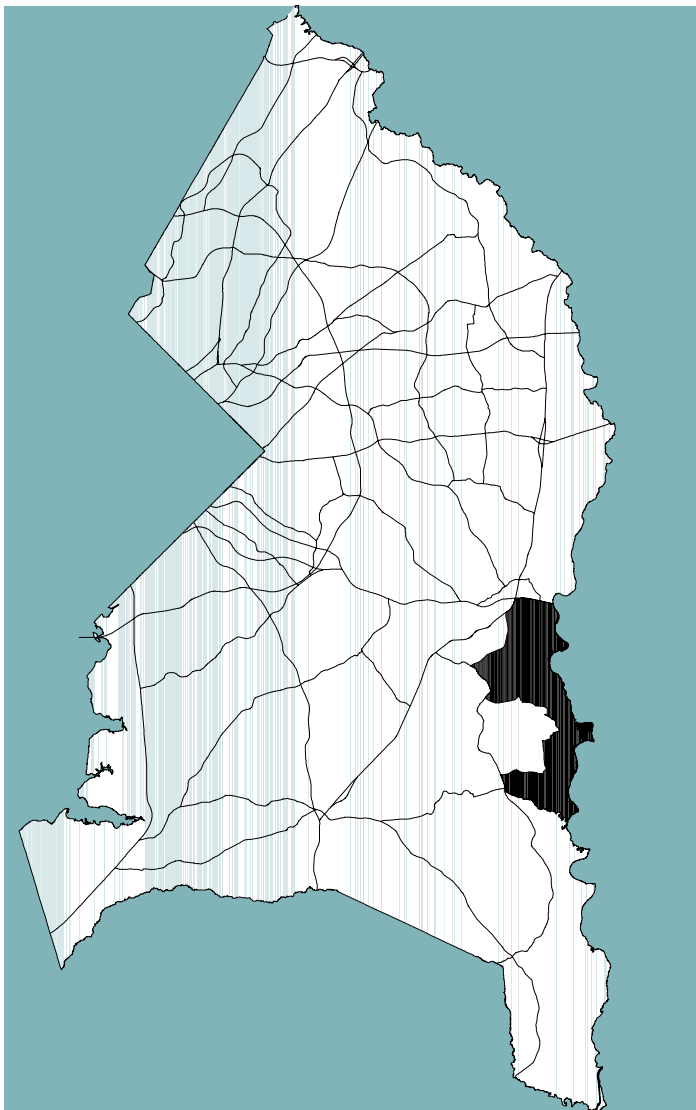


PLANNING AREA 82B



82B-002 Marlboro Hunt Club
5902 Green Landing Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1855, 1880s and 1920s—The Hunt Club is a two-story, gable-roof frame structure now nine bays long. Originally built as a small dwelling at the steamboat landing on the Patuxent River, it was enlarged and renovated in the 1880s to be used as a hunt club, and enlarged again in the 1920s. It is now covered with board-and-batten siding, and its interior decor includes nineteenth-century French hunt-scene wallpaper. Visited by Theodore Roosevelt and other prominent “gentlemen hunters,” it is a unique structure in a historic setting.



82B-003 Billingsley
6900 Green Landing Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity
(State of Maryland)

Built mid-eighteenth century, rebuilt in 1931—Billingsley is a 1½-story house of Tidewater style, with steeply pitched gable roof, and brick walls laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. It was built, probably approximately 1740, for the family of James Weems and remained in the Weems family for a full century. Billingsley was renovated in the mid-nineteenth century as evidenced by the mature Greek Revival style interior trim. In 1931, owner Arthur Meloy constructed the steeply pitched crossgables which dominate the north and south elevations. Although substantially altered, Billingsley is significant for the example it offers of very early architecture, as well as for its spectacular riverfront location.



82B-004 Mount Calvert
16800 Mount Calvert Road
Croom
(M-NCPPC)

Built in late eighteenth century, mid-nineteenth century wing—Mount Calvert is a 2½-story, side-gabled brick house with exterior chimneys and pent, and particularly fine Federal style interior detail in the mantels, cornices and chair-rails. It was built in the late eighteenth century for John Brown, and remained the home of his family until 1835, when it was sold to Captain John Brookes. During the Brookes family residence the kitchen wing was built, possibly incorporating an earlier freestanding structure. Mount Calvert is the only historic structure remaining at the site of Charles Town, the first seat of the Prince George's County government. It is an outstanding example of its type, distinguished also by its scenic location overlooking the confluence of the Western Branch and the Patuxent River.



82B-007 William W. Duley House
8100 Croom Road
Croom

Built in early nineteenth century, and 1870s—The William W. Duley House is a two-part frame structure, consisting of a small 1½-story dwelling with a larger two-story, side-gabled Victorian addition. The original dwelling was built early in the nineteenth century for Judson Scott; the dominant Victorian section was added by William Duley after 1873. This house is associated with early grist mill and sawmill operations in this area, and is a prominent local landmark.



82B-009 Waverly (NR)
8901 Duvall Road
Croom

Built in 1855—Waverly is a 2½-story, hip-roof frame plantation house with bracketed cornice, board-and-batten siding and fine Italianate decorative detail. Two original domestic outbuildings of the same style and decorative detail stand on the grounds. Waverly was built in 1855 by John W. Burroughs and was later the home of the Duvall family for nearly a century. Waverly is a rare example of board-and-batten siding; with its outstanding Italianate decorative detail, it is a unique example of its genre in Prince George's County.



82B-035-17 Turton House
17414 Nottingham Road
Nottingham

Built in 1850s and later—The Turton House is a two-part frame structure, consisting of a two-story main block with salt-box roof and a one-story kitchen addition. It stands on the bank of the Patuxent River in the all-but-vanished port town of Nottingham. The main block was built in the 1850s for the family of Richard Turton, a Nottingham merchant. This house has been the home of a series of families, both white and black, since that time. It is significant as the only nineteenth-century building in Nottingham to have survived the fire that destroyed much of that village in 1901.



