



Part Three
INVENTORY

*Part 3: Decorative rooster on gatepost at the Newton White Mansion
(Proposed Historic Site 73-006) Historic American Buildings Survey, 1992*

Chapter 16

HISTORIC SITES AND PROPOSED HISTORIC SITES

The following pages provide a brief description of the county's Historic Sites, the Broad Creek Historic District, and the Old Town College Park Historic District. The 73 individual listings in the National Register of Historic Places are indicated; however, the seven National Register districts, Mount Rainier, North Brentwood, Hyattsville, Riverdale Park, West Riverdale, University Park, and Calvert Hills, and the Greenbelt National Historic Landmark District are not described here because they are included in the detailed descriptions of historic communities that are included in Appendix B.

The first two digits of the identifying number for each historic site reflect the Planning Area in which the resource is located; for example, 69-001 means Planning Area 69, site number 1. A series of three numbers indicates that the site is located in a historic community; the second number identifies the community and the third number identifies the site within that community, e.g., 68-010-02 is site number 2 within historic community number 010, located in Planning Area 68. Property titles in **bold italics** indicate a proposed historic site designation; *italics* also indicate a proposed environmental setting or a pending easement. The abbreviation NR indicates that the property is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places; the abbreviation NHL indicates that the property is a National Historic Landmark. The abbreviation E indicates that the property is subject to an easement, and ES indicates that an environmental setting that is less than the entire property has been established. Designated archeological sites are described, but their precise location will remain confidential to protect them from intrusion.

Legend:

HS	Historic Site
HS	Historic Site (proposed)
NR	National Register
NR	<i>National Register</i> (proposed)
NRHD	National Register Historic District
NHL	National Historic Landmark
E	Easement
ES	Environmental Setting

Properties designated as historic sites must meet specific criteria for historic, cultural, archeological and/or architectural significance found in Subtitle 29-104. To be determined historically or culturally significant, a property must be of:

1a Significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation

1b The site of a significant historic event

1c Identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society; or

1d Exemplify the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County and its communities

To be determined architecturally significant, the property must:

2a Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction

2b Represent the work of a master craftsman, architect or builder

2c Possess high artistic values

2d Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

2e Represent an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or County, due to its singular physical characteristics or landscape

The final line of each entry identifies the criteria by which each historic site has been designated. In the 1981 plan, those properties that were already listed in or in the process of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places were considered to have met Subtitle 29 criteria and were designated as historic sites without criteria.

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- 60-004
NR ES
- Ammendale Normal Institute Site**
6011 Ammendale Road, Beltsville
- 1875-1900
 - Site of monumentally scaled Queen Anne-style novitiate building and school damaged by fire in 1998 and demolished in 2006
 - Property retains St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Chapel and historic cemetery (60-007)
- 60-007
NR
- Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Chapel & Cemetery**
6011 Ammendale Road, Beltsville
- 1880, Queen Anne-style brick chapel, with pointed-arch windows and jigsaw brackets and vergeboards
 - First Roman Catholic church in Beltsville area. Associated with Ammendale Normal Institute (60-004) on land of Admiral Daniel Ammen; outstanding example of ecclesiastical architecture
- 61-002
- Orme-Shaw House**
11601 Caverly Avenue, Beltsville
- c. 1780, 1895, 1½ story log house with 2½ story frame gable-roof later addition
 - Important example of late 18th-century log dwelling house; built for Priscilla Edmonston Orme; home of Evan Shaw after 1823
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2d
- 61-007
- Dr. Charles Fox House (Coffin House)**
4931 Powder Mill Road, Beltsville
- c. 1886, 2½ story frame dwelling with unusual clipped gable-roof treatment
 - A prominent Victorian landmark, and home of well-known local physician
 - Criteria 1c, 2a, 2e
- 61-009
- Saint John's Episcopal Church & Cemetery**
11040 Baltimore Avenue, Beltsville
- 1877 gable-roof brick church, bell tower with Stick-style detail and 1920s parish hall; 2 story brick office wing added in 1991
 - Third church on the site of Zion Parish; designed by Baltimore architect John R. Niernsee; cornerstone laid by Bishop William Pinkney
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2e
- 61-011
- McLeod-Forrester House**
11034 Montgomery Road, Beltsville
- c. 1840, c. 1870, 2½ story frame house highlighted by bull's-eye windows on a large landscaped lot
 - Built for George McLeod, Scottish florist/gardener; Victorian dwelling with attached earlier wing, noticeable landmark in residential area
 - Criteria 2a, 2e
- 61-012
ES
- Sellman House**
Building 23, Sellman Road, Beltsville (USDA)
- c. 1905, 2½ story square frame dwelling with projecting bays, Tuscan-columned porch and widow's walk balustrade; now residence for USDA employees
 - Unusually large example of the hip-roof square Colonial Revival-style house, a form popular in Prince George's County in first decade of 20th century
 - Criteria 2a, 2e

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61-013

Gallant House

3124 Powder Mill Road, Adelphi

- Mid-19th century, 1920s, multipart, frame gable-roof house with 2½ story antebellum main block and 20th-century additions
- Rebuilt and enlarged dwelling with Craftsman-style decorative detail including exposed rafter ends and shed dormers
- Criteria 2a, 2e, 2d

62-003

E

Oaklands & Cemetery

13700 Oaklands Manor Drive, Laurel

- c. 1798, 3 story brick mansion with elegant Georgian ornamentation and 1870s mansard roof
- Built for Richard Snowden, of the wealthy Snowden family, prominent iron manufacturers; fine example of Federal-style architecture
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

62-004

NR

Snow Hill

13301 Laurel Bowie Road, Laurel (M-NCPPC)

- c.1800, two-story brick plantation house with gambrel roof and fine late-Georgian ornamentation; incorporated parts of earlier house destroyed by fire
- Built for Samuel Snowden, another member of the Snowden iron working family; visible landmark with atypical roof profile

62-006

NHL

Montpelier & Cemetery

9650 Muirkirk Road, Laurel (M-NCPPC)

- c. 1783, 5-part Georgian mansion with 2½ story hip-roof center block and semi-octagonal wings; elegant interior detail; domed-roof summer house on the grounds
- Built for Major Thomas Snowden; 20th-century home of Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State under Wilson and Roosevelt; outstanding example of formal Georgian architecture; sole surviving 18th-century summer house in Maryland

62-008

Muirkirk Furnace Site

7011 Muirkirk Road, Beltsville

- 1847 (established) site of iron furnace now hidden by a modern industrial complex; one kiln remains
- During peak years produced 7000 tons of pig iron/year; the furnace property covered 10 acres, including houses for the workmen and the original supply store; founded by Ellicott family and operated by Coffin family until 1920
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d

62-010

Briarley Academy (Old Hotel)

11777 Old Baltimore Pike, Beltsville

- c. 1860s, 1911, multipart frame structure which includes the original 19th-century dwelling, a two-story hip-roof building with a five-bay main facade, and numerous additions
- Originally a farmhouse built by George Humes, converted into a resort by Benjamin B. Bradford in 1911; bought in 1929 by the Montague family & leased to Cpt. Sydney Lodge who established a military academy there
- Criteria 1d, 2e

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62-013

Walnut Grange

Building 209, Powder Mill Road, Beltsville

- 1805, 2 story T-shaped brick house, formerly of unusual butterfly shape; west wing destroyed in 1850s but semicircular bays of center section survive
- Stands on tract of “Black Walnut Levels,” Built for Mary Snowden Herbert, daughter of Thomas Snowden of Montpelier
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2e

62-016

Site of Edward Gross House

10623 Gross Lane, Beltsville

- 1916, 2½ story frame gable-roof house with one-story wraparound porch; Destroyed by fire February 1996
- Dwelling and property occupied by emerging middle-class black landowners in the early 20th century
- Criteria 1d, 2a

62-023-07

NR E

Abraham Hall

7612 Old Muirkirk Road, Rossville (M-NCPPC)

- 1889, 2 story, frame front-gabled building with entrance through a panelled double door in the main façade
- A rare surviving example of late 19th-century benevolent society hall; focal point of the black community of Rossville
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House

7700 Old Muirkirk Road, Beltsville

- c. 1888, 2 story, 3 bay vernacular single-family dwelling with I-house form; covered with stucco in the 1920s
- 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
- Criteria 1a,1d, 2a, 2e

62-023-21

Queen’s Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church Site & Cemetery

7410 Old Muirkirk Road, Rossville

- Site of two 19th-century African-American chapels; still retains its historic cemetery although the current 20th-century brick church is now located across the street
- Significant to the history of the African-American community of Rossville
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2d

64-001

Snowden Hall

Building 16, Laurel Bowie Road, Laurel

- 1820s, 1850s, 1936, side-gabled Georgian-plan brick house raised in mid-19th century to full two stories; flanking 20th-century wings added and building renovated in 1936 to become headquarters of Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
- Significant as one of the principal homes in Prince George’s County of the prominent Snowden family; last of the neighboring Snowden estates to pass out of Snowden family ownership
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2d

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- 64-002 **Duvall Bridge**
Telegraph Road, Laurel
- 1907, rare example of steel Pratt truss bridge; roadbed is closed to traffic
 - 1 of 3 such surviving bridges in the county; replaced earlier wooden bridge connecting Dr. Charles Duvall's plantation, Gladswood, with his mill in Anne Arundel County; site of important early river crossing
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e
- 64-005 **Perkins Methodist Chapel & Cemetery**
8500 Springfield Road, Glenn Dale
- c. 1861, 1 ½ story gable-roof frame meeting-house with bracketed cornice and gabled entry vestibule.
 - Built during the division in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the 1860s on land donated by J. T. Perkins; one of the few surviving mid-19th century rural chapels in the county
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e
- 64-006
NHL **GSFC Magnetic Test Site**
10100b Good Luck Road, Beltsville
- 1966, 60-foot square building constructed of nonmagnetic materials
 - Unique facility for testing large satellites and calibrating spacecraft magnetometers; essential for operation of U.S. manned and unmanned space program; part of Goddard Space Flight Center
- 64-007 **Holst Cabin**
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
- 1933, 2 story log chalet with cantilevered second story and fieldstone fireplace
 - Built as weekend retreat for William and Ione Holst before acquisition of property by federal government
 - Criteria 1a, 2a, 2c
- 65-005 **Cool Spring Farm (Miller's House)**
2201 Cool Spring Road, Adelphi
- 1790s, 2 story side-gabled brick house with exterior chimney; expanded in 1937 increasing main block by one bay in place of original one-story wing
 - Dwelling of the operator of nearby Adelphi Mill, rebuilt in 1937 by descendants of 19th-century miller
 - Criteria 1d, 2d
- 65-006 **Adelphi Mill & Storehouse**
8402 Riggs Road, Adelphi (M-NCPPC)
- c. 1796, 2 story stone grist mill on Northwest Branch; small stone storehouse built into slope on opposite side of road
 - Scholfield brothers built mill on Adelphi tract, later owned and operated by George Washington Riggs, founder of Riggs banking house; oldest and largest mill in Washington, D.C., area
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

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65-007
NR

McCormick-Goodhart Mansion (Langley Park)

8100 15th Avenue, Langley Park

- 1924 massive 2½ story Georgian Revival brick mansion with Ionic entrance portico
- Designed by George Oakley Totten, Jr., for Frederick and Henrietta McCormick-Goodhart who named it Langley Park after the Goodhart family estate in England
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

65-008

Green Hill

2009 Van Buren Street, Hyattsville

- c. 1870, c. 1920, 3-part structure: oldest frame section covered with stone veneer; principal sections stone with hip roofs; 2 story columned portico at central entrance
- First (now obscured) section probably built by William Dudley Digges; Pierre L'Enfant lived here as Digges' guest in 1824, and was buried here in 1825 (later reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery); 1863-1936 home of family of George Washington Riggs, founder of Riggs National Bank; in 1936, the property became the headquarters of Resurrectionist Fathers and in 1960 home to the Pallottine Seminary
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2d, 2e

65-010

DC Boundary Marker NE 3

6200 block Eastern Avenue

- 1792; one of 40 stone boundary markers surveyed by Andrew Ellicott and delineating the boundary of the District of Columbia in Maryland and Virginia
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2d, 2e

65-011

DC Boundary Marker NE 4

5400 Sargent Road, Hyattsville

- 1792; one of 40 stone boundary markers surveyed by Andrew Ellicott and delineating the boundary of the District of Columbia in Maryland and Virginia
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2d, 2e

65-013

Green Hill Overseer's House

6606 22nd Place, Hyattsville

- c. 1923 Colonial Revival-style dwelling with an inset front porch and unusual sloping roof
- Dwelling formerly associated with Elisha F. Riggs' early 20th century model dairy farm at Green Hill and designed by Baltimore architect Riggin Buckler
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2b

65-015

Rizzo House

6911 21st Avenue, Lewisdale

- 1948-1952, Art Deco/Moderne style residence of yellow brick with flat roof
- Built from plans sold by L. F. Garlinghouse Plan Company of Topeka, Kansas; designed by Iva G. Lieurance, the only known woman credited for design work associated with the mail-order house movement.
- Criteria 2a, 2c, 2e

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- 66-001
ES
Brown's Tavern Site
10260 Baltimore Avenue, College Park
- Site of c.1834 tavern operated by John W. Brown on Baltimore-Washington Turnpike (US Route 1) which was later converted to office for c. 1940 motor court
 - Demolished in 2006; commemorative park remains
 - Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2e, 2d
- 66-004
NR
College Park Airport
1909 Cpl. Frank S. Scott Drive, College Park (M-NCPPC)
- Established in 1909 when Wilbur Wright trained the first Army pilots there; hangar footings remain from 1st Army Aviation School (1911-1913) as does the first airmail hangar building (substantially remodeled)
 - New museum on site, airport in continuous operation since 1909
- 66-014
ES
Lakeland Community High School
8108 54th Avenue, Lakeland
- 1928 Neoclassical brick Rosenwald school with a 1940s addition
 - One of the first high schools for blacks in the county; built to serve the communities of Bladensburg, Brentwood, North Brentwood, Lakeland, Ammendale, Muirkirk and Laurel
 - Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 66-015
Buck-Singleton House
4908 Hollywood Road, College Park
- c. 1915, vernacular 2½ story Queen Anne dwelling with pyramidal roof
 - George N. Buck built the house and sold it to Ada M. and Henry E. Claus, passing to the Singletons who owned it until 1983
 - Criteria 1d, 2a
- 66-018
ES
Lake House (Presbyterian Parsonage)
8524 Potomac Avenue, College Park
- 1894, only Victorian style dwelling w/Queen Anne decorative detail surviving from early subdivision of Central Heights (now Berwyn)
 - Built for Annie and Wilmot Lake across street from Berwyn railroad station; served as parsonage for Berwyn Presbyterian Church from 1919 to late 1950s
 - Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 66-027-24
Baker-Holliday House
5005 Huron Street, College Park
- 1907, 2½ story frame Colonial Revival Foursquare dwelling with projecting bay and Tuscan-columned porch
 - Built for Baker family, one of the earliest dwellings built in the subdivision of Daniels Park; prominent local feature
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

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66-027-25

LaValle House

5013 Huron Street, College Park

- 1910 2½ story cross-gabled frame dwelling with bracketed porches and Victorian decorative detail
- Built for the family of George H. LaValle, operators of locally well-known florist business; together with adjoining greenhouse, a prominent local landmark
- Criteria 1d, 2a

66-027-28

Bowers-Sargent House

9312 Rhode Island Avenue, College Park

- 1909 1½ story frame hip-roof dwelling of the cottage type, with four large gable dormers and novelty shingle siding
- One of the early dwellings built in the Daniels Park subdivision; representative example of early 20th-century suburban housing
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

66-029-05

Bloomfield (Deakins House)

6404 Queens Chapel Road, Hyattsville

- c. 1830, 1923, two-story frame house with Neoclassical style portico
- Originally a plain farmhouse built by William F. Deakins; pivoted and renovated 1923 by J. Frank Rushe, developer of University Park
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2e

66-035-02

Rosborough Inn

University of Maryland, College Park (State of Maryland)

- c. 1803, 2½ story brick (Flemish bond) tavern with rare Coade stone Silenus-head plaque over fanlight; lower flanking wings added 1938
- Main block was built by Richard Ross for use as a tavern; tract later deeded to Maryland Agricultural College; served as University of Maryland Faculty and Alumni Club until 2007
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

66-035-06

Morrill Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

- 1892, 3 story, 7-bay-wide, 6-bay-deep educational building designed in the Second Empire style
- The building is named after Justin Smith Morrill, a Vermont politician who wrote the first Land Grant Act
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a

66-035-07

Calvert Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

- 1913, an excellent example of early-20th-century eclectic architecture 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 University of Maryland)
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a

66-036
NR

National Archives Archeological Site

College Park

- c. 3500-1000 B.C., Late Archaic Period stone tool manufacturing site and staging point for hunting and foraging
- Potential to yield important information on the prehistoric themes of settlement, technology, and environmental adaptation
- Criteria 1a, 1d

66-042-08

Cory House

4710 College Avenue, College Park

- 1891, two-story frame suburban residence with T-shape plan and Queen Anne style decorative detail
- One of the first houses in 1889 subdivision of College Park; home of entomologist Ernest Cory for much of 20th century; includes noted private garden
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

66-042-09

College Park Woman's Club

4711 Knox Road, College Park

- c. 1817, 1912, 1957, multiperiod 1-story gable-roof brick structure with buttresses
- Farm building on the Calverts' Riversdale estate; this structure subsequently served as a church in the later 19th-century subdivisions of College Lawn and College Park
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2e

66-042-10

McDonnell House

7400 Dartmouth Avenue, College Park

- 1896, large 2½ story cross-gabled frame dwelling with wraparound porch and ornamental shingled gables; historic outbuildings
- Built by Henry B. McDonnell, first Dean of Arts and Sciences, University of Maryland; representative example of simplified Queen Anne-style domestic architecture
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2d, 2e

66-042-30
E

Taliaferro House

7406 Columbia Avenue, College Park

- 1888, c. 1920, 2½ story front-gabled frame house with wraparound porch, semi-octagonal bays and decorative bracketing
- Outstanding example of simplified Queen-Anne style, associated with the family of John Oliver Johnson, developer of College Park
- Criteria 1a, 2a

66-042-31

Holbrook House

4618 College Avenue, College Park

- 1927, 2 story stucco-covered frame dwelling in the Mission style, with pyramidal roof and decorative shaped parapets
- One of two known examples in the county of the Alhambra model of Sears, Roebuck and Company mail-order houses; (see also 69-024-22)
- Criteria 1a, 2a

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67-004-01
NHL E

Greenbelt Center School

15 Crescent Road, Greenbelt

- 1937, 1968, the building features curved aerodynamic struts along front facade and bas relief sculpted panels depicting the Preamble to the Constitution carved by Lenore Thomas, a New Deal WPA artist living in Accokeek, Maryland
- Outstanding example of streamlined Art Deco style; cultural center and visual landmark in early planned community; owned by the City of Greenbelt
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

