

## **Prince George's County Historic Site Summary Sheet**

Survey No. PG76A29

**Name: John Mulloy House**

Date: 1903

Location: 5615 Auth Road, Camp Springs, Maryland

Description: This very modest, early twentieth century I-house, is located on a very small (.5 acre) remnant of an agricultural property known as Soper's Rest. It has lost considerable integrity in its setting, as this previously agricultural property has been hemmed in by modern subdivision housing. In addition, the integrity of the building itself has been compromised by the addition of numerous wings, modern replacement vinyl windows and cladding.

Significance: The John Mulloy House is a very modest and typical frame, two-story dwelling which is located on a very small (.5 acre) remnant of a larger property (Soper's Rest) which is the location of subdivision housing. Hemmed in on all sides by modest housing of the last two decades and with replacement windows and vinyl cladding, this property is only modestly significant for its faint association with the agrarian history of this area. This agricultural heritage remained intact until the onslaught of suburbanization in the second half of the twentieth century.

The John Mulloy House is an undistinguished example of the highly popular I-house form carried through into the early twentieth century. It has been surrounded by the late twentieth century housing subdivisions constructed by merchant builders for the tradition-bound civil servants and workers streaming into the area in search of cheap housing after World War II. Although among twelve structures identified in the project area which are fifty years old, the John Mulloy House is an undistinguished example of a widespread dwelling style.

**PG76A29**

**John Mulloy House**

**Camp Springs, Maryland**

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA**

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period (s): Industrial-Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s): Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function and Use: Domestic/Single Dwelling/Residence

Known Design Source: Unknown

**Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic John Mulloy House

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 5615 Auth Road

N/A not for publication

city, town Camp Springs

\_\_\_ vicinity of

congressional district 6

state Maryland

county

20946

**3. Classification**

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

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

name John Cvetnick

street & number 5615 Auth Road

telephone no.:

city, town Camp Springs

state and zip code

Maryland 20746

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courthouse

liber 4224

street & number

folio 910

city, town Upper Marlboro

state Maryland

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title N/A

date  federal  state  county  local

pository for survey records

city, town

state

# 7. Description

Survey No. PG76A29

**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved    date of move \_\_\_\_\_

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

See Continuation Sheet 7.1

# 8. Significance

Survey No. PG76A29

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 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 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	1903	Builder/Architect	Unknown
check:	Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		
	and/or		
	Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G		
	Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local		

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

See Continuation Sheet 8.1

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No: PG76A29

Land Records, Prince George's County

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Anacostia

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	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 Rita Suffness, Leader, Cultural Resources Group

organization State Highway Administration date June 22, 1997

street & number 707 N. Calvert Street telephone 301 589 0659

city or town Silver Spring 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

DHCP/DHCD  
MARYLAND HISTORIC RECORDS  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21002-2023

**PG76A29**

**John Mulloy House  
Camp Springs, Maryland**

**Continuation Sheet 7.1**

**Description**

Description Summary

This very modest, early twentieth century I-house, is located on a very small (.5 acre) remnant of an agricultural property known as Soper's Rest. It has lost considerable integrity in its setting, as this previously agricultural property has been hemmed in by modern subdivision housing. In addition, the integrity of the building itself has been compromised by the addition of numerous wings, modern replacement vinyl windows and cladding.

Description:

This half acre suburban property is the location of an early twentieth century frame dwelling and a large stuccoed, concrete block garage. It is located in an area characterized by widely scattered agricultural properties until the late 1950's when housing subdivisions and commercial development were constructed on farmland previously owned by the Auth, Soper, Woods and Darcey families. This property is a small remnant of "Soper's Rest," one of numerous farms owned by the Soper family in the nineteenth century.

The Mulloy House is a very modest, large, frame, two-story I-house constructed ca. 1903 and generally oriented to the north as it is accessed from Auth Road. It is extended to the south by a large two-story frame ell which has, in turn, been extended recently by a one-story addition which wraps around the southeast corner. The entire structure has been clad with vinyl, and the fenestration is replacement vinyl, one-over-one sash. A large concrete block chimney is located at the junction of the ell and one-story wing on the south, with another one located at the peak of the gable roof midway in the main block.

