Survey No. PG:82B-40 (PACS A23)

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
U.S 301 South Corridor Transportation Study

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Reverdy Sasscer Property

and/or common George Sliker Property

2. Location:

street & number 5603 Green Landing Road ___ not for publication

city, town Upper Marlboro _x_ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___district	___public	_x_occupied	___agriculture	___museum
_x_building(s)	_x_private	___unoccupied	___commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___education	_x_private residence
___site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___other:
	_x_not applicable	_x_no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name George Sliker Property

street & number 5820 Green Landing Road telephone no.:

city,town Upper Marlboro state and zip code MD 20772

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Prince George's County liber 4140

street & number 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive folio 746

city,town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date ___federal ___state ___county ___local

depository for survey records

city,town state

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one	
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	_x_original site	
___good	___ruins	_x_altered	___moved	date of move _____
___fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 5

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

The Reverdy Sasscer Property is a 2-story, 5-bay I-house on the south side of Green Landing Road in the Upper Marlboro vicinity, Prince George's County. Constructed in 1916, the building is T-shaped in plan, with the main block oriented to the west and a 2-story ell perpendicular to the main block centered on the rear elevation.

The structure has recently been remodeled with the replacement of much of the historic building fabric. The house has a side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The structure is of wood-frame construction with covered with vinyl siding, and it has a parged foundation. The windows are 6/6 double-hung vinyl replacement units. The house has a shed roof porch which wraps-around on the front and south elevations. The porch has all new roof, posts, floor and concrete piers.

The front, or west facade has a central entrance with a vinyl door. The fenestration pattern on the front facade is symmetrical with two windows on each side of the entryway. The second story has five windows aligned over the first story openings.

The north elevation has no openings on the main block. The north elevation of the rear ell consists of an enclosed porch on the first story. The enclosure has a 6/6 double-hung window and a vinyl door above a small wooden stoop. The second story has a single double-hung window.

The rear, or east elevation has no fenestration or openings on the main block. The rear ell has a single double-hung window on both the first and second stories.

The south elevation has two sliding glass doors on the first story of the main block, while the second story has a pair of double-hung windows. The south elevation of the rear ell has an enclosed porch with two sliding glass doors on the first story. The second story of the rear ell has no openings.

There are four outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a front-gable garage, with a front-gable addition to the front of the structure. Constructed circa 1920, it is of wood-frame construction with an asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation and wood siding. The structure is located east of the house.

The three other outbuildings are sheds. The first shed has a side-gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. It is of wood-frame construction with vertical wood siding. The second shed is of concrete block construction with a single door on the west elevation, while the third outbuilding is a modern metal shed. The outbuildings are located east of the house and south of the garage.

The property is located on the south side of a lane leading west from Green Landing Road. The lane runs south of, and parallel with, Pennsylvania Avenue (Route 4). The house is bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue to the north, fields to the south and forested land to the east and west. The Ashland Hay Barn (P.G. #82B-36) is located to the west of the house on the same lane leading from Green Landing Road.

8. Significance

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iod	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
__rehistoric	__archaeology-prehistoric	__Community planning	__landscape architecture	__religion
__1400-1499	__archeology-historic	__conservation	__law	__science
__1500-1599	__agriculture	__economics	__literature	__sculpture
__1600-1699	__architecture	__education	__military	__social/ humanitarian
__1700-1799	__art	__engineering	__music	__theater
__1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__transportation
x 1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__other (specify)
		__invention		

Specific dates 1916 **Builder/Architect** unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Level of Significance: ___national ___state ___local

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

The Reverdy Sasscer Property was originally situated on 65.76 hectares (162.5 acres) of Ashland, a part of the land holdings of the Hill family, conveyed by Anna Hill Brooke to Reverdy Sasscer in 1901. Mary Beale Sasscer, the wife of Reverdy Sasscer and the granddaughter of William Beans Hill, had inherited Compton Bassett. The Sasscers added the Ashland tract to their existing Compton Bassett holdings. Ashland and Compton Bassett were parts of Woodland, the estate of William Beans Hill (1813-1890). The residence, which was constructed in 1916, does not appear on the Martenet's Atlas of Prince George's County, Maryland, 1861 and Hopkins' Atlas of Prince George's County, Maryland, 1878. The property is still owned by descendants of the Hill family, George Myers Sliker, Helen Beale Sliker, and Mary Hill Sliker. The parcel is now 18.61 hectares (46 acres).