67-005

Sportland

5933 Natasha Drive, Berwyn Heights

- Late 18th century and c. 1850; 2½ story dwelling with Greek Revival detail, attached to smaller, older frame dwelling
- Unique surviving early dwelling in heavily developed residential community block
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2d

67-006

Beaverdam Creek Bridge

Maryland 201, Greenbelt

- 1927, an excellent example of ornamental stone-clad concrete arch bridges in the state of Maryland; detailing of the masonry work suggests an attempt by the builder to harmonize the bridge with its surroundings
- Assumed to have been constructed by the federal government due to its location near the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, but no documentation has been uncovered to confirm this assumption
- Criteria 1d, 2d

67-008

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Lodge

302 Log Lodge Road, Beltsville

- 1934-1937, 2½ story, 5-bay lodge is constructed of horizontal logs with vertical log supports; building is set on a solid foundation of uncoursed stone; the structure has a side gable roof with an extended west-facing slope
- Significant for its unique architecture and method of construction in the county; CCC log structures are common in state and national parks in the west and Midwest but are an unusual building form in the eastern U. S.
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a

67-022-01

Kleindienst-Haker House

5607 Berwyn Road, Berwyn Heights

- 1890, 2 story, 3-bay vernacular single-family dwelling with an L-shaped form and front gable with full-width front porch
- Possibly constructed as a speculative venture by Lavinia and John H. Kleindienst, who was a carpenter, it was used as rental property until 1919 when it was purchased by Anton Haker, who worked at Harvey Dairy
- Criteria 1d, 2a

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67-022-07

Berwyn Heights School

5814 Ruatan Street, Berwyn Heights

- 1922, side-gabled 2-room frame schoolhouse with banks of windows in gable ends; rests on a high, molded concrete block foundation; converted to residence in the late 1970s
- Built in railroad suburb of Berwyn Heights; county's best surviving example of this substantial schoolhouse type
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

67-022-10

Wetherald House

8411 58th Avenue, Berwyn Heights

- c. 1891, 2½ story frame cross-gabled dwelling with three-part window and balcony on principal gable front
- Good example of late Victorian suburban dwelling, one of early dwellings built in the suburb of Charlton Heights
- Criteria 1a, 2a

67-022-11

NR

O'Dea House

5804 Ruatan Street, Berwyn Heights

- 1888, 2½ story Queen Anne-style, side-gabled frame dwelling with 3-story octagonal tower; variety of ornamental surface coverings
- Built from house pattern distributed by R. W. Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association, one of the earliest houses built in the Victorian suburb of Charlton Heights; outstanding visual feature in the community
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

67-022-12

Stoner-Chlopicki House

5717 Ruatan Street, Berwyn Heights

- 1889, plain horizontal board, rectangular shingle frame dwelling; 3 story pyramidal roof tower, wraparound porch
- Built for Elizabeth Stoner using a pattern from R. W. Shoppell Cooperative Building Plan Association catalog; house has been in the Chlopicki family since 1928
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

67-022-13

Cross House

5805 Ruatan Street, Berwyn Heights

- 1889, 2½ story frame dwelling with 2-bay projecting gable; 1-story hip-roof wraparound porch
- Built by E. Cross, probably from a pattern book as an investment property; his family apparently never lived there; occupied by tenants for first 15 years
- Criteria 1a, 2a

67-022-14

McNitt-Gohr House

5712 Ruatan Street, Berwyn Heights

- 1889-90, 2½ story main block with a two-story, pedimented porch on the south elevation; a side-gable roof covered with pressed metal shingles caps the dwelling
- Constructed by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company; the McNitt family was the first owner-occupants of the dwelling; the Gohr family has owned the property since 1950 with one 4-year interruption
- Criteria 1d, 2a

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67-022-15

Wolfe House

5617 Ruatan Street, Berwyn Heights

- c. 1889, 2½ story frame mansard-roof dwelling with Queen Anne and Second Empire stylistic elements
- Rare house form for Prince George’s County. One of the first dwellings built in the 1888 subdivision of Charlton Heights, and representative of late Victorian suburban development
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

67-022-16

Pickett House

8616 57th Avenue, Berwyn Heights

- 1890, 2½ story cross-gabled frame house, highlighted by Stick-style decorative elements and novelty shingling; probably constructed from pattern book design
- Good example of a modest late Victorian suburban dwelling; a noticeable landmark in the community
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

67-022-17

Kleiner House

5603 Ruatan Street, Berwyn Heights

- 1888, Queen Anne/Shingle style frame dwelling with 3-story domed corner tower, octagonal projecting porch and fine interior detail
- Built from R.W. Shoppell’s Cooperative Building Plan Association (catalog) house pattern
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

67-022-18

ES

Cissel House

8911 57th Avenue, Berwyn Heights

- 1888, 2½ story frame dwelling of Queen Anne-style with wraparound porch, panelled chimneys and ornamental molding
- One of the first dwellings built in the subdivision of Charlton Heights, an outstanding example of Queen Anne-style domestic architecture
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

67-022-19

Schniedman House

5713 Seminole Street, Berwyn Heights

- 1888, Queen Anne, frame dwelling with wraparound porch; front gable 2-bay 2nd story balcony at west elevation
- Rental property from 1892 1948, probably from a mail-order pattern from R.W. Shoppell’s Cooperative Building Plan Association
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

67-022-21

Elwood J. Taylor House

8516 58th Avenue, Berwyn Heights

- 1909, 2½ story hip-roof frame house in Classic Box style, with projecting gable and Tuscan columned porch; historic outbuildings associated with poultry raising
- Good example of this early 20th-century house form, especially significant because the original building plans and specifications survive
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a

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67-022-23

Graves-Keleher House

8707 62nd Street, Berwyn Heights

- 1891, 2½ story, 2-bay dwelling influenced by the Queen Anne style; front-gable main block with a 2-story, hip-roof projection reads as an oriel, square in form
- Constructed by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company (CHIC) and 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, a member of CHIC
- Criteria 1d, 2a

67-022-24

Kleiner-Davidson White House

8529 58th Avenue, Berwyn Heights

- 1927, 1 story, 3-bay, Craftsman-style bungalow was built in 1927 with plans and materials purchased from Sears, Roebuck and Company for the “Argyle” model
- Only positively identified Sears mail-order kit house in Berwyn Heights; John J. Kleiner Jr., a real estate entrepreneur, oversaw construction of the house
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2d, 2e

68-001

NR E

Ash Hill (Hitching Post Hill)

3308 Rosemary Lane, Hyattsville

- c. 1840, 2 story brick mansion with dentilled cornice, bracketed cupola and Greek Revival-style trim
- Built by Robert Clark; in 1875 bought by General Edward F. Beale, who entertained Presidents Grant and Cleveland here; unique example of its type in Prince George’s County

68-004-01

NR

Harry Smith House

4707 Oliver Street, Riverdale Park

- 1890, 2½ story frame dwelling of Queen Anne style with hip roof, domed corner tower and considerable variety in surface decoration
- Most elaborate early dwelling in 1889 subdivision of Riverdale Park
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

68-004-02

Warren House

4716 Oliver Street, Riverdale Park

- 1913, 2½ story frame dwelling with oriel window, dentilled cornice, projecting bays and wraparound porch; fine example of late Queen Anne-transitional style domestic architecture, and noticeable landmark in the railroad suburb of Riverdale Park
- Built for Carrie Warren; one of two houses of this design in the county; (see also 68-010-02)
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

68-004-03

Calvert Family Cemetery

6230 Rhode Island Avenue, Riverdale Park

- 19th century, the Calvert Family Cemetery includes the graves of George & 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.
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

68-004-05
NHL E

Riversdale (Calvert Mansion)

4811 Riverdale Road, Riverdale Park

- 1801-1807, 2 story hip-roof stuccoed brick, late Georgian mansion, with flanking hyphens and wings, and fine interior plaster detail; stuccoed brick dependency on immediate grounds, unique mansion patterned after Belgian chateau
- Built for Henri Joseph Stier, finished by his daughter Rosalie and her husband George Calvert; home of Stiers and Calverts, including prominent agriculturist Charles Benedict Calvert, a founder of the U.S. Department of Agriculture *and* the Maryland Agricultural College (now University of Maryland)

68-004-67

Read House

4722 Riverdale Road, Riverdale Park

- c. 1892, 2½ story frame dwelling of Queen Anne-style with hip roof, projecting bays and elaborately detailed wraparound porch
- One of earliest dwellings built in the 1889 subdivision of Riverdale Park, a significant example of Queen Anne-style domestic architecture; purchased by George B. Read in 1903
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

68-004-76

Werneke House

4606 Queensbury Road, Riverdale Park

- c. 1892, Queen Anne style frame dwelling with 3 story square tower
- Early house erected near railroad station and streetcar line; first owned by Mary Weeks Jones
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

68-010-01

Welsh House

4200 Farragut Street, Hyattsville

- 1889-90, 2½ story frame cross-gabled dwelling with panelled, bracketed gables; fine example of a late Victorian house with Queen Anne-style decorative elements
- Built for banker Charles H. Welsh who was instrumental in Hyattsville's development
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a, 2e

68-010-02

Lewis Holden House

4112 Gallatin Street, Hyattsville

- 1897, 2½ story frame dwelling with oriel window, panelled gables, projecting bays and wraparound porch, fine example of late Queen Anne-style architecture, and noticeable landmark in the Victorian suburb of Hyattsville
- Built for Lewis J. Holden; one of two houses of this design in the county; see also 68-004-02
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

68-010-16
E

McEwen House

4106 Gallatin Street, Hyattsville

- 1887, 2½ story frame multigabled house, with Rockville bays, panelled gables, and windows with colored border lights; fine example of Queen Anne-style architecture
- One of the early houses in the subdivision of Hyattsville, built for Clarence McEwen from a Shoppell pattern book plan
- Criteria 2a, 2e, 2c

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

- 68-010-17 **Frederick Holden House**
4110 Gallatin Street, Hyattsville
- 1883, 2½ story frame house with especially fine detail, including sawtooth shingling and scissors trusses
 - Important example of Carpenter Gothic or Eastern Stick-style architecture, built by George N. Walker for Frederick A. Holden
 - Criteria 2a, 2e, 2c
- 68-010-25 **Harriet Ralston House**
4206 Decatur Street, Hyattsville
- 1880s Queen Anne style dwelling; 3 story veranda w/jigsaw brackets
 - Built for Harriet Ralston as a Victorian retreat cottage
 - Criteria 1d, 2c, 2e
- 68-010-31 **Wheelock House**
4100 Crittenden Street, Hyattsville
- 1905 frame, 2½ story gable front Queen Anne-style dwelling
 - Built by Charles C. Wheelock; owned by the Ketcham family 1911-1965
 - Criteria 2a, 2e
- 68-010-34 **Benjamin Smith House**
5104 42nd Avenue, Hyattsville
- 1884, c. 1888, wood frame Italianate style dwelling; two-2 story projecting bays on south elevation
 - Was begun possibly as a simple front gabled dwelling soon after 1883; addition 1887
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e
- 68-010-35 **W. G. Lown House**
4107 Gallatin Street, Hyattsville
- 1891, 2½ story Queen Anne-style dwelling with steeply pitched cross-gable roof
 - Built for coffee and tea wholesaler William G. Lown; later owned by Smith W. Brookhart, U. S. Senator from Iowa, 1922-1933
 - Criteria 1d, 2a
- 68-010-62 **Marché House**
4200 Crittenden Street, Hyattsville
- 1932, Georgian Revival 2½ story concrete stucco dwelling with aggregate decoration and tile roof, main block flanked by 1½ story wings; unusual example of concrete construction techniques pioneered by John J. Earley Studios of Washington, D.C.
 - Designed by architect John Robie Kennedy, the Marché house was built on the site of an 1875 frame dwelling known as Melrose; the Marchés moved their florist business there in 1922; c. 1950 Kennedy designed the associated flower shop that fronts on Rhode Island Avenue
 - Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

68-010-65

Edgewood

4115 Hamilton Street, Hyattsville

- 1888, 1903, 2½ story Queen Anne-style dwelling with cross-gable roof and wraparound porch
- Built for Mary Tricon family; sold in 1901 to Matthew Halloran who added rear kitchen wing
- Criteria 1d, 2a

68-010-73

William Shepherd House

5108 42nd Avenue, Hyattsville

- 1906, 2½ story gable-roof frame Queen Anne style dwelling with octagonal corner tower and wraparound porch with decorative detail
- Built for William A. Shepherd; good example of a modest late Victorian suburban dwelling; noticeable landmark in the community
- Criterion 2a

68-010-74

Fox's Barn

5011 42nd Avenue, Hyattsville

- 1892, 2½ story gambrel-roof frame dwelling with shingle siding, inset porch and hip dormers
- Unusual county example of gambrel-roof cottage style dwelling, a landmark in the 1882 Wine and Johnson subdivision of Hyattsville; built for Gilbert and Marian Fox; home of T. Hammond Welsh
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c

68-010-80

Wilson-Ferrier-Windsor House

4106 Crittenden Street, Hyattsville

- *c. 1897, 2 story, 3-bay, Queen Anne-style dwelling enlarged c. 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 1992*
- *Criteria 1d, 2a*

68-013-02

ES

Prince George's Bank, Mount Rainier

3800A 34th Street, Mount Rainier

- 1922, Neoclassical Flemish bond brick bank building
- Designed by Washington, D. C., architect Frederick E. Hill. Prince George's Bank and its successor Suburban Trust Company operated from this building until 1949, after which the building became a real estate and insurance business owned by bank director Perry Boswell
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

68-013-08

Charles M. Lightbown Building

3842-3856 34th Street, Mount Rainier

- 1927, Colonial Revival-style mixed-use two-story building with sheet metal cornices and brick pilasters with concrete bases and capitals;
- *An excellent example of an intact early 20th-century mixed-use building; the dual uses of first-story commercial space and second-story residential remain today*
- *Criteria 1d, 2a*

68-013-10

Sanitary Grocery Company Building

3401 Perry Street, Mount Rainier

- c. 1930, 1 story yellow brick commercial building with a rectangular plan and canted corner entrance bay; a flat roof with a Mission-style parapet caps the structure
- The building's construction c. 1930 reflects the rapid expansion of Mount Rainier as a streetcar suburb during the first decades of the 20th century; notable for its architectural qualities as an established feature of the neighborhood
- Criteria 1d, 2a

68-013-36

Mount Rainier United Methodist Church

3501 Bunker Hill Road, Mount Rainier

- 1924, 2½ story, 3-bay masonry L-shaped church designed 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 church reflects the rapid expansion Mount Rainier experienced as a streetcar suburb during the first decades of the 20th century; the building is an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood and is notable for its architectural details
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

68-013-39

Gonzalez House

3434 Rhode Island Avenue, Mount Rainier

- 1916, frame bungalow with narrow wood siding and novelty windows
- Built for James H. Babcock, Jr., and sold to restaurateur Louis Rosenfield who owned it from 1917 to 1956; Rosenfield operated the Log Cabin Nightclub in Bladensburg; then sold to Alexander and Virginia Gonzalez, who owned Alexander and Company, an interior decorating and furniture restoration firm
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

68-013-40

Mount Rainier Filling Station

3220 Rhode Island Avenue, Mount Rainier

- c. 1934, 1 story brick filling station with portico supported on rectangular columns; flat roof concealed behind tiled mansard
- Unusual surviving example of early filling station executed in Spanish Colonial style
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

68-013-43

Saint James Roman Catholic Church

3628 Rhode Island Avenue, Mount Rainier

- 1926, 1951, 1954, Romanesque Revival brick church with a steel skeleton and red clay tile roof
- Designed by prominent Washington, D. C., architectural firm Murphy & Olmstead
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a

68-013-59

Richards House

3806 30th Street, Mount Rainier

- 1904, Excellent example of a turn-of-the-20th-century dwelling with Victorian and Classical Revival stylistic elements such as wraparound porch, semi-octagonal bay and deeply overhanging cornice
- Built by carpenter and house builder Nicholas Herfurth
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

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68-013-60

Bellman House

4012 33rd Street, Mount Rainier

- 1905, frame Queen Anne style dwelling with 3 story corner octagonal tower, wraparound porch
- Constructed for Bertha and Oscar Bellman, originally from Hagerstown; he founded Bellman Heating Co. of Washington, D. C.
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

68-013-71a

Thomas W. Smith Farm House

3426 Newton Street, Mount Rainier

- c. 1901, 2½ story Victorian-vernacular cross-gabled frame farmhouse with wraparound porch; Eastlake-inspired interior woodwork
- Originally part of 10-acre farm owned by Thomas W. Smith, prominent Washington businessman and philanthropist; last remaining building representing pre-suburbanized, agricultural character of Mount Rainier
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a, 2e

68-013-71b

Ziegler Cottage

3424 Newton Street, Mount Rainier

- c. 1932, 1 story frame Craftsman-style cottage
- Built by Ziegler family on lot subdivided from Smith farm tract and included in parcel containing Smith farmhouse; representative example of early 20th-century suburban residential design; Winona model, a Sears, Roebuck and Company mail-order house
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a, 2e

68-014

Dueling Grounds

37th Avenue, Colmar Manor (M-NCPPC)

- Grassy park area located on part of Chillum Castle Manor, patented to William Digges in 1763
- Scene of at least 26 recorded duels during first half of 19th century; most famous was the 1820 meeting between Commodores James Barron and Stephen Decatur, in which the latter was fatally wounded
- Criteria 1a, 1b, 1c

68-019

DC Boundary Marker NE 7

Fort Lincoln Cemetery, Colmar Manor

- 1792; one of 40 stone boundary markers surveyed by Andrew Ellicott and delineating the boundary of the District of Columbia in Maryland and Virginia
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2d, 2e

68-022

ERCO

6501 Lafayette Avenue, Riverdale Park

- 1939, the ERCO building (Engineering Research Corporation) is an imposing, 2 story industrial building with a large administrative block finished in the Moderne style and a larger rear assembly block with no decorative ornamentation
- 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 and was later adapted to meet defense needs during World War II
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

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68-041-01

Professional Building

5200 Baltimore Avenue, Hyattsville

- 1905, 1930, Neoclassical cast concrete block commercial building clad in a granite veneer with a granite water table, and a flat roof with parapet; the façade (south elevation) and east (side) elevation are highly ornamented with a Neoclassical-style parapet and ornamental entablature; the entablature features an ogee-molded bead molding and paneled frieze
- Excellent example of a commercial building designed in the Neoclassical style; one of the oldest surviving commercial structures in downtown Hyattsville
- Criteria 1d, 2a

