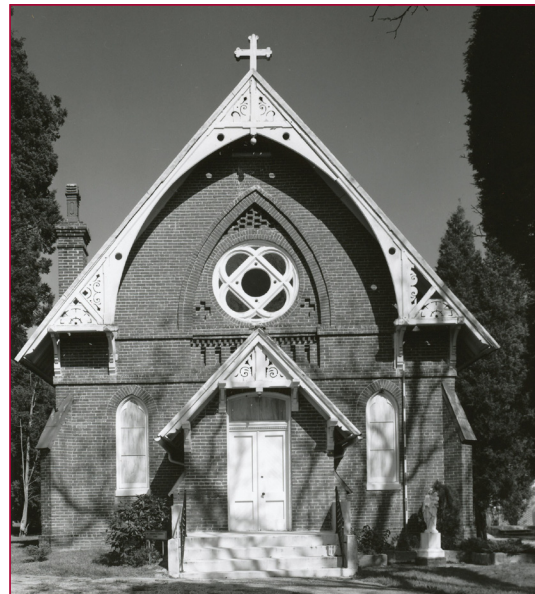
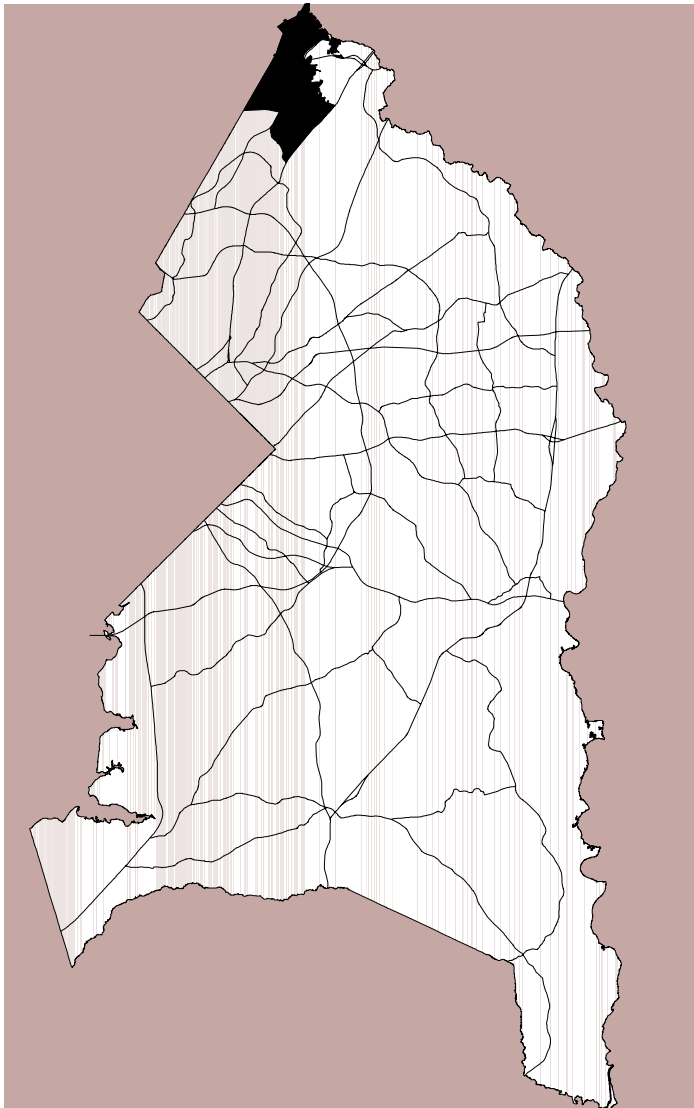


