NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

PG:87B-8a

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic: St. Mary's Rectory

and or common: St. Mary's Rectory

2. Location

street & number: 16305 St. Mary's Church Road — N/A not for publication

city, town: Aquasco — N/A vicinity of — Fourth Congressional District

state: Maryland — code: 24 — county: Prince George's — code: 033

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	X no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name: J. Paul Bright

street & number: 16305 St. Mary's Church Road

city, town: Aquasco — N/A vicinity of — state: Maryland — 20608

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Prince George's County Courthouse

street & number: Main Street

city, town: Upper Marlboro — state: Maryland 20772

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory — has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date: 1981 — ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Maryland Historical Trust

city, town: Annapolis — state: Maryland 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
_X_ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
___ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date ___ N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

NUMBER OF RESOURCES

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
2	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	TOTAL

Original and historic functions and uses

X residential
X religious

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The old St. Mary's Rectory is a gable roofed two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling of three-by-three bays, built in 1849 and enlarged to twice its size in 1856. Its cornice treatment, porches and window surrounds display elements of Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Its German siding is covered with yellow-painted asbestos shingle. The house rests on a brick foundation and has an almost square footprint, measuring twenty-nine by thirty-two feet. There is a mid-1870s office addition and a late 19th century kitchen wing on the south facade. The flooring, capped base boarding, bracketed open-string stair, four-panel doors, architrave door and window surrounds and living room and bedroom mantels are all original fabric. The dining room mantel is a replacement of the 1840s-1850s period, salvaged from a local house. The building is finished to the third story. There is a large gambrel roofed shed southeast of the house, dating to 1982, set on the poured cement foundation of an earlier barn. Close to the barn is a two-by-one-bay board-and-batten shed of mixed old and new timbers, set on a poured cement foundation too small for its width, dating to the early 20th century. Both outbuildings are non-contributing to the National Register nomination.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No.1

DESCRIPTION

The old St. Mary's Rectory is located just south of and fronting on St. Mary's Church Road. St. Mary's Church is located approximately 1,000 feet to the west of the Old Rectory, fronting on Aquasco Road. The house is located on a flat lot, and is reached by a short gravel drive that loops in front of the house. Two large maple trees and 3 cedars mark the est side of the driveway. There is a large holly tree to the west of the house, but the surrounding yard is largely open.

The old Rectory is a three-by-three bays two-and-one-half-story dwelling with side passage double pile plan. It is unusual in that the north gable serves as the principal facade, with a less elaborate entrance in the more usual side gable position on the west facade.

The three bay north (main) facade is a gable end, measuring thirty-two feet in length. Entrance is in the third bay through a four panel door, the upper two panels having round arch heads. There are two-light sidelights above wainscot panels and a three-light transom. A two inch wood surround with a raised outer molding an an inner bead encloses the sidelights and transom. Shading the entrance is a one-bay, gable roof porch having a wide plain frieze and a boxed overhanging crown molded cornice supported on Italianate brackets and having returns in the front gable. There is a raking frieze band and a bracketed raking cornice. The cedar shake porch roof is supported on square wood posts with base blocks and capital molding. Pilasters with the same base block and capital molding mark the point where the roof meets the wall surface. The wood floored porch is reached by two concrete steps.

The windows on the facade are large wood framed double-hung-sash with six-over-six lights and louvered blue-painted wooden shutters held by "S" shaped iron hooks and having the same narrow surround as that around the entrance door. Centered in the upper gable, at third level, is a Palladian window composed of a round arch central double-hung-sash window of six-over-six lights, flanked by two narrow three-light windows. There are narrow louvered shutters on the flanking windows.

The cornice treatment on the building is the same as that on the entrance porch, that of a wide frieze band with Italianate brackets supporting the overhanging crown molded cornice. The frieze band continues up the slope of the roof gable, and there are brackets beneath the raking cornice. There are cornice returns in the north (main) gable end.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

The house is covered with yellow-painted asbestos shingle over the German siding, which is visible beneath the bulkhead cellar entrance. The foundation is cement-parged brick. The roof is covered with wood cedar shakes, put on in 1980. Prior to 1980 the roof was asphalt shingle, covering an old wood shingle roof secured with square-cut nails.

The three bay west facade, twenty-nine feet in length, is also a formal entrance facade. It faces St. Mary's Church across what is now a wooded lot. Entrance is in the north bay, through a door with two lower square panels and an upper glass light, surmounted by a two-light transom and having a narrow wood surround. The first story is sheltered by a three-bay shed roof entrance porch, the wood floor set on brick piers interspaced with wood lattice. The porch posts, frieze and cornice treatment are the same as that on the north entrance porch. Windows on the second story are not as long as those on the first level story. This size difference is repeated on all elevations save for the north (main) elevation.

The south gable end is dominated by two gable roof additions, one on the southwest and one on the southeast bays of the facade. Two center bays are visible on the main block, composed of 6/6 sash windows on first through third levels. The two central bays are flanked by corbelled brick interior chimneys rising from the east and west slope of the roof. The bracketed, crown molded cornice treatment is the same as that on the main facade. There is a bulkhead cellar entrance beneath the second bay.

The east facade of the main block is all but obscured by three additions. Visible on the main block are the first and second bays at second level and the cornice above these two windows. The treatment is the same as those details throughout the building.

The additions on the east facade consist of a 1921 two-story, one-bay shed roof addition on the northeast corner of the facade, which contains bathrooms on the first and second level. 1 A shed roof two-bay, one-story addition centered on the facade has an entrance and a double-hung-sash window of six-over-six lights. The window provides light into a dining room alcove, and the entrance is into an adjoining pantry. A two-by-two-bay, a two-story gable roof addition at the southeast corner of the building is a late 19th century kitchen addition with a bedroom on the second level. It measures seventeen-by-fifteen feet and has an east entrance sheltered by a two-bay, hipped-roof porch, rebuilt since 1980 by the present owners.

The additions on the south gable end include the two-story kitchen wing on the southeast corner. There is an exterior stove chimney centered on its gable end, and a boxed cornice with kicks.

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

The southwest corner of the facade has a one story, gable roof two-by-one bay wing measuring fifteen-by-sixteen feet. There is an exterior brick stove chimney running up its south gable end. It has entrance from the main block's west entrance porch and through a door on its east facade. This mid-1870s addition served as the rector's office, when the building was the St. Mary's Rectory. All additions on the building have the same wall, roof and window treatment as the main block. They have no shutters, however, and there are wide board window surrounds. All additions set on brick foundations.

The interior of the old St. Mary's Rectory has a side hall-two parlor plan. The hall is entered from both the north and the west. The west entrance allows the traditional arrangement of entering at the head of the hall with the stairway opposite and the parlors opening to the right. The north entrance, more formal in its features, enters the hall across its width rather than its length. The north entrance faces the west parlor, with the length of the hall and the stair to the left or east.

The open string stair rises along the north wall of the hall, crossing the northeast, first level window. The lower portion of the window lights a closet beneath the stair. A stair landing crosses the east end of the hall. The stair turns 90` and there is a second run along the south wall, to the second story. The stair continues to the finished third level. It has decorative bracketed stair ends and tapering turned balusters with an octagonal center section. The newel post is turned, has an octagonal center section and a round flat newel cap with a raised central bull's eye. The spandrel has inset vertical rectangular paneling.

