

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Belleview Inventory Number: P.G. #81B-1

Address: 3301 Steed Road City: Fort Washington Zip Code: 20744-1443

County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Anacostia, MD

Owner: Holly Ridge Development, LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? no yes

Tax Parcel Number: 138 Tax Map Number: B4 Tax Account ID Number: 039049-2

Project: Steed Estates Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ___yes X no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___yes	Eligible district ___yes	District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes ___no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___yes <u>X</u> no	

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

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

Note: This description of Belleview was written by Orlando Ridout V after a site visit, 3 September 1982. It was taken from the Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form prepared by Susan Pearl. The property has deteriorated significantly since 1982 as can be seen in photos submitted with this form.

Belleview is a one-and-one-half-story frame house which was constructed in several phases. It incorporates a late 18th century hall-and-parlor plan house, which was expanded in depth in the second quarter of the 19th century (including an unusual flounder addition at one gable end), and a kitchen wing which was added in the late 19th century. The farmstead includes also a complex of early outbuildings.

The main block is one-and-one-half stories high, and side gabled. Entrance is into the centered (but off-center) bay of the three-bay main east facade through a six-panel door with a three-light transom. There is a one story shed-roof porch which spans the entire east facade; it is supported by plain square wood

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D	Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None
Comments: <u>House has deteriorated substantially since site visits in 1982 and 1988 - interior finishes removed/vandalized - lacks sufficient integrity for NR eligibility.</u>	
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>8/1/03</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>8/7/03</u> Date

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

PG:81B-1

Continuation Sheet No. 1

unpainted. Windows are 9/6 double hung sash on the first story, and are now boarded up. Two gable dormers break through the east plane of the roof to light the easterly loft rooms; the small 6/6 dormer windows are presently boarded up. (There are no longer any shutters on the windows but one paneled wood shutter is still attached to the south window of the original south parlor.)

Two exterior brick chimneys rise at the north gable end of the house, symmetrically placed in relation to the present roof ridge, and there is a third chimney in the east position at the south gable end. The main block of the house was originally one room deep, (i.e., the easterly hall and parlor), and these two rooms were warmed by fireplaces in the two exterior chimneys, originally at the ridge. The chimney on the south gable end has a foundation of local sandstone with galleting. Above this foundation the chimney is built of brick, with weatherings at loft level. High in the south side of the stack, "1792" is carved into one of the bricks. The easterly chimney at the north gable end also rests on a sandstone foundation; it has weatherings above the second story fireplace. The westerly chimney is of a later construction period, after the house was expanded in depth; it rests on a concrete base.

The original hall-and-parlor plan house was expanded in depth by the addition (probably 1820-40) of two west rooms and a central stair hall. This expansion was very unusual in that the west room extends beyond and south of the original south gable end of the house, creating a flounder addition at the southwest corner. At the south end of this enlarged southwest room, a massive exterior brick chimney was constructed, serving not only the fireplace in the south end wall, but also a cooking fireplace in a kitchen wing to the south. (There is evidence in the brick of this massive southwest chimney that the early kitchen wing had a different roof pitch than that of the present kitchen wing.) The flounder addition is one bay deep, and has a second story window (boarded up) in its vertical east facade. The flounder addition is also unusual in that part of its south end wall is of brick.

The west elevation of the house is four bays across (including the flounder section on the south), all of it dating to the early 19th century building period. The door into the central stair hall is in the second bay, with one 6/6 window to the south, and two to the south. There are two small gable dormers positioned roughly symmetrically in the west plane of the roof, but the facade is dominated by a larger nearly centered gable dormer flush with the west exterior wall. This large central dormer encloses a 616 window which lights the staircase.

Siding of the house is plain horizontal board, circular sawn, unpainted and weathered. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles which are covered with asphalt shingles, and, more recently, with roll asphalt. The foundation is of brick and stone in the original (east) section of the house, and probably of brick (now parged) on the west. There is a cellar under the original two rooms of the house, accessible by a bulkhead entrance just east of the south chimney. The stone and brick foundations of the original structure are visible in this cellar, as are the whole logs which support the floors and the arched chimney support on the south.

