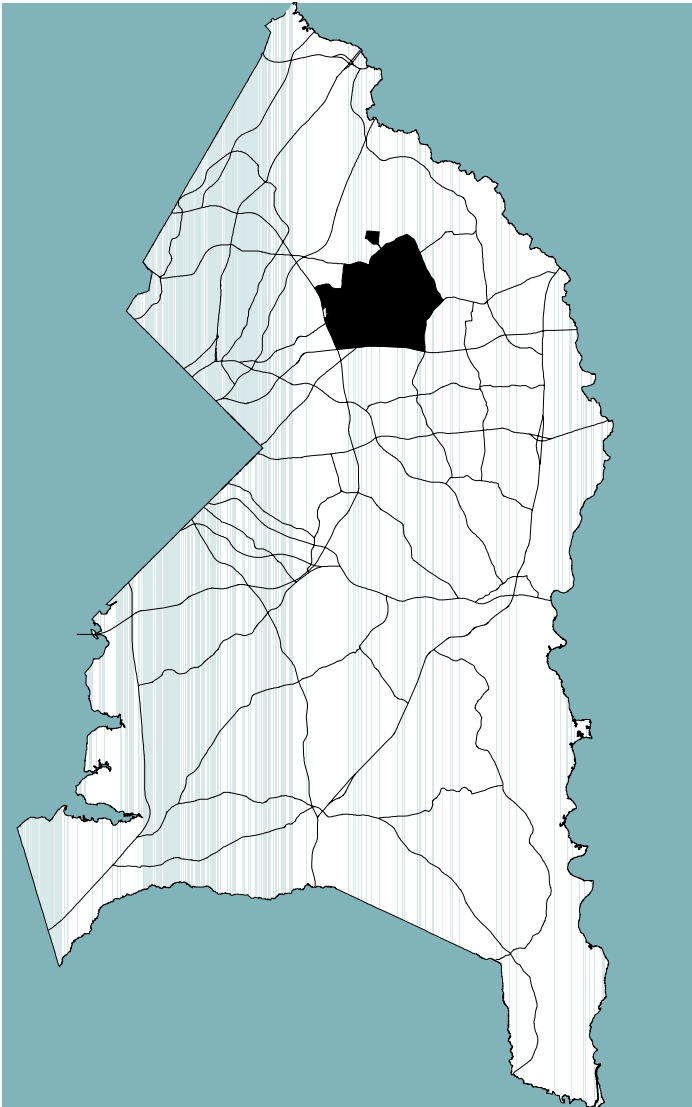


PLANNING AREA 70



70-005 Larcombe House (Oak Villa)
9108 4th Street
Lanham

Built circa 1890—The Larcombe House is a two-story frame dwelling with central projecting crossgable and porch detailed with novelty shingle siding. It stands on a narrow lot with a cottage garden in the small front yard and a landscaped pond in the deep back yard. It was built in the newly platted resort suburb of Hynesboro Park as a summer cottage for the family of Benjamin Larcombe, a builder who resided in the District of Columbia. The house is an unusual surviving example of a summer cottage and a noticeable feature of its neighborhood.



70-010 Crandell-Cook House
9310 Crandall Road
Lanham

Built in nineteenth century—The Crandell-Cook House was a multipart frame building; it began as a simple early nineteenth-century farmhouse, and was expanded in two stages over the next century into a 3-part, 23-room structure. A larger three-story section with a two-story veranda was built in 1901 by botanist Orator F. Cook and attached to the earlier cross-gabled farmhouse. It was part of an unusual suburban community of research scientists working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and was a striking feature of its neighborhood. The large 1901 section was destroyed by fire in 1995, and only the smaller, older sections survive.



70-020 Marietta (NR)
5626 Bell Station Road
Glenn Dale
(M-NCPPC)

Built circa 1813, wing in 1830—Marietta is a 2½-story, side-gabled brick plantation house with elegant Federal style decorative detail and later (1830) T-shaped wing. It was built for Gabriel Duvall, distinguished for a lifetime of public service. Active during the Revolution, he served as Comptroller of the Treasury under Jefferson, and as Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1811 to 1835. Two small brick outbuildings stand on the grounds near the house: Justice Duvall's law office and a tack room/root cellar. Marietta serves as a house museum and headquarters and library of the Prince George's County Historical Society.



70-021 Arthur G. Bowie House
6290 Hillmeade Road
Glenn Dale

Built in 1909—The Arthur G. Bowie House (Spafeld) is a 2½-story square frame house with hip roof, Tuscan porch, and Classical Revival decorative elements. It was built for Arthur G. Bowie on land that he received from his mother's Maple Shade farm. His house is a good example of rural domestic architecture of the early twentieth century.