Historic Sites



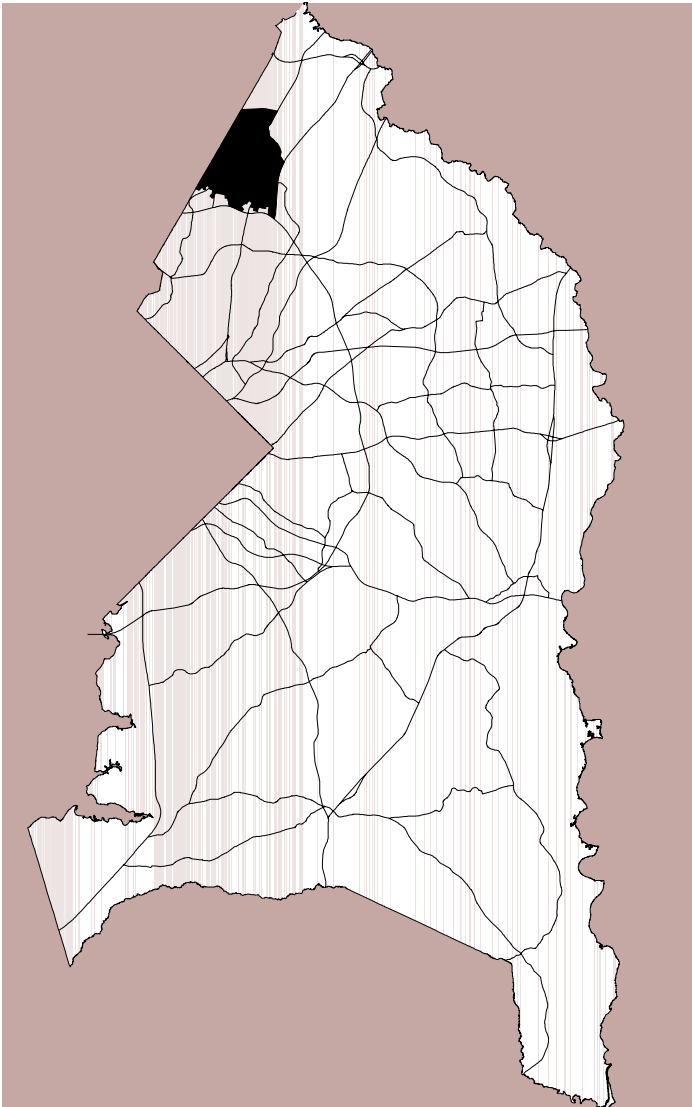
PLANNING AREA 60



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

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

PLANNING AREA 61



61-002 Orme-Shaw House
11601 Caverly Avenue
Beltsville

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



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

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



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

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



61-011 McLeod-Forrester House
11034 Montgomery Road
Beltsville

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



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

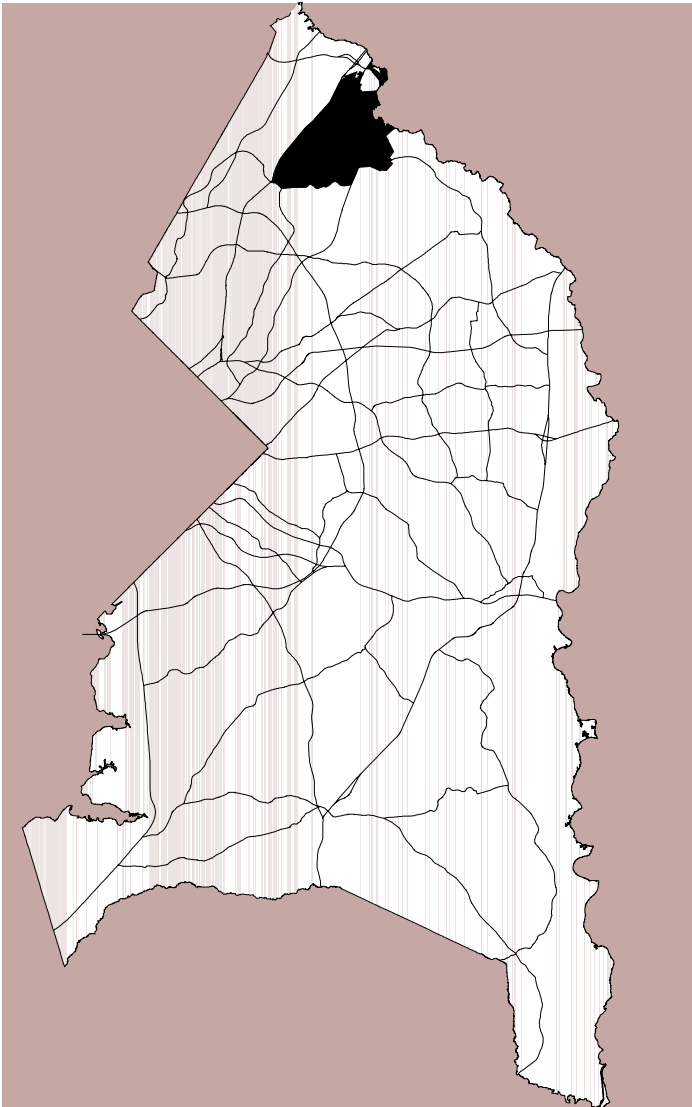
Built circa 1905 by brothers Theodore and Robert Sellman for their two families, the Sellman House is a variant of the American Foursquare style. The brothers purchased 346 acres of Beall's Retreat and soon after built this spacious dwelling. It is two-and-one-half stories in height with a hip roof and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