The residence on the Reverdy Sasscer Property is a 5-bay I-house constructed in 1916. The standard I-house is one room deep and two stories tall with three to five openings on each story. From the front, an I-house is often indistinguishable from a Georgian house. The gable view, however, reveals the greater depth of the Georgian house. Chimneys are located on the interior of the gable ends, however, external chimneys are characteristic in the Chesapeake region. Usually, an I-house has a one-story porch running the length or nearly the length of the long side. On the interior, a central hall separates the two rooms on the first floor; the second floor contains either two or four sleeping chambers. Due to the narrowness of the main core, many I-houses have kitchen wings to the rear. Initially, stone masonry construction was used but by the mid-nineteenth century, as pre-cut lumber became increasingly available, frame construction became the norm. During the Victorian period, pre-cut detailing or a two-tiered porch was commonly grafted onto the traditional I-house. The I-form was popular into the early twentieth century, with examples appearing in catalogs of mass-produced suburban houses (Gowans 1992, 55-6).

The Reverdy Sasscer Property is located near the town of Upper Marlboro in Prince George's County. The Native American inhabitants of southern Maryland from the Piscataway and Potobac nations were joined by European settlers beginning in 1634 with the establishment of St. Mary's City by Leonard Calvert. Successive waves of colonists took up tracts of land further inland from the Chesapeake Bay along the Patuxent and Potomac rivers and their tributaries. Charles County was formed in 1658 and Prince George's County was established in 1696. Settlement was confined to inland areas until road clearing began in the mid-eighteenth century as a result of the establishment of port towns and Maryland's rising population. Tobacco cultivation dominated the economic and social life of both Charles and Prince George's counties until the mid-

8. Significance (Continued)

nineteenth century when soil exhaustion necessitated agricultural diversification. The introduction of rail lines in 1873 linked Prince George's and Charles counties with the surrounding area, encouraging trade and settlement. While the suburbanization of Prince George's and Charles counties was ensured by the widespread availability of the automobile in the mid-twentieth century, these southern Maryland counties have also retained their rural and agricultural character.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

The Reverdy Sasscer Property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is an undistinguished example of a common building type. In addition the building suffers from a loss of material and architectural integrity. The exterior building materials have all been replaced and several of the first story windows have been converted to sliding glass windows. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended X

Comments: _____

Reviewer, OPS: Suzanne Pickens Date: 07/21/1997

Reviewer, NR Program: [signature] Date: 7/21/97

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Bristol, MD
Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caroline Hall/Tim Tamburrino

ganization P.A.C. Spero & Company — date September 1996

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412 — telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore — state Maryland

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Boucher, Jack E. Landmarks of Prince George's County, Maryland. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1993.

Bowie, Effie Gwynn. Across the Years in Prince George's County. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1975.

Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1988.

Gowans, Alan. Styles and Types of North American Architecture. New York: Harper Collins, 1992.

Hopkins, G. M. Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including the County of Prince George, Maryland. Riverdale, Maryland: Reprint by the Prince George's County Historical Society, 1975.

Martenet, Simon J. Atlas of Prince George's County, Maryland, 1861. Riverdale, Maryland: Reprint by the Prince George's County Historical Society, 1996.

Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission. Illustrated Inventory of Historic Sites, Prince George's County, Maryland. Upper Marlboro, 1993.

