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1. Name of Property

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historic name Oxon Cove Farm, Godding Croft, Mount Welby
other names/site number Oxon Hill Children's Farm/ P.G. 76A-13

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2. Location

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street & number Government Farm Road not for publication
city or town Oxon Hill vicinity _____
state Maryland code MD county Prince George's code 033
zip code 20745

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register _____
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

 Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
		sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
		objects
<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>unknown</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>animal facility</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>storage</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>storage</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>animal facility</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>storage</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	Sub: <u>museum</u>
Cat: <u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	Sub: <u>storage</u>
Cat: <u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	Sub: <u>animal facility</u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY, Other: rural vernacular

LATE VICTORIAN, Italianate

OTHER: functional rural vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE

roof METAL, ASPHALT

walls WOOD: vertical board, BRICK

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets.

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance ca. 1800 -1850

ca. 1891 - 1943

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Maryland Historical Trust

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10. Geographical Data

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Acres of Property 11.3

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	324480	4296500	3	18	324410 4296870
2	18	324500	4296900	4	18	324530 4296480

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected, on a continuation sheet.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets.

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Kathryn Kuranda/Hugh McAloon/Michelle Moran

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. date September 1994

street & number 337 E. 3rd St. telephone (301) 694-0428

city or town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

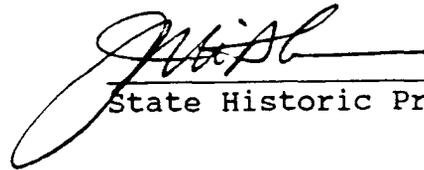
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 4 Page

Oxon Cove Farm
Prince George's County
Maryland

In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria.



State Historic Preservation Officer

6-18-96
Date

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(8-86)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Oxon Cove Farm (Godding Croft)
name of property

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county and State

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Oxon Cove Farm is an agricultural complex, encompassing 14 buildings and two structures, which occupies a rural site in Prince George's County, Maryland, approximately ten miles south of Washington, D.C. in the vicinity of Oxon Hill, Maryland.

The district currently is part of a living farm museum operated by the National Park Service. The resources encompassed in the historic district are associated with the property's sequential development as a plantation, an institutional agricultural complex, and a farm museum, during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The area surrounding the historic district is utilized for pasture, cultivation, and passive recreation. The following historic resources are included within the boundary of the district: a brick masonry house; hexagonal wooden-frame outbuilding; brick root cellar; wooden-frame hog house; wooden-frame horse and pony barn; wooden-frame chicken house; steel-frame implement shed; wooden-frame visitor barn; steel-frame windmill; wooden-frame hay barn; wooden-frame feed building; brick masonry stable; wooden-frame tool shed; wooden-frame "sorghum sirup" shed; and wooden-frame dairy barn, and tile silo.

The Oxon Cove Farm historic district is located on the crest of a ridge overlooking the east bank of the Potomac River, north of U.S. Interstate 95. The complex is oriented to the south and commands a view of the river valley, including views of the municipal jurisdictions of Alexandria and Arlington, Virginia, and Washington, D.C.

The agricultural complex is spatially divided into two areas, defined by the farmstead and farmyard. The dwelling and domestic area dominates the complex from the crest of the ridge; the majority of outbuildings lie in a swale east of the dwelling and define the farmyard. Access to the district is by way of a straight gravel drive that extends approximately 0.2 mi. past the dairy barn and the "sorghum sirip" shed to the main complex of outbuildings. This complex consists of the visitor barn, windmill, hay barn, feed building, tool shed, stable, implement shed, and chicken house. The drive continues beyond this area to the farm dwelling, approximately 370 ft. to the west. Northwest of the outbuilding core are the horse and pony barn, hog house, and root cellar. Turn-of-the-century farm implements and machines are scattered throughout the park grounds. The buildings that comprise the historic district date from the early nineteenth to the

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late twentieth centuries. The district includes eight contributing and eight non-contributing elements.

The following building and structure descriptions are keyed to the accompanying district map. This map also identifies land-use areas. The contributing elements in the district are:

Dwelling (ca. 1807) [A]. The Oxon Cove Park farm dwelling, known historically as Mount Welby, currently is utilized as office and resident apartment space by National Park Service staff. Mount Welby is a rectangular plan, two-story, three-bay, brick masonry building sheltered by a shed roof. The building's primary elevation is oriented to the south. A brick foundation supports the structure. Two building periods are reflected in the structure's fabric: the dwelling's early nineteenth century construction and a late nineteenth century renovation. This later building renovation established the dwelling's simplified, Italianate architectural style. Mount Welby's brick walls are painted white. One-story, hip-roofed porches are situated on the north and south elevations.

The brick pattern within the principal (south) elevation wall exhibits two stages of construction; from the foundation to the second floor window lintels, the brick is coursed in Flemish bond. Above the second floor window lintels the brick is coursed in 3:1 common bond. Two six-over-nine-light, wooden, double-hung sash window units and a central entry define the building's fenestration in the primary elevation. Wooden louvered blinds flank the windows, and wooden lintels and sills are incorporated within the window units. Primary entry is gained through a recessed doorway. The walls of the recession incorporate three plain-board panels. A six-panel door occupies the entry; in 1988 the door had recently been installed.¹ A recessed two-light transom is situated above the entryway.

Three window bays occupy the second floor level. The windows are six-over-six-light, wooden, double-hung sash units that incorporate crown molded lintels and wooden sills. Hinges are extant on the

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window frames, but no blind or shutter units remain. Above the second floor windows, the brick wall exhibits a convex bulge, which dissipates at the building's corbeled brick cornice. The cornice is supported by projecting tiers of stepped brick corbels. All of the tiers project from solely the primary elevation. Were the tiers to be numbered, the "odd" tiers project further from the primary elevation than the "even" tiers.

A one-story porch, sheltered by a hipped roof, spans the primary elevation. Standing-seam metal sheathes the hipped roof. The porch roof exhibits a molded cornice and plain frieze, and is supported by rectangular, chamfered posts incorporating scrolled brackets. A balustrade incorporating rectangular balusters connects the posts. The porch floor is composed of narrow tongue-in-groove boards and rests on a wooden sill. Brick piers support the porch sill. The porch is accessed via a five-tread stair. The brick pattern within the west elevation also reflects two phases of construction. Flemish bond coursing characterizes the brick pattern to the lintels of the first floor windows. Above the first floor windows, the wall continues with 3:1 common bond coursing. A single, three-light, wooden-sash hopper window unit in the foundation provides illumination to the basement. Window units define the two-bay fenestration of the west elevation. Each unit at the first and second story level is a four-over-four-light, wooden, double-hung sash unit. The window bays are situated between a pair of interior brick chimneys incorporated in the wall fabric. Corbeled crowns define the chimneys.

The north (rear) elevation of Mount Welby repeats the three-bay architectural vocabulary of the primary elevation, although the design of this elevation exhibits some deviations from that of the primary elevation. The brick of this elevation is coursed solely in 3:1 common bond. The northward slope of the Mount Welby site partially exposes the building's basement level at this elevation. Three pairs of eight-light, wooden-sash, casement windows are incorporated in the wall of the basement level. The first floor fenestration pattern is defined by a central entry and two windows.

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As with the south elevation, the windows are six-over-nine-light, wooden, double-hung sash units exhibiting unoccupied hinges. Wooden lintels and sills are incorporated in the window units. The central entry is recessed, and it incorporates a thinly beaded panel surround and a four-panel door. A square, four-light transom surmounts the north elevation doorway. Three window bays occupy the second floor level. The windows are six-over-six-light, wooden, double-hung sash units that incorporate crown molded lintels and wooden sills. Hinges are extant on the window frames, but no blind or shutter units remain. A course of projecting brick headers defines the building's cornice.

A one-story porch, sheltered by a hipped roof, also extends from the north elevation. Standing-seam metal sheathes the hipped roof. The porch roof exhibits a molded cornice and plain frieze, supported by rectangular chamfered posts that incorporate scrolled brackets. A balustrade, incorporating rectangular balusters, connects the posts. The porch floor is composed of narrow tongue-in-groove boards and rests on a wooden sill. Brick piers support the porch sill. The porch is accessed via an eight-tread stair.

The bricks within the east elevation wall are coursed in 3:1 common bond. Unlike the walls of the south, west, and north elevations, the east elevation incorporates a watertable course between the basement and first floor levels. Two brick interior chimneys exhibiting corbeled crowns are incorporated in the east elevation wall. Two bays are located between the chimneys. At the first floor level, the southern bay exhibits a six-over-nine-light, wooden, double-hung sash window unit that incorporates a wooden lintel and sill, and hinges; no blinds or shutters remain. The north bay is defined by an exterior entry to the building's basement. The below-grade entry is accessed via a brick-lined stairwell, and it is sheltered by a wooden-frame entry vestibule. A hipped roof shelters the vestibule structure. The vestibule's walls are clad in beaded vertical boards, and the roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The vestibule incorporates a pair of screen doors that exhibit chamfered stiles. The basement doorway

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is occupied by a pair of wooden, three-panel doors, exhibiting two glazed panels each. A single, arched header course defines the doorway's lintel, and a stone slab defines the sill.

Two window bays occupy the second floor level of the east elevation. The windows are six-over-six-light, wooden, double-hung sash units incorporating wooden lintels and sills. Hinges are in evidence within the window frames, but no blinds or shutters are extant.

Mount Welby adopts a modified Georgian plan. The plan is defined by a central passage with flanking chambers. Coats of paint sheath the passage's floor. Midway towards the north end of the building a stairway ascends the east wall of the passage, utilizing a landing at the north wall to turn 180° before continuing up to the building's second floor. The space beneath the stairway is enclosed with vertical boards, and incorporates a door towards the north end. The doorway provides access to a wooden stairway that descends into the basement. West of the central passage are two rooms that currently are utilized as office space. Each room incorporates a hearth in the west wall. The space to the east of the central passage is occupied by a single room. This room incorporates linoleum floor tiles, feathered fiber-panel wall cladding, a drop ceiling, and fluorescent light fixtures. The ghost of a former wall is discernable beneath the modern floor sheathing, revealing that the building plan east of the central passage once mirrored the plan of the building as it survives west of the passage.

Hexagonal Outbuilding (ca. 1900) [B]. Approximately 200 feet southeast of Mount Welby is an hexagonal outbuilding. Archival investigations did not identify the original use of this building. The outbuilding exhibits a one-story, one-bay, wooden-frame design sheltered by a six-sided pyramidal roof. A brick foundation parged with Portland cement supports the building's walls, which are clad with vertical boards and beaded battens. The roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and crowned by a finial. Entry is gained

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through the east (primary) elevation. A plain, vertical-board door occupies the building's entryway. Six-light, metal-sash casement window units are incorporated in the northwest and southwest elevations. The building's floor is composed of plywood, and exhibits a three-inch-high baseboard. Plaster coats the ceiling and interior walls of the building. A small square hatch, centered in the ceiling, provides access to the building's unfinished attic.

Root Cellar (ca. 1830) [C]. A rectangular-plan, one-story, one-bay, brick masonry construction root cellar sheltered by a gable roof is bermed into the hillside northeast of the Mount Welby house. The root cellar is located immediately south of a gravel road that approaches the farm from the Potomac floodplain to the west. Portland cement parging on the exposed north elevation foundation of the building forms a faux watertable. The building's 5:1 common bond course brick walls terminate in a gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. Exterior wall, brick ventilation columns are located on the north and south elevations. Single-light, wooden-sash hopper windows flank the ventilator column in the south elevation. The windows incorporate two-course, arched lintels. Entry to the structure is gained through the east gable-end elevation. Situated below grade, the entry is accessed via a five-tread brick stair that is sheltered by brick retaining walls. The entry door is constructed of plain vertical boards. A three-course, arched lintel is incorporated in the entryway.

Horse and Pony Barn (ca. 1890) [E]. Northeast of the Root Cellar is a horse and pony barn. The horse and pony barn is a rectangular-plan, one-and-one-half story, one-bay, wooden-frame building sheltered by a gable roof. A poured concrete sill supports walls clad with vertical boards and battens. The building walls terminate in a gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. A circular metal vent rises from the roof ridge near the west gable end of the building. Entry is gained through an open doorway in the east gable-end elevation. Open window ports incorporating vertical board shutters are located in all elevations of the building; there are three each in the north and south elevations,

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and one in the west elevation. A rectangular entry in the east gable-end provides access to the building's half-story; no passageway leads from the building's interior to the upper floor. The building's interior is open and utilizes an earthen floor.

Hay Barn (ca. 1940) [J]. East of the windmill is a hay barn. It is a rectangular-plan, one-story, one-bay, wooden-frame structure sheltered by a gable roof. The building's wooden sill is supported by brick piers along the north elevation, and rests upon the ground along the south elevation. Board-and-batten clad walls rise from the sill to terminate in a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. Central entries, equipped with vertical board sliding-track doors, are located in the north and south eave elevations. A central earthen-floored passage divides the building. Storage platforms floored with wooden planks flank the passage to the east and west. Wooden-frame, wire-mesh clad fences divide the platforms from the central passage. No window bays are incorporated in the building. Turn-of-the-century hand-held farm implements and horse yokes hang from hooks set into the barn's framing system.

Feed Building (ca. 1890) [K]. North of the hay barn is a feed building. It is a rectangular-plan, one-and-one-half story, four-bay building of wooden-frame construction that is sheltered by a gable roof. Concrete piers support the building's wooden sill. The exterior walls of the building reflect the differing utilization of interior space. The eastern third of the building exhibits walls clad with board and battens; spaced vertical boards comprise the walls of the western two-thirds of the structure. The walls rise from the sill to terminate at a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. Entries are located in the south (eave) elevation. Vertical board doors with plain surrounds are incorporated in the entries. The west entry provides access to space utilized as a corncrib and as storage for horse equipment. The floor of this section is composed of tongue-in-groove boards. A wooden stair between the corncrib and storage areas ascends into the building's half-story, which also is utilized as storage. The east entry is flanked by fifteen-light, metal sash casement

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windows. A plywood floor supports wooden feed bins, which ring the interior walls of the building.

Brick Stable (ca. 1830) [L]. A brick stable provides the focus for the farm's main outbuilding cluster. Located west of the feed building, it is a rectangular-plan, two-story, three-bay, brick masonry building sheltered by a gable roof. The building's brick walls are constructed in 3:1 common bond coursing; pierced diamond-patterned ventilation holes are located in the gable pediments. Both gable ends exhibit random glazed headers. The building's walls terminate in a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. Original fenestration openings are defined by brick jack-arch lintels. Primary entry is gained through the south elevation, and incorporates a vertical, board-and-batten sliding-track door that post-dates the building's original construction. Brick-infilled single entries are located on either side of the current primary entry. Two open window bays incorporating vertical board shutters have been added to the primary elevation, west of the primary entry. The second story fenestration is defined by an open loft entry flanked by window openings, all surmounted by brick jack-arched lintels.

A single doorway utilizing a vertical board door is situated in the west gable-end elevation. A brick jack-arched lintel surmounts the doorway. One opening survives in the north elevation; this consists of a centered window opening at the second story level. Five former window openings, currently infilled with brick, are located within the first floor level. The east elevation incorporates five original window openings, symmetrically spaced within the first story level. These openings incorporate brick jack-arch lintels, beaded wooden frames, and vertical board shutters. The floor of the brick stable incorporates a poured concrete pad. Equine stalls within the building are of wooden-frame and horizontal board construction. One stall is located in the southwest corner of the building, three are situated along the north wall, and one is located in the southeast corner of the building. A wide passage runs between the primary entry and the

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entry in the west gable-end elevation; this passage separates the southwest stable from the other four contiguous stables. The ghosts of former stall partitions are visible on the interior walls of the building. The ghost of a stairway ascends to the east on the north wall interior. The second story is no longer accessible from the building's interior.

Silo (ca. 1940) [P]. The east-most structures at the Oxon Cove Farm complex are a dairy barn, built ca. 1980, and silo. Abutting the north elevation of the barn is a three-story silo constructed of glazed ceramic tile. A conical roof sheathed with standing-seam metal shelters the structure. Two exterior wall chutes constructed of glazed ceramic tile, which face southwest and northwest, extend the height of the silo, which terminates in shed roof dormers sheathed with pressed metal.

The following buildings and structures are non-contributing elements to the Oxon Cove Farm historic district:

Hog House (ca. 1973) [D]. A hog house is located east of the root cellar on the south side of the gravel drive. The Hog House is a rectangular-plan, one-story, four-bay, wooden-frame building sheltered by a gable roof. A concrete sill supports the building's wooden frame, which incorporates plywood and applied batten wall cladding. The walls terminate in a gable roof sheathed with asphalt roll. Four bays in the north eave elevation provide access between the hog house's four pens and the hog yard. Primary human entries are located in the east and west gable ends of the building. All entries in the structure incorporate plain vertical board doors. The gable end entries define the ends of a passage that is contiguous with the north wall. Four hog pens are situated south of the passage. The pens incorporate tongue-in-groove boards as flooring, and utilize a combination of horizontal boards and wire mesh fencing as wall surfaces.

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Chicken House (ca. 1991) [F]. A chicken house is located southeast of the hog house. It is a rectangular plan, one-story, two-bay, wooden-frame building sheltered by a shed roof. A chicken yard enclosed with a wooden-frame, chicken-wire clad fence, is located east of the chicken house. A concrete sill supports the building's walls, which are clad in vertical boards and battens. Building walls terminate in a shed roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. Entry is gained through the east elevation; the entry incorporates a plain vertical board door. Single-light, wooden sash casement window units are utilized in the building; one is located in the south elevation, two are in the west elevation, and one is in the east elevation. The window units also incorporate fixed metal-mesh screens. The building's interior is open. A roost and nesting-supports rest on the building's straw-covered floor surface.

Implement Shed (ca. 1970) [G]. An implement shed is located east of the chicken house. It is a rectangular plan, one-story, open, steel frame structure sheltered by a shallow-pitched gable roof. Erosion of the structure's dirt floor at the north elevation reveals that the structure is supported by a concrete pier foundation. The building frame is constructed of steel I-beams sheathed with vertical boards, which create the illusion that the building possesses a wooden frame. Horizontal boards have been attached to the I-beam sheathing to create a fence around the building. The structure's I-beams support a shallow-pitched gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. Four farm machines dating from the turn of the century are housed within the building.

Visitor Barn (ca. 1980) [H]. A visitor shelter is located southwest of the implement shed. It is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay, wood frame structure sheltered by a gable roof. A poured concrete foundation supports the structure's concrete block sill. Board-and-batten walls rise from the concrete block sill, and terminate at a gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. Four circular metal vents rise from the roof's ridge line. A one-story, shed-roofed, full-facade porch extends from the east (primary) gable-end elevation. The porch roof is sheathed with standing-seam

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metal and is supported by square wooden posts that rest on concrete piers. Large open windows are located in the north and south elevations. Wood awning shutters are incorporated at the window openings. Vertical board doors in the west end of the north and south elevations provide secondary access. The shelter's interior is open, except for a vertical-board walled storage shed in the northeast corner of the structure.

Windmill (ca. 1970) [I]. Northeast of the visitor barn is a windmill. This structure is composed of four metal stanchions that incorporate metal cross braces. The stanchions rest on a poured concrete platform, and support the metal windmilling machinery that powers a pump at ground level.

Tool Shed (ca. 1970) [M]. A tool shed is located north of the brick stable. It is a rectangular plan, one-story, eight-bay, wooden-frame building sheltered by a shed roof. Unworked posts set into the earth support a shed roof sheathed with pressed metal. The five western bays of the building comprise a single unit that is walled on its west, north, and east elevations with vertical board-and-battens. Modern farm machinery is stored within these bays. The two bays east of this area are enclosed by vertical board-and-batten walls on all elevations, and are used as storage. Since 1989, a shed roof and vertical board-and-batten walls have been erected to incorporate a maintenance office into the shed structure. The newly-created bay is utilized as storage space. The maintenance office, like the rest of the tool shed, utilizes a shed roof sheathed with corrugated metal and vertical board-and-batten walls; however, it rests on a poured concrete pad foundation. A six-light fixed metal sash window in the south elevation of the office area provides natural illumination, while a plain vertical-board door occupies the entry, which also is located in the south elevation.

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"Sorghum Sirup" Shed (ca. 1980) [O]. Located east of the main outbuilding complex, on the north side of the modern farm complex access road, is a "sorghum sirip" shed. This structure is a rectangular plan, one-story, wooden-frame building that lacks wall cladding. A gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal shelters the structure. Sheltered within the structure is a brick hearth approximately six ft. long, and an associated chimney stack; both mortared with Portland cement.

Dairy Barn (ca. 1980) [P]. The barn is a rectangular plan, one-and-one-half story, one-bay, wooden-frame structure clad with vertical board-and-batten walls. The walls terminate at a gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. Five circular metal vents rise from the gable ridge. The primary entry is located within the east eave elevation. The entryway utilizes a vertical board door. Similar entries are located in the south and west elevations. A full elevation-width shelter extends from the east elevation and shelters the primary entryway. The shelter is a wooden-frame construction that is sheltered by a standing-seam metal shed roof. Square posts support the shed roof. The north and south elevations of the shelter are clad with vertical board-and-batten siding, while the east elevation is open.

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Summary Statement

The Oxon Cove Farm historic district is a 16-element agricultural complex encompassing 14 buildings, two structures, and associated landscape features. The eight contributing elements constitute a recognizable agricultural complex that is significant for its association with mental health care. Buildings included within the district are associated with two time periods and two principal themes. The time periods are ca. 1800-1850, and 1891-1943. The historic themes important to the district include agriculture and mental health care.

Oxon Cove Farm historic district was among the first agricultural complexes to be used as a therapeutic treatment center for the mentally ill. This innovative approach marked a change in patient therapy for the mentally ill, from warehousing of patients to treatment within an active work atmosphere. Under the ownership of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Oxon Cove Farm, then known as Godding Croft, provided innovative treatments for the mentally ill within an active agricultural context.