61-013 Gallant House
3124 Powder Mill Road
Adelphi

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

PLANNING AREA 62



62-003 Oaklands
13700 Oaklands Manor Drive
Laurel vicinity

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

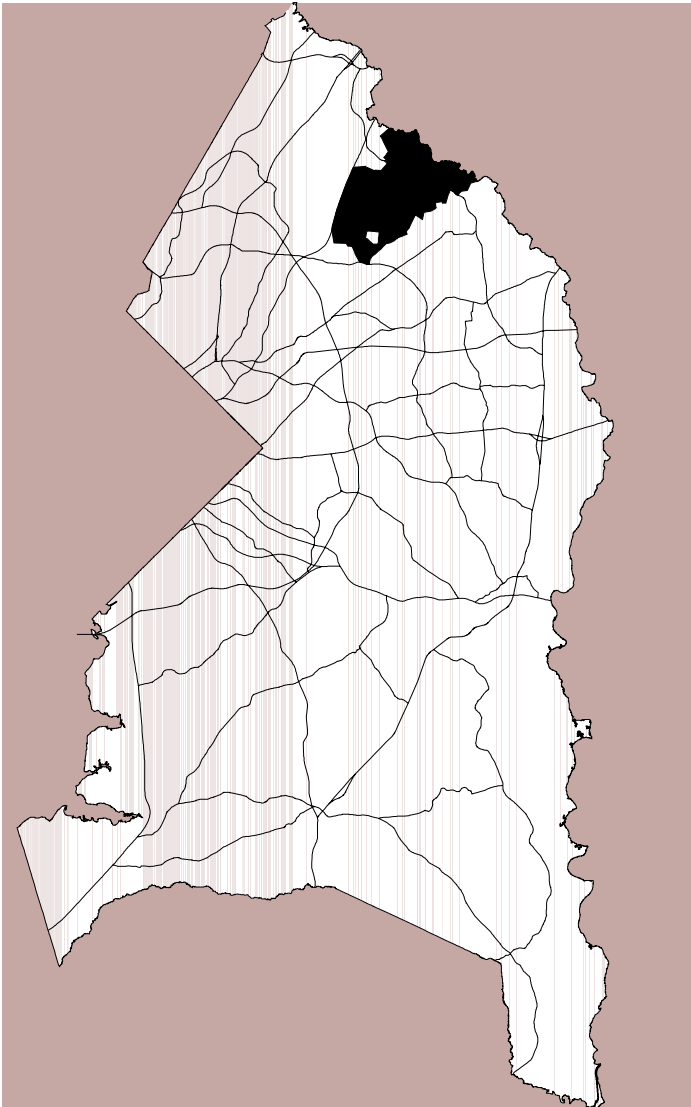
Built in 1888, this two-story, three bay vernacular single-family dwelling has an I-house form and was covered with stucco in the 1920s. It was constructed by Thomas Matthews in the post-Civil War African-American settlement of Rossville. Matthews was a laborer and an original founder of the community's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



