

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 87A-016

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic House at Magruder's Landing

other

## 2. Location

street and number 17700 Magruders Ferry Road \_\_ not for publication

city, town Brandywine \_\_ vicinity

county Prince George's

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

name Michael J. Morris

street and number 17700 Magruder's Ferry Road

telephone

city, town Brandywine

state MD

zip code 20613-8367

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 12868 folio 551

city, town Upper Marlboro tax map 175 tax parcel 13 tax ID number 04 0255190

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County Planning Department

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	1	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				1	

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## 7. Description

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

The House at Magruder's Landing is located at 17700 Magruder's Ferry Road in Brandywine, Maryland. The two-story, three-bay building was constructed c. 1910 as an addition to the first House at Magruder's Landing, a c. 1875 dwelling that was razed in the early 1980s. The present structure is referred to as the House at Magruder's Landing. The sloping, grassy lot is presently 6.006 acres and marked by mature trees and shrubs. The House at Magruder's Landing is situated to the north of Magruder's Ferry Road, at the end of a short gravel drive. The dwelling has a number of associated resources, including a barn, three garages, four sheds, and site of the first house.

### DWELLING

The House at Magruder's Landing was constructed c. 1910 as an addition to the original c. 1875 House at Magruder's Landing, that was razed c. 1980. The two-story, three-bay wood-frame structure is set on a solid parged foundation. Featuring a large rear ell, the building is clad in asbestos siding, with wood corner boards. The hip roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a box cornice and overhanging eaves. A concrete-block chimney is located on the east (rear) elevation of the main block, south of the ell. A small dormer is centrally located on the façade (west elevation). All of the windows have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl-sash but retain their square-edge wood surrounds. A porch is located on the façade (west elevation). The north and south elevations of the ell feature additions.

The façade (west elevation) features a centrally located, single-leaf, paneled wood door with a square-edge surround and slightly projecting lintel cap. A metal storm door secures the opening. A 3-light sidelight is located to the south of the entry, which is flanked by two windows. The second story is fenestrated by three symmetrically balanced windows. The centrally located dormer is clad in wood siding on the face and features a box cornice. Fenestration of the dormer consists of two symmetrically balanced 3-light, fixed windows. The first story of the façade (west elevation) is sheltered by a replacement wood porch with a hip roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is supported by wood Tuscan columns; there is no balustrade.

The north (side) elevation of the main block is fenestrated by a single window opening on the first and second stories, located in the eastern half of the elevation. The east (rear) elevation of the main block has one window opening on located on the second story, south of the chimney. Fenestration of the south (side) elevation consists of one window opening on the first story in the western half of the elevation. An identical window is located directly above on the second story.

The two-story rear ell is clad in asbestos siding and capped by a hip roof covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists of two symmetrically balanced windows on the second story of the south elevation. The east elevation is fenestrated by a centrally located window on the first and second stories. Fenestration of the north elevation consists of two windows located on the second story, of which, the westernmost is smaller.

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The one-story addition to the north elevation of the ell is set on a concrete foundation. Based on its form and materials, it appears the addition was constructed in the late twentieth century (c. 1990). Clad in asbestos siding with corner boards, the addition capped by a side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof features overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. Fenestration of the north elevation consists of a single-leaf paneled wood door with lights and a square-edge wood surround flanked to the east by a 1/1 window. A small louvered vent is located in the upper gable end. The west and east elevations are fenestrated by a single window opening, each with 1/1 vinyl-sash.

A one-story addition, set on a poured concrete foundation, is located off of the south elevation of the rear ell. Based on its form and materials, it appears the addition was constructed in the middle of the twentieth century (c. 1950). The wood-frame addition has been enclosed at the western end with plywood, while the eastern half had metal screens. The shed roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a boxed cornice. The upper gable end is clad in plywood. Fenestration consists of a single-leaf paneled wood screen door located on the south elevation.

The interior of the dwelling was not accessible at the time of the 2007 on-site survey.