70-024 Augusta DuVal House
6614 Bell Station Road
Glenn Dale

Built circa 1894—The Augusta DuVal House is a two-story, side-gabled frame dwelling with a shallow central projecting crossgable and a porch with bracketed posts. The house, was built for Augusta DuVal, great-granddaughter of Justice Gabriel Duvall of Marietta, on part of his large landholdings. In the late 1990s a rear addition was constructed; the addition exhibits features of the original 1894 house. The house is a good example of late Victorian vernacular domestic architecture.



70-025 Prospect Hill
11501 Prospect Hill Road
Glenn Dale

Built in early nineteenth century and 1940—Prospect Hill is a multisection building; a 2½-story, side-gabled brick dwelling attached to a lower gambrel-roof frame dwelling by means of a two-story connecting hyphen. The brick main block was built by George W. Duvall early in the nineteenth century; this section underwent a major renovation in 1940 by then owner Terrill Brazelton, including the addition of the Neo-Classical porticoes. Prospect Hill is a visible landmark, and an interesting example of sequential domestic construction.



70-028 Dorsey Chapel
(Brookland Methodist Church)
10704 Brookland Road
Glenn Dale
(M-NCPPC)

Built in 1900—Dorsey Chapel is a front-gabled meetinghouse-style church with a steeply pitched roof; it has gothic-arch windows, a turned finial and ornamental shingle covering the gable front. The chapel was built to serve the African-American farming community of Brookland; it is the most highly ornamented of the county's turn-of-the-twentieth-century black Methodist chapels. Dorsey Chapel was closed for services in 1971. Acquired by M-NCPPC in 1992, it was restored and opened to the public for tours and events in 1996.



70-030 Arthur Magruder House
12100 Annapolis Road
Glenn Dale

Built circa 1912—The Arthur Magruder House is a two-story, T-shaped cross-gabled frame dwelling, with projecting bays, handsome veranda and rear kitchen wing. It was built for Arthur H. S. Magruder on part of the family farm. The house is a good example of an early twentieth-century farm residence and a landmark in the Glenn Dale area.



70-031 Maple Shade
12400 Sir Walter Drive
Glenn Dale

Built in the eighteenth century, 1860 and 1890s—Maple Shade is a three-part frame farmhouse with a freestanding chimney of sandstone and brick, and an adjacent summer kitchen. It was built in several stages by successive generations of the Bowie and Addison family, the large side-gabled main section being the latest constructed (1890s). This complex building represents an unusual form of expansion, from a small, functional building to a roomy and livable house.



70-038 Grigsby's Station Log Cabin
12450 Sir Walter Drive
Glenn Dale

Built in early nineteenth century—Grigsby's Station Log Cabin is a 1½-story, gable-roof log structure sheathed with board siding and Victorian trim. There are two new brick chimneys connected by a pent at the south gable end. This cabin stood on the farm of suffragist Amanda Best, the scene of a rally which led to the nomination of Belva Lockwood as a presidential candidate in 1884; this farm was known as Grigsby's Station in the twentieth century. The cabin was moved in March 1983 from its location in Landover, and renovated as a residence. It is one of very few surviving log structures in the county.



70-039 Boxlee
6106 Hillmeade Road
Glenn Dale

Built in 1923—Boxlee is a 2½-story, side-gabled frame house, with flared eaves and fine Colonial Revival style decorative features. It was built by local carpenter Millard Schafer for French Bowie Addison on his portion of the Bowie-Addison family property, Maple Shade. Boxlee is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style. It stands in a beautiful garden setting devoted to azalea culture and is a noticeable landmark in its community.



70-049-33 Thomas J. Calloway House (NR)
9949 Elm Street
Lincoln

Built in 1910—The Thomas J. Calloway House is a hip-roof dwelling of the compact Foursquare plan, with a wraparound porch with slim Tuscan columns. It stands on an angular lot near the crescent that constituted the distinctive feature of Lincoln, an African-American retreat community developed in 1910. Calloway, manager of the Lincoln Land and Improvement Company, was an African-American leader of considerable importance in the early twentieth century. His house, designed by architect Isaiah T. Hatton and similar to Hatton's own house in the same community, is a good representative of the houses of that period and is significant as the home of Lincoln's most prominent resident.



