

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Prince George's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON
Bowieville

AND OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
2300 Church Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Upper Marlboro

STATE Maryland 20870	CODE 24	COUNTY: Prince George's	CODE 033
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>tenants</u>
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC (Yes): <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: contact: Albert W. Turner, President
Maryland Community Developers, Inc., (Largo, Maryland)

STREET AND NUMBER:
7600 Fountain Blew Drive

CITY OR TOWN: Lanham	STATE: Maryland 20801	CODE: 24
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:
St. John's College Campus, College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland 21401	CODE: 24
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland 21401	CODE: 24
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Maryland
Prince George's

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncolored	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Bowieville is located on the east side of Church Road, one and one-tenth miles south of the intersection of Church Road and Maryland Route 214.

Bowieville is a large, brick, Federal house finished with a coat of yellow stucco. It stands on a high basement situated on the crest of a hill with a panoramic view of the surrounding rolling countryside.

In the projecting center bay of the south elevation, a set of stone steps ascends to the main entrance. The entrance, set back from the surface of the facade, has a large wood entablature with reeded columns. The entrance door is flanked by fluted pilasters, sidelights and an elliptical leaded-in glass fanlight. On the second story of the south elevation is a tri-part window, and in the pediment is a tri-part semicircular "lunette" window, the bottom of which is level with the broken cornice and the lower edge of the pediment. These two windows, one above the other, are connected by a panel, the surface of which is decorated by an elliptical, raised medallion.

Flanking the central bay on each story of the facade is a pair of windows, each of which has louvered shutters. Each of the windows, except the "three over three" ones in the basement, has a six over six sash.

The house has a low-pitch hip roof which slopes down from a center deck. On the two ends of the dwelling are massive, broad, brick chimneys, shallow in depth. On the east side is a two-story, three-bay long wing with a roof cantilevered over the first-story porch. On the north side of the four-bay long main house runs a partially elliptical one-story porch. The two central bays on the porch have "gib" doors beneath the hung-sash windows. This window treatment is also used on "Wye House" in Talbot County, Maryland.

The floor plan of the house is comprised of a central square hall flanked by a small room on the west and a stair hall on the east. Two large parlors are located to the north of the hall. The east wing contains the dining room and kitchen.

In all the principal rooms the window trim and door trim is bold. The windows have recessed, paneled shutters. The main hall and the parlors have plaster medallions in the center of their ceilings. A wide, double, sliding door connects the two parlors. The semi-elliptical interior fanlight and the trim around this door match the entrance. The two parlors have identical black marble mantels with round columns, reminiscent of those at Rose Hill in Cecil County, Maryland.

[see continuation sheet]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) c. 1820

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The architecture of Bowieville exemplifies the application and philosophy of the Federal-style in a large imposing house built by an affluent Marylander.

Bowieville probably dates from the peaceful period in American history after the War of 1812, under the presidency of James Monroe. The builder was Mary Mackall Bowie Wootton Bowie, the daughter of Maryland's war hawk, Governor Robert Bowie. Up until the time of her father's death in 1818, she lived at Es-sington, the home of her first husband, Turner Wootton. Mary Bowie moved to a large tract of land, part of which she had inherited from her father, Robert Bowie, and part of which she had received from her son, William Wootton. Mary Bowie built the imposing Federal house for her family of nine children. The plaster work, the elaborate architectural details, the marble mantels, and the impressive scale of the house indicate the financial and social position and architectural taste of the Maryland widow.

Mary Bowie died unexpectedly in 1825. From her death until the early 1840's, when William J. Berry bought Bowieville, the property was involved in complicated legal action.

Bowieville remained the property of Berry descendants into the twentieth century. Prince George's countians remember the elaborate balls and debuts that took place there during the Berry family tenure.

The Bowieville farm did not stay clear of financial difficulties, for during the depression it was mortgaged under Roosevelt's Emergency Farm Mortgage Act in 1934.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bowie, Effie Gwynn. Across the Years in Prince George's County.
 Richmond: Garrett and Massie, 1947. Facing 648, 697-8.

Earle, Swepson. The Chesapeake Bay Country. 4th ed. Balti-
 more: Thomsen-Ellis, 1934.

Federal Direct Tax of 1798. Prince George's County. Hall of
 Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

[see continuation sheet]

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PARCELS OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES										
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	38°	53'	15"	76°	45'	31"									
NE	38°	53'	15"	76°	45'	11"									
SE	38°	52'	59"	76°	45'	11"									
SW	38°	52'	59"	76°	45'	31"									

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 64 acres

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

STATE:	CODE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Michael Bourne, Field Surveyor, and Nancy Miller, Historian

ORGANIZATION: **Maryland Historical Trust** DATE: **July 18, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE: **Maryland 21401** ZIP: **24**

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: Orlando Ridout IV

Title: State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date: July 26, 1972

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

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Prince George's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Bowieville

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

The basement, which runs beneath the entire structure, has one room which contains a fireplace for cooking and a cast iron baking oven bearing the inscription: "John Bowie, Patented, Baltimore."

Although at present (1971) the grounds are not maintained with care, one can see that previous owners have lavished much attention on the landscaping.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, continued

Martenet's Map of Prince George's County Maryland.

Baltimore: Simon J. Martenet, 1861.

Prince George's County Land and Probate Records. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

White, Frank F., Jr. The Governors of Maryland 1777-1970.

Annapolis: Hall of Records, 1970.

Works Progress Administration. Maryland A Guide to the Old Line State. New York: Oxford Press, 1940.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

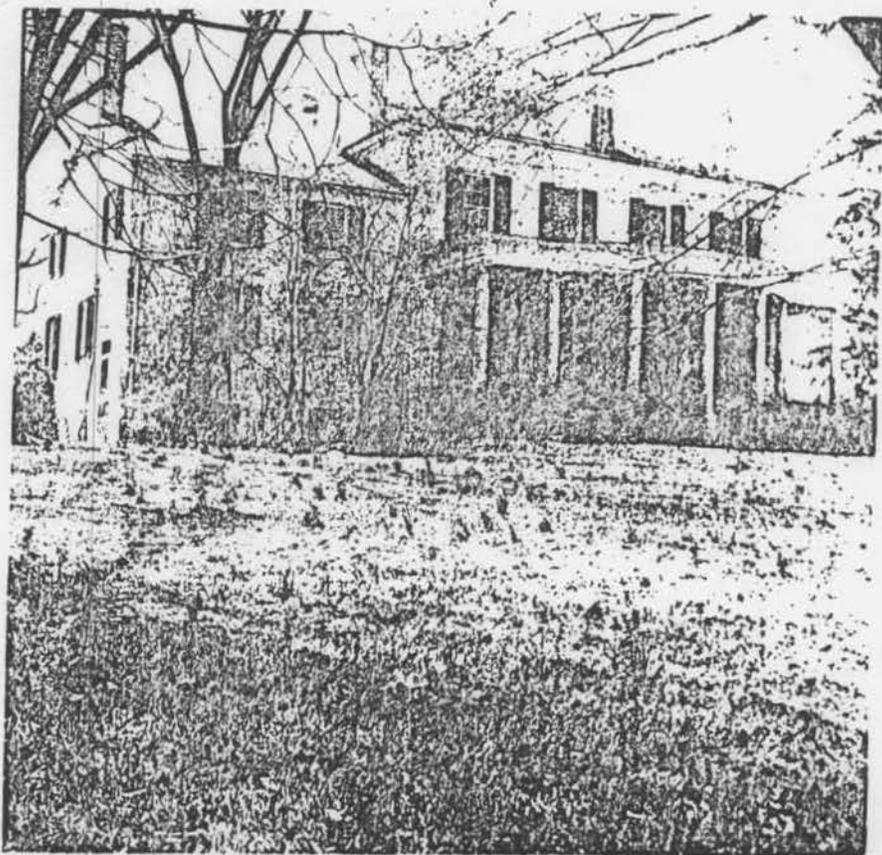
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

COUNTY Prince George's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Bowieville			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 2300 Church Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Upper Marlboro			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Prince George's	CODE 033
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Michael Bourne			
DATE OF PHOTO: April 1971			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Maryland Historical Trust, 2525 Riva Rd., Annapolis, Md. 21401			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. north elevation			

GP-11 9-71-731



PG-1174A-19

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

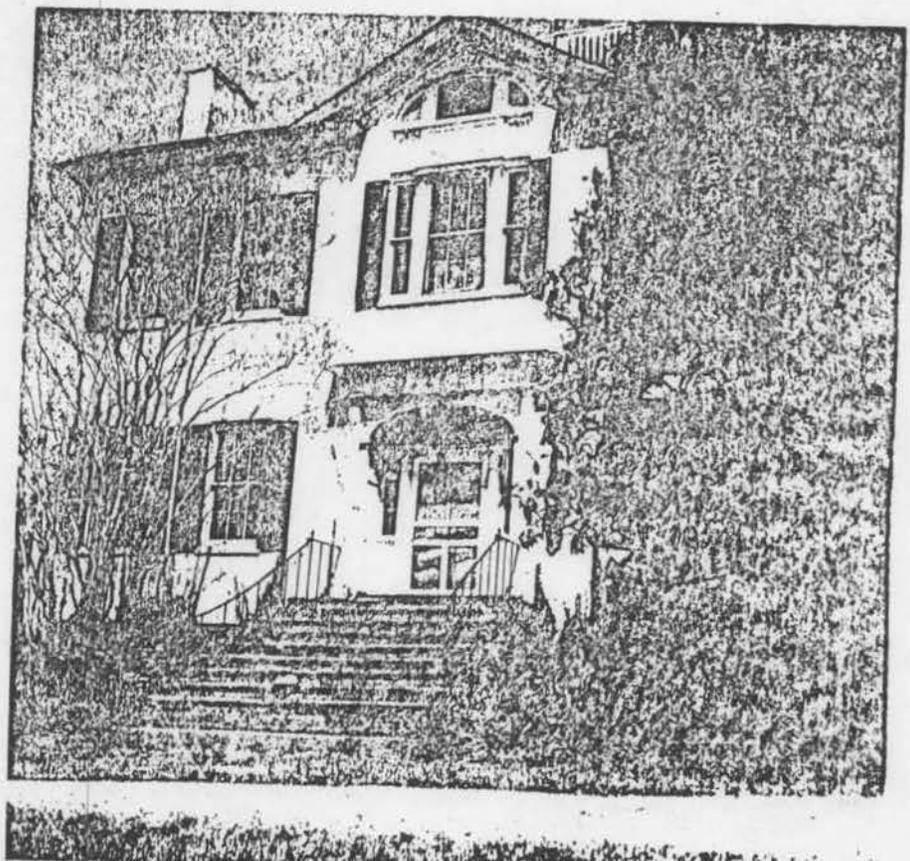
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

Maryland	
COUNTY Prince George's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Bowieville			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 2300 Church Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Upper Marlboro			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Prince George's	CODE 033
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Michael Bourne			
DATE OF PHOTO: April 1971			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Maryland Historical Trust, 2525 Riva Rd., Annapolis, Md. 21401			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
south elevation			

GPO 9-71-737



100-24-1

44-50

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Prince George's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Bowieville			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
2300 Church Road			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Upper Marlboro			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Prince George's	033
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map; Lanham Quadrangle			
SCALE: 1: 24 000			
DATE: 1965			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

Maryland Historical Trust/ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

PG#74A-18
MHT Inventory No.

MHT Computer No.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. For instructions, see the Trust publication National Register Application Guidelines. Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bowieville
other names _____

2. Location

street & number 522 Church Road South not for publication
city, town Upper Marlboro vicinity
state MD code _____ county Prince George's code _____ zip code 20772

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Number of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. OWNERSHIP (check and complete the appropriate section)

This resource has 50 or fewer owners.

See Continuation Sheet

owner(s):

Albert W. Turner
Maryland Community Developers
P.O. Box 826
Beltsville, MD 20705

date this information was collected: _____

This resource has more than 50 owners.

date this determination was made: _____

5. RESERVED (leave this space blank)

submit completed applications to:

National Register Administrator
Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

6. Function or Use		MHT Inventory No.:	PG#74A-18
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)	
<u>Domestic</u>		<u>Domestic</u>	
<u>Single Dwelling</u>		<u>Unoccupied</u>	
<u>Residence</u>			

7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
<u>(TRANSITIONAL)</u>	foundation <u>Brick</u>
<u>Early Republic - Federal</u>	walls <u>Brick</u>
<u>(Mid)nineteenth century - Greek Revival</u>	roof <u>Cortright tin shingles (some asphalt)</u>
	other <u>(Porch roof - standing-seam metal)</u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Bowieville is an elegant two-part plantation house of the late Federal style, built of brick and covered with stucco. The main block is two-and-one-half stories, five bays by two; its hip roof is surmounted by cresting at the ridge. Entrance is in the central bay of the five-bay principal south facade through a double door with formal classical enframing in a shallow projecting pavillion. The door is framed by two sets of engaged Doric columns, and surmounted by a semi-elliptical leaded fanlight with deep panelled soffit and full entablature.

The floor plan of Bowieville is formal, embellished with outstanding decorative detail. The trim incorporates much classical detail, marking a stylistic transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival style: the door and window surrounds replicate fluted Doric columns and the bullseye corner blocks echo the same fluted profile; plaster medallions in the formal foyer and parlors are composed of acanthus leaves and papyrus stalks. The two formal parlors show some of the same detail as the foyer, including the elegant interior fanlight in the dividing wall, and are further embellished by two fine marble mantels with classical fluted frieze and Tuscan colonnettes; jib doors lead from these two north parlors out onto the semi-elliptical north porch (a 1940 replacement of the original porch). The delicate winding staircase is enclosed in a small space to the east side of the central foyer. The second story of the main block is composed of bed chambers only slightly less formal in detail than the public spaces on the first story. A two-story wing extends to the east; it houses a large kitchen space at basement level, pantry and dining room on the first story, and additional small bedchambers on the second story.

The mansion stands on the highest point of land overlooking the Black Branch; grounds include the remnants of terraced gardens immediately to the northeast, a large gable-on-hip-roof tobacco barn farther to the northeast, and a complex of small farm buildings to the southeast.

See continuation sheet

For GENERAL DESCRIPTION, see continuation sheets

margin

margin

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Registration Form: include in this title block the
property name, county, and site/inventory number

Multiple Property Documentation Form: include the
name of the multiple property listing

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bowieville

PG#74A-18

Section number 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION:

EXTERIOR OF THE MANSION:

Bowieville is a two-part plantation house of the late Federal style of architecture; it is built of brick covered with stucco. The main block is two-and-one-half stories, five bays by three, with hip roof; entrance is in the central bay of the principal south facade. Extending to the east is a two-story, side-gabled wing, three bays by three, flush with the main block on the north elevation and inset on the south. Both sections stand on a high brick foundation which encloses a full basement in which is located the original kitchen space.

The main block is two-and-one-half stories high, with hip roof, approximately 45 by 37 feet. Entrance is in the central bay of the five-bay principal south facade through a double door with formal classical enframement in a shallow projecting pavillion. The frontispiece is framed by a pair of engaged Doric fluted columns, which carry a full entablature: the plain frieze is bounded by architrave and cornice with bold Greek profile. Deeply inset into this frontispiece is a double door; each leaf has three molded panels. The double door is flanked by a smaller pair of engaged Doric columns, in turn flanked by three-light sidelights over molded panels. Above the door is a semi-elliptical fanlight with delicate leaded muntins in nine-ray pattern; a bold beaded molding forms the separation between door and fanlight. The curved soffit is panelled, as are the forward jambs. Original stone steps descend from the formal entrance, bounded by modern (post-1936) wrought iron rails, and fronted by several modern brick steps down to the driveway level.

Windows in the main block are generally 6/6 double hung sash, with plain molded wood surrounds, and louvered wood shutters painted black. The second-story window above the formal entrance, however, re-emphasizes the formality of this approach; it is a tripartite window, with 6/6 double hung sash flanked by another pair of engaged Doric columns and 2/2 narrow double-hung sidelights, all surmounted by a narrow three-course architrave with bold moldings.

The projecting pavillion is gabled at third level; its boxed molded cornice is returned, and the returns rest on the molded capitals of "ghost" pilasters, giving the impression that the entire pavillion projects forward on pilasters. Within the returned cornice of the third-story gable is a tripartite semi-elliptical window; louvered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bowieville

Section number 7 Page 3

PG#74A-18

spandrels flank a six-light single-sash window. Between the second- and third-story windows, a tripartite molded panel with central elliptical panel re-emphasizes the decorative motifs, as indeed these motifs are continued throughout the exterior and interior of this remarkable building.

The west elevation is three bays wide, repeating all of the general features of the main facade, but with no decorative motifs. The north, or garden facade is four bays wide, and is dominated by a one-story, facade-wide semi-elliptical porch; this handsome porch was built circa 1940 to replace an earlier rectangular porch which probably sheltered only the two interior openings. Seven staved wooden columns, composed of sections to simulate Doric columns, support a molded cornice and frieze. The nearly flat roof of the porch is covered with standing-seam metal, painted red. The floor of the porch is of brick, and above this floor, the upper portions of original basement windows (now bricked in) are visible. In the two interior bays, doors open onto the porch; each consists of a 6/6 double-hung-sash window over molded-panel jib doors. The east elevation of the main block is essentially enclosed by the east wing.

The hip roof of the main block is covered with red Cortright tin shingles (installed in 1912),¹ later patched with asphalt shingles. The central flat crest of the roof is bounded by a plain wood railing, accessible by a ladder from the central room of the third-story attic. There is a gable dormer in each of the north, east, and west planes of the roof. Each dormer encloses a 6/6 double-hung-sash window with a semi-elliptical lintel molding. There are four tall stucco-covered brick chimneys, two each symmetrically located (internally) in the east and west elevations. The southeast chimney is false, created solely for purposes of symmetry. On all elevations, the structural brick is covered with light beige stucco; beneath the exterior (latest) stucco is a thin layer of original stucco scored to resemble dressed ashlar stone.

The main block rests on a high brick foundation which encloses a full basement. Basement windows, now boarded up, are six-light, single sash.

¹ Prince George's Enquirer, 10 May 1912: "Bowieville, the old Colonial home of Mrs. Jeremiah Berry, near Leeland, has been repaired with a new roof of Cortright Metal Shingles on nearly the entire house. Mr. William H. Wyville did the work."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceRegistration Form: include in this title block the
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name of the multiple property listingNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bowieville

Section number 7 Page 4

PG#74A-18

A two-story side-gabled kitchen wing extends from the east elevation of the main block, flush with the north (garden) elevation of the main block, and inset approximately eight feet on the south. The wing is an irregular three bays by three, and measures 24 1/2 by 29 feet. It has entrances in both its south and east elevations; like the main block it is of brick covered with stucco, and like the main block, it has 6/6 double-hung-sash windows with louvered black wood shutters. The roof of the wing is of the same material as that of the main block; it cantilevers several feet beyond the south wall and is not supported by columns or posts, but shelters an entry staircase which rises from the east.

The south facade of the east wing shows evidence of architectural changes. An early nineteenth-century sketch² shows the main entrance to the wing centered in the three-bay south facade; this original door survives, but is not functional. The functional entrance, today, is through a somewhat later door in the first bay of the south facade, tightly squeezed into the corner where the wing abuts the main block. This door has six molded panels, and is recessed, with three-light transom and panelled jambs; these decorative features of this door replicate those of the original central door, and represent an early alteration. Immediately to the east of the present door is the location of the original first-bay window, rendered non-functional by an added interior partition; this original opening is now bricked in and stuccoed over but can be easily identified in the fabric of the structure.

There is an entrance also in the east gable end of the wing, in the third bay at grade level. It has a three-light transom, and leads to a landing from which one can ascend to the present kitchen space or descend to the basement. There is a wide stuccoed-brick interior chimney in this gable end, flanked at loft level by two semi-lunette windows.

The north elevation of the east wing has two regular bays with 6/6 windows. A semi-elliptical niche in the extreme west corner at second level may represent an original lighting of the side stair space. Below the first-story windows, anomalies in the brick suggest an original arched arcade at grade (now basement) level, later fully enclosed.

² Sketch of the plantation house of Robert Bowie, Esq., Prince George's County, Maryland; Maltby Collection (G779), Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.



Robert & James Esq. Prince Georges Co. Maryland

Early-nineteenth-century sketch of Bowieville (See Footnote #2)

PG 74A-18

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bowieville

Section number 7 Page 5

PG#74A-18

INTERIOR OF THE MANSION:

The floorplan of the Bowieville mansion is formal, embellished with outstanding decorative detail, all deteriorating, but essentially original and intact. The decorative features are entirely representative of the building period of Bowieville, but far more elegant and sophisticated than those of the typical plantation house of the period.

The main block, first story:

The first story of the main block consists of five basic spaces: three smaller entry spaces on the south and two formal parlors on the north. The formal south door leads into a central foyer which is completely symmetrical: two symmetrically placed doors on the north wall lead into the formal north parlors, and a door symmetrically placed in each of the east and west walls leads into either a small secondary parlor (west) or the stairhall (east).

The interior of the south door repeats all of the formal decorative elements of the exterior. Most notable are the simulated Doric columns, complete with fluting, which form the vertical decorative elements of the door surround, and which are repeated in the door and window surrounds throughout the formal first-story spaces; and also the single course of beaded molding on the transom bar and two courses of beaded molding in the fanlight surround. Centered in the ceiling of the entry foyer (and repeated in each of the north parlors) is a circular plaster medallion, very classical in design. It features alternating acanthus leaves and papyrus stalks, radiating around a central (original) chandelier hook.

The doors which lead from the entry foyer have identical surrounds which continue the formal elements of the south entrance: the horizontal and vertical members are gently convex with recessed fluting to simulate a Doric column, joined at the corners by cornerblocks with classical profile reminiscent of the same fluting.³

³ See contemporary pattern books of Asher Benjamin, in particular, The Rudiments of Architecture, Boston, 1814, Plate #47.

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Continuation Sheet

Bowieville

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Taking up the entire north part of the main block (first story) are the two formal connecting parlors, accessible by the two doors leading north from the foyer. The two parlors are connected by a set of sliding doors which retract into the connecting wall. These six-panel double doors are framed by the same elegant elements which comprise the enframing of the formal south entrance, i.e., engaged Doric columns, elegant leaded fanlight, and beaded transom bar and surround. The more elaborate details face into the west parlor, indicating that the westerly was the more formal of the two parlors; for example, the doors are actually inset from the west, and the resulting west jamb and soffit replicate the Doric fluting of the pilaster/surrounds; the lead muntins of the fanlight are delicately cast, with swags and beads; and a pair of miniature lead doves stand at the (interior) semi-elliptical central pane.