The doors and windows throughout the interior have a two-step architrave surround. The windows have wide interior sills. The doors are four panel, and some are patched, mended or made smaller to fit the doorways. Some doors on both first and second levels have iron box locks labeled "R and E Mfg. Co., Pat. May 1866" (probably Russell and Erwin Co.). Baseboards are approximately ten inches wide, with cap molding. The second floor baseboards were formerly wide, plain boards; the cap molding was added after 1980 by the present owners. There is cornice molding throughout the first and second floor, which was added in 1981. An original plaster cornice molding, removed because it was deteriorated, was located in the west parlor only. It measured approximately one inch in width, and had a stylized vine and floral pattern. The flooring is original, of narrow, but not uniform widths. There are wooden door sills with an oval profile between each room.

The east and west parlors are connected by large double doors of four vertical panels each. A hearth is set in the south wall of each parlor. The mantel in the west parlor or living room is original. Rectangular pilasters flank a "tudor" arch hearth opening. Molding on the pilasters and the frieze was added since 1980. A band of architrave molding supports the mantel shelf. A

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

six panel door in the southwest corner of the living room leads to the addition that served as the rector's office. It is a plain room with a high ceiling, plaster walls, a brown-painted wood floor and simple architrave door and window surrounds. It has not been rehabilitated at this time (August 1986) and is used for storage.

The east parlor or dining room mantel is a replacement from the 1840s-50s period, salvaged from a house in the Aquasco area. It is approximately five feet in height with a wide rectangular hearth opening flanked by tapering Doric pillars on base blocks. The capitals support scroll brackets which support the mantel shelf. The frieze is a wide banded area with a centered rectangular panel with a raised pyramidal design. The east wall of the dining room has an alcove lighted by a double-hung-sash window of six-over-six lights, with a plain board surround. There is also a four-panel door leading to a pantry with an exterior exit. The southeast corner of the room has a door of six horizontal panels leading to the kitchen wing.

The kitchen has a wide plain board surrounds around the doors and windows. There is a wide baseboard. A six-panel door in the east wall leads to a two-bay east side porch. The porch is new, replacing in kind an old porch which had deteriorated.

The second level of the Rectory has a bathroom on the stair landing, above the bathroom at the end of the entrance hall. The second story has a hall with corresponding bedrooms over the two parlors below. There is also a small bedroom at the west end of the hall, above the front entrance. Due to repair work, this room had the plaster and lath removed so that the structural members were exposed. All were hand hewn. There was a corner post with diagonal braces and wall studs. The corner post consists of a large squared timber from which one corner had been removed to create a square corner. The cross braces fit into slots in the corner post. The studs fit into mortises in the upper sill. Large square-cut nails with no heads hold the structure together.

Both east and west bedrooms on the second floor have fireplaces with identical mantels on the south wall probably dating to the 1856 renovation of the house. The mantels have a plain surround, almost flush with the wall, a square hearth opening and architrave molding supporting the mantel shelf. A four-panel door north of the fireplace leads to an original closet. A corresponding door in the east bedroom leads to a bedroom in the kitchen wing.

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

The finished third story has a small hall lighted by the north Palladian window, and one south-facing room. The door and window surrounds are wide plain boards with an inner bead. A low, four panel door leads to the south room. The west wall of the hall was moved back in the early 1980s, making the small room behind it into a closet. A modern folding door across from the stair leads to the closet.

The flat yard to the rear of the rectory contains the remains of a brick foundation for an outbuilding. A one-story "back building" of twenty-two by thirteen feet was specified in the 1849 agreement to build the rectory. The foundation could date to this period. A stable for the use of St. Mary's Church and Rectory once stood west of the house, just east of the present church hall. Both the stable site and the site of the "back building" could yield archeological information on the history of the Church and Rectory. a two-story gambrel roof shed to the southeast of the house was built in 1982 on the poured cement foundation of an earlier barn. A two-by-one bay board-and-batten shed of mixed old and more recent timbers is set on a paved cement foundation too small for its width. The shed and foundation date to the early 20th century.

8. Significance

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	___ social/humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1849, 1856 **Builder/Architect** Jeremiah Townshend, builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

The old St. Mary's Rectory is significant for its architecture and for its association with the history of St. Paul's Parish and the community of Aquasco. The Rectory is an excellent example of a vernacular dwelling with Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic elements. The floor plan exemplifies a style typical of the dwellings of successful landowners and merchants in the mid-19th century in Prince George's County. Few such well preserved examples of this house type remain.[1] Constructed in 1849, specifications and the cost of the building are noted in the St. Paul's vestry minutes for that date. The dwelling was repaired and enlarged in 1856, probably assuming its present appearance at that time. Original Greek Revival style elements include the front gable entrance facade, crown molded returned cornice, porch detail, interior stair detail, door and window surrounds and parlor mantel. Italianate elements include the heavy bracketing of the exterior cornice and the prominent round arch window in the north (main) gable end. Rehabilitated by its present owners, the Rectory contains a significant amount of original fabric and is little changed from its mid-19th century appearance. It is located in Aquasco, one of three remaining examples of a well-preserved agricultural community in Prince George's County. Aquasco reached its height in the 19th century, and is the location of a number of large 19th century planters homes.[2] The Rectory was stylishly built, perhaps because of its location in the thriving village and because of the affluence of its vestry and some of the members of St. Paul's Parish. Its setting on a rural lane close to the Episcopal chapel, is well preserved. Details of its construction history are well documented by the St. Paul's Vestry records. The old Rectory served St. Paul's Parish through 1977 when it was sold as a private residence.

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[1] After renovation in 1856, the Rectory had a side passage, double pile plan. Extant examples of this house type in Prince George's County include: ca. 1840s: P.G. #70-17, Buena Vista, in Glenn Dale; 77-5, Solitude Farm, Upper Marlboro; 84-20, Bellevue, Acokeek; 87B-8a; from ca. 1850s: 82A-13, Woodstock, Upper Marlboro; 86A-5 West End Farm, Croom; 87B-5, John E. Turner House, Aquasco; from ca. 1860s; #77-11, Nourse House, Upper Marlboro; #86A-10, John W. Coffren House, Croom; and from the early 1870s, #79-17, Trelawn, Upper Marlboro. Of the above, #77-11, Nourse House and #77-5, Solitude, are so altered their original lines are not easily distinguished. #82A-13, Woodstock, #84-20, Bellevue, and #87B-5, John E. Turner House have exterior chimneys. #79-17, Trelawn, and 86A-5, West End Farm have significant additions, changing their original plan. #70-17, Buena Vista, is endangered due to potential development on its site.

[2] See National Register Nomination for Aquasco District, available at the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis.