70-052-26 Van Horn House
10911 Prospect Hill Road
Glenn Dale

Built in 1893—The Van Horn House is a 2½-story frame house of the gable-front-and-wing plan. It has semi-octagonal projecting bays, and a bracketed Victorian porch. The house was built for Dianthia and Newell Stevens, and for much of the twentieth century was the home of Judge R. Lee Van Horn. It is the only surviving Victorian residential building in the railroad community of Glenn Dale.



70-052-27 St. George's Episcopal Chapel
7010 Glenn Dale Road
Glenn Dale

Built in 1892—St. George's is a gable-roof frame church building with steeply pitched roof, ornamental shingle siding in the gable front and a stained glass altar window. An ancient graveyard adjoins the church. The chapel was built to replace the 1873 mission chapel of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in the railroad community of Glenville (now Glenn Dale). Recently restored, it is a fine example of late Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical architecture.



70-053-12 Seabrook Cottage
9425 Dubarry Street
Seabrook

Built circa 1880—The Seabrook Cottage is a 1½-story, gable-roof frame cottage in the Gothic Revival style. It stands on a high brick basement and has a large central chimney. Aluminum siding covers the original Victorian trim. This house is one of three identical cottages built in the rural retreat community of Seabrook by Thomas Seabrook, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer.



70-053-13 Seabrook School
6116 Seabrook Road
Seabrook
(M-NCPPC)

Built in 1896—The Seabrook School is a one-room, front-gabled frame schoolhouse with German siding and flush crossgables reflecting the style of the local cottages. It was built in 1896 for the white children of the Victorian retreat community of Seabrook. One of few nineteenth-century school houses surviving in Prince George's County, it is unique in that it was designed to resemble the cottages in the Seabrook community. Recently restored, the schoolhouse is now open to the public for educational programs.



70-053-14 Kelly Cottage
9513 Dubarry Avenue
Seabrook

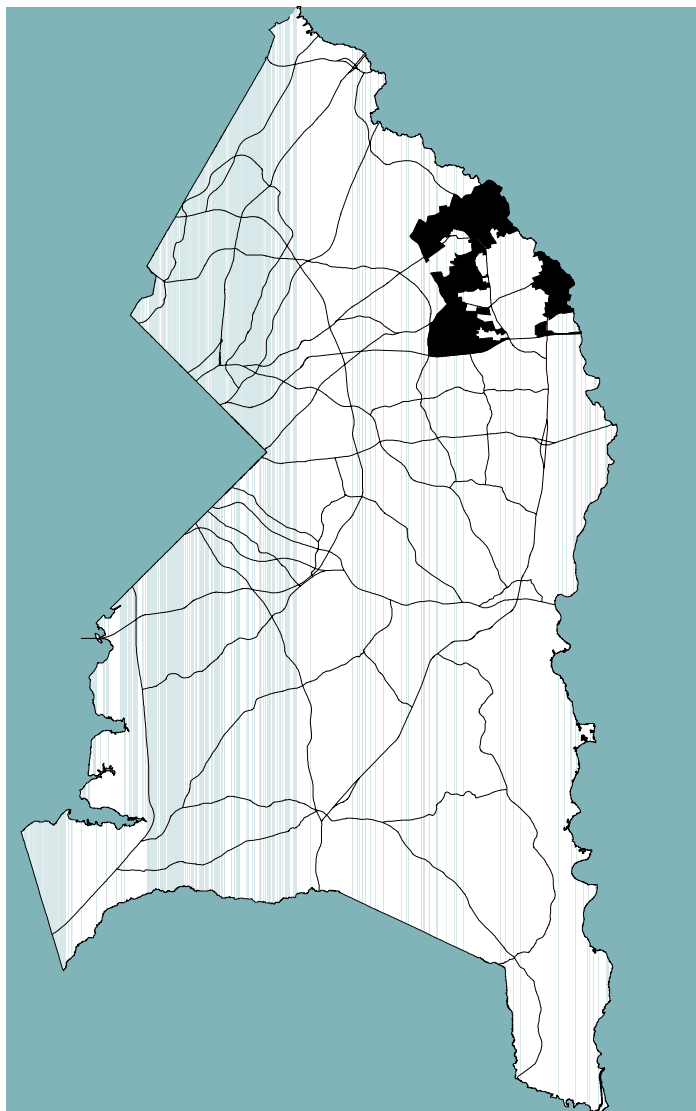
Built circa 1880—The Kelly Cottage is a 1½-story, gable-roof frame cottage of the Gothic Revival style. It stands on a high brick basement and has a large central chimney. Much of its original trim survives in elaborate vergeboards and tall decorative finials at the gables. It is the best preserved of three identical cottages built by Thomas Seabrook in the rural retreat community that bears his name. Sold by Seabrook in 1896, this house remained in the ownership of the family of Henry Kelly for over 50 years.



