Prince George's County Historic Site Summary Sheet

Survey No.: PG76A21

Name: Marescalco House

Date: ca. 1946-1950

Location: 5516 Auth Road, Camp Springs, Maryland

Access: Private

Description:

The Marescalco House is a one and two-story, buff-colored stucco dwelling built in the Art Moderne style. The exterior is a simply detailed geometric composition of projecting and receding volumes. The most prominent decorative features are the multi-pane steel casement windows, glass block wall and porthole window that flank the entry.

Significance:

The Marescalco House, constructed between 1946 and 1950 in the rural and undeveloped agricultural area known as Woods Corners, is significant as an example of post World War II residential construction in the Art Moderne style. Built by the owner and his brother-in-law, Paris Rizzo, from plans purchased from the L.F. Garlinghouse Plan Company of Topeka, Kansas, the house is noteworthy as one of two known examples of this plan (No. 578, later No. 6692) in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The house is also significant as the work of a woman designer, Iva S. Lieurance, who worked her entire career designing house plans for the Garlinghouse Company.

PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPRESHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period (s): Modern 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s): Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function and Use: Domestic/Single Dwelling/Residence

Known Design Source: Iva G. Lieurance for the L.F. Garlinghouse Company (Design No. 578, a.k.a. No. 6692)

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. PG76A21

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Marescalco House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 5516 Auth Road N/A not for publication

city, town Camp Springs ___ vicinity of congressional district Sixth

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 Nicholas and Jennie Marescalco

street & number 5516 Auth Road telephone no.: 301 4270357

city, town Camp Springs state and zip code MD 20746

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courthouse libe 8539

street & number foli 68

city, town Upper Marlboro stat MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. PG76A21

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ 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.

See Continuation Sheet 7.1

8. Significance

Survey No PG76A21

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

Specific dates 1946 1950 **Builder/Architect** Nicholas Marescalco (Builder) from Garlinghouse Design No. 598

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B X C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state X local

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

See Continuation Sheet 8.1

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No PG76A21

See Continuation Sheet 9.1

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ca. ~~one~~ two ~~acre (tax~~ parcel)

Quadrangle name Anacostia

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Current Tax Parcel

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

state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rita M. Suffness, Leader, Cultural Resources Group

organization Maryland SHA — date July 6, 1997

street & number 707 N. Calvert Street — telephone 410 545 8561

city or town Baltimore — state Maryland 21202

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

DHCP/DHCD
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023

PS-2746

PG76A-21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.1

Description Summary:

The Marescalco House is a one and two-story, buff-colored stucco dwelling built in the Art Moderne style by the current owner between 1946 and 1950. from a house plan purchased from the L. F. Garlinghouse Plan Company of Topeka, Kansas. The exterior is a simply detailed geometric composition of projecting and receding volumes. The most prominent decorative features are the multi-pane steel casement windows, glass block wall and porthole window that flank the entry.

Description:

The Marescalco House is a one and two-story, buff-colored, stucco dwelling built in the Art Moderne style. The main facade of the house is oriented to the south. The exterior is a simply detailed geometric composition of projecting and receding volumes. The most prominent decorative elements are found in the multi-light steel casement windows, glass block wall and porthole window that flank the entry. The exterior of the house is unaltered and in very good condition.

The Marescalco house is built into a rise on the south, thus, the rear or north elevation has an exposed basement level. A concrete block addition extends the lower level on the west side of the rear elevation. Its roof provides a flat-roofed fenced porch for the first, or main level, reached by an exterior stair.

The building's dramatic zigzag massing is achieved by a series of projecting and receding rectilinear volumes at the upper level set onto the roof of the larger rectangular first story [the only departure from the rectangular plan is the rounded projection of the first story that shelters the entry stoop and door of the main (south) facade].

Flat, unadorned wall planes are punctuated with rectangular window openings into which multi-pane steel casement windows are set. The windows are varying sizes; the larger windows frequently have operable multi-light casements flanking a fixed-sash plate glass section. To the front of the house, at both the first and second stories, there are corner windows, at which points steel pipe provides structural support.

PG76A-21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.2

Exterior walls terminate in plain horizontal parapets capped with simple metal flashing. The roofs of all sections of the building are flat, with built-up asphalt sheathing. The second story of the rear (north elevation) lacks the simple parapets found on the rest of the house. The flat roofs serve as terraces, centered on the main (south) facade beneath the rounded section of wall which projects overhead a wooden entry door with a cut-out of three intersecting circles which graduate in size. Mr. Marescalco reports that it is the original window.

East of the entry is the convex-curve glass block wall which is also sheltered by the overhang. Centered over the entry at the second level is a large, multi-pane casement window. To the east of the entrance is a large Chicago-style casement which turns the south east corner. A smaller, multi-pane casement window does likewise at the south west corner. West of the entry and sheltered by the overhang is a small porthole casement with an operative center light located just east of that, the second story of the main facade is partially cut away to provide a large deck on the eat, which would have been reached by a door in the east facade of an upstairs bedroom and sheltered by a slab roof extending from the wall to the chimney (according to the plans). An additional terrace is provided on the south west corner, also accessed by a door from the upper hall.

The east elevation contains two windows: the south one continues to span the south east corner and the other flanks the chimney. Above the first story parapet the sides of the chimney shaft tapers. Two casement windows are located at the basement level directly below those on the first floor.

PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland

Statement of Significance
Continuation Sheet 8.1

Significance Summary:

The Marescalco House, constructed between 1946 and 1950 in the rural and undeveloped agricultural area known as Woods Corners, is significant as an example of post World War II residential construction in the Art Moderne style. Built by the owner and his brother-in-law, Paris Rizzo, from plans purchased from the L.F. Garlinghouse Plan Company of Topeka, Kansas,[1] the house is noteworthy as one of two known examples of this plan (No. 578, later No. 6692) in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The house is also significant as the work of a woman designer, Iva S. Lieurance, who worked her entire career designing house plans for the Garlinghouse Company.

Statement of Significance:

The Marescalco House, constructed between 1946 and 1950 by the owner, who continues to reside in the dwelling, is significant as an example of post World War II residential construction in the Art Moderne style. Built in the largely agricultural, very sparsely settled rural area called Camp Springs from plans sold by the L.F. Garlinghouse Plan Company of Topeka, Kansas, the house is noteworthy as one of only two known examples of this house plan (No. 598) in the Washington, D.C., area. The house is in excellent condition and is a locally rare example of a modestly scaled Art Moderne house. The unusual character of the house has made it a prominent visual landmark within its community, increasingly overrun with typical subdivision housing of the recent decades. The house is also significant as the work of a woman designer, Iva G. Lieurance.

The house was constructed largely by its current owners, Nicholas and Jennie Marescalco, with assistance from Jennie's brother, Paris Rizzo, who constructed a near identical house in Lewisdale, another Prince George's County community.[2]

Nicholas Marescalco likely purchased the roughly two-acre parcel from his father Salvatore Marescalco, who secured it from Thomas and Linda Wood in April, 1937 (Land Record 474/273). The Woods family, along with the Sopers, owned some agricultural land in the Camp Springs and Suitland areas prior to its development in the 1960's. It was the Wood family, who operated a seasonal fruit stand at MD 5/Auth Road intersection, for which the area was named "Woods Corner." Marescalco located his house on the north side of Auth Road. This road is remembered by long time

inhabitants as having been a dirt lane called "Epiphany Lane" until the 1940's, when it was designated the William Soper Road. Its current name derives from a farm and slaughter house operated by the Auth family, whose enterprise was located on the opposite side (south side) of the Washington Beltway, I-495. The Marescalco property was noted in the Land Records (Liber 331/Folio 323) as being "near the road from Woods Corner to Upper Marlboro" (Old Branch Avenue or MD 5).

Marescalco's brother-in-law, Paris Rizzo, saw a catalog of the L.F. Garlinghouse Plan Company while shopping in Kanns' Department Store in Washington, D.C. Rizzo acquired drawings for plan No. 578, described as "a beautiful modernistic design that may be built of concrete, brick or blocks" from the company. From 1946 to 1950 Marescalco constructed the house, contracting out for the electrical and plumbing services.

Although the house is one of less than a dozen dwellings which pre-date 1960 in the Woods Corner area, it did not serve as a model for later homebuilders. The area was developed throughout the last few decades with a range of modest houses in popular post-war styles including the Cape Cod, Split Level Ranch, variations on the bungalow, and the post-war incarnations of the Colonial Revival.

Art Moderne Architecture

The decade of the 1930's saw the initial high-style introduction of the Moderne style, although such houses did not reach the masses until after World War II. This style evolved in the 1930's but rarely in ready-cut catalogues. It was characterized by glass-block decor, cubist shapes, corner windows and frequent use of contemporary materials. Sears offered one "Modern", the "Bryant" in its 1938 and 1939 catalogues. For the most part, however, houses in this avant-garde style were almost always architect-designed, custom showplace residences of the upper-middle and upper classes. Catalogue houses were anything but avant-garde; rather they were the haven of the conservative home builder, often in a small town, suburban infill or rural setting.

PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland

Statement of Significance
Continuation Sheet 8.3

When World War II reached the U.S. in 1941 the catalogue house industry was already doomed. Montgomery Ward, Sears had dropped out and Gordon-Van Tine would soon follow. L.F. Garlinghouse Company, providing plans as opposed to kit houses has survived and flourished during its ca. 100-year history, although relocated to Connecticut from its historic Kansas roots.

L.F. Garlinghouse Company

The L.F Garlinghouse Company (the Garlinghouse Plan Company) is one of the oldest mail-order house plan companies in the United States. Founded in Topeka, Kansas, around 1906 by Lewis Fayette Garlinghouse, the company still exists today and distributes a variety of house plans from its headquarters in Middletown, Connecticut. L.F. Garlinghouse (1879-1965) founded the company after engaging in the real estate business for several years. [3] The company began by constructing over 1,000 houses from its own design in Topeka, Marysville, and elsewhere in Kansas. Plans for many of these early designs were later published as "Bungalow Homes". The company continued to construct its own houses until 1932, whereafter it focused exclusively on supplying mail-order plans.[4]

In 1907, soon after the company was founded, Mr. Garlinghouse hired Iva Gay Lieurance (1886-1956) as a designer. At 17, Miss Lieurance came to the Garlinghouse Company without an academic background in design or construction. Throughout a career that spanned almost fifty years she personally supervised or was responsible for the Company's house designs. Lieurance may be the only known woman credited for design work associated with the mail-order house movement.[5]