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The old st. mary's Rectory was constructed in 1849 by Jeremiah Townshend listed in the 1850 U.S. Census as a farmer living in the Piscataway District of the county.[3] The cost of the original dwelling specified as two stories, 30-by-16 feet, was $800. The building was to be located in Baden, near the ca. 1733 St. Paul's Church but was placed in Woodville (present-day Aquasco) instead.[4] A lot in Woodville was donated by wealthy vestryman and Woodville resident, George Morton. The ca. 1848 St. Mary's Chapel, a mission chapel for St. Paul's Parish, stood nearby.[5] Jeremiah Townshend was paid an extra $20 for hauling the wood frame for the dwelling to Woodville.[6]

Aquasco (Woodville) is significant in Prince George's County as a well-preserved southern Maryland agricultural community.[7] It reached its height during the 19th century, serving as a town center for surrounding tobacco farms. The village is characterized by a concentration of 19th century farmsteads and finely appointed 19th century dwellings clustered along Aquasco Road (Maryland Route 381) and the roads entering it, for a distance of approximately one mile. The village retains its surrounding open space and agricultural, rural character, as well as a significant amount of 19th century building stock. Aquasco (Woodville) was the home of three of the wealthier

[3]Vestry Minutes for St. Paul's Parish, 1816-1846, March 1849. Available at Maryland State Archives, #18969; and United States Census, 1850, Prince George's County, 5th District.

[4]Vestry Minutes, April 30, 1849.

[5]Land Records of Prince George's County, JBB 7:185.

[6]Vestry Minutes, July 19, 1849

[7]Croom and Piscataway are the only other communities in the county that continue to display some elements of their 19th century agricultural village form and character. Piscataway was established in the 18th century as a small tobacco port. Croom formed in the mid and late 19th century and has a primarily late 19th and early 20th century building stock. Of the three, Aquasco has the most numerous and well-preserved stock of buildings from the second and third quarters of the 19th century.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.1

members of the eight member St. Paul's vestry.[8] This may explain the location of a parish mission chapel as well as the St. Paul's Rectory in Aquasco, when the St. Paul's Parish Church was located approximately 5 miles north, in Baden. The vestry minutes detail much discussion of whether to locate the new Rectory in Baden or in Woodville. Woodville was finally deemed the "most advantageous location."[9]

In 1856, during the rectorship of John Hamilton Chew, alterations and repairs at a cost of $800 were made to the building. When the work was completed it was stated that the Parsonage was more than doubled in size.[10] It probably assumed its present plan and appearance at that time. The Rector's study, the one story addition at the southwest corner of the building, was made during the 1873-1876 rectorship of Dr. John C. Tennent, at a cost of $300.[11]

The Rectory was constructed to serve St. Paul's Parish, which was established in 1692, one of 30 parishes authorized by the Provincial Assembly of Maryland at that time.[12] The Parish was served by two 18th century brick churches (P.G. #86A-7 and P.G. #86B-14), which are still in use today. It was served by native Prince Georgian, Thomas John Claggett, (1743-1816), who became the first Episcopal Bishop to be consecrated in the United States.[13] The Parish, its congregation and its buildings are well documented, as original minutes of

[8]

District	Name	Occupation	Real Estate Value
Aquasco	W. R. Barker	Planter	$34,000
Aquasco	George Morton	Planter	$13,000
Aquasco	John L. Turner	Planter	$15,000
Nottingham	Thomas N. Baden	Planter	$ 7,500
Nottingham	John T. Eversfield	Planter	$24,000
Nottingham	William N. Dorsett	Farmer	$ 7,125
Nottingham	Joseph H. Turner	Planter	$15,000
Nottingham	Robert J. Young	Planter	$11,000

from St. Paul's Parish Vestry Minutes, and 1850 U.S. Census, Prince George's County, Aquasco and Nottingham Districts.

[9]Rectory Minutes, June 7, 1849.

[10]Ibid. May 12, 1856.

[11]Ibid. August 9, 1873.

[12]National Register Nomination, St. Paul's Church, Baden.

[13]Ibid.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.2

the vestry exist from 1733 and registers of births, marriages and burials from 1831.

The old St. Mary's Rectory is an excellent example of a local adaptation of Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Few ell preserved examples of this house type remain in Prince George's County. The building was built specifically as a rectory and its history is intertwined with the activities of St. Paul's Parish, through sale of the dwelling to private owners in 1977. The construction history of the building is well documented through church records. Its setting, close to St. Mary's Chapel, is unchanged, adding to the Rectory's integrity. The Rectory is a component of a grouping of 19th century buildings in Aquasco which are the visual remains of a 19th century agricultural community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

St. Mary's Rectory
Prince George's County, Maryland

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

5426 528

THIS DEED

MADE this 10th day of June, 1981, by and between FRED A. MILLER and JOANNE P. MILLER, his wife, parties of the first part, and J. PAUL BRIGHT, III, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH: that in consideration of the sum of $80,000.00 (includes the amount of any outstanding trust or mortgage indebtedness, if any), the said parties of the first part do grant and convey unto J. Paul Bright, III, party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, in fee simple all that piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in Prince George's County, State of Maryland, and being described as follows, to wit:

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the South side of St. Mary's Church Road, in the Aquasco District, Prince George's County, Maryland, being all of the remainder of land conveyed by John H. Chew to the Vestry of St. Pauls Parish of Prince George's County by deed dated August 27, 1868, and recorded in Liber H.B. 1 at Folio 541, and being also a part of the land conveyed by George Morton to Vestry of St. Pauls Parish of Prince George's County by deed dated December 5, 1856, and recorded among the Land Records of Prince George's County, in Liber J.B.B. 7 at Folio 183, and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING for the same at a tack in a small stone found fixed on the South side of 30 foot St. Mary's Church Road, said stone marking the Northwest corner of the land owned by William S. Chichester (Deed 1579-folio 597) and marking the Northeast corner of the parcel now described; running thence with said Chichester property S 06° 13' 37" W - 693.51 feet to a pipe fixed in a stream in the line of the land of the Frank Forbes heirs; thence with said land N 86° 21' 22" W - 126.68 feet to a pipe; thence S 50° 36' 07" W - 100.75 feet to a pipe found, thence with the land of Thomas M. Keech, Jr., N 00° 33' 04" E - 410.93 feet to a stone; thence N 76° 05' 55" W - 288.08 feet to a pipe; thence leaving said Keech land and running the dimension line between the land now described and the land retained by the Vestry of St. Paul's Parish N 13° 14' 00" E - 238.00 feet to a pipe also fixed on the South side of St. Mary's Church Road, thence with said Road S 84° 01' 28" E - 154.86 feet to a pipe; thence N 89° 14' 43" E - 113.12 feet; thence N 74° 17' 12" E - 237.76 feet to the point of beginning containing 5.004 acres, more or less, as shown on plat of survey by D. H. Steffens, Registered Land Surveyor, dated May 2, 1978.

