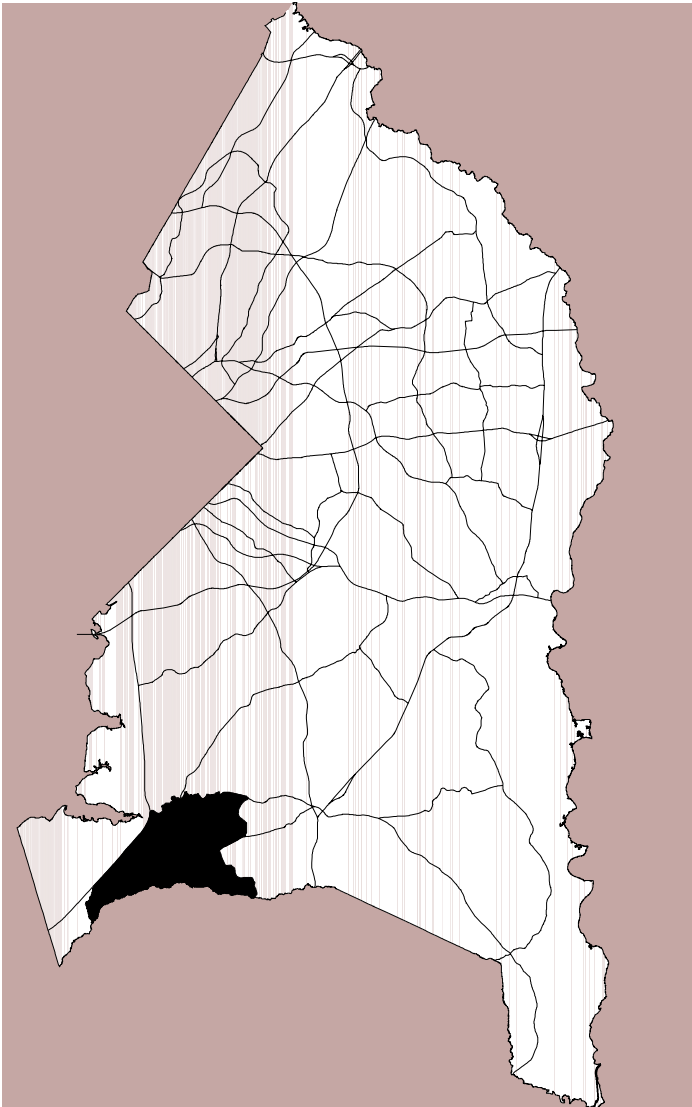
84-001   **St. James Hill**
14200 Livingston Road
Piscataway vicinity

Built in the 1830s and later, St. James Hill is a three-part house. The central block is a two-and-one-half-story side-gabled brick structure. The principal facade is laid in Flemish bond and fronted by a two-story pedimented portico. It is attached at right angles to an early one-and-one-half-story gable-roof frame building. The main block was built in the 1830s as the home of Dr. Benedict J. Semmes, who served in the U.S. Congress. In the twentieth century the portico was added, and a balancing wing constructed at left.

84-020   **Bellevue (NR)**
200 Manning Road East
Accokeek

Built circa 1840, Bellevue is a Greek Revival style frame plantation house of the side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with exterior brick chimneys and pent and attached kitchen wing. It was built circa 1840 for John H. Hardisty and exemplifies a house style typical of successful small plantations of the period. Bellevue was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

84-023-03   **Piscataway Tavern**
2204 Floral Park Road
Piscataway

Built in the mid-eighteenth century and circa 1810, the Piscataway Tavern is a two-part frame structure now clad with gray asphalt shingle. The older section is side-gabled and one-and-one-half-stories high, with a large exterior brick chimney at one gable end. It was built in the mid-eighteenth century and was operated as a tavern by members of the Clagett family. About 1810 a larger side-gabled structure, two-and-one-half-stories high, was built onto its gable end, and the enlarged structure served as tavern and store into the twentieth century. It is an important element in the early town of Piscataway. The above photo shows the tavern in 1936, without the power lines and trees that currently obscure the facade.

84-023-05   **Hardy's Tavern**
2305 Floral Park Road
Piscataway

Built in 1790s, Hardy's Tavern is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick building with flush gable chimneys and brick walls laid in Flemish bond. A separate kitchen building is connected by a modern hyphen. The house was built by Isadore Hardy in the 1790s and operated as a tavern by the Hardy family from the 1790s to the 1840s. It has been used as a residence since the Civil War. It is one of the few remaining early buildings in Piscataway and is an important element in this historic port town.

84-023-06   **Edelen House**
2401 Floral Park Road
Piscataway

Built in the 1830s, enlarged, and renovated in 1930, the Edelen House is a three-part, two-and-one-half-story side-gabled dwelling. The main block, of frame construction, was built for Dr. Horace Edelen; it was of the traditional side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, with interior trim transitional between Federal and Greek Revival styles. In 1926 the property was purchased by the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company, which established an investment tobacco farm. In 1930 David Bailey, one of the company directors, renovated the house, covering it with a brick veneer and adding flanking brick hyphens and wings. The remodeled antebellum plantation house represents the early twentieth-century enthusiasm for Colonial and Georgian architectural forms and styles.

84-023-08   **Dr. Edgar Hurtt House**
2308 Floral Park Road
Piscataway

Built in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and in 1912, the Hurtt House is a two-part, gable-roof frame dwelling. It consists of a two-story, side-gabled main block attached to a one-story wing. The two-part house was purchased by Dr. Edgar Hurtt in 1857, and remained in the possession of his family into the 1980s. In 1912 Dr. Hurtt had the main block raised to a full two-and-one-half-stories.

84-023-10   **St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery**
13407 Piscataway Road
Piscataway

Built in 1904, St. Mary's is a Gothic Revival style brick church with pyramidal-roof entry tower at the principal gable front and Gothic arch stained-glass windows. It was built by the Wyvill brothers of Upper Marlboro, who had built St. Mary's Catholic Church in that town in 1899. The Piscataway church was built to replace the original Catholic church of 1838 on the same site. It is adjoined by a large cemetery and by the new church built in the late 1980s. The historic church is significant for its architectural style and for its parish history as a seventeenth century-mission church ministering to the Piscataway Indians in the area.
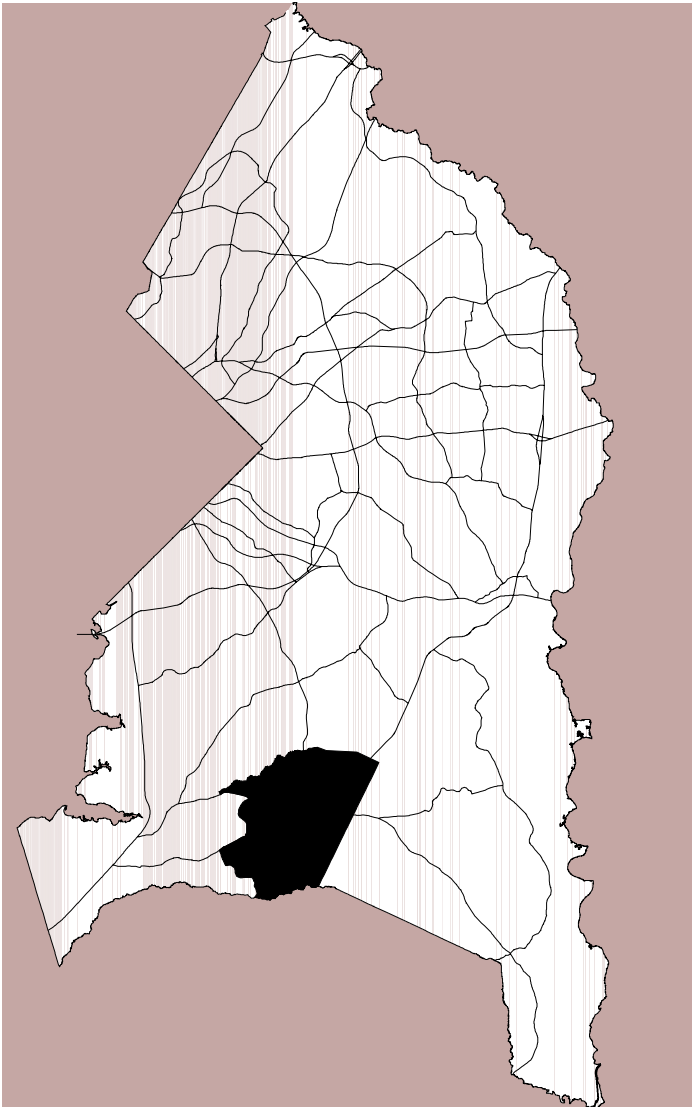
85A-013 Gwynn Park
8118 Grayden Lane
T. B. (Brandywine)

Built in 1857 for William H. Gwynn, to replace the house destroyed by fire earlier that year, Gwynn Park is a two-story, side-gabled brick house with Georgian plan and a decorative cornice composed of courses of molded corbelled bricks. The interior exhibits Greek Revival trim and there is a one-story kitchen wing at one end. A small frame meat house, slightly older than the dwelling, stands on the grounds.

85A-032-09 William W. Early House (NR)
     13907 Cherry Tree Crossing Road
     Brandywine

Built in 1907, the W. W. Early House is a two-and-one-half-story, hip-and-gable-roof frame dwelling of Queen Anne style. It is distinguished by asymmetrical gables, projecting bays, an octagonal corner tower and wraparound porch, all decorated with fine jigsawn and shingle detail. It was built for William W. Early, manager of the Southern Maryland Railroad, and prominent in the railroad village of Brandywine. Featuring many exuberant Queen Anne style decorative elements, the Early house is one of the best examples of its type in the county and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

85A-032-10 William Berry Early House
     13904 Cherry Tree Crossing Road
     Brandywine

Constructed by William Berry Early in 1896 in preparation for his marriage to Angela D. Petty, their growing family resulted in the significant enlargement of the originally modest I-house in 1910 and the application of Queen Anne-style details. The Early House is one of the largest and most ornate residential buildings in Brandywine and is significant not only as an excellent example of Queen Anne-style architecture but also for its association with this prominent local family integral to the development of Brandywine. The orientation of the house facing the railroad tracks rather than the road represents the importance of the railroad to the success and growth of the small village of Brandywine.

85A-032-11 William H. Early Store
      14134 Brandywine Road
      Brandywine

Construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad through Brandywine in the 1870s brought new business opportunities to the area. Local farmer William H. Early constructed this side-gabled frame general store in 1872 adjacent to the new railroad line. The William H. Early Store is an example of late-nineteenth century commercial growth tied to the expansion of the railroad. The building is sited close to the railroad, illustrating the impact railroads had on the economic life of Brandywine.

85A-032-27 Chapel of the Incarnation (NR)
      14070 Brandywine Road
      Brandywine

Built in 1916, the Chapel of the Incarnation was constructed of poured-in-form concrete covered with a coarse pebble-filled stucco resembling adobe. The chapel is a unique example in the county of Spanish mission style church architecture. This unusual church building with its attached parish hall was designed by Washington architect William J. Palmer and built in 1916 as a mission chapel for St. Thomas' Episcopal Church in Croom. With its shaped parapet and bell tower, the Chapel of the Incarnation was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. It is protected by a preservation easement held by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and is currently undergoing partial restoration and rehabilitation.

85A-032-30 Old Bank of Brandywine
14110 Brandywine Road
Brandywine

Built in 1912, the Old Bank of Brandywine is a small, one-story, hip-roof building that fronts on the main road through Brandywine. It was constructed of molded concrete block covered with stucco, to serve as the local bank for rural, southern Prince George's County. Built by the German-American Colonization and Land Company, the building was used as a bank for over 50 years, but was renovated and converted to residential use in 1963. The Old Bank of Brandywine remains a significant Brandywine landmark and reflects the commercial element of this early twentieth-century rural village.

85A-033-14 Marlow-Huntt Store and
Casket Shop
13700 and 13702 Old
Brandywine Road, T. B.

Constructed in 1867 and 1878, the Marlow-Huntt Store is a one-and-one-half-story frame front-gabled building. The cornices are embellished with large jig-sawn brackets, and above the central entrance is a round-arch window at loft level. This building was originally constructed as a general store in the village of T. B., and was operated for the rest of the nineteenth century by T. B.'s most prominent citizen, J. Eli Huntt. The store was renovated in 2003 and is used as a café. A small, two-story frame building stands next to the store. It was constructed by Huntt c. 1878 and originally served both as casket shop and meeting place for a local temperance society. These two buildings are the last remnants of the nineteenth-century village of T. B.
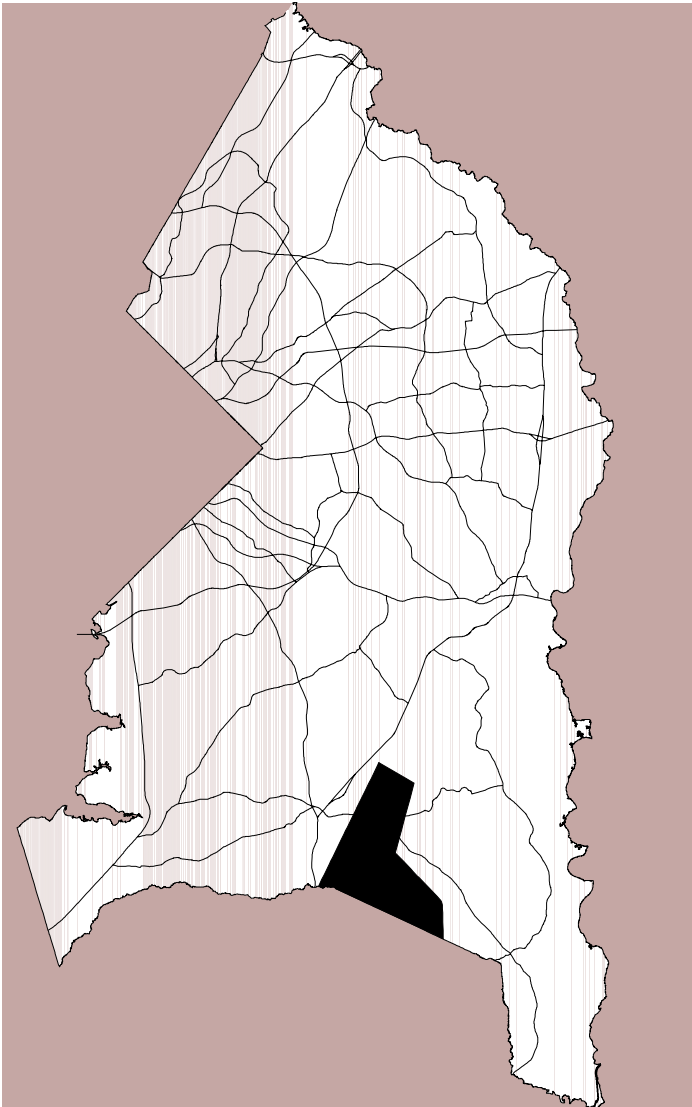
85B-007 Cedarville Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Cottages
Cedarville State Forest Road
Cedarville

Constructed in the early 1940s, the modest vernacular utilitarian buildings are significant for their association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC was established in 1933 by the United States Congress as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. The CCC created work for single unemployed men in the fields of land conservation and wildlife protection. Forests of white pines were planted in Cedarville in the mid-1930s. This form and style of structure was built by the CCC in parks and forests throughout the western United States. The wood frame structures were generally used as lodging for park personnel and storage facilities.