The decidedly modernist aesthetic of Garlinghouse design No. 578 (later No. 6694) was not typical of the designs produced by Lieurance for Garlinghouse. [6] In fact, it differed radically from the designs produced by the Garlinghouse and Company. Throughout the first half of the 20th century, plans sold by the Company reflected mainstream architectural preferences. In the 1920's and early 1930's, frame bungalows, cottages and two-story houses in the craftsman style were popular with families of modest means and first-time homebuyers. Garlinghouse supplies a wide range of houses in these styles (along with Sears & Roebuck, Aladdin Homes and others in the mail-order house industry). By the early 1930's, the architectural tastes of middle-class homebuilders shifted. The Colonial (Georgian) Revival styles as well as the more

picturesque and romantic styles of the European countryside including the Tudor, Norman and Mediterranean Revivals, were preferred. Those prospective homeowners seeking more modest homes built or purchased small-scale cottage variations of the revival styles, especially the Cape Cod. These were further removed from their design source. Although used for all building types, the Art Moderne style is most commonly associated with office and commercial buildings and the style is represented in Garlinghouse catalogs by a single residential design, plan No. 578.[7]

NOTES:

1. 210 Deluxe Small Homes, L.F. Garlinghouse Company, Topeka, Kansas. No date .
2. About the same time and with the same plans, Paris Rizzo began construction of a house for his family in Lewisdale, Prince George's County. The Rizzo house, constructed of brick, is the other example of Plan No. 578 (later No. 6692) in the Washington area. Sources: Oral interviews, Josephine Rizzo (Thurmont, MD) and Nicholas Marescalco (Camp Springs, MD) with Howard S. Berger of Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, October, 1991 and Nicholas Marescalco (Camp Springs, MD) with Rita Suffness, June, 1997.
3. Biographical data is taken from Encyclopedia of American Biography and materials from the Kansas State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Department, Center for Historical Research, Topeka, Kansas, as included in the Maryland Trust Inventory form PG65-15 for the Paris Rizzo House.
4. "Local Firm Nation's Largest Designer of Postwar Homes", Topeka Daily Capital, 5 August 1945, P. 7, as included in the Maryland Trust Inventory form PG65-15 for the Paris Rizzo House.
5. "Miss Iva Gay Lieurance", Obituary, Topeka Daily Capital, February 7, 1956, pg. 16, as included in the Maryland Trust Inventory form PG65-15 for the Paris Rizzo House.
6. Oral interview, Mr. Whitney Garlinghouse, President, The Garlinghouse Company, Middletown, Connecticut, with Rita M. Suffness, March, 1997. He reported that this design (No. 598) constituted a radical departure from the standard, conservative mail order designs of this company.
7. A company spokesman declined to identify the quantities or locations of Garlinghouse designs. The spokesman suggested that No. 578 did not prove popular and that only a handful may have been built. Oral interview, Doreen Rainville, The Garlinghouse Company, Middletown, Connecticut, with Howard S. Berger, December 4, 1991.

PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland

Statement of Significance
Continuation Sheet 8.5

Historic and Geographic Context: This property is located on the western side of Prince George's county abutting the District of Columbia. A suburb of Washington, D.C. the area is characterized by densely built-up residential neighborhoods crossed by several main arterial roadways lines with commercial strip malls. Before the 1950's this area of Prince George's County was generally rural and agricultural with few small crossroads settlements. The only crossroads within the area which developed an identity was "Wood's Corner," named for a fruit stand, no longer extant, operated in the twentieth century by the Wood family. It serviced the few farms and the very small population that existed prior to 1950 near the intersection of MD 5 (Branch Ave) and Auth Road, an area currently overwhelmed by commercial development, especially mammoth automobile dealerships. Although some suburban development had taken place on the fringes of this area in the 1940's, it was not until the cessation of World War II that widespread development and suburbanization began in this area of Prince George's County.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Suburbanization of Prince George's County

The earliest suburbs of Prince George's County date to the late nineteenth century and are located in the northern section of the County. After the Civil War, Washington took on a "boom town" atmosphere and in a tight housing market, Washington residents began to look outside the District for housing. The initial growth occurred in the previously settled towns along the B & O Railroad north of the district, there the new residents could enjoy the established local amenities (Virta 1984:190). These towns included Hyattsville, Bladensburg and Beltsville. Other developments were constructed more specifically as railroad suburbs. These places included Riverdale Park, Berwyn and Berwyn Heights, College Park and Takoma Park, all constructed in the late 1800's.

However, as the northern sections of the County were experiencing steady development, the western section of the county remained virtually undisturbed. Both the1861 Simon Martenet Map and the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of the "Spaulding District" show a sparsely settled area with small settlements around Suitland, Silver and Camp Springs outside of the area in which this site is located. The 1955 USGS map (Anacostia Quadrangle) shows that the area was still primarily agricultural as late as the 1940's. The development of the area did not begin until the early 1950's, with the bulk of it occurring within the last two decades, when the growth was intense. There are a number of factors that contributed to this massive development of the rural countryside

in the county, including the expansion of the Federal Government in the 1940's, the overall development of roads and bridges linking the areas to Washington, and the movement of Federal government agencies and facilities to the new suburbs.

The increase in the Federal work force began in the 1930's with the initiation of the New Deal and continued through World War II and on into the 1950's. This explosive expansion was attended by a rise in land values and property taxes, which again sent the Washingtonians into the suburbs in search of affordable housing. What distinguished this expansion from the late nineteenth century suburban development was it's spread into previously undeveloped area, principally into western Prince George's County. This was made possible by the automobile; the automobile allowed for development away from the railroad lines, which had limited the earlier nineteenth century developments. In addition, road improvements throughout the county as well as bridge improvement over the Potomac provided easy access to the District and made a daily commute into the district a possibility.

