

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nottingham

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

**83-002 Accokeek Creek Archeological Site
(18PR8) (NR)**

Bryan Point Road

Accokeek

(U.S. Department of the Interior)

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

**83-012 Piscataway Park Archeological Site
(NR) (18PR203)**

South side of Piscataway Creek

Accokeek

(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Occupation from prehistoric period to the present — Piscataway Park comprises 4000 acres of parkland in both Prince George’s and Charles counties, including the Accokeek Creek Site and the National Colonial Farm. It is

principally significant for its role in maintaining the historic vista across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon.

GLOSSARY

ABOUT THE GLOSSARY

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

A

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

alteration—Any act or process that changes any portion of the exterior architectural appearance or exceptionally significant interiors of a building, structure or object,

including, but not limited to, the erection, construction, reconstruction, or removal of any exterior feature.

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

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

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

B

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

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

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

C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F

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

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

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

G

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

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

H

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I

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

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

M

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

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

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

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

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

N

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

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

O

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

P

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q

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

R

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

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

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

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

remodeling—See renovation

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

repainting—See pointing and mortar.

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

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

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

S

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V

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

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

W

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

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

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

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

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

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

Hienton, Louise Joyner. *Prince George's Heritage*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society,

1972. 223 pages. Very readable history of the county from its founding until 1800. It includes a map of tracts laid out prior to 1696.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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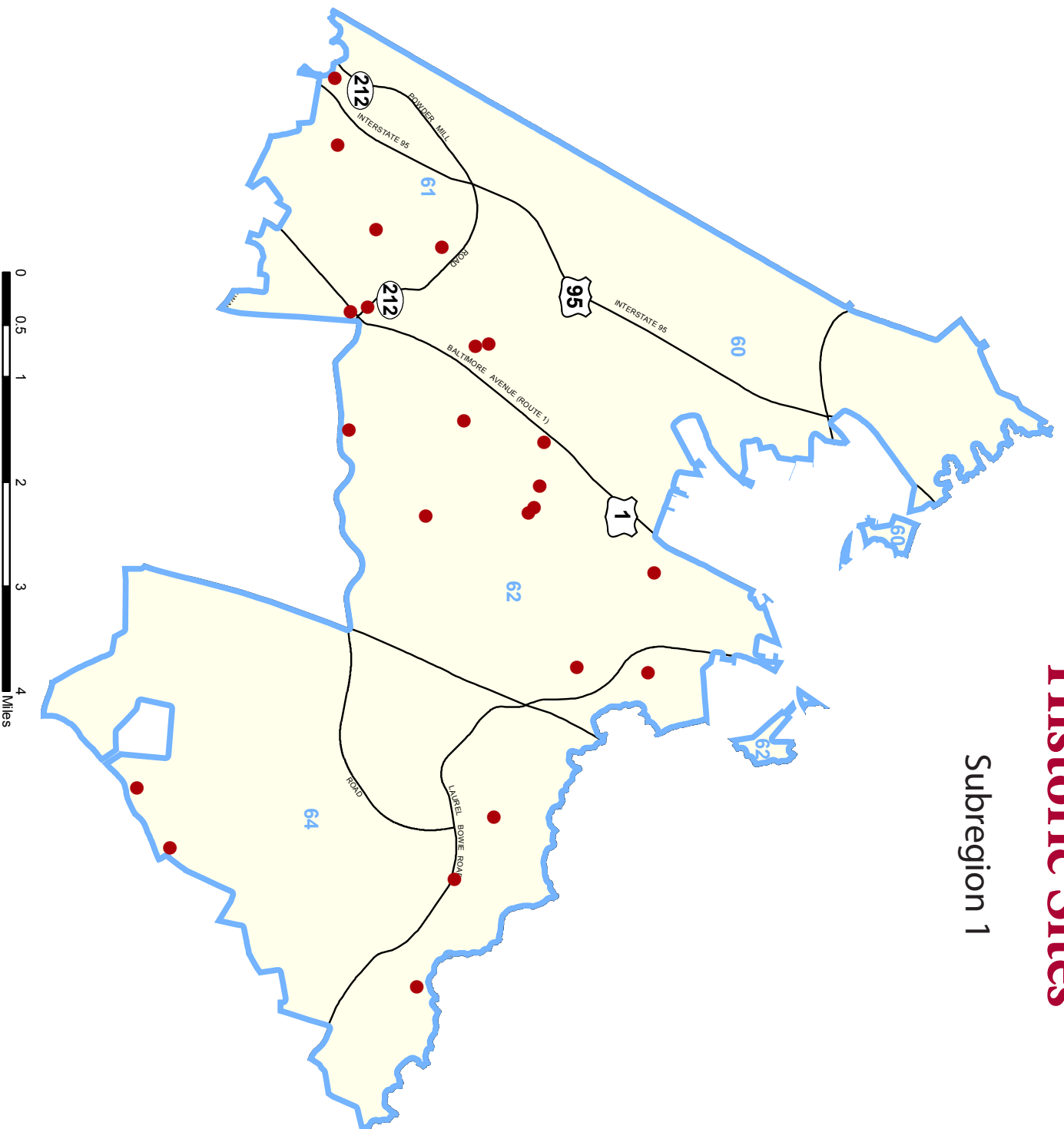
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Historic Sites

