CH-54 c. 1725; c. 1760
Marshall Hall
Marshall Hall Road (MD 227)
Bryans Road
Federal

The Flemish-bond brick building known as Marshall Hall stands overlooking the Potomac River to the north. The oldest portion of Marshall Hall was built c. 1725, and was five bays wide by two bays deep, and two stories high with large flush chimneys. Flanking the central entrance, which had a transom and had been narrowed at some point, were two large 2/2 sash windows to each side. These windows and the door had splayed brick arches of rubbed and gauged brick, the bases of which were molded in a double-ogee pattern creating a highly decorative effect. The five 2/2 sash second-floor windows were shorter, with flat unornamented heads flush with the base of the roof cornice. Two bays were added to the east gable end of the house in about 1760. Also of Flemish bond brick, this portion of the building held a door in the west bay of the north facade. A slightly smaller flush chimney rose from the east gable end, but the chimney stack between the two brick sections was retained. The south, or rear, elevation of the house was five bays long, with the three bays on the west end marking the original house. The two first-floor windows and center door of this part of the house had segmental arches of alternating stretcher and header brick. Those on the second floor were unornamented and flush with the base of the roof cornice. The first-floor window and door on the addition are closely spaced together and occupy a former doorway, the arch of which is still discernible. Both first-floor openings have flat arches while those on the second floor, like those of

the older part, are unornamented and flush with the roof cornice. All windows on this elevation also held 2/2 Victorian sash. A photograph taken c. 1900 shows a Victorian porch with elaborate brackets spanning this entire elevation. Before renovation in 1966, the west gable end displayed a large flush chimney decorated on its outside face by an arched blind panel extending up from about the middle of the gable to just below the corbeled chimney cap. In 1966 the chimney stack was rebuilt above the gable peak, and though the panel was rebuilt, the arch was not. A closet window in this gable end was bricked up at an unknown date, as were two window openings on the east end of the house. Two windows pierce the second floor of the west gable end. The roof of the building flared at the eaves. Photographs from the 1950s and 60s show a modillioned cornice with ogee crown and bed moldings decorating the front and rear elevations, but this was removed in 1966. The basic interior plan was retained, along with a substantial amount of interior fabric. In 1976, the National Park Service bought the property, and planned to restore the building. On October 17, 1981 the house was completely gutted by an arson fire, leaving only the brick walls standing. The 60' x 30' walls were stabilized and fenced off until the building suffered yet another accident on January 12, 2003, when a large truck drove straight through the center of the building and out the other side. The bays destroyed on the south facade were the entrance bay and the bay to its east, and on the north facade, the entrance bay and the two to its east. Effectively, the central third of the building was completely destroyed.

Marshall Hall was the largest dwelling house in Southern Maryland to be documented as dating before 1740. Despite extensive alterations, it retained in 1980 a surprising number of original features, many of which were the earliest datable examples yet recorded in Maryland. Such early features included the double-ogee window heads of the river front, the bolection molding framing the fireplace of the great room, the four-room plan which became a standard favorite in the region and continued in popularity until about the second decade of the 19th century, the unusual framing of the roof, and the arched blind panels decorating the chimney stacks. The east end addition itself is of interest for the original south doorway opening onto a recessed porch. It is for these reasons that Marshall Hall was invaluable for use in comparative studies tracing the architectural development of the region. Although these features are now largely lost, of equal importance is the association of the house with one of Southern Maryland's most socially prominent and affluent families. Contemporary records indicate that Marshall Hall was the largest brick house standing in Charles County between 1710 and 1740. The family itself was the third wealthiest in the county in the 1730s. Both private and public records relating to the house and the Marshall family are remarkably complete and provide a highly interesting insight into the life and times of a prosperous landowning family of 18th century Southern Maryland.

CH-54
MAGI-0900542107

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: MARSHALL HALL

AND/OR COMMON: Marshall Hall

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: At the terminus of Maryland Route 227, 4.5 miles north of its intersection with Maryland Route 210 — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Bryan's Road — X VICINITY OF — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24 — COUNTY: Charles — CODE: 017

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		X NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Star Enterprises Limited

STREET & NUMBER: Maine Avenue and 6th Street, SW

CITY, TOWN: Washington — __ VICINITY OF — STATE: D.C.

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Charles County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: La Plata — STATE: Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Maryland Historical Trust/St. Mary's City Commission Architectural Survey of Tidewater Maryland

DATE: 1971 — __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: St. Mary's City Commission

CITY, TOWN: St. Mary's City — STATE: Maryland 20686

7 DESCRIPTION

CH-54

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Marshall Hall is located at the terminus of Maryland Route 227, 4.5 miles north of its intersection with Maryland Route 210, Bryan's Road, Charles County, Maryland. The house, commonly referred to as "the Mansion," is situated within the Marshall Hall Amuseument Park, an extensively developed commercial enterprise that surrounds the house on the north, east, and west sides. The area directly behind and to the southeast of the house remains open and has lofty trees which shade the house, a remaining domestic dependency, and the Marshall family cemetery.

Although the oldest part of the house was built about 1725, the building today approximates its appearance in about 1800 with minor alterations of a later date. An impressive structure skillfully executed in Flemish bond brick, it is one and one-half storys in height beneath a steeply pitched gable roof.[1]

The river front (north facade) of the 60 X 30 foot house is seven bays in length (see Figure 1). The first five bays from the west end constitute the original house of circa 1725; the two easternmost bays date from an extension of the house made in about 1760. On the first floor the original five bays consist of a center door flanked by two windows on each side. These windows and the door have splayed brick arches of rubbed and gauged brick, the bases of which are molded in a double-ogee pattern creating a highly decorative effect.[2] The five similarly spaced windows above have flat unornamented heads that are flush with the base of the roof cornice. All the windows have sash of two-over-two panes that are of Victorian vintage, although the windows themselves occupy the original locations. The doorway frames a modern door and transom and is now slightly narrower than it was originally.

The two first and second floor bays of the addition (a window and a door on the first floor and two windows above) also occupy the original locations and have two-over-two Victorian sash. The doorway frames a modern door and transom; the original width, however, is retained. An interesting feature on this elevation of the addition is the manner in which the bases of the window and door heads of the first floor were crudely chiseled out in an attempt to repeat the decorated flat arches of the four windows and door of the original house.

The rear elevation of the house is five bays long, with the first three bays from the west end marking the original house. The two first floor windows and center door of this part of the house have segmental arches of alternating stretcher and header brick. Those of the second floor are unornamented and flush with the base of the roof cornice. The first floor window and door on the addition are closely spaced together and

see continuation sheet #1

Description, continued

occupy a former doorway, the arch of which is still discernible. Both first floor openings have flat arches while those of the second floor, like those of the older part, are unornamented and flush with the roof cornice. All windows on this elevation frame two-over-two Victorian sash.

Before renovation of the house in 1966, the west end displayed a large flush chimney decorated on its outside face by an arched blind panel extending up from about the middle of the gable to just below the corbeled chimney cap (see Figure 2).[3] In 1966 the chimney stack was rebuilt above the gable peak and, though the panel was rebuilt, the arch was not. When first built, the west end was broken only by a very narrow closet window near the north end of the first floor and an even smaller louvered vent near the top of the gable. Of these two openings, only the atticvvent remains, the closet window having been bricked up at an unknown date. At the present time, there are two second floor windows that replaced doors introduced when a veranda was added to the house in the late nineteenth century. The east end of the house is now devoid of any openings as the two windows originally near the north end of the first floor were later bricked up.

The steeply-angled, wood-shingled roof of Marshall Hall, broken only by three chimneys, accentuates the verticality of the house. A strong decorative element is provided by the pronounced flaring of the roof at the eaves. As far as can be determined, the roof has always been wood sheathed. Although the type of the first roof covering is not known, it probably consisted of short lengths of horizontally hung riven clapboards, a typical roof covering in this region during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This first covering was subsequently replaced by alternating coverings of round and butt end shingles. The present roofing of butt end shingles was applied in 1966.

Photographs taken of Marshall Hall in the 1950's and 60's show a modillioned cornice with ogee crown and bed moldings decorating the front and rear elevations. This cornice, which probably dated from the circa 1760 alterations, was removed in about 1966 and replaced by a plain box cornice with standard moldings.

In 1966 the interior of Marshall Hall was renovated for conversion to offices. The basic plan was retained (see Figure 3), as

see continuation sheet #2

Description, continued

well as a substantial amount of the original interior fabric, although the latter was hidden behind masonite paneling, lowered ceilings and wall-to-wall carpeting. By removing sections of the new wall covering and portions of the suspended ceiling, it was possible to determine the original appearance of the interior of the house.

The ground floor room configuration of the older, circa 1725 house consisted of four rooms with a short, centered, rear stair hall, a plan characteristic of Charles County architecture throughout the eighteenth century.[4] The front entrance door opened into the largest (northwest) of the four rooms, which had walls completely covered with fielded panels, as well as heavily molded baseboards, chairrails and ceiling cornices, paneled window and door reveals, and a plastered ceiling. On the west wall was an expansive fireplace with rounded back, framed by a wide bolection molding. This fireplace was made smaller in size in the late nineteenth century and a new, Victorian-style mantel installed within the area framed by the earlier bolection molding. Flanking the fireplace on the north side is a shallow closet with paneled door and shelved interior. The closet was once lighted by a small window in its west wall which has since been bricked up and plastered over.

In the slightly smaller northeast room, the walls were decorated with paneled wainscoting, baseboards, chairrails and ceiling cornices. All of this woodwork, however, has been removed and its current whereabouts remain unknown. The wall areas above the wainscoting and the ceiling were plastered, first painted and then papered. The fireplace in this room has been completely covered, but the measurements of the chimney base indicate that it was about the same size as that in the northwest room. Flanking the fireplace in the northeast corner is a two-part cupboard with two sets of paneled doors. A door connecting the two front rooms was covered during the 1966 renovations.

The only early features remaining in the two rear rooms are the paneled window reveals and the two-piece window and door surrounds, all identical to those found in the two front rooms. The stair in the hall is probably original and winds up to the second floor from north to south along the west wall. It has a molded rail, square chamfered newel post, and turned and blocked balusters.

The second floor of the circa 1725 part of the house is divided into four rooms, two on each side of a full depth center

see continuation sheet #3

Description, continued

hall. Almost no eighteenth-century elements remain other than the plan itself,[5] but although the plaster and woodwork is of mid-nineteenth-century vintage, several interesting features do exist. One is the use of four tie beams extending through the house from front to back. Two of these define the hall partition walls and are partially exposed on the hall side of the walls. The other two are at the ends of the house and are hidden behind walls flush with the front of the chimney faces. (There were no fireplaces on this level at any time, a surprising fact considering the size of the building). A second feature worthy of note is the manner in which the ceilings of the two front rooms are about two feet higher than those of the two rear rooms and hall. This difference in ceiling height might have been provided to accomodate the several massive high post beds mentioned in early inventories of the house. Since the outside end walls of the two front rooms were flush with the front of the chimneys, natural closet space was provided on both sides of the chimneys. It is interesting that despite this available space only one of these areas was utilized, that on the south side of the fireplace in the northeast bedchamber where traces of a narrow ladderway to the attic were found.

The roof framing of the house employs common rafters braced by three sets of collars. The two lower sets of collars define the second floor ceilings; the third set is positioned a few feet down from the ridge line. The front and rear eaves were formed by morticing short spurs into the outside face of the wall plates. The flaring of the roof at this level was created by morticing the rafter ends into the upper face of the wall plates and running kick plates out from a short distance up the rafters down to the upper side of a board secured on top of the projecting spurs. To add greater strength to the eaves and relieve the pressure on the spurs, the tie beams of the second floor extend out from the wall plate the same distance as the spurs. The roof rafters themselves were erected in four sets with each set of rafters secured together by lapped diagonal and horizontal braces, all of which remain.

The addition of circa 1760 on the east end of the house was so carefully done that not even a seam in the exterior brickwork is easily detected. There is, however, a sufficient amount of interior evidence to document the fact that the east third of the house was built at least four decades after the erection of the original dwelling. Since passage between the two parts of the house was only

see continuation sheet #4

Description, continued

possible from a single door, that in the east end of the southeast first floor room of the main block, with no connecting passageway at the second floor level, it is probable that the addition was built to provide a kitchen on the first floor and quarters for domestic servants on the second.

The initial plan of the addition included a large, full width front room that from all available evidence served as a kitchen (see Figure 3). The rear section of the first floor was a recessed porch, open to the outside by a wide arched doorway. The only early features known are that the north kitchen room had plastered walls, exposed beaded ceiling joists, a large fireplace on its east wall flanked by a window on each side, a door and window in its north wall, and a door and window on the south side. The kitchen floor might have been wood, as it is today, but it was probably paved with brick, as was the porch floor. In about 1800 the kitchen was remodeled to serve as an additional living area by plastering over the ceiling and installing new baseboards, chair-rails and a ceiling cornice. The fireplace was made smaller and a Federal-style mantel provided. The two windows flanking the fireplace were bricked up and two cupboards, each with two sets of paneled double doors, were installed in these areas. The porch was divided into two rooms and the former arched doorway filled in and a single door and window installed in its place. It is believed that the existing stair on the east wall of the southeast rear room was provided at this time, probably replacing a stair in the former kitchen room.

Although no alterations are thought to have been made to the second floor at this time, a change in room arrangement did occur eventually, probably in the late nineteenth century. The original room configuration of four chambers was later altered to two rooms and a stair hall. Although the use of tie beams as found in the older part was repeated when this wing was built, the center beam which initially defined a central through partition was partially removed when the full width front room was introduced. The beams at the ends were and are hidden behind plaster walls.

About thirty feet from the southwest corner of the main house and positioned at right angles to it stands a small, one-story brick building said to have served as the office of Dr. Thomas Marshall II, son of the builder of Marshall Hall. The brickwork

see continuation sheet #5

Description, continued

suggests a building date contemporary with the circa 1760 addition to the house, but all other early features have been obliterated by Victorian-era alterations. About one hundred yards southeast of this building stood a large, mid-eighteenth-century brick stable and carriage house. Prior to its demolition in about 1966 to make room for a picnic pavilion, it was the only building of its type and date remaining on Maryland's western shore. It was an impressive building, notable for its size, Flemish bond brickwork, arched doorways and high gable roof (see photographs).

About one hundred yards east of the house is the Marshall family cemetery, a fenced burying ground containing about twenty-four known graves, half of which are eighteenth century. Most of the markers, large flat stones on brick bases, are in good condition and are legible.

---

[1]Marshall Hall and Rich Hill (circa 1720-40) are the only two early eighteenth century houses in Charles County that are true one and one-half story buildings. In both buildings, the wall plates are seated evenly with the top of the second floor windows and the second floor ceilings are sloped on at least one side.

[2]The double-ogee patterned window heads of Marshall Hall are the earliest known example extant in Southern Maryland. Similarly fashioned window and door heads are also found on the east front of the circa 1730-35 west wing of Holly Hill, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

[3]A variation of this same feature is recorded by photographs of the Ross House, circa 1730-50 (demolished), in Bladensburg, Prince George's County, and Mill Point Farm, circa 1730 (demolished), in St. Mary's County. In the latter instance, however, there was a narrow channel extending up from a belt course at the eave level through to the top of the corbeled chimney caps.

