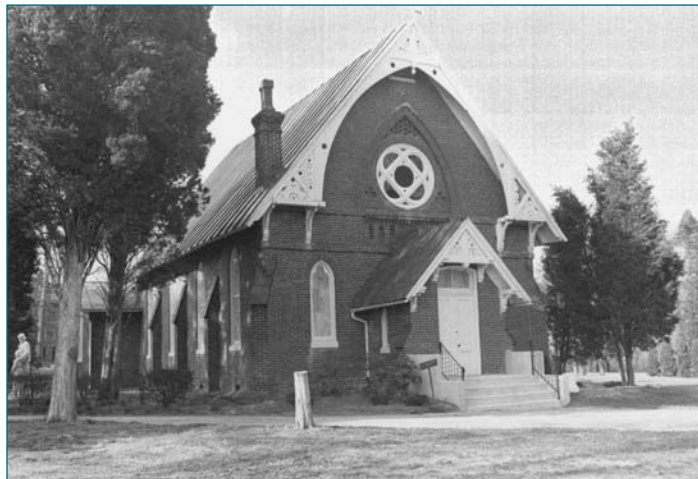
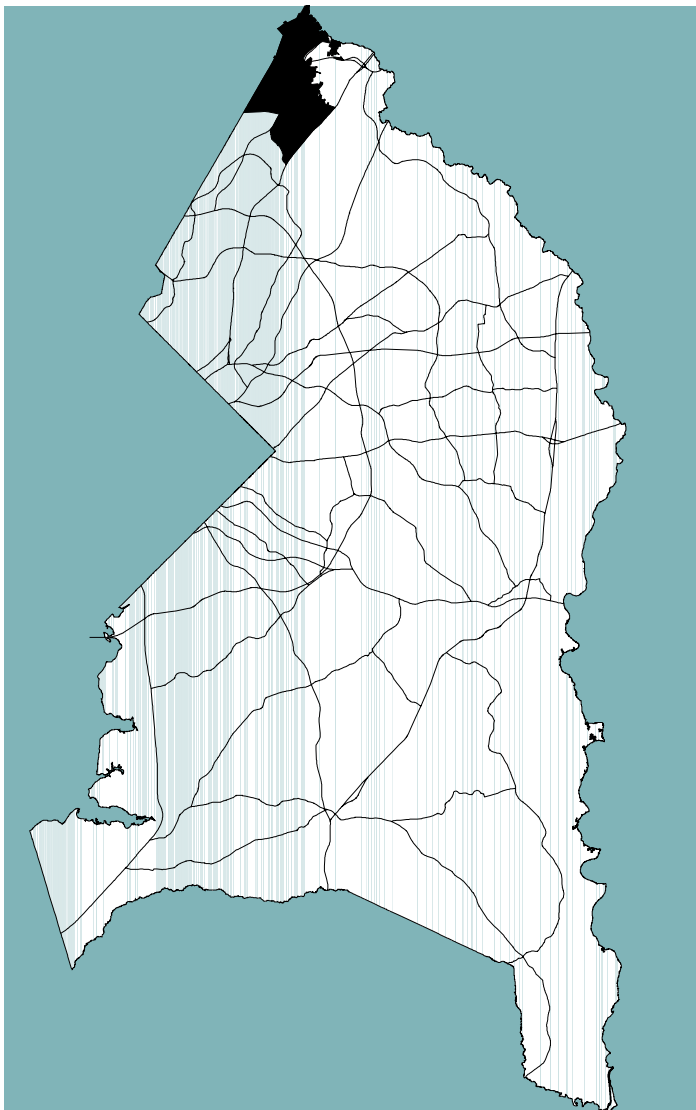




INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES

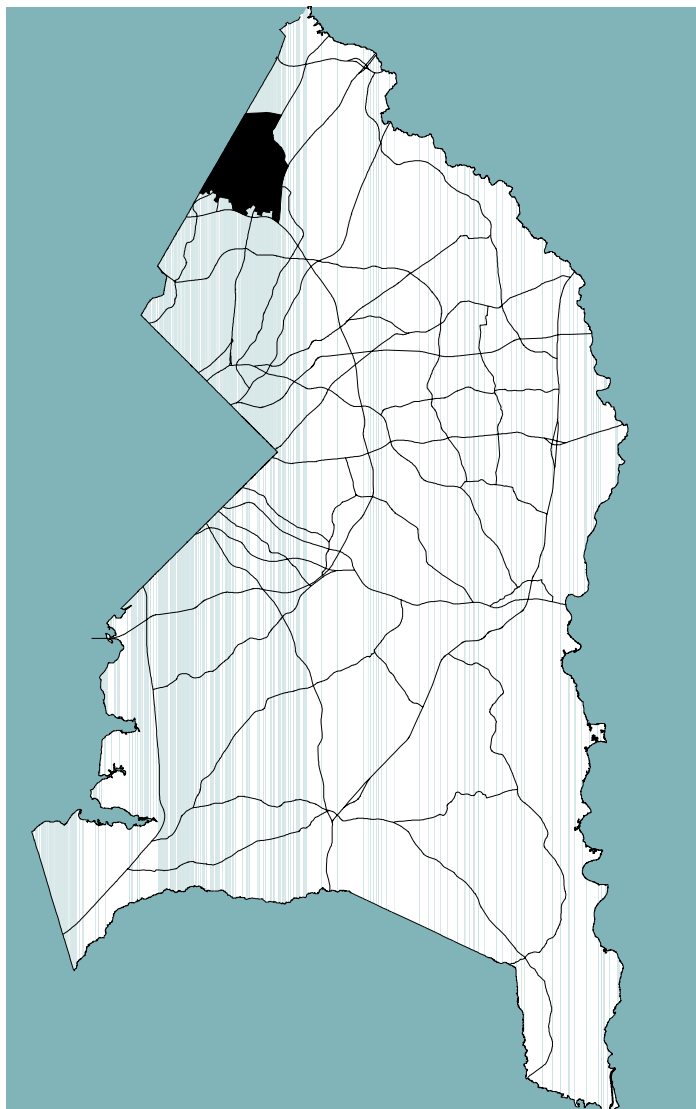
PLANNING AREA 60



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. Jigsaw 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.

PLANNING AREA 61



61-002 Orme-Shaw House
11601 Caverly Avenue
Beltsville

Built in 1780s and 1890s—The Orme-Shaw House is a two-part dwelling: a 1½-story log house, with a 2½-story, front-gabled addition. The log dwelling was built in the 1780s for Priscilla Edmonston Orme on land which 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, making an important example of building evolution.



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

Built circa 1886—The Dr. Charles Fox House is a 2½-story frame dwelling with unusual “clipped gable” roof treatment and long Victorian windows. It was built by Dr. Fox, a well-known local physician, and was later the home of members of the Coffin family, associated with the Muirkirk Iron Works. It is a prominent Victorian landmark in the Beltsville community.



