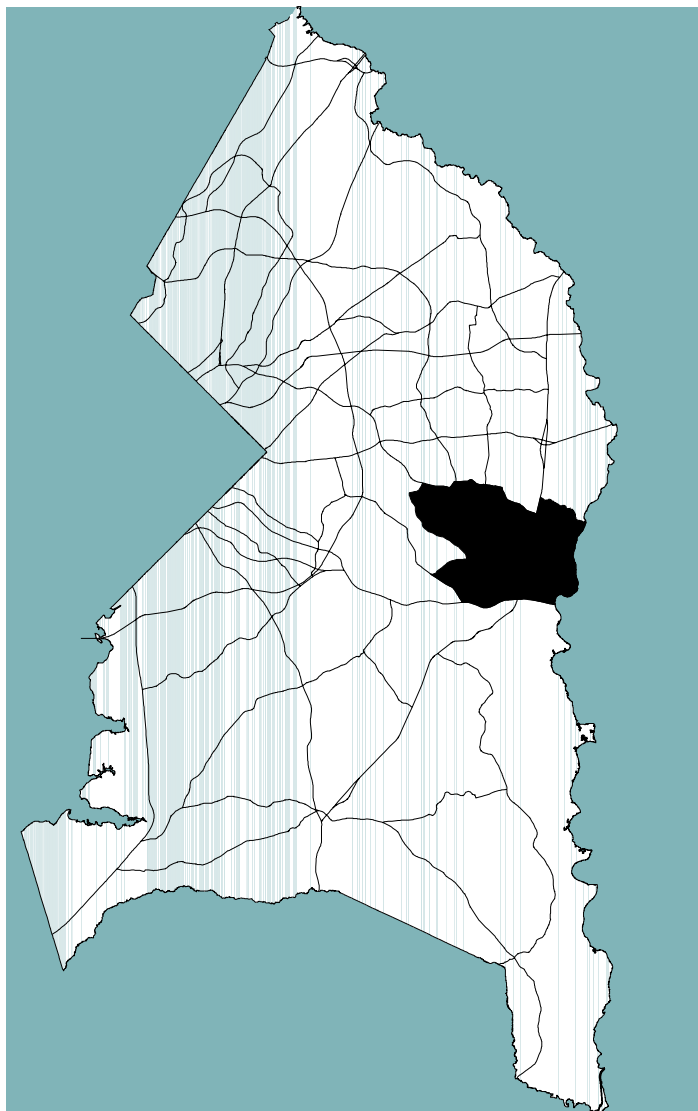


PLANNING AREA 79



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

Built in 1840s, earlier wing—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 style interior detail. It was built in the 1840s, and attached to an older building, thus forming a large and handsome new house for the family of Robert Clagett. It was one of six frame Victorian dwellings provided by Thomas Clagett VI of Weston for his children, and is a prominent architectural feature of its neighborhood.



79-002 Montpelier of Moore's Plains
1820 Southeast Crain Highway
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in mid-nineteenth century, and rebuilt in 1940s—Montpelier of Moore's Plains is a two-story, hip-roof frame plantation house with a twentieth-century brick veneer, kitchen wing and portico. The main block was built for Stephen Belt in the mid-nineteenth century. In the 1940s, Dr. A. Keene Bowie undertook renovation, adding the brick veneer, modillion cornice, Ionic portico, and kitchen wing. The resulting handsome house stands on a knoll on landscaped grounds and is a prominent local landmark.



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

Built in 1760s—Mount Pleasant is a 1½-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 larger; only the westerly three bays survive today. Mount Pleasant is a rare surviving example in the county of this early Tidewater style house form.



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

Built in 1850s—The Turner House is a 2½-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 on the corner of the Old Marlboro Pike, 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 circa 1852 by local carpenter Reuben Bunnell, and was the home of William A. Jarboe, Clerk of the County Court and Register of Wills. 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, renovated in 1859—Kingston is a 1½-story, gable-roof frame dwelling with four exterior chimneys and kitchen wing. It is noticeable 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. It is a local landmark and an important example of architectural evolution.



