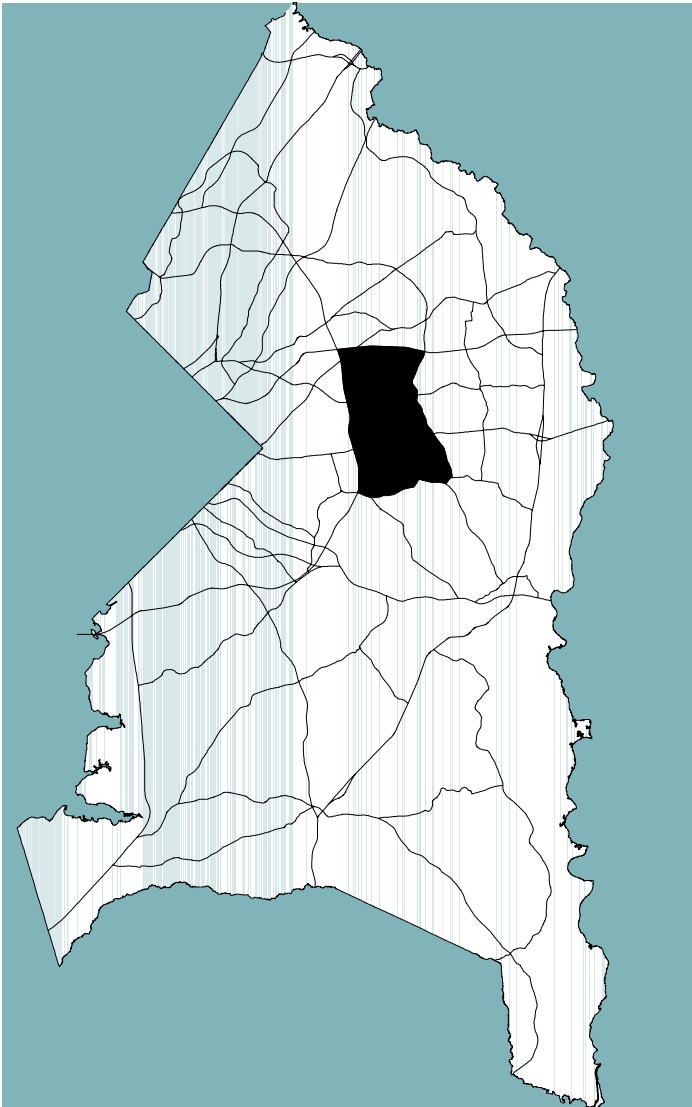


PLANNING AREA 73



73-005 Belvidere
11401 Belvidere Road
Mitchellville

Built circa 1825 and 1856—Belvidere is a two-part frame house: a two-story hip-roof main block attached to an earlier two-story gable-roof section. The main block was built circa 1856 by George W. Duvall, Jr. It follows the popular side-hall-and-double-parlor plan and has Greek Revival style interior trim. Belvidere differs from similar plantation houses of the period in its hip roof and its location in a rapidly developing suburban area.



73-006 Warington Barn
2708 Enterprise Road
Mitchellville
(M-NCPPC)

Barn built in mid-nineteenth century—The Warington Tobacco Barn is a gable-on-hip-roof frame tobacco barn; the long side sheds are original while the shorter end sheds have been added. This is the best surviving example of its type in the county. The land on which it stands is Warington, owned for over a century by the Waring family. The brick mansion on the grounds was designed by William L. Bottomley and built in 1939 for Captain Newton H. White, one-time commanding officer of the U.S.S. Enterprise.



73-007 The Cottage at Warington
3102 Lottsford Vista Road
Mitchellville
(M-NCPPC)

Built circa 1842—The Cottage at Warington is a 1½-story frame house with a saltbox (or cat slide) roof, and two exterior chimneys of local sandstone; carved into one of the chimney stones is the date “1842.” The house was built in that year for Washington Hilleary; it later became one of the farms of Marsham Waring’s large Warington estate. It is a unique example in Prince George’s County of a small plantation dwelling with saltbox roof profile.



