

PG LAU-1-7
817-819 Main Street
Laurel, Maryland

Capsule Summary

The double house at 817-819 Main Street in Laurel, Maryland, is one of a group of houses constructed in the mid-nineteenth century to accommodate workers at the Patuxent Manufacturing Company (later Laurel Company) textile mill. It is significant as a little-altered example of mid-nineteenth-century workers' housing, which substantially retains its original interior plan, finishes, and detailing, and offers uncommon insight into the type of accommodations provided as company housing for textile workers during the period.

The building is constructed of brick laid in five-course common bond, above a basement of uncoursed rubble, and stands 2-½ stories high; the composition of the six-bay-wide south facade is symmetrical, with each of the two sections of the double house presenting a mirror image of the other.

The interior was originally organized into four equal three-room units, one on each of the main floors of each half of the double house. Each of these units comprises a large room with a fireplace, spanning the breadth of the house on the south, with the northern space partitioned into two smaller rooms, one heated and the other unheated. The basement comprises four equal-sized rooms, each with its own exterior entry and a large cooking fireplace; these rooms did not communicate, but apparently provided a separate kitchen for each of the four apartments above.

Architectural evidence throughout the house points to a construction date of ca. 1840. Decorative detailing, though restrained, is primarily Greek Revival in style. Characteristic features include fireplace mantels composed of pilasters supporting a plain frieze and a shelf above a bed mold comprising Grecian ovolo/cove, and Grecian ovolo/fillet profiles; symmetrical architrave trim with corner blocks; a stepped molding with ogee/astragal backband at the transom bar; and a two-course corbeled brick cornice. Other interior decorative detailing includes batten doors, plain baseboards, and narrow beaded door and window frames.

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817-819 Main Street
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MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Agricultural-
Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture,
Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

Resource Type: Architecture: Greek Revival; standing
structure

Category: Building

Historic Environment: urban; industrial community

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic

Known Design Source: unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG LAU-1-7

See Continuation Sheet 9.1

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Laurel, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Property is limited to the double lot historically associated with the subject resource.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze

organization for the City of Laurel

date March 13, 1995

street & number 109 Brandon Road

telephone (410) 296-7538

city or town Baltimore

state MD 21212

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
D408 D-100
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1840 **Builder/Architect** unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Significance Summary

The double house at 817-819 Main Street is significant as a little-altered example of mid-nineteenth-century workers' housing. It is particularly noteworthy for its substantial retention of its original interior plan, finishes, and detailing, offering uncommon insight into the type of accommodations provided as company housing for textile workers during the period.

Historical Context

In 1836, Horace Capron, Dr. Theodore Jenkins, and Osmond C. Tiffany entered into partnership to establish a textile mill on the bank of the Patuxent River, on part of a 100-acre tract Capron had purchased from the estate of his father-in-law, Nicholas Snowden. The Patuxent Manufacturing Company, as the operation was called, developed an extensive complex of industrial buildings and workers' housing in the northwestern section of Laurel. A description of the community was published in the American Farmer in 1845; housing at that time was described as including

Besides the mansion house in which Col. Capron resides which is situated upon an eminence, surrounded by a fine lawn, filled with ornamental trees, shrubbery and flowers, he has erected 50 blocks [i. e., 50 attached structures] of two story stone and brick houses, each competent for four families. To each is attached a vegetable garden in the rear, with a beautiful yard in front, tastefully laid out in parterres of choice flowers. These houses accommodate a population of 2000 souls, all of whom derive support from Col. Capron's factories--where from 700 to 800 find both constant and lucrative employment, a large part of whom are females (American Farmer 1845, quoted in Gibb 1994).

This account appears somewhat inflated, as 19th-century map

7. Description

Survey No. PG LAU-1-7

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The double house at 817-819 Main Street in Laurel, Maryland, is one of a group of houses constructed in the mid-nineteenth century to accommodate workers at the Patuxent Manufacturing Company (later Laurel Company) textile mill. The building is located at the northeast corner of Main and Ninth (formerly Yellow Row) streets. It is constructed of brick laid in five-course common bond, above a basement of uncoursed rubble, and stands 2-½ stories high; the topography of the lot falls away sharply to the north and west, so that the stone basement is fully exposed on those sides. The six-bay-wide principal facade faces south, toward Main Street. The facade composition is symmetrical, with each of the two sections of the double house presenting a mirror image of the other. On the ground floor, the two outer bays hold entrances, with four-light transoms above (recent) six-panel doors. The transom bar is detailed with a Greek Revival stepped molding below a backband with a Federal-style ogee/astragal profile. The remaining bays of the first floor, and the six bays of the upper story, hold six-over-six windows with bullnosed frames and plain wooden sills. Splayed brick lintels appear above all openings. Louvered shutters are fitted to all sash. The facade is capped with a two-course brick cornice. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles; a large central chimney exits from each slope. The basement is lighted by two windows on the south elevation; the eastern window is located in a well. A photograph taken about 1970 shows a two-bay-wide hip-roofed porch sheltering the west entrance and its adjacent window, and the outline of a similar porch which had been removed from the east entrance.

