

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes X  
no \_\_\_\_\_

Property Name: Woodland Historic District Inventory Number: PG:79-63

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772

County: Prince Georges USGS Topographic Map: Bristol

Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Parcel Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Site visit by MHT staff: X no \_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Is the property located within a historic district? \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ yes Name of District: \_\_\_\_\_

Is district listed? \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ yes Determined eligible? \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ yes District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:  
Maryland Inventory/NR Nomination Form for PG:79-63

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Woodland Historic District to the east of Upper Marlboro is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility comes from association with the Hill family which developed the area, Criterion A, and the architectural merit of many of the houses which characterize the region, Criterion C. The Hills were one of the most prominent landholding families in Prince George's County and helped to shape the county's destiny over time. Included within the district are several excellent examples of many of the major architectural styles which influenced domestic architecture in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

Prepared by: Susan G. Pearl Date Prepared: 06/01/1990

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria X A B X C D Considerations A B C D E F G None

**MHT Comments:**

Determined eligible by J. Rodney Little (MHT) per letter to Susan Pearl (PG County) dated 07/13/1993.

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services



Reviewer, NR Program

Date

7/17/01

Date

*mg*

William Donald Schaefer  
Governor

Jacqueline H. Rogers  
Secretary, DHCD



13 July 1993

Office of Research,  
Survey and Registration

Ms. Susan Pearl  
Prince George's County Historic  
Preservation Commission  
County Administration Building  
14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive  
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

re: Woodland Historic District PG:79-63  
Prince George's County

Dear Susan:

The Woodland Historic District to the east of Upper Marlboro is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility comes from association with the Hill family which developed the area, Criterion A, and the architectural merit of many of the houses which characterize the region, Criterion C. The Hills were one of the most prominent landholding families in Prince George's County and helped to shape the county's destiny over time. Included within the district are several excellent examples of many of the major architectural styles which influenced domestic structures in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

Should you have questions in this matter, do not hesitate to contact Ron Andrews of staff.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little  
Director/State Historic Preservation  
Officer



Woodland H D  
~~BLEAK HILL STUDY AREA:~~  
BOWLING HEIGHTS TO HILL'S BRIDGE

The Bleak Hill study area includes land on both the east and west sides of Old Crain Highway and Marlboro Pike, for a length of approximately 2-1/2 miles between Bowling Heights on the north and Hill's Bridge on the south. It includes approximately 1,325 acres between the Patuxent River on the east and U.S. Route 301 on the west. The area consists of rolling farmland, both wooded and cultivated, watered by several minor tributaries of the Patuxent.

Virtually all of this rural agricultural district was, at the end of the eighteenth century, part of the extensive landholdings of Clement Hill. Four of the important historic buildings in this district were built for members of the Hill family, one of them by prominent local carpenter John C. Wyvill. Three other important historic buildings in the district were also built by and for members of the Wyvill family. Also included in the district are two small dwellings built by freedmen immediately after the Civil War.

The northern terminus of the district is Bowling Heights, an outstanding example of Victorian Gothic architecture: the southern terminus is Hill's Bridge, a steel Parker through truss bridge which in 1932 replaced the original bridge built by the Hill family. The roadway itself follows part of the line of the ca. 1700 Marlborough-Queen Anne Road, and also part of the lane to the Hill family estate. The roadway has evolved over time, altered by the construction of Hill's Bridge in 1854, and of the Robert Crain Highway in 1927. Still surviving is a loop of the original right-of-way, cut off by the 1927 construction of Robert Crain Highway and now closed to traffic, as well as four separate stretches of private lane which once led to major dwellings.

The building stock ranges in date from circa 1780 to the present. It includes the fine Federal-style plantation house of the Hill family (Compton Bassett) and its contemporary outbuildings, the Greek Revival and Italianate style dwellings of the next two generations of the Hill family (Bleak Hill and Ashland), the Victorian Gothic mansion of the Bowlings (Bowling Heights), the Queen Anne style and Victorian vernacular dwellings built by the Wyvills around the turn of the century (Kenilworth and Taliqua), cottages and bungalows of the 1920's and 1930's, ramblers of the 1950's and 1960's, and contemporary houses now under construction.

The following  
National Register of  
Historic Places form  
was prepared for  
inventory  
documentation  
purposes only;  
the property has not  
been nominated to the  
National Register.

# Maryland Historical Trust/ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

PG#79-63  
MHT Inventory No.

MHT Computer No.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. For instructions, see the Trust publication National Register Application Guidelines. Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Woodland  
other names Woodland Historic District (preferred)

## 2. Location

street & number 3610 Old Crain Highway to 5506 Green Landing Road  not for publication N/A  
city, town Upper Marlboro  vicinity  
state Maryland code MD county Prince George's code 033 zip code 20772

## 3. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property		Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private		<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district		<u>70</u>	<u>41</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State		<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u>18</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal		<input type="checkbox"/> structure		_____	_____ structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> object		_____	_____ objects
				<u>88</u>	<u>41</u> Total

one of related multiple property listing:  N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2 (cf. infra)

## 4. OWNERSHIP (check and complete the appropriate section)

This resource has 50 or fewer owners.  See Continuation Sheet  
owner(s): See attached

date this information was collected: Aug June 1990

This resource has more than 50 owners.  
date this determination was made: \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. RESERVED (leave this space blank)

submit completed applications to:

National Register Administrator  
Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC:single dwelling,secondary structure  
COMMERCE:specialty store  
EDUCATION:schoolhouse  
TRANSPORTATION:roadway  
AGRICULTURE:agric.outbuilding,storage

MHT Inventory No.: PG#79-63

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC:single dwellings,secondary structure  
COMMERCE:specialty store  
TRANSPORTATION:roadway  
AGRICULTURE:agric.outbuildings,storage

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
 (enter categories from instructions)

Federal,Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic,  
Queen Anne, Bungalow, Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick,concrete  
 walls brick,weatherboard,aluminum,stucco  
 roof asbestos/asphalt, metal  
 other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Woodland Historic District includes land on both the east and west sides of Old Crain Highway and Marlboro Pike, for a length of approximately two and one half miles between Bowling Heights on the north and the Patuxent River at Hill's Bridge on the south. It includes approximately 1325 acres of land between U. S. Route 301 on the west and the Patuxent River on the east. The area consists of rolling farmland, both wooded and cultivated, watered by several minor tributaries of the Patuxent. The building stock ranges in date from circa 1780 to the present. It includes one Federal-style brick plantation house (ca. 1780), one Greek Revival style frame plantation house (1852), one frame Italianate-style farm dwelling (1867), one Gothic mansion (ca. 1870), 14 late nineteenth-century vernacular dwellings, two Queen Anne style dwellings, five bungalows of the 1920's and 1930, four Colonial Revival style dwellings of the early twentieth century, nine small cottages of the 1930's and 1940's, nine ranch-style dwellings, eight contemporary dwellings, one enlarged and modernized schoolhouse, one modernized country store, 30 agricultural buildings and numerous domestic outbuildings, and five remnants of historic roadways and other landscape features. The buildings and landforms are closely associated with the Patuxent River and with one of the earliest roadways in Prince George's County.

margin

margin

8. Statement of Significance

MHT Inventory No.: PG#79-63

the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

national  statewide  local

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)

ARCHITECTURE  
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1780-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wyvill, John C.

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Woodland Historic District is significant in that it represents the historical, architectural and agricultural continuity of a rural area of Prince George's County. It illustrates the evolution of the large landholdings of a prominent County family (the Hill family), from the large plantation, divided, generation after generation, into the smaller plantations and farms of descendants. It contains outstanding examples of a sequence of periods of domestic architecture, from the Federal period (1780's) to the modern (1940 and after). In particular, the District includes the homes of four generations of the Hill family, each one of the four representing a distinct style and period of domestic architecture: Compton Bassett, a fine Federal style brick plantation house of the 1780's, complete with contemporary dependencies; Bleak Hill, a Greek Revival style frame plantation house built in 1852; Ashland, an outstanding frame dwelling of Italianate style, built in 1867; and Linden Hill, a Queen Anne style frame farmhouse, built in 1889 by local carpenter John C. Wyvill. The District contains also three other late Victorian vernacular dwellings built by and for members of the family of carpenter Wyvill; it is unique in that it includes rare surviving examples of private Roman Catholic chapels. The Woodland Historic District illustrates the agricultural use of the land over a period of nearly 300 years. The District is bound together into a discrete and cohesive unit by important historic arteries of communication. Its significance is enhanced by its location on the Patuxent River, and adjoining Upper Marlboro, the social, cultural, commercial and governmental center of Prince George's County during the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Woodland Historic District is outstanding in comparison with other similar areas of the County, and qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in at least two areas of significance, architecture and agriculture, and possibly in the area of transportation as well.

M A R I L B O R O

M A R I L B O R O

See continuation sheet 8, 2

See Notes, RESOURCE HISTORY

Census Records for Prince George's County, Maryland, 1790-1910  
(Population and Agricultural Schedules)

Maps: See Appendix III

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet 8.13

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Historic Preservation Office, M-NCPPC  
Upper Marlboro, Maryland

0. Geographical Data

Acreage of property ca. 1325 acres

USGS quad Bristol, MD

UTM References

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

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

C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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D	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet 10.1

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet 10.1

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan G. Pearl, Research/Architectural Historian  
 organization M-NCPPC, Historic Preservation Section date June 1990  
 street & number 14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive telephone 301-952-3521  
 city or town Upper Marlboro state Maryland zip code 20772

-----PROPERTY OWNERS-----						
OWNER	ADDRESS	MAP	GRID	PARCEL	LOT	RESOURCE #
Anderson, Robert	3900 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	E-2	57		15
Arrington, Henry	7436 Village Green Terrace Landover, Md. 20785	93	F-4		4140/Lot 1	
Becker, Charles	914 Cottage St. SW. Vienna, Va. 22180	93	F-4		4140/Lot 3	
Bucher, James	16206 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	102	D-1	8		45
Blackwell, Albert	16205 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	102	C-2	73		44
Broadwater, Tommy	3309 Hayes Street Glenarden, Md. 20706	93	E-2	7		
Butler, Helen	P.O. Box 254 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-2	33		7,8
Chaney, Elizabeth	5718 Middleton Ln. Camp Springs, Md. 20748	93	C-1	49		
		93	C-1	5		3
Chapman, Spike	15201 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-1	86		4
		93	C-2	98		5
Clagett, Kathryn	2590 Davidsonville Rd. Gambrills, Md. 21054	102	C-1		8935/outlot A	
Copeland, James	16105 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	102	C-1	31		39,40
Hill, Charles	P.O. Box 403 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	E-4	159		36,37,38
Hall, Charles	P.O. Box 487 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-3	3		19
Hall, Francis Jr.	2307 Church Rd. Mitchellville, Md. 20716	93	D-3	45		
Hall, Janet	P.O. Box 1 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-4	41		
Hall, Josephine	P.O. Box 434 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-3	42		24
		93	C-4	43		25,26
		93	D-4	44		
Hopkins, David	4605 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-4	81		27

Hopkins, Holmes	P.O. Box 546 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-3	90	29
Hopkins, Donald	4601 Wyvill Rd. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-4	166	30
Horne, Malcolm	P.O. Box 3582 Capitol Hqts., Md. 20791	93	C-4	77	35
Jaworski, Stanley	14104 Rectory Ln. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-1	47	2
		93	C-1	48	
Kelly, John	P.O. Box 74 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	102	C-1	25	42,43
Kelly, Josephine	3703 Blackthorne Ct. Chevy Chase, Md. 20815	93	C-4	46	
M.N.C.P.P.C.	6600 Kenilworth Ave. Riverdale, Md. 20737	103	A-1	10	
Marshall, Dewey	16011 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-4	79	
Mckee, Graydon	16307 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	102	D-2	8810/Lot 3	47
Mitchell, Evalina	P.O. Box 434 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-4	19	
McDaniel, Jeffrey	P.O. Box 795 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	102	C-1	8935/Lot 1	62
Munsey, David	16007 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-4	76	34
Myers, John	3610 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-1	6	1,9,11,22,52
		93	D-2	8	54
Queen, Jack	4103 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-2	87	20,21
		93	D-3	40	17
		93	C-3	13	53,28
Quander, WD.	3921 Blaine St. NE. Wash., D.C. 20019	93	D-2	10	6
Rea, Martha	P.O. Box 665 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-4	180,190,191	
Rea, James	16106 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-4	167	
		102	D-1	26	41
		102	E-1	62	

Ridgley, Catherine	15902 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	E-4	28	56
Ridgley, James	P.O. Box 443 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-4	71	55
Stewart, R. Calvert	16301 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	102	D-2	8810/Lot 5	46
		102	D-2	8810/ Lot 4	
Sasscer, Robert	16508 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	102	D-1	80,88	
		102	D-2	60	51
		102	E-2	29	50
Siskovich, Nandor	16309 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	102	D-2	8810/Lot 2	49
Summers, Robert	3808 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-2	29	10
Summers, Edwin	3712 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-2	35	14
		93	D-2	34	
Summers, David	3804 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-2	50	58
Tucker, Paul	4004 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-2	164	12
Trans Am Company	9910 Treetop Ln. Seabrook, Md. 20706	93	F-4	4140/Lot 2	
Virgin, Richard	4400 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-3	31	23
Wells, Albert	16001 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	C-4	74	32
		93	C-4	72	31
		93	C-4	75	33
Walker, Edward	540 Catanio Ct. San Ramon, CA. 94583	102	D-2	8810/Lot 4	
Williams, Elmer	4010 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-2	36	13
Wolfe, Sally	4206 Old Crain Hwy. Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-3	172	18
		93	D-3	4	
		93	D-3	39	
Wyvill, Frederick	P.O. Box 233 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	93	D-2	37	16
Zdravkovich, Dushan	P.O. Box 394 Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772	102	D-2	8810/Lot 1	48

Maryland Historical Trust/  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

PG#79-63  
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Woodland Historic District

Section number 7 Page 7:2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Woodland Historic District includes land on both the east and west sides of Old Crain Highway and Marlboro Pike, for a length of approximately two and one half miles between the house known as Bowling Heights on the north, and the Patuxent River at Hill's Bridge on the south. It includes approximately 1325 acres bounded by U. S. Route 301 on the west and the Patuxent River on the east. The area consists of rolling farmland, both cultivated and wooded, watered by several minor tributaries of the Patuxent; it includes also rural residential complexes along the right-of-way of an historic road which connected the important port towns of Upper Marlboro and Queen Anne, and the important historic river crossing at Hill's Bridge.

Virtually all of this rural agricultural district was, at the end of the eighteenth century, part of the extensive landholdings of Clement Hill. Four of the important historic buildings in this district were built for members of the Hill family, one of them by prominent local carpenter John C. Wyvill. Three other important historic buildings in the district were also built by and for members of the Wyvill family. Also included in the district are two small dwellings built by freedmen immediately after the Civil War.

The northern terminus of the district is Bowling Heights, an outstanding example of Gothic architecture of the Victorian period; the southern terminus consists of the land around Compton Bassett where it bounds on the Patuxent River, land which has since the Provincial period remained in the possession of a direct line of Hill family heirs. The road which connects these two points follows the line of the circa 1700 Marlboro-Queen Anne road, and the line of the original lane to the Hill family estate. This roadway has evolved over time, altered by the construction of Hill's Bridge in 1854, and of the Robert Crain Highway in the 1920's. Still surviving is a loop of the original right-of-way (Wyville Road), cut off by the 1927 construction of Crain Highway and now closed to traffic, as well as four separate stretches of private lane which one led to major farmsteads.

The building stock ranges in date from circa 1780 to the present. It includes the fine Federal-style plantation house of the Hill family (Compton Bassett, ca. 1780) and its contemporary dependencies and landscape features, the Greek Revival and Italianate style dwellings of the next two generations of the Hill family (Bleak Hill, 1852, and Ashland, 1867), the Gothic mansion of the Bowling family (Bowling Heights, 1870's), the Queen Anne style and vernacular dwellings built by the Wyvills around the turn of the century (Linden

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Maryland Historical Trust/  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Woodland Historic District

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Hill, 1889, and Taliqua, 1901), 14 late-nineteenth century vernacular dwellings, two Queen Anne style dwellings, five bungalows of the 1920's and 1930's, four Colonial Revival style dwellings of the early twentieth century, 9 small cottages of the 1930's and 1940's, nine ranch-style dwellings, 8 contemporary dwellings, one enlarged and modernized schoolhouse, one modernized country store, 30 agricultural buildings and numerous small domestic outbuildings, and five remnants of historic roadways and other landscape features.

A Resource Inventory follows; it includes a brief description of each of the ~~111 structures and 18 sites~~, as well as an indication of their level of significance. The structures are numbered and keyed to the Resource Sketch Map.

*129 resources*

*within the context of the district*

m a r g i n

m a r g i n

Note:

1. From the time of its establishment until early in the twentieth century, the name of the town and district was spelled Upper Marlborough. Early in this century, the name came to be abbreviated to Upper Marlboro', and today is consistently spelled Upper Marlboro.

Maryland Historical Trust/  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

PG#79-63  
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Woodland Historic District

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WOODLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

Resource Inventory Significance Codes

- [A] = Contributing resource with exceptionally high levels of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance.
- [B] = Contributing resource with high level of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance.
- [C] = Contributing resource with low level of integrity whose contribution could be enhanced by sympathetic rehabilitation or restoration, or by further research.
- [E] = A resource which does not contribute to the significance of the whole.
- [F] = A contributing open space of <sup>historic</sup> scenic significance such as a park or agricultural space.

Inventory of 88 Contributing and 41 Non-Contributing Resources

A. Old Crain Highway

- (1) 3610 Old Crain Highway (east side), BOWLING HEIGHTS (PG#79-5, listed in National Register), 1870's, Tax Map 93, parcel 6, [A]

Bowling Heights is a large complex Gothic-style frame mansion, prominently sited on a knoll, with a circle drive framed by large old trees; the house consists of 2-1/2 story, five-bay main block, flanked by a 1-1/2 story, three-bay kitchen wing on the south and a 1-1/2 story, one-bay chapel wing on the north. The roof is covered with polychrome slate shingle and is complex in form, a high mansard with cross gable and asymmetrical gable dormers on the main block, and steep hip roofs on the flanking wings. The house is sheathed with German wood siding, painted white, and windows are generally 2/2. There is a one-story facade-wide porch on each of the west and east elevations; these porches and all of the gables are decorated with exuberant stick style and Eastlake trim. Interior features include marble mantels, ornate plaster medallions, Eastlake-style

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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Woodland Historic District

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staircase, and alternating ash and walnut floor boards in the entry hall. Bowling Heights was built in the 1870's for John D. and Jemima Plummer Bowling on land bordering the lane to Mount Pleasant.

There are several outbuildings north, east and south of the dwelling:

a) Dairy with steeply-pitched cross-gable roof; German siding, wood shingle roof, late 19th century [B]

b) Meat house, pyramidal roof, plain board siding, wood shingle roof with finial, late 19th century [B]

c) Small gable-roof shed [E]

d) Large 20th century gambrel-roof barn [B]

e) 20th century gambrel-roof barn with shed [B]

f) Altered and enlarged framed stable, converted from a corncrib [E]

g) Landscape features: lane and trees and arrangement on knoll [F]

- (2) 3700 Old Crain Highway (east side), BUNGALOW, 1930's, TM 93, parcel 47, [C]

1-1/2 story side-gabled brick bungalow, three bays wide, with two gable dormers in main west plane of roof and bright apple-green trim.

- (3) 3702 Old Crain Highway (east side), NAT BEALL HOUSE, late 19th century and ca. 1920's, TM 93, parcel 5, [C]

One-story small side-gabled frame house, sided with white asbestos shingle, and fronted by facade-wide screened porch; probably incorporates 1870's dwelling of Nat Beall family

- (4) 3704 Old Crain Highway (east side), SMALL HOUSE, ca. 1940, TM 93, parcel 86, [E]

1-1/2 story small side-gabled frame house with off-center gable dormer in main west plane of roof; covered with light green asbestos shingle

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Maryland Historical Trust/  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

PG#79-63  
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Woodland Historic District

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- (5) 3706 Old Crain Highway (east side), HOUSE, post-1940, TM 93, parcel 98 [E]

1-1/2 story side-gabled ranch-style house with front-facing cross-gable covered with formstone veneer.

a) Separate hip-roof garage to south [E]

- (57) South of 3706 Old Crain Highway (east side), REMNANT OF ROAD TO MOUNT PLEASANT (PG#79-4, listed in National Register, but not included in the Woodland Historic District), in use from early 18th century, [F]

Remnant of original lane to Mount Pleasant, the 18th-century plantation home of the Waring family; westmost section of this lane still exists as a road remnant, and is used for access to building resources #6 through #9; easterly section of original lane cut off and destroyed by the Marlboro Meadows subdivision.