### BARN

A large barn is located to the south of the dwelling. Based on photographic evidence obtained from the Prince George's County Geographic Information System and the structure's form and materials, it appears the barn was constructed c. 1925, during the ownership of merchant farmer George Goldsmith. This structure is set on a solid foundation that features access to the lower level via openings in the north wall. The structure is supported by steel beams and posts. This wood-frame structure is clad in vertical boards and capped by a gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof features overhanging eaves, exposed rafter beams, and small hanging gables. The north (side) elevation features a large entry opening. Located in the western gable end are two small square openings and a rectangular vent. The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the 2007 on-site survey.

### SHED (1)

Located directly to the east of the dwelling is a small concrete shed with a rectangular form. Based on its form and materials, it appears the barn was constructed c. 1930. This concrete structure is parged and capped by a front-gable roof covered with replacement asphalt shingles that features overhanging eaves as well as exposed rafter tails. The gable ends are clad in vertical boards. A single-leaf replacement wood door with panels is located on the façade (west elevation). The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the 2007 on-site survey.

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### SHED (2)

Located to the northeast of the dwelling and directly north of Shed (1), this wood-frame structure is clad in plank siding. Based on its form and materials, it appears this structure was constructed c. 1920. A front-gable roof covered with long sheets of metal. A single-leaf board-and-batten door is centered on the façade (west elevation). The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the 2007 on-site survey.

### SHED (3)

Located to the northwest of the dwelling, beyond Garage (3), is a one-story shed. Based on its form and materials, it appears this building was constructed c. 1965. This shed is clad in plywood and capped by a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. Due to the deteriorated state of the shed and the overgrown nature of its setting, it was not possible to discern original openings from those caused by loss of material and compromised structural integrity. The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the 2007 on-site survey.

### SHED (4)

Located to the northwest of the dwelling, beyond Garage (3) and adjacent to Shed (3), is a one-story shed. Based on its form and materials, it appears this building was constructed c. 1950. This shed is clad in plywood and capped by a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. Due to the deteriorated state of the shed and the overgrown nature of its setting, it was not possible to discern original openings from those caused by loss of material and compromised structural integrity. The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the 2007 on-site survey.

### GARAGE (1)

Located to the north of the dwelling is a one-story garage. Based on its form and materials, it appears the garage was constructed c. 1950 with the two easternmost bays added c. 1970. This concrete-block structure features large roll-up metal doors. The original section of the garage is capped by a cross-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and features overhanging eaves. The upper gable end is clad in vertical board. The western bay of the main block features a large roll-up metal door while the eastern bay features a large door opening. The two-bay addition to the west (side) elevation extends to the south as well, past the main block. The addition is capped by a front-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and features overhanging eaves. The upper gable end is clad in plywood. Two large roll-up metal doors are symmetrically located on the façade (south elevation). The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the 2007 on-site survey.

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### GARAGE (2)

Located to the northwest of the dwelling, and south of Garage (3), this one-and-a-half-story garage was, based on its form and materials, constructed c. 1930. A one-story shed-roof addition was added c. 1950. The addition is located on the east (side) elevation. The main block is clad in vertical boards and capped by a front-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof features overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and a prominent ridge cap. A replacement single-leaf paneled wood door with lights is centrally located on the façade (south elevation). A replacement 1/1 vinyl-sash window is located in the upper gable end while a triangular vent is located directly above. The full-width, shed-roof addition is clad in vertical board. The addition functions as a carport. The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the 2007 on-site survey.

### GARAGE (3)

Located to the northwest of the dwelling, north of Garage (2), is a one-story, two-bay garage. Based on its form and materials, it appears this garage was constructed c. 1950. The structure is clad in vertical boards and capped by an asymmetrical gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. The roof features a boxed cornice, with deep overhanging eaves on the façade (east elevation). Fenestration consists of a single-leaf wood door located on the south (side) elevation and two open bays separated by a large wood post on the façade. The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the 2007 on-site survey.