The structure is composed of a north facing rectangular block with a gable roof broken by an unusually narrow cross gable surmounting the center bay of the three-bay-wide principal elevation. The door is centered on this entrance facade. A full width porch is supported by posts supported by concrete block plinths. In the two gable ends single windows are centered at each level, with a small window near the peak of the roof. The ell wing has a gable roof which parallels its flank and is perpendicular to the roof of the northern section. A secondary entrance (sliding glass) is located in the one-story section which fills in the angle between the main block and the ell. It is sheltered by a short pent roof. A third entrance is via sliding glass doors on the south elevation.

The concrete block garage has two garage doors on the north facade and a secondary garage entrance in the west elevation of a small one-story addition on the south side. The structure has a gable roof of unequal slopes, the forward one being longer and deeper than the short slope on the rear.

**Historic and Geographic Context:** This property is located on the western side of Prince George's county abutting the District of Columbia. A suburb of Washington, D.C. the area is characterized by densely built-up residential neighborhoods crossed by several main arterial roadways lined with commercial strip malls. Before the 1950's this area of Prince George's County was generally rural and agricultural with few small crossroads settlements. The only crossroads within the area which developed an identity was "Wood's Corner," named for a fruit stand, no longer extant, operated in the twentieth century by the Wood family. It serviced the few farms and the very small population that existed prior to 1950 near the intersection of MD 5 (Branch Ave) and Auth Road, an area currently overwhelmed by commercial development, especially mammoth automobile dealerships. Although some suburban development had taken place on the fringes of this area in the 1940's, it was not until the cessation of World War II that widespread development and suburbanization began in this area of Prince George's County.

**PG76A29**

**John Mulloy House  
Camp Springs, Maryland**

**Continuation Sheet 7.2**

**Description**

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Suburbanization of Prince George's County

The earliest suburbs of Prince George's County date to the late nineteenth century and are located in the northern section of the County. After the Civil War, Washington took on a "boom town" atmosphere and in a tight housing market, Washington residents began to look outside the District for housing. The initial growth occurred in the previously settled towns along the B & O Railroad north of the district, there the new residents could enjoy the established local amenities (Virta 1984:190). These towns included Hyattsville, Bladensburg and Beltsville. Other developments were constructed more specifically as railroad suburbs. These places included Riverdale Park, Berwyn and Berwyn Heights, College Park and Takoma Park, all constructed in the late 1800's.

However, as the northern sections of the County were experiencing steady development, the western section of the county remained virtually undisturbed. Both the 1861 Simon Martenet Map and the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of the "Spaulding District" show a sparsely settled area with small settlements around Suitland, Silver and Camp Springs outside of the area in which this site is located. The 1955 USGS map (Anacostia Quadrangle) shows that the area was still primarily agricultural as late as the 1940's. The development of the area did not begin until the early 1950's, with the bulk of it occurring within the last two decades, when the growth was intense. There are a number of factors that contributed to this massive development of the rural countryside in the county, including the expansion of the Federal Government in the 1940's, the overall development of roads and bridges linking the areas to Washington, and the movement of Federal government agencies and facilities to the new suburbs. The increase in the Federal work force began in the 1930's with the initiation of the New Deal and continued through World War II and on into the 1950's. This explosive expansion was attended by a rise in land values and property taxes, which again sent the Washingtonians into the suburbs in search of affordable housing. What distinguished this expansion from the late nineteenth century suburban development was its spread into previously undeveloped area, principally into western Prince George's County. This was made possible by the automobile; the automobile allowed for development away from the railroad lines, which had limited the earlier nineteenth century developments. In addition, road improvements throughout the county as well as bridge improvement over the Potomac provided easy access to the District and made a daily commute into the district a possibility.

Plentiful land at low cost motivated the Federal government to locate offices in the suburbs as well. The Suitland Federal Center opened in 1941 on the north side of Silver Hill Road. The complex was constructed on 285 acres of land and was built to house up to three thousand employees of the Federal Bureau of the Census, Navy Hydrographic Office and a file office of the Public Roads Administration (Evening Sun, August 14, 1942).