- (6) 3708 Old Crain Highway (east side) QUANDER HOUSE, ca. 1870, TM 93, parcel 10, [B]

Small 1-1/2 story side-gabled frame I-house, two bays by one, covered with white asbestos shingle, green metal roof and scalloped vergeboards; one-story shed-roof wing to south; house fronts on south side of Mount Pleasant Road (the old lane to Mount Pleasant); this is the pre-1875 dwelling of John Henry Quander, freed slave of local plantation owner

- (7) 3716 Old Crain Highway (east side), BUILDING, post 1940, TM 93, parcel 33, [E]

One-story, front-gabled concrete block building covered with stucco painted light green, currently boarded up; fronts on south side of Mount Pleasant Road

- (8) 3714 Old Crain Highway (east side), SMALL HOUSE, ca. 1930's, TM 93, parcel 33 [C]

Very small one-story, side-gabled frame tenant cottage, covered with German siding; fronts on south side of Mount Pleasant Road

a) 20th century, gable-roof barn to south [E]

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- (9) 3710 Old Crain Highway (east side), HOUSE, ca. 1940, TM 93, parcel 6 [E]

1-1/2 story frame side-gabled house covered with white asbestos shingle; one gable dormer; cinder-block foundation; at east end of Mount Pleasant Road

- (10) 3808 Old Crain Highway (east side), TALQUA, ca. 1901, TM 93, parcel 29 [C]

2-1/2 story side-gabled frame farmhouse with wide aluminum siding, shallow parapet, two-story projecting bays, and many rear additions; built for/by Michael Wyvill, son of carpenter John C. Wyvill, on part of Catherine Hill's portion of Bleak Hill

There are several outbuildings north and east of the house:

a) small pyramidal-roof meat house, covered with stucco, early 20th century [C]

b) gable-roof shed with vertical board siding, early 20th century [C]

c) gable-roof concrete-block barn/shed, post 1940 [E]

d) gable-roof barn with board-and-batten siding painted white, standing-seam metal roof, early 20th century [C]

e) gable-roof (northmost) barn, board-and-batten siding painted white, standing-seam metal roof, early 20th century [C]

f) cultivated fields and landscaped pond, east of the farmhouse and barns, and cultivated fields fronting on Old Crain Highway north and south of TALQUA [F]

- (58) 3804 Old Crain Highway (east side), NEW HOUSE, 1989, TM 93, parcel 50 [E]

Side-gabled, two-story, two-part house, with white synthetic siding

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- (11) 3807 Old Crain Highway (west side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 93, parcel 8, [E]

Small three-bay side-gabled one-story frame tenant house with white metal siding, on brick foundation

- (12) 4004 Old Crain Highway (east side), GREGOR HALL, 1927, TM 93, parcel 164, [B]

2-1/2 story side-gabled brick Colonial Revival style house, three bays wide; three gabled dormers with molding; built for M. Hampton and Mittie Hall Magruder on part of Catherine Hill's portion of Bleak Hill

Other features:

a) gable-roof brick outbuilding on lower ground to east, post 1940 [E]

b) landscape features:, shaped brick gateposts at entrance lane from Old Crain Highway; landscaped terraces falling away from house to south and east [F]

- (59) Immediately south of 4004 Old Crain Highway (east side), REMNANT OF OLD LANE TO THE LODGE (no longer standing), in use from 1862, [F]

Remnant of original lane to THE LODGE, the house built in 1862 by Eleanor Ann Hill and her husband, Major J. F. Lee, on the portion of the Woodland acreage which she had inherited from her father, Dr. William Hill; the westmost section of the lane survives, and is used for access from Old Crain Highway to building resources #13-15; easterly section of the lane has been cut off and destroyed by the Marlboro Meadows subdivision

- (13) 4010 Old Crain Highway (east side), SMALL HOUSE, post 1940, TM 93, parcel 36 [E]

Small one-story frame house with gray German siding and board-and-batten siding, red metal roof; fronts on Moccasin Road (the old road to The Lodge) just east of the bridge over the branch

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- 14) 3712 Old Crain Highway (east side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 93, parcel 35, [E]

One-story, cross-gable, ranch-style brick dwelling; stands at high point of land fronting on Moccasin Road, the original entry lane to The Lodge

Outbuildings:

a) gable-roof, 20th century drive-through barn, with vertical-board siding and standing-seam metal roof [C]

b) gable-roof, 20th century tobacco barn, with vertical-board siding, standing-seam metal roof and concrete foundation [C]

c) a landscaped pond on lower ground, with plantings and board fence [F]

- (15) 3900 Old Crain Highway (east side), HOUSE, ca. 1940, TM 93, parcel 57, [B]

Three-bay 1-1/2 story side-gabled brick house with slate roof, three gable dormers and molded cornice; stands high on a wooded knoll, at the east end of Moccasin Road, the original entry lane to the Lodge;

- (16) 4102 Old Crain Highway (east side), LINDEN HILL (PG#79-50), 1889, TM 93, parcel 37, [A]

Linden Hill is a 2-1/2 story side-gabled Queen Anne style frame house, three bays by two, with central projecting crossgable and rear ell wing. It is sheathed with white German siding with green trim; gables are decorated with fish-scale and saw-tooth shingles, and decorative perforated vergeboards. Windows are generally 2/2. Originally known as Kenilworth, this house was built in 1889 by carpenter John C. Wyvill for Catherine S. Hill on her portion of Bleak Hill.

Outbuildings and other features north and east of the house:

a) small stuccoed, pyramidal-roof outbuilding [E]

b) gable-roof meat house with woodshed addition, split-board and German siding, corrugated metal roof [C]

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c) gambrel-roof barn, vertical-board siding, standing-seam metal roof, 20th century [C]

d) post-1940 garage, German siding, open on south [E]

e) side-gabled stable, with entry crossgable, standing-seam metal roof; south addition with corrugated metal roof [C]

f) hay barn fitted up for the hanging of tobacco, vertical-board siding with standing-seam metal roof [C]

g) Landscape features: concrete gate posts and circle drive up the hill to the house, planted with linden trees and maples [F]

- (17) 4106 Old Crain Highway (east side), BRUCE BUCK HOUSE (PG#79-7), 1896 and 1906, TM 93, parcel 40, [B]

Two-story frame cross-gable house with three-by-two-bay main block, three-story pyramidal-roof corner tower, and rear ell wing; German siding painted yellow with white trim; windows generally 2/2. This house was built ca. 1896 for J. Dom Bowling on part of Catherine Hill's portion of Bleak Hill, and enlarged in 1906 for Bruce Buck. The house is accessible by a long lane which runs east and north from Old Crain Highway.

Outbuildings and other features:

a) one-story four-bay frame guest cottage (reportedly converted from original railroad station building), [C]

b) small gambrel-roof barn now used as garage [E]

c) 20th century gambrel-roof tobacco barn with vertical-board siding, hinged ventilators and standing-seam metal roof, now fallen down [E]

d) Landscape features: circle drive, and trees framing the house at the top of a high knoll [F]

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- (18) 4206 Old Crain Highway (east side), BUNGALOW, ca. 1930, TM 93, parcel 172, [C]

1-1/2 story bungalow with vertical-board siding on front and bricktex on gable ends, central gable dormer, green asphalt shingle roof; fronts onto unpaved lane which runs from Old Crain Highway to the Bruce Buck House

- (19) 4406 Old Crain Highway (east side), HOUSE, ca. 1980, TM 93, parcel 3, [E]

Contemporary frame hip-roof dwelling, covered with wood shingle, central skylight

- (20) 4103 Old Crain Highway (west side), BLEAK HILL (PG#79-6), 1852, TM 93, parcel 87, [A]

Bleak Hill is a two-story, side-gabled Greek Revival style frame plantation house, with three-by-two-bay main block, and lower two-story kitchen wing extending from the south gable end. The house is sheathed with narrow horizontal board painted white; its boxed cornice is adorned by jigsaw brackets. The interior exhibits fine detail in Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Bleak Hill was built in 1852 for Richard S. Hill on his portion of Dr. William Hill's extensive Woodland acreage.

Outbuildings and other features:

a) small hip-roof spring house, built in to the south slope of the knoll; plain board siding and wood shingle roof [C]

b) Landscape features: house stands at the top of a high knoll, framed by large old trees and boxwood plantings [F]

c) gable-roof tobacco barn, built in mid-19th century and repaired in several phases; vertical board siding and hinged ventilators; roof covered with standing-seam metal [B]

d) uncultivated field on level ground surrounding barn, framed by wooded area, two unpaved farm lanes, and closed section of Wyville Road [F]

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- (21) 4107 Old Crain Highway (west side), BLEAK HILL TENANT HOUSE  
(included in PG#79-6), post 1940, TM 93, parcel 87, [E]

One-story, side-gabled concrete-block cottage, three bays by two;  
painted white, standing-seam metal roof; accessible by unpaved road  
south of Bleak Hill

- (22) 4111 Old Crain Highway (west side), BLEAK HILL TENANT HOUSE  
(included in PG#79-6), ca. 1930, TM 93, parcel 87, [C]

Two-story, side-gabled frame tenant house, two bays by two,  
accessible by unpaved road south of Bleak Hill

- (23) 4400 Old Crain Highway (east side), NEW HOUSE, 1988, TM 93, parcel  
30, [E]

New Colonial Revival style house with white synthetic siding, hip  
roof and black shutters

- (24) 4503 Old Crain Highway (west side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 93, parcel  
41, [E]

Dark frame one-story ranch-style house in island formed by Wyville  
Road

- (25) 4700 Old Crain Highway (east side), PATUXENT FARM, 1903 and post  
1940, TM 93, parcel 43, [C]

Much altered and enlarged one-room schoolhouse (Patuxent School),  
built in 1903 on the Halls' part of the Bleak Hill farm; now two-  
story, side-gabled residence with multiple additions

- (26) 4702 Old Crain Highway (east side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 93, parcel  
43, [E]

Small one-story, gable-roof dwelling covered with white asbestos  
shingle

- (27) 4605 Old Crain Highway (west side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 93, parcel  
81, [E]

One-story brick ranch-style house

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B. Wyville Road

- (60) Between 4111 and 4605 Old Crain Highway (west side), WYVILLE ROAD, ca. 1700, [F]

Remnant of old Upper Marlborough - Queen Anne Road, established and used from the beginning of the 18th century, and cut off by the construction of Robert Crain Highway 1922-27; from that time continued in use as Wyville Road, but closed to traffic in 1989; exhibits high banks, old growth, and evidence of long use

- (28) 4405 Wyville Road (west side), TENANT HOUSE, early 20th century, TM 93, parcel 90, [C]

Small frame, two-part, two-story, gable-roof tenant house, with German siding, accessible by unpaved lane from Eckenrode-Wyville House

- (29) 4501 Wyville Road (west side), ECKENRODE-WYVILL HOUSE (PG#79-8), ca. 1867 and early 1880's, TM 93, parcel 90, [B]

Two-part dwelling: main block consists of two-story, frame I-house, three bays by one, with boxed, returned cornices; plain narrow board siding painted white, windows generally 6/6; built ca. 1867 for the family of John Eckenrode; doubled in size by carpenter John C. Wyvill in early 1880's by addition of two-part west wing, to become Wyvill family home

Outbuildings:

- a) twentieth-century gable-roof tobacco barn [C]  
b) twentieth-century gable-roof tobacco barn [C]; both barns accessible by farm lane past the Eckenrode-Wyville House

- (30) 4601 Wyville Road (west side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 93, parcel 166, [E]

One-story, side-gabled brick ranch-style house

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C. Marlboro Pike

- (55) 15806 Marlboro Pike (north side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 93, parcel 71, [E]

Two-story, side-gabled brick dwelling of the mid-20th century; one-story screened porch across south front

Outbuildings:

- a) gable-roof tobacco barn with vertical siding located in field to the northeast, early 20th century, [C]

- (56) 15902 Marlboro Pike (north side), HOUSE, early 20th century, TM 93, parcel 28, [B]

Two-story frame I-house, with central crossgable, and one-story screened porch across the main south facade; white asbestos shingle covering

Outbuildings:

- a) mid-20th century concrete-block garage to northwest [E]

- (31) 16001 Marlboro Pike (south side), WELLS CORNER (PG#79-9), 1920's and 1980's, TM 93, parcel 72, [C]

Much-altered 2-1/2 story, hip-roof frame store building with one-story east wing; main block is rebuilt hip-roof four-square; hip dormer centered in each of north and west planes of roof; built in 1920's to serve as store with dwelling above; recently renovated to enclose second-story porch on north facade

One-story east wing had flat front and parapet, recently renovated to parallel main block

This store-and-dwelling complex was built by Albert Wells in 1920's to replace 19th-century store of Joseph Martin; now serves as liquor store

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- (32) 16005 Marlboro Pike (west side), BUNGALOW, 1930's, TM 93, parcel 75, [B]

1-1/2 story hip-roof frame bungalow, three bays wide, white aluminum siding; prominent three-window hip dormer in main east plane of roof; windows generally 6/1; built on part of Wells property

- (33) 16007 Marlboro Pike (west side), BUNGALOW, 1930's, TM 93, parcel 76, [B]

1-1/2 story hip-roof, frame bungalow, two bays wide; plain horizontal board siding, painted white; integral porch on main east facade; small hip dormers in south and east planes of roof; built on part of Wells property

- (34) 16009 Marlboro Pike (west side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 93, parcel 77, [E]

One-story, hip and crossgable roof, ranch-style house, covered with white stucco, built on part of Wells property

- (35) 16011 Marlboro Pike (west side), BUNGALOW, ca. 1930's, TM 93, parcel 79, [B]

1-1/2 story side-gabled frame bungalow, with white synthetic siding; extended shed-roof porch on brick piers sheltering main east facade; three-window gable dormer on east plane of roof; built on part of Wells property

- (61) Entrance to 16006, 16012 and 16020 Marlboro Pike (east side), GATE POSTS, ca. 1910, and REMNANT OF OLD LANE TO STRATFORD (no longer standing), in use from ca.1890, TM 102, parcel 159 and Outlot A of Stratford Farm [A and F]

Molded, panelled concrete gate posts, surmounted by spherical caps; there is one pair of gateposts at the entrance to this unpaved lane from Marlboro Pike; a second pair of identical posts frames the lane circa 500 feet to the east; designed and constructed by William H. Wyvill for the entry lane to Stratford, the farm home built circa 1890 for the family of Dr. Richard S. Hill. Lane dates from this period.

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- (62) 16024 Marlboro Pike (east side), NEW HOUSE, 1990, TM 102, Lot 1 of Stratford Farm 104, [E]

One-story, side-gabled, contemporary brick dwelling; construction in process, spring 1990

- (36) 16006 Marlboro Pike (east side), HOUSE, early 20th century, TM 102, parcel 159, [C]

Very small 1-1/2 story side-gabled frame tenant house, with one-story shed-roof addition to rear; fronts on the north side of the old lane to Stratford

- (37) 16012 Marlboro Pike (east side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 102, parcel 159, [E]

1-1/2 story, two-part frame dwelling with gray siding; three gable dormers in main south plane of roof; fronts on the north side of the old lane to Stratford

Outbuildings:

- a) 20th century gable-roof barn to north [C]

- (38) 16020 Marlboro Pike (east side), HOUSE, ca. 1915, TM 102, parcel 159, [C]

Two-story frame I-house with central crossgable, sided with new white vinyl siding; fronts on the north side of the old lane to Stratford

Outbuildings:

- a) 20th century, gable-roof barn with vertical-board siding to north [C]

- (39) 16013 Marlboro Pike (west side), WILLIAM H. WYVILL TENANT HOUSE, early 20th century, TM 102, parcel 31, [C]

Two-story I-house with one-story, shed-roof enclosed porch on main west facade; recently covered with white synthetic siding; accessible by unpaved lane which leads from Marlboro Pike past William H. Wyvill House

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- (40) 16105 Marlboro Pike (west side), WILLIAM H. WYVILL HOUSE, 1893, TM 102, parcel 31, [B]

Two-story frame I-house with gray siding and patterned metal roof; two-story projecting bay at north gable end; rear ell wing; built in 1893 by/for William H. Wyvill, son of John C. Wyvill, on Clement Hill's part of Woodland tract

Outbuildings and other features:

a) Gambrel-roof barn (eastmost), early 20th century, with vertical-board siding, and concrete foundation; corrugated metal roof [C]

b) Stable/hay barn, with gambrel roof of steeper pitch covered with patterned metal; second-story hay chute at east gambrel end; vertical-board siding; early 20th century [B]

c) Tobacco barn, with vertical-board siding, corrugated metal covering gable roof, concrete foundation; early 20th century [C]

d) Front field, uncultivated, between Marlboro Pike and the William H. Wyvill House, bounded by lane and board fence [F]

- (41) 16106 Marlboro Pike (east side), HOUSE, ca. 1940, TM 102, parcel 26, [B]

Two-story, side-gabled brick house in Neo-Classical style; two-story Tuscan portico shelters main west facade; Neo-Classical detail in door enframement and keystone lintels

- (42) 16107 Marlboro Pike (west side), ASHLAND (PG#79-11), 1867, TM 102, parcel 25, [A]

Ashland is a 2-1/2 story hip-roof frame dwelling with Italianate decorative detail; its square plan is varied by projecting bays and porches, and the planes of its hip roof are broken by a central crossgable in each of four elevations. There is an ornate entry porch at the main east entrance. The plain board siding of the house is painted white; the hip roof is covered with patterned metal, and all cornices are decorated with jigsaw brackets.

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Windows are generally 6/6. Ashland was built in 1867 for William Murdock Hill, son of William Beanes Hill, on part of his Woodland acreage.

Outbuildings and other features:

- a) 20th century, board-and-batten garage, open on east, immediately north of house, [E]
- b) 20th century gable-roof smoke-house, built of concrete block covered with stucco, northeast of house, [C]
- c) late 19th century gambrel-roof stable, with vertical-board siding and standing-seam metal roof, 125 feet south of house, [C]
- d) early 20th century hip-roof pump house, horizontal-board siding, asphalt-shingle roof, [C]
- e) 19th century frame chicken house, pyramidal roof surmounted with wooden finial; horizontal-board siding; deteriorating condition [C]
- f) early 20th century tobacco barn, with gable roof covered with standing-seam metal; vertical-board siding; vertical hinged ventilators, [B]
- g) landscaped drive and circle in front of house; drive is lined with beach trees; very large old oaks frame the house within the circle of the drive, [F]

- (43) 16201 Marlboro Pike (west side), HOUSE, ca. 1940, TM 102, parcel 25, [E]

One-story, side-gabled frame dwelling, covered with white asbestos shingle, light blue shutters

- (44) 16205 Marlboro Pike (west side), BENCH MARK, post 1940, TM 102, parcel 73, [E]

New gambrel-and-gable-roof frame house with telescoping wings

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Outbuildings:

a) mid-19th century gable-roof tobacco barn, vertical-board siding (some hand-split, some circular-sawn); standing-seam metal roof; stands on southeast side of lane to Bench Mark [B]

b) small 20th century, gable-roof barn, vertical-board siding, metal roof; stands at southwest end of lane to Bench Mark, [C]

- (45) 16206 Marlboro Pike (east side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 102, parcel 8, [E]

One-story white brick, side-gabled ranch-style house

Landscape features:

a) sharply-angled entry drive follows the line of the old entrance lane to Compton Bassett, an old road remnant; landscaped circle drive in front of house [F]

- (46) 16301 Marlboro Pike (west side), STEPNEY, post 1940, TM 102, Lot 5 of Patuxent Estates, [E]

Large, modern brick Georgian Revival house

- (47) 16307 Marlboro Pike (west side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 102, Lot 3 of Patuxent Estates, [E]

Modern brick ranch-style house on large landscaped lot accessible by private road

- (48) 16309 Marlboro Pike (west side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 102, Lot 1 of Patuxent Estates, [E]

Contemporary natural-wood house, accessible by private road

- (49) 16311 Marlboro Pike (west side), HOUSE, post 1940, TM 102, Lot 2 of Patuxent Estates, [E]

Contemporary Spanish-style, pink stucco house, with gable roof covered with red tiles, accessible by private road

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- (50) 16508 Marlboro Pike (east side), COMPTON BASSETT (PG#79-10, listed in National Register), circa 1780, TM 102, parcel 29, [A]

Compton Bassett is a 2-1/2 story late-Georgian brick mansion, rough cast and whitewashed; it is five bays by two, with hip roof and shallow projecting pavilion surmounted by a central crossgable. A lower 20th century two-part kitchen wing extends to the north, replacing an earlier wing. Windows are generally 9/9, and there are Palladian-type windows centered in the east and west elevations. A small flat-roof entry porch was built in 1945 at the formal east entrance. The Georgian-plan interior has a three-run staircase in the rear passage behind an elliptical dividing arch decorated with fluting and gougework; in the parlors are Federal-style wood mantels with similar gougework motifs.