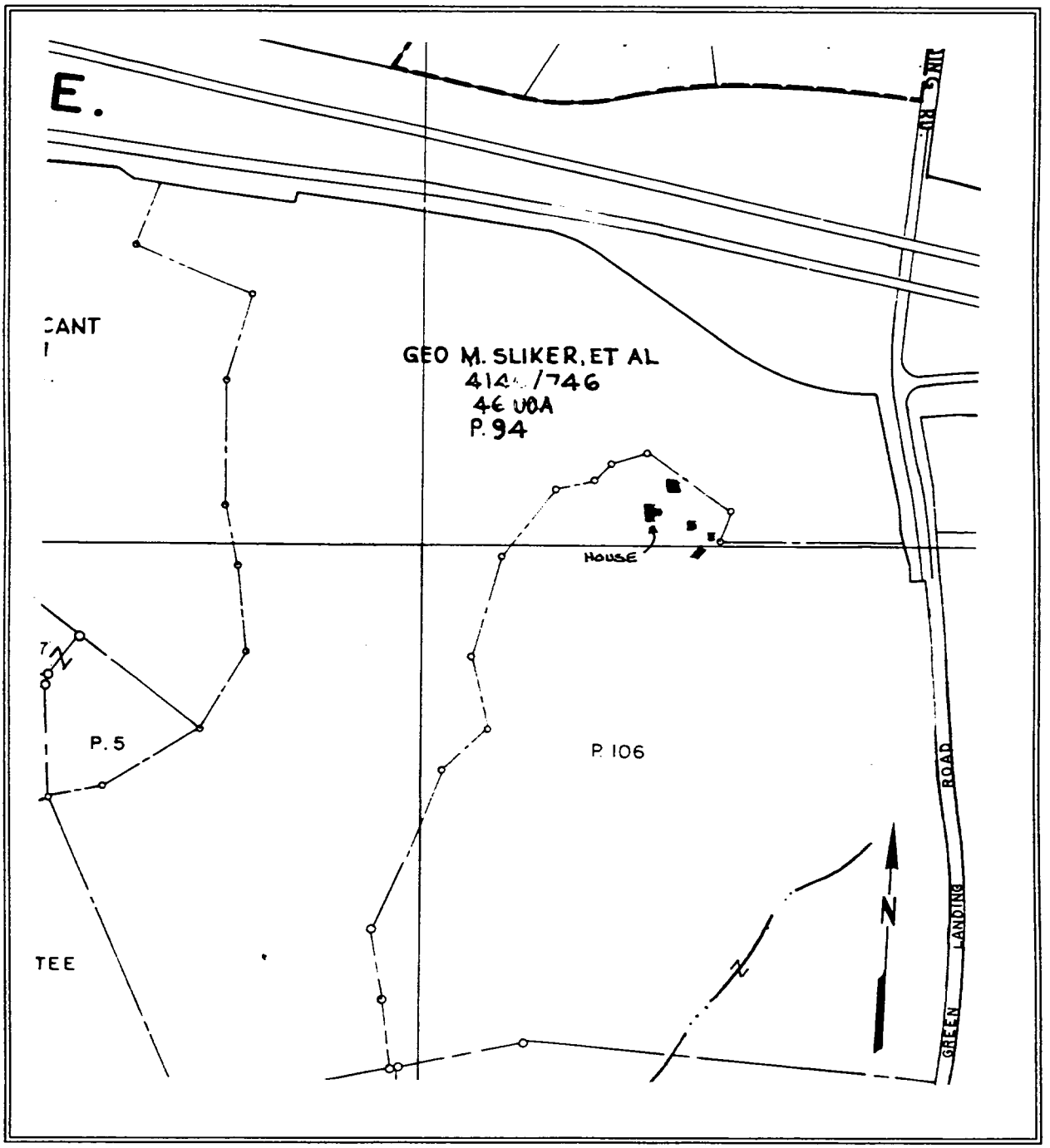
Pearl, Susan G., Marina King and Howard S. Berger. Historic Contexts in Prince George's County. Upper Marlboro: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1991.

Prince George's County Tax Records

Watson, James Douglas. Prince George's County, Past and Present. Washington, D.C.: Federal Lithograph Company, 1962.

10. Geographical Data

Resource Sketch Map:



Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Reverdy Sasscer Property; PG:82B-40 (PACS A23)
5603 Green Landing Road, Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, MD

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Buildings; Private Ownership; Public Acquisition - Not applicable; Occupied; Not accessible; Private Residence