The rear elevation is four bays wide. As noted above, the basement level is fully exposed, and comprises an entrance in each of the outer bays, with casement windows in the inner bays. The ground- and second-floor openings hold six-over-six sash. Four cast-iron stars (the decorative ends of structural stabilizing rods) appear at the first- and second-floor levels. Details of the window openings and brickwork are identical to the south facade.

The west gable end has a basement entrance near its south corner; a stone and brick retaining wall extends to the south. A transomed entrance is approximately centered at ground-floor level; the topography indicates that this entrance was undoubtedly originally served by a porch and flight of steps. Two small casements in the gable peak light the attic.

The east gable end is fenestrated similarly. At this end, the higher ground level necessitated an excavated areaway for access to the basement entrance, which was located near the south corner;

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES Magi No.DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Laurel Factory House

2. Location

street & number 817-819 Main Street n/a not for publication

city, town Laurel n/a vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name City of Laurel

street & number 8103 Sandy Spring Road telephone no.: (301) 725-5300

city, town Laurel state and zip code MD 20707

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

date ca. 1970 federal state county local

pository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town state

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Continuation Sheet 7.1

this entrance has been blocked, creating a basement window, but evidence of its original configuration is clearly visible on the interior. The areaway also has been infilled, but the outline of its retaining walls appear on the ground surface. There is an approximately-central entrance a short distance above ground level, and two casements in the gable peak.

The interior was originally organized into four equal three-room units, one on each of the main floors of each half of the double house. Each of these units comprises a large room with a fireplace, spanning the breadth of the house on the south, with the northern space partitioned into two smaller rooms, one heated and the other unheated. The entrance opens into the south (front) room, which measures approximately 15' by 13'-8"; the heated rear room measures 9'-4" by 8'-2", and the unheated room is practically square, 8'-4" by 8'-2". The first-floor apartments are entered through doorways in the outer bays of the south facade; the gable-end entrances appear primarily to have served the second-floor units, opening into a small vestibule from which the stair rises to the upper story. The segregation was not complete, however; an interior door opens from the vestibule to the first-floor front room in each unit. The basement comprises four equal-sized rooms, each with its own exterior entry and a large cooking fireplace; these rooms did not communicate, but apparently provided a separate kitchen for each of the four apartments above. A steep, narrow stair from each of the first-floor south rooms provided interior access to the corresponding north basement room; access to the south basement rooms was by means of an exterior stair leading from the gable-end entrances to the basement door. This inference is based on graphic and physical evidence: Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate a stair in this location at the west end, and the former areaway at the east end is oriented correspondingly. This suggests that the north basement rooms were used by the occupants of the first-floor units, and the south basement rooms were assigned to the second-floor apartments. The attic space is partitioned into four rooms (two per half); these spaces are not as clearly segregated as the basement, as the attic is reached by means of a stair from the second floor front room, and the northern attic room is entered through the southern room. The basement floor is partially paved with brick; the stone exterior walls are whitewashed, and the brick partitions are plastered (the partition between the north and south basement rooms in the western half has been removed). The upper levels, including the attic, are framed with 3" by 4" studs, 1'-9" on center, and finished in plaster on circular-sawn lath which is secured with machine cut nails. The roof framing consists of 2-3/4" by 5" vertical-sawn common rafters

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Continuation Sheet 7.2

joined at the ridge with an open mortise joint; the rafter feet have birdmouth joints and rest on a 3" by 5" plate.