[4]Marshall Hall retains the earliest recorded use of this plan. In Charles County alone there are no fewer than twenty-five houses of various types that utilize the same room arrangement; the latest known use of the plan is at the Old House on Boarman's Manor, a circa 1825-35, one story-plus-attic, frame dwelling near Bryantown.

see continuation sheet #6

Description, continued

[5]In the mid-nineteenth century the south wall of the northwest bed chamber was moved back almost six feet. The head beam of the former partition wall was retained, but enclosed in a plaster casing.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

CH-54

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1650 William Marshall I (died 1673) received a patent of 500 acres in Prince George's County (later incorporated into Charles County), which he named "Marshall." It was this tract, combined with several others of lesser acreage, that formed the nucleus of what was to become by 1759 a 959-acre estate. It is generally believed that at least two generations of the Marshall family lived on the "Marshall" tract prior to the erection of the existing house. However, before construction of the house, which was built on a smaller tract acquired in 1727 and known as "The Mistake," Thomas Marshall I (1696-1759), grandson of William Marshall I, assured his ownership of the property by securing a deed from the last Emperor of the Piscataway Indian Nation, John Ackelahama, through the latter's "agent and attorney, Indian Robin R. Aquaw." Thomas Marshall I, responsible for the construction of the main house, its later east end addition and many of the major farm improvements, was also a successful import merchant, landing and selling goods at his own piers and warehouses at Marshall Hall. The inventory of his estate, and that of his wife Sabrina who survived him by nine years, are among the most extensive and detailed dating from mid-eighteenth century Southern Maryland.

Thomas Marshall II (1731-1801), who inherited his father's estate, was not only successful in maintaining their extensive and productive farms, but was also a man committed to the political welfare of his country. His name is read repeatedly in lists of representatives from Charles County attending various Continental Congresses and Provincial Conventions prior to and during the American Revolution. Thomas Marshall II also maintained a close personal relationship with General George Washington, whose Mount Vernon is within sight of Marshall Hall.

Thomas Marshall III (1757-1829)practiced medicine throughout the area and though blinded during the Revolutionary War, continued his profession until the time of his death. His son, Thomas Marshall IV (1796-1845), continued to manage the estate passed onto him by his father, by this time diminished somewhat both in size and economic stability. His son, Thomas Marshall V (1826-1903), suffered great financial losses as a result of the Civil War and was forced to sell the estate in 1866. The property passed through several ownerships until 1895 when the remaining 412 acres were

see continuation sheet #7

Significance, continued

bought by the Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall Steamboat Company. By this time Marshall Hall had become established as a pleasure resort frequented by people from the Washington area who arrived and departed by steamboat, also making regular stops at Mount Vernon. The Victorian park structures, gardens, croquette and jousting greens, gazebos and park concession stands, intermixed with the mansion house and its once numerous dependencies, remained until the mid-twentieth century when most of the park structures and farm buildings were demolished. The property is now maintained as a modern amuseument park, but its future as such is not to be long lived. In 1974 the U.S. Department of the Interior acquired Marshall Hall as part of the Piscataway National Park to preserve the view from Mount Vernon. Tentative plans by the National Park Service include the gradual phasing out of the amusement park and the restoration of the house.

Marshall Hall is the largest dwelling house in Southern Maryland to be documented as dating before 1740. Despite extensive alterations, it retains a surprising number of original features, many of which are the earliest datable examples yet recorded in Maryland. Such early features include the double-ogee window heads of the river front, the bolection molding framing the fireplace of the great room, the four-room plan which became a standard favorite in the region and continued in popularity until about the second decade of the nineteenth century, the story-and-a-half construction and unusual framing of the roof, and the arched blind panels decorating the chimney stacks. The east end addition itself is of interest for the original south doorway opening onto a recessed porch. It is for these reasons that Marshall Hall is invaluable for use in comparative studies tracing the architectural development of the region.

Of equal importance is the association of the house with one of Southern Maryland's most socially prominent and affluent families. Contemporary records indicate that Marshall Hall was the largest brick house standing in Charles County between 1710 and 1740. The family itself was the third wealthiest in the county in the 1730's. Both private and public records relating to the house and the Marshall family are remarkably complete and provide a highly interesting insight into the life and times of a prosperous landowning family in eighteenth-century Southern Maryland.

CH-54

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Maryland Historical Trust/St. Mary's City Commission 1971 Architectural Survey of Tidewater Maryland. Architectural drawings and data sheets, St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City, Maryland.

Land and Probate Records of Charles County. Courthouse, La Plata, Maryland.

Rivoire, J. Richard. Research notes & genealogical manuscripts. Faulkner, Maryland.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 10 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	317,320	4,283,700	B	18	317,500	4,283,810
C	18	317,600	4,283,680	D	18	317,400	4,283,600

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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 J. Richard Rivoire, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION Maryland Historical Trust DATE August 1975

STREET & NUMBER 21 State Circle TELEPHONE (301) 267-1438

CITY OR TOWN Annapolis STATE Maryland 21401

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CH 54

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: MD	
COUNTY: CHAS.	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: MARSHALL HALL, MARSHALL HALL MANSION

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: MARSHALL HALL (AMUSEMENT PARK)

CITY OR TOWN: BRYAN'S ROAD

STATE: MD. | CODE: | COUNTY: CHARLES | CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐	Building ☑	Public ☐	Public Acquisition:	Occupied ☑	Yes:
Site ☐	Structure ☐	Private ☑	In Process ☐	Unoccupied ☐	Restricted ☐
Object ☐		Both ☐	Being Considered ☐	Preservation work in progress ☐	Unrestricted ☐
					No: ☑

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Agricultural	☐	Government	☐	Park	☐	Transportation	☐	Comments	☑
Commercial	☑	Industrial	☐	Private Residence	☐	Other *(Specify)*	☐	EMPTY	
Educational	☐	Military	☐	Religious	☐				
Entertainment	☐	Museum	☐	Scientific	☐				

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: NEW YORK | STATE: NEW YORK | CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: CHAS. CO.

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: LAPLATA | STATE: MD. | CODE:

ACREAGE — APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY: STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER: DATE:

N. R. FIELD SHEET

CH-54

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) Excellent ☐	Good ☑	Fair ☐	Deteriorated ☐	Ruins ☐	Unexposed ☐
INTEGRITY	INTERIOR (Check One) Altered ☑	Unaltered ☐		(Check One) Moved ☐	Original Site ☑	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*If known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

(1)

REFERRED TO SINCE THE EARLY 19TH. CENTURY AS "THE MANSION" MARSHALL HALL while not of mansion proportions is able to draw + hold the attention of the student of American Colonial architecture. Of a probable ca. 1725 (reputed by locals + past owners to be ca. 1706) this colonial dwelling is situated within the unfortunate garish, noisy, and most unattractive "Marshall Hall Amusement Park." Standing approximately 200 yards from the Potomac River shore (almost directly across from Mount Vernon), ~~and~~ with its facade facing that northerly direction, and with its once beautiful park like grounds, stables, office, cemetary, quarters & garden house, it must have once been a beautiful and refreshing site indeed to the visitor or passerby traveling landing or water.

The original house was a slightly rectangular block of two storeys with an A roof framed by large gable chimneys. In the ca. 1800 period a 2 storey wing of 2 bays was added to the E. end.

At the N. elevation the house is seven bays in length in its entirety. However, only the first four bays from the NW corner constitute the original dwelling. These 5 involve a transomed center door flanked by two windows to each side. The lintels of these 1st. level bays ~~at~~ retain arched lintels of rubbed brick with an "Ogee" or cervilinear arch at the base. These are very similar to one at Holly Hill, Anne Arundel Co., ca. 1730. Those 5 windows (orig.) of the 2nd level have jack (or Welsh) arches partially hidden by the bed moulding of the boxed cornice.

The wing at the N elevation ~~is~~ has a smaller transomed door + single flanking windows, all with jack arches. Directly above are two windows.

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐	Public ☐ Private ☐ Both ☐	Public Acquisition: In Process ☐ Being Considered ☐	Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress ☐	Yes: Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No: ☐

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Agricultural	☐	Government	☐	Park	☐	Transportation	☐	Comments	☐
Commercial	☐	Industrial	☐	Private Residence	☐	Other *(Specify)*	☐		
Educational	☐	Military	☐	Religious	☐				
Entertainment	☐	Museum	☐	Scientific	☐				

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE

ACREAGE — APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

STATE:

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

CH-54

N. R. FIELD SHEET

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) Excellent ☐	Good ☐	Fair ☐	Deteriorated ☐	Ruins ☐	Unexposed ☐
INTEGRITY	(Check One) Altered ☐	Unaltered ☐		(Check One) Moved ☐	Original Site ☐	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(If known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

(3)

"MARSHALL HALL". Chas. Co., Md.

While the entire house has been painted over many times the Flemish bonding brickwork and fine linear raked joints are obvious. Few headers display dark glazing wherever the paint has chipped away and it could be that the entire house has glazed headers.

The roof, while being A frame displays an attractive "kick" at the eaves. The eaves are boxed and though not possessed of modillion or dentil block embellishment, they do retain a well balanced reeded bedmoulding.

On the interior the house contained, until quite recently, a variety of panelling much of which, from photographs, dated conjecturally, to the 1st 1/2 of the 18th century. Unfortunately almost all of this panelling, incl. the mantles, and floors, were removed and the interior ~~was~~ horribly disfigured (desecrated) with masonite panelling in a Pecan & white Birch finish.

Despite these interior changes Marshall Hall ranks as one of So. Md's. finest early 18th century dwellings. Because of its architectural merit & historical ~~merit~~ associations the house is certainly worth more than a Md. Register designation. It is imperative that this house be documented both architecturally & historically before its unconcerned owner decides a dormered roof, columned porch, & bay windows would be more appealing.

N. R. FIELD SHEET

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Pre-Columbian ☐	16th Century ☐	18th Century ☑	20th Century ☐
15th Century ☐	17th Century ☐	19th Century ☐	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	Education ☐	Political ☐	Urban Planning ☐
Prehistoric ☐	Engineering ☐	Religion/Philosophy ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☐
Historic ☐	Industry ☐	Science ☐	
Agriculture ☐	Invention ☐	Sculpture ☐	
Art ☐	Landscape Architecture ☐	Social/Humanitarian ☐	
Commerce ☐	Literature ☐	Theater ☐	
Communications ☐	Military ☐	Transportation ☐	
Conservation ☐	Music ☐		
Architecture ☐			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)*

(2)

The S. elevation of the original block is three bays in length. The simple transomed doorway is flanked by a single narrow window to ea. side. All three have jack arches. Directly above are three small casement windows of 1 to 1 pane. The arches of the 1st level - original block - are of a combination of stretchers + glazed headers laid vertically.

An interesting feature is retained in the S. elevation block 1st level. This is in the form of a seam + elliptically headed arch of header bricks. This area has been filled in and now contains a window and a portion of a later door. Directly above are two casement windows (as on the orig. block.

Of the ~~4~~ 3 chimneys only the two from the W. end are original. These chimneys are unique in Charles County in that they retain an arched inset of channel running on their outside walls ~~to~~ from the attic gable level to the base of the chimney stack. While the W. chimney design has managed to survive the E. chimney had its inset filled in when the wing was added. The chimney caps are well formed and probably once displayed ornamental plaster decking bands. The arched chimney inset is a Tudor influenced features & is found on a few Md. Hses. of the 1st 1/2 of the 18th century.

N. R. FIELD SHEET

CH-54

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

ORGANIZATION | DATE

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE | CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

NAME Marshall Hall

LOCATION North end of Marshall Hall Road
Marshall Hall Amusement Park

ARCHITECT

DATES c. 1725, c. 1750, c. 1800, 1966 (renovation)

OWNER Star Enterprises

The Marshall Hall Mansion is the last early eighteenth-century house of its type remaining in Southern Maryland. Its exterior architectural detail is the earliest recorded example of its type in the region. As one of the largest estates in Charles County and the home of five generations of some of its wealthiest landowners, its economic and social significance relative to the numerous smaller manors and farms which surround it is obvious. This is particularly evidenced in the many public and private manuscripts relating to Marshall Hall that have survived. The house is situated directly across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon and is surrounded by the Marshall Hall Amusement Park.

Two stories in height, the house is built of brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern and is painted white. Several stages of construction are involved when interpreting the structure, that of circa 1725, circa 1750, circa 1800 and a renovation in 1966.

The first stage consists of an almost square block five bays in length. The first floor windows flanking the center door have window heads cut in a double ogee pattern. This same design is found at the door and was repeated at the window and door of the north elevation of the later east wing. All of the window sills that are original to the first stage (again repeated in the addition in an effort to conform to the original stylistic detail) are of moulded masonry. The west end elevation was originally unbroken save for a small closet window on the first floor and a small attic ventilation window near the roof. (The two existing second floor windows are post-Victorian installations.) Both interior end chimneys were embellished with a deep inset channel four inches deep positioned vertically from the attic floor level to the chimney cap, terminating in a well-constructed segmental arch. Unfortunately, during the

(continued)

1966 renovation the stacks were torn down and rebuilt without the arches, or the plaster necking bands, which were also part of the original design.

The roof is wood shingled and its profile shows a pronounced flare, or kick at the eaves. The mid-eighteenth-century modillioned cornice was removed a few years ago to be replaced by a plain boxed cornice having an ogee bed moulding.

On the interior the floor plan consisted of two main front rooms and a short center hall flanked by a small room at each side. Only the Great (northwest) Room was paneled in rectangular fielded panels, a heavily carved chair rail and cornice. The expansive fireplace opening with its beehive-shaped interior was framed by a very heavy bolection moulding. Of the other rooms only the northeast room displays any architectural detail: a paneled fireplace wall and a carved chair rail and ceiling cornice.

On the second floor was a center hall flanked by two rooms on each side. The stair was positioned off the side in the southwest corner. There were no fireplaces at this level. An interesting feature is the exposure of massive tie beams running the length of the hall on which the partition walls are positioned. Tie beams positioned at the ends of the rooms are contained within the end walls.

In the mid-eighteenth century a two story addition was built to the east end of the existing structure. To connect the two, a door was cut through the brick end wall of the first floor southeast room. This gave access to a recessed porch where the only exterior entrance was at the south side through a very large arched opening. At the east end of this porch "chamber" was a closed string stair and the porch floor was of brick. From the porch you entered a large north room that served as the kitchen which contained a large fireplace on the east wall flanked by a window at each side, exposed beaded ceiling joists and wooden floor.

This room was remodeled (c. 1800) to the extent that the fireplace opening was made smaller in size and was framed with a large carved mantel. The flanking windows were bricked in and replaced with cupboards, the ceiling was plastered over and cornices and chair rails installed.

It was also at this time (c. 1800) that the exterior door to the porch was bricked in and a door and flanking window installed in its place. The stair may also have been replaced at this time as the existing one appears to date from the same period.

(continued)

On the second floor the original design consisted of a long end hall affording access to two rooms along the west side. This room arrangement was altered (c. 1900) to one of the three rooms; a long front room and two rear rooms. The same structural use of massive tie beams was employed but they were never exposed.

In 1966 the whole of the interior of this house was remodeled. However, none of the original interior fabric was removed or altered. An extremely accurate restoration based on complete physical evidence could be accomplished.