Outbuildings and other features:

- a) 1-1/2 story brick, side-gabled chapel building, three bays by two; exterior chimney at southeast gable end; entrance with elliptical fanlight in third bay of northeast facade; 9/9 windows, [A]
- b) one-story front-gabled brick dairy, walls laid in Flemish bond; gable-roof board-and-batten pump-house addition attached to north elevation; dairy is the northerly of two balancing dependencies, and stands ca. 100 feet west of the mansion, [A]
- c) one-story, front-gabled brick meathouse, walls laid in common bond; ventilators in the gable ends; meathouse is the southerly of two balancing dependencies, [A]
- d) ruins of tenant ("month hand's") house, two-story gable-roof structure with brick nogging, 300 feet south of mansion, [A]
- e) 20th century barn, vertical-board siding, north of the mansion, [C]
- f) 20th century stable, north of the mansion, [C]
- g) 20th century cowshed, north of the mansion, [C]
- h) 20th century corncrib, north of the mansion, [C]

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- i) family burial ground, approximately 300 feet west of the mansion, at side of original entry lane, [A]
- j) remnant of original entry lane, marked with a pair of panelled concrete gate posts similar to those at the entry lane to Stratford [A/F]
- k) large early 20th century gable-roof tobacco barn, 800 feet northwest of mansion on original entry lane, [B]
- l) remnants of historic terraced gardens, with grass ramps, south of mansion, [F]
- m) cultivated fields, north, east and southeast of the mansion, visible from Marlboro Pike [F]

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D. Crain Highway, S. E., (U. S. Route 301)

- (52) 4000 Crain Highway, S.E. (east side), TENANT HOUSE, ca. 1915, TM 93, parcel 8, [B]

Two-story, front-gabled frame tenant house, painted white, with red trim; green asphalt shingle roof; one-story wing to west

- (53) 4112 Crain Highway, S.E. (east side), TENANT HOUSE, ca. 1915, TM 93, parcel 13, [B]

Two-story, hip-roof tenant house of Foursquare plan, two bays by two; German siding painted yellow with white trim; red corrugated metal roof with hip dormer in principal plane of roof

Outbuildings:

a) small frame garage building, post 1940 [E]

b) gable-roof barn with vertical-board siding and standing-seam metal roof, early 20th century [C].

- (54) East side of Crain Highway S. E. (U. S. Route 301), between Village Drive (on the north) and 4000 Crain Highway (Resource #52) on the south, TM 93, parcel 8, [F]

Rolling land, in use as fields and paddocks, bounded and defined by board fences, devoted to the raising and training of horses

E. Green Landing Road

- (51) 5506 Green Landing Road (east side), HOUSE, ca. 1960, TM 102, parcel 60, [E]

One-story brick ranch-style house and doctor's office, on high ground overlooking Maryland Route 4.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES POTENTIAL

I. Historical Archaeological Sites:

A number of locations within the Woodland Historic District may offer potential for archaeological investigation. On the grounds of COMPTON BASSETT, for example, the site of the frame house of the first Clement Hill could be examined, as well as the design, layout and plantings of the formal gardens south of the present mansion. The site of THE LODGE has almost certainly been obliterated by the subdivision of Marlboro Meadows; the site of STRATFORD, on the other hand, is probably intact and may offer the potential of studying a late nineteenth-century farm site. Similarly, the site of Henry Waring Clagett's home on the south side of the road to MOUNT PLEASANT may be identifiable. It is uncertain whether the site of the blacksmith's shop east of WELLS CORNER has been destroyed by the building adjacent to PATUXENT FARM; if not, this also may have significant archaeological potential. Another area of particularly rich archaeological potential is the site of the slave cabin at BLEAK HILL; this log quarter, destroyed circa 1980 for health reasons, was located approximately 400 feet southwest of the house at BLEAK HILL.

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II. Prehistoric Archaeological Sites:

There are no known prehistoric sites within the boundaries of the proposed District. It is likely, however, that such sites may someday be identified near the banks of the Patuxent, given the frequency of prehistoric artifacts discovered on the grounds of Billingsley (PG#82B-3) and Mount Calvert (PG#82B-4), two early plantation sites on the Patuxent a short distance south of the Woodland Historic District.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Rural-Agrarian Intensification: AD 1680-1815

Agricultural-Industrial Transition: AD 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance: AD 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes:

A. Architecture

1. Rural vernacular
  - a) archaeological sites
  - b) standing structures
  - c) landscape features
2. Great architectural landmarks
  - a) archaeological sites
  - b) standing structures
  - c) landscape features
3. Gardens and cemeteries
4. Historic Roadways

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B. Agriculture

1. Plantations
  - a) standing agricultural structures
  - b) landscape features
2. Small family farmsteads
  - a) standing agricultural structures
3. Tobacco, grain and livestock production

C. Transportation

1. Roadways

Resource Types:

Category: district  
Historic Environment: rural  
Historic Functions and Uses: Domestic/Single dwellings  
Domestic/Secondary structures  
Agriculture/Agricultural Outbuildings  
Landscape/Fields, gardens  
Transportation/Roadway

Design Source:

Unknown

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HISTORIC SETTING

Prince George's County has had an agriculture-based economy since the earliest days of its settlement; its principal crop during the eighteenth century was tobacco, and the principal avenue of commerce in the eastern part of the County was the Patuxent River. When Prince George's County was established in 1696, Charles Town on the Patuxent was selected as the seat of government. After the establishment of Marlboro<sup>1</sup> and other port towns in 1706, however, Charles Town began to fade in importance. By 1718, residents petitioned for the removal of the County Seat to Marlboro, approximately three miles northwest on the Western Branch. This was accomplished in 1721, and from that time until early in the twentieth century, Upper Marlboro (so called to distinguish it from Lower Marlboro on the other side of the Patuxent in Calvert County) was the commercial, political and social center of Prince George's County. In this milieu, several families, the Clagetts, the Sasscers, the Bowies and the Hills, played prominent roles in the society, economy and politics of the County Seat.

By the early nineteenth century the Hundreds, which had served as the early political and geographical divisions of the County, were replaced by five Election Districts; one of these was the Marlborough District, which included all of east-central Prince George's County. It was slightly reduced in size in 1816 and 1843 by the creation of two more Election Districts. From this time to the end of the century, the Marlborough District constituted approximately 63 square miles of wooded and agricultural land around the County, watered principally by the Collington and Western Branches.

The Hill family had established itself in the Marlborough District by the end of the seventeenth century. In 1699 Clement Hill patented 748 acres called Compton Bassett, and established the family plantation on this high ground overlooking the Patuxent River. The original frame plantation house built by Clement Hill at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was replaced by the present fine Federal-style brick mansion in the 1780's. For four generations after Clement Hill's original land patent, the Hill family farmed this land as they gradually acquired additional adjoining acreage. By the early nineteenth century, Clement Hill's great-grandson had amassed 2184 acres which in 1818 he resurveyed and renamed "Woodland". Much of the Woodland acreage today remains undeveloped and devoted to agriculture, cut off from the more developed areas of the Marlboro District by the construction of a major highway, thus surviving as a rural, agricultural enclave. Over the years, homes were built for succeeding generations of the Hill family, and today four fine dwellings, each representing a distinct style and period of residential architecture, stand in this area, giving it architectural as well as agricultural significance.

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PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance of the Woodland Historic District covers approximately 160 years, from 1780 to 1940: from the development of the present Compton Bassett plantation, through the expansion of the Hills' landholdings in the early nineteenth century, through the development of Hills Bridge and the commercial complex at Hills Landing in the mid-nineteenth century, through the building of fine homes for succeeding generations of the family in the late nineteenth century, to the construction of Crain Highway in 1927 and the consequent residential development along the road, and finally to 1940 and the opening of the modern period.

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Note:

1. From the time of its establishment until early in the twentieth century, the name of the town and district was spelled Upper Marlborough. Early in this century, the name came to be abbreviated to Upper Marlboro', and today is consistently spelled Upper Marlboro.

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RESOURCE HISTORY

Virtually all of the land in the Woodland Historic District was, by early in the eighteenth century, part of the large landholdings of the Hill family. The Hill family seat was at COMPTON BASSETT, a plantation of 748 acres patented to Clement Hill in 1699, on which he built his dwelling circa 1700.<sup>1</sup> This early frame house was replaced circa 1780 by the fine Federal-style brick mansion which stands today, the home of one of Clement Hill's descendants.

During the eighteenth century the Hill family gradually acquired more land in the Marlboro area, including Weymouth which had earlier belonged to Patrick Hepburn of Upper Marlboro; the boundaries of Weymouth extended the Hill family holdings all the way west to the easterly boundary of the Town of Upper Marlboro. By the end of the eighteenth century, Clement Hill owned nearly 2,000 acres, bordered on the east by the Patuxent River and on the west by the town. The land passed to his son, Dr. William Hill, who, in 1818, had the several tracts (including Compton Bassett, parts of Giant's Range, Weymouth, Collington, Turner, and Truman's Choice) resurveyed. The new survey encompassed 2,184-3/4 acres, and the land was renamed "Woodland". The mansion itself has been known as COMPTON BASSETT (or WOODLAND) since that time.<sup>2</sup>

Hill family members were Roman Catholics, and worshipped in a private chapel which stands approximately 150 feet southeast of the mansion. The chapel building appears to be roughly contemporary with the mansion, although it is not recorded in the detailed Federal Direct Tax of 1798. It is an outstanding and rare example of a private Catholic chapel.

Dr. William Hill lived at COMPTON BASSETT until his death in 1823. In 1836, the County Court divided the lands of Dr. Hill among his four children: William Beanes Hill inherited COMPTON BASSETT, Clement Hill inherited WEYMOUTH to the west, Eleanor Hill Lee inherited the northerly section of COMPTON BASSETT, and Richard Smith Hill inherited land to the west of his sister's portion, which he later developed as BLEAK HILL.<sup>3</sup> The two sections of Richard Smith Hill's allotment were divided by the road which ran from Upper Marlboro to Queen Anne Town, approximately 6 miles to the northeast.

The road which connected Upper Marlboro and Queen Anne was established early in the eighteenth century. In 1706, by act of the General Assembly, six towns were established in the ten-year-old Prince George's County. Two of these six were Queen Anne on the Patuxent and Marlboro on a bend of the Western Branch at its confluence with the Collington Branch. At the time of the establishment of Prince George's County in 1696, Charles Town on the

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Patuxent (at the mouth of the Western Branch) had been designated as the County Seat. After the establishment of Marlboro, Queen Anne, and the other four port towns, business at Charles Town began to decline. County Court records indicate the growth of business and traffic in both Marlboro and Queen Anne; the opening of an ordinary in Marlboro in 1703 and at Queen Anne in 1711, and the repair of the road west of Queen Anne in 1713, all testify to increasing activity in the two towns. By 1718, Marlboro had become such an active center that the inhabitants petitioned to have the County Courthouse moved there from Charles Town. The General Assembly consented to the move, and the Court met for the first time in 1721 in Upper Marlboro (so called by this time to distinguish it from Lower Marlboro in Calvert County). In 1726, a ferry was established at Queen Anne to carry passengers between Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, and the Queen Anne ferry became the most frequent crossing point for traffic between Annapolis, the provincial capital, and Upper Marlboro.<sup>4</sup>

The road which connected the two towns ran eastward from Upper Marlboro across first the Western Branch and then the Collington Branch, then turned sharply to the north (at a point now known as WELLS CORNER) past the lane to MOUNT PLEASANT (PG #79-4, the eighteenth century plantation of the Waring family) and continued northward across District Creek until it met the road from the Brick Church (St. Barnabas' at Leeland), where it turned east to Queen Anne. The northerly section of the Woodland Historic District encompasses part of the 8-1/2 mile road which connected Upper Marlboro and Queen Anne.

As the road from Upper Marlboro turned to the north, approximately 1-1/4 mile east of the town boundary, it ran through Hill family land which was not built upon until the middle of the nineteenth century. (The mansion at COMPTON BASSETT lay to the south, between the turn in the road and the Patuxent River, and accessible from the road by a private lane.) In 1828 when the Commissioners of the Levy Court completed a survey and description of "all of the Roads in the County that have been used, or deemed, or represented as public roads since the year 1778", the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road (Road #1 in District #3) was described as passing successively through the plantations of Mrs. Ann Hill (widow of Dr. William Hill)<sup>5</sup> and William Wells, Washington Hilleary, etc., and thence to Queen Anne.

The road was briefly mentioned in the journal of a traveller in 1844, who, travelling west from Annapolis, crossed the Patuxent by ferry at MOUNT PLEASANT, and then pursued his way "through a gatey but still a fertile looking country in the direction of Upper Marlborough." As he rode down this stretch of road toward the County Seat, he observed that "The town is very

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curiously as well as very beautifully situated. It is surrounded in all directions except the Southeast by high hills, and appears to lie in a basin which must formerly have served as a reservoir of water."<sup>6</sup> His impression has been confirmed by the appearance of abundant fossil shells in the local soil.

In 1852, Richard Smith Hill, who had in 1836 been allotted Lots 3 and 4 of his father's real estate, began construction of a fine Greek Revival style frame plantation house which he called BLEAK HILL (PG #79-6); it was to this fine house that he brought his bride in 1854. BLEAK HILL became a noticeable landmark standing on a knoll on the west side of the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road. One slave quarter stood a short distance to the southwest on lower ground, and may have predated the house at BLEAK HILL. (This log slave quarter was expanded in size at the end of the nineteenth century, and served as a tenant dwelling until it was demolished for health reasons circa 1980.) Several barns were also built close to and visible from the road; one of them still stands about 800 feet south of BLEAK HILL. Until the Civil War, BLEAK HILL (which still stands at 4103 Old Crain Highway) was the only dwelling visible from this section of the road.

Williams Beanes Hill, brother of Richard Smith Hill, received COMPTON BASSETT as his portion of their father's estate, and it remained his home place for the rest of his life. Access to COMPTON BASSETT was by a tree-lined lane which led from the point where the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road made the sharp turn to the north; it continued about one mile roughly southeast past the Hill family graveyard to the immediate grounds of the mansion. By the end of the eighteenth century, the two-acre grounds included the 50 by 40 foot brick mansion, as well as three brick outbuildings (meat house, milk house and storehouse) and a frame chicken house. Outside of the immediate grounds stood three slave quarters, a corn house, two large tobacco barns, and a livestock barn and stable.<sup>7</sup> (The mansion, 16507 Marlboro Pike, and two contemporary brick dependencies stand in good condition today; a third brick building, the chapel, stands about 150 feet southeast of the mansion. COMPTON BASSETT, PG #79-10, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983).

Before 1854, there had been a boat landing on the Patuxent River about one-half mile south of COMPTON BASSETT; it was known as Green Landing or Hill's Landing. In 1854, Williams Beanes Hill received, by act of the General Assembly, a charter to build a toll bridge across the Patuxent, to connect Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties. The bridge, known thenceforth as Hill's Bridge or Woodland Bridge, was opened in October of 1854.<sup>8</sup> From this time forward, most of the private lane into COMPTON BASSETT became a public road, allowing access to Hill's Bridge from the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road. From this newly-public road, the Hills' private lane led almost due east through

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gate posts past the graveyard to the mansion. In this century, most of that lane has been closed, the land has been cultivated, and the westmost part of it has become the drive into the house at 16206 Marlboro Pike. The eastmost part of the old drive survives, connected to Marlboro Pike by a new north-south section, and marked at the graveyard by one of the old gate posts.

William Beanes Hill (1813-1890) was an extensive landowner and a prominent member of Upper Marlboro society. By the middle of the nineteenth century he owned more than 3,500 acres in the area south and east of Upper Marlboro, and, besides operating several productive plantations, was much involved in commerce on the Patuxent River. In 1860, his plantation produced 500,000 pounds of tobacco, as compared to just over 300,000 pounds produced by the Clagett plantations in the Weston area, both yields significantly higher than those of other plantations in the area. In the early 1850's, when Hill received a charter to build the Woodland (or Hill's) Bridge, he was also developing a riverfront commercial complex immediately south of it at Hill's Landing. There he developed a complex of stores, warehouses, wharf, mill, and dwellings for the steamship captains and tollkeeper. He also served 25 years as Chief Judge of the Orphans Court, and one term (1877) in the Maryland State Senate. William Beanes Hill died in 1890, leaving COMPTON BASSETT to one of his daughters; it remains in the possession of his descendants today.<sup>9</sup>

In 1854, when Hill's Bridge was opened for traffic, COMPTON BASSETT and BLEAK HILL (the homes of William Beanes Hill and Richard Smith Hill respectively) were the only dwellings close to the road from the bridge toward Queen Anne. Farther north, a short road (Road #2 in District #3) led east from the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road past MOUNT PLEASANT, the eighteenth-century brick plantation house of the Warings (still standing), and on to Mount Pleasant Ferry on the Patuxent. Before the Civil War, a dwelling had been erected on the south side of that lane, the home of Henry Waring Clagett, one of the heirs of the Waring family's MOUNT PLEASANT estate. Clagett's house no longer stands, its grounds having been developed in the 1960's into the subdivision of Marlboro Meadows. The lane remains a private road (Mount Pleasant Road) and leads past a one-and-one-half story frame dwelling (3708 Old Crain Highway), built before 1875 by freedman John Henry Quander, and deeded to him by Henry Waring Clagett.<sup>10</sup> It has remained the home of Quander's descendants to this day.

To the north of the Mount Pleasant Road, but fronting on Old Crain Highway, is another dwelling, built on land which was sold by Henry Waring Clagett in 1874 to another freedman, Nat Beall. This small one-story dwelling (3702 Old Crain Highway) still stands, flanked on both sides by small cottages of the 1930's and 1940's. Nat Beall died in 1892, but his family remained on

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the place, his sons continuing to work as laborers on the neighboring farms.<sup>11</sup> The 1.5 acre property was sold by decree of the Equity Court, and purchased in 1941 by one of the daughters of Michael Wyvill of adjoining TALIQUA. Nat Beall's small dwelling was renovated, and other dwellings were built on both sides of it (3700 and 3704 Old Crain Highway), becoming the homes of Wyvill's grandchildren.<sup>12</sup>

Several new dwellings were built in the 1860's, bringing changes to the appearance of the surrounding landscape. Eleanor Ann Hill had received Lot #5 of her father's (Dr. William Hill's) estate in 1836; it lay north and east of the portions allotted to her brothers, William Beanes Hill and Richard Smith Hill. In 1845 she married Major John F. Lee, and when the Lees retired in 1862, they built a home on Mrs. Lee's portion of her father's estate. Mrs. Lee's new home, called THE LODGE, was accessible from the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road by a lane which led east almost directly across from her brother's house at BLEAK HILL.<sup>13</sup> The right-of-way of this private lane still exists; today called Moccasin Road, it leads to a mid-twentieth century dwelling (3900 Old Crain Highway) at the edge of the Marlboro Meadows subdivision. THE LODGE no longer stands.