85B-008 Cedarville Charcoal Kiln
Cedarville State Forest Road
Cedarville

The kiln was built in the early 1940s by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) of cinder blocks. The rectangular form and early twentieth-century construction date are not only unique for the East Coast but also unique in charcoal kiln construction throughout the entire United States. The CCC was established in 1933 by the United States Congress as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. The kiln was used to demonstrate the production of charcoal and was a viable use for timber harvested throughout the state forest. Two working kilns were once located on the current site.
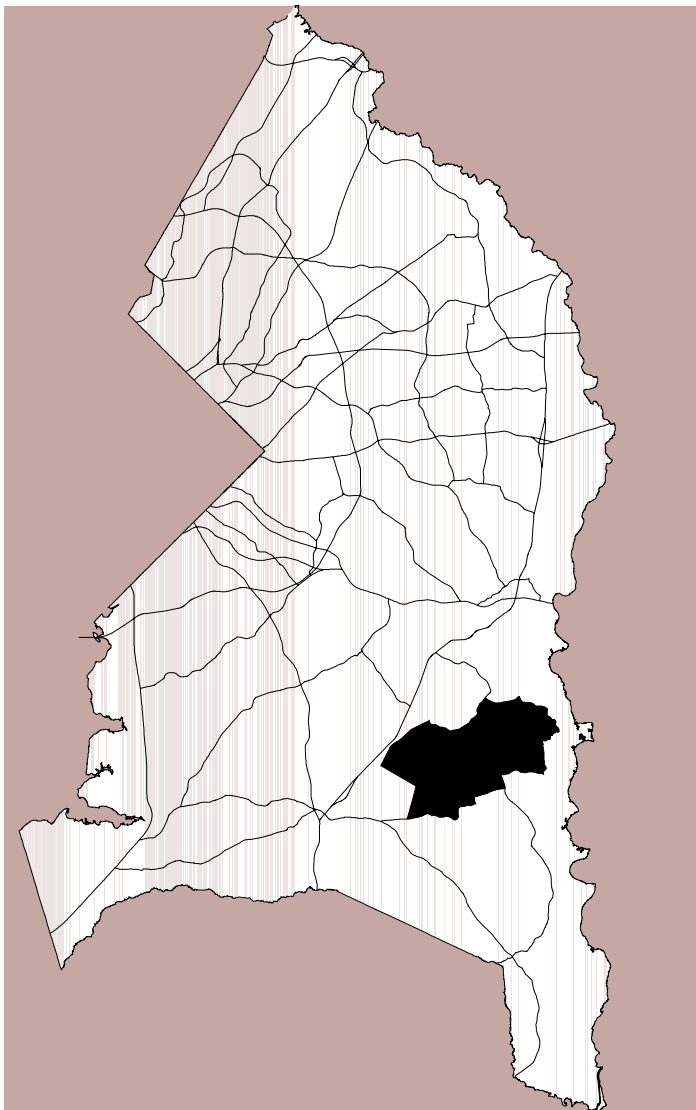
86A-000-18   Brookefield at Naylor
12607 Croom Road
Naylor

The main block of Brookefield was built in 1856 for the family of Benjamin Duvall, and attached to the early nineteenth-century home of merchant Michael B. Carroll. This complex house was renovated in 1968, and the brick veneer was added at that time. Brookefield at Naylor is significant as the home of the Contee, Ghiselin, and Duvall families, who were prominent in county economic, political and social life in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. Brookfield, a tract of 2,000 acres, was patented to Thomas Brooks in 1676. The photograph above is of the house around 1870 with its original wood siding.

86A-004 Brookewood and Cemetery
12807 Duley Station Road
Croom

Built circa 1858, Brookewood is a three-part Greek Revival style frame plantation house of unusual interior plan; it consists of a two-story, front-gabled central block, flanked by two one-and-one-half-story side-gabled wings. On the immediate grounds is a small family burial ground. The house was built for Benjamin H. Eversfield; after the Civil War it was the home of the Wood family. After it was sold in 1953 the owner removed some of the exterior detail, and applied a brick veneer. Although the exterior has been significantly altered, the interior exhibits fine Victorian decorative detail, and a Greek Revival-period plan unique in Prince George's County.

86A-005 West End Farm
10709 Croom Road
Croom

Built circa 1855, the house at West End Farm is a two-story, side-gabled frame house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan; it has two attached lower wings. The boxed returned cornices are decorated with jigsawn modillions, and the interior displays fine decorative detail of the period. The house was built for prominent Upper Marlboro attorney C. C. Magruder and is a good example of the country house of a successful professional man.

86A-027-24 Croome Settlement School and Croom Institute Site
14409 St. Thomas Church Road Croom

Constructed in 1905 and used as a classroom and dormitory, this two-story frame dwelling is now a residence. Along with two extant classroom/workshop buildings, it comprises the Croome Settlement School, which was a later iteration of the Croom Institute, located on the same site. Both were early 20th century efforts by Susie Willes, the sister of the Rector Francis Willes of St. Thomas' Church (86A-027-07) to provide education and manual training for African-Americans outside the then-segregated public school system. The Croom Institute operated from 1903 until 1918; the Croome Settlement School from 1920–1952. The main building, shown above, has been partially restored for use as a residence.

86A-015 Mattaponi and Cemetery
11000 Mattaponi Road, Croom

Built in the mid-eighteenth century and rebuilt circa 1820, Mattaponi (pronounced mattah-poh-*nye*, the name is a Native American word meaning "meeting of waters") is a three-part brick plantation house. The two-story, hip-roof central block has symmetrical chimneys, tripartite windows and fine interior detail of the late Federal style. This imposing dwelling was built circa 1820 for Robert W. Bowie, incorporating as its nucleus the eighteenth-century country house of his father, Governor Robert Bowie. Members of the Bowie family are buried on the grounds. Although significantly altered during renovations in the 1950s, Mattaponi represents an interesting evolution of a rural plantation house, the home of one of the county's most prominent families. It is currently used as a Roman Catholic retreat and conference center.

86A-020 Brookefield of the Berrys (NR)
12510 Molly Berry Road
Naylor

Built circa 1810 and 1840, Brookefield of the Berrys is a two-story, side-gabled frame house with freestanding brick chimneys, a two-story veranda, and a one-story kitchen wing; it was built in two stages, incorporating elements of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The house was begun circa 1810 by merchant John Duvall, but not finished until 1840 after it was purchased by John T. Berry; members of the Berry family remained at Brookefield until 1976. The house, recently restored, exemplifies the sequential construction of a fine plantation house of an important county family and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

86A-022 Mackall House (Mattaponi Farm)
12518 Plantation Drive
North Keys

Built circa 1790 and remodeled in 1908, the Mackall House is a two-part frame dwelling that represents two distinct building periods. The older section is one-and-one-half stories with a steeply-pitched, gable roof, room-behind-room plan and outstanding Federal style interior decorative detail. One gable end is built entirely of brick and incorporates a massive exterior chimney which is now enclosed within the newer front-gabled section. The older section was built by Benjamin Mackall, who is buried with members of his family on the grounds; it remained in the possession of Mackall's descendants for nearly two centuries, serving as the dwelling of tenant farmers after 1825. Shortly before 1910, a two-story, front-gabled wing was built onto the brick end wall, replacing an earlier kitchen wing.

86A-027-06 Dr. William H. Gibbons House
10205 Croom Road
Croom

Built in 1893, the Gibbons House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with a one-story fan-bracketed porch across the main facade. A one-story doctor's office with a separate entrance is built into the corner formed by the cross gable. This house was built as the home and office of Dr. William H. Gibbons, who was the local physician until his death in 1940. His house is representative of late-Victorian vernacular and an important element in of the historic village of Croom.

86A-027-07 St. Thomas' Episcopal Church and Cemetery (NR) 14300 St. Thomas Church Road, Croom

Built from 1742–1745, with additions in 1859 and 1888, St. Thomas' is a cruciform, brick church with Gothic Revival stained glass windows and tall centered entry tower. It was built as the chapel-of-ease for northern St. Paul's Parish, following the building plans which had been used for the parish church in Baden. It was the home church of Thomas John Claggett, the first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in the United States. In 1859 the church was Victorianized with the addition of the apse and the gothic-arch stained glass windows. In 1888 the entry tower was built in memory of Bishop Claggett. St. Thomas' was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000; the Victorian Gothic railing in the bell tower was reconstructed in 2010. The church is protected with a preservation easement held by M-NCPPC.

86A-027-08 St. Thomas' Episcopal Church Rectory
10108 Croom Road
Croom

Built from 1852–53, with additions in 1887 and 1919, St. Thomas' Rectory is a Greek Revival style cross-gabled frame dwelling. It is the only historic dwelling of cruciform plan surviving in the county. The main block consists of a two-and-one-half-story front-gabled section flanked by two-story wings. Located on a knoll behind St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, the dwelling was built for Rector Samuel R. Gordon, St. Thomas' priest from 1853 to 1882. It was sold by the church as a private residence in 1964. The planning and progress of its construction were carefully recorded in the vestry minutes, including the original specifications, and the details of 1887 and 1919 renovations. The widely-spaced shingles are an interesting and unusual stylistic treatment.

86A-027-09 Croom Schoolhouse
10100 Croom Road
Croom

The Croom Schoolhouse, built in 1907 for the white children of Croom, is a one-and-one-half-story cross-gabled frame building with a tan stuccoed exterior. It was built in 1907 to replace an earlier public school that had been located on the property since 1866. The interior consisted of one large classroom with space for more than 70 pupils. The school operated until 1934, when it closed and was converted into a residence. Since then the interior of the building has been partitioned into living spaces, but the exterior of the building still retains its original pebble-dash surface and painted board trim. It is the only surviving schoolhouse of this type and period in Prince George's County.

86A-027-10 Coffren House (NR)
10007 Croom Road
Croom

Built in 1860, the Coffren House is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, with bracketed cornice and round-arch gable windows, as well as Greek Revival style interior detail. Historic outbuildings on the grounds include a corncrib, hogpen, stables, and barn. The house was built for John W. Coffren, who owned and operated the store and post office which stands on the same property (Historic Site 86A-027-11). The John W. Coffren House and Store were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

86A-027-11 Coffren Store (NR)
10007 Croom Road
Croom

Built circa 1853, the Coffren Store is a two-story, frame building with saltbox profile. The interior features are virtually intact, and include original shelves, counters, cash drawers, bins, and post office window and boxes. The store is adjacent to the dwelling of John W. Coffren, who operated the store and served as postmaster in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. It is a unique surviving example in Prince George's County of a rural post office/store and is an important element in the historic village of Croom. The John W. Coffren House and Store were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

86A-027-25 Blanche Ogle House
9912 Croom Road
Croom

Built circa 1890, the Blanche Ogle House is a two-part frame farmhouse; it consists of a two-story, side-gabled main block and a later, lower, one-and-one-half-story gabled wing. A porch with bracketed posts shelters the main facade. The house was probably built circa 1890, and was the home for more than 50 years in this century of Blanche Ogle, a teacher in the village of Croom.