At a distance of only a few yards from the southwest corner of the main block stands a small eighteenth-century brick building that was remodeled during the Victorian era. It reputedly served as the office of Dr. Thomas Marshall (1757-1829).

Marshall Hall was built by Thomas Marshall, I (1694-1759), who had secured his title to the property by deed from "John" Ackelchama, Emperor of the Piscataway Indians. Marshall was a successful merchant who landed his goods at piers on the Potomac near Marshall Hall. His son Thomas Marshall (1731-1801) was an active patriot and a friend of his neighbor, George Washington. The third Thomas Marshall (1757-1829) was a doctor in Charles County who continued to practice medicine even after being blinded in the American Revolution.

In the summer of 1971 the joint Maryland Historical Trust - St. Mary's City Commission architectural survey recorded the Marshall Hall Mansion, Office and Stable. The record includes Historic American Building Survey drawings, photographs and historical documentation.

The National Park Service recently purchased a scenic easement on 111 acres of Marshall Hall Park which engulfs the Marshall Hall Mansion. The easement protects the view from Mount Vernon across the Potomac River.

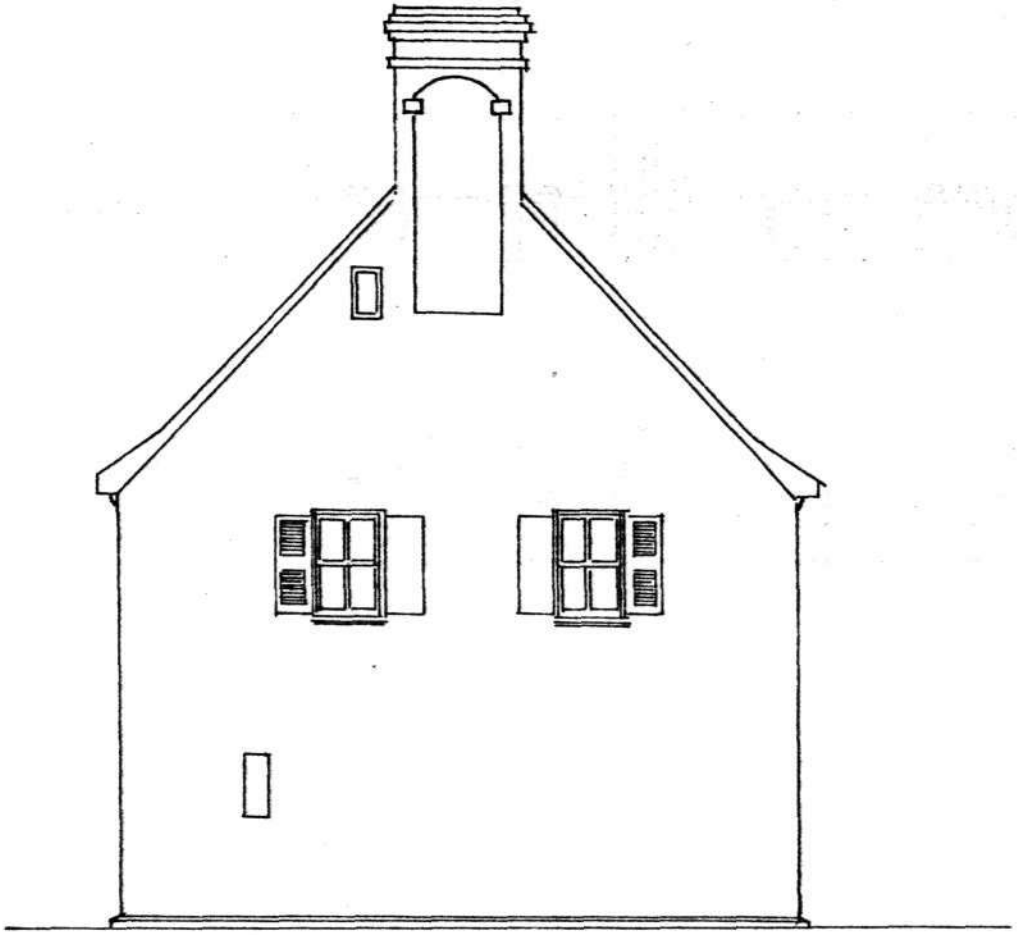
Recorder: J. Richard Rivoire
Maryland Historical Trust
May 1972

CH-54

FIGURE 1

• Marshall Hall "Mansion"
North Elevation, Front
scale: 1/8 in. = 1 ft.

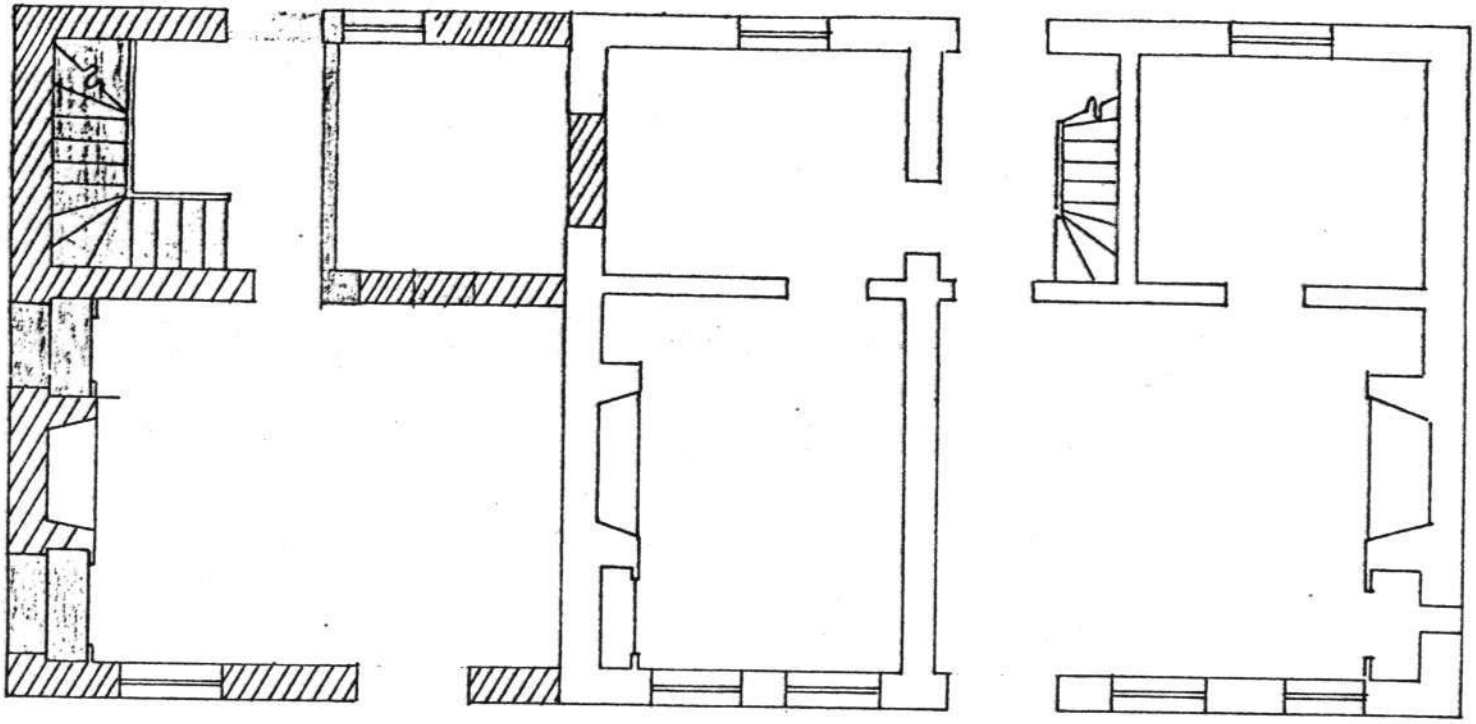
CN-54



Marshall Hall "Mansion"
West End Elevation
scale: 1/8 in = 1 ft.

CH-54

FIGURE 3



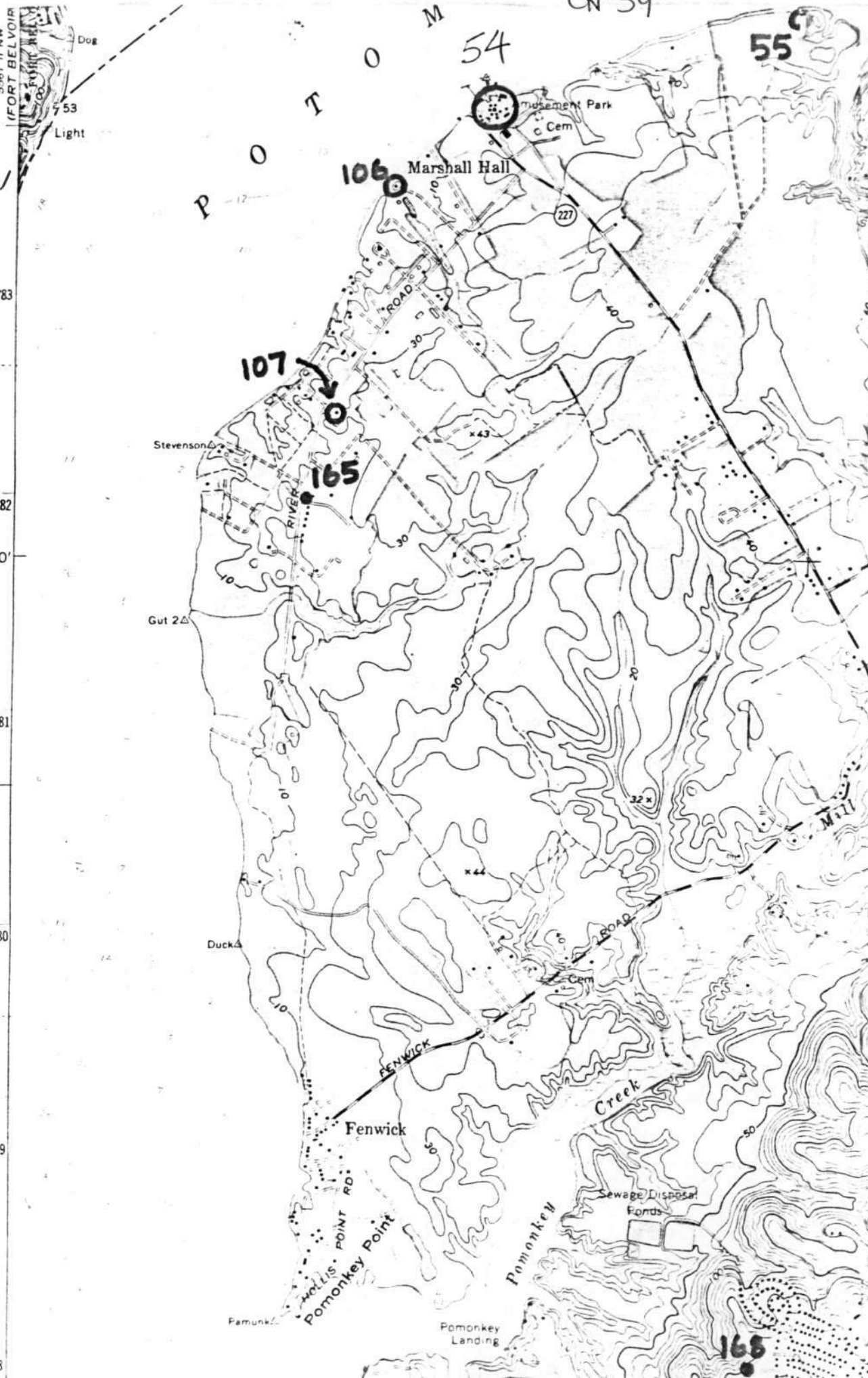
Marshall Hall "Mansion"
Ground Level Floor Plan

Ca. 1727 Ca. 1750 Ca. 1800

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

CH-54

MOUNT VERNON QUAD.