Plentiful land at low cost motivated the Federal government to locate offices in the suburbs as well. The Suitland Federal Center opened in 1941 on the north side of Silver Hill Road. The complex was constructed on 285 acres of land and was built to house up to three thousand employees of the Federal Bureau of the Census, Navy Hydrographic Office an a file office of the Public Roads Administration (Evening Sun, August 14, 1942).

Another major development in the area was the construction of Andrew's Air Force Base near Camp Springs. Building began in 1941 on approximately 4000 acres of farm and open land. A few years later the Suitland Parkway was constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers to provide safe and rapid access to the air base from Washington. Carrying traffic south and west of Suitland, the parkway also provided better access for Washington commuters to the growing neighborhoods on either side of the road. These factors drew commuters and developers out to this section of Prince George's County bordered by Suitland Parkway on the north, MD 5 on the west, I-495 on the south and Suitland Road on the east. The result was the rapid construction of speculative housing and new neighborhoods. Some of the housing was constructed around the core of older settlements and some represented completely new developments.

PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland

Statement of Significance
Continuation Sheet 8.7

Development in the Study Area

The only village in the immediate vicinity of the historic site that pre-dates 1950 is Morningside, however, it was only extended to the west side of Suitland Road in the 1960's and 1970's with the construction of subdivisions known as Andrews Estates, Skyline, Skyline Hills and Tournament Court. The original portion of Morningside, located on the east side of Suitland Road, was built over a number of years beginning in 1938-39 by developer Morgan Wayson and his brother-in-law Randolph Hopkins. The original subdivision contained approximately 500 homes and most were two-story Cape Cod style cottages on the east side of Suitland road. It housed veterans of World War II and their families, plus workers in the Federal Center in Suitland, its close neighbor (Prince George's County Magazine, 1983: 55). Most of the development of Morningside took place in the 1950's after it was incorporated in 1949.

With the construction of the Andrews Air Force Base and the improvement to MD 5 (Branch Avenue) in the 1950's, the Camp Springs area, which is also outside of the study area, witnessed the construction of several suburban developments. One development was Middleton Valley, located off Old Branch Avenue, on the fringes of the western edge of the project area. This development was created after old farmland belonging to the Middleton family was subdivided and made into a residential suburb. Additional subdivisions developed in the last few decades in the vicinity of the old Middleton property are Broadview and Stan Haven.

In the project study area some of the agricultural properties owned by the Auth, Darcey, Soper, Thornton and Wood families survived until fairly recently, as the subdivision and development of the farms did not begin until the 1950's. Of the twelve historic structures remaining in the project area, seven date to the first quarter of the twentieth century. These are: Thornton-Wood Farmstead (PG76A24) , Milstead House (PG76A27), John and Marie Darcey Houses (PGA7631), Anthony Soper House (PG76A34), Eugene Darcey House (PG76A32), John Mulloy House (PG76A29), and the Roland Darcey Houses (PG76A32. Five properties date to the second quarter of the twentieth century. These are: Ammann House (PG76A33), Holmes House (PG76A30), Knox House (PG76A26), L. and R. Lawnmower (PG76A25) and the Marescalco House (PG76A21).

PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland

Statement of Significance
Continuation Sheet 8.8

1. The development of Auth Village by the Darcey (and the related Ammann) families in the 1950's started the rush to subdivide by other families, resulting in developments like Manchester Estates, Darcey Manor, Darcey Estates, Andrews Village, Andrews Manor and Woodlane, which were constructed since 1950 on the farmland previously owned by these families and utilized primarily for truck farming. Long time families in the area report that Auth Road was a dirt lane, called Epiphany Lane, until well into the sixth decade of the twentieth century. Its intersection with the predecessor (Old Branch Avenue) of MD 5 was known as Wood's Corner for the fruit stand and farm owned by the Woods (and Soper) families. Across from it on the west side of Old Branch Avenue was Pat's Carryout and Restaurant (PG76A25) which was discontinued in the 1960's. The history of the study area exemplifies the history of rapid suburbanization, a process that has affected both the function and appearance of the region. In less than fifty years, the area went from a rural, agricultural region of Prince George's County to a modern, bedroom suburb or Washington, D.C. This suburbanization continues at breakneck speed today.

PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 9.1
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PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 9.2
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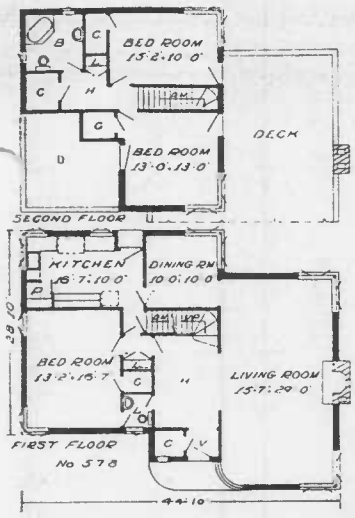
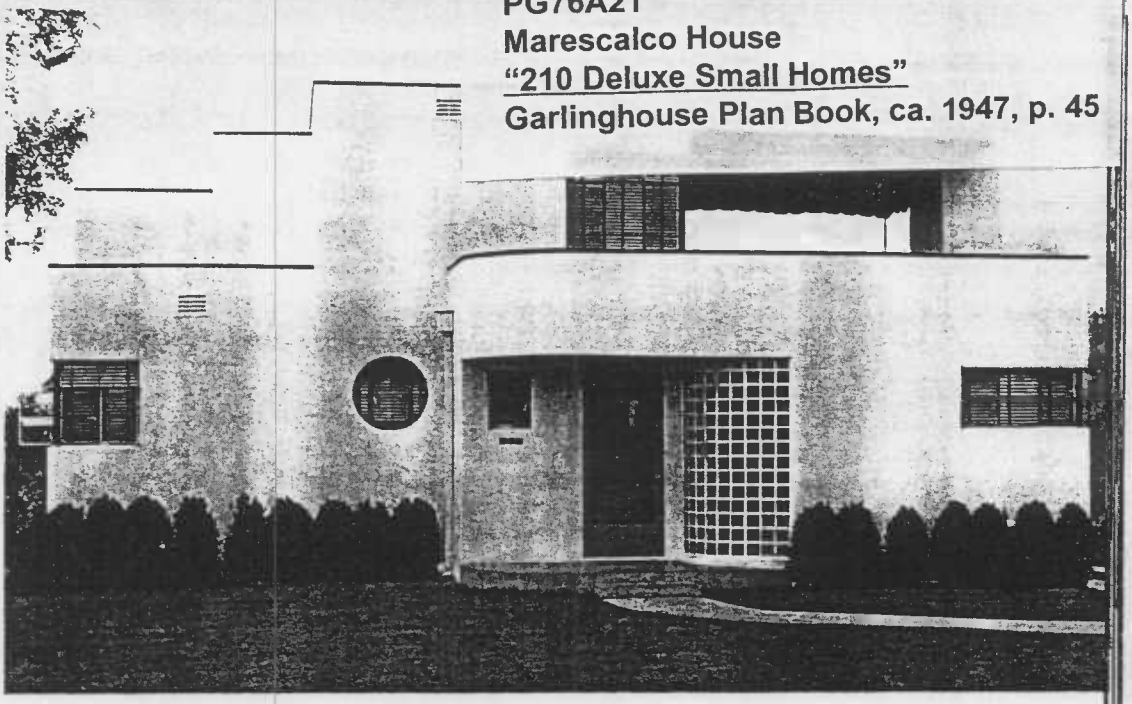
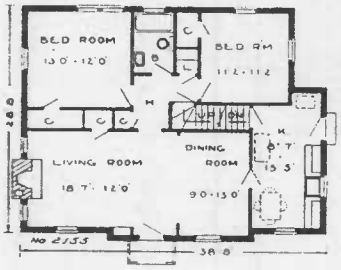
PG76A21
Marescalco House
"210 Deluxe Small Homes"
Garlinghouse Plan Book, ca. 1947, p. 45



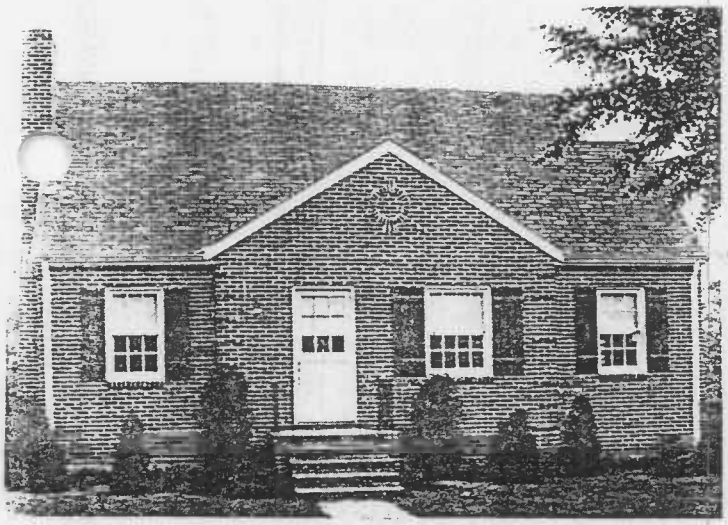




Above—No. 578—A beautiful two-story modernistic design that may be built of concrete, brick, or blocks. Six light and well-ventilated rooms, bath, half bath, closets, and large entrance hall are shown. A basement with a large recreation room is included in the complete plans.

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list.....**$20.00**

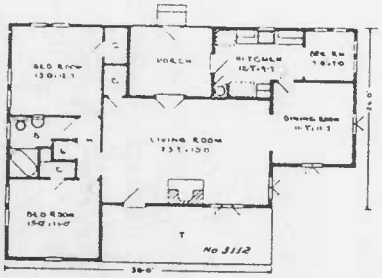
Duplicate sets with original order.....Per Set **5.00**



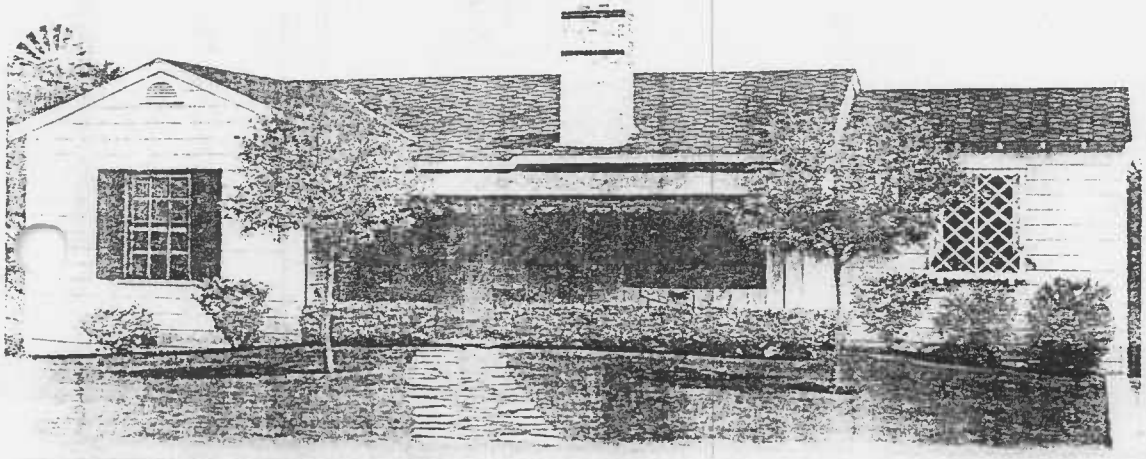
At left—No. 2155—This beautiful little brick cottage may be built quite economically. An excellent plan arrangement of five rooms is shown.