86A-027-45 Tayman Tobacco Barn (NR)
14201 Saint Thomas Church Road
Croom

Built c. 1941, this frame tobacco barn is located within a 4.6 acre parcel at the corner of Croom Road and Saint Thomas Church Road; it was recently restored using grant funds from Preservation Maryland and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The barn is a representative and highly visible example of a mid-20th century tobacco barn with an internal stripping room. The barn was likely built by Harry P. Tayman, who with his wife Bessie had purchased the property from Dr. William H. Gibbons in 1940. The parcel was originally part of The Cuckold's Rest, a 100-acre tract patented in March 1682 by Thomas Hide. The Tayman Tobacco Barn will be listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2011.
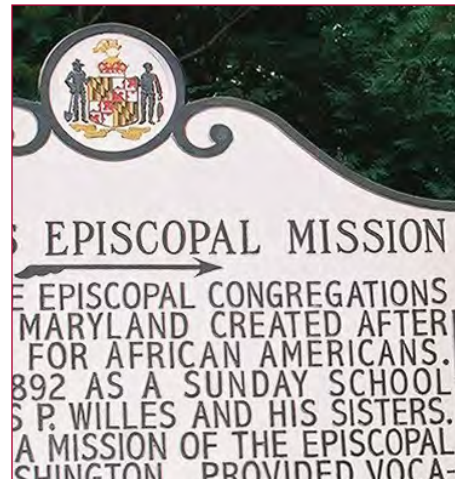
86A-059 **St. Thomas' Episcopal Parish Historic District (NR)** **Extending from the east side of Croom Road along the north and south sides of St. Thomas Church Road eastward for about 1,500 feet**

The St. Thomas' Episcopal Parish Historic District includes approximately 43.77 acres situated in Croom. The district is centered on St. Thomas' Church. In 1850, the church became the parish church for the newly created St. Thomas' Parish, and continues this purpose today. In 1850, a rectory was built. In 1894, the parishioners of St. Thomas oversaw the construction of St. Simon's Mission Chapel, a chapel for African-American worshippers and one of only three black Episcopal congregations in Maryland. St. Simon's continued to serve black parishioners until the congregation merged with St. Thomas' in 1964. The Croom Industrial and Agricultural School was established in 1902, first under the aegis of the Episcopal Church and later as a nonsectarian institution, to teach practical education to black children. The Mission Chapel was demolished c. 1974; an associated cemetery and a marker provide the only physical vestiges of the former church. Pictured left to right are the Sexton's House behind the Rectory (86A-027-08); the interior of St. Thomas' (86A-027-07), and a marker for the Mission (86A-027-012).
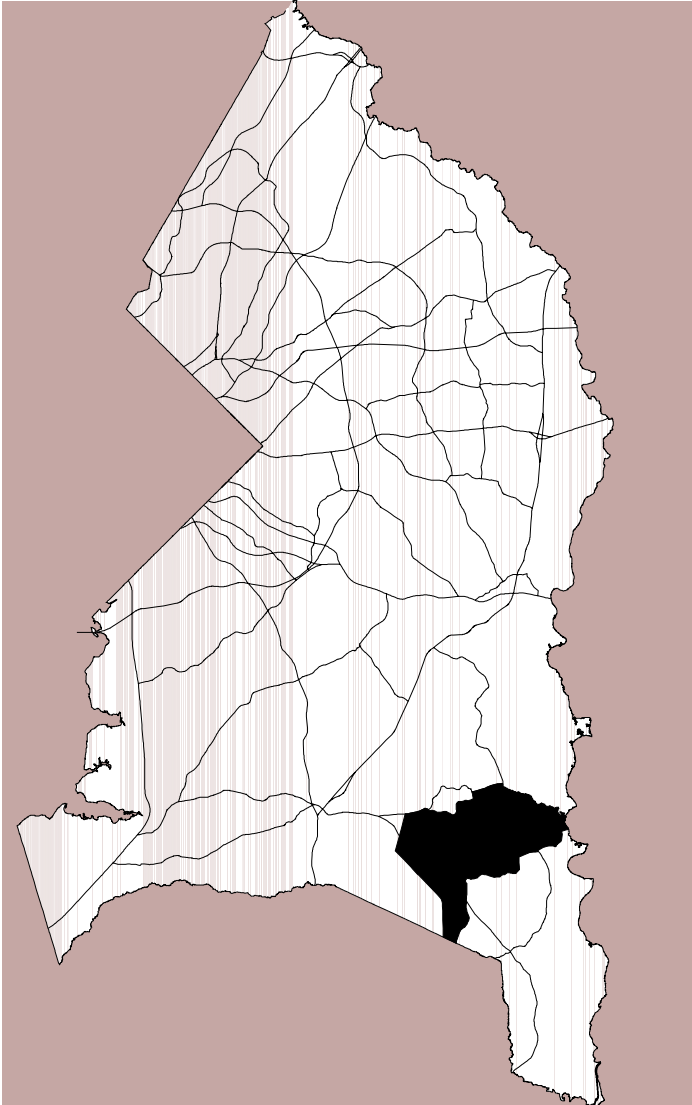
86B-001 Gibbons Methodist Episcopal Church Site, Education Building, and Cemetery
Gibbons Church Road
Brandywine

The Gibbons M. E. Church was founded by formerly enslaved African-Americans in 1884. A church building was constructed in 1889 and survived until 1967. The education building dates from 1920, while graves in the cemetery date from 1900 onward. Congregations like this helped build a sense of community and self-determination among members in an era when political, social, and economic opportunities were limited by the failure of Reconstruction-era reforms and the strictures of government-sponsored segregation. Pictured above is the Education Building.

**86B-002 Rosemount
(Skinner-Martin House)
13201 Martin Road
Brandywine**

Rosemount was built in 1835 for Benjamin Skinner and attached to an earlier small dwelling that now forms a kitchen wing; it is a two-part side-gabled frame dwelling. The main block is two stories high, with an I-house plan and particularly fine early Greek Revival interior detail. Rosemount was sold in 1882 to E. P. Martin, and several alterations to both the main block and older wing were undertaken during the Martin family ownership.

**86B-005 Nottingham-Myers Methodist Church
15601 Brooks Church Road
Croom**

Built in 1939, Nottingham-Myers United Methodist Church is a two-part building: a front-gabled, meetinghouse-style building with a corner bell tower and an attached south wing. The main section of the present church was built by members of the local black Methodist community during the pastorship of Frederick Myers. In 1983 a south wing, designed to complement the original building (at left in the photograph) was built. Nottingham-Myers Church has remained a focal point for the African-American population of the Croom-Nottingham region. It has strong historical connections to the Mansfield plantation and to the work of the Freedmen's Bureau.

86B-006 Turner House
15905 Tanyard Road
Nottingham

Built in the late eighteenth century, the Turner House is a small, one-and-one-half-story side-gabled tenant dwelling. It has a two-room plan with center chimney and was built on property owned by Martha Roundell. It was the residence during the early nineteenth century of her farm overseer, Jesse Turner. This modest structure is the only known surviving example of an eighteenth-century center-chimney dwelling in Prince George's County. Martha Roundell is buried in a tomb located a short distance from the house.

86B-008 Waring Tenant House
16400 River Airport Road
Brandywine

Constructed 1861-1878, this vernacular wood dwelling has unusual semi-octagonal bays and a trefoil tracery circular window. John H. Waring, a wealthy and locally prominent landowner, named the area "Bald Eagle" and most likely had the dwelling constructed during his ownership. The property was conveyed to Ida A. Watson in 1900 from her brother William E. Segar. This transaction began an unbroken line of Segar/Watson ownership that continues to the present day. This tenant house represents the gradual shift from large plantations supported by tenant farmers to smaller farming operations in post-Civil War Prince George's County during the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

86B-009   Kalmia (Kalaird)
15110 Nelson Perrie Road, Baden

Built c. 1840 and rebuilt in 1927, Kalmia, also known as Kalaird, is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof frame house that reflects two building stages. The original north section was built for Joseph N. Baden. Typical of the period, it had a side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with freestanding chimneys and pent. Kalmia was purchased in 1896 by J. Benson Perrie; in 1927 Perrie undertook a major renovation of the house, constructing a two-story south addition, and a wide central cross gable to tie the two sections of the house together. The Perrie family seems to have begun the use of the name Kalaird, although a 1919 obituary for Marth Perrie identifies her home as Kalmia. Kalmia is a genus of the flowering evergreen shrub mountain laurel; however, the origin of either name as it pertains to the property is unknown.

86B-010   Black Walnut Thicket
15508 Letcher Road East
Baden

Built circa 1850, Black Walnut Thicket is a three-part frame plantation house consisting of a two-and-one-half-story side-gabled main block, a separate kitchen building and a later connecting hyphen. The main block was built by merchant Michael B. Carroll, and shortly thereafter was purchased by R. W. G. Baden. In the 1930s, Baden's descendants undertook a major renovation, removing the dormers, porch and exterior chimneys from the main block. In the 1990s, the house was restored to its nineteenth-century appearance.

**86B-014 St. Paul's Episcopal Church
and Cemetery (NR)
13500 Baden-Westwood Road
Baden**

Built in 1735 with later additions, St. Paul's is a cruciform church building with brick walls laid in Flemish bond, round-arch windows and a unique sundial over the entrance; it is surrounded by a large and ancient cemetery. St. Paul's was built as the parish church of St. Paul's Parish, one of the two original (1692) parishes in Prince George's County. In 1792, Thomas John Claggett, Rector of St. Paul's, became the first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in the United States. In 1794 the original south porch was enlarged to become the principal entrance, and the old sundial was mounted over the new door. St. Paul's was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

**86B-018 Immanuel United Methodist Church
and Cemetery
17400 Horsehead Road
Brandywine**

Built in 1896, this gable-front frame Gothic Revival church has lancet windows and is surrounded by its cemetery. Immanuel is one of the oldest Methodist congregations and was founded as Smith's Meeting House in 1794. Francis Asbury preached on this site in 1813. The church is located on a circa 1695 land patent called the Golden Race, and is maintained by an active congregation.

86B-019 Horsehead Tavern
17505 Aquasco Road
Horsehead

Built in the early nineteenth century and enlarged in the 1870s, the Horsehead Tavern is a two-story, side-gabled frame building constructed in two stages, and may incorporate an eighteenth-century structure. The north section was built early in the nineteenth century; a central stairhall and south parlor were added circa 1870. The building has been used as a residence since 1900. Long obscured by the trees that screen it from the road, the house is best seen in the early twentieth-century photograph above.

86B-037 Wilmer's Park
15710 Brandywine Road
Brandywine

Originally purchased as a hunting ground in 1947, Arthur Wilmer paid $6,500 for an old tobacco farm once owned by the Grimes Family. During the 1940s–50s, black entertainers could perform at upscale clubs and theaters; however, many of these clubs did not allow black patrons. Wilmer opened his venue to all patrons. Notable musicians who played at Wilmer's Park included Chuck Berry, Stevie Wonder, The Delfonics, Chubby Checker, The Temptations, Fats Domino, James Brown, Jackie Wilson, Duke Ellington and Ray Charles. Today the original buildings are in a deteriorated state, but a redevelopment has been proposed for the park that would showcase its history. A 1970s poster for the venue is shown above.

86B-038 Sasscer Tobacco Barn
  13400 Molly Berry Road
  Brandywine

Built in 1917, this barn was part of the Sasscer House at Keys Quarters farm, located 550 feet to the east. Subdivision of the property in 1996 resulted in the separation of the barn from the property with which it was historically associated. It is significant as a reminder of the county's agricultural past. The vertical ventilators and the interior of the barn, complete with the original lattice of tier poles on which the tobacco was hung, remain intact. The property is representative of the gradual subdivision and development of the rural land in the county, which has resulted in the loss of these types of resources.
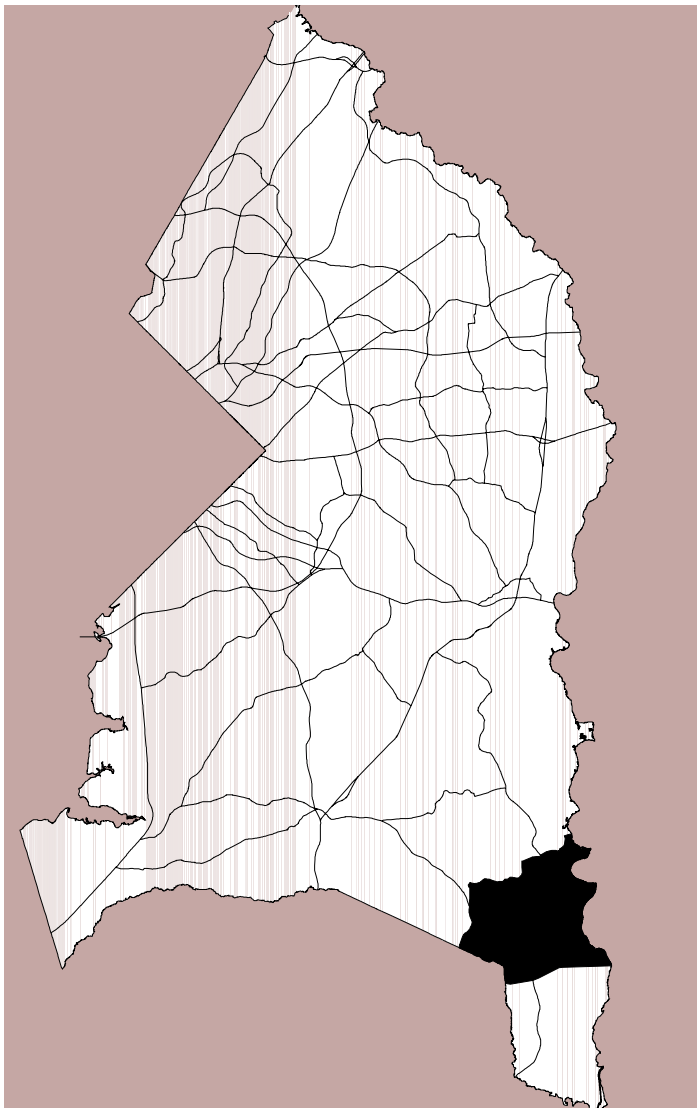
**87A-009   Connick's Folly
and Cemetery
18807 Aquasco Road
Brandywine**

Dating from 1857, this brick, common bond, five-bay, two-and-one-half-story, Federal-style dwelling and outbuildings were built for Clement R. Connick. The house is a rare late example of a mid-nineteenth-century Federal-style farmhouse in the county. Connick's Folly received its name as a result of the building material chosen by Connick; in the mid-nineteenth century, a brick house in lower Prince George's County was virtually unknown.

87A-010 St. Thomas Methodist Church and Cemetery
18810 Aquasco Road
Horsehead

Built in 1911, St. Thomas is a frame meetinghouse-style rural chapel, highlighted by gothic-arch windows with tracery; a cemetery adjoins the church. This small church was built to replace the school/church building that had been constructed by the Freedmen's Bureau on this site in 1868. The 1911 chapel continued in use until 1973, when its congregation joined with the John Wesley Methodist Church in Aquasco. Although currently not in use, St. John's was an important element in the black Methodist community of southeastern Prince George's County.

