



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



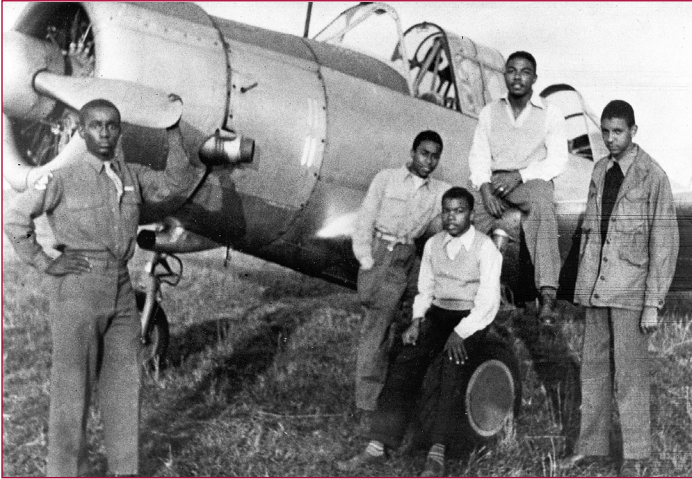
82B-035-20 E. Plater House
17415 Watershed Drive
Nottingham

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



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

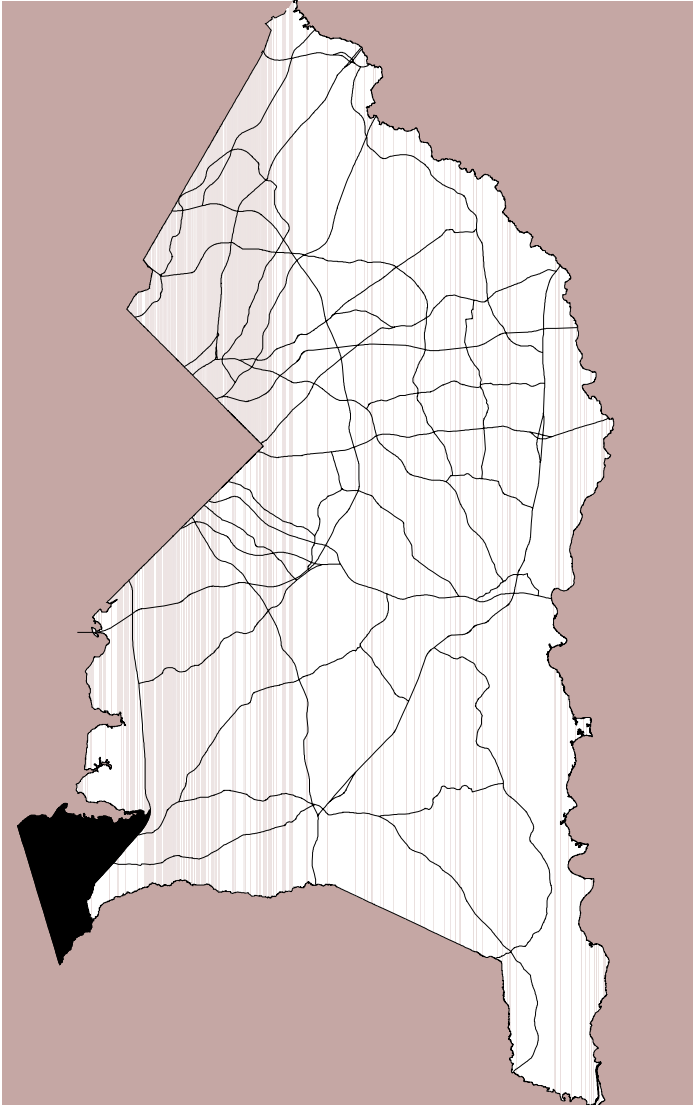
Built circa 1830 and circa 1855, the Ashland Hay Barn is a large, gable-roof, frame multi-purpose barn with long roof planes sloping away from a central peak; it incorporates horse stalls, hay storage and corn cribs. The central section of the barn was built in the early nineteenth century. It was enlarged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



82B-038 Columbia Air Center Site
Croom Airport Road
Upper Marlboro
(M-NCPPC)