Two more important landmarks were built just after the end of the Civil War on the west side of the road from Hill's Bridge to Queen Anne. In 1867, William Murdock Hill (one of the sons of William Beanes Hill of COMPTON BASSETT) married and moved into ASHLAND (16107 Marlboro Pike), the fine Italianate frame house which his father had built for him (PG #79-11).<sup>14</sup> It stood almost directly west of the entrance, at that time, to COMPTON BASSETT. ASHLAND is a prominent and handsome landmark on the west side of the road, a fine example of Victorian Italianate domestic architecture. It remains in the possession of descendants of William Murdock Hill.

At the sharp turn to the north in the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road, (now known as WELLS CORNER), several small commercial and residential establishments grew up in the years after the Civil War. To the east of the corner stood the blacksmith shop of Charles Ridgely, and, to the west, the small dwelling of William Dorsey and the store of Joseph Martin, all located on part of Clement Hill's Weymouth.<sup>15</sup> Two-tenths of a mile north of Martin's Corner, on the west side of the road, Martin's brother-in-law, John Eckenrode, built his house in the late 1860's on land which he had purchased from Richard Smith Hill in 1867. Eckenrode, a carpenter and brickmason, had come from Frederick County to Prince George's County after the Civil War, together with his first cousin John Christopher Wyvill, another carpenter/builder who was to leave a legacy of fine buildings throughout the Marlboro area. John Eckenrode died in 1864 and his widow continued to live in the house. In 1882, John C. Wyvill

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purchased his cousin's house and enlarged it to accommodate his own large family; this two-part building (the ECKENRODE-WYVILL HOUSE, PG #79-8) remained a Wyvill family home for three generations, and is still a prominent landmark at 4501 Wyville Road.<sup>16</sup>

In 1868, John Bowling of Woodville (a village at the southeastern corner of Prince George's County) married Jemima Plummer of Poplar Ridge, a plantation which bordered on the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road several miles north of the Woodland acreage. In 1877, Bowling purchased from his brother-in-law, Henry Waring Clagett of MOUNT PLEASANT, 42-1/2 acres of his extensive landholdings, part of a farm which Clagett called TALQUA, bounded by the Plummer property on the north, by BLEAK HILL on the south, and by Clagett's section of MOUNT PLEASANT on the east. On this 42-1/2 acre piece of land, the Bowlings built the fine Victorian Gothic mansion which came to be known as BOWLING HEIGHTS (3610 Crain Highway); BOWLING HEIGHTS is nearly identical to Bowling's sister's house, Villa de Sales, completed at approximately the same time in Woodville.<sup>17</sup> BOWLING HEIGHTS (PG #79-5) marks the northern terminus of the proposed District; it is a prominent and handsome landmark, and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

Richard Smith Hill of BLEAK HILL died in 1878; in 1887, by Equity Court decree, his real estate was divided among his three children and one grandson. His eldest son, Richard Jr., received Lot #1, the northwest section; son Francis W. Hill (who would in 1889 marry the daughter of Henry Waring Clagett) received Lot #2, the BLEAK HILL mansion; daughter Catherine received Lot #3, the northeasterly section on the east side of the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road; and minor grandson (Richard Smith Hill III) received Lot #4, the southeasterly section.<sup>18</sup> In 1889, Catherine Hill contracted with carpenter/builder John C. Wyvill to build for her a frame house on her 138-acre portion of the land. The handsome frame Victorian house which Wyvill built for her still stands directly across the road from BLEAK HILL. Originally called Kenilworth, it is known today as LINDEN HILL (PG #79-50). In 1927, Samuel Wyvill, grandson of the builder, purchased LINDEN HILL, and it is still the home of his descendants.<sup>19</sup>

Clement Hill, brother of William Beanes Hill of COMPTON BASSETT and Richard Smith Hill (I) of BLEAK HILL, had inherited from their father's estate the southwesterly section known as Weymouth or Hepbourne, and on it had built his home (no longer standing) before the middle of the nineteenth century. Clement Hill sold part of his land to his niece, Esther Hill, in 1875. (Esther would later, in 1890, inherit COMPTON BASSETT from her father, William Beanes Hill.) In 1893 Esther Hill sold 20 acres of her uncle's land to William H. Wyvill, son of carpenter John C. Wyvill; on this land William

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Wyvill built the frame Victorian farmhouse (WILLIAM H. WYVILL HOUSE) which still stands at 16105 Marlboro Pike, and which remained in his family until 1981. Also in the 1890's, Dr. Richard Hill, a nephew of William Beanes Hill, built his house on the Stratford farm (part of William B. Hill's land north of COMPTON BASSETT). This farmhouse, STRATFORD, which no longer stands, was accessible by a lane which ran eastward from Marlboro Pike; the lane still exists, marked by handsome concrete gateposts, and leads to several dwellings on the Stratford farm acreage.<sup>20</sup>

William Beanes Hill died in 1890, devising by his will that COMPTON BASSETT should pass to his daughter, Esther G. Hill; after her death in 1900, it passed, by her will, to her sister's daughter, Mary Beale, who had married Reverdy Sasscer of Upper Marlboro. The Sasscers raised their large family at COMPTON BASSETT, and it remains today the home of one of their children, the sixth generation in line from Clement Hill, builder of the present house. William Beanes Hill devised ASHLAND to the widow of his deceased son; ASHLAND also remains today in the possession of Hill's heirs.<sup>21</sup>

To the northeast, Lot #4 of the Bleak Hill farm, which had been allotted in 1887 to Richard S. Hill III, was sold in 1902 to Susan Bowling (daughter of John and Jemima Bowling of BOWLING HEIGHTS) who had in 1895 married Robert E. Hall. The Halls built at this time a frame dwelling; it no longer stands, but the unpaved drive leads east from Marlboro Pike and bends south to a wooded knoll which marks the house site.<sup>22</sup> A shingled hip-roof contemporary dwelling (4200 Old Crain Highway) has recently been built by their grandson on lower ground just south of the house site.

Almost immediately after purchasing Lot #4 of the Bleak Hill farm, Susan Bowling Hall sold one acre of this land, fronting on the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road, to the Board of County School Commissioners. On this land was built (in 1903) the PATUXENT SCHOOLHOUSE, School #2 in District #3. After this one-room schoolhouse closed in 1932, the land reverted to the Hall family; the small building was enlarged in several stages to serve as a residence, and now stands (no longer recognizable as a turn-of-the-century schoolhouse) at 4700 Old Crain Highway.<sup>23</sup>

In 1896, Catherine Hill sold most of her portion of the Bleak Hill farm (not including her new dwelling) to John Dominic Bowling, son of the Bowlings of BOWLING HEIGHTS. On this land stood several slave quarters and barns which had been part of Richard Smith Hill's BLEAK HILL plantation; on a knoll northeast of the farm lane and one quarter mile east of the Marlboro-Queen Anne Road, the younger Bowling and his wife built a small farmhouse, which remained their home until 1906. In 1901, the Bowlings sold part of their farm

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(60 acres) to Michael Wyvill, another son of carpenter John C. Wyvill. Michael Wyvill, who with his brothers William, Anthony and Joseph, carried on their father's building trade, built the frame farmhouse which stands today at 3808 Old Crain Highway.<sup>24</sup> It is known as TALIQUA, and remained the home of the Wyvill family until 1943.

In 1906, the younger Bowlings sold their farmhouse, together with the remaining 60 acres of Catherine Hill's portion of Bleak Hill to Bruce Buck, son of a merchant in Upper Marlboro; this section lay southeast of Michael Wyvill's farm.<sup>25</sup> Bruck Buck enlarged the Bowlings' small farmhouse; it stands today in a prominent location, barely visible from the road, at 4106 Old Crain Highway, the BRUCE BUCK or BUCK-REMBOLD house (PG #79-7).

In 1910, the owners of Catherine Hill's house on Lot #3 of Bleak Hill sold the house, Kenilworth (now known as LINDEN HILL), and 20 acres to attorney M. Hampton Magruder, and it was from Magruder that Samuel Wyvill bought this property in 1927. At that time, Magruder (who in 1917 had married the daughter of Robert and Susan Bowling Hall of the adjoining Lot #4 of Bleak Hill) retained the approximately eight acres on the north side of the old road to THE LODGE, and on it he built the fine Colonial Revival brick house which he called GREGOR HALL.<sup>26</sup> This house, at 4004 Old Crain Highway, is now beautifully landscaped, and separated from the Wyvill property at LINDEN HILL by Moccasin Road.

Between 1922 and 1927, construction was undertaken to provide a fast and easy automobile route between Baltimore and Southern Maryland. This road, the Robert Crain Highway, ran diagonally southwest through Prince George's County; it cut through the town of Upper Marlboro using much of the right-of-way of the Old Marlboro-Queen Anne Road. In parts of the Woodland Historic District, between BOWLING HEIGHTS and WELLS CORNER, the road was straightened. In front of the Michael Wyvill farm, TALIQUA, for example, a curve to the west was removed, separating a small portion of Wyvill's land from his home place. Similarly, the westerly bend in the road south of BLEAK HILL was cut off, but that wide loop was maintained and renamed Wyville Road, allowing access to the ECKENRODE-WYVILL HOUSE and the southerly barns and tenant houses of the BLEAK HILL farm.

With the opening of the Robert Crain Highway in 1927, an increase in traffic and commerce was made possible along the road. In 1910, Albert Wells had bought property at Martin's Corner, and had continued to run the store formerly operated by Joseph Martin. In the 1920's, Wells rebuilt the store into the two-story hip-roof structure at 16001 Marlboro Pike, now known as WELLS CORNER (PG #79-9). In the 1920's and 1930's, Wells sold small parcels

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Section number 8 Page 8:13

of the land just south of his store, and members of his family and of the Buck family built the side-gabled and hip-roof bungalows which stand today at 16005-16011 Marlboro Pike.<sup>27</sup>

In the early 1950's, the two-lane Marlboro Bypass was constructed, sweeping diagonally around the east side of Upper Marlboro. In 1960 this right-of-way was expanded and improved, to become dual highway U.S. Route 301 (Crain Highway South), connecting Annapolis and Southern Maryland. It followed some stretches of the 1927 Crain Highway, and cut off many others, leaving the areas around them as small rural enclaves. The Woodland Historic District is just such an enclave now separated from the town of Upper Marlboro by the new dual highway. With the opening of the new highway came development. In 1962 the Myers family, owners of BOWLING HEIGHTS, sold part of the property to developers who began construction of the subdivision known as Marlboro Meadows. Today the still-rural area which comprises the Woodland Historic District is bounded on the north by sections of Marlboro Meadows. Most of the District remains undeveloped, agricultural in use and in character, and representative of the agricultural way of life in this section of Prince George's County of earlier centuries.

Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Patents CC #4:161, WD: 261.
- <sup>2</sup> Patented Certificate #2392, (From the time of its establishment until early in the twentieth century, the name of the town and district was spelled "Upper Marlborough"; early in this century, the name came to be abbreviated to "Upper Marlboro'", and today is consistently spelled "Upper Marlboro".)
- <sup>3</sup> Prince George's County Deed AB #11:416 and plat attached.
- <sup>4</sup> Archives of Maryland XVII:636; Prince George's County Court Records HH:350.
- <sup>5</sup> Prince George's County Levy Court Records, 1828.
- <sup>6</sup> Journal of Isaac van Bibber, 1844, reprinted in Maryland Historical Magazine #551.
- <sup>7</sup> Federal Direct Tax for Prince George's County, Patuxent Hundred, 1798.
- <sup>8</sup> Laws of Maryland 1854, Chapter #85; cf. also Planters' Advocate, 30 November 1854, 30 August 1854, and 11 October 1854.

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<sup>9</sup> Prince George's County Tax Assessments; Prince George's County Deeds EWB #1:214; CSM #1:206; JBB #6:602; FS #4:252; Planters' Advocate, 1850's.

<sup>10</sup> Prince George's County Deed HB #10:515.

<sup>11</sup> Prince George's County Deed, 17 February 1874, in Equity #3859.

<sup>12</sup> Prince George's County Deeds #4174:314, #637:431, #255:159, #70:216.

<sup>13</sup> cf. note 3, and G. M. Hopkins Atlas, 1878.

<sup>14</sup> Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1860's; cf. also 1870 census.

<sup>15</sup> See G. M. Hopkins Atlas 1878; administration file of Joseph Martin #1738.

<sup>16</sup> Prince George's County Deed FS #4:523, HB #3:852, JWB #2:213; Equity #1382.

<sup>17</sup> Prince George's County Deed HB #12:542; cf. National Register nomination, Bowling Heights (PG #79-5) and Villa de Sales (PG #87B-13).

<sup>18</sup> Prince George's Equity #1684.

<sup>19</sup> Prince George's County Equity #1684, Deeds #30:30, #292:240; cf. Tax Assessments 1888-1900.

<sup>20</sup> Prince George's County Deeds HB #10:604, JWB #24:126.

<sup>21</sup> Prince George's County Wills WAJ Jr. #1:660; JBP #1:668; Prince George's County Administration Files #9283, #12747; Prince George's County Deeds JWB #19:603; JWB #35:568; JWB #37:795; #801:59,61.

<sup>22</sup> Prince George's County Equity #1684; Prince George's County Deed #8:396.

<sup>23</sup> See note 19, and Prince George's County Public School Archives

<sup>24</sup> Prince George's County Deeds JWB #38:263, #5:371.

<sup>25</sup> Prince George's County Deed #38:132.

<sup>26</sup> Prince George's County Deed #67:26.

<sup>27</sup> Prince George's County Deeds #59:482; #175:387; #596:437.

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RESOURCE ANALYSIS

*In Prince Georges County*

The Woodland Historic District is significant in that it represents the historical and architectural continuity of a region close to and influenced by the County Seat. It illustrates the evolution of the large landholdings of a prominent County family, from the large plantation, divided, generation after generation, into the smaller plantations and farms of descendants. It contains outstanding examples of a sequence of periods of domestic architecture, including rare surviving examples of private Roman Catholic chapels, and it illustrates the agricultural use of the land over a period of nearly 300 years. The District is bound together into a discrete and cohesive unit by important historic arteries of communication.

The Woodland Historic District qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in at least two areas of significance, architecture and agriculture, and possibly in the area of transportation as well. It is outstanding also in comparison with other similar areas of the County. It represents the continuity of one of the County's most prominent landholding families, the Hills, and includes outstanding examples of domestic architecture from several generations of the Hill family. In this respect, only one other area of the County can be considered comparable to the Woodland Historic District, the still-rural Weston area west of Upper Marlboro which was farmed and occupied by many generations of the Clagett family, also prominent landholders with strong social/political associations with the County Seat. The Woodland Historic District differs from the Weston area, however, in that it is basically intact (i.e., not divided, as is the latter, by a major highway), and in its significant associations with the Patuxent River.

The Woodland Historic District qualifies for listing in the National Register in the areas of architecture and agriculture. In the area of architecture, the Woodland Historic District includes a wide variety of domestic architectural types from the Federal period (1780's) to the modern (1940's). In particular, the District includes the homes of four generations of the Hill family, each one of the four representing a distinct style and period of domestic architecture: Compton Bassett, a fine Federal style brick plantation house of the 1780's, complete with contemporary dependencies; Bleak Hill, a Greek Revival style frame plantation house built in 1852; Ashland, an outstanding frame dwelling of Italianate style, built in 1867; and Linden Hill (originally known as Kenilworth), a Queen Anne style frame farmhouse, built in 1889 by local carpenter John C. Wyvill. The Woodland District is significant also in that it contains three other late Victorian vernacular dwellings built by and for members of the family of carpenter Wyvill. The north and south boundaries of the

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Maryland Historical Trust/  
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Continuation Sheet

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name of property: Woodland Historic District

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district are marked by its most outstanding architectural resources, both listed in the National Register of Historic Places: at the north end is Bowling Heights, an outstanding example of Victorian Gothic style architecture, and at the south, the plantation complex of Compton Bassett, the historic nucleus of the Woodland tract, with its great house, domestic dependency buildings, agricultural outbuildings, burial ground, and landscape features.

The Woodland Historic District is unique also in that two of its important resources contain Roman Catholic chapels: a freestanding brick chapel of the late eighteenth century at Compton Bassett, and a small attached chapel wing of the 1870's at Bowling Heights. These important resources comprise two of only six documented private Roman Catholic chapels in Prince George's County: of the other four (Mellwood Park, Frankland, His Lordship's Kindness, and Green Hill), nothing remains of the chapels at Mellwood Park, Frankland and Green Hill, and the chapel wing at His Lordship's Kindness has been converted into a library.

In 1692, the "Act for the Service of Almighty God and the establishment of the Protestant Religion within this Province", established the Church of England as the official church of the Maryland Province; public worship by Roman Catholics was forbidden. This prohibition was not rescinded until 1776, when the Declaration of Rights put an end to the establishment of the Anglican Church as the state church, and therefore to intolerance of public worship by Roman Catholics. From that time forward, Catholics were no longer obliged to worship in private chapels, and places of public worship (for example, Boone's Chapel south of Upper Marlboro) began to be established in the County. Some families, however, elected to continue the practice of worship in private chapels, as did the Hill family at Compton Bassett, and the Digges family at Mellwood Park. Even as late as 1867, George Washington Riggs built a private chapel at Green Hill, and in the 1870's, the Bowling family at Bowling Heights continued the tradition by designing one wing of their new Gothic-style house as a Roman Catholic chapel. It is significant that two of these rare surviving private chapels are located in the Woodland Historic District.

The Woodland Historic District is significant also in the area of agriculture. At the end of the eighteenth century virtually all of this area was part of the extensive landholdings of Clement Hill, resurveyed by his son, Dr. William Hill, early in the nineteenth century as "Woodland". Farmed by several generations of the Hill family, this land annually produced nearly 500,000 pounds of tobacco at its peak just before the Civil War (total acreage of the Hill family farms at this time exceeded 3000 acres). This can be compared to 300,000 pounds of tobacco produced by the five plantations (over 2500 acres) of Thomas Claggett in the Weston area west of Upper Marlboro (cf. supra). The Claggett plantations offer the only real comparison with the Hill family lands, both in extent and in value, in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1861, Claggett's

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Continuation Sheet

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MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Woodland Historic District

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plantations were valued at a total of \$120,000 compared to \$158,000 for the Hill family's total Woodland acreage; the plantations of such wealthy and prominent Prince George's County planters as William D. Bowie (Bellefields), and William J. Berry (Bowieville and Chelsea), were valued in this year at only \$80,000 and \$65,000 respectively.

After the Civil War and the breaking up of the large landed plantations, farmers tended to diversify their crops, and tobacco production decreased substantially. By 1880, the total tobacco production of the Hill family farms came to only 50,000 pounds for the year, superseded by increased production of corn, livestock and orchard fruit. Much of the land, with the exception of several sections of recent residential development, is still farmed today; many fields are again devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, while others, particularly in the northerly section, have been adapted for the raising of horses. The principal early farm complexes, i.e., Compton Bassett, Bleak Hill, Ashland, Bowling Heights and Linden Hill, include agricultural outbuildings which survive from the nineteenth century.

The Woodland Historic District is significant also as an illustration of early arteries of transportation. Most importantly, it is bounded on the east by the Patuxent River, the easterly boundary of Prince George's County, and one of the principal arteries of commerce and transportation in the early history of the County. The land bounds on the early (ca. 1700) road which connected the two important port towns of Queen Anne and Upper Marlborough, a road which became an even more important connector after the establishment of the County Courthouse in Upper Marlboro in 1721. The District bounds also on the road to Hill's Bridge, which in the mid-nineteenth century became a major crossing between Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, and today carries one lane of Maryland Route 4. It is these three important arteries of communication which unite and define this rural district.

The Woodland Historic District comprises a unique area of considerable significance; it is defined by its location on the Patuxent River, one of the most important arteries of transportation and commerce in the formative years of Prince George's County, and bounded by one of the most important early roadways in the County. Its significance is enhanced, also, by its location adjoining Upper Marlboro, the County Seat since 1721, and the social, cultural, commercial and governmental center of the County during the rest of the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Members of the Hill family, who farmed most of the land which now comprises the Woodland Historic District, were also active in County affairs, which centered around Upper Marlboro. The proposed District represents the historical, architectural and agricultural continuity of a region close to and influenced by the County Seat.