82B-035-20 E. Plater House
17415 Watershed Drive
Nottingham

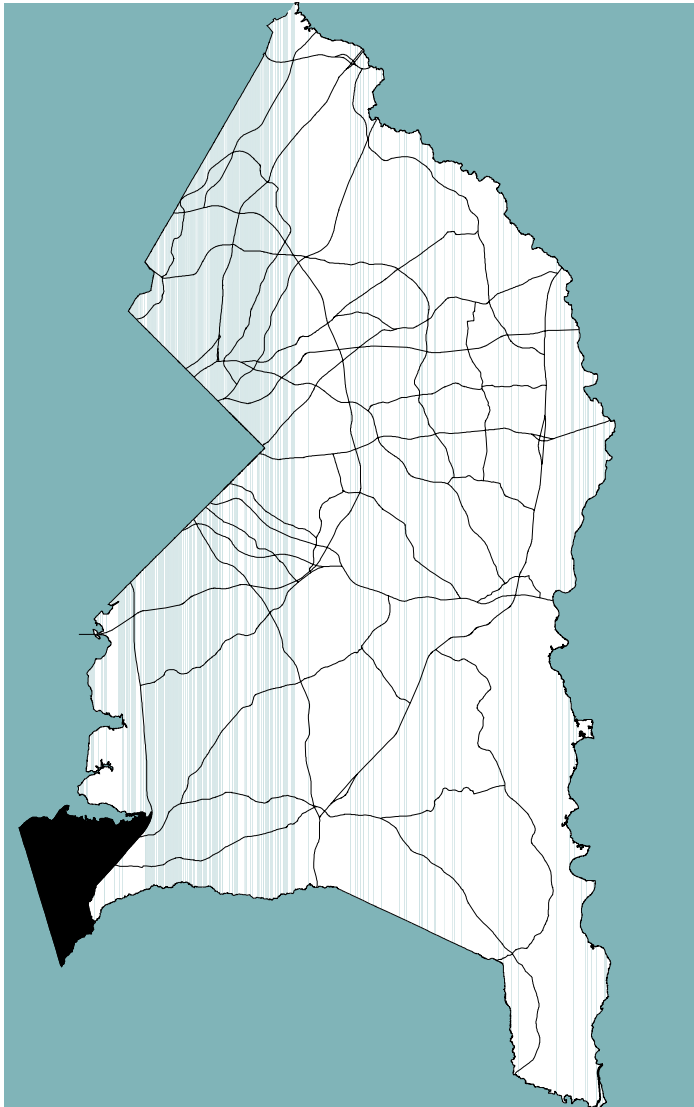
Built in 1901—The Plater House is a large, 2½-story, multisection frame house with attached pyramidal-roof water tower, and two-story pedimented portico on the river facade. It was built in 1901 by Elizabeth Plater, to replace her father's house which was destroyed by the great Nottingham fire in February 1901. The portico was added in the 1960s and the house has been substantially renovated. It is significant for its prominent location overlooking the Patuxent River at the historic port of Nottingham.



82B-036 Ashland Hay Barn
West of 5519 Green Landing Road
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built circa 1830 and circa 1855—The Ashland Hay Barn is a large, gable-roof, frame multipurpose barn with long roof planes sloping away from a central peak; it incorporates horse stalls, hay storage and corn cribs. The central section of the barn was built in the early nineteenth century. It was enlarged by William B. Hill of Compton Bassett, and became part of the Ashland farm which he developed for his son, William M. Hill, soon after the Civil War. Retaining many features of its original construction period, this barn exemplifies the non-tobacco related agricultural pursuits of the nineteenth century.

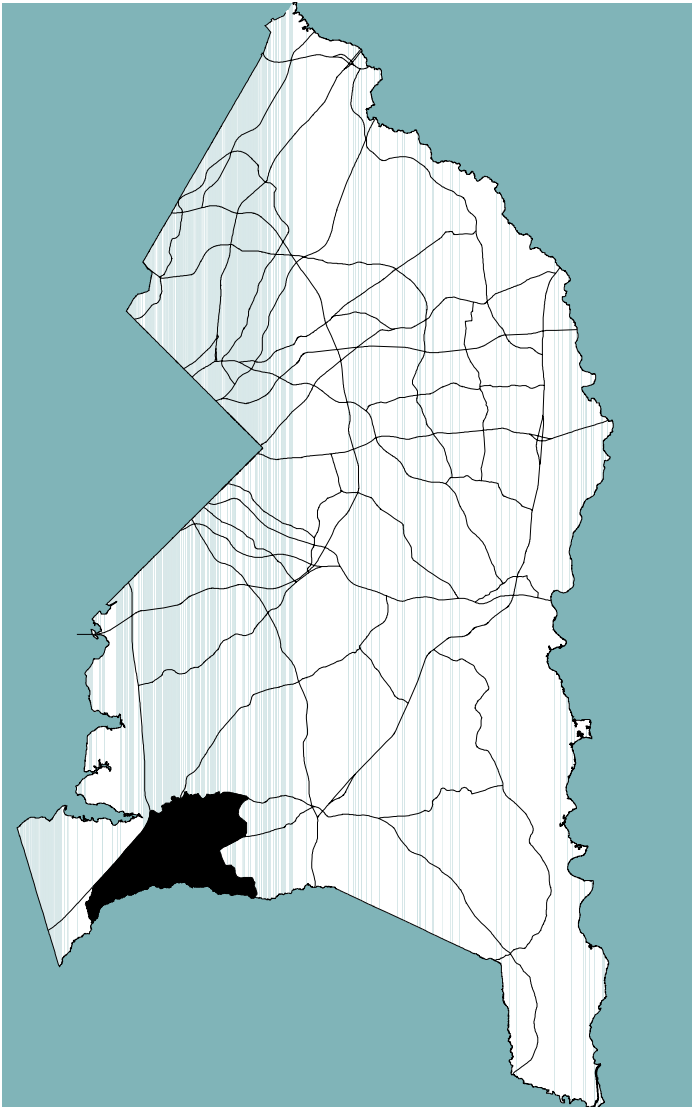
PLANNING AREA



83-008 Christ Episcopal Church
600 Farmington Road West
Accokeek

Built in 1748, rebuilt in 1857—Christ Church is a one-story, gable-roof church building with bracketed cornice and hood moldings over round-arch windows; the brick walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the side entrance has ornate molded casing. The church is surrounded by a large graveyard. It was built in 1748 as the “lower chapel” for St. John’s, Broad Creek. After the chapel burned in 1856, the present church was rebuilt using its original brick walls and adding the Victorian cornice, entrance and window details. It exemplifies the continuity of the Episcopal Church in Prince George’s County.

PLANNING AREA 84



84-001 St. James Hill
14200 Livingston Road
Piscataway vicinity

Built in 1830s and later—St. James Hill is a three-part house. The central block is a 2½-story, side-gabled brick structure, with the principal facade laid in Flemish bond and fronted by a two-story pedimented portico. It is attached at right angles to an early 1½-story, gable-roof frame building. The main block was built in the 1830s as the home of Dr. Benedict J. Semmes, who served in the U.S. Congress. In the twentieth century the portico was added, and a balancing wing constructed. The result is an unusual joining of architectural elements, and a prominent local landmark.



84-020 Bellevue (NR)
200 Manning Road East
Accokeek

Built circa 1840—Bellevue is a Greek Revival style frame plantation house of the side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with exterior brick chimneys and pent and attached kitchen wing. It was built circa 1840 for John H. Hardisty and exemplifies a house style typical of successful small plantations of the period. It is an important example of Prince George's County's early architectural history.



84-023-03 Piscataway Tavern
2204 Floral Park Road
Piscataway

Built in mid-eighteenth century and circa 1810—The Piscataway Tavern is a two-part frame structure now clad with gray asphalt shingle. The older section is side-gabled and 1½ stories high, with a large exterior brick chimney at one gable end. It was built in the mid-eighteenth century and was operated as a tavern by members of the Clagett family. Circa 1810 a larger side-gabled structure, 2½ stories high, was built onto its gable end, and the enlarged structure continued its role as tavern and store into the twentieth century. It is an important element in the early town of Piscataway.