79-019-14 Church Street House
(Talbot House)
14519 Church Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1840s, enlarged after the Civil War—The Talbot 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, and enlarged after the Civil War. For many years it was the home of the town blacksmith, William Talbot. It is the last survivor in a streetscape of nineteenth-century working-class residences.



79-019-15 Trinity Episcopal Church
14519 Church Street
Upper Marlboro

Built in 1846 and 1896—Trinity Church is a brick church with steeply pitched gable roof and gothic-arch stained glass windows, and later entry tower. The church was designed by Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Jr., and built in 1846 on the site of the Episcopal church organized in 1810 by Bishop Thomas John Claggett. The four-story crenelated 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 which surrounds the church.



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

Built circa 1787 and 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 remaining buildings in Upper Marlboro, it was the home of the Craufurd, Beanes, Lee, Magruder and Bowling families.



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

Built in 1850s—Trelawn is a 2½-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 the side-hall-and-double-parlor plan dwelling and a noticeable landmark.



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

Main block built circa 1845 and 1880s, earlier wing to rear—The two-story main block of the Digges-Sasscer House reflects two periods of construction with Greek Revival and later Victorian period trim; 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. It is a significant feature in the residential neighborhood of Upper Marlboro.



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 in 1916 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 is a visible landmark, continuing the tradition of the post-Civil War black community.



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

Built 1894-1897—The Traband House is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame house with decorative fishscale shingles, Rockville bays and elegant Queen Anne style detail. It was designed by architect Arthur Nicholson of Laurel and built in the mid-1890s for John H. Traband, Jr., adjoining his family's grist mill. The Traband House is a noticeable landmark at the northwest entrance to Upper Marlboro, and is the town's best example of late Victorian domestic architecture.



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

Built in 1892—St. Mary's Hall is a modest 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 building was restored as a law office in the late 1980s; it is an important symbol of the black social and cultural heritage of Prince George's County.



**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, 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 multisection building which served both residential and commercial purposes.



79-019-28 Darnall's Chance (NR)
(Wardrop-Buck House)
14800 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro
(M-NCPPC)

Built circa 1750, renovated in 1858 and rebuilt in 1988—Darnall's Chance is a 1½-story, hip-on-gambrel-roof brick dwelling, the mid-eighteenth-century home of the James Wardrop family. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries this important town residence was the home of a series of successful merchants and in 1858 was renovated in the Italianate style by merchant E.G.W. Hall. For most of the twentieth 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. Located on the grounds is an unusual eighteenth-century burial vault.



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

Built circa 1870, 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. The resulting handsome house is a landmark at the west entrance to the town of Upper Marlboro.



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 WPA artist Mitchell Jamieson, has been preserved in the renovations that converted the post office building to its present use as the Marlboro branch of the county library system. Visible throughout Upper Marlboro's commercial area, the Old Post Office is a significant local landmark.



79-057 Woodlawn
1141 Largo Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1858, renovated in 1938—Woodlawn is an ornate, three-story frame house with a shallow hip roof; windows are graduated in size from full-length on the first story to narrow "eyebrow" windows on the third story. 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. In 1938, during the ownership of Richard Zantzinger, Woodlawn was extensively renovated. It now serves as the parsonage for Riverdale Baptist Church.



79-058 Perrywood
810 Manor House Drive
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1840, renovated 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 in the 1840s 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 residential development.



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 in 1774 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
2301 Southwest Crain Highway
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 Neo-Classical domestic architecture.



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

Built circa 1870—Bowling Heights is a large, three-part, frame Victorian Gothic mansion with outstanding Eastlake and Stick style decorative details. The 2½-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. Bowling Heights is an outstanding example of Victorian Gothic domestic architecture.



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 style 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.



79-063-08 Eckenrode-Wyvill House
4501 Wyvill Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1867 and circa 1882—The Eckenrode-Wyvill House is a two-story, side-gabled frame farmhouse with a later gabled addition which repeats some of the lines of the main block. The main block was built circa 1867 by John Eckenrode. It was purchased in 1882 by carpenter John C. Wyvill, who nearly doubled the size of the house by building the rear wing. This is an unusual example of expansion of a modest farmhouse.



