NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Market Master's House
other names/site number: Ship Ballast House — PG:69-8

2. Location

street & number: 4006 48th Street — N/A ☐ not for publication
city, town: Bladensburg — N/A ☐ vicinity
state: Maryland code: MD county: Prince George's code: 033 zip code: 20710

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☒ private	☒ building(s)	1	____ buildings
☐ public-local	☐ district	____	____ sites
☐ public-State	☐ site	____	____ structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure	____	____ objects
	☐ object	1	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 2/23/90

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls stone
roof wood
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Market Master's House is an 18th century vernacular stone dwelling with 20th century additions. It was constructed in the Village of Bladensburg circa 1765, when the village was an active tobacco shipping port. The original block is a two-by-one bay, gable-roof, 25-by-20 foot structure, one and a half stories in height, of randomly laid roughly shaped stone. It contains one room on the first story, a corner stair and one room on the second story, lighted by a gable roof dormer on the north and south roof slopes. A small two-story west kitchen addition and one-story south lean-to addition were added circa 1920. The additions and later renovations in 1956 were sensitively done, retaining 18th century material and the scale and character of the earlier part of the dwelling. The house is set at the rear of a long narrow lot, in the heavily urbanized town of Bladensburg, a suburb of Washington, D. C.

☒ See continuation sheet for GENERAL DESCRIPTION

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Commerce

Period of Significance
1765-1800

Significant Dates
1765-1800

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Market Master's House is significant for its association with the eighteenth century development of the town of Bladensburg. Bladensburg was established in 1742 as a regional commercial center by an Act of the Maryland General Assembly. With the establishment in 1747 of a government tobacco inspection system, Bladensburg became a designated tobacco inspection and grading port. By 1776, although still a village, Bladensburg was one of the busiest ports in Maryland, exporting more tobacco than any other port on the western shore. Tobacco was an important part of Maryland's economy in the eighteenth century. The Market Master's House is one of only four buildings remaining from this significant period of the town's history. Of the four eighteenth century buildings, the Market Master's House is the only one which illustrates the minimum type of structure required by ordinance in order for a property owner to retain ownership of a lot in the newly formed town.

☒ See continuation sheet for HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

See notes, Section 8.

[X] See continuation sheets No. 8.8, 8.9, 8.10

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [X] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission, c/o M-NCPPC Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

USGS quad Washington East, D.C.-MD

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	321200	4311590
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet No. 10.1

Boundary Justification

The property includes only the city lot upon which the resource stands.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marina King, Architectural Historian

organization Historic Preservation Commission date June 1989

street & number 14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Dr., Room 4010 telephone (301) 952-4609

city or town Upper Marlboro state Maryland zip code 20772

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The original block of the building is two-by-one bay and one and a half stories in height. The two-bay south facade has entrance in the first bay through a heavy wooden door of vertical boards with beveled edges, stained a dark brown. Two horizontal braces on the inner side of the door, above and below a central glazed panel, are held in place by large metal rivets. This door is a circa 1920 replacement of an old vertical board door. The entranceway has a rough hewn beam as a lintel. The adjoining six-over-six double hung wooden sash window has a wooden sill, and a board surround.

The wood shingled gable roof slopes down to first story level, and there is a heavy boxed cornice. A gable dormer is set behind the cornice line, above the main entrance. The six-over-six sash dormer window has a very narrow surround. There is flush beaded horizontal wood siding in the upper gable and laid diagonally on the sides of the dormer.

The one bay east gable end faces 48th Street, approximately 100 feet to the east. The first story has a centered double casement window beneath a rough-hewn board lintel which extends beyond the window and into the stone wall approximately eight inches on either side. This window opening is a circa 1920 alteration. There is a narrow four-over-four wooden double-hung sash window with a board surround centered on the second story. A tapered raking board runs along the cornice. The boxed cornice returns are flush with the wall surface.

The arrangement of openings on the two bay north facade is identical to the south facade. The first bay was altered in 1920 from a door to a fixed 12-light window with paneling below it, of vertical beaded flush wood siding. The door surround, still in place, is identical to that on the south facade, as is the adjoining window. The board window surround has an inner bead. There is a gable dormer behind the cornice line having the same placement as the dormer on the south facade.

The exterior walls of the house are approximately 16 inches thick, composed of a mixed population of quartz/mica schist. This stone has an overall grey color tone, is randomly laid and was quarried and roughly shaped. It is not local to Prince George's County.

The west facade has a massive corbelled brick interior chimney centered at the gable ridge. The facade is covered by the two story, two-by-one bay gable roof kitchen addition added circa 1920. The addition is

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.2

slightly lower in height than the original block and measures 15-by-20 feet. Its construction is poured concrete covered with stucco. The addition is set back two feet from the north facade of the main block. The north facade of the addition has two six-over-six sash windows. A shed roof dormer with three casement windows is at the second story level. The roof of the addition and its dormer are wood shingled. The boxed cornice overhangs the first story by approximately one foot.

The one bay west gable end of the kitchen wing has a six-over-six window at first and second story level. The south side of the addition has entrance in the first bay, beneath the deep roof overhang. A shed roof dormer identical to that on the north facade is also set above this facade.

A one-story 9-by-14 foot lean-to, added circa 1920, projects from the south facade, between the main entrance and the kitchen entrance. Its walls are composed of poured concrete faced with stone identical to that of the main block. There is a double casement window in the south and east faces. The north end of the lean-to has an attached 8-by-5 foot frame storage closet, covered with horizontal beaded wood siding and having a door of vertical beaded boards on its west end, close to the kitchen entrance.

The interior of the Market Master's House contains one first story room in the original block, subdivided by an interior wall to form an alcove along the east side of the room, beneath the enclosed stair in the northeast corner. It is not known if this is an original room division. The original plan probably was one room. There is one bedroom on the second story. The circa 1920 south lean-to addition contains a dining room and the two story west addition contains a kitchen on the first story and a bedroom on the second story.

The south entrance opens directly into the larger room in the main block. The ceiling is low, approximately 7-1/2 feet in height. The large, deep fireplace on the west wall of the room was covered by a mantel of random fieldstone laid with concrete mortar, during the 1920 renovation of the house. The original hearth opening with a round-arch of brick headers is visible behind this mantel. The interior walls are plastered. The ceiling has exposed rough-hewn beams with plaster between them. The window in the north wall, which was altered from a door, is set above a wainscot panel. The flooring varies in width from seven to nine inches. The flooring and plaster date to circa 1920. The hewn beams are original material.

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The east side of the first story room contains a smaller alcove of approximately 14 x 6 feet. It is entered from the main room through a wide doorway with a surround of wide flat board with an inner bead. The room contains a built-in cupboard in the southeast corner and a closet with a door of vertical beaded boards and "HL" hinges in the northeast corner, beneath the stairway. The wood moldings, doors and hinges all date to the cira 1920's or the circa 1956 renovation. It is not known if this small east alcove is an original room division.

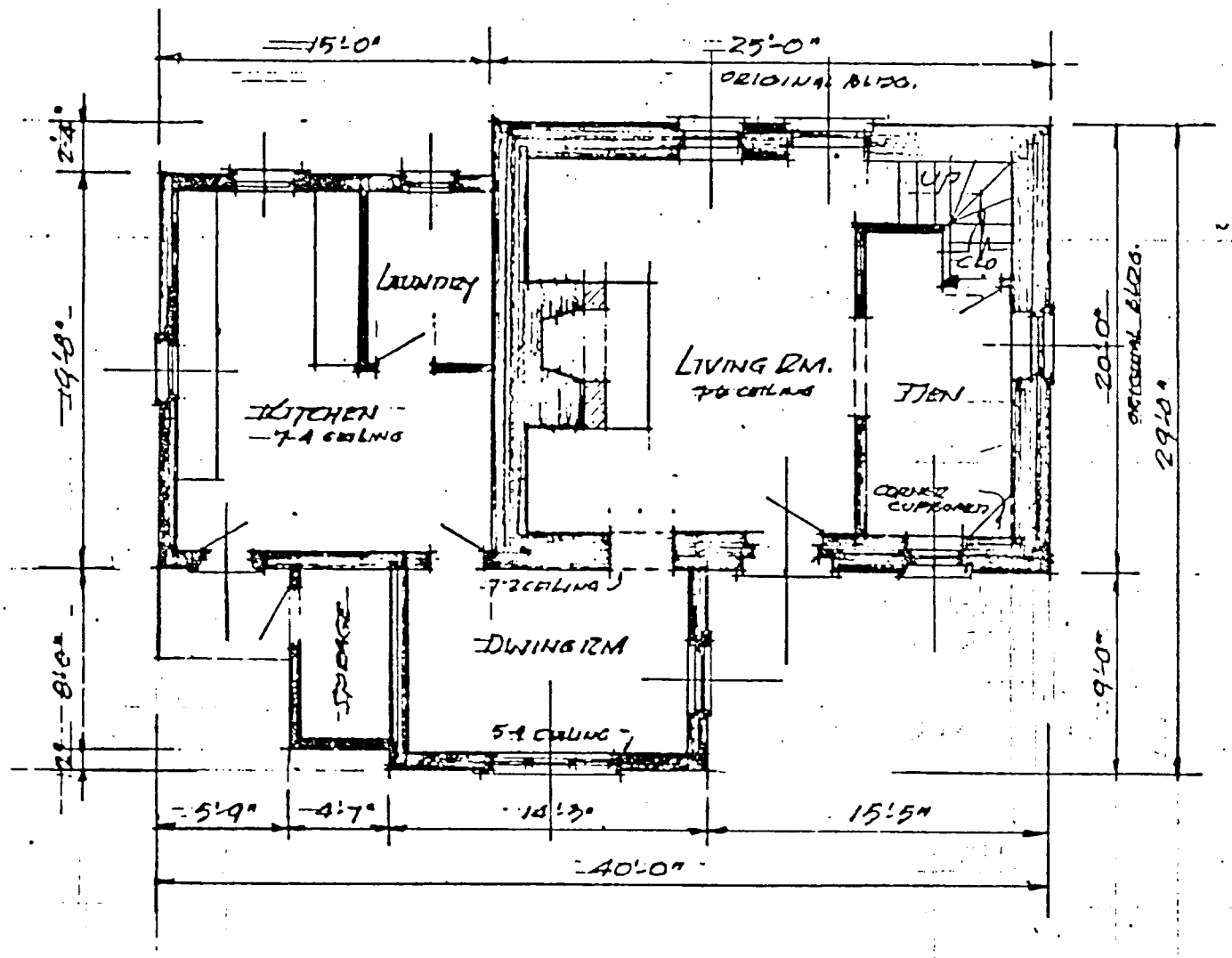
The enclosed stair is reached from the northeast corner of the main room. It rises along the north wall, turns a dogleg and rises along the east wall to the second story. A small bathroom, formerly a closet with a wooden grilled door, faces the top of the stairs. The door to the bedroom is an old, of vertical beaded boards with horizontal bracing on the inner side and 20th century "HL" hinges. The other vertical board doors through out the house appear to be of 20th century origin. The bedroom in the original main block on the second story has a narrow hearth in the west wall, encompassing the south two-thirds of the chimney breast projecting into the room. It has a round-arch opening which is plaster covered. The plain wooden mantel, probably dating to the 19th century, has a square opening with an inner bead, a wide, plain frieze and two brackets supporting the mantel shelf. The flooring on the second story is old, tongue-in-groove, 12 to 14 inches wide. A narrow entrance to the circa 1920's bedroom was pierced through the exterior wall of the main block in the southwest corner of the room.

The Market Master's House stands on a 9,650 square foot lot, with a 50 foot frontage on 48th Street by a 193 foot length. There is a row of circa 1930's bungalows south of the house. The north side looks out on the parking lot of a fast food restaurant which fronts on Maryland Route 450, Annapolis Road. The west end of the house fronts on a high embankment which supports the Kenilworth Avenue overpass over Route 450. Because the house stands on the back of its lot rather than fronting on the street, it is insulated from the neighboring dwellings and businesses by its long yard. A high board fence along the property line separates it from the restaurant.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.4

first floor plan, 1989

drawn by James F. Maher, A.I.A.



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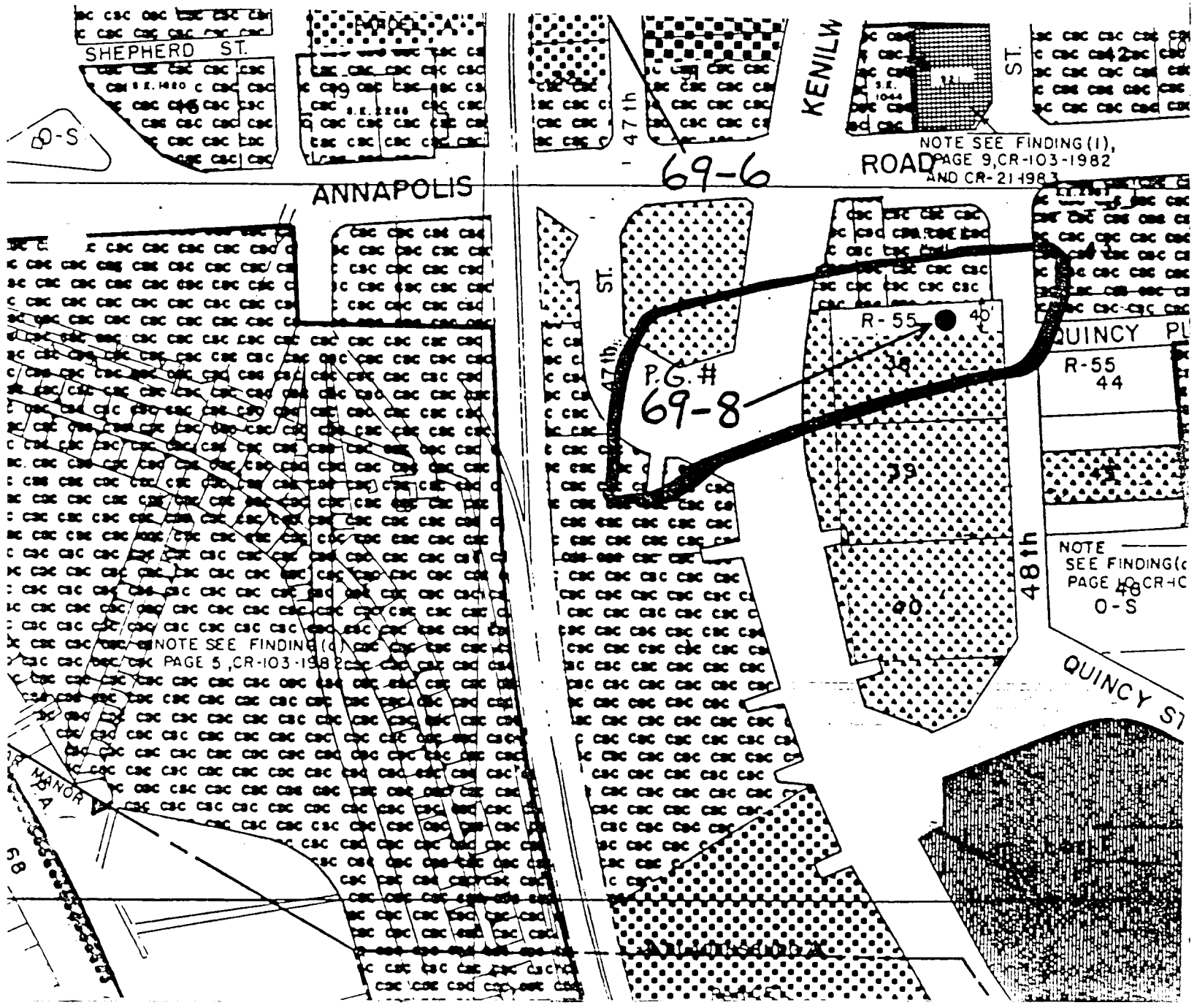
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Market Master's House
Prince George's County, Maryland

Section number 7 Page 7.5

location map, 1989



HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period:

Rural Agrarian Intensification, A. D. 1680-1815

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/
Community Planning

Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

OTHER/possible office use

Known Design Source: none

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.2

The early pattern of European settlement in Prince George's County involved the establishment of tobacco plantations along the branches of the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, where planters were able to ship tobacco and obtain imported products from their own wharves. There was little need for commercial centers and few towns were established, despite succeeding Acts of the General Assembly from 1683 through 1706 mandating town settlement. As the native population increased after 1700, settlement moved inland and northward. Land exhausted by overcultivation was a further reason for population movement.[1] The formation of small towns such as Bladensburg was facilitated after 1747 by the establishment of a government tobacco inspection system. Maryland tobacco was gaining a reputation for poor quality and the price it commanded was dropping. By Act of the General Assembly public warehouses for the inspection and grading of tobacco were established at designated ports. All exported tobacco had to go through the inspection system, thus guaranteeing its quality.