The mantel in the northwest parlor is of fine gray clouded marble, and is the most formal. The firebox is flanked by Tuscan colonnettes surmounted by sturdy fluted console brackets which support the molded shelf. Framed by the brackets is a frieze which replicates the fluting found in the other decorative elements; the horizontal fluting of the frieze is interrupted in the center by a rectangular panel of vertical fluting.

The mantel in the east parlor is very similar to that in the west parlor, but is very slightly less formal. The east parlor mantel is of darker, gray-black marble (slightly less stylish at the time than the light gray marble), and lacks the central vertical motif in the frieze. (The same hierarchical relationship can be noted in the wooden mantels of the bedchambers directly above.)

In both parlors there is a molded cornice and high baseboard, but no chair-rail. The north windows have panelled interior shutters which retract into the jambs, and the soffits are also panelled. In each parlor, the inner of the two north windows is actually a jib door: beneath the double-hung sash, the molded panels open as small doors, and, with the lower sash raised, one can walk out onto the north porch. In the northeast corner of the east parlor, a door (with unusual, sharply angled jambs) leads into the pantry (now kitchen) space; this original feature suggests that the east parlor was used as the dining space.

From the central entry foyer on the south, doors in the east and west walls lead into smaller secondary spaces. On the west is a small

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parlor/sitting room. Though considerably less formal than the two large north parlors, it has the same interior panelled shutters, and a handsome (in this case wooden) mantel. The mantel in this southwest parlor repeats the same decorative elements of the marble mantel in the formal northwest parlor: flanking Tuscan colonnettes, fluted brackets, horizontally fluted frieze with vertically fluted central panel. North of the mantel, set into the alcove formed by the chimney breast, is a narrow cupboard with original shelves. Unlike the more formal parlors, this stylish but secondary parlor has more old-fashioned Federal-style architrave moldings: two-step with backband, and mitred corners instead of the turned cornerblocks of the formal spaces; it also has the only chair-rail (pedestal in form) seen on the first story.

Throughout the first story of the main block, the baseboards are high with crown molding. Most doors are grained to imitate oak, and have original mortised locks.

To the east of the central foyer is the stairhall, entered by the corresponding door in the east wall. The staircase occupies its own space instead of being a part of a larger entry hall, a feature not unique, but fairly uncommon in this period house. The open-string stair rises to the south along the east wall of the stairhall. It has a single slim turned newel, rounded rail, and plain rectangular balusters. There are no intermediate newels; reinforcement is provided by iron balusters positioned just above and just below each major turn in the stair. These iron balusters have the same dimensions as the wooden ones, and like the wooden ones are painted white, so that their existence was not at all obvious. Each step-end is ornamented with applied jig-sawn scroll decoration; there is a panelled spandrel.

Beneath the stair, on the first story, is a small, original closet with interior (original) shelving. South of the staircase and closet is a small space, used as a powder room in this century. (East of the stairhall, in the southeast corner of the main block is another space which consists of ante-room and modern bath.)

The stair rises along the east wall and turns 90 degrees at a landing which divides the first-story window, then turns 90 degrees again and rises along the west wall to the second story. Functional and decorative features of the staircase continue to the third story.

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Section number 7 Page 8The main block, second story:

The staircase rises to a small corridor space on the second story, which leads westward back into the south central space above the foyer. This space is lighted by the tripartite window described above. Instead of interior shutters, this tripartite window is fitted with unusual, slightly angled separators which project into the room the full depth of the reveal. They give the impression of panelled interior shutters: each of the six jambs and three soffits has fully molded panels, and there are molded panels beneath the three parts of the window.

The three bedchambers on the second story feature many of the decorative elements, on a noticeably simpler level, of the spaces directly beneath them. The northwest bedchamber is, like the parlor below it, the most formal space on its story. The wooden mantel repeats all of the decorative features of the marble mantel in the northwest parlor: flanking colonnettes, fluted console support brackets, and horizontally fluted frieze with vertically fluted central panel. There is a pedestal chair-rail, and high baseboards with crown molding, and windows have interior panelled shutters. The door and window surrounds have a central projecting ridge between two fields, with bullseye cornerblocks, simpler than but reminiscent of those in the formal spaces of the first story. Twentieth-century closets have been built into the east wall of this bedchamber; some of the original chair-rail survives on the original east wall surface, inside the closet spaces. These closets have been carefully installed; the surrounds of the two closet doors replicate the original surrounds in the rest of the room.

The northeast bedchamber is only slightly less formal than the northwest. The wooden mantel (painted red) repeats some of the features of the marble mantel below it: flanking colonnettes surmounted by (plain) support brackets, and horizontally fluted frieze without a central panel. There are panelled interior shutters, a pedestal chair-rail, and a high baseboard with crown molding. Door and window surrounds are two-step with backband, and have complex separating bands and large inner bead; the corners are mitred, and without cornerblocks. In the northeast bedchamber is the only visible evidence in the house of piped gas: a brass gas-cock with escutcheon, mounted in the floor near the west interior wall.

The small bedchamber directly west of the south central space has a wooden mantel similar to that in the northeast bedchamber; it has

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flanking colonnettes surmounted by plain support brackets, and uninterrupted horizontally fluted frieze. This room does not have interior shutters, but the jambs and soffits are panelled. Door and window surrounds are two-step with backbands and no cornerblocks; there is a pedestal chair-rail, and high baseboard with crown molding.

The main block, third story attic:

The staircase rises to the easterly space of the third-floor attic. This attic consists of three spaces: a large central space lighted by the formal south window and the north dormer, flanked by two side spaces, lighted by the east and west dormers. In the south section of the central space, a complex roof/ceiling structure frames the formal south window. To the north, a ladder rises to the wooden hatch which leads out to the observation deck at the crest of the roof. Clearly legible, carved into the hatch itself, are the initials "WK" and the date 1810.

The east wing:

The first story of the wing comprises a main south parlor (with a secondary staircase between it and the main block), and a narrow north space, probably originally a pantry area, but now converted into kitchen use. The partition between these two spaces has almost certainly been changed, decreasing the original size of the south front parlor. The secondary staircase was clearly constructed at the same time as the addition of the westernmost door in the wing's south facade, giving direct access to the second-story spaces of the wing. This single-run staircase is narrow and completely enclosed; at the top is a door with three-pane transom. There is a plain round railing along the east wall, and a modern elevator-seat has been installed to rise along the west wall.

The mantel which frames the fireplace in the east wall of this south parlor has panelled pilasters flanking the firebox, and a panelled frieze. The window recesses extend to the floor, and have panelled interior shutters like those of the other important rooms. The pedestal chair-rail and baseboard are similar to those in other spaces, and the surrounds of doors and windows are two-step with mitred backbands, and have complex separating bands and large inner bead.

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The mantel in the room above this is the simplest in the house, with plain pilasters and frieze; there are no interior shutters and no panelled jambs. To the north of this mantel is an original shelved cupboard. The three small second-story rooms in the north space of the wing have been created by twentieth-century partitions.

The north space of the wing on the first story has been converted into a kitchen, with kitchen installations from the early twentieth century. The most noticeable feature is the sharply angled jamb of the door which connects this kitchen space with the formal northeast parlor of the main block. Accessible from the kitchen is a small closet space beneath the secondary stair.

The basement:

From the kitchen, one descends one flight of stairs eastward to a landing at the east wing door, then turns 180 degrees to descend to the basement. The basement of the main block exhibits the bearing walls of the five spaces above, and consists of the same five spaces. Several original features are clearly visible in the basement: support arches for the two fireplaces built into the west foundation wall; the diamond-shape gains in the wooden sills of the north basement windows which once received vertical window bars; and the panelled doors connecting the basement of the main block with the northerly space of the wing.

The original kitchen at Bowieville was in the basement space of the east wing. In the east foundation of this space is a large cooking fireplace with two original surviving wrought-iron cranes. Immediately south of the cooking fireplace is an inset iron oven with cast iron front. Cast in the oval iron frame of the oven door is the legend "John Bouis, Patent, Baltimore". John Bouis operated a tin plate manufacturing shop in Baltimore, and was listed in the Baltimore directories beginning in 1802 and into the 1820s. In 1824, Bouis ran a full-page illustrated advertisement in the directory, listing himself as a lamp manufacturer with "an extensive variety of new fashioned lamps, globe passage lamps and coach lamps of the newest and most approved patterns . . . [and] lamp oil . . . particularly . . . winter strained spermaceti

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oil perfectly purified by a process of his own."⁴ (It is not known whether Bouis may have been the supplier of the three chandeliers which lighted the three most formal spaces on the first story.)

The only other finished space in the basement is that space beneath the northeast parlor of the main block. This space had a fireplace in its east wall, served by the only chimney in the main block with three flues; this basement flue is now utilized by the twentieth-century boiler. This is the only basement space with a plaster counter-ceiling applied between the joists, a feature which was used to provide soundproofing. This suggests that this northeast basement space was the servants' hall, and the soundproofing feature was installed to lend privacy to the formal parlor above it.

THE GROUNDS:

The Bowieville mansion stands on the highest point of land overlooking the Black Branch to the south. To the west are the traces of the right-of-way and landscape features of the original entry drive; this carriage drive proceeded east from the ancient public road which connected St. Barnabas' Church (Leeland) with its chapel-of-ease, curved to the north through a grove of trees, and approached the mansion from the northwest. Many very old trees still survive along its original line, although the path itself has been abandoned.

To the northeast of the mansion is a series of terraced falls, suggesting the location of a formal garden. To the south of the mansion, the ground falls off sharply towards the Branch. This area is entirely grown up now with second-growth trees and underbrush.

Approximately 500 feet northeast of the mansion is a gable-on-hip roof tobacco barn. Approximately contemporary with the mansion, this barn has vertical board siding, and standing seam metal roof. Much of the interior framing is original.

⁴ The Baltimore Directory, 1802 through 1813, C. W. Stafford, Baltimore; The Baltimore Directory and Register, 1814 through 1824, James Lakin, Baltimore.

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A short distance to the southeast of the mansion is a small complex of farm outbuildings. One of these, a small frame gambrel-roof barn now used to house a few hogs, appears to date from the first half of the nineteenth century.⁵

⁵ In preparing the architectural description of Bowieville, the author would like to thank James T. Wollon, Jr., A.I.A., for frequent and helpful discussions of various features. (See Mr. Wollon's May 1990 report, Bowieville, prepared for Dumbarton Limited Partnership.)



DRAWN BY:
Jerry Maze

SOUTH ELEVATION

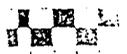
LEELAND, UPPER MARLBORO

BOWIEVILLE

MARYLAND

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
College Park, Maryland

PG 74A-18



DRAWN BY:
Jerry Maze

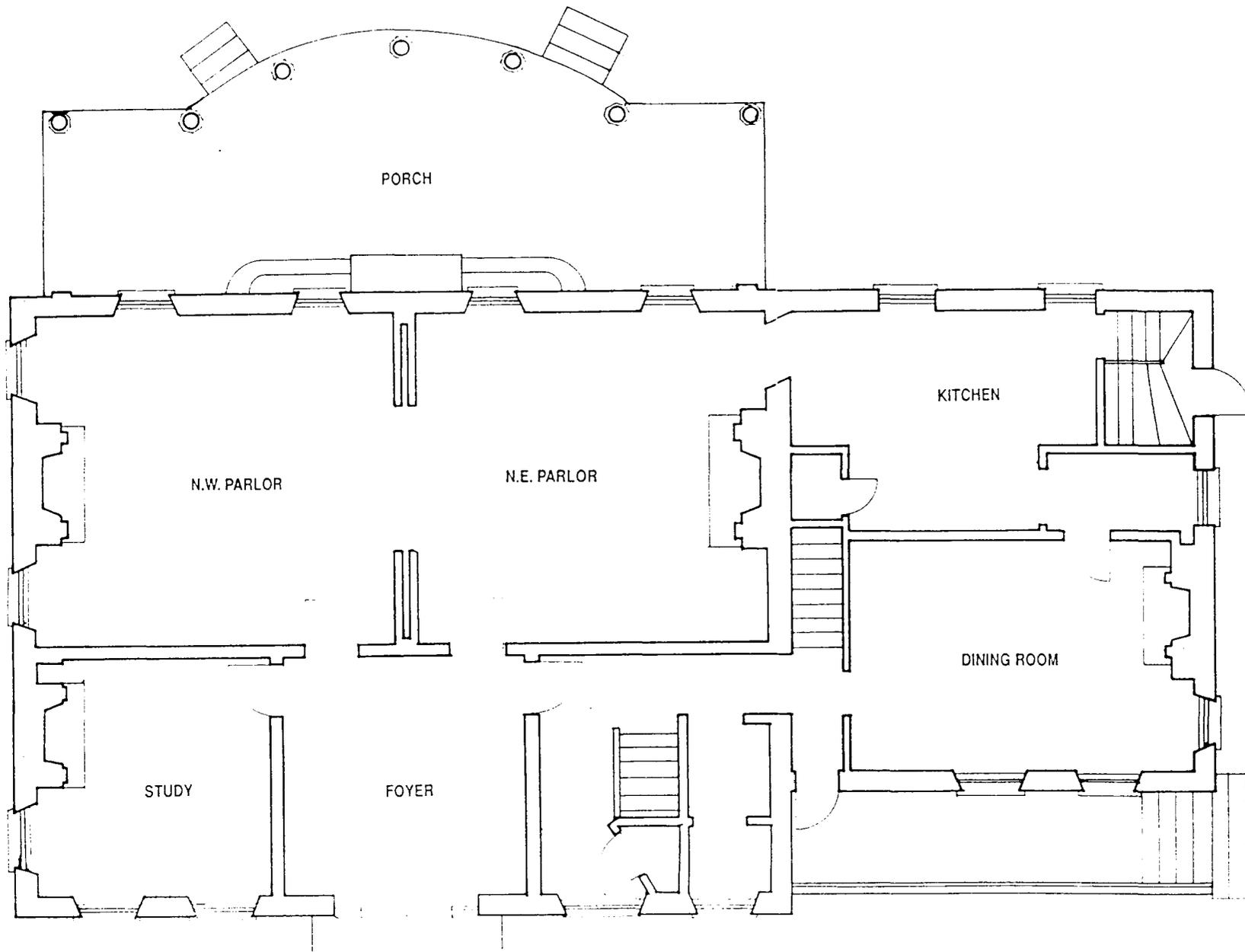
NORTH ELEVATION

LEELAND, UPPER MARLBORO

BOWIEVILLE

MARYLAND PG 174N-18

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BY:
Reynolds

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

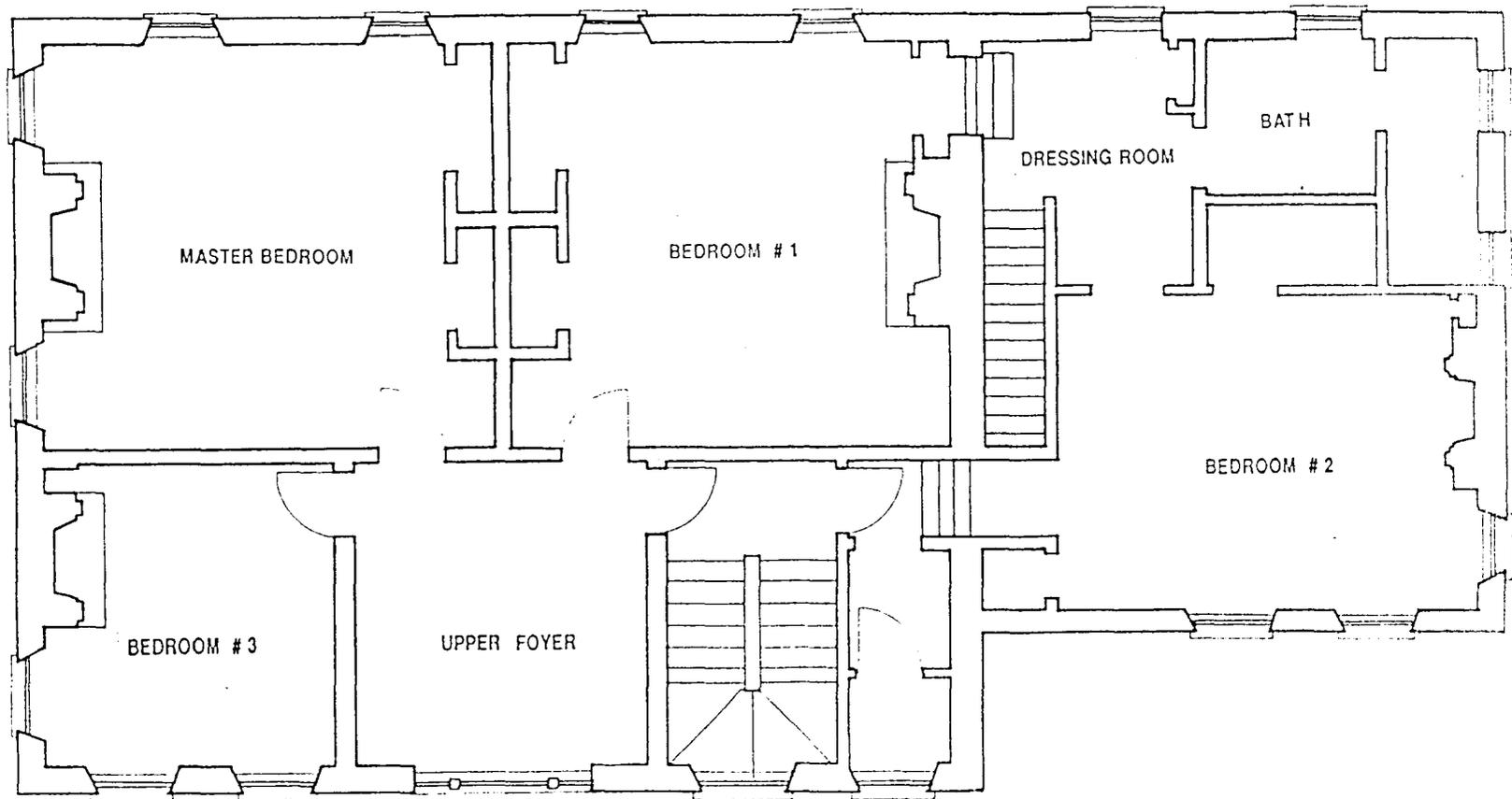
LEELAND, UPPER MARLBORO

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DRAWN BY:
Laura Reynolds

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

LEELAND, UPPER MARLBORO

BOWIEVILLE

MARYLAND

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8. Statement of Significance

MHT Inventory No.: PG#74A-18

the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1818-1930

Significant Dates
1819/20

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
possibly associated with Robert Mills

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Bowieville is the most sophisticated house of its period in Prince George's County. The detail, transitional between the Federal and Greek Revival style, is virtually intact and unaltered, and renders this house of major architectural importance. The house was built 1819/20 by Mary Bowie on property which she inherited from her father, Robert Bowie, Governor of Maryland, 1803-06 and 1811-12. Bowieville most closely resembles Mattaponi near Nottingham, another Bowie family dwelling which Mary Bowie's brother renovated in the same style during this same period. Mattaponi has undergone significant alteration, and Bowieville is therefore a unique example in the County of this plantation house style, unrivalled in its elegant detail. Mary Bowie died only a few years after the Bowieville house was completed; the property was sold in 1846 to William J. Berry, one of the County's wealthiest planters. Bowieville became a well-known social center during the residence of the Berry and later the Knapp families. It has been neglected since its purchase by the present owner in 1970, and plans are being developed for its future restoration.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Periods:

Agricultural/Industrial Transition - AD 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance - AD 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Landscape Architecture
Agriculture (Plantation Residence)

Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Functions and Uses: Domestic/Single dwelling
Plantation/farm residence

Design Source: unknown (possibly associated with architect
Robert Mills)

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SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Setting of Bowieville

Prince George's County has had an agriculture-based economy since the earliest days of its settlement; its principal crop during the eighteenth century was tobacco, and the principal avenue of commerce in the eastern part of the County was the Patuxent River. In 1706 Queen Anne on the Patuxent River was established as a port town, and in 1747 was designated as a tobacco inspection station. Queen Anne remained a bustling commercial village until the middle of the nineteenth century when the river became unnavigable. In 1843, as population in the area increased, Queen Anne Election District (#7) was created out of the east central section of the County; it included the village of the same name, and approximately 50 square miles of wooded and cultivated land including the 750-acre Bowieville plantation.

The period after the Civil War saw a shift from a primarily agricultural economy to one which was dominated by industry and commerce. Towns and suburbs began to develop on the outskirts of Washington, D.C., in northwest Prince George's County. The southern and eastern sections of the County, however, remained entirely rural and dependent upon agriculture for subsistence. Some large plantations survived, but many hereditary plantation owners divided their landholdings, and sold off parts of the land as smaller farms.

The subject property had from the beginning of the nineteenth century been part of the extensive landholdings of Governor Robert Bowie. When Governor Bowie died in 1818, he left his Nottingham home and his nearby Mattaponi plantation to his widow and son; to his twice-widowed daughter, Mary, he left a large plantation, known as Major's Lot, in the east-central part of the County. On that rich agricultural land in "The Forest" of Prince George's County, Mary Bowie had an elegant and substantial brick plantation house built for herself and her nine minor children; it became the centerpiece of one of the County's most prestigious plantations. After Mary Bowie's early and unexpected death in 1825, her son continued to cultivate tobacco in the Bowieville fields, but economic pressures forced him to sell the property. In 1846 Bowieville became the residence of the William J. Berry family, another of the County's wealthiest and most prominent families; it remained in

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their possession for nearly a century.

The period of significance of Bowieville extends from 1818 to 1930, the period of its acquisition, construction and greatest prominence.