A 18/317320/4283700

B 18/317500/4283810

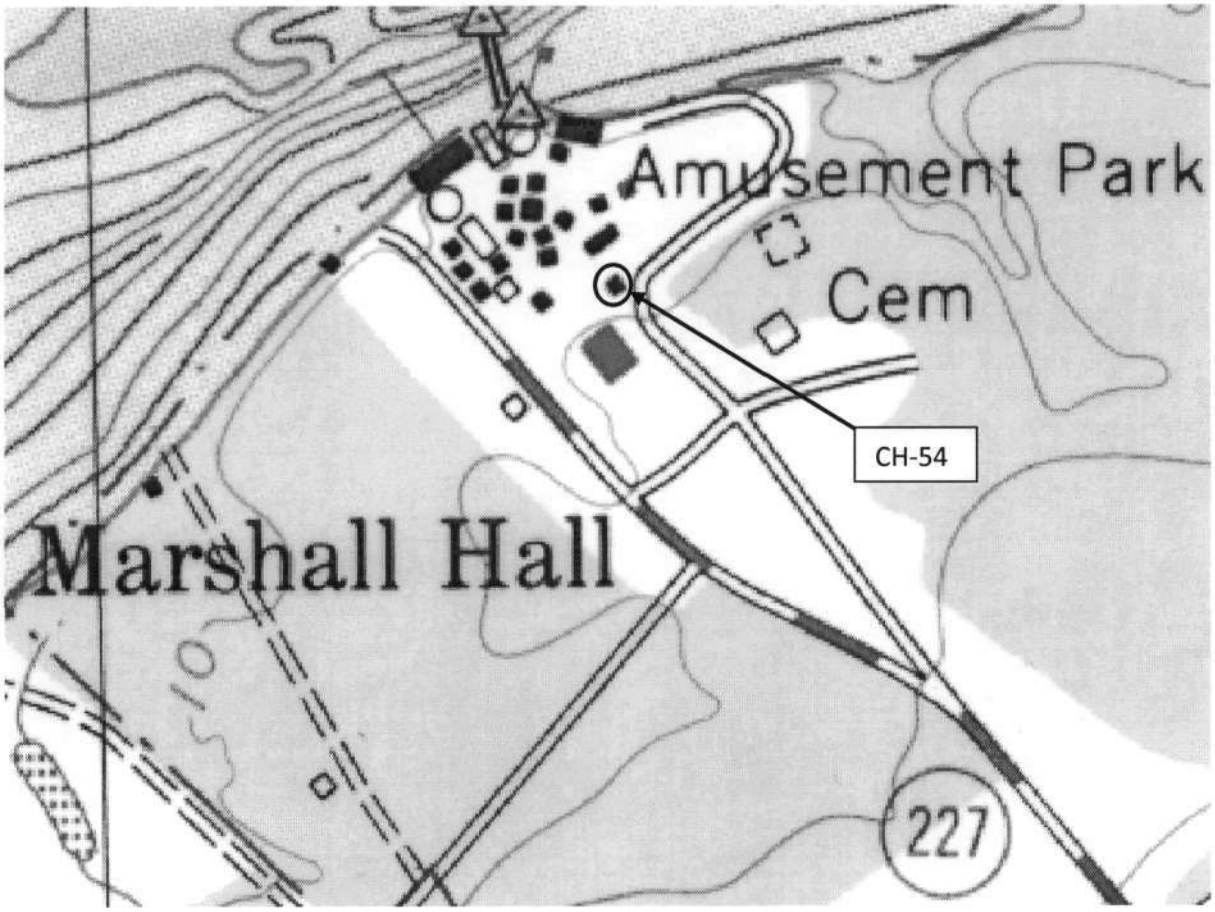
C 18/317600/4283680

D 18/317400/4283600

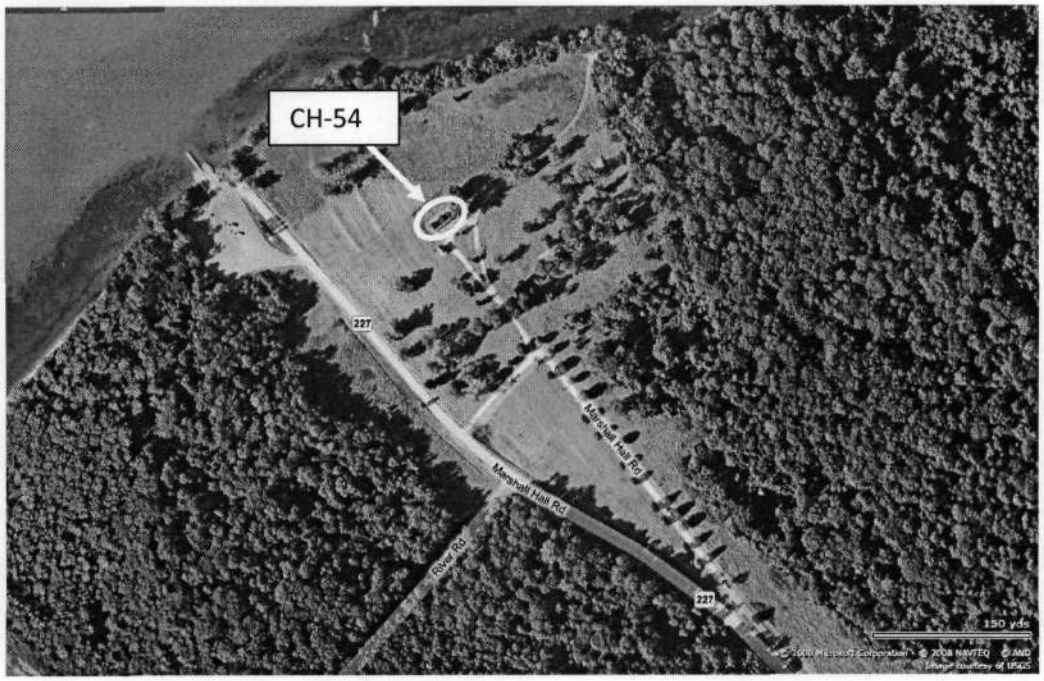
Marshall Hall
Charles County
Maryland

CH-54

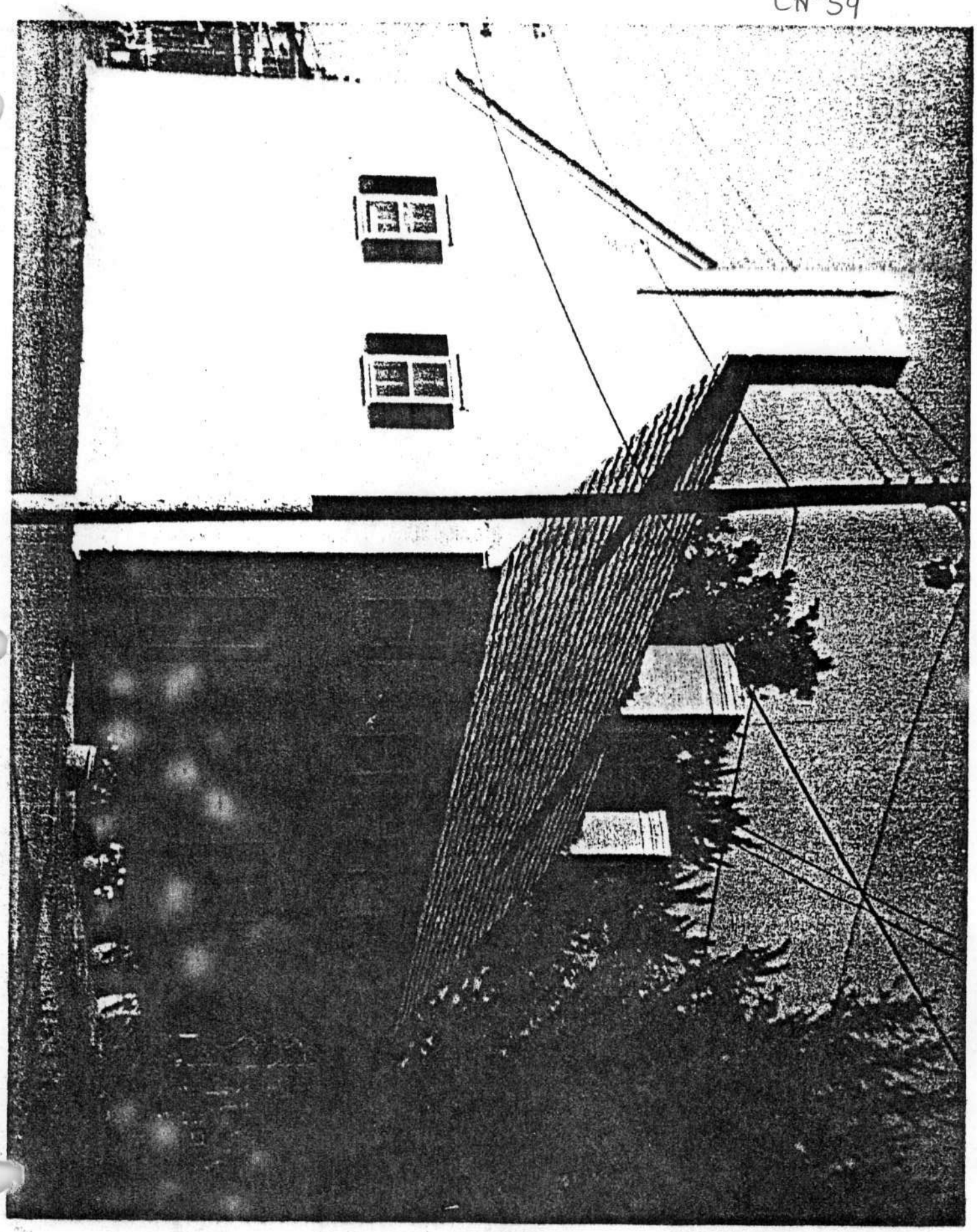
CH-54
Marshall Hall
Marshall Hall Road (MD 227)
Mount Vernon quadrangle