84-023-05 Hardy's Tavern
2305 Floral Park Road
Piscataway

Built in 1790s—Hardy's Tavern is a 2½-story, side-gabled brick building with flush gable chimneys and brick walls laid in Flemish bond. A separate kitchen building is connected by a modern hyphen. The house was built by Isadore Hardy in the 1790s and operated as a tavern by the Hardy family from the 1790s to the 1840s. It has been used as a residence since the Civil War. It is one of the few remaining early buildings in Piscataway and is an important element in this historic port town.



84-023-06 Edelen House
2401 Floral Park Road
Piscataway

Built in 1830s, enlarged and renovated in 1930—The Edelen House is a three-part, 2½-story side-gabled house. The main block, of frame construction, was built for Dr. Horace Edelen; it was of the traditional side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, with interior trim transitional between Federal and Greek Revival styles. In 1926 the property was purchased by the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company, which established an investment tobacco farm. In 1930 David Bailey, one of the Company directors, renovated the house, covering it with a brick veneer and adding flanking brick hyphens and wings. The renovated antebellum plantation house represents the early twentieth-century movement in Georgian Revival renovation and reproduction, and is a visible landmark in the village of Piscataway.



84-023-08 Dr. Edgar Hurtt House
2308 Floral Park Road
Piscataway

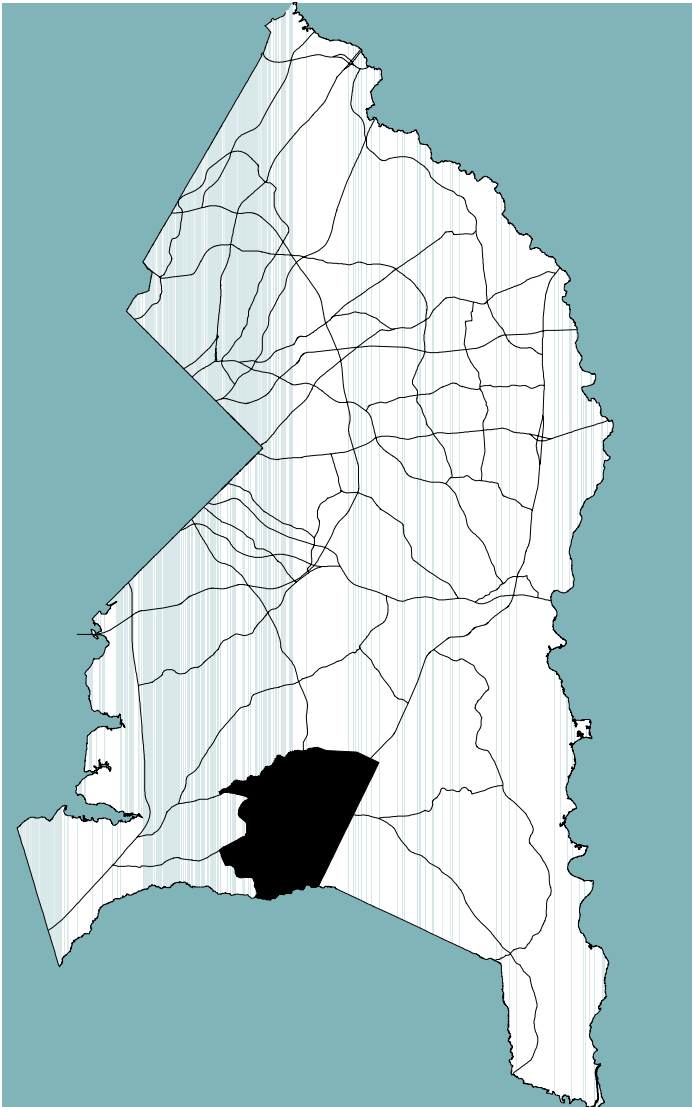
Built in eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and 1912—The Hurtt House is a two-part gable-roof frame dwelling. It consists of a two-story, side-gabled main block attached to a one-story wing. The two-part house was purchased by Dr. Edgar Hurtt in 1857, and remained in the possession of his family into the 1980s. In 1912 Dr. Hurtt had the main block raised to a full 2½ stories. The house represents three centuries of construction, and is a local landmark, the residence and medical office of one of Piscataway's best-known citizens.



84-023-10 St. Mary's Catholic Church
13407 Piscataway Road
Piscataway

Built in 1904—St. Mary's is a Gothic Revival style brick church with pyramidal-roof entry tower at the principal gable front and gothic arch stained-glass windows. It was built in 1904 by the Wyvill brothers of Upper Marlboro, who had built St. Mary's Catholic Church in that town in 1899. The Piscataway church was built to replace the original Catholic church of 1838 on the same site. It is adjoined by a large cemetery and by the new church built in the late 1980s. The historic church is significant for its architectural style and for the history of its Roman Catholic congregation.

PLANNING AREA 85A



85A-013 Gwynn Park
7911 Dyson Road
T.B.

Built in 1857—Gwynn Park is a two-story, side-gabled brick house with Georgian plan and a decorative cornice composed of courses of molded corbelled bricks. The interior exhibits Greek Revival style trim and there is a one-story kitchen wing at one end. A small frame meat house, slightly older than the house, stands on the grounds. Gwynn Park was built in 1857 for William H. Gwynn, to replace the house destroyed by fire earlier that year. It is a noticeable local landmark and is significant for its unique cornice treatment.



85A-032-09 William W. Early House (NR)
13907 Cherry Tree Crossing Road
Brandywine

Built in 1907—The W. W. Early House is a 2½-story, hip-and-gable-roof frame dwelling of Queen Anne style. It is distinguished by asymmetrical gables, projecting bays, an octagonal corner tower and wraparound porch, all decorated with fine jigsaw and shingle detail. It was built for William W. Early, manager of the Southern Maryland Railroad, and prominent in the railroad village of Brandywine. Featuring many exuberant Queen Anne style decorative elements, the Early house is one of the best examples of its type in the county.



85A-032-27 Chapel of the Incarnation (NR)
(Episcopal)
14070 Brandywine Road
Brandywine

Built in 1916—The Chapel of the Incarnation, constructed of concrete with a surface resembling adobe, is a unique example in the county of Spanish mission style church architecture. This unusual church building with its attached parish hall was designed by Washington architect William J. Palmer and built in 1916 as a mission chapel for St. Thomas' Episcopal Church in Croom. With its shaped parapet and bell tower, and its setting on a prominent corner lot, the Chapel of the Incarnation is a distinctive landmark in the village of Brandywine.