Bladensburg is located just south of the fork of the Anacostia River's eastern branch. Established by Act of the General Assembly in 1742, the town was named after Thomas Bladen, governor of the colony from 1742-1747, or his father, William Bladen, who served the province in numerous capacities including as Attorney General in 1707.[2] In addition to Upper Marlboro the town became one of the two most important shipping and commercial villages in 18th century Prince George's County. By 1776 it was exporting more tobacco than any other Maryland port on the Western Shore.[3] Like the other 18th century towns in the County, including Upper Marlboro, Queen Anne, Nottingham and Piscataway, Bladensburg remained a village. During the revolution, at the height of its prosperity and influence, there were 35 householders in Bladensburg, including seven merchants, six tavern keepers, two doctors and four artisans.[4] It was a village with waterfront wharves, a shipyard and ropewalk, tannery, taverns and ordinaries, and stores run by Scots and British factors, where planters could exchange tobacco or cash for imported merchandise.[5]

Due to heavy sedimentation of the channel, the eastern branch of the Anacostia River in the vicinity of Bladensburg in recent years shows depths of 3 to 4 feet. During the 18th century it is estimated to have been 30 to 40 feet deep and four-fifths as wide,[6] easily accessible to ocean-going ships. In addition to its port, Bladensburg was located strategically at the intersection of six roads which served to interconnect the important towns and cities in the region.[7] It was at the junction of the road from Annapolis and Baltimore to Georgetown. It was just east of the nation's new capital city of Washington. The road to

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Alexandria and through Piscataway to Port Tobacco also passed through Bladensburg, as did a road to Upper Marlboro. A post route that included Bladensburg on the run between Annapolis, Georgetown and Frederick was established sometime after 1757. The second post office in the County was established at Bladensburg around 1769. Stagecoach travel between Baltimore and Alexandria was begun in 1783, passing through Bladensburg, benefiting the taverns and ordinaries that initially were established due to the town's ocean-going trade.[8]

Bladensburg was laid out on a tract called Charles and Rebecca. An area of 60 acres was divided into one acre lots, with two lots reserved for the proprietor, Elizabeth Calvert.[9] The lots were sold at public sale on March 5, 1743, with the stipulation that if they were not improved by a structure of at least 20 by 20 feet with a brick or stone chimney within 18 months of purchase, the lot would revert back to town ownership.[10] Construction began slowly, with a number of lots forfeited to the town government. All lots were improved by 1787.[11] A record book and plat of the town dating to 1787 survives, allowing detailed knowledge of the sales of lots.

Resource History

Lot 38, on which the Market Master's House is located, was purchased by Christopher Lowndes on September 23, 1760 and he built the stone 25 x 20 foot Market Master's House by 1765.[12] The lot had been sold and resold since 1742, but reverted to town ownership because it was never improved.

Christopher Lowndes (circa 1713-1785) was the fifth son of Richard Lowndes of Bostock, Cheshire, England. He had immigrated to Prince George's County by 1738. He was included in the list of petitioners requesting the General Assembly to lay out a town on the south side of the eastern branch at a place called "Garrison Landing" (later Bladensburg) in 1742. In 1748 Lowndes was the senior partner in a firm of commercial merchants bearing his name which had trade in both England and the Colonies, headquartered in Bladensburg.[13] Lowndes advertised in the Maryland Gazette from 1745-1785, such activities as the impending arrival of ship cargo, his rope-walk sales, the running of the lottery to raise money to enlarge the town wharf, his ship building yard, and the sale of diverse goods and wares.[14] Lowndes built Bostwick, his large, fine brick home in Bladensburg, in 1746 (P.G. #69-9, a County Historic Site listed on the National Register). He served as a Justice for the County from 1753-

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1775, and under the new State government, through his death in 1785. He also served as a Town Commissioner from 1745-85.[15]

Lowndes died intestate in Bladensburg on January 8, 1785. The ownership of Lot 38 fell to his son Benjamin Lowndes.[16] Benjamin Lowndes (1749-1806) was also a merchant, and was active in Bladensburg affairs. He was appointed trustee of the Bladensburg Academy, served as an election judge in the 5th District in 1800, and succeeded his father in the position of Bladensburg's Postmaster.[17] He died in 1806, leaving Lot 38 improved by a frame and a stone house, to his son Christopher Lowndes.[18]

At Christopher Lowndes's death in 1823, his share of his father's estate was purchased by William B. Jackson, a wealthy Bladensburg merchant who had married Elizabeth Lowndes, Christopher's sister. The property was transferred to another sister, Eleanor Lowndes Anderson, in 1851.[19] It passed out of the Lowndes family after over 100 years of ownership in 1883.

The 25 by 20 foot stone house has traditionally been called the Market Master's House. Adjoining it to the north and fronting on the public road through town is Lot 37, designated by the Town Commissioners as a public market place on June 5, 1746.[20] The house is located at what was the junction of Market Place and Market Lane, two narrow roads shown on the 1787 town plat skirting the west and south lines of Lot 37, the market lot. Bladensburg was designated as one of the locations for a County tobacco inspection warehouse by the Act of 1747. The County warehouse was not located on the market lot until 1784, when the town Commissioners deeded the east part of Lot 37 to Justices of the County.[21] The use of the Market Master's House as a headquarters for tobacco inspectors or an overseer of adjoining market activity is at this time not proven. The City of Alexandria, Virginia had in its City Code of 1800 a detailed description of the duties of the town-appointed Clerk of the Market, proving that such posts did exist in early American town government.[22] No such description of an appointed Market Master exists for the town of Bladensburg, however.

The factors that gave Bladensburg importance during the first 60 years of its life rapidly began to erode around 1800. The eastern branch was gradually silting in, making the local shipping and fishing industries less and less viable. Sale of tobacco was being centralized in Baltimore, the growing commercial center in the region, taking business away from the small port towns. The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio

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Railroad, established in 1835, bypassed Bladensburg, locating on the opposite bank of the eastern branch.[23] This deprived the town of the business brought by stagecoach travelers and mail delivery. The shipment of tobacco from Bladensburg's wharf ceased in 1843.[24] The town market lot on which the County tobacco inspection warehouse stood was sold into private hands in 1853.[25] The town assumed the status of a backwater community through the early 20th century.

A traditional name for the Market Master's House has been the "Ship Ballast House." There is no positive proof at this time that the stone of which the structure is composed arrived in Bladensburg as ship ballast. The main block of the Market Master's House measures 25 by 20 feet. The exterior walls are approximately 16 inches thick, composed of a quartz/mica schist not local to Prince George's County. The closest available source of such stone is northern Montgomery County or the Baltimore vicinity.[26] It is not clear how the stone arrived in Bladensburg. There is a tradition that piles of stone littered the area around Bladensburg's public landing. Use of stone as ballast in ships carrying manufacutured goods from England was common in the 18th century. In 1704 and again in 1735 the Maryland Assembly passed an act making it illegal to discharge ballast overboard at night or into harbors or creeks, as it clogged the waterways. Ballast was to be deposited above the mean high water line, which would include the shores of Bladensburg's port.[27]

A 1913 photograph of the house, taken by J. Harry Shannan (the "Rambler"), columnist for the old Washington Star, corresponds with the description of the building in the 1798 Federal direct tax. The 1913 photograph[28] indicates that the exterior stone surface had been covered with plaster or stucco. The three-bay south elevation had a central entrance flanked by two 6/6 double hung wooden sash windows. A gable dormer with diagonal wood siding and a 6/6 sash window is slightly off center on the south-facing roof slope. The east gable end has a narrow centered 4/4 sash window at second story level. The west gable end has an interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap at the roof ridge. Fenestration or door openings on the west or north elevations are not visible due to the angle of the photograph. On the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Lot 38, under the ownership of Benjamin Lowndes had a one-story stone dwelling of 24 by 20 feet with five windows, 3 feet 4 inches in height by 2 feet in width and one window of 3 feet 4 inches in height by 1 foot 4 inches in width. These measurements correspond to the size of the dormer windows and the original window openings on the building today.

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By 1920 the Market Master's House was in ruinous condition. It was purchased in that year by Raymond Evans, a journalist working as a script writer for the United States Department of Agriculture.[29] Over a period of three years Evans renovated and added onto the stone structure to create a residence. The building assumed its present appearance at that time. Alterations to the original structure by Evans included laying of new flooring on the first story, installation of new plaster, as well as plumbing and wiring. He left the hewn beams supporting the second story exposed and plastered in between them. He added the large fieldstone face to the brick-faced hearth in the first story room. A central opening in the east wall was pierced to put a window at first story level. The west window on the south facade was converted to a doorway entering a small dining room addition. The door on the north side of the building was closed to create a window. On the second story of the main block a small closet at the top of the stairs with a grilled door was converted into a bathroom. On the south side of the second story hearth a small doorway was pierced through the west wall to allow access to the new second story bedroom.

Evans added a 15' x 20' stucco-covered poured concrete and frame addition onto the west end of the building. The addition contained a kitchen on the first story and a bedroom lighted by dormers above. He added a low 14 x 9 foot lean-to onto the south side, which covers the southwest bay of the main block. This dining room addition is of concrete faced with the same type of stone which forms the body of the old structure. This stone Evans salvaged from the foundation of a ruined building located northeast of the house, near the old town spring.[30]

In the early 1950's the house was taken by the State Roads Commission to enable the construction of the Kenilworth Avenue (MD Route 201) overpass, which bisects Bladensburg Road (MD Route 450) within feet of the west end of the house. During the State Roads Commission's ownership the house stood vacant and vandalized. In 1956 the mayor of Bladensburg, Susanna Christofane, persuaded the Commission to allow the house to stand and acquired the property. The dwelling had to be renovated for a second time and today continues in Christofane's ownership, used as a rental property.

Resource Analysis

The Market Master's House, constructed circa 1765, stands today as the only surviving example of a small 18th century vernacular stone

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dwelling in the County. It is also unusual in that it was constructed as an in-town rather than a rural dwelling. As stated above, towns in 18th century Prince George's County were few and small. Structures constructed for a town environment are rare in the County. Including the Market Masters House, the County had 11 stone dwellings and five stone outbuildings in 1798, as recorded in the Federal Direct Tax Assessment. Six of these structures, 3 houses and 3 outbuildings were located in Bladensburg. Stone was not a common 18th century building material in the County. Its use was concentrated in the north where 15 out of the 16 stone buildings recorded on the 1798 Tax Assessment were located. In Bladensburg, there were approximately 44 dwellings in 1798; 35 were of frame, five of brick and 3 of stone, including the Market Masters House. Of the 16 stone buildings recorded in the County on the 1798 Tax Assessment, only 3 remain. Two of these, the Market Masters House and the Hilleary-Magruder House (P.G. #69-9) are located in Bladensburg. Unlike the Market Master's House, the Hilleary-Magruder House is constructed of local stone.

The period of significance for the Market Masters House is the 18th century. Its size was dictated by the minimum dwelling size requirement in Bladensburg's 18th century town ordinance. It was constructed by a wealthy merchant who already had a sizeable dwelling and was constructing this building primarily to retain ownership of the lot. The house is the only remaining example of a dwelling constructed to fulfill Bladensburg's minimize size code. It is constructed of stone which is not local to Prince George's County. There is a good possibility that the quarried and roughly shaped stone served as ballast on British vessels, bringing manufatured goods to Bladensburg to exchange for a cargo of tobacco. This associates the structure with Bladensburg's 18th century commercial history. There is little evidence of the use of this stone today in Bladensburg although it was formerly commonly seen used as foundation stone. The Market Master's House was constructed overlooking the lot designated as the town market in 1746. The County tobacco inspection warehouse was constructed on the market lot in 1784. It is possible the structure was associated with one or both of these agricultural and commercial functions, although this has not been proved at this time. The Market Master's House is one of four 18th century structures remaining in the town. The other three include Bostwick, 69-9, Christopher Lowndes's 2-1/2 story Georgian brick mansion constructed in 1746; the Hilleary-Magruder House, P.G. #69-7, a mid-18th century gambrel-roof, stucco-covered stone house built for William Hilleary; and the George Washington House, P.G. #69-2, a 2-1/2 story brick tavern and store built circa 1760. All are listed on the National Register. Bladensburg lost most of its significant 18th century buildings through fire or demolition since the 1930's, as it became an industrial suburb of the growing Washington, D.C.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.8

Although it has had two additions and interior renovations to make it a habitable dwelling, the Market Master's House retains significant 18th century material and character. Because of its stone construction, small size and plain vernacular style, it is unique in the County. The additions to the dwelling are both smaller than the original main block and follow it in roof slope and wall materials. The 18th century block still determines the scale and character of the overall structure. Visible exterior changes to the main block include the insertion of a first story window in the east gable end and the conversion of the north door to a window. The number and size of the windows described in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax corresponds to the windows in the 1913 photograph of the building and those on the main block today, save for the first story east window added by Evans. The north opening changed from a door to a window still can be read as a door opening because the size of opening was not altered nor was it infilled. Evans simply closed the lower half with a wooden panel and glazed the upper half with a 12-light fixed pane. The inset, height and width of the doorway is readily apparent.

On the interior, the stairway and ceiling beams are original material. The brick arch above the firebox opening of the hearth is visible behind the veneer of fieldstone added in the 1920 renovation. The flooring on the second story is original, or very old material. The bedroom door is an old board and batten door.The plain wooden mantel on the second story hearth is probably a 19th century addition to the dwelling.

Other than Bostwick, the Market Master's House is the only remaining structure in Bladensburg associated with the Lowndes family. The family was significant in Bladensburg's economic and political life for at least three generations. The Lowndes had a significant impact on Bladensburg's 18th century built environment, including Christopher Lowndes' residence, ropewalk, ship yard, salt house and store; and later family members' residences. Of these, only Bostwick and the Market Master's House remain.

Notes

1 Allan Kulikoff, Tobacco and Slaves, The Development of Southern Cultures in the Chesapeake, 1680-1800, University of North Carolina Press, 1986, ppgs. 5,6,45-52.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.9

2 Sister Catherine Wright, Port O'Bladensburg, A Brief History of a 1742 Town, Copyright 1977, Sister Catherine Wright, a project of the Town of Bladensburg Bicentennial Committee, p. 27.

3 Alan Virta, Prince George's County, A Pictorial History, The Donning Company, Norfolk, Virginia, 1984, p. 40.

4 Kulikoff, p. 227 and 228.

5 Virta, p. 40; and Reverend John F. Biddle, Historical Geography of Bladensburg, A Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of the Catholic University of America... for the Degree of Master of Arts, Washington, D.C., 1954, pp. 13-15.

6 In the Anacostia Watershed, Vol. 1, #1, Summer 1988, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, Suite 300, 6110 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852-3903, pg. 7.

7 Map of the State of Maryland...and of the Federal Territory...by Dennis Griffith, June 20, 1794, available in The Hammond Harwood house Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908, by Papenfuse and Coale.

8 Louise Joyner Hienton, Prince George's Heritage, The Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1972, p. 140.

9 ibid. p. 137.

10 Record Book of Bladensburg, 1742-1789, including Bacon's Laws of Maryland, Chapter 13, 1742, An Act for Laying Out and Erecting a Town on the South side of the Eastern Branch... Available at Maryland State Archives.

11 Hienton, p. 138.

12 Record Book of Bladensburg.

13 Christopher Johnson, "The Lowndes Family", Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume 2, 1907.

14 Frederick Tilp, This Was Potomac River, 1978, pp. 78, 204, 205.

15 Johnson, op. cit, and Hienton, p. 139.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.10

16 Johnson, op. cit; and Prince George's County, Wills, TT:6.

17 Johnson, op. cit; and Hienton, pp. 140, 208.

18 Prince George's Wills, TT:6.

19 Prince George's County Wills, Administration Account Docket #1810, March 18, 1823; Deeds JBB 7:286, ATB 1:340.

20 Record Book of Bladensburg.

21 ibid.

22 James R. Caton, Legislative Chronicles of the City of Alexandria, Alexandria, Virginia: Newell-Cole Company, Inc. 1977, pp. 62-67.

23 Biddle, p. 39.

24 ibid., p. 27

25 Prince George's Land Records, ON 1:334, EWB 1:109.

26 H.G. Siegrist, Geologist, University of Maryland, Department of Geology, College Park. Information gained from site visit, March 20, 1989.