The southernmost section consists of a single kitchen space, one bay square, with a loft above. This kitchen is built around a massive brick chimney, which serves as the kitchen fireplace. Interior trim in the kitchen is double frieze with ogee backband, and the walls are paneled with Victorian beaded wainscoting. There is a plain one-story shed-roof porch on the south gable end, accessible by a flight of wooden steps.

Interior of the main block has an asymmetrical plan due to the enlargement of the house: hall and parlor on the east, and a stair hall flanked by parlors of unequal size on the west. Interior trim is from the

FG:81B-1

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 2

second building period (i.e., 1820-40). In the northeast parlor (the original hall) is a large and particularly fine early Greek Revival style wood mantel: the firebox is framed by tapered fluted colonettes with molded capitals, and the paneled frieze is framed by scroll brackets under a shelf with hold Greek profile. This room, the most formal in the house, also has a simple chair-rail and beaded baseboard. Door and window surrounds have inner bead and cavetto backband. The mantels in the southeast and southwest parlors are simpler. The former has a plain frieze, molded firebox surround, and a shelf with bold Greek profile; the latter has paneled convex pilasters and paneled frieze with a boldly profiled shelf. Baseboards and door and window surrounds are the same in all rooms; like the formal southeast room, the dining room (southwest) has a chair-rail. Doors have six molded panels.

An open-string staircase rises along the south wall of the narrow stair hall in the west section of the house. It has plain rectangular balusters and the turned newel (previously reported) and most of the plain rails are now missing. The spandrel has tall slim panels. A six-panel door leads to a closet under the staircase; there is no basement under the west section of the house.

Floor plan of the second story is asymmetrical, although the stair hall is extended eastward between two chambers that are roughly equal in size. Trim is similar to but plainer than on the first story: narrow with a deep cavetto backband. The stair window in the large west dormer is trimmed with late Victorian multi-band molding, consistent with the conjectured late construction of this dormer.

The house stands amid cultivated fields framed by a few old trees and boxwood plantings on the west. It is sited on a slight rise, and the ground slopes gradually eastward towards Tinker's Creek. There is a family burial ground, bounded by an iron fence, northeast of the house. To the south and west of the house is a complex of outbuildings.

The outbuilding which is closest to the house, a short distance to the southwest, is a meathouse, dating probably from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. It has gable roof, and is constructed of logs covered with wide split vertical boards. A batten door hangs on long strap hinges centered in the north gable end.

To the west of the meat house is a complex of three more buildings: a large heavy timber frame corn crib of approximately the same construction date as the meat house. On each side of the corn crib is a shed-roof shed, a "fish house" to the east and a chicken house to the southwest.

South of the house, on the other side of the unpaved farm lane, were three more outbuildings, a large gable-roof barn/stable with side sheds, a gable-roof "slave quarter" (which is probably only of late 19th century construction), and a garage built circa 1920. To the west in a cultivated field was a large tobacco barn, circa 24 by 40 feet, with a shed on each of the long north and south facade walls. This was a very early tobacco barn, possibly the earliest of its type in the County, and probably dated from the same period (1790's) as the oldest part of the house.

Significance

Susan Pearl, who completed the Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form in 1988, determined that Belleview was "an outstanding example of a small plantation house, built in several stages, and incorporating fine early Greek Revival style interior trim. It is distinguished by its unusual form of expansion, as well as its attendant complex of early agricultural outbuildings." The following history was prepared by Ms. Pearl and is taken from that form.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

PG:81B-1

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The easterly section of the house was built circa 1792 as a simple hall-and-parlor plan house, with a spacious hall to the north and smaller parlor to the south, each warmed by an end wall fireplace. Although there is no visible evidence of the original stair, it is assumed that there was living space at loft level; there is evidence in the brickwork of the northeast chimney of an early, more steeply pitched roof. This small house was probably built by Ann Magruder Lowe who had in 1786 received this land, Stoney Harbor, from her father, Enoch Magruder of Harmony Hall and Norway (Prince George's County Will T#1:238). It may be assumed that when the dwelling was completed, the date 1792 was carved into the chimney stone.

