CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: PG:LAU-15 (PACS 1.11) **Construction Date:** circa 1870 and 1920

Name: Samuel Phillips House

Location: 300 Second Street, Laurel, Prince George's County

Private/Commercial/Occupied/Good/Restricted

Description:

The Samuel Phillips House is a 1½-story, 3-bay gable-front-and-wing house on the east side of Second Street in Laurel, Prince George's County. Constructed circa 1870, the building is a massed plan with a front shed-roof porch and a rear shed-roof addition. The structure has a side-gable roof with a front-gable, covered in asphalt shingles, with a brick chimney on the ridgeline of the side-gable wing. It is of wood-frame construction with vinyl siding, and it has a parged foundation under the front-gable wing and a formed concrete block foundation under the side-gable wing. The windows are double-hung vinyl replacement and have fixed shutters.

Significance:

The Samuel Phillips House was originally constructed circa 1870 on parcel of land between First and Second Streets, which was purchased from Thomas Talbott in 1866, and re-purchased from his estate in 1870. The original structure probably consisted of a front-gable building. A rectangular footprint appears on the property of S. Phillips on the 1878 Hopkins map of Laurel. The property was conveyed by a trustee to William Fairall in 1885 and was described in the deed as a lot on a corner of Second and Montgomery which extended to First Street and was the current residence of William Fairall and former residence of Phillips. William and Mary Fairall conveyed the property to Thomas Fairall in 1892. Thomas and Maria Fairall sold the First Street-half of the property in 1898 to George Waters. George Waters bought the Second Street-half of the property in 1904. Waters sold the property to William Newman in 1920. Newman probably constructed the side-gable wing at this time. Katherine Gosman inherited the property from the estate of Mamie Newman. Katherine and Michael Gosman sold the property in 1981 to Edward and Eunice Collins. The Collins sold the property to the current owners in 1988.

Preparer
P.A.C. Spero & Company
May 1998

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
Montgomery-Prince George's Short-term Congestion Relief

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Samuel Phillips House (preferred)

and/or common Chesapeake Mortgage Property

2. Location:

street & number 300 Second Street n/a not for publication

city, town Laurel ___ 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	_X_commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___education	___private residence
___site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	_X_yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___other:
	_X_not applicable	___no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name Percival and Joyce and Melbourne, III and Glenn and Barbara Feagin

street & number 300 Second Street telephone no.:

city,town Laurel state and zip code Maryland 20707

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records of Prince George's County liber 7181

street & number Prince George's County Judicial Center folio 720

city,town Upper Marlboro state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___federal ___state ___county ___local

depository for survey records

city,town state

7. Description

Survey No. PG:LAU-15 (PACS 1.11)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	_X_original site	
_X_good	___ruins	_X_altered	___moved	date of move _____
___fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 1

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

The Samuel Phillips House is a 1½-story, 3-bay gable-front-and-wing house on the east side of Second Street in Laurel, Prince George's County. Constructed circa 1870, the building is a massed plan with a front shed-roof porch and a rear shed-roof addition.

The structure has a side-gable roof with a front-gable, covered in asphalt shingles, with a brick chimney on the ridgeline of the side-gable wing. It is of wood-frame construction with vinyl siding, and it has a parged foundation under the front-gable wing and a formed concrete block foundation under the side-gable wing. The windows are double-hung vinyl replacement and have fixed shutters.

The west, or front elevation has a shed-roof porch with turned wood supports and a square baluster railing. The first-story entrance is centered, and has an oval-light door. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical. Paired 1/1 double-hung windows flank the central door. The second story of the front-gable wing has paired 1/1 double-hung windows. There are gable-returns on the front-gable wing.

The north elevation has a raised concrete block foundation. There are two window openings in the basement level. The first is boarded, and the second has a 2-light awning window. There are three 1/1 double-hung windows on the first story. There is a single fixed-light window in the gable. The rear addition is visible from this elevation, and it has a door at ground level.

The west, or rear elevation has been altered with several shed-roof additions. The center rear addition has paired 1/1 double-hung windows. The front-gable wing has a 1/1 double-hung window on the first story. There is a 1/1 double-hung window on the side-gable wing. The front-gable wing has a single 1/1 double-hung window on the second story. The gable has articulated gable returns.