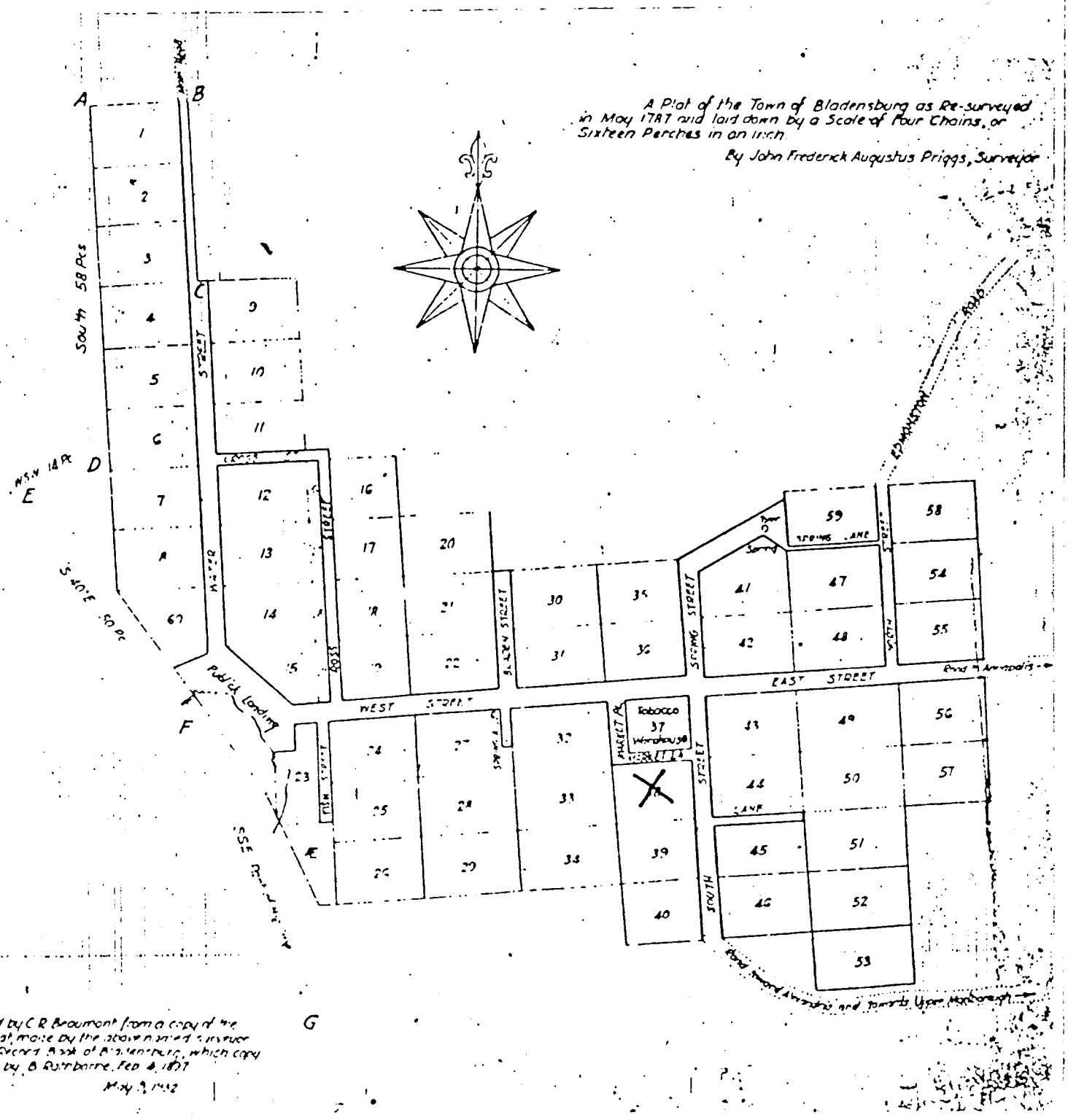
27 Arthur Pierce Middleton, Tobacco Coast, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984, originally publised by the Mariner's Museum, Newport News, Virginia, 1953, pg. 99.

28 Virta, p. 56.

29 Interview with Warren R. Evans, March 10, 1989.

30 Ibid.; and Raymond Evans, "Little Old Stone House," Better Homes and Gardens, February 1928, p. 13.

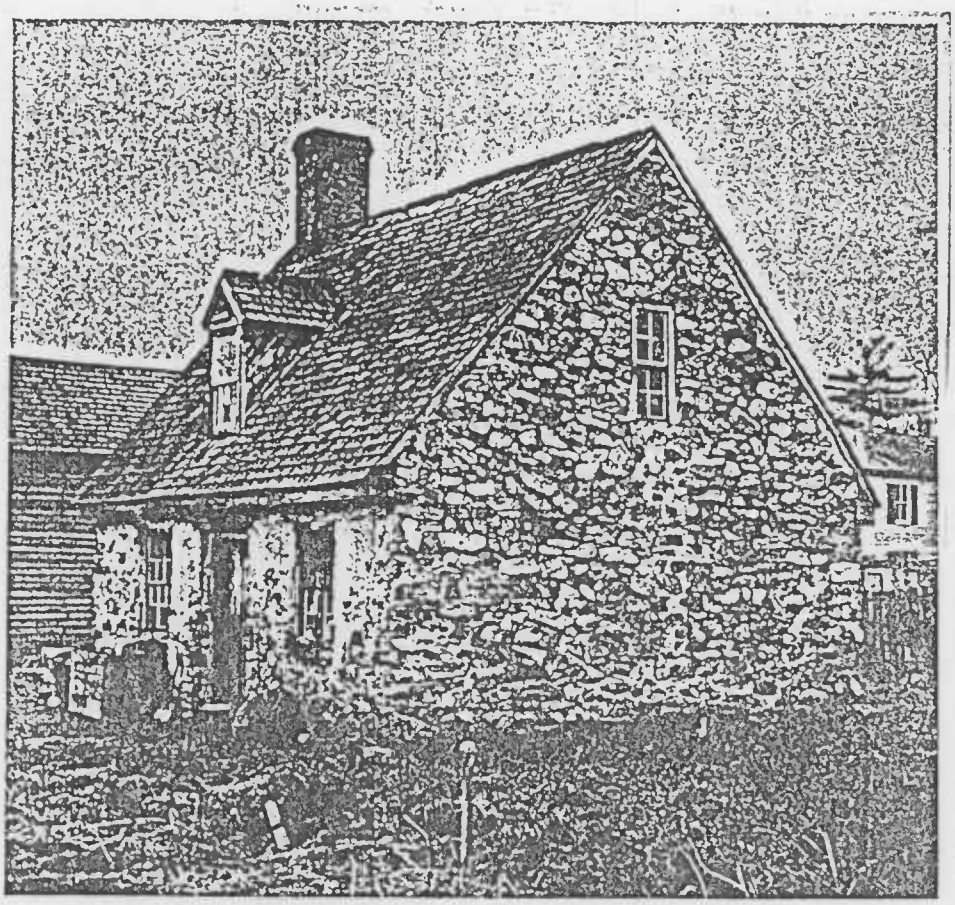
See Continuation Sheet No. 8.11


A Plat of the Town of Bladensburg as Re-surveyed in May 1787 and laid down by a Scale of Four Chains, or Sixteen Perches in an inch.
By John Frederick Augustus Priggs, Surveyor
South 58 Pcs
WEST STREET
EAST STREET
SPRING STREET
SOUTH STREET
BLADEN STREET
ROSS STREET
WATER STREET
Tobacco
Warehouse
Public Landing
EDMONSTON ROAD
Road to Annapolis
Road toward Alexandria and towards Upper Marlborough
Traced by C R Beaumont from a copy of the original Plat made by the above named surveyor in 1787, in Record Book of Bladensburg, which copy was made by B Rathborne, Feb 4, 1897
May 9, 1932

source: Virta, Alan. Prince George's County: A Pictorial History. Virginia Beach, VA.: The Donning Company, 1984, p. 56.

This little stone house in Bladensburg was built by Christopher Lowndes in 1760. Located on the edge of the market square, near the tobacco warehouse, it probably served a commercial purpose during the colonial era; today it is known as the Market Master's House. Tradition says it was built of ship ballast, but it was more likely made of local stone. An addition was made early in this century, and it is now a residence. This photograph was taken about 1913 by J. Harry Shannon (the "Rambler"), columnist for the old *Washington Star*. Courtesy of the Columbia Historical Society

(now Historical Society of Washington, D. C.)



See Continuation Sheet No. 8.13

Chain of Title
Market Master's House
P.G. #69-8

2263:353 17 Oct. 1958 Deed	Shaw H. and Helen Matthews to Felix E. and Susanna Cristofane. For $10 grantors convey that property obtained from Raymond and Louise Evans, 26 June 1944, 757:81. Part of Lot 38 in Bladensburg. Frontage on South Street (48th St.) of 100 feet and depth of 138 feet. Excepting portion previously conveyed to Cristofane 2073:51.
2073:51 24 Dec. 1956 Deed	Shaw and Helen Matthews to Felix and Susanna Cristofane. For $10 grantors convey a parcel 50 x 85 feet, a part of Lot 38. Described in deed from Marion Duckett to Raymond and Louise Evans, April 9, 1920, 153:114.
2073:54 31 Oct. 1956	State Roads Commission and on behalf of State of Maryland surrenders to Felix and Susanna Cristofane the use of and waives right to demolish house known as the old Market Master's House. Use to commence when grantees take legal title to property.
153:114 9 April 1920 Deed	Marion Duckett to Raymond and Louise Evans. For $10 grantor conveys the north 50 feet by depth 238 feet, conveyed to Duckett, April 22, 1918, recorded 128:231. A part of Lot 38.
128:231 22 April 1918 Deed	Andrew D. Headley and Ella Headley of D.C. to Marion Duckett of Prince George's. For $10 grantors convey a part of Lot 38 in Bladensburg. Frontage on South Street of 100 feet and depth of 238 feet.
4:470 12 Dec. 1901 Deed	Laura E. and Frank Gasch, and Andrew D. Headley of D.C. to Marion Duckett. For $300 grantors convey Lot 38 in Bladensburg - same conveyed to Laura Gasch by Andrew Headley, Oct. 3, 1892, JWB 25:658.
JWB 25:658 3 Oct. 1892 Deed	Andrew and Emily Headley of New York. For $10 grantors convey to Laura Gasch (daughter) part of Lot 38. Runs on South Street 35 feet, west 238 feet. Contains 8,330 square feet.
23:106 3 Oct. 1892 Deed	Andrew and Emily Headley of New York. For $260 grantors convey to Marion Duckett the southern part of Lot 38. Contains 9,520 square feet.
JWB 2:541 17 Nov. 1883 Deed	Richard F. Morsell and George J. Seufferle, Trustee, by virtue of Deed of Trust of Thomas and Eleanor Anderson to William B. Jackson, recorded APB1:340. Default was made and property sold Sept. 18, 1883 to Andrew Headley for $246. Lot 38, bounded by Market Lane, on the east by South Street, on the south by Lot 39 and on west by Lot 33, contains 1 acre.
ATB 1:340 26 June 1879 Deed	Thomas and Eleanor Anderson indebted to William B. Jackson of D.C. for $750 - to secure debt grant to Richard Morsell and George J. Seufferle of D.C. as Trustee. Lots 38 and 39 in Bladensburg. Anderson to occupy premises and to take the rents until default be made.
JBB 7:286 26 May 1851 Deed	William Berry Jackson, Benjamin L. Jackson, William Bladen Jackson, Dorothea L. Jackson, Susan L. Jackson and Mary E. Jackson of D.C. and William and Elizabeth O. Palmer of Prince George's County to Thomas and Eleanor Anderson. For $300 grantor convey Lot 38 with imps.
TT 1:6 31 Jan. 1809 Will	Will of Benjamin Loundes. To son Christopher Loundes, Lot #38 in Bladensburg, with a frame and stone dwelling.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.12

Verbal Boundary Description

Part of Lot 38, begins at a stone at northeast corner of part of Lot 38 conveyed to Marion Duckett by Laura E. Gasch, running north with South Street 100 feet to a gas pipe at the southwest corner of Lot 37 owned by Laura E. Gasch, continuing in a straight line west to a gas pipe on the east line of John Rohrback's lot, thence with the west line of Lot 38 to the northwest corner of the lot aforesaid conveyed to Duckett by Gasch, thence with the northern line of said lot to the beginning. Frontage 200 feet on South and depth of 138 feet, excepting the portion of Lot 38 that was conveyed to Felix E. and Susanna K. Christophane, December 24, 1956, 2073:51.

2073:51: Parcel 50 feet wide by 85 feet long, the west 85 feet of a Lot on the west side of South (48th) Street and being the North 50 feet front by depth thereof of the lot conveyed to Marion Duckett by Andrew D. Headley, part of Lot 38.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G. #69-8 Building Date: ca. 1765

Building Name: Market Masters House

Location: 4006 48th Street, Bladensburg

Private/Residential/Occupied/Good/Inaccessible

Description:

The Market Master's House is a 40-by-20 foot, low two-story building of random field stone. The original block is a two-by-one bay, 25-by-20 foot structure constructed around 1765, to which a small two-story west kitchen addition and one-story south lean-to addition were added around 1920. The house is set at the rear of a long narrow lot, in the heavily urbanized town of Bladensburg. The wood shingled gable roof slopes down to first story level, and there is a heavy boxed cornice. A gable dormer is set behind the cornice line, above the main entrance. The one bay east gable end faces 48th Street, approximately 100 feet to the east. The two bay north facade is identical to the main facade. The first bay was altered in 1920 from a door to a fixed 12-light window with paneling below it. The west facade has a massive corbelled brick interior chimney centered at the gable ridge. The facade is covered by the two story, two-bay-one bay gable roof kitchen addition added around 1920. The interior of the Market Master's House contains two first story rooms in the main block, with an enclosed stair in the northeast corner, and one bedroom on the second level. The south lean-to addition contains a dining room and the two story west addition contains a kitchen on the first story and a bedroom on the second story.

Significance

The Market Master's House is significant as one of only four pre-revoluntionary structures surviving today in the town of Bladensburg. The original 20 x 24 foot, one-and-one-half story main block of the Market Master's House was probably constructed around 1765. It was extensively modernized in 1920 and again in 1956. The house is called the Market Master's House because Lot 38, on which it was constructed, is just south of what was designated the public market on the ca. 1787 plat of the Town of Bladensburg. Lot 38 was purchased by Christopher Lowndes on September 23, 1760 and he built the stone house in 1765. The property passed out of the Lowndes family after over 100 years of ownership, in 1883. By 1920 the House was an abandoned ruin. It was bought by Raymond Evans, a photographer, who renovated it for his private residence. Evans added the two-story north wing which includes the kitchen and an upper bedroom. In the early 1950's the house was taken by the State Roads Commission to enable the construction of the Kenilworth Avenue viaduct. The Roads Commission was persuaded by then Mayor of Bladensburg, Susanna Cristofane, to allow the house to stand. Christofane acquired the property in 1956 and restored it.

Acreage: 18,050 square feet

Survey No. P.G.#69-8

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Market Master's House

2. Location

street & number 4006 48th Street ___ not for publication

city, town Bladensburg ___ vicinity of **congressional district** 5

state Maryland **county** Prince George's

3. Classification

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

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

name Mr. and Mrs. Felix Cristofane

street & number 3901 48th Street **telephone no.:**

city, town Bladensburg **state and zip code** Maryland 20710

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Court House **liber** #2263

street & number Main Street **folio** 353

city, town Upper Marlboro **state** Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Historic Sites and Districts Plan

date 1981 ___ federal ___ state X county ___ local

depository for survey records MNCPPC, History Division, and Historic Preservation Commission

city, town Riverdale, and 4010 County Administration Building **state** Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. P.G.#69-8

Condition		Check one	Check one
_X_ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
___ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

The Market Master's House is a 40-by-20 foot, low two-story building of random field stone. The original block is a two-by-one bay, 25-by-20 foot structure constructed around 1765, to which a small two-story west kitchen addition and one-story south lean-to addition were added around 1920. The house is set at the rear of a long narrow lot, in the heavily urbanized town of Bladensburg.

The two-bay south entrance facade has entrance in the first bay through a heavy wooden door of vertical boards with beveled edges, stained a dark brown. Two horizontal braces on the inner side of the door, above and below a central glazed panel, are riveted in place. The surround, also stained rather than painted, is of wide, rough boards with an inner bead. The entranceway and the adjoining six-over-six double hung wooden sash window have rough hewn beams as lintels. The window has a wooden sill, and a board surround. The lintels and all window surrounds are painted white.

The wood shingled gable roof slopes down to first story level, and there is a heavy boxed cornice. A gable dormer is set behind the cornice line, above the main entrance. The six-over-six sash window has a very narrow surround. There is flush beaded horizontal wood siding in the upper gable and laid diagonally on the sides of the dormer.

The one bay east gable end faces 48th Street, approximately 100 feet to the east. The first story has a centered double casement window beneath a rough-hewn board lintel which extends beyond the window and into the wall approximately eight inches on either side. There is a four-over- four sash window with a board surround centered on the second story. A tapered raking board runs along the cornice. The boxed cornice returns are flush with the wall surface.

The two bay north facade is identical to the south facade. The first bay was altered in 1920 from a door to a fixed 12-light window with paneling below it, of vertical beaded flush wood siding. The door surround, still in place, is identical to that on the south facade except that it is painted white. The adjoining window has no wooden lintel. Its board surround has an inner bead. There is a gable dormer behind the cornice line having the same placement as the dormer on the south facade.

The west facade has a massive corbelled brick interior chimney centered at the gable ridge. The facade is covered by the two story, two-bay-one bay gable roof kitchen addition added around 1920. The addition is set back two feet from the north facade of the main block. The north facade of the addition has two six-over-six sash windows. A shed roof dormer with three casement windows is at the second story level. The roof of the addition and its dormer are wood shingled. The wall surface is stuccoed. The boxed cornice overhangs the first story by approximately one foot.

The one bay west gable end of the kitchen wing has a six-over-six window at first and second story level. The south side of the addition has entrance in the first bay, beneath the deep roof overhang. A shed roof dormer identical to that on the north facade is also set above this facade.

A one-story 9-by-19 foot lean-to addition projects from the south facade, between the main entrance and the kitchen entrance. It is composed of a 9-by-14 foot block with random fieldstone walls, an asphalt- shingled roof and a double casement window in the south and east faces. The north end of the lean-to has an attached 8-by-5 foot frame storage space, covered with horizontal beaded wood siding and having a door of vertical beaded boards on its west end, close to the kitchen entrance.