The units retain clear evidence of their original plans, as described; in all but the second floor eastern unit, however, the partition separating the two smaller northern rooms has been removed. Fireplace mantels in the western half of the building have been removed or severely damaged; however, the eastern section retains its original Greek Revival-style fireplace mantels in the front room on both floors, composed of pilasters supporting a plain frieze and a shelf above a bed mold comprising Grecian ovolo and cove profiles (the fireplace opening has been blocked). The mantel in the rear room is simpler, with a flat surround and Grecian ovolo/fillet bed mold. The space north of the chimney breast in each heated room was originally finished as a closet, fitted with shelves and closed with a batten door. Other interior decorative detailing throughout the building includes batten doors, plain baseboards, and narrow plain door and window frames with a bead at the jamb edge. The sole exception to this pattern is the casing of the door from the main room to the stair in the first floor eastern unit, which is trimmed with broad symmetrical architrave molding and corner blocks typical of the Greek Revival style.

The interior has undergone relatively little alteration. The most significant change is the removal of the partitions which separated the two rear rooms in all but the second floor eastern unit; where these partitions have been removed, clear evidence of their former location remains in the plaster walls and ceiling. Bathroom plumbing has been inserted into the second floor rear rooms, with pipe stacks running through the former closet area north of the fireplaces. In the late 19th or early 20th century, fittings for stove flues were inserted in the chimney stacks, and most of the first- and second-floor fireplaces were blocked.

A recent campaign of stabilization and limited restoration involved the replacement of window sash with six-over-six, true divided light units similar in configuration to the original sash, replacement of all exterior doors with stock colonial six-panel doors on the ground floor and new batten doors in the basement, replacement of deteriorated window sills, and installation of a new wood shingle roof. In addition, a fire protection system was installed. Current plans call for thorough rehabilitation of the building to serve as museum and office space.

Architectural evidence throughout the house points to a construction date of ca. 1840. Decorative detailing, though

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Continuation Sheet 7.3

restrained, is primarily Greek Revival in style; characteristic features include the molding profiles employed in the mantels, the symmetrical architrave trim and corner blocks framing the door to the stair in the first floor eastern unit, and the stepped molding on the transom bar. The ogee/astragal backband capping the transom bar has a profile more commonly associated with the Federal period; the combination of these motifs suggests a transitional phase, and is consistent with a ca. 1840 construction date. The two-course corbeled brick cornice is a common feature of the period. The materials and methods of construction corroborate this dating evidence.

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Continuation Sheet 8.1

evidence suggests that the concentration of attached houses in the area focusing on Main Street, west of present Sixth Street, numbered just over two dozen. Perhaps the writer confused his count: rather than 50 "blocks" (i. e., individual structures) of four units each, 25 half-houses, each comprising two units, would be more consistent with graphic sources.

The G. M. Hopkins atlas of 1878 shows extensive landholdings of the Laurel Mills in the western section of Laurel. Waterworks including a dam, millrace, and reservoir served the complex. The cotton mill was shown as a large rectangular structure located to the east of the tail race, with a smaller picker house to the west, and a cotton warehouse on the south side of the millrace, opposite the picker house. In addition, a total of 16 double houses, mostly west of Church Street, are indicated as under company ownership. An approximately equal number of similar houses were shown in the blocks to the east, under different ownership; these were likely part of Capron's original development, but passed into other hands in subsequent year, perhaps in one of a series of corporate reorganizations which began as early as the 1840s. The 1878 atlas also shows that Laurel Mills owned several large undeveloped parcels fronting on Yellow Row (present Ninth Street) southwest of Laurel Avenue, and another on the south bank of the Patuxent River northwest of the mill complex; these parcels probably were part of Horace Capron's original acquisition.

By 1897, the mill complex had effectively achieved its full extent. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of that year provides detailed documentation of the form and functions of the structures which made up the complex. The buildings were arrayed around a central wheelhouse. Attached to the east was the mill building, a large rectangular masonry structure, three stories in height. The ground floor was devoted to carding, twisting and spinning were carried out on the second floor, and the third floor was given over to warping and dressing. This building was lighted by windows all around, and a belfry was centered on the east gable. A later edition of the Sanborn map ascribes a construction date of 1860 to this structure. A two-story masonry workshop was located adjacent to this structure on the north.

The picker house to the west of the wheelhouse was four stories in height; functions included weaving on the first floor, picking on the second, twisting and spinning on the third, and warping and dressing on the fourth. This building was dated 1897; this date probably refers to a significant vertical expansion of an earlier structure which appears with the same footprint on the 1878

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Continuation Sheet 8.2

atlas. A large one-story weaving room had been added to the west end of the picker house in 1885.

The mill produced textiles through the World War I period. By the early twentieth century, the operations had been taken over by the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co., a prominent 19th-century Baltimore textile manufacturer. The 1914 Sanborn map shows the American Ramie Manufacturing Co. as tenant; the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co. continued as owner.