The south elevation has a raised foundation. The rear addition is visible from this elevation, and there is a door at ground level in the rear addition. The first story has a 1/1 double-hung window and a canted bay with a hipped roof. There is a 1/1 double-hung window in the center of the canted bay, and two single-lights on the sides. There is a fixed-light window centered on the elevation. The second story has two fixed-light windows.

There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

The Samuel Phillips House is located on the east side of Second Street, and is surrounded by commercial properties to the north and west, industrial properties to the east, and converted residences to the south. The historic setting of the property would have been a low-density residential neighborhood in the City of Laurel.

8. Significance

Survey No. PG:LAU-15 (PACS 1.11)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
_prehistoric	__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	
X_1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__theater
X_1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__transportation
		__invention		__other (specify)

Specific dates circa 1870, 1920 Builder/Architect

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 Samuel Phillips House was originally constructed circa 1870 on a parcel of land between First and Second Streets, which was purchased from Thomas Talbott in 1866, and re-purchased from his estate in 1870. The original structure probably consisted of a front-gable building. A rectangular footprint appears on the property of S. Phillips on the 1878 map of Laurel. The roperty was conveyed by a trustee to William Fairall in 1885 and was described in the deed as lot on a corner of Second and Montgomery which extended to First Street and was the current residence of William Fairall and former residence of Phillips. William and Mary Fairall conveyed the property to Thomas Fairall in 1892. Thomas and Maria Fairall sold the First Street-half of the property in 1898 to George Waters. George Waters bought the Second Street-half of the property in 1904. Waters sold the property to William Newman in 1920. Newman probably constructed the side-gable wing at this time. Katherine Gosman inherited the property from the estate of Mamie Newman. Katherine and Michael Gosman sold the property in 1981 to Edward and Eunice Collins. The Collins sold the property to the current owners in 1988.

The Laurel Directory of 1894 as published in the Laurel Centennial Booklet lists the Thomas L. Fairall Family as living on Second Street between Main and Montgomery Streets. Thomas Fairall's occupation is listed as machinist. The 1878 sponsors of the Hopkins Map includes a T.L. Fairall who is listed as the proprietor of the Laurel Machine Works. The Thomas Fairall listed in 1894 may be the son of the proprietor. There is no information on Samuel Phillips, who was deceased when the directory was published.

The Samuel Phillips House is located in Laurel. Laurel is located on land originally patented to Richard Snowden in 1715 as "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" in Prince George's County. "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" was approximately 1214 hectares (3000 acres) from Old Columbia Pike to the present city of Laurel, and from south of Greencastle and Van Dusen Roads to north of Sandy Spring Road. The 1715 patent increased the already substantial Snowden land holdings, and later additions to Snowden land eventually covered 3749 hectares (9265 acres) by 1743. (Cook 1976: 270-271).

The Snowden family had established a grist mill at Laurel about 1810. In 1824, the grist mill as adapted to spin cotton yarn that was shipped to textile mills. In 1835, the mill was converted back to a grist mill. Snowden family members and the O.C. Tiffany company of Baltimore established the Patuxent Cotton Manufacturing Company. Factory buildings were built along the

8. Significance (Continued)

river, and the town of Laurel developed as a manufacturing town along Main Street running between the factory and the B&O Railroad station (Prince George's County 1974: 283; Prince George's County Historical Society 1980: 37). Laurel became the largest town in the county. The textile mill provided the basis for Laurel's economy into the twentieth century. When textile output began to decline early in the century, Laurel began to develop as a suburb for both Washington and Baltimore. Located halfway between the two cities, Laurel was accessible to commuters by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and by U.S. 1 (Prince George's County 1974: 284).