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

Built in 1877—St. John's is a front-gabled brick church with steeply pitched roof; its handsome corner bell tower has a wooden belfry with Stick style detail. Designed by Baltimore architect John R. Niernsee, it was based on a “Plan for a Country Church” and built in 1877. It was the third church on this site in Zion Parish. The cornerstone was laid by Episcopal Bishop William Pinkney. The 1920s parish hall attached on the south has recently been rebuilt.



61-011 McLeod House
11034 Montgomery Road
Beltsville

Built in 1870s and earlier—The main block of the McLeod House is a 2½-story dwelling of I-house form; the gables are highlighted by bull's-eye windows. An older section forms a rear wing. The main block 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 multiperiod house stands on a landscaped lot and is a noticeable landmark in a residential area.



61-012 Sellman House
Building 023
Agricultural Research Center West
Beltsville
(U. S. Department of Agriculture)

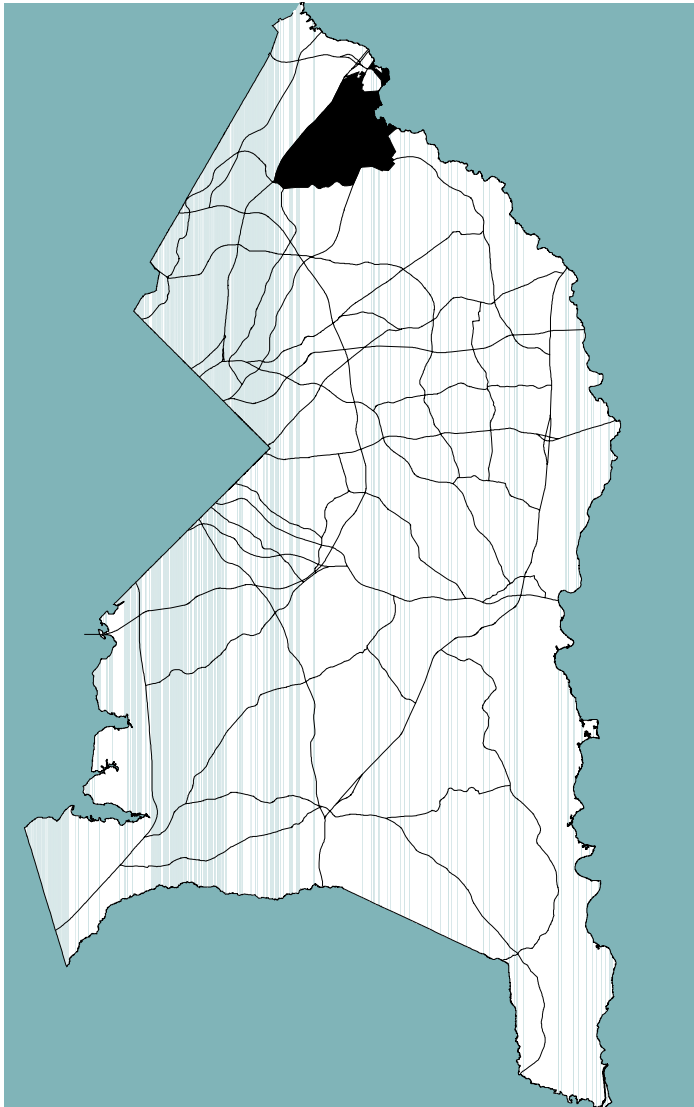
Built circa 1905—The Sellman House is a large frame dwelling of Foursquare plan. It is 2½ stories in height with hip roof. It is distinguished by its wraparound Tuscan porch, its two-story projecting bays, and its widow's walk balustrade. The house was built by brothers Theodore and Robert Sellman for their two families. 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.



61-013 Gallant House
3124 Powder Mill Road
Adelphi

Built in mid-nineteenth century, rebuilt in 1920s—
The Gallant House is a multisection, frame gable-roof house with a 2½-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. The house was rebuilt and enlarged in the 1920s with Craftsman style decorative detail including exposed rafter ends and shed dormers.

PLANNING AREA 62



62-003 Oaklands
8314 Contee Road
Laurel vicinity

Built in 1790s—Oaklands is a 2½-story plantation house of brick laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. The house has elegant Georgian ornamentation both on the exterior and interior, and a rebuilt (1870s) mansard roof. The house was built in the 1790s for Richard Snowden, of the Snowden family, prominent and wealthy iron manufacturers. It is a fine example of Federal style architecture and a prominent local landmark.



62-004 Snow Hill (NR)
13209 Laurel-Bowie Road
Laurel vicinity
(M-NCPPC)

Built circa 1800—Snow Hill is a 2½-story brick plantation house of Georgian plan with gambrel roof. Its brick walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the interior has fine Federal style trim. The house was built for Samuel Snowden of the prominent iron manufacturing family, just before his death in 1801. It incorporated surviving parts of an earlier house destroyed by fire. Now owned by M-NCPPC, Snow Hill is available for receptions and other events.



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

Built circa 1783—Montpelier is a five-part Georgian mansion with 2½-story hip-roof center block and lower semi-octagonal wings. The interior detail includes particularly fine woodwork and uses agricultural motifs in the cornice moldings. Montpelier was built for Major Thomas Snowden and in the twentieth century was the home of Assistant 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. Montpelier is now opened to the public as a house museum.



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

Built in 1860s, enlarged in 1911—This is a multipart frame structure; its nucleus 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)