73-016 Mount Lubentia (NR)
603 Largo Road
Largo

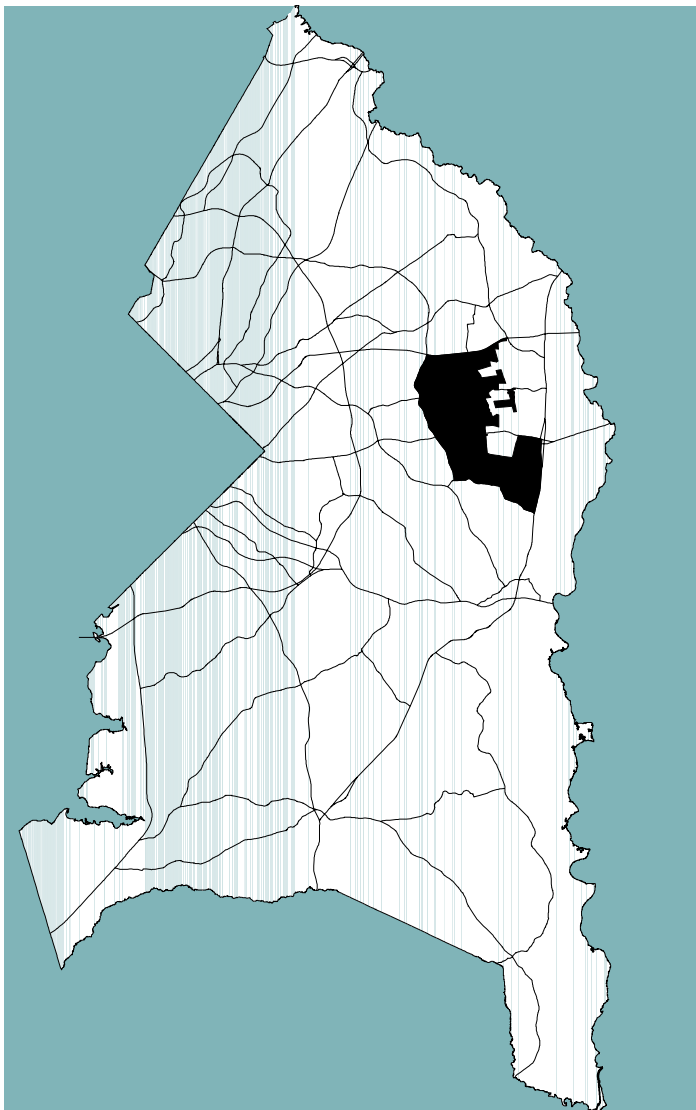
Built in late eighteenth century—Mount Lubentia is a 2½-story, brick plantation house; its hip roof has cresting between the chimneys, and its walls are laid in Flemish bond. The principal structure was probably built before the American Revolution, but it was not finished until the end of the eighteenth century. It has exceptionally fine Federal style decorative detail both exterior and interior. Mount Lubentia was built by the Magruder family of Harmony Hall. A unique eighteenth-century octagonal dairy, moved from a related plantation (Graden, now destroyed), stands on the grounds. Mount Lubentia is an outstanding example of Federal style mansion architecture.



73-018 Chelsea
601 Watkins Park Drive
Upper Marlboro vicinity
(M-NCPPC)

Built in late eighteenth century, rebuilt circa 1830—Chelsea is a two-story, hip-roof frame house with a bracketed cornice and a combination of Federal and Greek Revival style interior trim. The small Federal style house was purchased by the Berry family in the 1790s, and enlarged and renovated a generation later. It remained in the Berry family until 1917. It is a good example of the evolution of a fine country house.

PLANNING AREA 74A



74A-002 Locust Grove (Slingsluff House)
3005 Enterprise Road
Mitchellville

Built circa 1880—Locust Grove is a large, 2½-story, side-gabled frame house with a large rear kitchen wing. The main block is distinguished by three prominent elaborate dormers, projecting bays in the gable ends and Gothic Revival detail in lintels and vergeboards. It was built circa 1880 by Truman C. Slingsluff on the plantation of his great-grandfather, Fielder Cross. Locust Grove is reported to have had the first piped domestic gas in the area; it is a prominent visual landmark in central Prince George's County.



74A-004 Holy Family Catholic Church
12010 Woodmore Road
Mitchellville

Built in 1890—Holy Family is a front-gabled frame church with long, steeply pitched gable roof, Gothic-arch windows and prominent belfry. Entrance is through two gabled porches on the gable front. Holy Family Church was built to serve the local black Catholic community; it is a fine example of late Victorian ecclesiastical architecture with Gothic and Stick style decorative elements. With its tree-lined drive and adjoining graveyard, Holy Family is an established visual feature in the Woodmore community.



74A-006 Pleasant Prospect (NR)
12806 Woodmore Road
Mitchellville

Built in 1798—Pleasant Prospect is a 2½-story, brick plantation house with side passage and kitchen wing. The walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the interior exhibits outstanding Federal style trim. A pyramidal-roof, log meat house stands on the immediate grounds. Pleasant Prospect was built in the 1790s for Dr. Isaac Duckett. After the Civil War it became the home of Jonathan T. Walker, who undertook several Victorian renovations. It has recently been restored and is an important example of a Federal style plantation house.



74A-008 Mount Oak
2804 Church Road
Mitchellville

Built circa 1901—Mount Oak is a two-story, hip-and-gable-roof frame farmhouse, with an octagonal corner tower and wraparound porch. The house was built for John Mullikin Bowie on the site of an earlier Mullikin family dwelling. A surviving frame meat house represents that earlier period. Recently renovated, Mount Oak is a visible landmark in a commanding location.