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

PLANNING AREA 83



83-006 Strawberry Hill
14300 John Clagett Drive
Accokeek

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



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

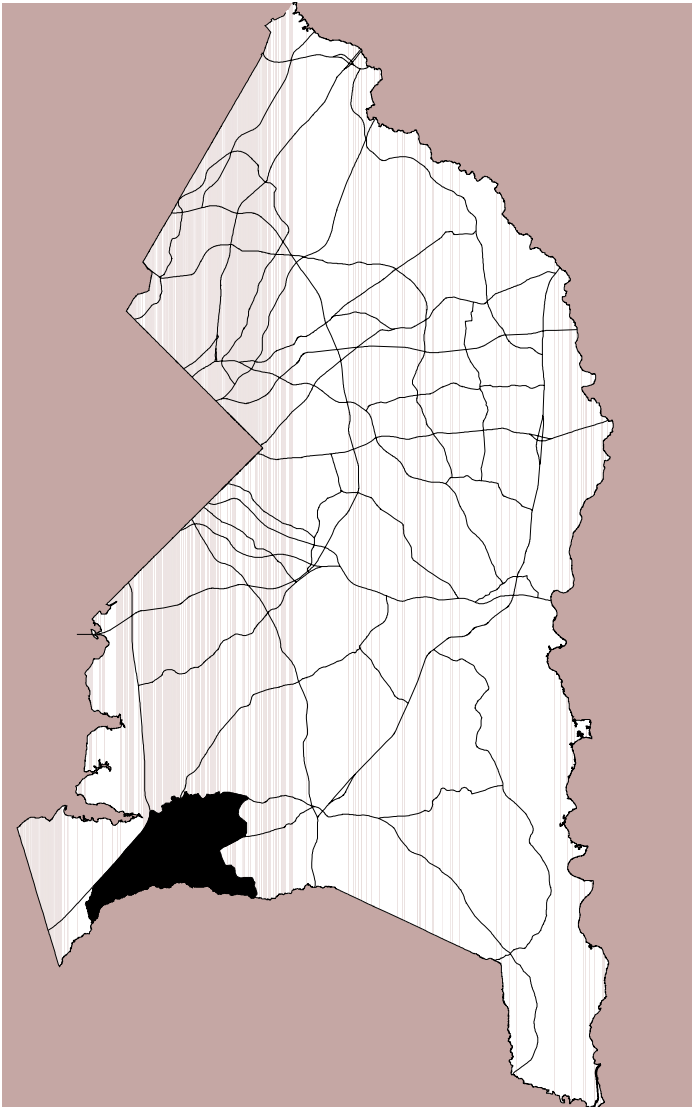
Built in 1748 and rebuilt in 1857, Christ Church is a one-story, gable-roof church building with a bracketed cornice and hood moldings over round-arch windows; the brick walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the side entrance has ornate molded casing. The church is surrounded by a large graveyard. It was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



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

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

PLANNING AREA 84



84-001 St. James Hill
14200 Livingston Road
Piscataway vicinity

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

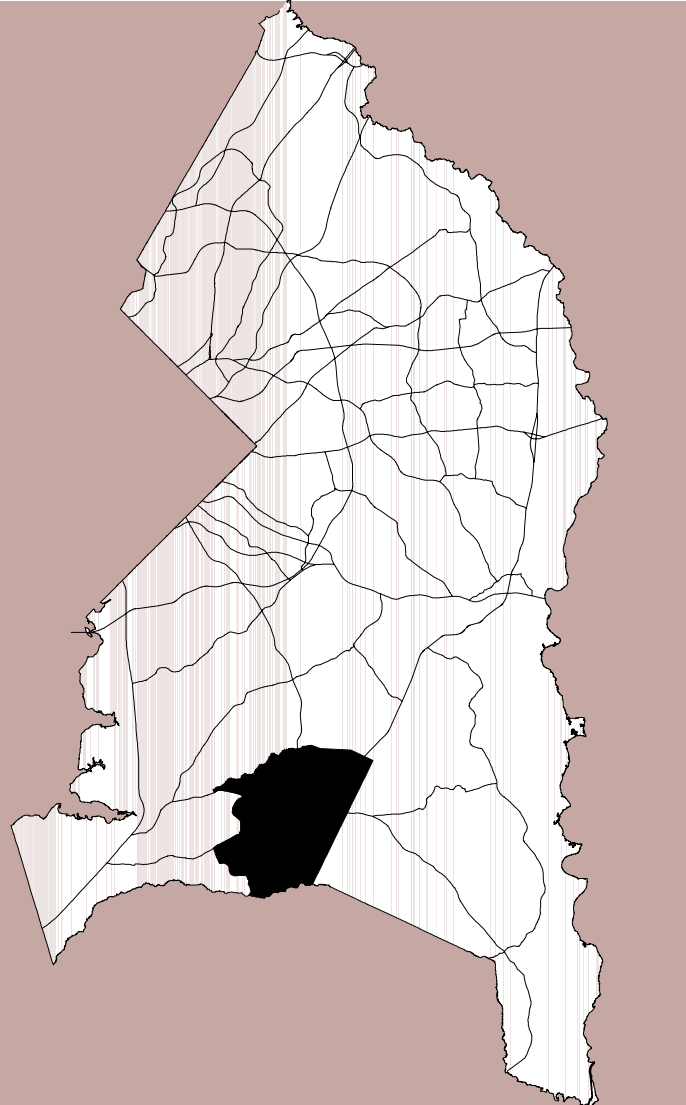
Built in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and in 1912, the Hurtt House is a two-part, gable-roof frame dwelling. It consists of a two-story, side-gabled main block attached to a one-story wing. The two-part house was purchased by Dr. Edgar Hurtt in 1857, and remained in the possession of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