68-041-02

Prince George's Bank, Hyattsville

5214 Baltimore Avenue, Hyattsville

- 1926, 1948-49, Neoclassical brick and limestone bank
- One of the bank's directors, T. Howard Duckett, a local attorney and businessman, helped form the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission in 1918 and M-NCPPC in 1927
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

68-041-09

NR E

Hyattsville Armory

5340 Baltimore Avenue, Hyattsville

- 1918, 3 story fortress-like stone structure with turrets, parapets and buttresses, designed by state architect Robert Lawrence Harris during the administration of Governor Albert C. Ritchie
- Headquarters of Company F of First Maryland Infantry, later the 115th Infantry Regiment, 29th Division

68-041-40

NR

Hyattsville Post Office

4325 Gallatin Street, Hyattsville

- 1935, 1½ story Colonial Revival-style brick building with large round-arch windows, central cupola, and lower flanking wings; interior murals with agricultural theme
- Excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture; lobby is decorated with six important murals by painter Eugene Kingman

68-061-11

North Brentwood A.M.E. Zion Church

4037 Webster Street, North Brentwood

- 1920, front-gabled Gothic Revival brick and stucco church with corner entry tower
- One of the 2 original places of worship in the historically black community of North Brentwood
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

68-061-37

Peter Randall House

4508 Rhode Island Avenue, North Brentwood

- 1893, 2½ story side-gabled frame dwelling covered in stucco
- Built by African American Peter Randall, who served in the town's early government and whose family was the first to settle in the community that became North Brentwood
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

68-076

Paxton House

6122 42nd Avenue, Hyattsville

- 1912, Victorian wood-frame dwelling with ornamental shingle decoration, façade-wide front porch
- First three owners, Edith Mangum (who started construction), Lewis Millburn and Paxton (who finished house) all defaulted on loans and lost property between 1901 and 1928
- Criteria 1d, 2a

68-077

Dorr House

4525 Buchanan Street, Hyattsville

- c. 1908, American Foursquare style dwelling constructed of a combination of brick and molded concrete block with quoin-like corner patterns
- Built for family of William A. Dorr
- Criteria 1d, 2a

68-079-01

Poppleton-Roberts House

5104 Emerson Street, Hyattsville

- 1901, 1½ story, 5-bay single-family dwelling reflects the ornamentation and materials of the Queen Anne style; steep double-pitched roof and integral porch influenced by the French Colonial style; the roof is finished with deep, overhanging eaves that shelter an integrated porch on the south, east and west elevations
- Constructed for A. D. Poppleton; in 1928, sold to James A. and Edna F. Roberts, whose family retained ownership for more than 75 years; one of the earliest dwellings constructed in Edmonston
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

68-096-20

Rural Cottage at the Highlands

4203 Bunker Hill Road, Cottage City

- c. 1867, 1½ story, 3-bay Second Empire-style wood-frame dwelling designed with an irregular-shaped plan; a straight-sided mansard roof with a slight flare, overhanging eaves, and ogee-molded cornice caps the dwelling
- A rare surviving example of Second Empire-style architecture in Prince George's County
- Criteria 1d, 2a

69-005-02

NR E

George Washington House

4302 Baltimore Avenue, Bladensburg

- c. 1760, 2½ story side-gabled brick structure with two-story porch, and rear wing of frame construction
- Built originally as a store, part of commercial complex including tavern and blacksmith shop; served as tavern from mid-19th to mid-20th century

69-005-06

St. Paul's Baptist Church

4107 47th Street, Bladensburg

- 1818, 1908, brick gable-roof church with later bell tower and lower gable-roof addition
- Third Presbyterian church building in Bladensburg; sold to black Baptist congregation in 1874; sole surviving historic structure in industrial area
- Criteria 1d, 2e, 2d

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

69-005-07
NR E

Hilleary-Magruder House (William Hilleary House)

4703 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg

- Mid-18th century 1½ story stucco-covered stone gambrel-roof house, restored as offices in the 1980s
- Built for William Hilleary and visited by George Washington in 1787; one of four surviving pre-Revolutionary buildings in Bladensburg; owned or rented by a series of five doctors, including Dr. Archibald Magruder

69-005-08
NR

Market Master's House

4006 48th Street, Bladensburg

- c. 1765, 1½ story side-gabled house built of nonlocal stone
- Built by Christopher Lowndes of Bostwick on lot overlooking adjoining market space; unique example of its type, one of four surviving pre-Revolutionary buildings in Bladensburg

69-005-09
NR E

Bostwick

3901 48th Street, Bladensburg

- 1746, 2½ story Georgian brick house, with high buttress at south gable end and kitchen wing at north; historic farm outbuildings
- Built for Christopher Lowndes, merchant and Town Commissioner; home of Lowndes' son-in-law, Benjamin Stoddert, first Secretary of Navy; earliest surviving building in Bladensburg; owned by Town of Bladensburg

69-005-16

Peace Cross

Annapolis Road and Route 1, Bladensburg (M-NCPPC)

- 1919-1925, constructed of cast concrete with exposed aggregate, the cross is a tan color composed of chipped flint material; 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
- 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
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2b

69-012

Riverdale Baptist Church

6200 Riverdale Road, Riverdale Park

- c. 1928, 1½ story frame cross-gable church; corner tower added a decade after original structure has distinctive bell-cast roof
- Congregation formed by the Reverends B. Robertson and C. W. Ericson; known first as the Ericson Memorial Baptist Church
- Criteria 2a, 2e

69-019

Browning-Baines House

5601 57th Avenue, Riverdale Park

- 1896, 2½ story hip-roof frame dwelling with wraparound porch, projecting bay and ornamental shingle siding
- Outstanding example of late Victorian domestic architecture, the only surviving historic dwelling in its immediate neighborhood
- Criteria 1c, 2a, 2c

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69-021

Cherry Hill Cemetery

6821 Ingraham Street, Riverdale (M-NCPPC)

- 1884-1940, graveyard with sandstone grave markers
- Part of Josiah Adams' farm; a rare surviving example of 19th century burial ground for local free blacks.
- Criteria 1a, 1d

69-023-17

William Stanton Wormley House

7533 Arwick Ardmore Road, Landover Hills

- 1898, 1926, wood frame side-gabled dwelling with glassed-in porch
- Built for Hugh Browne; sold to William Stanton Wormley, Washington artist and educator; his grandfather James Wormley; established the Wormley Hotel in Washington, D.C.; home of the Wormley family
- Criteria 1a, 1d

69-023-27

Thomas Hunster House

7523 Ardwick Ardmore Road, Landover Hills

- c. 1920, 1½ story large wood frame bungalow with Craftsman details; artist's studio lit by a row of windows between the first and second stories
- Built by and for Thomas W. Hunster, a portrait and landscape painter of considerable stature and head of the art department in Washington, D. C.'s black public schools
- Criteria, 1c, 1d, 2e

69-024-11

NR E

Mount Hope

1 Cheverly Circle, Cheverly

- 1839, 1860s, 2 story frame house with four brick chimneys and one-story kitchen wing added; late 18th-century stone outbuilding on grounds
- Built by Fielder Magruder, Jr.; probably the last remaining antebellum frame plantation house inside the Beltway in Prince George's County; home of Cheverly's founder Robert Marshall from 1919-1929

69-024-13

Magruder Spring

Cheverly Avenue, Cheverly

- The sole water source for the Mount Hope tobacco plantation; functioned in the 1920s as water source
- According to tradition, British soldiers stopped here on August 24, 1814
- Criteria 1d, 2e

69-024-14

Crawford's Adventure Spring

3400 Belleview Avenue, Cheverly

- According to tradition, British soldiers stopped here on August 25, 1814, on retreat from Washington, D.C.
- Located in a small public park in the original street plan of Section 7 of the Town of Cheverly
- Criteria 1d, 2e

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69-024-22
ES

Raymond W. Bellamy House (Belmar)

2819 Cheverly Avenue, Cheverly

- 1925, 2 story frame dwelling in the Spanish Mission style; rectangular in plan with a pyramidal hipped roof and decorative parapets; stands on extensively landscaped lots
- Alhambra model, one of 25 Sears, Roebuck and Company mail-order houses constructed in Cheverly, a planned garden suburb of Washington, D.C.
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a, 2e

69-024-26
E

Cheverly United Methodist Church

2801 Cheverly Avenue, Cheverly

- 1942, Gothic Revival stone church with compatibly-designed 1970 educational building wing; the stained glass windows were fabricated by the Baut Studios, a renowned firm specializing in high-quality windows and doors
- An excellent example of a mid-20th century Gothic-Revival style church and a centrally located landmark in the Cheverly community
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2b, 2e

69-026
NR

Baltimore-Washington Parkway

from Anne Arundel County at Laurel southwest to Washington, D.C., boundary near Bladensburg

- 1942-1954, dual-lane parkway flanked by natural forest and parkland, with 18 bridges, major scenic artery within the park and parkway system of Washington, serving as formal entrance to the city
- Initially planned in the 1920s as a scenic boulevard between the two cities, WW II provided one of the justifications for its construction linking the capital to military installations Andrews Air Force Base and Fort Meade.

70-004

Franklin Pierce House

9301 Good Luck Road, Lanham

- c. 1907; frame dwelling with center gable and standard I-house form with porch; rear kitchen wing completes a T-shaped plan
- built by Franklin Pierce, an African-American railroad worker from Virginia, to replace an older house which had been destroyed by fire; the property has never gone out of the Pierce family, and is still the home of one of Franklin Pierce's children
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

70-005

Larcombe House

9108 4th Street, Lanham

- c. 1890, vernacular wood frame dwelling with facade-wide porch w/central projecting pediment
- Built as summer cottage for the family of Benjamin Larcombe, a builder who resided in Washington, D.C. Renovated by son John W. Larcombe in 1920s and converted to year round residence; an unusual surviving example of a summer cottage and a noticeable feature of its neighborhood
- Criteria 1d, 2e

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70-010

Crandell-Cook House

9310 Crandall Road, Lanham

- Only a small portion of this rambling wood-frame structure remains; earliest component from the beginning of the 19th century and c. 1901 were destroyed by fires c. 1993
- Part of unusual early 20th-century suburban community of research scientists working for USDA; originally built for botanist Orator F. Cooke
- Criteria 1d, 2a

70-017

ES

Site of Buena Vista

4811 Glenn Dale Road, Bowie

- Once the site of an 1850s, 2½ story gable-roof frame farmhouse with Greek Revival-style detail and later Victorian wraparound porch; (see 70-081)
- Criteria 1d, 2d

70-020

NR E

Marietta

5626 Bell Station Road, Glenn Dale

- c. 1813, c. 1833, 2½ story, Federal-style brick plantation house; 2 extant historic outbuildings include unique 1½ story law office and root cellar/harness room
- Built for Gabriel Duvall, who held several local and national political offices, including Representative to the Third U.S. Congress from 1794-1796, Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury from 1802-1811, and Supreme Court Associate Justice from 1811-1835
- Several graves, including Gabriel Duvall's, have been moved to Marietta from the nearby Duvall family cemetery
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a

70-021

Arthur G. Bowie House

6290 Hillmeade Road, Glenn Dale

- 1909, 2½ story hip-roof frame house with Classical Revival-style decorative elements
- A good example of rural domestic architecture of the early 20th century, built for a member of the locally prominent Bowie family
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

70-024

Augusta DuVal House

6614 Bell Station Road, Glenn Dale

- c. 1894, 2 story late-Victorian frame dwelling with shallow central projecting cross gable and porch with bracketed posts
- Built for Augusta DuVal, great-granddaughter of Judge Gabriel Duvall, on part of his large landholdings; good example of late Victorian vernacular domestic architecture
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

70-025

ES

Prospect Hill & Outbuildings

11501 Old Prospect Hill Road, Glenn Dale

- Early 19th century and 1940, 2½ story brick dwelling, with small Palladian window in gable end, attached to earlier gambrel-roof dwelling
- 19th century home of George W. Duvall; present house rebuilt in 1940; important group of outbuildings including early barn and ice house are outside environmental setting
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

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70-028
ES

Dorsey Chapel (Brookland Methodist Church)

10704 Brookland Road, Glenn Dale (M-NCPPC)

- 1900, 1 story frame meeting-house-style chapel with Gothic-arch windows, turned finial, and ornamental shingle covering its gable front
- A focal point in the rural black community of Brookland, this is the most highly ornamented of the county's black Methodist chapels from the turn of the 20th century
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

70-030

Arthur Magruder House

Ivy Creek Subdivision, Glenn Dale

- c. 1912, 2 story T-shaped frame cross-gabled dwelling with projecting bays
- A landmark in the Glenn Dale area, this house embodies the characteristics of an early 20th century farm residence
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

70-031

Maple Shade

12400 Sir Walter Drive, Glenn Dale

- 18th century, 1860, c. 1890s, multi-period frame farmhouse with freestanding chimney of sandstone and brick, and adjacent one-story summer kitchen
- Unusual form of expansion starting from small, functional building; represents six generations of Bowie/Addison family
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2d, 2e

70-038

Grigsby Station Log Cabin

12450 Sir Walter Drive, Glenn Dale

- c. 1840, 1½ story gable-roof log structure, sheathed with board siding, Victorian trim; new brick chimney at south gable end
- Log cabin from the farm of Amanda Best, scene of suffragette rally which led to the nomination of Belva Lockwood as a presidential candidate in 1884; one of very few surviving early log structures; moved from 7474 Landover Road, Landover, in March 1983
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a

70-039

Boxlee

6106 Hillmeade Road, Glenn Dale

- 1923, 2½ story side-gabled frame house with 1½ story wing, with flared eaves and Colonial Revival-style decorative elements
- Fine example of home built by local carpenter Millard Schafer for the family of F. Bowie Addison, on part of the Maple Shade acreage of the Bowie family
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2b, 2e

70-049-33
NR

Thomas J. Calloway House

9949 Elm Street, Lincoln

- 1910, American Foursquare with façade-wide porch
- Located in the community of Lincoln, subdivided in 1908 and sold to black families. Thomas Junius Calloway, principal developer of Lincoln, used his residence as a model house
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a

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70-052-26

Van Horn House

10911 Prospect Hill Road, Glenn Dale

- 1893, 2½ story frame cross-gabled house with projecting bay and bracketed Victorian porch
- Single surviving Victorian residential building in the railroad community of Glenn Dale
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a, 2e

70-052-27

Saint George's Episcopal Chapel & Cemetery

7010 Glenn Dale Road, Glenn Dale

- 1892, restored frame gable-roof church building with ornamental shingle siding in gable front and stained glass altar window
- Erected as mission chapel of Holy Trinity parish; fine example of late Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical architecture with Queen Anne decorative features
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

70-053-12

Seabrook Cottage

9425 Dubarry Avenue, Seabrook

- c. 1880, 1½ story frame gable-roof Gothic Revival cottage built on a high brick basement; large central chimney; aluminum siding covers Victorian trim
- One of three identical cottages built by Thomas Seabrook, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, in the town of Seabrook laid out along the railroad line
- Criteria 1c, 2a, 2d

70-053-13

Seabrook School

6116 Seabrook Road, Seabrook (M-NCPPC)

- 1896, 1 room, 1 story frame school house, with cross gables reflecting the style of the local cottages
- One of few 19th-century school houses surviving in Prince George's County, unique in that it was designed to resemble the cottages in this retreat community
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

70-053-14

Kelly Cottage

9513 Dubarry Avenue, Seabrook

- c. 1880, 1½ story frame gable-roof Gothic Revival cottage built on high brick basement; large central chimney, and fine Victorian trim
- Best surviving example of the Gothic Revival-style cottages in the planned rural retreat town of Seabrook
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a, 2e

70-081

ES

Buena Vista at the Wixon Farm

5710 Bell Station Road, Glenn Dale

- 1856, 2½ story gable-roof frame farmhouse with Greek Revival-style detail and later Victorian wraparound porch
- One-time home of Daniel B. Lloyd, official reporter for the U.S. Senate; moved from 4811 Glenn Dale Road in 2002 (see 70-017)
- Criteria 1d, 2d

70-091

Western Star Lodge Site & Cemetery

Brookland Road, Glenn Dale

- c. 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; the lodge property then became a cemetery for the church
- Significant as the center of social life for the Brookland community in the late 19th and early 20th century
- Criteria 1d, 2e

71A-002

Albert Smith House

9201 Old Laurel Bowie Road, Bowie

- 1910, 2½ story L-shaped frame house with pyramidal-roof corner tower and jigsaw tracery in gable ends
- Good example of late-Victorian residential construction by local carpenter-builder
- Criteria 2a, 2e

71A-003

Ingersoll House

9006 Old Laurel Bowie Road, Bowie

- c. 1880s, 1897, 2½ story frame house with tower, verandas, and fine jigsaw Victorian detail
- One of the best surviving examples of late-Victorian residential architecture in northern Prince George's County
- Criteria 2a, 2e

71A-009a

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church & Cemetery

13106 Annapolis Road, Bowie

- 1836, gable-roof brick church with Victorian Gothic stained glass windows and bracketed wooden cornice; grounds include modern school building
- Built on site of early 18th-century Henderson's Chapel, chapel-of-ease for northern Queen Anne Parish
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

71A-009b

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church Rectory

13106 Annapolis Road, Bowie

- 1829, 1890s, 2½ story gable-roof brick dwelling of side-hall-and-double parlor plan with Tuscan columned porch, and later kitchen wing
- Fine example of early Greek Revival-style brick dwelling, built as Rectory for Holy Trinity; one of only three surviving examples of its type in Prince George's County
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

71A-013

ES

Fairview & Cemetery

4600 Fairview Vista Drive, Bowie

- c. 1800, 2 story stuccoed brick plantation house with flush end chimneys and unique stepped gable; smokehouse and early 19th-century bank barn foundations remain
- Home of prominent Duckett and Bowie families to the present day; home of Oden Bowie, Governor of Maryland 1869-1872, who is buried in the family graveyard on the grounds
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

71A-019

Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church & Cemetery

16301 Annapolis Road, Bowie

- 1741, 1855, 1876, gable-roof stone church with early semi-octagonal sacristy and later Victorian frame bell tower; grounds include early cemetery and Second Empire style Rectory
- Sanctuary and sacristy survive from original church; rebuilt after fire in May 1853; Roman Catholic clergy meeting at White Marsh in April 1789 elected John Carroll, a native of Upper Marlboro, as the first American bishop
- Criteria, 1d, 2e

71A-030

NR E

D. S. S. Goodloe House

9300 Laurel Bowie Road, Bowie

- 1916, 2½ story hip-roof brick and frame dwelling of Colonial Revival style; tall exterior chimneys and dormers with Palladian-style windows
- Built for first principal of Maryland Normal and Industrial School (now Bowie State University); prominent example of Colonial Revival-style architecture designed by John A. Moore; important African-American historic landmark
- Criteria 1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2e