74A-010 Mullikin's Delight
2307 Church Road
Mitchellville

Built early eighteenth century and circa 1800—Mullikin's Delight consists of two small frame cottages connected by a passage. The larger section, which was built before 1750 for James Mullikin, retains some early eighteenth-century features, including a massive brick fireplace. Mullikin's Delight is a good example of the evolution of a very early dwelling form. It was the home of the Mullikin family for six generations, and several of those family members are buried in the small graveyard near the house.



74A-014 Seton Belt Barn
Church Road (north of MD 214)
Mitchellville

Built circa 1880—The Seton Belt Barn is a large, multiuse frame barn with jerkinhead roof, decorated cupolas and returned cornices which retain remnants of brightly colored paint. It was built late in the nineteenth century as a livestock barn on the Home Farm of Eleanor Lee Belt, and adapted in this century for tobacco hanging. It is the only surviving example in Prince George's County of such a highly decorated barn, and represents the shift in agricultural practices after the Civil War.



74A-015 Partnership Ruins
13710 Central Avenue
Mitchellville

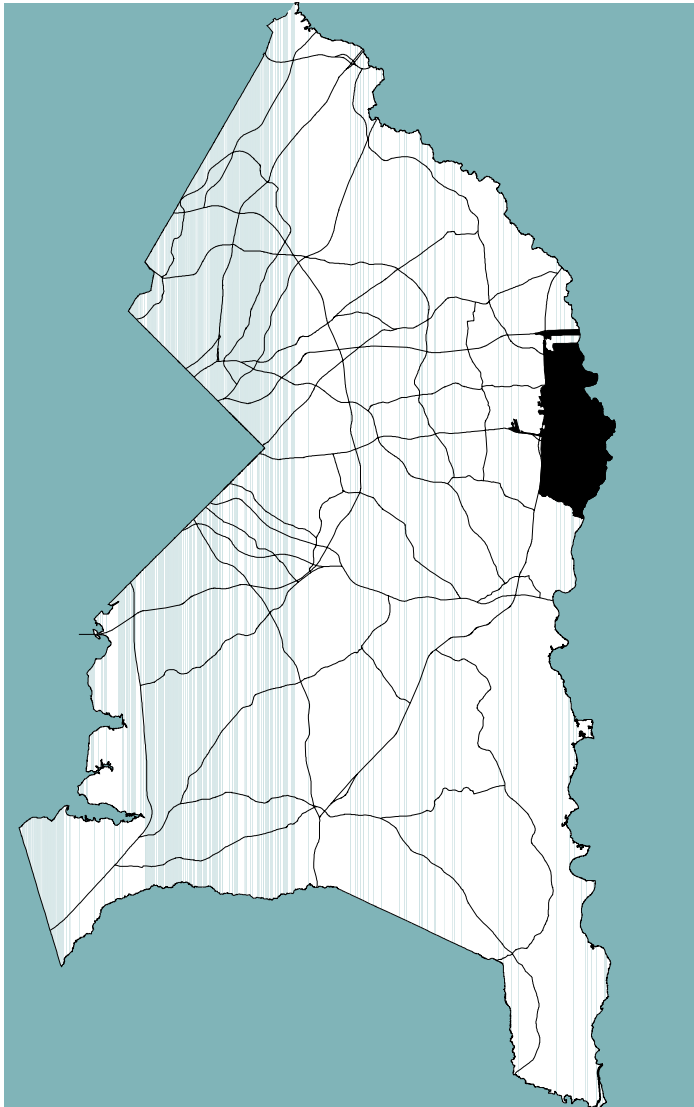
Built in eighteenth century and 1840s—Partnership is a large, two-story brick plantation house with walls laid in Flemish bond, flared gable roof, and Georgian plan. This building may incorporate parts of the early eighteenth-century Hall family home; on the grounds is a single Hall family tombstone dating from the early eighteenth century. The house has undergone several rebuildings, including major interior renovation during the residence of the Berry family in the mid-nineteenth century and therefore exhibits architectural features of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The Partnership property is now part of the Six Flags America park. The house is no longer maintained, and by the end of the twentieth century, had become a dramatic ruin within the park grounds.



74A-018 Bowieville (NR)
522 Church Road South
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1819—Bowieville is an elegant 2½-story, stuccoed brick plantation house with hip roof. Its outstanding decorative elements include a classical entrance with semi-elliptical fanlight and particularly fine interior trim. Bowieville was built by Mary Bowie on land she inherited from her father, Governor Robert Bowie. For the remainder of the nineteenth century, as the home of generations of the Berry family, Bowieville was a social center in central Prince George's County. Bowieville was carefully restored early in the twenty-first century to be the centerpiece of a developing residential community. It is the most sophisticated late Federal style plantation house in Prince George's County.