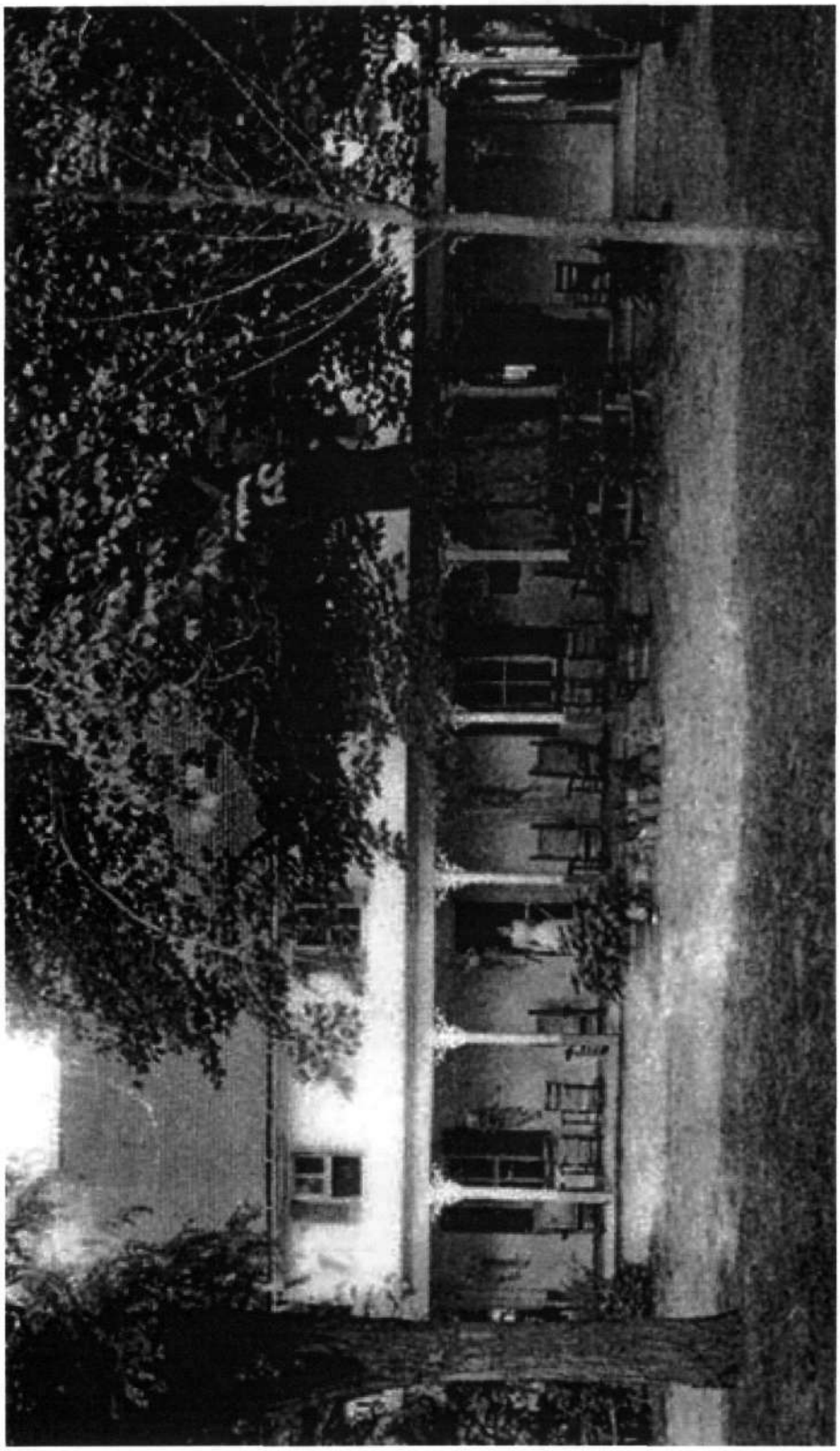
Microsoft Live Search 2008



CH-54

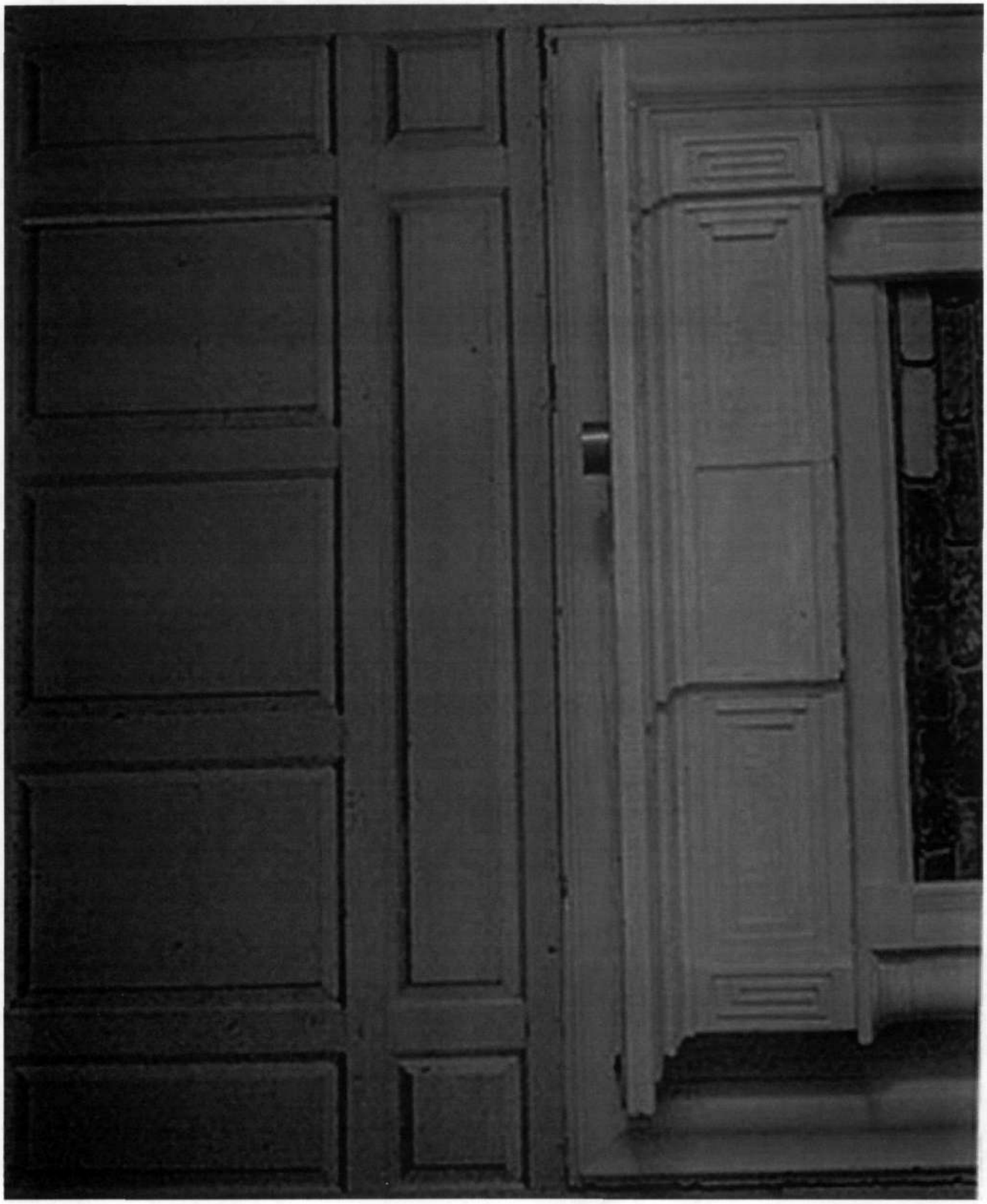


CH-54
Marshall Hall
c. 1900
South elevation

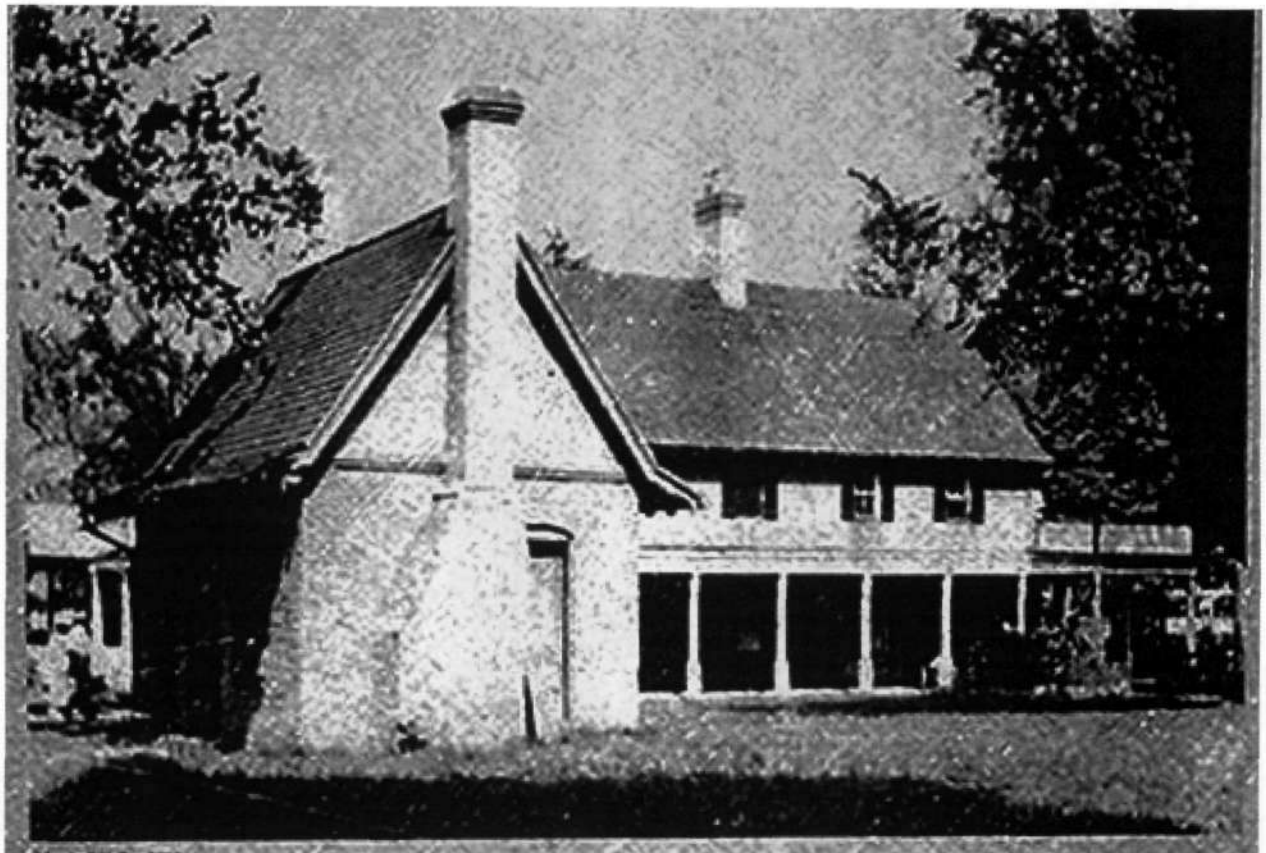


CH-54
Marshall Hall
c. 1980
North and West elevations

CH-54
Marshall Hall
Interior paneling
c. 1980



CH-54
Marshall Hall
Interperative marker



Marshall Hall, c. 1890
Rear view, the view you are facing

The mansion house dates from the earliest period. Erected as a one and one-half story brick house and enlarged c. 1760, Marshall Hall is a good example of early eighteenth century Maryland colonial architecture. Prior to the destruction of a large portion of the mansion by fire in October 1985, its features were recorded by the Maryland Historical Trust (1971) and the National Park Service (1985). The small brick wall building behind the mansion probably also dates from the earliest period.

In the late nineteenth century Marshall Hall was the site of a popular Victorian amusement park (photo far right). Visitors arrived and departed by steamboat, which also made regular stops at Mount Vernon. A modern amusement park was erected in the mid-twentieth century and operated until the 1970s.

Front of mansion, facing river

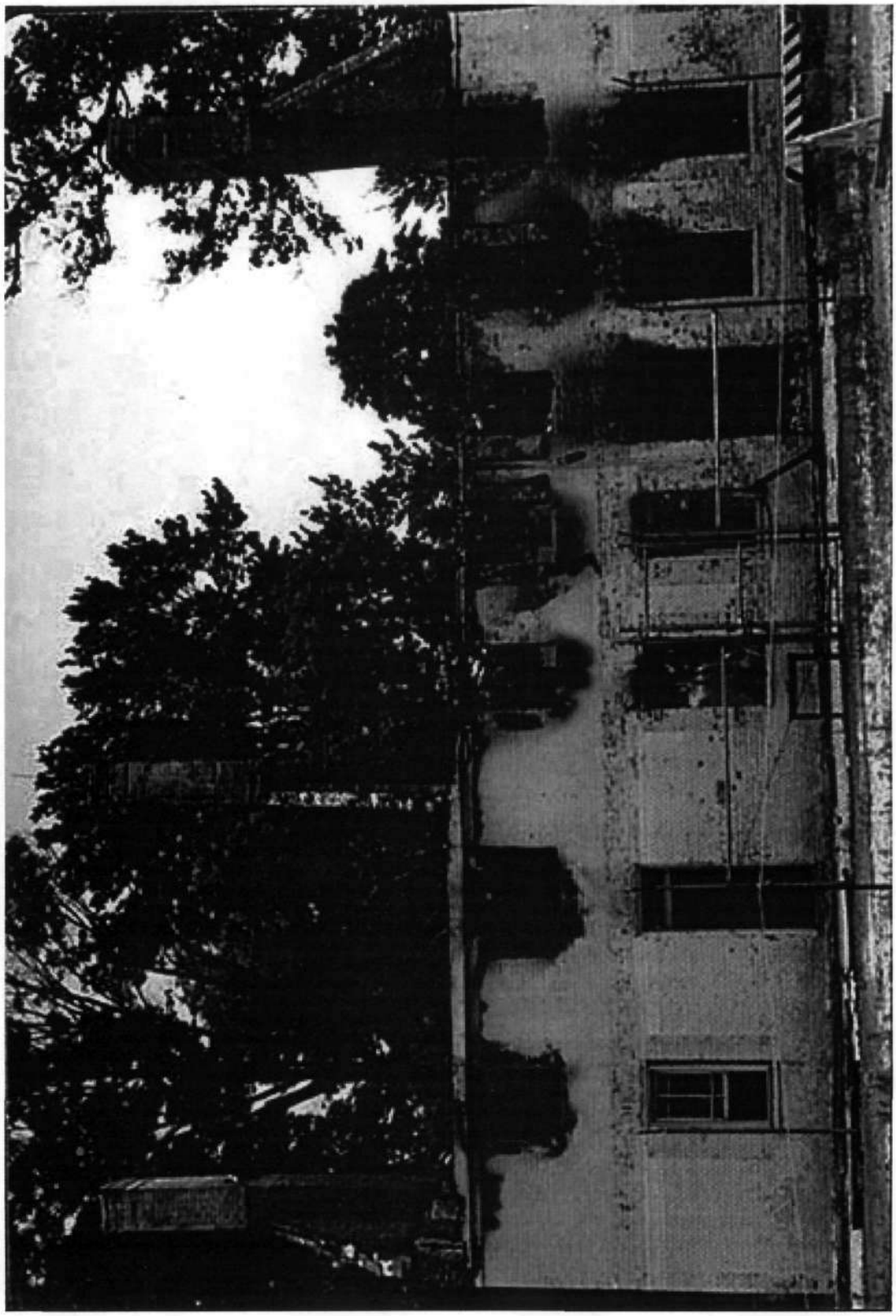
First floor plan

Marshall Hall

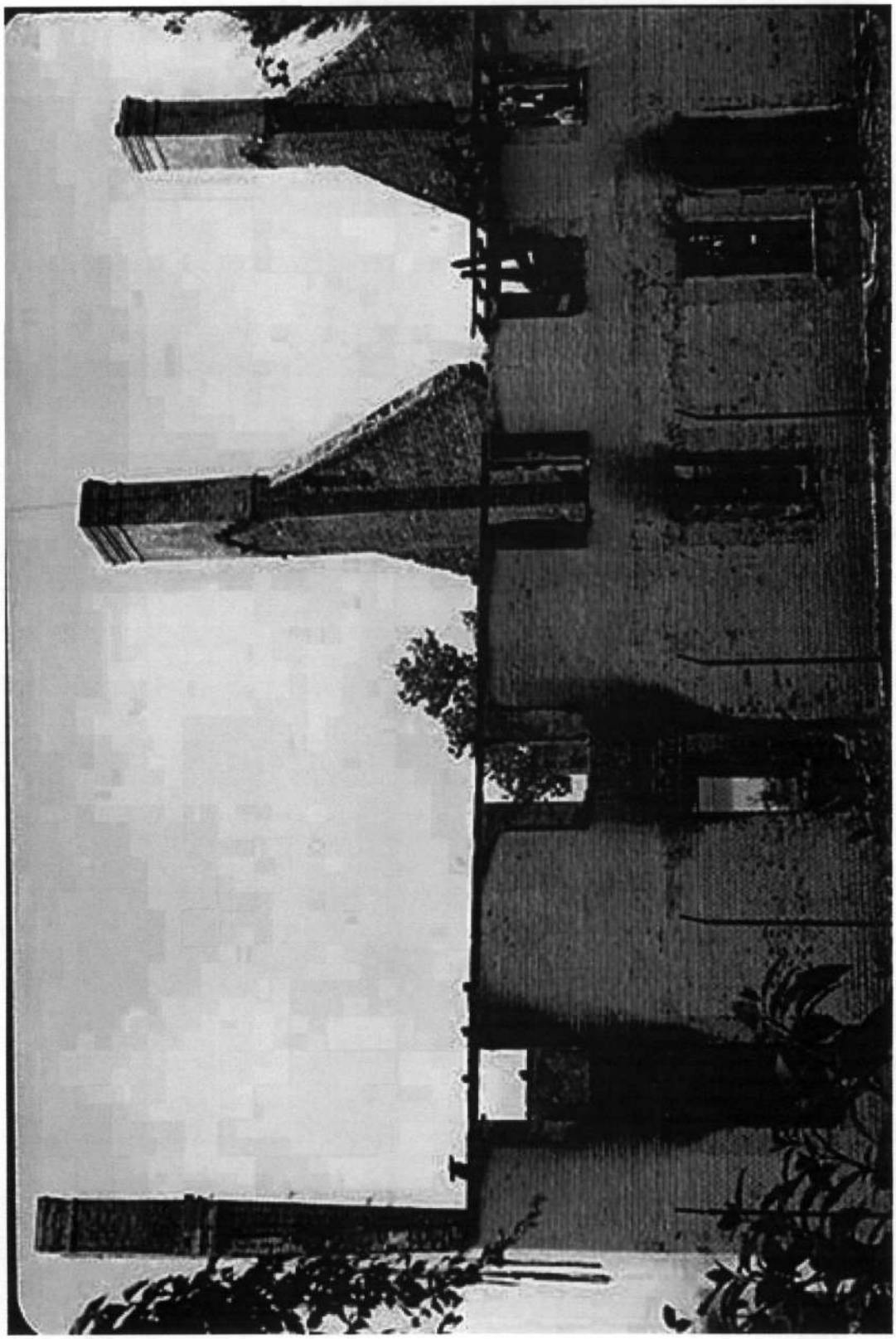
Marshall Hall, patented as "Mistake" in 1728 by Thomas Marshall, was the estate of the Marshall family from some time after 1728 until 1867. Thomas Marshall (1694-1759), the first owner, is buried in the family cemetery on the property.

Marshall Hall is the westernmost end of Piscataway Park, established under federal legislation to preserve those lands which provide the principal overview from the Mount Vernon estate across the Potomac River and historic Fort Washington to the north.

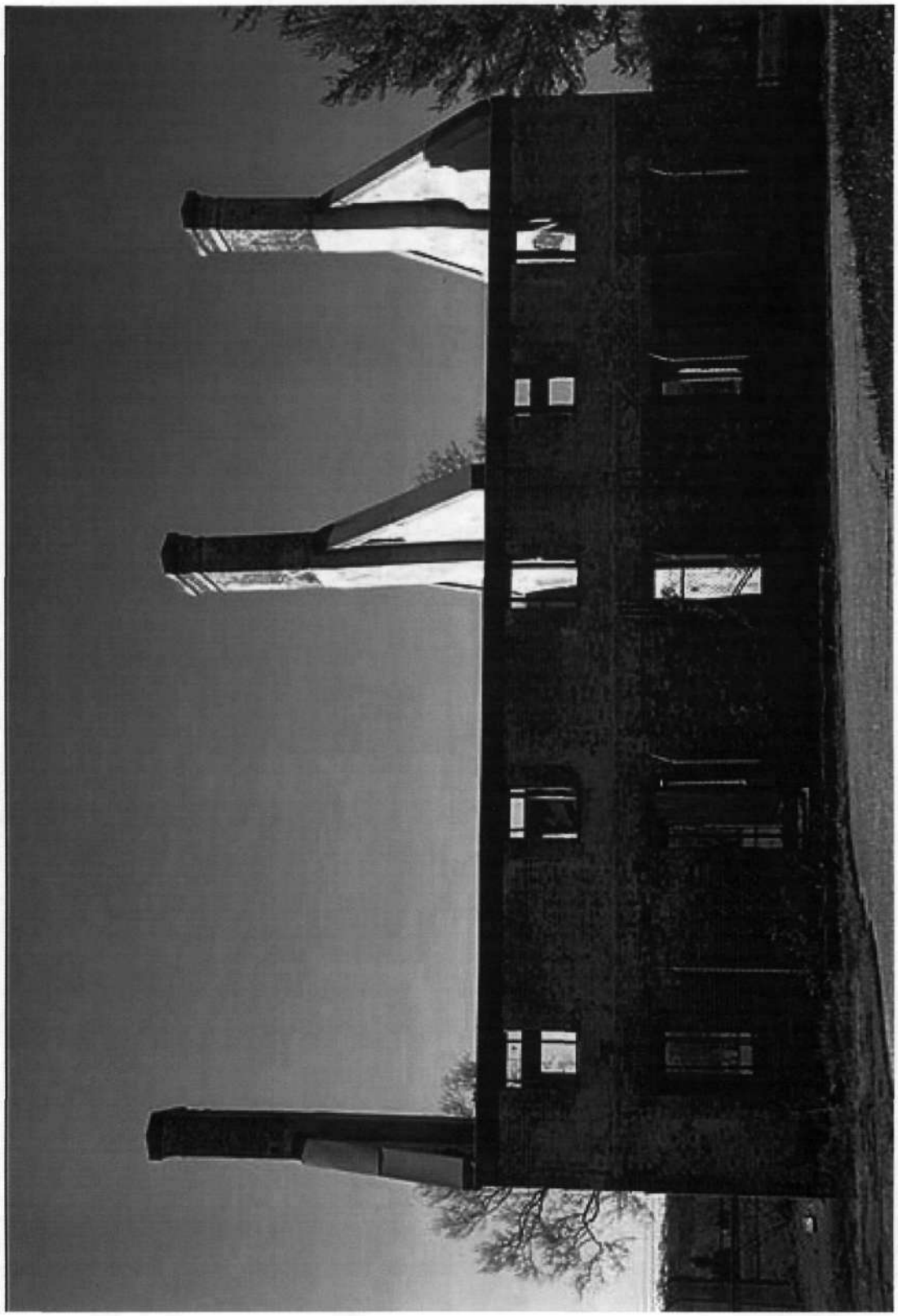
CH-54
Marshall Hall
October, 1981
North elevation