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

Built in 1780s—Compton Bassett is a two-story, hip-roof, stucco-covered brick plantation house with projecting pavilion, pilastered frontispiece, and fine interior detail. On the grounds are two brick dependency buildings and a unique surviving brick chapel. Compton Bassett was built for Clement Hill, and remains the home of his descendants to the present day. It is significant for its elegant Federal style detail, its rare surviving dependencies, and the prominence of the Hill family in the Marlboro area.



79-063-11 Ashland (NR)
16107 Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity

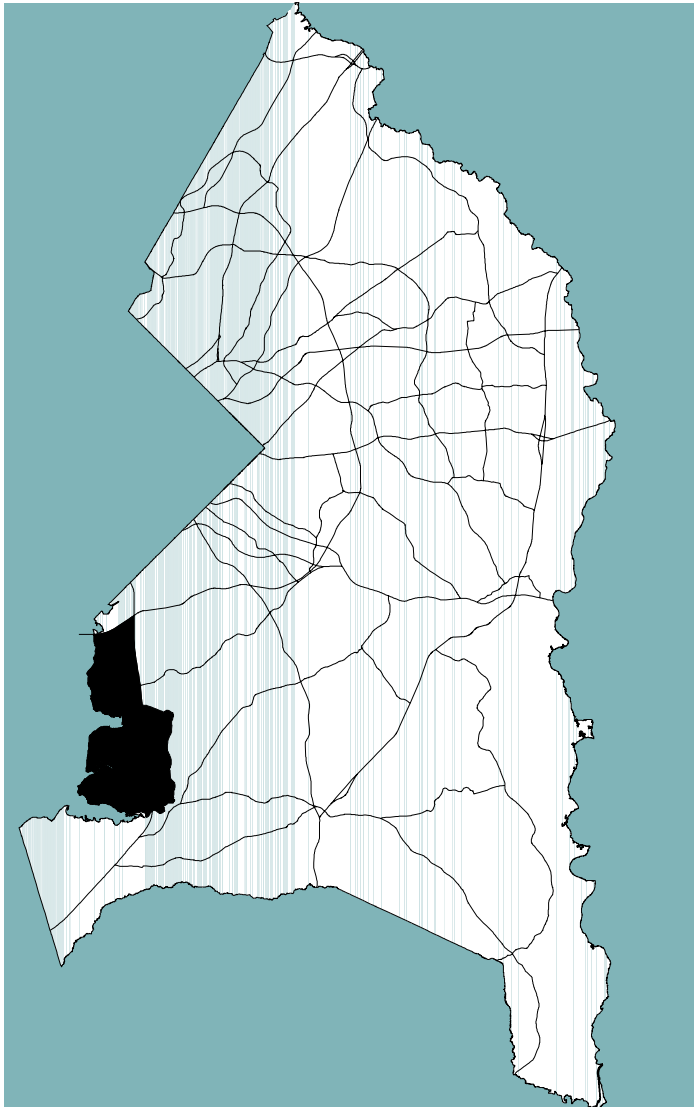
Built in 1867—Ashland is a 2½-story, hip-roof frame farmhouse; its square plan is varied by projecting bays, and there is a central crossgable in each elevation. It is distinguished by its Italianate cornice brackets and ornate entry porch; several early twentieth-century outbuildings stand on the grounds. Ashland was built for William Murdock Hill on part of his father's large Compton Bassett (Woodland) estate. It is an excellent example of Victorian Italianate domestic architecture.



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

Built in 1889—The Wyvill House is a 2½-story, gable-roof frame dwelling with projecting central crossgable, 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 was later acquired by the grandson of the builder and is still one of the Wyvill family homes. It is one of several fine dwellings in the Marlboro area designed by members of the Wyvill family of builders.