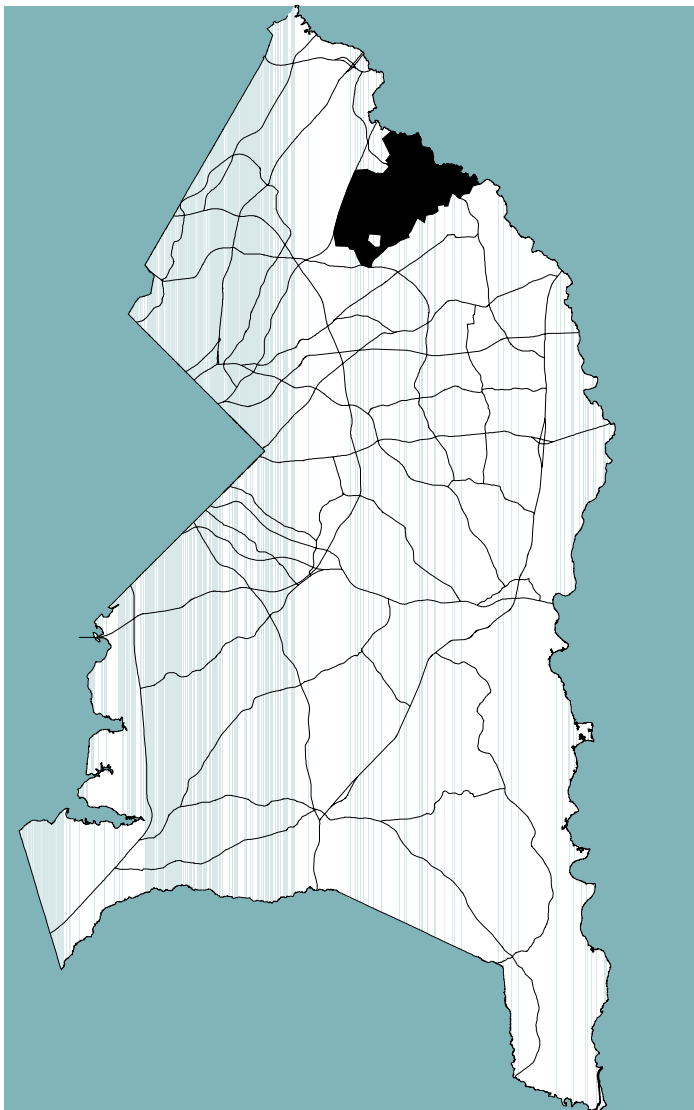
Built in 1805—This two-story, T-shaped brick plantation house was formerly of butterfly shape; the spacious semicircular bays of the center block survive but the original balancing west wing was destroyed by fire in the 1850s. This unusual house was built for the daughter of Thomas Snowden of Montpelier 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

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 in 1889 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.

PLANNING AREA 64



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

Built early in the nineteenth century, renovated in 1936—Snowden Hall is a two-story brick house of Georgian plan, built in the 1820s and raised to a full two stories in the 1850s. Evidence of the original roofline and tall flush chimneys shows clearly in the gable ends. Snowden Hall was the home of three generations of the Snowden family. It was purchased in 1936 by the U.S. government and renovated as an office building at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. The low flanking wings were built at that time.



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

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



64-005 Perkins Methodist Chapel
8500 Springfield Road
Glenn Dale

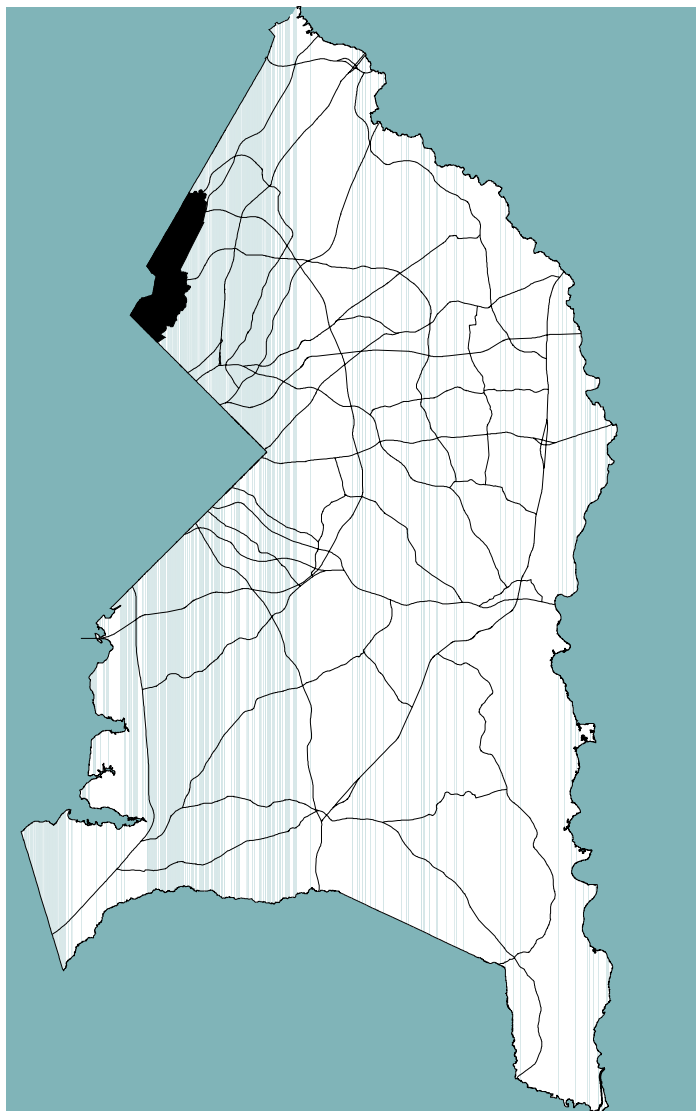
Built circa 1861—Perkins Chapel is a 1½-story, front-gabled frame meetinghouse with a bracketed cornice; entrance is through a small gabled vestibule with double doors and sectioned fanlight. Adjoining the building is a graveyard with burials nearly as old as the Chapel. The Chapel was built on land donated by J.T. Perkins during the period of the division in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the 1860s. It is one of the few surviving mid-nineteenth century rural chapels in the county.



**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. It is a unique facility, essential for the operation of the U.S. manned and unmanned space program.

PLANNING AREA 65



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

Built in 1790s and expanded in 1937—This is a two-story, side-gabled brick house of irregular configuration. It was rebuilt in 1937, increasing the main block by one bay in place of the original one-story wing; the new construction is clearly visible in the brickwork. The house was built as a dwelling for the operator of nearby Adelphi Mill, and rebuilt by the descendants of William H. Freeman, the last miller.



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; it is the oldest and largest in the Washington area. A small stone storehouse is built into the slope on the opposite side of the road. The brothers Scholfield built the mill and storehouse on the “Adelphi” tract at the end of the eighteenth century. The mill was later owned and operated by George Washington Riggs, founder of the Riggs banking house. Now renovated, it is a rental facility of M-NCPPC.



65-007 McCormick-Goodhart Mansion
(Langley Park)
8151 15th Avenue
Langley Park

Built in 1924—Langley Park is a massive 2½-story, Georgian Revival brick and concrete estate mansion; it is dominated by a two-story pedimented portico with Ionic columns. The mansion was designed in 1924 by George Oakley Totten, Jr., for Frederick and Henrietta McCormick-Goodhart, who named it 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.