Subregion 1



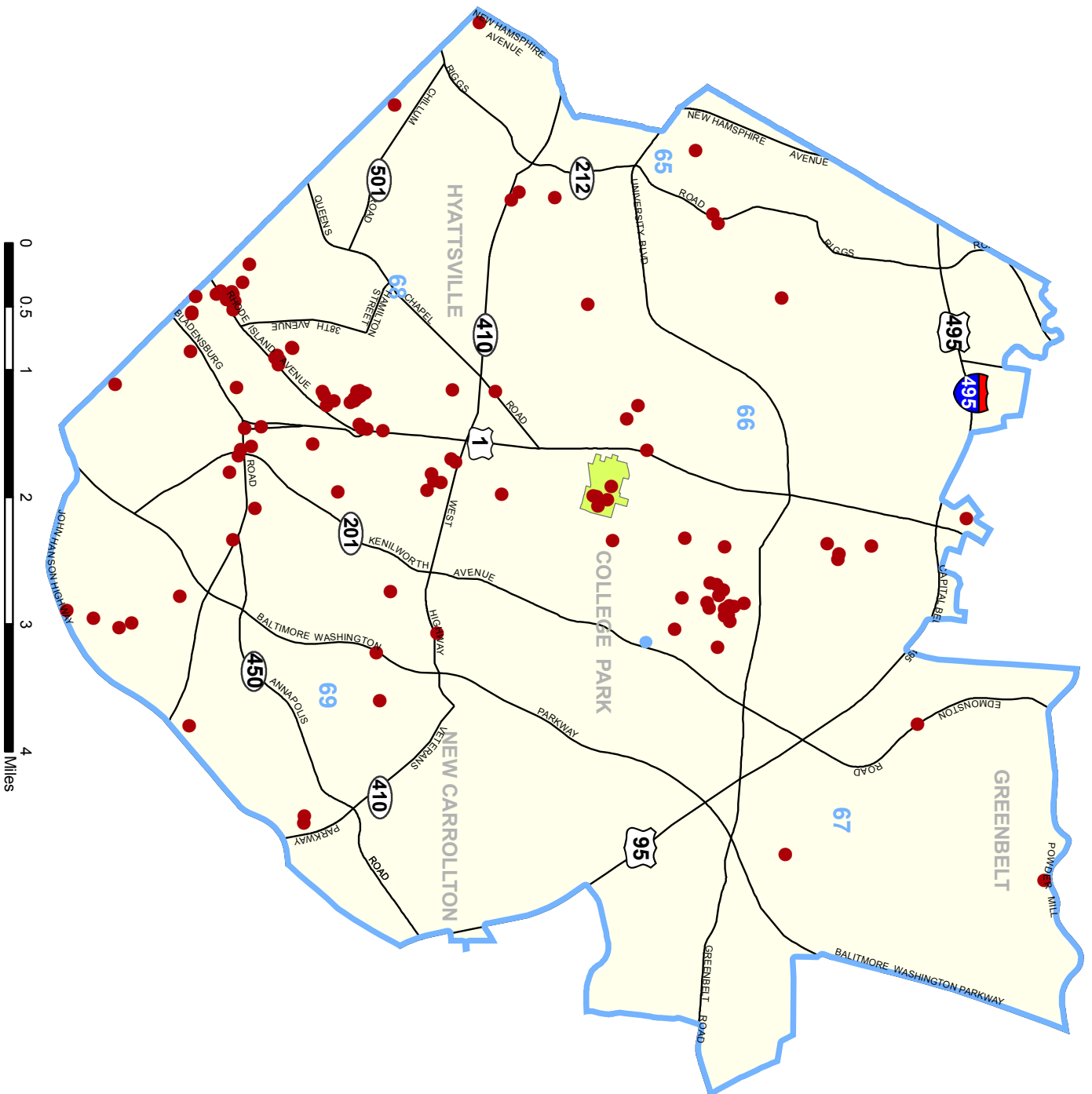
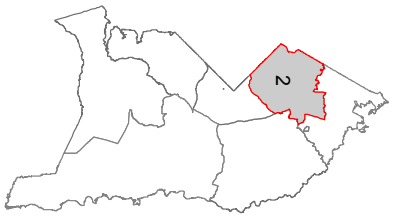