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list.....**$12.50**

Duplicate sets with original order.....Per Set **5.00**



Secure complete plans from L. F. Garlinghouse Co., Topeka, Kansas.

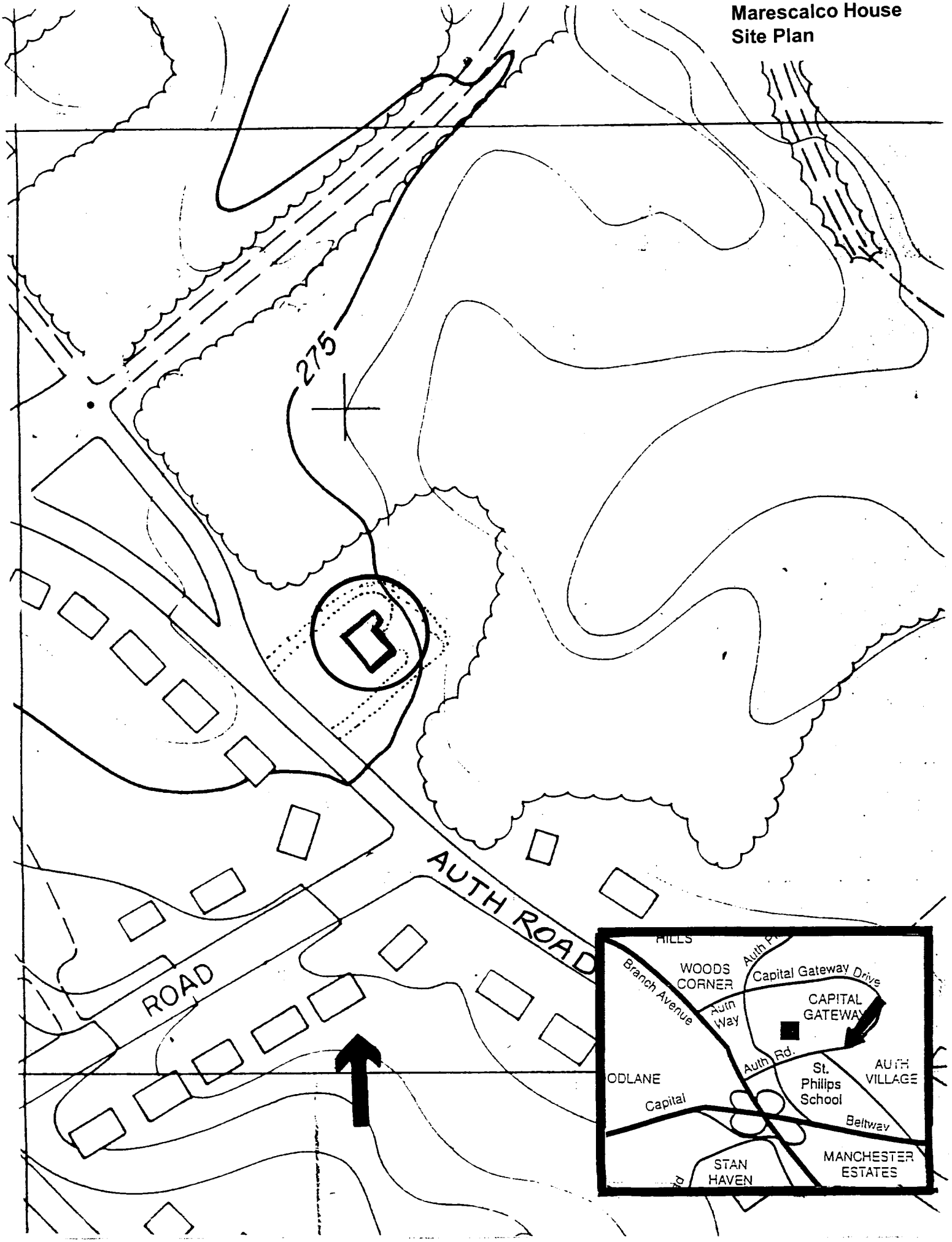


At left—No. 3112—This very beautiful little cottage is frame with both vertical and horizontal siding used on the exterior. The floor plan arrangement is ideal for a small cottage. There are five fine large rooms, breakfast room, bath, closets, and a screened porch shown.