65-008 Green Hill
2009 Van Buren Street
West Hyattsville

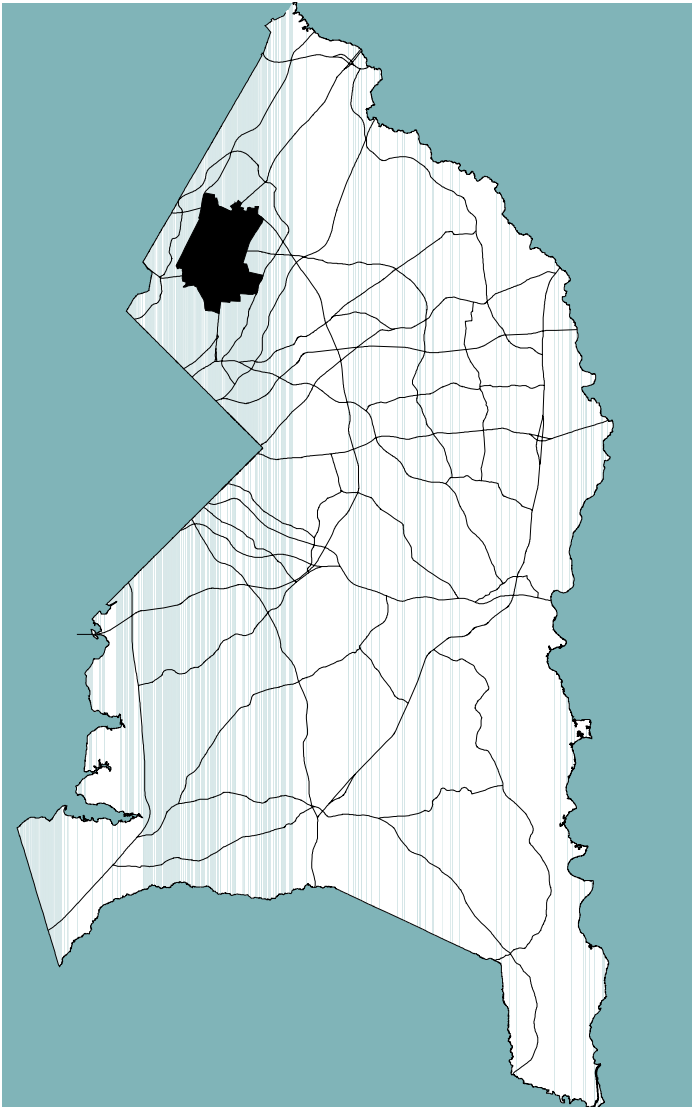
Built in nineteenth and early twentieth centuries—Green Hill is a three-part structure built of field stone. Portions of the mansion have been embellished with early twentieth-century neo-Classical detail, including a colossal Ionic portico at the principal facade. The earliest section may have been built by William Dudley Digges, 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. Later, Green Hill was the country house of George Washington Riggs, founder of Riggs National Bank, and since 1960 has been headquarters for the Pallottine Seminary.



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

Built circa 1923—The Green Hill Overseer's House is a 1½-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.

PLANNING AREA 66



66-004 College Park Airport (NR)
6709 Corporal Frank S. Scott Drive
College Park
(M-NCPPC)

Established in 1909—This is the oldest continuously used 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 College Park Aviation Museum was opened on the grounds in 1998 by M-NCPPC.



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

Built in 1894—The Lake House is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame house with fine Queen Anne style details. It is distinguished by a three-story octagonal tower, novelty shingle siding, and lacework veranda with spindle frieze. It was built by and for the family of Wilmot Lake in 1894, probably using a pattern book design. From 1919 to the late 1950s, this house served as the parsonage of the Berwyn Presbyterian Church. It is now a distinctive landmark, and the only Queen Anne style dwelling surviving from the 1890 Central Heights subdivision.



66-021-08 Cory House
4710 College Avenue
College Park

Built circa 1890—The Cory House is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame house with well-defined pediments and Queen Anne style decorative detail. It was one of the first houses built in the 1889 subdivision of College Park. For much of the twentieth century it was the home of entomologist Ernest Cory who added the north wing in 1926 and planted the noted private garden on the grounds.



66-021-09 College Park Woman's Club
4711 Knox Road
College Park
(City of College Park)

Built in 1817—This unusual brick building is one story high with a gable roof. Its side walls are supported by brick buttresses. It was originally constructed as a farm building on the Calverts' Riversdale estate and is one of only two surviving outbuildings from that large plantation. This structure was renovated and served subsequently as a church in the late nineteenth-century subdivision of College Park. It later served as the headquarters of the College Park Woman's Club. It is now owned by the City of College Park and used as a public meeting place.



66-021-10 McDonnell House
7400 Dartmouth Avenue
College Park

Built in 1896—The McDonnell House is a large 2½-story, cross-gabled frame house with wraparound porch, ornamental gable shingles and slate roof. It was built by Henry B. McDonnell, the first Dean of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland, and remained in the McDonnell family until 1978. It is a good example of simplified Queen Anne style domestic architecture, and one of the early houses built in the 1889 subdivision of College Park.



66-021-30 Taliaferro House
7406 Columbia Avenue
College Park

Built circa 1893—The Taliaferro House is a 2½-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 good example of a suburban dwelling of simplified Queen Anne style.



66-021-31 Holbrook House
4618 College Avenue
College Park

Built in 1927—The Holbrook House 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.



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

Built in 1907—The Baker-Holliday House is a 2½-story frame Foursquare dwelling with a projecting bay and Tuscan porch. It was built for the Baker family, and was one of the earliest dwellings in the 1906 subdivision of Daniels Park. It is a substantial example of a house type which was popular in the developing suburbs in the first decade of the twentieth century and is a prominent visual feature of the Daniels Park neighborhood.



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

Built in 1910—The LaValle House is a 2½-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 and is a prominent local landmark.



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

Built in 1909—The Bowers-Sargent House is a 1½-story, hip-roof dwelling of the bungalow type with four large gable dormers, one in each plane of the roof, and novelty shingle siding. It is one of the early dwellings built in the 1905 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