### CIRCA 1875 DWELLING

No longer extant, the original one-story, three-bay wood-frame structure was built c. 1875. Historic photographs and oral history documents that it was clad in weatherboard siding. A steep side-gable roof capped the modest structure. The roof featured a box cornice and a large, exterior-end chimney located on the north (side) elevation. Fenestration of the façade (east elevation) consisted of a central door flanked by small 6/6 windows. The building was razed in the early 1980s.<sup>1</sup>

### INTEGRITY

The House at Magruder's Landing retains a low level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the current poor condition at the time of the survey and the substantial alterations and additions to the dwelling. The dwelling retains its integrity of location, situated in close proximity to the Patuxent River, along Magruder's Ferry Road. The House at Magruder's Landing has lost its integrity of setting, association, and feeling due to the loss of the original c. 1875 dwelling, the subdivision of the property, and the construction of multiple c. 1980 dwellings nearby.

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The barn retains a low level of materials, design, and workmanship due to the current poor condition and the missing door on the north elevation. The building's integrity of association, setting, and feeling are compromised due to the lack of agricultural activities on the property. The barn presently functions as a storage shed.

Shed (1) retains a moderate level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the deterioration of the door and multiple rafter tails. The building, situated close to the dwelling, retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

Shed (2) retains a low level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the deteriorated state of the exterior cladding and the loss of the main door. The structure retains its integrity of setting, location, association, and feeling, situated close to the dwelling. Shed (3) and Shed (4) retain low levels of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to their deteriorated state. The sheds' integrity of setting, feeling, and association are compromised due to vegetation overgrowth. They retain integrity of location, situated near the other resources associated with the House at Magruder's Landing.

Garage (1) retains a low level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship because of multiple additions and alterations. The structure retains its integrity of association, feeling, and setting, functioning as a garage for heavy equipment and vehicles. The structure's integrity of location is intact, as it is located away from the dwelling. Garage (2) and Garage (3) retain high levels of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The buildings were in good condition at the time of the 2007 on-site survey. The garages retain integrity of association, feeling, and setting as they still functions as garages. The buildings retain integrity of location, situated near the main dwelling, in proximity to other secondary resources associated with the storage of automobiles.

Overall, the House at Magruder's Landing (c. 1910 addition/main block) and its associated resources retain a low level of integrity. The site of the c. 1875 house was not accessed, but is believed to have the potential to yield information related to the historic context of this property from the late nineteenth century through to the mid-twentieth century.

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<sup>1</sup> Onsite interview with current owner: Mary E. Morris.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>Local History</u>

<b>Specific dates</b>	c. 1875, c. 1910	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction dates</b>	c. 1875, c. 1910, c. 1950, c. 1980, c. 1990		

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The original House at Magruder's Landing, no longer extant, was a modest, one-story c. 1875 dwelling constructed by and for tenants leasing the property from Anna Gardiner of Baltimore City. Gardiner's father, Ignatius F. Gardiner, had purchased over 522 acres running from Magruder's Ferry to a "brick church" near Nottingham from William R. Barker in 1835. Although those who initially occupied the tenant house are unknown, it is most likely they were involved in the activities of Magruder's Landing, which was the site of a tobacco inspection warehouse by 1707, and during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the stopping place for ferries that traveled on the Patuxent River. About 1910, the original, small, wood-frame building was substantially enlarged with the construction of a two-story addition that served as the main block. This addition/main block was constructed during the ownership of merchant farmer George A. Goldsmith, father of twelve children whose family required additional living space. Many of the agricultural buildings constructed on the property by Goldsmith are extant. The Goldsmith family retained ownership until 1982, when James B. Morris purchased nearly 50 acres and the enlarged building. The original c. 1875 house was demolished in the early 1980s, either during the last years of ownership by the Goldsmith heirs or the first years the Morris family. Although the House at Magruder's Landing, which includes the site of the c. 1875 house, is associated with the important and thriving operations at Magruder's Ferry, the c. 1910 addition/main block no longer maintains sufficient integrity due to alterations and incompatible additions to convey its significance within the defined historic context.