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

Built in 1904, St. Mary's is a Gothic Revival style brick church with pyramidal-roof entry tower at the principal gable front and Gothic arch stained-glass windows. It was built by the Wyvill brothers of Upper Marlboro, who had built St. Mary's Catholic Church in that town in 1899. The Piscataway church was built to replace the original Catholic church of 1838 on the same site. It is adjoined by a large cemetery and by the new church built in the late 1980s. The historic church is significant for its architectural style and for its parish history as a seventeenth century-mission church ministering to the Piscataway Indians in the area.

PLANNING AREA 85A



85A-013 Gwynn Park
8118 Grayden Lane
T. B. (Brandywine)

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

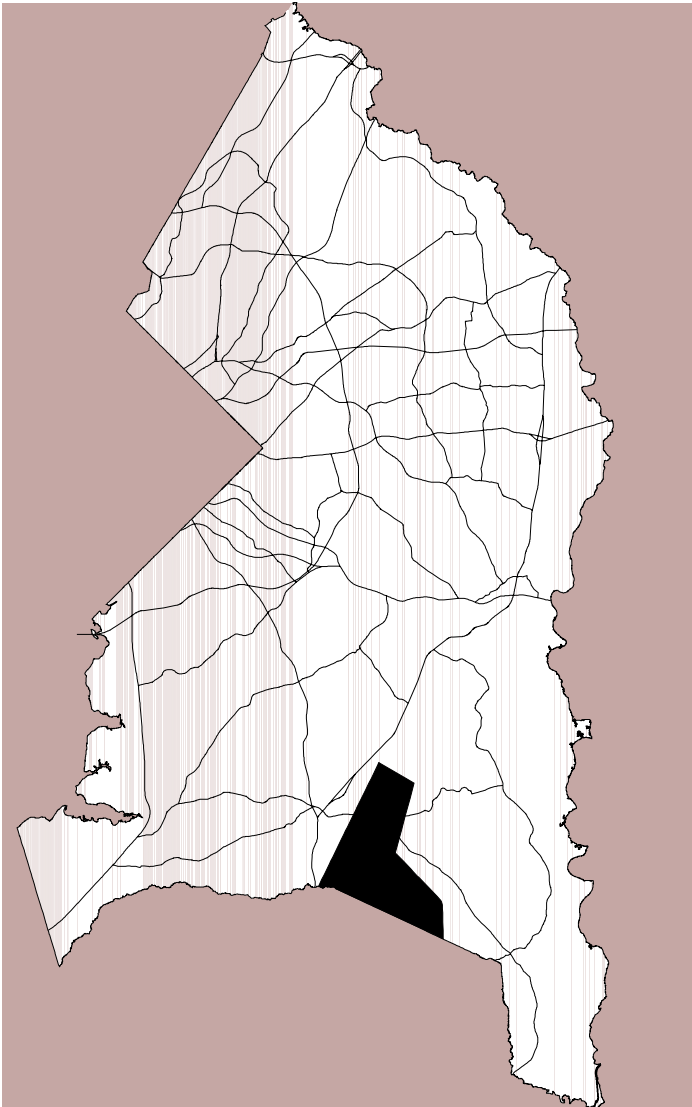
Built in 1912, the Old Bank of Brandywine is a small, one-story, hip-roof building that fronts on the main road through Brandywine. It was constructed of molded concrete block covered with stucco, to serve as the local bank for rural, southern Prince George's County. Built by the German-American Colonization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