85A-032-30 Old Bank of Brandywine
14110 Brandywine Road
Brandywine

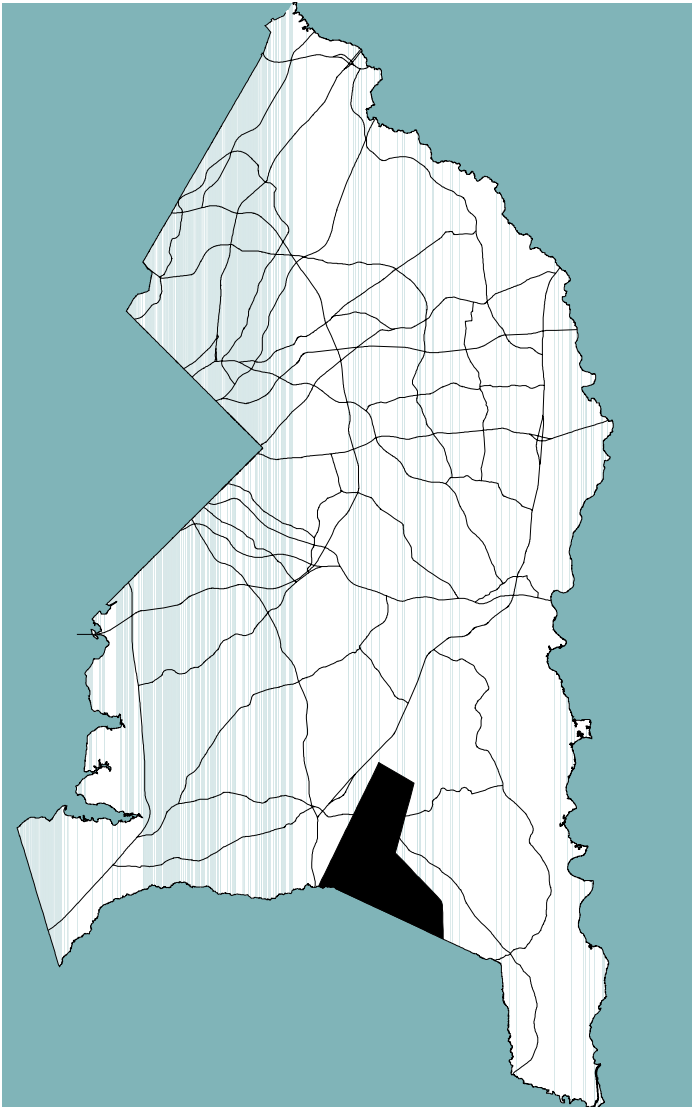
Built in 1912—The Old Bank of Brandywine is a small, one-story, hip-roof building which fronts on the main road through Brandywine. It was constructed in 1912 of molded concrete block covered with stucco, to serve as the local bank for rural, southern Prince George's County. Built by the German American Colonization and Land Company, it was used as a bank for over 50 years, but was renovated and converted to residential use in 1963. The Old Bank of Brandywine remains a significant Brandywine landmark and reflects the commercial element of this early twentieth-century rural village.



85A-033-14 Marlow-Huntt Store and
Casket Shop
13700 and 13702 Old
Brandywine Road
T.B.

Constructed 1867 and 1878—The Marlow-Huntt Store is a 1½-story frame front-gabled building. The cornices are embellished with large jig-sawn brackets, and above the central entrance is a round-arch window at loft level. This building was originally constructed (circa 1867) as a general store in the village of T.B., and was operated for the rest of the nineteenth century by T.B.'s most prominent citizen, J. Eli Huntt. The store was renovated in 2003 and is operated as an ice cream shop and café. A small, two-story frame building stands next to the store. It was constructed by Huntt circa 1878 and originally served both as casket shop and meeting place for a local temperance society; it is now a private residence. These two buildings are the last remnants of the nineteenth-century village of T.B.

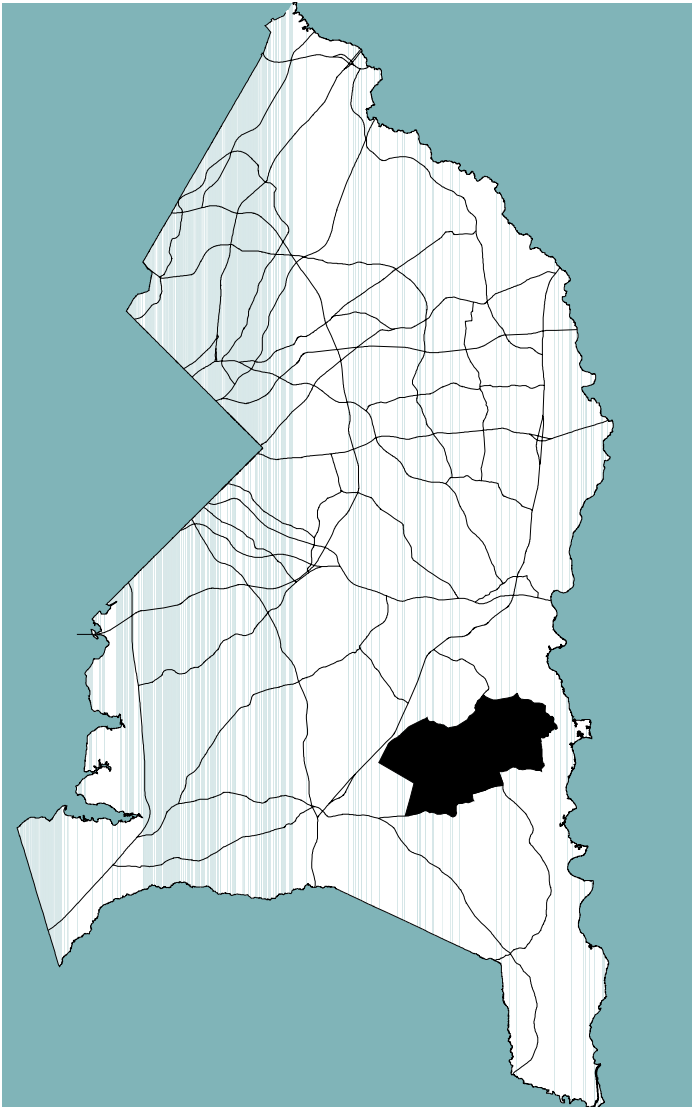
PLANNING AREA 85B



85B-010 Charles S. Early House
14280 Brandywine Road
Brandywine

Built 1870 and 1890—The Charles S. Early House is a two-story, gable-roof frame farmhouse of traditional I-house form, with a slightly later rear wing. It stands a short distance east of the railroad village of Brandywine and was built in the 1870s for Charles S. Early, a member of the second generation of Brandywine's most influential family. Although the building has recently undergone extensive renovations, it is still a good example of rural vernacular architecture and is a visual landmark in this traditionally rural setting.

PLANNING AREA 86A



86A-000-18 Brookefield at Naylor
12607 Croom Road
Naylor

Main block built in 1856, older wing; rebuilt in 1968—
Brookefield at Naylor is a two-part structure. The main block is a two-story frame dwelling of traditional I-house form with brick veneer; it is attached to an older brick wing. The main block was built in 1856 for the family of Benjamin Duvall, and attached to the early nineteenth-century home of merchant Michael B. Carroll. This complex house was renovated in 1968, and the brick veneer was added. Although significantly altered, it is a prominent local landmark.