PLANNING AREA 80



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. It was designed by architect Jules Henri de Sibour for career diplomat Sumner Welles, and built near the site of eighteenth-century Oxon Hill Manor which had been destroyed by fire in 1895. It is an outstanding example of twentieth-century estate-era architecture.



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

Built in eighteenth century, altered in 1870s—Admirathoria is a 2½-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 in the mid-to-late eighteenth century for the Rozer family, and remained the family home for nearly a century. 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. 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. It is now part of the National Park Service park system.



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

Built 1814-1824—Fort Washington is an enclosed masonry fortification with drawbridge and dry moat; the walls, with stone base and brick superstructure, rise 60 feet above a V-shaped water battery. After the original fort on the site was destroyed by the American Commander in 1814, the present fort was erected to protect the capital city. It was designed by Pierre L'Enfant and completed by W.K. Armistead. It is now operated by the National Park Service as a museum/park.



80-021 Friendly School
10115 Old Fort Road
Friendly

Built in 1890s, renovated in 1920s—Friendly School is a small 1½-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 which 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, renovated 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 Broad Creek Historic District
Livingston Road between Oxon
Hill and Fort Washington Roads
Broad Creek

In 1985, the Prince George's County Council established the county's first historic district by CR-152-1985. The Broad Creek Historic District is a rural area on the Potomac River containing Historic Sites, archeological remains and the 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), as well as the ruins of Want Water (early eighteenth century).



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

Built 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 is an important landmark in the Broad Creek community.



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

Built in mid-eighteenth century, rebuilt in 1932—The Piscataway House is a 1½-story, Tidewater style 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 rebuilt. Additions were built in the 1950s and 1980s. The house is a significant historical and architectural element in the Broad Creek Historic District and represents the connected history of the two early eighteenth-century port towns of Piscataway and Broad Creek.



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

Built in early eighteenth century—Want Water was a 1½-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 built early in the eighteenth century, and 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.



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

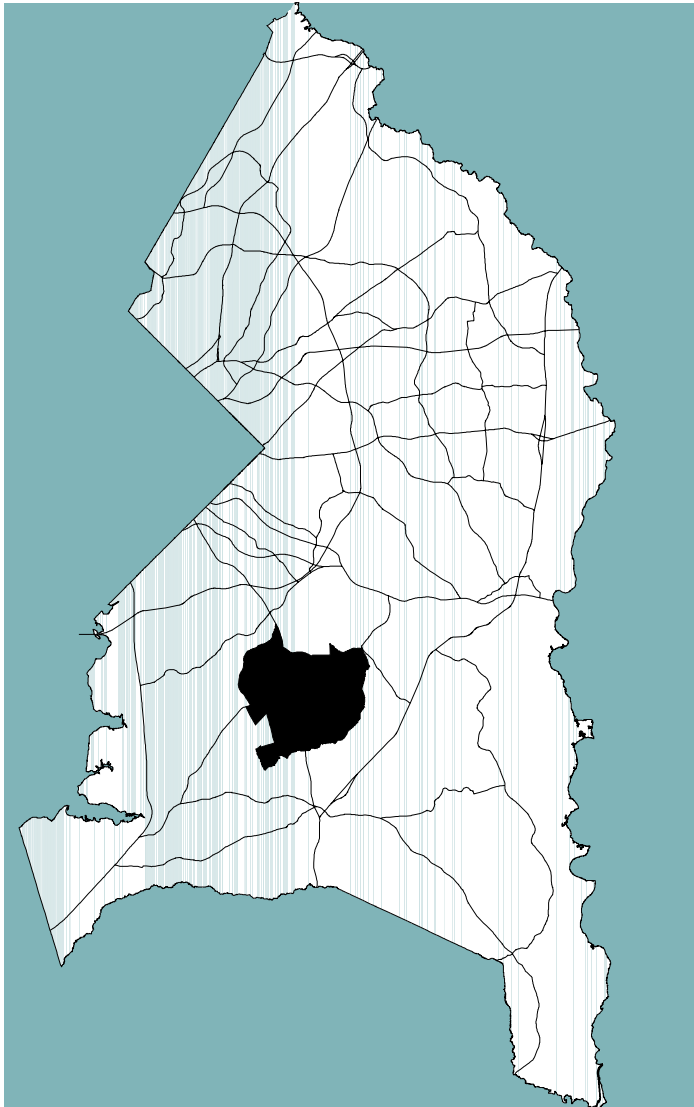
Built in 1760s—Harmony Hall is a 2½-story, side-gabled brick mansion of I-house form with particularly fine Georgian period interior detail. It was built before the American Revolution by merchant Enoch Magruder on the site of an earlier wooden dwelling near the early eighteenth-century port town of 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.