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

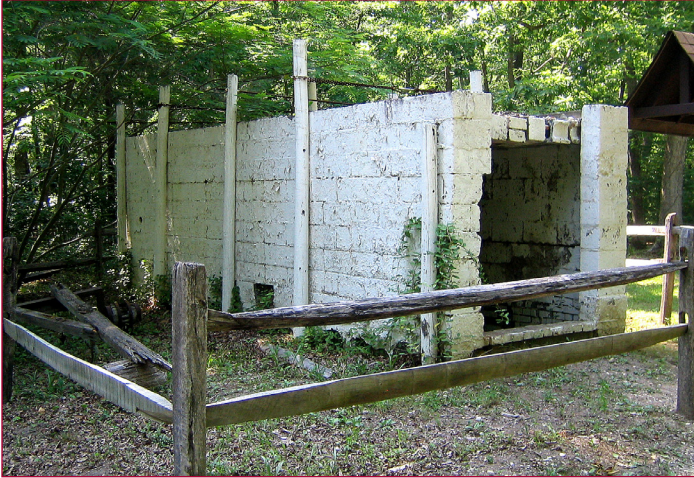
Constructed in 1867 and 1878, the Marlow-Huntt Store is a one-and-one-half-story frame front-gabled building. The cornices are embellished with large jig-sawn brackets, and above the central entrance is a round-arch window at loft level. This building was originally constructed as a general store in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

PLANNING AREA 85B



85B-007 Cedarville Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Cottages **Cedarville State Forest Road** **Cedarville**

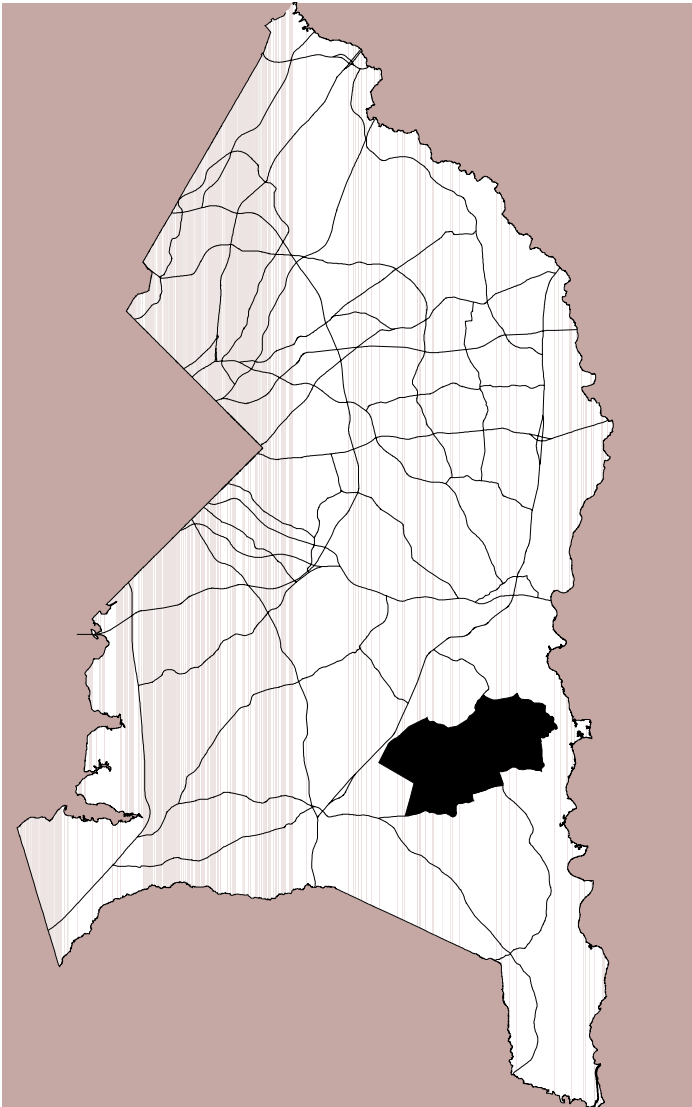
Constructed in the early 1940s, the modest vernacular utilitarian buildings are significant for their association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC was established in 1933 by the United States Congress as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. The CCC created work for single unemployed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