By 1923, however, the western section of the mill had fallen vacant, and the eastern portion was occupied by the Lapsley & Co. window shade factory. The complex was demolished around 1940.

With the passing of the local textile industry, 817-819 Main Street became a rental property, housing both residential and commercial uses. In this use, the building escaped significant modernization, and retained its original form, materials, and detailing to an unusual degree. It offers an uncommon opportunity to interpret mid-19th-century company housing.

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817-819 Main Street
Laurel, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 9.1

Major Bibliographical References

Gibb, James G. A Phase II Archeological Site Examination at the Laurel Factory House (18PR228), Laurel, Prince George's County, Maryland. ms., 1994, City of Laurel Department of Public Works.

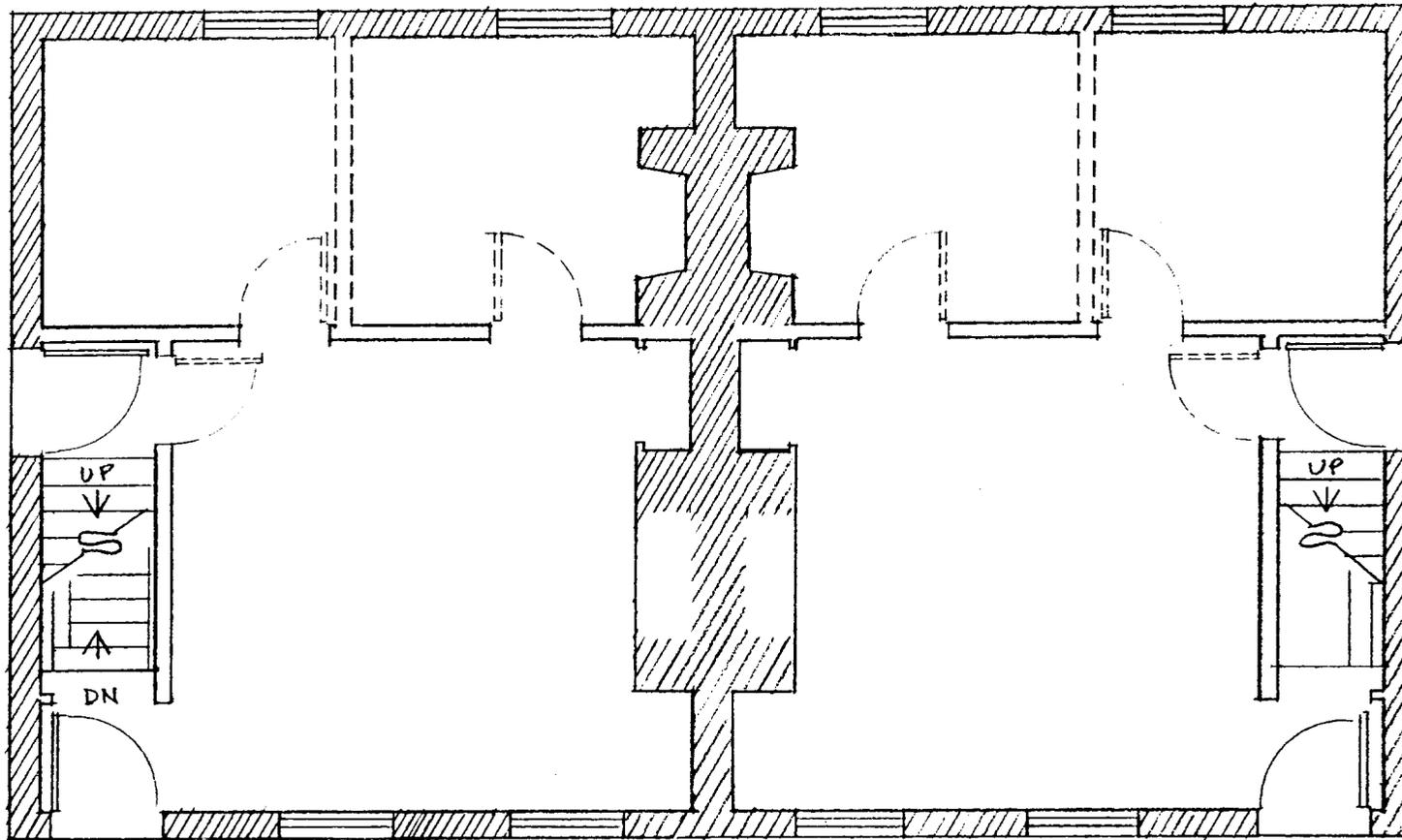
"The Laurel Factory," American Farmer, Vol. I, No. 2, 1845, pp. 36-37.