The interior of the Market Master's House contains two first story rooms in the main block, with an enclosed stair in the northeast corner, and one bedroom on the second level. The south lean-to addition contains a dining room and the two story west addition contains a kitchen on the first story and a bedroom on the second story.

The south entrance enters directly into the larger room in the main block. The walls at first story level are 16 inches thick. The ceiling is low, approximately 7-1/2 feet in height. The large, deep hearth on the west wall of the room was covered by a mantel of random fieldstone with cement mortar, during the 1920 renovation of the house. The original round-arch brick hearth opening is visible beneath this mantel. The walls are plastered. The ceiling has exposed, rough-hewn beams with plaster between them. The window in the north wall, which was altered from a door has wainscoting below it. The flooring is old, varying in width from seven to nine inches.

The east side of the main block contains a smaller room of approximately 14 x 6 feet. It is entered from the main room through a wide doorway with a surround of wide flat board with an inner bead. The room contains a built-in cupboard in the southeast corner and a closet with a door of vertical beaded boards and "HL" hinges in the northeast corner, beneath the stairway.

The enclosed stair is reached from the northeast corner of the main room. It rises along the north wall, turns a dogleg and rises along the east wall to the second story. There are several old doors on the second story, of vertical beaded boards with horizontal bracing on the inner side and "HL" hinges. There is only one room in the original main block on the second story. The hearth in the west wall of this room is rather narrow, encompassing the south two-thirds of the chimney breast projecting into the room. It has a round-arch opening which is plaste covered. The wooden mantel has a square opening with an inner bead, a wide, plain frieze and two brackets supporting the mantel shelf. The flooring on the second story is tongue-in-groove, 12 to 14 inches wide. A narrow entrance to the ca. 1920's bedroom is the southwest corner of the room.

8. Significance

Survey No. P.G.#69-8

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

Specific dates ca/ 1765 **Builder/Architect**

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.

The Market Master's House is significant as one of only four (4) pre-revoluntionary structures surviving today in the town of Bladensburg. The other buildings include Bostwick, P.G. #69-9, listed on the National Register; the Magruder House, P.G. #69-7, listed on the National Register; and the George Washington House, P.G. #69-2, listed on the National Register. The original 20 x 24 foot, one-and-one-half story main block of the Market Master's House was probably constructed around 1765. It was extensively modernized in 1920 and again in 1956.

The house is called the Market Master's House because Lot 38, on which it was constructed, is just south of what was designated the public market on the ca. 1787 plat of the Town of Bladensburg. The house was located at the junction of Market Place and Market Lane, two narrow roads which led to the market area. It overlooked a tobacco warehouse and other marketing activities during its early history.[1]

According to the record book of Bladensburg (1742-1789), the town placed values on the various lots within its boundaries on February 25, 1742. On March 15, 1742, Lot 38, on which the Market Master's house is located, was sold to Francis Finn, who made no improvements. It was resold to George Scott on June 5, 1746, who also made no improvements. The lot return to the Town public ownership, as provided for in the ordinance governing required improvements. Scott repurchased the lot on November 14, 1747 and once more failed to make necessary improvements to the property. After returning to public ownership again, the lot was purchased by Christopher Lowndes on September 23, 1760 and he built the stone house in 1765.[2]

Christopher Lowndes was the fifth son of Richard Lowndes of Bostock, Cheshire, England. He had immigrated to Prince George's County by 1738. In 1748 Lowndes was the senior partner in a firm of commercial merchants bearing his name which had trade in both England and the Colonies.[3] Lowndes advertised in the Maryland-Gazette from 1745-1785, such activities as the impending arrival of ship cargo, his rope-walk sales, the running of the lottery to raise money to enlarge the wharf, his ship building yard, and the sale of diverse goods and wares.[4] Lowndes built Bostwick, his large fine brick home in Bladensburg, in 1746 (P.G. #69-9, a County Historic Site). He served as a Justice for the County from 1753-1775 and under the new State government through his death in 1785. He also served as a Town Commissioner from 1745-85.[5].

Lowndes died intestate in Bladensburg on January 8, 1785. The ownership of lot 38 fell to his son Benjamin Lowndes.[6] Benjamin Lowndes (1749-1806) was also a merchant, and was active in Bladensburg affairs. He was appointed trustee of the Bladensburg Academy, served as an election judge in the 5th District in 1800, and succeeded his father in the position of Bladensburg's Postmaster. He died in 1806, leaving Lot 38, improved by a frame and a stone house, to his son Christopher Lowndes.[7]

At Christophers Lowndes's death in 1823, his share of his father's estate was purchased by William B. Jackson, a wealthy merchant who had married his sister, Elizabeth Lowndes. The property was transferred to another sister, Eleanor Lowndes Anderson, in 1851. It passed out of the Lowndes family after over 100 years of ownership, in 1883.[8]

By 1920 the Market Master's House was an abandoned ruin. It was bought by Raymond Evans, a photographer with the United States Department of Agriculture, who renovated it for his private residence. Evans added the two-story north wing which includes the kitchen and an upper bedroom. He added the one-story dining room alcove on the west and blocked the east entrance door. He installed the present entrance door and the heavy board lintels over the windows and entrance door. He also completed all modernizations on the interior such as the stone fireplace surround in the living room and the door and window moldings.[9]

In the early 1950's the house was taken by the State Roads Commission to enable the construction of the Kenilworth Avenue (State Route 201) viaduct, which bisects Bladensburg Road (State Route 450) within feet of the house. The Roads Commission was persuaded by then Mayor of

Bladensburg, Susanna Cristofane, to allow the house to stand, within 10-15 feet of the viaduct. Christofane acquired the property in 1956 and restored it for use as a rental property. It presently continues in Christopane's ownership.[10]

Notes

1 "The Rambler" column, Washington Star, February 12, 1922. Quotes from a General Assembly Act of 1779 which purports to buy a portion of the market lot in Bladensburg for the construction of a public tobacco warehouse.

2 Record Book of Bladensburg. Available at Maryland State Archives. Covers years 1742-1789.

3 Christopher Johnson, "The Lowndes Family", Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume 2, 1907.

4 Frederick Tilp, This Was Potomac River, 1978, pps. 78, 204, 205.

5 Johnson, op. cit.; and P.G. #69-9 file, History Division, M-NCPPC, Riverdale and Historic Preservation Commission, Room 4010, County Administration Building, Upper Marlboro.

6 Johnson, op. cit.; and Land Records of Prince George's County, Wills, TT 1:6.

7 Land Records, Wills TT 1:6; and P.G. #69-9 file.

8 Land Records, JBB #7:286; ATB 1:340, JWB 2:541.

9 Washington Star, August 1, 1926; American Motorist, February 1931; Washington Post, July 28, 1940. In vertical file, Washingtoniana Room, Martin Luther King Public Library, Washington, D.C.

10 Land Records, 2073:51,54, 2263:353; and interview with Mrs. Felix Christofane, May 1987.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. P.G.69-8

see notes #8

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 18,050 sq. feet

Map 50

Quadrangle name Washington East E

Quadrangle scale

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marina King, Preservation Planner

organization Historic Preservation Commission **date** September 1987

street & number 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive **telephone** 952-4609

city or town Upper Marlboro **state** Maryland

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

PS-2746

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

HISTORIC SITES SUMMARY SHEET

P.G. County Survey # 69-8 Date c. 1765

Building Name Market Master's House

Location 4006 48th Street, Bladensburg, Md.

Open to Public ____ yes __x__ no

The Market Master's House is a one-and-one-half story stone structure, with high pitched cedar roof. It has entrances on south and north, and a single dormer on each of the north and south slopes of the roof. An interior brick chimney rises at the west gable end. It was listed as a 20 x 25 foot stone house in the 1798 Tax Assessment, and was at that time already more than thirth years old. In 1920, major additions were undertaken by the owner. A lean-to stone wing was added to the west part of the south facade, and a larger stucco-covered-brick wing was added at the west gable end.

The Market Master's House is one of five remaining pre-Revolutionary buildings in the town of Bladensburg. It was built by Christopher Lowndes, a wealthy merchant, who did business in the important port-town of Bladensburg. He had built the imposing dwelling house "Bostwick" in 1746; in 1760, he purchased lot #38 which overlooked the adjoining market space, and ca. 1765, he erected on it this small stone structure which came to be known as the Market Master's House. Lowndes was the first postmaster of the town of Bladensburg, and served also as Judge of the Orphans Court. The Market Master's House remained in the Lowndes family until 1883. Today it is owned by the Mayor of Bladensburg, who also owns the original Lowndes dwelling house, Bostwick.

1.G.6 9-8

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

1700825104

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:

AND/OR HISTORIC: Market Master's House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 4006 48th Street

CITY OR TOWN: Bladensburg

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Prince George's

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☐ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☒ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☐ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Felix Cristofano

STREET AND NUMBER: 3901 48th Street

CITY OR TOWN: Bladensburg

STATE: Maryland

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Prince George's County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Upper Marlboro

STATE: Maryland

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

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic Sites in the Bi-County Region

DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: M-NCPPC

STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring

STATE: Maryland

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☐ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building is a one-story, stone structure with a one-story addition on the west end. The main block has a large, internal chimney along the west end wall. On either slope of the A-roof is a dormer window. The east gable end has a casement window on the gound floor and a double-hung sash in the gable.

On the south side of the structure is a stone outshut.

The addition follows the lines of the main block but is slightly lower. It, too, has dormers on either slope. The owners added it to make space for a modern kitchen.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PG 6-7

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- [ ] Prehistoric
- [ ] 15th Century
- [ ] 16th Century
- [ ] 17th Century
- [ ] 18th Century
- [ ] 19th Century
- [ ] 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- [ ] Aboriginal
- [ ] Prehistoric
- [ ] Historic
- [ ] Agriculture
- [ ] Architecture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Conservation
- [ ] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [ ] Industry
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Landscape Architecture
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Political
- [ ] Religion/Philosophy
- [ ] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [ ] Social/Humanitarian
- [ ] Theater
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Urban Planning
- [ ] Other (Specify) _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

pg: 6-3

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	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:

Acreage Justification:

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

STATE:		COUNTY	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION
M-NCPPC

DATE
11 Mar 74

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Silver Spring

STATE
Maryland

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

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PG: 69-8

Christofane

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Md.
COUNTY Prince Georges
TOWN VICINITY #10A
STREET NO. 200 yds. south intersect. Kenilworth and Bladensburg
ORIGINAL OWNER
ORIGINAL USE outbuilding(?)
PRESENT OWNER ~~owner of Bostwick~~
PRESENT USE Rented to students
WALL CONSTRUCTION stone
NO. OF STORIES 1½

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY PG 10A

2. NAME Market Master's House (Ship Ballast House)
DATE OR PERIOD 1760
STYLE
ARCHITECT
BUILDER Christopher Lowndes

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION — OPEN TO PUBLIC

Restored by owner, no danger.

~~Should this be #11 ?~~

Owner: Mrs. Felix Christofane

D PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

10A

also called "Ship Ballast House"
-DTR

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

Cshor # 928
7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

RINN, Survey, p 143

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

DATE OF RECORD

5439

small tank farms along the shore; high-rise apartments overlooking the river are proposed.

The Naval Torpedo Plant, started in WWI, expanded in the twenties; sold to the City, which in 1976 proposed to re-design it as a Merchandising Megalopia. Power plants on the north waterfront spew hot water into the river, where it mixes with miscellaneous pollutions from rendering and chemical companies.

Plans were drawn for four 21-story high-rise apartment buildings on filled lands at the site of Alexandria's former fishtown (between Queen and Oronoco streets). All were approved unanimously by City Council in 1972, but were stopped by a few citizens.

The last water-related business of any size remaining in 1978 is the Robinson Terminal at West's Point, which imports newsprint and plywood from Nova Scotia, Finland, and Newfoundland.

Prior to and during the Bicentennial years, Alexandria's waterfront future appears uncertain due to politician, banker, and developer groups demanding high-rise apartments; and industrial or commercial buildings on the three mile shore from Four Mile Run to Jones Point. Conservationists led by Ellen Pickering in 1977 favored a National Park on the river to join the landscaped areas from Robert E. Lee's home in Arlington, southward to George Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

In 1978, the fate of Alexandria's waterfront appears to be sealed by the City's approval of "excitingly-designed town-houses, high-rises, and merchandizing-megalopias plans along the river shores." This beautiful potential parkland does not deserve such an inhumane death.

Bladensburg, MD

Bladensburg was Maryland's leading seaport for almost fifty years in the export of Southern Maryland tobacco. The "Eastern Branch of the Potomac," jutting up into the heartland of the State's tobacco regions 108 miles from the Bay, was a highly trafficked river. The Main Post Road (also known as the "King's Highway") during the early 1700's ran through the town site, "where many log houses were built." The first prominent brick structure was the George Washington Tavern dating from the 1750's.

In the interest of navigation, the Maryland Assembly in 1704 passed an act making it illegal to throw ballast into harbors below the high water mark. The act was modified in 1735 to provide that "no ballast be thrown overboard into any river or harbor." Even Beall Town, on the Eastern Branch above Bladensburg, considered itself on navigable waters in 1738, as is shown by a petition which: "Showeth that the feshes (freshets) have Brought Down Trees & Trash which is Lodged in & Choak'd up the Channell in the Said Branch so that Boats and other Craft Cannot be Brought up to Lade or Relade goods at the usuall Landing place."

Bladensburg was established by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, in September 1742, the Subtitle of which reads: "for laying out and erecting a town on the south side of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River in Prince George's County—at or near a place called 'Garrison Landing'." The original plat covered sixty acres and laid the village out into streets and sixty lots of equal area. The plan, a most curious one, provided two major streets, one leading north and the other east, running from the public landing at the river. Midway along the latter thoroughfare the commissioners set aside a square parcel for a tobacco warehouse and market place surrounded by streets on its four sides. The town was named for Governor Sir Thomas Bladen, whose term as Provincial Governor began in that same year.

The small community was formed around elements of a commercial nature and was only incidentally residential. There were several flour mills, a rope walk, offices for foreign and local shipping firms, a slave market, two shipyards, and the usual "seaman's taverns." Twelve wholesale grocery, merchandise, and naval stores were established and controlled by Glasgow, Scotland, firms. One of the busiest offices here was of agents for the Royal

The Market Master's House in Bladensburg, built in 1750. This is the oldest public building along the shores of the Potomac estuaries that is still standing. Photo: taken 12 February 1913 by J. Harry Shannon.