### HISTORIC CONTEXT

Located in southeastern Prince George's County, Magruder's Landing has been the site of a small but active commercial port from early in the eighteenth century. The site, originally known as Hannah Brown's Landing, was bolstered when the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland passed the "Act for the Advancement of Trade and Erecting Ports and Towns" in 1706 and 1707. In 1747, Hannah Brown's Landing, which was then known as Magruder's Landing, was designated as an inspection site for tobacco.<sup>2</sup> In order to protect the quality of tobacco being shipped to England, all tobacco grown in Maryland had to pass through these inspections

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before it was allowed to be publicly sold.<sup>3</sup> Of the seven tobacco warehouses initially established in Prince George's County, six were in towns; Magruder's Landing being the exception. These small landing communities grew as commercial activity was drawn to the tobacco warehouses located on the banks of rivers and nearby creeks. Orphans' Court Proceedings census records document that much of the property around and probably including Magruder's Landing was owned in the late 1700s and early 1800s by John F. Hardy, who was deceased by 1808. His holdings included 151 acres of Taylortown, near Magruder's Warehouse, and well as 52 acres of land farmed by tenants.<sup>4</sup> During the War of 1812 (1812-1815), the British raided the small landing community. Estate evaluations undertaken between 1815 and 1820 document that the landing consisted of such improvements as barn, dwelling, kitchen, stable, store house, "all wanting repair being much pulled to pieces by the Enemy."<sup>5</sup>

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Magruder's Landing was one of the stopping places of the ferry that plied the Patuxent River, and a popular gathering place for entertainment. The 1861 Martenet map shows a small commercial operation situated on the western banks of the Patuxent River. Hopkins map of 1878 indicates modest growth for Magruder's Landing. A store and multiple dwellings, including the House at Magruder's Landing (c. 1875) were present. R. H. Sunderland, a merchant at the time of the 1870 U.S. Federal Census, owns a building at Magruder's Landing in 1878.<sup>6</sup> Beginning in the late eighteenth century, Baltimore began to develop as a large port, with more farmers using Baltimore for the inspection, sale, and shipping of their tobacco. As Baltimore grew, the smaller river communities began to diminish as centers of commercial activity.<sup>7</sup>

### Dwelling

By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, William R. Barker owned much of the property at Magruder's Landing. In November 1835, Barker sold slightly over 522 acres of property extending from Magruder's Ferry to a "brick church" near Nottingham to Ignatius F. Gardiner. The property, purchased for \$6,750, included Anchovie Hills, Gilding, Taylortown, Archers Pasture, and Quicksale.<sup>8</sup> This was only one of numerous tracts of agricultural property Gardiner owned and cultivated (with the assistance of slaves) in Prince George's County. Little is known about Gardiner, although various deeds document that he resided in Prince George's County and his wife's name was Catherine. Archival research documents an "Ignatius F. Gardiner," who was born in Maryland in 1780, served as a captain in the War of 1812; however it is not known if this is the same Gardiner who owned Magruder's Landing.<sup>9</sup> Census research does identify a number of "Ignatius Gardiners" living in Charles and Prince George's Counties during the early to mid-nineteenth century, but the varying middle initials and decedents suggest these are not the same Ignatius F. Gardiner who owned the property where the House at Magruder's Ferry was subsequently constructed.

The deeds for this property document that Ignatius F. Gardiner bequeathed some of his landholdings to Anna F. Gardiner, his second oldest daughter. The date of death for Ignatius Gardiner has not been identified, it can only be assumed, based on his assumed date of birth (c. 1780), that Gardiner was deceased at the time the first



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dwelling was erected on the property now designated as 17701 Magruder's Ferry Road about 1875. Census records for 1880 document that Anna Gardiner lived in a boarding house on Cathedral Street in Baltimore City with her two sisters. This suggests that she leased the property in Prince George's County and the c. 1875 house was erected by and for a tenant, who was most likely involved in the activities of Magruder's Landing. Anna Gardiner, born in 1848, transferred title of the land (acreage unknown) in 1901 to her sister, Margaret.

Born in 1852, Margaret H. Gardiner continued to maintain the land at Magruder's Landing as rental property. Upon her death, Gardiner bequeathed all of her personal property and landholdings to The Catholic University of America; this included the property at Magruder's Landing. Portions of her donation were recounted in the *Washington Post*:

Miss Margaret Gardiner, a wealthy Baltimore woman who died about three years ago, and whose will has just been settled, left \$100,000 to the Catholic University and jewels valued at \$1,200 to Rev. W.E. Russell, of the Baltimore Cathedral, to dispose of them as he wishes.