Ann Lowe died in 1798, and her children, because of the fact that her 1797 will had not been legally witnessed, applied to the Chancery Court for the legal division of her property. The 470-acre Stoney Harbor plantation was, by family agreement, legally conveyed to her son Lloyd Magruder Lowe (Prince George's County Chancery Papers #3100) who thenceforth made it his family home.

It was certainly Lloyd M. Lowe (grandfather of Enoch Louis Lowe, Governor of Maryland, 1851-54) who rebuilt his parents' small dwelling and installed in it the fine early Greek Revival style trim which still survives. The house was doubled in depth with the addition of a stairhall and flanking parlors on the west. The southwest parlor, which became the dining room, extended beyond the original south gable end, thus creating a small "flounder" section and giving the house its unusual and dramatic profile. It is almost certain, based on anomalies in the brickwork of the southwest chimney that a steeply gabled kitchen wing was also built onto the southwest section at this time. Lloyd M. Lowe finished his enlarged plantation house with fine Greek Revival style wood mantels, especially the one in the formal northeast parlor, as well as good period chair-rails, baseboards and beaded trim. The meat house and corn crib were also built at approximately this time. Lloyd Lowe renamed his plantation Belleview.

Lloyd Lowe died in 1851, leaving Belleview to his son John F. M. Lowe; his will specified that his son was to work and manage the plantation and provide homes at Belleview for the testator's daughters, Sophia Lowe and Leonora Lowe Steed. Belleview was described in Lowe's will as including the "dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, fish house, garden and yard thereto attached" as well as a one-acre family burial ground to be kept for that purpose forever.³ A codicil, added to the will a few months later, specified that John F. M. Lowe was to work the plantation for only seven years after his father's death, and that after that Lloyd Lowe's other son, John H. Lowe, was to take charge of the property and hold it in trust for his son Lloyd M. Lowe III (Prince George's County Will PC #1:457).

In 1856, however, both John H. Lowe and his son Lloyd M. Lowe, III, legally conveyed their rights to Belleview to James M. Steed, husband of Leonora Lowe (Prince George's County Deeds CSM #1:220,332). From 1856, Belleview became the home place of the Steed family.

During the Steed family residence at Belleview, the present kitchen wing and the west central dormer were constructed late in the century, again changing the profile of the house. Several more sheds and barns were constructed south and west of the house. The family burial ground northeast of the house was maintained, and is the resting place of more than ten members of the Steed family. Although there are no visible markers for their ancestors, the Lowes, it is assumed that this is the same burial ground referred to in Lloyd M. Lowe's 1849 will (Prince George's County Will PC #1:457; See also Stones and Bones, Cemetery Records of Prince George's County Maryland, 1984).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

PG:81B-1

Continuation Sheet No. 4

Belleview remained the home place of the Steed family for three generations, until the 1960's when the last surviving grandchild of Leonora and James Steed moved into a modern dwelling on another part of the property. Since that time the house has gradually deteriorated, although attempts have been made to stabilize its condition. It is an outstanding and rare surviving example of an early plantation complex, especially important because of the unusual sequential expansion of the dwelling, its fine early Greek Revival trim, and its collection of early outbuildings.