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

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

PLANNING AREA 64



64-001 Snowden Hall
Building 16, Patuxent Research
Refuge, Laurel vicinity
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

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



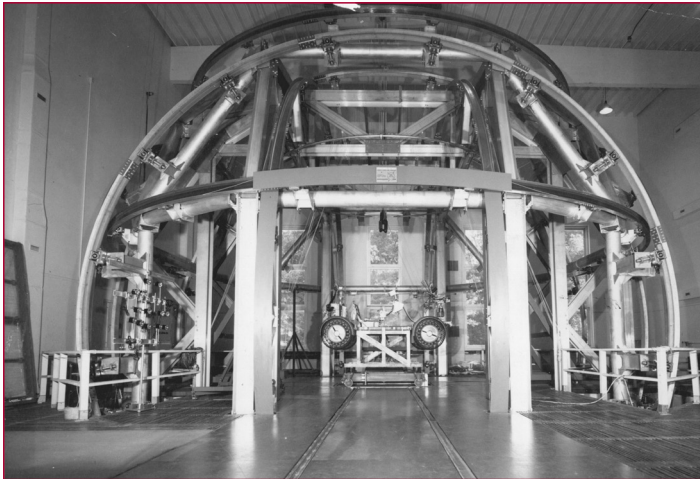
64-002 Duvall Bridge
Telegraph Road at Patuxent River
Patuxent Research Refuge
Laurel vicinity
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

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



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

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



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

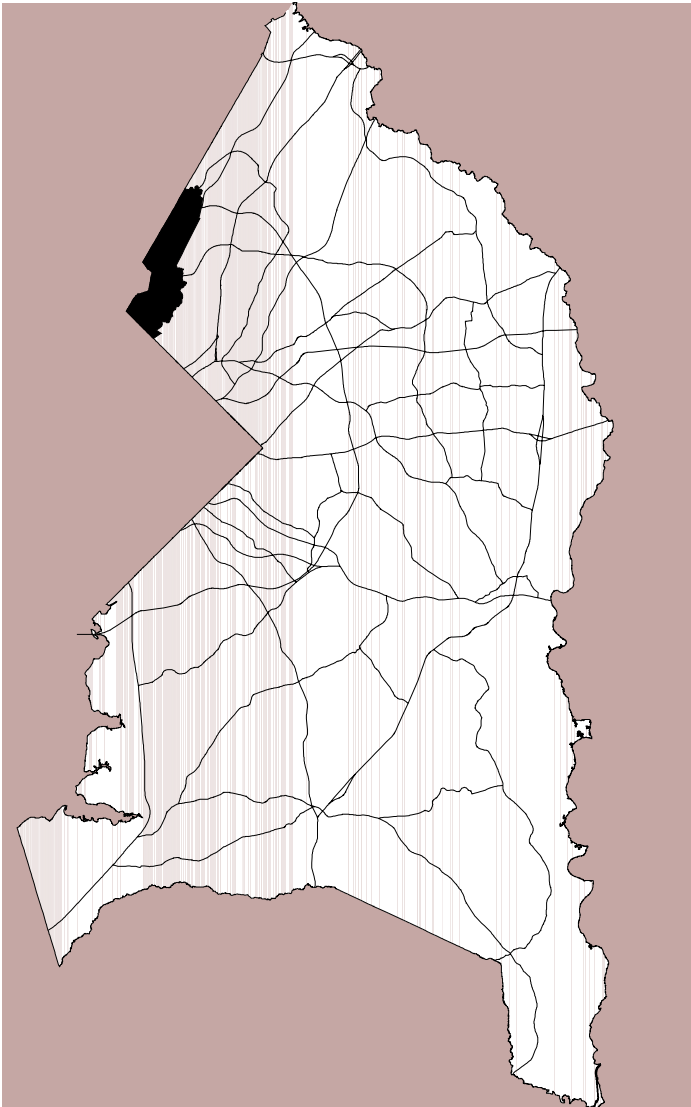
Erected in 1966, the Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility is part of Goddard Space Flight Center, which is the principal science center for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Test Facility consists of a 60-foot square building constructed of nonmagnetic materials. The 42-foot diameter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