71A-034

Boyden House

6501 Hillmeade Road, Bowie

- 1917, 2½ story side-gabled frame house, covered with stucco, with 1 ½ story wing, Tuscan columned porch and Colonial Revival style detail; landscaped grounds
- One of three similar Colonial Revival-style homes built by local carpenter Millard Schafer; built for attorney J. Hanson Boyden on part of the Cedar Hill property
- Criteria 2a, 2b, 2e

71B-002-01

Straining House

13005 7th Street, Bowie

- c. 1870, 2 story front-gabled brick townhouse with round-arch windows and Italianate features
- One of very few surviving examples in Prince George's County of a front gabled brick town dwelling in the Italianate style; one of the first houses constructed in the town of Huntington (now Bowie)
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

71B-002-03

Ryon House

13125 11th Street, Bowie

- 1903, Queen Anne style frame dwelling with oriel window and wraparound porch
- Home to three successive physicians who lived and worked in railroad community of Huntington (now part of Bowie)
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

71B-002-05

Saint James' Episcopal Church

13010 8th Street, Bowie

- 1906, 1923, Gothic Revival style frame chapel with lateral 3 story bell tower and later parish hall addition
- Built as a mission chapel of Holy Trinity Church, Collington, by local builder Millard Schafer
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

- 71B-002-08 **Harmon-Phelps House**
8706 Maple Avenue, Bowie
- 1870s, c. 1915, shingle clad vernacular dwelling, two halves united by porch
 - A modest dwelling by Joseph Snodgrass as an investment & rented to Fred Moulton, a young carpenter; expanded to twice the original size in 1915 by Clarence Phelps
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e
- 71B-002-09
NR E **Bowie Railroad Buildings**
8614 Chestnut Avenue, Bowie
- 1920, c. 1930, 2 story square frame signal tower with pyramidal roof and second story cantilevered bay; one-story hip-roof frame freight shed and ticket office with hip roof; passenger waiting shed with turned post and support brackets
 - Complex of 3 buildings relocated in July 1992 to serve as museum facility; tower dismantled from original location; rare survivors from the heyday of railroad travel; now owned by the City of Bowie
 - Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 71B-002-23 **Knights of Saint John Meeting Hall**
13004 12th Street, Bowie
- c. 1907, front-gabled wood frame construction; one story and six bays long on a partial basement
 - Built as the meeting place for the St. John's Auxiliary, African-American members of the local Ascension Catholic Church
 - Criteria 1d, 2d, 2e
- 71B-003
NR **Williams Plains**
16200 White Marsh Park Drive, Bowie
- c. 1813, 1840s, 2 story brick house, laid in Flemish bond, with flush gable chimneys and Greek Revival-style interior trim
 - Begun by John Johnson, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Prince George's County and Judge of the Maryland State Court of Appeals; finished a generation later as the home of the Basil Mullikin family; owned by City of Bowie
- 71B-004
NR E **Belair Mansion & Cemetery**
12207 Tulip Grove Drive, Bowie
- c. 1745, early 20th-century wings, 2½ story Georgian brick mansion with hip-on-hip roof; Georgian and Federal-style interior detail; architecturally compatible hyphens and wings
 - Built for Samuel Ogle, provincial governor of Maryland; home of his son, Benjamin Ogle, state governor, 1798-1801; 20th-century William Woodward, Sr., family estate; owned by the City of Bowie
- 71B-005
NR E **Belair Stable**
2835 Belair Drive, Bowie
- 1907, U-shaped stable with arched entry of local sandstone and brick shed-rows extending back at both ends
 - Built by James T. Woodward and enlarged by nephew William Woodward, Sr.; Nashua bred here by William Woodward Jr., was the 1955 Horse of the Year; the building symbolizes Belair estate's association with fine thoroughbred race horses for more than two centuries; now owned by the City of Bowie

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71B-007

Mitchellville Storekeepers House & Store Site

2608 Mitchellville Road, Mitchellville

- Store 1870s, house 1906, store was multiperiod gable-roof frame structure; storekeeper's dwelling is two-story side-gabled house with two-story veranda
- Store and dwelling complex was last remaining vestige of the old Mitchellville community; now the Radio & Television Museum; owned by the City of Bowie
- Criteria 1d, 2e

71B-015

ES

Fair Running

7704 Laurel Bowie Road, Bowie

- 1727, 1802, 1½ story gambrel-roof stone building, with 20th-century additions
- Rare surviving example of popular 18th-century domestic architectural style; now serves as golf clubhouse with restaurant addition
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

71B-016

NR ES

Melford, Outbuildings & Cemetery

17107 Melford Boulevard, Bowie

- 1840s and earlier; 2½ story brick and stone plantation house with unique two-story semi-circular projecting bay at gable end; grounds include early 19th century outbuildings and terraced gardens
- Home of Duckett and Hardisty families; semi-circular bay and chimney configuration make it unique in Prince George's County

71B-019

Colbert Family Farm Site

Race Track Road, Bowie

- 1860-1940, *the archeological site contains intact cultural features that could shed light on the lives of an African-American family after the Civil War*
- *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*
- *Criteria 1a, 1d*

72-001

Wilson Station Railroad Tower

6900 Block of Old Landover Road, Cheverly

- *Early 20th Century Railroad tower on the Washington spur line of the Pennsylvania Railroad; only remaining tower on line; built in 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 U.S.*
- *Criteria 1a, 1d, 2e*

72-002

NR

Beall's Pleasure

2900 Bealls Pleasure Lane, Landover

- Early 19th century, 2 story Federal-style side-gabled brick house with decorative brick cornice and original interior trim
- Built on land that had been owned by Benjamin Stoddert, first U.S. Secretary of Navy

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

72-004
ES

Waring's Grove

900 Brightseat Road, Landover

- 19th-century rebuilding of 18th-century house; 1½ story frame house with Gothic Revival detail on porch and dormers; 19th century rear addition; historic outbuildings included corncrib, shed and barn
- Berry home for at least three generations; sold to John Beane in 1920; interesting example of early dwelling form with later Victorian trim
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

72-005
NR

Ridgely Methodist Church & Cemetery

8900 Central Avenue, Landover

- 1921, 1 story frame gable-roof structure; pointed-arch windows with commemorative stained glass; graveyard with concrete and hand-carved stones
- Church serving black community at this location since 1871; present building replaces church founded by Lewis Ridgley in 1871 to serve local black Methodist community; moved a short distance back from the major highway and restored
- Criterion 1d

72-006

Carmody House

6808 Drylog Street, Capitol Heights

- 1895, early 20th-century additions, 2½ story cross-gabled frame dwelling which has undergone numerous additions
- Home of Francis Carmody, banker and developer of Seat Pleasant; one of few remaining examples of turn-of-the-century rural residential architecture in the Developed Tier
- Criteria 1c, 2a

72-007-01

Old St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church

6020 Addison Road, Seat Pleasant

- 1908, 1 story, gable-roof frame church with corner bell tower
- Significant for its Gothic Revival architecture and for its connection with Francis S. Carmody, developer of Seat Pleasant; now Mt. Victory Baptist Church
- Criteria 1c, 2a, 2e

72-008
NR E

Addison Chapel & Cemetery

5610 Addison Road, Seat Pleasant

- 1810 and 1905, simple rectangular gable-roof brick chapel with Stick-style gable decoration
- Built as upper chapel of St. John's Episcopal Church, Broad Creek, replacing earlier frame structure; many prominent individuals from the Bladensburg area are buried in the cemetery

72-009-09

Fairmount Heights School

737 61st Avenue, Fairmount Heights

- 1912, 2 story frame schoolhouse of institutional Foursquare form; a pyramidal roof cupola rises from the front plane of the hip roof and the original schoolbell is preserved inside
- Designed by noted black architect William Sidney Pittman of Washington, D. C.; it had the only facilities for industrial training of blacks in Prince George's County; served as school until 1934; important landmark in Fairmount Heights
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

72-009-15

DC Boundary Marker NE 9

- 1792, one of 40 stone boundary markers surveyed by Andrew Ellicott and delineating the boundary of the District of Columbia in Maryland and Virginia
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2d, 2e

72-009-18

E

William Sidney Pittman House

505 Eastern Avenue, Fairmount Heights

- 1907, 3 x 3 bay, 2½ story dwelling with Colonial Revival features; the cross-gable roof has a steeply pitched side gable and a shallow front gable with overhanging eaves; full length one-story wraparound porch
- Designed by one of the area's first and most prominent African-American architects, William Sidney Pittman, as his residence
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a

72-009-24

James F. Armstrong House

908 59th Avenue, Fairmount Heights

- 1905, frame Queen Anne style dwelling with projecting bays and well defined pediments; substantially renovated in 1994
- Built for J. F. Armstrong, graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Howard University Law School; first supervisor of Colored Schools for Prince George's County
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

72-009-29

Fairmount Heights World War II Monument

Corner of 59th Avenue and 59th Place

- 1946, obelisk-like monument constructed of coursed gray granite and orange sandstone blocks set in random arrangement; the monument is an elongated pyramid rising from a square stone plinth
- 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 in 1946 with the construction of this memorial; the names of each soldier 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 for restoration
- Criteria 1d, 2e

72-009-30

E

Isaac Brown House

715 59th Place, Fairmount Heights

- 1911, 2 story, wood frame front gabled shotgun dwelling with front porch
- Built for Isaac and Maria Brown who owned it as rental property; good example of a modest vernacular-style house in Fairmount Heights
- Criteria 1d, 2a

72-010

Van Horn-Mitchell House

4706 Mann Street, Capitol Heights

- c. 1803 with later alterations, 2½ story brick, Federal style gable-roof plantation house with a five-bay main facade
- Significant because of the early-nineteenth-century prominence of Archibald Van Horn, state legislator and U.S. Congressman, and for 20th century associations with the prominent African-American community leaders and civil rights activists Benjamin and Clara Mitchell, who hosted international figures including Portia Washington Pittman, Mohammed Ali, Elijah Mohammed, Malcolm X, and Anwar Sadat at the property
- Criteria 1c, 2a, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

- 72-014 **DC Boundary Marker NE 8**
4200 Andalusia Lane, Capitol Heights
- 1792, one of 40 stone boundary markers surveyed by Andrew Ellicott and delineating the boundary of the District of Columbia in Maryland and Virginia
 - Criteria 1a, 1d, 2d, 2e
- 72-016 **Webb-Brown House (Berry-McKeel House)**
7600 Willow Hill Drive, Landover
- c. 1870, two-part gable-roof frame house with bracketed cornice and porch posts
 - Main block built by lawyer John Webb; prominent landmark in a developed residential area
 - Criterion 2a
- 72-021 **Highland Park School**
6501 Lowland Drive, Highland Park
- 1928, 1994, Colonial Revival style brick school; arched entrance surmounted by keystone and shaped parapet
 - Early high school for black students; same design and year of construction as Lakeland School (66-014); prominent focal point in streetcar suburb of Highland Park, an emerging black community; rebuilt 1994-95
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e
- 73-005 **Belvidere**
11401 Belvidere Road, Mitchellville
- c. 1825, 1856, 2 story frame hip-roof house attached to earlier 2 story gable-roof section; Greek Revival-style interior trim
 - Main block built by George W. Duvall; significant surviving 19th-century farmstead in a rapidly developing suburban area
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a
- 73-006
NR ES **Newton White Mansion & Warrington Cemetery**
2708 Enterprise Road, Mitchellville (M-NCPPC)
- 1939, Regency Revival-style 2 story brick mansion designed by noted Richmond, Virginia architect William L. Bottomley
 - Built for Captain Newton H. White, first commanding officer of the U.S.S. Enterprise and owner of model dairy farm; the land, known as Warrington, was owned for over a century by the Waring family, members of which are buried in a small fenced cemetery near Captain White's mansion
 - Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e
- 73-007 **Cottage at Warrington**
3102 Lottsford Vista Road, Mitchellville (M-NCPPC)
- 1842, 1½ story frame house with unusual saltbox roof profile and two exterior chimneys of local sandstone
 - House constructed by Washington Hilleary; this became one of the farms of Marsham Waring's large Warrington estate
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

73-009

Rose Mount Site

9600 Landover Road, Landover

- 1806, 1856, site of residence built for Governor Joseph Kent and mid-19th century residence of Joseph Kent Roberts
- Kent died in 1837 and may be buried in an unmarked grave; Roberts house destroyed by fire in 1974, house foundation and formal garden area survive
- Criteria 1a, 1c

73-012

Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park

10900 block Lake Arbor Way, Mitchellville (M-NCPPC)

- 18th and 19th centuries, site includes foundations of 1 frame and 1 brick 2-family slave quarters
- Archeological site of unique importance, particularly for the early 19th century brick quarter, one of only three known brick quarters in Southern Maryland
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d

73-016

NR

Mount Lubentia

603 Largo Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1798 and earlier, 2½ story brick (Flemish bond) hip-roof house with fine Federal-style decorative detail; historic outbuildings include corncrib and stable, and unique 18th-century octagonal dairy moved c. 1970 from related plantation (Graden, now destroyed)
- Excellent example of Federal-style plantation house, finished by Dennis Magruder of Harmony Hall; during British invasion of 1814, county records were stored here
- Criteria 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

73-018

Chelsea

601 Watkins Park Drive, Upper Marlboro (M-NCPPC)

- 1790s, c. 1830, 2 story hip roof frame house with bracketed cornice and combination of Federal and Victorian trim; historic outbuildings include corncrib and shed
- Home of the Berry family after 1799; a good example of an expanded and very fine country house
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a

74A-002

Locust Grove (Slingluff House)

3005 Enterprise Road, Mitchellville

- c. 1880, 2½ story large frame house with three prominent decorated dormers and Gothic Revival detail
- Built by Truman C. Slingluff on plantation of his great-grandfather, Fielder Cross; prominent local landmark
- Criteria 1d, 2e

74A-004

Holy Family Roman Catholic Church & Cemetery

12010 Woodmore Road, Mitchellville

- 1890, 1½ story frame church with long, steeply pitched gable roof, Gothic arch windows and prominent belfry; grounds include Rectory and new Parish Hall
- Fine example of late Victorian ecclesiastical architecture with Gothic-and Stick-style decorative elements; originally served local black Roman Catholic community; an established visual feature
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

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- 74A-006
NR E
- Pleasant Prospect & Outbuildings**
12806 Woodmore Road, Mitchellville
- 1798, 2½ story brick plantation house, laid in Flemish bond; fine Federal style interior trim with some Victorian renovations
 - Built for Dr. Isaac Duckett and later home of Contee and Walker families; important example of Federal-style plantation house
- 74A-008
- Mount Oak**
3005 Westbrook Lane, Bowie
- c. 1901, 2 story frame hip-and-gable-roof farmhouse with octagonal corner tower; 19th-century frame meat house on grounds
 - Visible landmark in commanding location, long associated with Mullikin/Bowie families
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 74A-010
- Mullikin's Delight & Cemetery**
2307 Church Road, Mitchellville
- 1698, 1750, 1800, two small square frame cottages connected by passage; retains some early 18th-century features
 - Fine example of expansion and addition to very early dwelling; home of Mullikin family for six generations
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2d, 2e
- 74A-014
ES
- Seton Belt Barn**
1506 Church Road, Mitchellville
- c. 1880, multi-use livestock barn with jerkinhead roof, returned cornice and decorated cupolas, adapted in this century for tobacco hanging
 - Barn style unique in Prince George's County; part of Oatland tract, home of Lees and Belts
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 74A-015
- Partnership & Cemetery**
13710 Central Avenue, Mitchellville
- 18th century, 1840s, 2 story brick (Flemish bond with glazed headers) plantation house with flared gable roof and Georgian plan
 - May incorporate parts of early 18th-century Hall family home; many rebuildings, including interior renovation during Berry residence in mid-19th century
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 1a, 2c, 2e
- 74A-018
NR
- Bowieville**
522 Church Road South, Upper Marlboro
- 1819, stuccoed brick 2½ story house with hip roof and projecting central pavilion, and elegant interior detail; historic stable remains
 - Outstanding example of transitional Federal/Greek Revival style architecture, built by daughter of Governor Robert Bowie; completely restored 2006

74B-001

Governors' Bridge

17800 block Governors Bridge Road, Bowie

- 1912, single-span steel Pratt truss bridge connecting Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties
- One of 3 surviving early truss bridges in Prince George's County, built at site of important colonial crossing; see also 64-002
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

74B-006

Carroll Methodist Chapel & Cemetery

1811 Mitchellville Road, Mitchellville

- 1877, c. 1910 vernacular wood frame chapel
- The church is a simple frame chapel of meetinghouse style, representative of modest black country churches
- Criteria 1d, 2d, 2e

74B-007

NR

Hamilton House

16810 Federal Hill Court, Mitchellville

- 1870s, 2½ story frame farm house, with clipped gables, bracketed cornice and fine Victorian interior detail; historic outbuildings include meat house and barn
- Built for prominent local farmer James Hamilton
- Criteria 1d, 2a

74B-009

B. D. Mulliken House Site (Harwood Hall)

1200 Crain Highway NE, Mitchellville

- c. 1870, site of important Victorian era dwelling destroyed by fire in August of 1991, with archeological potential for several generations of Harwood and Mullikin family occupation; surviving tenant house moved to the Smithsonian Institution.
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

74B-010

Mount Nebo A.M.E. Church & Cemetery

17214 Queen Anne Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1925, 1 story frame gable-roof meeting-house with centered entry tower, built to replace 1877 chapel
- Exemplifies the long history of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in this rural area; with adjoining school became focal point for local black community
- Criterion 1d

74B-012

Site of Queen Anne Bridge

Queen Anne Bridge Road, Mitchellville

- c. 1890, only surviving example of Pratt through-truss built with Phoenix sections in Prince George's County.
- First bridge built at this location in 1755, replacing ferry; second bridge built in 1797 was swept away
- Criteria 1d, 2a

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

74B-013
NR

Hazelwood

18611 Queen Anne Road, Upper Marlboro (M-NCPPC)

- Late 18th century, 1800, 1860, large 3-part frame house: gambrel roof 1½ story south (oldest) section, ca. 1800 Federal-style 2½ story north section, and projecting three-story Victorian middle section; historic outbuildings include meat house, spring house and several barns
- Unique example of joining three period structures into one; home of Revolutionary War veteran Major Thomas Lancaster Lansdale
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2e

74B-014
ES

Goodwood

17200 Clagett Landing Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1790s, c. 1830, 2 story brick Federal-style building, with particularly fine entrance detail; surviving older wing of large Greek Revival-style mansion
- Originally built by George Calvert; later adapted as west wing of massive 3-part mansion of Charles H. Carter; central block and east wing destroyed by fire in 1934
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

