75A-001 **Concord and Cemetery (NR)**
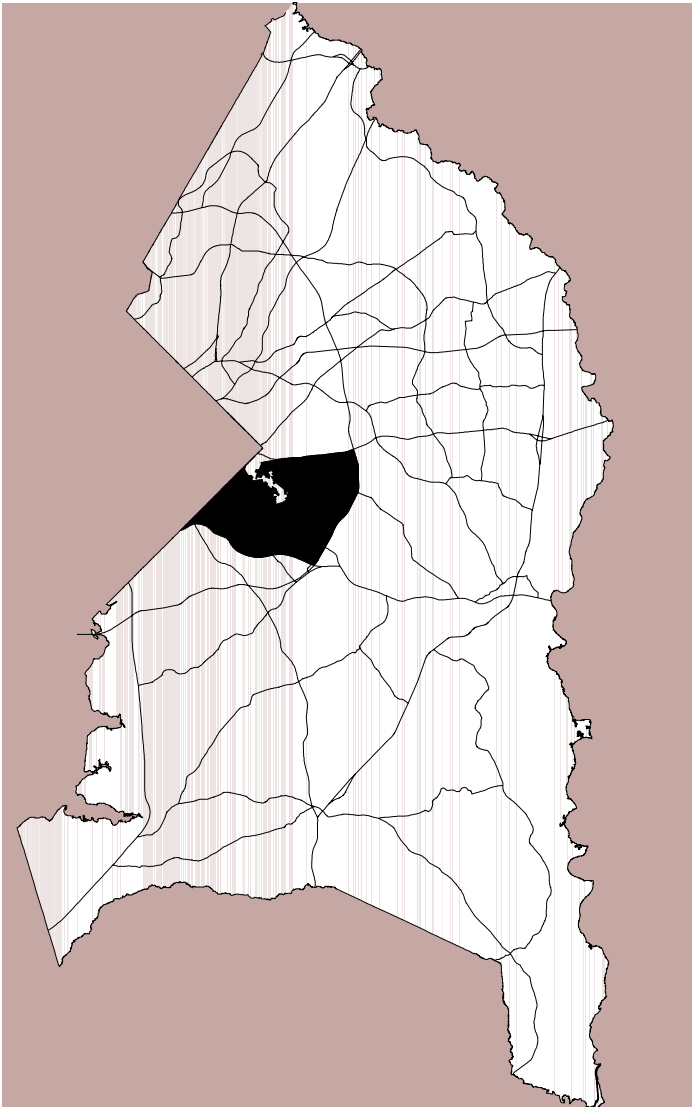**8000 Walker Mill Road**
Capitol Heights vicinity (M-NCPPC)

Built in 1798, Concord is a two-and-one-half-story house of the Federal period. Its walls are laid in Flemish bond brick, and the interior follows the traditional Georgian floor plan. A two-story frame service wing dating from the 1850s is virtually unaltered inside and out. Concord was built for Zachariah Berry, Sr. and for two centuries remained the home of the Berry family; several members are buried in the graveyard on the grounds. Berry was a prosperous planter who owned almost 8,000 acres in Maryland, Washington, D.C. and Kentucky. Concord plantation alone originally comprised 783 acres. The property is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust and is currently being restored by M-NCPPC. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

75A-006 Epiphany Episcopal Church and Cemetery
3111 Ritchie Road, Forestville

Built from 1867–1871, this wood-frame, front-gable church is clad in board-and-batten siding; the bell tower and rear section were added later. The main block has lancet-arched, stained-glass windows. Initially designated as a chapel, the church building became the home of the independent parish of the Epiphany Church in 1871. It was expanded in the early twentieth century as the congregation of Forestville grew and remains an excellent example of Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture.

75A-008 Forestville Methodist Episcopal Church Site and Cemetery
3111 Forestville Road
Forestville

Active since 1840, the cemetery predates the concrete block church and contains approximately 75 individual grave markers that are a mixture of tablet headstones, block markers, obelisks, ground-level headstones, and Latin crosses. The cemetery is representative of rural burial grounds of the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

75A-021 Suitland House
     4510 Suitland Road, Suitland
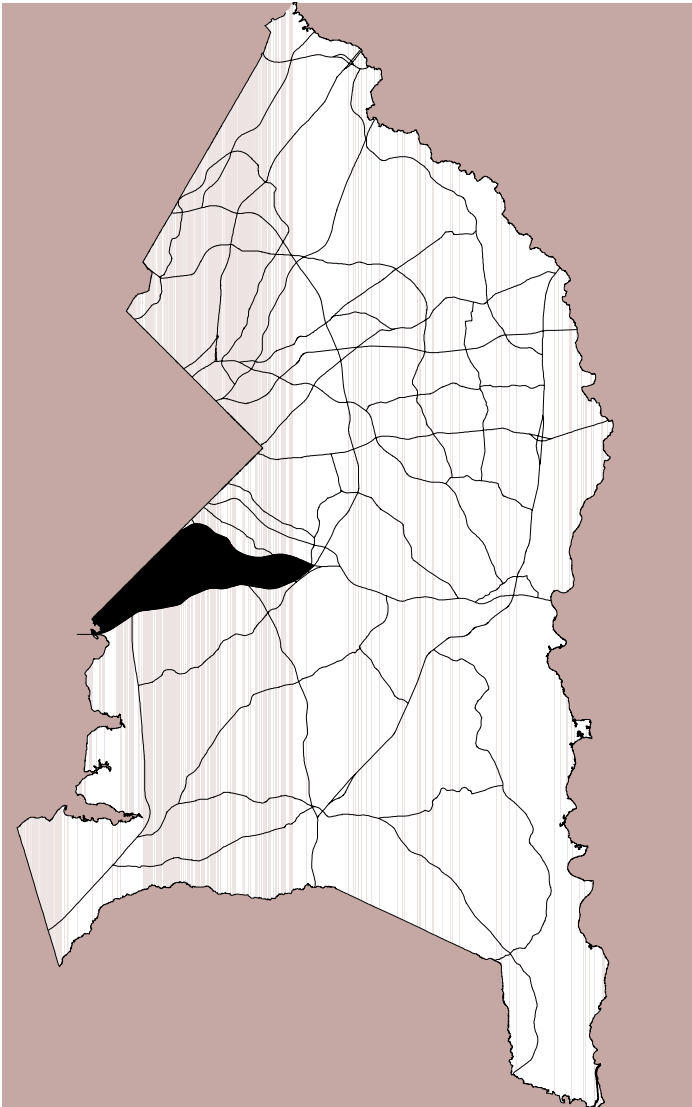   **(General Services Administration)**

Built from 1937–38, Suitland House is a Colonial Revival house with variegated stone veneer; it consists of a side-gabled main block with lower flanking wings. It was built for the family of Lovell O. Minear, a pioneer in the design and management of memorial parks. Within a few years of its completion, the house and adjoining property were acquired by the Federal Government for the development of the Suitland Federal Center. The house is the sole remaining dwelling of 12 that originally stood on the government property. It now serves as office space for the Bureau of the Census. Suitland House is significant not only for its associations with L. O. Minear, but also for its architectural features and landscaped setting within the large federal center.

75A-028 Ridgeley School
     8507 Central Avenue
     Capitol Heights

Built in 1927, Ridgeley School is a one-story, hip-roof frame building, typical of the two-room schoolhouses built in Prince George's County in the 1920s. The building originally consisted of two large classrooms, separated by a central passage and an "Industrial Room," but a rear wing with a third classroom was added within 20 years. The construction of this schoolhouse was partially supported by the Rosenwald School Fund, to serve the African-American children of the surrounding community. It is the best example of only nine surviving Rosenwald schools of the 28 originally built in the county. Recently restored by M-NCPPC, it will be opened to the public as a museum.

76A-004 St. Barnabas Episcopal Church and Cemetery
5203 St. Barnabas Road
Oxon Hill

Built in 1851, St. Barnabas is a gable-roof brick church with a three-story entry tower, mitre-arched stained glass windows, and corbelled brick cornice. A large cemetery adjoins the church. St. Barnabas was built as a mission chapel for St. John's Episcopal Church at Broad Creek, to replace the original 1830 mission chapel on this site. Although it has undergone some twentieth-century alterations, St. Barnabas is significant for its mid-nineteenth century vernacular church architecture and its long association with St. John's, Broad Creek.

76A-013 Mount Welby (Oxon Cove Farm) (NR)
Oxon Cove Park
6411 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Built circa 1811, Mount Welby is a two-story brick house with shed roof and elaborate corbelled cornice. A porch with openwork jigsawn brackets spans the main facade. Mount Welby was built circa 1811 by the Irish-American Dr. Samuel DeButts. From their new house overlooking the Potomac River, the DeButts family recorded events of the War of 1812. The house was extensively remodeled in the late nineteenth century, and the original gable roof rebuilt as the present shallow shed roof. Prominently sited overlooking the Potomac River, the house was part of St. Elizabeths Hospital farm after 1891, and is now the office of Oxon Cove Park. Oxon Cove Farm was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003.