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

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

PLANNING AREA 65



65-005 Cool Spring Farm (Miller's House)
2201 Cool Spring Road
Adelphi

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



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

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



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

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



65-008 Green Hill
2009 Van Buren Street
West Hyattsville

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



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

Laid in 1792, this is one of 40 stone boundary markers surveyed by Major Andrew Ellicott and delineating the boundary of the District of Columbia in Maryland and Virginia. The protective iron fence was installed by the Our Flag Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) October 16, 1916. Northeast No. 3 Mile Marker is located on the edge of a commercial parking lot on Eastern Avenue just south of New Hampshire Avenue. The stone has sunk into the ground somewhat and the iron enclosure is battered.



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

Laid in 1792, this is one of 40 stone boundary markers surveyed by Major Andrew Ellicott and delineating the boundary of the District of Columbia in Maryland and Virginia. The protective iron fence was installed by the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) on November 18, 1916. This stone is located at the side of Eastern Avenue just north of Sargent Road. The stone and its iron enclosure are in good condition and can be easily seen from the street. Photo by Mark Zimmerman.



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

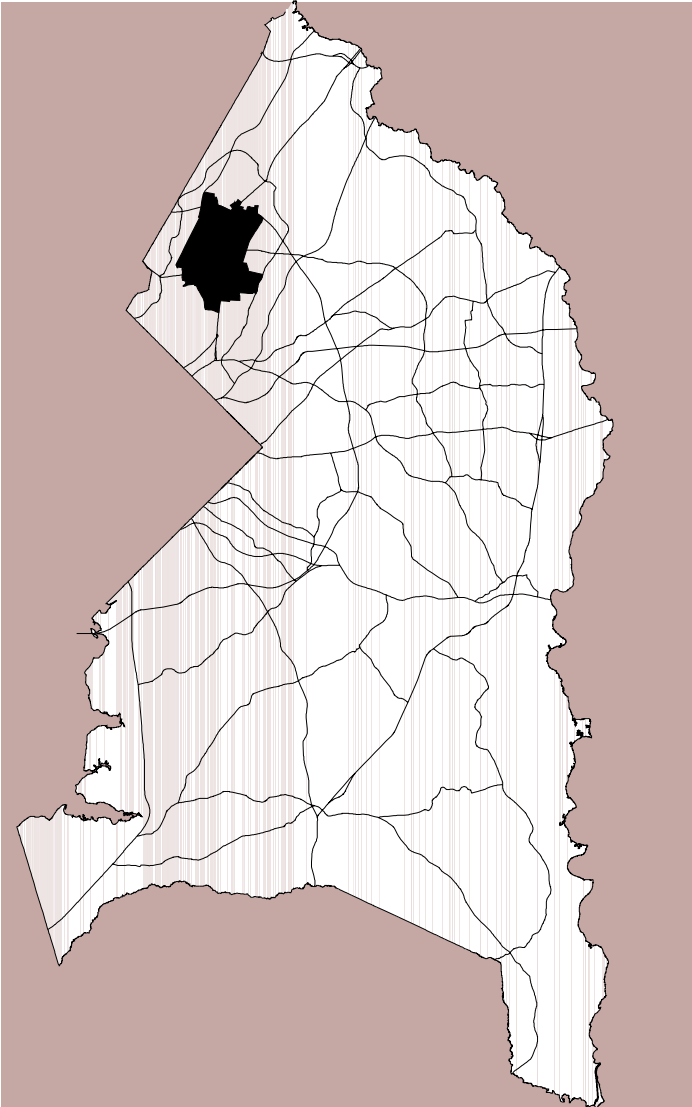
Built c. 1923, the Green Hill Overseer's House is a one and-one-half story, side-gabled frame dwelling with corner pilasters and flared eaves over an inset porch, a classic example of early twentieth-century Colonial Revival architecture in the Tidewater style. It was built by Elisha F. Riggs, Jr., as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