Resource History

Bowieville is located in east central Prince George's County, in that rich agricultural area known as The Forest. The land on which it stands was part of the extensive landholdings of Governor Robert Bowie (1750-1818) early in the nineteenth century. Robert Bowie was elected Governor of Maryland and served 1803-06 and 1811-12. He resided at The Cedars in Nottingham, and maintained a large plantation known as Mattaponi in the rural area between Nottingham and Croom. During the early years of the nineteenth century he acquired several more tracts of land in The Forest of Prince George's County, north of St. Barnabas' Church at Leeland, and by the time of his death in 1818 was a very extensive landowner.⁶

Robert Bowie had married Priscilla Mackall in 1770, and they raised their children in both their Nottingham and Mattaponi establishments. At the time of his death in 1818, Governor Bowie devised his Nottingham plantation to his wife, Priscilla, as a life estate, and after her death to his daughter, Elizabeth; to his daughter, Margaret, he devised other land; to his son, Robert W. Bowie, he devised the Mattaponi plantation; and to his eldest daughter, Mary, he devised the lands he had recently purchased in The Forest of Prince George's County.⁷

The Governor's daughter, Mary, was by this time twice widowed, and the mother of ten children. Mary Mackall Bowie, born in 1776, had married Turner Wootton in 1794, and had resided at Essington, the Wootton family plantation near Queen Anne. Wootton died at a young age in 1796, and Mary was left a young widow with an infant son, William

⁶ Prince George's County Deeds JRM#16:440; Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1798-1818.

⁷ Prince George's County Will TT#1:216.

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Turner Wootton. In 1801, the young widow married for a second time, this time to a cousin, Thomas Contee Bowie, who, according to family tradition, had wooed but not won her the first time around. The second marriage was more successful and certainly more productive (they had nine children in 13 years), while continuing to reside at Essington. This marriage also was cut short by the death of Thomas Contee Bowie in 1813.⁸

It is likely that Mary Bowie Wootton Bowie had for some time contemplated the building of a grand mansion on the land which she expected to inherit from her father; she no doubt wanted to establish a home for herself and her nine younger children after her eldest son attained his majority (1816). In any case, soon after her father died in January 1818, and she came into legal possession of the property, she purchased from her eldest son (William Turner Wootton) approximately 500 acres of adjoining land which the Governor had been managing in trust for his grandson. She immediately mortgaged this land to her nine minor children, i.e., 1/9 portion to each, in order to secure their inheritance, and on the combined acreage (approximately 850 acres which she thenceforth referred to as Bowieville), she began the design and construction of this extraordinary house.

It has not been determined whether Mary Bowie contracted with an architect for this major undertaking, but it is difficult to imagine that she did not. Many of the design features of the mansion are strongly suggestive of houses designed and built in the same time period by Robert Mills,¹⁰ but no definite tie between Mary Bowie and architect Mills has yet been established. It is almost certain that she was relying on the advice of an architect, for at the same time, her brother, Robert W. Bowie, who had inherited Mattaponi, was rebuilding

⁸ Bowie, Effie Gwynn, Across the Years in Prince George's County; Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1975, pp. 697-701; Prince George's County Estate file (1810) for Thomas Contee Bowie.

⁹ Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1813-1818; Prince George's County Deed EH#1:192; Prince George's County Deed of Mortgage EH#1:196.

¹⁰ Bryan, John M., Editor, Robert Mills, Architect, Washington, D. C.: American Institute of Architects, 1989, pp. 48-50. Cf. in particular the Brockenbrough House (1817-18), the Richard Potts House (1817-19), Waterloo Row (1816).

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that eighteenth-century plantation house in very much the same form and style as that of Bowieville.¹¹

In any case, the construction of Bowieville began, probably before the end of 1818, and was completed within a few years. From later descriptions, it is clear that this was from the beginning a magnificent and unusually elegant dwelling, constructed of the best materials, and at great cost. The magnificent frontispiece at the entry, the interior fanlight with its delicate detail, and the classical treatment of the door and window surrounds in the the formal spaces, render the house outstanding; the fine marble parlor mantels, so similar to mantels ordered for and installed in contemporary houses of Robert Mills' design, offer tantalizing suggestions of his influence. Bowieville may also be unique in that it was apparently conceived, planned and carried out by a single woman, most unusual for that period in our history.

The widow Bowie had only a very short time to enjoy her masterpiece. In May 1824, the financing of the building project was being managed by her friend and agent, George Calvert of Riversdale, and she was still paying Notley Sweeney for furnishing the last 150,000 bricks for the finishing of the house. In October of the same year, she purchased one dozen walnut trees for the grounds. But within a year, Mary Bowie was dead. Starting in July 1825, she was tended by physician Edmund B. Addison, and died, apparently after a short illness, at age 55, 3 August 1825.¹²

Of Mary Bowie's ten children, only four had reached their majority. One of these was her second son, Robert Bowie (later distinguished from his relatives of the same name by the nickname "Robert Bowie of Cedar Hill"), whose twenty-first birthday had occurred in April of 1825. On young Robert Bowie fell the burden of administering his mother's estate.¹³

¹¹ Cf. National Register nomination for Mattaponi, PG#86A-15, prepared in 1980 by MHT staff; cf. in particular letter written by architect James T. Wollon, Jr., to Susan G. Pearl, 27 March 1990.

¹² Prince George's County Estate Papers (1810), for Mary Bowie; National Intelligencer, 4 August 1825.

¹³ Prince George's County Estate file (1810) for Mary Bowie.

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An evaluation of the real estate of Mary Bowie was ordered by the Register of Wills, Trueman Tyler, and carried out in 1826 by neighboring planters John Contee and William A. Hall. They reported that "There is on the land a large new brick dwelling house, rough cast, finished in the best manner, two stories high, besides the basement, with all necessary outbuildings for the same, six new tobacco houses and three old ones, two indifferent apple orchards, two meadows in bad order, fencing bad, between 600 and 700 acres of arable land, the balance of the estate in timber, wood and marsh, the whole tract containing about 850 acres, being part of several tracts of land and now called Bowieville."¹⁴

In November 1826, in an attempt to recoup some of the building expenses, Robert Bowie ordered a public sale of his mother's personal estate, including negro slaves, livestock and farming utensils.¹⁵

The settling of Mary Bowie's estate and the effecting of a fair division among his eight siblings proved to be problematical for Robert Bowie. He went considerably into debt in attempting to buy out the individual interests of some of his married sisters. Bowie himself married in 1826 a young woman from a wealthy family, and settled on her family property, Cedar Hill, about eight miles to the northwest near Collington. Financial burdens continued, however, making it necessary for him to offer Bowieville for sale; Robert Bowie continued to manage the Bowieville plantation until the sale was completed in 1846.¹⁶

It was during this 20-year period, 1826 to 1846, that a sketch was done of the Bowieville mansion.² This sketch shows the original configuration of the building, with the central door in the south facade of the wing; it also shows a handsome garden fence on the west, and a gate into the terraced gardens on the east. It confirms the architectural evidence that the mansion has experienced very little alteration since its original construction.

By 1841, Robert Bowie was considerably in debt, and suit was

¹⁴ ibid., Report of commissioners, 7 November 1826.

¹⁵ National Intelligencer, 27 October 1826.

¹⁶ Prince George's County Chancery Case #6513; Prince George's County Marriage Records.

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brought against him. By this time, he had sold some of his mother's real estate, but not enough to satisfy his creditors; the Chancery Court decreed that the remaining 754 acres of Bowieville must be offered for sale. In 1843, Thomas S. Alexander, a lawyer and colleague of Robert Bowie, was appointed trustee to conduct the sale, and he submitted an advertisement for the Bowieville plantation in the National Intelligencer in January of 1844: "all that valuable plantation, lying in the forest of Prince George's County, called Bowieville, and containing 754 acres of land. It abounds in wood and meadow land and is well watered. The dwelling, built at great cost, and out of the best materials, stands on a commanding eminence, overlooking a beautiful country. It has every necessary outbuilding, with tobacco houses sufficient to cure 80 hogsheads of tobacco. . . . The plantation lies in the center of that delightful region of country known as the Forest of Prince George's which for beautiful scenery, salubrity of climate, natural fertility of soil, present high state of agricultural improvement, as well as for the respectability of the inhabitants, and elevated and refined state of society, cannot be surpassed by any section of the country in the United States. When all these advantages are considered, together with its vicinity to the three great marts for all agricultural productions, viz., Baltimore, Annapolis and the District of Columbia, with many other local circumstances growing out of its situation, it is deemed one of the most desirable country seats that has ever been offered either to the speculator or lover of rural life."¹⁷

In January of 1846, trustee Thomas S. Alexander executed an agreement of sale with Thomas Clagett VI of Weston and his son-in-law, William J. Berry, that Clagett and Berry would purchase Bowieville in trust for Clagett's daughter (Berry's wife), Sarah Eliza Clagett Berry. Thomas Clagett, one of the wealthiest and most extensive landowners in the Marlboro area of Prince George's County, had established a pattern of purchasing fine properties for his many children, e.g., The Cottage for his son Charles, Oakland for his son Robert, Strawberry Hill for his son Gonsalvo, and later Moore's Plains for his daughter Sallie, and Keokuk, Ingleside and Navajo for three of his grandsons.¹⁸ In

¹⁷ National Intelligencer, 11 January 1844.

¹⁸ See National Register nomination for The Cottage (PG#78-00-18); MHT Inventory forms for Oakland (PG#79-00-34), Strawberry Hill (#78-00-23), Keokuk (PG#78-00-14a), Ingleside (PG#78-00-14b), Navajo (PG#78-00-22), Montpelier of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Registration Form: include in this title block the
property name, county, and site/inventory number

Multiple Property Documentation Form: include the
name of the multiple property listing

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bowieville

PG#74A-18

Section number 8 Page 9

purchasing Bowieville, Clagett departed somewhat from his earlier pattern, by purchasing an already functioning plantation which included a residence of considerably greater magnificence than any other of the Clagett family holdings; it was, besides Weston, the only Clagett family residence constructed of brick. In this case, unlike those noted above, Clagett effected the purchase jointly with a son-in-law whose family was as prominent as the Clagetts in the ownership and management of outstanding estate properties, and it was perhaps this fact which made the purchase of Bowieville possible. In any case, the sale was finalized, and Bowieville became the plantation home of William and Sarah Eliza Berry and their two children; they would have two more children after they took up residence at Bowieville.¹⁹

After twenty years of non-resident management, Bowieville became the full-time home of one of the County's most prominent families; it remained the Berry family home for nearly a century. It was doubtless William J. Berry who added the secondary stair and rebuilt the south facade of the wing, and also (possibly before the Civil War) arranged for the installation of gas. Local tradition records many notable social occasions at the mansion during this period, and, later in the nineteenth century, as the home of Jeremiah Berry, Bowieville was known as the social center of central Prince George's County.²⁰

William J. Berry died in 1867, leaving Bowieville to his eldest son, Jeremiah Berry. To his widow, Sarah Eliza, he provided a large fortune as well as a home for life at Chelsea (another of his farms in the same area), which was to be the home of his younger son, William Berry. William was to provide for all of his mother's needs, but "only on condition that she give up her rights to Bowieville" which he devised to Jeremiah. In 1866, the year before his father's death, Jeremiah Berry had married Catherine Boggs of Georgetown; the young couple made

Moore's Plains (PG#79-2), and Weston (PG#82A-00-7).

¹⁹ Prince George's County Chancery Case #6513; Prince George's County Deed JBB#5:517; Federal Census for Prince George's County, 1850.

²⁰ See Bowie, E. G., op. cit., pp. 16,17.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bowieville

PG#74A-18

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their home at Bowieville, and two daughters were born to them there.²¹ As the home of the "Jerry" Berry family, Bowieville was magnificently maintained, and continued its reputation as the social center of central Prince George's County.

In 1876, Jeremiah and Catherine Berry made an arrangement with her mother, Ellen Boggs of Georgetown, whereby Mrs. Boggs purchased Bowieville for \$13,500, and then immediately reconveyed it (for love and \$10) to her daughter, Catherine Boggs Berry. It remained in the legal possession of Mrs. Berry until her death in 1927, and then passed to her younger daughter, Mary Lawrence Berry.²²

During the years of the Great Depression, Mary Berry had to take out two mortgages on the Bowieville property, now reduced to approximately 220 acres. Mary Bowie had never married, and when she died in 1933, she devised Bowieville to her cousin, Frances Fairfax Roberts. The Bowieville property was surveyed in 1933, and two years later, Frances Roberts sold Bowieville to Harold and Mary Knapp.²³

Mary Page Knapp had grown up in Prince George's County; the granddaughter of James Jellis Page (Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Collington, 1887-1897), she returned to the area to become the mistress of Bowieville in 1935. Soon after they settled into Bowieville, circa 1940, the Knapps undertook some renovations. One was the replacement of the original rectangular north porch with the present handsome semi-elliptical porch. In the master (northwest) bedroom, they built in a wall of closets, carefully replicating the original trim on the newly installed closet doors, and preserving original details such as chair-rail and baseboards. Once again, Bowieville was lovingly tended and maintained by the owner-residents.

²¹ Prince George's County Will WAJ#1:368; Prince George's County Estate File #782; Bowie, E. G., *op. cit.*; Federal Census for Prince George's County, Seventh Enumeration District, 1870, 1880.

²² Prince George's County Deed of Trust HB#12:39, and Deed HB#12:40; Prince George's County Will WTD#1:518.

²³ Prince George's County Deeds of Mortgage #196:385, #409:19; Prince George's County Will WTD#3:572; Prince George's County Plat (Drawer #11, plat #106); Prince George's County Deed #434:269.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bowieville

PG#74A-18

Section number 8 Page 11

Mary Page Knapp continued to reside at Bowieville after her husband's death. She died in 1968, and the property was sold in 1970 by the executor of her estate to Maryland Community Developers, Inc. Since that time, the building and grounds have been minimally cared for, but plans are underway to ensure the restoration and a bright future for this outstanding building.²⁴

Resource Analysis

The Bowieville mansion is the most sophisticated house of the late Federal period in Prince George's County; it is among the most sophisticated houses built in Maryland in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Its outstanding classical detail exemplifies the transition of the late Federal style into the Greek Revival style which would follow. Because it has not been properly maintained in the last two decades, Bowieville is in deteriorating condition; almost every original detail survives in unaltered condition, however, and this fact makes Bowieville an unrivaled example of its type.

The period of significance of the Bowieville mansion is from approximately 1818 to 1930, the period of its construction and greatest prominence. During this period, this magnificent house was designed and constructed as the home of one of the most prominent families in the County and State, was lost during a period of economic turmoil, but acquired and carefully maintained by another family of equal wealth and prominence.

During this period, Bowieville was significant in two thematic categories: as an example of late Federal style domestic architecture, and by association with members of the Bowie and Berry families. Its greatest significance is, without doubt, architectural, for it is a unique example of its type, and unrivalled in its elegant detail.

There is only one other house which can be considered to compare with Bowieville's stature, period, and style in Prince George's County: Mattaponi, the country estate of Governor Robert Bowie. Mattaponi, originally built in the early-to-mid eighteenth century, was rebuilt

²⁴ Prince George's County Deeds #3823:8; Prince George's County Estate File #18788; obituary, Washington Post, 17 October 1968.

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Continuation Sheet

Bowieville

PG#74A-18

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circa 1820 in a style very similar to that of Bowieville. The Mattaponi project was undertaken by the Governor's son and heir, Robert W. Bowie, at the same time his sister, Mary Bowie, was building Bowieville. It is almost certain that they were using the design advice of the same architect. For importance as an example of this architectural type, however, Mattaponi cannot be compared with Bowieville. Mattaponi represents a substantial rebuilding and enlargement of a much older house, remnants of which survive within the present floorplan; even more drastically, the building was recently encased in a modern brick veneer giving it a disturbingly contemporary look.

Bowieville is closely associated with two important County families: the Bowies and the Berrys. The property was part of the extensive landholdings of Robert Bowie of Nottingham (1750-1818). Although his renown today rests principally upon his serving as Governor of Maryland, he was a veteran of the American Revolution, and had served in the Maryland House of Delegates before he was elected as Governor in 1803. He was re-elected Governor in 1804 and 1805, and again in 1811. His daughter, Mary Mackall Bowie Wootton Bowie, inherited the land (parts of several tracts, including Major's Lot) upon his death in 1818. A strikingly beautiful woman, she was described by members of her family as "a woman of masculine business capacity and energy", and it was apparently because of her vision, determination and artistic taste, that Bowieville was created. Mary Bowie lived but a few years in her masterpiece, but two decades later, Bowieville became the home of another prominent County family, the Berrys. William J. Berry had married the daughter of Thomas Clagett VI of Weston, who was in the habit of providing his many offspring with fine plantation homes; with the backing of Clagett, Berry purchased Bowieville, and it became for nearly a century the home of three generations of the Berry family. Before the Civil War, members of the Berry family owned property in all sections of Prince George's County (e.g., Oxon Hill Manor, Partnership, Concord, Graden, Waring's Grove, Chelsea, etc.) and, like the Bowies, were socially and politically active in the County.

In regard to structural integrity, Bowieville is essentially intact. Nearly every part of the house, both exterior and interior, is in deteriorating condition, but it is deterioration of the finishes rather than of structure or fabric. There is as yet no serious structural damage, and nearly all of the original material survives. The changes effected by the Knapps in the late 1930s were done

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

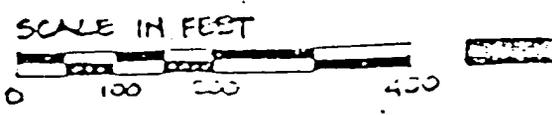
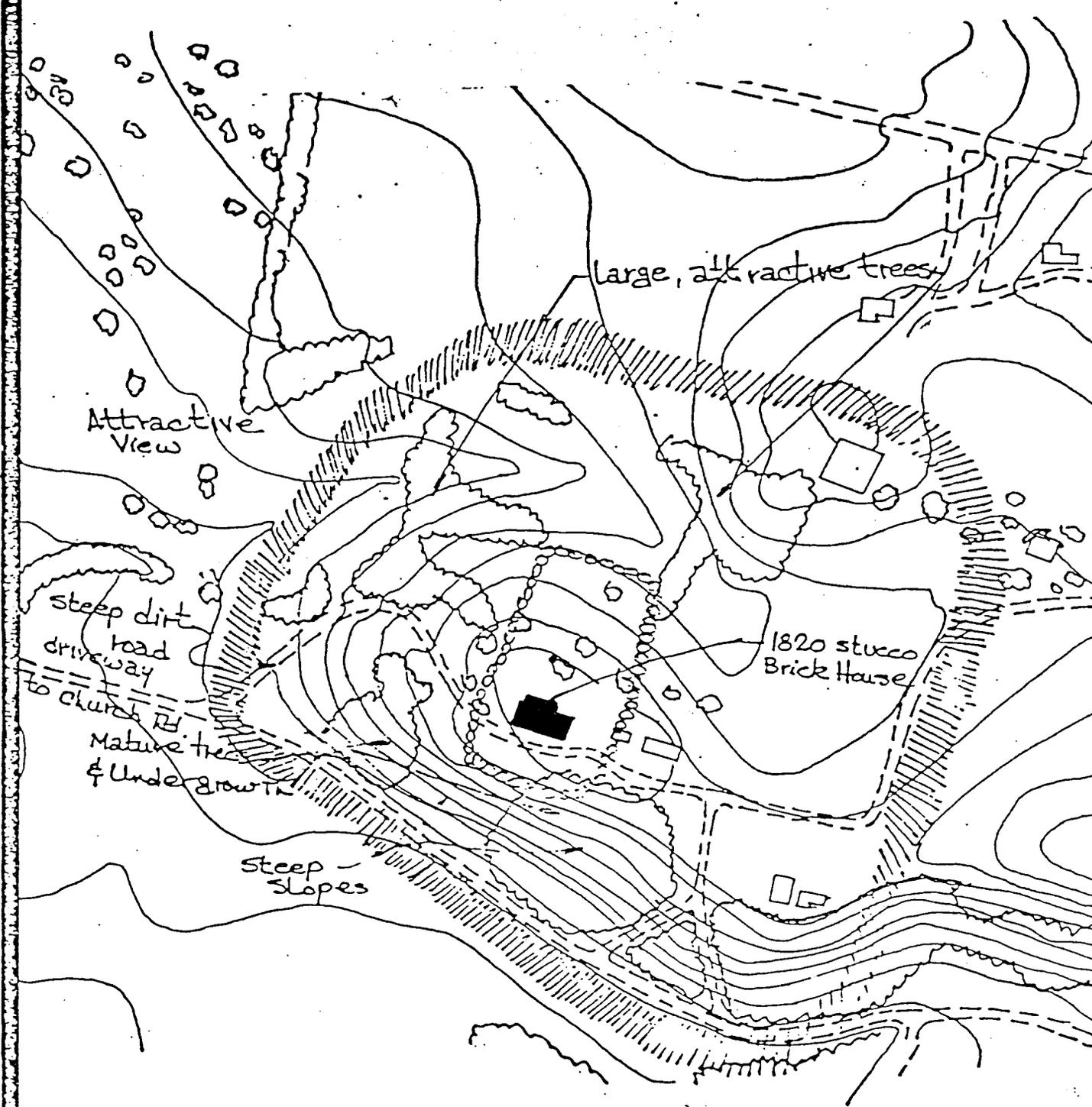
Bowieville

Section number 8 Page 13

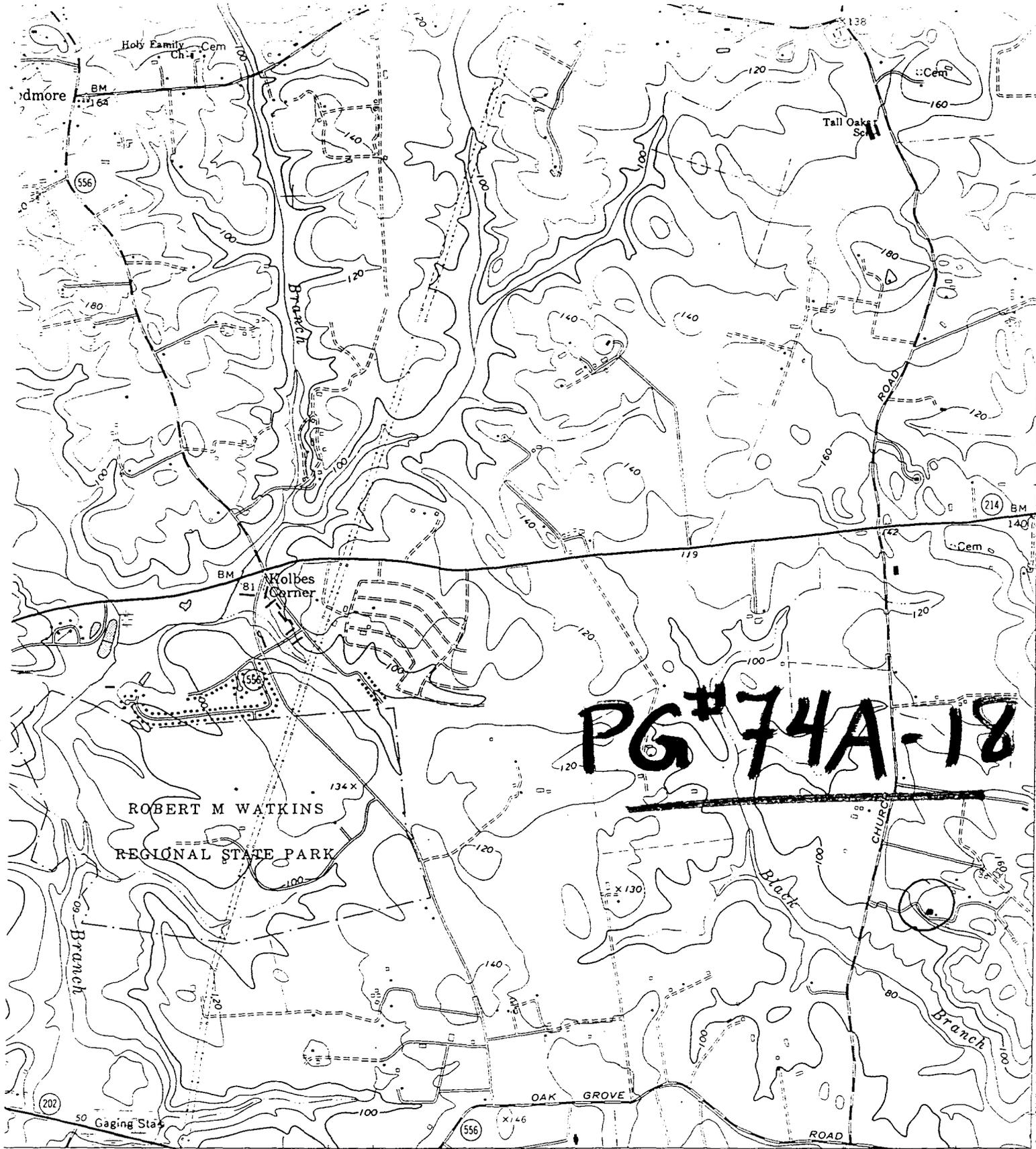
PG#74A-18

sensitively and with little or no damage to the original fabric. In short, the Bowieville mansion is a candidate of the highest priority for restoration, both on the basis of its condition, and on its architectural and historical importance.