86A-004 Brookewood
12807 Duley Station Road
Croom

Built circa 1858—Brookewood is a three-part Greek Revival style frame plantation house of unusual asymmetrical plan; it consists of a two-story, front-gabled central block, flanked by two 1½-story side-gabled wings. On the immediate grounds is a small family burial ground. The house was built for Benjamin H. Eversfield; after the Civil War it was the home of the Wood family. After it was sold in 1953 the owner removed some of the exterior detail, and applied a brick veneer. Although the exterior has been significantly altered, the interior exhibits fine Victorian decorative detail, and a Greek Revival period plan unique in Prince George's County.



86A-005 West End Farm
10709 Croom Road
Croom

Built circa 1855—The house at West End Farm is a two-story, side-gabled frame house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan; it has two attached lower wings. The boxed returned cornices are decorated with jigsaw modillions, and the interior shows fine decorative detail of the period. The house was built for prominent Marlboro attorney C.C. Magruder and is a good example of the country house of a successful professional man.



86A-015 Mattaponi
11000 Mattaponi Road
Croom

Built in mid-eighteenth century, rebuilt circa 1820—Mattaponi is a three-part brick plantation house. The two-story, hip-roof central block has symmetrical chimneys, tripartite windows and fine interior detail of the late Federal style. This imposing dwelling was built circa 1820 for Robert W. Bowie, incorporating as its nucleus the eighteenth-century country house of his father, Governor Robert Bowie. Members of the Bowie family are buried on the grounds. Although significantly altered during renovations in the 1950s, Mattaponi represents an interesting evolution of a rural plantation house, the home of one of the county's most prominent families.



86A-020 Brookefield of the Berrys (NR)
12500 Molly Berry Road
Naylor

Built circa 1810 and 1840—Brookefield of the Berrys is a two-story, side-gabled frame house with freestanding brick chimneys, a two-story veranda, and a one-story kitchen wing; it was built in two stages, incorporating elements of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The house was begun circa 1810 by merchant John Duvall, but not finished until 1840 after it was purchased by John T. Berry; members of the Berry family remained at Brookefield until 1976. The house, recently restored, exemplifies the sequential construction of a fine plantation house of an important county family.



86A-022 Mackall House (Mattaponi Farm)
12518 Plantation Drive
North Keys

Built circa 1790 and 1908—The Mackall House is a two-part frame house which represents two discrete building periods. The older section is 1½ stories with steeply-pitched gable roof, room-behind-room plan and outstanding Federal style interior decorative detail. One gable end is built entirely of brick and incorporates a massive exterior chimney which is now enclosed within the newer front-gabled section. The older section was built circa 1790 by Benjamin Mackall, who is buried with members of his family on the grounds; it remained in the possession of Mackall's descendants for nearly two centuries, serving as the dwelling of tenant farmers after 1825. Shortly before 1910, a two-story, front-gabled wing was built onto the brick end wall, replacing an earlier kitchen wing. The Mackall House represents a rare early house form with fine interior trim, as well as the evolution of a farmhouse over more than two centuries.



86A-027-06 Dr. William H. Gibbons House
10205 Croom Road
Croom

Built in 1893—The Gibbons House is a 2½-story, cross-gabled frame house with a one-story fan-bracketed porch across the main facade. A one-story doctor's office with separate entrance is built into the corner formed by the crossgable. This house was built as the home and office of Dr. William H. Gibbons, who was the local physician until his death in 1940. His house is representative late-Victorian vernacular and an important element in the historic village of Croom.



86A-027-07 St. Thomas' Episcopal Church (NR)
14300 St. Thomas Church Road
Croom

Built 1742-1745, additions in 1859 and 1888—St. Thomas' is a cruciform, brick church with Gothic Revival stained glass windows and tall centered entry tower. It was built between 1742 and 1745 as the chapel-of-ease for northern St. Paul's Parish, following the building plans which had been used for the parish church in Baden. It was the home church of Thomas John Claggett, the first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in the United States. In 1859 the church was Victorianized with the addition of the apse and the gothic-arch stained glass windows. In 1888 the entry tower was built in memory of Bishop Claggett. St. Thomas' Church stands in a picturesque and historic setting, surrounded by a large and ancient graveyard, and is a focal point in the Croom community.



86A-027-08 St. Thomas' Church Rectory
10108 Croom Road
Croom

Built 1852-53, additions in 1887 and 1919—St. Thomas' Rectory is a Greek Revival style cross-gabled frame dwelling and is the only historic dwelling of cruciform plan surviving in Prince George's County. The main block consists of a 2½-story front-gabled section flanked by two-story wings. Located on a knoll behind St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, the dwelling was built for Rector Samuel R. Gordon who served as St. Thomas' priest from 1853 to 1882. It was sold by the church as a private residence in 1964. The planning and progress of its construction were carefully recorded in the Vestry minutes, including the original specifications, and the details of 1887 and 1919 renovations. The building is significant for its unusual plan and detailed recorded history, as well as its association with St. Thomas' Church, Croom.



86A-027-09 Croom Schoolhouse
10100 Croom Road
Croom

Built in 1907—The Croom Schoolhouse, built for the white children of Croom, is a 1½-story cross-gabled frame building with a tan stuccoed exterior. It was built in 1907 to replace an earlier public school that had been located on the property since 1866. The interior consisted of one large classroom with space for over 70 pupils. The school operated until 1934, when it closed and was converted into a residence. Since then the interior of the building has been partitioned into living spaces, but the exterior of the building still retains its original “pebble-dash” surface and painted board trim. It is the only surviving schoolhouse of this type and period in Prince George’s County and is a distinctive visual feature of the Croom community.



86A-027-10 Coffren House (NR)
10007 Croom Road
Croom

Built 1860—The Coffren House is a 2½-story, side-gabled frame house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, with bracketed cornice and round-arch gable windows, as well as Greek Revival style interior detail. Historic outbuildings on the grounds include a corncrib, hogpen, stables and barn. The house was built for John W. Coffren, who owned and operated the store and post office which stands on the same property. The house is a good example of a popular mid-nineteenth-century house form, and a focal point in the nineteenth-century village of Croom.