76A-014 Butler House (NR)
6403 Oxon Hill Road
Oxon Hill

Built circa 1850, the Butler House is a frame dwelling with a one-story shed-roof kitchen attached; it is sheathed in a modern formstone veneer. The house was originally built to serve as both dwelling and post office; it became the home in 1853 of Henry Alexander Butler, a free black man from Charles County, and the property remains in the possession of his descendants. Behind the house stood the chicken house, meat house, barns and other buildings essential to farm life; none of these survive. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005, the Butler House is an important example of a farmstead owned and operated by a free black family in the antebellum period.
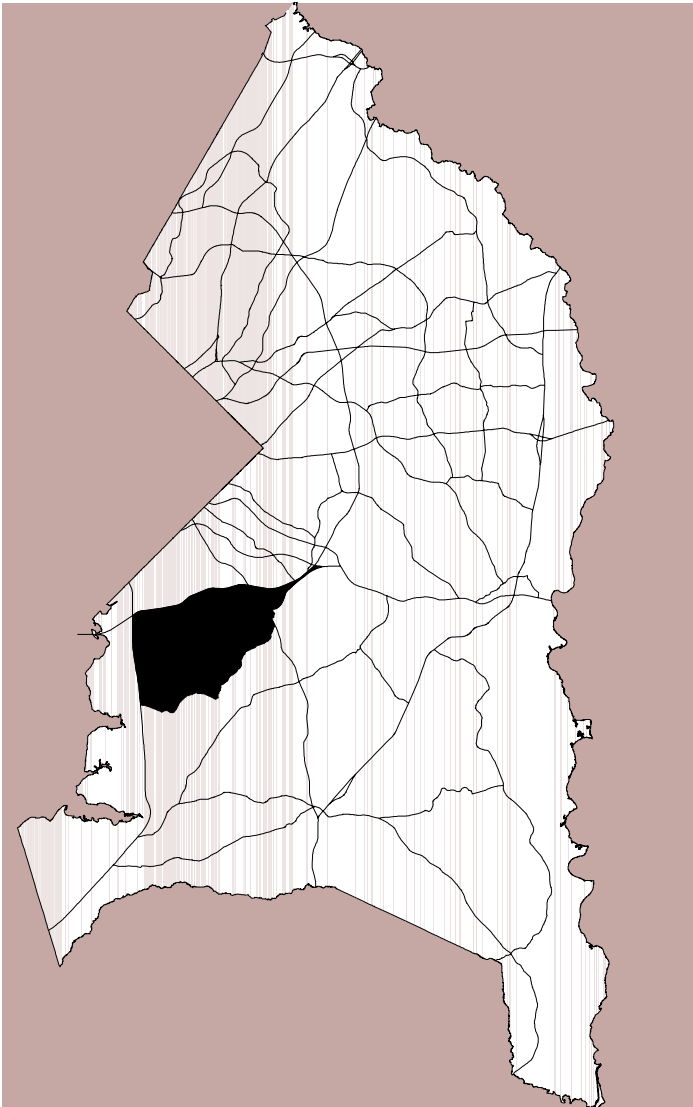
76A-022 Suitland Parkway (NR)
From the North Gate of Joint Base
Andrews to Bolling Air Force Base
(National Park Service)

Constructed from 1943–1944, Suitland Parkway consists of nine miles of roadway (of which more than six run through Prince George's County); it is a dual lane parkway with concrete-arch bridges faced with stone. Planned before the outbreak of World War II, the project came to fruition with the entrance of the U.S. into the war in December 1941 and the establishment of Andrews Air Force Base a few months later. The parkway connects the base (now Joint Base Andrews) with Bolling Air Force Base and Washington, D.C., It has carried many diplomatic processions and official entourages, and now provides an efficient line of transportation between Washington, D.C., and suburbs in the county. The parkway was listed in the National Register in 1995.

76B-006 St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery (NR)
2401 Brinkley Road
Oxon Hill

Built in 1890, St. Ignatius is a Queen Anne-style church with centered entry tower, corner buttresses, and particularly fine ornamental shingle siding. A large cemetery adjoins the church. St. Ignatius was built to replace the original 1849 church on this site, and is the oldest Roman Catholic Church building in southwest Prince George's County. Referred to in 1891 by Cardinal Gibbons as "the prettiest little church in Southern Maryland," St. Ignatius is the county's finest example of Queen Anne ecclesiastical architecture. The church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

76B-007 Kildare
      2505 Brinkley Road
      Oxon Hill

Built circa 1850 and altered circa 1900, Kildare is a two-part, side-gable farmhouse. It consists of a two-and-one-half-story, brick dwelling and a two-story frame west addition with brick veneer. The original section was built by George S. Tolson before 1850; it was purchased in 1854 by Dr. Peter H. Heiskell, whose son Jesse built the west wing. The land was originally known as "Tolson's Purchase;" it became known as Kildare during Heiskell's ownership. The house was part of a 420-acre estate before the construction of nearby Rosecroft Raceway.

76B-012 Terrett House (Bird Lawn Manor)
      3402 Stonesboro Road
      Friendly

Built circa 1910, the Terrett House is a two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof frame house of Foursquare plan with two-story verandas on either side. It was built by Alexander Terrett on the Bird Lawn Farm. In 1944, it was sold to Michigan Congressman Frederick Crawford, who carried out an extensive renovation using late-Victorian decorative elements from a Michigan mansion.

76B-016 Mount Hope African Methodist Episcopal Church Site and Cemetery
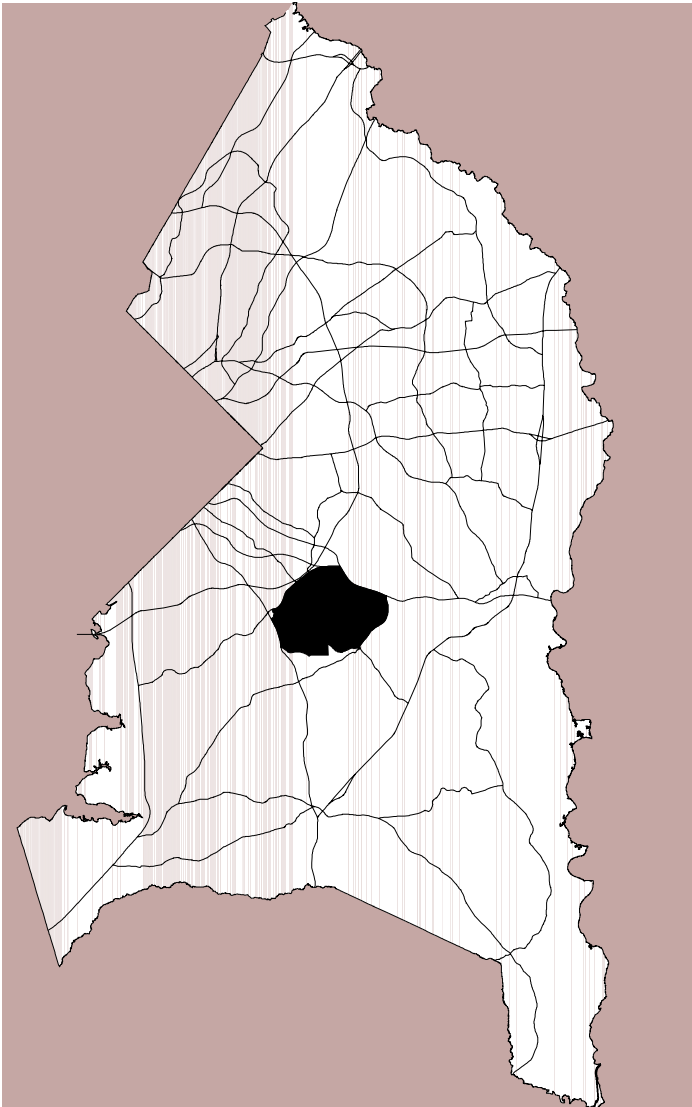**7043 Allentown Road**
Temple Hills

This is the site of one of a number of A.M.E. churches in the county. The church was built in 1891 and burned in the 1960s. A school was established next to the church in 1902 and the churchyard was used as a playground. The cemetery associated with the church remains and contains several hand-made concrete markers. The site marks the historic center of the African-American community of Camp Springs.

76B-017 Old Bells Methodist Church and Cemetery
6016 Allentown Road
Camp Springs

Built in 1910, Old Bells is a large front-gabled frame church building with an inset corner bell tower and gothic-arch stained-glass windows. The interior features decorative pressed metal ceiling and wainscoting. It was built in 1910, the third church on the site, and is adjoined by a large graveyard and a 1954 church building. The old church is a good example of a Gothic Revival church type popular in Prince George's County early in the twentieth century. The name is derived from James Beall, who was the founder of the first church built on the site, and who died in 1859.

77-001 **Forest Grove Methodist Church and Cemetery (Chapel 2)**
Fechet Avenue
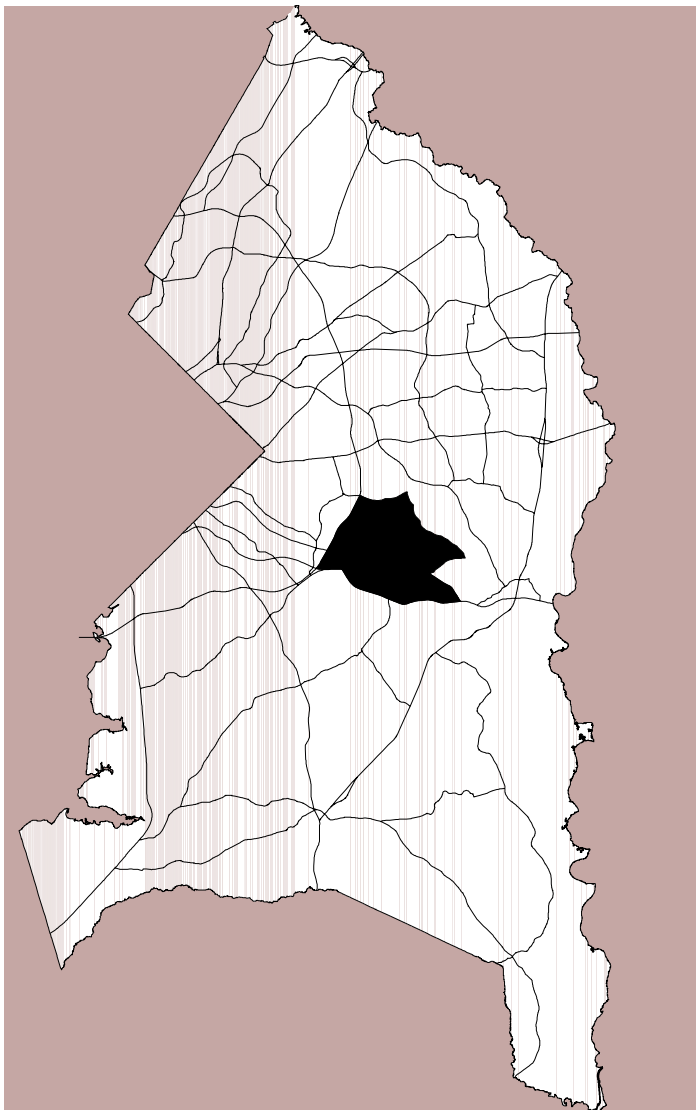**Joint Base Andrews, Camp Springs (U.S.A.)**

Built in 1914, Forest Grove Methodist Episcopal Church South, today known as Chapel 2, is an example of a modest rural chapel in the vernacular Gothic Revival style. In the church graveyard are stones dating from 1874 to 1938. The present church, erected in 1914 on the site of two earlier church buildings, served the small, now-vanished community of Centreville. In 1942, the U.S. government took over Centreville and nearby farmland for construction of a military airfield. Since that time, the church has offered interdenominational services for Andrews Air Force Base (now Joint Base Andrews) personnel.