CHURCH ROAD

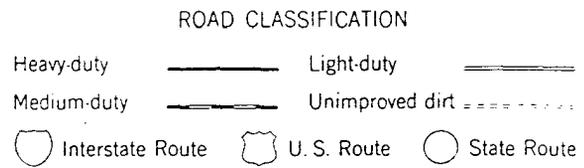
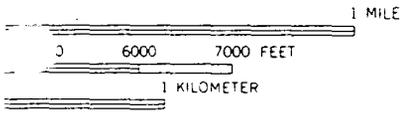


Bowieville PG 74 A 18



PG# 74A-18

0.7 MI. TO MD. 556 47'30" 345 0.1 MI. TO MD. 202 346 INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON D C 1922 347 348000m E 76°



LANHAM, MD.
 NE/4 UPPER MARLBORO 15' QUADRANGLE

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITES SUMMARY SHEET

P.G. County Survey # 74A-18 Date 1820's

Building Name Bowieville

Location 2300 Church Road (south of Central Ave.), Upper Marlboro

Open to Public yes no

Bowieville is a large brick Federal house with a coat of yellow stucco, situated on the crest of a hill with a panoramic view of the surrounding countryside. The main entrance is in the projecting central bay of the south facade. In the second story above the door is a three part window, and over it in the pediment is a three-part semi-circular window. On the north facade is a partially elliptical one story porch which gives access, through jib doors under two windows. The interior is richly decorated with recessed shutters, ceiling medallions, arches with fanlights and black marble mantels.

Bowieville was constructed by Mary Bowie, daughter of Maryland governor Robert Bowie, on land willed to her by the governor in 1818. Between this year and her death in 1825, she had constructed this impressive house. It passed out of the Bowie family soon after her death, but was the scene of many important social events while held by the Berry family from the 1840's into the 20th century.

Although Bowieville has close connections with the Bowie and Berry families, both politically and socially prominent in 19th century Prince George's County, its primary importance is architectural; it is one of the finest examples of Federal architecture still standing in the county.

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Md. COUNTY P.G. TOWN STREET NO. 2300 Church Rd. VICINITY #38	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
	2. NAME Bowieville	DATE OR PERIOD 1805 STYLE Federal ARCHITECT BUILDER
ORIGINAL OWNER Daughter of Gov. R. Bowie ORIGINAL USE Priv dwell PRESENT OWNER H.O.Knapp PRESENT USE Priv dwell WALL CONSTRUCTION stucco over brick NO. OF STORIES 2 1/2 3	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC

2 1/2 story wings
 Hip roof, four chimneys.
 Best example of Federal arch. we found.
 Appears to be in orig cond. and unchanged.
 Owner interested.
 Grounds excellent.
 Doorway is worth price of admission.

Sold to Turner, 1969

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) Sheet # 761-763

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Bowie, 681,718,744,746. Earle <i>Forman, Early times, 1934, p 83</i>	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER DATE OF RECORD
--	--

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND ... PAPHIS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

ZONING BOUNDARY FOLLOWS AND IS DESCRIBED BY THE RIDGE
LINE SEPARATING COLLINGTON BRANCH DRAINAGE BASIN ON
THE EAST FROM BLACK BRANCH DRAINAGE BASIN TO THE WEST
AND IS RECORDED HERewith ON 200' SCALE TOPOGRAPHIC
MAPS IDENTIFIED AS TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS 439P APR.
13, 1965; 440P APRIL 13, 1965; 449P SEPT. 7, 1962;
450P SEPT. 14, 1965; 459P SEPT. 7, 1962; 460P
JAN. 8, 1968; AND ON FILE WITH MNCPPC REGIONAL OFFICE.

R-A

R-R

BOWIEVILLE (74A-18)

Black

CHURCH

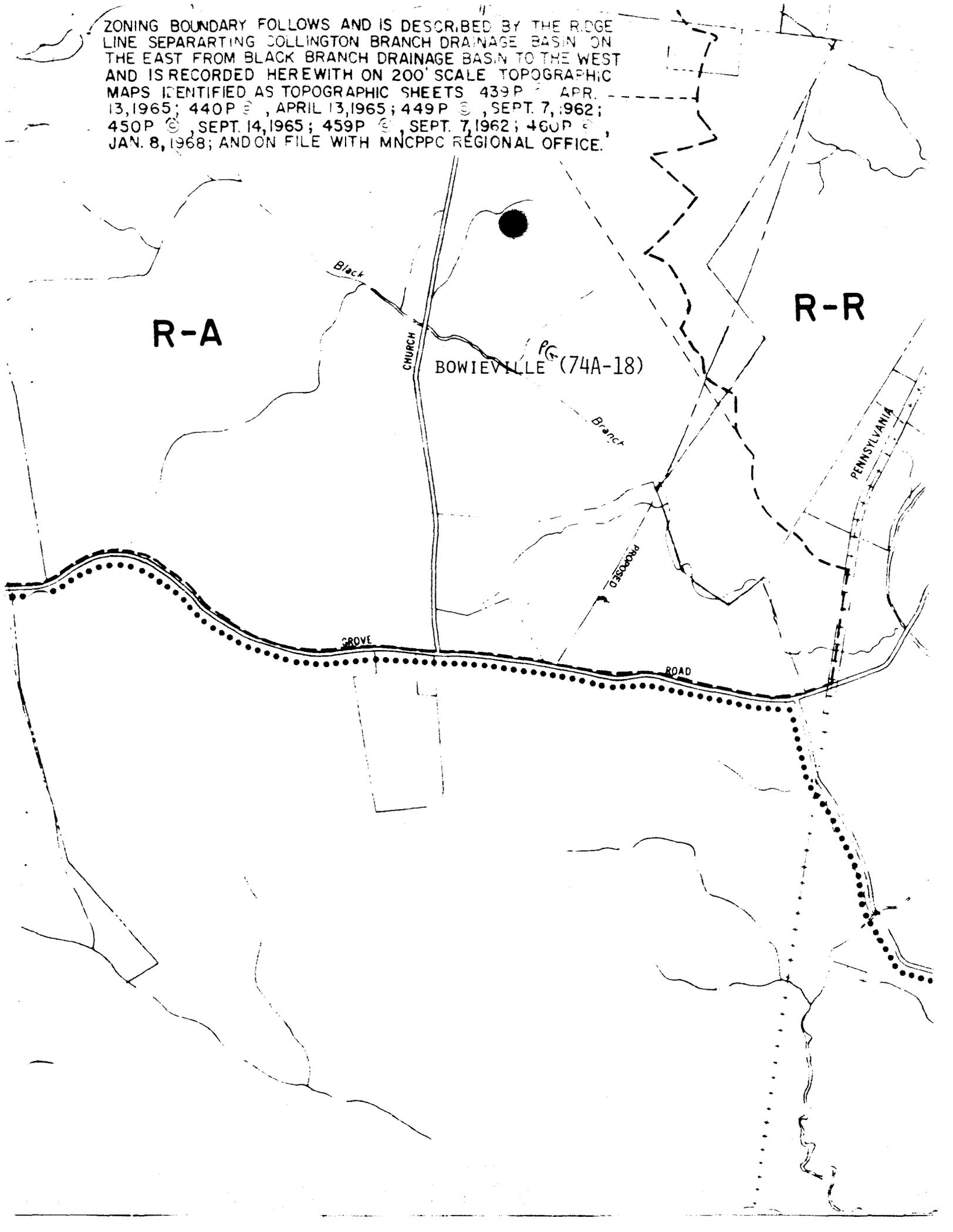
Branch

PENNSYLVANIA

PROPOSED

GROVE

ROAD



LEHAM QUADRANGLE
 USGS 7.5 minute map
 scale: 1:24,000
 1965

(Maryland)

ROBERT M WATKINS
 REGIONAL STATE PARK NW

lat.	38°	53'	15"
long.	76°	45'	31"
NE lat.	38°	53'	15"
NE long.	76°	45'	11"
SE lat.	38°	52'	59"
SE long.	76°	45'	11"
SW lat.	38°	52'	59"
SW long.	76°	45'	31"

PG 74A-18
 90-28



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Windmill (02) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18
Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772
County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham
Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472
Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE
Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002
Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*
The Bowieville Windmill is located approximately 30 feet to the east of the Bowieville Mansion in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately four-tenths of a mile where it forks. The southwest prong becomes the Bowieville Mansion drive which meanders approximately 620 yards southwest to the mansion. The rusting steel pyramidal framework of the windmill is surrounded by large second growth trees whose foliage mingles with its thin framing from a few feet above the ground to peak, making the windmill difficult to see. The wind vanes and drive-shaft are missing. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.
The Bowieville Windmill is pyramidal in form, measuring 10 ft. by 10 ft. at its base, and extends up above the mansion's roof eave, peaking at mid-roof height. The windmill is one of the modernizing alterations to the mansion and its surroundings that occurred soon after 1935 when Bowieville became the home of Mary Page Knapp. The Knapps' renovations likely included the added convenience of a piped water supply with a basement tank filled by the wind-powered water pump.
The general condition of the structure is poor.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments	
<u>P.Blick</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>October 24, 2002</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>11/27/02</u> Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Bowieville Windmill (02)

PG: 74A-18

Page 2

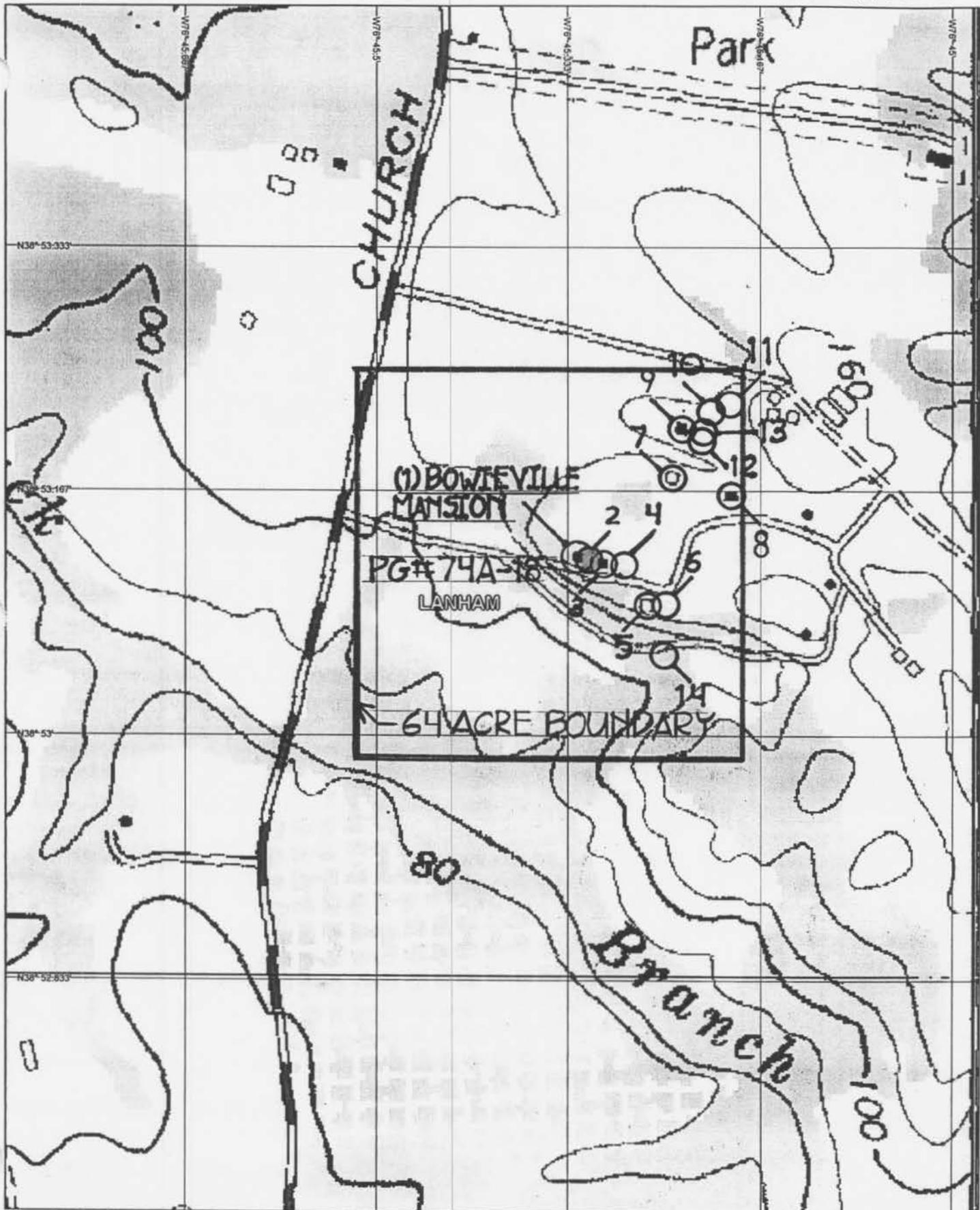
The Bowieville Windmill is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history. The structure did not exist during the period of significance of the Bowieville Mansion.

The Bowieville Windmill is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

The Bowieville Windmill is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because in addition to being utilitarian in form and of common construction, it is missing major original components, such as its wind vanes and drive-shaft, and therefore lacks sufficient integrity for National Register nomination.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG#74A-18 BOWTIEVILLE WINDMILL

W. BUCHER

MD SHPO 1/3 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

9/16/02



PG E74A-18 BOWIEVILLE WINDMILL - WATER PUMP
MD SHPO 2/3 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

W. BUEHNER
9/15/02



PG#74A-18 BOWIEVILLE WINDMILL - SKY VIEW
MD SH⁹⁰ 3/3 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

W. BUCHER
9/16/02

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Garage (03) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18
Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772
County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham
Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472
Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE
Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002

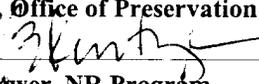
Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no
If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*
The Bowieville Garage is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 20 yards east of the Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately four-tenths of a mile where it forks. The southwest prong becomes the Bowieville Mansion drive which meanders approximately 620 yards southwest to the mansion. The garage stands under a mature maple tree whose trunk is separated from its south wall by less than 6 inches and whose northern branches completely cover the garage's gable and shed roofs. The structure is oriented with its east gable end facing Concrete Block Ruin 1 and its west gable end facing the mansion. Second growth trees encroach upon the garage from the north and the mansion's drive is to its south. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The rectangular one-story garage is 16 ft. 2 in. long by 12 ft. 7 in. wide and was constructed sometime between 1938 and 1965, based on aerial photographs of the area taken during those years. The garage has two interior spaces, the larger under the gable roof and the smaller under the shed roof. The northern shed roof-covered extension was probably a later addition to the principal gable roof structure. This is indicated by the presence of clapboard siding on the extension's side of the interior partition (previously an exterior wall) and the absence of an interior door connecting the two spaces. Currently the garage is unused.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments	
<u>P. Blick</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>October 22, 2002</u> Date
 Reviewer, NR Program	<u>12/3/02</u> Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Bowieville Garage (03)

PG:74A-18

Page 2

The garage has a brick foundation and a dirt floor. In the unfinished interior the braced frame, 2"x 4" circular-sawn lumber wall construction, as well as the truss roof members, are visible. The exterior wall's white-painted clapboard cladding has separated from their studs in some places and are missing in others. The peeling of the white paint on many of the clapboards has allowed some water damage to the wood. There are no windows. The large garage bay is accessed by the large garage door framed opening on the east gable end wall, which is without a door, or by the smaller framed opening centered on the west gable end wall, likewise without a door. The shed extension's interior is accessed by a framed opening in the east wall whose wooden door lies before it on the ground. The garage's roof is covered with corrugated steel panels.

The general condition of the building is poor.

The Bowieville Garage is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history. The building did not exist during the period of significance of the Bowieville Mansion.

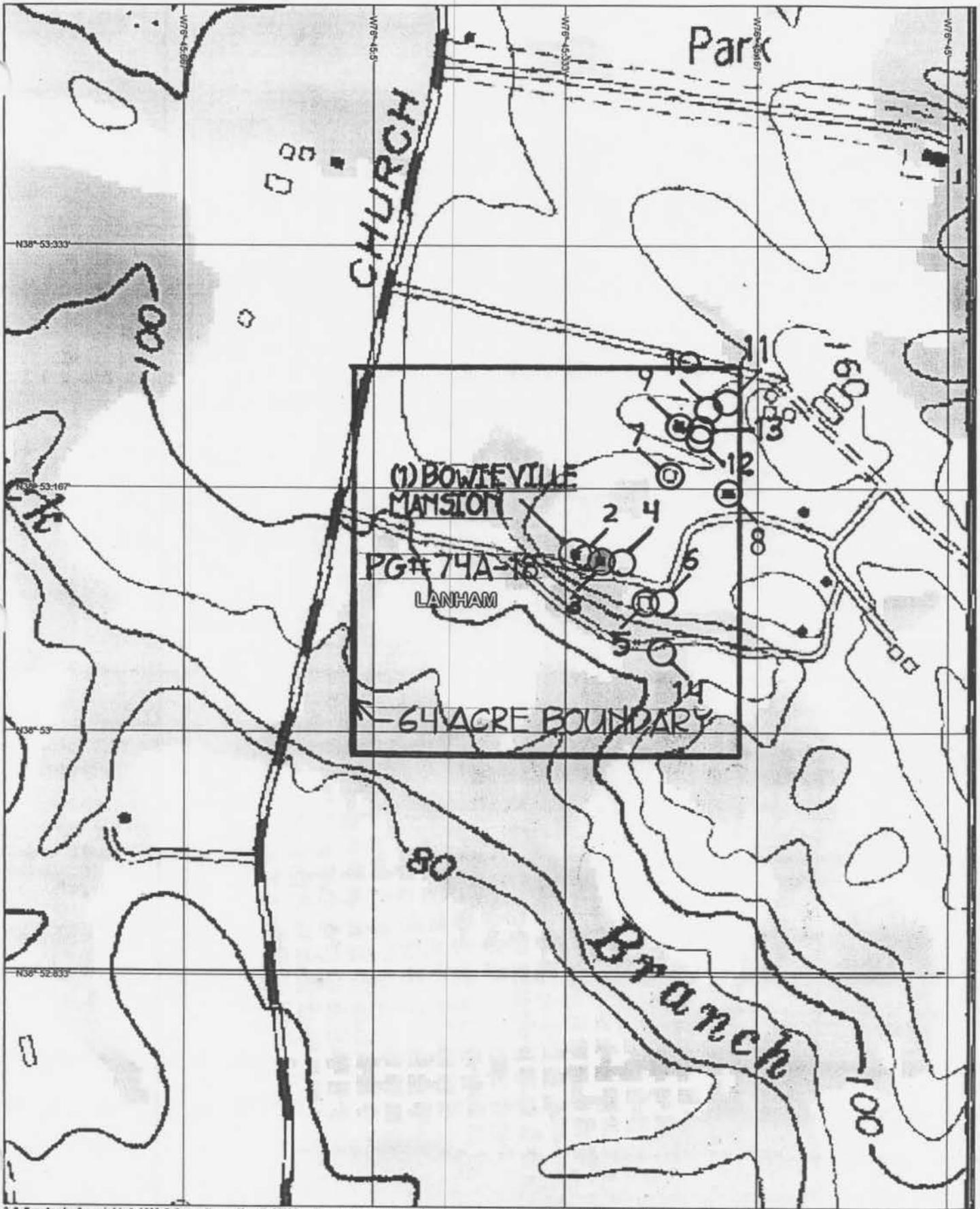
The Bowieville Garage is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

The Bowieville Garage is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is not a unique or distinctive type, period, or method of construction. The garage is unadorned in detail, utilitarian in type, and of common wood frame construction.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects

Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG #74A-13 BOWLING GREEN GARAGE - S.E. CORNER ELEVATION C. GROUP
MO 5400 1/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 3/7/02



PS 577-18 PARALLEL CREEK FURNACE
MD SHRD 2/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

C. GALLUP
8/7/02

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 1 (04) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18
Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772
County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham
Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472
Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE
Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002
Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 1 is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 35 yards east of the Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately four-tenths of a mile where it forks. The southwest prong becomes the Bowieville Mansion drive which meanders approximately 620 yards southwest to the mansion. The ruin's remaining walls stands immediately north of and parallel to the mansion drive. The Bowieville Garage is located approximately 10 yards to the ruin's west, with the mansion beyond. A little less than half of the structure's gable roof remains on its west end, which is overgrown with vines, as are the concrete block walls on the uncovered east end. Brush surrounds the ruin on its north, east, and south sides, and bushes grow inside the walls where the roof no longer covers the interior. Charred wood and blackened walls indicate a fire as the cause of deterioration. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The rectangular one-story structure is 54 ft. long by 30 ft. 6 in. wide and was constructed sometime between 1938 and 1965, coming to ruin sometime after the latter year based on aerial photographs of the area taken during those years. The building was probably a subsidiary residence for the mansion, such as caretaker's house, before it was largely destroyed by fire. The remaining rooms are filled with trash.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended X
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments

P. Blick
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
[Signature]
Reviewer, NR Program

October 22, 2002
Date
11/28/02
Date

Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 1 (04)

Page 2

The building has a concrete foundation and the remaining flooring is carpeted. The interior is finished with white painted gypsum board. The exterior walls are constructed of white painted concrete block. The windows are wooden, side-hinged casement with fixed lights above. Only the framed door openings remain in the exterior walls. Interior doors are of solid wood panel construction. The remaining gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The building is a ruin.