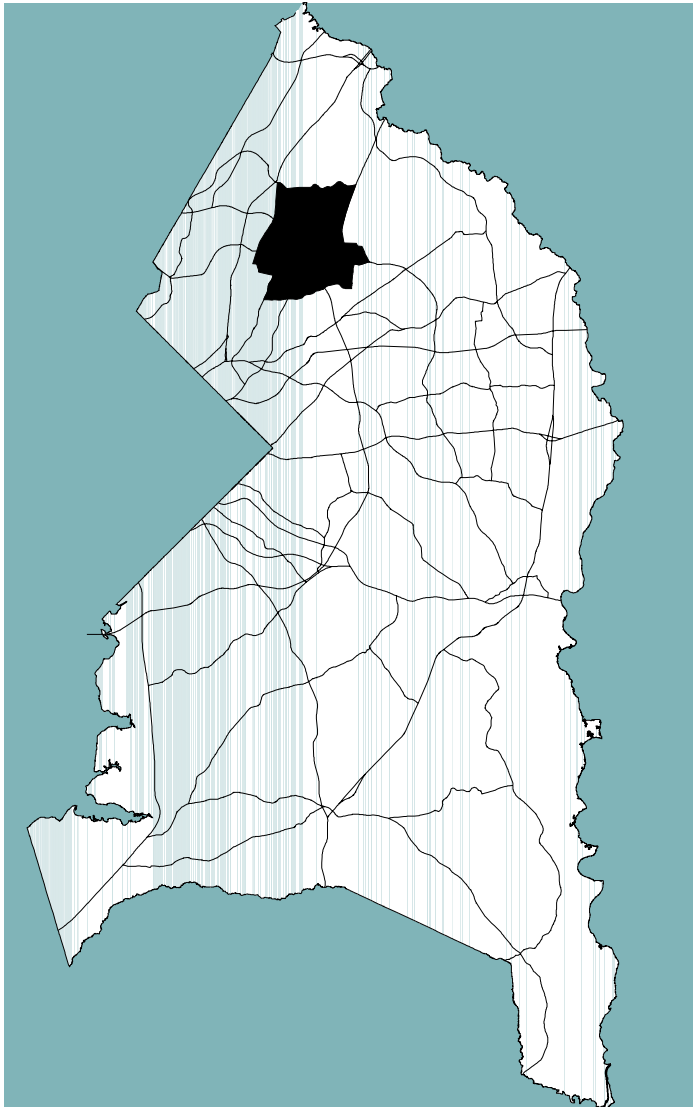
Built circa 1830, rebuilt in 1923—Bloomfield is a two-story, gable-roof frame house; across the main facade is a two-story Neo-Classical pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns. The original modest dwelling was the home of the Deakins family. It was sold to a realty corporation in 1923, whose company president, J. Frank Rushe, pivoted and renovated the house while developing the University Park subdivision on the surrounding land. It is now a prominent and visible landmark in its neighborhood.



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 2½-story, side-gabled brick tavern of the Federal style; it is distinguished by stone lintels and a handsome fanlight doorway surmounted by a rare Coade stone Silenus-head plaque. 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.

PLANNING AREA 67



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

Built in 1937—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 buttress-like columns alternating with bas-relief panels sculpted by WPA artist Lenore Thomas. 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 “green” towns planned as part of the New Deal Era. Recently converted into a community center, it is a significant contributing element in the National Historic Landmark community of Greenbelt.



67-005 Sportland
5933 Natasha Drive
Berwyn Heights

Built in late eighteenth century and 1850—Sportland is a 2½-story frame dwelling of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, with exterior chimneys and Greek Revival style detail; it was built by Ethan Allen Jones in 1850 and attached to an older frame dwelling. It is a unique surviving early dwelling in the densely developed residential community of Berwyn Heights.



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

Built in 1922—This is a side-gabled two-room frame schoolhouse, now converted to a residence; it has banks of windows in the gable ends and rests on a high molded concrete block foundation. Built to replace the older schoolhouse in the railroad suburb of Berwyn Heights, it is a good example of this substantial schoolhouse type.



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

Built circa 1891—The Wetherald House is a 2½-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. This house was built by the Charlton Heights Improvement Company. It is a good example of a late Victorian suburban dwelling, one of the early dwellings 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—The O'Dea House is a 2½-story, Queen Anne style, side-gabled frame dwelling with three-story octagonal tower centered in its main facade; it has a variety of ornamental surface coverings. Built from a house pattern distributed by R. W. Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association, this was one of the earliest houses in the Victorian suburb of Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights). It is an outstanding visual feature in the community.



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

Built in 1889—The Cross House is a 2½-story, crossgabled Victorian house with wraparound porch featuring spindle frieze and other Queen Anne style decorative details. It was built for Ebenezer Cross on the three lots that he purchased in the new subdivision of Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights). Probably built from a pattern book design, it is one of the oldest houses, and a distinctive landmark, in this Victorian suburb.



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

Built in 1889—The Wolfe House is a large 2½-story frame dwelling with mansard roof, and Second Empire and Queen Anne stylistic elements. It was one of the first houses built in the 1888 subdivision of Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights) and reflects a house form which is rare in Prince George's County. It is a noticeable feature of its neighborhood.



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

Built in 1890—The Pickett House is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame house, highlighted by Stick style decorative elements and novelty shingling. One of the early houses built in the Charlton Heights subdivision (now Berwyn Heights), it is a good example of a modest late Victorian suburban dwelling. The house was enlarged in 1994 by the addition of a substantial side wing.



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

Built in 1888—The Kleiner House is a 2½-story, Queen Anne style frame house, with a three-story domed corner tower, 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, this handsome 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

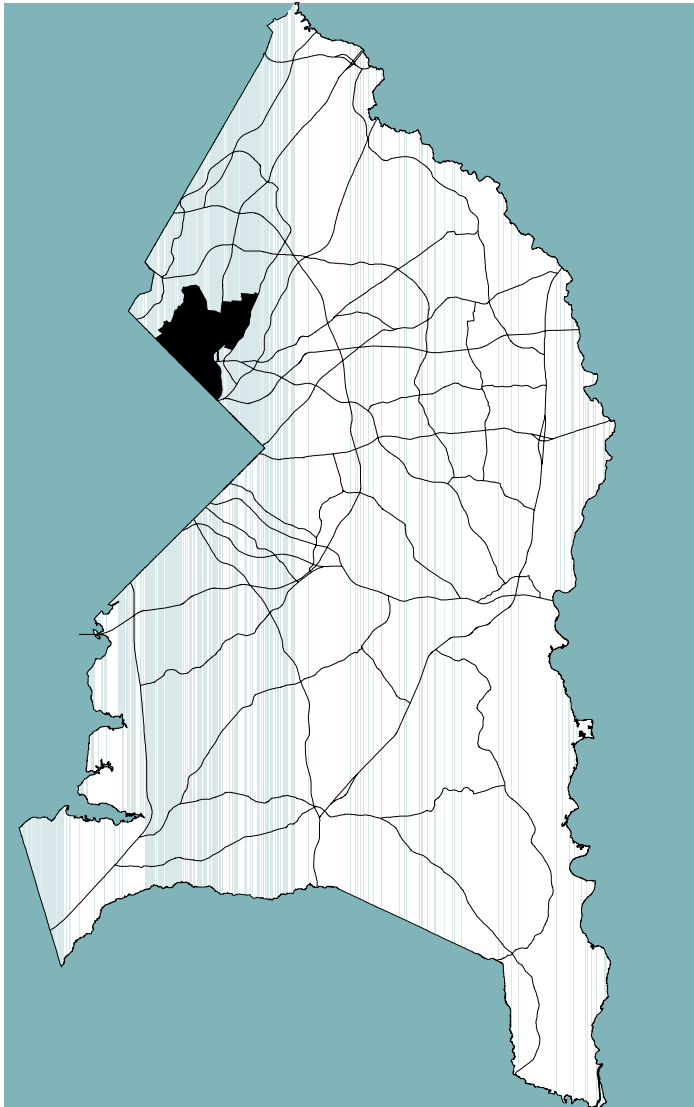
Built in 1888—The Cissel House is a 2½-story frame dwelling with hip roof and crossgables; its abundant Queen Anne style details include the wraparound porch, windows with border lights, panelled chimneys and ornamental molding. Built by the development company, it was one of the earliest dwellings in the Charlton Heights subdivision, now known as Berwyn Heights. It is an outstanding example of Queen Anne style domestic architecture, and a noticeable feature in the community.