74B-015
ES

Clagett House at Cool Spring Manor & Cemeteries

17610 Clagett Landing Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1830, frame Greek Revival dwelling; the 1 story house rests on an above-grade basement which contains the kitchen; a unique example of its form in the county; a plain but solid example of domestic architecture that departs drastically from the region's more traditional modest plantation houses of the period
- Constructed for William D. Clagett on the estate of his grandfather, Samuel White. Replaced an earlier house; Clagett family sold after Civil War; owned by the Owens family from the 1870s to 1961
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

74B-016

Elliott-Beall House

1600 Alicia Drive, Upper Marlboro

- 1840s, 2 story frame hip-roof dwelling with side-hall-and-double-parlor plan and Greek Revival style interior detail
- Built for William Elliott on his Cool Spring Manor plantation; unique variant of a popular antebellum dwelling house plan
- Criteria 1d, 2a

75A-001
NR

Concord & Cemetery

8000 Walker Mill Road, Capitol Heights (M-NCPPC)

- 1798, 2½ story gable-roof Federal-style Flemish bond brick plantation house with attached frame wing; associated outbuildings include several large barns, a stable, and a cornhouse
- Owned by the prominent Berry family continuously from the time of its construction until c. 2000; good example of Federal-style country house

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

75A-006

Epiphany Episcopal Church & Cemetery

3111 Ritchie Road, Forestville

- 1867-1871, the wood-frame front-gable structure is clad in board-and-batten wood; the bell tower and rear addition were added later; the main block has stained-glass, lancet-arched 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 20th century as the congregation of Forestville grew; an excellent example of Gothic Revival-style ecclesiastical architecture
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

75A-008

Forestville Methodist Episcopal Church Site & Cemetery

3111 Forestville Road, Forestville

- 1840, the cemetery pre-dates 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, with interments dating from the 1840s, is representative of rural burial grounds of the mid- to late nineteenth century
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

75A-021

ES

Suitland House

4510 Silver Hill Road, Suitland

- 1937-1938, brick Colonial Revival style house with variegated stone veneer consisting of a side-gabled main block with flanking wings
- Built for the family of Lovell O. Minear, a pioneer in the design and management of memorial parks; land taken over by the Federal government only a few years later and converted into offices
- Criteria 1a, 2a

75A-028

Ridgeley School

8507 Central Avenue, Capitol Heights (M-NCPPC)

- 1927, vernacular wood frame shingled school building with hipped roof
- Built in 1927 as part of the Rosenwald program, later used as a special center and served as the bus management office for Prince George's County Public schools; most intact of the 9 remaining of the original 28 Rosenwald Schools in the county
- Criteria 1a, 2a

76A-001

Ridgeway House Site

3915 Summer Road, Suitland (M-NCPPC)

- c. 1830, ruins of 1½ story frame dwelling of hall-and-parlor plan, steep gabled roof and hand-hewn sill and joists; a remnant of early 19th century vernacular architecture in this area
- Criteria 1d, 2a

76A-004

Saint Barnabas' Episcopal Church & Cemetery

5203 Saint Barnabas Road, Temple Hills

- 1851, brick church with three-story entry tower, mitre-arched windows and corbelled cornice; grounds include Rectory, Sexton's House and parish hall
- Built as chapel for St. John's at Broad Creek to replace original 1830 mission chapel
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2d, 2e

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76A-013
NR

Mount Welby

6411 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill (National Park Service)

- c. 1800, 2 story brick house of Georgian plan with shed roof and corbelled cornice, rebuilt from gable roof; historic outbuildings include brick stable and other farm buildings
- Prominently located above the Potomac River on part of Oxon Hill Manor; since 1891, part of St. Elizabeth's Hospital farm; owned by the U.S. Department of the Interior
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

76A-014
NR

Butler House

6403 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill

- c. 1851, 2 story frame house with one-story shed-roof kitchen attached, with modern formstone veneer
- Built by Henry A. Butler as house and post office; important example of the progress of free black family in mid-19th century
- Criteria 1d, 2d

76A-021

Marescalco House

5516 Auth Road, Camp Springs

- 1946-1950, Art Moderne frame and stucco dwelling
- One of two known examples of L. F. Garlinghouse Company Plan #578 in Washington metro area; significant as the work of a woman designer, Iva S. Lieurance, whose entire career was spent designing house plans for the Garlinghouse Plan Company of Topeka, Kansas; built for Nicholas Marescalco; from a plan found at Kann's Department Store in Washington, D.C. (see also 65-015)
- Criteria 2a, 2c, 2e

76A-022
NR

Suitland Parkway

Suitland Parkway, Suitland

- 1937, 1943, 1944, 9-mile-long, dual lane parkway with concrete-arch bridges faced with stone; connects Joint Base Andrews (formerly AAFB) with Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D. C.
- Planned before the outbreak of World War II, the project came to fruition with the entrance of the US into the war and the establishment of Andrews Air Force Base a few months later. Significant for its association with the war and the base

76B-006
NR

Saint Ignatius Roman Catholic Church & Cemetery

2401 Brinkley Road, Fort Washington

- 1890-1891, Queen Anne-style church with centered entry tower, corner buttresses and fine ornamental shingle siding; oldest Roman Catholic church building in southwest county; fine example of Queen Anne-style ecclesiastical architecture

76B-007

Kildare

2505 Brinkley Road, Fort Washington

- c. 1850, c. 1900, 2-part gable-roof farmhouse; 3-story brick dwelling with two-story frame west section with brick veneer; several frame outbuildings
- Built by George S. Tolson before 1850; purchased in 1854 by Dr. Peter H. Heiskell; since 1945 owned by William Miller family, part of 420-acre estate before construction of Rosecroft Raceway
- Criteria 1d, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

76B-012

Terrett House (Bird Lawn Manor)

3402 Stonesboro Road, Fort Washington

- c. 1910, 2 story frame hip-roof house in popular Colonial Revival style, rebuilt in 1940s with late Victorian decorative elements from Michigan mansion
- Built by Terrett family on Bird Lawn farm; home in 1940s and 1950s of Michigan Congressman Frederick Crawford; unusual example of reuse of decorative materials
- Criteria 2c, 2e

76B-016

Mount Hope African Methodist Episcopal Church Site & Cemetery

7043 Allentown Road, Temple Hills

- c. 1891, site of one of a small number of AME churches in the county, the building burned in the late 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
- This site marks the historic center of the African-American community of Camp Springs
- Criteria 1d, 2e

76B-017

ES

Old Bells Methodist Church & Cemetery

6016 Allentown Road, Suitland

- 1910, Frame gable-roof church building with corner bell tower and decorative pressed metal ceiling; grounds include modern church/parish hall building
- Built on site of antebellum Beall's meetinghouse; good example of Gothic Revival-style church popular in the county early in this century
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

77-001

Forest Grove Methodist Episcopal Church (Chapel #2)

Fechet Avenue, Joint Base Andrews (Andrews Air Force Base)

- 1914, frame chapel with crenelated tower
- Interior renovated after fire in 1985; third chapel on this site includes 1854 chapel in the no-longer-existing village of Centreville, 1880 chapel destroyed by windstorm in 1914
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

77-012

Saint Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church Site & Cemetery

Corner of Dower House Road West and Leapley Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1900, 47 marked graves 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; the cemetery grounds are grassy and generally flat, with a low-lying section to the west
- 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 a frame building, which was demolished in the 1970s
- Criteria 1d, 2e

77-013

Leapley-Teslik House

9410 Victoria Drive, Upper Marlboro

- 1896, Victorian vernacular frame side gabled dwelling with central cross-gable
- Built in 1896 for George and Nellie Leapley; sold out of the Leapley family in 1935; house was restored/renovated in the 1980s
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e

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- 77-014
ES
- Belle Chance & Darcey Family Cemetery**
Joint Base Andrews
- 1912, of concrete construction with Colonial Revival/Spanish styling; house and outbuildings employ modern fireproof technology
 - Land was part of tract known as “Chance,” a 19th c. plantation of Edward Darcey; house burned to ground in 1910; replaced by Dr. William Stewart, converted to the commander’s residence of Joint Base Andrews (Andrews Air Force Base)
 - Criteria 1a, 2a, 2e
- 78-000-18
NR
- The Cottage & Outbuildings**
11904 Old Marlboro Pike, Upper Marlboro
- 1846, 1860, large two-story gable-roof frame plantation house, built in three sections; fine Greek Revival-style interior detail; important group of historic outbuildings, including: meat house, well house and ice house, and several tenant farm complexes
 - Home of Charles Clagett and heirs since mid-19th century; fine example of architectural expansion by telescoping; owned by Chesapeake Bay Foundation
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 78-000-23
- Strawberry Hill**
12601 Old Marlboro Pike, Upper Marlboro
- c. 1869, two-story gable-roof frame plantation house, with bracketed cornices and atypical floor plan; historic outbuildings include meat house and stable
 - Built by Thomas Clagett VI of Weston for his son, Gonsalvo; one of several fine Victorian houses in the Marlboro area provided by Clagett for his children
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 78-013
ES
- Blythewood & Smith Family Cemetery**
4210 Melwood Road, Upper Marlboro
- c. 1830, multisection frame farmhouse, the house and domestic outbuildings stand on high ground overlooking a complex of agricultural outbuildings
 - Probably begun by William Ferguson Berry; after his death in 1873, his son Elisha E. Berry renamed the farm Blythewood, and built shed roof kitchen wing. Portico constructed early 20th century
 - Criteria 1a, 2a
- 78-015
NR E
- Melwood Park**
10908 Old Marlboro Pike, Upper Marlboro
- c. 1750, c. 1800, 1929, 2 story stuccoed brick building with unevenly pitched gable roof and fine interior panelling; both Colonial-and Federal-style interior detail
 - Home of the William Digges family, this unique pre-Georgian house was visited by George Washington on several occasions; British troops camped near here during their march on Washington in 1814
- 78-017
- Charles Hill & Pumphrey Family Cemetery**
11700 Old Marlboro Pike, Upper Marlboro
- 1840s, 1890s, 2 story gable-roof frame house built in two sections, with Greek Revival-style trim; historic carriage house on property
 - Home of Rector Pumphrey; members of his family are buried in a small graveyard on the grounds
 - Criteria 1d, 2e

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79-000-34

Oakland (Good Luck)

12502 Brooke Lane, Upper Marlboro

- 1820s, 1840s, 2 story, gable-roof frame house in three sections; fine Greek Revival-style interior detail 1840s, earlier wing, 1820s, a 3-part dwelling arranged in telescope form
- Home of Robert Clagett; one of 6 frame Victorian dwellings provided by Thomas Clagett VI of Weston for his children
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2d, 2e

79-002

Montpelier of Moore's Plains

1714 Crain Highway SE, Upper Marlboro

- Mid-19th century, rebuilt 1940s, 2 story hip-roof frame plantation house with 20th century brick veneer, kitchen wing and portico
- Built originally for Stephen Belt, and rebuilt by Keene Bowie in 1940s; a prominent local landmark
- Criteria 1c, 2e

79-004

NR

Mount Pleasant & Cemetery

3401 Mount Pleasant Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1770, 1½ story brick dwelling with gambrel roof and flush chimneys
- Home of John Waring and his descendants, only the western section of original house survives; rare surviving gambrel-roof structure

79-019-01

Thomas J. Turner House

14500 Elm Street, Upper Marlboro

- 1850-1855, 2½ story 3 bay frame gable-roof house, enlarged in several stages;
- Handsome vernacular dwelling which contributes to one of the few 19th century streetscapes remaining in Upper Marlboro
- Built by local carpenter Reuben W. Bunnell for Thomas J. Turner, publisher of the local newspaper, *The Planters' Advocate*
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

79-019-02

Jarboe-Bowie House

14504 Elm Street, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1852, 2 story frame dwelling with small second story windows and a steep wood-shingle gable roof and interior gable end chimneys
- Important component of one of the few 19th-century streetscapes left in Upper Marlboro; home of William A. Jarboe, Clerk of the County Court and Register of Wills
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

79-019-13

NR E

Kingston

5415 Old Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1750, renovated 1859, 1½ story frame gable-roof dwelling with four exterior chimneys, and Gothic Revival trim, including board-and-batten siding and highly decorated vergeboards; historic meat house on immediate grounds
- Built by the Craufurd family; a good example of pre-Georgian domestic architecture renovated in Gothic Cottage style for Sasscer and Clagett families

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- 79-019-14 **Church Street House (Talbot House)**
14505 Church Street, Upper Marlboro
- 1840s, simple two-story side-gabled frame dwelling of stairhall-and-single parlor plan, with later cross-gabled wing
 - Small antebellum dwelling enlarged after Civil War; built by local carpenter, and home of a series of craftspeople; last survivor in a 19th-century streetscape of working class residences
 - Criteria 1a, 1d, 2e
- 79-019-15 **Trinity Episcopal Church & Cemetery**
14519 Church Street, Upper Marlboro
- 1846, brick church with steep gable roof and gothic-arch stained glass windows; four-story crenelated tower added in 1896
 - Designed by Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long; stands on site of Episcopal church organized in 1810 by Bishop Thomas John Claggett
 - Criteria 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 79-019-16
NR ES **Content**
14518 Church Street, Upper Marlboro
- 1787 and early 19th century, large two-story frame gable-roof dwelling in two sections; two freestanding brick chimneys with pent; two-story veranda
 - One of the oldest remaining buildings in Upper Marlboro, the home of the Craufurd, Beanes, Lee, Magruder and Bowling families
- 79-019-17 **Trelawn**
14519 Elm Street, Upper Marlboro
- 1850s, 2½ story gable-roof frame house with bracketed cornice, interior chimneys and unusual entry hall plan; enlarged in the 1870s; historic dove cote on grounds
 - Home of prominent attorney Joseph Kent Roberts, Jr.; fine example of town dwelling expanded in telescope form
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2d, 2e
- 79-019-18 **Digges-Sasscer House**
14507 Elm Street, Upper Marlboro
- Main block 1845 and 1880s, earlier wing to rear two-story five-bay side gabled main block reflecting two periods of construction, with Greek Revival and later Victorian style trim; south wing incorporates earlier small dwelling; historic outbuildings include stable, wood house and meat house
 - Important town dwelling, occupied continuously by prominent citizens: Daniel C. Digges (Delegate), William A. Jarboe (Register of Wills), Frederick Sasscer, Jr. (publisher), and Lansdale G. Sasscer (Maryland Senator and U.S. Congressman)
 - Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 79-019-20 **Union (Memorial) Methodist Church**
14418 Old Marlboro Pike, Upper Marlboro
- 1916, frame gable-roof church with pointed-arch windows and three-story entry tower
 - Visible symbol of local black Methodist community, continuing the tradition of the Civil War period Union Chapel
 - Criteria 1d, 2e

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79-019-21
NR

Old Mill Place (Traband House)

14204 Old Marlboro Pike, Upper Marlboro

- 1894-1897, 2½ story frame late Victorian house with fishscale shingles, Rockville bays and Queen Anne detail
- Designed by architect Arthur Nicholson of Laurel and built by John H. Traband, Jr., adjoining his family's grist mill; best example of late Victorian architecture in Upper Marlboro
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

79-019-22

Dr. William & Sarah Beanes Cemetery

14554 Elm Street, Upper Marlboro

- 1822-1828, 2 box tombs (marble slabs on stretcher brick) of the Beanes and 2 plaques
- Doctor 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
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2e

79-019-23

Magruder's Law Office

14708 Elm Street, Upper Marlboro

- 1860, Greek Revival-style frame buildings with louvered lunette
- Built as law office and has served that purpose since 1860; built 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; one of the few examples of the Greek Revival style remaining in the County
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

79-019-25
NR

Saint Mary's Beneficial Society Hall

14825 Pratt Street, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1892, 1 story, front-gabled frame structure with entrance, porch and small box office at west gable front
- For nearly a century the center of social, religious, and charitable activities of local black Catholic community; last remaining building of a group of stores and houses on Pratt Street dating from 1850 to 1930; restored as law office in 1980s
- Criterion 1d

79-019-27

Crandell-Rothstein House

14920 Main Street, Upper Marlboro

- 1840s, 2 story, frame saltbox-and gable-roof dwelling built in several stages, with small bakery attached; remains of historic brick ovens in rear yard
- Rare surviving example of a multisection building which served both residential and commercial purposes; visible landmark in the Town of Upper Marlboro
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

79-019-28
NR

Darnall's Chance House Museum & Burial Vault

14800 Governor Oden Bowie Drive, Upper Marlboro (M-NCPPC)

- c. 1742, 1½ story hip-on-gambrel-roof brick dwelling built by Scottish merchant James Wardrop; largest known 18th century underground brick burial vault in Maryland
- Home of Dr. Adam Thomson, inventor of the *American Method of Smallpox Inoculation*
- Home of John Hodges who was tried for High Treason by the U.S. for saving the town of Upper Marlboro from being burned to the ground during the War of 1812
- House renovated in 1858 in the Italianate style by E.G.W. Hall.
- Reconstructed to original plan in 1988

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- 79-019-45 **A. T. Brooke House**
5600 Old Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro
- c. 1870, 1893, 2-part, 2 story, gable-roof dwelling, with traditional I-house plan and cross-gabled addition; built by Augustine T. Brooke, clerk of Prince George’s County Court; enlarged in 1893 to serve as Trinity Church rectory; landmark on west entrance to Upper Marlboro
 - Criteria 1d, 2e
- 79-019-51 **Old Marlboro Primary School**
14554 Elm Street, Upper Marlboro
- 1896, 1921, 1 story wood frame structure with central gabled entrance bay
 - Built by Benjamin Cranford; the 1896 school was a replacement building for an earlier public school for girls built in 1867; the building was converted to a residence in 1921; highly visible small-scale landmark in Upper Marlboro
 - Criteria 1d, 2e
- 79-019-52 **Old Marlboro High School**
14524 Elm Street, Upper Marlboro
- 1921, 1934, mission-style masonry school with neoclassical auditorium added on the the front in 1934
 - Designed by Thomas H. Marsden/Hollyday & Stahl and a highly visible landmark in Upper Marlboro
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e
- 79-019-54 **Bunnell-Anderson House**
14509 Church Street, Upper Marlboro
- 1830, vernacular 2 story, 3-bay single-family dwelling enlarged in 3 phases spanning 160 years; originally I-house form it is now composed of a two-story main block that faces eastward
 - 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, a carpenter; the house reflects 4 different periods of building construction and is significant as an example of the progression of a rural, 19th-century house
 - Criteria 1d, 2a
- 79-019-61 **Upper Marlboro Post Office**
14730 Main Street, Upper Marlboro
- 1936, Colonial Revival post office, square wooden cupola with wrought iron weathervane
 - Converted to library in 1995; 1938 WPA mural “Tobacco Cutters” by Mitchell Jamieson prominently displayed over front desk
 - Criteria 1a, 2a, 2c, 2e
- 79-019-64 **Crain Highway Monument**
Old Crain Highway at Main Street, Upper Marlboro
- 1922, bottle-shaped sandstone and concrete rusticated stone monument
 - Designed by architect Howard Sill and built to mark the beginning of construction of the Robert Crain Highway between Baltimore and Southern Maryland
 - Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