SE elevation

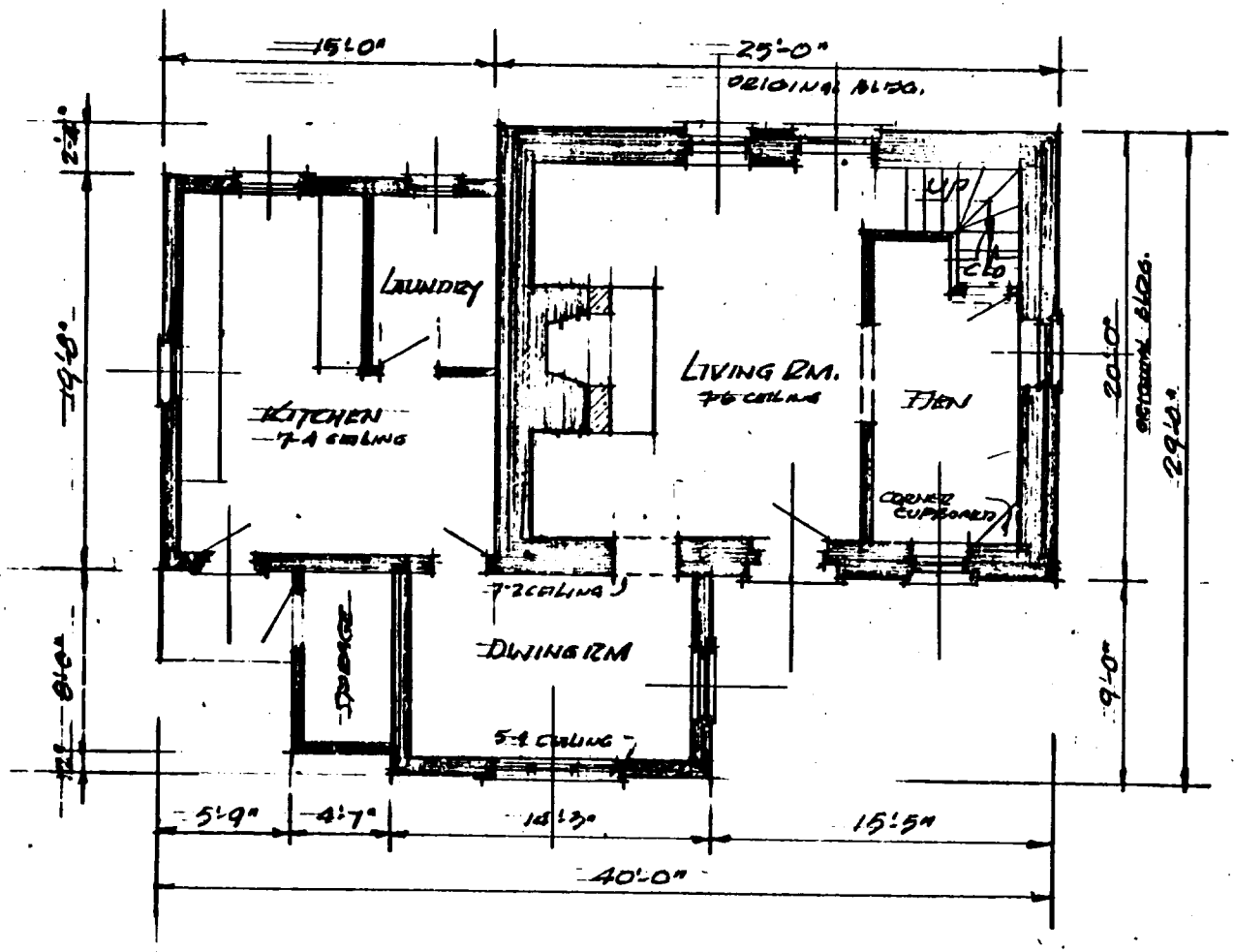
Frederick Tilp
This Was Potomac River

PG: 69-8

Chain of Title
Market Master's House
P.G. #69-8

2263:353 17 Oct. 1958 Deed	Shaw H. and Helen Matthews to Felix E. and Susanna Cristofane. For $10 grantors convey that property obtained from Raymond and Louise Evans, 26 June 1944, 757:81. Part of Lot 38 in Bladensburg. Frontage on South Street (48th St.) of 100 feet and depth of 138 feet. Excepting portion previously conveyed to Cristofane 2073:51.
2073:51 24 Dec. 1956 Deed	Shaw and Helen Matthews to Felix and Susanna Cristofane. For $10 grantors convey a parcel 50 x 85 feet, a part of Lot 38. Described in deed from Marion Duckett to Raymond and Louise Evans, April 9, 1920, 153:114.
2073:54 31 Oct. 1956	State Roads Commission and on behalf of State of Maryland surrenders to Felix and Susanna Cristofane the use of and waives right to demolish house known as the old Market Master's House. Use to commence when grantees take legal title to property.
153:114 9 April 1920 Deed	Marion Duckett to Raymond and Louise Evans. For $10 grantor conveys the north 50 feet by depth 238 feet, conveyed to Duckett, April 22, 1918, recorded 128:231. A part of Lot 38.
128:231 22 April 1918 Deed	Andrew D. Headley and Ella Headley of D.C. to Marion Duckett of Prince George's. For $10 grantors convey a part of Lot 38 in Bladensburg. Frontage on South Street of 100 feet and depth of 238 feet.
4:470 12 Dec. 1901 Deed	Laura E. and Frank Gasch, and Andrew D. Headley of D.C. to Marion Duckett. For $300 grantors convey Lot 38 in Bladensburg - same conveyed to Laura Gasch by Andrew Headley, Oct. 3, 1892, JWB 25:658.
JWB 25:658 3 Oct. 1892 Deed	Andrew and Emily Headley of New York. For $10 grantors convey to Laura Gasch (daughter) part of Lot 38. Runs on South Street 35 feet, west 238 feet. Contains 8,330 square feet.
23:106 3 Oct. 1892 Deed	Andrew and Emily Headley of New York. For $260 grantors convey to Marion Duckett the southern part of Lot 38. Contains 9,520 square feet.
JWB 2:541 17 Nov. 1883 Deed	Richard F. Morsell and George J. Seufferle, Trustee, by virtue of Deed of Trust of Thomas and Eleanor Anderson to William B. Jackson, recorded APB1:340. Default was made and property sold Sept. 18, 1883 to Andrew Headley for $246. Lot 38, bounded by Market Lane, on the east by South Street, on the south by Lot 39 and on west by Lot 33, contains 1 acre.

ATB 1:340 26 June 1879 Deed	Thomas and Eleanor Anderson indebted to William B. Jackson of D.C. for $750 - to secure debt grant to Richard Morsell and George J. Seufferle of D.C. as Trustee. Lots 38 and 39 in Bladensburg. Anderson to occupy premises and to take the rents until default be made.
JBB 7:286 26 May 1851 Deed	William Berry Jackson, Benjamin L. Jackson, William Bladen Jackson, Dorothea L. Jackson, Susan L. Jackson and Mary E. Jackson of D.C. and William and Elizabeth D. Palmer of Prince George's County to Thomas and Eleanor Anderson. For $300 grantor convey Lot 38 with imps.
TT 1:6 31 Jan. 1809 Will	Will of Benjamin Loundes. To son Christopher Loundes, Lot #38 in Bladensburg, with a frame and stone dwelling.



MARKET MASTER or CUSTOM HOUSE

BLADENSBURG, MD.

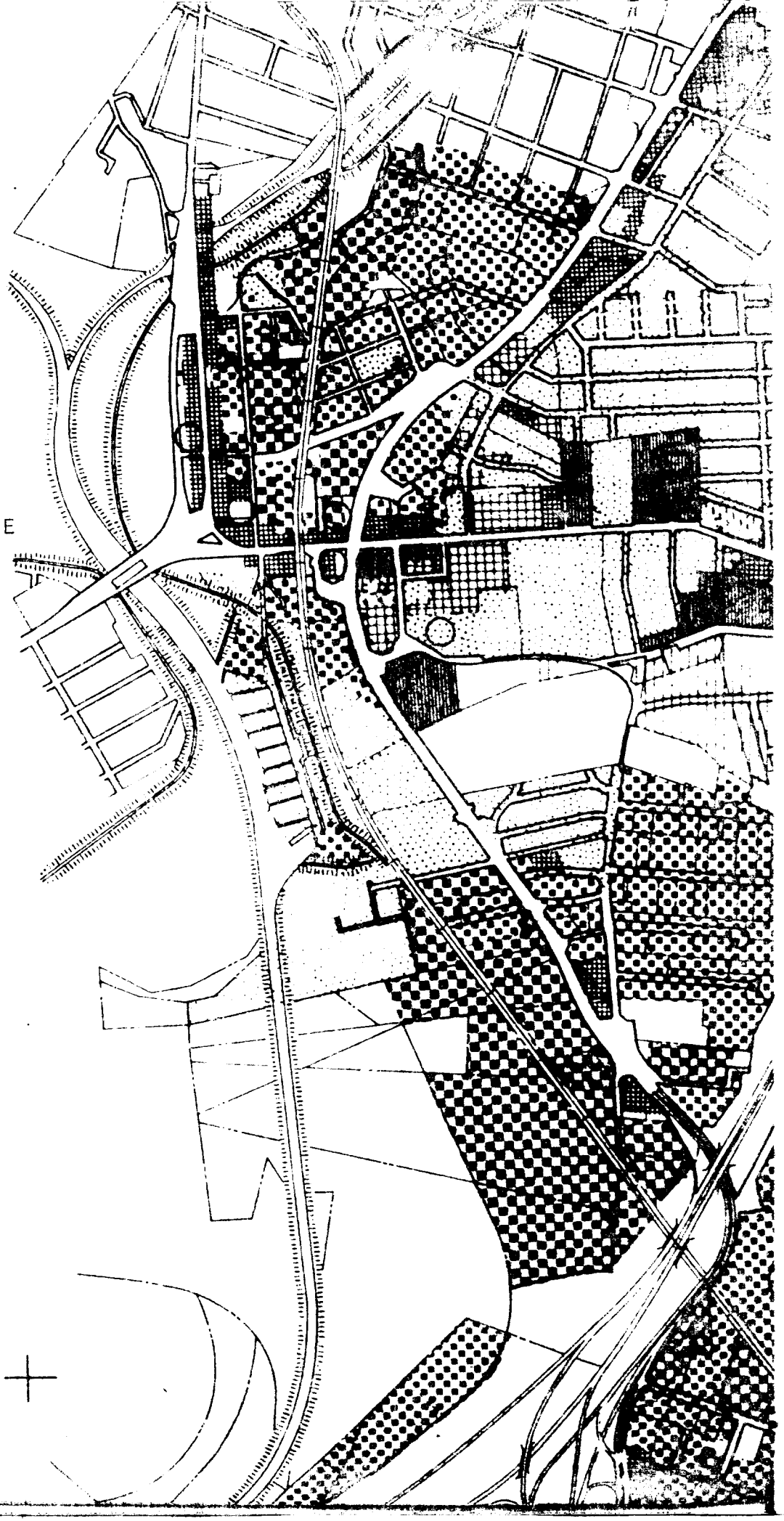
1/8" = 1'-0"

JAMES F. MAHER AIA SEPT. 30, 1979

PG. 69-8

MARKET MASTER'S HOUSE

PG:(69-8)



PG: 67-8

Click here for a plain text ADA compliant screen.

Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

Go Back
View Map
New Search

Account Identifier: **District -** 02 **Account Number -** 0107409

Owner Information

Owner Name:	CRISTOFANI,H SUSANNA	**Use:**	RESIDENTIAL
		Principal Residence:	YES
Mailing Address:	1650 PARRAN RD SAINT LEONARD MD 20685-2928	**Deed Reference:**	1) / 6549/ 288 2)

Location & Structure Information

Premises Address	**Zoning**	**Legal Description**
4006 48TH ST BLADENSBURG 20710	R55	REAR 85X50 FT PT LOT 38 BLADENSBURG >

Map	Grid	Parcel	Sub District	Subdivision	Section	Block	Lot	Group	Plat No:	
50	D3			900				82	Plat Ref:	A-5625

Special Tax Areas	**Town**	BLADENSBURG
	Ad Valorem	
	Tax Class	08

Primary Structure Built	Enclosed Area	Property Land Area	County Use
1760	1,116 SF	4,250.00 SF	001

Stories	Basement	Type	Exterior
1 1/2	YES	STANDARD UNIT	STONE

Value Information

	Base Value	Value As Of 01/01/2003	Phase-in Assessments As Of 07/01/2003	As Of 07/01/2004
Land:	35,020	31,520		
Improvements:	61,650	86,740		
Total:	96,670	118,260	103,867	111,062
Preferential Land:	0	0	0	0

Transfer Information

Seller:	CRISTOFANE,FELIX	**Date:**	02/04/1987	**Price:**	$0
Type:	NOT ARMS-LENGTH	**Deed1:**	/ 6549/ 288	**Deed2:**	
Seller:		**Date:**	01/30/1957	**Price:**	$3,000
Type:	UNKNOWN	**Deed1:**	/ 2073/ 51	**Deed2:**	
Seller:		**Date:**		**Price:**	
Type:		**Deed1:**		**Deed2:**	

Exemption Information

Partial Exempt Assessments	Class	07/01/2003	07/01/2004
County	000	0	0
State	000	0	0
Municipal	000	0	0

Tax Exempt: NO
Exempt Class:

Special Tax Recapture:

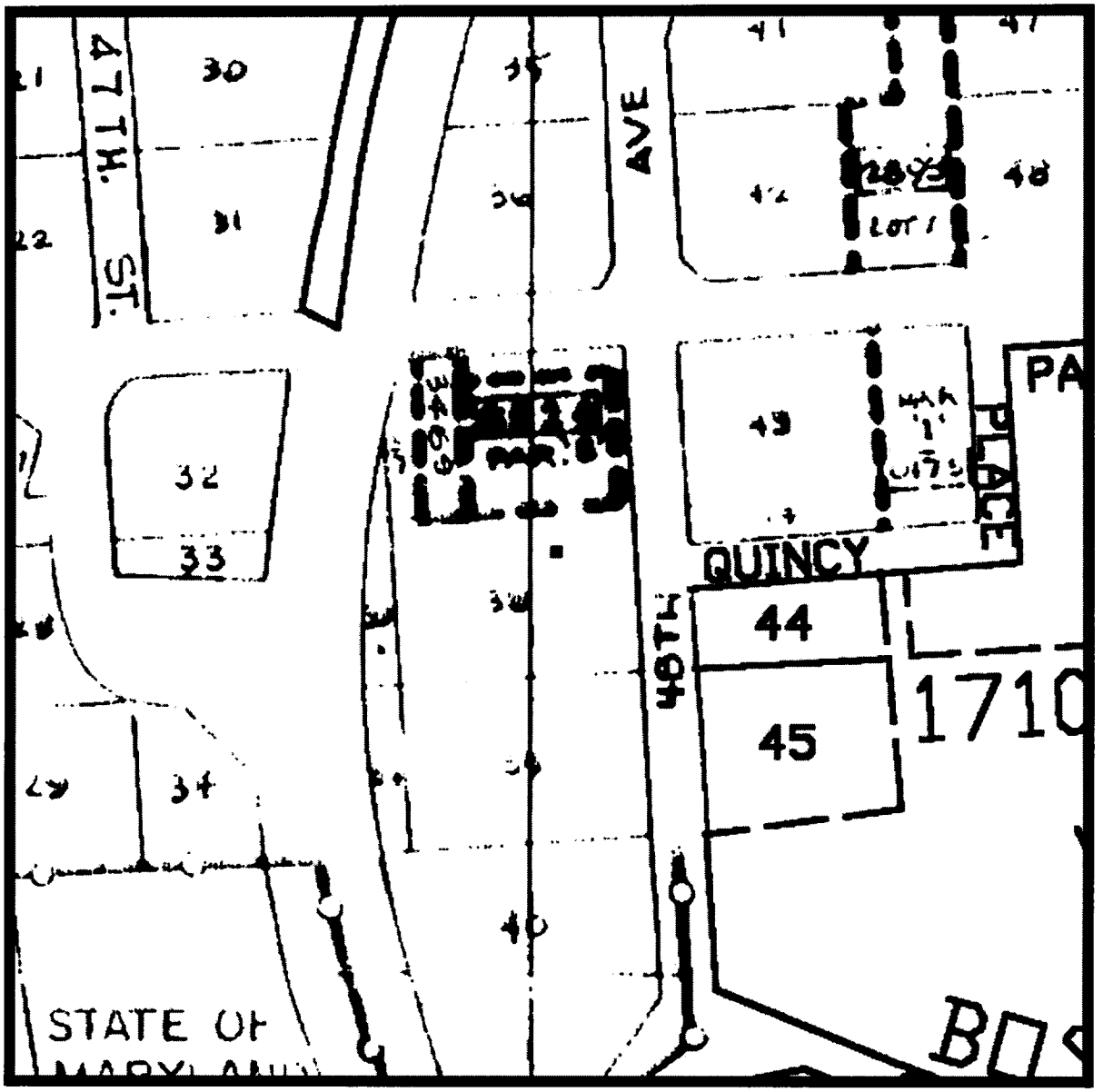
* NONE *

PG: 69-8

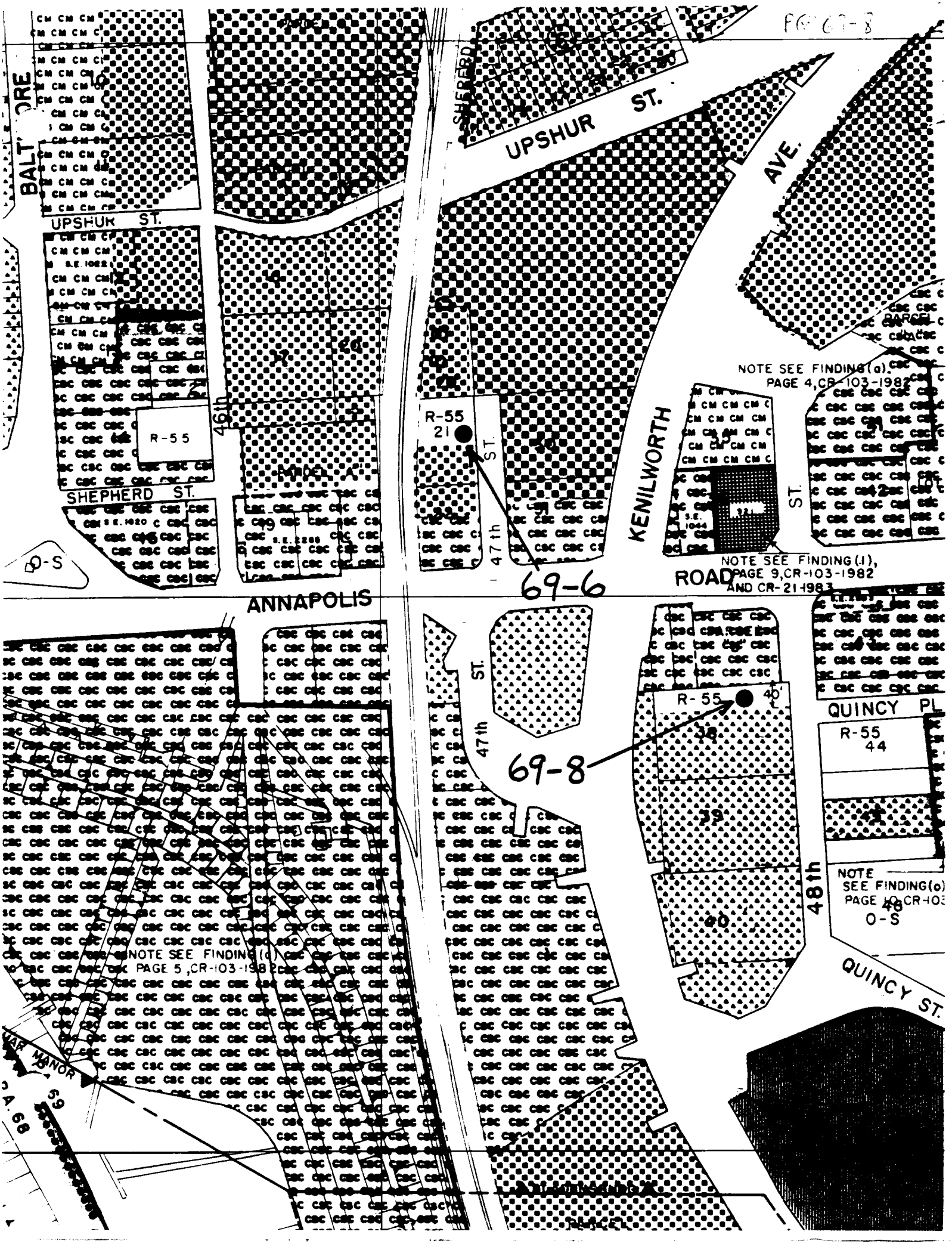
Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