Historic Context

Family Farmstead, 1797-1891

In 1797, Nicholas Lingan purchased a 269.75-acre parcel, including a portion of Oxon Hill Manor and a tract known as Force.² This 269.75-acre parcel included the central portion of present-day Oxon Cove Park, including the land containing the Oxon Hill Farm complex. Lingan was a member of the gentry who resided in the District of Columbia. He held extensive landholdings throughout the District, as well as in neighboring Prince George's County. Little is known about the operation of the Oxon Cove property during Lingan's ownership. Assessment records from the early nineteenth century indicate that Lingan had constructed some buildings on the land; tax records from 1800 note that Lingan paid \$500.00 on improvements to his 269-acre property, designated as "part of Oxon Hill Manor." It is likely that this assessment reflects the construction of the dwelling that currently stands on the Oxon Cove park property (Mount Welby 76A-13), as documentary evidence dating from 1815 explicitly discusses a brick dwelling at the property, and no other improvements were made to the property between 1800 and 1815.³

DeButts Family Residence and Farm. In 1811, Dr. Samuel DeButts

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purchased 250 acres of land, including the 11-acre tract that contains the historic district.⁴ DeButts, a native of Sligo, Ireland, emigrated to England, where he met and married Mary Anne Welby in 1785. By 1794, at the urging of Samuel's brother John, a resident of St. Mary's County, Maryland, they emigrated to America. Before settling along the Potomac River, the DeButts family attempted to establish themselves in the urban center of Baltimore, but the doctor experienced some difficulty in establishing his practice. They then briefly joined John DeButts in St. Mary's County before purchasing the approximately 250-acre estate. The family named the property Mount Welby, in honor of Mary DeButts's family.⁵ DeButts may have acquired the property for its proximity to Washington, D.C., where he could practice medicine more successfully.

The precise date of the DeButts' property acquisition is speculative. Although DeButts did not receive title to the tract until 1811, as noted above, a Doct. Samuel DeButts was listed in the 1804 tax assessment records for Piscataway Hundred as owning 257.25 acres of "pr. of Oxon Hill Manor." The previous owner of the tract no longer was listed on the tax lists by that year. DeButts may have acquired the property by 1804, or he may have been leasing the property from Nicholas Lingan, the former owner, in exchange for payment of all taxes on the land. The land was formally deeded from Lingan to DeButts in 1811.

An analysis of Prince George's County tax records revealed that the improvements assessment of \$500.00 made in 1800 during the Lingan ownership of the property, did not increase between 1800 and 1815, the year documentary evidence first explicitly mentions a brick dwelling at the current Oxon Cove property, suggesting that the \$500.00 valuation of 1800 represented the brick main dwelling that still stands (in altered condition) on the property. Evaluation of the building fabric of the Brick Stable at present-day Oxon Hill Farm has led to an assessment that the Brick Stable also dates from this period. Personal property assessment records further reveal that, by 1806, DeButts owned more than 10 slaves.⁶ This number of slaves indicates that Samuel DeButts was a man of some means, as the Prince George's County median number of slaves per slaveowner in 1800 was six.⁷ DeButts probably oversaw the cultivation of a diversified farm, albeit one that focused primarily on wheat.

Despite their middle class status, the DeButts family faced

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hardship in their adopted country. During the War of 1812, the sympathies of the DeButts family apparently rested with their native country. In a letter from Mary DeButts to her siblings in England, she commented, "I should not be surprised if Government persists in their determinations to quarrel with England that we should experience all the horrors of civil discord."⁸ Mary's letters indicate that the family lacked access to their remaining accounts in England, forcing them to borrow money at high interest rates to meet daily expenses. Despite the prospects of an excellent crop, the threat of an extended war prompted further financial worry for the DeButts family. On July 4, 1812, Mary wrote:

We are just now in the midst of our Harvest, & have every prospect of plentiful crops, but if the war continues we shall have no market for our grain, 'tis terrible times for the Farmer but the poor Merchants will be all ruined; money never was so scarce, there is scarce a dollar to be had.⁹

The ill health of Dr. DeButts and the threat of the oncoming "sickly season" posed additional problems for the family.

The close of the War of 1812 brought some relief to the DeButts family. During the war, the DeButts farm had been perilously close to the scene of battle. As Mary DeButts related to her brother in March 1815:

The termination of the war has cheered Hearts of thousands but its bitter consequences will long be severely felt. I cannot express to you the distress it has occasioned, at the Battle of Bladensburg we heard every fire (that place being not more than 5 or 6 miles from us). Our House was shook repeatedly by the firing upon forts & Bridges, & illuminated by the fires in our Capital.¹⁰

According to DeButts, Admiral Sir George Cockburn's British fleet "lay directly before our House." Indeed, the siting of Mount Welby would have afforded its residents a clear view of the City of Alexandria, located directly across the Potomac River, as it capitulated British Naval forces. At one point during the war, the DeButts family had left Mount Welby to visit their sick daughter in Loudoun County; upon their

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return home, they "found three Rockets on our Hill evidently pointed at our House but fortunately did not reach it."¹¹

Though the war had come perilously close to harming the De Butts family, they emerged from the conflict unscathed. However, "a most dreadful Epidemic" swept through the region during the winter of 1815, killing slaves, tenants, and, on March 20, Dr. Samuel DeButts.¹² Mary DeButts inherited the estate after her husband's death, and continued to reside at Mount Welby with her son Richard and his family.¹³ Upon her death in 1826, the estate passed to her son, John Henry, who previously had managed the estate during his parents' visits to friends and family.¹⁴ His two children, Richard E. DeButts and Mary Welby DeButts Carter, inherited the property after his death in 1832. By that time, Richard and Mary were living in Fauquier County, Virginia. They maintained ownership of the property until 1843, when they sold most of Mount Welby to Isaac George of Fairfax County, Virginia. They reserved the enclosed family graveyard for themselves and their heirs.¹⁵

The Mount Welby parcel passed through a series of owners between 1843, when the DeButts heirs sold it to Isaac George, and 1891, when the U.S. Government purchased it. The historic record suggests that the purchasers bought the property as an investment, and that the land either was worked by tenant farmers or was allowed to lie fallow. While some owners, such as Joseph Bowling and George Mattingly, paid off their mortgages on the property, others such as Joseph Ryerson and Oliver Gilbert defaulted on their loans, and were forced to sell their land at public auction.

Little is known of the tenants who worked the land at Mount Welby. Although a Federal agricultural census was established by 1850, distinctions between tenants and owners seldom were made. While the 1880 agricultural census did differentiate between the two groups, information on the Mount Welby tract cannot be obtained, because the names of its tenants have not been identified. Few tenant arrangements were documented by leases; most were informal oral agreements.

Nevertheless, agricultural censuses from 1850 to 1880 provide general information on agricultural trends in the area. In the Spaldings District, in which Mount Welby and Oxon Hill Manor were located, emphasis was placed on market gardening. This new emphasis resulted from the proximity of this area to the increased market in

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Washington, D.C.; from the improved transportation routes to the city; and from the unsuitability of the soils for growing wheat. Orchard production in the region increased between 1850 and 1860.¹⁶

Farms in the Oxon Hill District, which was separated from the Spaldings District in 1874, decreased in size after the Civil War. The 1880 agricultural census, the first to distinguish between owner/farmers and tenant/farmers, identified 29.7 per cent of Oxon Hill District farmers as tenants. The overwhelming majority of them were cash tenants who paid their rent in currency, rather than sharecroppers who received use of the land in return for a portion of their produce. By 1880, farms in the Oxon Hill District produced wheat, rye, corn, oats, Irish potatoes, hay, sweet potatoes, and butter.¹⁷

While land use of the Oxon Cove property during the latter half of the nineteenth century remains ambiguous, ownership of the property has been documented. In 1853, Isaac George sold approximately 234 acres of the Mount Welby property to Joseph H. Bowling.¹⁸ Ten years later, Bowling sold the tract to George Mattingly for \$8,000.¹⁹ Mattingly apparently had been paying taxes on the property prior to his acquisition of the deed, as the Survey of Military Defenses in the Vicinity of Washington D.C. map (1862) depicts "G. Mattingly" as the owner of the Mount Welby house and property.

Joseph W. Ryerson contracted a loan and purchased Mount Welby at the substantial cost of \$16,000 in 1864.²⁰ Whether the 1864 price collected for the property reflects improvements made during Mattingly's ownership, or the price charged Mattingly in 1863 reflects a discount given to Mattingly in return for the taxes he paid during previous years, is unclear. Ryerson was unable to maintain payments on the property and defaulted on this loan. In 1867, George Mattingly regained ownership of the property via public auction for the sum of \$12,870.²¹

Mattingly found new owners for Mount Welby in 1873, when Oliver and Emma Gilbert purchased the 234-acre property for \$18,000.²² Gilbert defaulted on his loan three years later, and sold the property to Moses Kelly at a public auction for a mere \$5,300.²³ Perhaps seeking a quick return on their investment, Moses and Mary Kelly sold the same property to P. Edwin Dye on April 1, 1876, for \$6,000.²⁴ Dye probably rented the property to tenants during his 14-year ownership, although land use during this period remains unclear.

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By 1890, Dye no longer could maintain payments on the Mount Welby property. Arthur Clements purchased the land at public auction for \$5,625.²⁵ In 1891, Clements sold Mount Welby to Samuel and Johanna Bieber for \$6,250.²⁶ The Biebers had owned the property for less than a year when they agreed to sell the property to the United States for \$6,500 on November 21, 1891.²⁷

Three extant structures on the property date from this pre-government ownership period; they include the Mount Welby dwelling house, the brick stable building, and the brick root cellar. Portions of the historic dwelling known as Mount Welby probably were constructed at the beginning of the nineteenth century, possibly by Nicholas Ligan or Dr. Samuel DeButts. However, architectural analysis of the fabric, floor plan, and present stylistic details of this structure suggests that the original early nineteenth century structure was damaged, possibly by fire, and repaired later in the nineteenth century. The late nineteenth and twentieth century alterations to the Mount Welby dwelling have altered its original characteristics to such a degree that the building no longer reflects the full architectural vocabulary of buildings constructed during the early nineteenth century. Exterior brick walls exhibit an irregular combination of Flemish bond, more commonly associated with the eighteenth century, and 3:1 course common bond, commonly associated with late eighteenth-early nineteenth century construction. Stylistically, the addition of corbeled brick roof brackets, the shed roof, and stylistic detail incorporated in the primary and secondary porches, associates Mount Welby more closely with the Italianate architectural style common to the late nineteenth century. The building originally possessed a four-unit plan. This plan was altered through the removal of a wall that divided the east chambers of the structure; the ghost of that wall is evident beneath the flooring material now covering the unified space.

The walls of the brick stable also are constructed in 3:1 common bond coursing. Pierced diamond patterns and glazed header bricks are included in the building's gable ends. Barns and stables built in Tidewater Maryland during the nineteenth century generally were characterized by the use of wooden-frame construction. The construction vocabulary reflected in the brick stable is associated more commonly with south-central Pennsylvania and the Piedmont regions of Maryland and

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Virginia rather than with the Coastal Plain. The brick stable retains its overall architectural integrity, despite alterations incorporated during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These alterations included the infilling of windows and doors, the removal and addition of stall partitions, and the addition of a poured concrete floor. The most significant change to the design of the structure was the enlargement of the central bay entry. No evidence of the original configuration of the central bay survives. Record of the removal and addition of interior stall partitions is found on the building's interior wall surface, where the ghosts of the former partitions remain.

The root cellar is constructed of brick coursed in 5:1 common bond, a brick pattern common in American buildings constructed during the mid-nineteenth century. The brick root cellar has a brick-lined below-grade entry. The exterior of the foundation walls has been parged with Portland cement, applied at an unknown period. Root cellars are support structures frequently associated with nineteenth century farmsteads. The design of these structures varies in elaboration from simple earthen dug-outs to architecturally sophisticated masonry buildings. In general, construction techniques and materials utilized in these secondary buildings reflect those of the associated main complex. The root cellar at Oxon Cove Park retains its overall architectural integrity.

These three buildings are associated with the early development of the Oxon Cove Park property as a working farm. The buildings form an architecturally unified, distinguishable entity within the Park. The stable and the root cellar retain their integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. The main dwelling, while initially constructed during the early nineteenth century, was substantially rebuilt later in that century. As a result of these changes, the main dwelling is more closely related to its period of substantial renovation than to its period of original construction.

Institutional Use, 1891-1967

Hospital Farm Development and Operation

St. Elizabeths Hospital and the Decentralization Movement. By 1891, the year in which the United States purchased the two tracts of land that now compose Oxon Cove Park, for the Government Hospital for

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the Insane (then known only informally as St. Elizabeths), mental institutions had experienced almost 40 years of expansion and development. St. Elizabeths Hospital, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1992, was established in 1852 as part of the mid-nineteenth century reform movement led by Dorothea Lynde Dix to provide "humane and enlightened" care for the mentally ill. Central to the philosophy of care was the concept that a peaceful, pastoral setting removed from harmful urban influences would promote healing.²⁸ St. Elizabeths, located in a rural setting on a ridge overlooking the Potomac and Anacostia rivers in southeastern Washington, D.C., approximately five miles north of present-day Oxon Cove Park, appeared to possess those characteristics of proper setting.

The hospital was established as, and remains, the only national Public Health Service Hospital solely concerned with the recovery of the mentally ill. Those eligible to receive treatment at St. Elizabeths included District of Columbia residents, Federal government beneficiaries, and those charged or convicted in criminal proceedings in Federal or district courts who required psychiatric diagnosis or treatment.²⁹

St. Elizabeths Hospital quickly emerged in the forefront of the mental health care field, providing the best, most enlightened treatment for its patients. Before the hospital was established, the body of information concerning causes and potential cures for mental illness had been limited. Doctors believed mental illness was a permanent condition that required patients to be sequestered under custodial care. Most hospitals housed patients in large, centralized single buildings. However, prevailing concepts of treatment had shifted somewhat among enlightened mental health practitioners by the mid-nineteenth century. These workers no longer viewed mental illness as a permanent condition, and they no longer considered mere custodial care sufficient to manage mental patients.

Nevertheless, in the absence of modern drugs and medications, effective treatment still relied primarily on the provision of a "healthful and beneficent" environment. St. Elizabeths Hospital became one of the first institutions to place patients in congenial surroundings where they could learn "proper behavior" from normal

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attendants. However, the hospital still was highly centralized, and all patients resided under one roof.³⁰

By the 1870s, increased numbers of mental patients at centralized mental hospitals, including St. Elizabeths, became a significant problem. Moreover, construction costs for new large-scale buildings of the traditional style had escalated to such an extent that few Federal, state, or local government agencies wished to embark on the major building programs that would be required to relieve overcrowding. These needs prompted a search for expansion of hospital facilities at lower cost.³¹ While concern over escalating costs rose, humanitarian considerations also dictated new methods of treating the mentally ill. Patients complained about the monotony of life in the wards; quieter patients and their families feared close proximity to violent and disorderly patients; and everyone resented overcrowding. Furthermore, people associated with mental health treatment found traditional hospitals too institutional to help patients recover.

Thus, both economic and humanitarian factors influenced a shift in mental health care towards decentralization, and a more homelike environment for patients. St. Elizabeths Hospital emerged during the late nineteenth century as an early practitioner of the new "cottage plan," which encouraged the construction of smaller, detached buildings that stood independently from the main hospital structure. Not only did smaller dormitories eliminate some of the impersonal qualities of institutionalized care, but such a plan also allowed patients greater mobility and encouraged patients' ability to engage in some useful task such as gardening and farming.³²

William W. Godding, appointed superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital in 1877, was a strong proponent of decentralization. He encouraged the creation of a homelike environment for his patients, advocating that "the best road to quiet content if not to cure lies through the regular occupation of the mind and body with some work not too hard of comprehension, nor too taxing to the strength in its performance."³³ His theories helped to alter the system under which patients at St. Elizabeths were confined.

In 1878, Godding oversaw the construction of Atkins Hall, a small, two-story residential building on the grounds of the hospital that provided shelter for 50 of the quieter patients considered capable of

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working on the hospital grounds. The structure, free of barred windows and bolted doors, provided patients with a modicum of autonomy, and it served as an initial step in providing less confining care for at least a handful of qualified patients.³⁴

Encouraged by the success of Atkins Hall and inspired by Richard Dewey's more expansive decentralized plan at Kankakee Hospital in Illinois, Godding worked to improve conditions at St. Elizabeths further. In an 1885 article published in Alienist and Neurologist, Godding expressed his approval of the cottage plan because it provided more private, intimate accommodations for patients, as well as greater liberties and employment.³⁵ Godding's belief in the benefits of work as being ". . . the most efficient instrumentality in the treatment and management of the insane" led to an extension of the decentralization process.³⁶

In 1891, St. Elizabeths Hospital acquired a 350-acre tract of land approximately five miles south of the main institution, in the Oxon Hill District of Prince George's County. Godding incorporated this new property, called Godding Croft, into his plan for moving some capable patients from the main grounds of the hospital to a quiet agricultural setting. He believed that patients removed from the confining hospital grounds could benefit from the fresh air and outdoor work available at this new "farm colony." Godding intended the new farm to evolve into a larger community comprised of the "harmless insane."³⁷

Although St. Elizabeths Hospital had maintained some farmland prior to the acquisition of the two Oxon Cove parcels in 1891, it lacked adequate space for the scale of patient housing envisioned by Godding. In addition, the hospital's increasing demand for fresh food required supplementary acreage to enable the hospital to employ modern agricultural methods. Godding Croft was designed to allow for the expansion of agricultural facilities at the hospital; it later became the main building complex utilized by present-day Oxon Cove Park.

In his 1892 Annual Report of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Godding expressed his eagerness to create this new therapeutic agricultural work environment. Although the report discussed such practical concerns as the "considerable delay in perfecting the title" to the Mount Welby property, and the requirement of enclosing the property for secure hospital use, the general tone of the report

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reflected Godding's enthusiasm in pursuing plans for his innovative treatment. As envisioned in the report, Godding intended to prepare: suitable accommodations for a pioneer colony of laboring men, carefully selected from the quiet class of inmates, to whom a home where they can sit under their own vine and fig tree enjoying the fruit of their labors will be something hitherto unknown to their hospital life.

Godding stressed the benefits of his new therapeutic approach for the "quiet" mental health patients, and he eloquently expressed his belief that labor would provide comfort not found in the traditional hospital. He explained his novel approach as:

a somewhat new departure in the direction of humane care and enlightened treatment, that can hardly fail to promote the comfort of those whose hands are thus occupied while their thoughts may find therein diversion for the cobwebs of their brains.

He wrote of his hope that the farm would inspire other similar communities, ones that would allow the "harmless insane" to live outside the hospital environment and to enjoy a freer life.³⁸

Use of Hospital Farms. Although the therapeutic aspects of the farm received the most serious consideration, Godding, as superintendent, also appreciated the economic benefits derived from the adequate food production from hospital-run farms. As early as 1888, Godding had asked James Klee, superintendent of the poultry yard at St. Elizabeths Hospital, to seek new methods of increasing the productivity and profitability of the hospital's poultry. In a series of memoranda to James Green, manager of agricultural affairs, Klee opined that the hospital lacked every necessary ingredient for a lucrative poultry operation. He advised the hospital to tear down the existing facility and to begin anew at a better location.³⁹ Although Klee's memo was not the primary motivating factor in the purchase of the Mount Welby and Oxon Hill properties, it persuasively outlined the inadequacies of the prevailing arrangement. Building a new hen house at Godding Croft, complete with a staff of patients to handle the operations, would solve

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the poultry problem and improve profitability.

Appreciation for the economic advantages of patient labor reflected contemporary trends in mental health care. During the late 1800s, hospital needs became the springboard for establishing work programs, where patients were assigned to tasks in maintenance, the laundry, farming, or gardening. As early as 1881, patients at the Willard Asylum in New York harvested produce, mended clothing, and laid railroad track. The therapeutic philosophy behind this system reflected a strong belief that occupation diverted the patient from her or his mental state.⁴⁰

Although doctors provided such rationale for patient work programs, patient labor received strong support in large measure due to its economic benefits, since it supplemented insufficient hospital staffs. At the same time, the work purportedly made patients "more manageable." At St. Elizabeths Hospital, fruits and vegetables harvested on the farms by patients could be canned and prepared by patients for future meals for patients. The economy of such a system was not lost on hospital management.⁴¹ Godding's description of the Oxon Cove property in the 1891 Annual Report even highlighted the land's agricultural potential:

It is a field whereon to plant colonies and to make homes. Here we can raise our young stock; here readily can grow all the corn necessary for our feed meal, all the Irish and sweet potatoes that we require, with melons and fruits sufficient for our whole household, who in their turn might be expected to supply most of the labor needed, so making of these acres their fields and their world.⁴²

Indeed, much of the available historic documentation pertaining to Godding Croft reflects the agricultural, rather than the therapeutic, advantages of the hospital farm.

With the addition of Godding Croft, the hospital maintained three separate farming areas. The three hospital farms operated interdependently to fulfill the expressed two-fold purpose of providing a "healthful and instructive occupation for the patients," and supplying the hospital with fresh food.⁴³ Farm managers frequently treated the triad as a single system, albeit one with removed areas. Stevens Farm, located approximately one-half mile south of the hospital, contained the garden. Patients at Stevens Farm hoed, cultivated, and gathered

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vegetables, while others helped feed and care for swine housed at the farm's piggery. Shepherd Farm, sometimes called the Home Farm due to its location on the hospital grounds, initially contained the dairy; some crops also were grown at this location. Patients worked in the fields, repaired and built fences, cut weeds, spread manure, and cared for horses, calves, and cows. Other tasks involved milking, assisting with the care of sick animals, and maintaining time reports.⁴⁴ Patients selected for work at Godding Croft had less severe mental conditions and were allowed greater freedom than those who remained on the central campus of St. Elizabeths. They labored in the fields, helped care for livestock, assisted with kitchen duties and housecleaning, and worked in the poultry plant.⁴⁵

Patients assigned to farm labor worked in groups of five to twelve men under the charge of an attendant. Generally, they worked about two to three hours each morning and about the same amount of time each afternoon. Godding Croft contained two small cottages, in addition to the manor house, for patients who resided on the premises.⁴⁶ Historic photographs depict the hospital farm during the early years of its establishment. Mount Welby, with its commanding view of the Potomac River, remained the focal point of the farm complex. The view from the veranda once inspired Godding to expound, "one secures an excellent view of the river, reflecting the surrounding landscape in its mirror-like surface as it winds its way to the Chesapeake."⁴⁷ One ca. 1893 photograph shows at least one frame agricultural building north of the dwelling, not far from a small orchard. The house itself appeared to have been renovated recently, since it incorporated ornamental finishes on the rear porch.