CH-54
Marshall Hall
October, 1981
South elevation



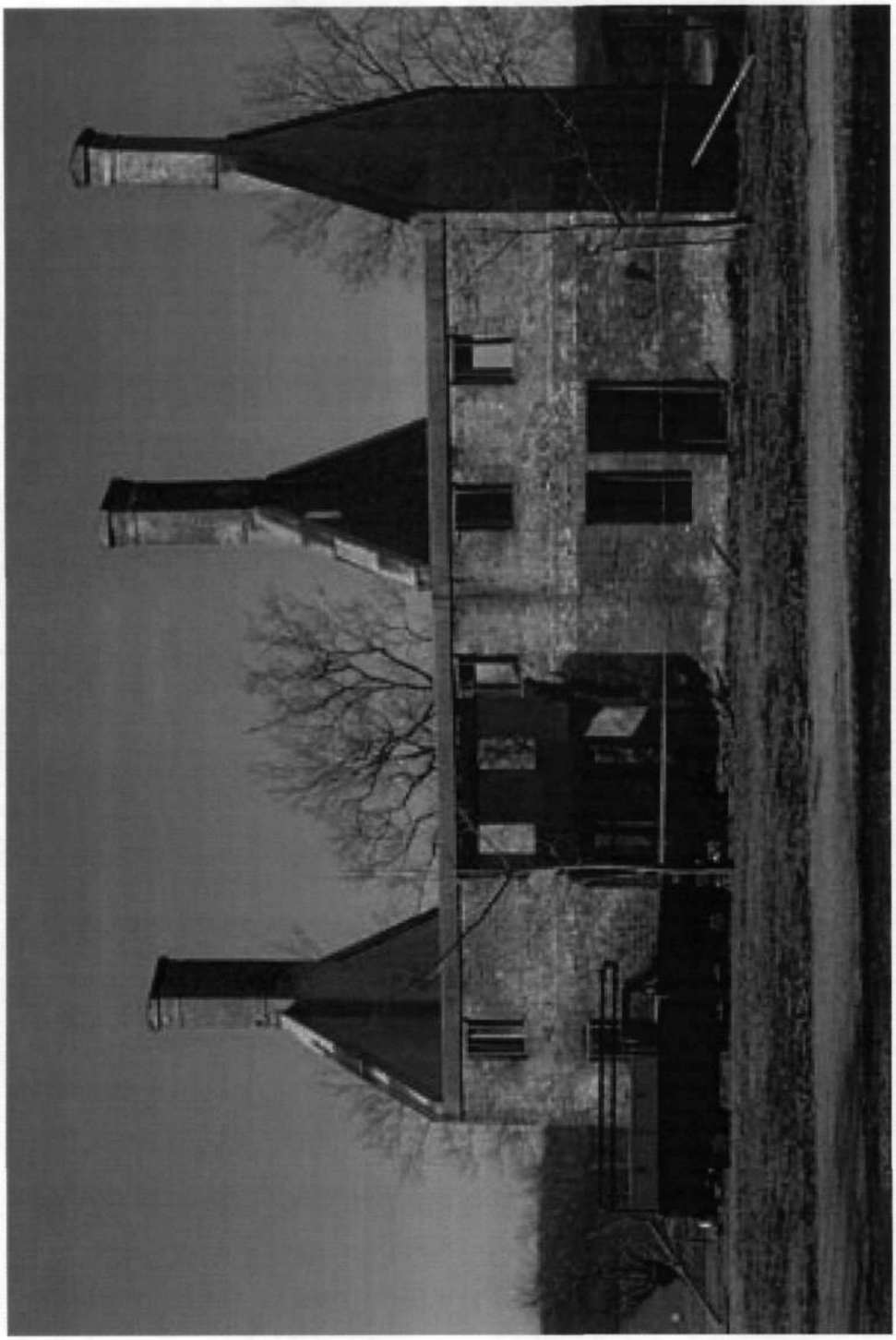
CH-54
Marshall Hall
1981-2003
South elevation



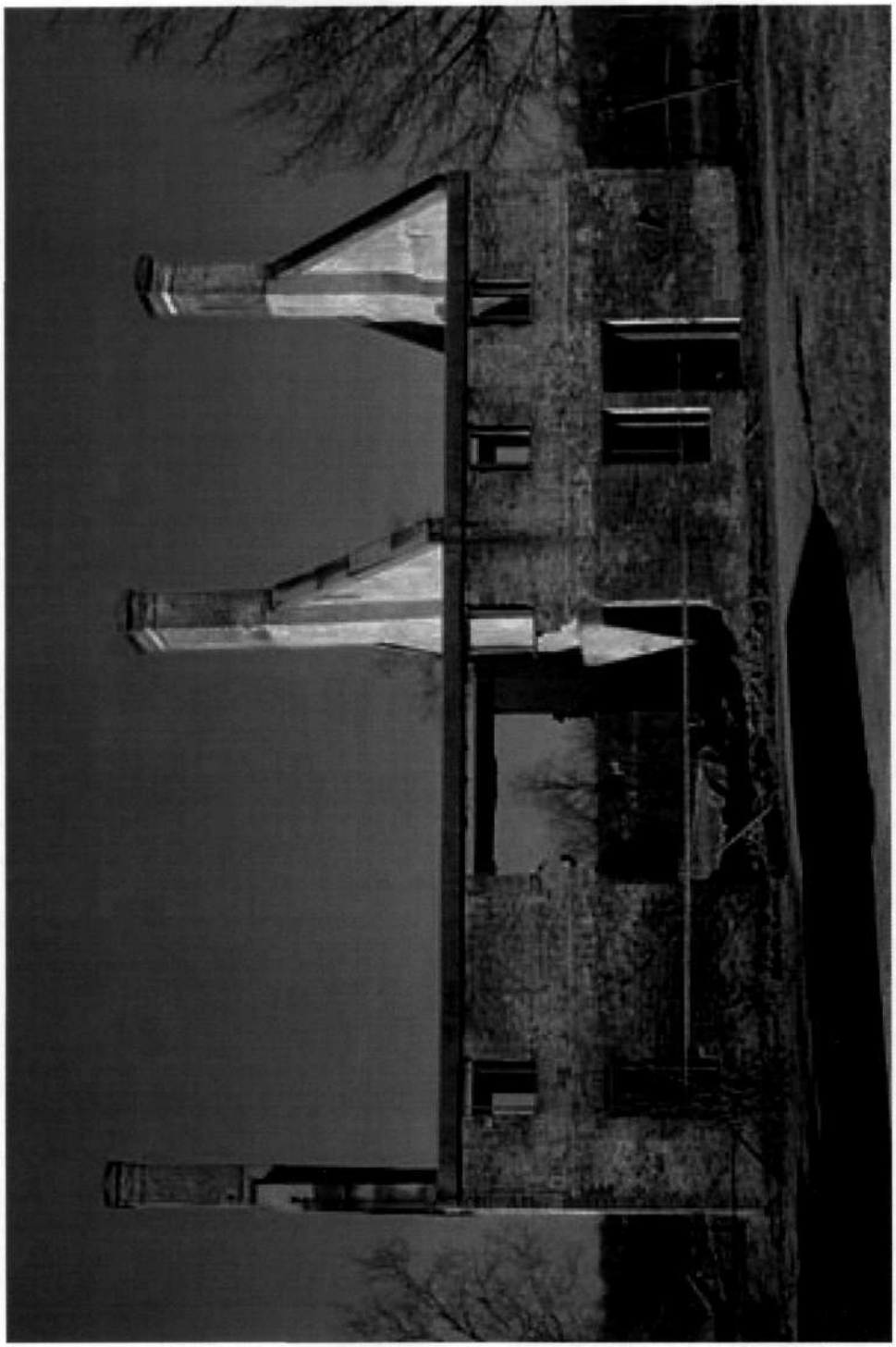
CH-54
Marshall Hall
January 12, 2003
North elevation

CH-54
Marshall Hall
January 12,2003
North elevation

CH-54
Marshall Hall
January 12, 2003
South elevation



CH-54
Marshall Hall
January 12, 2003
South elevation



CH 54 A

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: MARSHALL HALL MANSION – OFFICE

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: MARSHALL HALL

CITY OR TOWN: BRYAN'S RD.

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
MD.		CHAS.	

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐	Building ☑	Public ☐	Public Acquisition:	Occupied ☑	Yes:
Site ☐	Structure ☐	Private ☑	In Process ☐	Unoccupied ☐	Restricted ☐
Object ☐		Both ☐	Being Considered ☐	Preservation work in progress ☐	Unrestricted ☐
					No: ☑

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Agricultural	☐	Government	☐	Park	☐	Transportation	☐	Comments	☐
Commercial	☐	Industrial	☐	Private Residence	☐	Other *(Specify)*	☑		
Educational	☐	Military	☐	Religious	☐				
Entertainment	☐	Museum	☐	Scientific	☐				

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: MARSHALL HALL AMUSEMENT PARK + DEV. CORP. JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN

STREET AND NUMBER: MARSHALL HALL

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
BRYAN'S RD.	MD.	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Chas. Co.

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
LA PLATA	Md.	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

STATE:

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

CH-54A

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed ☐	
INTEGRITY	(Check One) Altered ☐ Unaltered ☑	(Check One) Moved ☐ Original Site ☑

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(If known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

1 storey + attic. Roof A with ridge running N-S with exterior chimney at S gable end flanked by one window (bricked in) to its E wall. Chimney has single stepped hip on W side. Chimney base tapers to meet single flue & stack. Stack flush with gable wall.

E (front) Elevation 3 bay - center door. Victorian design panes in flanking windows. 1 window N gable.

Victorian icing at eaves + gable with wide barge board at N gable.

Roof wood shingle

Brick construction

Deep eaves at front (E) + Rear (W) elevations and at N gable.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

N. R. FIELD SHEET

CH.54A

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Pre-Columbian ☐	16th Century ☐	18th Century ☐	20th Century ☐
15th Century ☐	17th Century ☐	19th Century ☑ (?)	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	Education ☐	Political ☐	Urban Planning ☐
Prehistoric ☐	Engineering ☐	Religion/Philosophy ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☐
Historic ☐	Industry ☐	Science ☐	
Agriculture ☐	Invention ☐	Sculpture ☐	
Art ☐	Landscape Architecture ☐	Social/Humanitarian ☐	
Commerce ☐	Literature ☐	Theater ☐	
Communications ☐	Military ☐	Transportation ☐	
Conservation ☐	Music ☐		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)*

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

N. R. FIELD SHEET

CH-54A

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Richard Rivoire

ORGANIZATION: M.H.T.

DATE: 6/23

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Annap.

STATE: Md.

CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

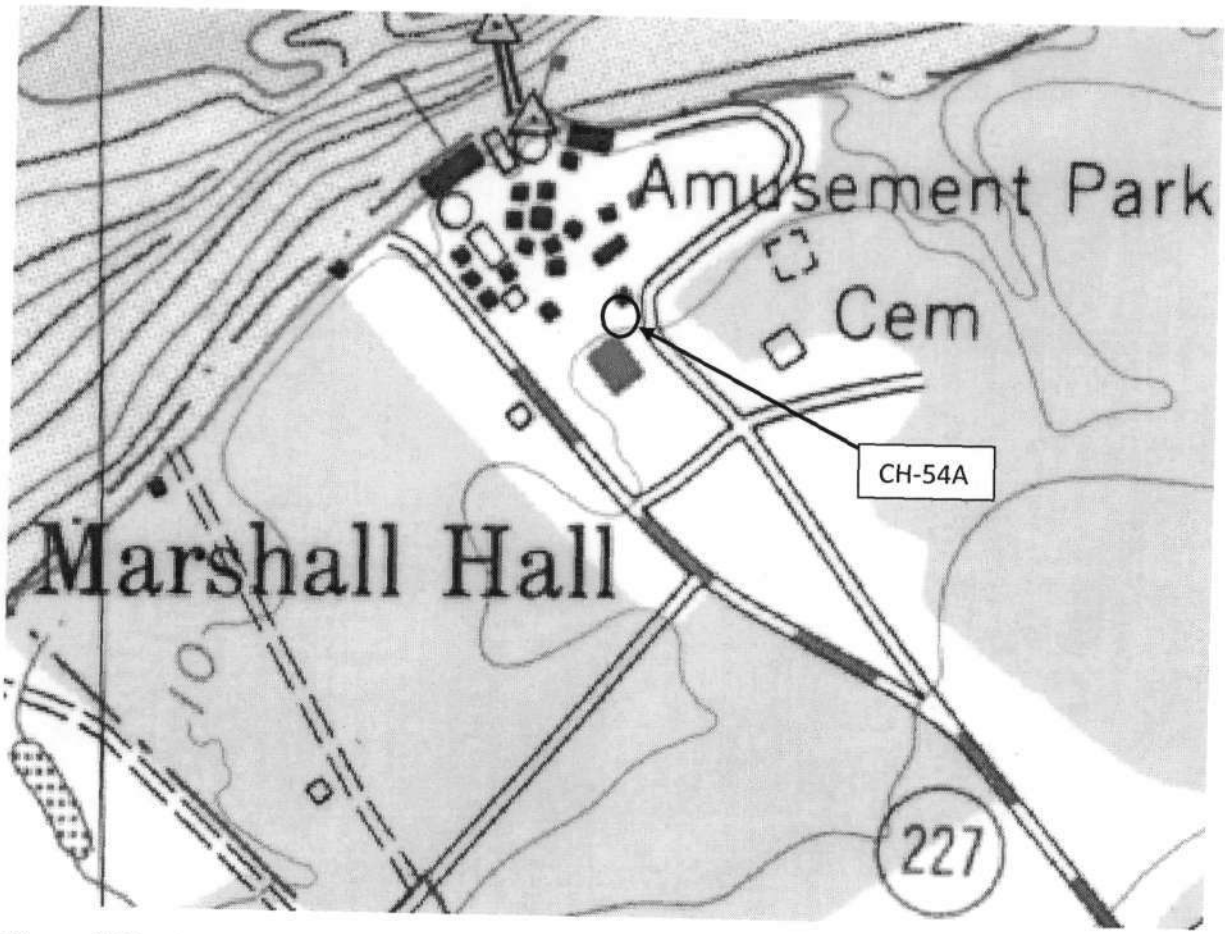
_____

Keeper of The National Register

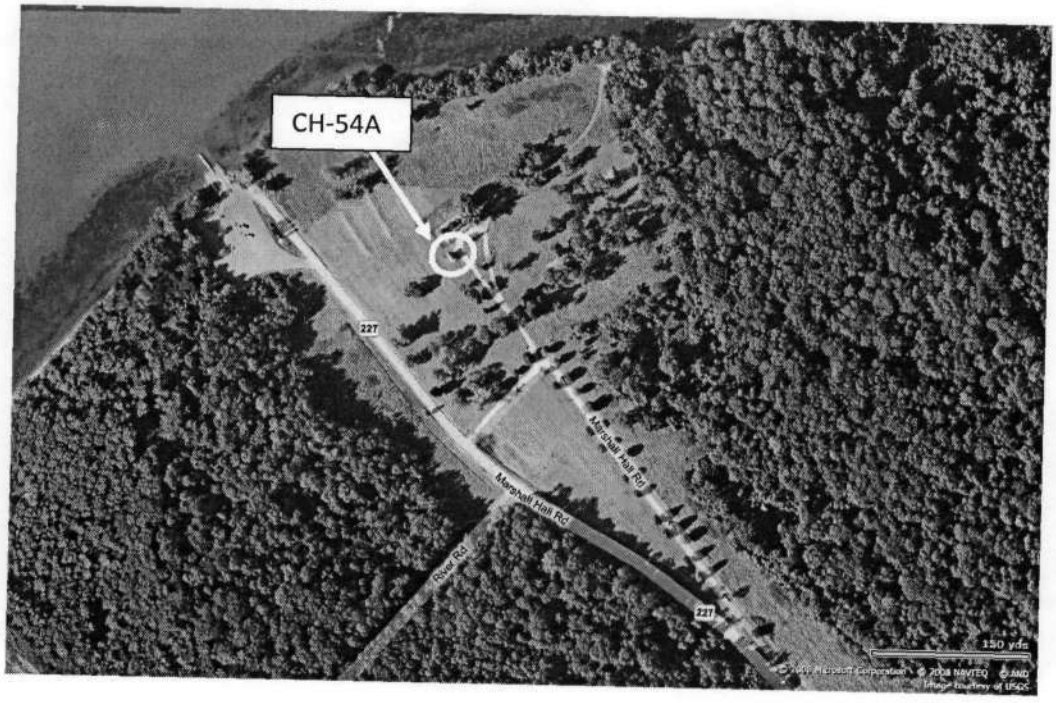
Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