86A-027-11 Coffren Store (NR)
10007 Croom Road
Croom

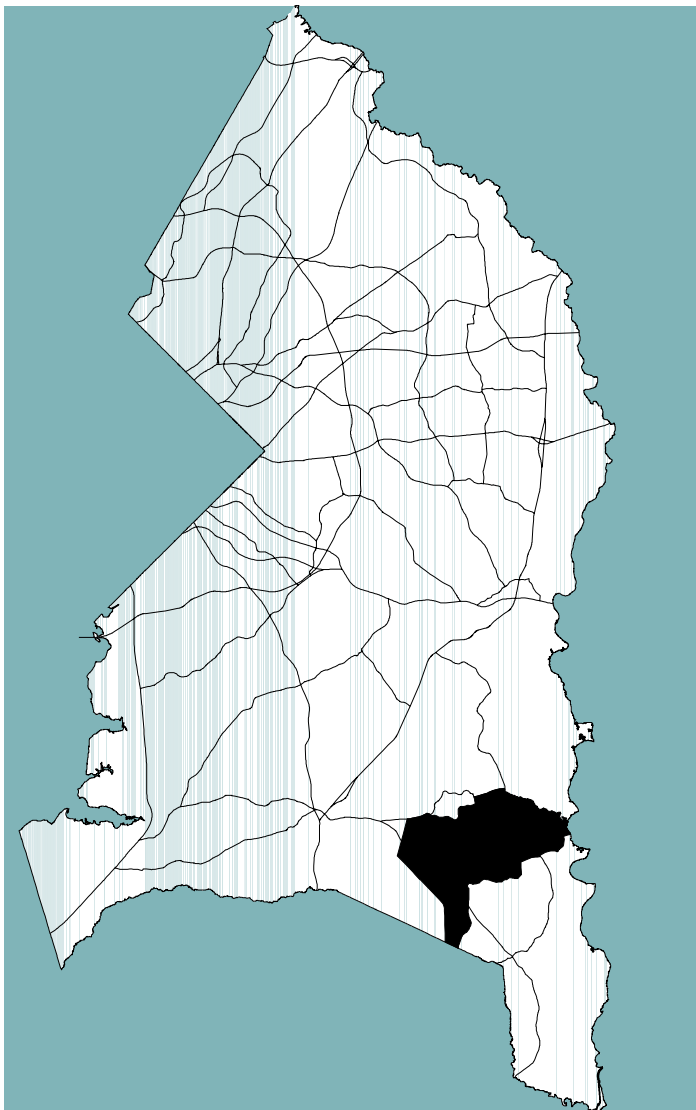
Built circa 1853—The Coffren Store is a two-story, frame building with saltbox profile. The interior features are virtually intact, and include original shelves, counters, cash drawers, bins, and post office window and boxes. The store is adjacent to the dwelling of John W. Coffren, who operated the store and served as postmaster in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. It is a unique surviving example in Prince George's County of a rural post office/store and is an important element in the historic village of Croom.



86A-027-25 Blanche Ogle House
9912 Croom Road
Croom

Built circa 1890—The Blanche Ogle House is a two-part frame farmhouse; it consists of a 2½-story, side-gabled main block and a later lower two-story gabled wing. A porch with bracketed posts shelters the main facade. The house was probably built circa 1890, and was the home for more than 50 years in this century of Blanche Ogle, a teacher in the village of Croom. The house is an important example of nineteenth-century vernacular architecture, and a noticeable component in the historic Croom landscape.

PLANNING AREA 86B



86B-002 Rosemount (Skinner-Martin House)
13201 Martin Road
Brandywine

Main block built in 1835, eighteenth-century wing—Rosemount is a two-part side-gabled frame dwelling. The main block is two stories high, with I-house plan and particularly fine early Greek Revival style interior detail. It was built in 1835 for Benjamin Skinner and attached to an earlier small dwelling that now forms a kitchen wing. Rosemount was sold in 1882 to E. P. Martin, and several alterations in both the main block and older wing were undertaken during the Martin family residence. Recently renovated, Rosemount is still an excellent example of an early nineteenth-century plantation house.



86B-005 Nottingham-Myers Methodist Church
15601 Brooks Church Road
Croom

Built in 1939 and 1983—The Nottingham-Myers United Methodist Church is a two-part building: a front-gabled, meetinghouse-style building with a corner bell tower and an attached south wing. The main section of the present church was built in 1939 by members of the local black Methodist community during the pastorship of Frederick Myers. In 1983 a south wing was built, designed to complement the design of the original building. Although altered in recent years, the Nottingham-Myers Church has remained a focal point for the African-American population of the Croom-Nottingham region. It has strong historical connections to the Mansfield plantation and to the work of the Freedmen's Bureau.



86B-006 Turner House
15905 Tanyard Road
Nottingham

Built in late eighteenth century—The Turner House is a small, 1½-story, side-gabled tenant dwelling. It has a two-room plan with center chimney and was built, probably late in the eighteenth century, on property owned by Martha Roundell. It was the residence during the early nineteenth century of her farm overseer, Jesse Turner. This modest structure is the only known surviving example of an eighteenth-century center-chimney dwelling in Prince George's County. Martha Roundell is buried in a tomb located a short distance from the house.



86B-009 Kalmia (Kalaird)
15110 Nelson Perrie Road
Baden

Built circa 1840, rebuilt in 1927—Kalmia, also known as Kalaird, is a 2½-story, gable-roof frame house which reflects two building stages. The original north section was built circa 1840 for Joseph N. Baden; typical of the period, it had a side-hall-and-double-parlor plan with freestanding chimneys and pent. Kalmia was purchased in 1896 by J. Benson Perrie; in 1927 Perrie undertook a major renovation of the house, constructing a two-story south addition, and a wide central crossgable to tie the two sections of the house together. Today the house, prominently sited in a rural area, is a local landmark.



86B-010 Black Walnut Thicket
15508 Letcher Road East
Baden

Built circa 1850—Black Walnut Thicket is a three-part frame plantation house consisting of a 2½-story side-gabled main block, a separate kitchen building and a later connecting hyphen. The main block was built circa 1850 by merchant Michael B. Carroll, and shortly thereafter was purchased by R.W.G. Baden. In the 1930s, Baden's descendants undertook a major renovation, removing the dormers, porch and exterior chimneys from the main block. In the 1990s, the house was restored to its nineteenth-century appearance. It is an outstanding example of the evolution of a Greek Revival style plantation house.



86B-014 St. Paul's Episcopal Church (NR)
13500 Baden-Westwood Road
Baden

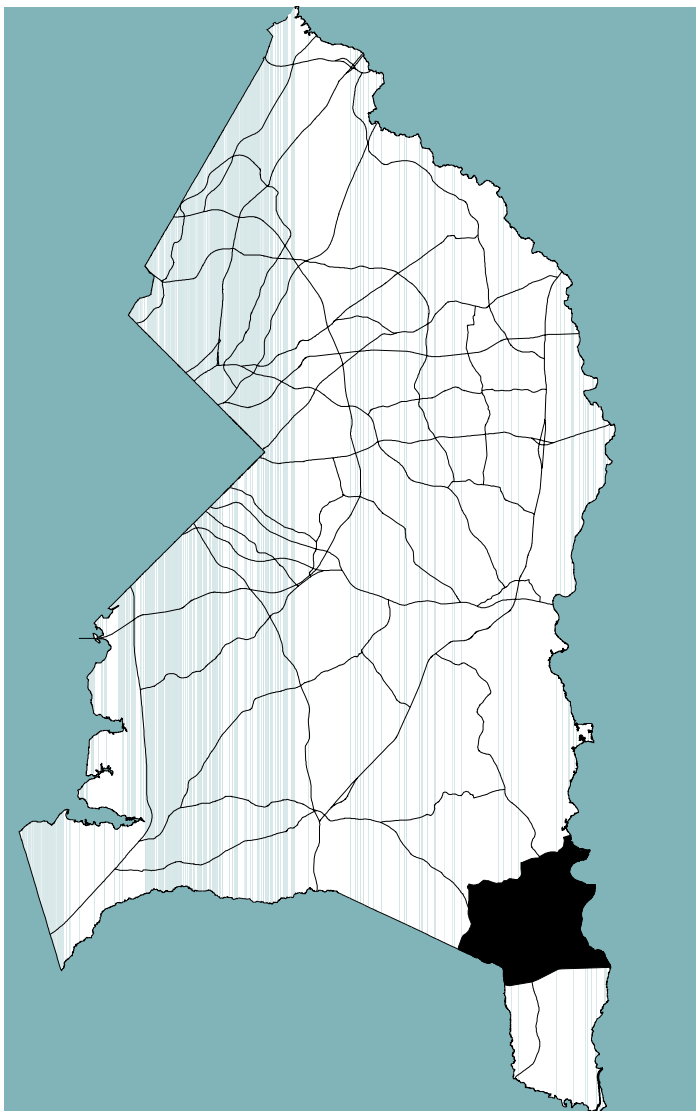
Built in 1735, later additions—St. Paul's is a cruciform church building with brick walls laid in Flemish bond, round-arch windows and a unique sundial over the entrance; it is surrounded by a large and ancient cemetery. St. Paul's was built in 1735 as the parish church of St. Paul's Parish, one of the two original (1692) parishes in Prince George's County. In 1792, Thomas John Claggett, Rector of St. Paul's, became the first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in the United States. In 1794 the original south porch was enlarged to become the principal entrance, and the old sundial was mounted over the new door. Several additional alterations in the nineteenth century have substantially changed the appearance of the building, but it still incorporates the earliest surviving Anglican Church in the county, and is an important landmark in a rural area.