Go Back
View Map
New Search

District - 02 **Account Number** - 0107409



Property maps provided courtesy of the Maryland Department of Planning ©2001 - 2002.
For more information on electronic mapping applications, visit the Maryland Department of Planning web site at www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html



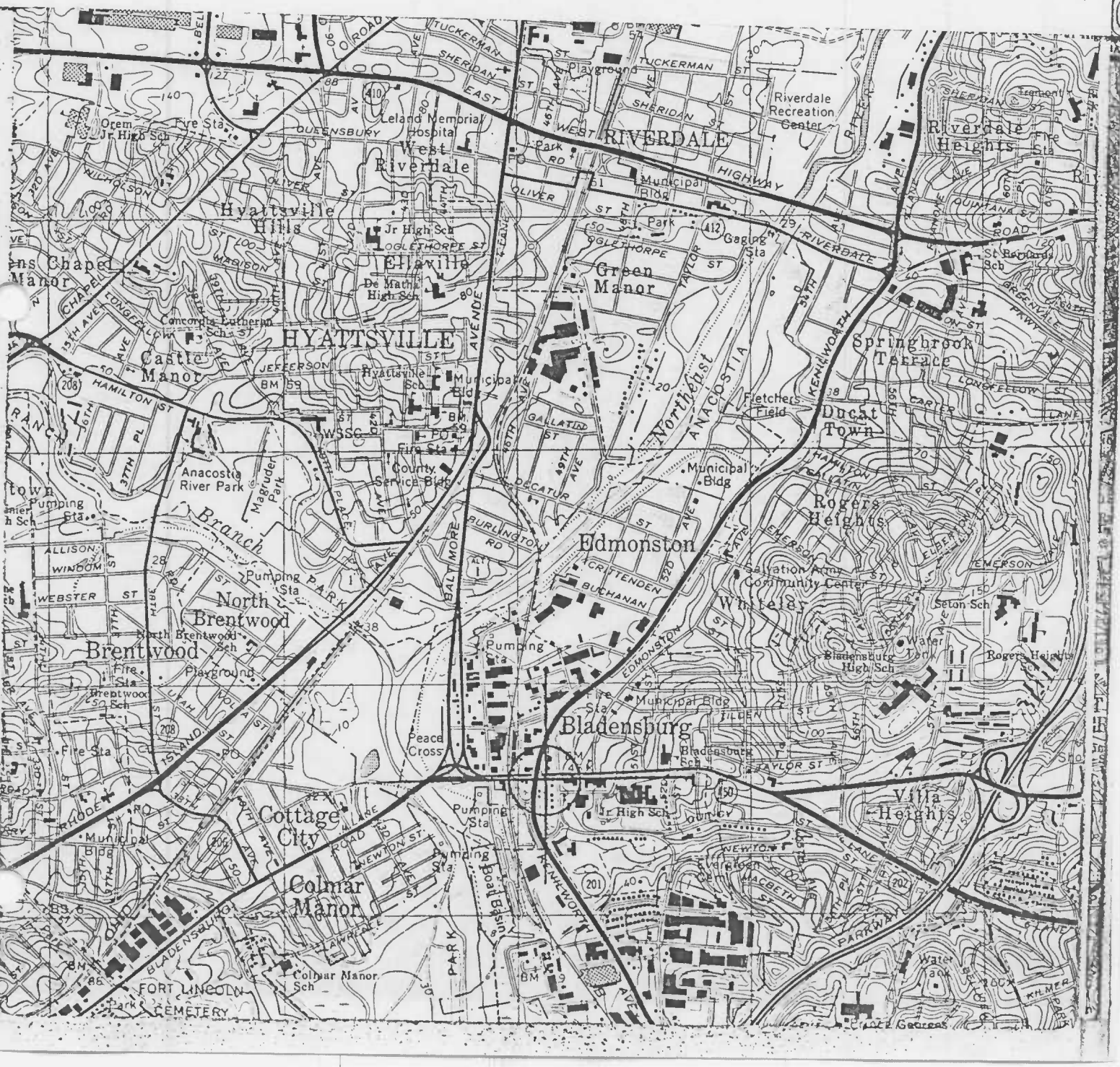
PG 69-8
BALTIMORE
UPSHUR ST.
SHEPHERD
UPSHUR ST.
AVE.
46th
R-55
SHEPHERD ST.
O-S
R-55
21
47th ST.
KENILWORTH
ST.
NOTE SEE FINDING (a), PAGE 4, CR-103-1982
NOTE SEE FINDING (1), PAGE 9, CR-103-1982 AND CR-21-1983
69-6
ANNAPOLIS
ROAD
47th ST.
R-55
40
69-8
QUINCY PL
R-55
44
48th
NOTE SEE FINDING (a) PAGE 10, CR-103
O-S
QUINCY ST.
NOTE SEE FINDING (a) PAGE 5, CR-103-1982
MAR MANOR

Market Master's House

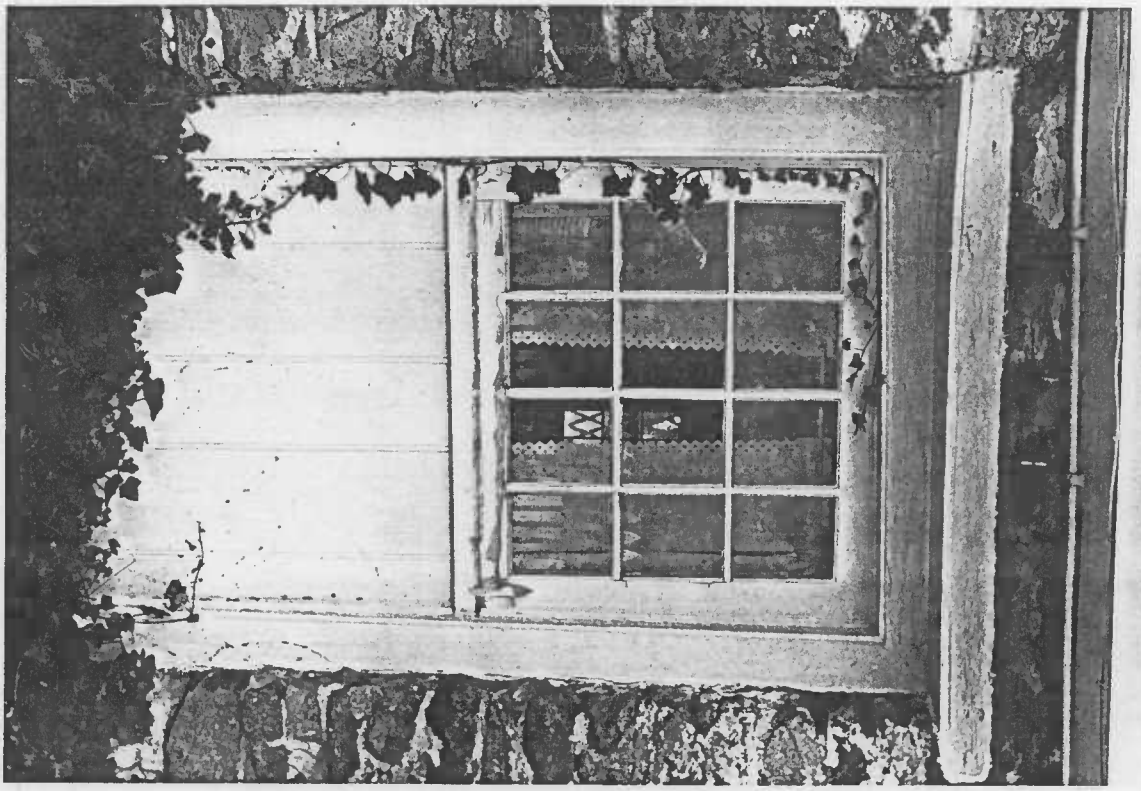
PG: 69-8

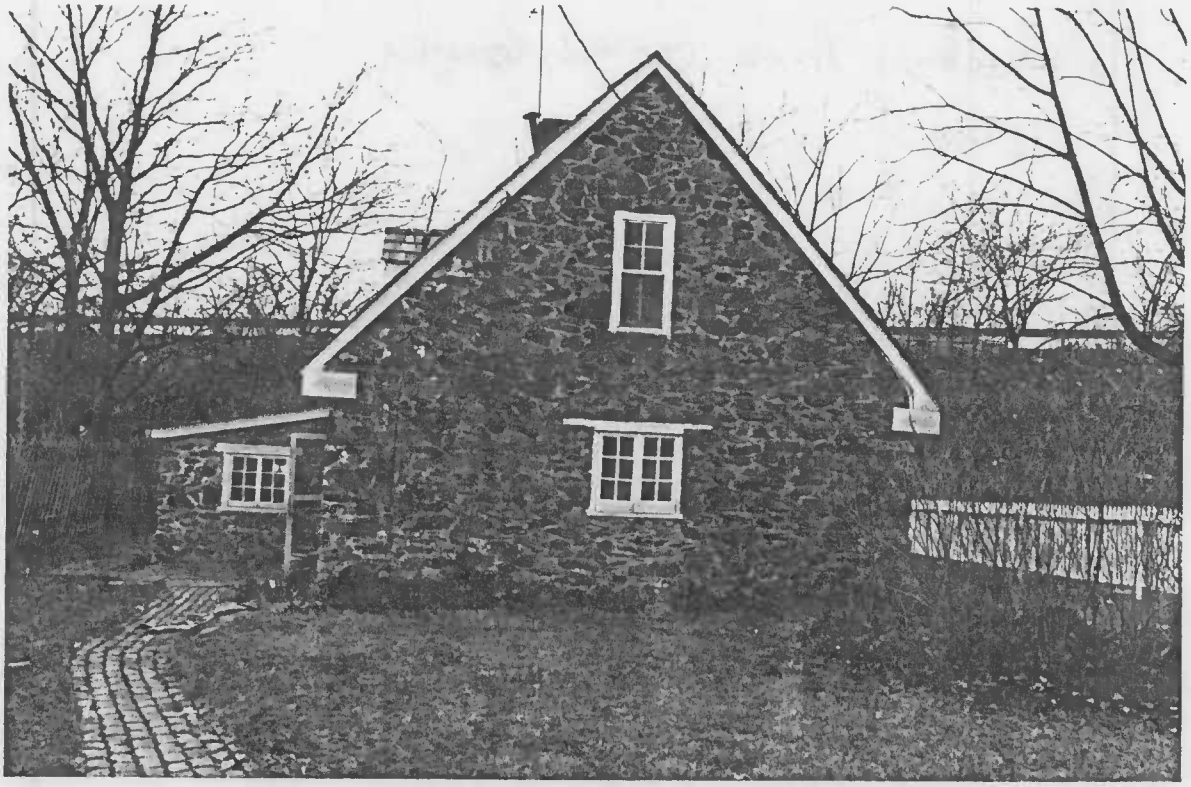
Prince George's Co.
Maryland

18/332120/4311590



Washington East
Pg# 69-8
Avondale Terrace
Queenstown
Avondale
North Woodridge
Kaywood Gardens
MOUNT RAINIER
North Brentwood
Brentwood
Cottage City
Colmar Manor
Edmonston
Rogers Heights
Whiteley
Bladensburg
Brookland
Woodridge
Langdon
Fort Lincoln New Town
FORT LINCOLN CEMETERY
MARYLAND PRINCE GEORGES DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
North Kenilworth
Tuxedo
Ivy City
Brentwood Village Playground
Langdon Park
Dakota Playground
Hickey Run
Mount Hamilton
Anacostia River Park
Magruder Park
Pumping Park
Colmar Manor Sch
Woodridge Sch
Taft Jr High Sch
Taft Rec Cen
Burroughs Sch
Slowe Sch
Langdon Sch
Noyes Sch
Crummell Sch
Webb Sch
Brickkilns
Home for the Aged
St Josephs Home
Fort Bunker Hill
Holy Name College
Providence Hospital
St Anselms Priory Sch
St Gertrudes Sch
De La Salle College
Gaging Station
Municipal Bldg
Fire Sta
Peace Cross
Salvation Army Community Center
Englewood Playground
Beaver Heights Sch
Kenilworth Sch
Bethune Jr High Sch
Playground
Tanks
Cem
Mausoleum
BALTIMORE
CONRAIL
RIVER
ANACOSTIA
BRANCH
RHODE ISLAND AVE
BALTIMORE AVE
NEW YORK AVE
MONTANA
WASHINGTON
BLADENSBURG
EDMONSTON
QUEENS CHAPEL
SOUTH DAKOTA AVE
MICHIGAN
VARNUM
UPSHUR
TAYLOR
QUINCY
PERRY
NEWTON
MONROE
LAWRENCE
KEARNY
JACKSON
IRVING
HAMLIN
GIRARD
DOUGLAS
CHANNING
MYRTLE
WEBSTER
ALLISON
WINOOM
ARUNDEL
RANDOLPH
SHEPHERD
TAYLOR ST
NEWTON ST
BLADENSBURG RD
RHODE ISLAND RD
BRENTWOOD RD
MT OLIVET RD
RUM ST
OLIVE ST
DOUGLAS ST
NASH ST
BM 151
BS 5
BS 6
BS 7
BS 8



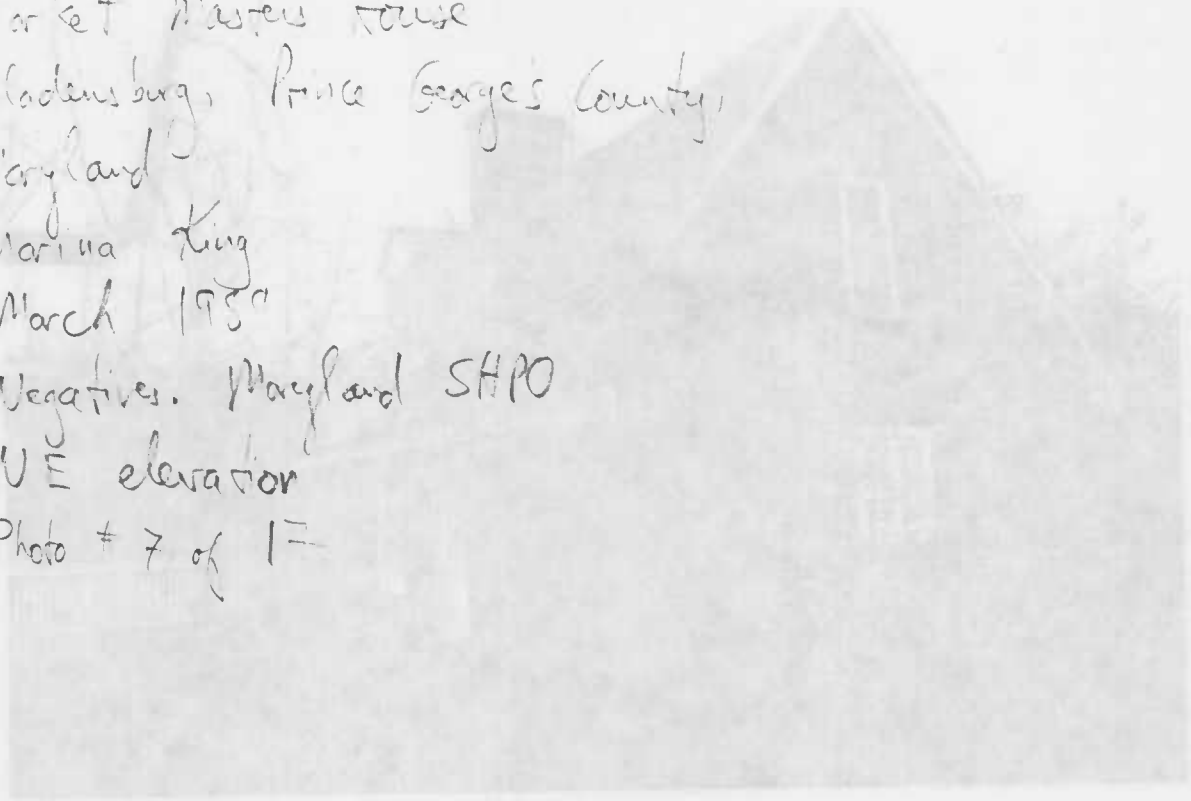


P.G. # 69-2
Market Masters House
Bladensburg, Prince George's County,
Maryland
Marina King
March 1984
Negatives: Maryland SHPO
North window, altered from door.
circa 1920
photo # 1 of 17