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79-029

Site of Overseer's House

5611 Old Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro

- 1745, house moved to 6601 S. Osborne Road, Upper Marlboro in April 1993 and restored; (see 82A-044)
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

79-038

ES

Pentland Hills Site

Danenhower Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1830s and later, the now demolished house consisted of 2 sections (parallel design but not same period) joined by a perpendicular stair passage
- South wing built as home of Benjamin Hodges; second wing and passage added later, forming squared-C footprint with courtyard; house form was unique in the county owned by Hodges family
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

79-046

Union Methodist Episcopal Chapel Site & Cemetery

Valley Lane, Upper Marlboro

- *c. 1865, there are approximately 38 grave markers that stand close to the road; 71 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves lie in a largely open, grassy area; the grave markers are of various designs and materials and span nearly a century; with few exceptions, the grave markers are small and bear minimal inscription, most appear handmade*
- *In 1865, Frederick Sasscer and his wife sold 5 acres of land "near the village of Upper Marlborough" to 3 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 also 79-019-20)*
- Criteria 1d, 2e

79-057

Woodlawn

1141 Largo Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1858, ornate 3 story frame Greek Revival-style house with shallow hip roof; underwent extensive renovation in 1936 and 1974
- Built by Washington J. Beall; one of the few surviving large Greek Revival style plantation houses in the county
- Criterion 2a

79-058

Perrywood

810 Manor House Drive, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1840, 1941, 2 story frame house with hip-on-hip roof, Georgian plan and 20th-century hyphens and wings
- Five part country house built for Samuel Brooke, site of Brooke family home for five generations; renovated for William H. Tuck in 1941
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2c, 2e

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79-059

Saint Barnabas' Episcopal Church & Cemetery

14705 Oak Grove Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1774, 2 story brick structure, laid in Flemish bond, with hip-on-hip roof; third church on site, restored in 1974
- Built during the rectorship of ardent Tory Jonathan Boucher; General Washington and Governor Eden attended services in earlier building on this site; English marble font and silver communion service (1718) and painting of "The Last Supper" by Gustavus Hesselius (1721) are among furnishings
- Criteria 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

79-060

ES

Beechwood

15919 Leeland Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1913, frame hip-roof dwelling of Neo-Classical style with two-story portico and Colonial Revival-style interior detail;
- Built on site of George Hilleary's 18th-century plantation house; home of prominent county genealogist, Effie Gwynn Bowie
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2e

79-063-05

NR

Bowling Heights

3610 Old Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro

- 1870s, 2½ story, 3 part Victorian Gothic mansion with outstanding Eastlake details and chapel wing; important group of historic outbuildings includes dairy, meat house and barns
- Largest house of this style in Prince George's County; built by John D. Bowling, Jr., nearly identical to Villa de Sales (87B-036-13) built by Bowling's sister in Aquasco

79-063-06

Bleak Hill

4103 Old Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro

- 1852, large, two-story, gable-roof frame house, with cornice brackets, lunette windows and Greek Revival-style decorative detail; historic outbuildings include springhouse and tobacco barn
- Built for Richard Smith Hill on land of his ancestors, the Hills of Compton Bassett; significant for its size and siting
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2e

79-063-07

Bowling-Buck House Site & Outbuildings

- c. 1896, 1906 and later additions, site of multi-part and multi-period frame farmhouse built by John D. Bowling and later altered by Bruce Buck and others
- Main house destroyed by fire in January 2006, but landscape features and agricultural outbuildings in vicinity of house remain
- Criteria 1a, 2a

79-063-08

Eckenrode-Wywill-Hopkins House

4501 Wywill Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1867, 2 story gable-roof frame farmhouse with later gable addition; historic outbuildings include two barns
- Older section built by John Eckenrode, later doubled in size by carpenter John C. Wywill; unusual example of expansion of a modest farmhouse
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2d

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79-063-10
NR

Compton Bassett, Dependencies & Cemetery

16508 Marlboro Pike, Upper Marlboro

- 1780s, 2 story, hip-roof Georgian stuccoed brick house with fine interior detail; two brick dependencies and unique surviving brick chapel
- Part of William B. Hill's Woodland plantation, home of his descendants to the present day; Significant for Federal detail and important outbuildings

79-063-11
NR

Ashland

16109 Marlboro Pike, Upper Marlboro

- 1867, 2 story, hip-roof frame farmhouse with bracketed cornices and projecting bays; historic outbuildings include smokehouse, stable and barn
- Built for William Murdock Hill on part of his father's large Woodland estate; fine example of period home of wealthy planter
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

79-063-12

Gregor Hall

4004 Old Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1926, 2½ story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick dwelling in the Colonial Revival Style with 3 gabled dormers on both sides and exterior end chimneys
- Substantial dwelling built for M. Hampton Magruder, a socially and politically prominent lawyer from a well-known county family
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

79-063-50

Wyvill House (Linden Hill)

4102 Old Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro

- 1889, 2½ story gable-roof frame dwelling with projecting central cross gable, and novelty shingles and perforated vergeboards at gable ends; historic outbuildings include meat house and barn
- Built for a member of the Hill family on part of the Woodland acreage; one of several fine dwellings in the Marlboro area designed by locally prominent carpenter John C. Wyvill
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 1b, 2e

79-063-70

John Henry Quander House

3708 Old Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1870s, vernacular 1½ story, I-house with square plan and full width, one-story, 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; rare early example of Reconstruction-era dwelling built by a newly freed African-American
- Criteria 1d, 1c, 2a

80-001
NR E

Oxon Hill Manor

6901 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill (M-NCPPC)

- 1929, large two-story neo-Georgian brick mansion with hip roof, flanking wings, and fine decorative detail
- Outstanding example of 20th-century estate-era architecture, designed by Jules Henri de Sibour for career diplomat Sumner Welles; built near the site of 18th-century Oxon Hill Manor which was destroyed by fire in 1895

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

- 80-002
ES
- Site of Salubria**
6900 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill
- c. 1830, farmhouse built by Dr. John H. Bayne; destroyed by fire in early 1980s
 - Built by prominent local physician and agriculturist; home of five generations of Bayne family
 - Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 80-005
- Admirathoria (Upper Notley Hall)**
8409 Clay Drive, Fort Washington
- 18th century, altered c. 1870, 2½ story late Georgian brick house (Flemish bond) with asymmetrical floor plan and later mansard roof
 - Home of the Rozer family for six generations; significant Georgian structure and unique example of its type in Prince George’s County
 - Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2d
- 80-006
NR
- Fort Foote**
8900 block of Fort Foote Road, Fort Washington (National Park Service)
- 1863, remains of Civil War fort, including earthworks, 10 gun mounts, 2 Rodman guns, and concrete magazine
 - Southernmost of 68 forts erected during Civil War to defend Washington; now part of national park system
 - Criteria 1a, 1b, 1d, 2d, 2e
- 80-016
NR
- Fort Washington (Site of Washburton Manor)**
13551 Fort Washington Road, Fort Washington (National Park Service)
- 1814-1824, enclosed brick-upon-stone fortification with drawbridge
 - Erected (after first fort was destroyed by American commander in 1814) to protect the capital city; designed by Pierre L’Enfant and completed by W.K. Armistead it is now operated by the National Park Service as a museum and park; property also includes archeological remains of Warburton Manor, Colonial-era seat of Digges family
- 80-021
- Friendly School**
10115 Old Fort Road, Fort Washington
- 1890s and 1920s, small 1½ story frame front-gabled structure, converted from one-room schoolhouse to residence
 - A schoolhouse has stood at this location since before the Civil War; one of few schoolhouses in the county surviving from the 19th century
 - Criteria, 1d, 2e
- 80-022
- Riverview Pavillion**
12325 Hatton Point Road, Fort Washington
- 1885, 1921 Victorian wood frame pavilion, surrounded by porches on 4 sides
 - Part of River View Park, which operated from 1885 to 1918; after park closed it was converted to residence for family of Colonel James Gillespie
 - Criteria 1a, 2a

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80-024-07
NR E

Saint John's Episcopal Church & Cemetery

9801 Livingston Road, Fort Washington

- 1766, rectangular brick church, Flemish bond, with flared hip roof; rebuilding of 1722 church structure
- Fourth church built on this site in Piscataway (King George's) Parish; one of the oldest church sites in Prince George's County

80-024-09
E

Piscataway House

10307 Livingston Road, Fort Washington

- mid-18th century, rebuilt 1932, 1½ story frame house with four freestanding brick chimneys and pent, dormers decorated with fluted pilasters and returned cornice
- Fine example of Tidewater Colonial domestic architecture; moved to present location from village of Piscataway and rebuilt in 1932 by Charles Collins of Harmony Hall
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c

80-024-10
NR

Want Water Ruins

10511 Livingston Road, Fort Washington (National Park Service)

- c. 1710, the gambrel-roof brick end walls of Want Water stand near water's edge
- Probably built for Thomas Addison; home for several generations to Magruder and Lyles families; owned by National Park Service
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

80-024-11
NR

Harmony Hall (Battersea)

10511 Livingston Road, Fort Washington (National Park Service)

- 1760s, 2 ½ story side-gabled brick mansion with fine interior detail;
- Closely related homes of Tyler, Magruder, and Lyles families; significant for pre-Georgian and Georgian architectural detail, and spectacular location on the Potomac at Broad Creek
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

80-048

Tulip Hill Farm on the Potomac

12001 Riverview Road, Fort Washington

- 1939, building fronted by a large pedimented portico on the west; the house consists of an amalgamation of parts of many older buildings
- Criteria 2c, 2e

80-050

Addison Family Cemetery

National Avenue, Oxon Hill

- 18th and 19th century, the 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 suggested that 15 to 25 additional burials may be present
- Once part of Oxon Hill Manor plantation established by Thomas Addison in the early 18th century; occupied by members of the Addison family until 1812, when property was purchased by Zachariah Berry; members of the Berry family and their tenants occupied the mansion until it burned in 1895
- Criteria 1a, 1c

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

- 80-051 **Riverview Road Archeological Site**
Riverview Road, Fort Washington (M-NCPPC)
- 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1300, nomadic people lived intermittently at the site from the prehistoric Archaic period to Woodland period.
 - Archeological investigations revealed prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, and hearths & historic artifacts
 - Criteria 1a, 1d
- 81A-001 **Poplar Hill on His Lordship's Kindness & Cemetery**
NHL E
7606 Woodyard Road, Clinton
- 1784-1787, 5-part brick Georgian mansion (Flemish bond) with 2½ story hip-roof central block, hyphens and wings, and elegant decorative detail; rare surviving group of historic outbuildings includes smokehouse, wash house, privy, slave hospital and pigeon cote
 - Home of Darnall, Sewall and Daingerfield families; outstanding example of elegant and carefully detailed Georgian plantation house
- 81A-007 **Mary Surratt House**
NR E
9110 Brandywine Road, Clinton (M-NCPPC)
- 1852, 2 story, side-gabled frame dwelling, with post office and tavern room and attached kitchen wing
 - Home of Mary Surratt, implicated by her acquaintance with John Wilkes Booth, and hanged for conspiracy in the Lincoln assassination; the Surratt family dwelling served also as tavern, post office, and polling place
- 81A-008 **James Gardiner House**
9408 Juliette Drive, Clinton
- 1922, 2½ story, 5-bay Colonial Revival style single family dwelling
 - Built for James St. Clair Gardiner and his wife Catherine; he served on the Board of Directors of Clinton Bank, farm subdivided in 1956 by John M. and Elizabeth Pryde
 - Criteria 2a, 2e
- 81A-027 **Christ Episcopal Church & Cemetery**
8710 Old Branch Avenue, Clinton
- 1928, Flemish-bond brick-veneer church composed of a rectangular-plan nave with a square tower at its southwest corner and a hyphen at its northwest corner connecting a 2 story addition; decorative bargeboard with a collar beam is sited within the upper gable end of the façade
 - Built to serve the rural community of Clinton; the building expanded during the late-20th century as the congregation grew; excellent example of an early- to mid-20th-century Gothic Revival-style church
 - Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e
- 81B-001 **Steed Family Cemetery**
3308 Tinkers Branch Way, Fort Washington
- The only remaining feature of Belleview Plantation, 1792-1830, built for Lowe family; main house destroyed by fire October 1996; outbuildings demolished
 - Resting place of more than 20 members of Steed family and presumably Lowe family members as well; cemetery is evocative of 19th century burial practices
 - Criteria 1d, 2d, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

81B-003

Thrift Schoolhouse

11110 Thrift Road, Clinton (M-NCPPC)

- 1884, 1 story, 3-bay wood-frame schoolhouse w/side-gabled roof
- Constructed for white students in the county, the school served several communities until a new, more convenient site for a school was chosen in 1909; significant as one of the oldest extant schoolhouses in the county and an excellent example of vernacular school architecture from the late 19th century
- Criteria 1d, 2a

81B-004

NR

Wyoming & Cemetery

11530 Thrift Road, Clinton

- c. 1760, c. 1800, c. 1850, 1½ story gambrel-roof frame house with exterior brick chimneys and pent, and attached wings in telescope form; historic outbuildings include barns and corncrib
- Marbury home until 1973; outstanding example of telescoping; significant also for fine Federal-style interior trim

81B-007

William H. Townshend House

12804 Windbrook Drive, Clinton

- 1870s, vernacular wood frame dwelling with center gable
- Built by William Henry Townshend and still owned by his family
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

81B-011

Providence Methodist Episcopal Church & Cemetery

10610 Old Fort Road, Fort Washington

- 1903, Colonial Revival style church; a 1 story, 1-bay front-gabled portico shelters the main entry in the steeple; the portico is supported by wood posts; fenestration consists of 9/9 windows with multi-light lunette transoms
- Built to serve a small congregation in rural Fort Washington, the building expanded as the congregation did, and is now an established and familiar visual landmark along Old Fort Road that stands out for its architectural details
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

82A-000-07

Weston & Clagett Family Cemetery

6601 Old Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro

- Early 19th century, 2½ story, gable-roof brick house (Flemish bond) with fine interior detail; expanded and rebuilt, possibly incorporating earlier Clagett family dwelling; historic outbuildings include meat house, stables and barns
- Fine Federal-style home built on the site of eleventh-generation seat of Clagett family; family graveyard on grounds
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

82A-000-37

Beacon Hill

5905 Old Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro

- 1898, wood frame Colonial Revival dwelling, 1-story hip-roof wraparound porch
- Built by Alexander Marshall Marbury of “Wyoming” (81B-004) on part of the old David Craufurd farm, Kingston; he wanted a house similar to the now-vanished Ellerslie (82A-034)
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

82A-002
NR

Pleasant Hills

7001 Croom Station Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1830s, two-story gable-roof brick plantation house of side-hall-and-double parlor plan, and earlier attached wing; elegant fanlight and interior grained doors
- Home of the Sasscer and Hill families; excellent example of transitional Federal/Greek Revival style plantation house with outstanding period trim
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a

82A-004

Trinity Episcopal Church Rectory

6112 Ivy Ridge Court, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1865, c. 1901, 3 part vernacular frame house includes additions and a rear wing that create a T-shaped plan
- Land purchased from Dr. Frederick Sasscer in 1865; served as rectory until 1892, then sold to James I. Coffren who added rear wing; purchased by Anthony Wyvill, whose family lived there until 1992
- Criteria 1d, 2a

82A-008

James Christmas House

7201 Crain Highway, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1897, 2½ story, 3-bay Queen Anne-style dwelling with a 1 story wraparound porch that extends the width of the façade and three-quarters of the east elevation; roof is flat-on-hipped style
- James Miller Christmas established himself in the county as a successful businessman who owned a sawmill and lumber company in Croom; the house represents the economic prosperity Prince George's County experienced at the turn of the 20th century
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c

82A-009

Site of Sasscer's Green

7108 Crain Highway SE, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1820 and earlier; 1½ story gable-roof frame house with exterior brick chimneys and fine early 19th-century decorative detail; destroyed by fire in December 2004
- Home of the Sasscer family; was a good example of small southern Maryland plantation house with elegant interior trim
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

82A-012

Trumps Hill

8103 Trumps Hill Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1854, 3-part frame house; mid-19th century 2 story pyramidal-roof plantation house with Greek Revival-style trim, joined to earlier one-story side-gabled structure
- Good and nearly intact example of popular side-hall-and-double-parlor plan house, built for B.F. Duvall, prominent in county politics and society
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a

82A-013
NR

Woodstock

8706 Crain Highway SE, Upper Marlboro

- Main block ca. 1850, earlier wing 2½ story gable-roof frame house, with earlier 1 ½ story kitchen section; exterior brick chimneys
- Home of locally prominent Belt family; good example of rural Greek Revival style plantation house; a local landmark
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

82A-015

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church & Cemetery

9961 Rosaryville Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1928, frame gable-roof church with gothic-arch windows and two-story square corner bell tower
- Built to replace the original Catholic church of 1859, continuing tradition of early 18th-century rural Boone's Chapel; prominent local landmark
- Criteria 1d, 2e

82A-016

E

Mount Airy

8714 Rosaryville Road, Upper Marlboro (State of Maryland)

- c. 1740 and late 18th century, complex 3-part brick structure, incorporating early 18th-century gambrel-roof dwelling; rebuilt after 1931 fire, and recently renovated as a country inn; historic outbuildings include stable and greenhouse
- Home of Calvert family during Provincial period, later frequently visited by George Washington; in this century, home of Mathilda R. Duvall and Eleanor "Cissy" Patterson
- Criteria 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

82A-017

Joshua Turner House

8801 Frank Tippett Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1880s, 2½ story frame cross-gabled dwelling, with panelled gables and 20th-century stucco covering; elegant Victorian interior trim
- Built for Baltimore entrepreneur Joshua J. Turner, this late Victorian country house has particularly fine Queen Anne style detail
- Criterion 2a

82A-019

Boys' Village of Maryland Cemetery

Frank Tippett Road & Surratt's Road, Cheltenham

- *1870 and onward, concrete and granite grave markers laid out in 3 sections; cemetery currently located within Cheltenham Veterans' Cemetery adjacent to Boys' Village Property*
- *Boy's 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*
- *Criteria 1a, 1d*

82A-023

Furgang Farm

10811 Old Indian Head Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1897, 2½ story T-shaped farmhouse with gable ends ornamented with fishscale shingles; complex of farm buildings; historic outbuildings include summer kitchen, dairy and carriage house
- Excellent example of late Victorian farm complex in its original setting of domestic and agricultural buildings
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

82A-026

NR E

Bellefields & Sim Family Cemetery

13104 Duley Station Road, Upper Marlboro

- 18th century, 20th-century wings; 2 story brick Georgian plantation house (Flemish bond) with exterior chimneys and flanking wings
- Home of Sim family, including Colonel Joseph Sim, Revolutionary leader; from this site, American leaders observed the approach of British troops in August 1814