86B-019 Horsehead Tavern
17503 Aquasco Road
Horsehead

Built in early nineteenth century, enlarged in the 1870s—The Horsehead Tavern is a two-story, side-gabled frame building constructed in two stages, and may incorporate an eighteenth-century structure. The north section was built early in the nineteenth century; a central stairhall and south parlor were added circa 1870. The building has been significantly altered but is important because it is one of very few tavern buildings surviving in the county. It has been used as a residence since 1900.

PLANNING AREA 87A



87A-010 St. Thomas Methodist Church
18810 Aquasco Road
Horsehead

Built in 1911—St. Thomas is a frame meetinghouse-style rural chapel, highlighted by gothic-arch windows with tracery; a cemetery adjoins the church. This small church was built in 1911 to replace the school/church building that had been constructed by the Freedmen's Bureau on this site in 1868. The 1911 chapel continued in use until 1973, when its congregation joined with the John Wesley Methodist Church in Aquasco. Although currently not in use, St. Thomas Church is a good representative of the meetinghouse-style churches erected early in the twentieth century and was an important element in the black Methodist community of southeastern Prince George's County.



87A-011 Green Hill
19404 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built circa 1830, extensively renovated in 1941—Green Hill, also known as Poplar Hill, is a two-part frame dwelling which consists of a two-story, side-gabled main block with an attached one-story gabled wing. The house at Green Hill was built in the 1830s by George W. Marriott, whose family held the property until 1864. Originally representative of antebellum farm dwellings, Green Hill was extensively renovated so that it now retains little of its nineteenth-century appearance. It is a prominent local landmark, however, as is the early tobacco barn that stands on the same property.



87A-019 Wilson-Rawlings Farmstead
17109 Milltown Landing Road
Aquasco

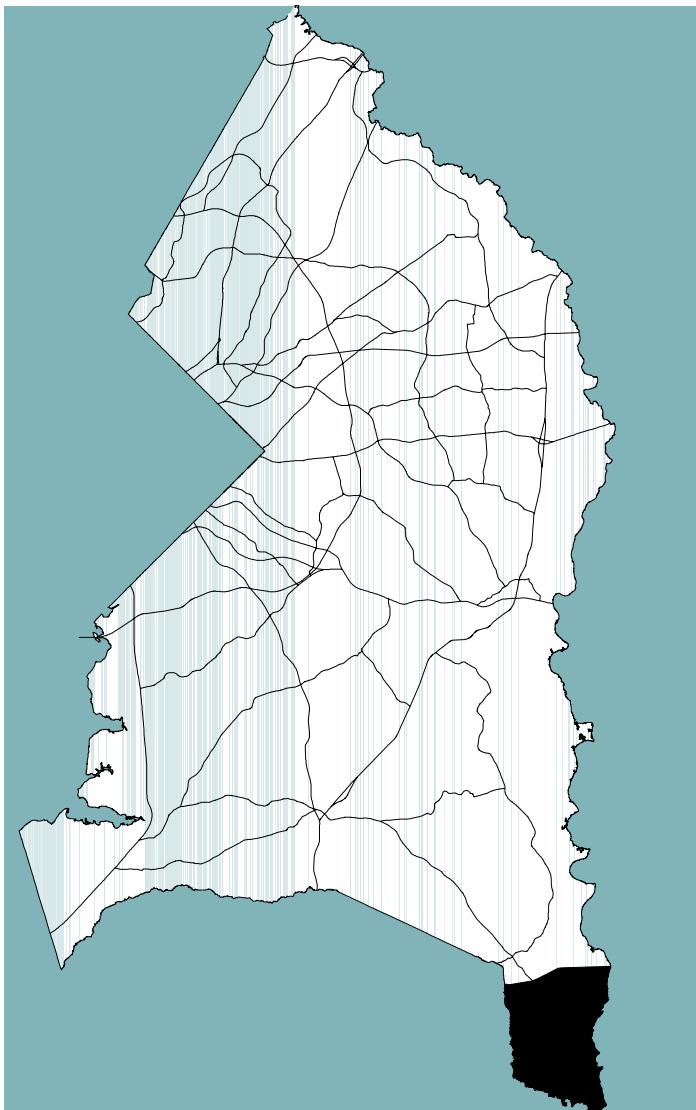
Built in 1895—The Wilson-Rawlings house is a large, two-story, cross-gabled frame dwelling of irregular plan, including a two-story projecting stair tower. Entrance is into the tower, sheltered by a wraparound porch with decorative fan bracketing. The house was built in 1895 for the Wilson family to replace an earlier dwelling; it was later the home of the related Rawlings family. The Wilson-Rawlings Farmstead, which includes six frame outbuildings, is significant for its vernacular architecture and for its long association with the Wilson family, residents of the Milltown area since the eighteenth century.



87A-022 H.B.B. Trueman House
20218 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built circa 1850 and earlier—The H.B.B. Trueman House is a multisection frame dwelling which includes a 2½-story, side-gabled plantation house with pedimented gable and Greek Revival style detail. This small dwelling was built for H.B.B. Trueman circa 1850, and attached to a two-part 1½-story dwelling which probably predates the main block. On the grounds stand a smokehouse and a blacksmith/wheelwright shop. Two generations of the Trueman family operated the blacksmith/wheelwright shop, and this complex exemplifies the agricultural and industrial heritage of the county.