70-081 Buena Vista at Wixon Farm
5710 Bell Station Road
Glenn Dale

Built in 1856—Buena Vista is a 2½-story, side-gabled frame house of the traditional side-hall-and-double-parlor plan. It is distinguished by Greek Revival style interior detail and a later Victorian wraparound porch. Buena Vista was built for merchant-postmaster William T. Duvall and was later the home of Daniel B. Lloyd, official reporter for the U.S. Senate. In February 2002, the house was moved to this location from its original site and is being restored and enlarged by the addition of a rear wing.

PLANNING AREA 71A



71A-002 Albert Smith House
9201 Laurel-Bowie Road
Bowie vicinity

Built circa 1910—The Albert Smith House is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame house, its gable vergeboards filled with jigsawn tracery. Set into the corner of the ell is a two-story, pyramidal-roof porch tower with jigsawn balustrades. The house was built for Albert and Mary Smith by local carpenter Millard Schafer. It is a local landmark and a good example of late Victorian residential construction.



71A-003 Ingersoll House
9006 Laurel-Bowie Road
Bowie vicinity

Built 1880s to 1897—The Ingersoll House is a 2½-story, multisection frame house with a three-story pyramidal-roof tower, verandas and fine late Victorian jigsawn detail. It was built, probably incorporating an older farmhouse, for Emma Ingersoll late in the nineteenth century. It is a noticeable landmark, and one of the best surviving examples of late Victorian residential architecture in northern Prince George's County.



71A-009a Holy Trinity Episcopal Church
13104 Annapolis Road
Bowie vicinity

Built in 1836 with later additions—Holy Trinity is a four-bay, front-gabled brick church with Gothic stained-glass windows and bracketed wooden cornice. The chancel was added in 1858, and a later addition in 1964. Holy Trinity was built on the site of the early eighteenth-century Henderson's Chapel, which was the chapel-of-ease for northern Queen Anne Parish. In 1844, it became the Parish Church of the newly created Holy Trinity Parish. The church is surrounded by an ancient graveyard, and has long associations with prominent families of this area.



71A-009b Holy Trinity Church Rectory
13106 Annapolis Road
Bowie vicinity

Built in 1829, wing added in 1890s—The Holy Trinity Church Rectory is a 2½-story, gable-roof, brick dwelling of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan. It has a Tuscan porch, modest early Greek Revival trim, and a later kitchen wing. The main block was built in 1829 to serve as the home of the parish priest. It is a fine example of an early Greek Revival style brick dwelling and one of only three surviving examples of its type built of brick in Prince George's County.



71A-013 Fairview
4600 Fairview Vista Drive
Bowie vicinity

Built circa 1800—Fairview is a two-story stuccoed brick plantation house with flush end chimneys and a unique stepped gable at one gable end. Its Georgian-plan interior features fine Federal style trim. Near the house stands a roughly contemporary smokehouse, as well as the preserved foundations of an unusual early nineteenth-century bank barn. Fairview was built for Baruch Duckett, whose descendants reside there today. This was the home of the prominent Duckett and Bowie families, including Oden Bowie, Governor of Maryland from 1869 to 1872, who is buried in the family graveyard located a short distance from the house.



71A-019 Sacred Heart Catholic Church
(White Marsh)
16101 Annapolis Road
Bowie vicinity

Built in 1741, 1855, and 1876—Sacred Heart is a gable-roof stone church with gothic-arch windows and decorative quoin patterns at the corners; at one end is the eighteenth-century sanctuary with semi-octagonal sacristy, and at the other is a Victorian frame bell tower. The grounds include an ancient cemetery and a Second Empire style rectory. Roman Catholic clergy met here in April 1789 to elect John Carroll, a native of Upper Marlboro, as the first bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in America. The sanctuary and sacristy survive from the original church, rebuilt after a fire in 1853.