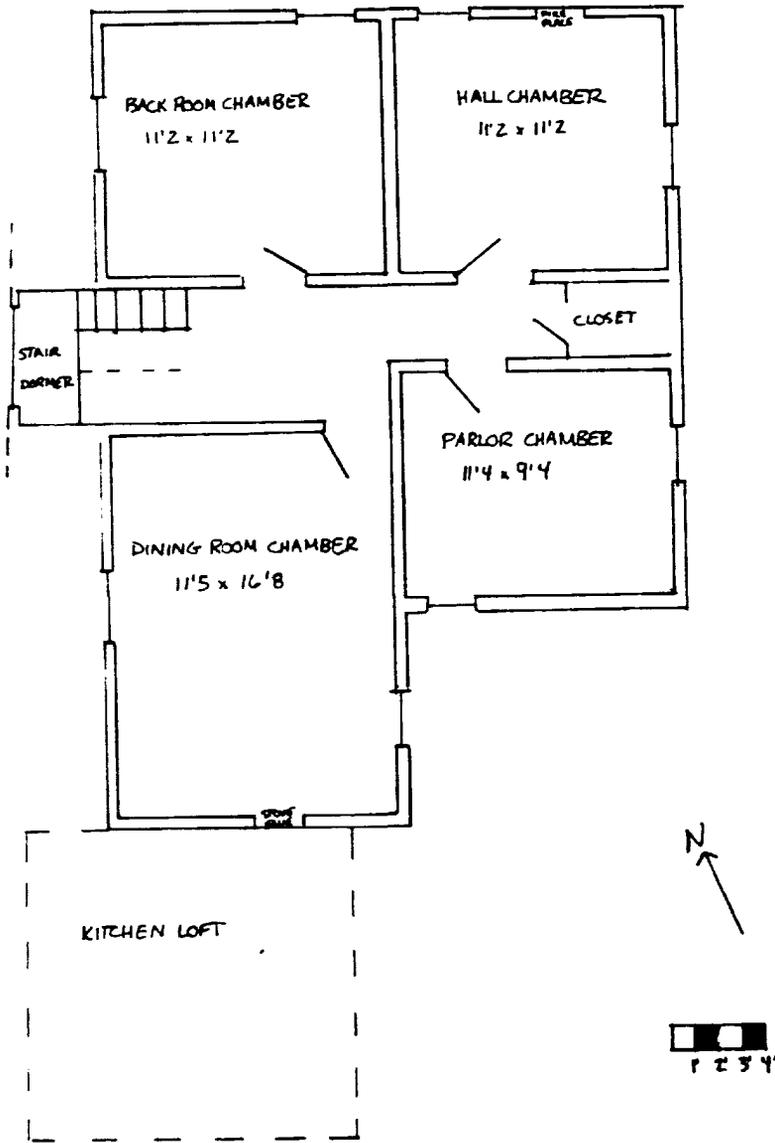
Evaluation

Belleview Plantation is an interesting agricultural complex within the context of the history and architecture of Prince George's County, Maryland. Unfortunately, the property has become a ruin due to deterioration over the years since the property was first documented by the Maryland Historical Trust. The house is on the verge of collapse and the remaining outbuildings are in poor condition. When the property was documented in 1988, it might have been considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its association with the agricultural traditions of Prince George's County (Criterion A) and for its architectural significance (Criterion C). However, the property has lost its integrity due to the seriously deteriorated condition of the house and the outbuildings. In addition, the loss of the tobacco barn and other early outbuildings has contributed to the loss of setting and site integrity. The surviving meat house and the fish house have some interest as building types. Unfortunately, they are not significant or eligible buildings in their own right. Both architectural forms were once a common feature of farmsteads in the County and there are better and more intact examples of these structures within Prince George's County.