In 1895, the hospital's Annual Report provided a map of Goddingcroft [sic] as its frontispiece; the map depicts most of the acreage encompassed by the farm during that period. The map shows that cultivated fields were confined primarily to the highest reaches of the property, the area currently occupied by the Oxon Hill Farm complex. A proposed road from Marlboro to Alexandria was planned to cross near the southern boundary of the property, while the main farm road circled past the farm buildings and residential structures, through the fields, down to Oxon Bay (Cove).

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The residential structures depicted on the map housed patients at Godding Croft through at least the 1920s. Inventories dating from that decade listed 20 single iron bedsteads and one double wooden bed at the farm.⁴⁸ However, by 1942, at least some patients were being transported to and from Godding Croft on a daily basis. The farm manager complained that such commuting reduced the patients' work day, leaving little time for chores. A U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart of the Potomac illustrates the distance between the hospital farm at Oxon Cove and St. Elizabeths Hospital, then labeled the U.S. Hospital for the Insane. The map depicts the long trek of approximately five miles along an indirect route to the pastures and fields of the farm. In his 1942 farm report, the farm manager urged the construction of temporary quarters that would house 50 or 60 patients to "greatly increase the labor efficiency of that unit and save considerable wear and tear on our farm trucks." The requested construction program, which suggested a greater emphasis on patient labor rather than on patient therapy, never was implemented.⁴⁹

The St. Elizabeths Hospital farm reports primarily chronicle the agricultural concerns of Godding Croft. They provide a technical account of property use during the twentieth century, and document the changing role of Godding Croft. As the hospital's other farms lost ground to patient housing and property sale, Godding Croft assumed additional agricultural responsibilities.

Godding Croft originally provided feed and pasture for much of the hospital's stock, although small herds of cattle and pigs were maintained at the other farms. Godding Croft produced most of the silage, timothy, and alfalfa required by cows and horses maintained at the farm; by the early 1930s, the farm provided feed for all of the stock it housed.⁵⁰ In addition to a stable of nine horses, Godding Croft accommodated calves and piglets from the hospital's other farms. Six-month-old calves were taken to Godding Croft, where they remained until they gave birth to their own first calves, at which time they were removed to the dairy at Shepherd Farm.⁵¹ In a similar arrangement, Godding Croft acquired young piglets from the piggery at Stevens Farm; these young pigs remained at Godding Croft's ample pastures until they were four to five months old and less susceptible to roundworm.⁵²

In addition to producing feed for the hospital's livestock, Godding

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Croft furnished food for the patient population. The farm contained an orchard, and maintained bees to pollinate the fruit trees and supply the dining room with honey. By the mid-1930s, Godding Croft also supplied sweet potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, and some summer vegetables.⁵³

Godding Croft also served as the location for the hospital poultry operations. Farm managers experimented with various breeds in an attempt to increase egg and dressed fowl production. During one 20-year period, the farm switched from White Leghorn laying hens, to Plymouth Barred Rocks, to New Hampshire Reds. In 1935, farm manager D.A. Brodie identified the inadequate laying house as a key factor in poor egg and chicken production. The laying house, which was built around the contour of a hill that acted as a dam for run-off water, attracted rats, lice, and poultry diseases such as tuberculosis and white diarrhea.⁵⁴ The farm temporarily suspended poultry operations in 1939 to clear the premises of disease and parasites. After operations resumed, the resulting healthy flock increased production significantly.⁵⁵ By 1948-49, a flock of 5,579 birds provided 31,397 dozen eggs and more than 10,000 pounds of meat for the hospital.⁵⁶

As the farm reports demonstrate, much of Godding Croft was comprised of pasture and cultivated fields, with only a secondary emphasis on livestock production. Therefore, the initial number of farm buildings was minimal. As of June 30, 1937, the St. Elizabeths Hospital agricultural building inventory identified only a horse barn (\$17,822.18), a tank and water system (\$7,075.50), a house (\$6,298.34), a cow barn (\$2,500.00), poultry houses (\$2,000.00), and a hay rack (\$180.00) at Godding Croft. However, Godding Croft remained the largest of the hospital farms with 390.12 acres of land, 200 of which were under cultivation.⁵⁷

Oddly, the 1937 inventory identified no buildings as patient cottages. However, other reports acknowledge the presence of patient workers at the former Mount Welby estate. In the 1938-39 annual report, Farm Superintendent D.A. Brodie requested that a new kitchen and dining room arrangement be established at Godding Croft, because he regarded the delivery of food service to patients and employees as crude and unsanitary. Brodie maintained that:

Although the present situation is one of longstanding, and harks back to a more primitive period, where generations of

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men and women have cooked and dined and thought nothing of it because there was nothing better to be had, nevertheless, our present standards for maintaining health and comfort would seem to warrant the installation of modern conveniences.

Although Brodie did not specify his concerns with the situation, he intimated that conditions should be changed if Godding Croft were "to be continued as a hospital farm."⁵⁸ Although other records note the installation of electric lights on the farm by 1930,⁵⁹ Brodie's concern suggests that the farm was not maintained at the same level of comfort as the hospital's main campus.

With the patient population dramatically increasing, St. Elizabeths hospital continued to appropriate land from its farms for additional patient housing. This loss of land necessitated more intensive farming practices, as farm managers attempted to keep pace with the demand for vegetables.⁶⁰ In 1941, the main garden was moved from Stevens Farm to Godding Croft. The increase in garden acreage demanded a corresponding decline in the amount of hay and other forage that could be grown at Godding Croft; the farm no longer was self-sustaining, and hay was acquired from outside sources to supplement farm supplies. By 1945, a major part of the bottom land had been converted for vegetable garden use.⁶¹ With the abandonment of farm activities at the home farm in 1948, all gardening activities were conducted at Godding Croft.⁶²

In 1945, farm management decided to move the piggery to Godding Croft, where a proper location was selected "in the wooded section north of the ravine"; the site formerly contained a hay barn that had been demolished by fire on December 17, 1944. The pig complex required the construction of new roads to lead to the site of the hog shelter and feeding platform. A farrowing house and 36 pens to shelter the pigs were built by the following year. The new feeding platform contained troughs and a paved concrete enclosure for injecting garbage. In addition, a furnace and tank for cooking garbage was built.⁶³

Staff reductions during the late 1940s left only a skeleton force to care for the farm. The 1946 farm report also noted that "the effect of a five day week will be keenly felt in this department and an additional twenty patients should be assigned here to facilitate the work." Management further identified the need to request overtime of

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some paid employees to care for both the farm animals and the patients.⁶⁴ In 1949, the number of Godding Croft employees was reduced to 15.⁶⁵

Five structures at Oxon Cove are associated with construction activity undertaken at Godding Croft during this historic context period. These include the horse and pony barn, feed building, and the hexagonal outbuilding, all constructed at the turn of the century; and the hay barn and silo, constructed during the mid-twentieth century. Photographic research reveals that the horse and pony barn and the feed building retain their original location and design; cartographic research reveals that the silo and hay barn also retain integrity of location.

None of the five buildings incorporates discernable structural alterations or replacements; the interior walls of the hexagonal outbuilding are plastered, obscuring the building's structural system. The horse and pony barn, feed building, and hay barn are constructed primarily of circular-sawn wooden structural members. Circular saw machinery was developed during the mid-nineteenth century. The use of circular sawn wood in the construction of rural buildings became common ca. 1870, when improved transportation methods and reductions in the cost of production made the purchase of machine circular-sawn wood more economical than using manual sawing methods. The silo is constructed of glazed tiles, a building material that was used to construct utilitarian structures between ca. 1925-1975. All five buildings associated with the agricultural operations conducted at Godding Croft retain integrity of materials and workmanship.

When originally constructed, Godding Croft was surrounded by open fields; the site currently is characterized by pasture lands, agricultural fields, woodlands, and areas for passive recreation. The enlargement of the tract's wooded area serves to enhance, rather than to detract from, the site's integrity of setting. The area surrounding Godding Croft has been developed intensively during the late twentieth century. The landscape of southern Prince George's County has changed from a region characterized by agrarian landscapes to one reflecting an urban setting. The trees that border the fields of Godding Croft effectively screen all of the development undertaken immediately adjacent to the farm, and preserve the rural atmosphere that

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characterized the area when Godding Croft was established.

Structures located in the core complex at Oxon Cove Park constructed before 1943 possess those qualities of significance identified in National Register Criteria A and C that are necessary for listing as a historic district. Buildings constructed at Oxon Cove during the period of National Park ownership (1967-present), including a visitor barn, hog house, windmill, chicken house, implement shed, tool shed, "sorghum sirup" shed, and dairy barn, are less than 50 years of age. Buildings less than 50 years of age are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places unless they possess exceptional qualities of significance. None of the buildings constructed during the National Park Service period of ownership possesses the exceptional qualities of significance necessary for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Refer to attached USGS map, Alexandria, Virginia 7.5' Quadrangle.
Photorevised 1983.

Boundary Justification

The nominated Oxon Cove Farm property is an 11.3-acre tract that includes the historic farmstead, historic farmyard, and immediate surrounding landscape. The district is bounded to the east by an access road, to the north and west by fence and tree lines, and to the south by a historic road trace. This boundary represents the definable historic core of the farm at Oxon Cove Park.

Limited areas of farm land associated with the present operations at Oxon Cove Park are included within the boundaries of this nomination. Farmland at Oxon Cove park is situated in two distinct locales; upland territory where livestock is maintained, and the Potomac River floodplain where crops are raised. Historic views of Godding Croft reveal that the upland terrain was used as cropland during its period of significance. Currently this area is characterized by forest; farm fields are located within the immediate vicinity of the main Oxon Cove Park building complex. The farm fields of the upland territory reflect the land use patterns of the property during its period of significance and are included within the boundary of Oxon Cove Farm. Forested portions of the upland territory do not reflect historic land use patterns and are excluded from the National Register district.

Though the Potomac River floodplain of Oxon Cove Park is still utilized as cropland, this area has undergone extensive topographical alteration. During the early 1960s, the mouth of Oxon Cove was narrowed to facilitate construction of Interstate 295 along the eastern Potomac shore. The cove, and Potomac floodplain surrounding it, were further impacted during the early 1970s when a landfill was operated on the site. The landfill began operation in October 1969. Through this project, Park Service officials desired to cover scattered trash pits located within the floodplain and convert the swampy territory into usable park land, a marina and golf course. Though the marina and golf course were not constructed, landfilling activity did raise grade level approximately six feet and altered the banks of both Oxon Cove and Oxon Creek. The floodplain land has been altered to such an extent that a denizen of Mount Welby or Godding Croft would be unlikely to recognize

the area without the Mount Welby dwelling as a point of reference. For this reason, the cropland at Oxon Cove Park was excluded from the Oxon Cove Farm (Godding Croft) historic district.

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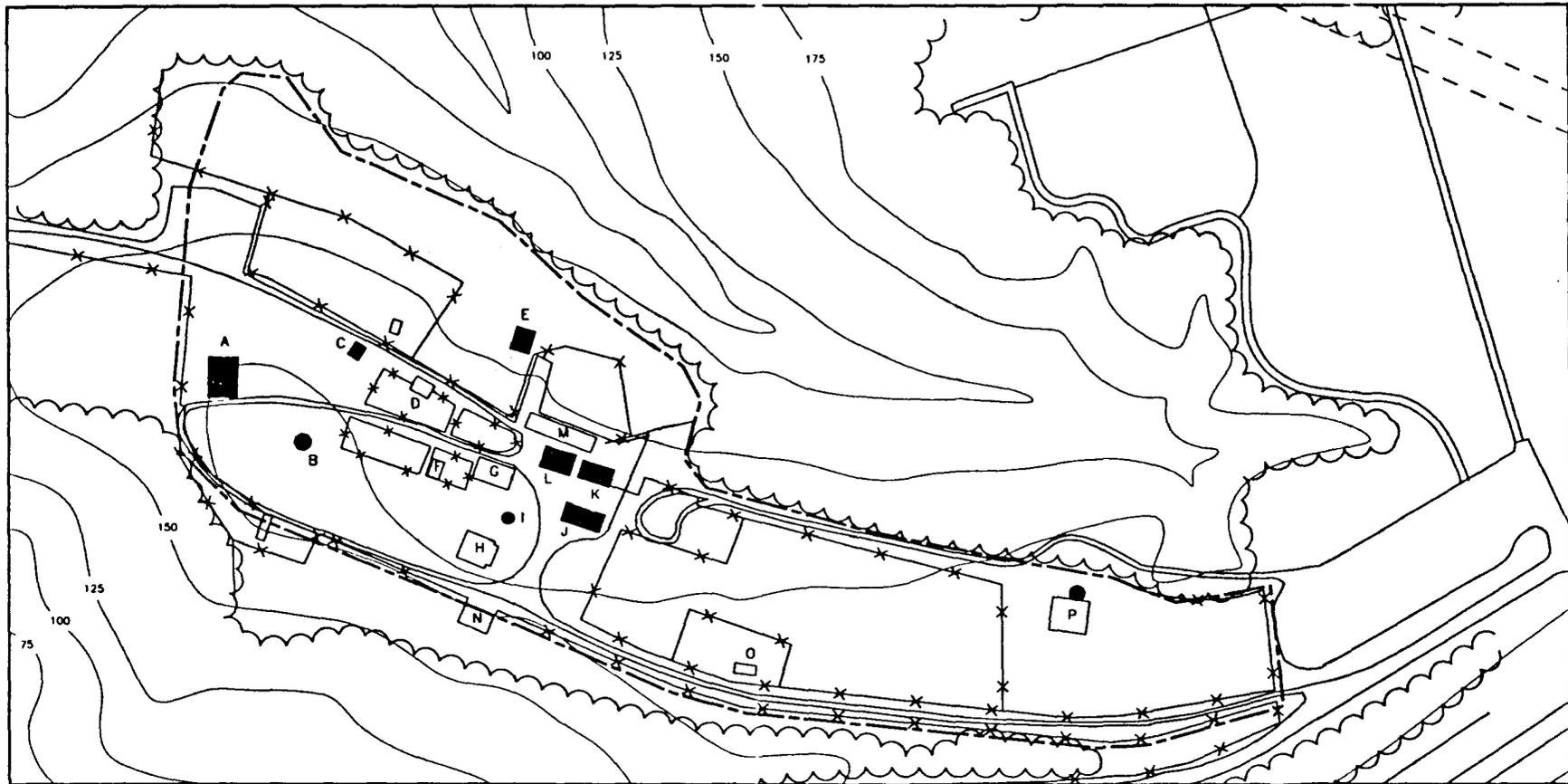
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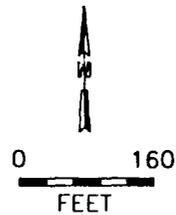


BUILDING KEY

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. DWELLING (ca. 1811) | I. WINDMILL |
| B. HEXAGONAL OUTBUILDING | J. HAY BARN |
| C. ROOT CELLAR | K. FEED BUILDING |
| D. HOG HOUSE | L. BRICK STABLE |
| E. HORSE AND PONY BARN | M. TOOL SHED |
| F. CHICKEN HOUSE | N. RESTROOMS (ca. 1988) |
| G. IMPLEMENT SHED | O. SORGHUM SIRUP SHED |
| H. VISITOR BARN | P. DAIRY BARN AND SILO |

FEATURE KEY

- HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- FENCELINE
- TREELINE
- BUILDING CONTRIBUTING TO NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
- BUILDING NOT CONTRIBUTING TO NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION



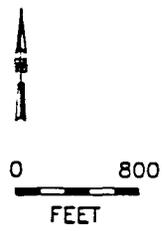
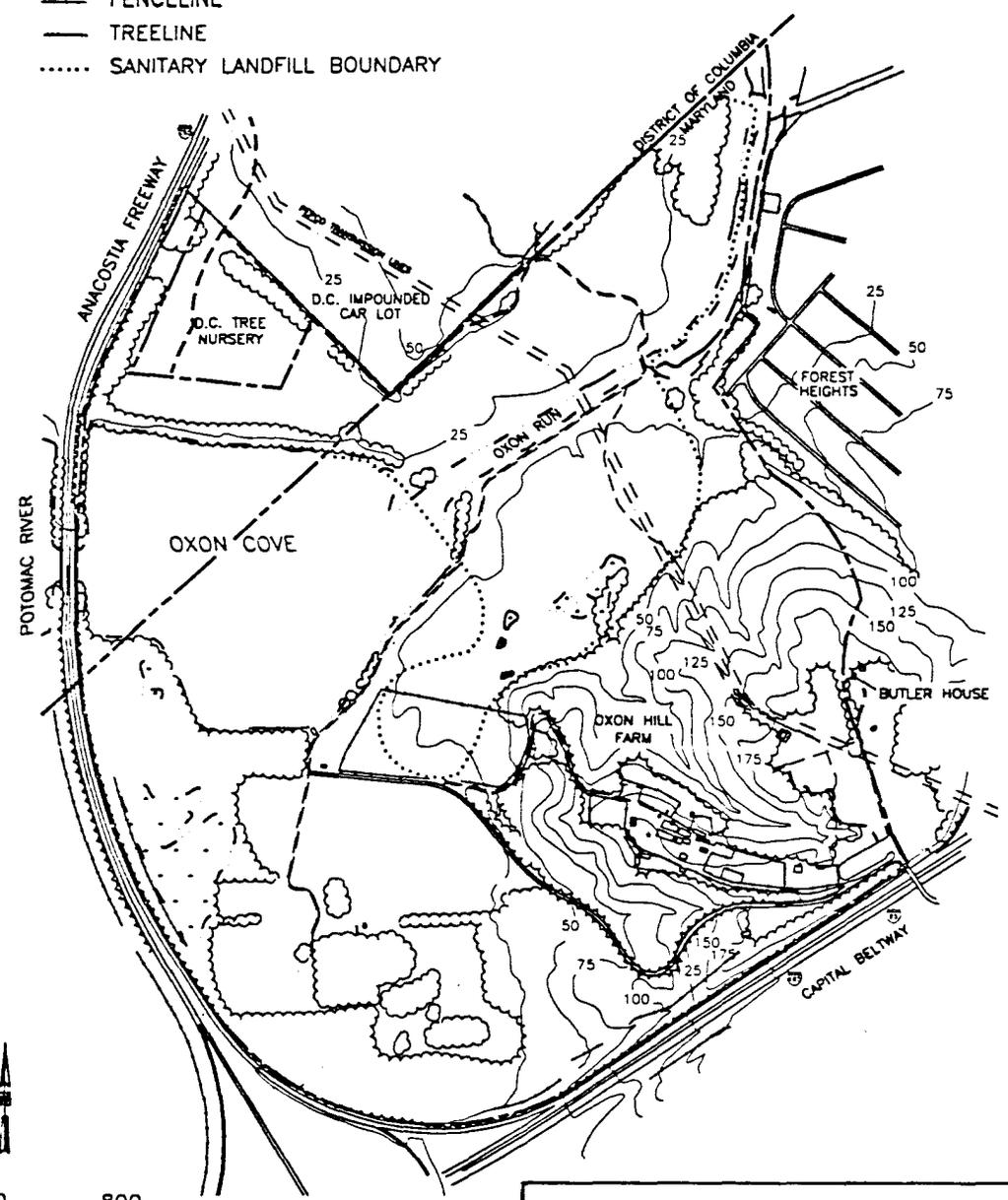
OXON COVE FARM

DATE: JULY, 1993 | PAGE 2 of 2

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 337 East Third Street
 Frederick, Maryland 21701
 Drawn By: Bethany M. Usher