77-014 **Belle Chance and Cemetery**
Maryland Drive
Joint Base Andrews, Camp Springs
(U.S.A.)

Built in 1912, Belle Chance was constructed for
Dr. William Stewart, who employed modern fireproof
technology to construct the dwelling and its related
outbuildings after an earlier house on the property was
destroyed by fire in 1910. The house is of concrete
construction, with Colonial Revival/Spanish styling.
The property is part of a tract known as Chance that had
belonged to the Darcey family; the Darcey family burial
ground, with stones from 1807 and 1843, is located a
short distance from the house. Stewart's property was
acquired by the U. S. Government for the development
of Joint Base Andrews. Since the opening of the base,
Belle Chance has served as the base commander's
residence.

78-000-18   The Cottage (NR)
11904 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1846, and enlarged circa 1860 and in the
1880s, the Cottage is a large, two-story, gable-roof
frame plantation house built in three sections. It has
ornately bracketed cornices and fine Greek Revival
interior detail. The main block was built in 1846 for
Charles Clagett on property acquired by his father,
Thomas Clagett VI, of Weston. The other sections of
the building were added in the late nineteenth century,
resulting in a building that appears to expand like a
telescope. Near the house is a complex of domestic
outbuildings, including a unique oval brick icehouse.
The Cottage was listed in the National Register of
Historic Places in 1989.

78-013 Blythewood
4210 Mellwood Road
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1830, with later additions, Blythewood is a multisection frame farmhouse, and the principal feature of a large farm complex. The two-story, side-gabled main block of the house was built circa 1830; a shed-roof kitchen wing was added circa 1860 at one end, and a one-story enclosed porch was built at the other end in the 1920s. The principal west facade of the main block is fronted by a two-story portico, also added in the 1920s. The house and domestic outbuildings stand on high ground overlooking a complex of agricultural outbuildings. Originally developed for William F. Berry, the Blythewood complex is an excellent example of a complete nineteenth and twentieth-century farm establishment.

78-015 Melwood Park (NR)
10908 Old Marlboro Pike
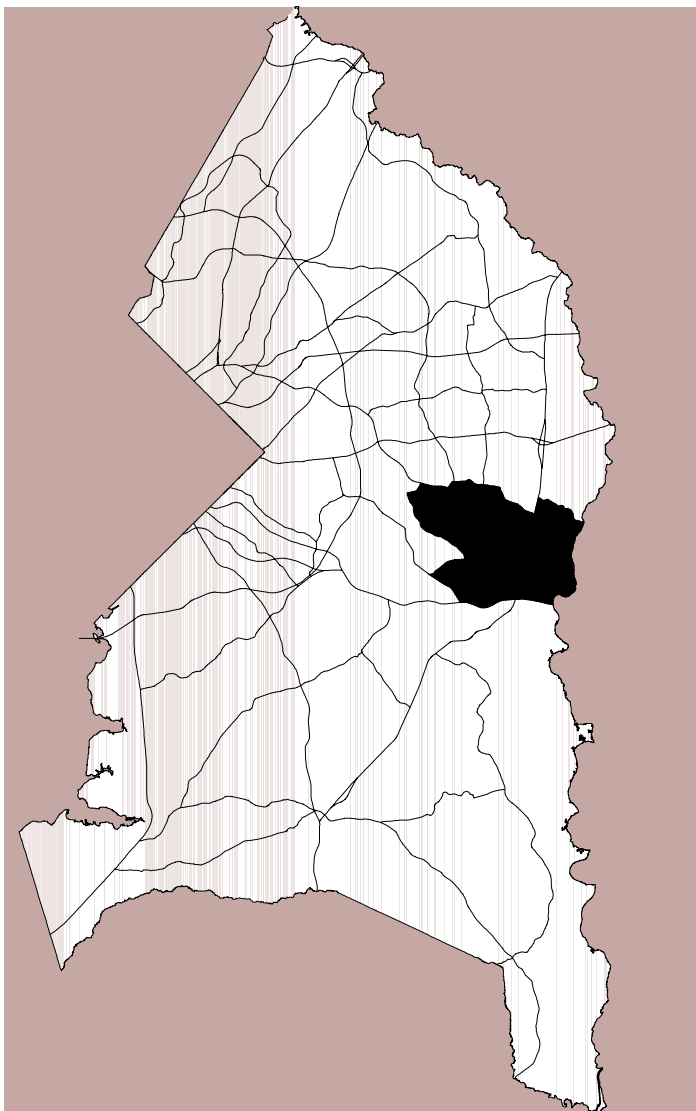**Upper Marlboro vicinity**

Built circa 1750 and enlarged circa 1800, Melwood Park is a two-story stuccoed brick building with gable roof of uneven pitch and original window sashes of 16/16 lights. Interior decorative detail reflects both the colonial and Federal periods, and includes particularly fine panelled walls and reveals. Melwood Park was built by Ignatius Digges, and raised to its present irregular two stories by his widow circa 1800. This unique dwelling was visited by George Washington several times, and the British Army camped near here during their march on Washington in August 1814. Protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust, Melwood Park is of exceptional historical and architectural importance and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The house is currently being restored.

78-017 **Charles Hill**
and Pumphrey Family Cemetery
11700 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in the 1840s and the 1890s, Charles Hill is a
two-story, side-gabled frame house in two sections.
The original house was of the traditional side-hall-and-
double-parlor plan with Greek Revival trim. It was
built by Rector Pumphrey; members of his family
are buried in the small graveyard on the grounds.
In the 1890s the house was enlarged, enclosing the
two exterior chimneys. The tract on which the house
stands was patented in 1672 to Ninean Beale, who
named it Charles Hill after his son, born the same year.
In the nineteenth century the property was known as
"Backland" for the Back Branch stream that ran through
the original acreage.

79-000-34   Oakland (Good Luck)
12502 Brooke Lane
Upper Marlboro vicinity

The land on which Oakland stands is part of a tract called Good Luck. Oakland is a two-story, gable-roof frame house in three sections. The main block is of the traditional side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, with fine Greek Revival interior detail. It was built in the 1840s, and attached to an older building, thus forming a large new house. Oakland was one of six frame Victorian dwellings provided by Thomas Clagett VI of Weston for his children. In the 1850s T. W. Clagett moved his family to Iowa, and the farm became the home of his brother Robert. During those years the farm was known as "Cream and Butter" because of its successful dairy operation. Later Robert would name it "Mt. Ararat," because it stands on a high point of land, and then later "Oakland."

79-002   Montpelier of Moore's Plains
1714 Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in the mid-nineteenth century and remodeled in the1940s, Montpelier of Moore's Plains is a two-story, hip-roof frame plantation house. The main block was built for Stephen Belt on the tract known as Moore's Plains. In the 1940s, Dr. A. Keene Bowie added the brick veneer, modillion cornice, Ionic-columned portico, and kitchen wing.

79-004   Mount Pleasant and Cemetery (NR)
3401 Mount Pleasant Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in the 1760s, Mount Pleasant is a one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling with gambrel roof and flush chimneys; the walls are laid in Flemish bond. It was built for John Waring, members of whose family are buried in the small graveyard on the grounds. The house is believed originally to have been twice its current size; only the westerly three bays survive. Mount Pleasant is a rare surviving example in the county of this early Tidewater house form and it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Today ivy obscures the gable ends, which were covered with stucco in 1945; the photograph above was taken in 1936 for the Historic American Buildings Survey. The porch is a late-nineteenth century addition that has since been removed.

79-019-01   Thomas J. Turner House
              14500 Elm Street
              Upper Marlboro

Built in the 1850s, the Turner House is a two-and-one-half-story side-gabled frame house that has been enlarged in several stages. The house was built by local carpenter Reuben W. Bunnell, and was the home of Thomas J. Turner, publisher of the local newspaper, *The Planters' Advocate*. Located at the corner of the Old Marlboro Pike and Elm Street, this vernacular dwelling contributes to one of the few surviving nineteenth-century streetscapes in Upper Marlboro.

79-019-02   Jarboe-Bowie House
              14504 Elm Street
              Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1852, the Jarboe-Bowie House is a two-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with small second-story windows, wood-shingle roof, and interior gable-end chimneys. It was built by local carpenter Reuben Bunnell, and was the home of William A. Jarboe, Clerk of the County Court and Register of Wills. The house was later owned by the Bowie family from 1882–1961. The house is an important component of one of the few surviving nineteenth-century streetscapes in Upper Marlboro.

79-019-13 **Kingston (NR)**
5415 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1730, remodeled in 1859, Kingston is a one-and-one-half-story gable-roof frame dwelling with four exterior chimneys and kitchen wing. It is remarkable for its Gothic Revival trim, which includes board-and-batten siding and highly decorated vergeboards. The original house was built by the Craufurd family and renovated by Dr. Frederick Sasscer in the Gothic cottage style in 1859. An important example of architectural evolution, Kingston was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. The house is currently being restored.

79-019-14 **Church Street House**
(Talbott House)
14505 Church Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in the 1840s and enlarged after the Civil War, the Talbott House is a two-story, side-gabled frame dwelling of stairhall-and-single-parlor plan, with a later cross-gabled wing. This simple vernacular dwelling was built in the 1840s by carpenter Reuben Bunnell. For many years it was the home of the town blacksmith, William Talbott. It is the last survivor in a streetscape of nineteenth-century working-class residences.

79-019-15   **Trinity Episcopal Church and Cemetery**
14519 Church Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1846 and remodeled in 1896, Trinity Church is constructed of brick with a steeply pitched gable roof, gothic-arch stained glass windows, and a later entry tower. The church was designed by Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Jr., and built on the site of the Episcopal church organized in 1810 by Bishop Thomas John Claggett. The four-story creneled entry tower was constructed in 1896. Trinity Church has long associations with the prominent families of Upper Marlboro, many of whom are buried in the cemetery that surrounds the church.