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

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

PLANNING AREA 86A



86A-000-18 Brookefield at Naylor
12607 Croom Road
Naylor

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



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

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



86A-005 West End Farm
10709 Croom Road
Croom

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



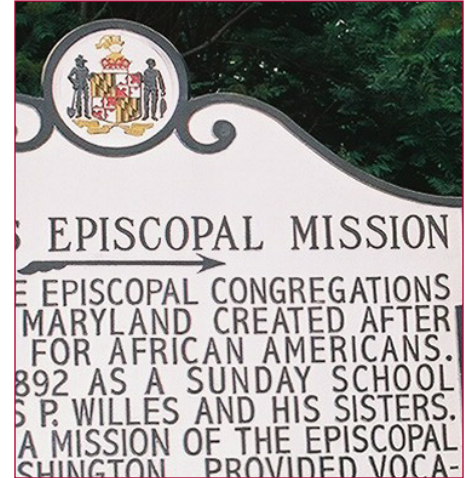
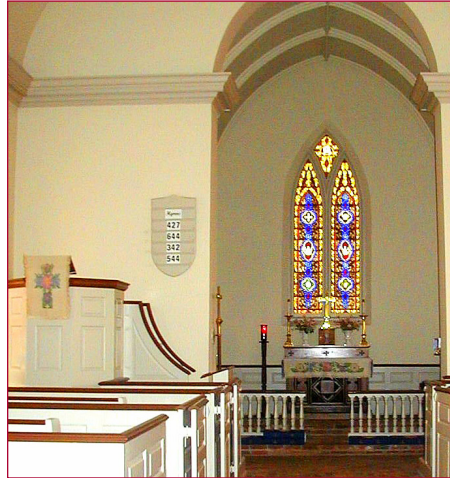
86A-027-25 Blanche Ogle House
9912 Croom Road
Croom

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



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

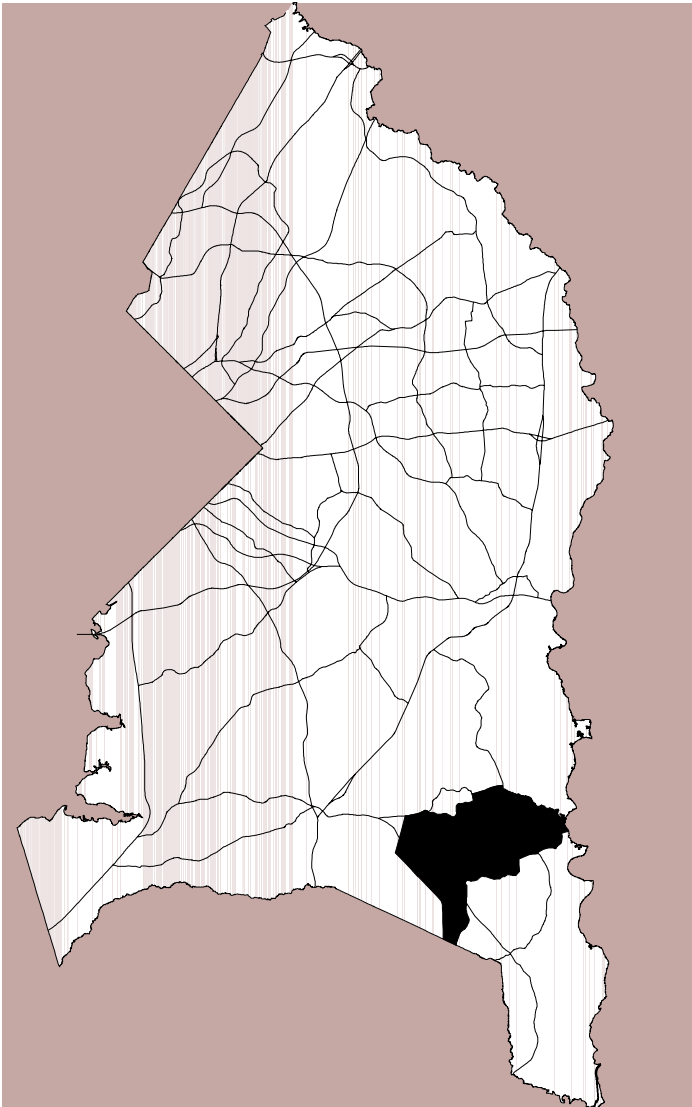
Built c. 1941, this frame tobacco barn is located within a 4.6 acre parcel at the corner of Croom Road and Saint Thomas Church Road; it was recently restored using grant funds from Preservation Maryland and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The barn is a representative and highly visible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