67-022-21 Elwood J. Taylor House
8516 58th Avenue
Berwyn Heights

Built in 1909—The Taylor House is a 2½-story, hip- and gable-roof frame house with projecting front gable and Tuscan porch; it was designed and built by William G. Fisher for Elwood J. Taylor in the community of Berwyn Heights. It is a good example of this early twentieth-century house style and especially significant because the original building plans and specifications survive.

PLANNING AREA 68



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

Built circa 1840—Hitching Post Hill is a large brick mansion with square plan and dentilled cornice, bracketed cupola and Greek Revival style trim. It 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 here. The house is a unique example of its type in Prince George's County.



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

Built in 1890—The Harry Smith House is a 2½-story frame dwelling of Queen Anne style with 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 style domestic architecture.



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

Built in 1913—The Warren House is a 2½-story frame dwelling with 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 style domestic architecture.



68-004-05 Riversdale
(Calvert Mansion) (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 Loring for Flemish aristocrat Henri Joseph Stier, and finished by Stier's daughter, Rosalie, and her husband, George Calvert. It incorporates decorative elements from the Stiers' Belgian chateau. It was the residence of agriculturalist Charles Benedict Calvert, founder of Maryland Agricultural College, now the University of Maryland at College Park. Riversdale is now open to the public as a house museum.



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

Built circa 1902—The Read House is a 2½-story frame dwelling of Queen Anne style, with hip roof, projecting bays and elaborately detailed wraparound porch. It was built by the development company of the subdivision of Riverdale Park, and was purchased by George B. Read in 1903. A significant example of Queen Anne style domestic architecture, it is a noticeable feature in the Riverdale Park community.



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

Built circa 1892—The Wernek House is a 2½-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, this house retains many Queen Anne style features and remains, as it has been from the period of its construction, a prominent visual landmark in the community.



68-010-01 Welsh House
4200 Farragut Street
Hyattsville

Built 1889-1890—The Welsh House is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with projecting bays, panelled, bracketed gables, and wraparound porch. It was built for Charles H. Welsh, a banker who was instrumental in Hyattsville's development. The house is a fine example of Queen Anne style domestic architecture and a noticeable feature in Victorian Hyattsville.



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

Built in 1897—The Lewis Holden House is a 2½-story frame dwelling with oriel window, panelled gables, projecting bays and wraparound porch. It was built for Lewis J. Holden on lots adjoining the previously built dwelling of his brother. One of two houses of this design in Prince George's County, it is a fine example of Queen Anne style architecture, and a noticeable feature in the Victorian suburb of Hyattsville.



68-010-16 McEwen House
4106 Gallatin Street
Hyattsville

Built in 1887—The McEwen House is a 2½-story, multi-gabled frame house, with Rockville bays, panelled gables, fishscale shingles, and windows with colored border lights. It was one of the early houses in the subdivision of Hyattsville, built for Clarence McEwen from a house pattern distributed by R. W. Shoppell's Cooperative Building Plan Association. The house is a fine example of Queen Anne style architecture.



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

Built in 1883—The Frederick Holden House is a 2½-story frame house with hip-and-gable roof and especially fine detail, including sawtooth shingling and scissors trusses. It was built by George N. Walker, an active contractor in the growing Hyattsville community, for Frederick A. Holden, Hyattsville town commissioner. The house is an important example of Carpenter Gothic or Eastern Stick style domestic architecture.



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

Built in 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 to form an artist's studio, but many of the decorative features of this level have been retained. The house was built in the 1880s 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 in the 1970s by the creation of the studio, the house remains a fine example of a Victorian suburban retreat cottage and is well known now as the home of prominent local artist David Driskell.



68-010-31 Wheelock House
4100 Crittenden Street
Hyattsville

Built in 1905—The Wheelock House is a 2½-story cross-gabled building of wood frame construction, distinguished by its wraparound porch and novelty shingles, as well as its prominent location on one of the main streets in Hyattsville. It was built in 1905 for Charles C. Wheelock on a lot in the earliest subdivision that would become Hyattsville. It is a visible and prominent landmark in the community.



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

Built in 1880s—The Benjamin Smith House is a two-story frame dwelling of the gable-front-and-wing plan, with 2 two-story projecting bays on the south side elevation. It was built in the late 1880s by Benjamin and Frances Smith on lots which front on the principal residential street in Victorian Hyattsville. The house has undergone several alterations, but still exhibits many handsome features, both interior and exterior, and is a good representative of a late Victorian urban dwelling.



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

Built in 1891—The W.G. Lown House is a large, 2½-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. The house was built in 1891 for William G. Lown, a coffee wholesaler whose Greenleaf Coffee and Spice Mills firm was located in Washington, D.C. Although the house underwent alterations in the 1940s, it retains significant original Victorian detail on both the interior and exterior.



68-010-65 Edgewood
4115 Hamilton Street
Hyattsville

Built in 1883 and circa 1903—Edgewood is a 2½-story frame cross-gabled house, with an L-shaped main block and rear kitchen wing. Its 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, the house was sold in 1901 to Matthew Halloran, who added the kitchen wing and later served as Mayor of Hyattsville. During the Hallorans' occupancy, this property was known for the performances by Mrs. Halloran's "Edgewood Players." Edgewood, though altered, still exhibits features of Victorian domestic architecture and exemplifies the development of suburban communities of the late nineteenth century.



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

Built in 1906—The Shepherd House is a 2½-story, gable-roof frame dwelling with a three-story octagonal corner tower, flared bracketed eaves, and a wraparound porch with jigsaw detail. It was built for William A. Shepherd on a lot which fronted on the main street of residential Hyattsville. Its Queen Anne style decorative details make it a distinctive feature of the Victorian suburb of Hyattsville.



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

Built in 1892—Fox's Barn is a 2½-story, gambrel-roof frame dwelling, noticeable for its inset porch, hip dormers and cypress-shingle siding. It was built for Gilbert and Marian Fox, and for a quarter century 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, and a noticeable landmark in the Hyattsville community.



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 neo-classical design typical of prominent financial institutions.



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

Built in 1926, circa 1951, 1954—The principal building of the St. James Catholic Church complex is the church-school building, a buff brick Romanesque Revival style building with a T-shaped plan. The 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 church was constructed in 1926 from a design by the Washington, D.C., architectural firm of Murphy & Olmsted, with an addition in 1951. This large complex includes a rectory and a convent building, both constructed in 1954; they are less highly styled than the original church building, but complementary. The St. James complex is a prominent landmark in the Mount Rainier community.