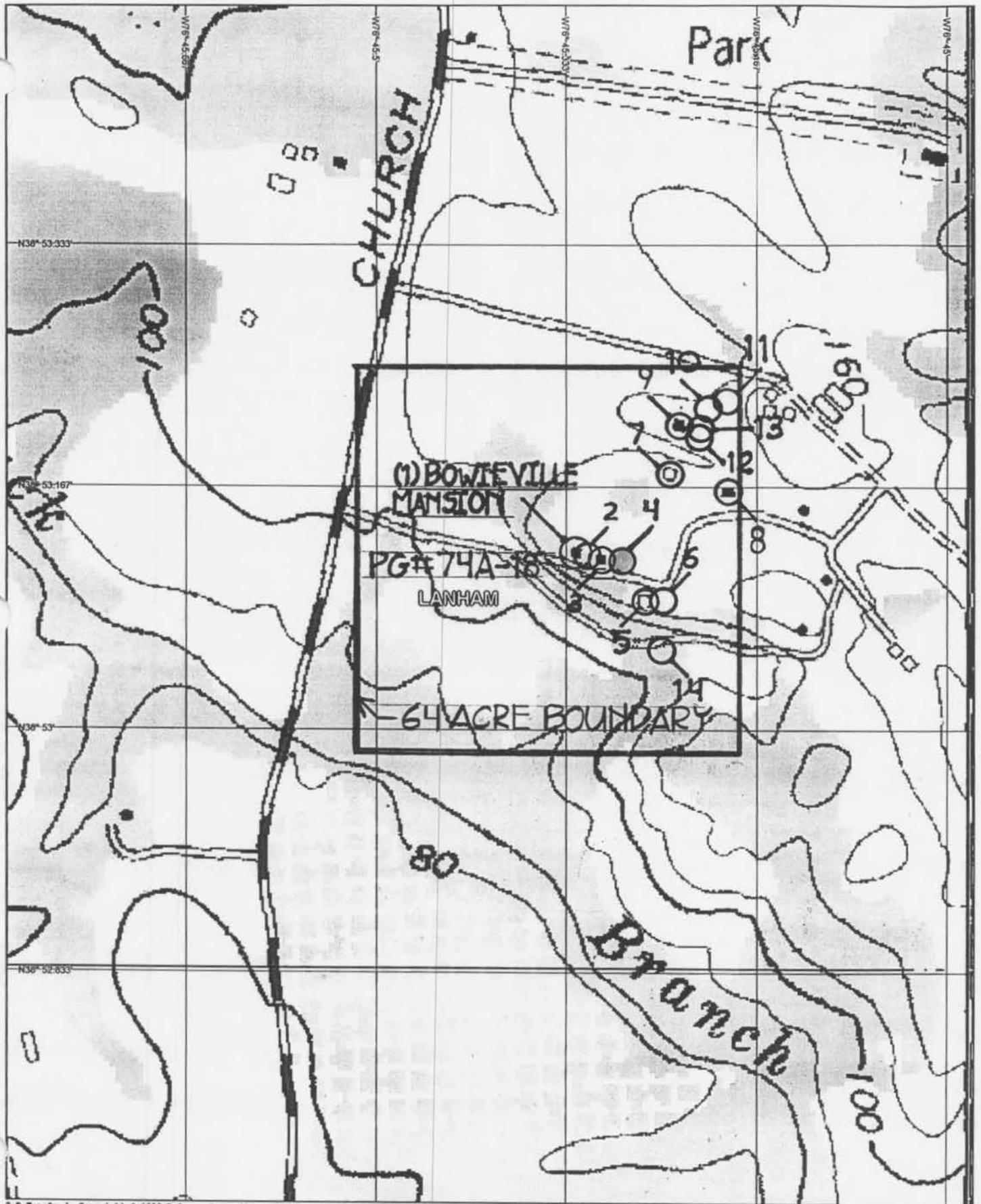
Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 1 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 1 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 1 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is unadorned in detail and of common construction, it lacks sufficient integrity for National Register nomination, and as a mid-20th Century building it may not be of sufficient age to qualify.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



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LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG #74A-18 BOWIEVILLE CONCRETE BEARING PILE 1-S. EL. C. GALLUP
MD SHPD 1/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7, 02



PG #744-18 BOWENVILLE CONCRETE BLOCK RUIN 1 - INTERIOR C. GALLUP
MD SHPO 2/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 3/7/02

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Stable (05) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18

Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772

County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham

Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes

Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472

Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE

Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002

Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Bowieville Stable is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 120 yards southeast of the Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately four-tenths of a mile where it forks. The southwest prong becomes the Bowieville Mansion drive which meanders approximately 620 yards southwest to the mansion. The stable stands amidst a small clearing immediately south of the mansion drive's last significant turn before running west to the mansion. The Bowieville Corn Crib is approximately 10 yards to its east at the edge of the clearing. The stable is oriented with its gambrel roof ends facing north and south. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The rectangular, two-story structure is 24 ft. 4 in. long and 32 ft. 2 in. wide and was constructed before 1938 based on its appearance in an aerial photograph taken that year. Based on its materials and method of construction, it appears to be a first or early-second quarter 20th Century structure. The previous use as a stable is indicated by the interior stalls and the hay loft.

The building has a concrete foundation and a dirt floor. The framing is braced frame with 2x roof trusses above the hay loft. All joints are connected with wire nails. Among the structural members such as the posts, sill plates, and hay loft floor joists are reused rough-hewn members interspersed with later circular-sawn lumber. The many tenon slots in the stable's rough-hewn

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended X

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

MHT Comments

P. Blick

October 22, 2002

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

[Signature]
Reviewer, NR Program

11/28/02
Date

Bowieville Stable (05)

Page 2

timbers are remnants of previous joints and are not used for fastening the structure.

The exterior wall is clad with 12 in. wide circular-sawn vertical boards finished with peeling white paint. There are no windows. There are three doors at ground level; two on the east wall and one on the south wall. A hay loft door is centered on the northern gambrel end wall. Rusted sheet metal ag-panels cover the roof.

The general condition of the building is fair.

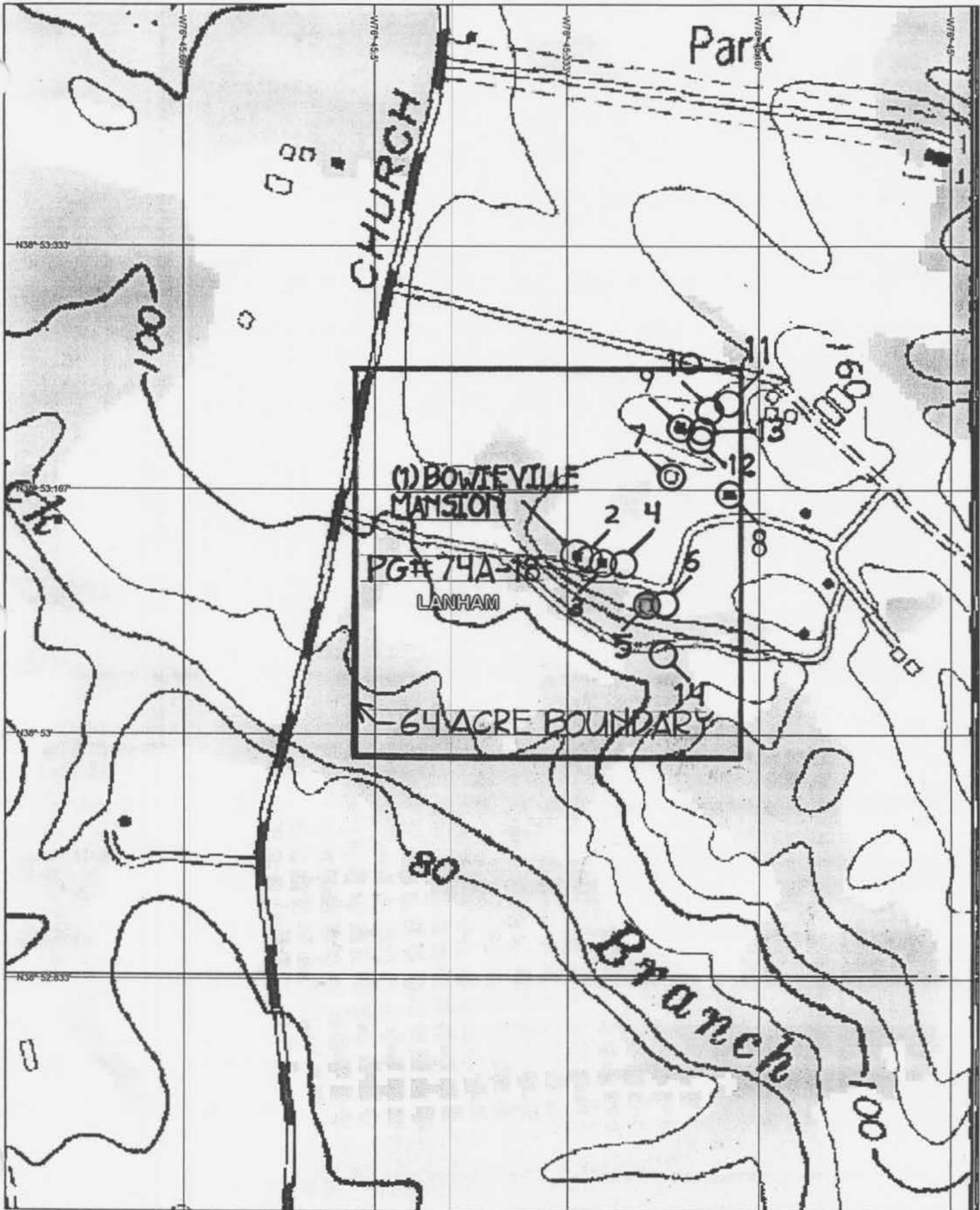
The Bowieville Stable is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although the stable's early 20th century construction overlaps with the final years of the period of significance of the nearby Bowieville Mansion, the mansion is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of Federal period architecture.

The Bowieville Stable is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

The Bowieville Stable is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is not a unique or distinctive type, period, or method of construction. It is unadorned in detail, utilitarian in type, and of common wood frame construction.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



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LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG # 74A-18 BOWL VILL STABLE - NORTH ELEVATION C. GALLUP
MD SHPD 1/3 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 3/7/02



PG#74A-13 BOWIEVILLE STABLE - HAY LOFT INTERIOR W. BUCKER
MD SHPD 2³, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 9/15/02



PG#74A-18 BOWIEVILLE STABLE - INTERIOR FRAMING W. BUCHER
MD SHPO 3/3 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 9/16/02

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Corn Crib (06) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18

Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772

County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham

Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes

Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472

Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE

Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002

Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*
 The Bowieville Corn Crib is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 130 yards southeast of the Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately four-tenths of a mile where it forks. The southwest prong becomes the Bowieville Mansion drive which meanders approximately 620 yards southwest to the mansion. A clearing is immediately south of the mansion drive's last significant turn before running west to the mansion. The corn crib stands at the east edge of that clearing which surrounds the Bowieville Stable, approximately 10 yards east of the stable. The second growth trees that form the edge of the clearing closely border the corn crib on its east side and their foliage partly covers its gable roof. The structure is oriented with its gable roof ends facing north and south and is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The rectangular one-story structure is 21 ft. long by 10 ft. wide and was constructed sometime between 1938 and 1965, based on aerial photographs of the area taken during those years. The structure's elevated floor and diagonally oriented exterior wall slats with ventilation gaps indicate the original use of the building was for holding harvested ears of corn. Unfinished plywood was later added as an interior finish, presumably to decrease the walls' permeability to the outside weather. Currently the corn crib is vacant.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments	
<u>P.Blick</u>	<u>October 22, 2002</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>11/28/02</u>
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

Bowieville Corn Crib (06)

Page 2

The Bowieville Corn Crib has a concrete block pier foundation. The floor is elevated approximately 2 ft. off the ground and is composed of circular-sawn wood boards that run the length of the one-room interior. The exterior walls are framed with circular-sawn wood joined using wire nails, as is the roof truss. The circular-sawn wood slats nailed diagonally to the wall post are evenly-spaced 1"x 3"s, and are missing in some places. A framed opening in the west wall devoid of sash or glass forms the only window. The interior is accessed by a batten door with strap hinges centered on the north gable end wall. The corn crib's gable roof is covered with corrugated steel panels.

The general condition of the building is fair.

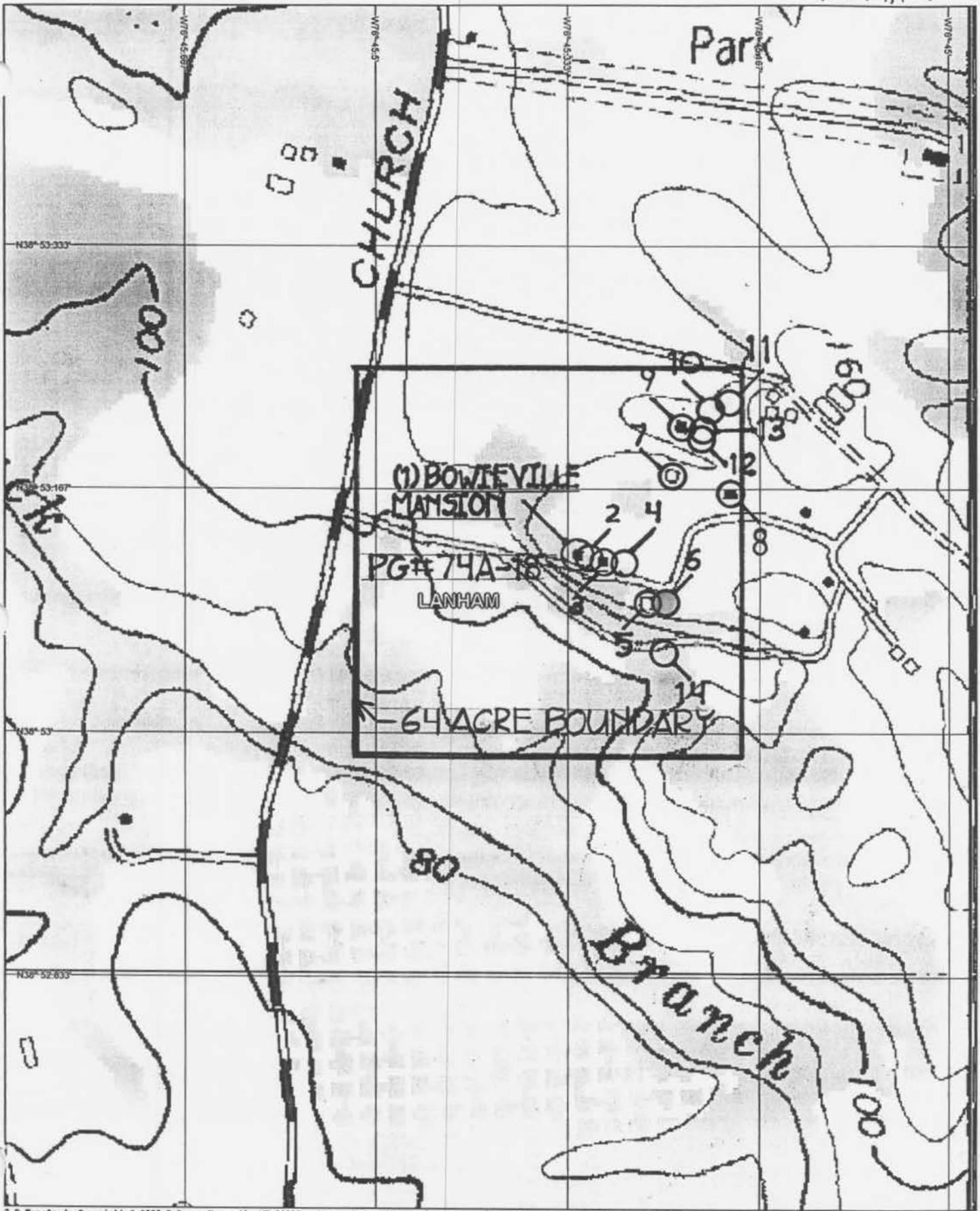
The Bowieville Corn Crib is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history. The building did not exist during the period of significance of the Bowieville Mansion.

The Bowieville Corn Crib is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

The Bowieville Corn Crib is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is not a unique or distinctive type, period, or method of construction. The structure is unadorned in detail, utilitarian in type, and of common wood frame construction.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



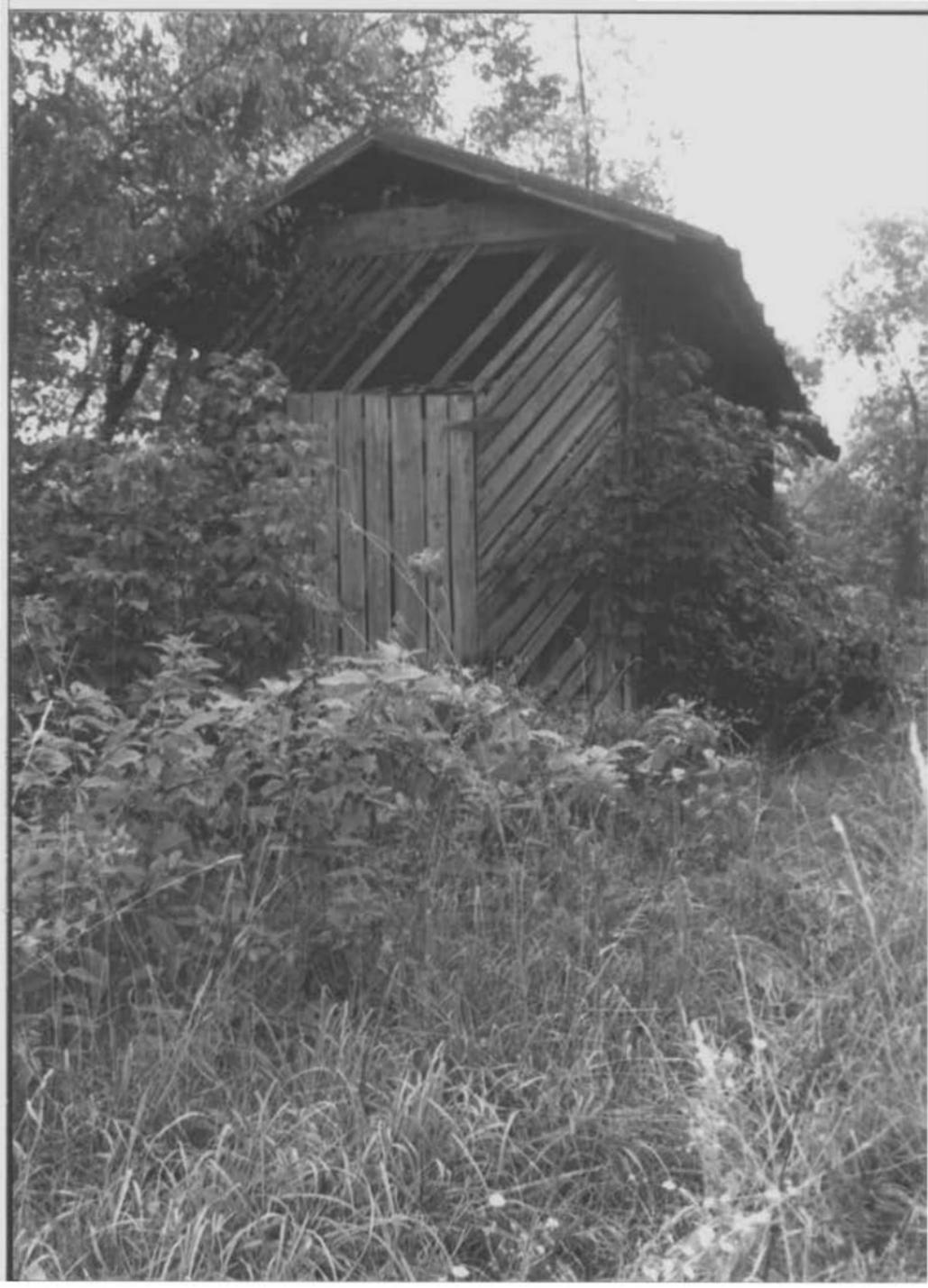
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LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG#74A-18 BOWIEVILLE CORN CRIB - INTERIOR
MD SHPO 2/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

C. GALLUP
8/7/02



PG #74A-13 BOWIEVILLE CORN CRIB - NORTH ELEVATION W. BUCHER
MD SHPD 1/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 9/16/02

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Tobacco Barn (07) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18
 Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772
 County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham
 Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
 Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472
 Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE
 Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002
 Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Bowieville Tobacco Barn is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 160 yards northeast of Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately 400 yards to a turn-off. The turn-off becomes a dirt drive that runs south approximately 80 yards to the Bowieville Tenant House. The tobacco barn lies approximately 50 yards south of the aforementioned house at the southern edge of a clearing. North of the barn the clearing's long grass is interspersed with recent second-growth trees whose height is approximately to the barn's gable-on-hip roof eaves. Bordering the barn's southern and western walls are more-mature second growth trees. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The roughly square structure is 58 ft. long and 62 ft. 6 in. wide and was constructed before 1938 based on its appearance in an aerial photograph taken that year. Based on its materials and method of construction, it appears to be a first or early-second quarter 20th Century structure. The construction, including numerous interior posts and tie beams, is structurally similar to other tobacco barns of the area. The 6 ventilation openings in the walls' exterior cladding and the presence of short wood poles commonly used to suspend tobacco leaves from interior tie beams indicate that the barn's original use was for drying tobacco. Presently the barn is vacant.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended X
 Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
 MHT Comments

P.Blick October 30, 2002
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date
[Signature] 11/28/02
 Reviewer, NR Program Date

Bowieville Tobacco Barn (07)

Page 2

The building has a concrete pier foundation with interior column piers and a dirt floor. All joints are connected with wire nails. Among the structural members such as the posts, sill plates, and tie beams are reused rough-hewn members and debarked poles in-the-round interspersed with later circular-sawn lumber. The many tenon slots in the barn's rough-hewn and in-the-round timbers are remnants of previous joints and are not used for fastening the structure.