Right: St. John's Church (61-009).
Center Right: Abraham Hall (62-007).
Below: McLeod House (61-011).



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





Historic Sites

Subregion 2



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

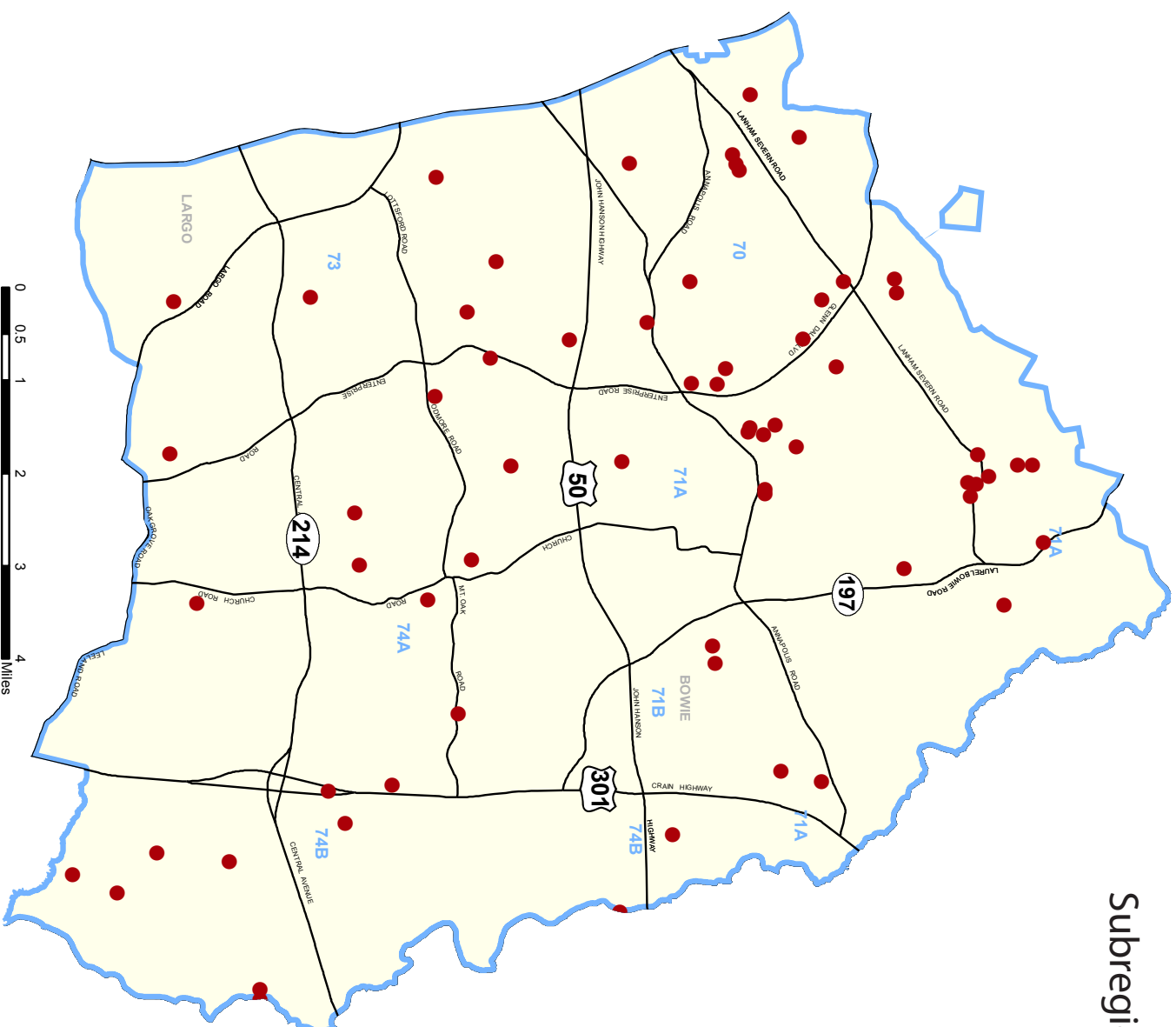


Above: Greenbelt School (67-004-01).
Left: North Brentwood AME Zion Church (68-061-11).



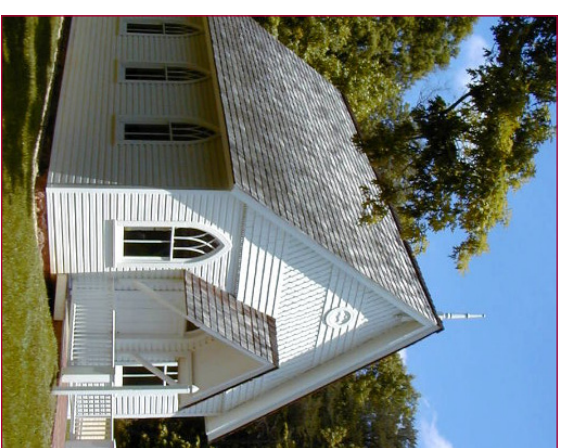
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Subregion 3