71A-030 D.S.S. Goodloe House (NR)
13809 Jericho Park Road
Bowie vicinity

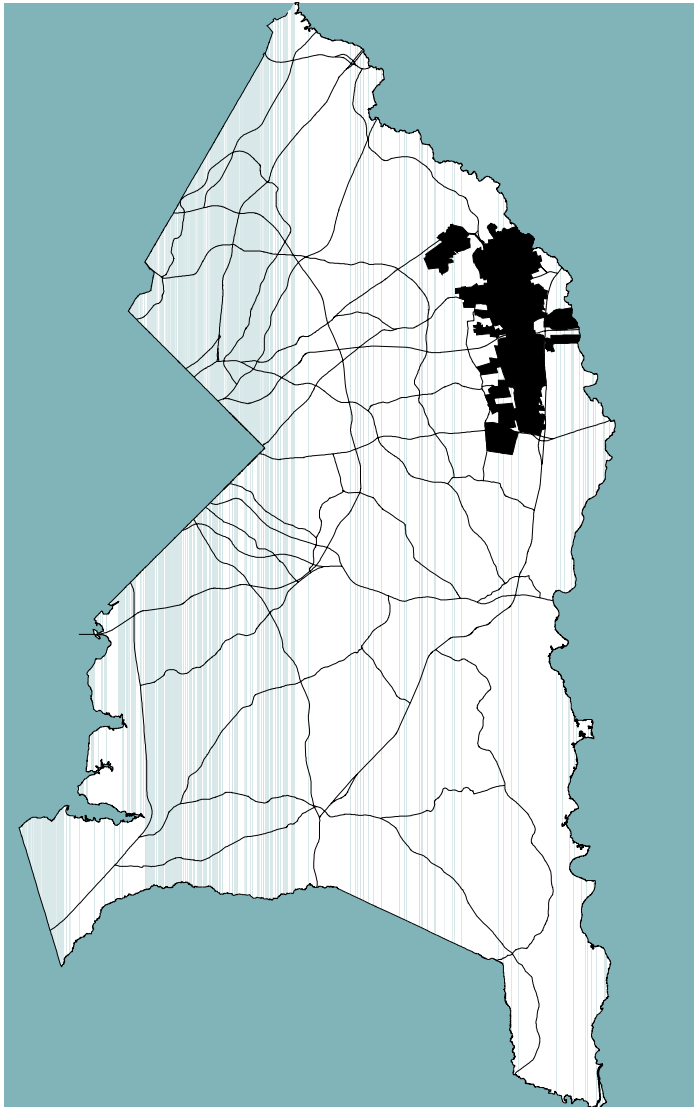
Built in 1916—The Goodloe House is a 2½-story, hip-roof brick and frame dwelling of Foursquare plan in the Colonial Revival style. It is distinguished by tall exterior chimneys, a wraparound porch and dormers with Palladian style windows. This house was designed by African-American architect John A. Moore for Don S.S. Goodloe, first principal of the Maryland Normal and Industrial School (now Bowie State University). It is a prominent example of Colonial Revival architecture, and an important African-American historic landmark.



71A-034 Boyden House
6501 Hillmeade Road
Bowie vicinity

Built in 1917—The Boyden House is a 2½-story, side-gabled, stucco-covered frame house of Colonial Revival style in a setting of landscaped grounds. It has a Tuscan porch at one end and an enclosed sunporch wing at the other. It was built by local carpenter Millard Schafer for attorney J. Hanson Boyden. One of four fine dwellings in the immediate area built by Schafer, it is an excellent example of early twentieth-century Colonial Revival style.

PLANNING AREA 71B



71B-002-01 Straining House
13005 7th Street
Bowie

Built circa 1870—The Straining House is a two-story, front-gabled brick town house with round-arch windows. It is a rare surviving example in Prince George's County of a brick town dwelling in the Italianate style. One of the first houses constructed in the town of Huntington (now Bowie), it was used in the early years as the Methodist meeting house, and was for 70 years the home of the Straining family. It is a noticeable landmark in the old railroad community of Bowie.



71B-002-03 Ryon House
13125 11th Street
Bowie

Built in 1903—The Ryon House is a large 2½-story, cross-gabled frame house, prominently located on a large lot on the east edge of the railroad town of Huntington (now Bowie). It is transitional in style, similar to the popular Foursquare house form, but distinguished by several elements of Queen Anne style detail. Built by the Ryon family, it served as the home and office of three successive physicians who lived and worked in this railroad junction community.



71B-002-05 St. James Episcopal Chapel
13010 8th Street
Bowie

Built in 1906—St. James Chapel is a front-gabled wood frame church building with a lateral three-story bell tower. It is one of several examples of the work of local builder Millard Schafer. St. James was built in 1906 as a mission chapel of Holy Trinity Church at Collington. Connected on the west is a small parish hall of complementary design, constructed in 1923. St. James is a good example of early twentieth-century Gothic Revival church architecture and an attractive landmark in the railroad town of Bowie.