The exterior wall is clad with unfinished circular-sawn vertical boards of varying sizes, some of which are missing. There are two similar windows; one on the east gable end and one on the west, both of which are without glass and are probably for interior lighting and air circulation. The two opposing drive doors are centered on the north and south walls. The settling of some of the interior posts is likely responsible for the undulations of the barn's roof surfaces. Rusted sheet metal ag-panels cover the roof, except on the west corner of the north roof where the gable roof meets the lower-pitched hipped roof, where missing panels form a hole.

The general condition of the barn is fair.

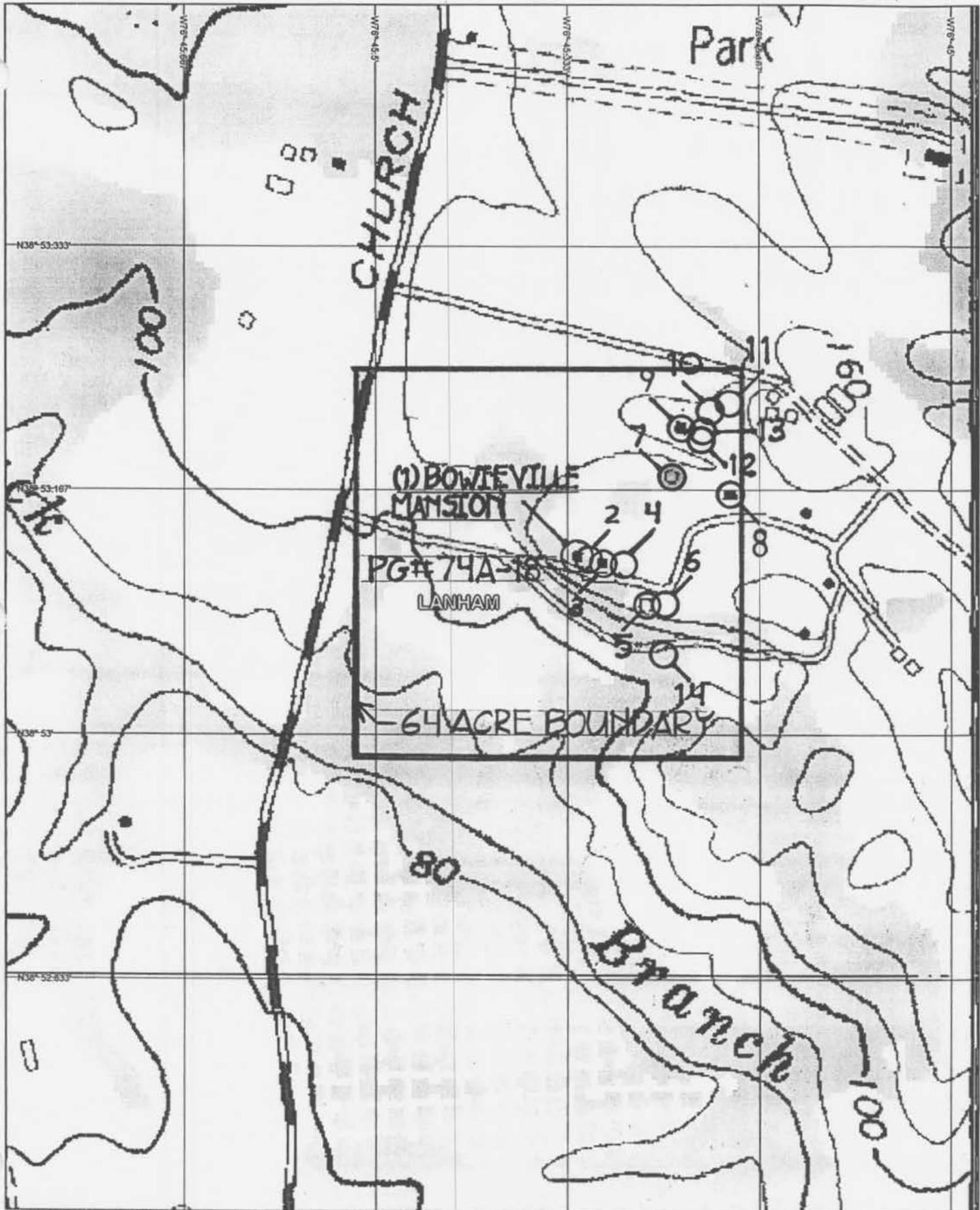
The Bowieville Tobacco Barn is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although the barn's early 20th century construction overlaps with the final years of the period of significance of the nearby Bowieville Mansion, the mansion is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of Federal period architecture.

The Bowieville Tobacco Barn is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

The Bowieville Tobacco Barn is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is not a unique or distinctive type, period, or method of construction. It is unadorned in detail, utilitarian in type, and of vernacular wood frame construction.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



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LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG#74A-18 BOWILVILLE TOBACCO BARN - N.E. ELEVATION C. GALLU
MDSHPD 1/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7/02



PG #74A-18 BOWIEVILLE TOBACCO BARN - INTERIOR C. GALLUP
MD SHPO 2/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7/02

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 2 (08) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18
 Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772
 County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham
 Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
 Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472
 Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE
 Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002
 Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None
 Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 2 is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 220 yards northeast of the Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately four-tenths of a mile where it forks. The southwest prong becomes the Bowieville Mansion drive which meanders approximately 620 yards southwest to the mansion. The ruin lies amidst second growth trees 150 yards west of the mansion drive's first turn, northwest of the second turn. The structure is oriented with its collapsing roof's gable ends facing east and west and is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 2 was a residence constructed sometime between 1900 and 1938, based on its materials and method of construction and its appearance in a 1938 aerial photograph. The rectangular shaped, one-story structure is 38 ft. 9 in. long by 34 ft. 8 in. wide. The ruin was a 5 bay, single-pile form with two brick chimneys; one on the west gable end wall and the other an inside chimney flush with the partition that separates the carport from the west interior room. The gable roof has large holes and there are remnants of a shed porch roof on the south wall that has completely collapsed. The rooms inside are filled with trash and severely damaged by exposure to the elements from holes in the roof.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended X
 Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

MHT Comments

P. Blick
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

October 30, 2002

Date

P. Blick
 Reviewer, NR Program

11/28/02
 Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 2 (08)

PG:74A-18

Page 2

The structure has a concrete block foundation and the remaining flooring is carpeted. The interior is finished with painted gypsum board. The exterior walls are constructed of yellow painted concrete block. The windows are six-over-six division wood double-hung with true divided lights. Wood panel doors with half lights face each other on the north and south exterior walls, though the southern door is blocked from the outside by debris from the collapsed porch roof. The gable roof is supported by 2x wood rafters visible through holes in the gypsum board ceiling. Asphalt composition shingles partially cover the collapsing roof.

The building is a ruin.

Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 2 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

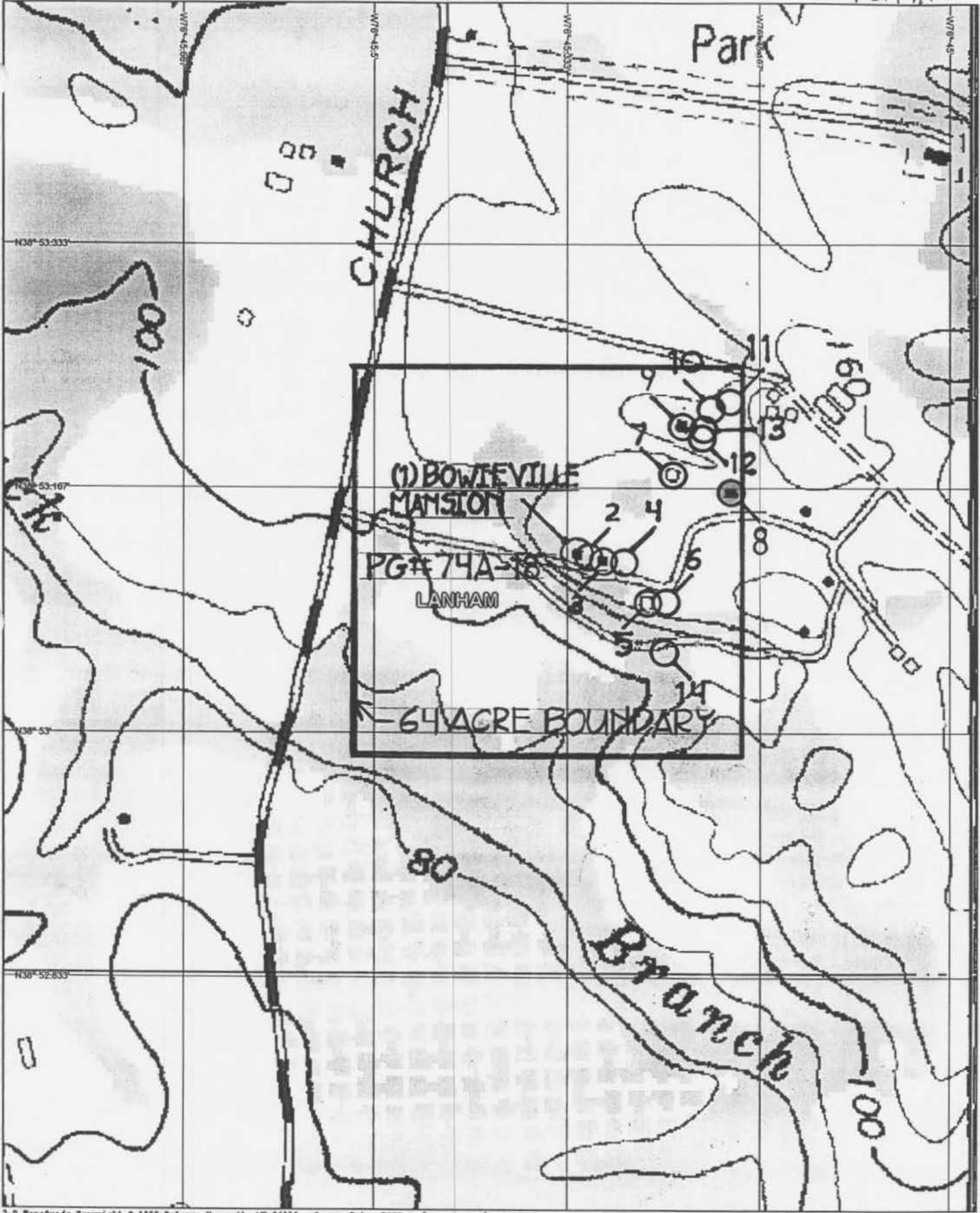
Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 2 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Bowieville Concrete Block Ruin 2 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because in addition to being unadorned in detail and of common construction, it lacks sufficient integrity for National Register nomination.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects

Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



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LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG#74A-13 BOWIEVILLE CONCRETE BLOCK RUIN 2-S.E. CORNER C.C.
MD SHPO 1/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7/02



PG #74A-18 BOWIEVILLE CONCRETE BLOCK RUITZ-INTERVIEW C. G.
MD SHPD 2/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7/02

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Tenant House (09) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18
Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772
County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham
Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472
Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE
Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002
Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Bowieville Tenant House is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 220 yards northeast of the Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately 400 yards to a turn-off. The turn-off becomes a dirt drive that runs south approximately 80 yards to the Bowieville Tenant House. The two-story, shingle-clad house is oriented with its principal gable roof ends facing north and south, with its front porch entrance facing west and an addition extending from the east exterior wall. The front yard to the west of the house is bordered by the house's dirt drive. A grove of trees envelopes the house and its backyard to the north and east. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The Bowieville Tenant House is a vernacular style residence constructed sometime between the late 19th Century and 1938, based on materials and method of construction, including use of cut nails and sawn lath, and its presence in a 1938 aerial photograph. The rectangular shaped, two-story principle structure is 16 ft. 2 in. wide and 26 ft. 3 in. long. There is a one-story addition on the east side measuring 13 ft. 7 in. by 18 ft. with a gable roof perpendicular to the principal roof. The addition was constructed between 1938 and 1965, based on aerial photographs taken those years. The house is a three bay, single-pile form with two symmetrical gable end brick chimneys and a third chimney on the addition's north gable end wall. The rooms have

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

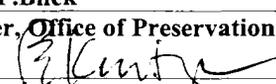
Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended X
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments

P.Blick

October 30, 2002

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date


Reviewer, NR Program

11/28/02
Date

Bowieville Tenant House (09)Page 2

trash on the floor.

The principle structure has a continuous brick foundation. The floor of the first story is finished with both vinyl tile and wood boards. The upstairs floor is carpeted. The exterior wall framing for both the original structure and its addition consists of 2" x 4" rough circular-sawn studs. The interior wall finish of the principal structure is wallpaper-covered gypsum board over sawn lath (it appears that the original interior finish was plaster). A hole in the ceiling of the upstairs reveals that the ceilings were also plaster and lath before being covered with gypsum board. A chair rail surmounting wainscot paneling adorns the south first floor room. Originally, 5 in. exposure clapboards nailed to the studs with cut nails formed the exterior cladding. The clapboards were covered over later with wood shingles.

The porch is constructed of surfaced-four-sides lumber and sits on concrete block piers that have settled badly. Like the one-room eastern extension, the porch is a later addition. The main entrance is centrally located on the west wall. The paneled door is constructed of solid wood. The windows are six-over-six division wood double-hung with true divided lights. Ghosts on the interior walls beneath the window sills where infill has occurred indicates that the present windows are not original and are shorter than their predecessors. The gable roofs are covered with corrugated steel panels.

The general condition of the building is fair, with extensive interior damage.

The Bowieville Tenant House is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although the house's construction overlaps with the latter years of the period of significance of the nearby Bowieville Mansion, the mansion is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of Federal period architecture.

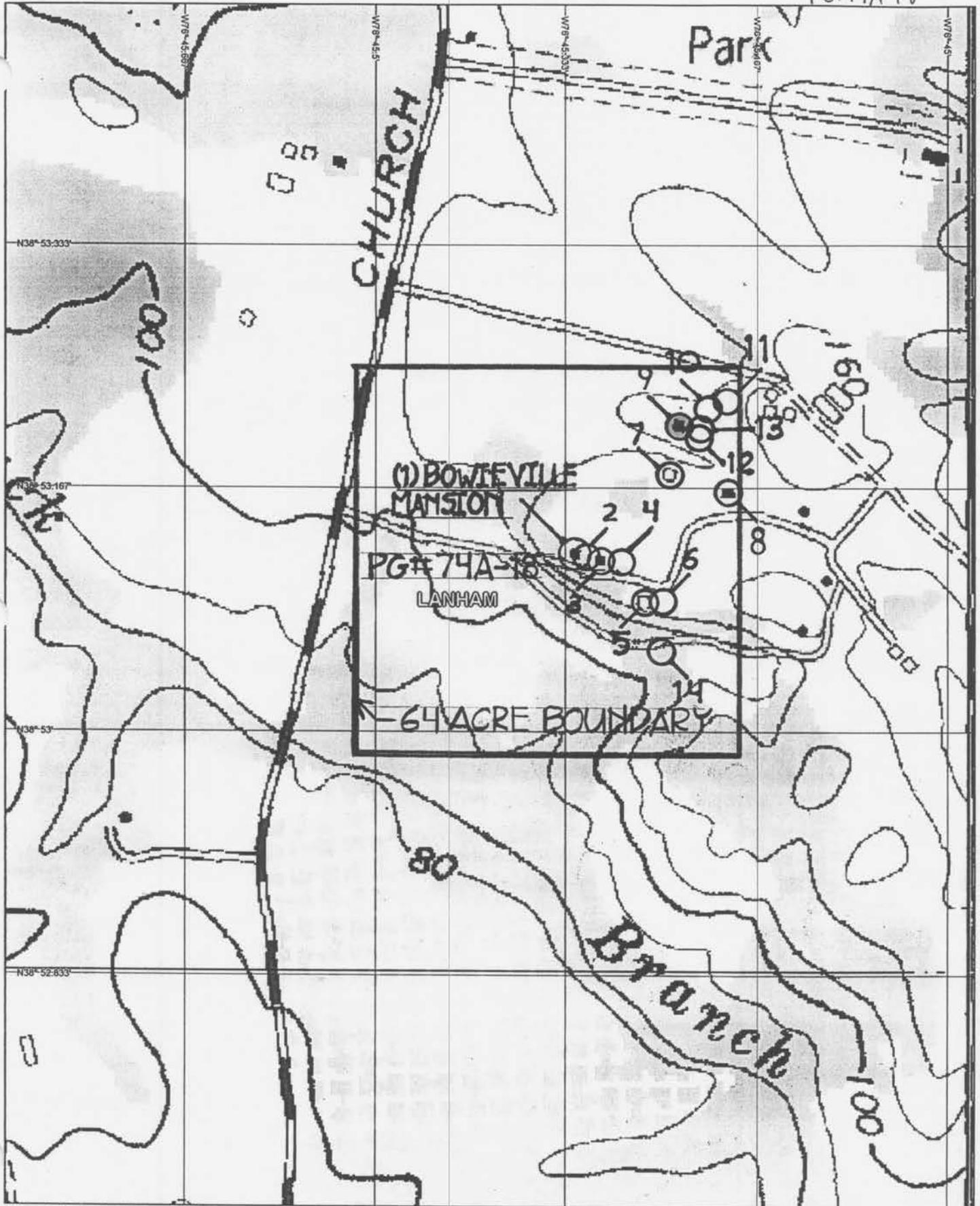
The Bowieville Tenant House is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

The Bowieville Tenant House is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is not a unique or distinctive type, period, or method of construction. It is generic in form, minimal in detail, and of common wood frame construction.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects

Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG # 74A-13 BOWLILLE TENANT HOUSE - S.W. ELEVATION W. BUCHER
MD SHPD 1/4 PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD 9/16/02



PG#74A-18 BOWIEVILLE TENANT HOUSE - S. ELEVATION W. BUCHER
MD SHPO 2/4 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 9/16/02



PG # 79A-18 BOWENVILLE TENANT HOUSE - S.E. ELEVATION C. GAULF
MD SHPO 3/4 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7/02



PG#74A-13 BOWIEVILLE TENANT HOUSE - SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR C.G.
MD SHPO 4/4 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 3/7/02

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no **X**

Property Name: Bowieville Shed 1 (10) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18
 Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772
 County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham
 Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
 Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472
 Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE
 Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no **X** yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002
 Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes **X** no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes **X** no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G **X** None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Bowieville Shed 1 is located between the Bowieville Tenant House and the Bowieville Barn in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 280 yards northeast of Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately 400 yards to a turn-off. The turn-off becomes a dirt drive that runs south approximately 80 yards to the Bowieville Tenant House. Bowieville Shed 1 is a small low-lying structure standing approximately 10 yards west of the Bowieville Barn. The shed lies adjacent to the overgrown path leading from the tenant house to the barn and is surrounded by thorny brush that consumes both it and the path. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The shed, standing approximately 3 ft. off of the ground, has a flat roof almost entirely covered by brush and vines which hide its full dimensions from view. The low-lying structure was constructed sometime after 1965, based on aerial photographs of the area taken that year. Currently the shed is unused.

The shed has no foundation and its floor is the ground on which it rests. The exterior walls are a hodge-podge of surfaced four sides lumber and plywood sheets of varying sizes, probably left-overs from other construction projects, joined haphazardly with wire nails. The non-systematic construction appears to create small pens, possibly for farm livestock associated with the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended **X**
 Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
 MHT Comments

P.Blick
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

October 30, 2002
 Date

[Signature]
 Reviewer, NR Program

11/25/02
 Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Bowieville Shed 1 (10)Page 2

Bowieville Barn. The flat roof is constructed of plywood covered with sheet metal ag-panels.

The general condition of the shed is poor.

