MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. PG: 74A-24

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Clearview Dairy

2. Location

street & number Woodmore Road (Now on Clearwood Drive) ___ not for publication

city, town Woodmore ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Prince George's County

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	X 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
	___ not applicable	X no	___ military	___ other:

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

name Winchester Maryland Development Company

street & number 6305 Ivy Lane telephone no.:

city, town Greenbelt state and zip code Maryland 20770

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 6576

street & number folio 695

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. PG:74A-24

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

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

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Situated south of Woodmore Road, the Clearview Dairy Farm consists of six major structures: a dwelling, carriage shed, machine shop, stucco barn, block dairy barn, and small milking parlor, or creamery. Architecturally, both the main dwelling and the dairy barn complex are mundane examples of vernacular residential and agricultural architecture of the early to mid-twentieth century that yield few insights into design or construction practices of the periods to which they belong.

Architectural Analysis

The main dwelling, constructed ca. 1905, is a plain, vernacular two-story frame structure, L-plan, side gable. The front elevation of the main block, four-bays wide and oriented north, features a shed roof porch running the length of the first story, covered in standing-seam metal sheeting and supported by four plain square posts. First-floor entrances occupy the two middle bays of the main facade; each is flanked by a six-over-six double hung sash window with plain surrounds, a configuration carried throughout the house. The building is clad in pressed asbestos shingles; the roof is covered with standing seam metal sheeting. A concrete block chimney rises from the eastern end of the roof ridge of the main block.

A three-bay shed-roof addition occupies the inside corner of the L (eastern wall), featuring a center door flanked by single-pane casement windows.

The interior of the building is arranged three rooms over three rooms, following the outlines of the L-form, with a fourth room on the main floor -- the kitchen -- occupying the enclosed space at the interior intersection. The room finishes feature plaster walls and standard width yellow pine flooring. Separate entrances lead into the two front rooms; a boxed staircase rises along the east wall of the west front room. Overall, the interior is devoid of any ornamentation.

(See Continuation Sheet 7.1)

8. Significance

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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	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates **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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Clearview Dairy, architecturally undistinguished and of common form, is historically associated primarily with local dairy operations of the mid-twentieth century, Clearview Dairy does not sufficiently meet the National Register criteria for evaluation. No events of significance to the broad patterns of county, state, or national history can be linked to the property; the succession of owners, from Truman Slingluff in the 1880s through the Shatensteins in the twentieth century, can be characterized only as area farmers with negligible impact upon the agricultural history of Southern Maryland.

Historical Background

The land on which the Clearview Dairy buildings sit originally formed part of the larger estate of Fielder Cross, a late 18th century tobacco planter in the Woodmore area whose main residence, known as "Locust Grove," was situated about a mile north of the subject property along Enterprise Road. No dwelling is known to have existed on this particular section of the Cross estate prior to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as indicated by the 1861 Martennet Map and 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Prince George's County.

In 1874, Fielder Cross's estate descended to his great-grandson, Truman Cross Slingluff. At that time, it consisted of the home farm and dwelling planation, called "Locust Grove"; a tract called "Grange," or "La Grange"; and the subject property, a tract called the Grange Farm, consisting of 190.76 acres of land "beginning at a gate on the public road from Bladensburg to

(See Continuation Sheet 8.1)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG:74A 24

Prince George's County Land Records
Prince George's County Equity Records

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 327.76 acres

Quadrangle name _____ 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

A roughly rectangular tract of 327.76 acres occupying the southeast corner of the intersection of Enterprise and Woodmore Roads, with the longer frontage along Woodmore Road.

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 Mark Walston

organization Historical Consultant date June, 1991

street & number 5 Morningwood Court telephone 301-570-3766

city or town Olney state Maryland 20832

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

DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Northeast of the main dwelling is a frame, pent-roof carriage shed, two bays wide and clad in vertical planking. To the south of the dwelling is a four-building complex associated with the farm's dairy operations: a machine shop, a block and stucco barn, a formstone dairy barn, and a milking parlor.

The machine shop is a simple pent-roof frame structure clad in unfinished weatherboard; the roof is covered in standing-seam metal sheeting. The building is three bays wide and one bay deep, with the entrance, occupying the middle bay of the eastern wall, approached by four wooden steps and a landing. The building sits atop concrete piers.