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

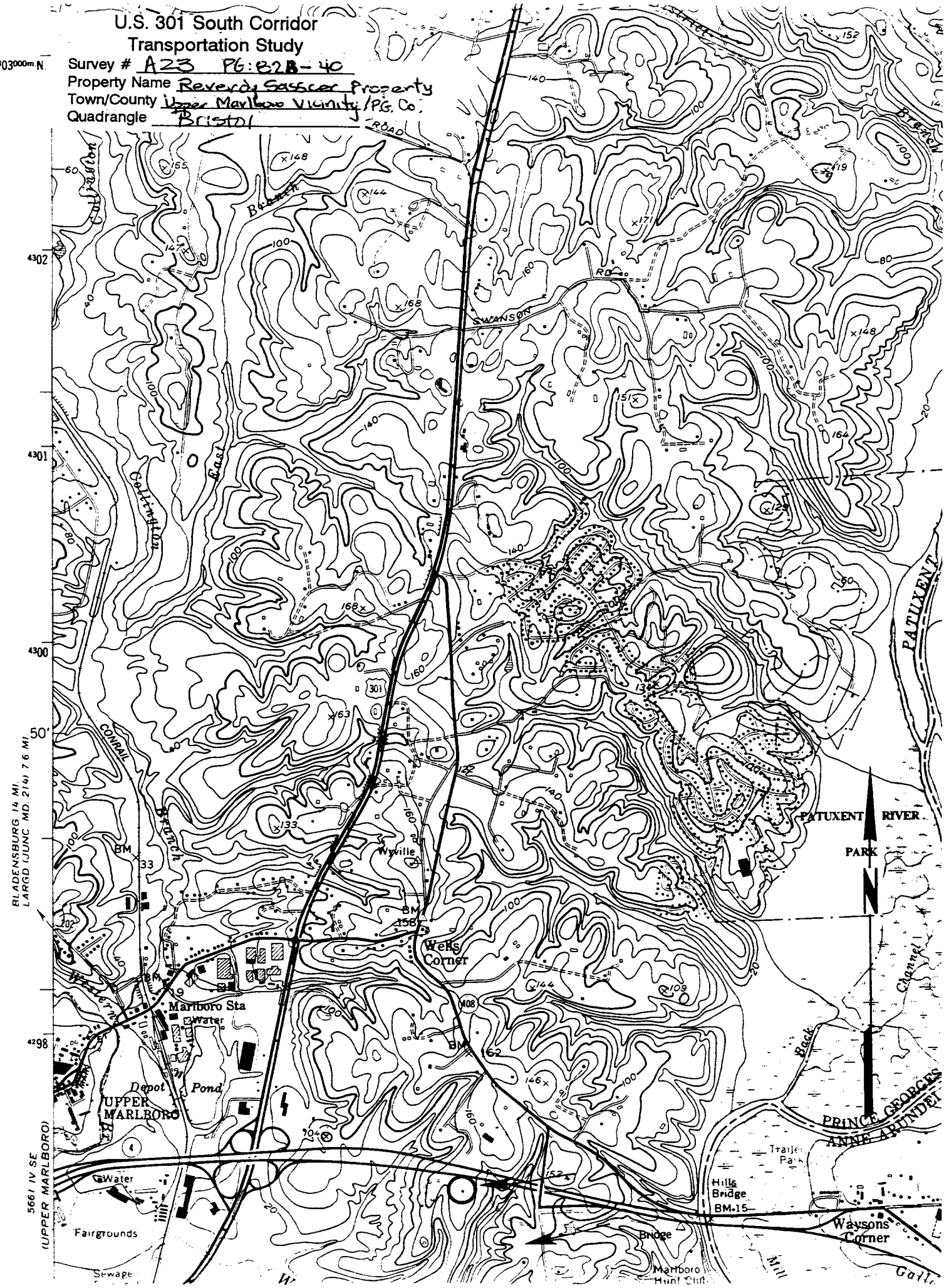
Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

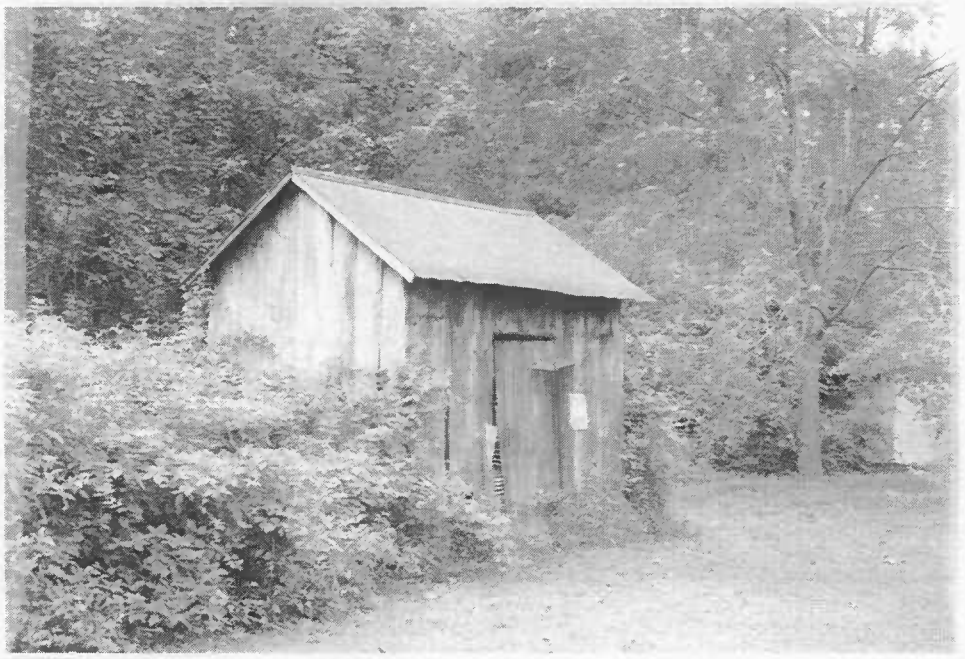
None

U.S. 301 South Corridor
Transportation Study

Survey # A23 PG: 82B-40
Property Name Reverdy Sasscer Property
Town/County Upper Marlboro Vicinity/P.G. Co.
Quadrangle Bristol



PG: 82B-40



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