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

Built in 1939—the house at Tulip Hill Farm is 2½ stories, of brick construction, with a large pedimented portico fronting on the Potomac River. Designed and built by its owners, Dr. and Mrs. James E. Poore, it is a handsome country house of unique plan, design and decorative detail. Incorporated into the structure are exterior and interior elements of many older buildings from Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places.

PLANNING AREA 81A



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

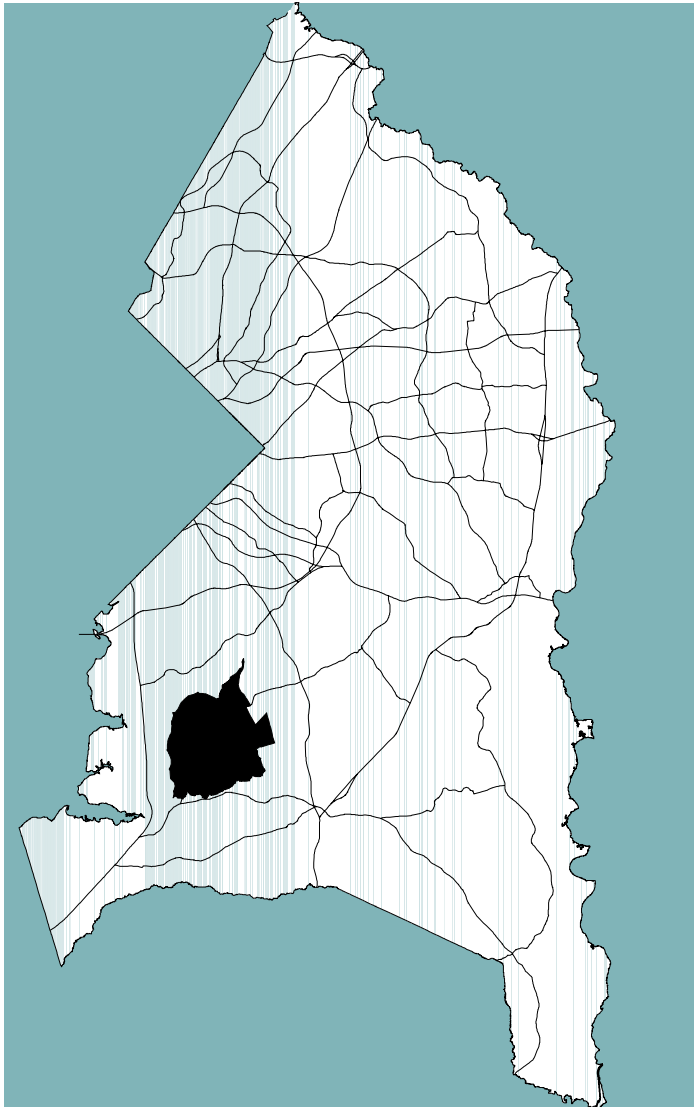
Built 1784-1786—Poplar Hill is a five-part Georgian brick mansion with hip roof, hyphens and wings; the walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the interior exhibits outstanding Federal style decorative detail. This elegant mansion was built by Robert Darnall on a tract known as His Lordship's Kindness. In one wing of the house is a private Catholic chapel. A smoke house, wash house and aviary are among the historic outbuildings, and there is a family graveyard on the grounds. Poplar Hill, now operated as a house museum, is partially surrounded by an operating horse farm; it is a superb example of an elegant and carefully detailed plantation house.