65-015 Rizzo House
6911 21st Avenue
Lewisdale

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

PLANNING AREA 66



66-004 College Park Airport (NR)
1909 Corporal Frank S. Scott Drive
College Park
(M-NCPPC)

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



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

Constructed in 1928 using Rosenwald funds, Lakeland was the second secondary school for African-Americans in the county. (The first was in Upper Marlboro, constructed in 1921–22.) It was built to serve the communities of Bladensburg, Brentwood, North Brentwood, Lakeland, Ammendale, Muirkirk, and Laurel. The school is executed in the Neoclassical style and has a c. 1940 addition.



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

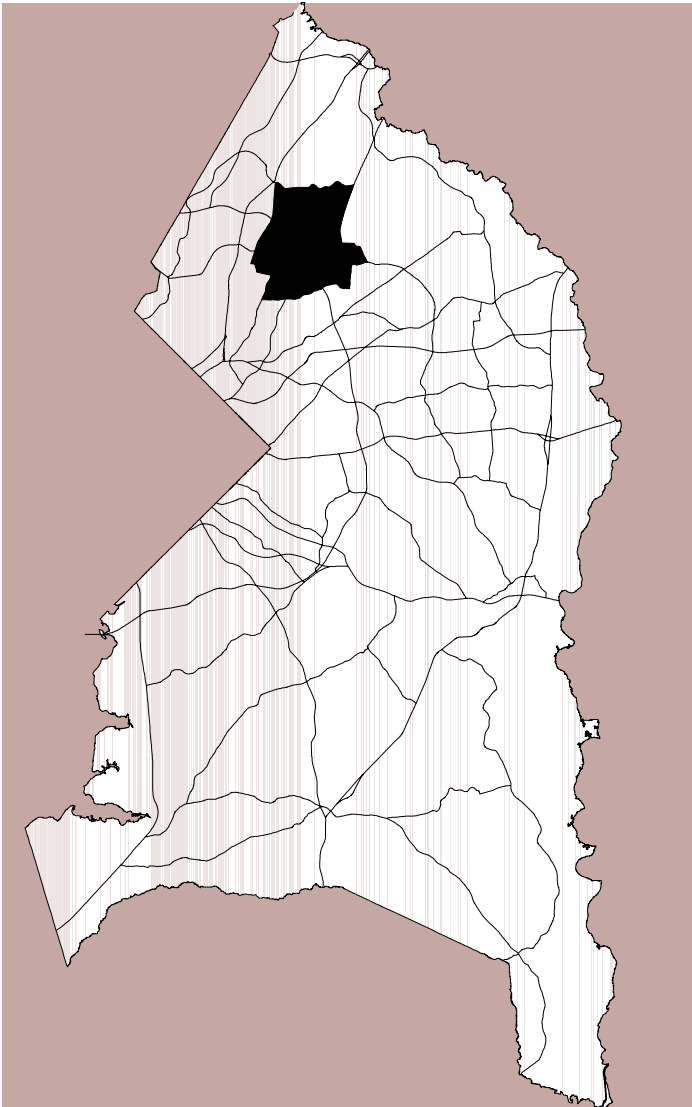
Built in 1913, Calvert Hall is an excellent example of early-20th-century eclectic architecture that was designed by the Washington, D.C., architecture firm of Flournoy and Flournoy. The residence hall was named after Charles B. Calvert, who helped establish the Maryland Agricultural Act and was a prime mover in the founding of the Maryland Agricultural College (now the University of Maryland).