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

82A-027

Duvall Tobacco Barns

North of Marlton Avenue within Rosaryville State Park

- Late 19th, early 20th century; complex consists of two barns, a silo, two hay pens, and a shed
- Constructed for George T. Duvall; property later deeded to the State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources for Rosaryville State Park; barns exhibit different traditional agricultural forms and materials; excellent examples of late 19th-early and 20th century agricultural structures
- Criteria 1d, 2a

82A-034
ES

Site of Ellerslie

6700 Green Grove Place, Upper Marlboro

- 1895, 2½ story frame gable-roof dwelling of Colonial Revival style destroyed by fire in 2008
- Built by prominent Upper Marlboro Judge Richard B. B. Chew on site of his father's early 19th-century plantation house, which was also destroyed by fire in 1894
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a

82A-035

Chew's Bridge

6900b Van Wagner Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1898, 90-foot-long wood and iron bridge supported by upright posts constructed of iron Phoenix sections
- Built to span the tracks of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, and connect two parts of Judge Chew's Ellerslie farm; only known bridge surviving from the early years of this railroad line; owned by Consolidated Rail Corporation
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a

82A-038

Solitude

6705 South Osborne Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1840, 2 story frame gable-roof house in two sections, with pedimented entrance with fanlight; historic outbuildings include barn, shed and corncrib
- Representative of Prince George's County frame farmhouse of early to mid 1800s, renovated in 20th century
- Criteria 1d, 2a

82A-039

Mount Clare

6606 Woodyard Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1859, 2½ story frame farmhouse with central cross gable and fine Italianate decorative elements
- Built by Richard O. Mullikin, and for nearly a century the Binger farm; fine example of mid-19th century cottage-style farm dwelling
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

82A-041
NR

Woodyard Site

Woodyard Circle, Upper Marlboro

- Location of Henry Darnall's early 18th-century mansion and merchant Stephen West's Revolutionary War supply factory; temporary headquarters of American troops during British invasion in 1814 ; important historical archeological site

82A-042-21

Cheltenham Methodist Church & Cemetery

11111 Crain Highway, SW, Cheltenham

- 1879, board-and-batten gable-roof church building with projecting three story entry bell tower
- Good example of late 19th-century rural church architecture, unusual for its board-and-batten siding
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

82A-044

Overseer's House

6601 South Osborne Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1745, 1800, 1900, vernacular frame and post and beam dwelling with modern additions to the side and rear
- Built on Craufurd family's Bacon Hall plantation; enlarged c. 1800 and 1 story wing added c. 1900, also used as tenant house; possibly the oldest frame building in Prince George's County; relocated from Old Crain Highway in April 1993 and restored
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a

82A-054

Rough Time's Own

8100 Rosaryville Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1930, brick Flemish bond 2½ story Georgian Revival dwelling with arched dormers; named for the horse "Rough Time" who was bred on the property
- J. Yance and Betty B. Christmas built the house incorporating architectural relics salvaged in the demolitions of some of Washington D.C.'s notable landmarks; the property is also significant for its horse breeding and racing heritage
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2e

82B-000-13

Brookfield United Methodist Church & Cemetery

12806 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1909, Gothic Revival, wood frame church with 2 story bell tower
- Excellent example of a 20th century Gothic Revival church
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

82B-002

Marlboro Hunt Club

5902 Green Landing Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1855, 1880 and 1920s, 2 story board-and-batten structure expanded from original central three-bay section to nine bays in length; 19th-century French hunt-scene wallpaper
- Originally a small domestic structure at mid-19th century steamboat landing on Patuxent River; became hunt club in 1880s, visited by Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent "gentlemen hunters"
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2d, 2e

82B-003

Billingsley

6900 Green Landing Road, Upper Marlboro (State of Maryland)

- mid-18th century, remodeled in 1931, 1½ story side-gabled brick house (Flemish bond with glazed headers) with steep gable roof and steeply pitched 20th-century cross gables
- Built for Weems family; renovated in mid-19th century and rebuilt in 1931; spectacular riverfront location
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

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- 82B-004 **Mount Calvert**
16800 Mount Calvert Road, Upper Marlboro (M-NCPPC)
- Late 18th century, 2½ story gable-roof brick house with exterior chimneys and pent, and fine Federal-style interior detail Only historic structure remaining at site of Charles Town, first seat of Prince George’s County government; scenic location overlooking confluence of Western Branch and Patuxent River
 - Criteria 1a, 1b, 1d, 2e, 2c
- 82B-006 **Sansbury-Griffith House**
8000 Croom Station Road, Upper Marlboro
- 1875, 1915, 2 story, 3-bay dwelling rests on a poured concrete foundation; weatherboard siding clads the wood-frame structure; a 1-story, 3-bay porch is located on the façade and a 2-story, 1-bay addition with flanking 1-story porches has been added to the dwelling
 - The farmhouse represents the shift from large plantations to smaller farms which occurred in the county during the late 19th century
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e
- 82B-007 **William W. Duley House**
8100 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro
- Early 19th century, 1870s, two-story frame Victorian dwelling with flared gable roof, attached to earlier small 1-1/2 -story dwelling
 - Built by Judson Scott and William Duley, associated with early commercial ventures in this area; prominent local landmark
 - Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a
- 82B-009
NR **Waverly**
8901 Duvall Road, Upper Marlboro
- 1855, two-story board-and-batten frame house with hip roof and fine Italianate decorative detail; two original domestic outbuildings in same style
 - Built by John W. Burroughs on part of Mount Calvert Manor; one of few surviving examples of Italianate board-and-batten construction; fine original interior detail
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e
- 82B-025
NR **Nottingham Archeological Site**
Nottingham Road, Upper Marlboro
- 500 B.C.-1600 A.D., middle and late Woodland village site
 - Possibly the site of Native American village indicated on John Smith’s 1608 map
- 82B-028 **William C. Duley House**
14601 Mount Calvert Road, Upper Marlboro
- 1895, 2½ story, vernacular dwelling with a 5-bay, two-story Queen Anne-style addition; a one-story wraparound porch on the façade and south elevation is supported by wood Tuscan posts with turned spindle work, turned balusters, and decorative brackets
 - House documents stylistic influences and construction techniques of two distinct periods; house and outbuildings document late 19th and early 20th century agricultural practices
 - Criteria 2a, 2c

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82B-035-16

Nottingham Schoolhouse

17410 Nottingham Road, Nottingham (M-NCPPC)

- 1911, 1 story, 3 bay vernacular building with a front-gable roof and overhanging eaves and German siding; a 1 story, projecting front-gabled entry wing on façade
- Built on the site of a previous school, reusing materials from that building
- Criteria 1d, 2a, ,2e

82B-035-17

Turton-Smith House

17414 Nottingham Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1850, 1857, vernacular wood frame dwelling with salt-box roof
- Built for Richard Turton in 1850s, this is the only surviving structure in Nottingham from the 19th century
- Criteria 1a, 2a

82B-035-20

Plater House

17415 Watershed Drive, Upper Marlboro

- 1901, large 2½ story multisection frame house with attached two-story water tower, in prominent location overlooking the Patuxent River
- Built by Plater family on site of earlier dwelling destroyed by fire; greatly altered and enlarged in the late 20th century
- Criteria 1d, 2e

82B-036

E

Ashland Hay Barn

5519 Green Landing Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1830, c. 1855, large gable-roof multipurpose barn with long roof planes sloping away from a central peak; incorporates horse stalls, hay storage and corncribs
- Enlarged by William B. Hill of Compton Bassett c. 1855 and given to son William M. Hill after Civil War
- Criteria 1d, 2a

82B-038

Site of Columbia Air Center

Croom Airport Road, Upper Marlboro (M-NCPPC)

- 1941-1956; served as the first licensed African-American-owned and -operated airport in the country; established by John Greene, and primarily used by former Tuskegee Airmen
- Located near the Patuxent River; interpretive signage tells the story of the historic airfield and the role it played in the aviation history the county, state, and nation
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d

83-002

NHL

Accokeek Creek Archeological Site

Bryan Point Road, Accokeek

- Site occupied between 3000 B.C. and c. 1600 A.D.; important source of information about local Piscataway Indians before 1200 A.D.

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83-003

Longview

1511 Bryan Point Road, Accokeek

- 1930, 2½ story, 5-bay wood-frame farmhouse clad in weatherboard siding with corner boards; a side gable roof with a boxed and raked cornice caps the dwelling; an excellent example of the Neoclassical style
- The property was purchased in 1925 by Alice Ferguson, who owned several farms near Mockley Point on the Piscataway Creek, portions of which became part of the Accokeek Creek Archaeological Site where she worked; Ferguson built Longview but never lived there; constructed by local builder Jack Pierce
- Criteria 1d, 2a

83-006

Strawberry Hill

14300 John Clagett Drive, Accokeek

- 1785, wood-frame structure clad in wide weatherboard siding; double exterior-end corbelled brick chimneys are located on the north and south elevations of the rectangular plan
- Originally built in Charles County, Strawberry Hill was relocated in 1965; the building is an excellent example of a late-18th century vernacular plantation house with double chimneys; Strawberry Hill was constructed for Richard Clagett and has been associated with various branches of the Clagett family for almost two hundred years
- Criteria 2a, 2e

83-008

ES

Christ Church & Cemetery

600 Farmington Road West, Accokeek

- 1748, 1857, 1 story gable-roof brick church (Flemish bond) with bracketed cornice and hood moldings over round-arch windows
- Lower chapel for St. John's, Broad Creek; burned in 1856, rebuilt on original walls
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

83-009

Dr. William G. Hardy House (Kuehn House/Ellerbrook Farm)

16100 Old Marshall Hall Road, Accokeek

- 1855, 2 story, 5-bay Greek Revival-style farmhouse was built around a 1-story, 2-room log structure; at the southeast corner of the interior, log-cabin framing is visible, including large, rough-hewn logs filled with wattle and daub; a large portico is supported by paired wood Tuscan columns
- Excellent example of the Greek Revival style; the architecture of the farmhouse is unique in Prince George's County
- Criteria 2a, 2c

83-012

NR

Piscataway Park Archeological Site

3400 block Bryan Point Road, Accokeek

- Prehistoric to present, the site lies within 4,000 acres of parkland in both Prince George's and Charles Counties, including Accokeek Creek Site and National Colonial Farm
- Principally significant for its role in maintaining the historic vista across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon

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84-001

Saint James Hill

14200 Livingston Road, Clinton

- 1830s, 2½ story gable-roof brick house (Flemish bond) attached to early 1½ story gable-roof frame building, renovated and expanded in the 20th century
- Home of Dr. Benedict J. Semmes (U.S. Congressman); unique joining of architectural elements; prominent local landmark
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2d, 2e

84-020

NR

Bellevue

200 Manning Road East, Accokeek

- c.1840, 2½ story Greek Revival-style frame plantation house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with exterior chimneys and pent, and attached kitchen wing
- One of several surviving examples in Prince George's County of popular mid-19th century house style; typical of successful small plantations of the period
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

84-023-03

Piscataway Tavern

2204 Floral Park Road, Clinton

- c. 1750; c. 1810, 2½ story gable-roof frame house, attached to older 1 ½ story section
- Operated as tavern and store by Thomas Clagett; important element in 18th-century town of Piscataway
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2d, 2e

84-023-05

Hardy's Tavern

2305 Floral Park Road, Clinton

- 1790s, 2½ story gable-roof brick building (Flemish bond)
- Operated as tavern by the Hardy family from 1790s to 1840s; residence since Civil War period; important element in town of Piscataway
- Criteria 1d, 2d, 2e

84-023-06

Edelen House

8401 Floral Park Road, Brandywine

- 1830s, 1930, 3 part 2½ story side-gabled frame dwelling with 1930s brick veneer and flanking hyphens and wings
- Main block built for Dr. Horace Edelen, significant as an altered and enlarged plantation house
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

84-023-08

Dr. Edgar Hurtt House

2308 Floral Park Road, Clinton

- 18th and early 19th centuries and 1912, two-part frame dwelling with two-story, side-gabled main block and one-story wing
- A local landmark, the residence and office of one of Piscataway's best-known citizens, Dr. Edgar Dewitt Hurtt; represents three centuries of construction
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2d

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84-023-10
ES

Saint Mary's Church & Cemetery

13401 Piscataway Road, Clinton

- 1904, gothic revival brick church, 2 story projecting pyramidal roof entry bell tower and buttresses
- Built by Wyvill brothers of Upper Marlboro who had built St. Mary's Church in Upper Marlboro in 1899
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

85A-013

Gwynn Park

8118 Grayden Lane, Brandywine

- 1857, 2 story gable roof brick house with Georgian plan and highly decorative cornice composed of courses of molded bricks
- Home of William H. Gwynn, built to replace earlier house destroyed by fire; local landmark significant for unusual cornice treatment
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

85A-017

J. Eli Huntt Residence

7500 Accokeek Road, Brandywine

- 1840, enlarged 1872, 2 story, 3-bay vernacular frame dwelling with a 3-story eastern wing and 3-story rear ell has influences of the Queen Anne style
- Enlarged substantially c. 1872 for grocer Eli Huntt, the house reflects 2 different periods of construction, illustrating the fashionable architectural styles, details, materials, and forms of the middle of the 19th century; relocated less than 300 feet within its own property in 1950, the building is one of the oldest structures in the vicinity of T. B., a small crossroads community
- Criteria 1d, 2a

85A-032-09
NR

William W. Early House

13907 Cherry Tree Crossing Road, Brandywine

- 1907, 2½ story Queen Anne-style frame dwelling, with octagonal corner tower and fine jigsaw and shingle detail
- Built for one of the members of the Early family, prominent in the railroad village of Brandywine; one of the best examples of its type still standing in the county
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a, 2e

85A-032-10

William Berry Early House

13904 Cherry Tree Crossing Road, Brandywine

- 1896 and c. 1910, 2 ½ story frame house reflective of the popular Queen Anne style, with 2 story bay with turret and wraparound porch
- Constructed by William Berry Early in preparation for his marriage to Angela D. Petty; their growing family resulted in the significant enlargement of the originally modest I-house and the application of Queen Anne-style details
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

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85A-032-11

William H. Early Store

14134 Brandywine Road, Brandywine

- 1872, 2½ story building constructed in the Colonial Revival mode to function as a general store; the wood-frame structure is 2 bays deep and 5 bays wide with a centered entry in the side-gabled south facade; 1-story, wraparound porch fronts the structure
- Excellent example of late-19th century commercial growth tied to the 1870s expansion of the railroad to Brandywine
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a

85A-032-27
NR E

Chapel of the Incarnation

14070 Brandywine Road, Brandywine

- 1916, L-shaped Mission-style church constructed of poured-in-form concrete covered w/coarse pebble-filled stucco to resemble adobe; church built as mission chapel of St. Thomas Episcopal Church of Croom
- Land given by Herman Badenhoop, one of the founders of the Bank of Brandywine. Building committee consisted of Charles S. Early, Jr., Frank Robinson and J.K. Smith. Designed by Washington architect William J. Palmer
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

85A-032-30

Old Bank of Brandywine

14110 Brandywine Road, Brandywine

- 1912, stucco covered molded concrete block building with gable roof entry porch supported by slim Tuscan posts
- Built by the Southern Maryland German-American Bank; taken over by Citizen's Bank and Trust Company in 1963, it was replaced and converted to a residence; now used for storage. Only building of its type surviving in Prince George's County
- Criteria 1d, 2e

85A-033-14
ES

Marlow-Huntt Store

13700 Old Brandywine Road, T. B.

- 1867, 1½ story frame front-gabled commercial building; cornice embellished with jigsaw brackets
- Originally constructed as a general store and operated by T. B.'s most prominent citizen, J. Eli Huntt; property also includes a much-altered casket shop, c.1878
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

85B-007

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Cottages

Cedarville State Forest Road, Cedarville

- 1940s, 1½ story, two-bay frame cottages with brick chimneys and exposed rafter tails under roof eaves
- Excellent example of CCC construction; the modest vernacular utilitarian buildings are significant for their CCC association within the Cedarville State Forest
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2d

85B-008

Cedarville Charcoal Kiln

Cedarville State Forest Road, Cedarville

- 1940s, cinderblock kiln with dirt floor
- The structure is significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and its unique form and function in Prince George's County and the State of Maryland
- Criteria 1a, 2a, 2d

Chapter 16•Historic Sites and Proposed Historic Sites

85B-010

Charles S. Early, Sr. House

14280 Brandywine Road, Brandywine

- 1870, 2 story, gable roof farmhouse of traditional I-house form with slightly later rear wing
- Before the Civil War, William H. Early operated a store and post office on this property. This house built for his son Charles S. Early at the time of his marriage; sold out of Early family in 1949, it was renovated in 2000
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2d, 2e

86A-000-18

Brookfield at Naylor

12607 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro

- Main block 1856, with earlier wing; 2-story frame dwelling covered with brick veneer, attached to older brick wing; extensively altered in 1968
- Incorporates early 19th-century home of prominent merchant Michael Carroll; home of the Duvall family from 1856 through 1985; prominent local landmark
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2e

86A-004

ES

Brookwood & Cemetery

12807 Duley Station Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1858, Greek Revival-style frame plantation house of unusual asymmetrical plan, with two-story center block and one-story flanking wings and 20th century brick veneer;
- Home for nearly a century of the Wood family; fine Victorian trim, and interior plan unique in Prince George's County
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a

86A-005

West End Farm

10709 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1855, 2 story gable-roof frame house of popular side-hall-and-double parlor plan; small two-story addition; historic corncrib on grounds
- Home of prominent Marlboro attorney C.C. Magruder; good example of country home of successful professional man
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a

86A-012

Saint Simon's Episcopal Church Site & Cemetery

Saint Thomas Church Road, Croom

- *c. 1929; 70 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves; the grave markers vary in design and material and include concrete and marble tablets, bronze and granite flush plaques, and 13 concrete crosses; there are a number of mature oaks and beeches in the western section of the cemetery; there is a circular bed of lilies planted at the center of the property and a number of boxwoods, hollies and rose bushes*
- *Saint Simon's Chapel was a frame building constructed c. 1894 on the grounds of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church Rectory (86A-027-08); the chapel was a mission chapel for African-American communicants of St. Thomas' Church and was moved across St. Thomas Church Road to the present site in 1902; the church was closed in 1964 and demolished in 1974*
- *Criteria 1d, 2e*

86A-013

Saint Mary's Methodist Episcopal Church Site & Cemetery (Myers Cemetery)

South side of Croom Airport Road, east of Route 382, Croom

- *c. 1918; 43 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves; markers include marble and concrete tablets, concrete and wooden crosses, granite headstones, granite flush markers, slate pieces, and metal funeral home signs; cemetery plants include rose and azalea bushes and a group of yucca plants near the western boundary*
- *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 c. 1911; 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*
- *Criteria 1d, 2e*