Father Russell will sell the jewels and have twenty silver chalices made. They will be ready in a few weeks, and it is Father Russell's intention to present one to each of twenty churches with provision that each church will offer prayers for Miss Gardiner.<sup>10</sup>

Distribution of Gardiner's property was disputed, according the above referenced article. Thus, it was not until the winter of 1906 that Catholic University obtained full title to the property, which was sold by February of that year. The 321-acre parcel with improvements was purchased by Sigel and Francis M. Brown for \$3,500. Sigel Brown, born in 1859 in Virginia, lived with his much younger second wife at 409 4<sup>th</sup> Street, NW in Washington, DC. Brown worked in the wholesale lumber business, housing boarders at his home for additional income. Although he purchased the Magruder's Landing property for investment purposes, Brown sold it in March 1907 for \$2,800, which was \$700 less than he had paid one year earlier.

The new owner was George A. Goldsmith, a farmer born in 1865 in Maryland. Goldsmith was the first known owner to live on the property at Magruder's Landing, although it is not certain if he resided in the house constructed c. 1875, which was substantially enlarged c. 1910. It is possible that Goldsmith and his family, which consisted of his wife (Elizabeth) and their twelve children, lived elsewhere on the 321-acre parcel. The 1920 census documents that Grandville Goldsmith (relationship to George Goldsmith undetermined) was an adjacent neighbor, as was Joshua Watson whose descendant still own property in the vicinity. All neighboring residents were noted a merchant farmers in the census records. Gardiner, widowed about 1926, continued to live with several of his younger children at Magruder's Landing throughout the second quarter of the twentieth century.

With the death of George A. Goldsmith, ownership of the property was divided equally amongst his nine living children. The undivided interest, which was often further divided amongst grandchildren and spouses, resulted

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in a final decree of partition by the Circuit Court for Prince George's County. Consequently in May 1982, Alfred M. Goldsmith, believed to a grandchild of George A. Goldsmith, obtained title to portions of the property. Born in June 1933, Alfred Goldsmith and his wife, Donna L. Goldsmith, owned the property that included the c. 1875 house and the c. 1910 addition.

James B. Morris purchased nearly 50 acres of property at Magruder's Landing in July 1982 from Goldsmith, who died less than one year later (March 1983).<sup>11</sup> Morris immediately subdivided the property, which was identified as Parcel A, into several smaller lots, each about 7 to 8 acres. He retained ownership of Parcels 2 and 3, which collectively totaled about 18 acres, including improvements.<sup>12</sup> Parcel 4, consisting of 7.4 acres with improvements, was granted to his son, Michael J. Morris.<sup>13</sup> The c. 1875 house, a one-story, wood-frame building, was demolished in the early 1980s, either during the last years of ownership by the Goldsmith heirs or, more likely, in the first years the Morris family owned the property. The c. 1910, which reads as the main block, then became the primary dwelling at Magruder's Landing.

The current owners and occupants of the c. 1910 House at Magruder's Landing are Michael J. and Mary E. Morris. The Morrises received title of the property in 1999 from James B. and Theodora Morris, the parents of Michael Morris. This 6.006-acre parcel, reconfigured as Parcel F, includes the c. 1910 house, associated outbuildings, and the site of the c. 1875 house.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Magruder Landing was named for Alexander Magruder, who was the proprietor of the ferry and tobacco warehouses in the early eighteenth century.

<sup>3</sup> Marina King, "The Tobacco Industry in Prince George's County, 1680-1940," in *Historic Contexts in Prince George's County: Short Papers on Settlement Patterns, Transportation and Cultural History* (Upper Marlboro, MD: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1991), 69-71.

<sup>4</sup> Prince George's County, Orphans' Court Proceeding, Liber TT 3 (no folio provided), December 1808 "Estate of John F. Hardy."