The Samuel Phillips House is an example of a front-gable house which was altered in the 1920s to become a gable-front-and wing house. The front-gable house first appeared in the 1830s during the Greek Revival movement (McAlester and McAlester 1984, 90). This type was typically one-room wide and two-rooms deep, and fit easily on the narrow lots found in urban and early suburban areas. Porches were commonly placed across the front and rear elevations. Front-gable houses could feature details drawn from the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, or Craftsman movements. During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, many were constructed for working class families. These were often devoid of ornament. Front-gable houses appeared during the Agricultural-Industrial Transition Period and the Industrial/Urban Dominance Period.

ne gable-front-and-wing form first developed as an adaptation of the front-gable Greek Revival style (McAlester and McAlester 1984, 92). The form later became popular in trolley and early automotive suburbs, particularly in the first decade of the twentieth century. Gable-front-and-wing dwellings had a prominent, front-gable wing facing the street attached to a recessed, side-gable wing. A porch typically filled the "L" formed by the two wings (McAlester and McAlester 1984, 92). In the Mid-Atlantic region, these dwellings were usually two-stories tall and constructed of wood frame. Gable-front-and-wing dwellings commonly had Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne or Stick-style ornamentation. They appeared most often in the Agricultural-Industrial Transition Period and the Industrial/Urban Dominance Period.

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1870 and 1920, the Samuel Phillips House 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 a highly altered example of an early front-gable residence. A side-gable was added in the 1920s, and the building was extensively remodeled in the 1980s with replacement windows, vinyl siding, and rear additions. The property no longer retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, or association. 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 XX

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: 9/2/98

Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: 9/7/98

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. PG:LAU-15(PACS 1.11)

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Laurel, 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 Susan L. Taylor

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company date May 1998

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)

Brugger, Robert A. 1988. Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Cook, William G. 1976. Montpelier & the Snowden Family. Privately Printed.

Hiebert, Ray Eldon, and Richard K. MacMaster. 1976. A Grateful Remembrance: the Story of Montgomery County, Maryland. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and the Montgomery County Historical Society.

Hopkins, G.M. [1879] 1975. Atlas of 15 Miles Around Washington including County of Prince George's, Maryland. Reprint, Riverdale, Maryland: Prince George's County Historical Society.

Land Records of Prince George's County, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

"The Laurel Factory." News and Notes from the Prince George's County Historical Society. (July 1980): 38-40. (First published in The American Farmer. Baltimore, Maryland, August 1845.)

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. 1984. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Poe, Gertrude L. 1970. Laurel, Maryland: Centennial Souvenir Booklet. Laurel, Maryland: The News Leader.

Prince George's County Community Renewal Program. 1974. The Neighborhoods of Prince George's County. Upper Marlboro, Maryland: Prince George's County Government.

Tindall, George Brown. 1984. America: A Narrative History. 2 vols. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.

Virta, Alan. 1984. Prince George's County: A Pictorial History. Rev. 1991. Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers.

Virta, Alan. "The Pretty, Rosy-Cheeked Girls of Laurel." News and Notes from the Prince George's County Historical Society. (July 1980): 37.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