71B-002-08 Harmon-Phelps House
8706 Maple Avenue
Bowie

Built in 1870s and circa 1915—The Harmon-Phelps House is a two-story square hip-roof frame dwelling, built in two stages. The southerly two-bay section dates from the 1870s, one of the earliest dwellings in the railroad town of Bowie. The northerly two-bay section was added around 1915, probably constructed by the same Millard Schafer who had built St. James Chapel a few years before. Today the house is a noticeable landmark, demonstrating the expansion of a modest town dwelling into the then-popular Foursquare house form.



71B-002-09 Bowie Railroad Buildings (NR)
8614 Chestnut Avenue
Bowie
(City of Bowie)

Built circa 1930 (tower earlier)—This complex of railroad buildings consists of a two-story frame signal tower with pyramidal roof and cantilevered bay; a one-story hip roof structure which served as a freight shed and ticket office; and a passenger waiting shed with turned post and brackets. Rare survivors of the heyday of railroad travel, these buildings have served as freight management, ticket sales, passenger shelter and train-movement controls at the historic Bowie junction. Relocated in July 1992 a short distance from the tracks, they are now open to the public as the Bowie Railroad Station and Huntington Museum.



71B-002-23 Knights of St. John Hall
13004 12th Street
Bowie

Built circa 1907—The Knights of St. John Hall is a front-gabled building of wood frame construction. It is six bays long and one story raised on a partial basement. It was built as a meeting place for the St. John's Auxiliary, African-American members of the local Ascension Catholic Church. Recently restored, and operated by the Knights of St. John for various meeting functions, the hall is a visible symbol of the early black Catholic population of the railroad junction town of Bowie.



71B-003 Williams Plains (NR)
16200 Whitemarsh Park Drive
Bowie
(City of Bowie)

Built circa 1813, completed in 1840s—Williams Plains is a two-story, side-gabled brick plantation house of Georgian plan; the main facade is laid in Flemish bond, with Greek Revival style frontispiece and interior trim. The house was begun circa 1813 by John Johnson, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Prince George's County and Judge of the Maryland State Court of Appeals. It was finished a generation later as the home of the Basil Mullikin family, and is a handsome local landmark.



71B-004 Belair Mansion (NR)
12207 Tulip Grove Drive
Bowie
(City of Bowie)

Built in 1740s, early twentieth-century wings—Belair Mansion is a two-story brick Georgian mansion with hip-on-hip roof; architecturally compatible flanking hyphens and wings were added early in the twentieth century. On the grounds is a small Ogle family cemetery. The main block of the mansion was built in the 1740s for Samuel Ogle, provincial governor of Maryland, and was the country home of his son Benjamin Ogle, State Governor from 1798 to 1801. During the first half of the twentieth century, Belair was the country estate of prominent horse-breeder William Woodward. The mansion, now restored and open to the public, is the centerpiece of the residential community of Bowie.



71B-005 Belair Stable (NR)
2835 Belair Drive
Bowie
(City of Bowie)

Built in 1907—This is a U-shaped stable building with an arched entryway of local sandstone; brick shed-rows containing tackroom and stalls extend at both ends. This picturesque structure was built by James T. Woodward in 1907 and enlarged by his heir, William Woodward. Home to famous racehorses Gallant Fox, Omaha and Nashua, this stable symbolizes the Belair estate's association with thoroughbred race horses for more than two centuries.



**71B-007 Mitchellville Storekeeper's House
and Store Site**
2608 Mitchellville Road
Mitchellville
(City of Bowie)

Built in 1906—The Storekeeper's House is a two-story, side-gabled frame house with a two-story porch featuring fan-bracketed posts and plain railing. The store (1870s) was a multi-period, multi-gabled frame structure which included a store, bar, billiard room and barber shop; it was destroyed by fire in 1985. The storekeeper's house is typical of the modest frame houses of the turn of the century, and is the last remaining vestige of the old Mitchellville community. It now houses the Radio and Television Museum and is open to the public.



71B-015 Fair Running (Maenner House)
7704 Laurel Bowie Road
Bowie
(City of Bowie)

Built in 1727 and 1802, enlarged after 1965—Fair Running incorporates a 1½-story, gambrel-roof stone building, a rare surviving example of a popular eighteenth-century domestic architectural form. The oldest section was built in 1727 by Joseph Peach and enlarged by his grandson in 1802; the Victorian rear wing was added by the Maenner family. The enlarged and renovated building now serves as the Bowie Golf Course clubhouse with a restaurant addition.