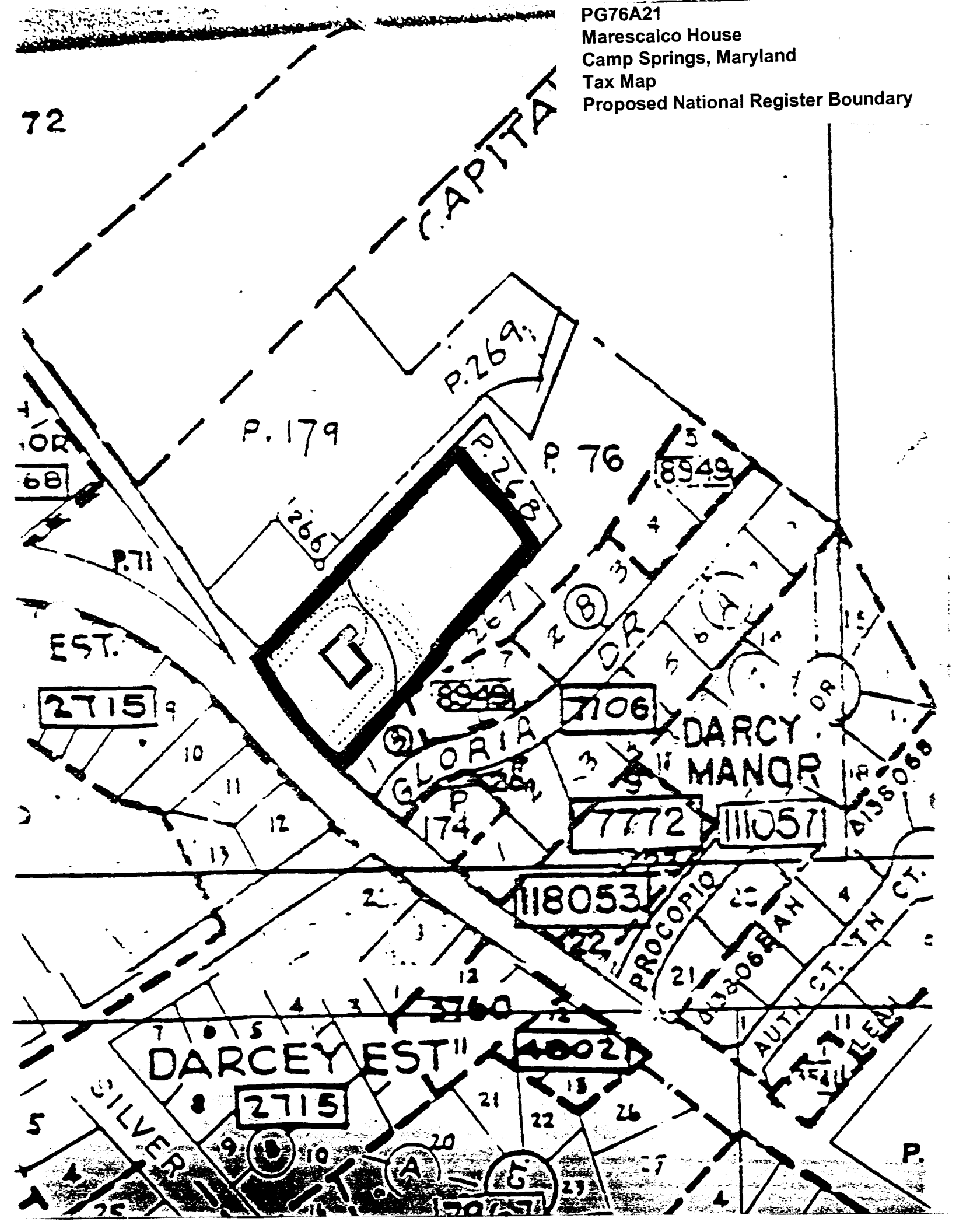
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list.....**$12.50**