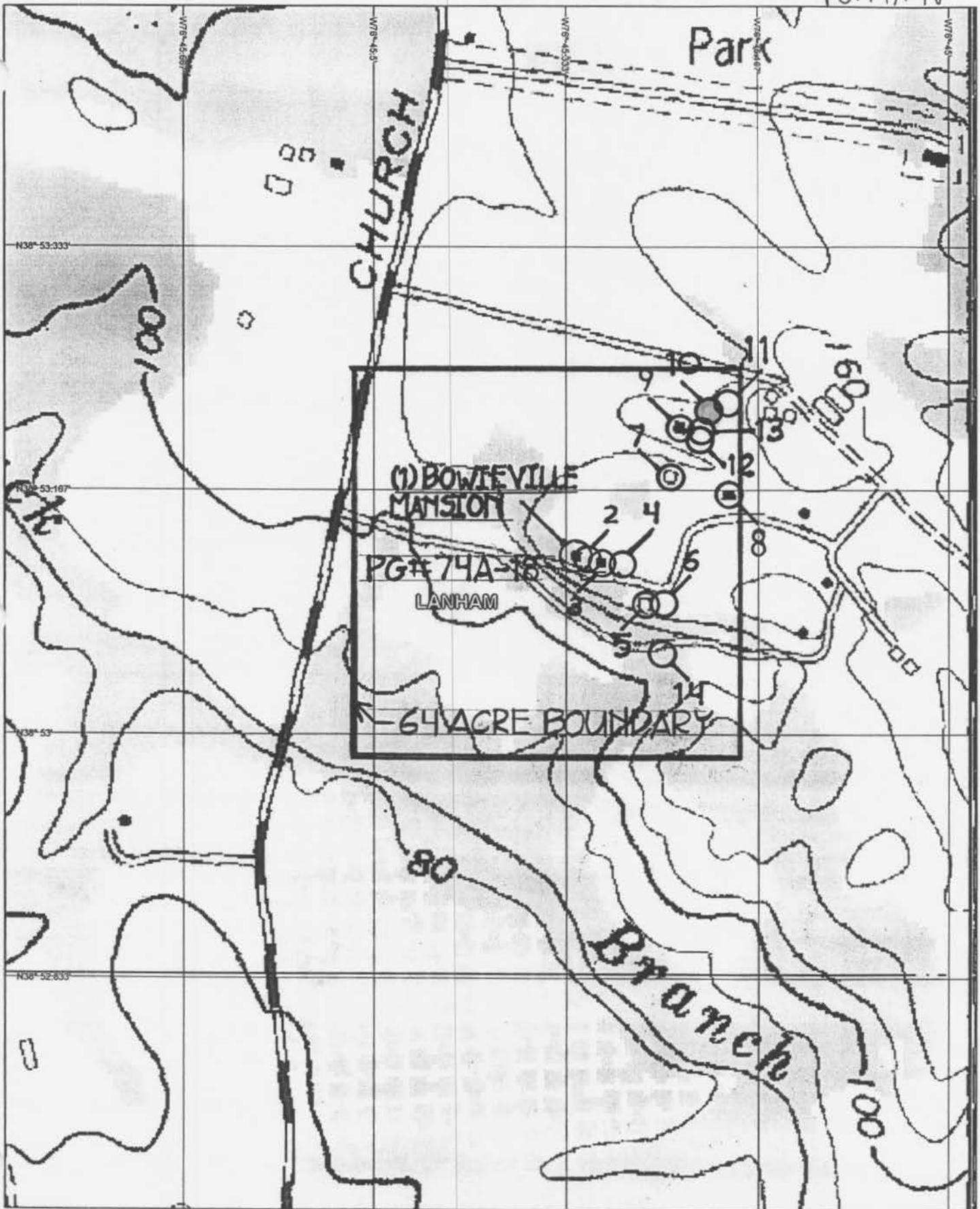
Bowieville Shed 1 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

Bowieville Shed 1 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Bowieville Shed 1 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is not a unique or distinctive type, period, or method of construction, and as a post-1965 structure the shed is not of sufficient age to qualify for National Register nomination.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



3-D TopoQuads Copyright © 1999 Delorme Yarmouth, ME 04096 Source Data: USGS 250 ft Scale: 1 : 6,400 Detail: 15-0 Datum: WGS84

LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG#74A-18 BOWIEVILLE SHED 1 - SOUTHWEST ELEVATION C. GALLUP
MD SHPO 1/1 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7/02

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Barn (11) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18

Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772

County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham

Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes

Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472

Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE

Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002

Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None

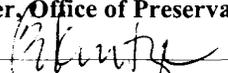
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Bowieville Barn is located between the Bowieville Tenant House and the Concrete Block Shed in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 300 yards northeast of the Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately 400 yards to a turn-off. The turn-off becomes a dirt drive that runs south approximately 80 yards to the Bowieville Tenant House. The Bowieville Barn lies among second growth trees approximately 70 yards east of the tenant house and is accessed from the house's backyard via a path overgrown with thorny brush. The barn is oriented with its gable ends facing east and west and has a small fenced clearing abutting its west wall. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The two-story, gable-roofed square structure is 24 ft. long and wide and was constructed before 1938 based on its appearance in an aerial photographs of the area taken that year. Based on materials and method of construction the barn appears to be a first or early-second quarter 20th Century structure. The interior stalls, hay loft, and adjacent fenced enclosure suggest that the barn was used to house agricultural animals. Presently the barn is vacant.

The building has a concrete foundation and a dirt floor. The exterior walls are constructed of circular-sawn timber joined with

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments	
<u>P.Blick</u>	<u>October 30, 2002</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
	<u>11/23/02</u>
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Bowieville Barn (11)Page 2

wire nails, as are the hay loft floor boards and joists. The exterior wall finish is composed of circular-sawn vertical boards. There are no windows. There are two doors both centered on the south wall. A side-hinged hay door to the hay loft, which is of vertical board construction, surmounts the roughly square framed opening of the principal entrance to the barn. Rusted Ag-panels panels cover the roof.

The general condition of the building is fair.

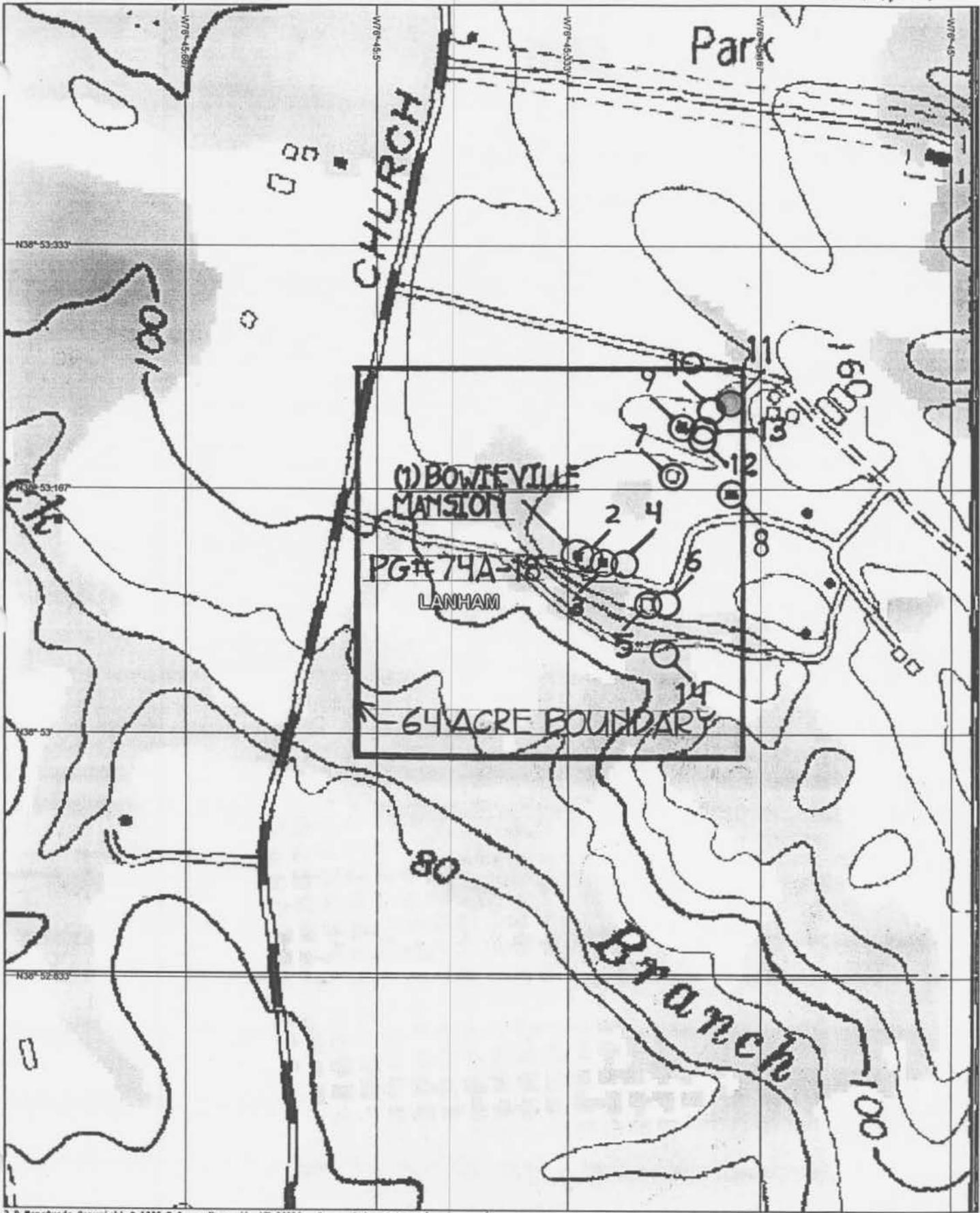
Bowieville Barn is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

Bowieville Barn is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Bowieville Barn is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is not a unique or distinctive type, period, or method of construction. It is unadorned in detail, utilitarian in type, and of common wood frame construction.

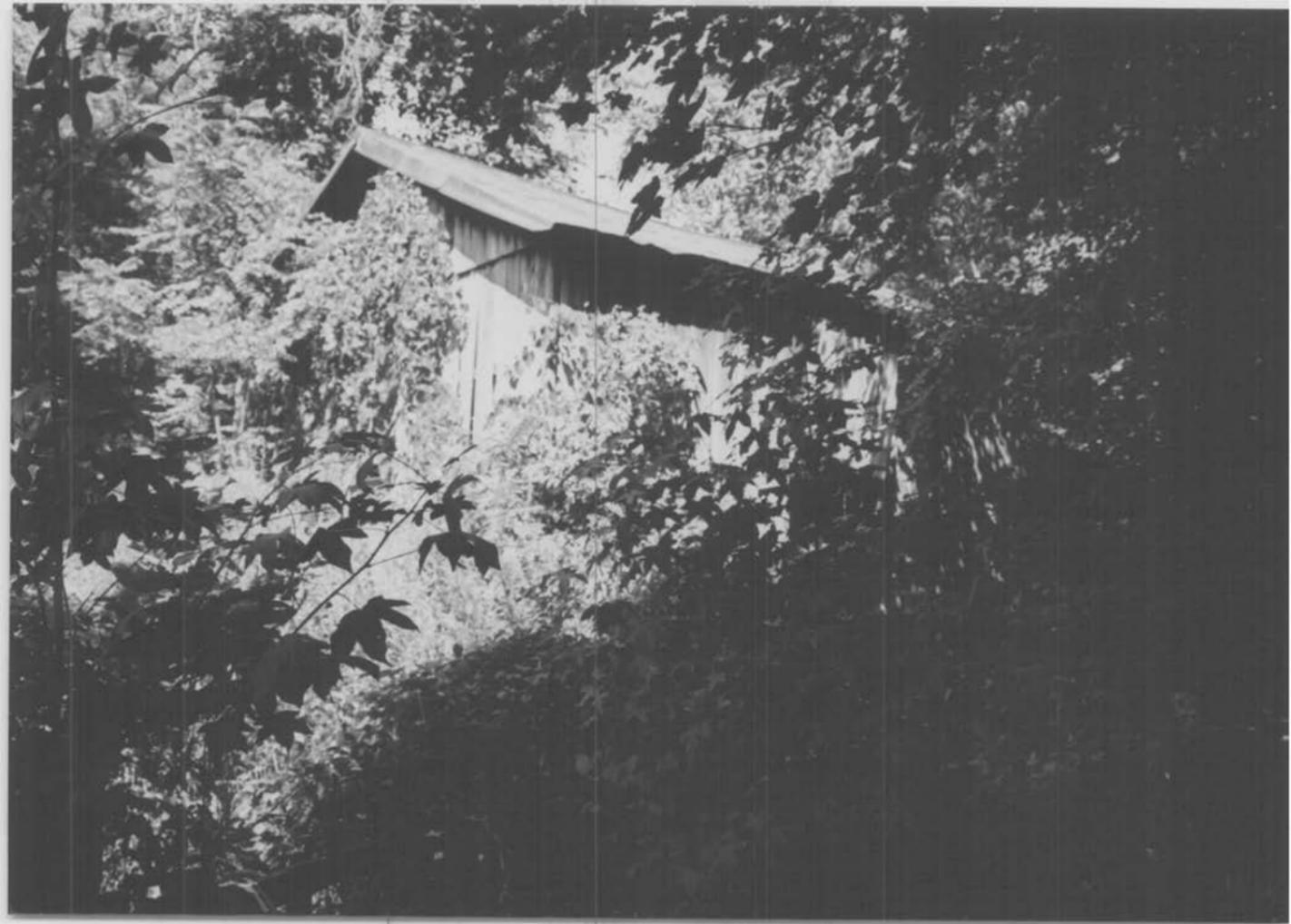
Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



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LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG #74A-13 BOWIEVILLE BARN - SOUTHWEST ELEVATION C. GALLUP
MD SHPD 1/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7/02



PG 574A-18 BOWIEVILLE BARN - INTERIOR
MD SHP 2/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

C. GALLUP
8/7/02

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Shed 2 (12) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18
Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772
County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham
Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472
Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE
Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002

Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*
Bowieville Shed 2 is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 230 yards northeast of Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately 400 yards to a turn-off. The turn-off becomes a dirt drive that runs south approximately 80 yards to the Bowieville Tenant House. Bowieville Shed 2 lies approximately 10 yards east of the aforementioned house beyond the edge of its back yard. Bowieville Shed 3 is less than two feet to its north. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The shed-roofed rectangular structure is 16 ft. long and 6 ft 8 in. wide and was constructed sometime after 1965, based on aerial photographs of the area taken that year. The two principle bays are filled with trash, and the shed is collapsing.

The shed has a post-in-ground foundation and a dirt floor. The exterior walls are constructed of surfaced four sides lumber joined with wire nails. The two principal bays are open to the exterior and face the house on the west wall of the shed. Sheet metal ag-panels cover the shed roof.

The general condition of the shed is very poor.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments	
<u>P.Blick</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>October 30, 2002</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>12/3/02</u> Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Bowieville Shed 2 (12)Page 2

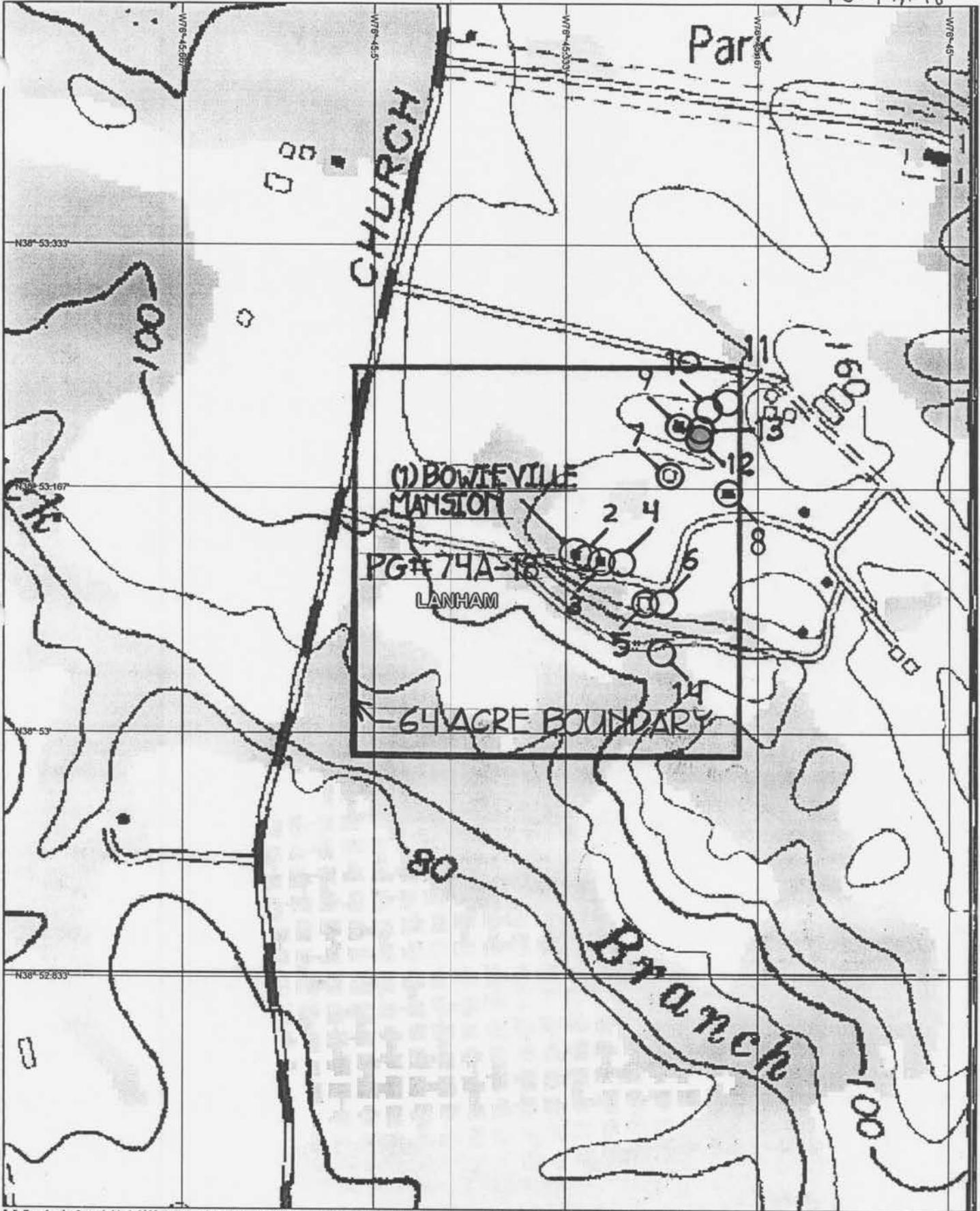
Bowieville Shed 2 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

Bowieville Shed 2 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Bowieville Shed 2 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is not a unique or distinctive type, period, or method of construction. In addition to being unadorned in detail and utilitarian in type, as a post 1965 structure the shed is not of sufficient age to qualify for National Register nomination.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG 8701-18 BUILDING SHED 2 - WEST ELEVATION @ RIGHT C.G.
MD SHPO 1/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7/02



PG# 74A-13 BOWIEVILLE SHED 2 - INTERIOR OF BAYS C. GALLUP
MD SHPD 2/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY MD 8/7/02

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Shed 3 (13) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18
Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772
County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham
Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472
Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE
Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002

Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Bowieville Shed 3 is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 230 yards northeast of Bowieville Mansion. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately 400 yards to a turn-off. The turn-off becomes a dirt drive that runs south approximately 80 yards to the Bowieville Tenant House. Bowieville Shed 3 lies approximately 10 yards east of the aforementioned house beyond the edge of its back yard. Bowieville Shed 2 is less than two feet to its south. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The gable-roofed, square one-story structure is 6 ft. long and wide and was constructed sometime after 1965, based on aerial photographs of the area taken that year. The interior of the shed is filled with trash.

The shed has a concrete foundation and the floor is constructed of wood boards. The exterior walls are constructed of circular-sawn timber joined with wire nails.

The general condition of the shed is very poor.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended X
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments

P.Blick

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Reviewer, NR Program

October 30, 2002

Date

Date

11/28/02

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Bowieville Shed 3 (13)Page 2

Bowieville Shed 3 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

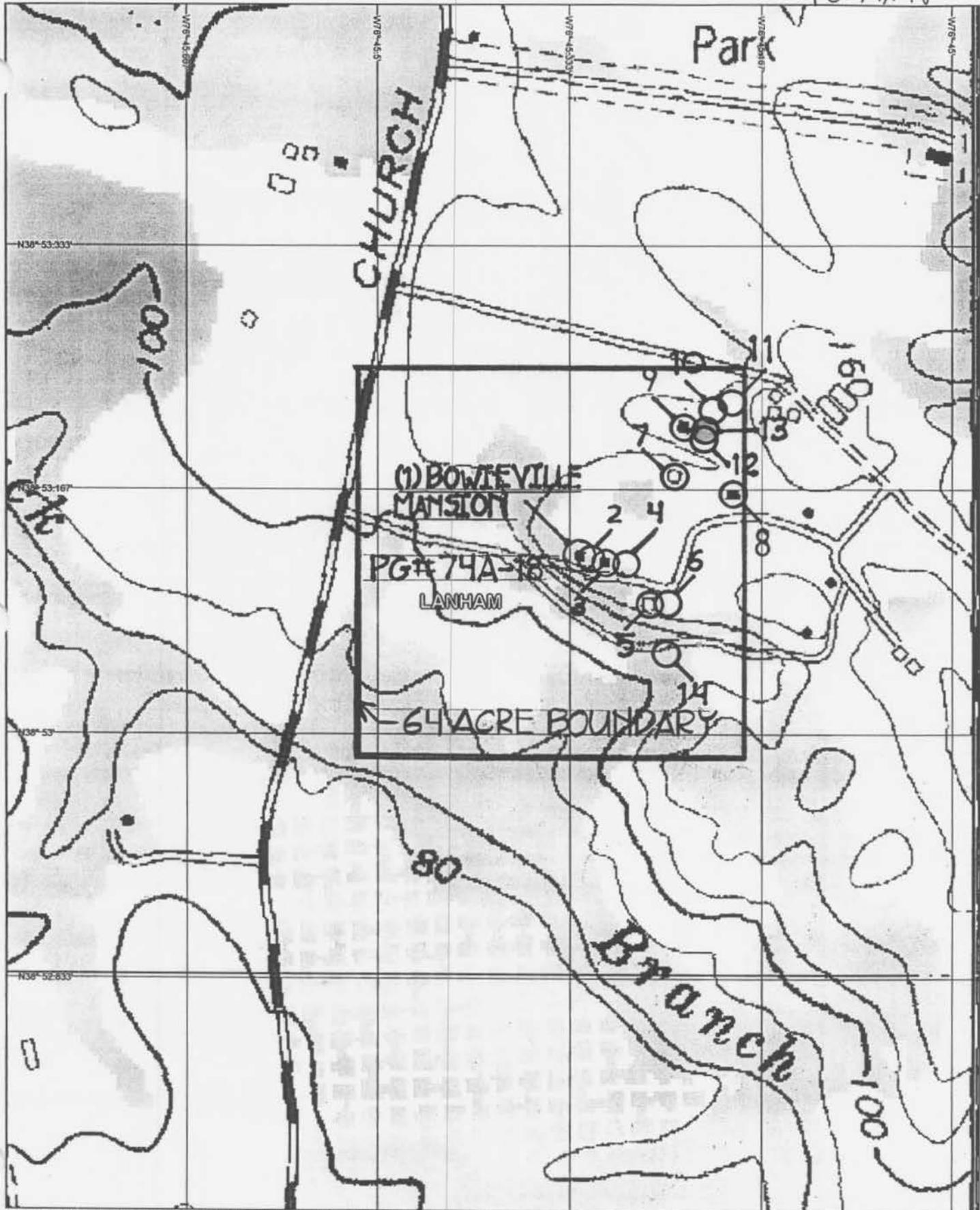
Bowieville Shed 3 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Bowieville Shed 3 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is not a unique or distinctive type, period, or method of construction. In addition to being unadorned in detail and utilitarian in type, as a post 1965 structure the shed is not of sufficient age to qualify for National Register nomination.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects

Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



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LANHAM, MARYLAND



PG #74A-18 BOWNEVILLE SHED 3 - WEST ELEVATION C. GALLUP
MD SHPO 1/1 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7/02

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Bowieville Shed 4 (14) Inventory Number: PG:74A-18

Address: 522 Church Road South City: Upper Marlboro Zip Code: 20772

County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham

Owner: Oak Creek Corporation Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes

Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 76 Tax Account ID Number: 0778472

Project: Oak Creek Club Agency: COE

Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: Patricia M. Blick Date: 07/16/2002

Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes X no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G X None

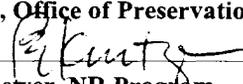
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Bowieville Shed 4 is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland approximately 160 yards southeast of Bowieville Mansion down a steep embankment. Approximately one mile south of the intersection of Church Road and interstate 214 a dirt drive off of Church Road runs east approximately four-tenths of a mile where it forks. The southwest prong becomes the Bowieville Mansion drive which meanders approximately 620 yards southwest to the mansion. The Bowieville Mansion drive continues past the mansion approximately 120 yards where it merges with an overgrown drive. Bowieville Shed 4 is located amongst mature trees on the south side of the overgrown drive approximately 300 yards east of the merge. The structure is located within the boundary of the 64 acre Bowieville property as defined in its registration form dated June, 1992.