"Memoirs of Horace Capron," ms., 1885, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland

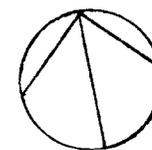
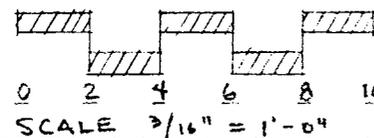
Fire Insurance Maps of Laurel, Maryland. Pelham, New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1897, 1908, 1914, 1923, 1931.

Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including the County of Prince George's, Maryland. Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1878.

[Ewing, Jean] Maryland Historical Trust Worksheet, McCeny's Brick Double House, PG: LAU-1-7. ms, ca. 1970, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



PETER E. KURTZE

"LAUREL FACTORY HOUSE," 817-819 MAIN STREET

PG LAU-1-7

LAUREL, MARYLAND

MARCH 7, 1995

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM for the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Mc Ceny's brick double house

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 817-819 North Main Street at the NE

CITY OR TOWN: Laurel corner of 9th Street.

STATE: Md COUNTY: Prince Georges

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Bath	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Rental housing</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Mc Ceny

STREET AND NUMBER: N. Main St

CITY OR TOWN: Laurel STATE: Md 20810

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed <small>(Check One)</small>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site <small>(Check One)</small>
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>Here is an unaltered mid-19^c millworker's house, a double house of brick, oblong, 2 stories over a lighted back basement, 6 bays by 2. Each front door and a window at either end of the house was once sheltered by a square hip-roofed porch with simple railings; one remains.</p> <p>Facing south, the low-pitched roof/ridgepole runs east-west. Two massive square chimneys rise along the center wall through each slope of the roof; each has four flues, one for a fireplace on each floor of each house, eight in all.</p> <p>Some six-panelled doors remain. Some old cedar shingles are still under their tin roof covers. A partial paint job on the first story is badly eroded, as are unpainted window sashes (6 lights on 6) and frames.</p> <p>This house has survived much neglect, but remained in continuous use for 130 years.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

about 1840

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ |
|---|---|---|--|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Part of the history of 130 years of Laurel is found in this building. Substantial millworkers' housing for an obviously affluent community, it survived the declining fortunes of the area as water-powered mills grew obsolete in the late 19th century.

Never reconditioned, it met the housing needs of the World War II Washington metro area as unimproved rental property, and has been given minimal maintenance in the last 40 years while housing standards improve. It is witness to the dire need for low cost rental housing in the ~~Washington~~ 1960's and 1970's.

Each of the other properties in this group have their owner as resident or next-door neighbor. Here the owner is absent.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreeage Justification:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:		COUNTY:	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **JEAN S EWING**

ORGANIZATION: **MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST** DATE: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: **2525 RIVA ROAD**