South of the machine shop is a large barn and stable, constructed primarily of cement block covered with stucco. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered in standing seam metal sheeting; the gable ends are clad in vertical plank siding. The main (east) elevation, five bays wide, features two sets of track-hung plank doors, the smaller, southern set leading to the stanchions of the stable area, the larger middle pair providing access to the central hay storage area of the barn's interior. Piercing the wall to the left of the smaller set of doors is a single two-over-two double hung sash window; similar windows occupy the two bays to the right of the larger main doors. A open loafing shed runs the length of the southern wall of the barn; rising near the southeast corner of the barn is a concrete silo constructed of precast, ribbed blocks cabled together.

Standing east of the stucco barn is a large dairy barn built ca. 1930 and constructed primarily of precast concrete blocks, sometimes known as "formstone"; the building's gambrel roof is covered in standing seam metal sheeting. The building is five bays wide and 13 bays deep, with its gambrel ends oriented north-south. The ground level of the southern wall features centered track-hung double doors, flanked by fixed nine-light windows; to the right and left of the windows are paneled doors leading to each milking aisle of the barn interior. Directly above the ground level double doors is an elevated door leading to the second interior level; above this door, leading to the upper hay loft, are large, hinged double doors flanked by shuttered windows. The exact arrangement is repeated on the northern elevation. Centered on both the eastern and western walls are hinged paneled doors flanked to either side by a series of six nine-light windows. All window openings feature cement lintels and sills; all doors have cement lintels.

Projecting from both slopes of the gambrel roof are three shed-roofed dormers, each holding a pair of nine-light windows. Surmounting the roof ridge are square, metal, louvered ventila

(See Continuation Sheet 7.2)

tors topped by gable roofs. Extending from the northeast corner of the barn is a two story, two bay brick and stucco ell, which connects the main barn with a circular silo constructed of curved concrete panels.

To the west of the dairy barn is an irregular shaped, one story milking parlor, or creamery, the core of which is a three-bay by one-bay formstone building with gable roof; the building has been extended to the north by a two-bay brick and stucco, gable-roof addition; to the west by a two-bay frame addition clad in asbestos shingles; and to the south by a shed-roof board-and-batten addition two bays wide. The roofs of all sections are covered in standing seam metal sheeting.

Queen Anne."[1] Slingluff, formerly a Baltimore resident who served briefly during the Civil War as a private with the Confederate Maryland 1st Cavalry, apparently took up residence on his Prince George's land shortly thereafter.[2]

Around 1880, he replaced the older manor house on his great-grandfather's Locust Grove property with a large wood frame dwelling, distinguished by its prominent dormers, projecting bays, and Gothic Revival detail.[3] At about the same time, he is believed to have constructed a smaller dwelling along the eastern boundary of the tract -- the Enterprise Road Property -- possibly for use as a tenant house.

By 1888, Slingluff, strapped with mounting debts and unable to satisfy anxious creditors, turned his properties over to the control of his two sons, Fielder and Frank. Gradually, the sons began selling off various sections in an attempt to save the entire estate from dissolution. By 1905, however, faced with still unresolved debts, and unable to pay the taxes on the apparently unproductive Grange Farm -- assessed in 1904 at $2,685 for the land and $350 for the improvements, indicating insubstantial buildings -- the subject property went up for public auction, with James Jenkins, an area farmer, purchasing the 190 acre Grange Farm for $6,000.[4] Jenkins, it is believed, constructed the second house on the property -- the subject dwelling, situated at what later became known as Clearview Dairy -- sometime around 1905; by 1910, a building is designated at this location on the maps of the Maryland Geological Survey.

Within four years, Jenkins, overextended financially, defaulted on his mortgage, and in 1908 the property was sold at auction to Samuel Marion Peach. Within the year, Peach had dealt the farm off to Harold Slingluff, who in turn sold the property a year later to George Whorl of Howard County. The farm then passed through a succession of speculative owners, including Norman Speicher, from 1913 to 1916; George Gardener of Charles

(See Continuation Sheet 8.2)

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[1] Prince George's Equity Records, No. 2889, December 19, 1903.

[2] Toaping Castle Chapter, D.A.R., Prince George's County, Maryland, Tombstone Records (n.d.), p. 194.

[3] Prince George's County Historic Sites Inventory No. 74A-2.

[4] Prince George's County Equity Records, No. 2889, December 19, 1903.