TOGETHER with the buildings and improvements thereupon, erected, made, or being; and all and every, the rights, alleys, ways, waters, privileges, appurtenances, and advantages, to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

GEOGRAPHIICA DATA:

Boundary Justification:

The St. Mary's Church and Rectory were built on a four acre parcel donated by a member of the congregation, the deed dated 1850. In 1868 twelve acres were added to the church's holdings. The five acre parcel the Rectory is now situated on includes a part of the original land donation and a part of the later twelve acre addition. The surrounding acreage preserves the Rectory's view and connection with St. Mary's Church, adding to its integrity. The foundation of an outbuilding south of the house and that of a stable to the west of the house are important to include within the National Register bounds, as they may yield archeological information on the Rectory and life in 19th century Aquasco.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Footnotes in Section 8.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5.004 acres

Quadrangle name Benedict, MD Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	349400	4271910
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheets Numbers 10.1 and 10.2

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

state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Marina King, Architectural Historian
organization	Historic Preservation Commission c/o County Planning Div., Room 4010
date	September 1986
street & number	14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive
telephone	(301) 952-3520
city or town	Upper Marlboro
state	Maryland 20772

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X 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 8-4-87

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

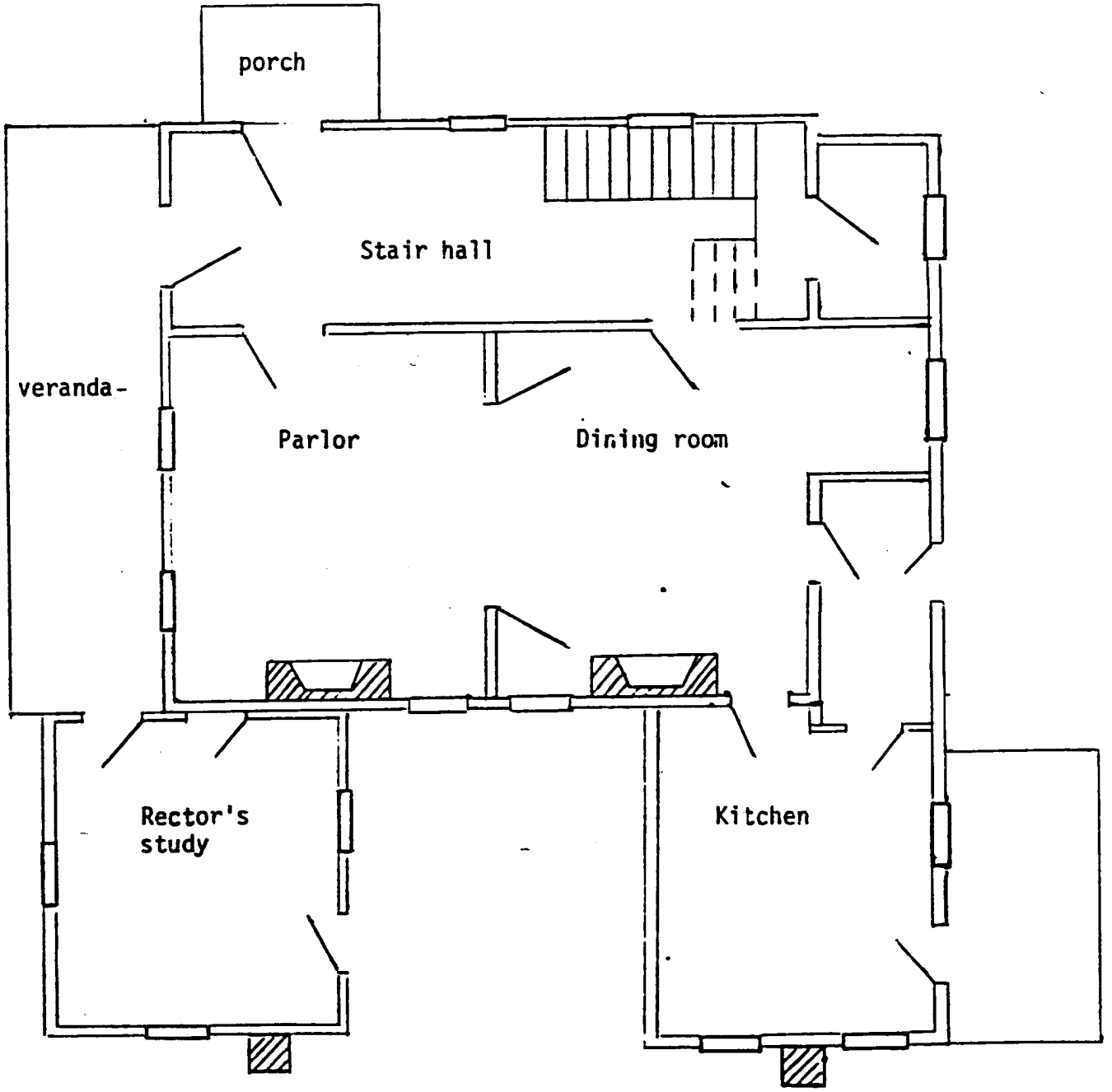
Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

Old St. Mary's Rectory
P.G.#87B-8a
Prince George's County, Maryland
Floor plan, first floor