<sup>5</sup> Prince George's County, Estate Evaluations of Magruder's Ferry, Liber TT 4, Folio 340.

<sup>6</sup> 1870 U.S. Federal Census, Nottingham, Prince Georges, Maryland, Series M593, Roll 592, Page 120, Image 241, R. H. C. Sunderland.

<sup>7</sup> Marina King, "The Tobacco Industry in Prince George's County, 1680-1940," in *Historic Contexts in Prince George's County: Short Papers on Settlement Patterns, Transportation and Cultural History* (Upper Marlboro, MD: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1991), 69-71.

<sup>8</sup> Prince George's County Land Records, Liber AB 10 Folio 146, William R. Barker to Ignatius F. Gardiner, November 10, 1835.

<sup>9</sup> William Matthew Marine, *British Invasion of Maryland, 1812-1815*, (Baltimore, MD: np, 1913), 293.

<sup>10</sup> "\$100,000 to University. Catholic Institution Remember by Wealthy Baltimore Woman," *Washington Post*, November 3, 1906, 5.

<sup>11</sup> Prince George's County Land Records, Liber NLP 5557 Folio 115, Alfred M. Goldsmith to James B. Morris, July 1, 1982, Parcel A.

<sup>12</sup> Prince George's County Land Records, Liber NLP 5599 Folio 656, James B. Morris to James B. and Theodora Morris, October 27, 1982, Parcels 2 and 3.

<sup>13</sup> Prince George's County Land Records, Liber NLP 5599 Folio 667, James B. Morris to Michael J. Morris, October 27, 1982, Parcel 4

<sup>14</sup> Prince George's County Land Records, Liber VJ 12868 Folio 551, James B. and Theodora Morris to Michael J. and Mary E. Morris, January 13, 1999.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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1870 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule). Online: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Subscription database. Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC. <http://www.ancestry.com>.

Hopkins, G.M. *Prince George's County, from Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington*. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1878.

Martenet, Simon J. *Martenet's Map of Prince George's County, Maryland*. Baltimore: Simon J. Martenet, 1861.

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and Prince George's County Planning Department, *Historic Contexts in Prince George's County: Short Papers on Settlement Patterns, Transportation and Cultural History*, 1991.

Prince George's County Land Records.

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>6.006</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>151</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Lower Marlboro</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The House at Magruder's Landing is situated on a 6.006-acre parcel. The southern boundary is formed by Magruder's Ferry Road. The western boundary runs north-south along a small paved service road. The northern boundary runs east-west just to the south of a large barn associated with 17680 Magruder's Ferry Road. The eastern boundary runs north-south to the east of the dwelling, at the bottom of a slight hill. The House at Magruder's Landing has been associated with Parcel 13, as noted on Tax Map 175, since the construction of the first house c. 1875. This property was subdivided numerous times in the mid- to late twentieth century.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paul Weishar, Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc. for M-NCPPC	date	March 2009
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

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

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

Return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 87A-016

House at Magruder's Landing  
Continuation Sheet

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CHAIN OF TITLE  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY LAND RECORDS

November 10, 1835: William R. Barker to Ignatius F. Gardiner  
522 Acres (\$6750)  
Liber AB 10 Folio 146

Unknown: Ignatius F. Gardiner to Anna F. Gardiner (daughter)  
Will Records of Prince George's County

May 24, 1901: Anna F. Gardiner to Margaret H. Gardiner (sister)  
Liber 4 Folio 21

c. 1903: Margaret H. Gardiner (also seen as Gardner) devised to The Catholic University of  
America  
321 acres  
Will Records of the City of Baltimore

February 26, 1906: The Catholic University of America to Sigel and Francis M. Brown of Washington,  
D.C.  
321 acres  
Liber 34 Folio 66

March 25, 1907: Sigel and Frances M. Brown of Washington, D.C. to George A. Goldsmith  
321 acres  
Liber 54 Folio 461

May 25, 1982: Circuit Court for Prince George's County granted to Alfred M. Goldsmith  
Equity Case E-7341 (Final Decree of Partition of property of George A. Goldsmith)