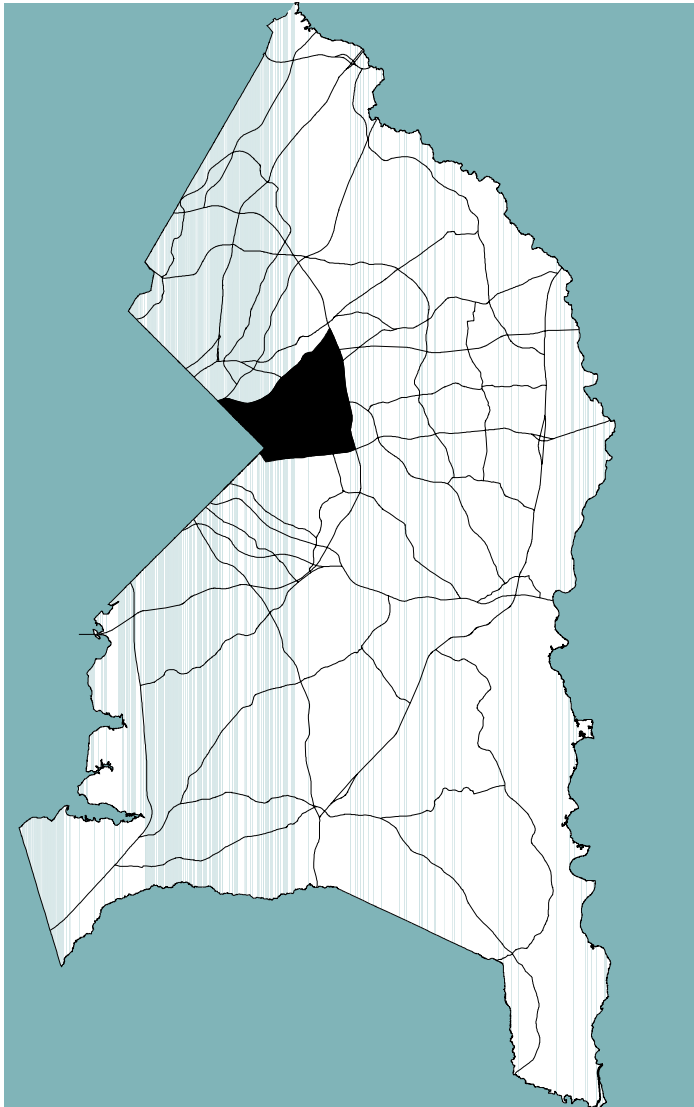
71B-016 Melford (NR)

17107 Melford Boulevard

Bowie

Built in 1840s—Melford is a 2½-story brick plantation house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan. It is distinguished by a two-story semicircular bay and a parapetted double chimney at one gable end. Attached at the other gable end is a lower kitchen wing built of brick and stone. The interior exhibits fine Greek Revival style trim. It was built for Richard Duckett and was the home for three generations of the Hardisty family. The grounds include several early outbuildings and terraced gardens, and there is a Duckett family burial ground on the adjoining knoll. The bay and chimney configuration makes Melford unique in Prince George's County.

PLANNING AREA 72



72-002 Beall's Pleasure (NR)
7460 Landover Road
Landover

Built early nineteenth century, 1935 wing—Beall's Pleasure is a two-story, side-gabled brick house of Georgian plan. Its decorative features include the fanlighted entrance and brick cornice. It was built early in the nineteenth century on land that had been owned by Benjamin Stoddert, first U.S. Secretary of the Navy. Beall's Pleasure is located on wooded property, somewhat buffered from dense development all around it. It is a fine example of Federal style plantation house architecture.



72-004 Waring's Grove
900 Brightseat Road
Landover

Built in late eighteenth century, renovated circa 1860—Waring's Grove incorporates a 1½-story frame house with Gothic Revival detail on porch and dormers, and has a later L-wing. The earliest section was built in the late eighteenth century by Zachariah Berry; it was redone in Gothic cottage style by his grandson circa 1860. It is an interesting example of an early dwelling form, with later Victorian trim.



72-005 Ridgley Methodist Church (NR)
8900 Central Avenue
Landover

Built in 1921—Ridgley Church is a one-story, front-gabled frame structure with pointed-arch windows filled with commemorative stained glass. It is bordered by a small graveyard with handsome primitively carved stones. The present building replaced the church founded by Lewis Ridgley in 1871 to serve the local black Methodist community. Recently moved a short distance back from the major highway and restored, Ridgley Church is a significant part of the county's African-American history.