79-019-16   **Content (NR)**
14518 Church Street
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1787 and in the early nineteenth century, Content is a large, two-story, side-gabled frame dwelling in two sections; the main block is distinguished by its two-story veranda and its asymmetrical freestanding chimneys connected by a brick pent. The oldest section was begun in the 1780s, and the north section was added by Dr. Benjamin Lee in the early nineteenth century. Content is an important example of an early town dwelling associated with many prominent local families. One of the oldest buildings in Upper Marlboro, it was the home of the Craufurd, Beanes, Lee, Magruder, and Bowling families and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

79-019-17 **Trelawn (Roberts House)**
14519 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in the 1850s, Trelawn is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof frame house, with bracketed cornice, interior chimneys and unusual entry hall plan. It was enlarged in the 1870s with the addition of two smaller wings in telescoping form. Trelawn was the home of prominent attorney Joseph Kent Roberts, Jr. It is an unusual example of a side-hall-and-double-parlor plan dwelling. Three outbuildings, including a corncrib and a stable, stood along the service lane southeast of the house. They were demolished in 1987 for the construction of the adjacent post office.

79-019-18 **Digges-Sasscer House**
14507 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro

The two-story main block of the Digges-Sasscer House reflects two periods of construction with Greek Revival and later Victorian period trim, the main block was built circa 1845 and 1880s and the south wing incorporates an earlier small dwelling. This handsome town dwelling has been the home of a series of prominent citizens, including Maryland Delegate Daniel C. Digges, Register of Wills William A. Jarboe, newspaper publisher Frederick Sasscer, and U.S. Congressman L. G. Sasscer.
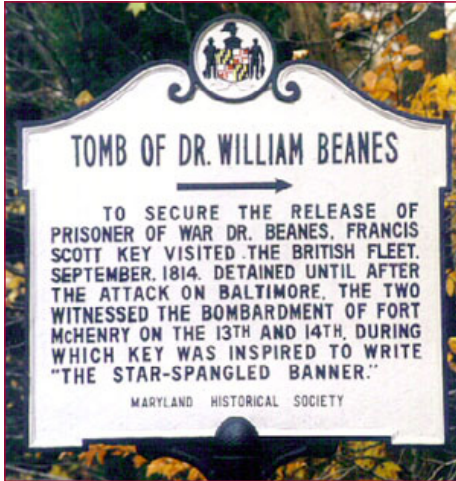
79-019-20 **Union (Memorial) Methodist Church**
14418 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1916, Union (Memorial) Methodist Church is a front-gabled frame church with pointed-arch windows and an entry tower, surmounted by a pyramidal-roof open belfry. It was built to replace the earlier Union Chapel that had served the black Methodist population. A classroom addition was completed in 1993. Prominently sited on the main road into the County Seat, Union (Memorial) Church continues to represent the tradition of the post-Civil War Upper Marlboro black community.

79-019-21 **John H. Traband House (Old Mill Place) (NR)**
14204 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro

Built from 1894–1897, the Traband House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame house with decorative fishscale shingles, scroll brackets on the projecting bays and elegant Queen Anne style detail. It was designed by architect Arthur Nicholson of Laurel and built for John H. Traband, Jr., adjoining his family's grist mill. The Traband House is Upper Marlboro's best example of late Victorian domestic architecture. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

79-019-22   Dr. William and Sarah Beanes Cemetery
14554 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro

Established in 1822, the cemetery consists of the two box tombs (marble slabs on stretcher brick bases) of the Beanes and two plaques. William Beanes was a prominent physician and planter in Prince George's County; the Beanes Cemetery in Upper Marlboro serves as a memorial to the doctor known best for his passive role in Francis Scott Key's penning of the "Star Spangled Banner" in 1814. The cemetery is located at the top of a hill next to the Old Marlboro Primary School.

79-019-23   Magruder's Law Office
14708 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro

Constructed in 1860, this small Greek Revival-style frame building has a center louvered lunette. It was built as law office for the firm of Caleb Clarke Magruder. His son C. C. Magruder, Jr., joined the practice in 1864 as did grandson C. C. Magruder III. It still serves as a law office and is one of the few examples of the Greek Revival style remaining in the county.

79-019-25 **St. Mary's Beneficial Society Hall (NR)**
14825 Pratt Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1892, St. Mary's Hall is a one-story front-gabled frame structure with a porch and small box office at the gable front. It was built as a meeting place for the St. Mary's Beneficial Society, an African-American benevolent society associated with St. Mary's Catholic Church. The hall was restored as a law office in the late 1980s. An important symbol of the black social and cultural heritage of Prince George's County, the hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

79-019-27 **Crandell-Rothstein House**
14920 Main Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1840s and later, the Crandell-Rothstein House is a two-story, frame saltbox-and-gable-roof dwelling built in several stages; a shed-roof side wing includes the old bakery shop (at left, above) and in the rear yard are the ruins of the brick ovens. The main part of the house was built by James Crandell in the 1840s. From 1858 to 1916 this building served as the bakery shop and dwelling of the Rothstein, and later the Michel families. It is a rare surviving example of a multi-section building that served both residential and commercial purposes. It is now being restored for use as a parish rectory for the adjacent St. Mary's Church.

79-019-28 **Darnall's Chance House Museum and Burial Vault (Buck House) (NR)**
14800 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro (M-NCPPC)

Built from 1741–1742, remodeled in 1858, and restored to its original appearance in 1988, Darnall's Chance is a one-and-one-half-story, hip-on-gambrel-roof brick dwelling, the mid-eighteenth-century home of the James Wardrop family. During the 18th and 19th centuries, this town residence was the home of a series of successful merchants and in 1858 was remodeled in the Italianate style by merchant E.G.W. Hall. For most of the 20th century it was the home of merchant Harry Buck. In 1988, the house was rebuilt to its original configuration. It is now open to the public as a house museum. On the grounds is an unusual 18th-century burial vault. The house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

79-019-45 **A.T. Brooke House**
5600 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1870 and enlarged in 1893, the A.T. Brooke House is a two-part frame dwelling: the main block was built circa 1870 for Augustine T. Brooke, clerk of the Prince George's County Court, and followed the traditional I-house plan. It was enlarged in 1893 by a cross-gabled addition with a projecting bay, and served until 1903 as the rectory for Trinity Episcopal Church. A rear wing was added in the 1990s.

79-019-51   **Old Marlboro Primary School**
14554 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro
(Prince George's County)

Built in 1896 as a school, this one-story wood frame structure with central gabled entrance bay was constructed by Benjamin Cranford and originally included a cupola or bell tower and triagular eyebrow windows on either side of the main gable. This structure is a replacement for an earlier public school for girls built in 1867. The building was converted to a residence in 1921 but has been vacant for many years.

79-019-52   **Old Marlboro High School**
14524 Elm Street
Upper Marlboro
(Prince George's County)

Constructed on the site of Dr. William and Sarah Beane's residence (see Historic Site 79-19-022) and designed by architect Thomas H. Marsden, the school was executed in 1921 in the Mission style. The earlier building still exists behind the 1934 neoclassical auditorium and classrooms added to the front by Hollyday and Stahl (see above photograph). The Old Marlboro High School operated until 1948, when classes were moved to the Frederick Sasscer High School to address overcrowding. The building continued to house primary school classes and the school administration until 1974. It is currently vacant.

79-019-54   Bunnell-Anderson House (Rueben Bunnell House)
14509 Church Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1830, this vernacular single-family dwelling was enlarged in three phases spanning 160 years. A dwelling, owned by John Duckett, was sited on this lot as early as 1817; possibly it was incorporated into the present main block. In 1843, the property was transferred to Reuben Bunnell. Bunnell was a carpenter and built several other houses nearby. The house reflects four different periods of building construction and is significant as an example of the progression of a rural, nineteenth-century house. Later in the twentieth century it was owned by the Anderson family.

79-019-61   Old Upper Marlboro Post Office
14730 Main Street
Upper Marlboro
(Prince George's County)

Built in 1936, the Upper Marlboro Post Office is a three-part brick building in the Colonial Revival style. Its recessed central block has a metal-covered hip roof surmounted by a rectangular frame cupola. It is one of more than 1,000 post offices built by the U.S. Treasury Department as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program. An interior mural, "The Tobacco Cutters" by Works Progress Administration artist Mitchell Jamieson (1915-1976), has been preserved in the renovations that converted the post office building to its present use as the Upper Marlboro branch of the Prince George's County Public Library.

79-019-64   **Crain Highway Monument**
Old Crain Highway at Main Street
Upper Marlboro
(State Highway Administration)

Erected in 1922, the approximately 30-foot-high bottle-shaped sandstone and concrete rusticated stone monument was designed by architect Howard Sill and built to mark the start of construction on the Robert Crain Highway between Baltimore and Southern Maryland. Crain was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1865. He was a farmer and a partner in the Baltimore and Washington law firm of Omer F. Hershey. Crain was active in the Democratic Party but he never ran for public office. He dreamed of building a road between Baltimore and Southern Maryland, led the fight to secure a state appropriation for the road, and was instrumental in planning of the highway.

79-046   **Union Methodist Episcopal Chapel Site and Cemetery**
Valley Lane, Upper Marlboro

In 1865, Frederick Sasscer and his wife sold five acres of land "near the village of Upper Marlborough" to three trustees of the Colored Methodist Church to be used for a church and burying ground; the chapel was abandoned in 1916 and disappeared around 1983 (see Historic Site 79-019-20). Approximately 38 grave markers dating from 1865 stand close to the road; 71 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves lie in a largely open, grassy area; with few exceptions, the grave markers are small and bear minimal inscription; most appear to be handmade.

79-057   Woodlawn
1141 Largo Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1858, Woodlawn is an ornate, three-story frame house with a shallow hip roof. A notable feature are the windows that are graduated in size. The house was built in 1858 for the family of Washington J. Beall, and is one of few surviving large Greek Revival style plantation houses in the county. The Bealls were one of the first families to settle in Prince George's County, starting with Colonel Ninean Beall in 1655. In 1938, during the ownership of Richard Zantzinger, Woodlawn was extensively renovated. The Zantzingers were prominent in real estate in the early twentieth century, developing the suburbs of Seat Pleasant and Capitol Heights. Woodlawn now serves as the parsonage for Riverdale Baptist Church.