PLANNING AREA 87B



87B-028 Trueman Point Landing **18610 Trueman Point Road** **Eagle Harbor**

Steamboat landing operated from 1860 through 1930—Trueman Point is a point of land which projects into the Patuxent River, at the present location of the town of Eagle Harbor. Remains of pilings from an old steamboat wharf are visible on the point. Trueman Point Landing served as an important river port for Woodville (Aquasco) farmers throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1817, this point was acquired by Captain George Weems who operated a steamboat company and established a landing here; steamboat traffic continued until circa 1930. Although the landing and warehouse no longer survive, Trueman Point Landing reflects the historic river traffic of Prince George's County.



87B-034 Woodville School
21500 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built in 1934—The Woodville School is a one-story frame schoolhouse with three classrooms. Replacing a one-room schoolhouse that had been in use since 1877, it was the third school built to serve African-American school children in the Woodville/Aquasco area. When completed, the present building was the largest and best-equipped primary school for black children in the county. It served as the local African-American school until 1955, and at that time it was sold to St. John's Commandery #373, the black auxiliary of the local Catholic church, which uses the building as its headquarters.



87B-036-05 J.E. Turner House
16410 St. Mary's Church Road
Aquasco

Built circa 1860—The J.E. Turner House is a 2½-story, side-gabled frame house of side-hall-and-double-parlor plan; it has freestanding brick chimneys and a boxed cornice embellished with handsome Italianate brackets in a repeating pattern. The house was built for J.E. Turner on the eve of the Civil War and remained in the possession of his heirs through 1940. Two outbuildings, a meat house and slave quarter, date from the same period as the house. This dwelling is significant for the unusual decorative pattern of the cornice brackets and for the surviving outbuildings and is an important feature of the Aquasco (originally Woodville) community.



87B-036-08 St. Mary's Church Rectory (NR)
16305 St. Mary's Church Road
Aquasco

Built in 1848 and 1856—St. Mary's Church Rectory is a 2½-story, gable-roof frame dwelling built in two stages; the main block was built in 1848 as the Rectory for St. Mary's and St. Paul's Episcopal churches. It follows the traditional side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, but is distinguished by an additional entrance from the gable front and by particularly fine Italianate decorative detail. This building was enlarged in the 1850s, and served as the Rectory for over a century; it was sold by the Vestry in 1977. It is significant for its architectural detail, its association with the Episcopal Church, and its importance to the historic community of Woodville, now Aquasco.



87B-036-13 Villa de Sales (NR)
22410 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built in 1877—Villa de Sales is a large 2½-story frame mansion, Victorian Gothic in style, with projecting gables, ornate vergeboards, patterned-slate roof and outstanding Eastlake decorative detail. On the grounds stands a contemporary frame stable building with exceptional decorative detail. Villa de Sales was built in 1877 for Fanny Bowling Forbes, just a few years after her brother, John D. Bowling, had built a nearly identical house (Bowling Heights) near Upper Marlboro. An important collection of historic outbuildings survives at Villa de Sales. As one of only two houses of this type in Prince George's County, it is of considerable architectural importance.



87B-036-14 William R. Barker House
22600 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built in 1840s and embellished 1877—The William Barker House is a large, 2½-story, gable-on-hip-roof frame house, with four exterior chimneys and elegant decorative detail. Several twentieth-century outbuildings stand on the grounds. The house was built circa 1843 for Maryland Delegate William R. Barker. After Barker's death in 1866, the house was purchased by Colonel John D. Bowling for his daughter Helen Mercer; at this time the roof was rebuilt and covered with patterned slate, and other features (e.g., the porch and dormers) were embellished with elegant Victorian detail. The house is visually striking, an important feature in the Woodville/Aquasco community, and a unique example of its type in Prince George's County.



87B-036-15 Wood House
22606 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built in early nineteenth century—The Wood House is a small, 1½-story, side-gabled frame house with facade-wide porch across the main facade, two prominent dormers, and an attached kitchen wing. It was built early in the nineteenth century, probably for the Wood family, and was later the home of Samuel Selby, who operated a local country store. Extensive renovations were undertaken by Selby's heirs in the 1950s, resulting in its current modern appearance, but with its prominent location and roof profile, it is still a significant visual feature in the village of Aquasco.



87B-036-16 Grimes House
22609 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built circa 1800 and circa 1850—The Grimes House is a 1½-story, gable-roof frame house built in two sections, with roof lines of varying pitch. A handsome bracketed Victorian porch ties the two sections together. The oldest (south) section was probably built circa 1800 for the Rawlings family, and was later (after 1850) enlarged by the construction of the adjoining north section. Since 1910 it has been the home of the Grimes family, who operated the nearby store and undertaker's establishment. The house is an interesting example of expansion of a modest dwelling.



87B-036-19 Adams-Bowen House
16002 Dr. Bowen Road
Aquasco

Built in 1890—The Adams-Bowen House is a two-story, hip-roof frame house with interior chimneys and centered entrance, with many fine features of the Queen Anne style. It was designed and built in 1890 for Catherine P. Adams by architect William H.H. Kesler of Washington, D.C. The house was designed as part of a complete establishment, including ice house, poultry houses, meat house, and stable-barn, several of which survive. From 1897 to 1964 this was the home of the Dr. H.M. Bowen family. It is an exceptionally fine Colonial Revival style house with Queen Anne style decorative elements, and an important feature of the Woodville/Aquasco community.



**87B-036-20 P.A. Bowen Farmstead
(Maplewood Farm)
15701 Dr. Bowen Road
Aquasco**

Built circa 1870—The P.A. Bowen house is a multisection frame dwelling. The 2½-story side-gabled main block has a bracketed cornice and a wraparound porch with ornate brackets and pendants. The two-story south wing has some of the same Italianate style decorative trim, as well as an unusual parapet roof treatment. The house was built circa 1870 for the family of Philander A. Bowen; outbuildings built at that time and later include a smokehouse, corn crib, dairy barn and tobacco barn. The Bowen house is one of the county's best examples of the Italianate style, and, together with the outbuildings, constitutes an excellent physical representation of a nineteenth-century farmstead.



**87B-036-21 Sunnyside (NR)
(Michael Stone House)
16005 Dr. Bowen Road
Aquasco**

Built in 1844, enlarged soon afterwards—Sunnyside is a two-story, side-gabled frame house, one room deep, which was enlarged and connected to a pre-existing separate kitchen building by a one-story enclosed passage. On the immediate grounds stand a nineteenth-century meat house and corn crib. The house was built in 1844 for Dr. Michael J. Stone, prominent local physician and public Schools Examiner. It is a fine example of a mid-nineteenth-century southern Prince George's County farmhouse, and a prominent feature in the Woodville/Aquasco landscape.



87B-036-37 St. Mary's Episcopal Church
22200 Aquasco Road
Aquasco

Built in 1920—St. Mary's Episcopal Church is a front-gabled church of frame construction covered with beige stucco; it has perpendicular transept arms and a three-story corner tower. It was built to replace the first church on the site (1848), which had been built as a mission chapel for the southernmost congregants of St. Paul's Church in Baden. It still serves as the chapel of St. Paul's and is an important landmark in the community of Woodville/Aquasco. It is a handsome example of Tudor-inspired church architecture and is the only historic example of its type in Prince George's County.