Prepared by: Steve Del Sordo & Jeanne A.
Ward

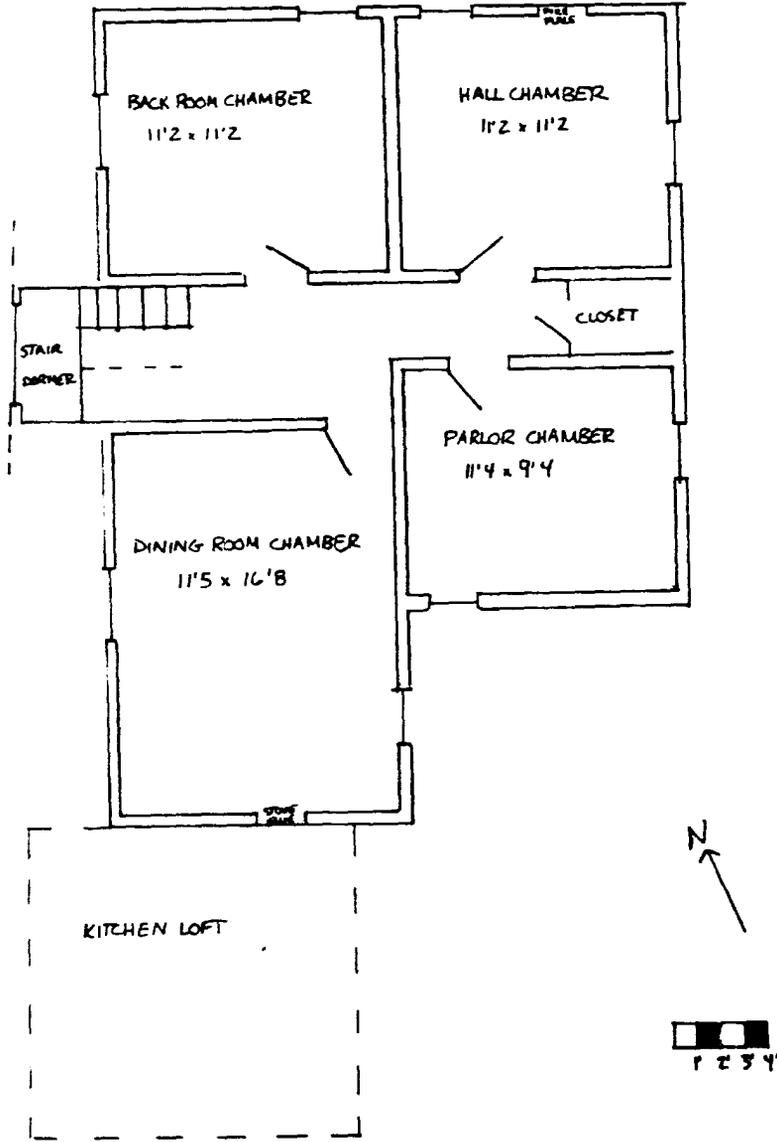
Date Prepared: 7/24/2003

Figure 5. Bellevue Floor Plan. 2nd floor.



Diane Masch
12/97

Figure 5. Bellevue Floor Plan. 2nd floor.