PG: 76A-13

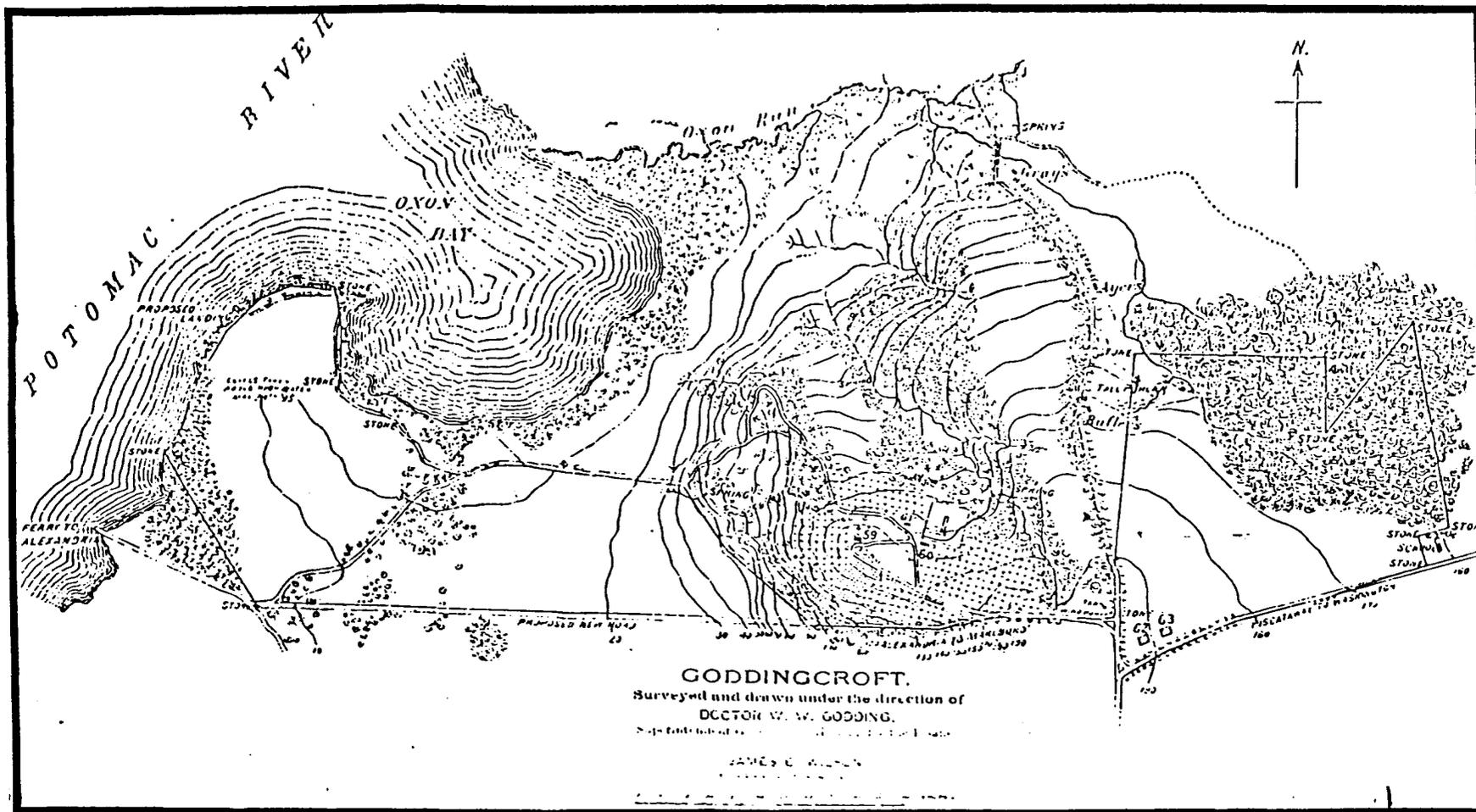
- BUILDING CONTRIBUTING TO NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
- BUILDING NOT CONTRIBUTING TO NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
- OXON COVE PARK BOUNDARY
- FENCELINE
- TREELINE
- SANITARY LANDFILL BOUNDARY



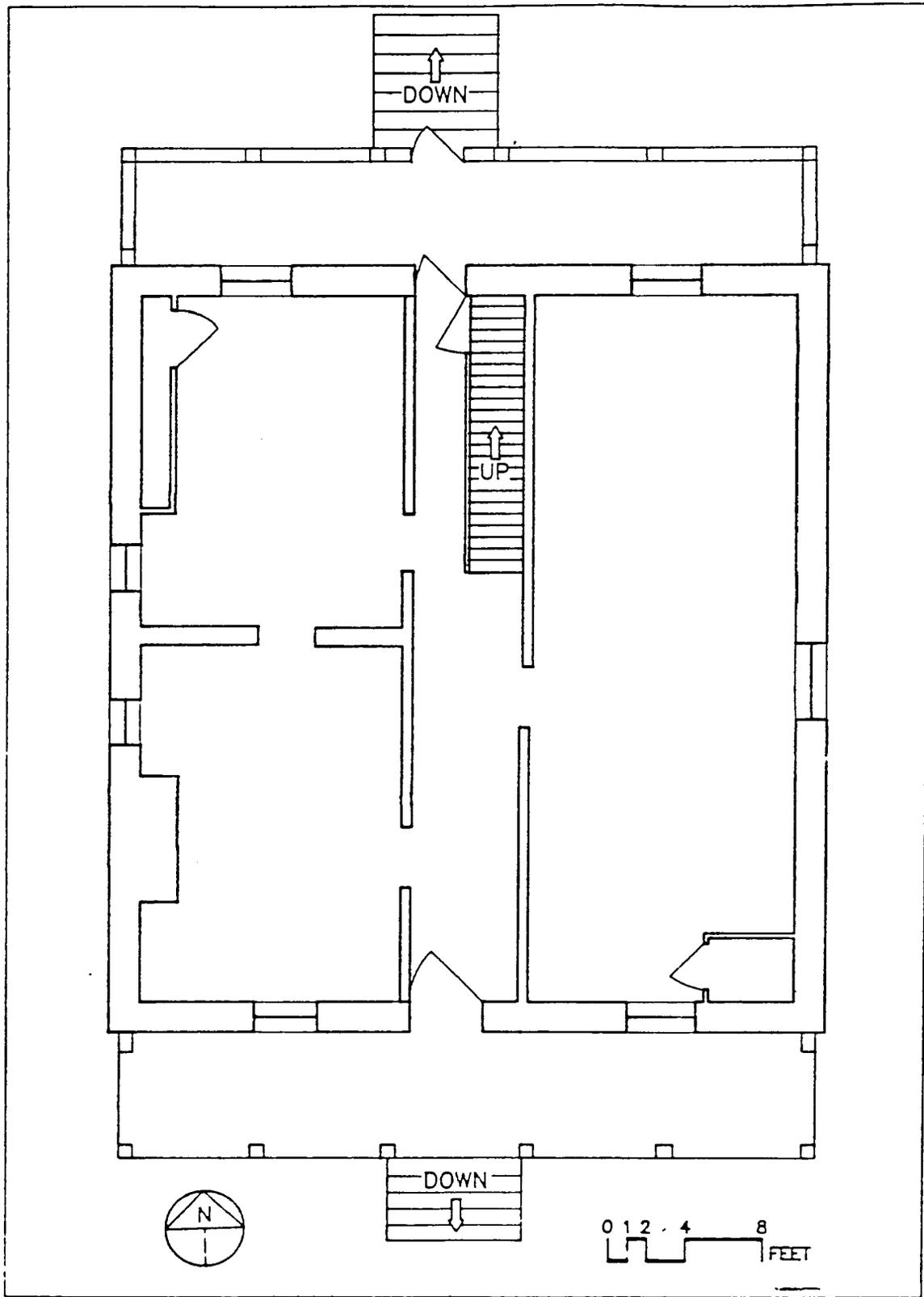
NOTE: CONTOUR INTERVAL
IS 25 FEET.

OXON COVE FARM	
DATE: JULY, 1993	PAGE 1 OF 2
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 337 East Third Street Frederick, Maryland 21701 Drawn By: Bethany M. Usher	

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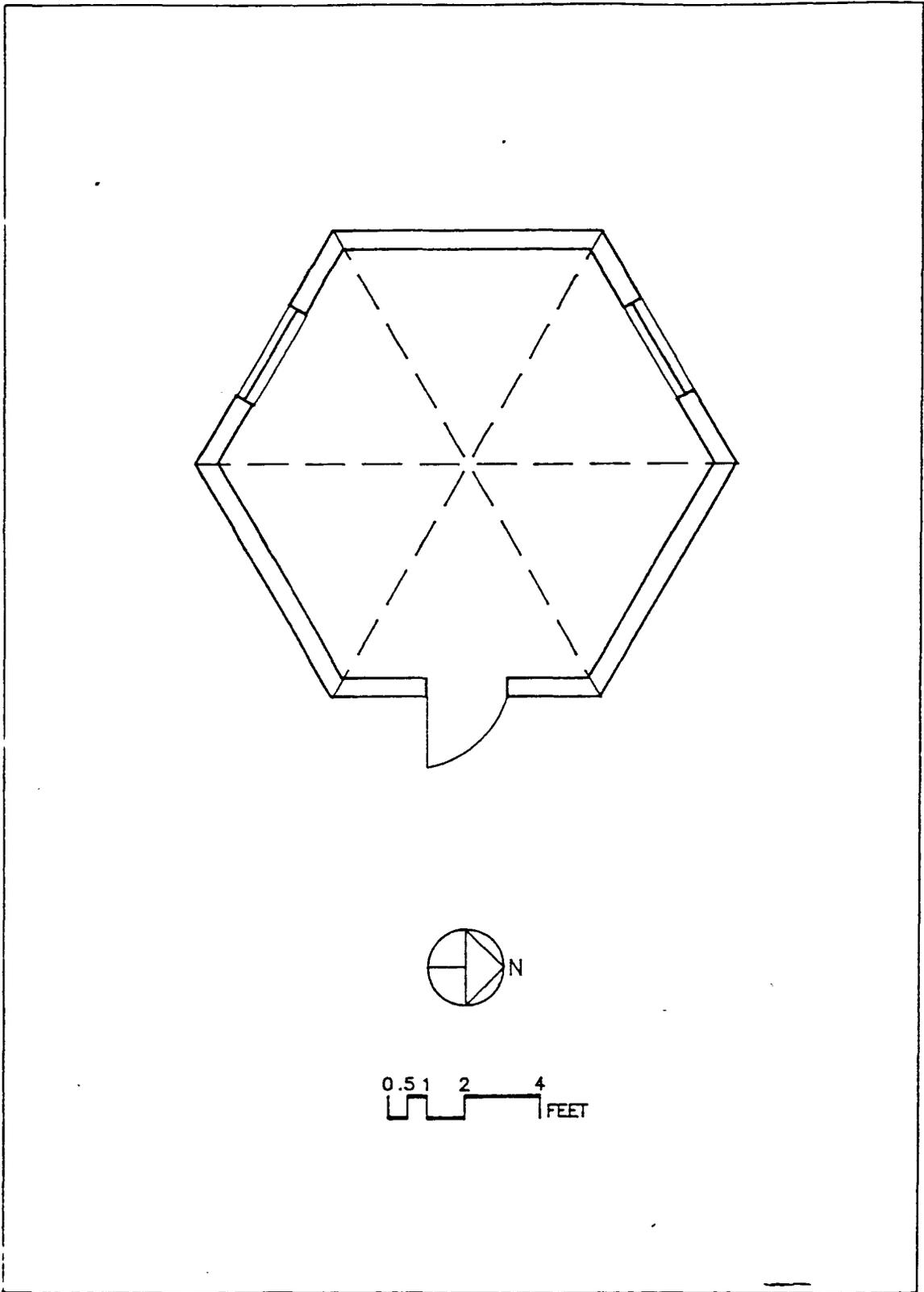


Oxon Cove Farm ca. 1895, excerpted from the Report of the Board of Visitors -- Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C.



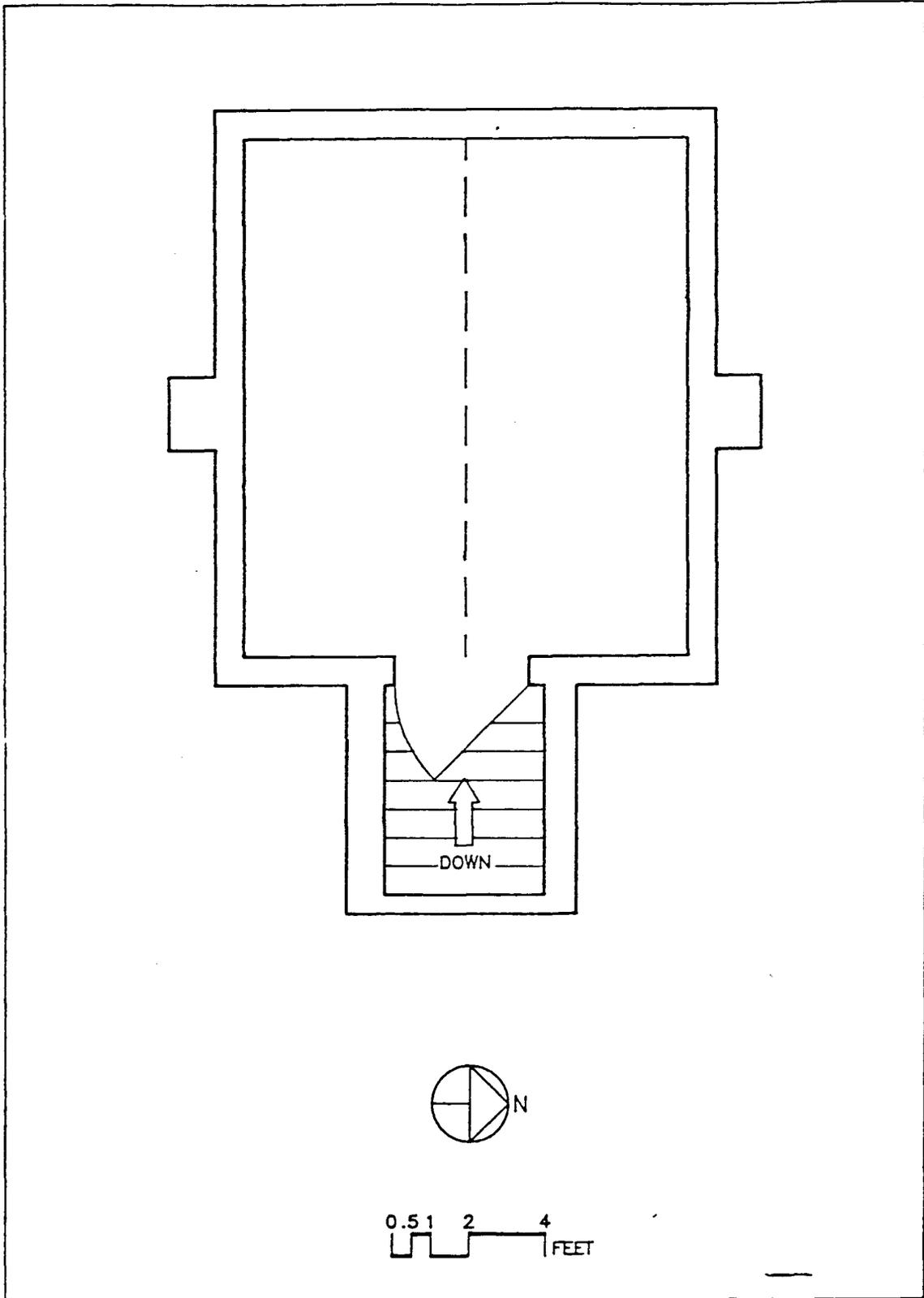
OXON COVE FARM - DWELLING PLAN

PG:76A-13



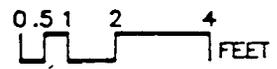
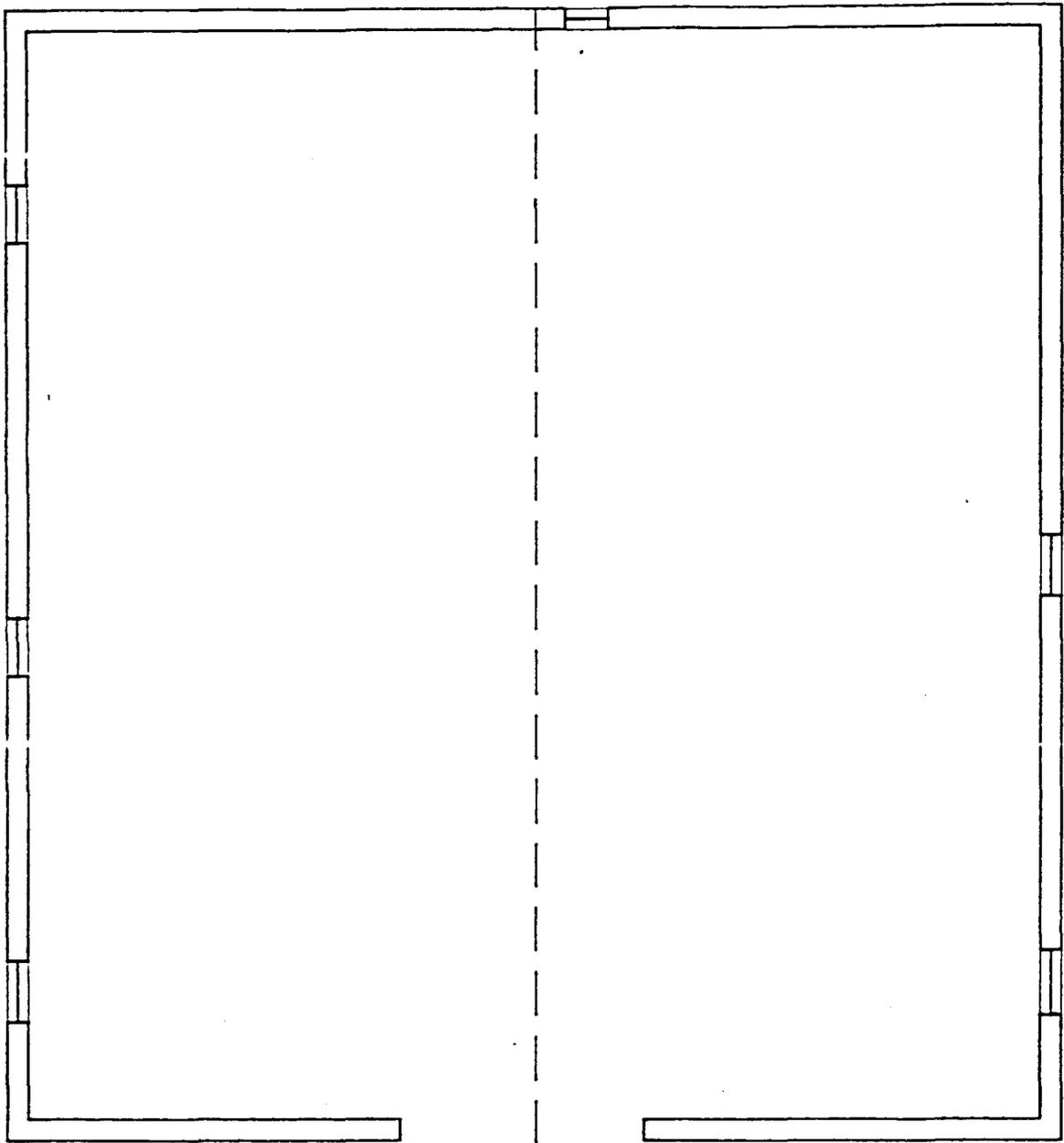
OXON COVE FARM - HEXAGONAL OUTBUILDING PLAN

PG:76A-13

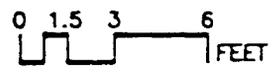
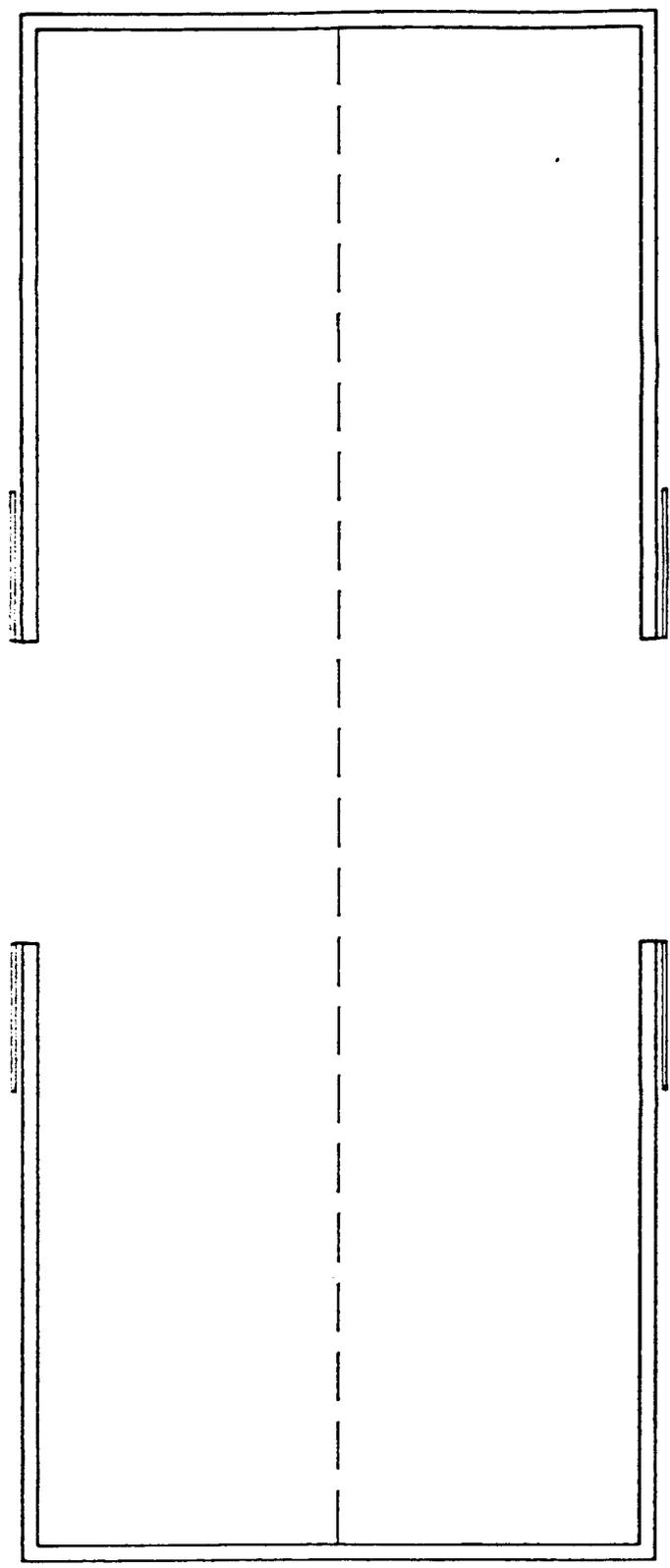