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10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Woodland Historic District encompasses approximately 1325 acres of rolling farmland, watered by tributaries of the Patuxent River, and traversed by one of Prince George's County's most important historic roads. The proposed District is bounded on the west by U. S. Route 301, and by a line drawn to exclude parcels of land along this route which have been commercially developed. It is bounded on the east by the Patuxent River and by a line drawn to exclude the Marlboro Meadows subdivision. It is bounded on the south by Maryland Route 4, and on the north by the junction of U. S. Route 301 and the entrance to the Marlboro Meadows subdivision. The proposed District is made up principally of open land, both cultivated and forested; it includes also rural residential complexes along the right-of-way of an historic road which connects Bowling Heights on the north with the banks of the Patuxent at Hill's Bridge on the south.

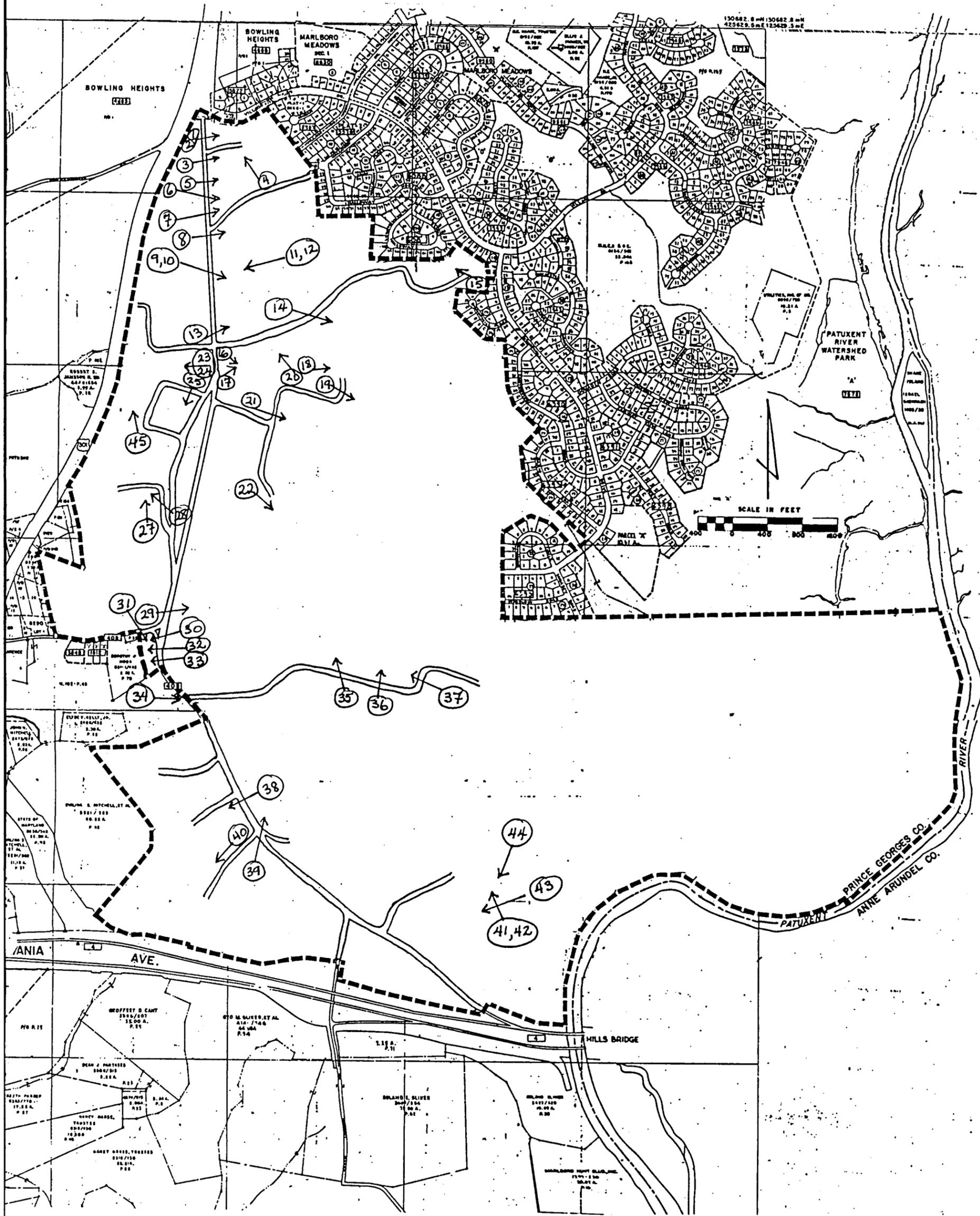
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Woodland Historic District have been drawn to include an area of rolling agricultural land, virtually all of which was historically part of the extensive landholdings of the Hill family. The 1325-acre District is bounded on the east by the Patuxent River, which was an important factor in the agriculture and commerce of this region, and in particular, of the Hill family. The southern boundary is Maryland Route 4, which forms a modern separation from the more southerly sections of the Hill family land. The western boundary is formed principally by the right-of-way of U. S. Route 301, the dual highway which separates the Woodland Historic District from the town of Upper Marlboro, and leaves it an essentially rural enclave. The boundary in the southwest has been drawn to exclude the commercially developed lands along U.S. Route 301, as has the northeast boundary to exclude the subdivision of Marlboro Meadows. The 1325 acres encompassed within these boundaries reflect the agricultural practices, and the residential and agricultural architecture of the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, typical and representative of this rich agricultural area of Prince George's County.

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# P.G.#79-63 Woodland Historic District - Upper Marlboro, Maryland



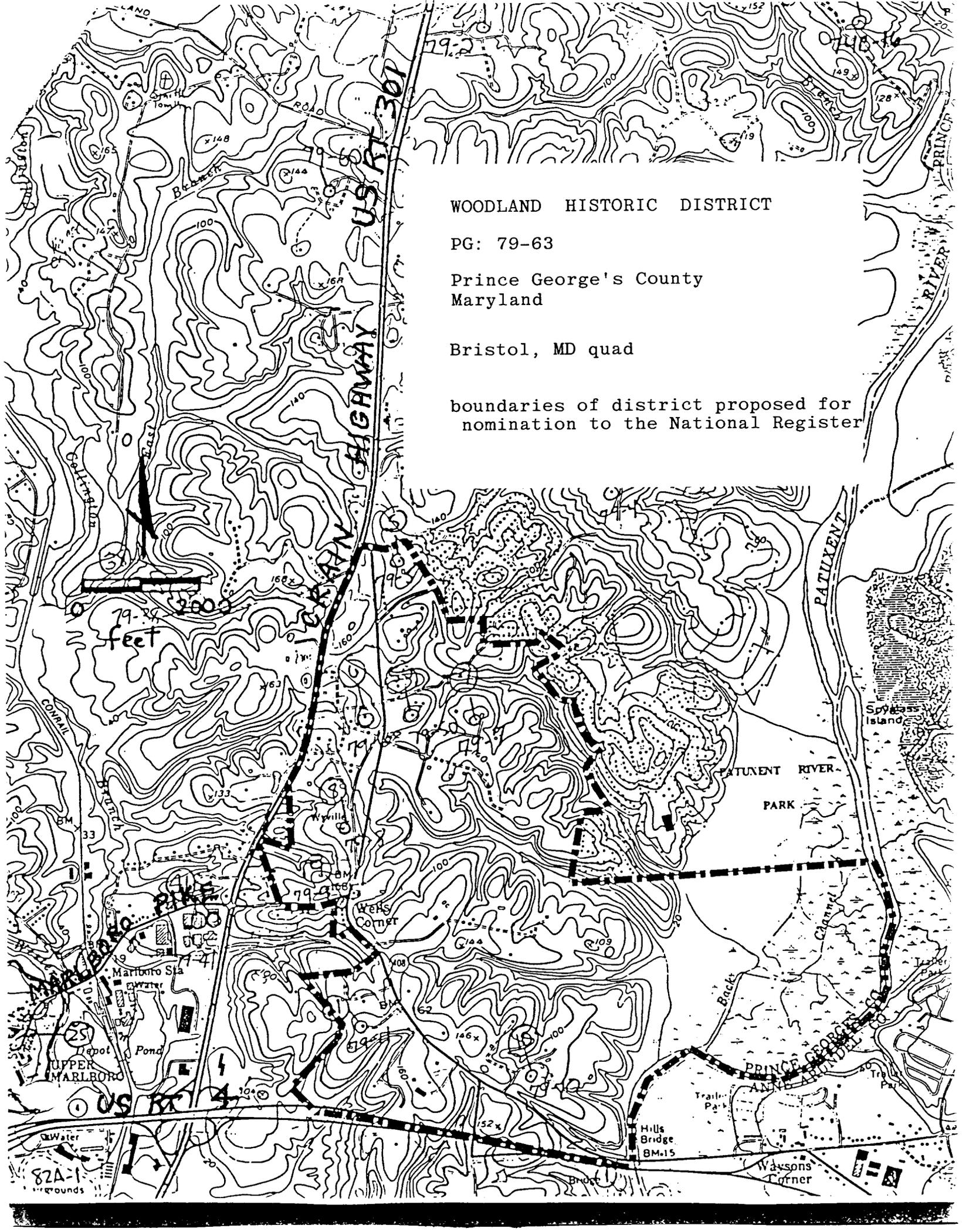
WOODLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

PG: 79-63

Prince George's County  
Maryland

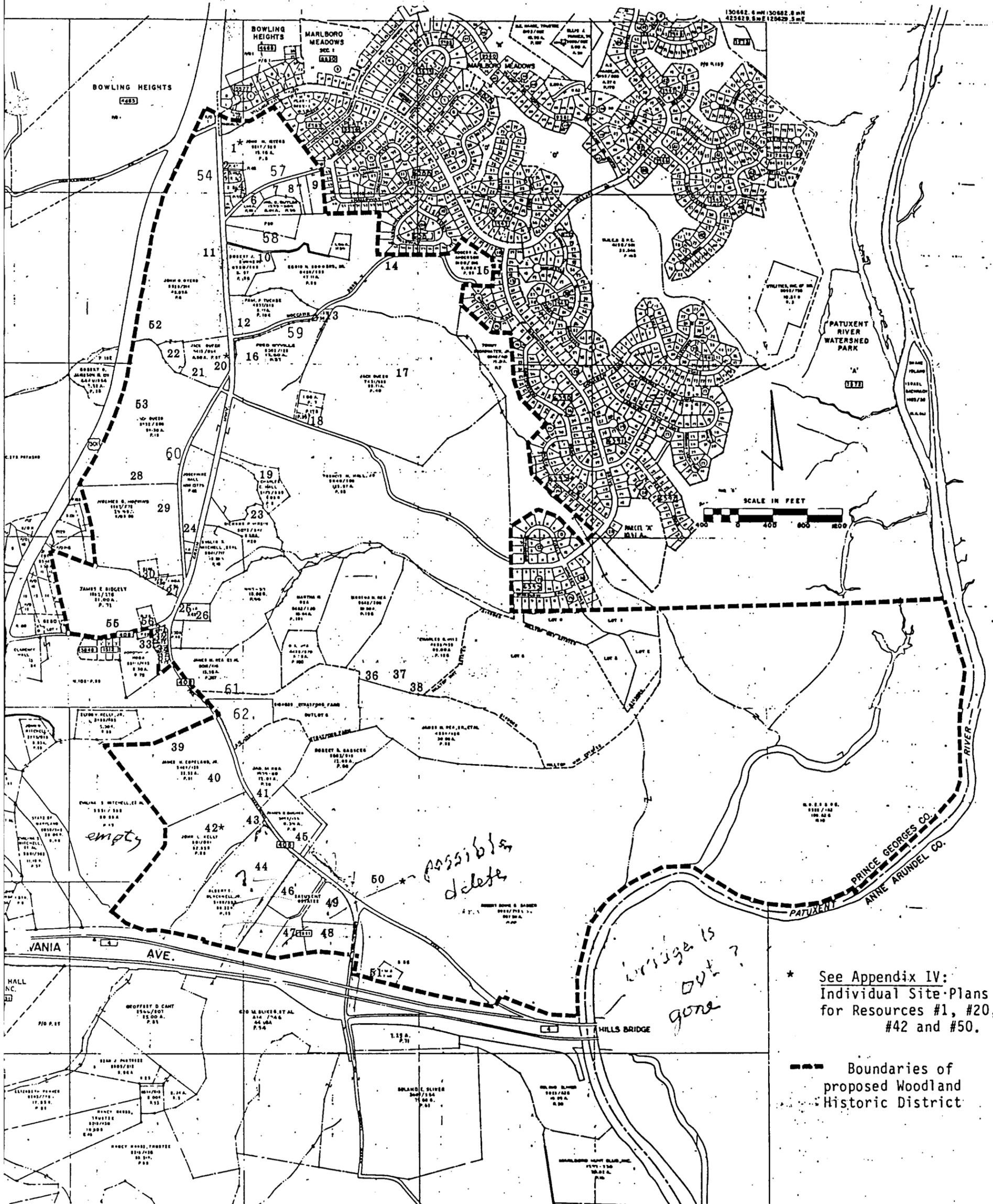
Bristol, MD quad

boundaries of district proposed for  
nomination to the National Register



RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

P.G.#79-63 Woodland Historic District - Upper Marlboro, Maryland



\* See Appendix IV:  
Individual Site Plans  
for Resources #1, #20,  
#42 and #50.

--- Boundaries of  
proposed Woodland  
Historic District

APPENDICES

- I. Census Records, Agricultural Schedule
- II. Resource Sketch Map
- III. Historic Maps
- IV. Individual Site Plans of Historic Resources
- V. Photographs
- VI. Photo Location Map

## Appendix I

Census Records, 1850 - 1880Agricultural Schedule

1. William B. Hill, Compton Bassett  
(Southeast section)
2. Richard S. Hill, Bleak Hill  
(Northwest section)
3. Clement Hill, Weymouth  
(Southwest section)
4. Eleanor Hill Lee, The Lodge  
(Northeast section)

William B. Hill

(Compton Bassett and Ashland: Southeast Section)

515 a. Woodland 294-1/2 a. Billingsley 34 a. Woodland		546 a Woodland 314 a. Oakland 285 a. Green Landing		505 a. Woodland 310 a. Ashland 285 a. Green Landing		
<u>1850</u>		<u>1860</u>		<u>1870</u>		<u>1880</u>
Two Farms				(Compt. Bass)	(Ashland)	
200 a. improved	350 a. improved	850 a. improved	480 a. tilled	210 a. tilled	620 a. tilled	
127 a. unimproved	197 a. unimproved	300 a. unimproved	100 a. wooded	25 a. meadow 50 a. wooded	180 a. meadow 400 a. woodland	
5 horses	12 horses	12 horses	12 horses	6 horses	10 horses	
2 mules	4 mules	18 mules	10 mules	0 mules	14 mules	
2 milk cows	9 milk cows	12 milk cows	12 milk cows	5 milk cows	14 milk cows	
10 oxen	13 oxen	24 oxen	6 oxen	0	6 oxen	
9 other cattle	0	50 other cattle	14 other cattle	8 other cattle	20 other cattle	
0 sheep	23 sheep	0 sheep	0 sheep	0 sheep	180 sheep	
12 swine	20 swine	65 swine	50 swine	0 swine	14 swine	
560 bu. wheat	1590 bu. wheat	3000 bu. wheat	400 bu. wheat	69 bu. wheat	2850 bu. wheat (170 a.)	
500 bu. corn	1000 bu. corn	3750 bu. corn	4000 bu. corn	1150 bu. corn	2500 bu. corn (90 a.)	
38,500 lb. tobacco	50,700 lb. tobacco	175,000 lb. tobacco	42,000 lb. tobacco	11,000 lb. tobacco	50,000 lb. tobacco (65 a.)	
0 lb. wool	330 lb. wool	0 lb. wool	0 lb. wool	0 lb. wool	640 lb. (132 fleeces)	
50 bu. potatoes	100 bu. potatoes	0 bu. potatoes	200 bu. potatoes	175 bu. potatoes	potatoes (8 a.)	

1) continued

William B. Hill

(Compton Bassett and Ashland: Southeast Section)

515 a. Woodland  
294-1/2 a. Billingsley  
34 a. Woodland

546 a Woodland  
314 a. Oakland  
285 a. Green Landing

505 a. Woodland  
310 a. Ashland  
285 a. Green Landing

1850

1860

1870

1880

Two Farms

(Compt. Bassa)

(Ashland)

50 lb. butter

500 lb. butter

600 lb. butter

1000 lb butter

300 lb. butter

1200 lb. butter

50 tons hay

8 tons hay

0 tons hay

0 tons hay

4 tons hay

(75 a.) hay

3 bu. oats

1200 bu. oats

0 bu. oats

400 apple trees

1200 peach trees

60 tns straw

Farm value:

Total \$9,710

Total \$21,850

Total \$75,000

Total \$24,000

Total \$8,125

Total \$25,000

RG: 79-63

2 }

Richard S. Hill  
 Bleak Hill: Northwest S. bn

<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>
357 a. Woodland 155 a. Woodland	497 a. Woodland 217-1/2 a. Collington and Pentland Hills	472 a. Bleak Hill 225 a. Pentland Hills	
			(Elizabeth S. Hill)
450 a. improved	500 a. improved	400 a. improved	500 a. tilled
100 a. unimproved	227 a. unimproved	225 a. wooded	46 a. meadow 150 a. wooded
5 horses	6 horses	6 horses	12 horses
7 mules	10 mules	0	0
3 milk cows	8 milk cows	6 milk cows	8 milk cows
4 oxen	12 oxen	6 oxen	6 oxen
7 other cattle	31 other cattle	12 other cattle	20 other cattle
29 sheep	28 sheep	65 sheep	80 sheep
45 swine	0 swine	3 swine	0
<u>Produce</u>			
800 bu. wheat	1800 bu. wheat	200 bu. wheat	0
3000 bu. corn	3000 bu. corn	3000 bu. corn	4000 bu. (100 a.)
85 bu. oats	100 bu. oats	400 bu. oats	0
51,000 lb. tobacco	90,000 lb. tobacco	0	0

PG: 79-63

) continued

Bleak Hill: Northwest 5 1on

	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>
	370 lb. wool	225 lb. wool	333 lb. wool	640 lb. wool
	120 bu. potatoes	0	300 bu. potatoes	(8 a. potatoes)
	200 lb. butter	250 lb. butter	200 lb. butter	0
	8 tons hay	0	50 tons hay	30 a. hay
<u>Farm value:</u>	Total #22,000	Total \$70,000	Total \$31,250	Total \$18,700

3)

Clement Hill  
 (Weymouth: Southwest Se. In)

<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>
654 a. Woodland	850 a. Oak Lodge	654 a. Oak Lodge	
116-3/4 a. Woodland	8 a. Collington	100 a. lowland	
700 a. improved	500 a. improved		
84 a. unimproved	350 a. unimproved		
16 horses	30 swine		
5 milk cows	40 horses		
8 oxen	24 oxen		
13 other cattle	25 other cattle		
2350 bu. wheat	25,000 bu. wheat		
3000 bu. corn	2500 bu. corn		
73,000 lb. tobacco	130,000 lb. tobacco		
200 bu. potatoes	0		
400 lb. butter	650 lb/ butter		
12 tons hay	0		
<u>Farm value:</u> Total \$42,500	Total \$20,000		

Eleanor A. Hill  
 (The Lodge: Northeast S. n)

<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>
357 a. Woodland	387 a. Woodland	337 a. Lodge	
30 a. Woodland		20 a. Lodge	
		30 a. Marsh	
	460 a. improved	360 a. improved	
	40 a. unimproved		
	26 horses	15 horses	
	8 mules	0 mules	
	6 milk cows	6 milk cows	
	12 oxen	0	
	6 other cattle	8 other cattle	
	0 sheep	12 sheep	
	16 swine	55 swine	
	1500 bu. wheat	60 bu. wheat	
	400 bu. corn	1250 bu. corn	
	90,000 lb. tobacco	10,000 lb. tobacco	
		40 bu. potatoea	
	175 lb. butter	0	
		9 ton hay, 300 bu oats	
<u>Farm value:</u>	Total \$40,000	Total \$16,000	