79-058   Perrywood
810 Manor House Drive
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1840 and remodeled in 1941, Perrywood is a five-part country house. The main block consists of a two-story frame house with hip roof, modillion cornice and Georgian plan. It was built for Samuel Brooke on the large Brooke family plantation. In 1941 Perrywood was purchased by William H. Tuck and the house was extensively renovated, including the relocation of the chimneys and the construction of flanking hyphens and wings. The resulting building is an imposing country house on landscaped grounds, surrounded by a new residential subdivision.

79-059   **St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church**
14705 Oak Grove Road
Leeland

Built in 1774, St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church is a two-story brick structure, with hip-on-hip roof, modillion cornice and walls laid in Flemish bond. The third church on the site, it was built during the tenure of ardent Tory rector Jonathan Boucher. Victorianized in the 1850s, St. Barnabas' was restored in 1974. Among its furnishings are items from the original church: the marble baptismal font and silver communion service (1718) and "The Last Supper" painting by Gustavus Hesselius (1721). St. Barnabas' is associated with some of the county's most prominent families, many of whom are buried in the adjoining graveyard.

79-060   **Beechwood**
15919 Leeland Road
Leeland

Built in 1913, Beechwood is a two-story, hip-roof frame dwelling of Neo-Classical style. It is distinguished by its monumental Tuscan portico and Colonial Revival interior detail. Beechwood was built on the site of George Hilleary's eighteenth-century plantation house, and was the home of prominent Prince George's County genealogist and author, Effie Gwynn Bowie. It is an outstanding example of Neoclassical domestic architecture.

79-063-05 **Bowling Heights (NR)**
3610 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1877, Bowling Heights is a large, three-part, frame Victorian Gothic mansion with outstanding Eastlake and Stick style decorative details. The two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof main block is flanked by asymmetrical lower wings, one of which served as a private Catholic chapel. The grounds include several unique historic outbuildings. This striking house was built for John D. Bowling, Jr., and is nearly identical to Villa de Sales in Aquasco, built by Bowling's sister a few years later (see Historic Site 87B-036-13). Bowling Heights was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

79-063-06 **Bleak Hill**
4103 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1852, Bleak Hill is a two-story, side-gabled frame plantation house with bracketed cornice and small kitchen wing. The interior is notable for its fine Greek Revival detail. It was built for Richard Smith Hill on his portion of the Hill family's Woodland acreage. Bleak Hill is unusual for its irregular Georgian floor plan, and significant for its size and siting. Originally part of a tract of land called Giant's Range, Richard Smith Hill renamed his portion Woodland and called his house Bleak Hill.

79-063-10   Compton Bassett (NR)
16508 Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity
(M-NCPPC)

Built in the 1780s, Compton Bassett is a two-story, hip-roof, brick plantation house with a projecting pavilion, pilastered frontispiece, and fine Federal interior details. On the grounds are two brick dependencies, a smoke house and a dairy, and a unique brick chapel which survives from an earlier dwelling. The house was built for Clement Hill, and is named after Compton Bassett House in Wiltshire, England. Family papers indicate the architect of the White House, James Hoban, came to Compton Bassett in 1822 to advise on certain exterior improvements to the mansion; however, it is unclear if the pebble-dash stucco treatment dates from this period. Compton Bassett was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

79-063-11   Ashland (NR)
16109 Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1867, Ashland is a two-and-one-half-story hip-roof frame farmhouse; its square plan is varied by projecting bays, and there is a central cross gable in each elevation. It is distinguished by its Italianate cornice brackets and ornate entry porch; several early-twentieth-century outbuildings stand on the grounds. Ashland was built for William Murdock Hill on part of his father's large Compton Bassett estate. It is an excellent example of Victorian Italianate domestic architecture and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.

79-063-12   Gregor Hall
4004 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

This substantial two-and-one-half-story dwelling was built in 1926 for M. Hampton Magruder, a socially and politically prominent lawyer from a well-known county family. It is executed in the Colonial Revival Style with Flemish bond brickwork, three gabled dormers on both slopes of the main roof and exterior end chimneys.

79-063-50   Wyvill House (Linden Hill)
4102 Old Crain Highway
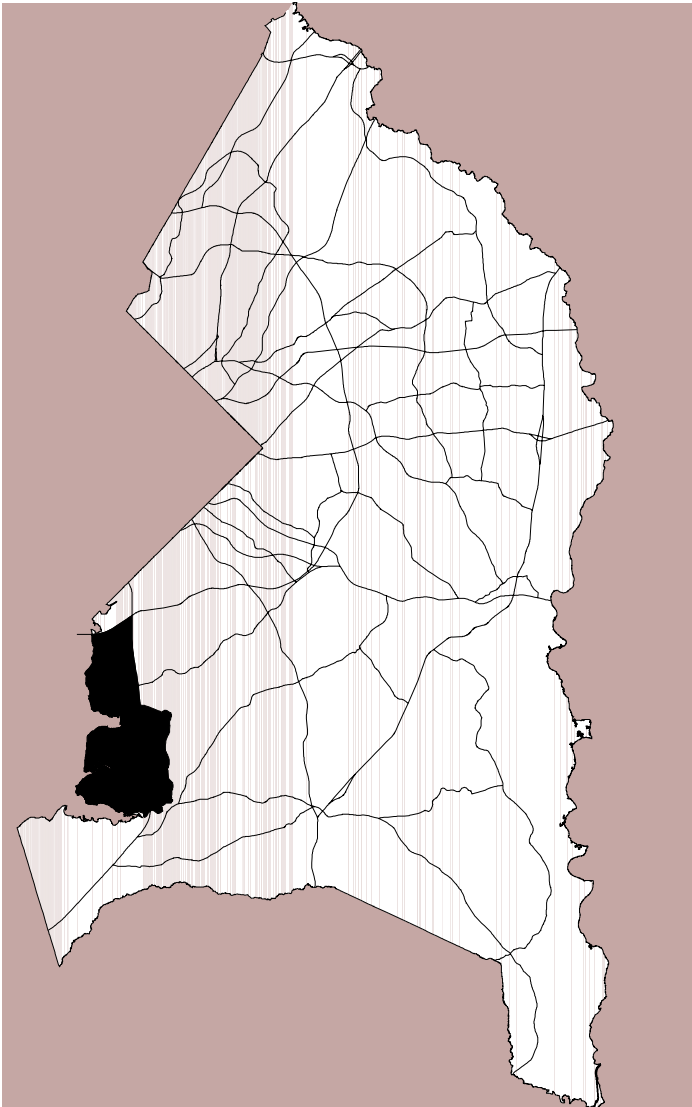**Upper Marlboro vicinity**

Built in 1889, the Wyvill House is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof frame dwelling with a projecting central cross gable, distinguished by novelty shingles and perforated vergeboards at the gable ends. It was built by local carpenter John C. Wyvill for Catherine Hill on her portion of the Woodland acreage. It is one of several fine dwellings in the Marlboro area designed by members of the Wyvill family of builders. It was later acquired by the grandson of the builder and is still in the Wyvill family.

79-063-70   **John Henry Quander House**
             3708 Old Crain Highway
             Upper Marlboro

Built in the 1870s, this vernacular one-and-one-half story house has a square plan, decorative vergeboard, and a full-width, fully enclosed porch with a shed roof. John Henry Quander had been one of the large enslaved force of Mordecai Plummer; Quander purchased the land from Henry W. Clagett. The house is a rare early example of a Reconstruction-era dwelling built by a newly freed African-American.

80-001   Oxon Hill Manor (NR)
6901 Oxon Hill Road
Oxon Hill
(M-NCPPC)

Built in 1929, Oxon Hill Manor is a large, two-story, neo-Georgian brick mansion, with hip roof, flanking wings, and fine decorative detail. Designed by architect Jules Henri de Sibour for career diplomat Sumner Welles, it was built near the site of eighteenth-century Oxon Hill Manor, which had been destroyed by fire in 1895. The house has fine interior details, large luxurious bathrooms and an extensive and intact service wing. An outstanding example of twentieth-century estate-era architecture, it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 and is protected by interior and exterior easements held by the Maryland Historical Trust.

80-005   Admirathoria (Upper Notley Hall)
8409 Clay Drive
Oxon Hill

Built in the eighteenth century and remodeled in the 1870s, Admirathoria is a two-and-one-half-story late-Georgian brick plantation house; its walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the stairhall takes up one of the four large spaces of the square floor plan. It was built for the Rozier family, and remained the family home for nearly a century. (The house replaced an earlier frame and brick house called Lower Notley Hall, named for Notley Rozier. The original tract of land was called Admirathoria.) In the 1870s, the original hip roof was replaced with the present mansard roof. Admirathoria is a significant Georgian structure, and a unique example of its type in Prince George's County.

80-006   Fort Foote (NR)
West of Fort Foote Road at
Jessica Drive
Oxon Hill
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Established in 1863, Fort Foote consists today of the remains of a Civil War fort, including earthworks, ten gun mounts, and two Rodman guns (one of which is pictured above.) The concrete magazine is partially intact. Fort Foote was the southernmost of 68 forts and batteries erected during the Civil War to defend the city of Washington. Fort Foote was named in honor of Rear Admiral Andrew H. Foote, who distinguished himself in the actions against the Confederate forts on the Mississippi River and died of wounds on June 26, 1863. It is now part of the National Park Service park system and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

80-016   Fort Washington (NR)
Fort Washington Road
Fort Washington
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Built from 1814–1824, Fort Washington is an enclosed masonry fortification with a drawbridge and a dry moat; the walls, with a stone base and brick superstructure, rise 60 feet above a V-shaped water battery. After the original fort on the site was destroyed during the War of 1812, the present fort was erected. The fort was named after George Washington, who selected the site as one favorable to the erection of a fortification to protect the new capital city. It was designed by Pierre L'Enfant and completed by W. K. Armistead. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, it is now operated by the National Park Service as a museum and park.

80-021   Friendly School
10115 Old Fort Road
Friendly

Built in the 1890s and remodeled in the 1920s, the Friendly School is a small one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame structure with a diamond-shaped window lighting the loft level of the gable front. This one-room schoolhouse was built in the 1890s for white students to replace a school that had stood at this location since before the Civil War. It was converted to a residence in the 1920s. The Friendly School is significant as one of very few county schoolhouses surviving from the nineteenth century.