Diane Masch
12/97

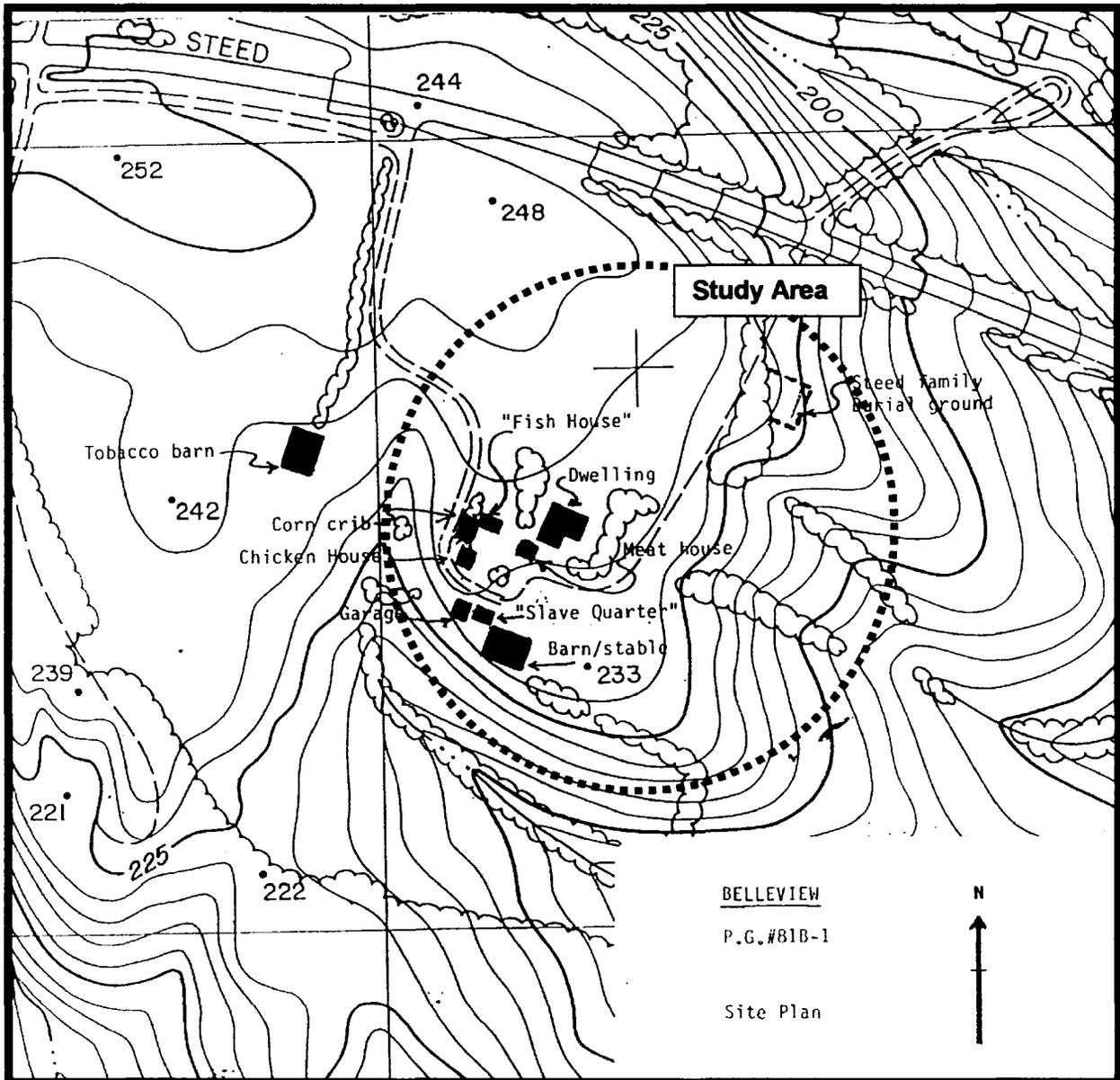


Figure 3. Study Area Showing Location of Structures Both Extant and No Longer Extant on Map of Bellevue (P.G.#81B-1).