Appendix II

Resource Sketch Map

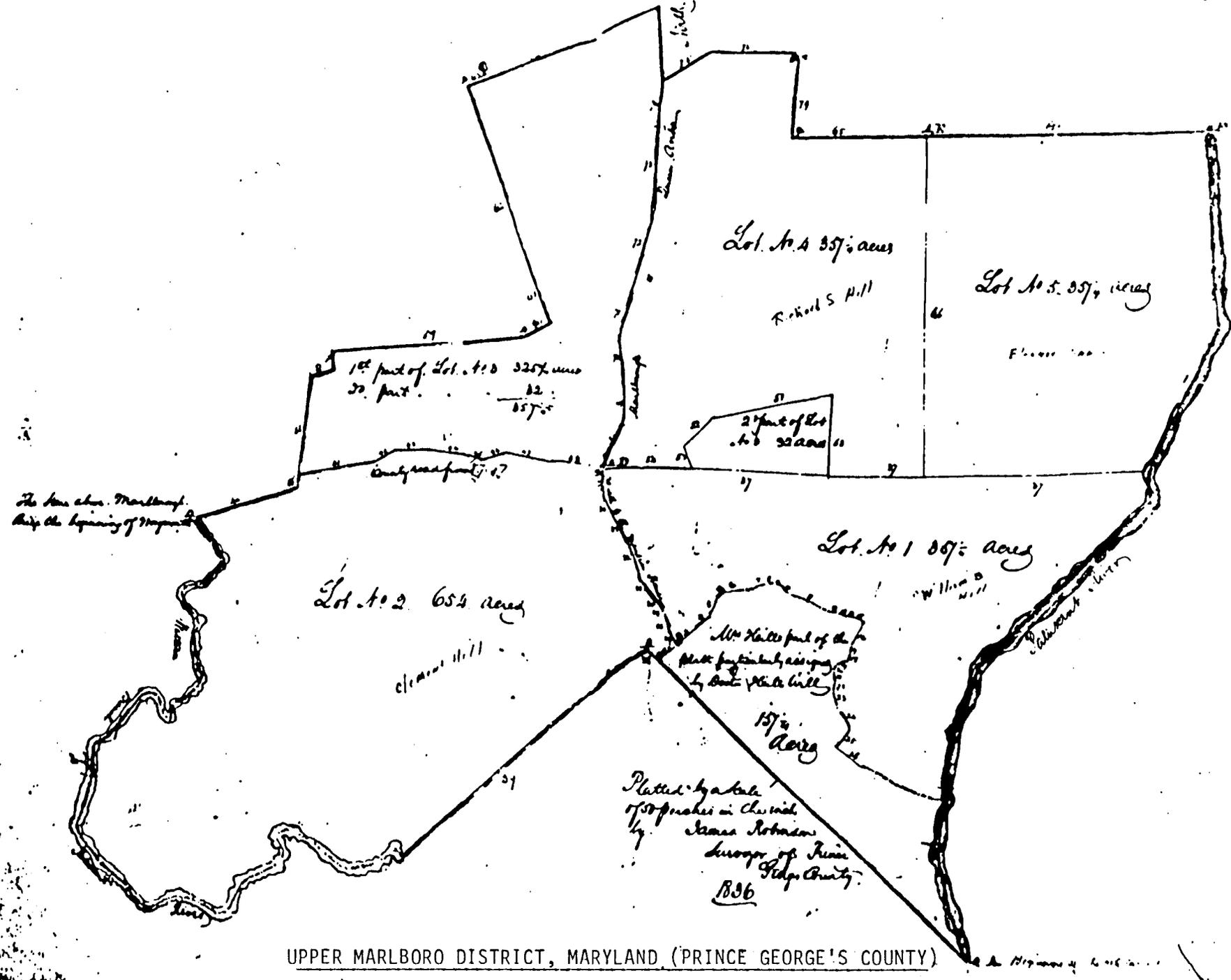
Appendix III

Historic Maps

1. Division of Dr. William Hill's estate, 1836
2. Martenet Map of Prince George's County, 1861
3. G. M. Hopkins Atlas of Prince George's County, 1878
4. Division of Richard S. Hill's estate, 1887
5. U.S.G.S. Map of Prince George's County, 1903
6. U.S.G.S. Map of Prince George's County, 1914
7. U.S.G.S. Map of Prince George's County, 1927

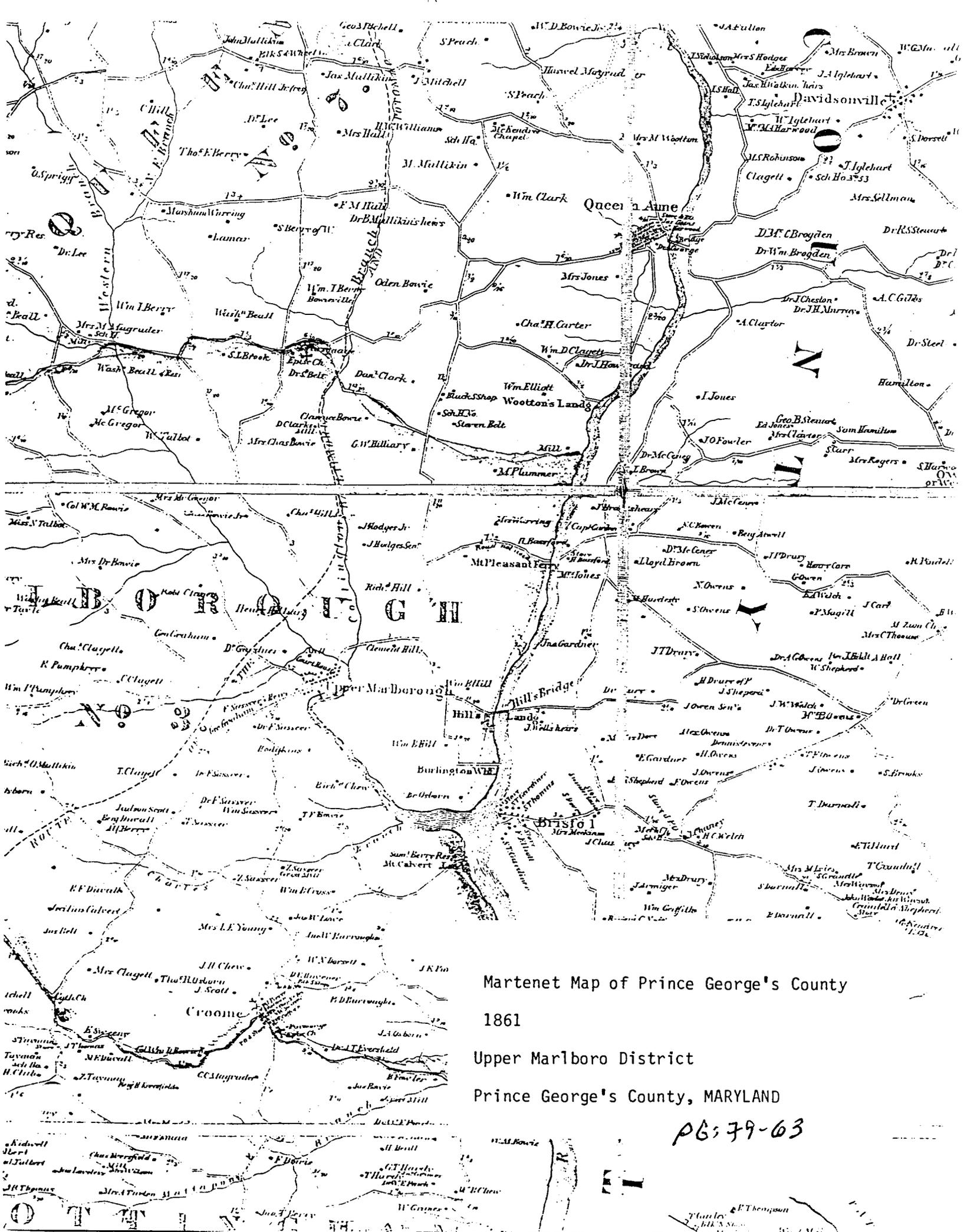
216

217



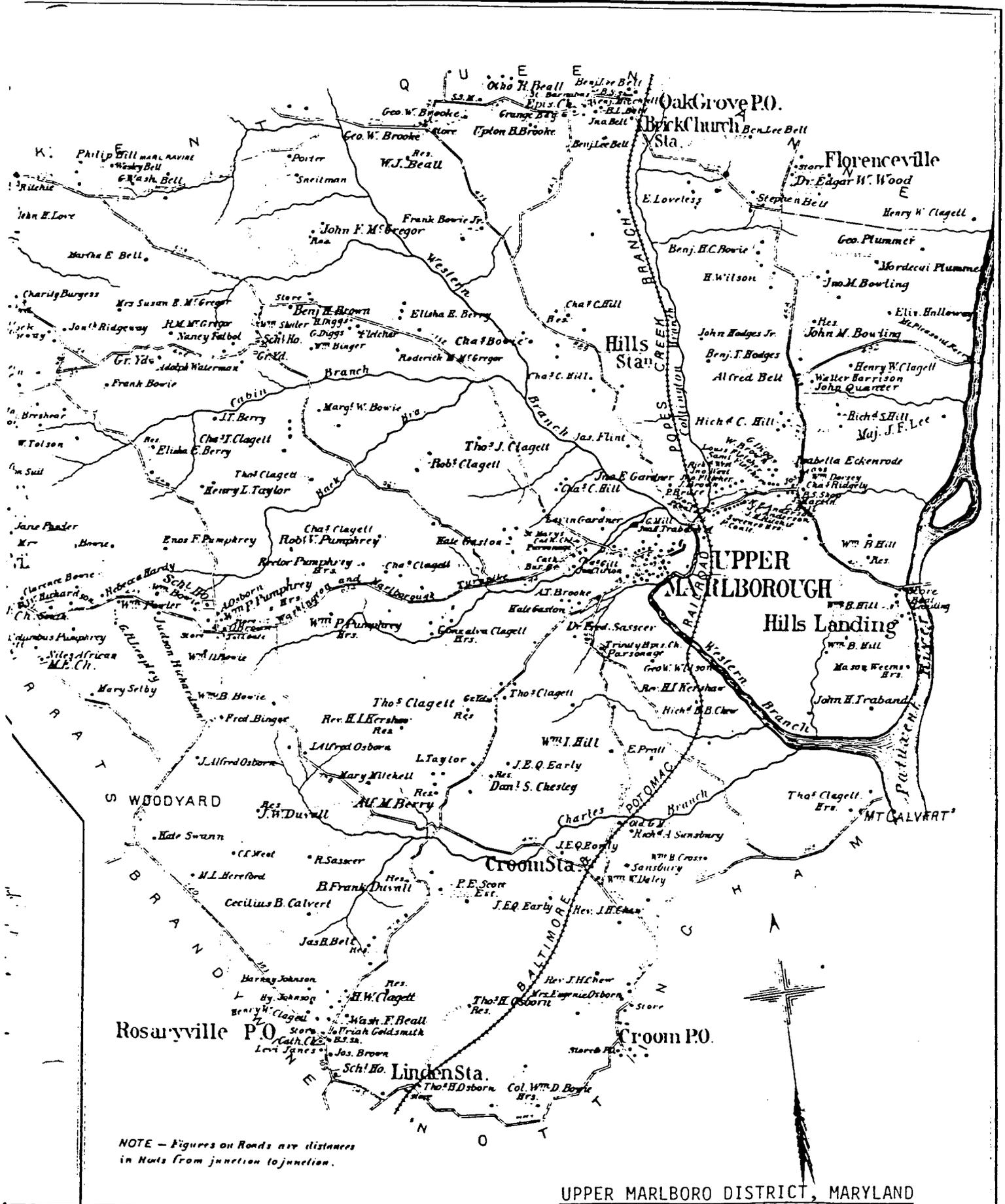
UPPER MARLBORO DISTRICT, MARYLAND, (PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY)

PG: 79-63



Martenet Map of Prince George's County  
 1861  
 Upper Marlboro District  
 Prince George's County, MARYLAND

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NOTE - Figures on Roads are distances in Miles from junction to junction.

Division of Real Estate of Richard S. Hill, 1887 (Leak Hill)

UPPER MARLBORO DISTRICT, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

①

264.68 A

Parcel #1

Parcel #2

③

137.82 A

②

126.11 A.

④

170.75 A

Low

**ESTATE**  
OF  
**RICHARD S HILL,**  
PRINCE GEORGES CO. MD.

Surveyors,  
1005 F. St. N.W. Washington D.C.

SCALE OF FEET.

- Barn or Stable
- Quarters
- ⊠ Mansion House

PS-79-63

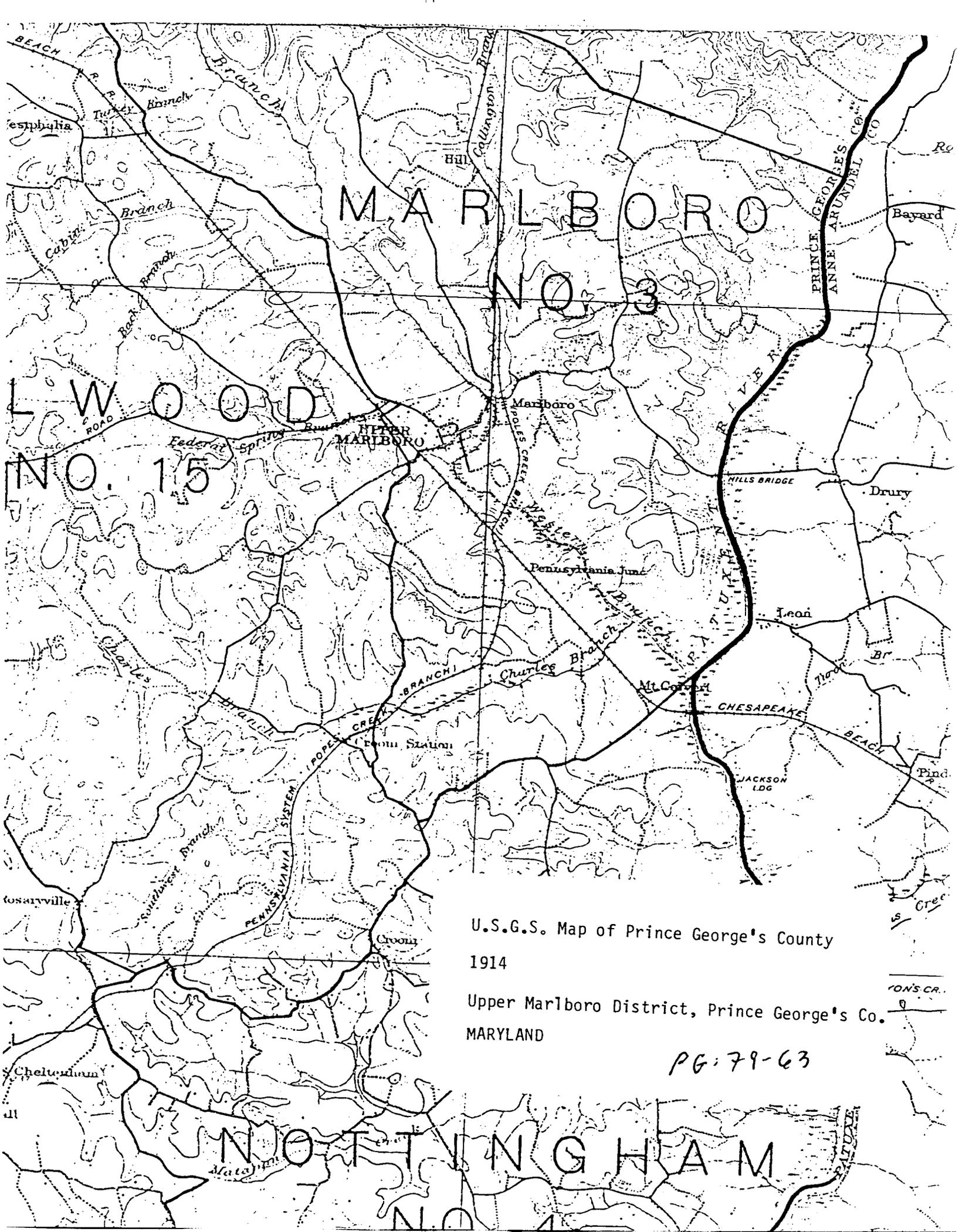


U.S.G.S. Map of Prince George's County  
1903  
Upper Marlboro District, Maryland