80-022   River View Pavilion
12325 Hatton Point Road
Fort Washington

Built in 1885 and remodeled in 1921, the River View Pavilion is a large, gable-on-hip-roof frame building constructed as an amusement park dance pavilion. The River View Park operated from 1885 to 1918 and boasted many amusement facilities, lawns, and picnic groves. After the park closed, the pavilion (a single large space open to the roof and surrounded by porches on four sides) was converted into a residence for the family of Colonel James Gillespie. The Pavilion has recently been renovated and is a unique landmark, noticeable from both water and land; it is the only surviving reminder of the Victorian-period amusement park.

80-024-07   St. John's Episcopal Church (NR)
9801 Livingston Road
Broad Creek

Built from 1766–1768, St. John's Episcopal Church is a rectangular brick church with flared hip roof; its walls are laid in Flemish bond. It stands near the site of the early (now vanished) port town of Aire, surrounded by an ancient graveyard. This early Anglican Church was finished in 1768, the fourth church built on this site in Piscataway (King George's) Parish. A fine example of Georgian ecclesiastical architecture, it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The church is protected by a preservation easement held by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

80-024-09   Piscataway House
10307 Livingston Road
Broad Creek

Built in the mid-eighteenth century, relocated and remodeled in 1932, the Piscataway House is a one-and-one-half-story, Tidewater frame house with steeply pitched gable roof, four freestanding brick chimneys and pent, and dormers decorated with fluted pilasters and returned cornices; it is a fine example of Colonial domestic architecture. This dwelling was built in the village of Piscataway, probably in the period shortly before the American Revolution. It was dismantled in 1932 by Charles W. Collins of Harmony Hall, moved to its present location and remodeled. Additions were built in the 1950s and 1980s. The house is protected by a preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.

80-024-10   Want Water Ruins (NR)
10511 Livingston Road
Broad Creek
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Built in the early eighteenth century, Want Water was a one-and-one-half-story gambrel-roof dwelling of Tidewater style. The long front and rear walls were of wood frame, while the gambrel-end walls were of brick laid in Flemish bond. It was was for several generations the home of the Magruder and Lyles families. Today only the two brick end walls with their shouldered chimneys survive, but the ruins offer abundant information about the construction techniques and architecture of the period. The photo above shows how Want Water looked in 1936. Want Water was listed in the National Register of Historic Places with Harmony Hall in 1980.

80-024-11 **Harmony Hall (NR)**
10511 Livingston Road
Broad Creek
(U.S. Department of the Interior)

Built in the 1760s, Harmony Hall is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick mansion with particularly fine Georgian period interior detail. It was built before the American Revolution by merchant Enoch Magruder on the site of an earlier wooden dwelling near the early 18th-century port town of Aire. Over the next two centuries, Harmony Hall was the home of the Magruder and Lyles families, of linguist/explorer Robert Stein, and after 1929, attorney Charles W. Collins. Overlooking the Potomac River at Broad Creek, Harmony Hall is significant for its Georgian architecture and elegant interior detail, as well as for the prominent families who lived there. Harmony Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

80-048 **Tulip Hill Farm on the Potomac**
12001 Riverview Road
Fort Washington

Built in 1939, the house at Tulip Hill Farm is two-and-one-half-stories high and of brick construction, with a large pedimented portico fronting the Potomac River. Designed and built by its owners, Dr. and Mrs. James E. Poore, it is a country house of unique plan, design and decorative detail. Incorporated into the structure are exterior and interior elements salvaged from numerous older buildings from Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places.

80-050 Addison Family Cemetery
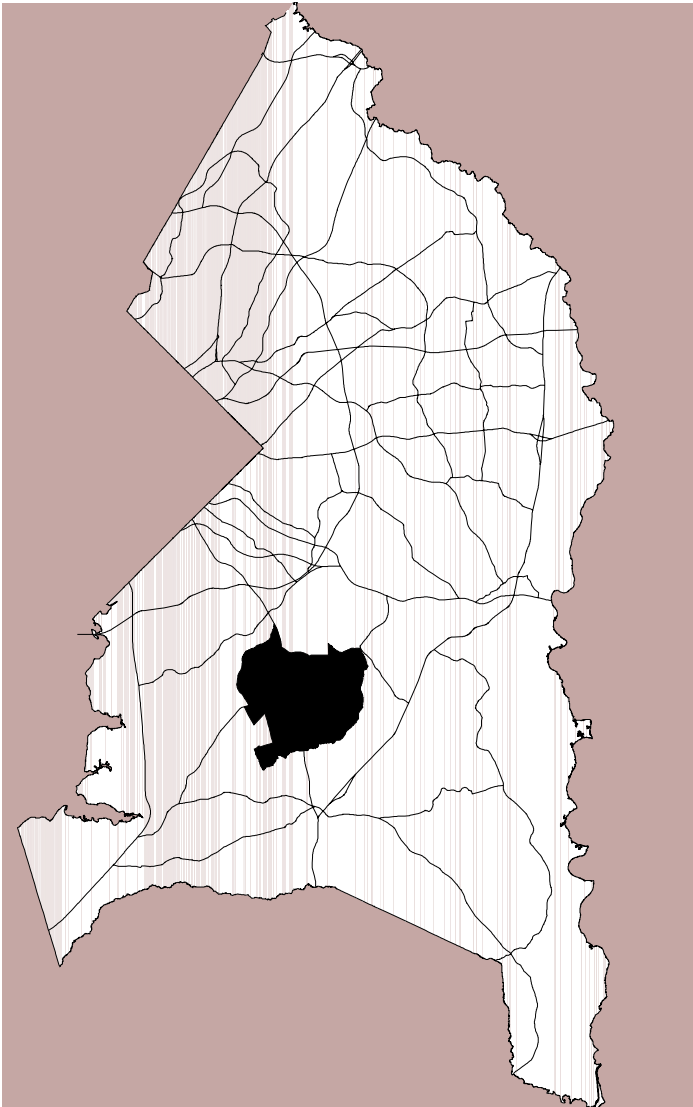**National Avenue, Oxon Hill**

Dating from the 18th and 19th century, the Addison Family Cemetery is sited approximately 28 feet above the surrounding grade and is enclosed by a chain link fence; archeological investigations in 1985 identified 15 burials and indicated that 15 to 25 additional burials may be present. It was once part of the Oxon Hill Manor plantation established by Thomas Addison in the early 18th century. The plantation was occupied by members of the Addison family until 1812, when the property was purchased by Zachariah Berry; members of the Berry family and their tenants occupied the mansion until it burned in 1895.

80-024　**Broad Creek Historic District**
**Livingston Road between Oxon Hill
and Fort Washington Roads**

The Broad Creek Historic District, established in 1985, is a rural area on the Potomac River containing Historic Sites, archeological remains, and a natural area surrounding the Broad Creek estuary. It is the site of Aire, one of six towns established in 1706 by the Maryland General Assembly as tobacco shipping ports. The district includes three important eighteenth-century structures: St. John's Episcopal Church (1766), Harmony Hall (1760s), and Piscataway House (circa 1750; relocated to Broad Creek in 1932), as well as the ruins of Want Water (early eighteenth century). Pictured above, left to right, are St. John's Church (80-024-07); Want Water Ruins (80-024-10); and Harmony Hall as seen from the rear, c. 1936, (80-024-11).

81A-001 Poplar Hill on His Lordship's Kindness (NHL)
7606 Woodyard Road, Clinton

Built from 1784–1786, Poplar Hill is a five-part Georgian brick mansion with hip roof, hyphens and wings; the walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the interior exhibits outstanding Federal decorative detail. This elegant mansion was built by Robert Darnall on a tract known as His Lordship's Kindness. In one wing of the house is a private Catholic chapel, and there is a family cemetery on the grounds. A smokehouse, washhouse and aviary are among the historic outbuildings. Poplar Hill is partially surrounded by an operating horse farm; it is a superb example of an elegant and carefully detailed plantation house. Protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust, the property was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

81A-007 Mary Surratt House Museum (NR)
      9110 Brandywine Road
      Clinton
      (M-NCPPC)

Built in 1852, the Mary Surratt House is a two-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with post office and tavern room; it was built as residence, tavern, polling place, and post office, operated by John H. Surratt. His widow, Mary Surratt, was implicated in the Lincoln assassination by her acquaintance with John Wilkes Booth, and hanged for conspiracy. The house, now open to the public as a museum, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.

81A-008 James Gardiner House
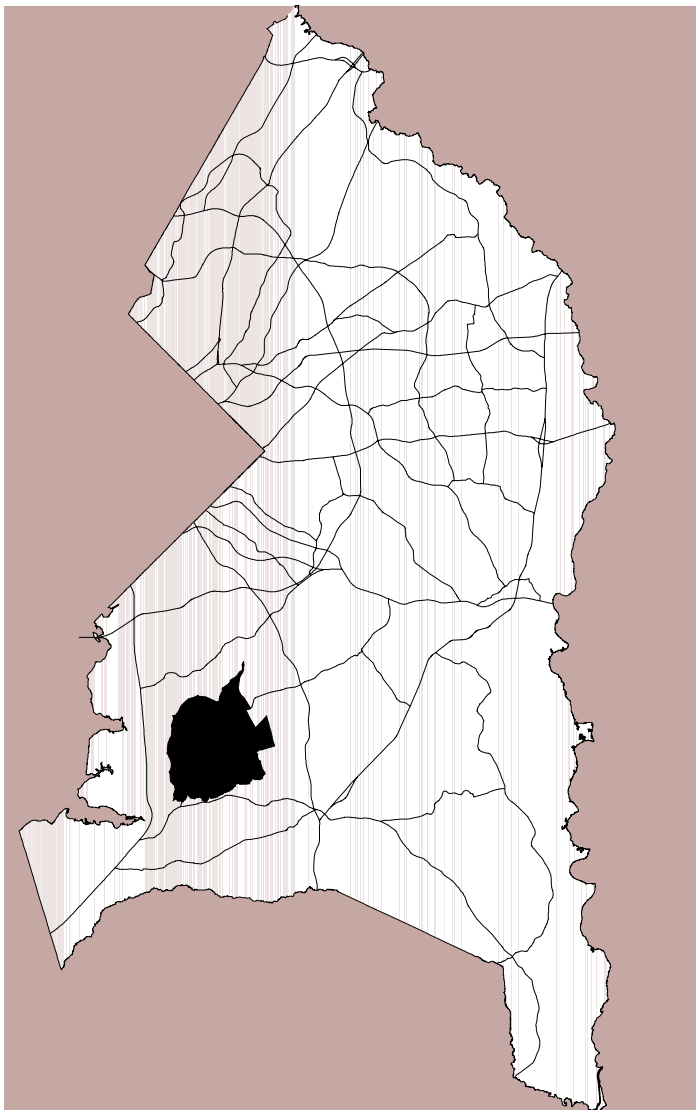   **9408 Juliette Drive**
      Clinton

Built for James St. Clair Gardiner and his wife Catherine in 1922, this five-bay single-family dwelling exhibits many details of the Colonial Revival style. Gardiner served on the Board of Directors of the Clinton Bank. The farm was subdivided in 1956 by John M. and Elizabeth Pryde.