PLANNING AREA 74B



74B-001 Governors Bridge
Governors Bridge Road at
Patuxent River
Bowie vicinity
(State of Maryland)

Erected in 1912—Governors Bridge is a single-span steel truss bridge across the Patuxent River between Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties. It is of the Pratt through truss type, with vertical members in compression and diagonals in tension. Constructed at the site of an important colonial crossing, it is one of only three surviving early truss bridges in Prince George's County.



74B-006 Carroll Methodist Chapel
1811 Mitchellville Road
Mitchellville

Built circa 1900—Carroll Chapel is a front-gabled frame structure of meetinghouse style; entrance is through a small vestibule in the gable front. This chapel replaces, and may even incorporate, part of the chapel that served the local black Methodist population from as early as 1877, as recorded in the Methodist Circuit records of Pastor O. Carroll. It is representative of modest country churches of the turn of the twentieth century.



74B-007 Hamilton House (NR)
16810 Federal Hill Court
Mitchellville

Built in 1870s—The Hamilton House is a 2½-story frame farmhouse, with clipped gables, asymmetrical projecting bays, bracketed cornice and fine Victorian interior detail. It was built for James Hamilton and remained the home of his descendants for well over a century. It is a good example of a Victorian vernacular farmhouse, typical of the post-Civil War period in rural Prince George's County.



74B-010 Mount Nebo A.M.E. Church
17214 Queen Anne Road
Queen Anne

Built in 1925—Mount Nebo is a one-story, gable-roof frame meetinghouse style church, with centered pyramidal-roof entry tower. Immediately to the north is a small cemetery with gravestones from the early twentieth century. Mount Nebo was built to replace the 1877 chapel which, together with the adjacent 1875 schoolhouse, had become the focal point for the local African-American community. Mount Nebo Church exemplifies the long history of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in this rural area.



74B-012 Queen Anne Bridge
Patuxent River at
Queen Anne Bridge Road
Queen Anne

Built circa 1890—The Queen Anne Bridge is the only surviving example in Prince George's County of a Pratt pony-truss bridge constructed of Phoenix sections. It replaced earlier bridges (the first built in 1757) that had been built to connect the busy port of Queen Anne Town to Anne Arundel County. This bridge remained a frequent crossing place on the Patuxent even after Queen Anne Town had lost its commercial importance. The Anne Arundel span collapsed in 1960 and the bridge was not repaired. Now closed to traffic, it has become a popular fishing pier, but still represents the commercial heritage of the county.



74B-013 Hazelwood (NR)
18611 Queen Anne Road
Queen Anne
(M-NCPPC)

Built in late eighteenth century, circa 1800 and 1860—Hazelwood is a large, three-part frame house which represents three discrete building periods. The earliest structure was the 1½-story, gambrel-roof south section, near which the 2½-story, side-gabled, Federal style north section was built circa 1800. The three-story, front-gabled central section, built circa 1860, joined the two earlier sections together, forming a unique combination of three period structures. Several outbuildings stand on the grounds. Hazelwood was the home of Revolutionary War Major Thomas Lancaster Lansdale who built the north section just before his death in 1803. It is a prominent landmark overlooking the site of the important eighteenth-century port town of Queen Anne.



74B-014 Goodwood
17200 Clagett Landing Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1799, with twentieth-century additions—Goodwood is a two-story, brick rural villa of the Federal style, with walls laid in Flemish bond, keystone lintels and particularly fine entrance detail. It was built by George Calvert, and later adapted as the west wing of the massive three-part Greek Revival style mansion built circa 1830 for Calvert's daughter, Rosalie Eugenia Carter. The central block and east wing were destroyed by fire in 1934, and subsequent additions were constructed at the west end. The surviving original section is a unique example in the county of a Federal style rural villa.



**74B-015 Clagett House at Cool
Spring Manor**
17610 Clagett Landing Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