PB: 79-63

NOTTINGHAM

1103



MARLBORO

NO. 3

LW O O D

NO. 15

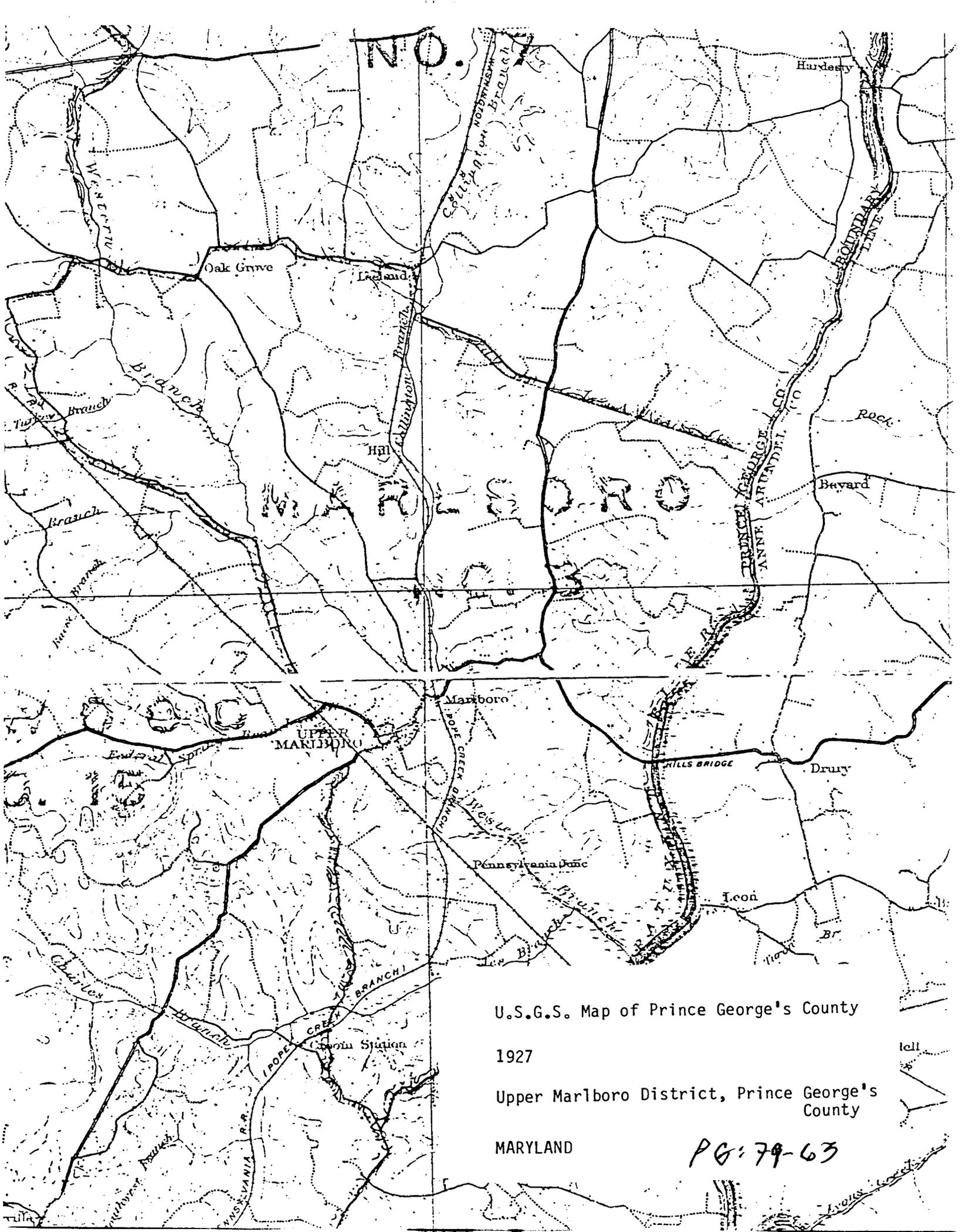
U.S.G.S. Map of Prince George's County

1914

Upper Marlboro District, Prince George's Co.  
MARYLAND

PG: 79-63

NOTTINGHAM



NO. 7

U.S.G.S. Map of Prince George's County

1927

Upper Marlboro District, Prince George's County

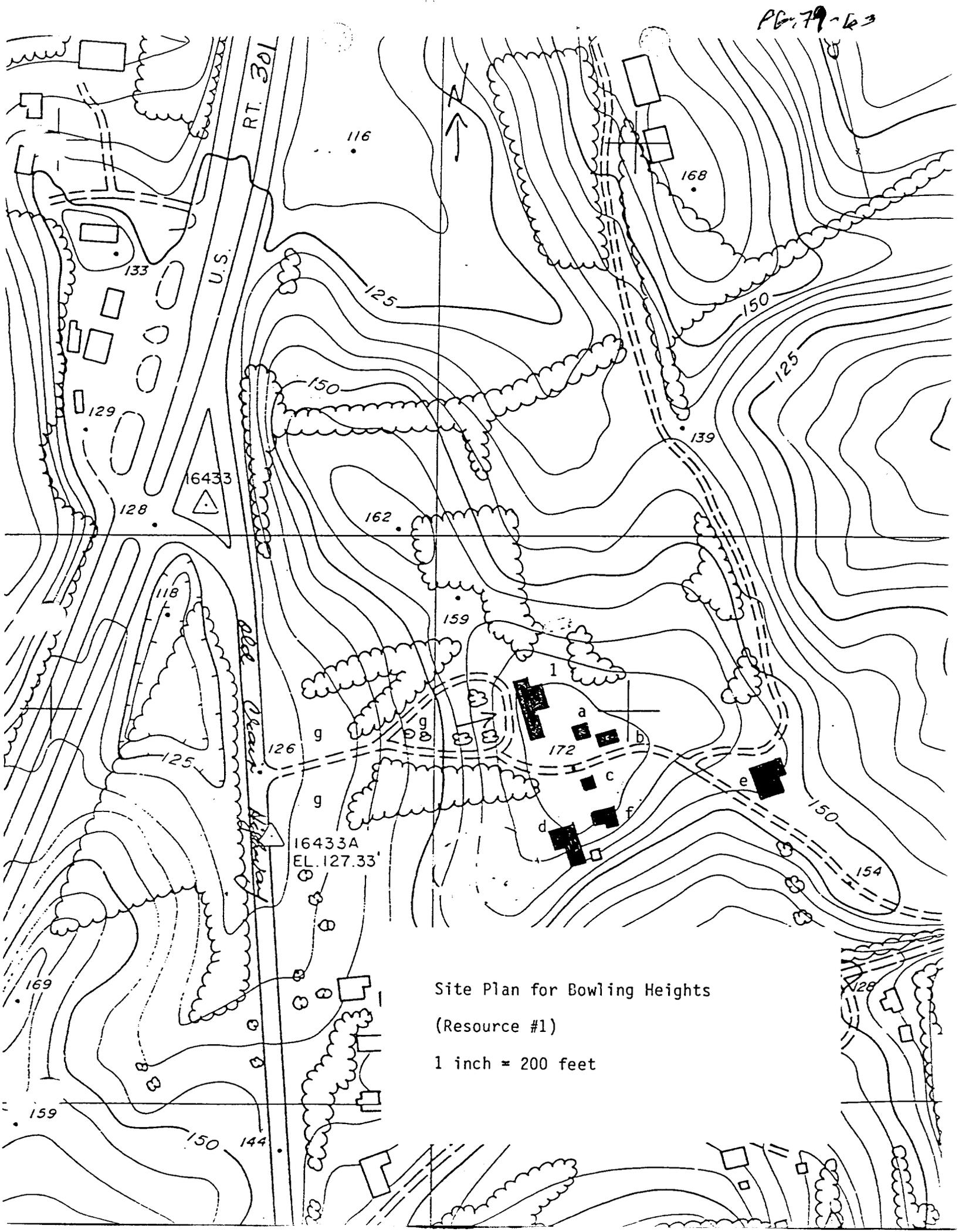
MARYLAND

PG: 79-63

Appendix IV

Individual Site Plans of Historic Resources

1. Bowling Heights (Resource #1)
2. Bleak Hill (Resource #20)
3. Ashland (Resource #42)
4. Compton Bassett (Resource #50)



Site Plan for Bowling Heights

(Resource #1)

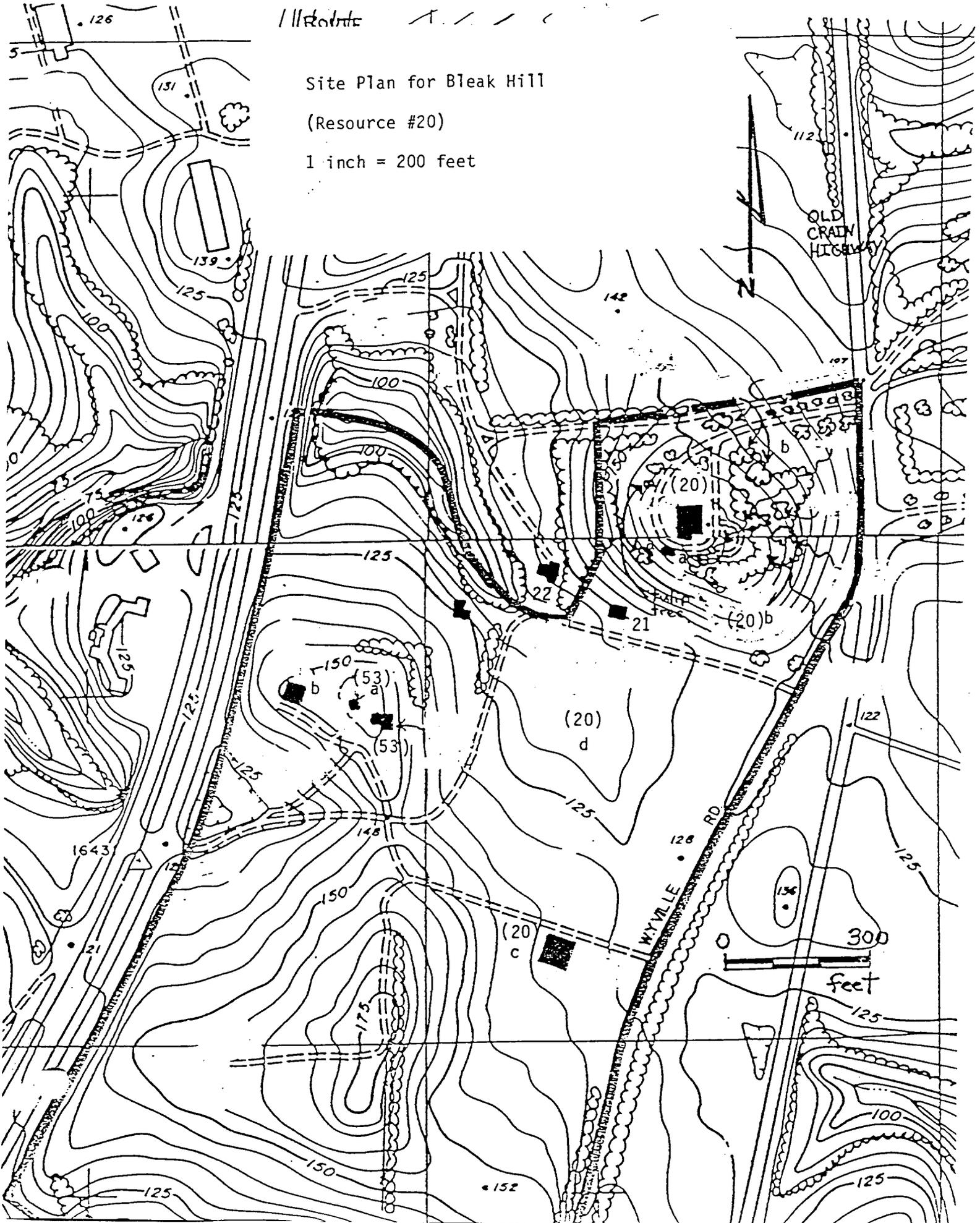
1 inch = 200 feet

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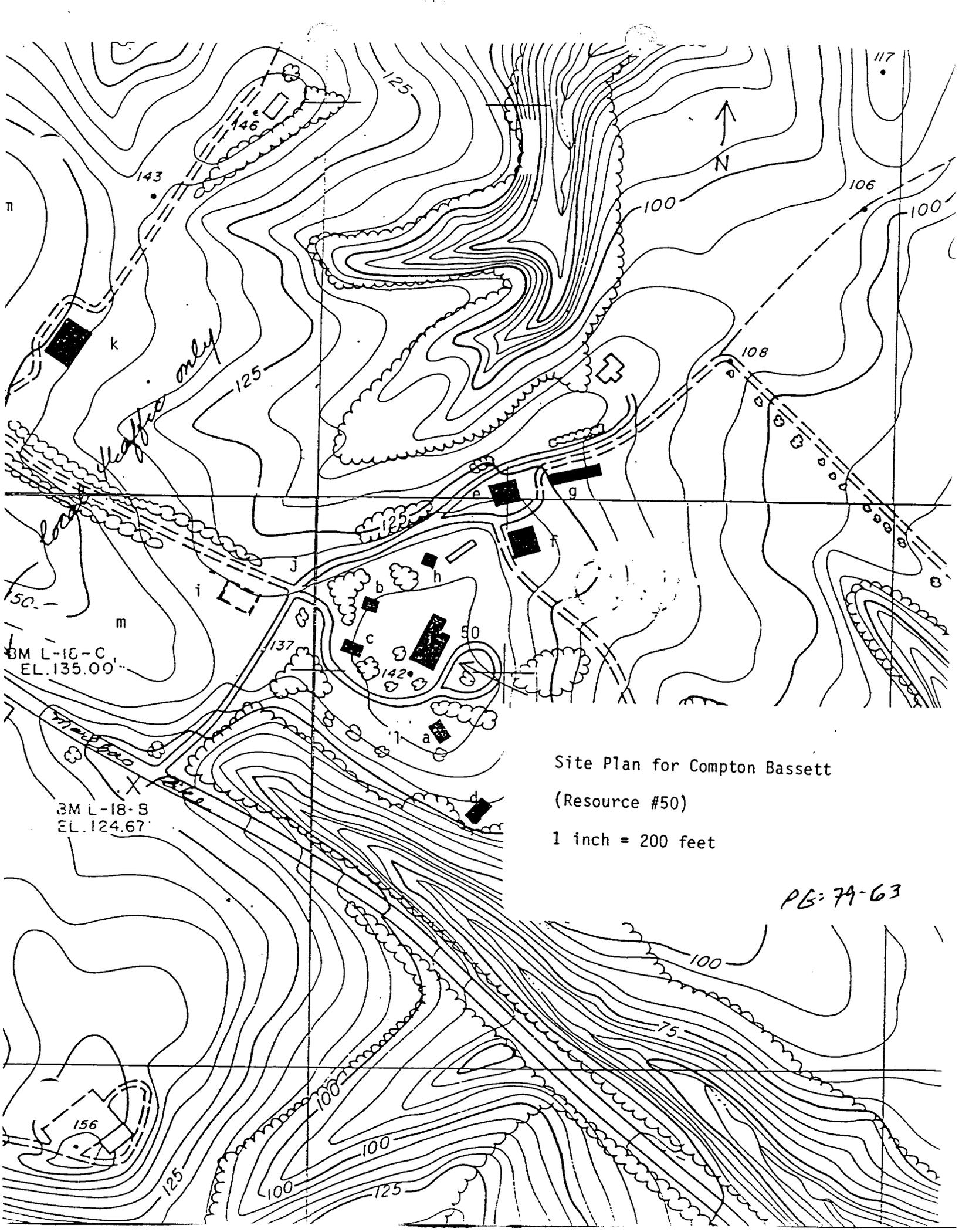
### Site Plan for Bleak Hill

(Resource #20)

1 inch = 200 feet







Site Plan for Compton Bassett

(Resource #50)