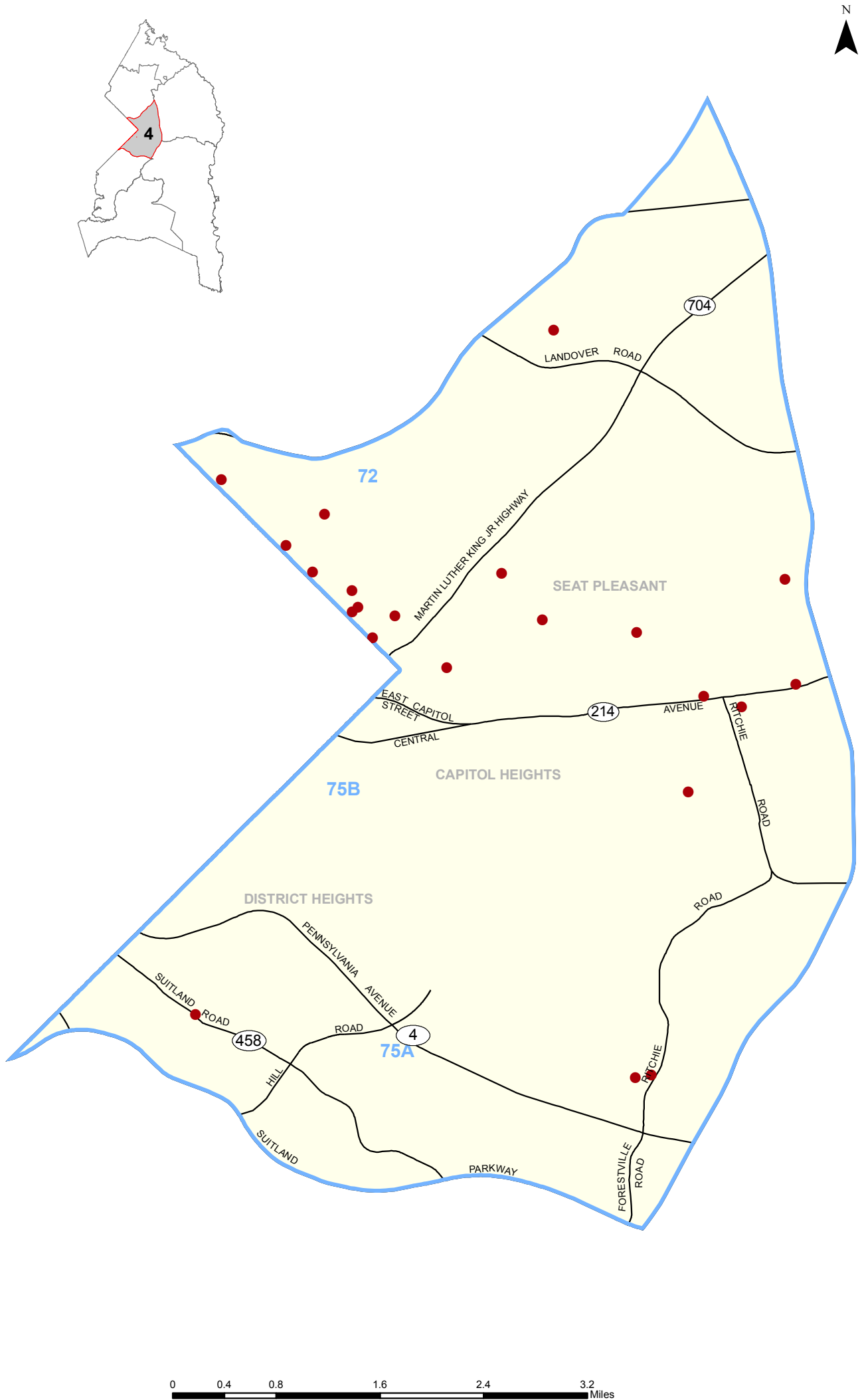
Right: Crandell-Cook House (70-010).
Center Right: Dorsey Chapel (70-028).
Below: Fairview (71A-013).



Above: Bowieville (74A-018).
Left: Locust Grove (74A-002).