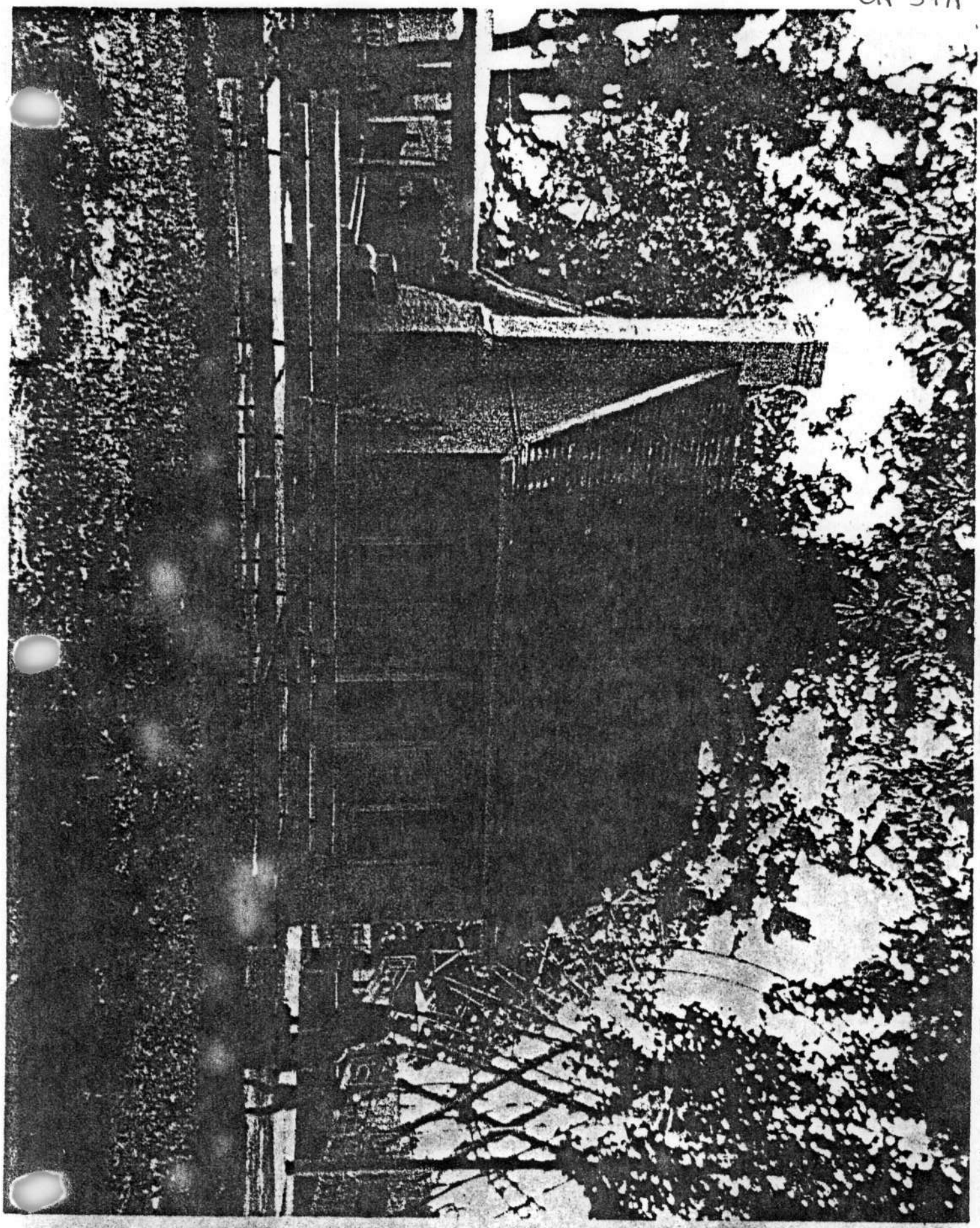
CH-54A
Marshall Hall Office
Marshall Hall Road (MD 227)
Mount Vernon quadrangle