72-006 Carmody House
6808 Drylog Street
Seat Pleasant vicinity

Built in 1895, with several additions in twentieth century—The Carmody House is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling which has undergone numerous additions. It was the home of Francis S. Carmody, banker, contractor and developer of the town of Seat Pleasant. Carmody's house is one of the few remaining examples of turn-of-the-twentieth-century rural residential architecture in the Inner Beltway area.



72-007-01 Old St. Margaret's Catholic Church
6020 Addison Road
Seat Pleasant

Built in 1908—St. Margaret's (now Mount Victory Baptist) Church is a front-gabled frame church with pointed-arch stained-glass windows and bracketed eaves. The gable front is dominated by a pyramidal-roof corner tower added in 1911, which contains a bell at loft level and a canopied entrance at ground level. The church is significant for its Gothic Revival architecture and for its connection with Francis S. Carmody, an early developer of Seat Pleasant.



72-008 Addison Chapel (NR)
(St. Matthew's Episcopal Church)
5610 Addison Road
Seat Pleasant

Built in 1810, renovated circa 1905—Addison Chapel is a simple, gable-roof brick chapel with Stick style wooden gable decoration. Its walls are laid in Flemish bond and it rests on a stone foundation with galleting (decorative pebbles in the mortar). Addison Chapel was built as the upper chapel of St. John's Episcopal Church at Broad Creek, replacing an earlier frame structure; circa 1905 its roof was raised to the present steep pitch. Many prominent individuals of the Bladensburg area are buried in the cemetery. The church was deconsecrated in 1990 and is now maintained for nondenominational services and educational purposes.



72-009-09 Fairmount Heights School
737 61st Avenue
Fairmount Heights

Built 1912—The Fairmount Heights School is a two-story frame schoolhouse of institutional Foursquare form. A pyramidal-roof cupola rises from the front plane of the hip roof; it has been enclosed but the original school bell is preserved inside. Designed by architect W. Sidney Pittman, the school opened in 1912; it was the first school in the new African-American community of Fairmount Heights, and the first in Prince George's County to offer industrial training for African-American students. The school was closed in 1934 and for 70 years served as the Mount Zion Apostolic Faith Church. It is a noticeable landmark in the Fairmount Heights community and is significant for its association with architect Pittman.



72-009-24 James F. Armstrong House
908 59th Avenue
Fairmount Heights

Built in 1905—The James F. Armstrong House is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling with Queen Anne style decorative detail; it is distinguished by a wraparound porch with turned bracketed posts, projecting bays, and well-defined pediments. The house was built for James F. Armstrong, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Howard University Law School. He was the first Supervisor of Colored Schools for Prince George's County and was later elected to the Town Council after Fairmount Heights was incorporated in 1935. His house is an important and prominent feature in that community.



72-010 Van Horn-Mitchell House
4706 Mann Street
Deanwood

Built circa 1803—The Van Horn-Mitchell House is a 2½-story, side-gabled brick plantation house of the Federal style. It was built for the family of Archibald Van Horn, a state legislator and U.S. Congressman. Since 1940 it has been the home of the Mitchell family, leaders in the Muslim faith, who had come to Washington from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Since that time, the home has been a gathering place for such prominent black individuals as Portia Washington Pittman, Mohammed Ali, Elijah Mohammed, Malcolm X, and Anwar Sadat. It is significant for its place in the recent black history of the county.



72-016 Webb-Brown House
7600 Willow Hill Drive
Landover

Built circa 1870—The Webb-Brown House is a two-part, side-gabled frame house; its cornice is embellished with ornate console brackets, and there is a facade-wide porch with openwork jigsaw brackets. The main block was built by lawyer John Webb; in the twentieth century it was the home of Richard F. Brown. The house, which stands on a terraced knoll, is a prominent Victorian landmark in a developed residential area.



72-021 Highland Park School
6501 Lowland Drive
Highland Park

Built in 1928—Highland Park School is a Colonial Revival style brick building with an arched entrance surmounted by a keystone and a shaped parapet. It opened in 1928, as did Community High School in Lakeland, a building of the same design. These two schools were constructed with the support of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and were the second and third high schools for black students in Prince George's County. Highland Park School became a prominent local landmark and a focal point in the streetcar suburb of Highland Park. It is a good example of an early twentieth-century institutional building, and a symbol of the county's movement toward increased educational opportunities for emerging black communities.