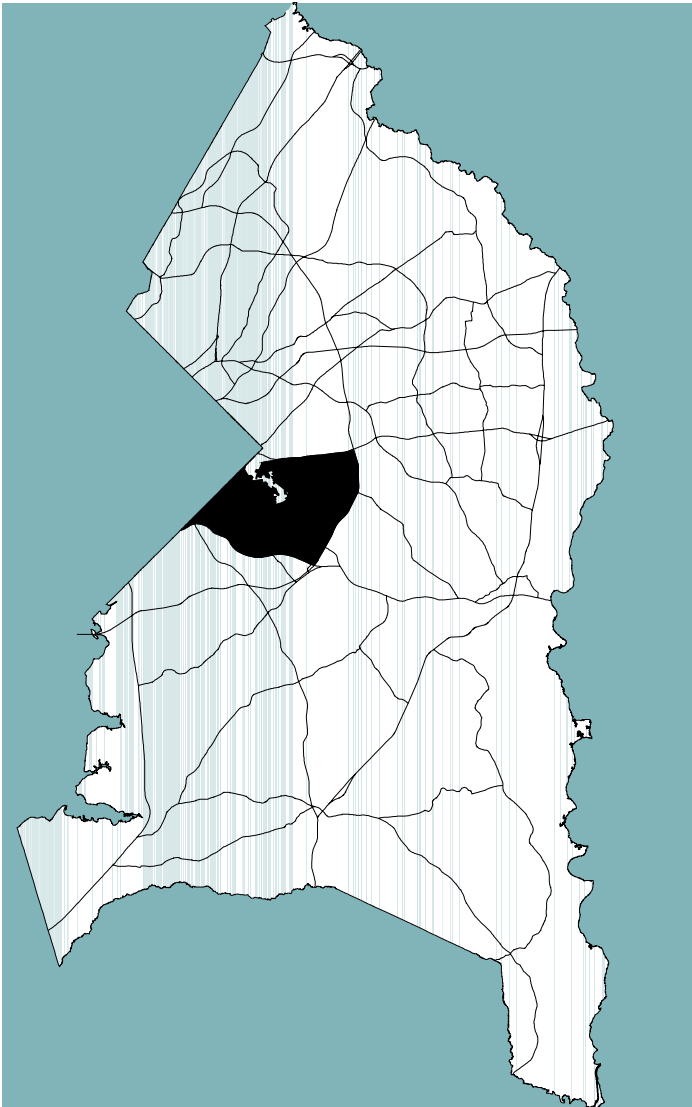
Built circa 1840—The Clagett House is a unique example of its form in Prince George's County. It is a one-story frame house that rests on a high brick basement, with shallow hip roof and four tall interior chimneys. Decorative details are simple Greek Revival in style. The house was built circa 1840 for William D. Clagett, on land inherited from his father. Its form is much more commonly found in the deep south, with living and working spaces enclosed within a high basement, keeping them cooler in hot weather. It is a plain but solid example of domestic architecture that departs drastically from this region's more traditional modest plantation houses of the period.



**74B-016b Elliott-Beall House at
Cool Spring Manor**
17501 Clagett Landing Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1840s—The Elliott-Beall House is a two-story, hip-roof frame dwelling of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with unusual interior placement of the chimneys. It exhibits Greek Revival style interior detail. The house was built for William Elliott on his Cool Spring Manor plantation. It stands on a knoll in the center of a working farm, and is a unique variant of a popular antebellum house plan.

PLANNING AREA 75A



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

Built in 1798—Concord is a 2½-story, side-gabled brick plantation house of the Federal period. Its walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the interior follows the traditional Georgian floor plan. It was built in the 1790s for Zachariah Berry, and for two centuries remained the home of the Berry family; several members are buried in the small family graveyard on the grounds. In spite of interior renovations carried out in the 1850s, Concord is a fine example of a Federal-period country house.



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

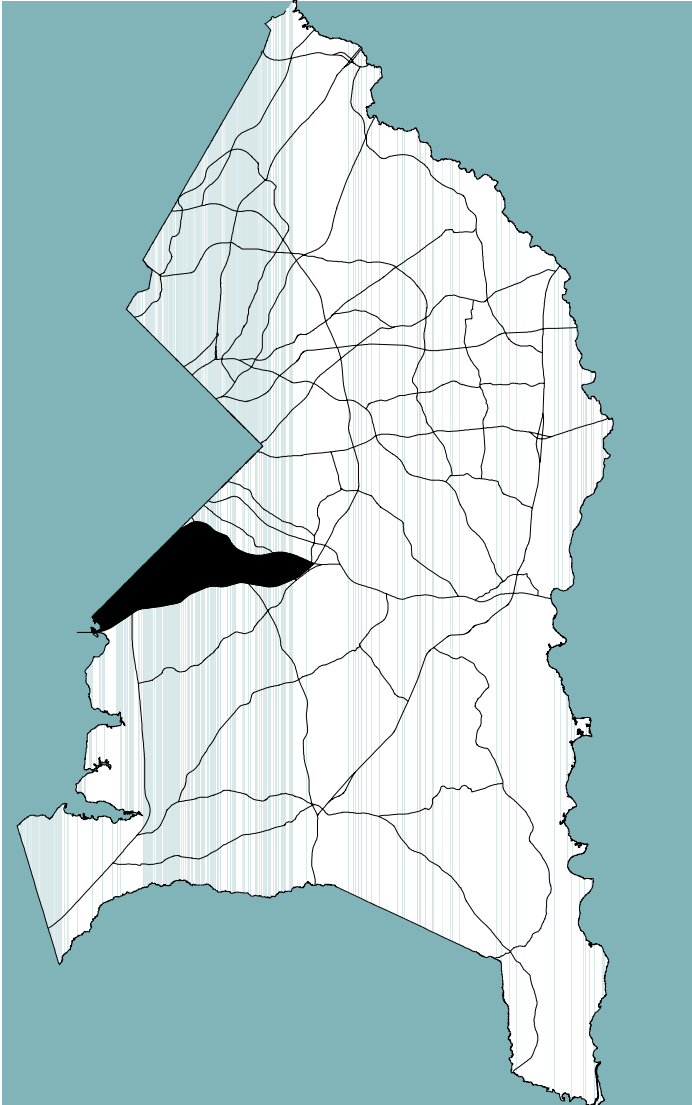
Built in 1937/38—Suitland House is a handsome Colonial Revival style house with variegated stone veneer; it consists of a side-gabled main block with lower flanking wings. It was built for the family of Lovell O. Minear, a pioneer in the design and management of memorial parks. Within a few years of its completion, the house and adjoining property were acquired by the federal government for the development of the Suitland Federal Center. The Minear house is the only remaining of 12 dwellings 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—The 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, but a rear wing was added within 20 years, adding a third classroom. The construction of this schoolhouse was partially supported by the Rosenwald School Fund, to serve the African-American children of the Ridgeley community. It is the best example of only 9 surviving of the 27 Rosenwald schools originally built in Prince George's County and is still owned by the Board of Education. Although the building has been altered, it still exhibits many of the prototypical features of Rosenwald schoolhouses of the 1920s.