87A-011 Green Hill
19404 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built circa 1830 and extensively renovated in 1941, Green Hill, also known as Poplar Hill, is a two-part frame dwelling that consists of a two-story, side-gabled main block with an attached one-story gabled wing. The house at Green Hill was built in the 1830s by George W. Marriott, whose family held the property until 1864. Originally representative of antebellum farm dwellings, Green Hill was extensively renovated so that it now retains little of its nineteenth-century appearance. It is a prominent local landmark, however, as was the early tobacco barn that stood on the same property until recently.

87A-012   Poplar Hill School
19104 Croom Road
Brandywine

This school replaced an earlier school constructed for African-American children in the rural Aquasco District that was known as Black Swamp School (see 87A-057). The Board of School Commissioners purchased two acres of land from Annie R. Lattimer and the new Poplar Hill School, officially Colored School 2, District 8, was constructed in 1936. The new school was in use for less than two decades. In 1952 it was sold to the Pride of Prince George's Lodge 1003 I.B.P.O.E.W. Today the exterior is much altered; the windows are smaller than the originals and the wood weatherboard has been covered with aluminum siding.

87A-018   Black Swamp Farm
16815 Milltown Landing Road
Brandywine

This farm, originally comprising 235 acres, is now 72.81 acres of agricultural land and the site of a farmhouse and associated agricultural outbuildings. Black Swamp Farm was owned by the Rawlings family for almost a century, from 1877 to 1970. The main dwelling, which was built circa 1915 to replace the original residence, is a representative example of a vernacular dwelling constructed in rural Prince George's County. The property includes a chicken coop, barn, corn crib, two sheds, and a well head.

87A-022 H.B.B. Trueman House
      20218 Aquasco Road
      Aquasco

Built circa 1850 and earlier, the H.B.B. Trueman House is a multi-section frame dwelling which includes a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled plantation house with pedimented gable and Greek Revival style detail. This small dwelling was built for Henry B.B. Trueman circa 1850, and attached to a two-part, one-and-one-half-story dwelling which probably predates the main block. On the grounds stand a smokehouse and a blacksmith/wheelwright shop. Two generations of the Trueman family operated the blacksmith/wheelwright shop, and this complex exemplifies the agricultural and industrial heritage of the county.

87A-057 Black Swamp School
      19011 Croom Road
      Brandywine

Officially "Colored School No. 2, District 8," Black Swamp School served as a replacement for the Freedmen's School in Horsehead constructed in 1878. The new school, built in 1899, gained its colorful appellation from its proximity to Black Swamp Creek. Converted to a residence in 1930, it was replaced by the Poplar Hill School (Historic Site 87A-012). Typically, enrollment in the one-room school reached a high of 34 during the spring session, but average attendance ranged between 11 and 18 students. The building is protected by a preservation easement held by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and is currently undergoing a complete restoration.
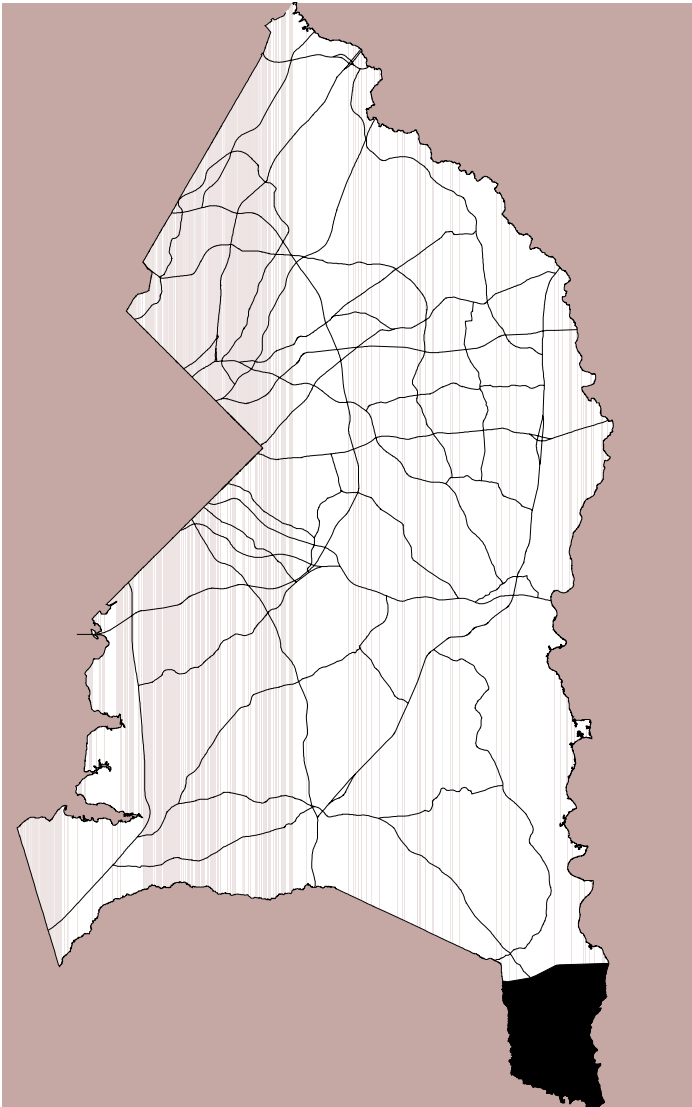
87B-028 Trueman Point Landing
18610 Trueman Point Road
Eagle Harbor

Trueman Point projects into the Patuxent River at the present location of the Town of Eagle Harbor. Remains of pilings from an old steamboat wharf are visible on the point. Trueman Point Landing served as an important river port for Woodville (Aquasco) farmers throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. In 1817, this point was acquired by Captain George Weems, who operated a steamboat company and established a landing here; steamboat traffic continued until circa 1930. Although the landing and warehouse no longer survive, Trueman Point Landing reflects the historic river traffic of Prince George's County.

87B-033 John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church Site and Cemetery
22919 Christ Church Road
Aquasco

The John Wesley Methodist Church was initiated in April 1866, when John Gray, a freedman, and his wife, Matilda, deeded two acres that Gray had recently purchased to himself and four other trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose of erecting a house of worship. By 1873, a chapel had been erected on the site and was in use. In 1906, a new chapel was constructed to replace the original. A church hall was constructed c. 1955, and is now known as John Wesley Hall. In 1961, the church building was replaced with the stucco building that serves the successor congregation today, Christ United Methodist Church. The church cemetery lies west and northwest of the church. The earliest grave marker identified dates from 1915.

87B-034 Woodville School
21500 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built in 1934, the Woodville School is a one-story frame schoolhouse with three classrooms. Replacing a one-room schoolhouse that had been in use since 1877, it was the third school built to serve African-American children in the Woodville/Aquasco area. When completed, the present building was the largest and best-equipped primary school for black children in the county. It served as the local African-American school until 1955, and at that time it was sold to St. John's Commandery 373, the black auxiliary of the local Catholic church, which uses the building as its headquarters.

87B-036-05 J. E. Turner House
####### 16410 St. Mary's Church Road
####### Aquasco

Built circa 1860, the J. E. Turner House is a two-and-one-half-story side-gabled frame house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan; it has freestanding brick chimneys and a boxed cornice embellished with handsome Italianate brackets in a repeating pattern. The house was built for J. E. Turner on the eve of the Civil War and remained in the possession of his heirs through 1940. Two outbuildings, a meat house and slave quarter, date from the same period as the house. This dwelling is significant for the unusual decorative pattern of the cornice brackets and for the surviving outbuildings and is an important feature of the Aquasco (originally Woodville) community.

87B-036-08 St. Mary's Church Rectory (NR)
####### 16305 St. Mary's Church Road
####### Aquasco

Built in 1848 and 1856, St. Mary's Church Rectory is a two-and-one-half-story gable-roof frame dwelling built in two stages; the main block was built in 1848 as the rectory for St. Mary's and St. Paul's Episcopal churches. It follows the traditional side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, but is distinguished by an additional entrance from the gable front and by particularly fine Italianate decorative detail. This building was enlarged in the 1850s, and served as the rectory for over a century. It was sold by the vestry in 1977 and is now a private residence. St. Mary's Rectory was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987 and is protected by a preservation easement held by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

**87B-036-12 Saint Philip's Episcopal Chapel
Site and Cemetery
16205 St. Phillips Road
Aquasco**

This was the first of two Episcopal chapels built for African-Americans in Prince George's County. The frame chapel constructed on the site c. 1880 was destroyed by fire in November 1976. The chapel stood near the southern boundary of the property. At the southwestern corner of the parking area stands the bellcote and bell which survived the 1976 fire. There are approximately 108 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves in the cemetery, which is still active.

**87B-036-13 Villa de Sales (NR)
22410 Aquasco Road
Aquasco**

Built in 1877, Villa de Sales is a large two-and-one-half-story frame mansion, Victorian Gothic in style, with projecting gables, ornate vergeboards, patterned-slate roof, and outstanding Eastlake decorative detail. On the grounds stands a frame stable building with exceptional decorative detail. Villa de Sales was built in 1877 for Fanny Bowling Forbes, just a few years after her brother, John D. Bowling, had built a nearly identical house, Bowling Heights (see Historic Site 79-063-05) near Upper Marlboro. An important collection of historic outbuildings survives at Villa de Sales. As one of only two houses of this type in Prince George's County, it is of considerable architectural importance. Villa de Sales was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

87B-036-14 William R. Barker House
22600 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built in the 1840s and embellished in 1877, the William Barker House is a large, two-and-one-half-story gable-on-hip-roof frame house, with four exterior chimneys and elegant decorative detail. Several twentieth-century outbuildings stand on the grounds. The house was built circa 1843 for Maryland Delegate William R. Barker. After Barker's death in 1866, the house was purchased by Colonel John D. Bowling for his daughter Helen Mercer; at this time the roof was rebuilt and covered with patterned slate, and other features (e.g., the porch and dormers) were embellished with elegant Victorian detail. A large service wing once stood where the enclosed porch is now.

87B-036-15 Wood House
22606 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built in the early nineteenth century, the Wood House is a small, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame house with façade-wide porch across the front, two prominent dormers, and an attached kitchen wing. It was built early in the nineteenth century, probably for the Wood family, and was later the home of Samuel Selby, who operated a local country store. Extensive renovations were undertaken by Selby's heirs in the 1950s, resulting in its current appearance.

87B-036-16 Grimes House
    22609 Aquasco Road
    Aquasco

Built circa 1800 and circa 1850, the Grimes House is a one-and-one-half-story gable-roof frame house built in two sections, with roof lines of varying pitch. A bracketed Victorian porch ties the two sections together. The oldest (south) section was probably built circa 1800 for the Rawlings family, and was later (after 1850) enlarged by the construction of the adjoining north section. Since 1910 it has been the home of the Grimes family, who operated the nearby store and undertaker's establishment. The house is an interesting example of expansion of a modest dwelling.

87B-036-17 James A. Cochrane Store
    22609 Aquasco Road
    Aquasco

A rare example of a mid-nineteenth-century rural front-gable commercial building in Prince George's County, the building was constructed c. 1850 and is notable for its front-gable construction and signage, which reads: ANDREW J. GRIMES & SONS/GEN. MERCHANDISE/UNDERTAKERS/FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMING AQUASCO MD. James A. Cochrane, born c. 1832, was married to Mary C. B. Cochrane and listed as a merchant at the time of the 1880 U.S. Federal Census. The Cochranes lived at the nearby Mary C. B. Cochrane House (87B-036-18). In 1910, J. Mitchell and Rebecca R. Cochrane conveyed the property to Andrew Grimes.

87B-036-19 Adams-Bowen House
            16002 Dr. Bowen Road
            Aquasco

Built in 1890, the Adams-Bowen House is a two-story, hip-roof frame house with interior chimneys and centered entrance, with many fine features of the Queen Anne style. It was designed and built in 1890 for Catherine P. Adams by architect William H.H. Kesler of Washington, D.C. The house was designed as part of a complete establishment, including ice house, poultry houses, meat house, and stable-barn, several of which survive. From 1897 to 1964 this was the home of the Dr. H.M. Bowen family. Originally articulated with dormers and jigsawn balusters, the house has been modified and currently has a Colonial Revival appearance.

87B-036-20 P.A. Bowen Farmstead
            (Maplewood Farm)
            15701 Dr. Bowen Road
            Aquasco

Built circa 1870, the P.A. Bowen house is a multi-section frame dwelling. The two-and-one-half-story side-gabled main block has a bracketed cornice and a wraparound porch with ornate brackets and pendants. The two-story south wing has some of the same Italianate style decorative trim, as well as an unusual parapet roof treatment. The kitchen wing is earlier. The house was built circa 1870 for the family of Philander A. Bowen; outbuildings built at that time and later include a smokehouse, corn crib, dairy barn and tobacco barn. The house was extensively remodeled in 2011 with a new two-story south wing addition and kitchen additions on the north elevation.

87B-036-21 Sunnyside (NR)
               (Michael Stone House)
               16005 Dr. Bowen Road
               Aquasco

Built in 1844, enlarged soon afterwards, Sunnyside is a two-story, side-gabled frame house, one room deep, which was enlarged and connected to an existing separate kitchen building by a one-story enclosed passage. On the immediate grounds stand a nineteenth-century meat house and corn crib. The house was built in 1844 for Dr. Michael J. Stone, prominent local physician and public schools examiner. It is a fine example of a mid-nineteenth-century southern Prince George's County farmhouse and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

87B-036-35 Keech House
               22700 Aquasco Road
               Aquasco

Built circa 1900, the Keech House is a vernacular building with a bungalow form that is unusual in an area where most dwellings from the first quarter of the 20th-century feature Victorian architectural details. Many of the early features of this property are preserved, including three barns built circa 1930. Thomas M. and Eva M. Keech purchased the three-acre parcel of farmland from George W. Morton and replaced an earlier, two-story dwelling that stood on the site with this house. Thomas M. Keech died in 1905, and with Eva's death in 1910, five heirs took possession of the property. It remained in the Keech family until 1985.