86A-059 St. Thomas' Episcopal Parish Historic District (NR)
Extending from the east side of Croom Road along the north and south sides of St. Thomas Church Road eastward for about 1,500 feet

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

PLANNING AREA 86B



86B-001 Gibbons Methodist Episcopal Church Site, Education Building, and Cemetery **Gibbons Church Road** **Brandywine**

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



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

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



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

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



86B-006 Turner House
15905 Tanyard Road
Nottingham

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



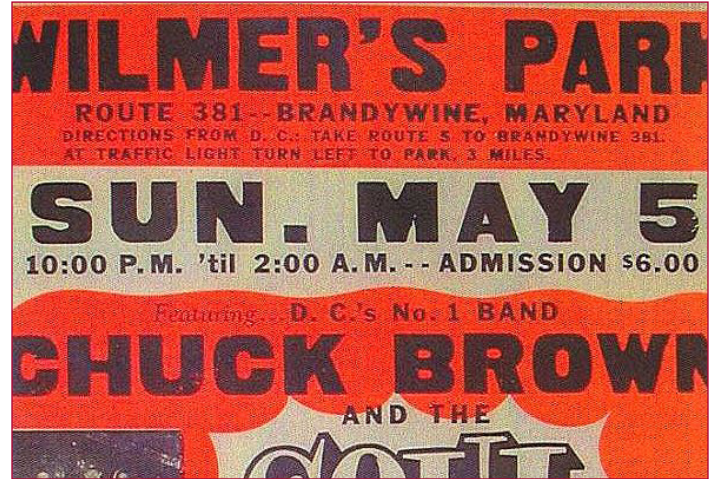
**86B-018 Immanuel United Methodist Church
and Cemetery**
17400 Horsehead Road
Brandywine

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



86B-019 Horsehead Tavern
17505 Aquasco Road
Horsehead

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



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

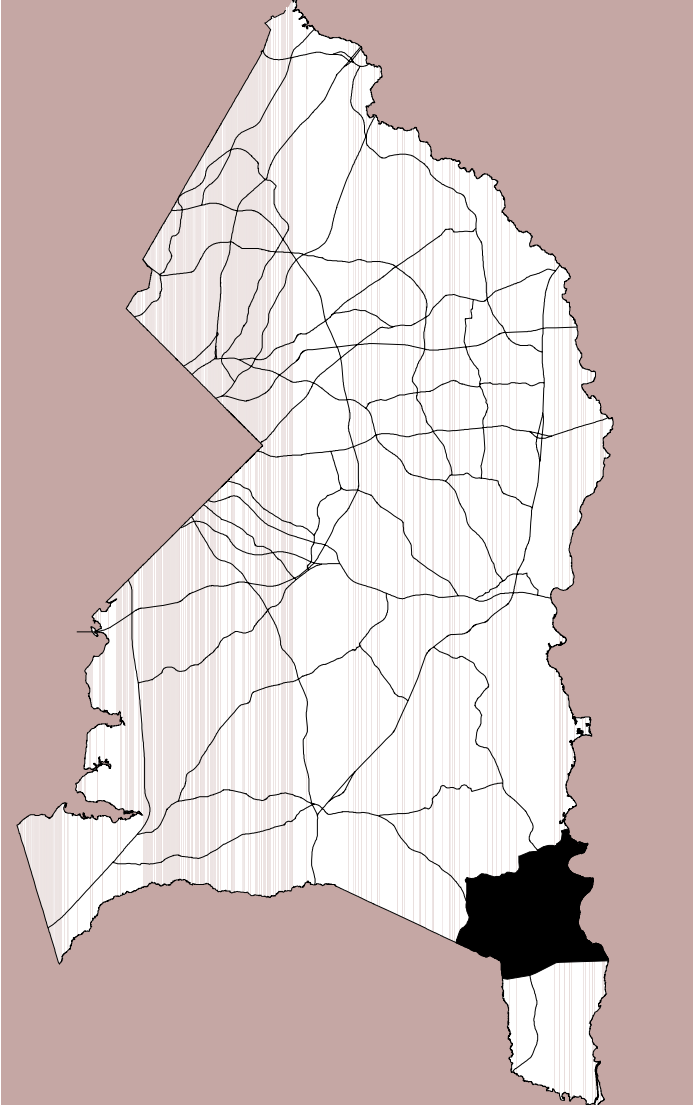
Originally purchased as a hunting ground in 1947, Arthur Wilmer paid \$6,500 for an old tobacco farm once owned by the Grimes Family. During the 1940s–50s, black entertainers could perform at upscale clubs and theaters; however, many of these clubs did not allow black patrons. Wilmer opened his venue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