Another major development in the area was the construction of Andrew's Air Force Base near Camp Springs. Building began in 1941 on approximately 4000 acres of farm and open land. A few years later the Suitland Parkway was constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers to provide safe and rapid access to the air base from Washington. Carrying traffic south and west of Suitland, the parkway also provided better access for Washington commuters to the growing neighborhoods on either side of the road. These factors drew commuters and developers out to this section of Prince George's County bordered by Suitland Parkway on the north, MD 5 on the west, I-495 on the south and Suitland Road on the east. The result was the rapid construction of speculative housing and new neighborhoods. Some of the housing was constructed around the core of older settlements and some represented completely new developments.

**PG76A29**

**John Mulloy House  
Camp Springs, Maryland**

**Continuation Sheet 7.3**

**Description**

Development in the Study Area

The only village in the immediate vicinity of the historic site that pre-dates 1950 is Morningside, however, it was only extended to the west side of Suitland Road in the 1960's and 1970's with the construction of subdivisions known as Andrews Estates, Skyline, Skyline Hills and Tournament Court. The original portion of Morningside, located on the east side of Suitland Road, was built over a number of years beginning in 1938-39 by developer Morgan Wayson and his brother-in-law Randolph Hopkins. The original subdivision contained approximately 500 homes and most were two-story Cape Cod style cottages on the east side of Suitland road. It housed veterans of World War II and their families, plus workers in the Federal Center in Suitland, its close neighbor (Prince George's County Magazine, 1983: 55). Most of the development of Morningside took place in the 1950's after it was incorporated in 1949.

With the construction of the Andrews Air Force Base and the improvement to MD 5 (Branch Avenue) in the 1950's, the Camp Springs area, which is also outside of the study area, witnessed the construction of several suburban developments. One development was Middleton Valley, located off Old Branch Avenue, on the fringes of the western edge of the project area. This development was created after old farmland belonging to the Middleton family was subdivided and made into a residential suburb. Additional subdivisions developed in the last few decades in the vicinity of the old Middleton property are Broadview and Stan Haven.

In the project study area some of the agricultural properties owned by the Auth, Darcey, Soper, Thornton and Wood families survived until fairly recently, as the subdivision and development of the farms did not begin until the 1950's.

Of the twelve historic structures remaining in the project area, seven date to the first quarter of the twentieth century. These are: Thornton-Wood Farmstead (PG76A24), Milstead House (PG76A27), John and Marie Darcey Houses (PGA7631), Anthony Soper House (PG76A34), Eugene Darcey House (PG76A32), John Mulloy House (PG76A29), and the Roland Darcey Houses (PG76A32). Five properties date to the second quarter of the twentieth century. These are: Ammann House (PG76A33), Holmes House (PG76A30), Knox House (PG76A26), L. and R. Lawnmower (PG76A25) and the Marescalco House (PG76A21).

The development of Auth Village by the Darcey (and the related Ammann) families in the 1950's started the rush to subdivide by other families, resulting in developments like Manchester Estates, Darcey Manor, Darcey Estates, Andrews Village, Andrews Manor and Woodlane, which were constructed since 1950 on the farmland previously owned by these families and utilized primarily for truck farming. Long time families in the area report that Auth Road was a dirt lane, called Epiphany Lane, until well into the sixth decade of the twentieth century. Its intersection with the predecessor (Old Branch Avenue) of MD 5 was known as Wood's Corner for the fruit stand and farm owned by the Woods (and Soper) families. Across from it on the west side of Old Branch Avenue was Pat's Carryout and Restaurant (PG76A25), currently housing the L and R Lawnmower, and which was discontinued in the 1960's. The history of the study area exemplifies the history of rapid suburbanization, a process that has affected both the function and appearance of the region. In less than fifty years, the area went from a rural, agricultural region of Prince George's County to a modern, bedroom suburb or Washington, D.C. This suburbanization continues at breakneck speed today.