1 inch = 200 feet

PB: 79-63

Appendix V

Photographs



Photograph 1

Resource #1



Photograph 2

Resource #1



Photograph 3

Resource #1 a



Photograph 4

Resource #1 d,e ,f



Photograph 5

Resource #2



Photograph 6

Resources #3,#4



Photograph 7

Resource #5



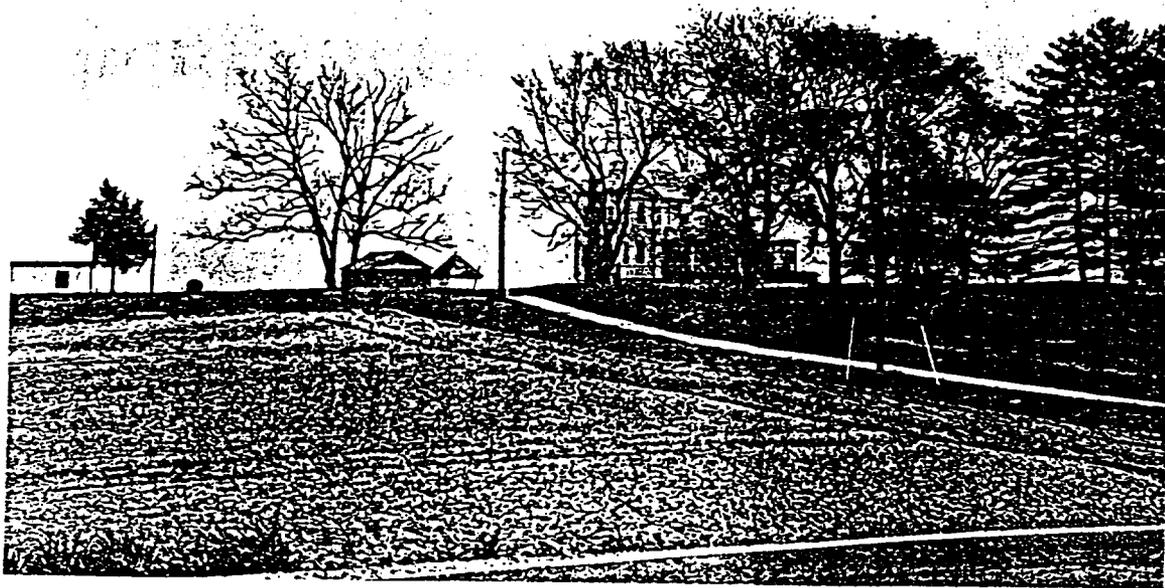
Photograph 8

Resource #6



Photograph 9

Resource #10, b, a



Photograph 10

Resource #10 c, b, a



Photograph 11

Resource #10 c, d, e



Photograph 12

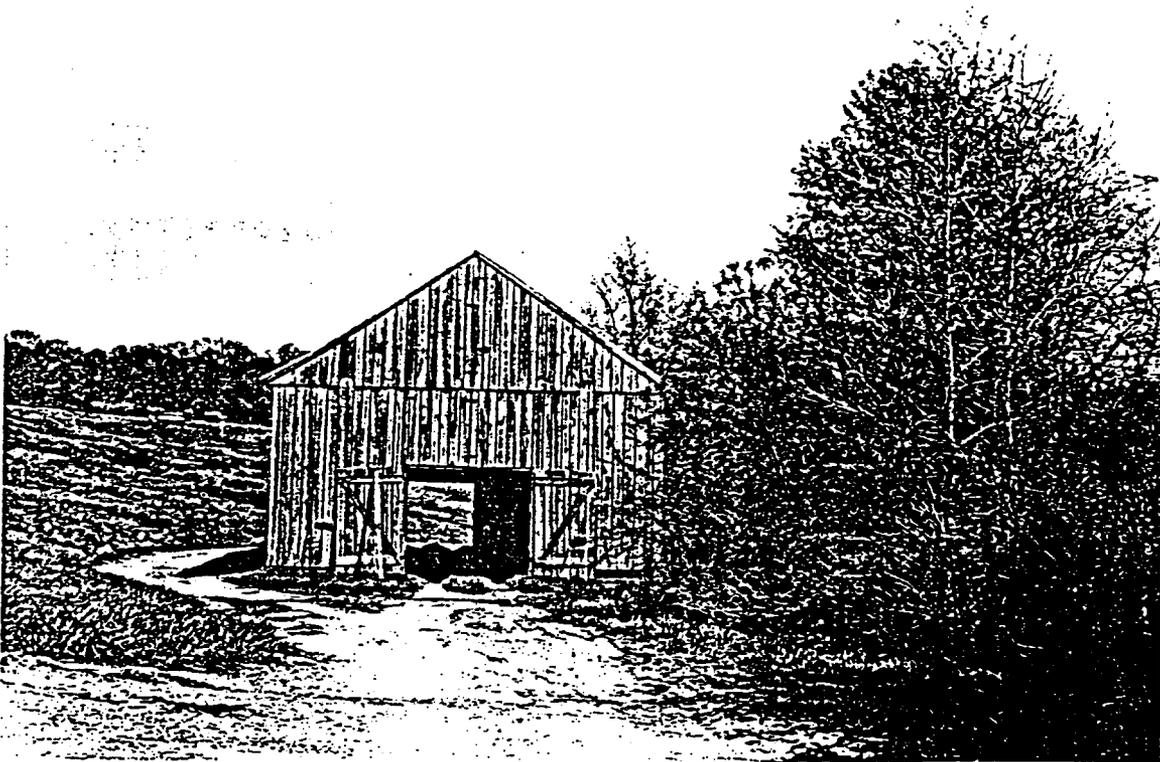
Resource #10 c, d, e

Resource #58



Photograph 13

Resource #12



Photograph 14

Resource 14 a

AG: 79-63



Photograph 15

Resource #15



Photograph 16

Resource #16 c, d; e, f



Photograph 17

Resource #16



Photograph 18

Resource #17



Photograph 19

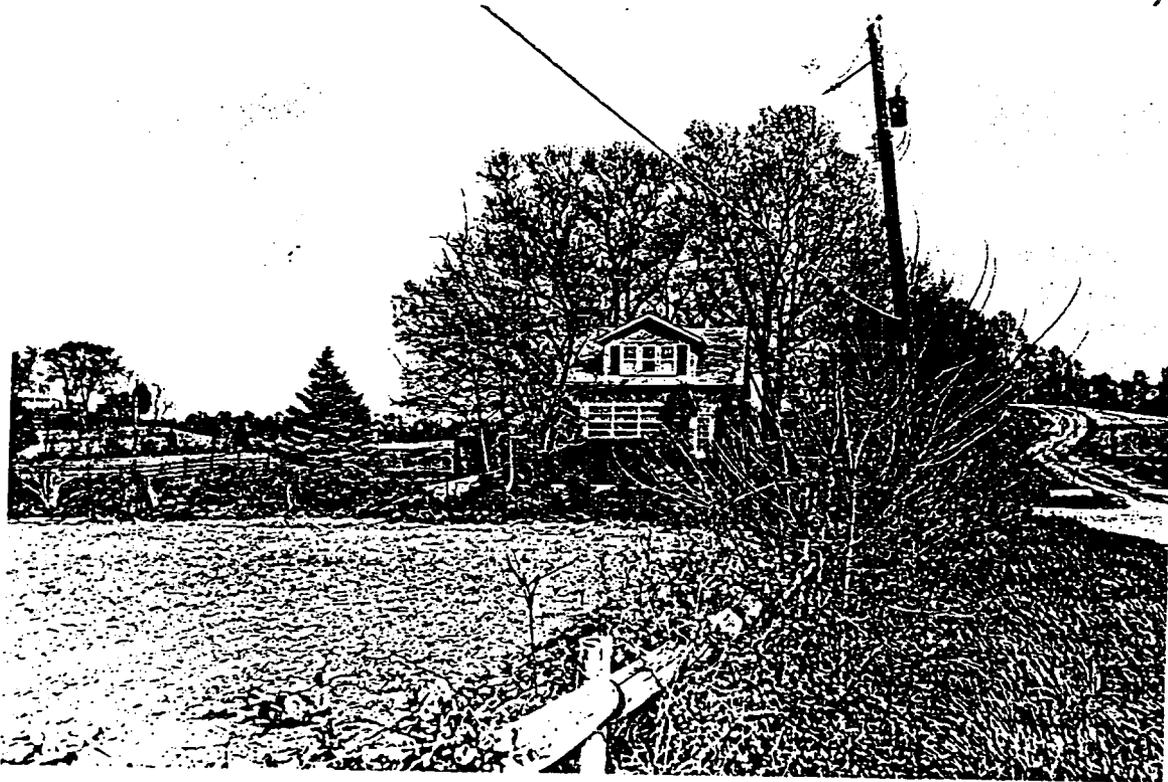
Resource #17 c

PG:29-69



Photograph 20

View northwest from Resource #17



Photograph 21

Resource #18



Photograph 22

Resource #19



Photograph 23

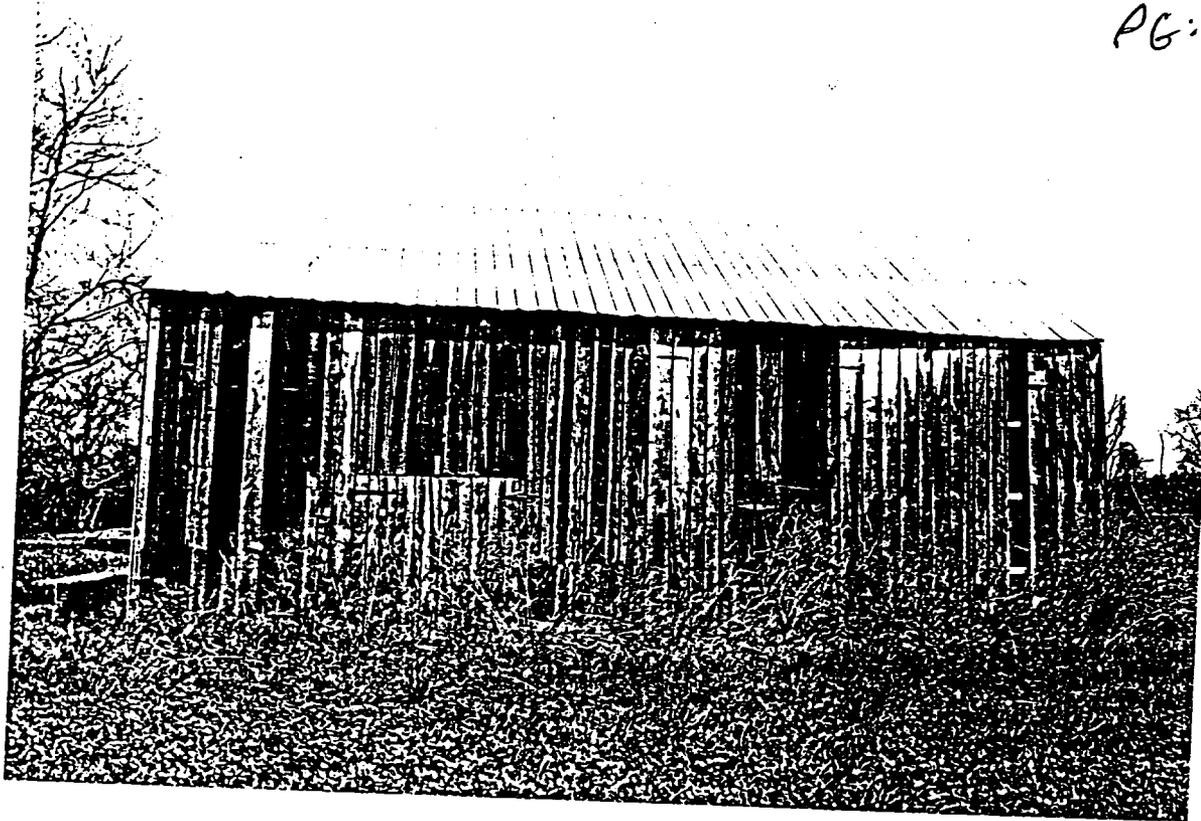
Resource #20



Photograph 24

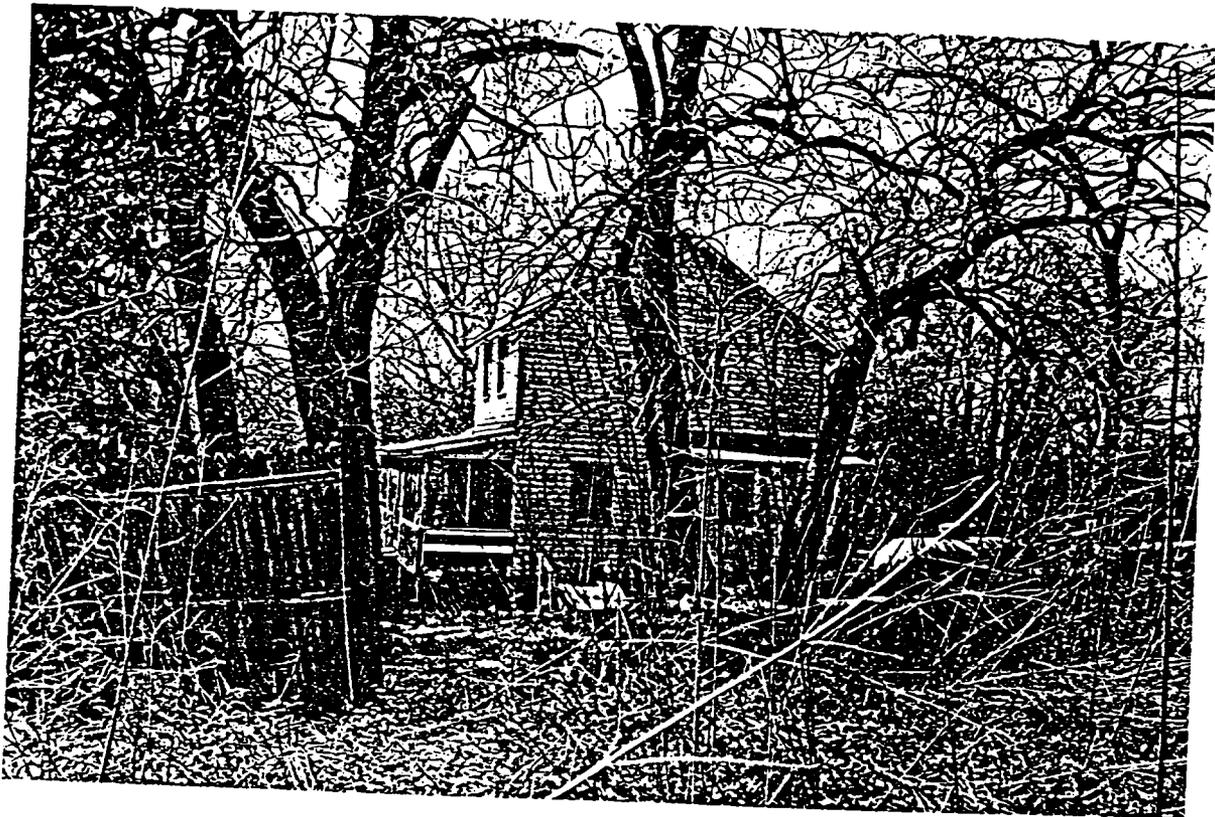
Resource #20

PG: 79-63



Photograph 25

Resource #20 c



Photograph 26

Resource #22



Photograph 27

Resource #29



Photograph 28

Resource #29



Photograph 29

Resource #25



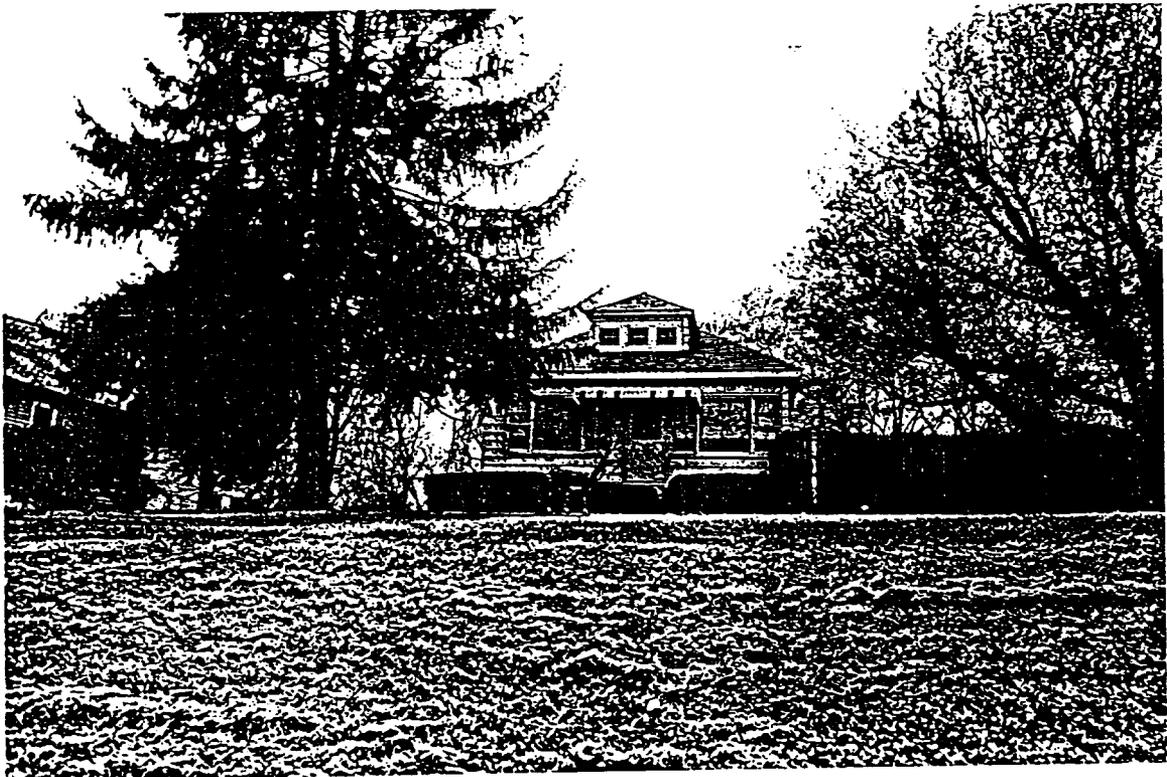
Photograph 30

Resource #31



Photograph 31

Resource #31



Photograph 32

Resource #32



Photograph 33

Resources #35, #34



Photograph 34

Resource #61



Photograph 35

Resource #36



Photograph 36

Resource #37



Photograph 37

Resource #38



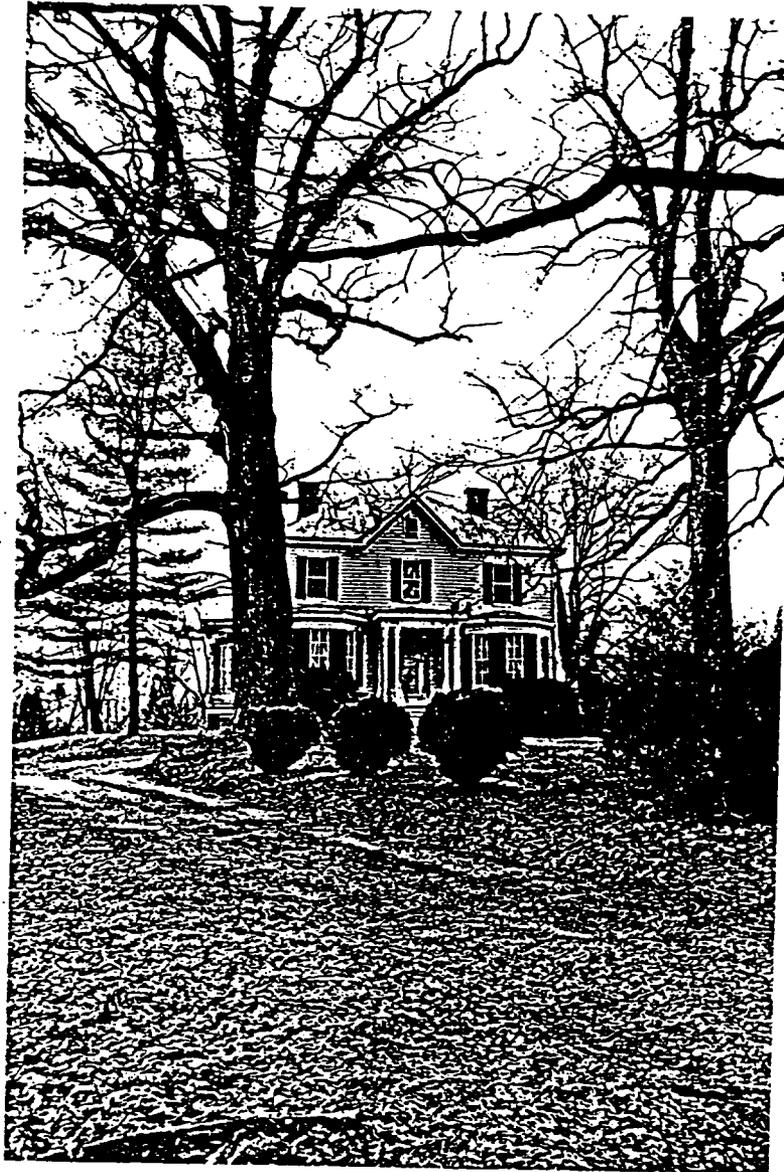
Photograph 38

Resource #40



Photograph 39

Resource #41



Photograph 40

Resource #42

PG:  
79-  
67



Photograph 41

Resource #50

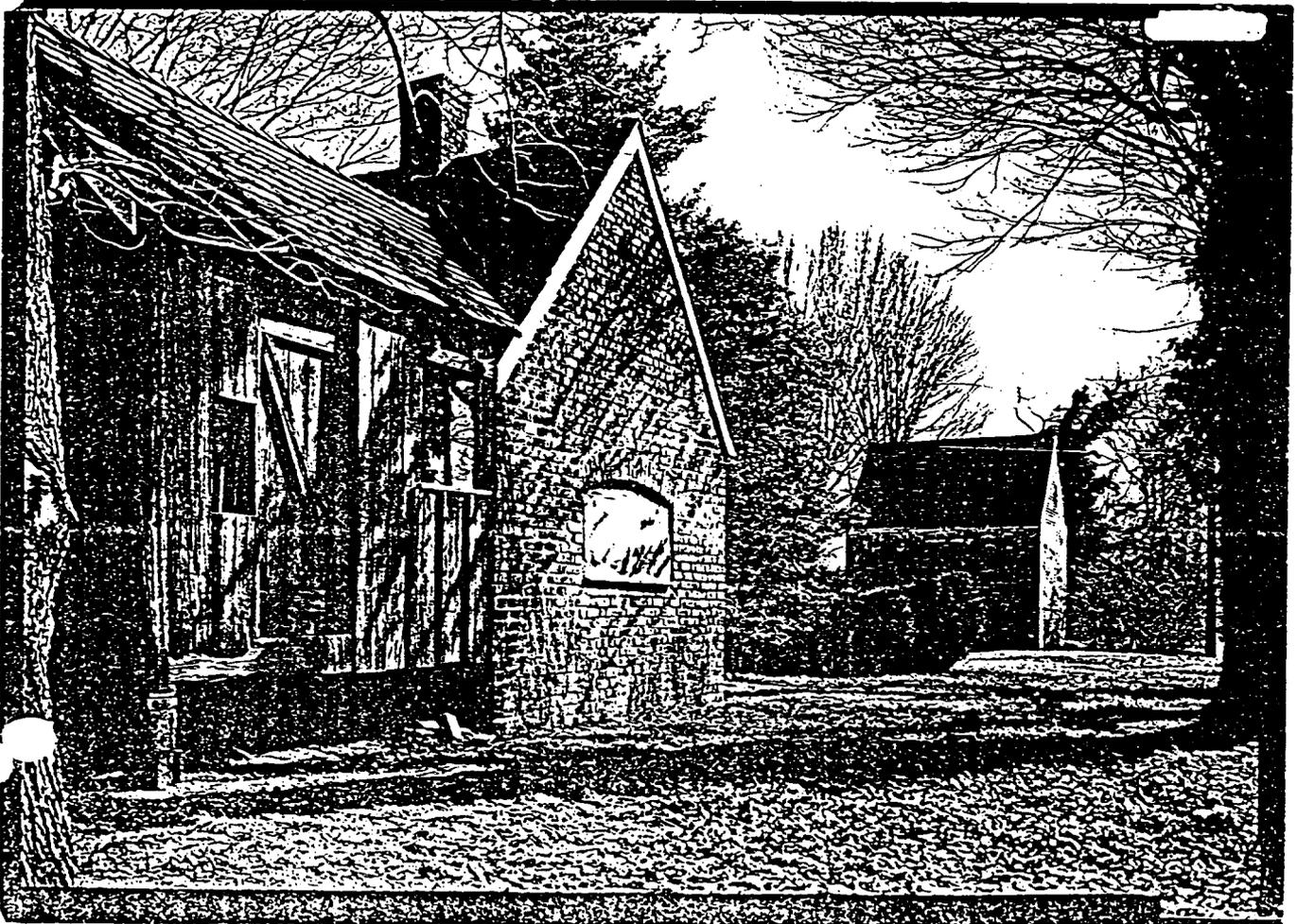




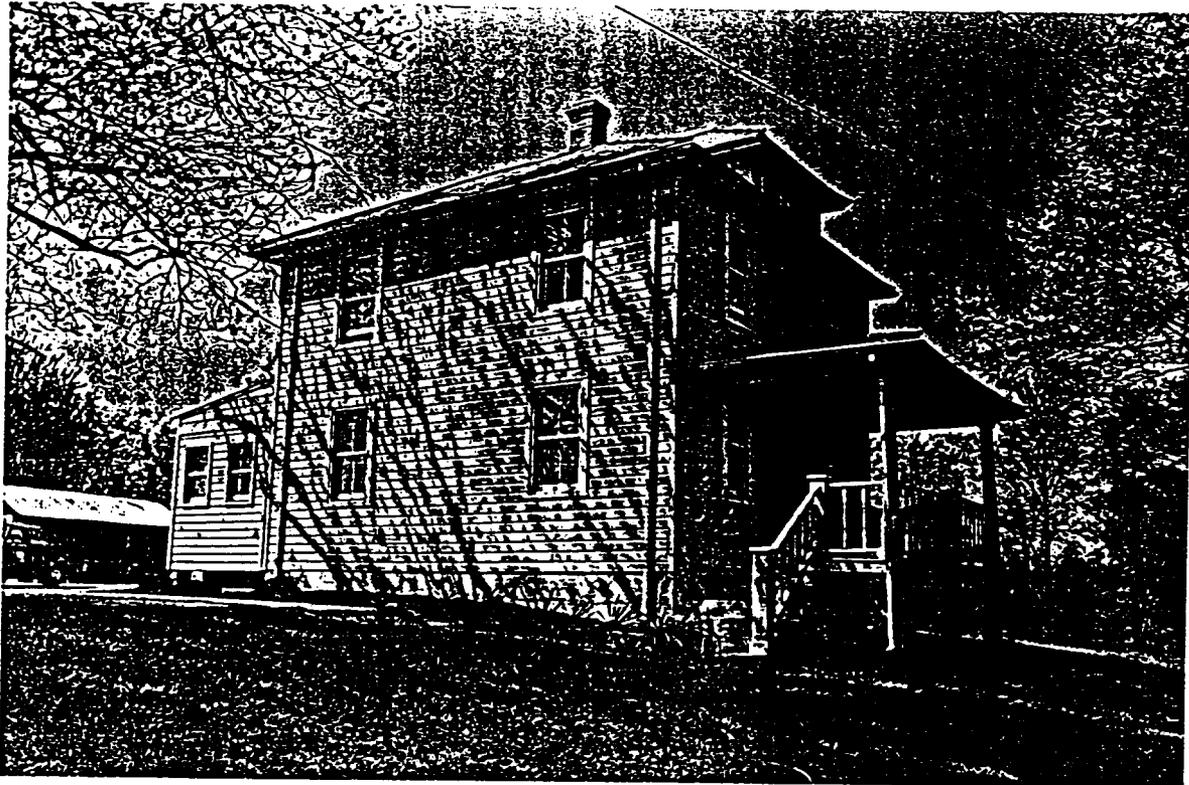
PG:  
79-  
69

Photograph 43

Resource #50 a



PG: 79-63



Photograph 45

Resource #53