**87B-036-37 St. Mary's Episcopal Church
and Cemetery**
22200 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built in 1920, St. Mary's Episcopal Church is a front-gabled church of frame construction covered with stucco; it has perpendicular transept arms and a three-story corner tower. It was built to replace the first church on the site (1848), which had been built as a mission chapel for the southernmost congregants of St. Paul's Church in Baden. It still serves as the chapel of St. Paul's and is an important landmark in the community of Woodville/Aquasco. It is a handsome example of Tudor-inspired church architecture and is the only historic example of its type in Prince George's County.

Lost Buildings and Archeological Sites

The historic buildings that stood on the properties of the following designated historic sites have been lost. They were either demolished after salvage proved impractical or accidentally destroyed by fire. The properties on which they stood are still designated historic sites, and are protected by the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

60-004   Ammendale Normal Institute Site (NR)
6011 Ammendale Road, Beltsville

Built between 1884 and 1888, the Ammendale Normal Institute was a massive three-part, brick institutional building with towers, projecting gables, and Queen Anne-style decorative detail. The central block was built in 1884 and the flanking wings in 1888, to serve as a Catholic novitiate, chapel and school operated by the Christian Brothers. The presence of a structure of this quality, style, or scale was unusual in Maryland outside the urban centers of Baltimore and Washington. The institute building was seriously damaged by fire in 1998 and was demolished in 2006. An unusual brick barn still stands on the property and will be repaired for future use.

62-016 **Edward Gross House Site**
10623 Gross Lane
Beltsville

Built in 1916, the Edward Gross House was a front-gabled frame dwelling with a wraparound porch. Built by farm-laborer Edward T. Gross, using timber from his land, locally milled, it represented the early twentieth-century vernacular housing of an emerging middle class of black landowners. Still owned by the Gross family, the house was destroyed by fire early in 1996.

66-001 **Brown's Tavern Site**
10260 Baltimore Avenue
College Park

Built in 1834, Brown's Tavern, also known as the White House Tavern, was a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame building with an attached earlier kitchen building. The main block was built in 1834 by John W. Brown as a dwelling and tavern fronting on the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike. It was converted circa 1940 into the office and headquarters of a motel complex with 50 brick cottage units on its grounds. The tavern and motel units were demolished in 2001. The image above is from a vintage postcard.

73-006 **Warington Barn**
2708 Enterprise Road
Mitchellville
(M-NCPPC)

The Warington Barn was built in the mid-nineteenth century and was a gable-on-hip roof frame tobacco barn; the long side sheds were original while the shorter end sheds were added later. The land on which it stood is Warington, owned for over a century by the Waring family; the Waring house was replaced by Captain Newton H. White's Regency Revival mansion at Enterprise Farm in 1939 (see Historic Site 73-006). The Warington Barn was destroyed by high winds in 2007, and until then it was the best surviving example of its type in the county.

73-009 **Rose Mount Site**
9600 Landover Road
Landover

The site of Rose Mount was the home of Governor Joseph Kent, and the site of a frame plantation house built later by his nephew, Joseph Kent Roberts. Only the foundation remains of Roberts' house, which was built by him in 1856 possibly on the stone foundations of the earlier house of his uncle. Kent practiced medicine and served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1810–1815 and 1819–1826, and served as Governor of Maryland from 1826–1829. He also served in the U.S. Senate from 1833 until his death in 1837. He was buried at an unkown location at Rose Mount. Roberts' house was destroyed by fire in 1974.

73-012 Northampton Slave Quarters and Archeological Park (Site of Northampton 18PR320)
10900 Waterport Court, Largo
(M-NCPPC)

Built in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this site includes foundations of the Northampton plantation house, and ruins of one frame and one brick two-family slave quarter, shown above in a 1936 photograph. The plantation house burned down in 1909. The quarters existed until 1950. Northampton is an important archeological site; it represents the home of Osborn Sprigg, prominent Revolutionary patriot, and Samuel Sprigg, Governor of Maryland from 1819–1822. It was also home to several generations of slaves and freedmen from the Northampton plantation. The stone and brick foundations of both the frame and brick quarters have been preserved and are interpreted in a park setting.
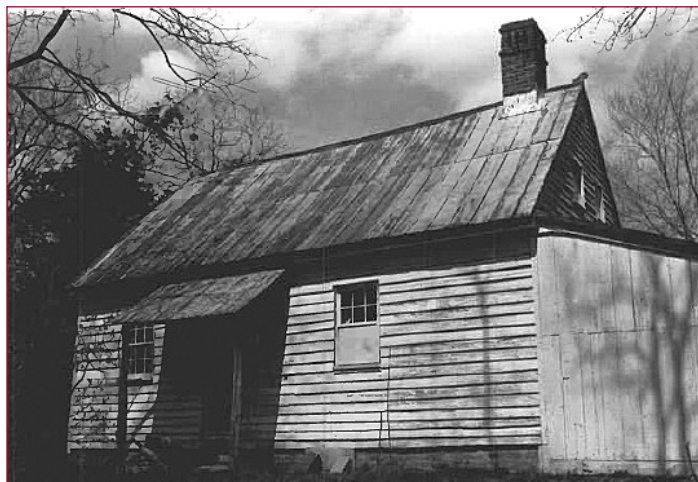
76A-001   Ridgeway House Site
3915 Summer Road
Suitland
(M-NCPPC)

Built circa 1830s and now a ruin, the Ridgeway House was a one-and-one-half-story wood frame structure. Its hall-and-parlor plan, steep gabled roof, and hand-hewn sill and joists give evidence of an early construction date; possibly it was a log cabin that was remodeled. (Note the decorative acroterion at the apex of the right gable in the c. 1985 photo.) Named for Jesse Ridgeway, who acquired it in 1828, the dwelling ruins are located in the middle of a heavily wooded, 27-acre tract. One of the few undeveloped parcels in the areas around Joint Base Andrews, it is maintained by M-NCPPC as open space.

77-012   St. Luke's Church Site and Cemetery
Dower House Road West
and Leapley Road, Upper Marlboro

The cemetery contains 47 marked graves that date from 1903–2003; the markers vary by type and materials, and include concrete and slate tablets, granite headstones, marble tablets on concrete bases, concrete obelisks, concrete footstones, and headstones. St. Luke's Church, also known as Niles Chapel, was first constructed in 1868 as a Freedmen's School on land donated by William Niles, a white landowner in the area. Services were held in the schoolhouse until a chapel was built c.1877; this log building was replaced in 1893 by the frame building shown above which was demolished after 1974, when this photo was taken.

79-063-07   Bowling-Buck House Site
4106 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1896 and later, the Bowling-Buck House was a multi-part, two-story frame dwelling with a three-story corner tower. The house was situated on a knoll with two historic outbuildings. The main section of the house was built for members of the Bowling family of nearby Bowling Heights; it was significantly enlarged a decade later when it became the home of the Bruce Buck family. This handsome house was destroyed by fire in January 2006; the outbuildings survive.

80-002   Salubria Site (18PR692)
Oxon Hill Road
Oxon Hill

The house at Salubria was built circa 1830 and was a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with kitchen wing and doctor's office; on the grounds stood several early nineteenth-century outbuildings. Salubria was built for Dr. John H. Bayne, prominent physician, agriculturist, and first superintendent of the county's public schools; it was the home of five generations of the Bayne family. The house was severely damaged by a series of fires in the 1980s and 1990s. After archeological investigations were undertaken on the grounds, the house and all but one outbuilding were demolished in 2003. The photo above is from the Historic American Buildings Survey, 1936.

81B-001   Steed Family Cemetery at
Belleview Site
3308 Tinkers Branch Way
Fort Washington area

Built in the 1790s, enlarged and renovated circa 1830, the house at Belleview was a frame house with an unusual extension of one gable slope. The original small house was built in the 1790s for the Lowe family and was enlarged and renovated circa 1830. For more than a century after that it was the home of the Steed family. The Belleview plantation was significant for its surviving complex of early farm outbuildings as well as for the uniquely expanded house and family cemetery. Although the house could not be preserved, archeological investigation of the domestic area of the plantation has been carried out, and some of the early outbuildings have been relocated. The site now comprises the preserved cemetery of the Steed and Edelen families.

82A-009 **Sasscer's Green Site**
7108 Southeast Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1820, possibly earlier wing—Sasscer's Green was a small, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan; it had freestanding chimneys, an attached kitchen wing, and fine early nineteenth-century decorative detail. The main block was built circa 1820 by Thomas Sasscer. It was a fine example of a small southern Maryland plantation house, transitional between the Federal and Greek Revival styles, but was severely damaged by fire and demolished in 2006.

82A-034 **Ellerslie Site**
6700 Green Grove Place
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1895, Ellerslie was a gable-roof frame dwelling of Colonial Revival style with Queen Anne style decorative elements; it was distinguished by projecting bays, pediments, and a Palladian style window. The house was built for Upper Marlboro Judge Richard B. B. Chew on the site of his father's early 19th century plantation house, also called Ellerslie, which was also destroyed by fire. The second Ellerslie was built by John C. Yost, who was considered by the Chews to be "one of the best builders then living in Washington City." Sadly, the second Ellerslie was destroyed by fire in April 2008 on the eve of the completion of its restoration. (The house is shown above in the early stages of the project; the structure at right is a windmill.) A third house at Ellerslie is planned to rise on the site.

253

**86A-012 Saint Simon's Episcopal Church Site
and Cemetery
Saint Thomas Church Road
Croom**

St. Simon's Chapel was a frame building with two vestibules and tripartite lancet sash windows in the gable ends. It was constructed c. 1894 on the grounds of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church Rectory, and was moved to the south side across St. Thomas Church Road to the present site in 1902. St. Simons Chapel was closed in 1964 and stood vacant until it was demolished in 1974. The cemetery is located approximately one-quarter mile south of Saint Thomas Church Road. There are approximately 70 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves in the cemetery. The earliest grave marker identified is dated 1929. (Photograph taken before 1903, courtesy The Reverend Francis P. Willes, St. Thomas' Parish Archives.)
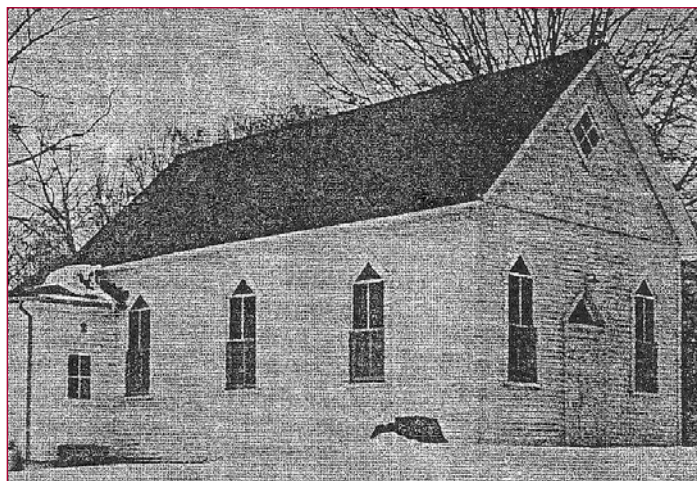
**86A-013 Saint Mary's Methodist Episcopal
Church Site and Cemetery
(Myers Cemetery)
South side of Croom Airport Road,
east of Route 382, Croom**

Dating from circa 1918, Myers Cemetery has 43 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves. The African-American congregation of St. Mary's began meeting in 1905 in an old log building on this site; they constructed a frame church here c. 1911 and under the leadership of the Rev. Frederick D. Myers, St. Mary's church was renovated in 1947. The church was destroyed by fire in 1965.

86B-004 Skinner Family Cemetery at Mansfield Site
Cheswicke Lane
Croom

The Skinner Family Cemetery at Mansfield is the only remaining feature of the large nineteenth-century Skinner family plantation. The original site of Mansfield comprised Dr. John H. Skinner's late nineteenth-century house, the family cemetery, and at least four agricultural outbuildings. After the house and outbuildings were deemed ruinous and beyond salvage, the family cemetery was designated as a historic site. The cemetery, with its Victorian iron fencing and large trees, contains at least seven flat horizontal tombstones, with full-size slabs inscribed with the names of members of the Skinner family.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

The following archeological sites are protected by the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

66-036 National Archives Archeological Site (18PR355) (NR)
College Park
(State of Maryland)

Occupation between ca. 4000 B.C. and 1000 B.C.—This prehistoric site is a Late Archaic Period stone tool manufacturing area. Remains of stone tools and the stone-tool making process were found at this site.

71B-019 Colbert Family Farm Site (18PR950)
Race Track Road, Bowie

Active from 1860–1940, the site contains the archeological remains of the farm residence of the Calvert/Colbert family, who were free blacks. The Colberts worked for the railroad and were also farmers. The intact cultural features could shed light on the lives of the African-American family who lived here after the Civil War.

74B-009 B.D. Mullikin House Site (18PR658)
Northeast Crain Highway
Mitchellville

House built circa 1870—The B.D. Mullikin House was a two-story frame house with Queen Anne and Stick-style features and an unusual lattice garden porch. It was built for Beale D. Mullikin on the family property known as Harwood Hall. The house was destroyed by fire in 1991 and archeological investigations were subsequently undertaken.

79-038 Pentland Hills Site (18PR557)
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1830s and later—The house at Pentland Hills was of an unusual plan: two gambrel-roof sections joined by a perpendicular stair passage. The south section was built in the 1830s as the home of Benjamin Hodges, on the site of an earlier plantation house of the Whitaker family. Archeological investigations were undertaken on the immediate grounds before the house, in ruinous condition for several decades, was demolished for a golf course.

80-51 Riverview Road Archeological Site (18PR131)
Fort Washington (M-NCPPC)

Occupation between 6000 B.C. and A.D. 1300—Nomadic people lived intermittently at the Riverview Road Site from the prehistoric Archaic Period through the Woodland Period. Archeological excavations yielded remains of prehistoric stone tool manufacture, stone tools, prehistoric ceramics and hearths, as well as some historic period (eighteenth and nineteenth-century) artifacts.