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

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

PLANNING AREA 87A



**87A-009 Connick's Folly
and Cemetery
18807 Aquasco Road
Brandywine**

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



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

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



87A-011 Green Hill
19404 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

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



87A-012 Poplar Hill School
19104 Croom Road
Brandywine

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



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

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



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

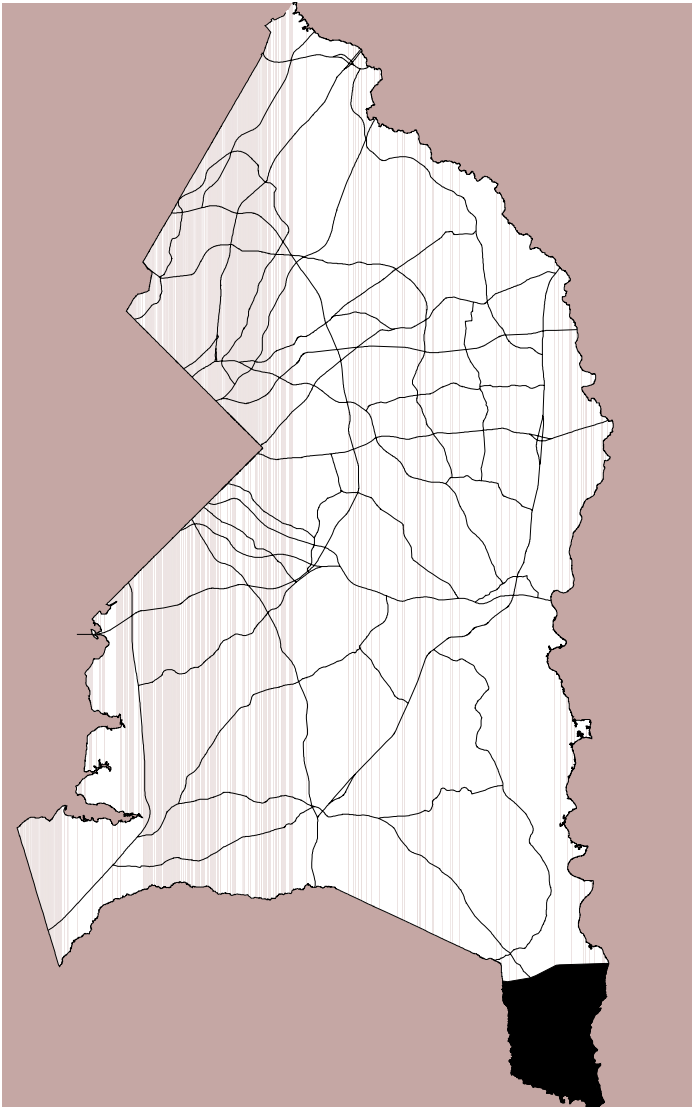
Built circa 1850 and earlier, the H.B.B. Trueman House is a multi-section frame dwelling which includes a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled plantation house with pedimented gable and Greek Revival style detail. This small dwelling was built for Henry B.B. Trueman circa 1850, and attached to a two-part,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



87A-057 Black Swamp School
19011 Croom Road
Brandywine

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

PLANNING AREA 87B



87B-028 Trueman Point Landing **18610 Trueman Point Road** **Eagle Harbor**

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



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

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



**87B-034 Woodville School
21500 Aquasco Road
Aguasco**

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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