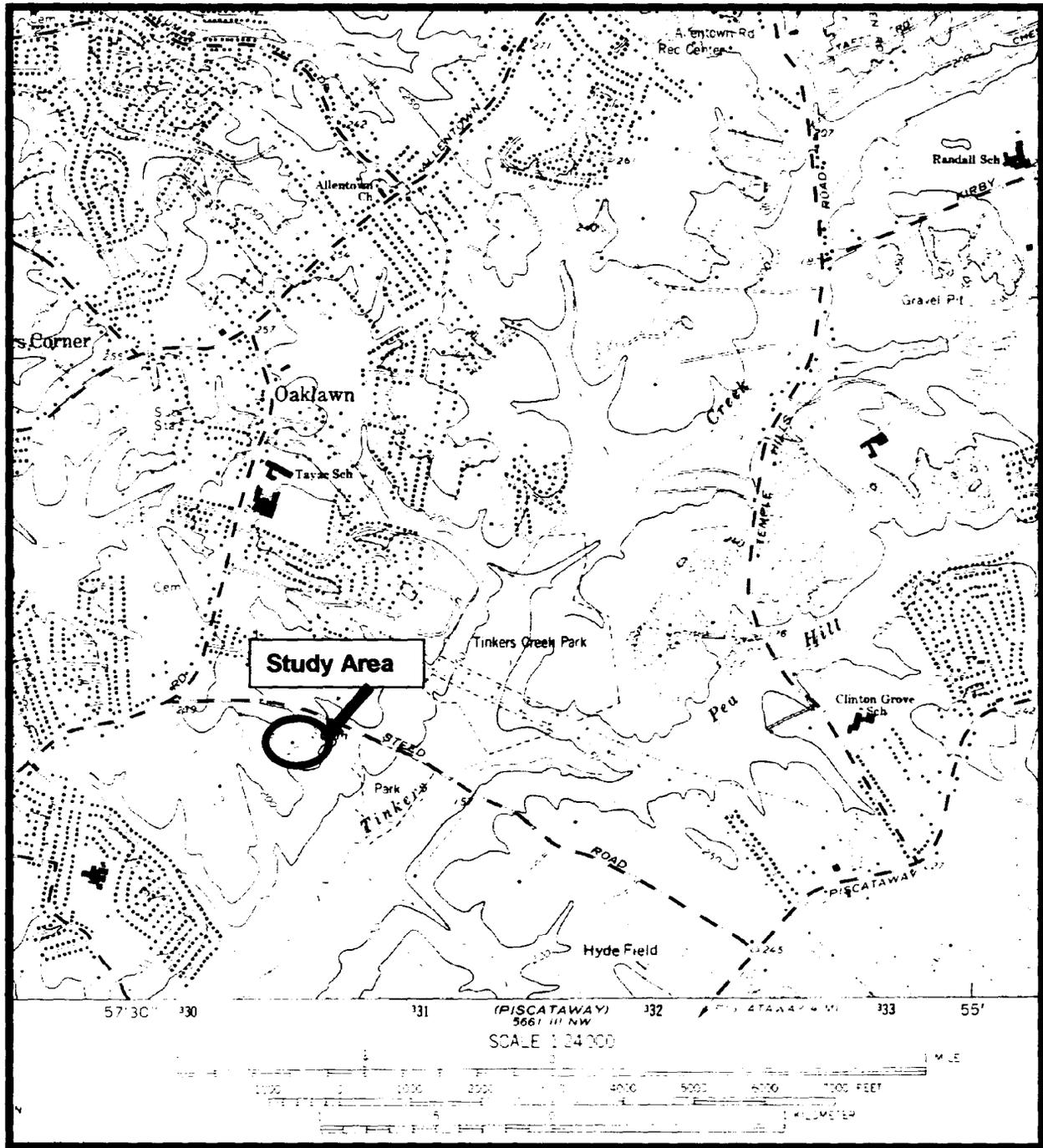


Figure 1. Study Area Location on the Anacostia, MD 7.5 minute quadrangle (USGS 1979).

P.G. # 81B-1



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, Maryland

J. Ward

7/11/03

MD SHPO

Belleview house. View to NE

with smokehouse in foreground

#1 of 24



PG # 81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

MD SHPO

Belleview House, West Facade.

#2 of 24



PG # 810-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

MD STPO

Belleview House. View to the SE

3 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

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MD SHPO

Belleview House. North Facade

4 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince George's, MD

J. Ward

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MD SHPO

Belleview House. View to the SW.

#5 of 24



Pt #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

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7/11/03

Belleview House. East Facade

6 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges Co, MD

J. Ward

4/11/03

Belleview House. View to the NW.

7 of 24



PG # 81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges Co, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Belleview House. South Facade.

#8 of 24



PG #813-1

Bellview

Prince Georges, MD

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Bellview House. Fireplace in Kitchen.

#9 of 24



PG #81B-1

Bellview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Bellview House, Fireplace in Dining Room,

#10 of 24



PG #81B-1

Bellview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Belleview House, Floor supports in
upstairs Hall Chamber.

#11 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Belleview House. West Entryway
an stair.

12 of 24



PG # 813-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Belleview House, Upstairs Dining Room
Chamber. View to the South.

#13 of 24



PG #81 B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Belleview House, Upstairs Hall Chamber

Fireplace, View to the North

14 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

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Belleview House. Bulk Head Entryway
under Parlor. View to the North.

#15 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Chicken House. View to the NW.

#16 of 24



P. G. #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges County, MD

J. Ward

4/11/03

Fish House + Corn Crib, View to the West.