82A-041 The Woodyard Site (18PR136) (NR)
Woodyard Road
Clinton (M-NCPPC)

Eighteenth century—This is the site of Henry Darnall's early eighteenth-century mansion and merchant Stephen West's Revolutionary War supply factory. It was also the temporary headquarters of American troops during the British invasion of 1814.

82B-025 Nottingham Archeological Site (18PR18) (NR)
Nottingham

Occupation between 6000 B.C. and 1600 A.D.—This prehistoric site comprises occupation phases from the Middle and Late Archaic periods and a Middle and Late Woodland village. The large Late Woodland component (circa 1550–1600 A.D.) may correspond to the village of Mattpament indicated on Captain John Smith's 1608 map.

83-002 Accokeek Creek Archeological Site (18PR8) (NR)
Bryan Point Road
Accokeek
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Occupation between 3000 B.C. and seventeenth century A.D. — This prehistoric site includes the area occupied by Archaic and Woodland people within present-day Piscataway Park. It is an important source of information about the Piscataway Indians at the time of the arrival of European settlers. The site contains the remains of the late 16th-early 17th century Piscataway Indian village of Moyaone and a rectangular fort occupied by the Susquehannocks in 1674-1675.

83-012 Piscataway Park Archeological Site (NR) (18PR203)
South side of Piscataway Creek
Accokeek
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Occupation from prehistoric period to the present — Piscataway Park comprises 4000 acres of parkland in both Prince George's and Charles counties, including the Accokeek Creek Site and the National Colonial Farm. It is principally significant for its role in maintaining the historic vista across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon.

GLOSSARY

ABOUT THE GLOSSARY

Defined below are technical terms used in this inventory. Common architectural, historic preservation and archeological terms are included. For a more extensive list, consult sources such as *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984; *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*, Fourth Edition, Edited by Cyril M. Harris, New York: McGraw-Hill, 2006; *Dictionary of Building Preservation*, Edited by Ward Bucher, AIA, New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc./Preservation Press, 1996; and *Old House Dictionary, An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture 1600 to 1940*, Steven J. Phillips, Washington, D.C: The Preservation Press, 1994, as well as resources available on the Internet.

A

adaptive use—The reuse of a building or structure, usually for a purpose different from the original. The term implies that certain structural or design changes have been made to the building in order for it to function in its new use. Examples might include a commercial building now used for apartments, or a house now used as a funeral parlor.

alteration—Any act or process that changes any portion of the exterior architectural appearance or exceptionally significant interiors of a building, structure or object, including, but not limited to, the erection, construction, reconstruction, or removal of any exterior feature.

antebellum—Latin, "before war"; used in archeology, architecture, and history to refer to the period before the American Civil War. See also **postbellum.**

archeology—The scientific study of the physical remains of past human life, including prehistoric and historic societies.

archeological site—A concentration of archeological resources, including artifacts (human-made objects), ecofacts (bone, shell, plant remains), or modifications to the landscape (e.g., terraces, vegetative elements, mounds, trenches) that provide information on past human activities. Archeological sites may include structures; however, unlike historic properties such as houses, the location of an archeological site is not always apparent. Archeological sites may qualify to become historic sites if they meet the criteria of Subtitle 29-104, after review by the Historic Preservation Commission and an amendment to the Historic Sites and Districts Plan or to an area master plan or sector plan.

B

balustrade—A railing, often constructed around porches, with a horizontal handrail on top and a row of individual vertical members (or balusters) below.

building—A structure created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house.

burial grounds—A term used to describe tracts of land for burial of the dead.

C

catslide roof—A roof with one side longer than the other, continuing at the same pitch over a building extension. A house referred to as a saltbox will also have this type of roof.

cemetery—A burial ground set apart that contains graves, tombs, markers or funeral urns.

character-defining feature—A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property or historic district that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, vegetation, spatial relationships, views, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features. See also **significant features.**

circa—Latin for "around" is used when an exact date is not known. For example, "The house was built circa 1840." May also be abbreviated as "c." as in "c. 1840."

clapboards—Also called weatherboards, clapboards are the exterior covering of frame buildings in which overlapping wood boards are placed horizontally. Pronounced "klăb'erd." See also **German siding.**

Colonial Revival—An architectural style beginning in the late 19th century and continuing to the present day that was inspired by the study of American colonial building styles. Examples of historic Colonial Revival buildings abound in College Park, University Park, Hyattsville, and across the county. Colonial Revival buildings frequently employ design cues such as columns, multipane windows, paneled doors, shutters, gable roofs, and brick chimneys.

contributing—A classification applied to a site, structure or object within a historic property or district signifying that it generally shares, along with most of the other sites, structures or objects, the qualities that demonstrate cultural, historic, architectural, or archeological significance as embodied by the criteria for designating a historic site or district. These resources are of the highest importance in maintaining the character of the historic district. Typically, contributing resources have been modified very little over time. See also **noncontributing.**

cornice—A molded projection extending across the top of a wall or forming the top element of a door or window frame.

cruciform—Used here to describe the plan of a building, usually a church, in the shape of a cross; two straight line segments intersecting at right angles.

F

façade—Any of the exterior faces of a building; often refers to the architectural front, which is distinguished from other walls by its degree of elaboration or as the location of the principal entrance.

fish-scale shingles—Individual wood shingles with a curved end, which when laid together form the appearance of a fish's scales.

Flemish bond—A brick wall with a pattern of alternating headers and stretchers at each course. Often, some of the headers are burned or glazed black to form a decorative pattern on the facade.

G

German siding—Also known as drop siding, it is a flat-faced board with a concave top and notched bottom. German siding is installed by nailing the notched bottom of the upper board over the concave top of the lower board in a staggered joint pattern. German siding is very common on 19th and 20th century frame buildings throughout the county. See also **clapboards.**

Greek Revival—A style of architecture based on Classic Greek temples; used for both public buildings and houses, common in Prince George's County from circa 1820–1860.

H

historic—Mentioned, celebrated, or having influence in history.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)—Architectural and engineering documentation programs of the National Park Service that produce a thorough archival record of buildings, engineering structures, and cultural landscapes.

historic district—A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. County historic districts may be designated by the Historic Preservation Commission or (or by plan amendment) by the County Council based on recommendations from the Historic Preservation Commission; National Register Districts are listed by the National Park Service in the National Register of Historic Places. County historic districts are protected by the Historic Preservation Ordinance, but National Register districts have no local regulatory controls.

historic fabric—The particular materials, ornamentation and architectural features that together define the historic character of a historic building.

historic preservation—Also known as heritage conservation, is a professional endeavor that seeks to preserve, conserve, and protect buildings, objects, landscapes, or other artifacts of historic significance.

Historic Preservation Commission (HPC)—The Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC), appointed by the County Executive, administers the provisions of the Prince George's

County Historic Preservation Ordinance (Subtitle 29 of the Prince George's County Code) and the county's preservation tax credit program. The HPC's responsibilities are to protect the historic resources, historic sites, and historic districts listed in the county Inventory of historic resources.

Historic Preservation Ordinance—Subtitle 29 of the Annotated Code of Prince George's County "Preservation of Historic Resources" establishes the Historic Preservation Commission and its powers and duties.

historic register—A vernacular term referring to any local, state, national, or international list of significant sites, districts, buildings, or objects. Examples include the National Register of Historic Places and the World Heritage List.

historic register criteria—Generally refers to the standards that a site, district, building, or object must meet in order to be listed in a historic register.

historic resource—(1) as defined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance, a historic resource is a historic property listed in the county Inventory of Historic Resources; (2) any site, building, structure, or object that is part of, or constitutes, a historic property; (3) anything of cultural or economic value, including the natural environment.

historic road—As documented by historic surveys or maps, historic roads maintain their original alignment and landscape context through views of natural features and historic properties.

historic site—In Prince George's County, any individual historic resource that has been evaluated and designated according to the process called for in the Historic Preservation Ordinance, and found to be significant, is called a historic site. Historic sites are protected by the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

I

integrity—The authenticity of physical characteristics from which historic resources obtain their significance. Integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. When historic properties retain integrity, they are able to convey their association with events, people, and designs from the past.

Inventory of Historic Resources—The inventory of identified and protected historic resources in Prince George's County associated with the Historic Sites and Districts Plan.

M

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties—A broad-based repository of information on districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of known or potential value to the prehistory, history, upland and underwater archeology, architecture, engineering, or culture of the

State of Maryland. The inventory was created shortly after the Maryland Historical Trust was founded in 1961, and now includes data on more than 8,000 archeological sites and 80,000 historic and architectural resources. Inclusion in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties involves no regulatory restrictions or controls.

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC)—Created by the Maryland General Assembly in 1927 to develop and operate public park systems and provide land use planning for the physical development of most of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties.

mortar—The material used to fill the joints of masonry. Various mixtures are used, including adobe, cement mortar, hydraulic mortar, and lime sand mortar. The main function of mortar is to evenly transfer the loads downward through the masonry units.

muntin—A secondary framing member that holds individual panes of glass within a window or glazed door.

N

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)—The list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

noncontributing—A classification applied to a site, structure, or object within a historic property or district indicating that it is not representative of the qualities that give the historic property or district cultural, historic, architectural, or archeological significance as embodied by the criteria for designating the historic property or district. Buildings constructed after the property or district's period of significance, or dating from the property or district's period of significance but that have undergone significant alterations, usually comprise this classification. See also **contributing**.

O

ordinary maintenance—For a historic site, ordinary maintenance is work that does not alter exterior features. Ordinary maintenance will have no material effect on the historical, architectural, cultural, or archeological value of a historic resource within a historic district. This definition applies to appurtenances and environmental settings. Ordinary maintenance is usually not subject to review by the Historic Preservation Commission.

P

pent—A secondary structure with a shed roof built against the main part of a building. Used here to refer to the enclosed spaced between a pair of chimneys.

period of significance—That period of time in which a historic property achieved significance. The period may be as short as one year, as in the case of an architecturally significant property built in a given

year. A property can also have achieved significance during several distinct periods of time, as in the case of an archeological site. In the case of a historic district, or a complex of buildings and features, the date of significance is the date of the oldest building within the boundaries of the property proposed for nomination. The ending date of the period of significance is the time by which significant development of the property, or the property's importance, ended.

PG ID—The eight- or nine-digit number identifying a resource on the Inventory of Historic Resources in Prince George's County. For example, 66-021-01 identifies a property within Planning Area 66, within historic community 021, with the individual site number 01. Each documented property in the county has a unique PG ID number.

planning area—The name given to a specific geographic area within Prince George's County for planning purposes. Within the county there are 34 planning areas of roughly equal size. All documented properties are identified in part by the planning area in which they are located. For example, the number 87B-001-01 denotes a property in planning area 87B. See also **PG ID**.

pointing—The material with which joints in a masonry wall are filled. Also the process of placing mortar in a masonry joint as the units are laid up; repointing refers to removing an outer portion of deteriorated mortar and refilling the joint with new mortar.

postbellum—Latin, "after war"; specifically refers to the period after the American Civil War. See also **antebellum; Reconstruction.**

Pratt truss—A bridge truss with rectangular or trapezoidal panels formed by vertical posts, a top chord in compression and a bottom chord in tension; diagonal ties slope downward toward the center. See the Duvall Bridge (64-002), Governors Bridge (74B-001) and Queen Anne Bridge (74B-012), Historic Sites.

preservation—The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.

preservation easement—A voluntary legal agreement that provides a significant historic, archeological, or cultural resource. An easement provides assurance to the owner of a historic or cultural property that its intrinsic values will be preserved through subsequent ownership. In addition, the owner may obtain substantial tax benefits. Once recorded, an easement becomes a part of the property's chain of title and usually "runs with the land" in perpetuity, thus binding not only the owner who grants the easement but all future owners as well. (National Park Service, Historic Preservation Tax Incentives, Technical Preservation Services). A preservation easement is conveyed to and held by a nonprofit organization or governmental agency, which has the right and obligation

to monitor the property and enforce the terms of the easement. The terms and conditions of each easement are established by the document creating the easement and may vary in purpose and nature of restrictions, though they may contain similar terms.

Q

Queen Anne—A style of architecture popular in the United States from about 1880–1910. Distinctive essential features of American Queen Anne style include an asymmetrical facade; dominant front-facing gable, round, square, or polygonal tower(s); shaped and Dutch gables; a porch covering part or all of the front facade, including the primary entrance area; a second-story porch or balconies; pedimented porches; differing wall textures, such as patterned wood shingles shaped into varying designs, including resembling fish scales, wooden shingles over brickwork, etc; dentils; classical columns; spindle work; oriel and bay windows; horizontal bands of leaded windows; monumental chimneys; white painted balustrades; and slate roofs.

R

reconstruction—The act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

Reconstruction or Reconstruction Era—In U.S. history, the period 1865–77 after the Civil War during which the nation was reunited under the federal government after the defeat of the Southern Confederacy.

rehabilitation—The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration that makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property that are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

relocation—The act of moving a historic resource. Relocation is discouraged because the significance of properties is often intrinsic to their historic settings. A historic building should be moved only as a last resort to avoid demolition.

remodeling—See renovation

renovation—The process of repairing and changing an existing building for contemporary use so that it is functionally equal to a new building. The terms renovation and remodeling are generally not used in historic preservation, unless the renovation occurred during the property's period of significance.

repointing—See pointing and mortar.

restoration—The process or product of returning, as nearly as possible, an existing site, building, structure, or object to its condition at a particular time in its history, using the same construction materials and methods as the original, where possible.

revival—The term used to describe later interpretations of historic architectural styles. If the building was

designed after the original style period, "Revival" is added to the style name. Examples include Greek Revival and Colonial Revival.