81A-027 Christ Episcopal Church and Cemetery
8710 Old Branch Avenue
Clinton

Constructed in 1928, this Flemish-bond brick-veneer church is composed of a rectangular-plan nave with a square tower at its southwest corner and a hyphen at its northwest corner connecting a two-story addition. A decorative vergeboard with a collar beam is sited within the upper gable end of the façade. Built to serve the rural community of Clinton, the building was expanded during the late-twentieth century as the congregation grew. It is an excellent example of an early- to mid-twentieth-century Gothic Revival-style church.

81B-003 Thrift Schoolhouse
            11110 Thrift Road
            Clinton (M-NCPPC)

Constructed c. 1884, this one-story, three-bay school-house is of wood-frame construction. Changes to the county's economy that occurred from the end of the Civil War (1861–1865) to the turn of the twentieth century are still visible in the landscape of southern Prince George's County. During this period, agriculture, while remaining the dominant form of livelihood, transitioned from large plantations to small farms. Schoolhouses were constructed in locations central to a district to serve the educational needs of rural communities composed of these small farms. Constructed for white students in the county, this school served several communities until a new, more convenient site for a school was chosen in 1909. The building is scheduled for restoration.

81B-004 Wyoming (NR)
11530 Thrift Road, Clinton

Built circa 1760, altered in1800 and 1850, Wyoming is a large, one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof frame house with exterior chimneys, pent and attached wings. The original dwelling was built for the Marbury family. The separate kitchen building, with heavy timber framing and brick nogging, was connected c. 1850 to the main block by a two-story addition. For over two centuries Wyoming was the home of the Marburys, and family members are buried in the small graveyard on the property. The house has fine Federal interior trim. Built on a tract called Appledore, the name was changed to Wyoming in 1809 at the request of Cora Marbury, after Thomas Campbell's poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming," about an Native American massacre in the Wyoming valley of Pennsylvania. Wyoming was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

81B-007 William H. Townshend House
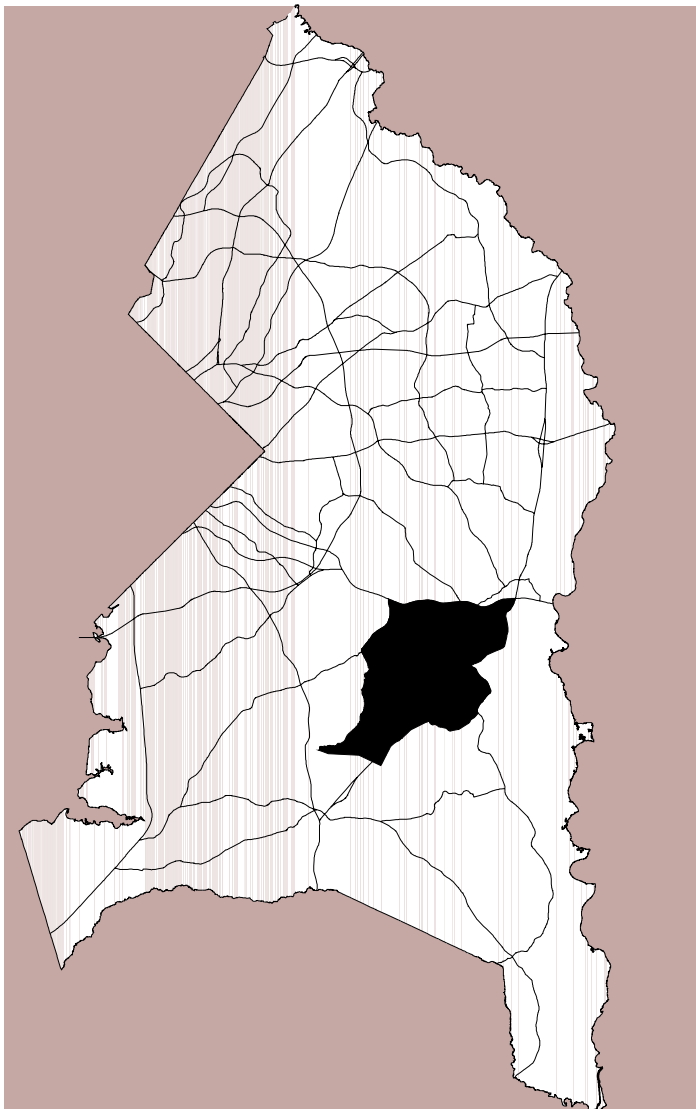### 12804 Windbrook Drive
Brandywine

Built in the1870s, the Townshend House is a large frame dwelling of I-house form, with a flush cross gable on the main south façade. It was built for William Henry Townshend at his marriage and has remained in the possession of the Townshend family since that time. It is unusual not only for its size, but also for its single-family ownership for well over a century.

81B-011 **Providence Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery**
10610 Old Fort Road
Fort Washington

The one-story, three-bay Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, constructed in 1903, was designed in the Colonial Revival style to serve a small congregation in rural Fort Washington. In 1998, the historic church and education rooms were completely restored and were reconsecrated as the Providence Christian Community Service Center.

82A-000-07 Weston and Cemetery
6601 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Weston is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick plantation house that was built in the early nineteenth century and attached to an earlier wing. The principal facade is laid in Flemish bond, and the interior exhibits detail in both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The main block was built for Thomas Clagett VI, and soon afterward enlarged, probably incorporating part of an earlier Clagett dwelling. Weston has been the Clagett family seat for generations. It is an excellent example of a multiperiod plantation house. The grounds include several farm outbuildings, as well as the Clagett family cemetery.

82A-000-37   Beacon Hill
5905 Old Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1899, Beacon Hill is a large frame farmhouse with hip and gable roof, Colonial Revival in style. It is distinguished by pedimented gable ends, dentilled cornices, and a projecting bay set diagonally at one corner. The house was built for Alexander Marshall Marbury. From 1938 to 1991, Beacon Hill was the home of Judge Charles Clagett Marbury, the second generation of the family. Beacon Hill is a somewhat unusual example of a popular local house form. Originally called Marbury Heights, the house has been known as Beacon Hill since 1938.

82A-002   Pleasant Hills (NR)
7001 Croom Station Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in the 1830s, with an earlier wing, Pleasant Hills is a two-story, side-gabled brick plantation house of the side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, with an attached front-gabled wing of earlier vintage. The main block was built for Zadock Sasscer; it is distinguished by an elegant fanlight and interior grained and stencilled doors. The house has been the home of the Sasscer and Hill families to the present day. It is an excellent example of transitional Federal and Greek Revival style domestic architecture with outstanding period trim. Pleasant Hills was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

82A-004 Trinity Episcopal Church Rectory
6112 Ivy Ridge Court
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Trinity Church Rectory is a two-story frame dwelling of I-house form with a side addition at one gable end and a large rear wing forming a T. It was built at the end of the Civil War in 1865 when Henry Kershaw was serving as rector of Trinity Church. This house served as the rector's residence until 1892, when the Vestry purchased the A.T. Brooke house within the town of Upper Marlboro and converted it into the new rectory. The old rectory was sold in 1892 as a private residence, and from 1901 to the present has been in the ownership of the Wyvill family. The house was renovated in the mid-1990s.

82A-008 James Christmas House
7201 Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1897 for James Miller Christmas, who owned a sawmill and lumber company in Croom and who established himself in the county as a successful businessman, this two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne-style house exemplifies the economic prosperity Prince George's County experienced at the turn of the twentieth century.

82A-012 Trumps Hill
  8103 Trumps Hill Road
  Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1854, Trumps Hill is a three-part frame structure. The main block is a two-story, pyramidal-roof structure of the side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, extended by means of a two-story shed-roof addition and connected at right angles to an earlier, lower gable-roof building. The main block was built for B. Frank Duvall, who served as County Commissioner and Judge of the Orphans' Court. It is a good example of Greek Revival style domestic architecture, and is still owned and occupied by the Duvall family.

82A-013 Woodstock (NR)
  8706 Southeast Crain Highway
  Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1850, earlier wing, Woodstock is a two-and-one-half-story gable-roof frame plantation house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with freestanding brick chimneys. The interior of the house exhibits handsome decorative detail in a rustic Greek Revival style. The main block was built circa 1850 by Washington Custis Calvert of Mount Airy. It was subsequently attached by means of a connecting hyphen to an older kitchen building. Woodstock is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival style plantation house, and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

82A-015 Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery
9961 Rosaryville Road
Rosaryville

Built in 1928, Holy Rosary is a front-gabled frame church with gothic-arch windows and a two-story pyramidal-roof corner bell tower; adjoining the church is a large cemetery. This church was built to replace the original 1859 mission church that was destroyed by a severe storm in 1927. Holy Rosary is an important example of a rural Catholic chapel, not only for its simplified Gothic Revival style, but because it traces its origins through St. Mary's of the Assumption in Upper Marlboro to the early eighteenth-century Boone's Chapel, believed to be the baptismal site of Archbishop John Carroll.

82A-016 Mount Airy
8714 Rosaryville Road, Rosaryville
(Maryland Department of Natural Resources)

Mount Airy is a complex three-part brick structure, with building campaigns from 1740, the late 18th century, and 1931. The house incorporates an early 18th-century gambrel-roof dwelling, a late 18th-century gable-roof wing, and a columned pedimented passage which connects them. Mount Airy was the home of the Calvert family from the Provincial period continuously until 1902. During the late 18th century George Washington frequently visited. In 1931 during the residence of Mathilda R. Duvall, the house was seriously damaged by fire; Eleanor "Cissy" Patterson purchased the 844-acre estate and restored it as her country home. Mount Airy is now in use as a rental facility. Historic outbuildings include a stable and greenhouse.