County, from 1916 to 1917; and Paul Leatherman of St. Mary's County, eventually being purchased by two brothers, David L. and Albert S. Shatenstein, in 1919.[5]

Dairy operations were introduced to the property during the Shatenstein's occupation. Sometime around 1930 they constructed the formstone block dairy barn in the small complex near the main dwelling, along with other ancillary buildings. The brothers later christened the farm "Clearview Dairy."[6]

Historically, dairying in Prince George's County never assumed the proportions it would in other Maryland counties, such as Harford, Baltimore, or Montgomery. Early forays into dairying came shortly after the appearance of the railroads, in particular the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, completed through Prince George's County in the 1830s, and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, built in the 1870s in two spurs, one from Baltimore to Pope's Creek on the Potomac in Charles County, along with a branch line into Washington. Rapid rail transport to Washington and Baltimore encouraged somewhat the diversification of crops by providing farmers near the lines with a reliable means of transporting perishable products to market. Additional impetus came from the improvement of the county's and the state's hard-packed road system during the early twentieth century, coupled with the advent of truck and automobile transport. In general, however, dairying as an industry languished far behind tobacco production. By 1959, of the county's 8,393 cattle and calves, only 1,337 were milk cows, and nearly all of the milk consumed in the county was produced elsewhere.[7]

In 1957 David Shatenstein and his wife, Dena, became sole owners of the property; a year later they built a modern brick dwelling on the western edge of the property, fronting on Enterprise Road, and the Clearview Dairy dwelling was given over solely to tenant occupation. Gradually the dairy operations were phased out.[8]

The property remained in the Shatenstein family until 1976, when the heirs sold the property to Golfamerica Development Joint Venture. The current owners, Winchester Maryland Development Company, obtained clear title to the property in 1989.

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[5] Prince George's County Land Records, L. 151, f. 137, October 30, 1919.

[6] Personal interview, Kopel Shatenstein, June 1991.

[7] USDA Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey of Prince George's County, Maryland (Washington: GPO, 1967), p. 5.

[8] Personal interview, Kopel Shatenstein, June 1991.

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CLEARVIEW DAIRY, Prince George's County
Continuation Sheet
MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

2. Western Shore

Chronological/Development Periods:

11. Industrial/Urban Dominance AD. 1870-1930
12. Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

1. Agriculture

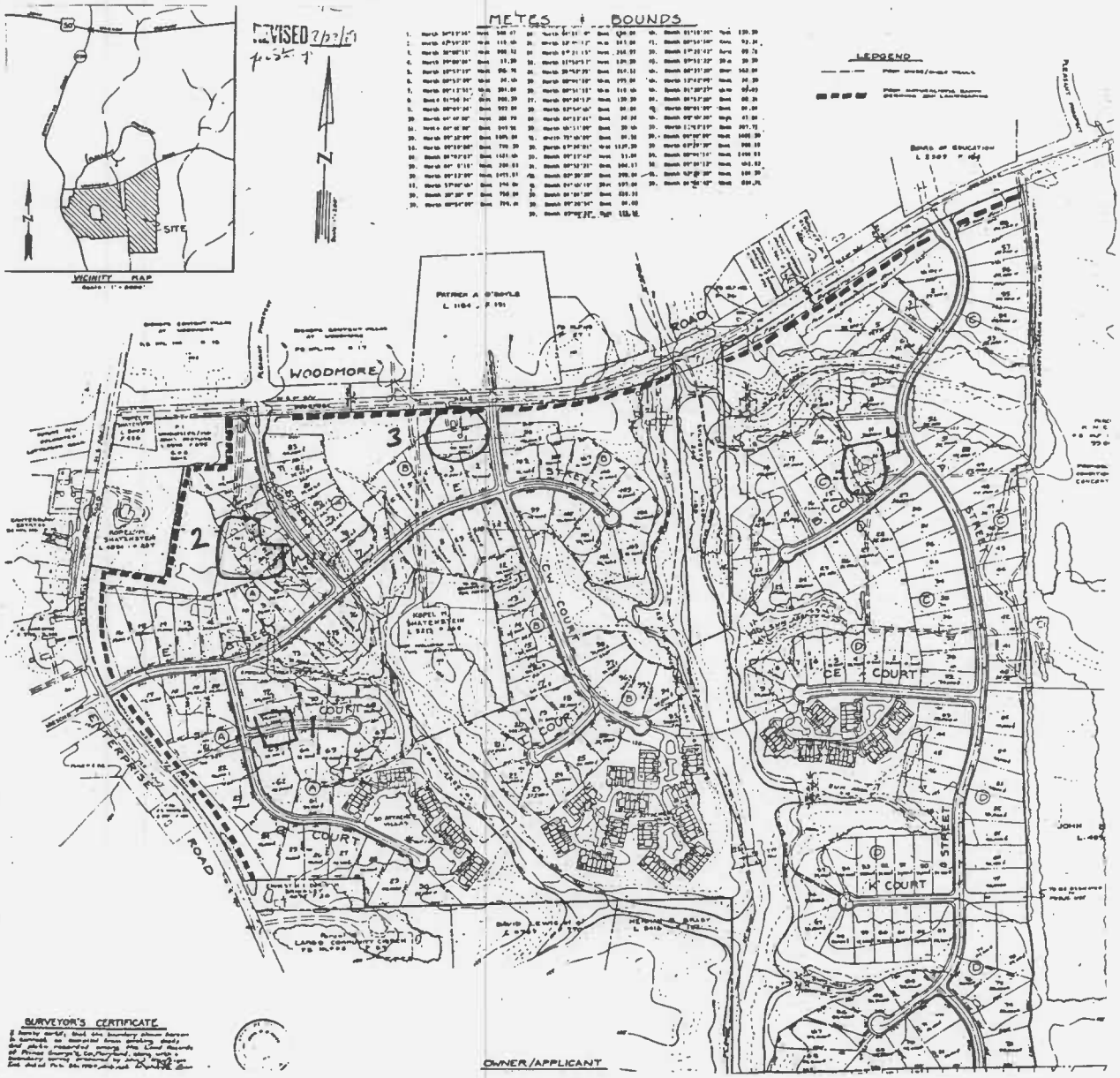
Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural/Suburban