Historic Sites

Subregion 4



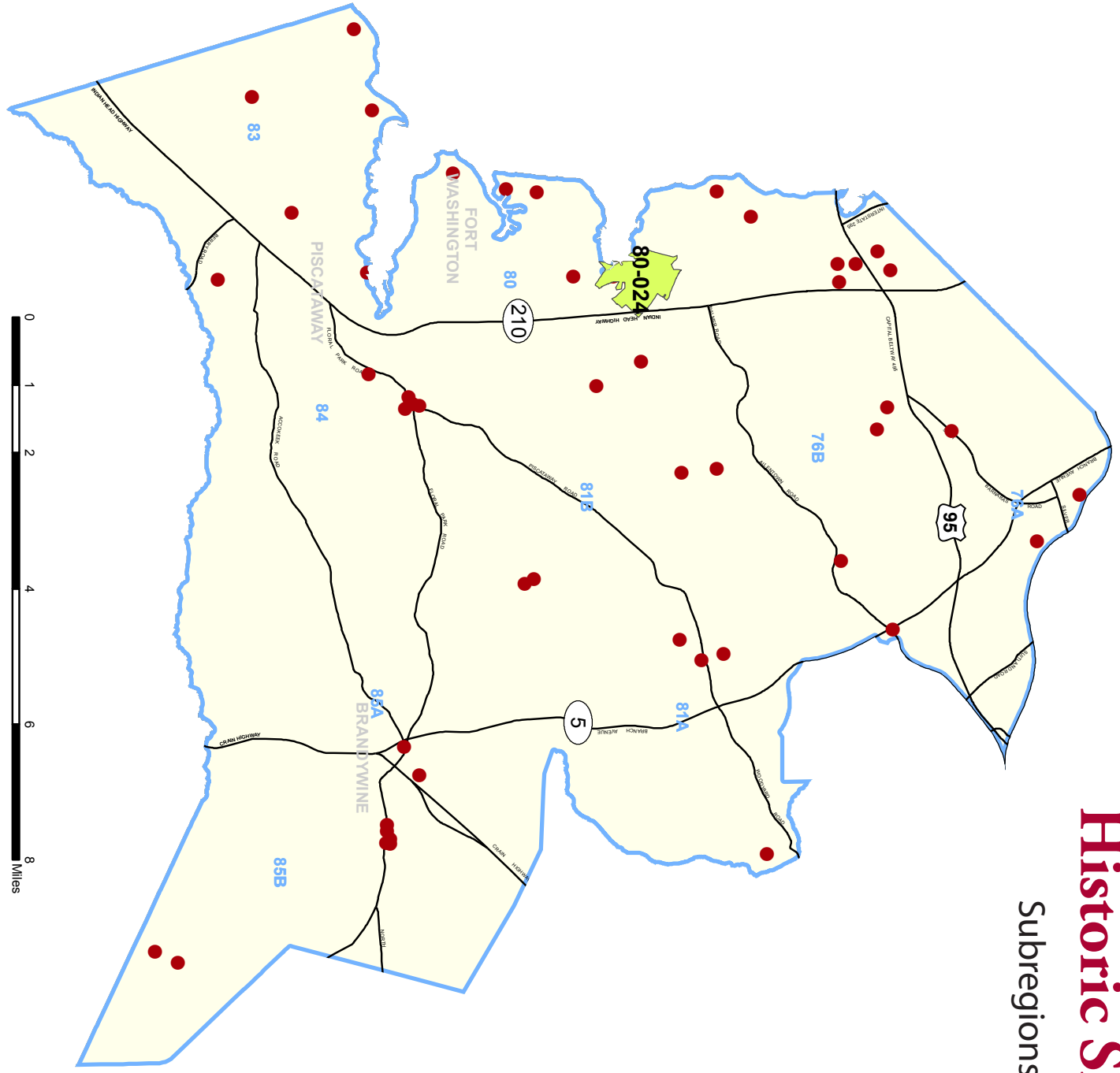
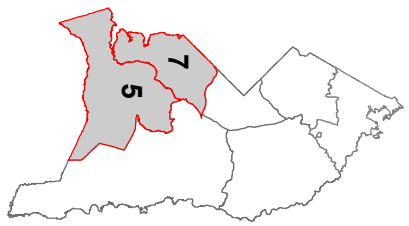
Clockwise from right: Waring's Grove (72-004).
Armstrong House (72-009-24).
Addison Chapel (72-008).