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

Built circa 1904—The Richards House is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with Victorian and Colonial Revival details, deeply overhanging boxed cornice, and porch with Tuscan columns. It was built shortly after 1904 in a small subdivision of Mount Rainier, close to the District of Columbia boundary. It was subsequently, for more than 60 years, the home of the Richards family. The house is noticeable because of its large size and corner location, making it a handsome and visually prominent community landmark.



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 detail. One of the earliest and most elaborate houses in the streetcar suburb of Mount Rainier, the house was built for Bertha and Oscar Bellman, who operated a business in downtown Washington. Prominently sited on one of the highest points within Mount Rainier, the Bellman House has been a community landmark since its completion.



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

Built circa 1900—The Thomas W. Smith Farmhouse is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with German siding, and a wraparound porch with late Queen Anne style decorative detail. It was built at the turn of the twentieth century and was the country residence of Thomas W. Smith, a prominent businessman of Washington, D.C. It is the only surviving residential structure representing the rural agricultural character of pre-subdivision Mount Rainier.



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

Built circa 1932—The Ziegler Cottage is a front-gabled, 1½-story 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 cottage was built from the “Winona” mail-order plan distributed by Sears, Roebuck and Company. It is a relatively intact example of this house form.



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 says 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 movement against dueling reached a peak in the late 1830s, and the practice of dueling came to an end after the Civil War.



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

Built in 1926—Prince George's Bank (Hyattsville) is a commercial building of monumental scale in the Beaux Arts Neo-Classical style; it is of brick construction sheathed with limestone. The building fronts on the main commercial street of Hyattsville, with an entry portal featuring projecting planters, 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. It 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

Built in 1918—The Hyattsville Armory is a three-story, fortress-like stone structure, distinguished by turrets, parapets and buttresses. It was designed by Robert Lawrence Harris for the State of Maryland in 1918, and 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 as restaurant and theater and currently as a church, and is a noticeable landmark on Hyattsville's principal commercial route.



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 brick building consisting of a 1½-story, side-gabled 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 artist Eugene Kingman. A post office was established in Hyattsville well before the city was incorporated in 1886, and the present building is the sixth structure to house the Hyattsville Post Office. It is an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture.



**68-061-11 North Brentwood A.M.E.
Zion Church
4037 Webster Street
North Brentwood**

Built in 1920—The North Brentwood A.M.E. Zion Church is a stucco-covered brick building, Gothic Revival in style, with a pyramidal-roof corner entry tower. It was built in 1920, under the leadership of Rev. Chesterfield Jackson, to house the community's Methodist congregation that had been meeting in private homes and in the Firemen's Hall. As one of the two original places of worship in the African-American community of North Brentwood, it has been an important element in the development of the town and is a prominent local landmark.



**68-061-37 Peter Randall House
4508 Rhode Island Avenue
North Brentwood**

Built in 1893—The Peter Randall House is a 2½-story, side-gabled dwelling of wood frame construction, covered with stucco, with a two-story, semi-octagonal projecting bay lighting one gable end. It was built for Peter Randall in 1893, immediately adjacent to the house of his father, Henry Randall, that had been built the year before. The first five houses in this African-American community were built for members of the Randall family, and during the early years the community was known as Randalltown; it was incorporated as North Brentwood in 1924. Henry Randall's house was damaged by fire and demolished in 1895, leaving the Peter Randall House as the oldest surviving dwelling in North Brentwood. It is a prominent and noticeable landmark in the community.



68-076 Paxton House
6122 42nd Avenue
Hyattsville

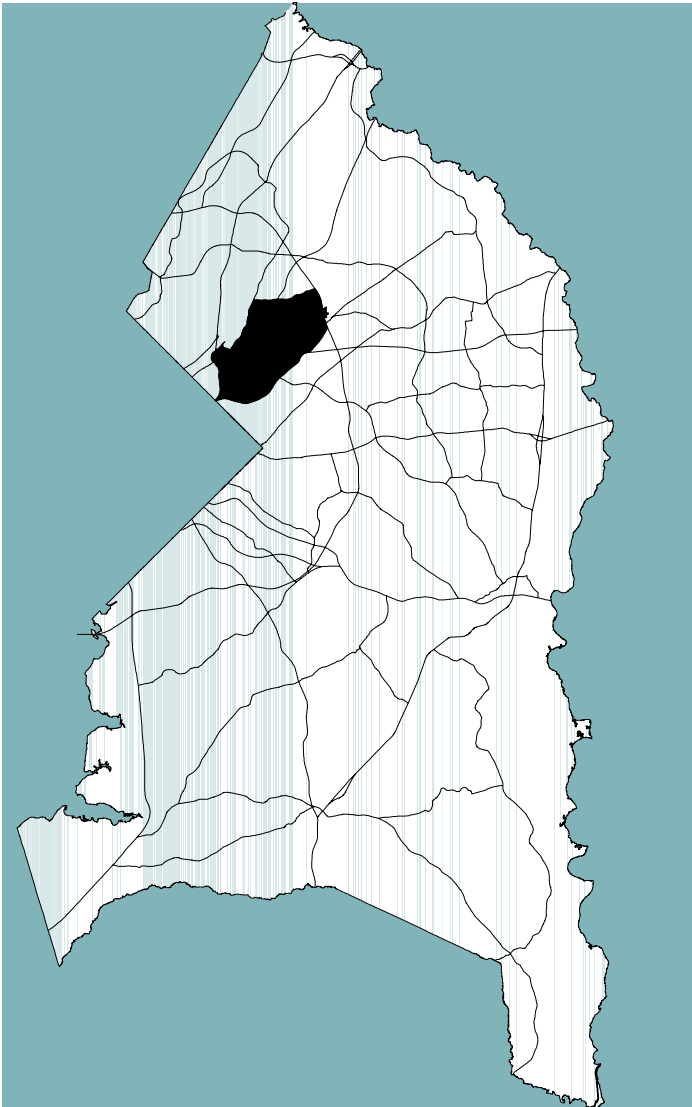
Built in 1912—The Paxton House is a front-gabled, frame Victorian vernacular dwelling with ornamental shingle decoration in the principal gable. It stands on a large town lot together with a small, concrete-block office and studio with a stepped parapet and decorative columns. The house was completed in 1912 by Don Paxton, who made it his home for 15 years. In 1942, the property was acquired by Dr. Harold Sharpes, who is believed to have constructed the small accessory building that he used as his doctor's office. Together with the distinctive office/studio, the Paxton House is a prominent visual feature in the north part of Hyattsville.