**PG76A-29**  
**John Mulloy House**  
**Camp Springs, Maryland**

**Continuation Sheet 8.1**  
**Statement of Significance**

Significance Summary

The John Mulloy House is a very modest and typical frame, two-story dwelling which is located on a very small (.5 acre) remnant of a larger property (Soper's Rest) which is the location of subdivision housing. Hemmed in on all sides by modest housing of the last two decades and with replacement windows and vinyl cladding, this property is only modestly significant for its faint association with the agrarian history of this area, intact until the onslaught of suburbanization in the second half of the twentieth century.

Statement of Significance

This modestly scaled, two-story house was likely constructed by John Mulloy after he purchased the land in 1899. Passing through a number of owners since that time, it was reduced from 44 acres to the current half acre, the rest having been sold off for subdivision housing. One of less than a dozen structures which existed in the general Auth Road area prior to 1950, it is reflective of the agrarian heritage which survived into the second half of the twentieth century until commercialization and suburbanization submerged and obliterated almost all remnants of its agricultural origins.

The John Mulloy House is an undistinguished example of the highly popular I-house form carried through into the early twentieth century. It has been surrounded by the late twentieth century housing subdivisions constructed by merchant builders for the tradition-bound civil servants and workers streaming into the area in search of cheap housing after World War II. Although among twelve structures identified in the project area which are fifty years old, the John Mulloy House is an undistinguished example of a widespread dwelling style. There is no known connection with person or events significant in American history, thus it does not appear to meet the requirements of Criteria A and B for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is not an outstanding example of a particular type or style of architecture qualifying it for Register listing under Criterion C. Having no known archeological significance, it would not likely meet the requirements of Criterion D for yielding information important in history or pre-history.

**PG76A-29**  
**John Mulloy House**  
**Camp Springs, Maryland**

**Bibliography**  
**Continuation Sheet 9.1**

Evening Sun, August 14, 1942.

Hopkins, G. M. Atlas of Prince George's County, 1878. Reprint edition. Prince George's County Historical Society, 1975.

Norton, Darlie. "A History of Suitland." Privately Printed, 1976.

Prince George's County Community Renewal Program "The Neighborhoods of Prince George's County." Upper Marlboro, MD: Prince George's County, 1974.

Prince George's County Magazine, 1983: 55.

Virta, Alan. Prince George's County: A Pictorial History. Norfolk, VA: the Danning Company, 1984.

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. "Draft Supplemental EIS: Outer Branch Avenue Segment, Green Line (F) Route." Washington, D.C.: WMATA, November, 1992.