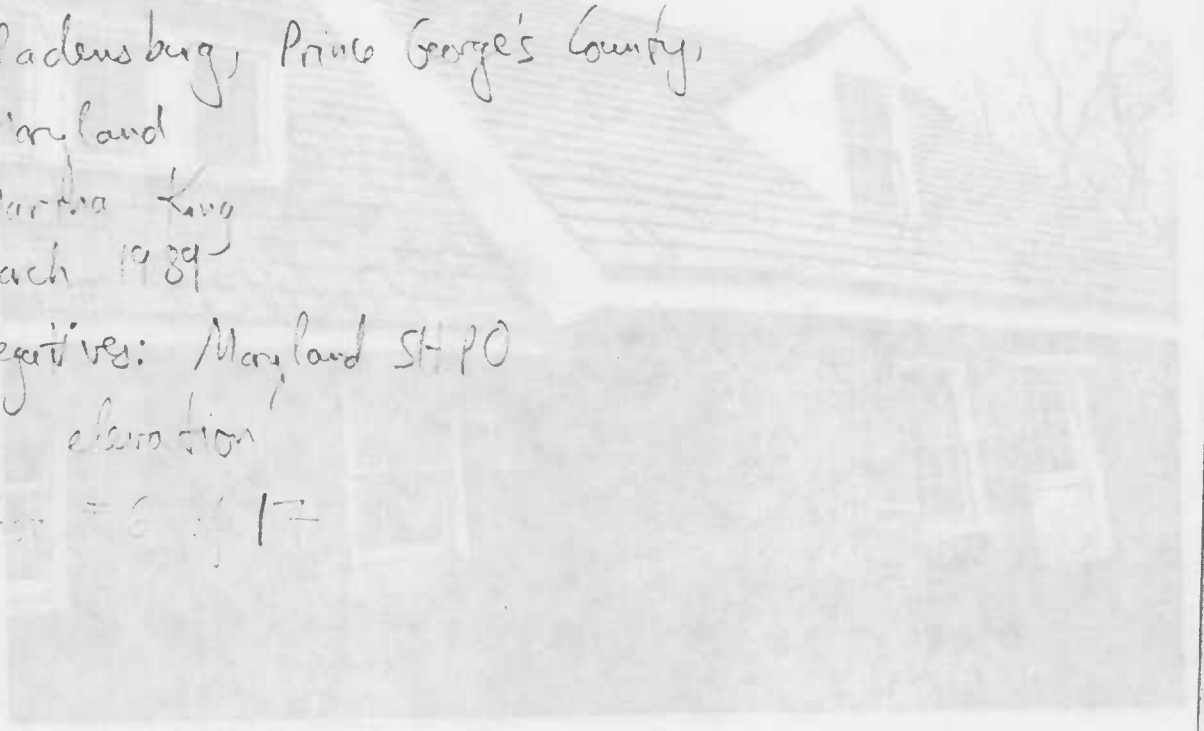
P.G. # 69-3
Market Master's House
Bladensburg Prince George's County,
Maryland
Marina King
March 1984
Negatives: Maryland SHPO
E elevation
Photo # 8 of 17

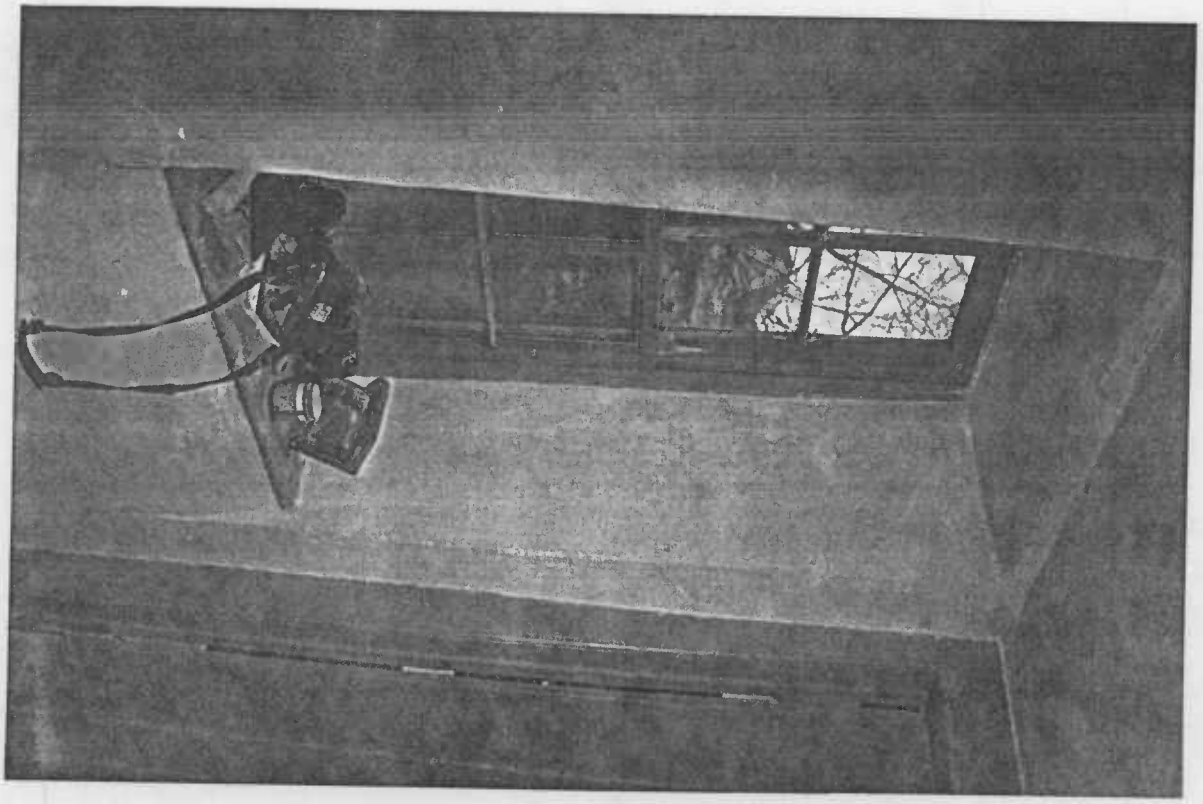
PG: 69-8

P.G. # 69-8
Market Master's House
Bladensburg, Prince George's County,
Maryland
Marina King
March 1989
Negatives: Maryland SHPO
NE elevation
Photo # 7 of 11



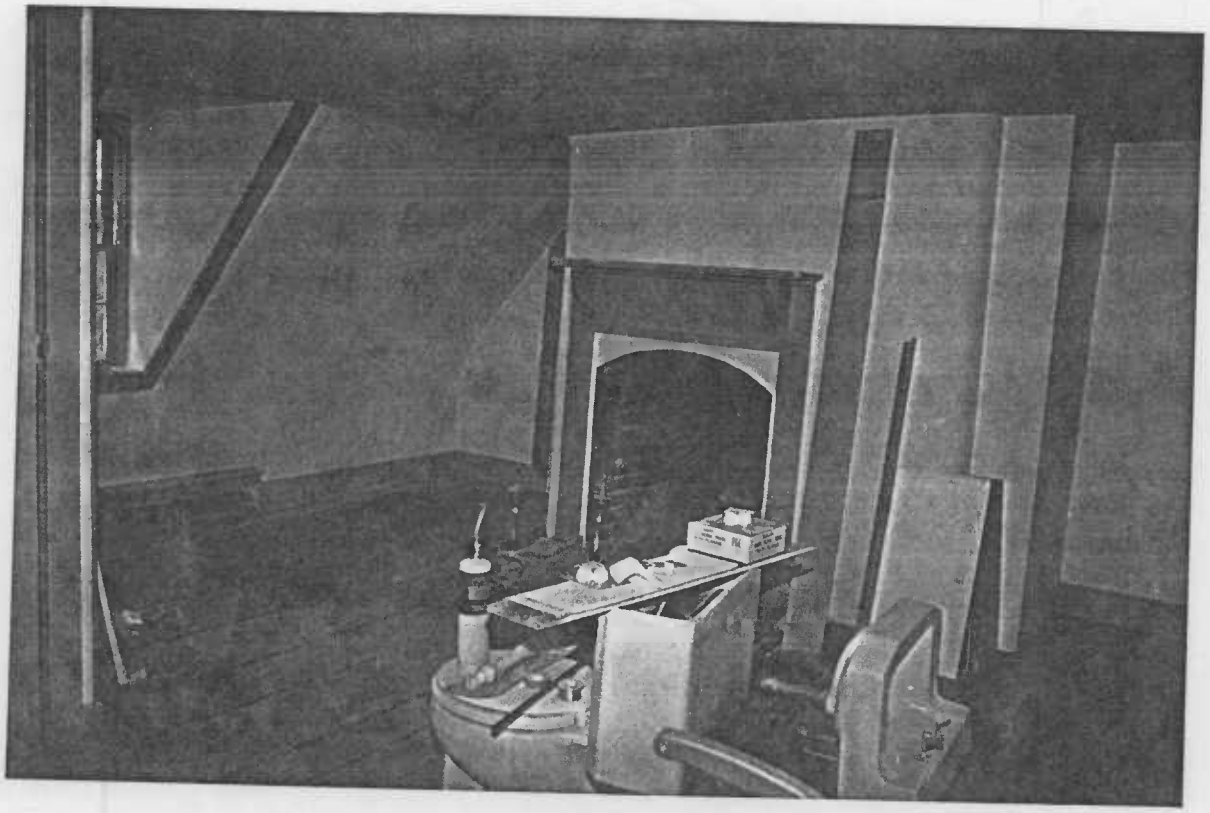
P.G. # 69-5
Market Master's House
Bladensburg, Prince George's County,
Maryland
Marina King
March 1989
Negatives: Maryland SHPO
N elevation
Photo # 6 of 11





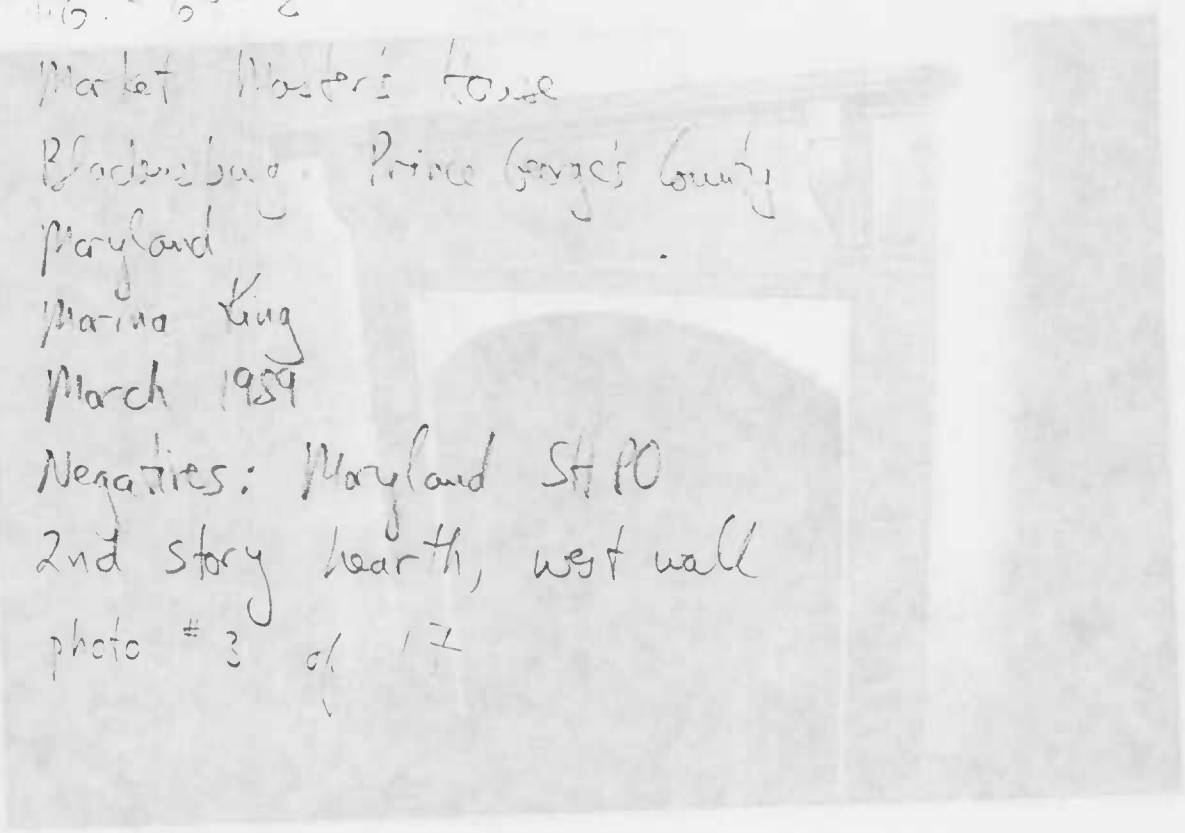
P.G. # 69-8
Market Masters House
Bladensburg, Prince George's County,
Maryland
Marina King
March 1989
Negatives: Maryland SHPO
East second story window
Photo # 4 of 17

P.G. # 69-8
Photo # 5 of 17



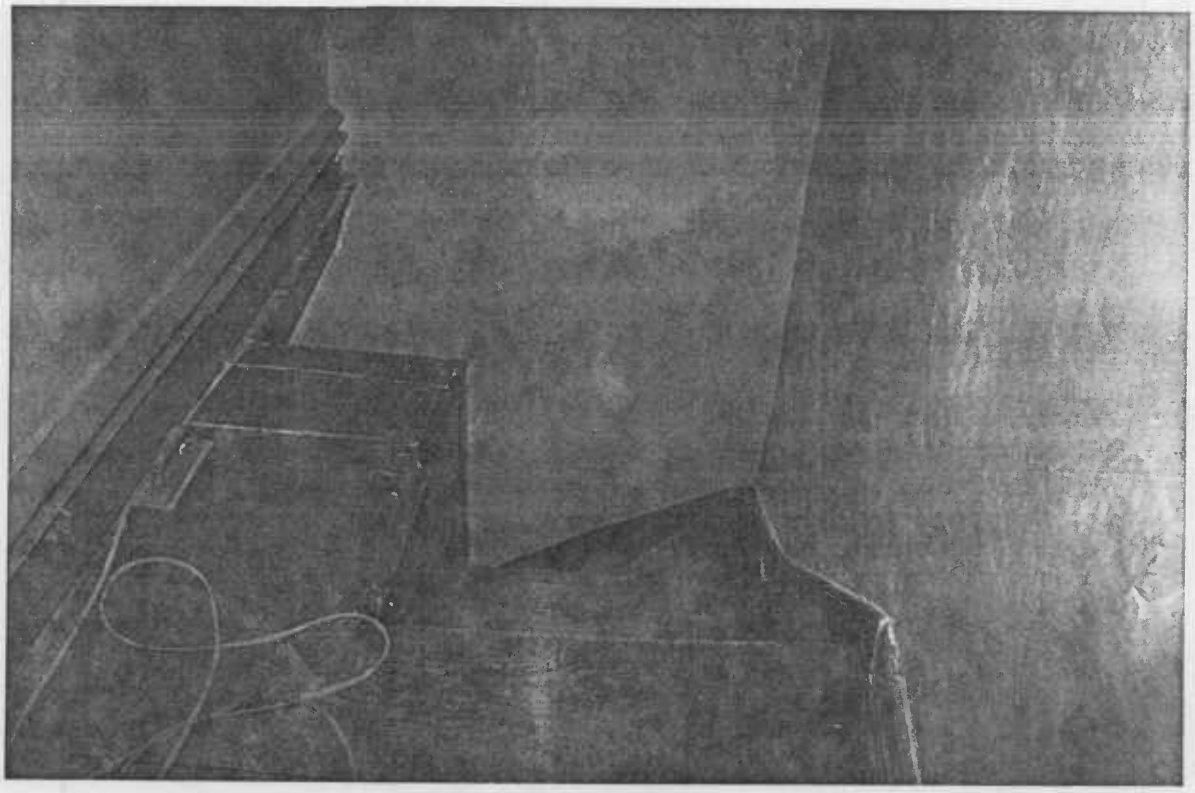
P.G. # 69-8

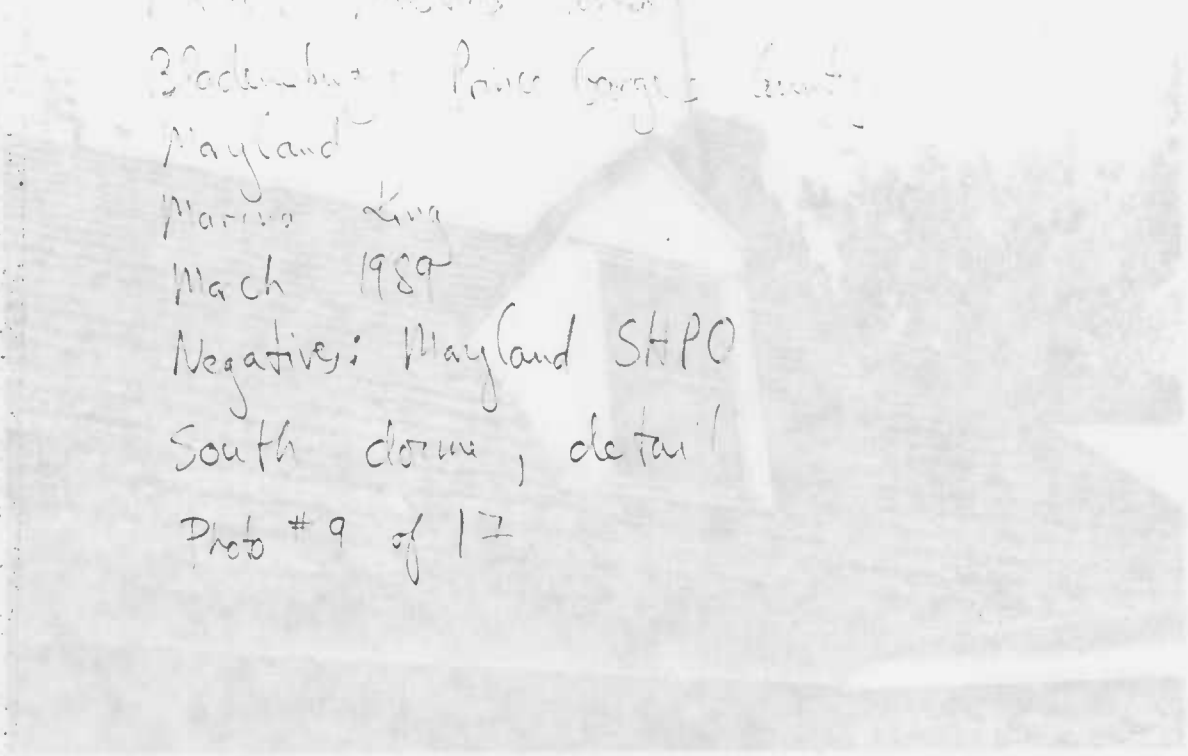
Market Master's House
Bladensburg, Prince George's County
Maryland
Marina King
March 1959
Negatives: Maryland SHPO
2nd story hearth, west wall
photo # 3 of 17