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

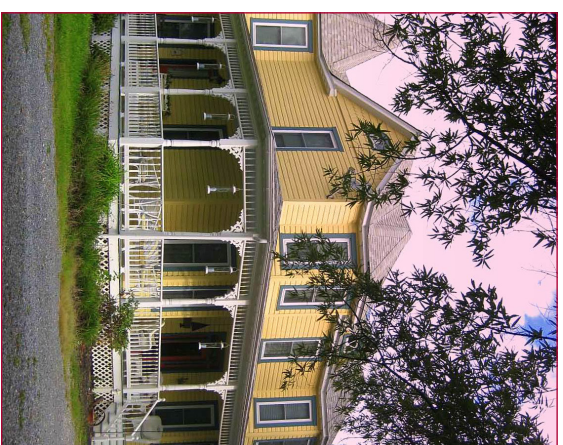
Historic Sites

Subregions 5 and 7





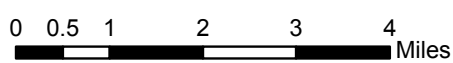
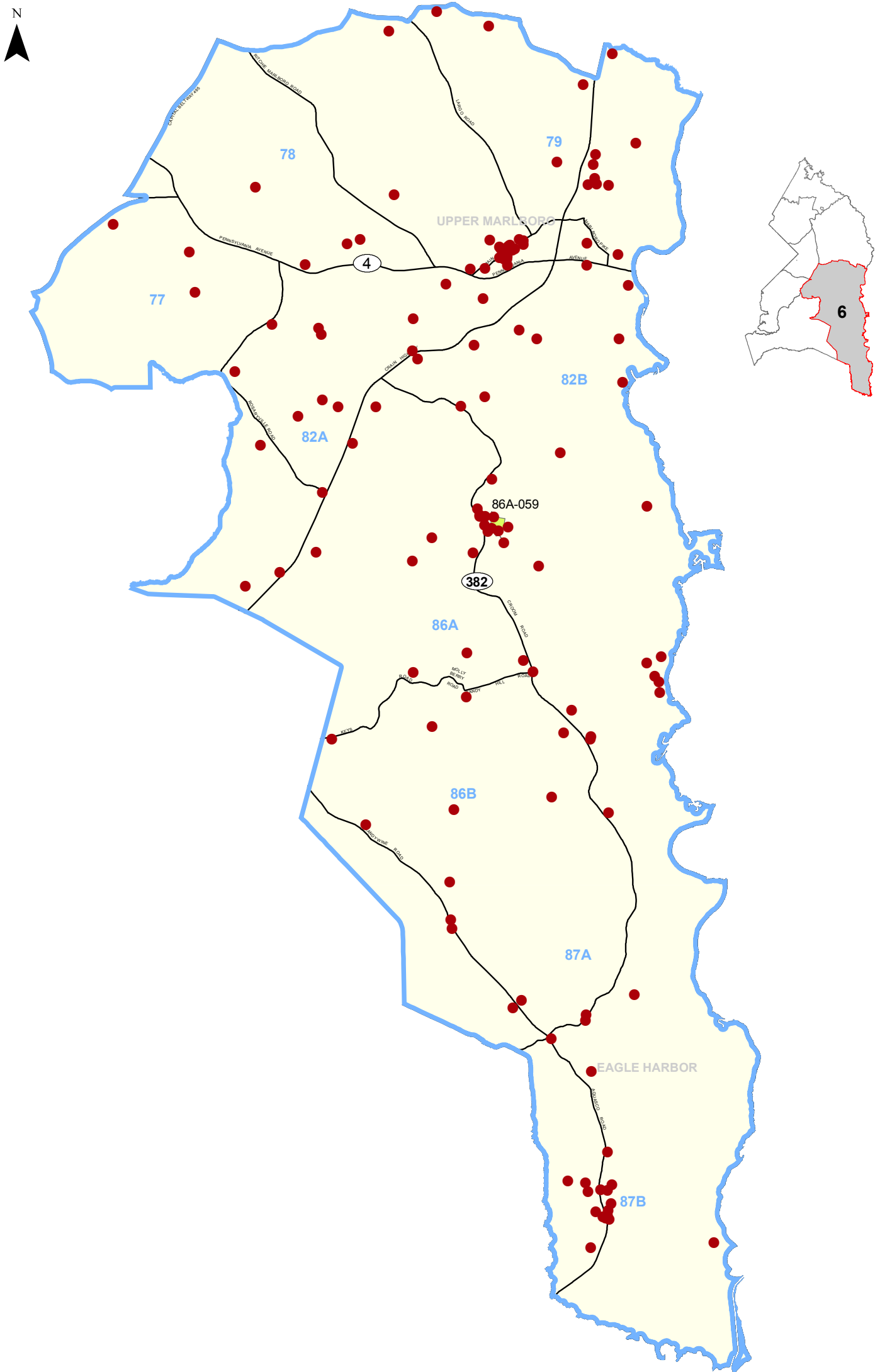
Right: Chapel Of the Incarnation (85A-032-07).
Center right: William B. Early House (85A-032-10).
Below: Oxon Hill Manor (80-001).



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

Historic Sites

Subregion 6



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



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