OXON COVE FARM - ROOT CELLAR PLAN

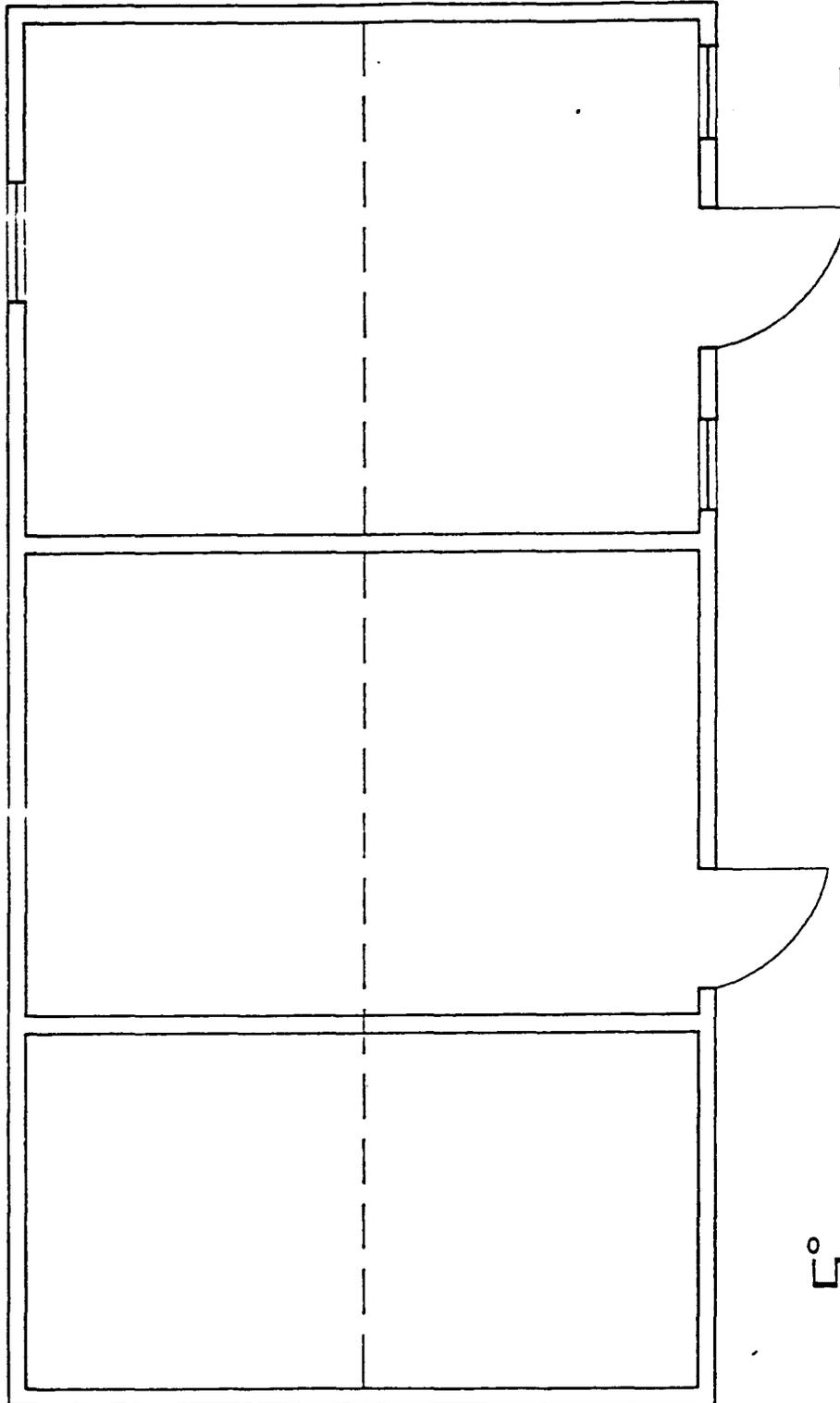
PG: 76A-13



OXON COVE FARM - HORSE AND PONY BARN PLAN

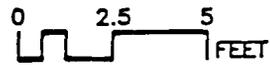
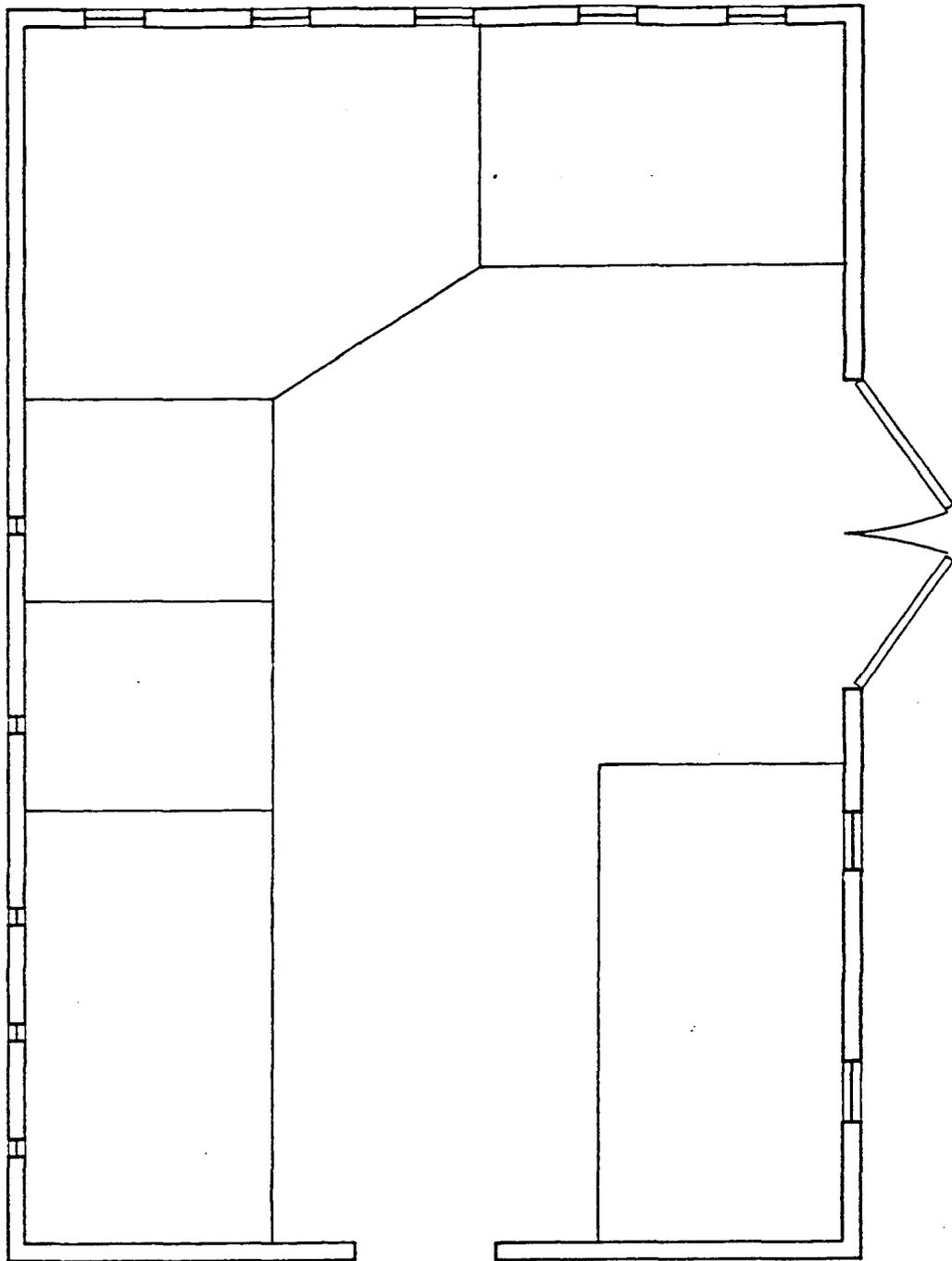


OXON COVE FARM - HAY BARN PLAN

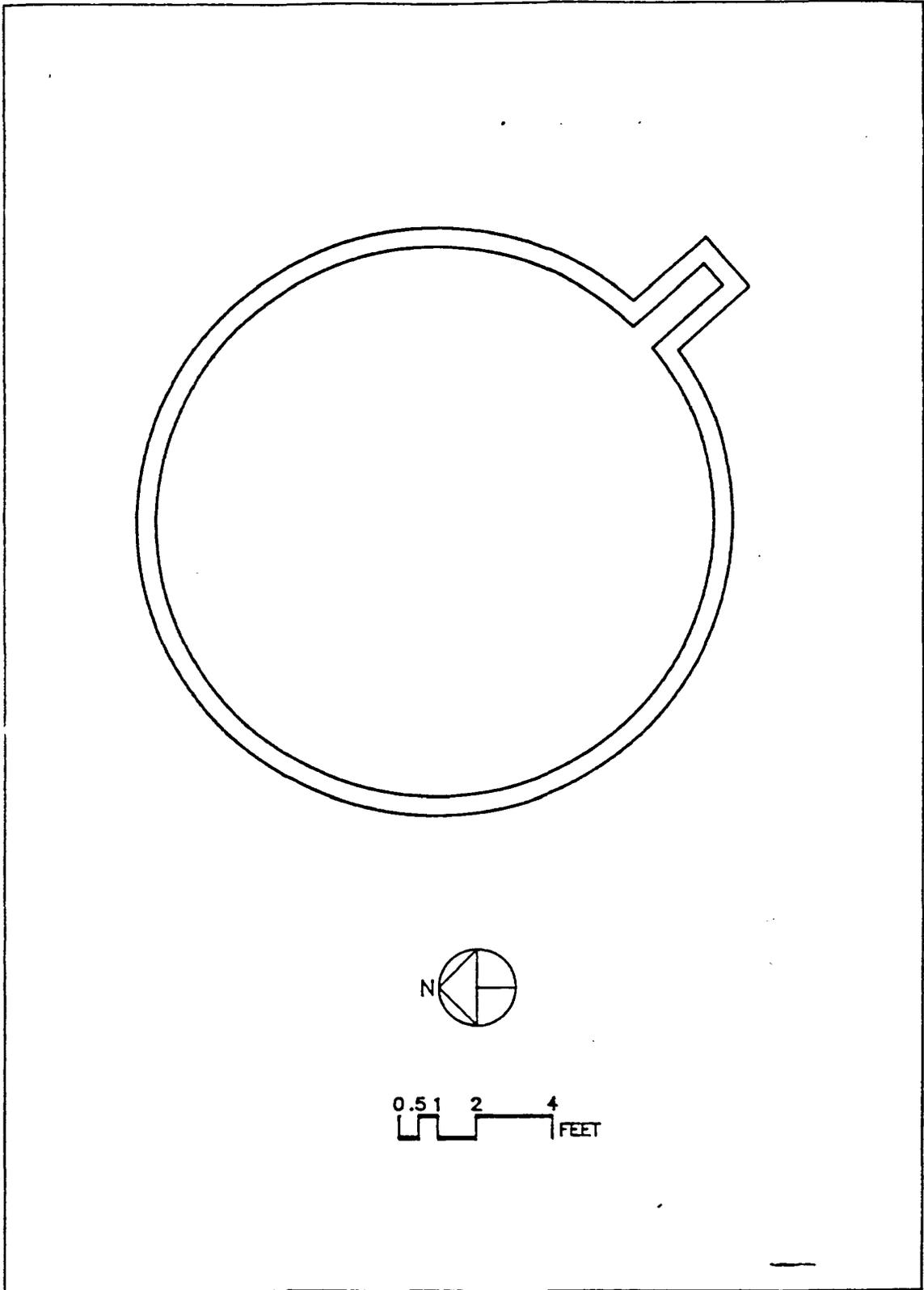


OXON COVE FARM - FEED BUILDING PLAN

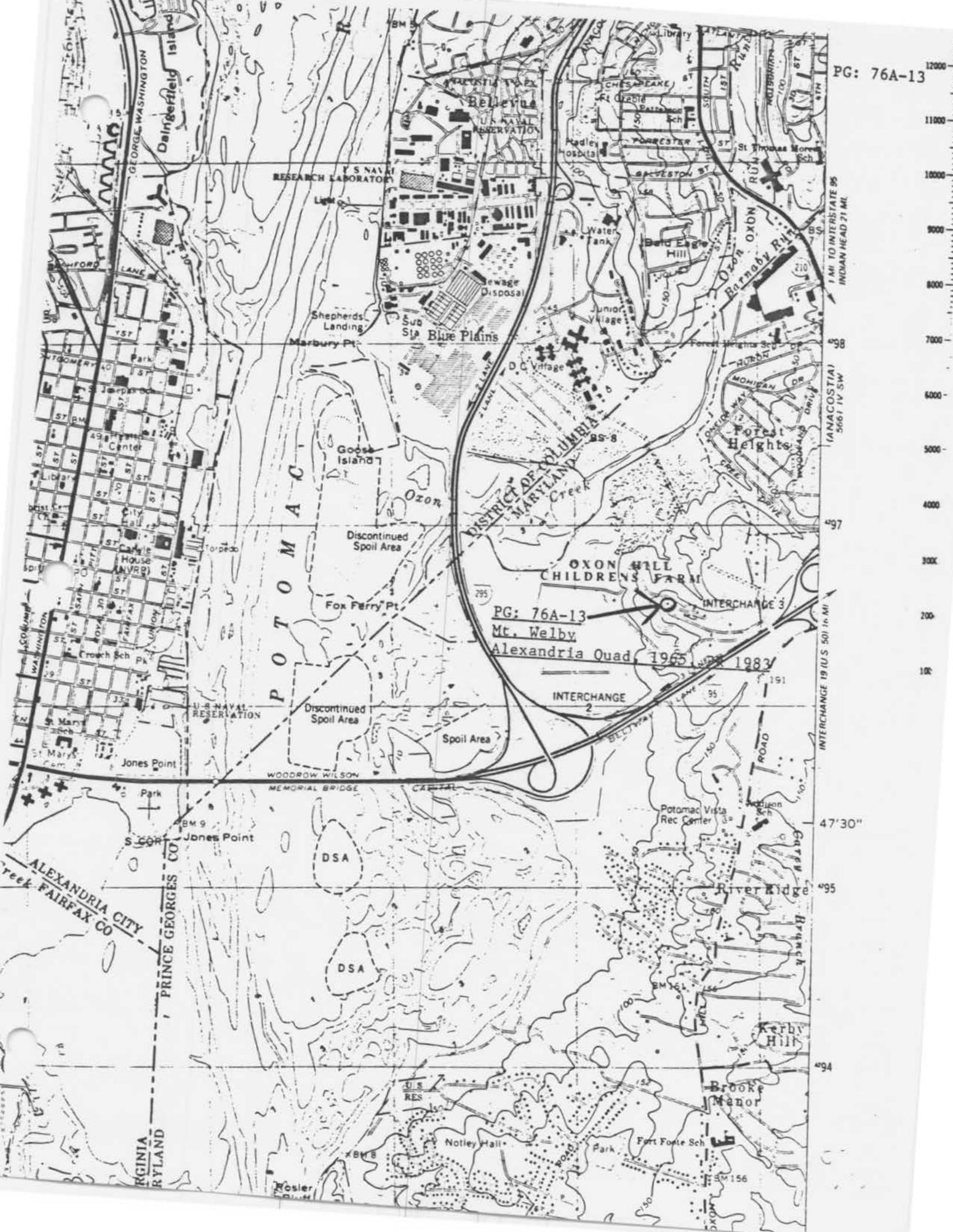
PG: 76A-13



OXON COVE FARM - BRICK STABLE PLAN



OXON COVE FARM - SILO PLAN



PG: 76A-13
 Mt. Welby
 Alexandria Quad, 1965 and 1983

INTERCHANGE 3
 INTERCHANGE 2
 INTERCHANGE 19 (U.S. 50) 16 MI
 (ANACOSTIA) 5665 FT SW

12000
 11000
 10000
 9000
 8000
 7000
 6000
 5000
 4000
 3000
 2000
 1000

47°30"
 495
 494

ALEXANDRIA CITY
 FAIRFAX CO
 PRINCE GEORGES CO
 VIRGINIA
 RYLAND

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Mount Welby Survey Number: PG 76A-13

Project: Woodrow Wilson Bridge Agency: FHWA

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name Orlando Ridout V Date 1986

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

In prior coordination for the Woodrow Wilson Bridge project, MHT concurred with SHA that Mt. Welby is eligible for the National Register (August 28, 1989). On December 21, 1989, MHT and SHA agreed on a boundary which encompassed the entire property known as Oxon Hill Children's Farm (215 acres). The National Park Service has indicated that it has developed a National Register nomination for Mt. Welby, but that the boundary is considerably smaller than that agreed to by MHT and SHA. MHT has not yet received a copy of the nomination.

According to the cultural resources report prepared by Engineering Sciences:

Mount Welby is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C. Mount Welby was used by the hospital as a farm where mental patients could be helped in their treatment by honest labor in fresh air.... The farm provided not only beneficial labor for the patients, but also helped to make the hospital self sufficient by providing food for patients and staff.

The property also appears to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The house, which was constructed in 1811 and substantially altered in the last quarter of the 19th century (c. 1891) is an unusual melding of a federal period house with the urban row house aesthetic the Victorian period. In addition, the farmstead encompassess a fairly complete grouping of agricultural buildings dating from the early to late 19th century and is an rare reminder of the area's agricultural past. The property includes eight buildings: a two story brick house, a two story brick barn, a wood framed barn, a granary, root cellar, implement shed, cattle shed, and hexagonal outbuilding, and occupies a prominent site overlooking the Potomac river across from Alexandria, VA.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory form PG 76A-13

and project file

Prepared by: Marina King (1988), Orlando Ridout V (1986), Margaret Cook (1978), C. Owens (1973) Parsons Engineering Sciences (1996)

Elizabeth Hannold
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

May 5, 1996
Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

Peter A. Kuntze
Reviewer, NR program

5/9/96
Date

gms

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings, structures

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic - single dwelling, agricultural-astorage, animal facility, outbuilding, Health Care- hospital

Known Design Source: _____



Maryland Historical Trust

August 19, 1986

Ms. Marilyn Nickels
National Park Service
National Capital Region
1100 L Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Marilyn;

Enclosed is my summary memorandum of my findings at the Oxon Hill Children's Farm. I am forwarding copies to Stan Jorgensen for his use and to the County Planning Office at MNCPPC for inclusion in their survey files.

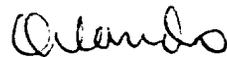
Needless to say, I had not envisioned a lengthy report on the site when I scheduled the visit, and the timing has meant that it will have to be used as a supplement to Stan's report. However, the site is very intriguing, and brings together many different issues ranging from pre-history to the recent past. On the basis of my initial survey of the farm, I recommend that the National Park Service pursue nomination of the site to the National Register of Historic Places. The house and stable are, in my opinion, individually eligible, and the association with St. Elizabeth's Hospital is an important theme that ties in with other institutions in Maryland and with national trends in mental health care and treatment.

Obviously a good deal of research and a more detailed analysis of the extant buildings should be undertaken prior to nomination, and I would urge the Park Service to ensure that archeological considerations be given a high priority in any short or long-term changes to the interpretation program. For example, I would strongly recommend against any proposal for a terraced orchard, as there is no visible evidence that one existed, and I would alert the farm staff to the likelihood that numerous outbuilding ruins almost certainly lie just below the surface and may turn up during routine gardening activity. While it seems highly likely

that most of the area now used for gardening has been plowed for centuries, other parts of the site, particularly near the house, may remain undisturbed and would therefore be vulnerable to new disturbances associated with a revised landscape plan.

I hope that this summary analysis will prove useful in your ongoing work at the farm and I would be happy to work with you in the future as the project develops.

Sincerely,



Orlando Ridout V
Historic Sites
Survey Coordinator

OR V/mmc

Enclosure

CC: Stan Jorgensen
Gail Rothrock
Mark Edwards
Richard Hughes

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Addendum of Boundary Confirmation**

RESOURCE NAME: Mount Welby (Oxon Hill Children's Farm)
SURVEY NO.: PG:76A-13
ADDRESS: 6411 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill, Prince George's County, Maryland

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for Mount Welby was drawn to encompass the land that was part of the St. Elizabeth's property in 1900, excluding that part of the land separated from the property by I-95 and I-295. The boundary includes all the contiguous agricultural fields, historic buildings and road beds still associated with the property. The boundary was developed by Gary Scott, National Capital Historian.

Verbal Description

The boundary for Mount Welby is defined as the District of Columbia/Prince George's County boundary on the northwest, old Oxon Hill Road (now Bald Eagle Road) on the east, I-495/I-95 on the south, and I-295 on the west. The boundary encompasses approximately 200 acres.