S

sash—The perimeter frame of a window, including the horizontal rails and vertical stiles that hold the glass panes; it may be movable or fixed.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, The—A set of ten standards established by the National Park Service to serve as general guidelines for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction projects nationwide. They can be applied to all types of structures, buildings, and sites.

significance—The importance of a historic property as defined by the National Register criteria in one or more areas of significance; in particular, for archeological sites, it means retaining integrity of context.

significant features—Those features of a historic building that give it its historic character. Examples of significant features include, but are not limited to, windows, roof materials and configuration, and porches. Significant features can also include finishes, such as paint or other decoration. Also known as character-defining features.

Stick style—An architectural style popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in America; it sought to bring a translation of the balloon framing used in houses in the era by alluding to them through plain

trim boards, soffits, aprons, and other decorative features, while eliminating overtly ornate features such as rounded towers and gingerbread trim. Recognizable details include the wraparound porch, spindle detailing, the "panelled" sectioning of blank walls, crown detailing along the roof peaks, and radiating spindle details at the gable peaks.

structure—Any kind of human construction; often used to refer to an engineering work, such as a bridge or monument, as opposed to a building. For National Register purposes, it means a functional construction made for purposes other than creating shelter.

V

vergeboard—One of a pair of sloped boards at the edge of a projecting eave at a gable end, often decoratively carved or scrolled.

vernacular building—A building designed without the aid of an architect or trained designer; also, buildings whose design is based on a particular ethnic and/or regional building tradition.

W

water table—The projecting decorative molding of a masonry wall at the point where the wall thickens, often just below the first floor joist.

wrought iron—Iron with a small amount of carbon used for decorative hardware and iron work.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Listed below are general secondary sources, which provide basic background information on the history of Prince George's County. These books, along with many others on more specific aspects of the county's history (including histories of particular communities, organizations, churches, and families) can be found in the Prince George's County Memorial Library System.

Bowie, Effie Gwynn. *Across the Years in Prince George's County.* Richmond, Virginia: Garrett and Massie, 1947. 904 pages. Reprinted in 1975 by Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Biographies and genealogies of the county's oldest families.

Brugger, Robert J. *Maryland, a Middle Temperment, 1634-1980.* Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988. 850 pages. An examination of the main themes of Maryland history, and an excellent book for reference or research on the Free State.

Floyd, Bianca P. *Records and Recollections. Early Black History in Prince George's County, Maryland.* M-NCPPC, 1989. 128 pages. An overview of African-American history in Prince George's County, with chapter highlights on important individuals and communities.

Hienton, Louise Joyner. *Prince George's Heritage.* Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1972. 223 pages. Very readable history of the county from its founding until 1800. It includes a map of tracts laid out prior to 1696.

Historic Preservation Section. *Historic Contexts in Prince George's County.* Upper Marlboro, Maryland: M-NCPPC Planning Department, 1991. 74 pages. Eleven short papers on settlement patterns, transportation, and cultural history.

Hopkins, G.M. *Atlas of Prince George's County, Maryland, 1878*; edited by Frank F. White, Jr. Riverdale, Maryland: Prince George's County Historical Society, 1975. 48 pages. Reprint of an 1878 county atlas showing property owners, with an index.

Martenet, Simon J. *Atlas of Prince George's County, Maryland, 1861*, edited by Joyce McDonald, Riverdale, Maryland: Prince George's County Historical Society, 1996. 32 pages. Introduction by Susan G. Pearl, statistics from 1860 Federal Census, and index of property owners and other features. Reprint of Martenet's *Map of Prince George's County, Maryland*, 1861.

M-NCPPC. *Landmarks of Prince George's County.* Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993. 144 pages. Photographs by Jack E. Boucher (Historic American Buildings Survey) of 60 of the

county's important historic sites, with descriptive and historical information on each. The book includes essays on history, architecture and preservation.

Pearl, Susan G. *African-American Heritage Survey, 1996*, Upper Marlboro, Maryland: M-NCPPC Planning Department, 1996. 162 pages. Descriptive histories of 107 African-American properties and 14 historic black communities; illustrated with photographs of the historic structures, as well as maps and plats of the communities.

Van Horn, R. Lee. *Out of the Past: Prince Georgeans and Their Land.* Riverdale, Maryland: Prince George's County Historical Society, 1976. 422 pages. Chronological account of events in the county's history through 1861, taken mainly from legal and government records and from newspaper reports. It includes S.J. Martenet's 1861 map of the county and a bibliography of books and articles on county history.

Virta, Alan. *Price George's County, A Pictorial History.* Norfolk, Virginia: The Donning Company, 1998. 280 pages. An excellent collection of rare historical photographs and other illustrations of Prince George's County history, tied together by a highly readable history of the county from the period of colonization to the tricentennial of its establishment in 1996.

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Historic Sites

Subregion 1

Right: St. John's Church (61-009).
Center Right: Abraham Hall (62-007).
Below: McLeod House (61-011).

Above: Montpelier Mansion (62-006).
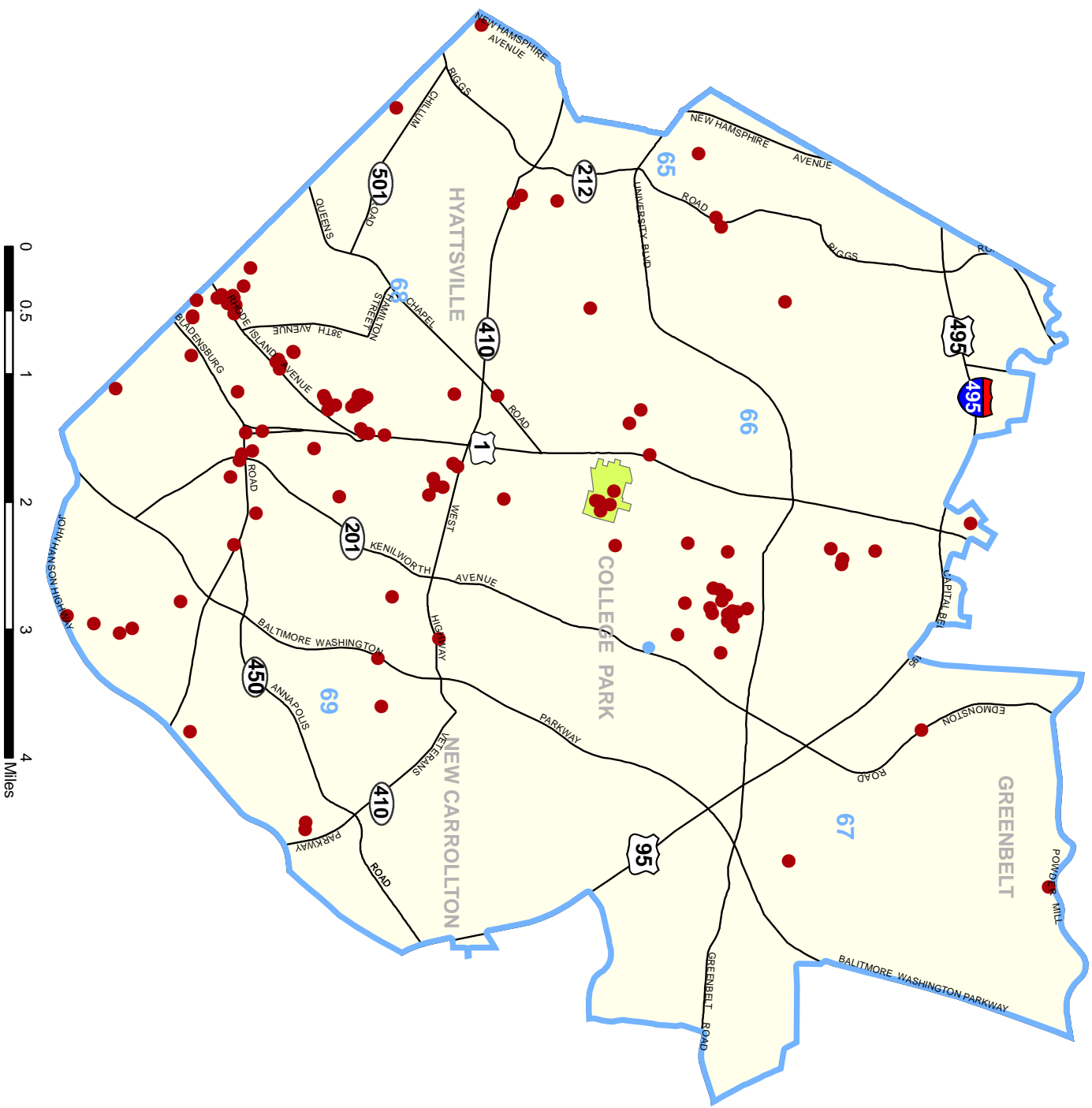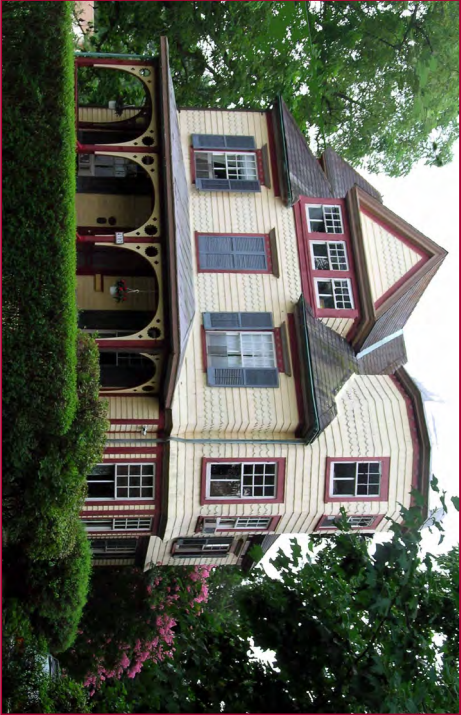**Left:** Gallant House (61-013).

Historic Sites

Subregion 2

Right: Harry Smith House (68-004-01).
Center right: Peace Cross (69-005-16).
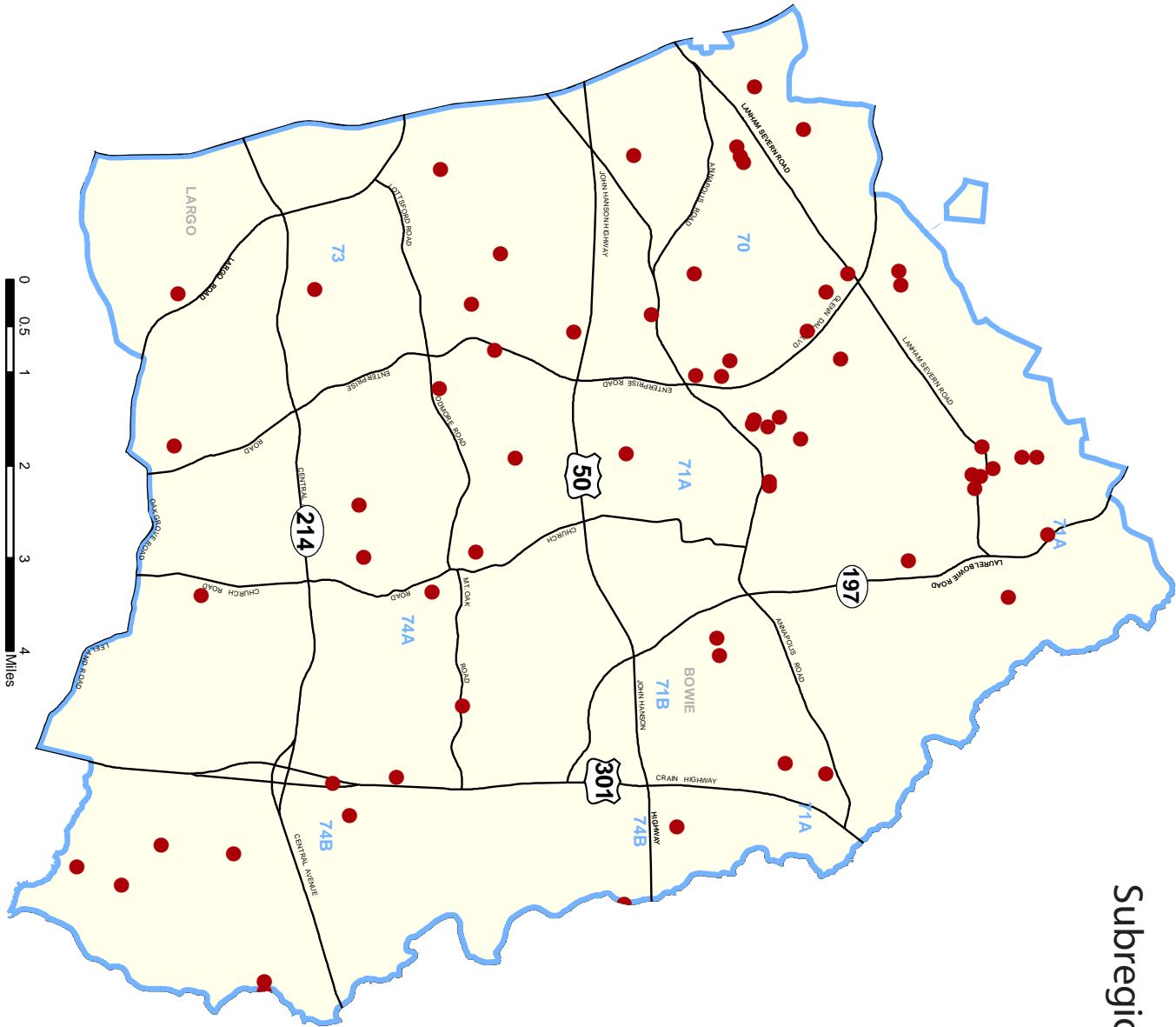Below: Benjamin Smith House (68-010-34).