CITY OR TOWN: **ANNAPOLIS** STATE: **MARYLAND**

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

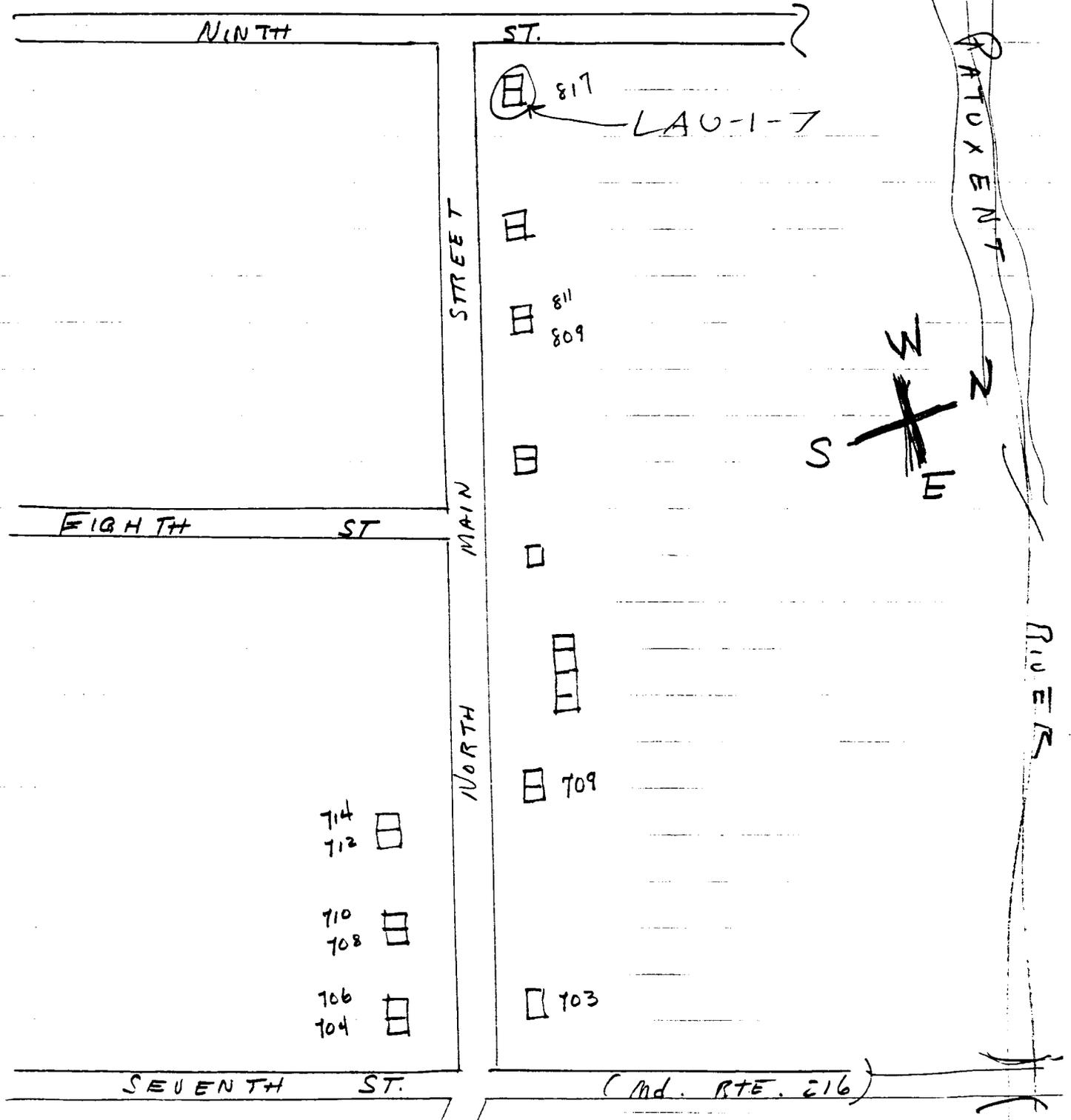
Significance of this property is:

National State Local

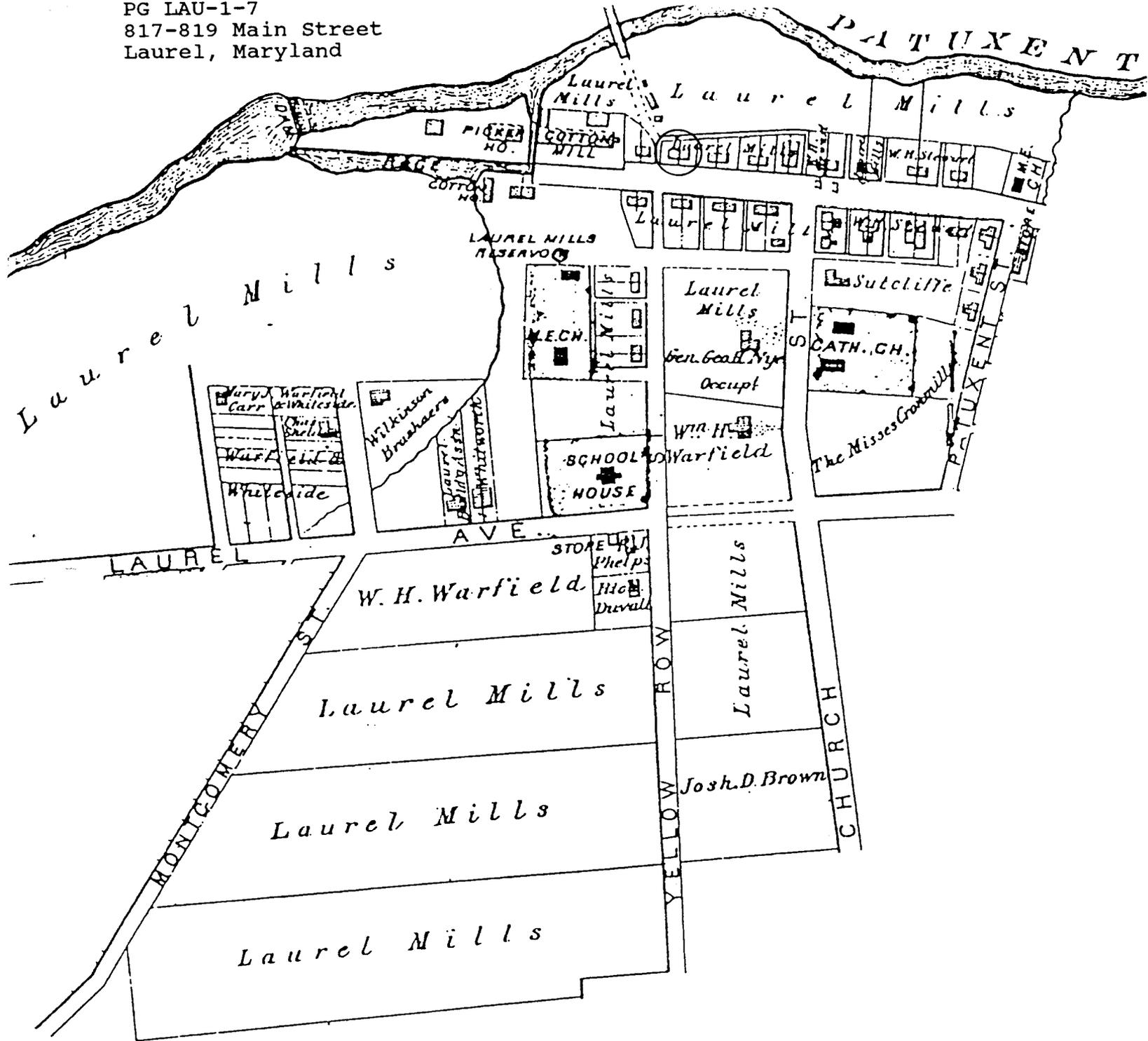
Signature

LAUREL, Maryland
Street numbers of houses on
Prince Georges County Inventory

PG: LAU-1-7



PG LAU-1-7
 817-819 Main Street
 Laurel, Maryland



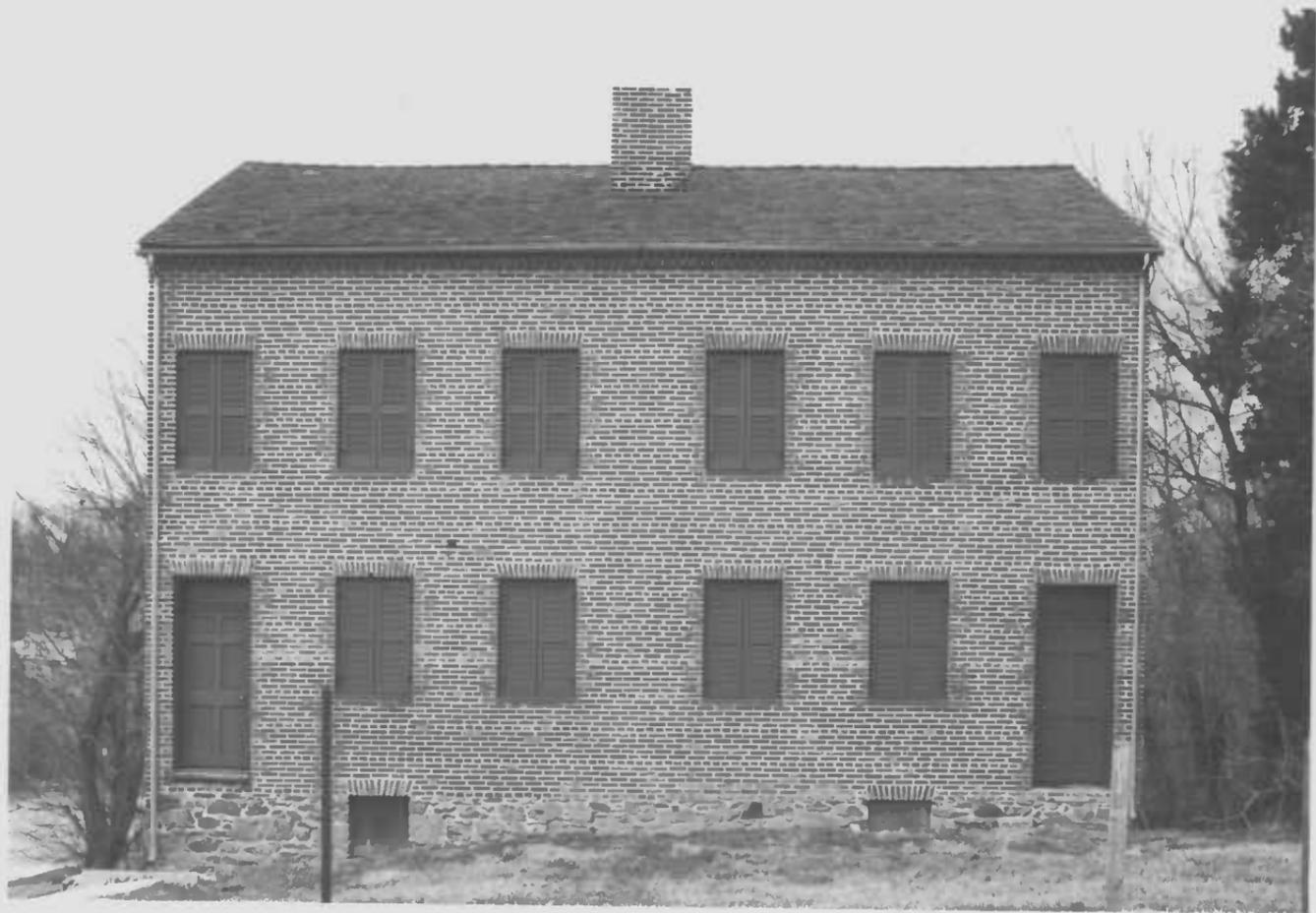
Detail of 1878 atlas showing Laurel Mills properties;
 817-819 Main Street circled