The shed-roofed rectangular one-story structure was constructed sometime between 1938 and 1965, based on aerial photographs of the area taken during those years. The space below the elevated floor is partially enclosed with steel chain-link mesh, suggesting that it may have been a holding pen for agricultural animals at one point. Presently the shed is vacant.

The shed's foundation is a combination of concrete block piers and post-in-ground construction. Concrete block piers support the north wall and the northeast and northwest corners of the narrow east and west walls. The ground slopes down south of the drive where timber post-in-ground construction supports the south wall and the southeast and southwest corners of the east and

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments	
<u>P.Blick</u>	<u>October 30, 2002</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
	<u>11/28/02</u>
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Bowieville Shed 4 (14)Page 2

west walls. The wood board floor is elevated approximately 2 ft. above the level of the drive. The exterior walls are constructed of braced frame circular-sawn timber joined with wire nails. The exterior wall finish is composed of rough circular-sawn vertical boards of varying widths. A framed window opening without glass is on the west wall. There is a door of wood vertical board construction on the north wall. There are two additional small square openings in the north wall, each with a closed side-hinged door of vertical board construction. Sheet metal ag-panels cover the shed roof.

The general condition of the shed is poor.

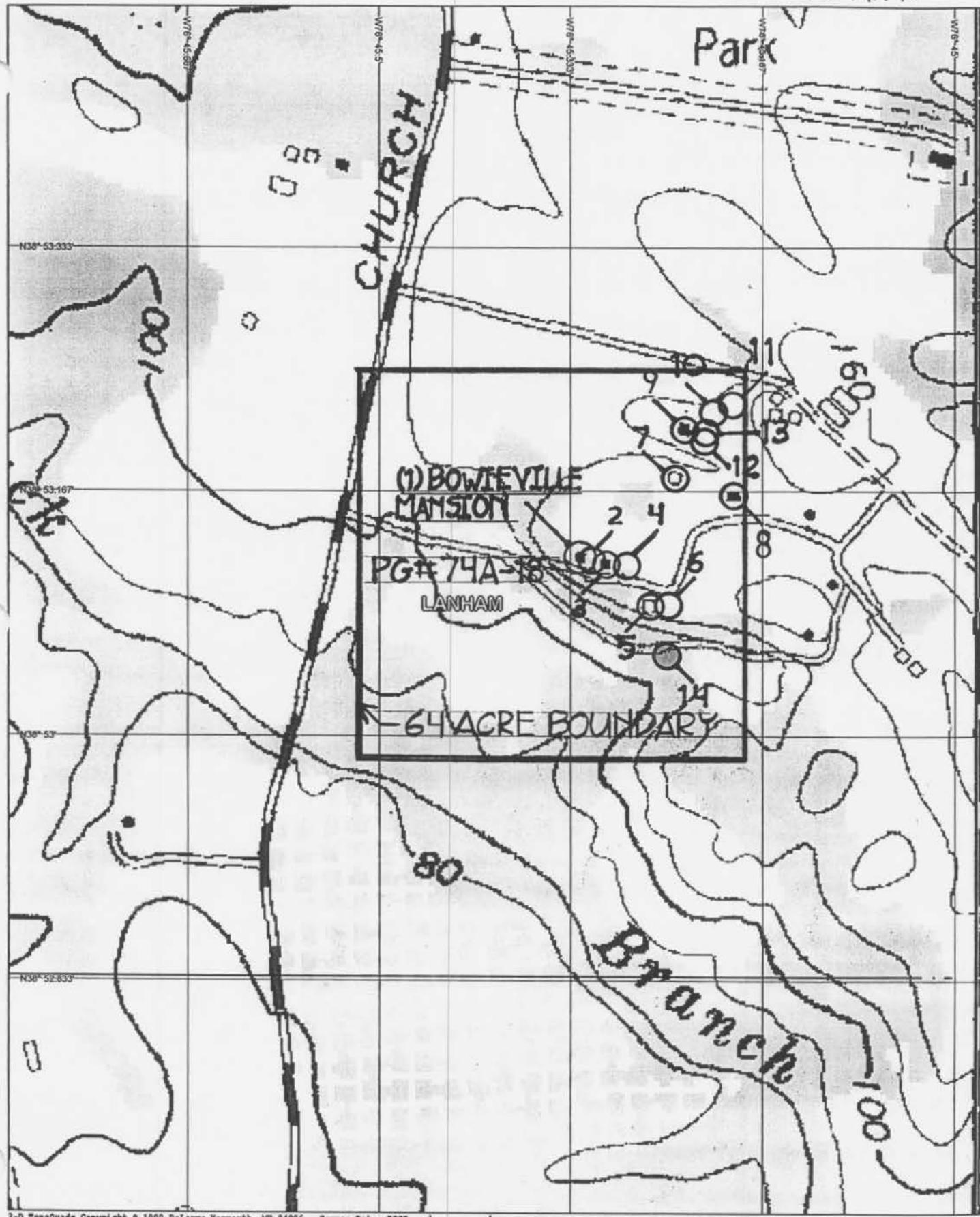
Bowieville Shed 4 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion A as there is no apparent association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

Bowieville Shed 4 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion B as there is no apparent association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

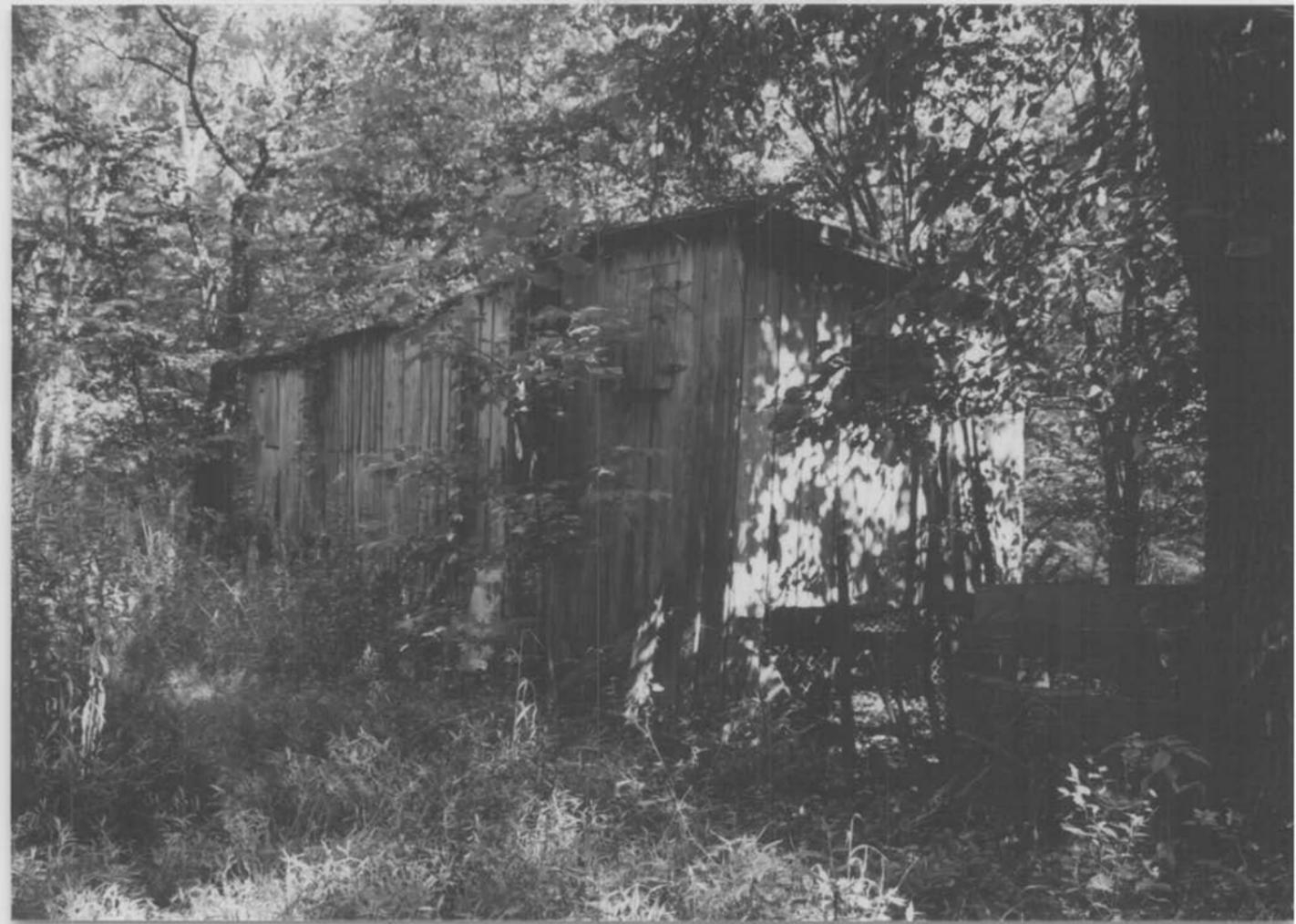
Bowieville Shed 4 is not eligible for National Registration under Criterion C because it is not a unique or distinctive type, period, or method of construction. In addition to being unadorned in detail and utilitarian in type, as a mid-20th Century shed it may not be of sufficient age to qualify for National Register nomination.

Preparers: Christopher L. Gallup, Ward Bucher, AIA

Prepared by: Ward Bucher Architects Date Prepared: 09/16/2002



LANHAM, MARYLAND



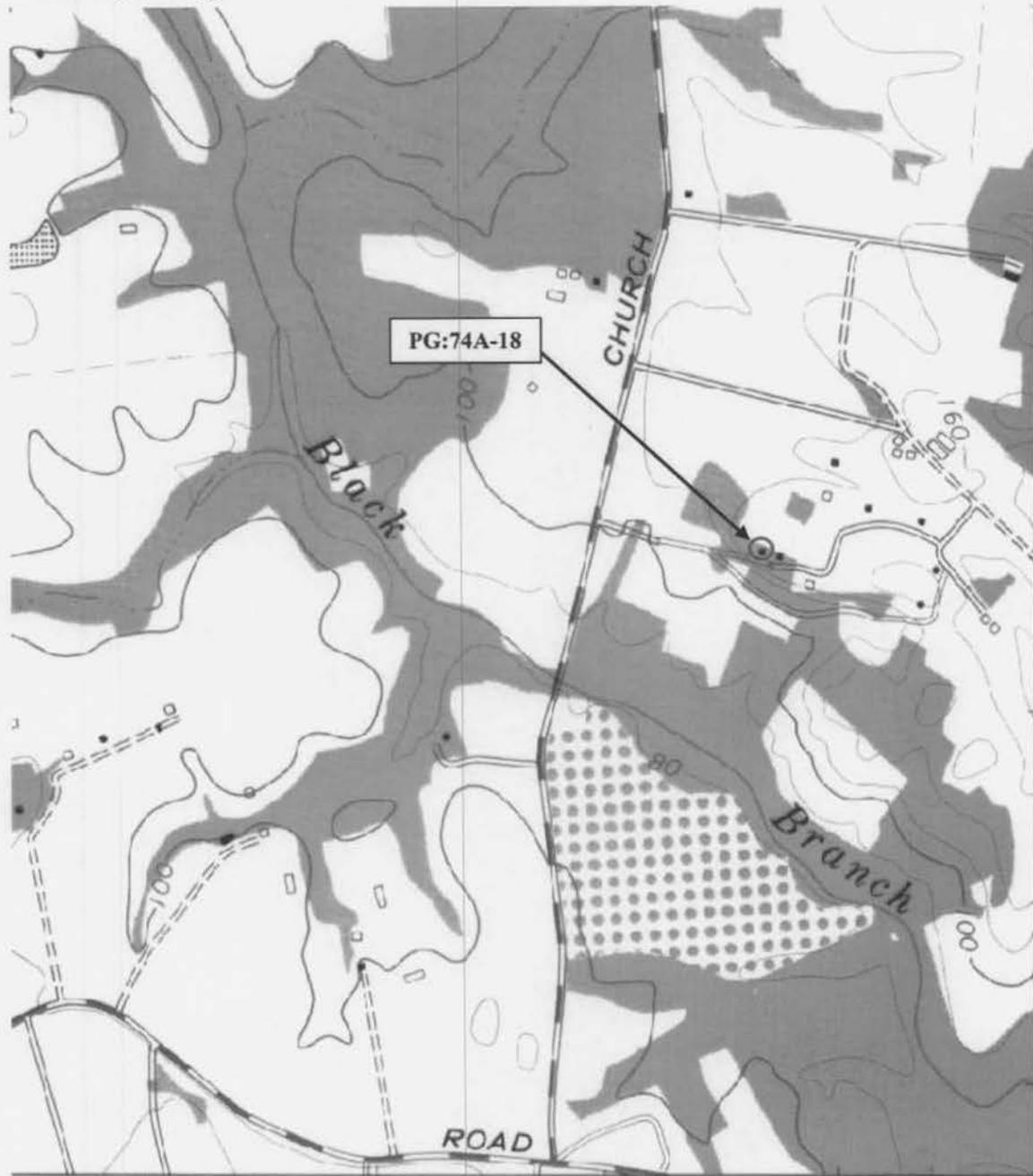
PG#74A-18 BOWIEVILLE SHED 4 - NORTHWEST ELEVATION C. GALLUP
MD SH# 196 1/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 8/7/02



PG #74A-18 BOWIEVILLE SHED 4 - INTERIOR
MD SHFO 2/2 PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

W. BUCKER
9/16/02

PG:74A-18
Bowievile Mansion
522 Church Road South, Upper Marlboro
Lanham Quadrangle





PG # 74 A - 18

Bowieville

Leeland, P.G. Co

Susan G. Pearl

August 1989

South entrance



PG # 74A - 18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

August 1989

North elevation

2830



position

S door

PG # 74 A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co.

Susan G. Pearl

South main entrance

August 1989

3730



PG #74A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P.G.Co.

Susan G. Pearl

1st story foyer

June 1988



PG # 74 A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co.

Susan G. Pearl

June 1988

Ceiling medallions
1st story foyer

5 g 30



PG # 74 A - 18

Bowieville

Leeland, P.G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

View into west pasture from NE

March 1992

6 17 30



PG # 74A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co.

Susan G. Pearl

West palm, view to E

August 1989

7 of 30



PG # 74A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P.G.Co.

Susan G. Pearl

Interior Janlight

August 1989

w → e

8 9 30



PG # 74A-18

Bowieville

Lexland, P-G-Co

Susan G. Pearl

Interest for light
New for 10

March 1992

7 8 30



PG # 74A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co-

Susan G. Pearl

N job done

August 1989

10 2 30



PG # 74 A - 18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co-

Susan G- Pearl

West Pearl, N W corner

March 1992

11 of 30



PG # 74A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co.

Susan G. Pearl

10 parts merged

March 1992

12 of 30



PG # 74 A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P. G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

April 1990

East Pearl

13 8 30



PG # 74 A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P. G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

East journal material

August 1989

14 of 30



PG # 74 A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co-

Susan G. Pearl

March 1992

1st story Southeast room

15 of 30



PG # 74 A - 18
Bowrevillie
Leeland, P-G-Co.
Susan G. Pearl

June 1988

Stack, 1st story
view east

16 of 30



PG # 74 A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co-

Susan G. Pearl

June 1988

Stair, up from
1st stair

17 of 30



2nd fl. stage

→ SW

P.O. # 74A-18

Berkshire

Lecland, P.O. Co

Susan H. Pearl

August 1988

2nd fl. stage

18 of 30



PG # 74 A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P.G.Co.

Susan G Pearl

Account Katsler
from E pearl

March 1992

19 of 30



Kitchen
view W

3/92

PG # 74 A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P. G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

Kitchen, view west
15° ptng wing

March 1992

20 8 30



2nd yr small on
→ w notes^w

PG # 74A-18

Bowieville

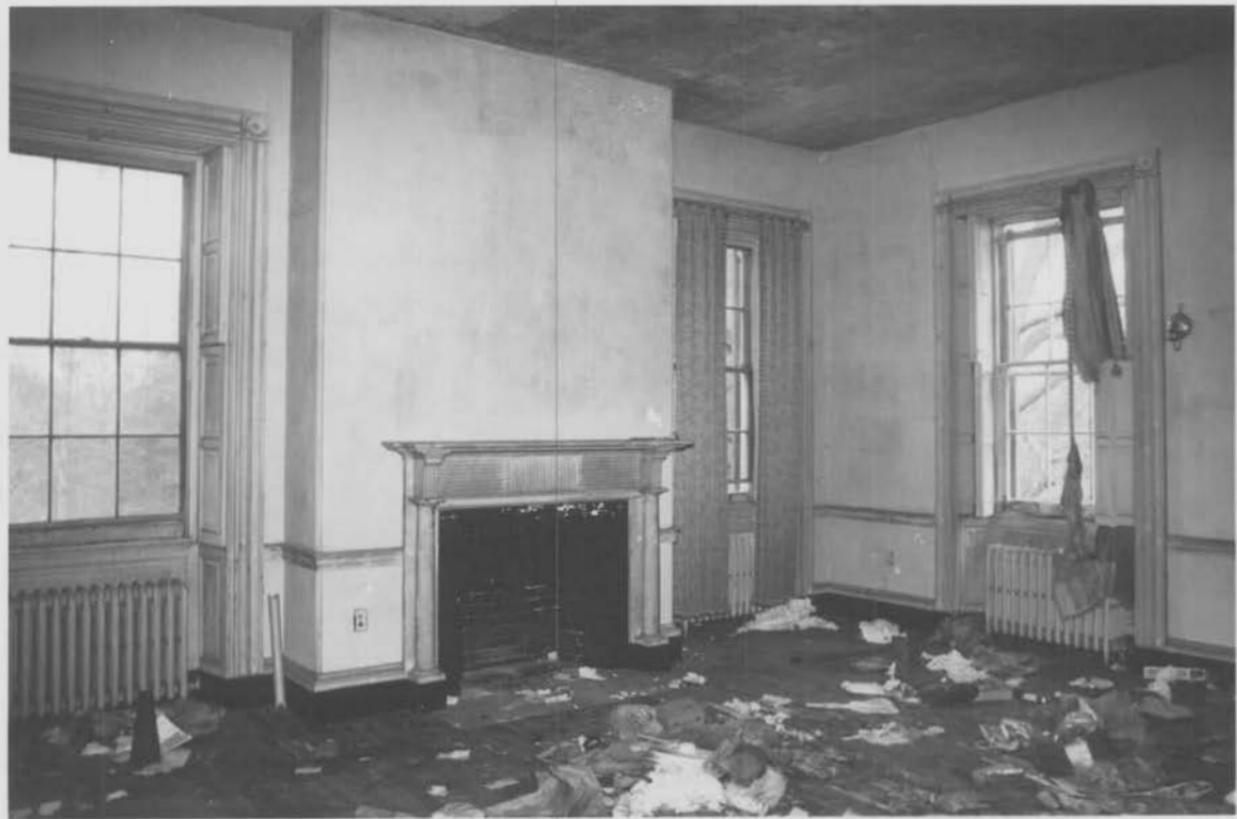
Leeland, P-G-Co-

Susan G. Pearl

April 1990

Industry SW room

21 of 30



PG #74A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co.

Susan G. Pearl

NW bedroom

August 1989

22 of 30



PG # 74 A - 18

Bowieville

Leeland, P. G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

New bedroom
closets on E wall

August 1989

23 of 30



2nd st E an
motel

PG # 74A-18

Brekeville
Jeffard, P. O. Co.
Susan L. Pearl

April 1990

East bedroom motel

24 of 30



PG # 74A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co-

Susan G. Pearl

*Blow in to wind
from south*

August 1789

25 of 30



Aide Stair
from below

3/92

PG # 74A - 18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co.

Susan G. Pearl

March 1992

Aide Stair

26 of 30



PG # 74 A - 18

Bowieville

Leeland, P. G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

March 1952

1st story wing room

27830



PG # 74 A-18

Bowieville

Leeland, P. G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

Kitchen fireplace of wall

SE space in wing basement

March 1952

28 of 30



PG # 74 A - 18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G-Co.

Susan G. Pearl

March 1992

Basement, room west

29 of 30



PG # 74 A - 18

Bowieville

Leeland, P-G. Co.

Susan G. Pearl

Tobacco farm from N

April 1990

30 of 30



NAME BOWIEVILLE

PG:74A-18

LOCATION CHURCH Rd

LEELAND PG Co. Md

FACADE SW CORNER

PHOTO TAKEN

10/8/74 MOWYER



PG: 74A-18

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