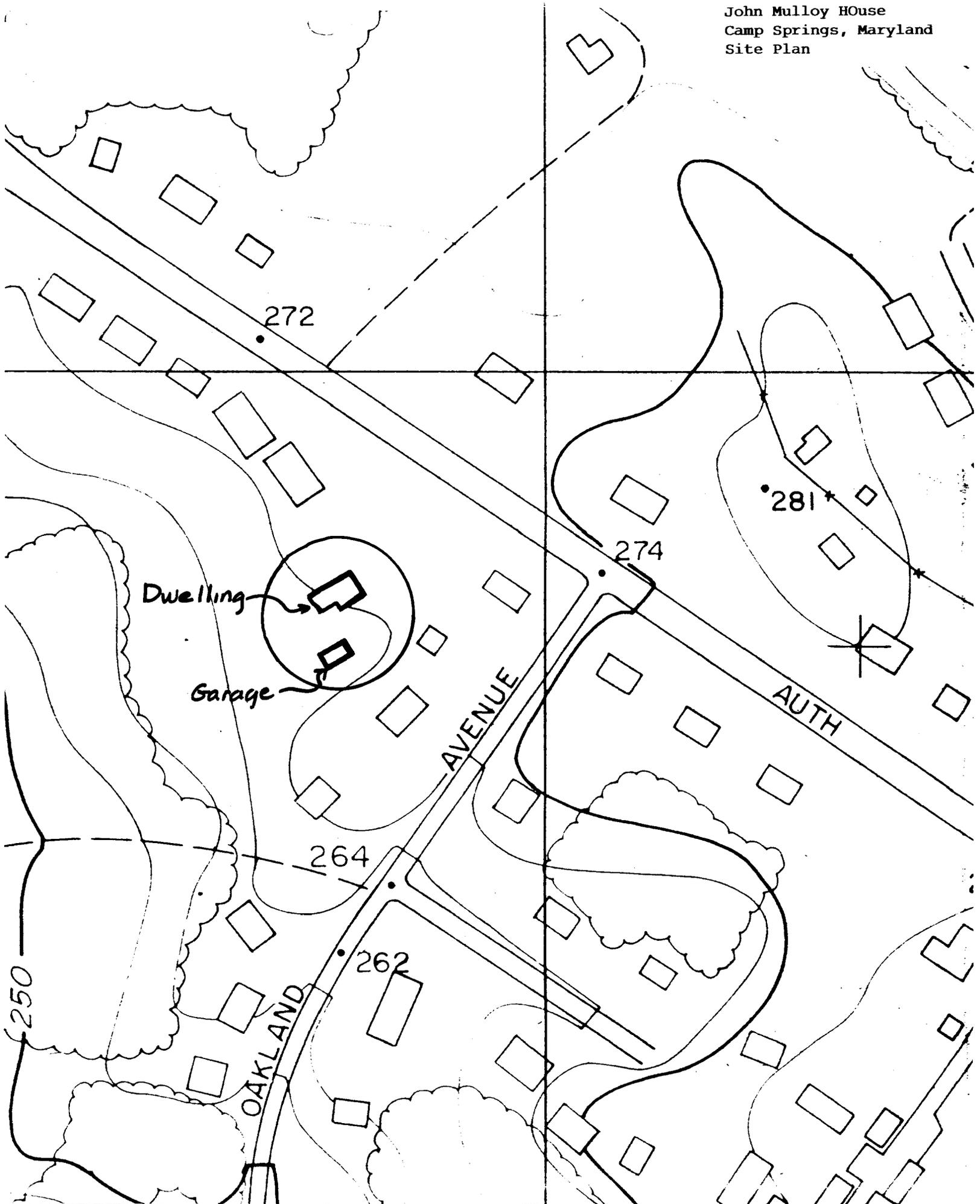
Watson, James Douglas. Prince George's County: Past and Present. Washington, D.C.: Federal Lithograph Company, 1962.