82A-017 Joshua Turner House
8801 Frank Tippett Road
Rosaryville

Built in the 1880s, the Joshua Turner House is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with panelled gable peaks and twentieth-century stucco covering. The interior exhibits elegant Victorian trim. This house was built for Joshua J. Turner, a Baltimore entrepreneur who specialized in agricultural fertilizers. It is significant as the country house of a successful businessman, and for its fine Queen Anne decorative detail.

82A-019 Boys' Village of Maryland Cemetery
Frank Tippett Road and Surratt's Road
Cheltenham

Boys' Village of Maryland was one of the earliest and largest juvenile detention and reformation centers established as the "House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Boys;" Enoch Pratt of Baltimore was the main benefactor of the institution. Dating from 1870 and onward, this cemetery has concrete and granite grave markers laid out in three sections and is currently located within Cheltenham Veterans' Cemetery adjacent to the Boys' Village property.

82A-023 Furgang Farm
10700 Furhang Road
Cheltenham (Upper Marlboro)

Built in 1897, the Furgang farmhouse is a two-and-one-half-story, T-shaped house with a bracketed porch, projecting bay and pedimented gables ornamented with fish-scale shingles. It stands in a complex of domestic and farm outbuildings. The house was built for Morris Furgang, an engineer for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, in a location very close to the tracks. The house was rehabilitated in 2007.

82A-026 Bellefields (NR)
13104 Duley Station Road, Croom

Bellefields is a two-story, side-gabled, brick Georgian plantation house with exterior chimneys and later flanking wings. The central block was built in the 18th century, the wings in the 20th century. The main block was built for the Sim family, which included Revolutionary leader Joseph Sim; a small family graveyard is located on the grounds. Early in the 19th century, Bellefields was the home of Benjamin Oden, and it was during his residence and from this site that American leaders observed the approach of British troops in August 1814. Early in the 20th century, Bellefields was acquired by the Bowling family, who constructed the flanking wings. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, Bellefields is protected by a preservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust.

82A-037 Duvall Tobacco Barns
North of Marlton Avenue within
Rosaryville State Park

Built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this complex consists of two barns, a silo, two hay pens, and a shed. They were constructed for George T. Duvall; the property was later deeded to the State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources, for Rosaryville State Park. The barns exhibit different traditional forms and materials and are excellent examples of turn-of-the-last-century agricultural structures.

82A-035 Chew's Bridge
Van Wagner Road at
Conrail Railroad
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Constructed in 1898, Chew's Bridge is a wood and iron bridge, 90 feet long and 14 feet wide, with a heavy plank road surface on a heavy wooden trestle structure. The horizontal structure is supported by upright posts constructed of iron Phoenix sections. The first bridge in this location was built circa 1870 to span the tracks of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and connect the two parts of Judge Chew's Ellerslie farm. The current structure is the only known bridge surviving from the early years of this railroad line.

82A-038 Solitude
6705 South Osborne Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Solitude, the rear elevation of which is shown here, was built circa 1840 and is a two-story, side-gabled frame plantation house with attached kitchen wing; the main block follows the side-hall-and-double-parlor plan. The house at Solitude was built for Levi Osborne, and remained the home of the Osborne family until the early twentieth century. Extensively renovated in the 1960s, it is still representative of the mid-nineteenth-century dwellings of Prince George's County.

82A-039 Mount Clare
6606 Woodyard Road
Melwood

Built in 1859, Mount Clare is a two-and-one-half-story frame farmhouse of I-house plan with central cross gable, distinguished by Italianate decorative details: overhanging eaves punctuated by boldly profiled cornice brackets, molded lintels, and round-arch windows lighting the cross gable and gable ends. The house at Mount Clare was built for Richard O. Mullikin on the site of his earlier house, which had been destroyed by fire. Later the home of the Binger family, Mount Clare was enlarged and renovated, but is still an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth-century "cottage style" farm dwelling. Originally known as "Charles Branch" after the Western Branch tributary of the same name which flowed through the property, it was renamed Mount Clare in 1961.

82A-042-21   Cheltenham United Methodist Church and Cemetery
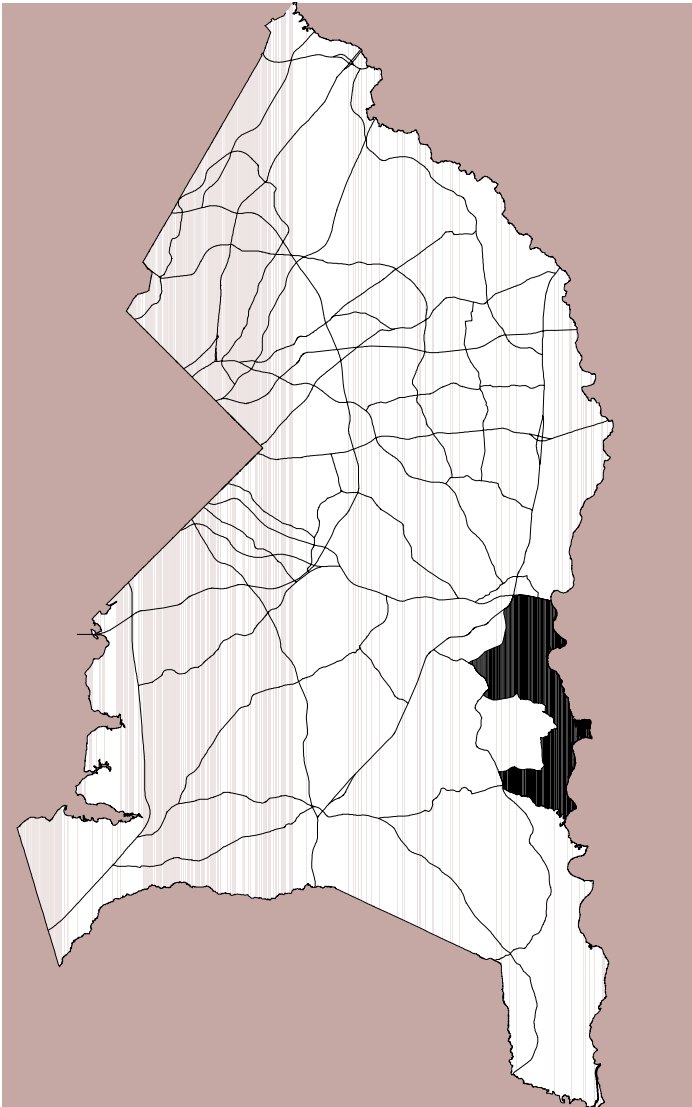**11111 Southwest Crain Highway Cheltenham**

Built in 1879, Cheltenham United Methodist Church is a front-gabled frame church building with a three-story centered-entry bell tower, round-arch windows and board-and-batten siding; a cemetery adjoins the church. It was built on land deeded by Julius H. Pyles from his Westwood property. The bell tower was added in 1913, and a classroom wing in 1945. The church is a good example of late nineteenth-century rural church architecture and unusual for its board-and-batten siding.

82A-044   Bacon Hall
6601 South Osborne Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1745, with additions circa 1800 and later, this house is a one-and-one-half-story frame building of post-and-beam construction, with steeply pitched roof and riven board siding. It was originally built on the Craufurd family's Bacon Hall plantation, enlarged circa 1800, and a one-story wing was added circa 1900. The building served as the farm overseer's dwelling, and later as a tenant house. It is a unique surviving example of an early domestic farm structure, possibly the oldest frame building in the county. It was relocated from Old Crain Highway in 1993 and was restored and enlarged for residential use.

82B-000-013 Brookfield United Methodist Church and Cemetery
12806 Croom Road
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1909, this wood frame building has a two-story bell tower and is an excellent example of a 20th century Gothic Revival church. The name is derived from "Brookfield," the original land patent upon which the church and cemetery are located. The land for the church was deeded to church trustees in 1886 by William E. and Mary Duvall.

82B-002 Marlboro Hunt Club
       5902 Green Landing Road
       Upper Marlboro vicinity

Originally built in 1855 as a small dwelling at the steamboat landing on the Patuxent River, the building was enlarged and renovated in the 1880s to be used as a hunt club, and enlarged again in the 1920s. It is a two-story, gable-roof frame structure now nine bays long, covered with board-and-batten siding. Its interior decoration includes nineteenth-century French hunt-scene wallpaper. Visited by Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent gentlemen hunters, it is a unique structure in a historic setting.

82B-003 Billingsley
       6900 Green Landing Road
       Upper Marlboro vicinity
       (State of Maryland)

Built mid-eighteenth century and remodeled in 1931, Billingsley is a one-and-one-half-story house of Tidewater style, with steeply pitched gable roof, and brick walls laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. It was built, circa 1740, for the family of James Weems and remained in the Weems family for 100 years. Billingsley was renovated in the mid-nineteenth century as evidenced by the mature Greek Revival style interior trim. In 1931, owner Arthur Meloy constructed the steeply pitched cross gables which dominate the north and south elevations. Although substantially altered, Billingsley is significant for the example it offers of very early architecture, as well as for its spectacular riverfront location.

82B-004 Mount Calvert
16800 Mount Calvert Road
Croom (M-NCPPC)

Built in the late eighteenth century with a mid-nineteenth century wing, Mount Calvert is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick house with exterior chimneys and pent, and particularly fine Federal interior detail in the mantels, cornices and chair-rails. It was built for John Brown, and remained the home of his family until 1835, when it was sold to Captain John Brookes. During the Brookes family residence the kitchen wing was built, possibly incorporating an earlier freestanding structure. Mount Calvert is the only historic structure remaining at the site of Charles Town, the first seat of the Prince George's County government. It is an outstanding example of its type, distinguished also by its scenic location overlooking the confluence of the Western Branch and the Patuxent River.

82B-006 Sansbury-Griffith House
8000 Croom Station Road
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1875 and altered and enlarged in 1915, this dwelling rests on a poured concrete foundation; weatherboard siding clads the wood-frame structure; a two-story, one-bay addition with flanking one-story porches has been added to the dwelling. A hipped-roof meat house is located to the southeast of the main block. The farmhouse represents the shift from large plantations to smaller farms which occurred in the county during the late 19th century.