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

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

PLANNING AREA 67



67-004-01 Greenbelt Center School
15 Crescent Road
Greenbelt (City of Greenbelt)

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



67-005 Sportland
5933 Natasha Drive
Berwyn Heights

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



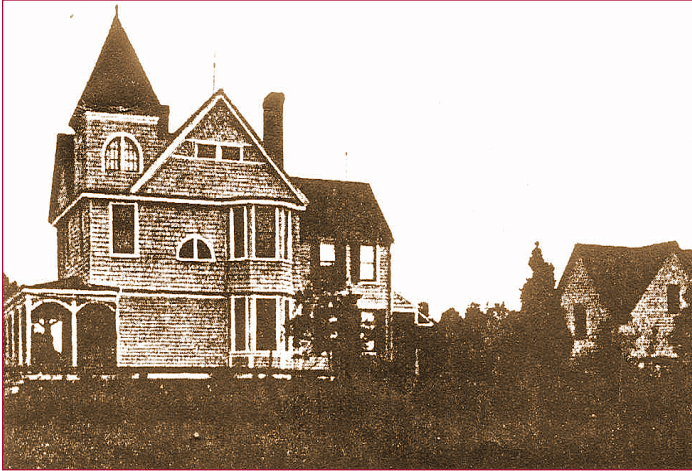
67-022-10 Wetherald House
8411 58th Avenue
Berwyn Heights

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



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

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



67-022-12 Stoner-Chlopicki House
5717 Ruatan Street
Berwyn Heights

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



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

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



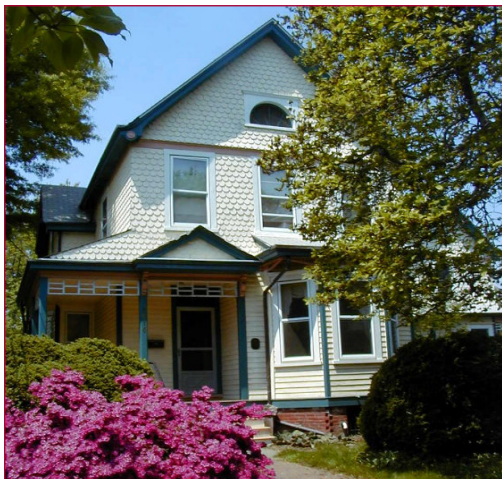
667-022-14 McNitt-Gohr House
5712 Ruatan Street
Berwyn Heights

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

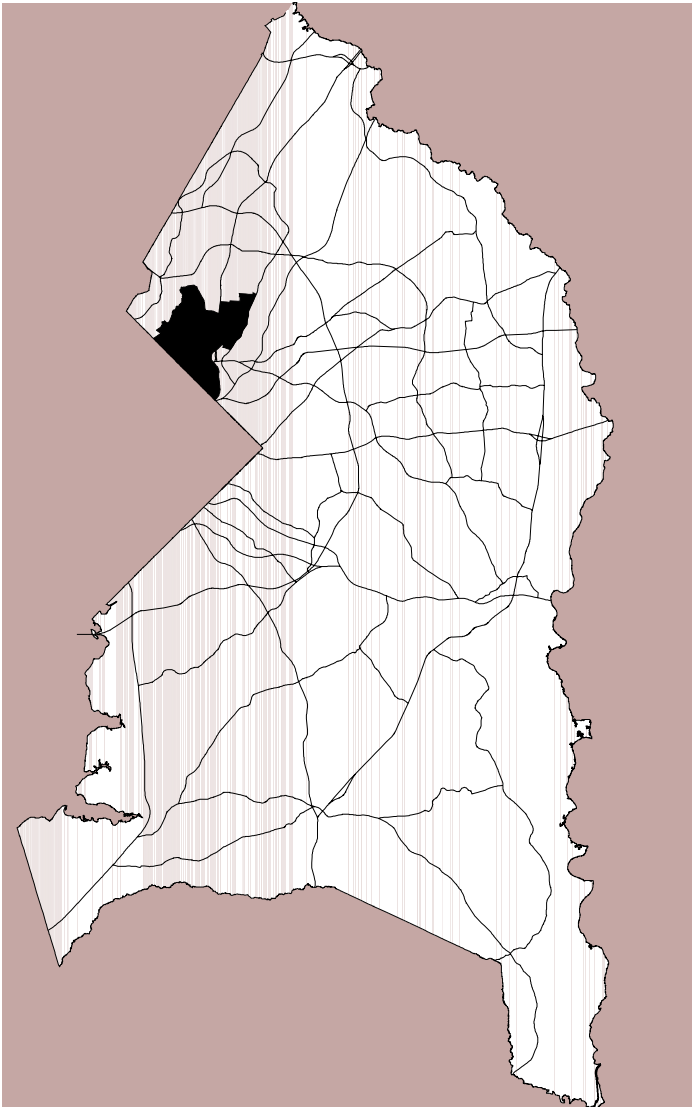
Built in 1891, this two-and-one-half-story, two-bay dwelling influenced by the Queen Anne style has a front-gable main block with a two-story, hip-roof projection supported by decorative brackets that reads as an oriel, square in form. Constructed by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company, the house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