July 1, 1982: Alfred M. Goldsmith to James B. Morris  
Parcel A – 49.28489 acres  
Liber NLP 5557 Folio 115

October 27, 1982: James B. Morris to James B. and Theodora Morris  
Parcels 2 and 3 – 8.47971 and 8.65556 acres  
Liber NLP 5599 Folio 656

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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House at Magruder's Landing  
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October 27, 1982: James B. Morris to Michael J. Morris  
Parcel 4 – 7.46231 acres  
Liber NLP 5599 Folio 667

January 13, 1999: James B. and Theodora Morris to Michael J. and Mary E. Morris (son and daughter-in-law)  
Parcel F – 6.006 acres  
Liber VJ1 2868 Folio 551

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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House at Magruder's Landing  
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Photo: House at Magruder's Landing, c. 1910 building, view of the façade (west elevation), looking east. (November 2007)

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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House at Magruder's Landing  
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Photo: House at Magruder's Landing, c. 1910 building, view of the north (side) elevation, looking south. (November 2007)

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Photo: House at Magruder's Landing, c. 1910 building, view of the east (side) elevation, looking southwest (November 2007)



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Photo: Barn, c. 1925, view of the north elevation, looking south. (November 2007)

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House at Magruder's Landing  
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Photo: Shed (1), c. 1930, isometric view of the northwest corner. (November 2007)

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House at Magruder's Landing  
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Photo: Shed (2), c. 1920, view of the façade (west elevation), looking east. (November 2007)

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Photo: Shed (3) and Shed (4), c. 1965, view of the southeast elevation, looking northwest. (November 2007)

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House at Magruder's Landing  
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Photo: Garage (1), c. 1950, view of the façade (south elevation), looking north. (November 2007)

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Photo: Garage (2), c. 1930, view of the south elevation, looking north. (November 2007)

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Photo: Garage (3), c. 1950, view of the façade (east elevation), looking west. (November 2007)

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House at Magruder's Landing  
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Historic Photos: Susan G. Pearl and Marina King, "House at Magruder's Landing," (PG: 87A-16) Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form (1985).