Historic Functions and Uses: Dwelling, Agricultural

Known Design Source: None



Prelimnary Subdivision Plan, with subject sites outlined:

1. **Enterprise Road Property**
2. **Clearview Dairy**
3. **Site of Woodmore Store (no longer standing)**
4. **Moreland Property**

Woodmore South Property

20720
20721
WOODMORE
Folly Branch Stream Valley Park
Folly Branch Park
Holmehurst Nam Pk
Enterprise Park
Washington Ch New Jerusalem
Prince Georges CC
Newton White Mansion
Enterprise GC
Woodmore Road Comm Park
PG Co Boys & Girls Club Park
Woodmore ES
Holy Family Cath
Freeway Airport
Lergo Comm
Western Branch Stream Valley Park
Lake Arbor CC
Hopa Presb
Mitchellville Plaza
Northeast Branch Stream Valley Park
WILD WORLD THEME PARK
Belt Woods Natural Environmen Area
Lord Fairfax Historic Site
PG 74A-26
1 ROCKPORT LA
2 STOCKBRIDGE CT
3 BOOTH BAY WAY
4 BRATTLE BOROUGH DR
JOHN HANSON HIGHWAY
50
193
214
ENTERPRISE ROAD
CHURCH ROAD
WOODMORE ROAD
LOTTSFORD ROAD
Northeast Branch
Western Branch
Lottsford Branch
Folly Branch Stream Valley Park
WOODMORE SOUTH
KINGS FOREST
PARADISE ACRES
ENTERPRISE KNOLLS CLUSTER
KOLBES CORNER
CENTRAL AVENUE
3-20200
B C D E F G H J K
Joins Map 20
76°47'30" MD GRID 860,000 FT
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1993

Glenn Dale Rec Center
ROAD
Branch
BELVEDERE RD
Enterprise Estates Rec Center
Cem
CHURCH
Freeway Airport
Lottsford
Northeast
Woodmoor Road Rec Center
PG:74A-24
Woodmore Road Sch
WOODMORE
ROAD
Holy Family Ch
Cem
Woodmore
BM 164
Western
Branch
Enterprise East Rec Center
Northeast Branch Park
Kolbes Corner
BM 81
BM 142

PG: 74A-24

NW Elevation, Main Dwelling

E Elevation, Main Dwelling

Clearview Dairy Resources

June 1991

PG:74A-24

NE Elevation, Stucco Barn

SW Elevation, Dairy Barn

Clearview Dairy Resources

June 1991

PG:74A-24

SW Elevation, Dairy Barn

NW Elevation, Dairy Barn Silo

Clearview Dairy Resources

June 1991