Boundary Map

See attached

Form Prepared By

name/title	Julie Darsie	date	January 2000
organization	KCI Technologies, Inc.	telephone	(410) 316-7800
street and number	10 North Park Drive	state/zip	Maryland, 21030
city or town	Hunt Valley		

BOUNDARY ACCEPTED. *Q&A under 9/11/00*
Pikenty 10/12/00

Q&A

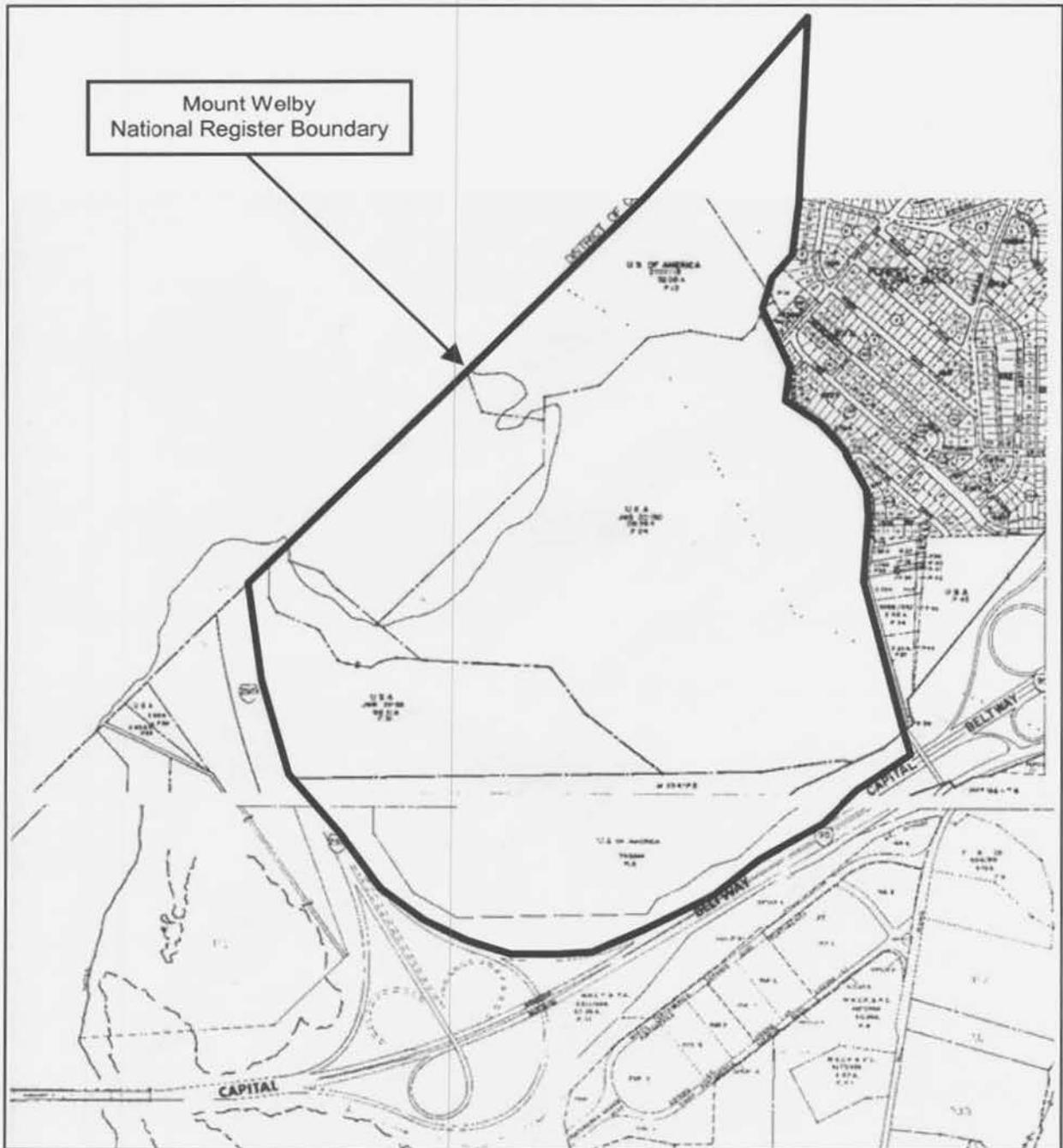
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Addendum of Boundary Confirmation

RESOURCE NAME: Mount Welby (Oxon Hill Children's Farm)
SURVEY NO.: PG:76A-13
ADDRESS: 6411 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill, Prince George's County, Maryland

Boundary Map (Prince George's County Tax Map 95, Parcels 12, 13, 24, 31; Map 104, Parcel 2)



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G. #76A-13 Building Date: ca. 1811, 1891

Building Name: Mt. Welby

Location: 6411 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill, Maryland

Private/Residence/Occupied/Good/Accessible

Description:

Mt. Welby is a two-story rectangular brick dwelling set high on a brick foundation, with a shed roof sloping downwards on the north side. It presently serves as the office building for the Oxon Hill Children's Farm. There is a farm yard to the east. Standing on a high ridge, it has a panoramic view of the Potomac River, to the west and north. The three bay south (main) facade has central entrance through a new six-panel door surmounted by a two-light rectangular transom. Windows on the first story are high 6/9 double-hung wooden sash, with louvered shutters. The first story is sheltered by a five-bay hipped roof entrance porch with chamfered posts with jig-sawn brackets. There are three 6/6 sash windows with crown molded lintels and wooden sills at second story level. There is corbelled brick work in an ABAB pattern, and a wooden ogee molding along the cornice line. The three bay north elevation is similar to the south (main) facade. The Mt. Welby interior has a rectangular plan, with a central hall flanked by four first story rooms. The exterior walls are approximately eighteen inches thick and the resulting eighteen inch door sill in the entryway has wooden wainscoting. The ceilings are approximately 12 feet in height. The original random width floor boards have been overlaid by regular width narrow boards in all but the southwest parlor. A gravel farm road leads from the house east to a farm yard where there is a complex of outbuildings, the most prominent being a brick stable. Other important outbuildings include a brick potato house and an octagonal dairy/office.

Significance:

Mt. Welby was probably constructed shortly after 1811, when the property was purchased by Dr. Samuel DeButts. The house is architecturally significant for details from this early period combined with Victorian details dating from an extensive renovation late in the 19th century. The house is also significant for its complex of agricultural outbuildings dating to the late 19th and early 20th century, with the notable addition of an antebellum brick barn/stable. The farm served from 1891 to 1959 as a farm for St. Elizabeth's hospital and gains significance for this aspect of its use.

Acreage: 215 acres

Survey No.

Magi No.

DOE yes no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Mt. Welby

and/or common Oxon Hill Children's Farm

2. Location

street & number 6411 Oxon Hill Rd. not for publication

city, town Oxon Hill vicinity of congressional district 4

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name National Park Service

street & number 18th and F St. , N.W. telephone no.:

city, town Washington, D.C. state and zip code 20405

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Court House liber 20

street & number Main Street folio 155

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Historic Sites and Districts Plan

date July 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Commission Room 4010, CAB

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Mt. Welby is a two-story rectangular brick dwelling set high on a brick foundation, with a shed roof sloping downwards on the north side. It presently serves as the office building for the Oxon Hill Children's Farm. There is a farm yard to the east. Standing on a high ridge, it has a panoramic view of the Potomac River, to the west and north.

The three bay south (main) facade has central entrance through a new six-panel door surmounted by a two-light rectangular transom. The door surround is a wide thick plain board. The wide wooden lintel has a raised crown molding. Windows on the first story are high 6/9 double-hung wooden sash, with louvered shutters. The narrow wooden window surrounds have an inner bead. The wide lintels are similar to that above the entry door.

The first story is sheltered by a five-bay hipped roof entrance porch resting on brick piers, reached by a flight of 5 wooden stairs. The porch has rectangular chamfered posts supporting a frieze and overhanging crown-molded cornice. There are jig-sawn brackets. The balustrade has simple rectangular balusters.

There are three 6/6 sash windows with crown molded lintels and wooden sills at second story level. There are hinges for shutters in the window frames, but no shutters are hung. There is corbelled brick work in an ABAB pattern, and a wooden ogee molding along the cornice line.

The two-bay east elevation has a projecting water table. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise flush with the wall surface, flanking the two central bays. A large 9/6 sash window and a basement entrance are on the first story level. The basement entry is contained in a one-story vestibule sided with vertical boards, having a hipped roof and the same cornice detail as on the entrance porch. Double screen doors with chamfered stiles lead to the basement. There is a stone door sill.

The three bay north elevation is similar to the south (main) facade. The central entrance is a four panel door surmounted by a square four-light transom. Windows are all 6/6 sash with plain flat lintels and sills. The first story is sheltered by a screened porch set high on brick piers. The porch has the same detail as the entrance porch. It is reached by a long flight of wooden stairs, with a stone block as the first step. There are three full size double casement windows spaced evenly across the facade at foundation level. The cornice is defined by a single row of projecting brick headers.

The west elevation is similar to the east. There are two bays at the center of the facade flanked by two interior chimneys rising flush with the wall surface. A metal chimney pipe rises from a basement window up the center of the facade. There is no water table on this elevation. The windows are 4/4 sash.

The Mt. Welby interior has a rectangular plan, with a central hall flanked by four first story rooms.

The entry door has a two-step surround with a wide outer half-round molding. This surround is repeated throughout the first story, on the doors and windows. The exterior walls are approximately eighteen inches thick and the resulting eighteen inch door sill in the entryway has wooden wainscoting.

The baseboard is nine inches in height with an inset ogee cap and a lower kickboard. The door surrounds have base blocks.

The open string stair rises along the east wall of the hallway, turns 90° at a landing, turns 90° again and rises along the west wall to the second floor. The landing is lighted by a 6/6 window and the transom from the rear door. There are two balusters to a stair step, turned at the lower end. The rest of the baluster is a tapering circular member. The spandrel is wainscotted with rectangular inset panels. The newel is a heavy turned post set on a circular base and having a flat top. The balustrade has a wide hand rail, elliptical in cross section.

The ceilings are approximately 12 feet in height. The original random width floor boards have been overlaid by regular width narrow boards in all but the southwest parlor.

The southwest parlor is entered through a four-panel door. The doors throughout the first story are old four and six panel doors. The parlor is warmed by a hearth centered on the west wall. The rectangular firebox is flanked by flat, rectangular pilasters supporting a wide frieze with the lower edge cut into a double ogee arch over the firebox. The mantel shelf has a curving profile. The room is lighted by a high 6/9 sash window with a deep sill in the south wall. The north wall has a centered entrance to the north parlor, which is warmed by an identical hearth and mantel in the west wall.

Across the central hall, what originally were two east rooms have now been combined into one large room. The ceiling has been lowered and the walls paneled with artificial wood paneling. The original flooring has been covered and the hearths and mantels removed. The only original fabric in the large east room are the door and window surrounds.

At the north end of the central hall is an exit to the rear porch. Beneath the main stairway is an entry to the basement. The basement has full height ceilings and has parged brick exterior walls and plaster and

lathe interior walls. The flooring in the three rooms is wood, tile and cement. A large hearth in the west wall, beneath the northwest parlor is filled by a large old iron cookstove labeled "Majestic Mfg. Co. St. Louis." The stove is flanked by built-in cabinets with narrow beaded vertical board doors. The window sills are quite deep, paneled with vertical board wainscotting. The northeast room has an exit to the outside in the east wall. The exit is through double doors with two upper glass lights each. There are five brick stairs up to ground level and another set of double doors to the exterior. A large room beneath the south end of the house has a herring-bone brick floor. There is a structural arch beneath the southwest chimney.

The south and east yard contain a number of mature deciduous and evergreen trees. A circle of overgrown boxwood on the southwest lawn contains an octagonal wood outbuilding with a pyramidal roof. This building may have served as a dairy or a small office. It rests on a projecting concrete base and is covered with vertical boards with beaded battings. The roof is covered with sheets of metal and is surmounted by a small pointed finial. There is an entry on the east side and two six-light windows, one on the southeast and one on the southwest. There are decoratively cut rafter ends projecting beneath the roof overhang.

Northeast of the house, set into the hillside on a gravel farm lane is a brick potato house, laid in American bond of five courses of stretchers to one course of headers. There is concrete parging around the base. Six stairs lead down to a full-sized door in the east gable end. The segmental arched lintel is composed of three rows of brick headers. There is a standing-seam metal roof with projecting rafter ends. A brick chimney or vent is centered on the north wall.

A gravel farm road leads from the house east to a farm yard where there is a complex of outbuildings, the most prominent being a brick stable. The two story rectangular gable roof building is laid in 3:1 common bond with jack arch lintels over the window and door openings. There are alterations to the pattern of openings, some early ones are now bricked over and new ones cut. There is a decorative brick cornice on the north and south sides and pierced diamond pattern vent openings in the east and west gable peaks.

8. Significance

Survey No. ^{PG-76A-13}

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify Medicine)

Specific dates 1811 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Mt. Welby was probably constructed shortly after 1811, when the property was purchased by Dr. Samuel DeButts. The house is architecturally significant for details from this early period combined with Victorian details dating from an extensive renovation late in the 19th century. The house is also significant for its complex of agricultural outbuildings dating to the late 19th and early 20th century, with the notable addition of an antebellum brick barn/stable. The farm served from 1891 to 1959 as a farm for St. Elizabeth's hospital and gains significance for this aspect of its use.

Dr. Samuel DeButts purchased 269 acres of two tracts, a part of Oxon Hill Manor and a tract called Force in 1811.¹ The marriages of DeButts' son and daughter, reported by the National Intelligencer in the spring of 1812, mentions DeButts' home as Mt. Welby.² The name of the estate was probably from his wife's family. DeButts' brother-in-law, named in his will, was Richard Earle Welby, Esquire, of London.³

After DeButts' death in 1815, Mt. Welby was held by his widow and then passed to his son John Henry, who died in 1832.⁴ The property apparently never had a resident owner after that date. It passed through a series of ownerships in the last quarter of the 19th century before it was purchased by the United States Government for the use of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in 1891.⁵

The DeButts house had a center passage, Georgian plan. All that survives of the early house besides the floor plan is the south and west facades, laid in Flemish bond up to the cornice line. The east and north walls are laid in 3:1 common bond. There is a watertable, also a remnant of the early house, on the east facade.

The Federal period house was altered so extensively in the late 19th century that it probably was in ruinous condition.⁶ A public sale of the property in 1876 noted that the house had been recently repaired.⁷ The alteration may have taken place after the property was acquired by St. Elizabeth's Hospital. The rebuilding included altering the gable roof to a shed roof and adding a Victorian corbelled brick cornice. The chimneys were rebuilt and some windows blocked. The unusual juxtaposition of the Federal and Victorian period details is probably the most significant architectural feature of the house.⁸

The agricultural complex east of the house is centered around an antebellum two-story brick stable. The buildings are arranged in an open cluster form commonly found in the Chesapeake. Buildings with related functions such as the stable, corn crib, hay barn and implement shed are in close proximity. Buildings with domestic functions such as the dairy/office are located closer to the house.⁹ The number and variety of the buildings and their relationship to the house provides important information on the functioning of a late 19th-early 20th century farm. The brick stable/barn, which may be contemporary with the house, is a significant example of a building type rarely seen in Southern Maryland.¹⁰

In 1891 Dr. W. W. Godding, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, established a rehabilitation farm at Mt. Welby. The majority of the agricultural outbuildings probably date to this period. This aspect of the history of the farmstead is worth of further study as it will shed light on early 20th century treatment methods for the mentally disturbed, as well as early 20th century farming methods.

Notes

- 1 Prince George's County Land Records, JRM 14:355.
- 2 National Intelligencer, Index of Marriages and Deaths, April 30th 1812 and May 23rd, 1812.
- 3 Land Records, Wills, TT 1:109, March 24, 1815.
- 4 Land Records, Wills, TT 1:441, TT 1:493.
- 5 Land Records, FS 2:654, HB 8:251, HB 1:577, HB 8:253, HB 11:220, 221, JWB 18:87, JWB 20:150.
- 6 Report by Orlando Ridout, Maryland State Historic Site Survey Coordinator, August 19, 1986.
- 7 Land Records, Equity 1071.
- 8 Ridout, op. cit.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. P.G. 76A-13

See Notes, #8

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 215.56 acres Tax map 95
Quadrangle name Alexandria F Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marina King, Architectural Historian/ Margaret Cook, Historian

organization Historic Preservation Commission date June 1988

street & number Room 4010, CAB telephone 301-952-4609

city or town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITES SUMMARY SHEET

P.G. County Survey # 76A-13 Date c.1800

Building Name Mt. Welby

Location Oxon Hill Children's Farm, Oxon Hill Rd., Oxon Hill

Open to Public yes no restricted

Mt. Welby is located high above the Potomac just north of the Capital Beltway, where its visibility has made it a true landmark. The house is all brick, painted white, is two stories high, three bays wide, and has a shed roof. Alterations in the bonding suggest that the roof has been changed from gable style.

Mt. Welby is located on land originally part of Oxon Hill Manor, sold by Walter Dulaney Addison in 1797. The name "Mt. Welby" first appeared after 1811 when Dr. Samuel DeButts acquired it. In 1812, the National Intelligencer described the wedding of DeButts' daughter as taking place in the DeButts home, Mt. Welby, in Prince George's County. The last private owner was John Caswell Heald who in 1891 sold it to the federal government as part of St. Elizabeth's Hospital farm. Since 1967 the property has been used by the National Park Service as a children's farm.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Mount Welby

AND/OR COMMON
Welby Manor and Goddingcroft

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Oxon Hill Children's Farm, Oxon Hill Road

CITY, TOWN Oxon Hill, Md CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Fourth District

STATE Maryland COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

Used as an office and as a residence for park employees.

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO.	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Oxon Hill Children's Farm

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER
National Park Service

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE, zip code _____
VICINITY OF _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO. COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Prince George's Co. Courthouse

Liber #: JWB#21

Folio #: 55

STREET & NUMBER
Upper Marlboro

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE State survey

DATE _____
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____

7 DESCRIPTION

PG:76A-13

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Mount Welby is located high above the Potomac River, just north of the Capital Beltway and is visible from Alexandria, Va. and from the Woodrow Wilson Bridge. Its location and visibility alone have made it a true landmark. The house is all brick, painted white, is two stories high, three bays wide and has a shed roof. Obvious alterations in the brick bonding suggest the roof has been changed from a gable shape. The south or main facade has a three bay, one story porch. The recessed doorway is centered. There are two flush chimneys on the east and west sides of the house. The north facade also has a three bay, one story porch which still has its chamfered square posts with scrolled brackets.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
ca. 1800	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The land where Mt. Welby is located was part of Oxon Hill Manor until it was sold by Walter Dulaney Addison to Nicholas Lingan in 1797. That conveyance does not make it clear if there was a house on the land. The name Mount Welby first appears in the tax records after 1811 when Dr. Samuel DeButts bought it from Lingan. The marriage of DeButts' daughter in 1812 was described in the National Intelligencer, stating that the ceremony took place at the DeButts' home, Mount Welby, in Prince George's County. DeButts owned several hundred acres of other land adjoining his residence. Later the house was part of the Thomas E. Berry estate and may have been used briefly as an inn. The last private owner was John Caswell Heald who in 1891 sold it to the federal government as part of St. Elizabeth's Hospital farm. Since 1967 the property has been used by the National Park Service as a children's farm.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

P.G. Co. Land Records: JRM#6, f.86; JRM#14, f.355; JRM#21, f.55;
Equity #1208

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mrs. Margaret W. Cook

August 1978

ORGANIZATION

P.G.C. Historical & Cultural Trust

DATE

301-839-3638

STREET & NUMBER

5621 Delaware Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Oxon Hill

STATE

Maryland 20021

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

1702393235

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME						
COMMON: Oxon Hill Children's Farm						
AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Elizabeth's Farm						
2. LOCATION						
STREET AND NUMBER:						
CITY OR TOWN: Oxon Hill						
STATE Maryland			COUNTY: Prince George's			
3. CLASSIFICATION						
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY						
OWNER'S NAME: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior						
STREET AND NUMBER: C Street between 18th and 19th Street NW						
CITY OR TOWN: Washington, DC			STATE:			
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION						
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Prince George's County Courthouse						
STREET AND NUMBER:						
CITY OR TOWN: Upper Marlboro			STATE Maryland			
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):						
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS						
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic Sites in the Bi-County Region						
DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local						
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission						
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Avenue						
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring			STATE: Maryland			

7. DESCRIPTION

PG. 76A-13

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site includes several buildings of historical note. The farm house is an early 20th century square brick building with a three bay facade. The center entrance has a classical revival surround and a transom; the five-bay porch has square columns. The first floor windows are 6/9, with wooden sills and lintels. The cornice consists of three courses of projecting bricks and a cyma moulding. Each end has two chimneys. The rear facade has a gothicized classical porch. An unmoulded water table runs around the building at the height of the porches. The main facade is Flemish bond; the rest of the house is common bond.

The barn is late-eighteenth or early nineteenth century. It is brick, laid up in common bond with flat arched openings. A row of guttae are the only eaves decoration. In the north gable, there is a diamond-shaped brickwork pattern. Wooden lintels run behind the flat brick arches to assist in relieving the building's weight; these are visible on the interior. Beams mortised into the brick support the loft flooring. The roofing system uses principle rafters and sheathing, with the beams between rafters; it is mortised and pegged.

There is also a board and batten, octagonal grainery with decorative brackets supporting the eaves.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" 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)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	losophy	_____
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	itarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The land was originally patented by John Chirman in 1662. By 1695, Col. John Addison owned the land; later, Oxen Hill Manor and St. Elizabeth's were divided into separate parcels. In 1891, Dr. W. W. Godding, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, established a rehabilitation farm on the St. Elizabeth's tract, with patients working the farm as part of their therapy. In 1960, the program was ended due to rising costs and mechanization of farming. In 1959, the land was transferred to the Interior Department, which opened Oxen Hill Children's Farm as a living history museum in 1967.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Kellock, Katherine A. Colonial Piscataway in Maryland.
 Accokeek, Md.: The Alice Ferguson Foundation, 1962.

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 PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

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

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC DATE: 2/23/73

STREET AND NUMBER:
 8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Chain of Title

Mt. Welby
P.G. #76A-13

JWB 20:150
21 Nov. 1891
Indenture Samuel and Johanna Bieber of Washington, D.C. to the United States of America. For \$6,500 grantors convey "Mount Welby", 215 acres. Same tract conveyed by William A. Gordon to Arthur Clements, March 4, 1891, JWB 18:87. Clements to Bieber JWB 18:84.

JWB 18:87
4 March 1891
Deed William A. Gordon, Trustee to Arthur Clements. At public sale December 29, 1890, by authority of Deed of Trust, P. Edwin Dye to William A. Gordon, HB11:221, sold to Clements for \$5,620. Equity 1866, 234 acres.

HB 11:221
1 April 1875
Indenture P. Edwin Dye, Trustee, indebted to Moses Kelley for \$5,730 for deferred payment of purchase money for Mt. Welby. For use of Dye unless default be made.

HB 11:220
19 March 1876
Indenture William A. Gordon to Moses Kelley. Whereas property mortgaged to Gordon, #1071 Equity, Gordon vs. Gilbert. Land sold to Kelley for \$5,300. 234 acres called Mt. Welby.

HB 8:253
27 Aug. 1873
Indenture Oliver Gilbert to William A. Gordon. Deed of Trust (Mortgage) Mt. Welby.