P.G # 69-8

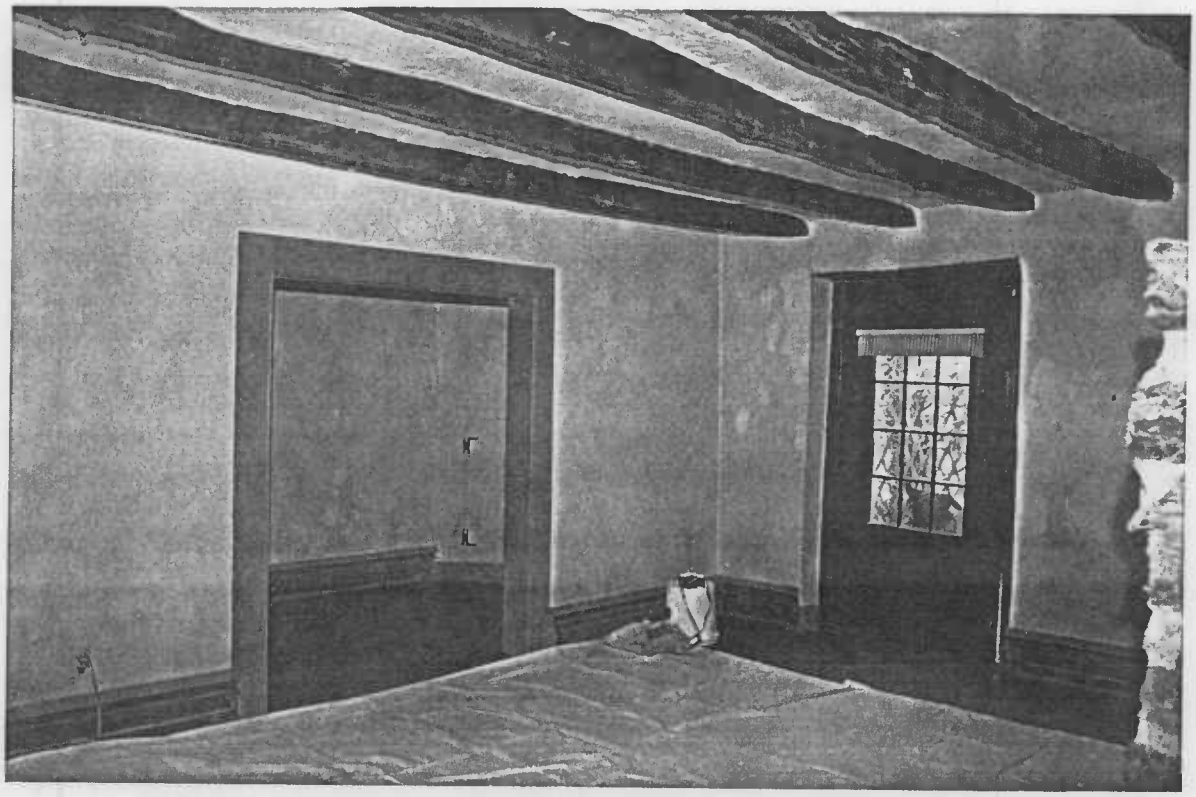
Market Masters House
Bladensburg, Prince George's County,
Maryland
Marina King
March 1959
Negatives: Maryland SHPO
2nd story bedroom, looking NW
photo # 2 of 17

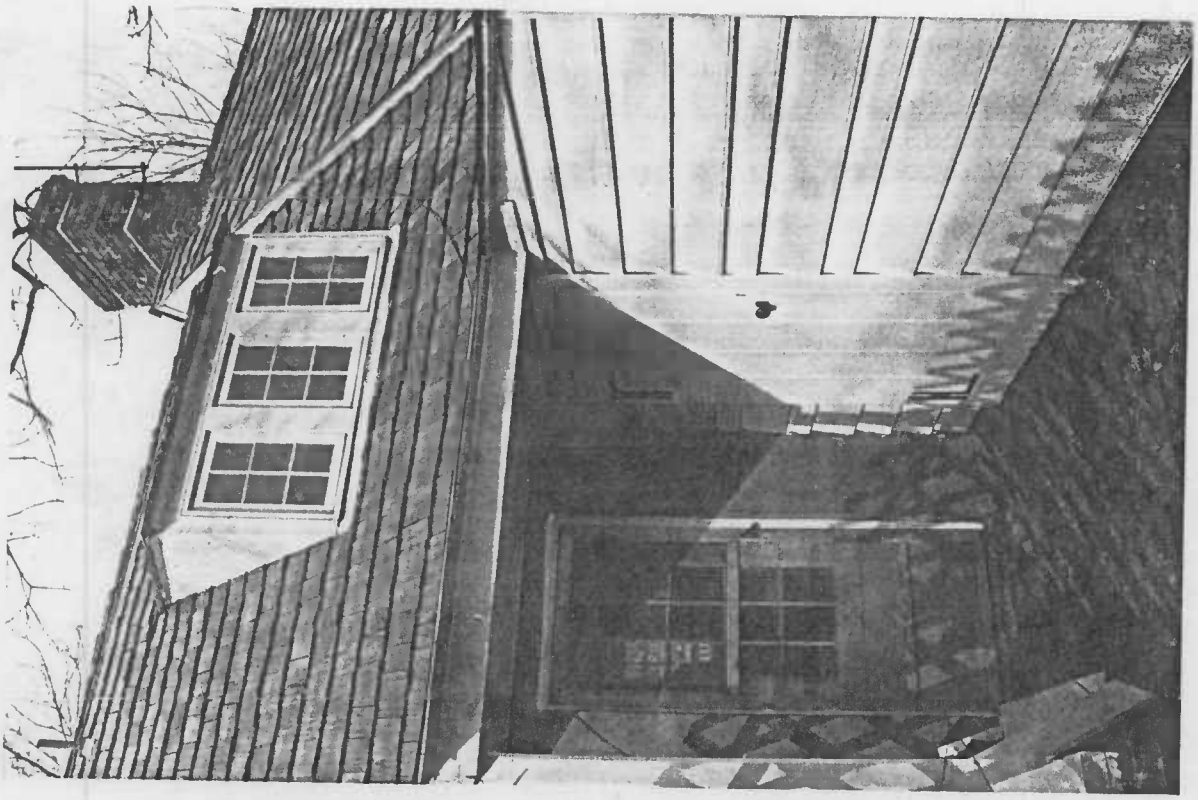




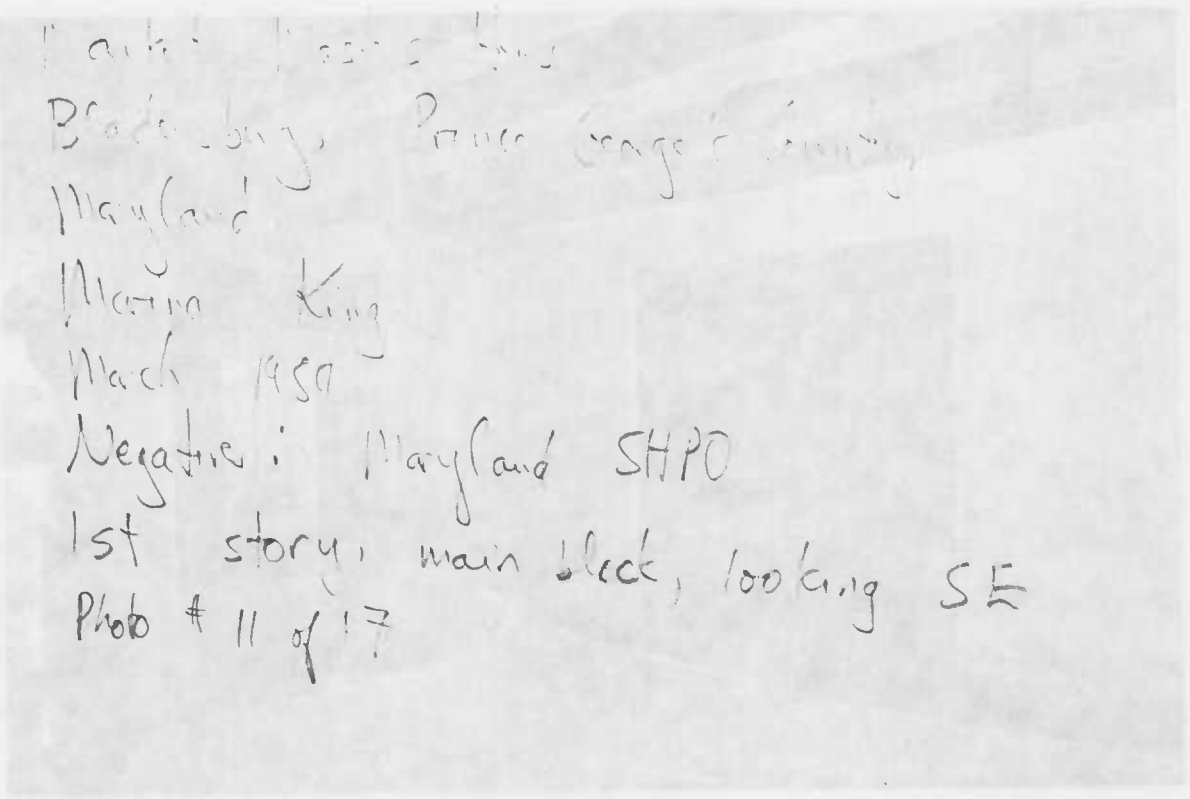
MD #69-5
Market Master's House
Bladensburg, Prince George's County
Maryland
Maria King
March 1989
Negatives: Maryland SHPO
South dorm, detail
Photo #9 of 17

MD, #69-5
Market Master's House
Bladensburg, Prince George's County
Maryland
Maria King
March 1989
Negatives: Maryland SHPO
northeast stair, looking N, detail
Photo #10 of 17



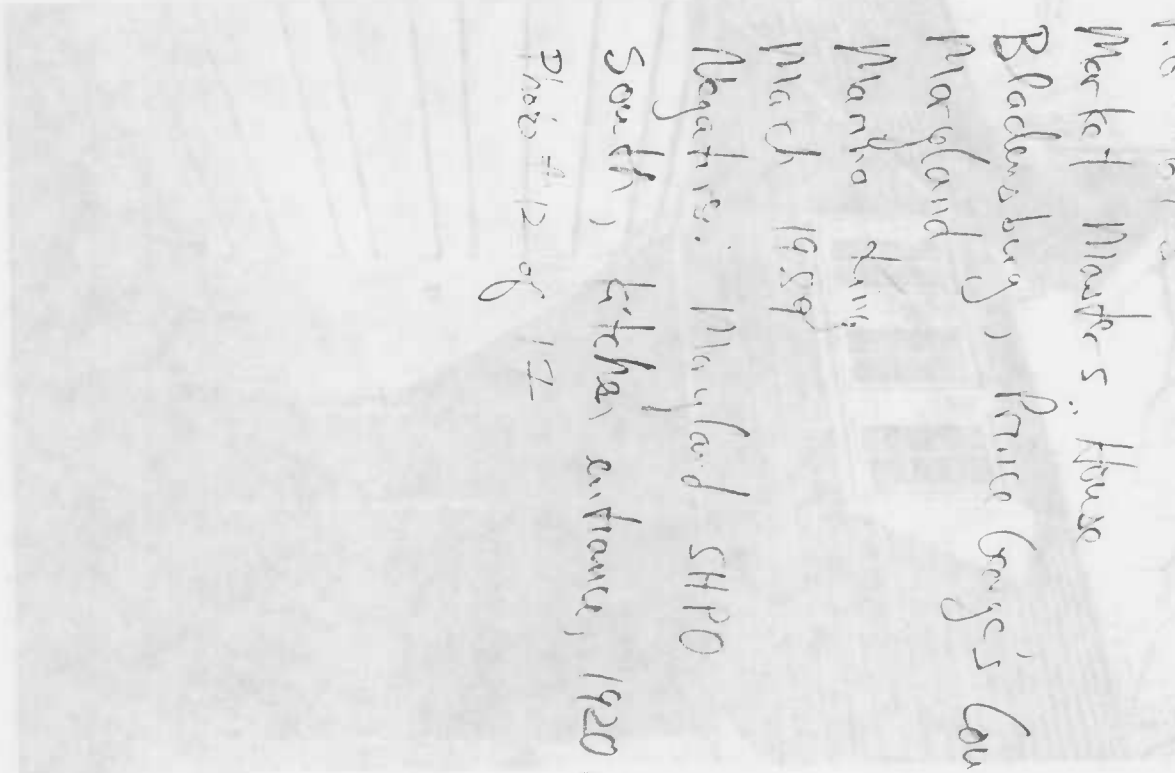


PG # 69-5



Market Master's House
Bladensburg, Prince George's County
Maryland
Martin King
March 1959
Negative: Maryland SHPO
1st story, main block, looking SE
Photo # 11 of 17

PG # 69-5



Market Master's House
Bladensburg, Prince George's County,
Maryland
Martha King
March 1959
Negative: Maryland SHPO
South, kitchen addition, 1920 wing
Photo # 12 of 17

NAME MARKET MASTERS HOUSE

PG 69-8

LOCATION 4006 48th St, Bladensburg, Md.

FACADE NE

PHOTO TAKEN 3/11/74 M DWYER

1760

SE

P.G. #69-8

Market Master's House
Prince George's County
Marina King
May 1987
Southeast elevation
Neg: MD Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G. #69-8
Market Master's house
Prince George's County
Photograph ca. 1913
by J. Harry Shannon
(the "Rambler"),
columnist for the Washington
Star
Published in Prince George's
County, a Pictorial History, by
Alan Virta, The Donning Company,
Virginia Beach, VA 1984. Photograph
courtesy of the Columbia Historical Society

P.G. #69-8

Market Master's House
Prince George's County
Marina King
May 1987
North elevation
Neg: MD Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD

1760

P.G. #69-8

Market Master's House
Prince George's County
Marina King
May 1987
East elevation
Neg: MD Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G # 64-8

Market Master's House

Prince George's County

Marina King

March 1989

Neg: Maryland HPO

Shr Kitchen entrance

P.G. # 69-8
Market Master's House
Prince George's County
Marina King
March 1989
Neg: Maryland SHPO
Stair ways, NE corner

L.R

P.G. #69-8

Market Master's House
Prince George's County
Marina King
May 1987
Living room, looking North
Neg: MD Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G #69 E

Market Master's House

Prince George's County

Marina King

March '87

Neg: Maryland SHPO

living room looking N

P.G. # 69-8
Market Master's House
Prince George's County
Marina King
March 1959
Neg: Maryland SHPO
Fireplace showing interior brick arch

P.G. # 69-8

Market Master's House

Prince George's County

Marina

March 1987

Negs: Maryland SHPO

living room, looking SE

2nd flr

P.G. #69-8

Market Master's House
Prince George's County
Marina King
May 1987
Second floor, mantel
Neg: MD Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G. # 69-8
Market Master House
Prince George's County
Marina Kung
March 1989
Neg Maryland SHPO
2nd story bedroom, main block
looking W