86A-015

ES

Mattaponi & Cemetery

11000 Mattaponi Road, Upper Marlboro

- 18th century, rebuilt c. 1820, 2 story hip-roof brick house (Flemish bond) with flanking wings; fine interior detail of transitional Federal/Greek Revival period; several barns on property; significantly altered in the 1950s
- Country home of Governor Robert Bowie, rebuilt in then-current style after his death in 1818
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2d, 2e

86A-020

NR

Brookefield of the Berrys

12510 Molly Berry Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1810 and 1840, 2 story side-gabled frame house with exterior brick chimneys and two-story veranda; one-story kitchen wing attached; historic outbuildings include meat house, corncrib and granary
- Good example of plantation house and outbuildings, owned by Berry family since 1839; incorporates elements of both Federal and Greek Revival styles
- Criteria 1d, 2a

86A-022

Benjamin Mackall House & Cemetery

12518 Plantation Drive, Brandywine

- c. 1790, 1910, 1½ story gable-roof frame house with steeply pitched gable roof and outstanding Federal-style interior trim; later two-story, front-gabled addition
- Owned continuously by the Mackall family for two centuries; good example of modest dwelling house with particularly fine early interior trim
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2a

86A-023

Thomas Garner House

11801 Molly Berry Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1901, Colonial Revival 2 story vernacular frame dwelling; front porch with turned posts and brackets
- Significant as an early 1900s vernacular farmhouse in Prince George's County, the pyramidal-roof tower at the rear provides hot water to the house, a technological marvel when the dwelling was constructed
- Criteria 2a, 2c

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86A-027-06

Dr. William Gibbons House

10205 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1893, 2½ story cross-gable frame house; one-story bracketed porch across main facade; historic meat house on grounds
- Home and office of Dr. William H. Gibbons; representative modest late Victorian house and important element in historic village of Croom
- Criteria 1c, 2a

86A-027-07

NR E

Saint Thomas' Episcopal Church & Cemetery

14300 Saint Thomas Church Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1742-45, cruciform, brick church with Gothic Revival stained glass windows; apse added in 1859, and three-story entry tower added in 1888
- Built as chapel-of-ease for northern St. Paul's Parish; home church of Thomas John Claggett, first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in United States; focal point of Croom community
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e

86A-027-08

Saint Thomas' Episcopal Church Rectory

10108 Croom Road, Croom

- 1853, 1887, 1919, cross-gabled frame dwelling of cruciform plan unique in county; the Sexton's House (tenant house) built 1887 is a 2 story frame side gable house clad with wood shingles and rests on a brick pier foundation
- Built for Samuel R. Gordon who served as rector of Saint Thomas from 1853-1882; sold by the church in 1964 for use as a private residence
- Criteria 1a, 2a

86A-027-09

Croom Schoolhouse

10100 Croom Road, Croom

- 1907-1908, wood frame "pebble-dash" stuccoed schoolhouse with projecting front gable entrance, rear hip porch
- Built to replace an earlier school that had been located on the property since 1866; converted to residence in 1934; the only surviving school of this type and period in Prince George's County
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

86A-027-10

NR

Coffren House

10007 Croom Road, Croom

- c. 1860, 2½ story frame dwelling of side-hall-and double-parlor plan; historic outbuildings include corncrib, hogpen, stables and barn
- Fine example of Greek Revival-style home of successful merchant/postmaster; focal point in 19th century village of Croom
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

86A-027-11

NR

Coffren Store

10007 Croom Road, Croom

- c. 1853, 1860, 2 story frame store building with catslide roof retains original interior elements of store and post office;
- Built for John Coffren, who served as postmaster and storekeeper in third quarter of 19th century
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

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86A-027-25

Blanche Ogle House

9912 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro

- c. 1890, two-part, 2 story side-gabled frame farmhouse with bracketed porch and several farm outbuildings
- Representative rural vernacular architecture, an important component of the historic Croom landscape
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

86A-027-45

Tayman Tobacco Barn

14201 Saint Thomas Church Road, Croom

- c. 1941, frame tobacco barn located within a 4.6 acre parcel at the corner of Croom Road and Saint Thomas Church Road; recently restored with grant funds from Preservation Maryland and the National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Representative and highly visible example of mid-twentieth century tobacco with internal stripping room
- Criteria 1a, 1d, 2a, 2e

86B-001

Gibbons Methodist Episcopal Church Site, Education Building & Cemetery

Gibbons Church Road, Brandywine

- 1920s, 1 story front-gabled frame building; cemetery c. 1900 onward
- Founded by a group of formerly enslaved African Americans in 1884 who constructed a frame church building in 1889; it was demolished in 1967; 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
- Criteria 1a, 1d

86B-002

ES

Rosemount (Skinner-Martin House)

13201 Martin Road, Brandywine

- Main block 1835, 18th-century wing, two-story gable-roof frame I-house attached to earlier 1 ½ story kitchen wing; fine transitional Federal/Greek Revival style interior trim
- Built for Benjamin Skinner and attached to earlier structure; excellent example of early 19th century planter's house with fine interior trim
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

86B-004

Skinner Family Cemetery

Cheswicke Lane, Upper Marlboro

- 19th century, only surviving feature of large Skinner family plantation;
- Replica metal fence surrounds cemetery plots
- Criteria 1c, 1d

86B-005

ES

Nottingham-Myers Methodist Church & Cemetery

15601 Brooks Church Road, Upper Marlboro

- 1939, 1983, vernacular wood frame and wood clapboard sided church; connecting wing and hyphen constructed in 1983
- Focal point for the black population in the Croom-Nottingham region; strong historical connections to the Mansfield plantation and to the work of the Freedmen's Bureau
- Criteria 1a, 2d

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- 86B-006 **Turner House & Erickson-Roundell Tomb**
15905 Tanyard Road, Upper Marlboro
- Late 18th century, 1½ story, two-room frame tenant dwelling with center chimney
 - Only known example of 18th century center-chimney frame dwelling in Prince George’s County; 18th century brick vaulted burial tomb on adjoining property
 - Criteria 1a, 2a
- 86B-008 **Waring Tenant House**
16400 River Airport Road, Brandywine
- *c. 1861-1878, vernacular wood frame dwelling with semi-octagonal bays, trefoil tracery circular window*
 - *Built on Waring property called Bald Eagle; John Henry Waring was a wealthy planter with southern sympathies*
 - *Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e*
- 86B-009 **Kalmia (Kalaird)**
15110 Nelson Perrie Road, Brandywine
- 1840s, 1927, 2½ story, gable-roof frame house with exterior brick chimneys, house extensively renovated and expanded in 20th century; several barns on property
 - Local landmark because of size, age, and visibility; home of Baden and Perrie families
 - Criteria 1d, 2d, 2e
- 86B-010 **Black Walnut Thicket**
15508 Letcher Road East, Brandywine
- 1856, c.1930s, attached to earlier small dwelling, three-part frame plantation house consisting of 2 ½ story main block, kitchen building and connecting hyphen; extensively altered in 1930s
 - Unusual building complex; main block begun by merchant Michael B. Carroll; later the home of R. W. G. Baden family
 - Criteria 1d, 2a
- 86B-014
NR **Saint Paul’s Episcopal Church & Cemetery**
13500 Baden Westwood Road, Brandywine
- 1735, 1794, cruciform brick gable-roof church (Flemish bond), with round-arch windows and unique sundial over entrance
 - Built as church of St. Paul’s Parish; in continuous use since its construction; in 1780, Thomas John Claggett became rector of St. Paul’s Church
- 86B-018 **Immanuel United Methodist Church & Cemetery**
17400 Horsehead Road, Brandywine
- 1896, Gothic Revival vernacular frame front-gable church with lancet windows
 - *One of the oldest Methodist congregations, founded as Smith’s Meeting House in 1794. Francis Asbury preached here in March 1813*
 - *Criteria 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e*

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86B-019

Horsehead Tavern

17505 Aquasco Road, Brandywine

- Early 19th century, 1870s, 2 story gable-roof frame building constructed in two stages, may incorporate an 18th century structure, significantly altered
- An “ordinary” or tavern on this site since 1739; private residence since c. 1900
- Criteria 1d, 2d

86B-037

Wilmer’s Park

15710 Brandywine Road, Brandywine

- 1947-1970; 80-acre parcel containing the ruins of a dance hall, motel, ranch house, covered stage, baseball and football fields
- As a major stop on the Chitlin Circuit, Wilmer’s Park opened its doors to African-American musicians, entertainers, athletes and fans from the early 1950s through the late 1960s; Arthur Wilmer used his experience and connections developed as the owner of a night club in Washington, D. C., to bring both popular acts and up-and-coming performers to rural Prince George’s County; the bandstand at Wilmer’s Park showcased everyone from Duke Ellington and Otis Redding to the Temptations, Patti La Belle, and a young Stevie Wonder; the former tobacco farm played an important role in exposing emerging musicians to local African Americans during a time of segregation
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 2d

86B-038

Sasscer Tobacco Barn

13400 Molly Berry Road, Brandywine

- C. 1917, a large 1 story wood-frame tobacco barn with a rectangular form, solid concrete foundation and a gambrel roof; the interior is remarkably intact and the lattice of tier poles on which the tobacco was hung, are still present
- Located on land originally associated with the c. 1894 Sasscer House (86B-003) known as Keys Quarters. The barn is now located on a subdivided lot that includes a new house (under construction in 2009)
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

87A-009

Connick’s Folly & Cemetery

18807 Aquasco Road, Brandywine

- 1857, brick, common bond, 5 bay, 2 ½ story Federal-style dwelling and outbuildings
- Built for Clement R. Connick; a rare late example of a mid-19th-century Federal-style farmhouse; Connick’s Folly received its name as a result of the building material chosen by Connick; in the mid-19th century, a brick house in lower Prince George’s County was virtually unknown
- Criteria 1d, 2a

87A-010

ES

Saint Thomas Methodist Church & Cemetery

18810 Aquasco Road, Brandywine

- 1911, frame meeting-house style rural chapel; gothic-arch windows with tracery
- Built to replace the Reconstruction-era school/church building; focal point of local black community and best surviving example of its type
- Criteria 1d, 2a

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- 87A-011 **Green Hill (Poplar Hill)**
19404 Aquasco Road, Aquasco
- c. 1830, 1941, 2 story gable-roof frame house with one-story wing; extensively altered in 20th century; 19th-century tobacco barn in ruins on property
 - Typical frame farmhouse of this period, built by George W. Marriott; prominent local landmark
 - Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e
- 87A-012 **Poplar Hill School**
19104 Croom Road, Brandywine
- 1936, *side-gabled frame schoolhouse*
 - *Significant for its role in the history of public education for African Americans in Prince George’s County during the era of government-sanctioned segregation; the second school for “colored” students in the area, replacing a small one-room schoolhouse located approximately 600 feet to the northwest*
 - Criteria 1a, 1d
- 87A-018 **Black Swamp Farm**
16815 Milltown Landing Road, Brandywine
- 1915, 2 ½ story, 4-bay vernacular style farmhouse
 - *Owned by the Rawlings family from 1877 to 1970; the main dwelling, which was built to replace the original residence, is a representative example of a rural vernacular dwelling; barn ruins, property includes chicken coop, barn, trailer, corn crib, two sheds, and well head*
 - Criteria 1d, 2a
- 87A-019
ES **Wilson-Rawlings Farmstead**
17109 Milltown Landing Road, Brandywine
- 1895, large gable-roof two-story frame dwelling of irregular plan, L-shaped entrance porch with decorative bracketing; historic outbuildings include several barns and sheds
 - Built by Margaret Johns Wilson and family; significant for its vernacular architecture and long association with the Wilson family
 - Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a
- 87A-022 **H. B. B. Trueman House**
20218 Aquasco Road, Aquasco
- c. 1850, 2½ story multisection frame dwelling which incorporates a small mid-19th century plantation house; surviving outbuildings include blacksmith/wheelwright shop
 - This modest dwelling retains some Greek Revival-style detail; together with outbuildings, exemplifies agricultural and industrial heritage of the county
 - Criterion 1d
- 87A-057
E **Black Swamp School**
19011 Croom Road, Brandywine
- 1899, *wood frame 3-bay side-gabled schoolhouse with gabled vestibule*
 - *Officially “Colored School No. 2, District 8,” Black Swamp School served as a replacement for the Freedmen’s School in Horsehead, the new school gained its colorful appellation from its proximity to Black Swamp Creek; it was converted to a residence in the 1930s*
 - Criteria 1a, 1d

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87B-028

Trueman Point Landing

18610 Trueman Point Road, Aquasco

- 1817, 1932, Steamboat landing 1860 1930; remains of pilings still visible; warehouse no longer survives
- Served as river port for Woodville (Aquasco) farmers throughout 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries; bought in 1817 by Captain George Weems who established riverboat landing
- Criteria 1a, 1d

87B-033

John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church Site & Cemetery

22919 Christ Church Road, Aquasco

- 1873, 1906, 1961, original church founded by James Gray, a freedman, in 1866; Church graveyard extends to the west and northwest of the church and contains approximately 120 marked graves, the oldest dating to 1915 and the most recent to 2005
- Significant as one of the earliest churches established by freedmen in Prince George's County after the Civil War
- Criteria 1d, 2e

87B-034

Woodville School

21500 Aquasco Road, Aquasco

- 1934, 1 story frame schoolhouse with three classrooms built to serve black children in the Woodville/Aquasco area.
- The school house was sold by auction in 1956 to the Knights of St. John's Commandery #373 for use as its headquarters
- Criteria 1d, 2e, 2a

87B-036-05

J. E. Turner House

16410 Saint Marys Church Road, Aquasco

- c. 1857, 2½ story gable-roof frame house, with freestanding brick chimneys and bracketed cornice; historic outbuildings include slave quarter and smokehouse
- Significant for the decorative pattern of cornice brackets and for surviving outbuildings including frame slave quarter
- Criteria 1d, 2e, 2a, 2c

87B-036-08

NR

Saint Mary's Rectory

16305 Saint Marys Church Road, Aquasco

- 1848, 1856, 2½ story Greek Revival/Italianate front-gabled frame rectory; unusual entry hall plan and fine interior detail
- Built as rectory for both St. Paul's and St. Mary's Parish and served as such for more than a century; floor plan and detail representative of popular mid-19th century house style
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

87B-036-08b

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church & Cemetery

22200 Aquasco Road, Aquasco

- 1920, a front-gabled, stucco-covered, Tudor-inspired frame church that replaced a 1848 church on the site
- Built and still serves as a mission chapel of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Baden
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

87B-036-12

Saint Phillip's Episcopal Chapel Site & Cemetery

16205 St. Phillips Road, Aquasco

- 1878; approximately 108 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves on the 1½ acre property; grave markers are of varying designs and materials
- first of two Episcopal chapels built for African Americans; frame chapel constructed on the site c. 1880 was destroyed by fire in 1976; at the southwestern corner of the parking area stands the bellcote and bell which survived the 1976 fire
- Criteria 1d, 2e

87B-036-13
NR

Villa de Sales

22410 Aquasco Road, Aquasco

- 1877, large frame 2½ story Victorian Gothic mansion with outstanding Eastlake decorative detail; unique stable building of exceptional design; historic outbuildings include also a meat house, chicken house and barn
- Built for Fanny Bowling Forbes; important collection of Victorian outbuildings; nearly identical to larger version, Bowling Heights (79-063-05), built near Upper Marlboro by Mrs. Forbes' brother
- Criteria 1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

87B-036-14

William R. Barker House

22600 Aquasco Road, Aquasco

- c. 1830, c. 1877, large 2½ story gable-on-hip-roof frame house with elegant Victorian decorative detail; historic outbuildings include meat house, shed, and barn; now-vanished 2-story servants wing stood to the south
- Built for Maryland Delegate William R. Barker, and later embellished with fine Victorian trim; unique example of this type of architecture
- Criteria 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2e

87B-036-15

Wood House

22606 Aquasco Road, Aquasco

- Early 19th century, 1½ story gable-roof frame house with façade-wide porch across front, and attached kitchen wing; extensively renovated in 1950s
- Home of two important local families, the Woods and the Selbys; significant visual feature in Village of Aquasco
- Criteria 1d, 1a, 2e

87B-036-16

Grimes House

22609 Aquasco Road, Aquasco

- c. 1800, c. 1850, 1½ story gable-roof frame house built in two sections, with rooflines of varying pitch; bracketed Victorian porch ties two sections together; grounds include a complex of farm outbuildings in bad repair
- Interesting example of expansion of modest dwelling; significant visual feature in Village of Aquasco
- Criteria 1d, 2d, 2e

87B-036-17

James A. Cochrane Store

22609 Aquasco Road, Aquasco

- c. 1850, 1½ story, 3-bay vernacular building has a rectangular form; set on a solid concrete-block foundation, this wood-frame building is covered in horizontal sheets of metal with a pattern suggesting American-bond brickwork; a porch supported by large brackets is located on the front
- Rare example of a mid-19th-century rural front-gable commercial building in the county; notable also for its ghost signage on the front
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

87B-036-19

Adams-Bowen House

16002 Doctor Bowen Road, Aquasco

- 1890, 2 story hip-roof-frame house with interior end chimneys and central bay entrance, original Victorian decorative elements such as jig-sawn balusters and dormers have been removed to achieve a Colonial Revival appearance; ice house, two poultry houses, meat house, and stable-barn on grounds
- Designed for Catherine P. Adams by architect William H. H. Kesler of Washington, D.C.; home from 1897 to 1964 of Dr. H.M. Bowen family
- Criteria 2a, 2e, 2c

87B-036-20
ES

P. A. Bowen Farmstead (Maplewood Farm)

15701 Doctor Bowen Road, Brandywine

- c. 1870, 2½ story gable-roof frame dwelling house with fine Italianate trim and unusual parapet roof treatment; outbuildings include smoke house, and 19th century tobacco barn; 20th century additions to side and rear
- Dwelling house and outbuildings constitute physical representation of a 19th century farmstead
- Criteria 1d, 1a, 2e

87B-036-21
NR

Sunnyside (Stone House)

16005 Doctor Bowen Road, Aquasco

- 1844, 2 story gable roof frame house, one room deep, enlarged and connected to 18th-century kitchen building; 19th-century meat house and corncrib on the property
- Fine example of mid-19th century southern Prince George's County farmhouse and agricultural outbuildings
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e

87B-036-35

Keech House

22700 Aquasco Road, Aquasco

- 1900, 1½ story, 3-bay, vernacular dwelling with a bungalow form, hip roof and full-width porch
- Unusual rural form from first quarter of 20th century displaying Victorian architectural details; three barns from the 1930s are adjacent to the house
- Criteria 1d, 2a, 2e