Duplicate sets with original order.....Per Set **5.00**

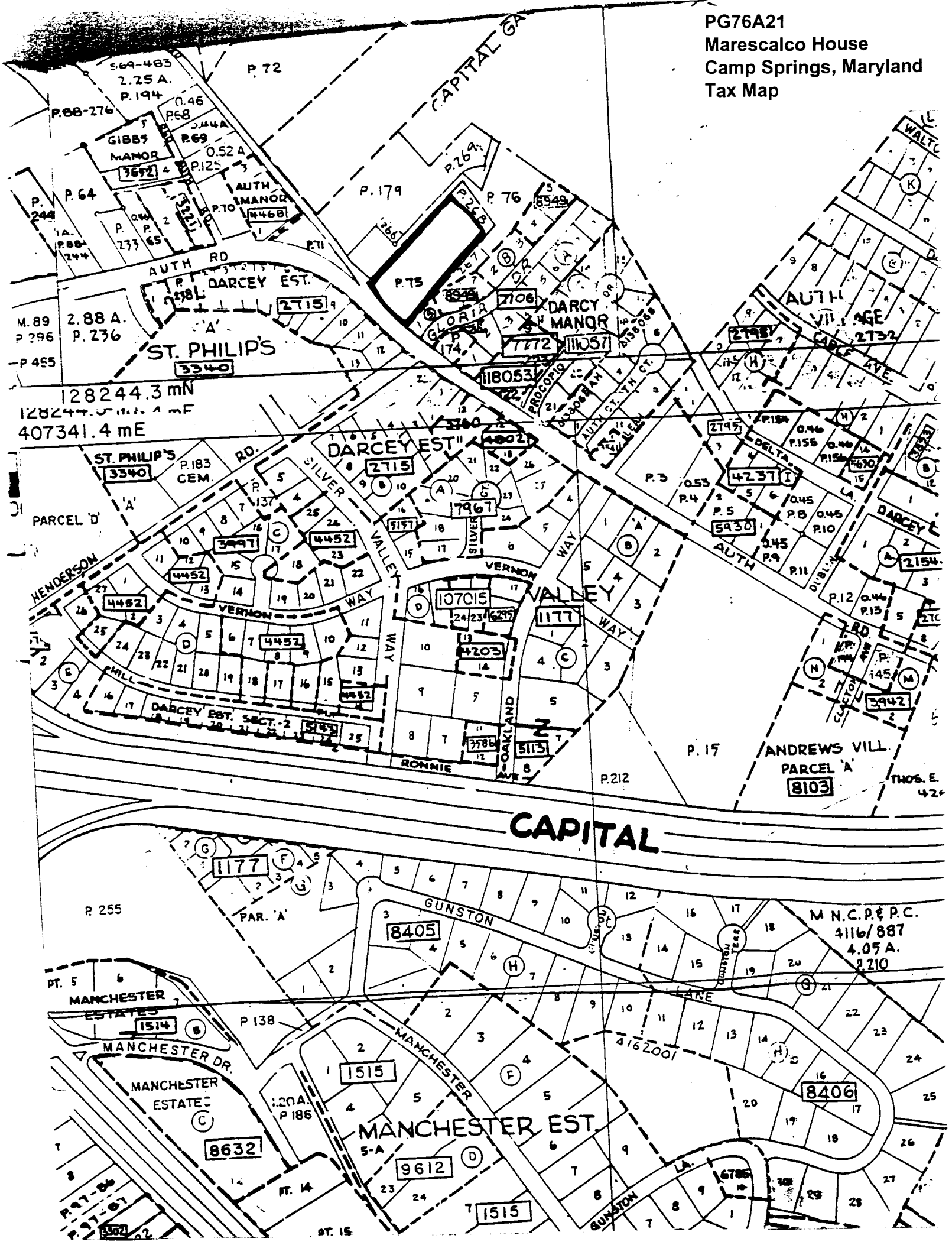
PG76A21
Marescalco House
Site Plan



PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland
Tax Map
Proposed National Register Boundary



PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland
Tax Map



PG76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs, Maryland
Anacostia Quadrangle
Location Map
Oakland
Dupont Heights
Bradbury Park
Arnold Heights
Suitland Manor
Suitland
Parkland
Berkshire
Parkland Terrace
Morningside
Andrews Manor
Auth Village
Woods Corner
Middleton Farm
Manchester Estates
Broadview
Temple Hills
Gravel Pit
Henson Creek Park
Suitland Bog Park
Suitland Creek
Francis Scott Key Jr High Sch
Suitland High Sch
Laremie High Sch
Shadyside Sch
Dietzel Sch
Berkshire Sch
Rec Center
Spaulding Jr High Sch
Morning Sch
St Philips Sch
Princeton Sch
Middleton Valley Sch
Mt Calvary Sch
McNamara High Sch
U S NAVY RADIO TRANSMISSION CENTER
U S CENSUS BUREAU
Water Tank
Fire Sta
Townhall
Radio Tower (WBIG)
Sub Sta
Douglas Patterson Park
Gibbons Corner
Waggaman
Henson Creek
Auth 2
BM 283
BM 268
INTERCHANGE 36
MARLBORO PIKE
PENNSYLVANIA AVE
SUITLAND PARKWAY
CAPITAL BELTWAY
ARNOLD RD
HOMER AVE
SILVER HILL ROAD (218)
SUITLAND ROAD
SWAMP ROAD
DUVAL ST
WEST PARK LA
SUNSET LA
DRUID PL
TACOMA ST
GRAFTON ST
LUCENTE AVE
RIDGECREST DR
REAMY DR
MORGAN RD
WOODLAND DR
MARYLAND AVE
BRANCH AVE
HENDERSON RD
VERNON AVE
BARTO AVE
MANCHESTER RD
DAVIS RD
MORRIS BLVD
ALLENTOWN RD
COMMAND DR
COLORADO AVE
CALIFORNIA AVE
LORRAINE DR
CENTER DR
SHARON RD
KEPPLAR RD
HUNTLAND RD
WENDLESON RD
BOONES HILL RD
TEMPLE HILL RD
MEADOW RD
OLD BRANCH RD
PENNSYLVANIA AVE
MARLBORO PIKE
SUITLAND ROAD
SILVER HILL ROAD
HOMER AVE
ARNOLD RD
DUVAL ST
SWAMP ROAD
SUITLAND PARKWAY
CAPITAL BELTWAY
INTERCHANGE 36
MARYLAND AVE
BRANCH AVE
HENDERSON RD
VERNON AVE
BARTO AVE
MANCHESTER RD
DAVIS RD
MORRIS BLVD
ALLENTOWN RD
COMMAND DR
COLORADO AVE
CALIFORNIA AVE
LORRAINE DR
CENTER DR
SHARON RD
KEPPLAR RD
HUNTLAND RD
WENDLESON RD
BOONES HILL RD
TEMPLE HILL RD
MEADOW RD
OLD BRANCH RD

PG 76 A - 21

Marescalco House

Camp Springs Md

R Suffren 3/97

MD state highway

administration

South Elevation

v/7

PG 76 A-21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs Md.

R Suffness 3/97
MD State Highway Admin

S W Carner

1/7

PG 76A-21

Marescalco House
Camp Springs Md

R Suffren 3/97
MD State Highway
Administration

Detail, Entrance, from West
3/7

PG 76A-21
Maresculas House
Camp Springs Md

R Suffren 3/97
MD State Highway
Admin Dist

West Elevation
4/7

P076A21

Marescalco House
Camp Springs Md

R Suffren 3/97
Md State Highway
Administration

NW Corner
5/7

PG 76A21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs Md

R Suffren 3/97
Md State Highway
Administration

NE Corner
6/7

P676A 21
Marescalco House
Camp Springs Md
R Suffness 3/97
Md State Highway
Admin

East Facade
7/7