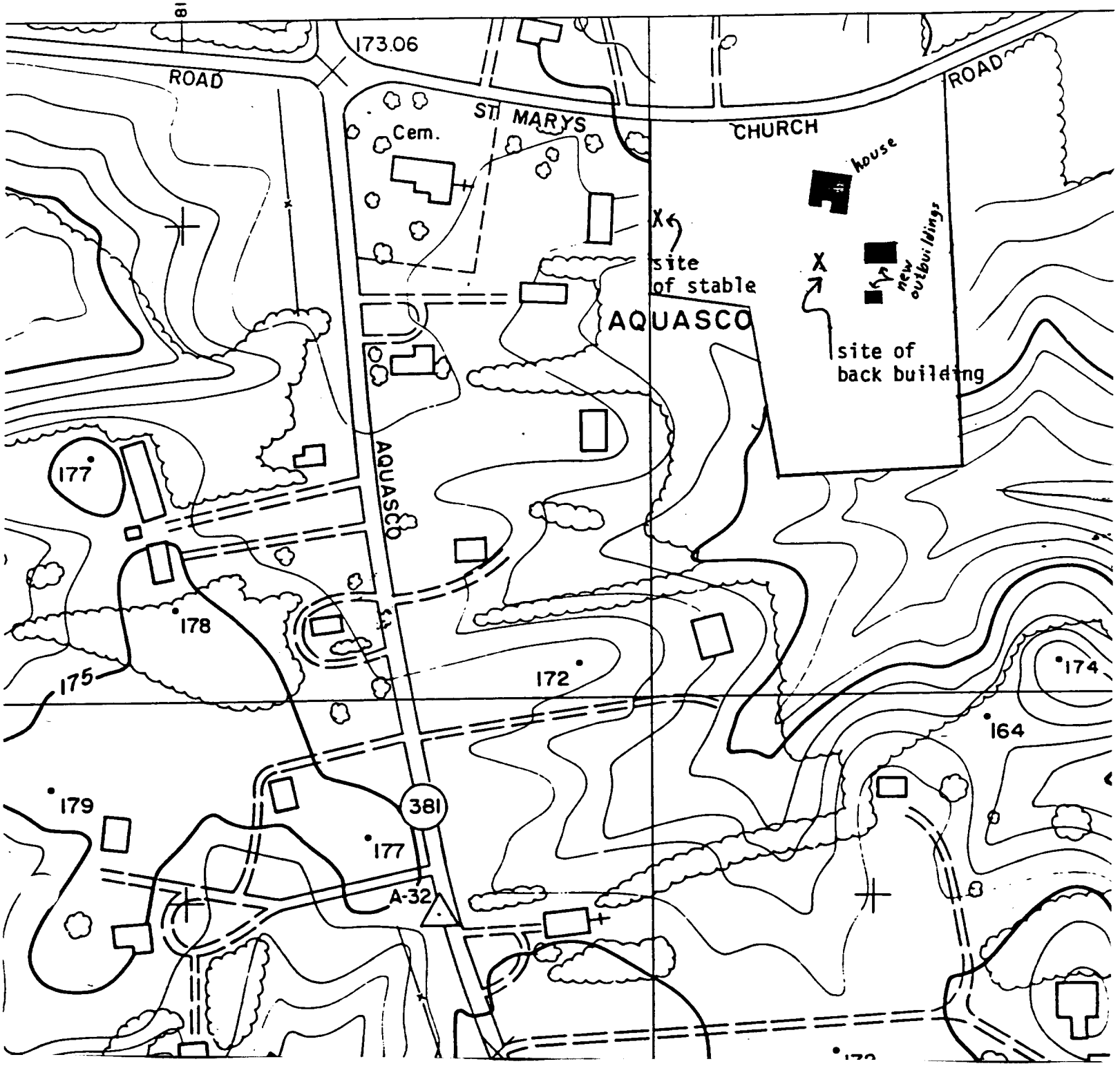
8 feet = 1 inch



St. Mary's Rectory PG:87B-8A

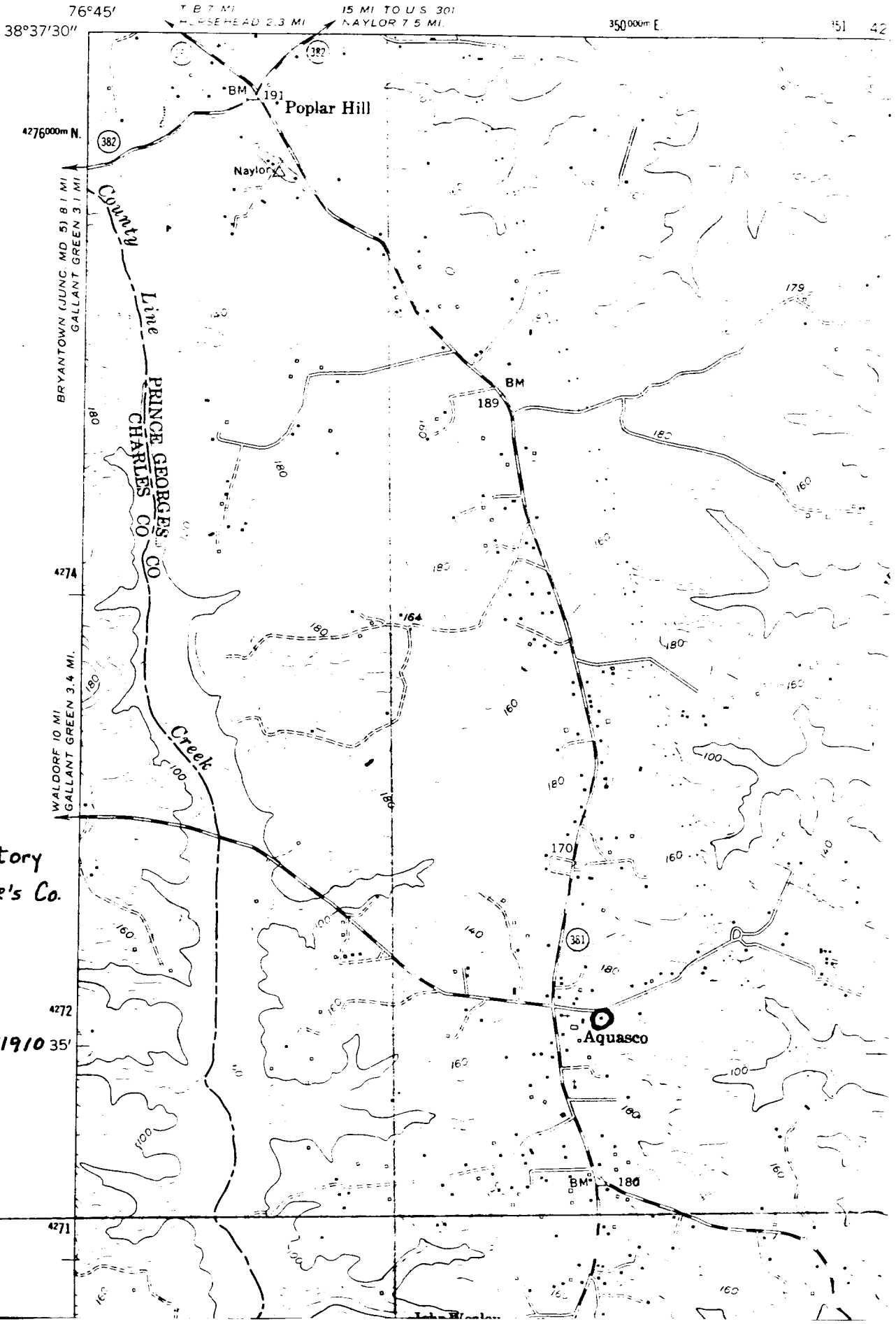
Prince George's County
Maryland

sketch map, 1986 not to scale



5661 III NE
(BRANDYWINE)

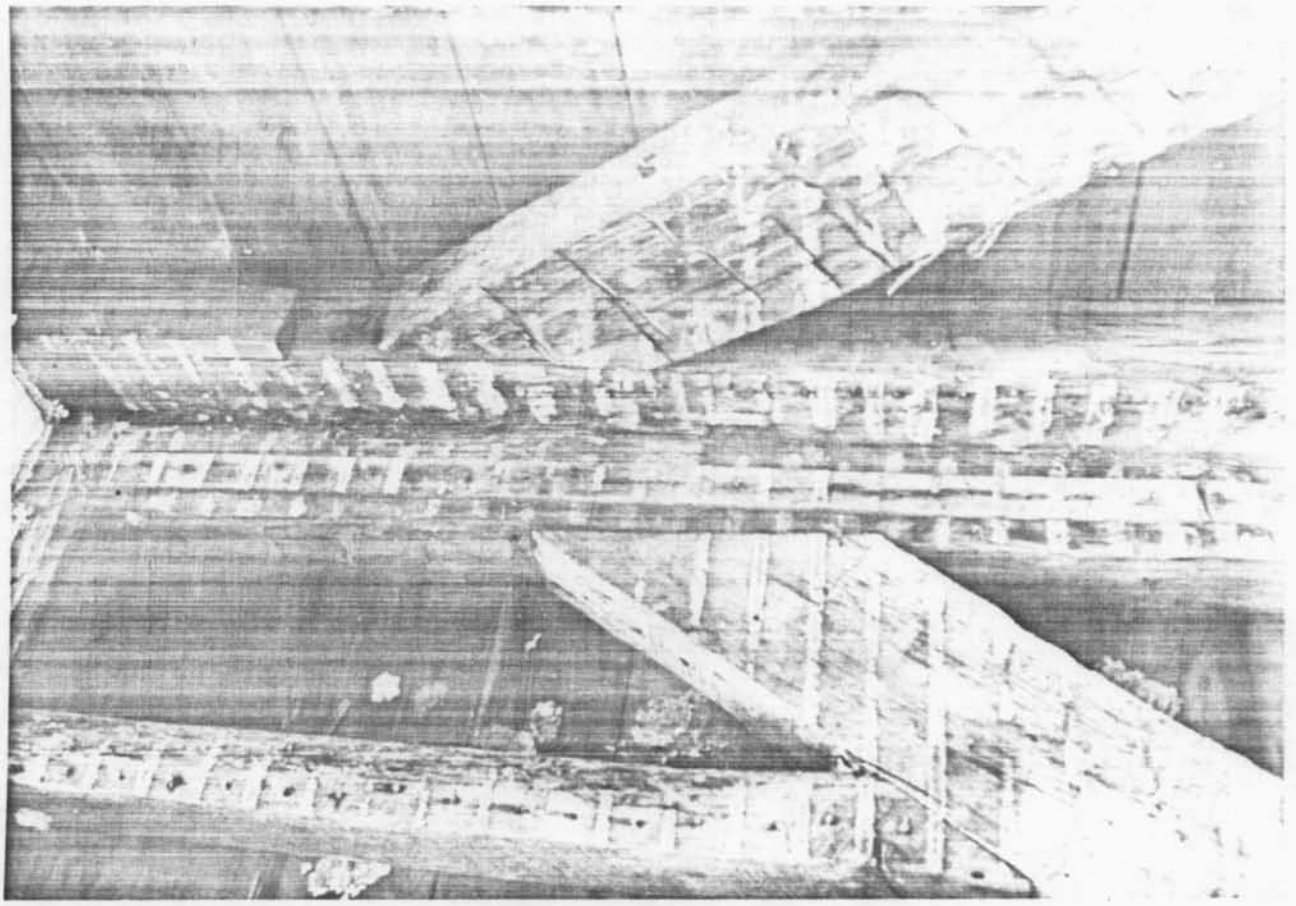
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