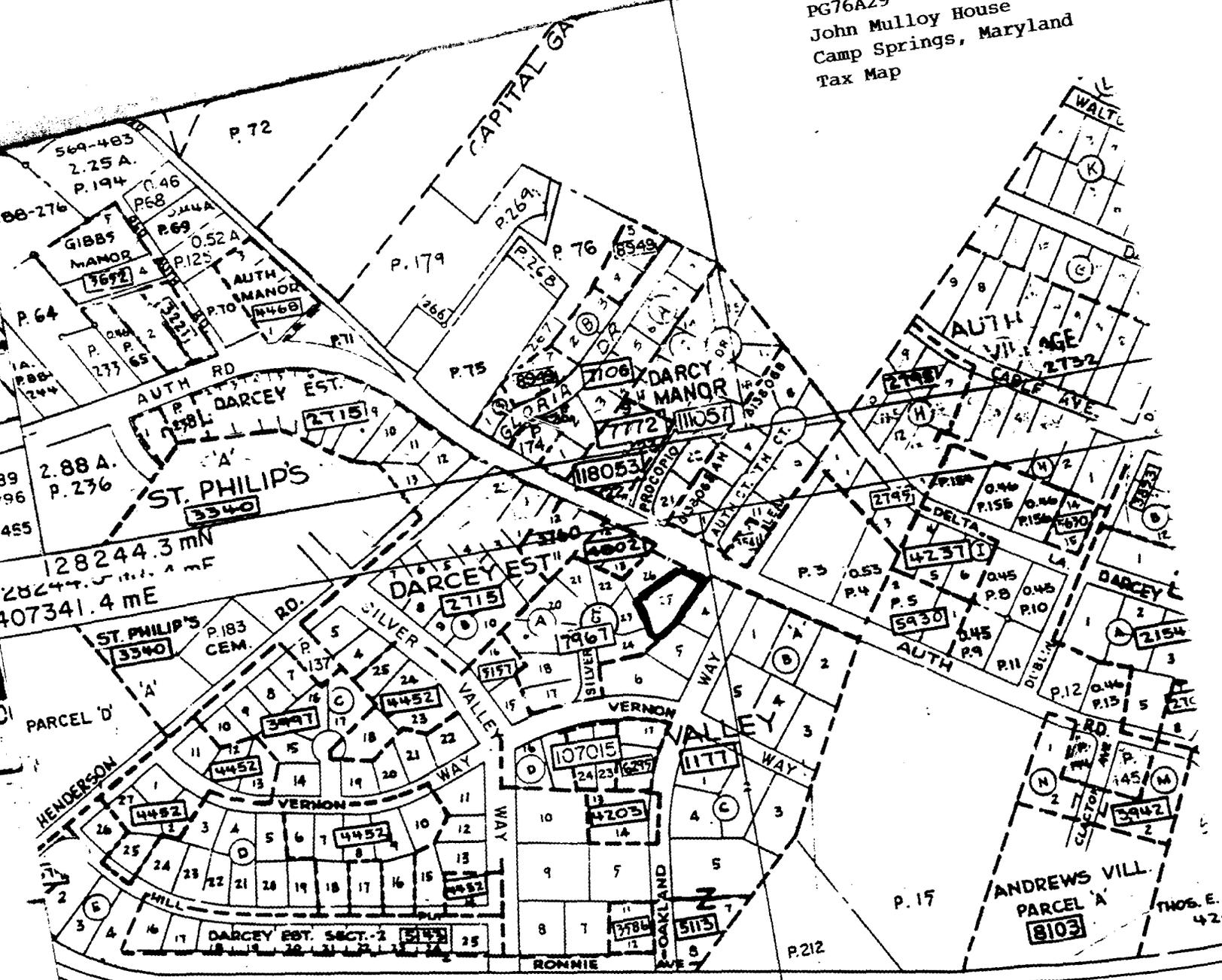
**PG76A29**  
**John Mulloy House**  
**Camp Springs, Maryland**