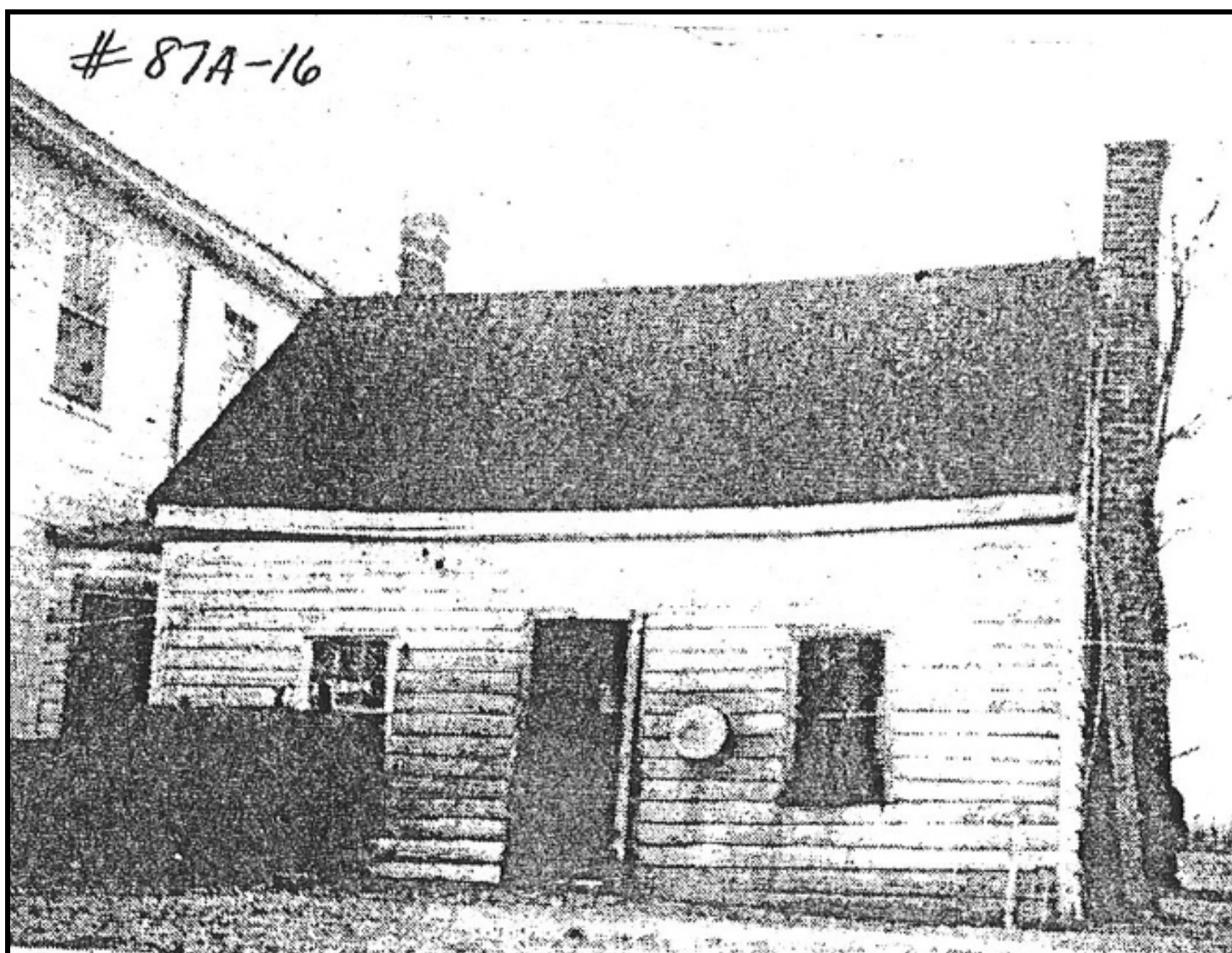


Photo: Original Dwelling, photo c. 1980.



# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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House at Magruder's Landing  
Continuation Sheet

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Photo: Magruder's Ferry before 1900, Venie Watson (white dress).

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House at Magruder's Landing  
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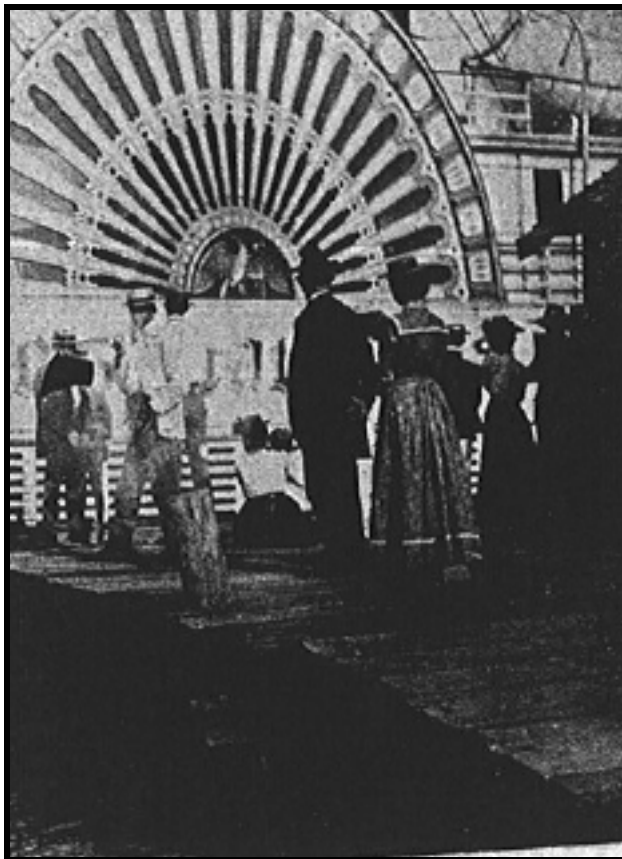


Photo: Magruder's Ferry, 1898.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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House at Magruder's Landing  
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Photo: Magruder's Ferry, 1898.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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House at Magruder's Landing  
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Photo: Magruder's Ferry, 1900.