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): Building

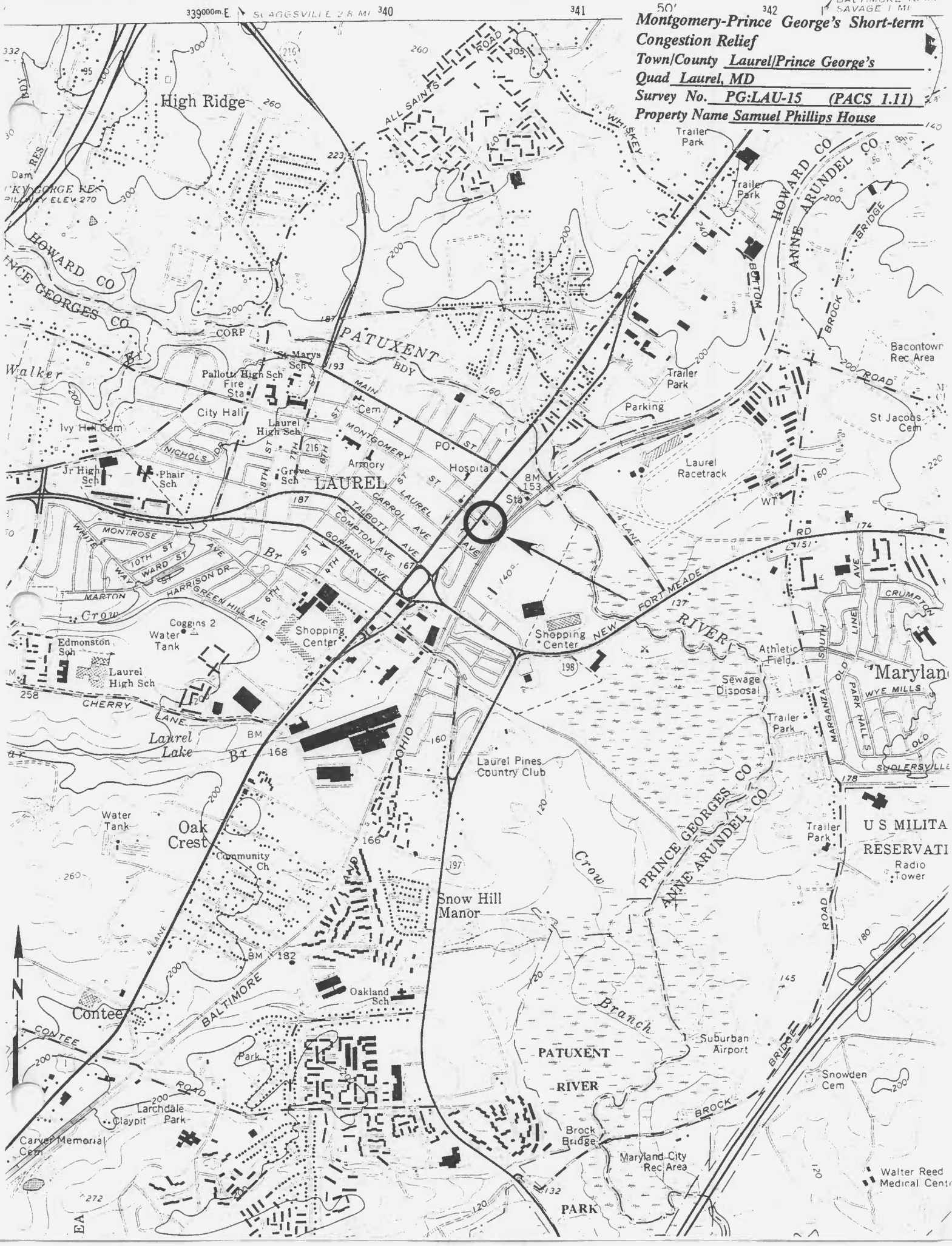
Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural): Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Private Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown): None

Preparer
P.A.C. Spero & Company
May 1998

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



1 Pol[illegible] 15

2 Samuel Phillips [illegible]

3 Prince George Co. Md

4 Susan Taylor

5 5/98

6 Md SHPO

7 N elevation

8 1 of 8

1 PE Law 15

2 Samuel Phillips House

3 Prince George Co, Md

4 Susan Taylor

5 3/98

6 Md SHPO

7 NW Corner

8 2 of 8

1 Pt. Lea 15

2 Lane of Phillips House

3 Prince George Co Md

4 [illegible] Taylor

5 5/78

6 Md SHPO

7 N elevation

8 3-7-8

1 PG:Lan 15

2 Samuel Phillips House

3 Prince George's Co. Md

4 Susan Taylor

5 5/98

6 Md SHPO

7 Int Comm

8 4 of 8

1 Pt [illegible]-15

2 Darrell Phillips House

3 Prince George Co, Md

4 Susan Taylor

5 5/98

6 Md SHPO

7 East elevation

8 - 48

1 [illegible]

2 Samuel Phillips House

3 Prince George's Co. Md

4 Susan Taylor

5 5/98

6 Md SHPO

7 SE corner

8 6 of 8

CHESAPEAKE
MORTGAGE
0-DOWN-100% LOAN

1 Pitcairn 15

2 Jennie Phillips House

3 Prince Georges Co, Md

4 Susan Taylor

5 5/98

6 Mar 8th 3

7 W elevation

8 7 of 7

CHESAPEAKE
MORTGAGE
0-DOWN-100% LOAN

1 [illegible]

2 Samuel [illegible] House

3 Prince George Co. Md

4 Susan Taylor

5 5/98

6 [illegible]

7 New owner

8 8 of 8