**Continuation Sheet 7.4**  
**Description**

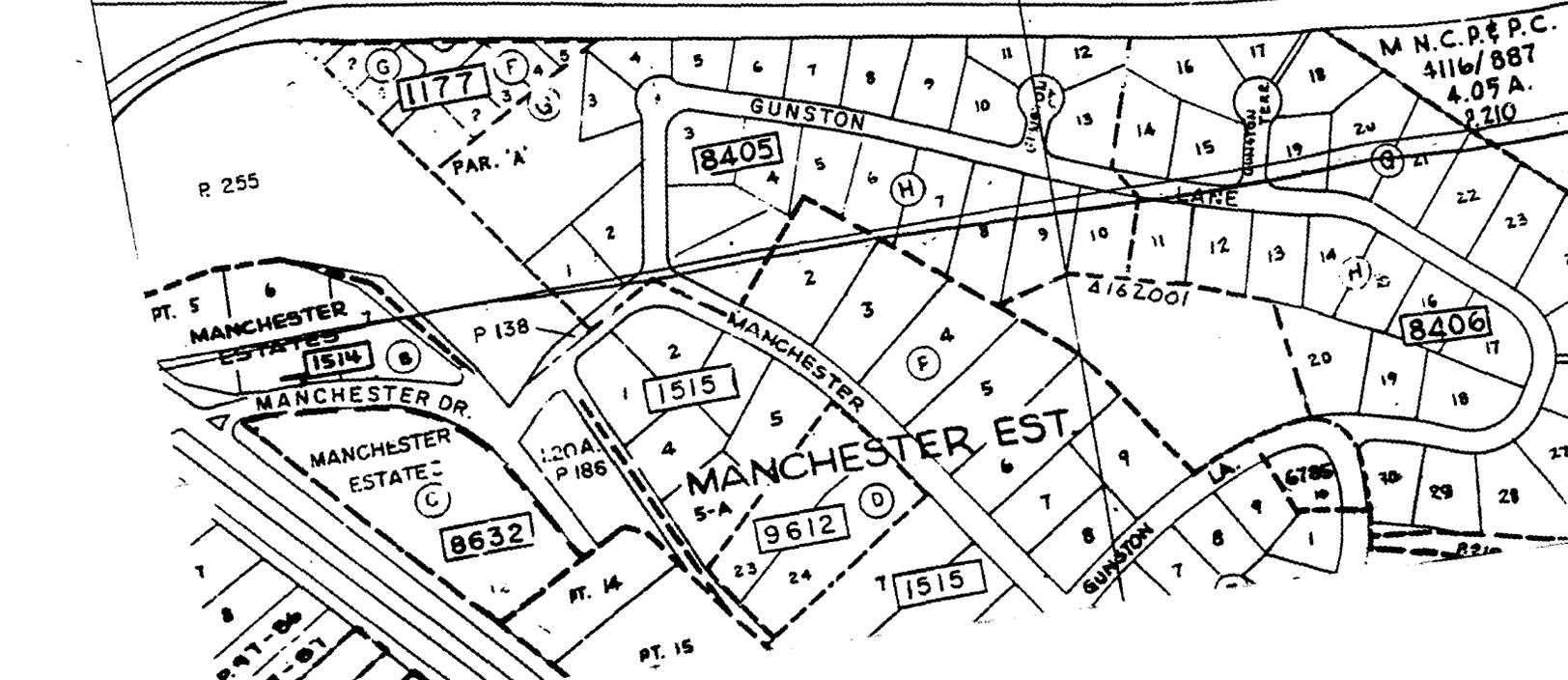
Chain of Title

Gertrude Hendricks	to	John Cvetnick	4224/910
		.53 acre	May, 1973
Charles Clayton	to	Lee R. Hendricks	1617/502
		and	1723/542
			June, 1953
Lee Hendricks	to	Charles Clayton	June, 1953
Alice Everett	to	Lee Hendricks	814/269
			January, 1946
		“Soper’s Rest” 42.97 acres	
Dorcus Tuck	to	Alice Everett	143/199
			May, 1919
Phil Chew	to	Phil Tuck	21/301
			April, 1904
		Part of Soper’s Rest ca. 44 acres	
John Mulloy	to	Phil Chew	April, 1904
James Mulloy	to	John Mulloy	April, 1899





# CAPITAL



PG76A29  
John Mulloy House  
Camp Springs, Maryland  
Anacostia, Maryland  
Location Map





PG 76A-29

John M. May House

Camp Springs, MD

R. Saffness 3197

MD State Hwy Adm

Dwelling

Setting, looking Southwest

4/10



STARBUCK 01769 11111111

PG 76A - 29

John Wilby road

Camp Springs

Highway 3197

Highway 1110 to Highway

Interchange

Dorothy

East - Interstate

- 110



PS 76A-29

John Mulligan house

Group by ...

at ...

Mr. ...

David ...

Southwest corner

3/10



P. 0164-29

Mr. William House

Long Beach

California 90807

Mr. William House

Dr. J. J.

Los Angeles

-11/10



510118 01769 101010

Pb 76A-27

John Milligan  
Group of people

R. Siffert 3/17

Miss Anne Mary Adman

Don't know

was in me

5/10



1970 - 29

John D. Melling House

Camp Springs

K. Siffman 3/19/71

State History Admin

Dwelling

with elevator

6/1/71



Pa 75A-29

John Wesley House  
Camp for work

2 Buffers 3/17

part state Henry Allen

Duellery

South Carolina

7/17







-29

Starbucks

Starbucks

Starbucks

Starbucks

Starbucks

Starbucks



PO 70A-29

Miss Mabeling House

Camp 101

2 Supt. ...

D. ...

101/100