HB 8:254
27 Aug. 1876
Indenture Oliver Gilbert mortgage to Benjamin L. Gilbert.

HB 8:251
1 Aug. 1873
Indenture George Mattingly and Ella R. Mattingly, his wife to Oliver H. Gilbert. For \$18,000 grantors convey Mt. Welby, 234 acres.

HB 1:577
16 July 1867
Indenture George H. Mattingly and John H. Mattingly, Trustees to George H. Mattingly. Whereas, Joseph Ryerson executed Deed of Trust to grantor, default was made. Property sold to party of 2nd part for \$12,870.

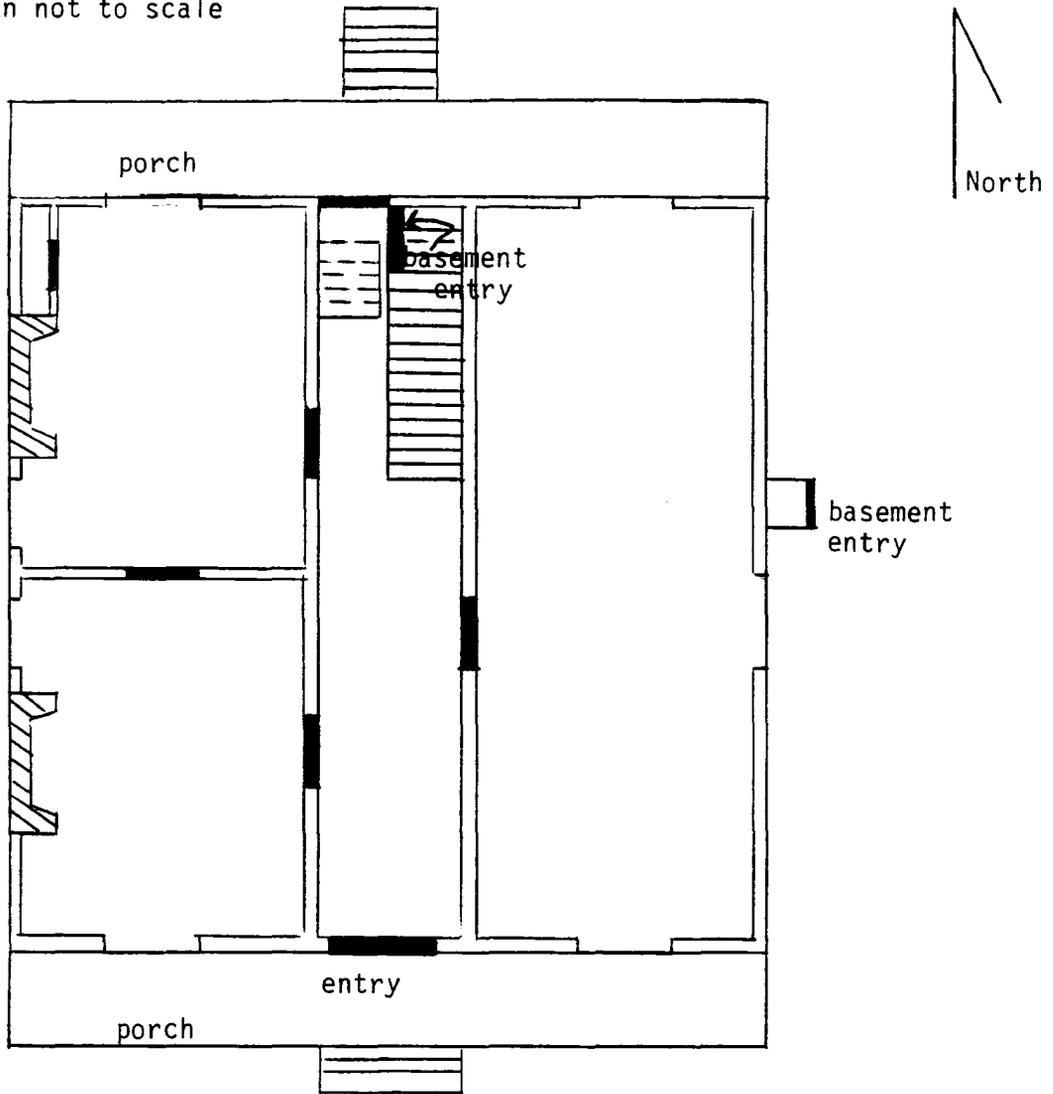
FS 2:654
1 Dec. 1864
Indenture Joseph W. Ryerson to George E. and John H. Mattingley. Grantor indebted for \$16,000. Gives promissory note for Mt. Welby.

FS 2:458
1 Dec. 1864
Indenture George Mattingly and wife Mary of Washington, D.C. to Joseph W. Ryerson. For \$16,000 grantors convey Mt. Welby, bounded by Marlboro and Alexander Ferry Road on the south, on the northeast by Washington and Piscataway Road, on northwest by Oxon run, and on the west by Potomac River. About 234 acres.

- 2 -

- TT 1:493 Testator John Henry DeButts. Estate to be divided between
13 Jan. 1832 Richard Earl DeButts, son and Mary Welby DeButts, daughter.
Will To be managed by brother-in-law, John P. Dulaney, executor
 and children's guardian.
- TT 1:441 Mary DeButts, widow of Dr. Samuel DeButts, testator. To
23 Feb. 1829 son John Henry, the farm called Mt. Welby, where I
Will presently reside.
- TT 1:109 Dr. Samuel DeButts, testator. To Mary, his wife, all his
20 March 1815 property, in Prince Geroges' County and County of Sligo,
Will United Kingdom of Ireland. Brother-in-law Richard Earle
 Welby, Esquire, native of Great Britain and resident of
 London, Executor.
- JRM 14:355 Nicholas Lingan of George Town to Samuel DeButts of Prince
1 March 1811 George's County. For \$9,000 grantor conveys 2 parcels, one
Indenture a part of Oxon Hill Manor, the other a part of a tract
 called Force. Described in deed from Walter D. Addison to
 grantor, October 27, 1797, recorded February 21, 1798.
- JRM 6:86 Walter Dulaney Addison to Nicholas Lingan. For 2,280 lbs.
27 Oct. 1797 Grantor conveys two parcels - part of Oxon Hill Manor and a
Indenture tract called Force, both contiguous 269 acres.

FG-76A-13
Mt. Welby
Plan not to scale





Maryland Historical Trust

MEMORANDUM

Date: August 19, 1986

To: Survey Files

From: Orlando Ridout V

Re: Site Visit, Oxon Hill Children's Farm, ~~PG 76 B-3~~ PG 76 A-13

The following summary is based on a field visit to the Oxon Hill Children's Farm on August 12, 1986, accompanied by Stan Jorgensen, a consultant to the National Park Service, and Marilyn Nickels of National Capital Region, NPS.

Mr. Jorgensen and Ms. Nickels briefly summarized the history of the farm and its acquisition by the Park Service, and reviewed a variety of interpretation issues under consideration. Mr. Jorgensen then conducted us on a tour of the site, with the goal of discussing each of the principal buildings, their probable age, function and significance.

The buildings examined (in varying levels of detail) include the main house, an antebellum brick barn/stable, a hay barn, a crib and granary, an implement shed, and four other buildings of less certain function. Summary discussions of each of these buildings follow.

Research File:

Agriculture, Southern Maryland: 19th-20th c.

Cross Reference:

Prehistoric Landform; Cultural Landscape Feature
Farm Complex, c. 1900
Mental Institution; Work Therapy Farm, 1891
Hexagonal Plan: Dairy, 19th c.
Earthfast Construction: Implement Shed, c. 1900
Stables: brick, c. 1820-40
Root Cellar/Potato Storage, 19th c.

Summary of Site: The Oxon Hill Children's Farm is located on a narrow ridge of land that forms part of a high and relatively steep bluff overlooking the Potomac River. This bluff is a geologic formation remaining from prehistoric time, when the river was much broader. When the river receded, it cut a new, narrower channel, leaving broad flat flood plains below the terraces that formed the earlier riverbanks.

In the Chesapeake region most tidal rivers retain similar geologic features, though few examples are as dramatically evident as this stretch of the south bank of the Potomac. Historically, early settlers who patented land along these rivers concentrated their building efforts in the flood plains, with easier access to the river. While some large landowners preferred to take advantage of these commanding terrace sites in the 18th century, the more common pattern is to find houses dating to the Federal period and later up on the terrace, and archeological evidence of colonial sites down on the floodplain.

The siting of the original Federal period house at Oxon Hill on the very crest of this terrace is consistent with this pattern and is considered to be a significant feature of the historic site.

The early configuration of the landward approach to the house and the number and arrangement of domestic and agricultural buildings is no longer clear. Only the two story brick stable can be clearly tied to the antebellum farmstead, but its location is likely significant. Sited on the more modestly sloping "landward" side of the ridge the stable is set well below the crest of the ridge in a sheltered position within sight of and somewhat below the main house. This early building forms the central focus of the expanded farmyard. While the majority of these buildings date to the late 19th and early 20th century, they are arranged in

an open cluster form commonly found in the Chesapeake. Buildings with related functions such as the stable, corn crib, hay barn and implement shed are placed in close proximity, while buildings with domestic functions such as the dairy are located closer to the house.

Dwelling House: The main house on the farm is a two story brick dwelling sited on high ground overlooking the Potomac River. The building is three bays wide and two rooms deep, with the principal facade oriented to the south. This house dates to two periods. The original house appears to have been a two story, three bay Federal period house with a center passage, Georgian plan. This early house was most likely constructed in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and was extensively renovated in the last quarter of that century. All that appears to survive of the early house is the brick shell up to the base of the gables. The principal (south) facade and the west gable are laid in Flemish bond; the north and east walls are laid in 3:1 common bond. The principal entrance is in the center bay of the south facade, flanked by a single window on either side; three windows are ranged across the second story. This fenestration pattern is repeated on the north facade. The gable walls show evidence of the late nineteenth century alterations, including the remnants of the gable roof pitch (probably about 40 degrees), blocked windows, and the altered chimney stacks.

The most notable features of the original house are the overall form and plan, the very fine Flemish bond brickwork with boxed joints on the principal facade, and the odd detail of a watertable on only one secondary facade (the east gable).

This Federal period house was so extensively altered in the late 19th century that it almost certainly was in ruinous condition, perhaps the

result of a fire. The late nineteenth century renovation transformed a rural, Georgian plan Federal house into one that combines a traditional plan with an urban Victorian aesthetic resulting in an eccentric hybrid that is possibly unique in rural Tidewater Maryland. In view of the history of the property, it seems highly likely that this transformation is a direct result of the acquisition of a rural farm in 1891 by an urban institution committed to developing a large-scale agricultural operation convenient to Washington, D.C. This unusual juxtaposition of two contrasting styles and aesthetics is the most significant feature of the house, but is complimented by the very fine Flemish bond south facade, the decorative Victorian cornice and a variety of details dating to both periods of construction.

Hexagonal Outbuilding: Sited in a key position at the eastern edge of the present houseyard and facing the farmyard, this one story frame hexagonal outbuilding has been identified with a variety of functions, neither of which include a dairy or an office, the two most likely historic uses. This small and relatively simple building is a rare example of a hexagonal building and its position in the overall complex is certainly a planned expression of nineteenth century aesthetics. Other than the hexagonal plan and siting, the building is relatively simple in detail. The vertical board-and-batten siding is embellished with beaded battens, a steeply pitched hexagonally faceted roof surmounted by a finial and further decorated by exposed and scrolled rafter ends. Exterior openings include one door (facing east to the farmyard) and two six-light windows.

The interior of the building is finished with plastered walls and ceiling, plain baseboard and trim, and modern plywood flooring, presumably laid over early if not original flooring. One nailing strip and one ledger mounted in two of the walls

may be evidence of early shelving. A trap door or scuttle in the ceiling allows access to a small, unfinished attic space that has been used for marginal storage, and at present includes at least one cardboard container bearing a label from the Shriver Union Mill in Carroll County. The roof framing appears to be machine (circular) sawn and is anchored around the base of the central finial, which is chamfered on the lower edge and therefore presumably never extended down to the ceiling framing or lower.

The location of the building suggests a function primarily domestic, not agricultural, and the form and finish are most typical of a domestic (not commercial) dairy or an office for the farm owner. Dairies of this size and general finish are one of the most common outbuildings found in Tidewater Maryland; offices are far less common. The hexagonal form and siting are likely a concession to aesthetic considerations, but this was almost certainly intended primarily as a utilitarian building. The steeply pitched roof with essentially unused attic, the plastered interior and the modest fenestration plan are typical of dairies; modestly overshot eaves are more common in the post-Civil War period. A more detailed study of the building should include an examination of the roof framing for more specific dating evidence (nails, saw marks, ceiling lathing) and removal of at least one sheet of the plywood flooring in search of evidence of an earlier floor or possible evidence of dairy related features such as cooling troughs or a subterranean pit. The baseboard reduces the likelihood that such features will be found and raises the possibility that the building served some moderately refined function rather than an utilitarian one. The beaded battens and in particular the carefully worked battens on each corner of the hexagonal building argue against this being an open gazebo as has been suggested, particularly in view of the comparable beaded

battens found on one of the farm buildings.

Brick Stable and Barn: Located several hundred yards to the east of the house is a two story rectangular brick barn that serves as the key building at the center of the farmyard. Measuring 24 feet deep and 40 feet long, the barn is oriented on an east-west axis approximately in line with the dwelling house, but in a more protected position below the crest of the ridge occupied by the house. The brick walls are laid in 3:1 common bond with jack arch lintils over the original openings, pierced diamond pattern ventilation holes in the upper gables and a decorative brick cornice on the front and rear facade.

Dating evidence is somewhat ambiguous on the basis of a brief examination, but the overall character of the brickwork is typical of the first half of the nineteenth century. The three-course bond, queen closers, and random glazed bricks are features that could suggest a date in the first quarter of that century, while decorative brick cornices of this type are most commonly found in the second quarter. A careful review of the building with particular emphasis on locating nails in an original context would almost certainly allow a tighter date range, but the period 1820-40 seems to be a reasonable starting point. The barn therefore may be contemporary with the main house, or may have been constructed some years later.

Although there have been some alterations to the building, the overall form and general plan are apparent, and the exterior remains a highly significant example of a building type rarely seen in Southern Maryland.

The principal facade is oriented to the south, with a large cut-in door in the center bay of the first story. The modern door is flanked by smaller bricked-in original doors on either side.

Regrettably, the cut-in door obliterated any original opening(s) in the central portion of the facade, but the interior plan suggests an original center door that matched the flanking blocked openings. Two small stable windows have been cut-in to the left of the modern door; an original loft door in the center bay of the second story is flanked by an original window on either side. On the west gable, there is a cut-in door in the center of the first story and an original diamond pattern of ventilation holes in the upper gable. An original window in the center of the second story is the only opening in the rear facade, but clear evidence survives of three original stable windows at the west end of the first story and two later openings near the center of the facade. All five of these openings have been bricked up. Five original stable windows are symmetrically spaced on the first story of the east gable. These openings have splayed jack arch lintels and are fitted with the original beaded frames. The wood shutters appear to be a late 19th century feature possibly replacing similiar early shutters. A large ventilation pattern pierces the upper gable on this facade as well.

The interior of the barn has been altered on the first story, but the general plan remains apparent. A series of five stalls were located across the east end of the building, served by the east door on the south facade; three additional stalls were apparently located in the northwest corner. The hewn and pit-sawn second floor framing is entirely original, and provides clear evidence of the original stair location near the center of the rear wall and a smaller square opening adjacent to the stair that probably served as a hay drop. Ghosting of earlier stall partitions is evident on the whitewashed interior walls, but it is not clear if these are for original stalls or an intermediate period plan. The existing floor is a poured concrete slab that appears to include some evidence

of the earlier partitions. Three iron tethering rings survive along the interior face of the east wall, servicing the east stalls, and two additional rings are located on the exterior of the building to either side of the northwest corner. No visible evidence could be found either inside or outside of manure gutters for the stalls.

The second story of the building was not readily accessible, but most likely was used primarily for hay storage. The early rafters appear to survive in place, but all sheathing and roofing has been replaced and from the ground it appears that original joists were at some point cut out to open up more space for hay storage.

The primary function of this building was as a livestock barn. The size and organizational plan suggests that fewer than a dozen animals were stabled here, and that the upper story served primarily for hay storage. It is not immediately clear whether the stalls were used for horses or milk cows, but horses seem more likely. Although horse stabling is now associated with box stalls much like the existing 20th century stalls in the building, horses were handled much like dairy cows in the mid-19th century and often were kept in close quarters separated only by a low and lightly built partition or even a single rail. A more careful investigation of the building should reveal further evidence, and particular attention should be paid to an existing stall partition at the east end of the building that appears to include at least one wood post associated with the whitewash partition ghosts. A careful analysis should also be made of the remnants of a partition that bisected the building near the west gable wall. The nailing blocks for this partition appear to be secured with mature machine nails of circa 1830's to 1880's, but the partition is tight against the middle stall window in the north wall, perhaps suggesting an intermediate interior plan that post-

dates the original configuration.

Crib/Granary: A rectangular, one story frame corn crib and granary is located immediately to the east and in line with the early brick barn. The eastern third of this building is sheathed with board-and-batten siding and serves as a granary and general purpose store room. The western two-thirds is sheathed with vertical boards with ventilation spaces between each board and traditionally served as corn crib. Although it has been suggested that the building was constructed in two parts, a brief survey of the structure suggests a single building period dating to the late 19th or early 20th century. Notable features include the overall form and plan, the early poured concrete foundations, the evidence of a pigeon or dove cote in the west gable, and the large grain bins in the east room.

Hay Barn: This rectangular frame barn utilizes a traditional three bay English plan with center drive-through. The building is constructed with floored hay storage bays flanking the unfloored center drive. The barn is constructed with heavy timber framing and horizontal siding rails for the vertical exterior siding; the wire nail construction suggests a date of construction of post-1880's, and suggests that this barn was part of the expansion undertaken by St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Implement Shed: Located to the rear (north) of the brick barn, this shed-roofed frame structure serves primarily as a storage shed for farm implements and machinery. The building is constructed with unworked cedar posts set in the ground, a construction technology widely used in the Chesapeake since the 17th century, and is enclosed on three sides with board-and-batten siding.

Root Cellar: This rectangular brick building is built into the side of the hill to the northeast of the

main house and at the western extremity of the farm yard. The precise function of this building is not clear, but the semi-subterranean siting, thick masonry walls and minimal openings suggest a structure intended for cool storage, most likely of potatoes and similar garden crops, but might also have been used for dairy storage. The absence of masonry cooling troughs and the remains of a stove flue on the north wall are not consistent with this function. Stove flues are routinely found, however, in potato storage buildings to protect stored crops against freezing in particularly cold weather.

Cattle Browsing Shed: A one story rectangular frame structure now used as a browsing shed for livestock is located on the hillside below and to the north of the farmyard. The original function of the building is not clear, but it is unlikely that it was ever a carriage house, as has been suggested. The beaded finish to the battens of the exterior siding and the peaked lintel pieces of the window and door frames suggest a relatively refined but utilitarian building.