PLANNING AREA 76A



76A-001 Ridgeway House
3915 Summer Road
Suitland

Built circa 1830s—The Ridgeway House is a 1½-story structure of wood frame construction. Its hall-and-parlor plan, steep gabled roof, and hand-hewn sill and joists give evidence of an early construction date, and the building, although significantly altered over the years, is a good example of early nineteenth-century vernacular architecture.



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

Built in 1851—St. Barnabas is a gable-roof brick church with three-story entry tower, mitre-arched stained glass windows, and corbelled brick cornice; a large graveyard adjoins the church. St. Barnabas was built in 1851 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 (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 jigsaw brackets spans the main facade. Mount Welby was built circa 1811 by Irish immigrant 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 late in the nineteenth century, and the original gable roof rebuilt as the present shallow shed roof. Prominently sited overlooking the Potomac River, it was part of St. Elizabeth's Hospital farm after 1891, and is now the office of Oxon Cove Park.



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

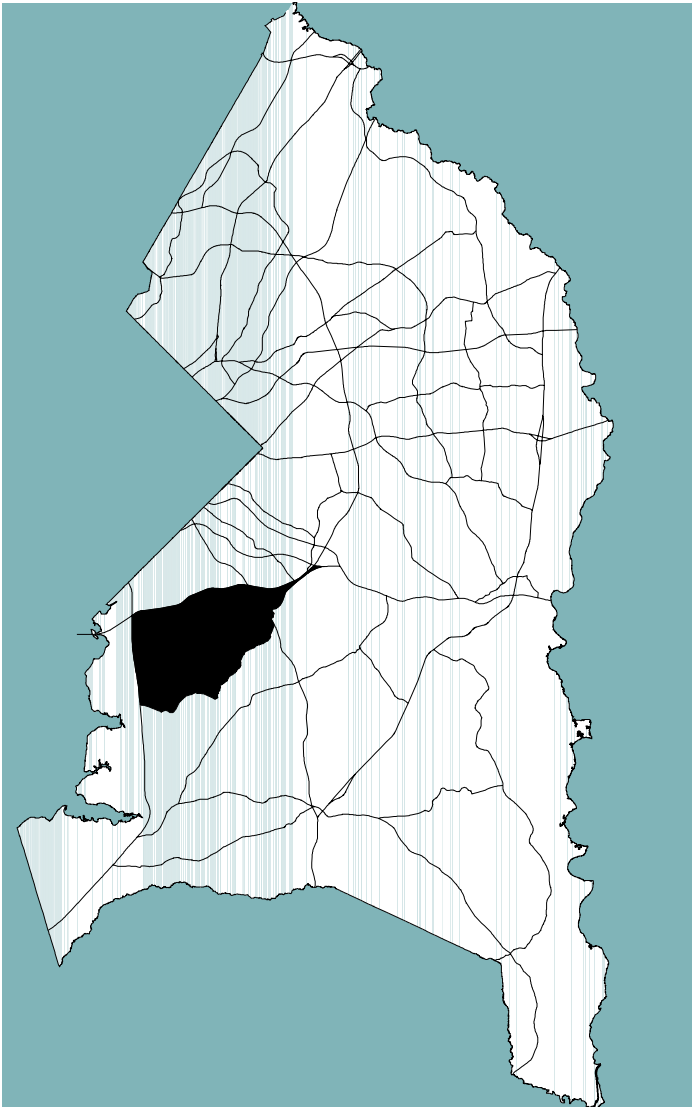
Built circa 1850—The Butler House is a two-story frame house with a one-story shed-roof kitchen attached; it is sheathed in a modern formstone veneer. The house was originally built to serve as both dwelling and post office; it became the home in 1853 of Henry Alexander Butler, a free black man from Charles County, and the property remains in the possession of his descendants. This modest house is an important example of the progress of a free black family in the mid-nineteenth century.