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

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

PLANNING AREA 68



68-001 Hitching Post Hill (Ash Hill) (NR)
3308 Rosemary Lane
University Park vicinity

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



68-010-01 Welsh House
4200 Farragut Street
Hyattsville

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



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

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



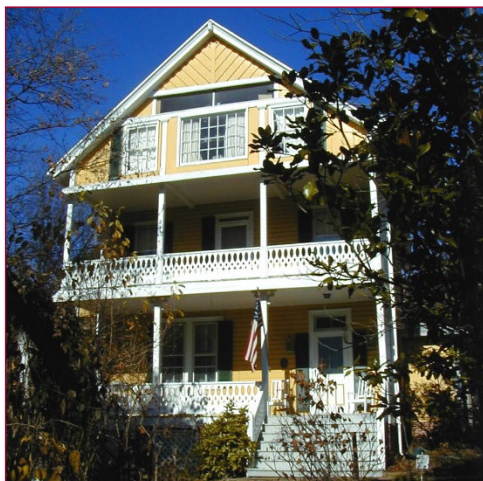
68-010-16 McEwen House
4106 Gallatin Street
Hyattsville

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



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

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



68-010-25 Harriet Ralston House
4206 Decatur Street
Hyattsville

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



68-010-31 Wheelock House
4100 Crittenden Street
Hyattsville

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



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

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



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

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



68-010-62 Marché House
4200 Crittenden Street
Hyattsville

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



68-010-65 Edgewood
4115 Hamilton Street
Hyattsville

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



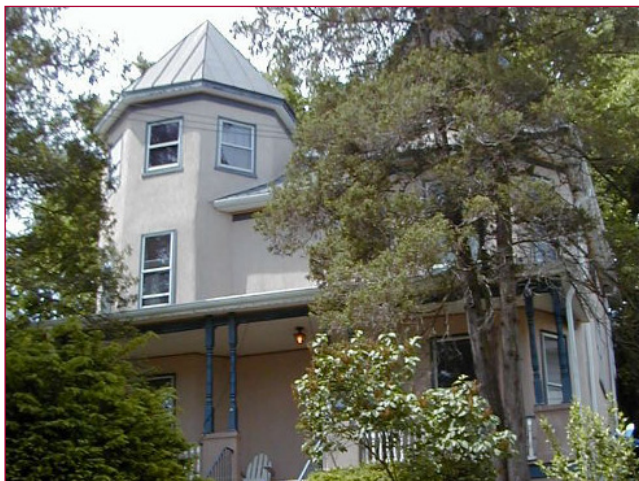
68-013-43 St. James Church Complex
3628, 3700, 3706
Rhode Island Avenue
Mount Rainier

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

Laid in 1792, this is one of 40 stone boundary markers surveyed by Major Andrew Ellicott and delineating the boundary of the District of Columbia in Maryland and Virginia. The Northeast No. 7 Mile Marker is somewhat sunken into the ground.



68-022 ERCO
6501 Lafayette Avenue
Riverdale Park

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



68-041-01 Professional Building
5200 Baltimore Avenue
Hyattsville

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



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

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



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

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



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

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