Source: Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Washington
Including the County of Prince George's, Maryland.
 Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1878.

PG LAU-1-7
817-819 Main Street
Laurel, Maryland



Location Map
USGS Laurel, MD quad



PO. LAU-1-7

LAUREL FACTORY HOUSE

817-819 MAIN ST

LAUREL, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD.

PETER E. KURTZE, 3/95

NEG AT MD SHPO

SOUTH FACADE

1 OF 9



PG LAU-1-7

LAUREL FACTORY HOUSE

517-819 MAIN ST.

LAUREL, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO, MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 3/95

NEG AT MD SHPO

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST

2 OF 9



PG LAU-1-7

LAUREL FACTORY HOUSE

817-819 MAIN ST.

LAUREL, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 3/95

NEG AT MD SHPO

VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST

3 OF 9



PG LAU-1-7

LAUREL FACTORY HOUSE

817-819 MAIN ST.

LAUREL, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD.

PETER E. KURTZE, 3/95

NEG AT MD SHPD

VIEW FROM NORTHWEST

4 OF 9



PG LAU-1-7

LAUREL FACTORY HOUSE

817-819 MAIN ST.

LAUREL, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD

PETER E. KURTZE, 3/95

NEG AT MD SHPO

VIEW FROM NORTHEAST

5 of 9



PG LAU-1-7

LAUREL FACTORY HOUSE

817-819 MAIN ST.

LAUREL, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD.

PETER E. KURTZE, 3/95

NEG AT MD SHPD

FIRST FLOOR FRONT ROOM, EAST UNIT (#817)

CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST

6 OF 9



PG LAU-1-7

LAUREL FACTORY HOUSE

817-819 MAIN ST.

LAUREL, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD.

PETER E. KURTZE, 3/95

NEG AT MD SHPO

MANTEL, FIRST FLOOR FRONT ROOM, EAST UNIT

(#817)

7 OF 9



PG LAU-1-7

LAUREL FACTORY HOUSE

817-819 . MAIN ST.

LAUREL, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD.

PETER E. KURTZE, 3/95

NEG AT MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, EAST UNIT (E817)

CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

8 OF 9



PG LAU-1-7

LAUREL FACTORY HOUSE

817-819 MAIN ST.

LAUREL, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD.

PETER E. KURTZE, 3/95

NEG AT MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, EAST UNIT (#817)

CAMERA FACING EAST

9 OF 9



NAME "OLDEST HOUSE IN TOWN"

LOCATION 9TH + MAIN LAUREL, Md

FACADE SW

PHOTO TAKEN 4/14/75 MOWYER

(LAUREL HIST. DIST.)

P.G. - Laurel - 1 - 7