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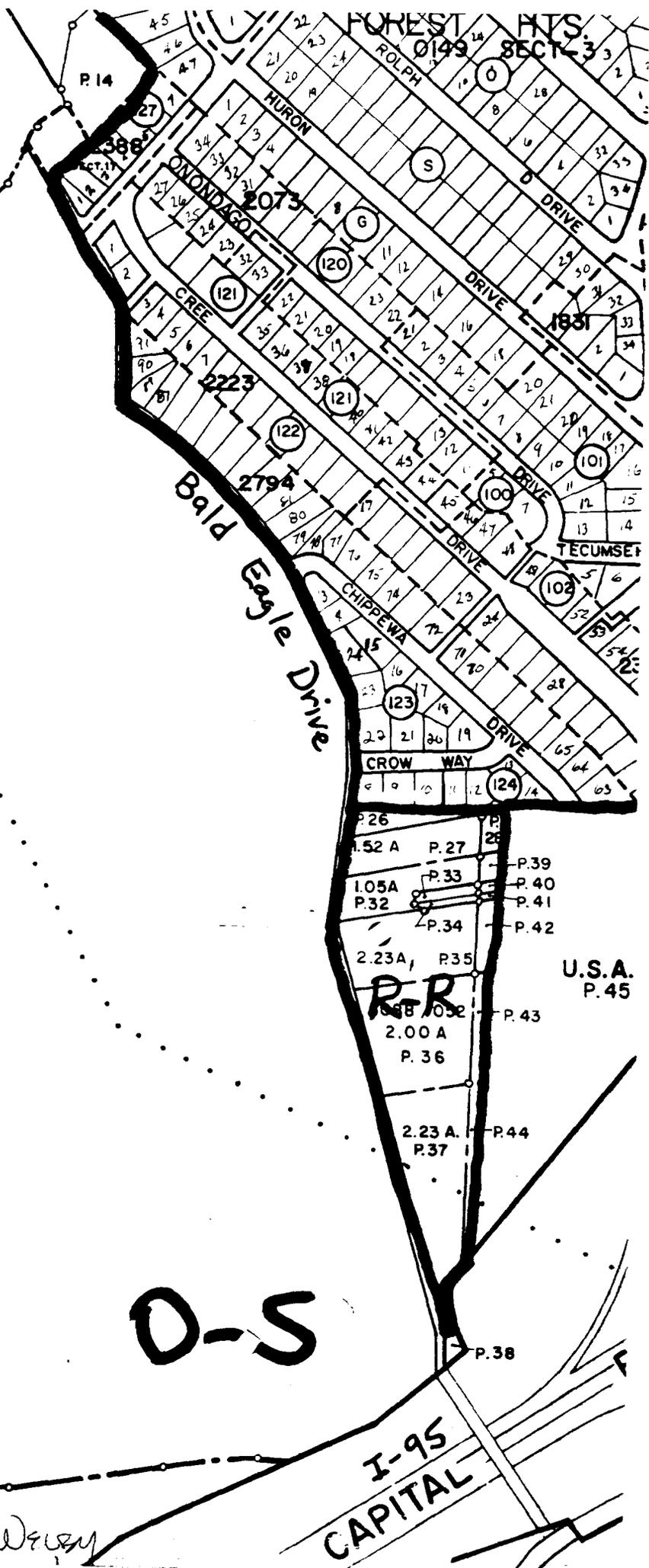
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215.56 A.
P.24

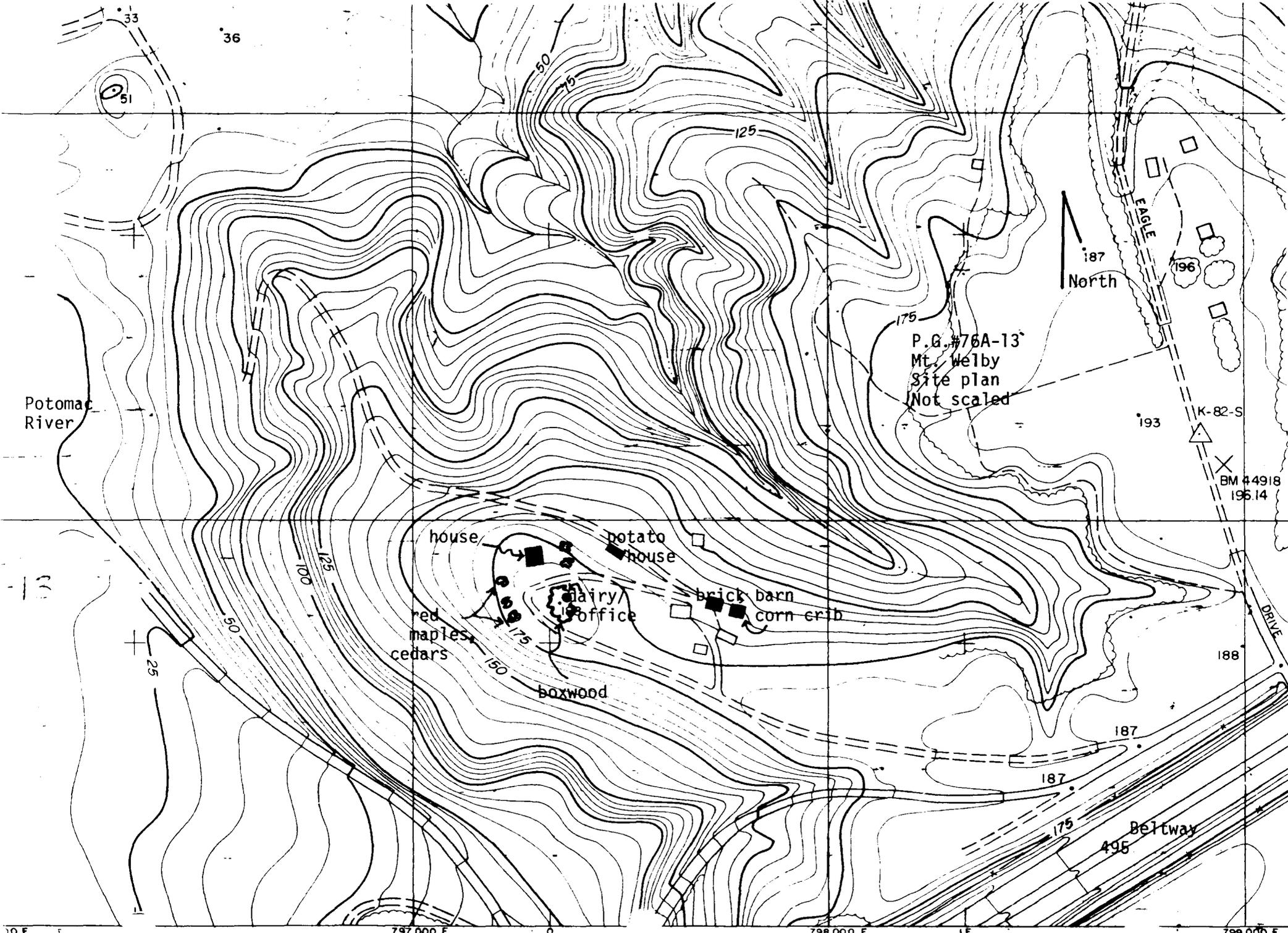
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O-S

I-95
CAPITAL

OXON HILL CHILDREN'S M. 104-P.2 FARM/MT. WELSH





P.G. #76A-13
Mt. Welby
Site plan
(Not scaled)

house
potato house
dairy/office
brick barn
corn crib
red maples cedars
boxwood

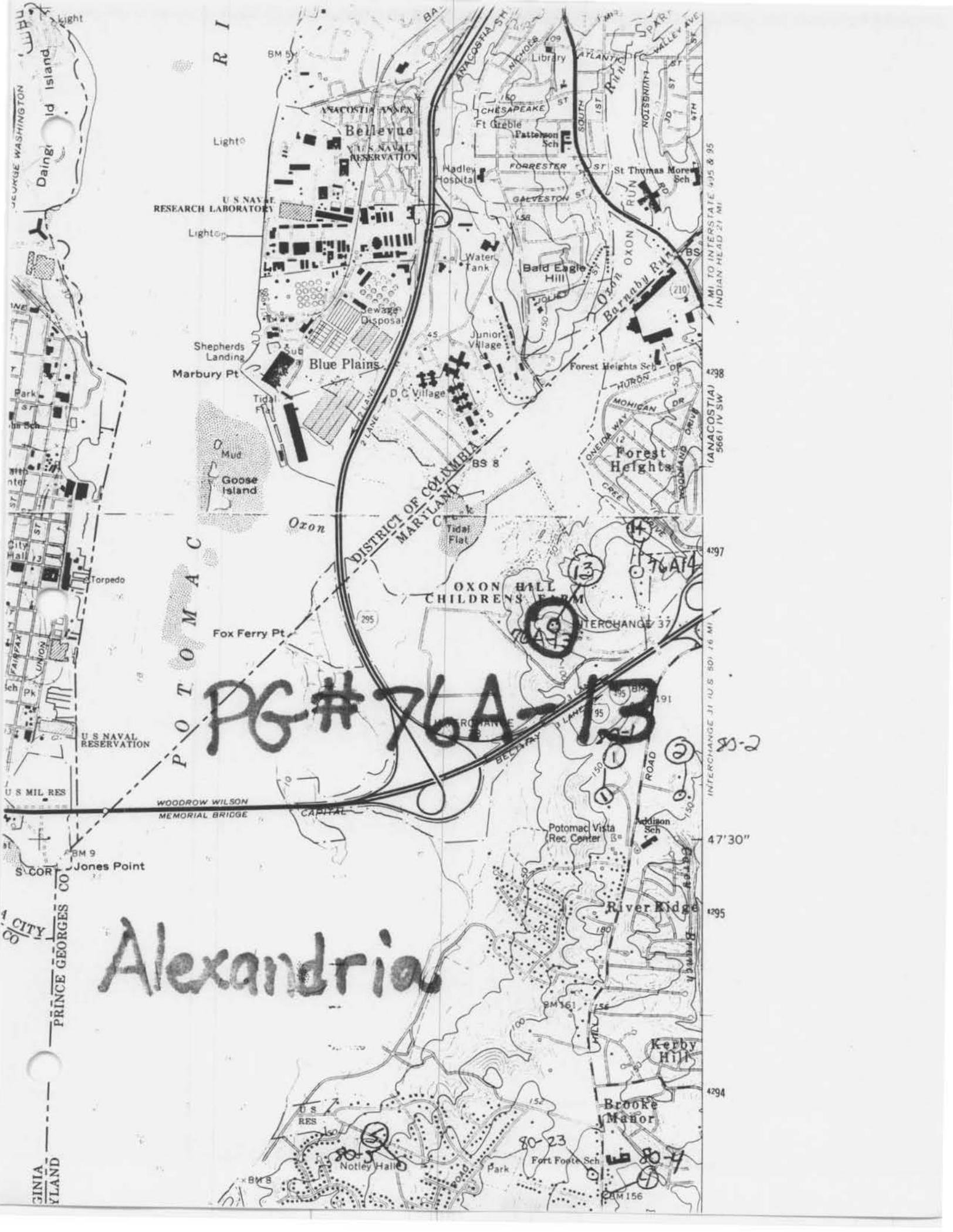
North

Potomac River

Beltway

797,000 E 0 798,000 E 1 E 799,000 E

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R I

Light
Daring Id Island
George Washington Light

U S NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

ANACOSTIA ANNEX
Bellevue
U S NAVAL RESERVATION

Library
CHESAPEAKE
Ft Greble
Patterson Sch
FORRESTER ST
GALVESTON ST
ATLANTIC
SOUTH 1ST ST
NOBSEBERRY
WALLEY AVE
4TH ST
70 ST

Shepherds Landing
Marbury Pt

Blue Plains

Bald Eagle Hill

Oxon Run
Barnaby Rd

Mud
Goose Island

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARYLAND

Forest Heights
MURON DR
MONICAN DR
ONIDA WAY
CREE

P O T O M A C

PG# 76A-13

OXON HILL
CHILDRENS FARM

INTERCHANGE 37

Fox Ferry Pt

WOODROW WILSON
MEMORIAL BRIDGE

CAPITAL

Potomac Vista
Rec Center

Madison Sch

Jones Point

River Ridge

Alexandria

Kerby Hill

Brooke
Manor

Nottley Hall

Fort Foster Sch

PRINCE GEORGES CO
CITY
GINIA
WYLAND

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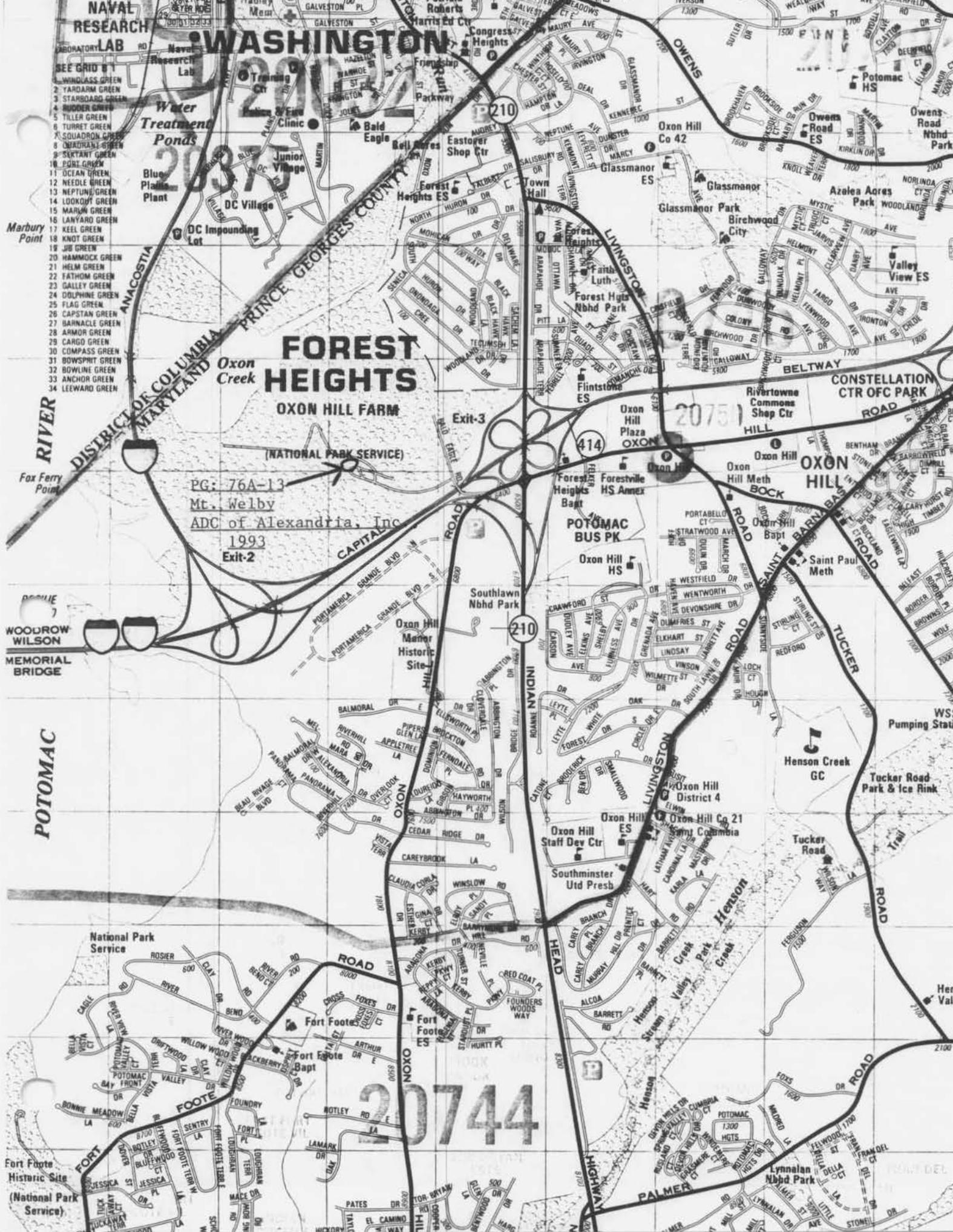
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- NAVAL RESEARCH**
- 1 BEE GRID #1
 - 2 WINDLASS GREEN
 - 3 YARDARM GREEN
 - 4 STARBOARD GREEN
 - 5 RUDDER GREEN
 - 6 TILLER GREEN
 - 7 TURRET GREEN
 - 8 SQUADRON GREEN
 - 9 BRIGADIER GREEN
 - 10 SEAKYART GREEN
 - 11 PORT GREEN
 - 12 OCEAN GREEN
 - 13 NEEDLE GREEN
 - 14 NEPTUNE GREEN
 - 15 LOOKOUT GREEN
 - 16 MARYAN GREEN
 - 17 LANYARD GREEN
 - 18 KEEL GREEN
 - 19 KNOT GREEN
 - 20 JIB GREEN
 - 21 HAMMOCK GREEN
 - 22 HELM GREEN
 - 23 FATHOM GREEN
 - 24 GALLEY GREEN
 - 25 DOLPHINE GREEN
 - 26 FLAG GREEN
 - 27 CAPSTAN GREEN
 - 28 BARNACLE GREEN
 - 29 ARMOR GREEN
 - 30 CARGO GREEN
 - 31 COMPASS GREEN
 - 32 BOWSPRIT GREEN
 - 33 BOWLINE GREEN
 - 34 ANCHOR GREEN
 - 35 LEeward GREEN

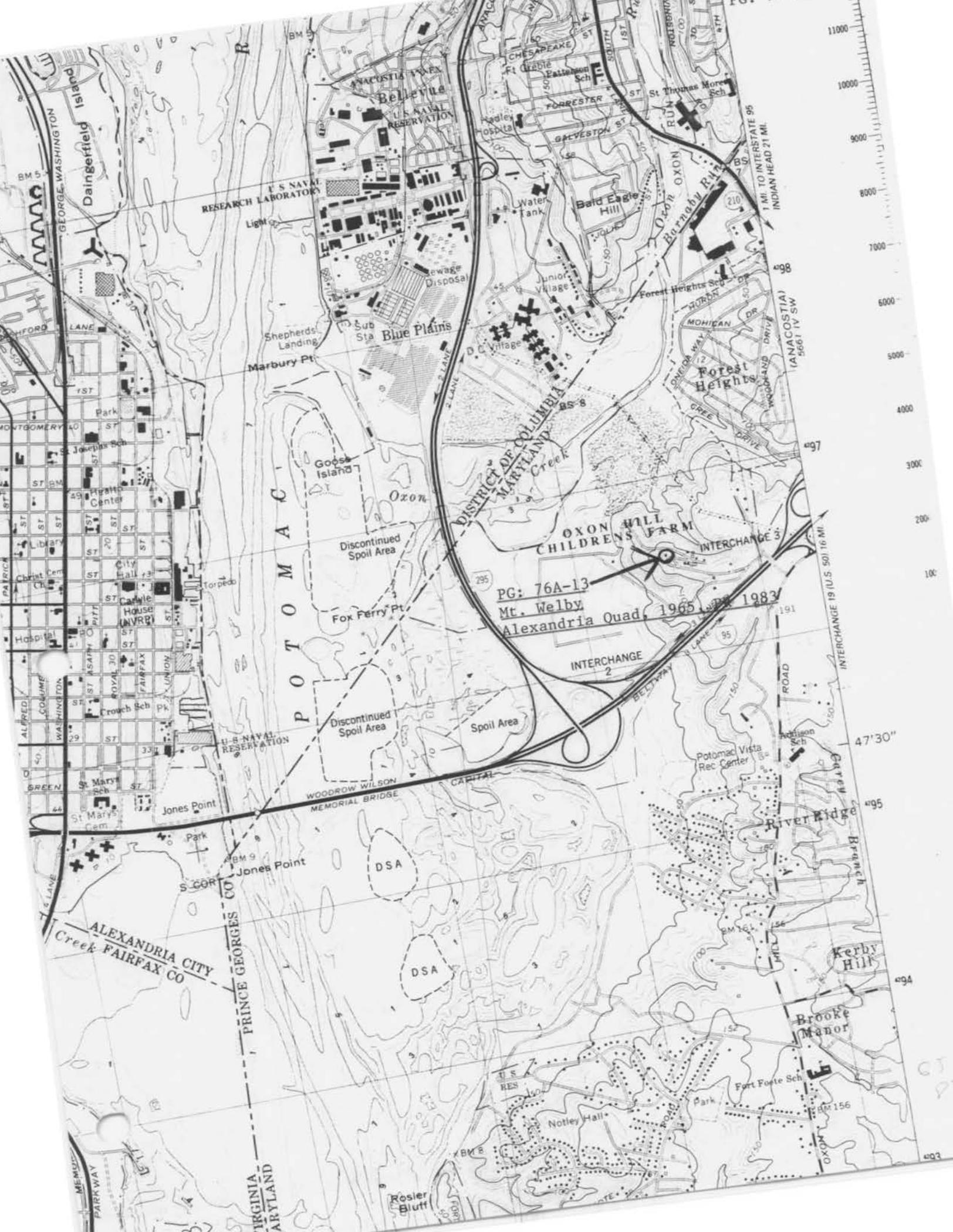
PG: 76A-13
 Mt. Welby
 ADC of Alexandria, Inc
 1993
 Exit-2

FOREST HEIGHTS
 OXON HILL FARM
 (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE)

POTOMAC

Fort Foote Historic Site
 (National Park Service)

20744



U.S. NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

ANACOSTIA PARK
Belleville
U.S. NAVAL RESERVATION

Blue Plains
Sub Sta

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARYLAND
Creek

OXON WILL CHILDRENS FARM

PG: 76A-13
Mt. Welby
Alexandria Quad, 1965 1983

POTOMAC

ALEXANDRIA CITY
Creek FAIRFAX CO

PRINCE GEORGES CO

IRGINIA
MARYLAND



47°30"

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P.G.# 76 A-13

Mt. Welby
Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
March 1988

5
Neg: MD Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD



P.G. # 76A-B

Mt. Welby
Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

March 1988

S porch detail

Neg: MD Historical
Trust, Annapolis, MD



P.G. # 76A-13

Mt Welby
Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

March 1928

W

Neg: MD Historical Trust

Annapolis, MD



P.G. # 76A-13

Mt. Welby
Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
March 1988

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Naz: MD Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD



P.G.# 76A-13

Mt Welby

Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

March 1988

Darryl E

Neg: MD Historical

Trust, Annapolis, MD



P.G.# 76 A-13

Mt Welby
Prince Georges County, MD
Marina King
March 1988

E

Neg: MD Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD



P.G.# 76 A-13

Mt. Welby
Prince Georges County, MD

Marina King

March 1988

Farmyard, looking E

Neg: MD Historical Trust

Annapolis, MD



P.G.# 76A-13

Mt. Welby
Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
March 1988
Stable, SE
Neg: MD Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD



P.G. # 76A-13

Mt. Welby

Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

March 1988

Potato House or Root Cellar, NE

Neg: MD Historical Trust

Annapolis, MD



P.G. #76A-13

Mt. Welby

Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

March 1988

N entrance

Neg: MD Historical Trust

Annapolis, MD



P.G.# 76A-13

Mt. Welby
Prince George's County, MD

Marina King
March 1988

Hall, looking N

Neg: MD Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD



P.G. # 76A-13

Mt. Welby

Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

March 1988

Stair detail

Neg: MD Historical Trust

Annapolis, MD



P.G. # 76A-13

Mt. Welby
Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

March 1988

mantel, SW parlor

Neg: MD Historical Trust

Annapolis, MD



2.6, # 76 A-B

Mt. Welby

Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

March 1988

Slw per '88

Neg: MD Historical Trust

Annapolis, MD



P.G. #76A-B

Mt. Welby

Prince George's County, MD

Marina King

March 1988

iron stove, basement

Neg: MD Historical

Trust, Annapolis, MD



P.G.# 76A-13

Mt. Welby
Prince George's County, MD
Marina King
March 1988

S entrance

Near: MD Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD



NAME WELBY MANOR | OXON HILL CHILDREN'S FARM

LOCATION OXON HILL Rd & Rt 495 OXON HILL, Md.

FACADE SE

PG: 76A-13

PHOTO TAKEN 2/23/73 M DWYER



NAME WELBY MANOR / OXON HILL CHILDREN'S FARM — BARN
LOCATION OXON HILL Rd + Rt 495 OXON HILL, Md PG:76A-13
FACADE S
PHOTO TAKEN 2/23/73 MDWYER



NAME WELBY + MANOR | OXON HILL CHILDREN'S FARM - TOBACCO PRIZE

LOCATION OXON HILL Rd + Rt 495 OXON HILL, Md

FACADE SE

pg: 76A-13

PHOTO TAKEN 2/23/73 MDWYER