St. Mary's Rectory
Prince George's Co.
Maryland

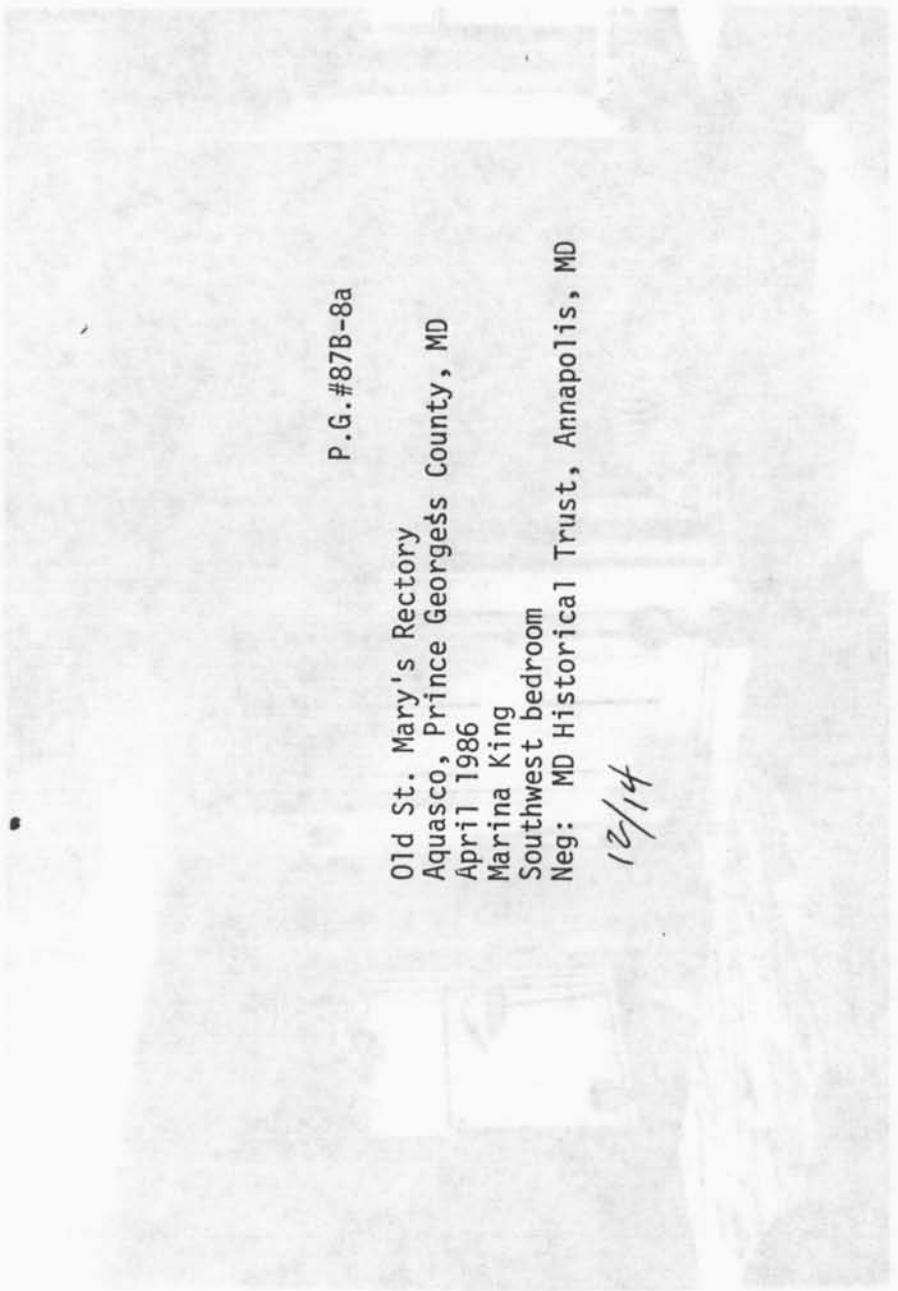
PG:87B-8A

18/349940/4271910



P.G.#87B-8a

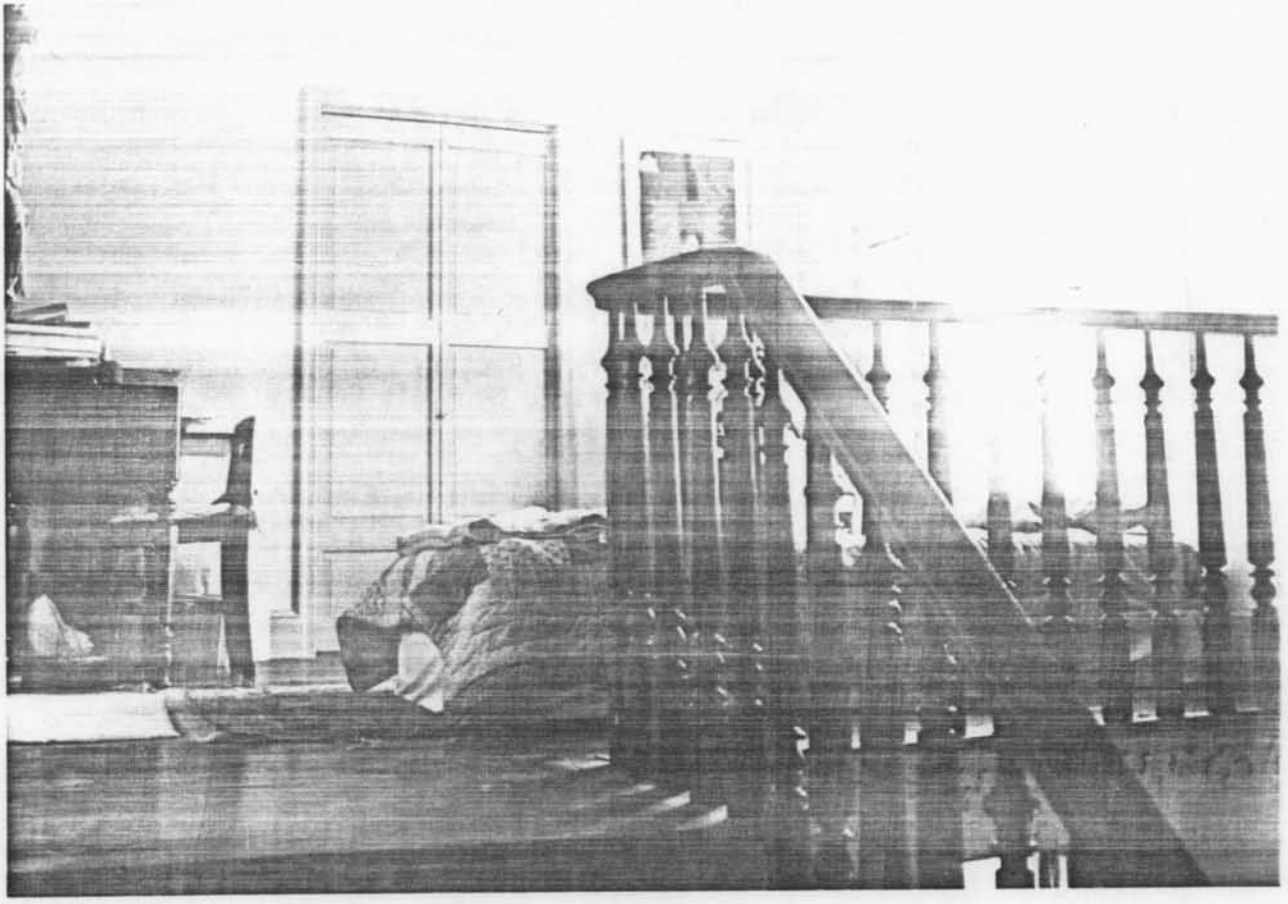
Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
2nd floor, northwest room,
exposed corner post and studs
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD
0/14

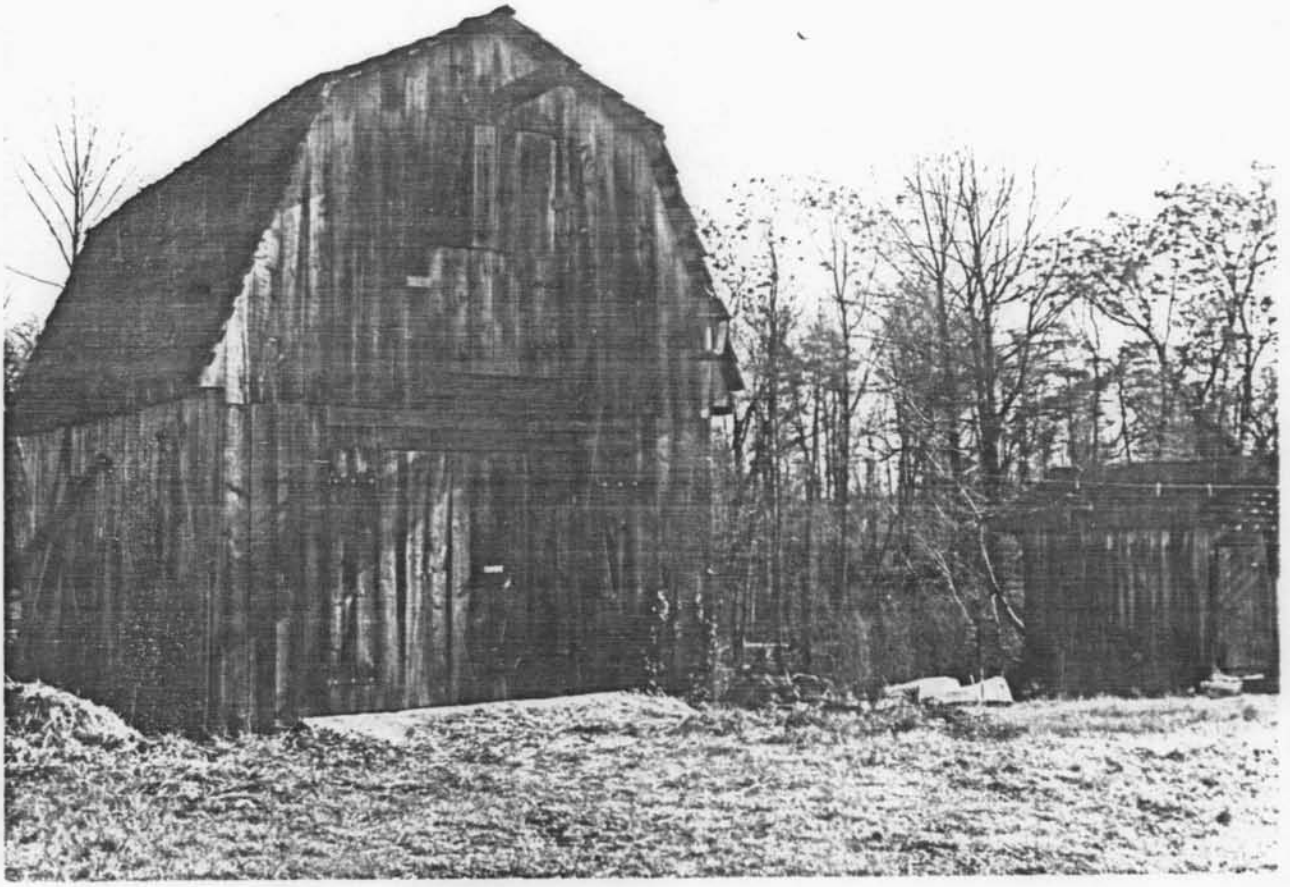


P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince Georgeśs County, MD
April 1986
Marina King
Southwest bedroom
Neg: MD Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
12/14

PG:87B-8a





P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County MD
Marina King
April 1986
Third story hall
Neg: MD Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD

13/14

P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
Non-contributing outbuildings
Southeast of house
Neg: MD Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD

14/14

P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
West elevation
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD

ELK 661

P.G.#87B-8a

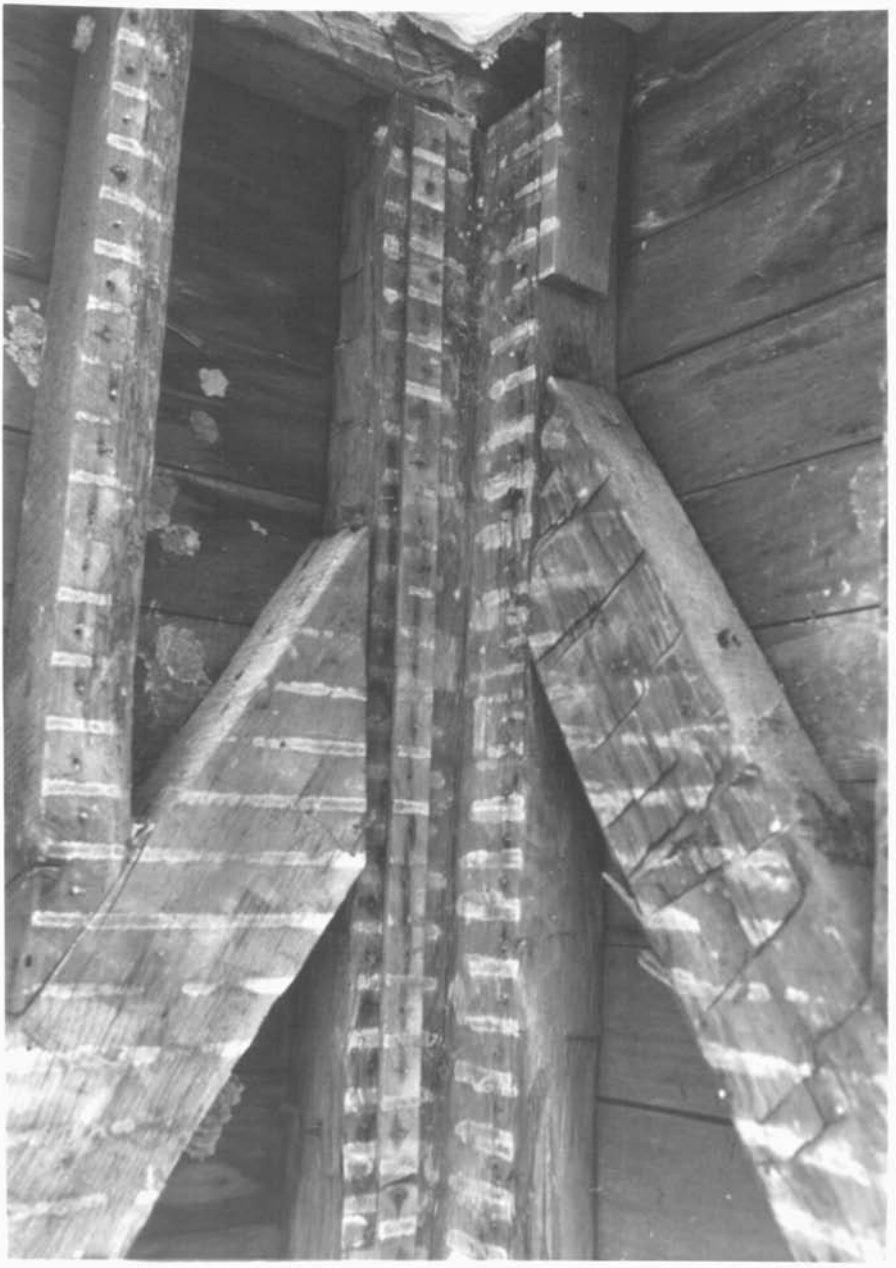
Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
North elevation
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
East elevation
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
South elevation
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD



P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
2nd floor, northwest room,
exposed corner post and studs
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
Kitchen
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
Hall, looking west
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G.#87B-8a

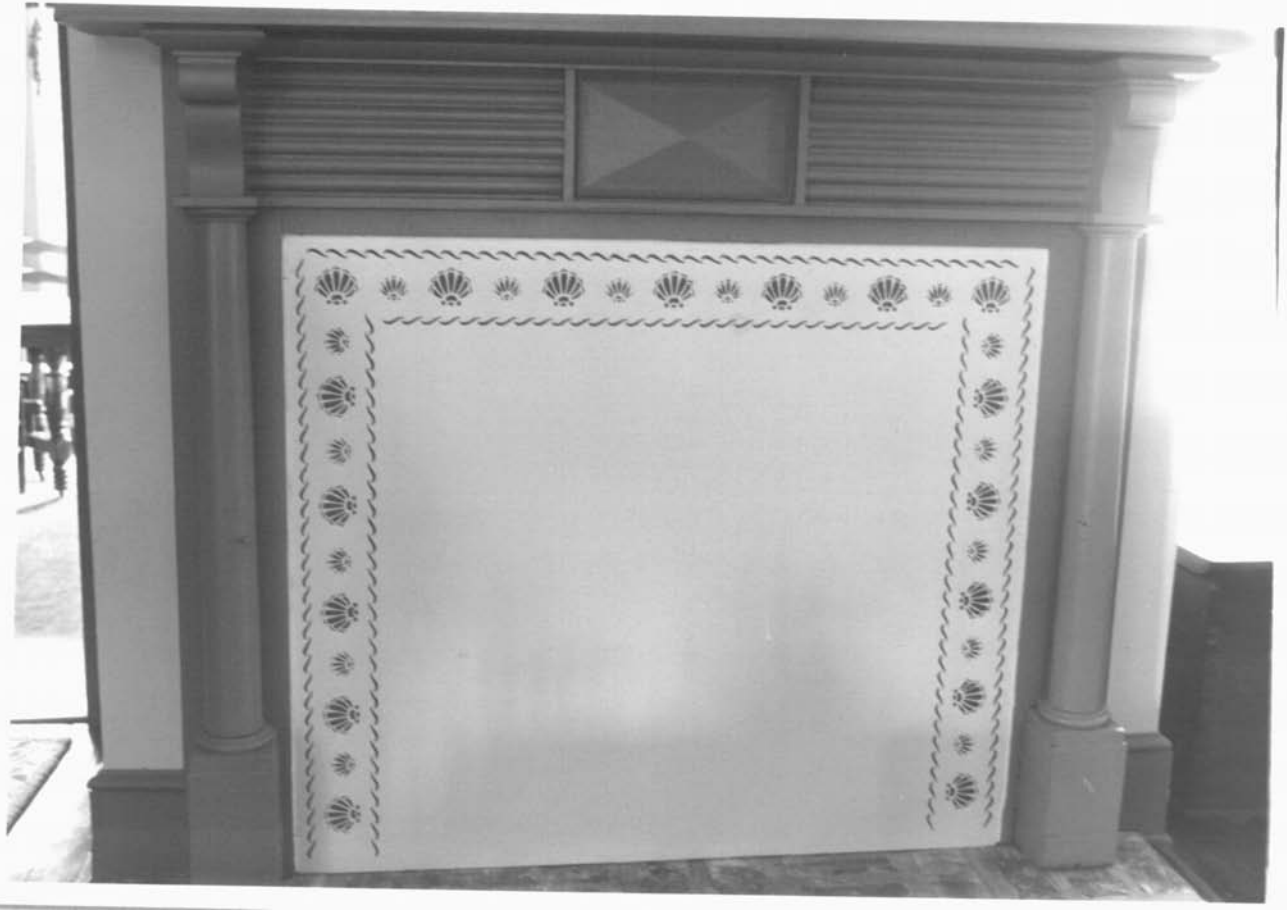
Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
Hall, looking east
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
Dining room and west parlor
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD

P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
April 1986
Newel post and stair
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD



P.G.#87B-8a

Old St. Mary's Rectory
Aquasco, Prince George's County,
MD
Marina King
April 1986
Dining room mantel
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis,MD

P.G. #87 B-8
St. Mary's Rectory
Prince George's County, MD.
Marina King
April 1985
North elevation
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.

P.G. #87 B-8
St. Mary's Rectory
Prince George's County, MD.
Marina King
April 1985
East elevation
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.

P.G. #87 B-8

St. Mary's Rectory
Prince George's County, MD.
Marina King
April 1985
South elevation
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.