81A-007 Mary Surratt House (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 by her acquaintance with John Wilkes Booth, and hanged for conspiracy in the Lincoln assassination. The house, now operated as a museum, is an important historic landmark on both county and national levels.

PLANNING AREA 81B



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

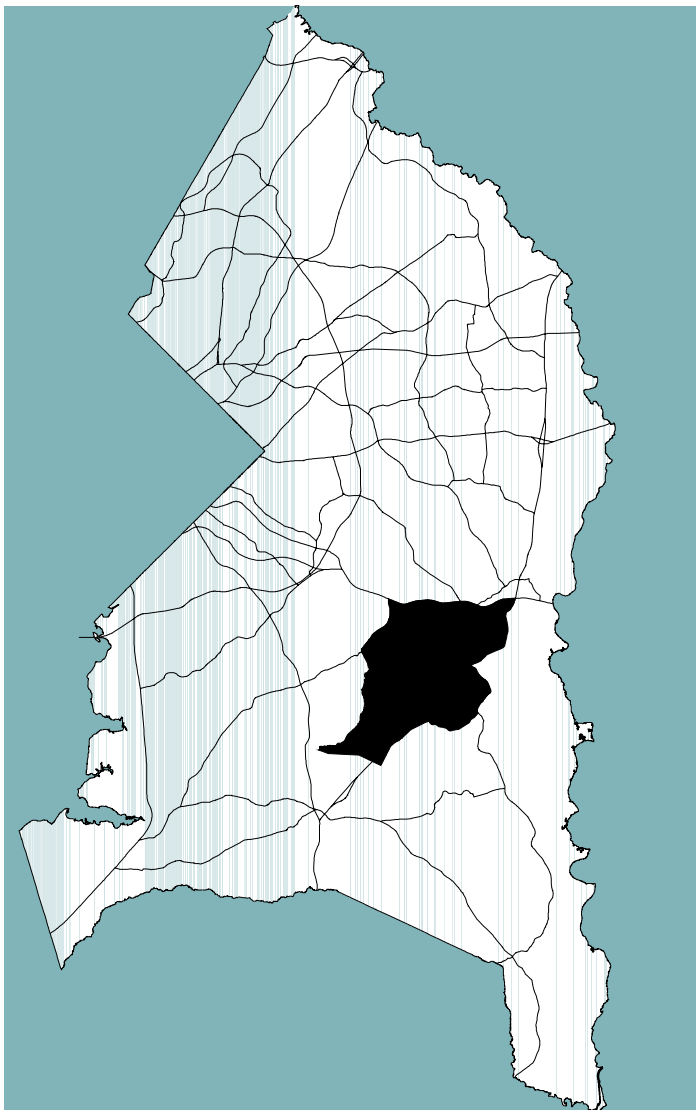
Built circa 1760, 1800 and 1850—Wyoming is a large, 1½-story, gambrel-roof frame house with exterior chimneys and pent and attached wings. The original gambrel-roof dwelling was built circa 1760 for the Marbury family. The separate kitchen building, with heavy timber framing and brick nogging, was connected circa 1850 to the main block by a two-story addition, forming an excellent example of telescoping. Wyoming was, for over two centuries, the home of the Marbury family, members of which are buried in the small family graveyard. It is significant for its fine Federal style interior trim and for its location overlooking the Piscataway Creek.



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

Built in 1870s—The Townshend House is a large frame house of I-house form, with a flush crossgable on the main south façade. It was built for William Henry Townshend in the 1870s at the time of 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; it is a prominent and visible landmark in the community.