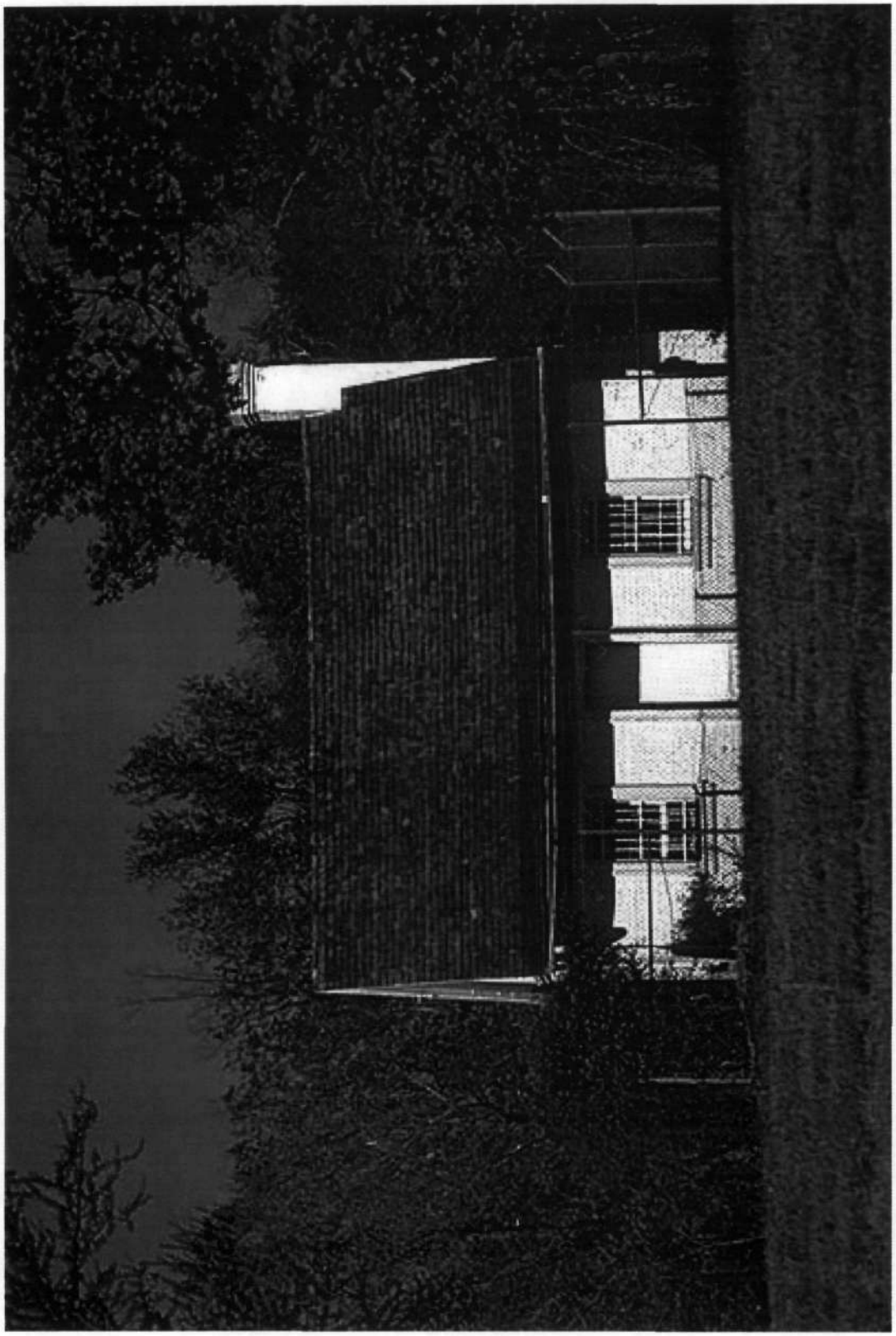
Microsoft Live Search 2008



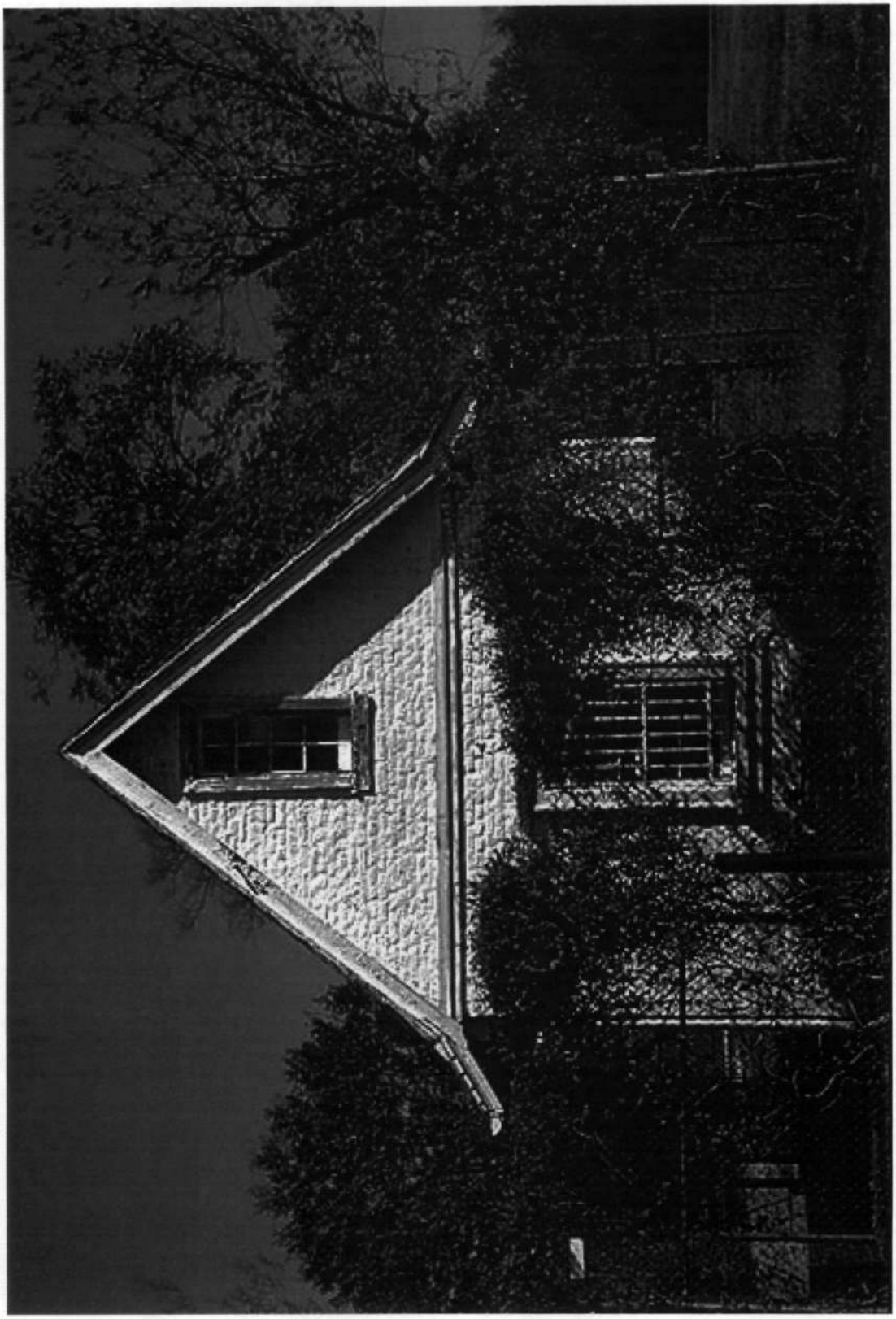
CH-54A



CH-54A
Marshall Hall Office



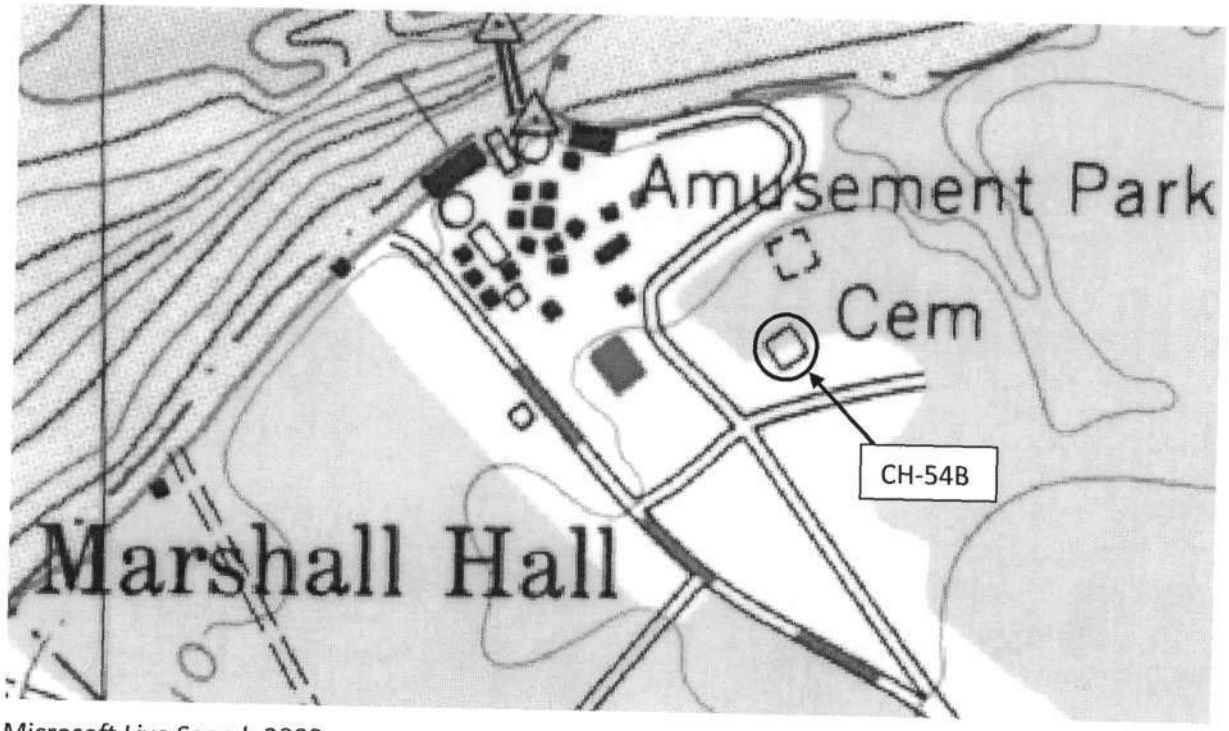
CH-54A
Marshall Hall Office



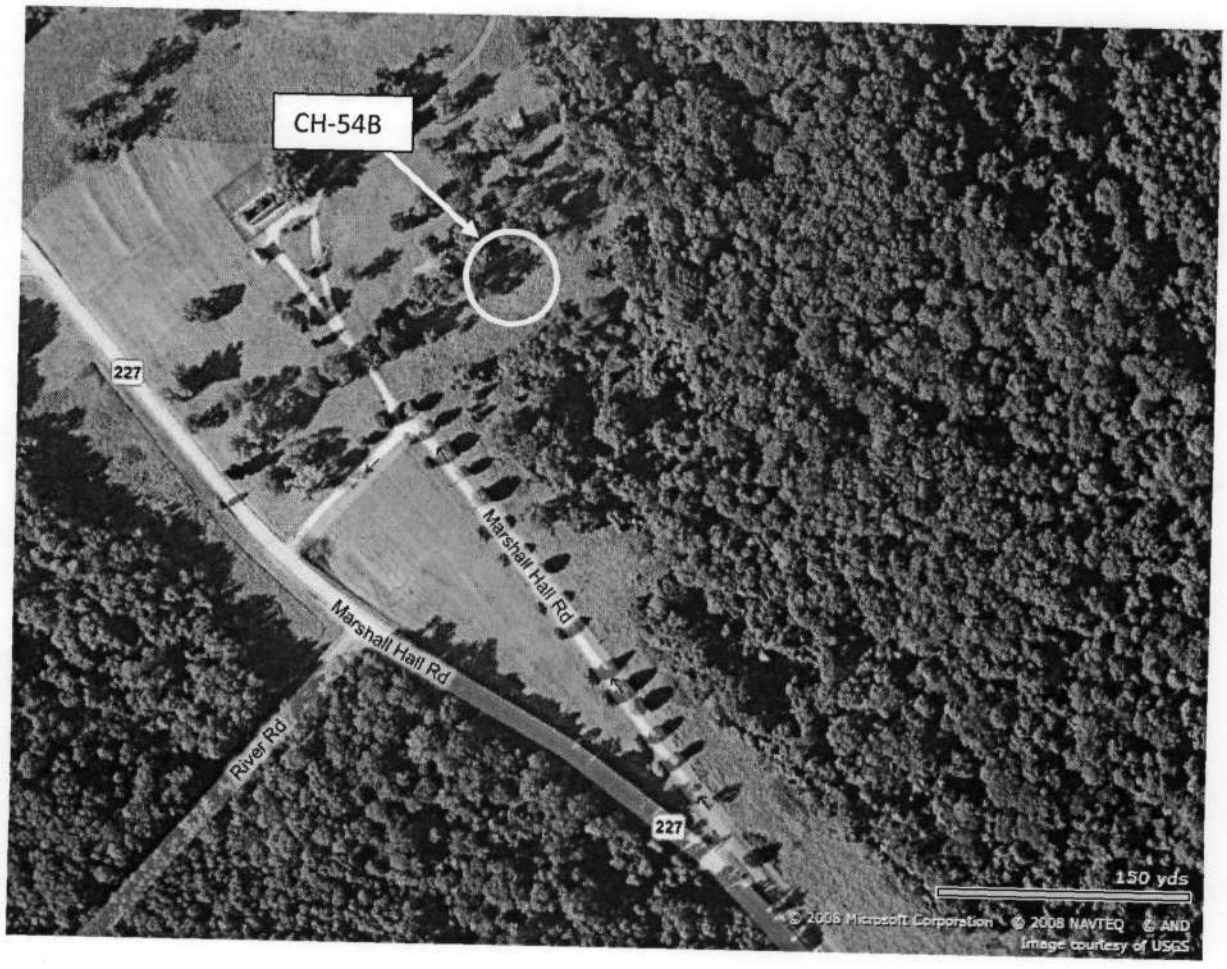
CH-54B Mid 18th century
Marshall Hall Carriage House & Stable, site
Marshall Hall

About 100 yards southeast of the Marshall Hall Office (CH-54A) stood a large, mid-eighteenth century brick stable and carriage house. Prior to its demolition about 1966 to make room for a picnic pavilion, it was the only building of its type and date remaining on Maryland's western shore. It was an impressive building, notable for its size, Flemish bond brickwork, arched doorways, and high gable roof. It was probably built shortly before the Revolution by Thomas H. Marshall II.

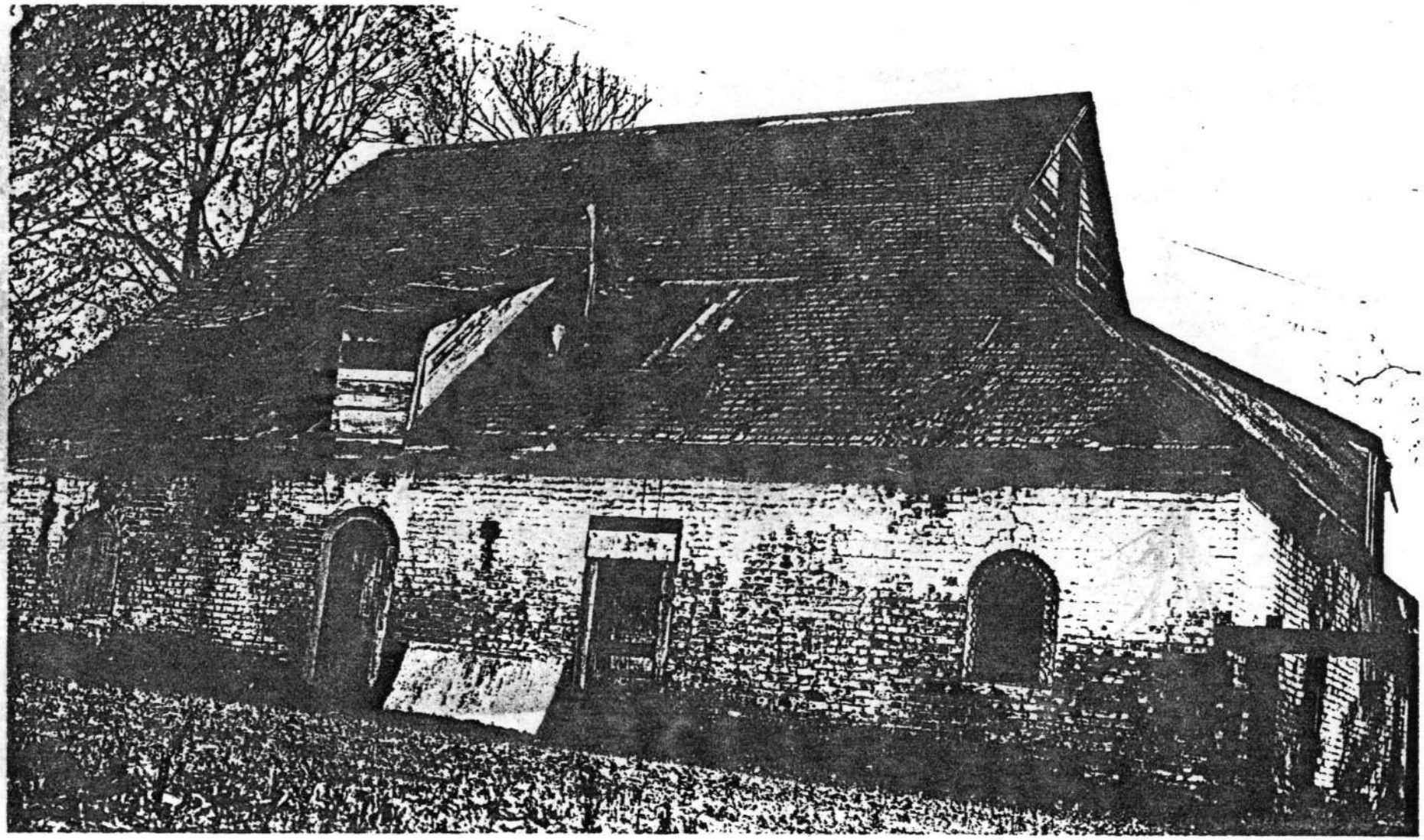
CH-54B
Marshall Hall Carriage House and Stable, site
Marshall Hall Road (MD 227)
Mount Vernon quadrangle



Microsoft Live Search 2008

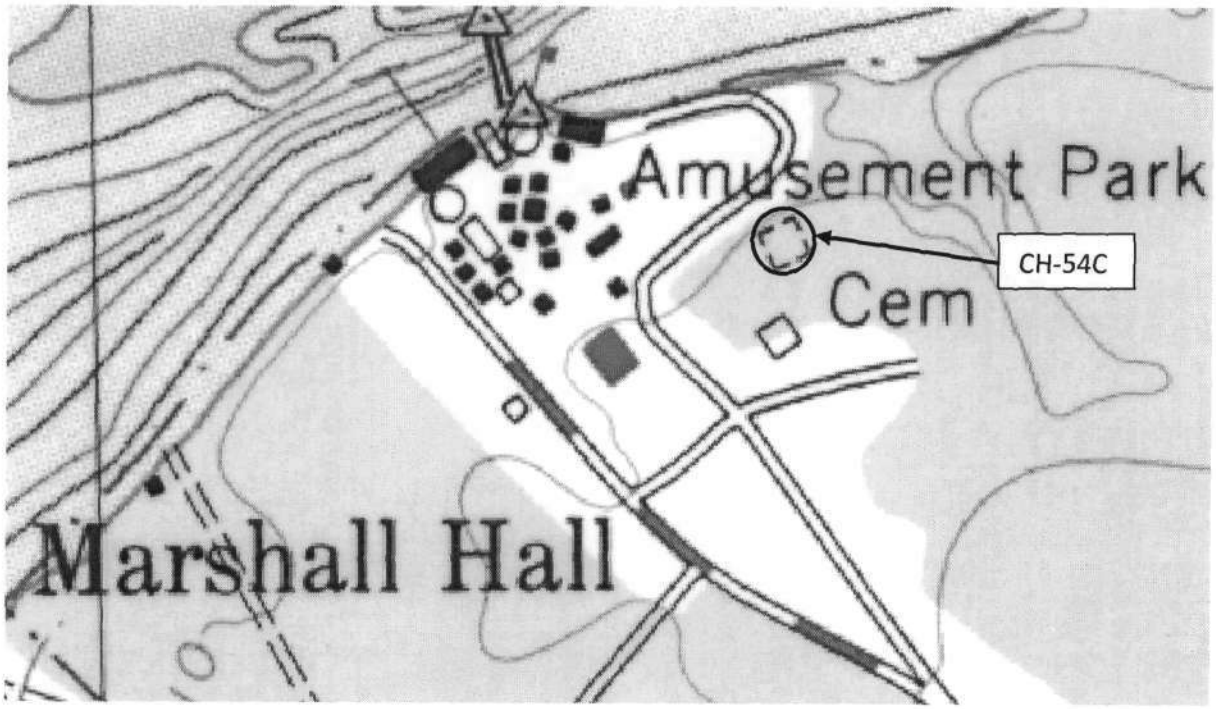
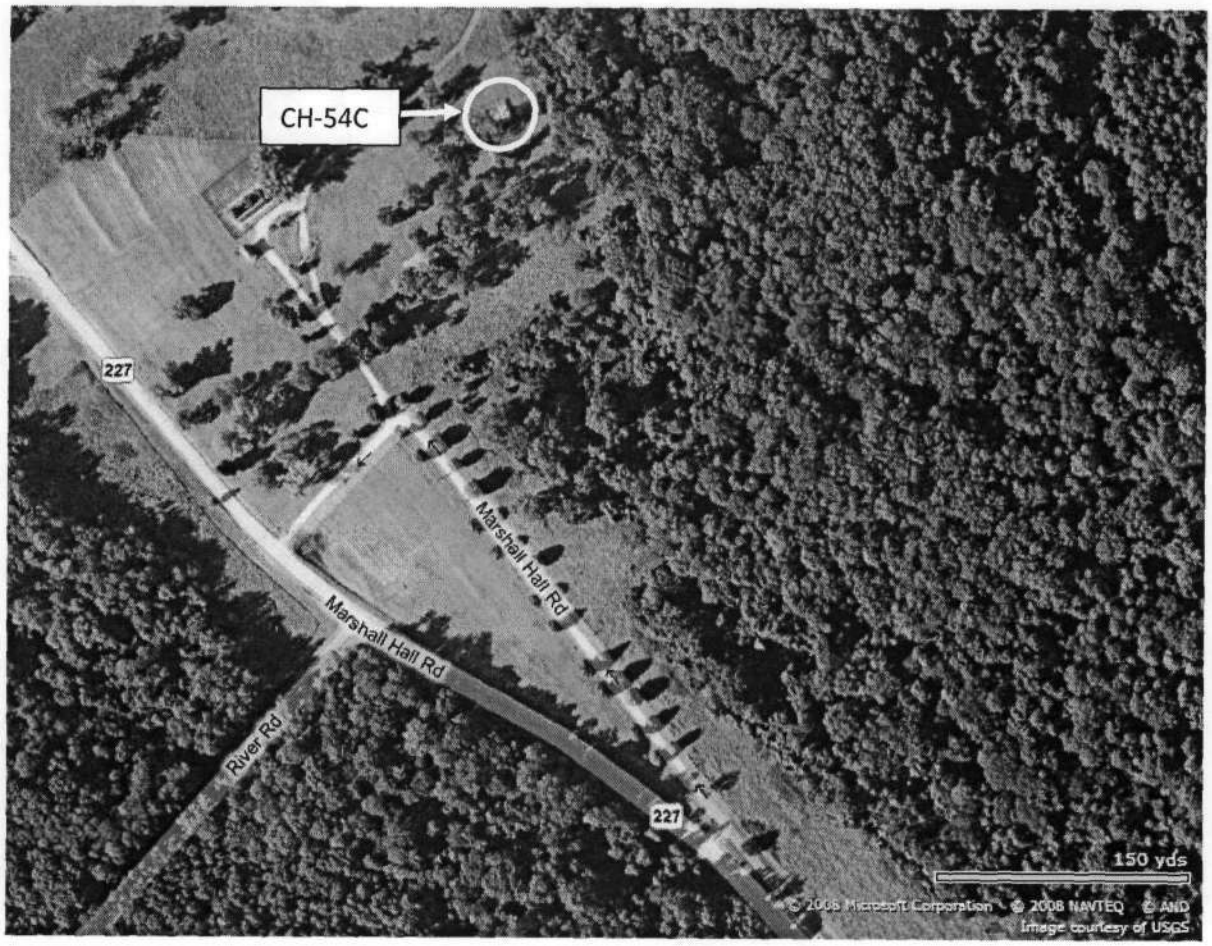


CN-54B



CN-54B

CH-54C
Marshall Cemetery
Marshall Hall Road (MD 227)
Mount Vernon quadrangle



Microsoft Live Search 2008