76A-022 Suitland Parkway (NR)
From the North Gate of Andrews Air
Force Base to Bolling Air Force Base
(National Park Service,
National Capital Region)

Constructed in 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 Andrews Air Force Base 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 and residential suburbs to the east and southeast.

PLANNING AREA 76B



76B-006 St. Ignatius Catholic Church (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 style ecclesiastical architecture.



76B-007 Kildare
2505 Brinkley Road
Oxon Hill

Built circa 1850 and circa 1900—Kildare is a two-part gable-roof farmhouse. It consists of a 2½-story, side-gabled 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. Kildare was part of a 420-acre estate before the construction of nearby Rosecroft Raceway. It is a landmark and a reminder of the rural character of the area.



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

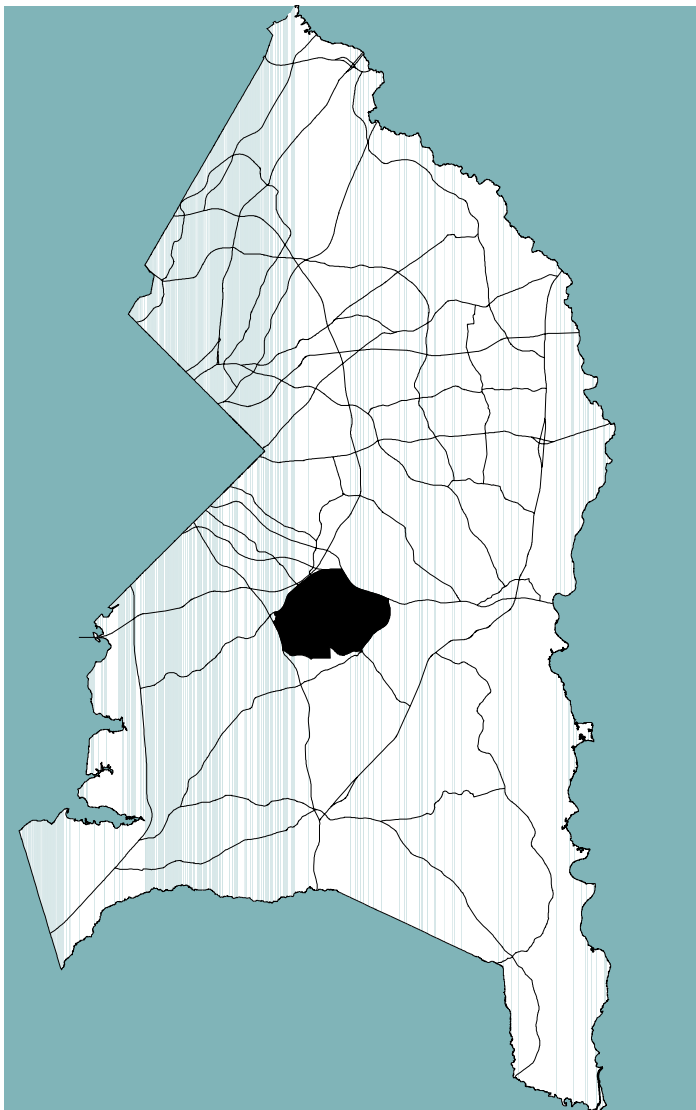
Built circa 1910—The Terrett House is a two-story, hip-roof frame house of Foursquare plan with two-story verandas. It was built by Alexander Terrett on the Bird Lawn farm. In 1944, it was sold to Michigan Congressman Frederick Crawford who carried out an extensive renovation using late Victorian decorative elements from a Michigan mansion. It is a noticeable landmark and an unusual example of reuse of decorative materials.



76B-017 Old Bells Methodist Church
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 a 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 new (1954) church building. The old church is a good example of a Gothic Revival style church of a type popular in Prince George's County early in the twentieth century.