PLANNING AREA 82A



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

Early nineteenth century, earlier wing—Weston is a 2½-story, side-gabled brick plantation house. The principal facade is laid in Flemish bond, and the interior exhibits detail in both Federal and Greek Revival style. The main block was built early in the nineteenth century for Thomas Clagett VI, and soon afterward enlarged, probably incorporating part of an earlier Clagett dwelling. Weston has been the Clagett family seat for ten 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 (Marbury Heights) is a large frame farmhouse with hip and gable roof, Colonial Revival in style. It is distinguished by pedimented gable ends, dentillated cornices, and a projecting bay set diagonally at one corner. The house was built in 1899 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; it is a prominent landmark on the old road south of Upper Marlboro.



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

Built in the 1830s, 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 circa 1830 by Zadock Sasscer; it is distinguished by an elegant fanlight and interior grained and stencilled doors. This handsome 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.



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

Circa 1865—The 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 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-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 circa 1854 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.



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

Built circa 1850, earlier wing—Woodstock is a 2½-story, gable-roof frame plantation house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan and 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 is a noticeable local landmark.



82A-015 Holy Rosary Catholic Church
9961 Rosaryville Road
Rosaryville

Built in 1928—Holy Rosary is a front-gabled frame church with gothic-arch windows and two-story pyramidal-roof corner bell tower; adjoining the church is a large cemetery. This church was built to replace the original 1859 church which 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 continues the tradition of the early eighteenth-century rural Catholic Boone's Chapel.



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

Built circa 1740, late eighteenth century, and 1931—Mount Airy is a complex three-part brick structure, which incorporates an early eighteenth-century gambrel-roof dwelling, a late eighteenth-century gable-roof wing, and a columned pedimented passage which connects them. Begun circa 1740, Mount Airy was the home of the Calvert family from the Provincial period continuously until 1902. During the late eighteenth century George Washington frequently visited. In 1931 during the residence of Mathilda R. Duvall, the house was seriously damaged by fire; Eleanor “Cissy” Patterson then purchased the 844-acre estate and restored and beautified 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 Tippet Road
Rosaryville

Built in 1880s—The Joshua Turner House is a 2½-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 style decorative detail.



82A-023 Furgang Farm
10811 Old Indian Head Road
Cheltenham

Built in 1897—The Furgang farmhouse is a 2½-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. It is a good example of a late Victorian farm house in its original setting of domestic and agricultural outbuildings.



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

Central block built in eighteenth century, wings in twentieth century—Bellefields is a two-story, side-gabled, Georgian brick plantation house with exterior chimneys and later flanking wings. 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 nineteenth 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 twentieth century, Bellefields was acquired by the Bowling family, who constructed the flanking wings. The three-part mansion is a good example of the evolution of a Georgian country house.



82A-034 Ellerslie
6700 Green Grove Place
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1895—Ellerslie is a gable-roof frame dwelling of Colonial Revival style with Queen Anne style decorative elements; it is distinguished by projecting bays, pediments and a Palladian style window. It was built in 1895 for prominent Upper Marlboro Judge Richard B.B. Chew on the site of his father's early nineteenth-century plantation house, which had been destroyed by fire. Ellerslie was built by John C. Yost, who was considered by the Chews to be “one of the best builders then living in Washington City.” It is a good example of late nineteenth-century Colonial Revival style domestic architecture and is presently in the process of restoration.



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

Built in 1898—Chew's Bridge is a wood and iron bridge, 90 feet long and 14 feet wide, with 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 was built in 1898, the only known bridge surviving from the early years of this railroad line.



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

Built circa 1840—Solitude 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 2½-story frame farmhouse of I-house plan with central crossgable, distinguished by Italianate decorative details: overhanging eaves punctuated by boldly profiled cornice brackets, molded lintels and round-arch windows lighting the crossgable 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.



82A-042-21 Cheltenham Methodist Church
11111 Southwest Crain Highway
Cheltenham

Built in 1879—Cheltenham 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 in 1879 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, unusual for its board-and-batten siding.



82A-044 Overseer's House (Bacon Hall)
6701 South Osborne Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1745, additions circa 1800 and later—The Overseer's House is a 1½-story frame building of post-and-beam construction, with steeply pitched roof, and riven board siding. The Overseer's House was built circa 1745 on the Craufurd family's Bacon Hall plantation; it was 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.