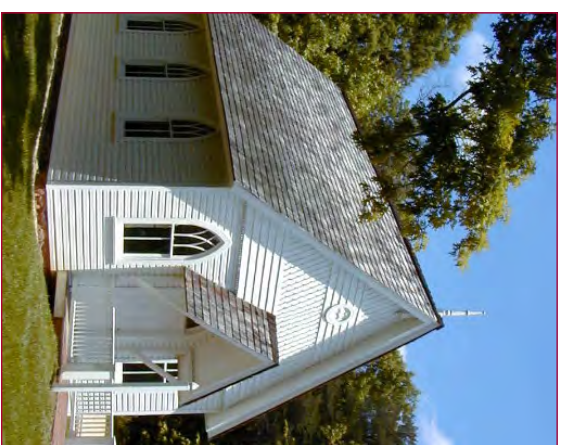Above: Greenbelt School (67-004-01).
Left: North Brentwood AME Zion
Church (68-061-11).

Right: Crandell-Cook House (70-010).
Center Right: Dorsey Chapel (70-028).
Below: Fairview (71A-013).

Above: Bowieville (74A-018).
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EAST CAPITOL STREET

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RITCHIE

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CAPITOL HEIGHTS

ROAD

ROAD

DISTRICT HEIGHTS

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

SUITLAND ROAD

458

ROAD

4

75A

RITCHIE

HILL

SUITLAND

PARKWAY

FORESTVILLE ROAD

| 0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.2 |

Miles
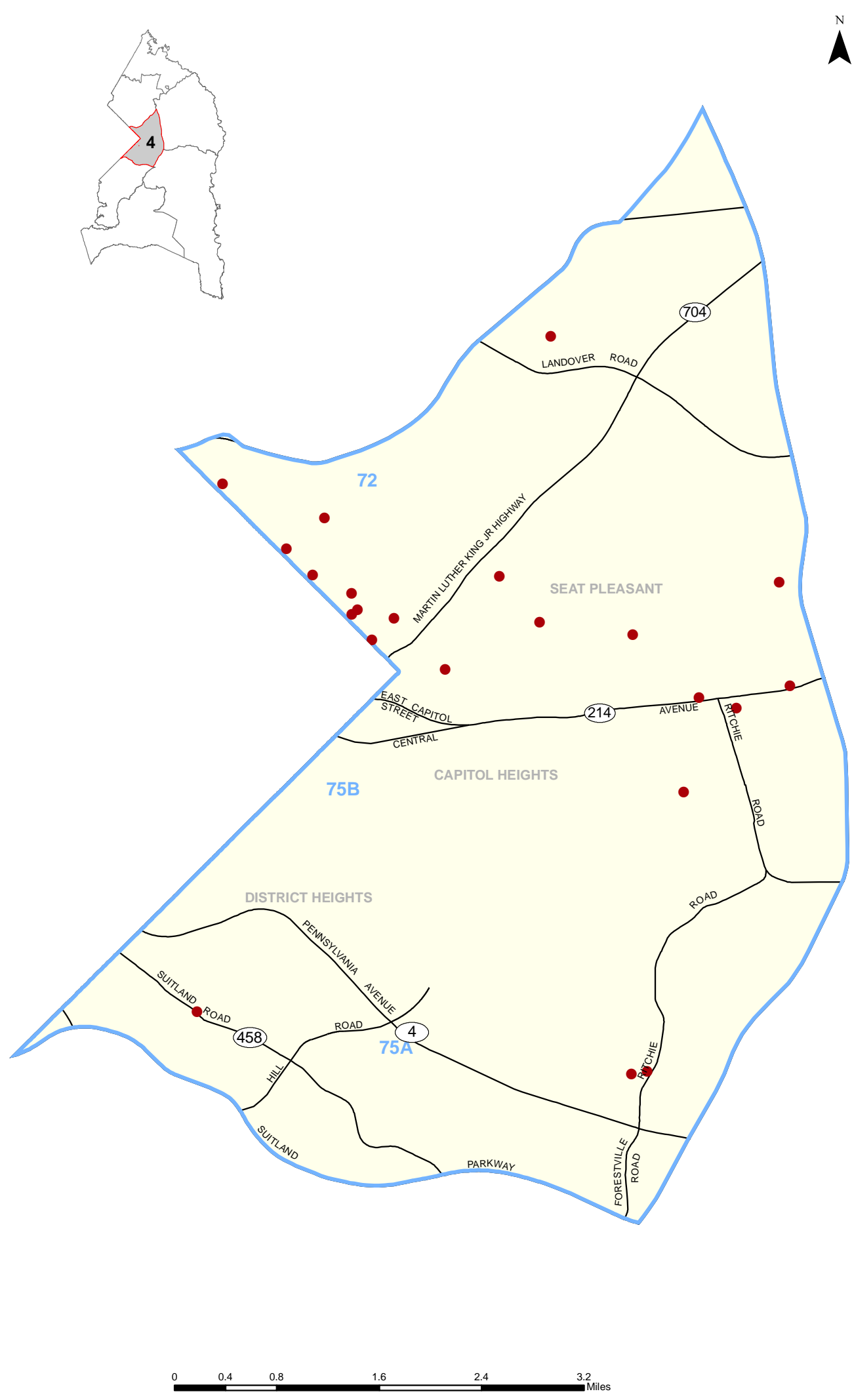
Clockwise from right: Waring's Grove (72-004).
Armstrong House (72-009-24).
Addison Chapel (72-008).

Above: Ridgeley School (75A-028).
Left: Gray Residence (72-061).

Historic Sites

Subregions 5 and 7

N
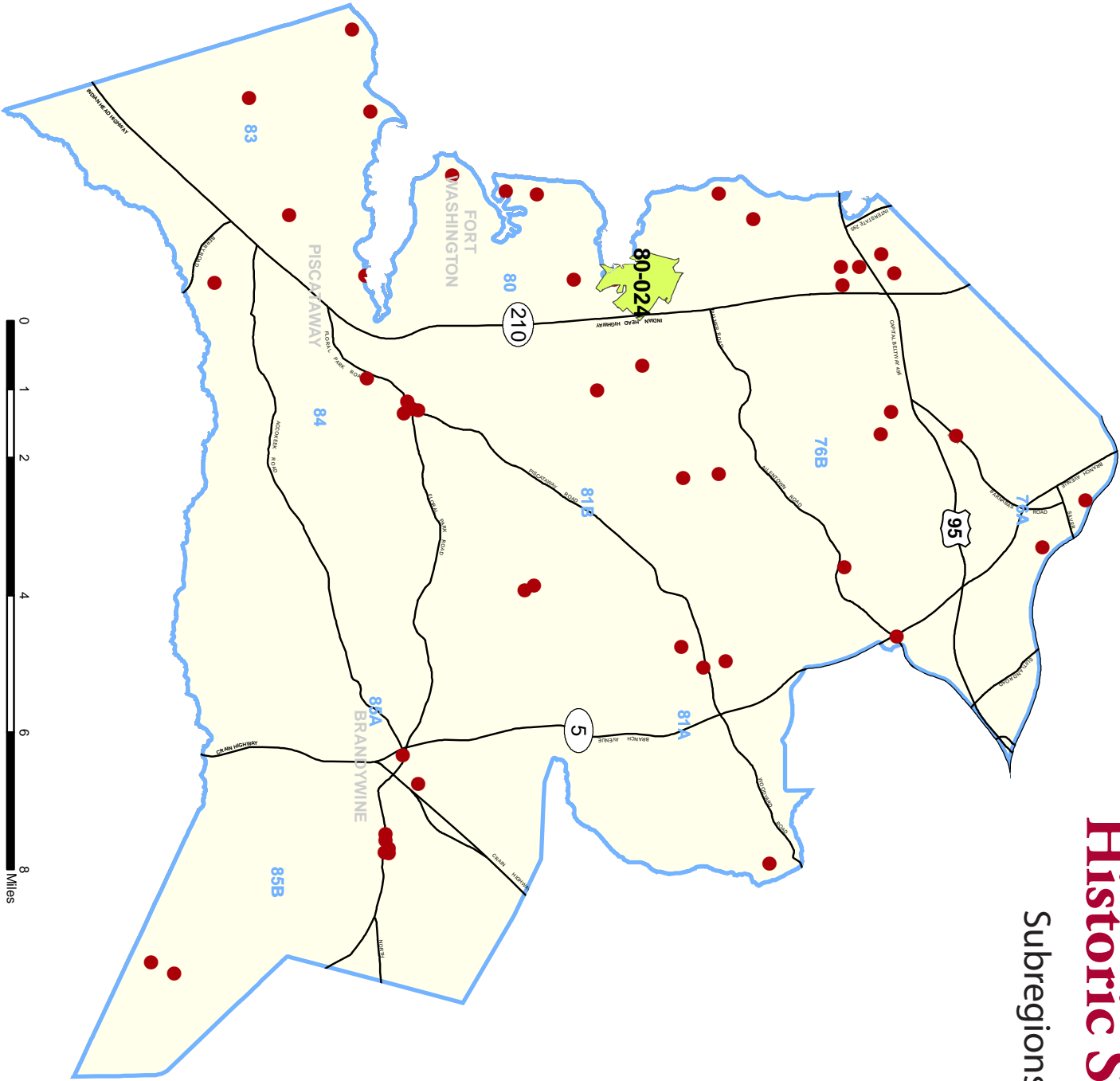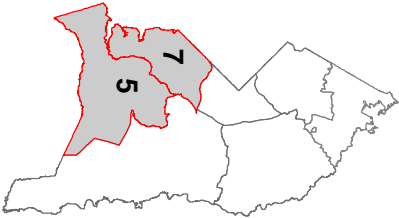
Right: Chapel Of the Incarnation (85A-032-07).
Center right: William B. Early House (85A-032-10).
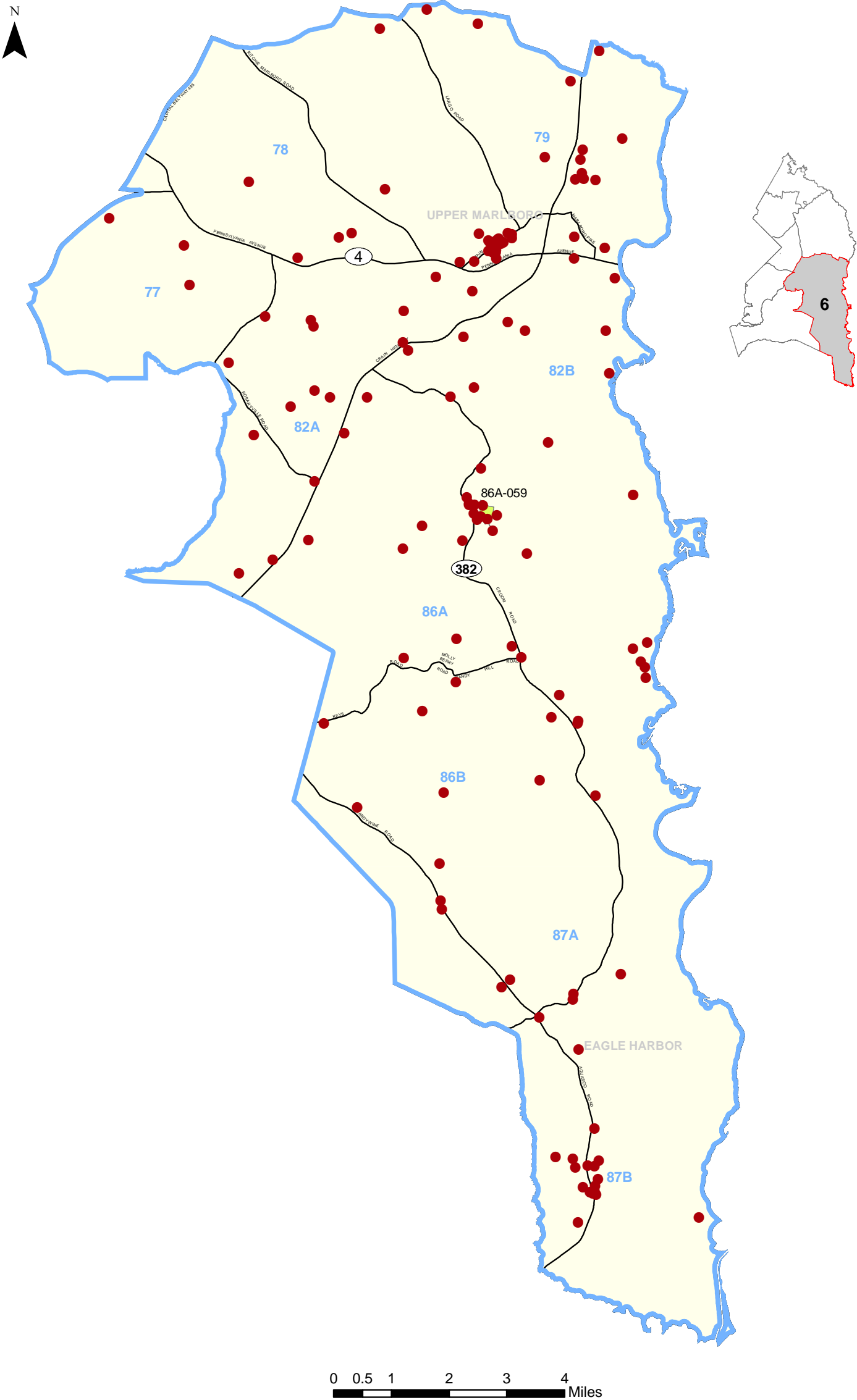**Below:** Oxon Hill Manor (80-001).

Above: Gwynn Park (85A-013).
Left: William W. Early House (85A-032-09).

Historic Sites

Subregion 6

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86B

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6

0   0.5   1   2   3   4
                                        Miles

Clockwise from right: Beechwood (79-060); Gibbons Church Education Building (86B-001); Montpelier of Moore's Plains (79-002); Tayman Tobacco Barn (86A-027-45); Turner House (86B-006); John Wesley ME Church Cemetery (87B-033); Darnall's Chance House Museum (79-019-28).