PLANNING AREA 77



**77-001 Forest Grove Methodist Church
Chapel 2
Fechet Avenue
Andrews Air Force Base
Camp Springs
(U.S.A.)**

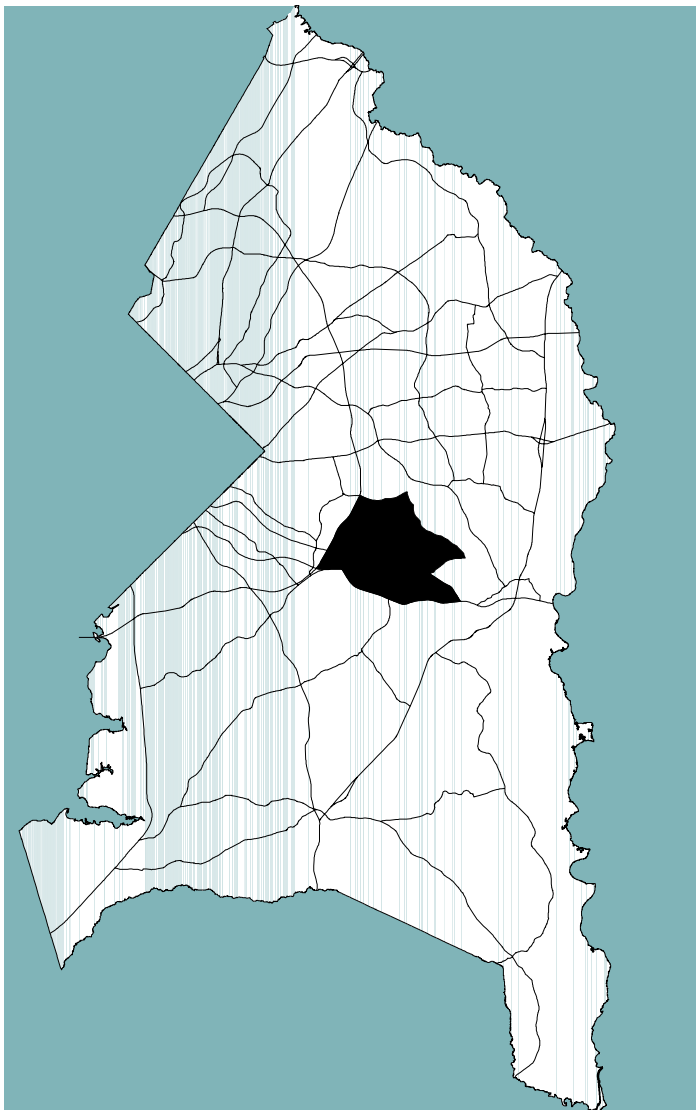
Built in 1914—Forest Grove Methodist Episcopal Church South, today known as Chapel 2, is an example of a modest rural chapel in the vernacular Gothic Revival style. In the church graveyard are stones dating from 1874 to 1938. The present church, erected in 1914 on the site of two earlier church buildings, 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 personnel.



77-014 Belle Chance
Maryland Drive
Andrews Air Force Base
Camp Springs
(U.S.A.)

Built in 1912—Belle Chance was built 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 handsome house is of concrete construction, with Colonial Revival/Spanish styling. The property is part of tract known as Chance that had belonged to the Darcey family, and 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 development of Andrews Air Force Base. Since the opening of the base, Belle Chance has served as the Base Commander's residence.

PLANNING AREA 78



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

Built 1846, circa 1860, 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 style 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 circa 1860 and 1880, resulting in a fine example of expansion by telescoping. Near the house is a complex of domestic outbuildings, including a unique oval brick icehouse. The Cottage is a significant landmark, representing a successful mid-nineteenth century plantation of a prominent Marlboro family.



78-000-23 Strawberry Hill
12601 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1869—Strawberry Hill is a two-part, two-story, gable-roof frame farmhouse with bracketed cornices, projecting bays and an atypical floor plan. It was built circa 1869 by Thomas Clagett VI of Weston for his son, Gonsalvo, and is one of several fine Victorian houses in the Marlboro area which Clagett provided for his children. When Strawberry Hill was built, it fronted on the Washington-Marlboro Turnpike; it is still a prominent landmark.



78-013 Blythewood
4210 Mellwood Road
Upper Marlboro

Built circa 1830, with later additions—Blythewood is a multisection frame farmhouse, which is the principal feature in 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, 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 beginning circa 1830, the Blythewood complex is an excellent example of a complete nineteenth-/twentieth-century farm establishment.



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

Built circa 1750 and circa 1800—Melwood Park is a 2½-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 circa 1750 by Ignatius Digges, and raised to its present irregular two stories by his widow circa 1800. This unique dwelling was visited by George Washington on several occasions, and the British Army camped near here during their march on Washington in August 1814. Melwood Park is of exceptional historical and architectural importance.



78-017 Charles Hill
11700 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1840s and 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 style trim. It was built in the 1840s 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 resulting handsome house represents an unusual form of enlargement of a popular mid-nineteenth century dwelling house form.