68-077 Dorr House
4525 Buchanan Street
Hyattsville

Built circa 1908—The Dorr House is a 2½-story, hip-roof dwelling of Foursquare form. The house is constructed of a decorative combination of brick and molded concrete block, with brick laid to form a decorative quoin pattern around each opening. It was built for William A. Dorr, whose family operated a commercial laundry facility. Members of the family were involved in the development of the town of Hyattsville. Their house, with its distinctive and unusual appearance, is a visible landmark in its neighborhood.

PLANNING AREA 69



69-005-02 George Washington House (NR)
4302 Baltimore Avenue
Bladensburg

Built circa 1760—The George Washington House is a 2½-story, side-gabled brick structure, with a two-story porch and a rear wing of frame construction. It was built originally as a store, part of a commercial complex which included a tavern and a blacksmith shop. In the mid-nineteenth century, the building was converted to serve as a tavern, a use that continued for approximately a century. It presently houses offices. It is an important landmark in the Bladensburg community.



69-005-06 St. Paul's Baptist Church
4107 47th Street
Bladensburg

Built in 1818 and 1908—St. Paul's Baptist Church is a front-gabled brick church with a later bell tower and lower front-gabled addition. Entrance is centered in the base of the tower, flanked by brick pilasters, above which is an octagonal belfry with steep pyramidal roof. The original (1818) section was the third Presbyterian church building in Bladensburg. In 1873 it was sold to a black Baptist congregation established by the Plummer family; the building was enlarged after 1908. It is the only surviving historic structure in a densely developed industrial area.



69-005-07 Hilleary-Magruder House (NR)
4703 Annapolis Road
Bladensburg

Built in mid-eighteenth century—The Hilleary-Magruder House is a stucco-covered stone, gambrel-roof house. It was built for William Hilleary soon after the Town of Bladensburg was established in 1742. George Washington's diary records his visit to the house in 1787. Among the occupants of this house were five doctors, including Dr. Archibald Magruder in the late nineteenth century. The house is one of four pre-Revolutionary buildings surviving in Bladensburg. It was restored in the early 1980s and serves as an office.



69-005-08 Market Master's House (NR)
4006 48th Street
Bladensburg

Built circa 1765—The Market Master's House is a 1½-story, gable-roof stone house. It was built by Christopher Lowndes of Bostwick on the lot overlooking the adjoining market space, and is believed to have housed the manager in the busy Bladensburg port town. This unique structure remained in Lowndes family possession for 118 years, and is one of four pre-Revolutionary buildings surviving in Bladensburg.



69-005-09 Bostwick (NR)
3901 48th Street
Bladensburg
(Town of Bladensburg)

Built in 1746—Bostwick is a 2½-story, Georgian brick house, with a flared gable roof and bracketed cornice, a high buttress at the south gable end, and a kitchen wing to the north. It was built for Christopher Lowndes, merchant and Town Commissioner, and was later the home of Lowndes' son-in-law, Benjamin Stoddert, first Secretary of the Navy. The earliest surviving building in Bladensburg, Bostwick stands high on a terraced lawn, and is a prominent landmark in the town. It is now owned by the Town of Bladensburg and restoration is planned.



69-012 Riverdale Baptist Church
6200 Riverdale Road
Riverdale Park

Built in 1928—The Riverdale Baptist Church (now the chapel of the Refreshing Spring Church) is a 1½-story frame building with hip and gable roofs and a two-story bell tower. Two pairs of windows, filled with stained-glass memorials, light the east gable front, and the entrance is through a small projecting wing on the south side. The small frame church was built in 1928, and the bell tower was added after 1937. Newer brick buildings constructed in the 1950s and 1960s now adjoin and are attached to this small frame chapel on the west. The building complex was purchased in 1976 by Refreshing Spring Church. The original frame chapel exemplifies the social and religious heritage of the county and is an established feature of the community.



69-019 Browning-Baines House
5601 57th Avenue
Riverdale vicinity

Built in 1896—The Browning-Baines House is a 2½-story, hip-roof frame dwelling with projecting bays, bracketed cornice, and wraparound porch with turned posts and jigsawn fan brackets. It was built by the Browning family, and became the home of their associate, James E. Baines, an officer of the Browning and Baines Coffee Company. The house is a noticeable historic building in its surrounding neighborhood.



69-024-11 Mount Hope (NR)
1 Cheverly Circle
Cheverly

Built in 1839 and 1860s—Mount Hope is a two-story, side-gabled frame house with four brick chimneys and a one-story kitchen wing. It was begun in 1839 by Fielder Magruder, Jr., and enlarged in the 1860s, possibly on the site of an eighteenth-century house. A stone outbuilding from the earliest period still stands on the grounds. Mount Hope is probably the last remaining antebellum frame plantation house inside the Beltway in Prince George's County. It was the home from 1919 to 1929 of Cheverly's founder, Robert Marshall, and has been the Town's official symbol since 1931.



69-024-13 The Magruder Spring
East of Cheverly Avenue and
South of Arbor Street
Cheverly
(Town of Cheverly)

According to tradition, British soldiers stopped at this spring on August 24, 1814, as they marched through Prince George's County before the Battle of Bladensburg. This spring was the water source for the Mount Hope tobacco plantation. It functioned in the 1920s as the water source for the new Town of Cheverly and was prominently featured in original subdivision plats.



69-024-14 Crawford's Adventure Spring
In Cheverly Nature Park,
West of Belleview Avenue
Cheverly
(Town of Cheverly)

According to tradition, British soldiers stopped at this spring on August 25, 1814, in the course of their retreat from Washington, D.C. The spring is marked by a large beech tree in the Cheverly Nature Park, an area set aside as a park when Section 7 of the Town of Cheverly was platted in 1925.



69-024-22 Raymond W. Bellamy House
(Belmar)
2819 Cheverly Avenue
Cheverly

Built in 1925—The Raymond W. Bellamy House is a two-story frame dwelling of the Spanish Mission style with a hip roof and shaped parapets. It stands on extensively landscaped lots. It was built from the “Alhambra” mail-order house plan then available through Sears, Roebuck and Company, and was one of 23 mail-order houses built (1923-1925) by the development company in the newly platted community of Cheverly. It is one of two known examples of the “Alhambra” model in Prince George’s County.



69-026 Baltimore-Washington Parkway (NR)
Between Anne Arundel County
near Laurel and the District of
Columbia near Bladensburg
(National Park Service,
National Capital Region)

Built between 1942 and 1954—The Baltimore-Washington Parkway runs through approximately 14 miles of Prince George's County; it is a dual-lane parkway with 18 bridges and with a flanking buffer of natural forest and cultivated native vegetation. Construction began in 1942, but was carried out largely between 1950 and 1954. The parkway is a major scenic artery within the park and parkway system of Washington and serves as a formal entrance to the city.