17 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

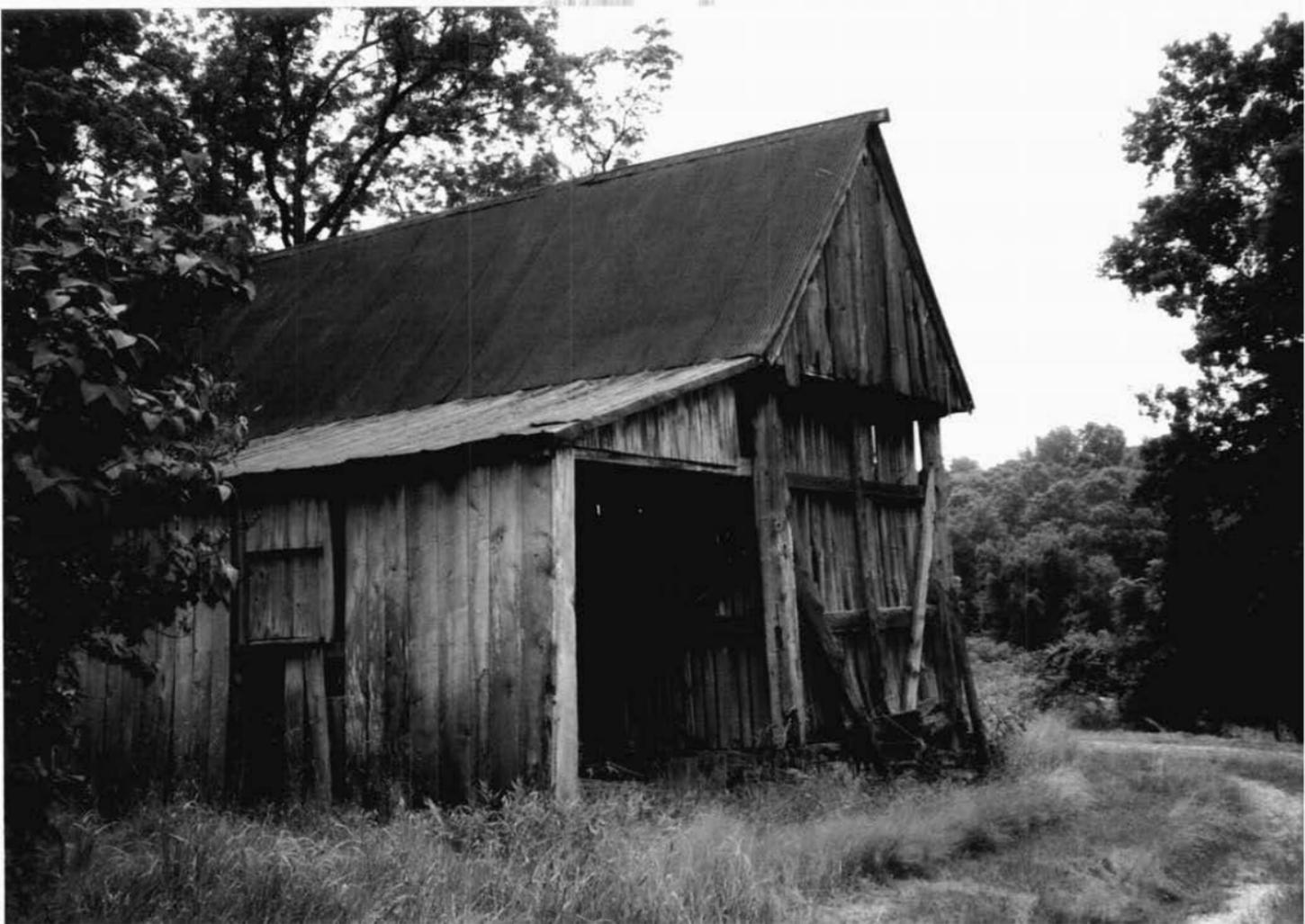
Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Chicken House #2. View to the west

#18 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince George's, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Corn Crib. View to the SE.

#19 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Tobacco Barn. View to the west.

#20 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

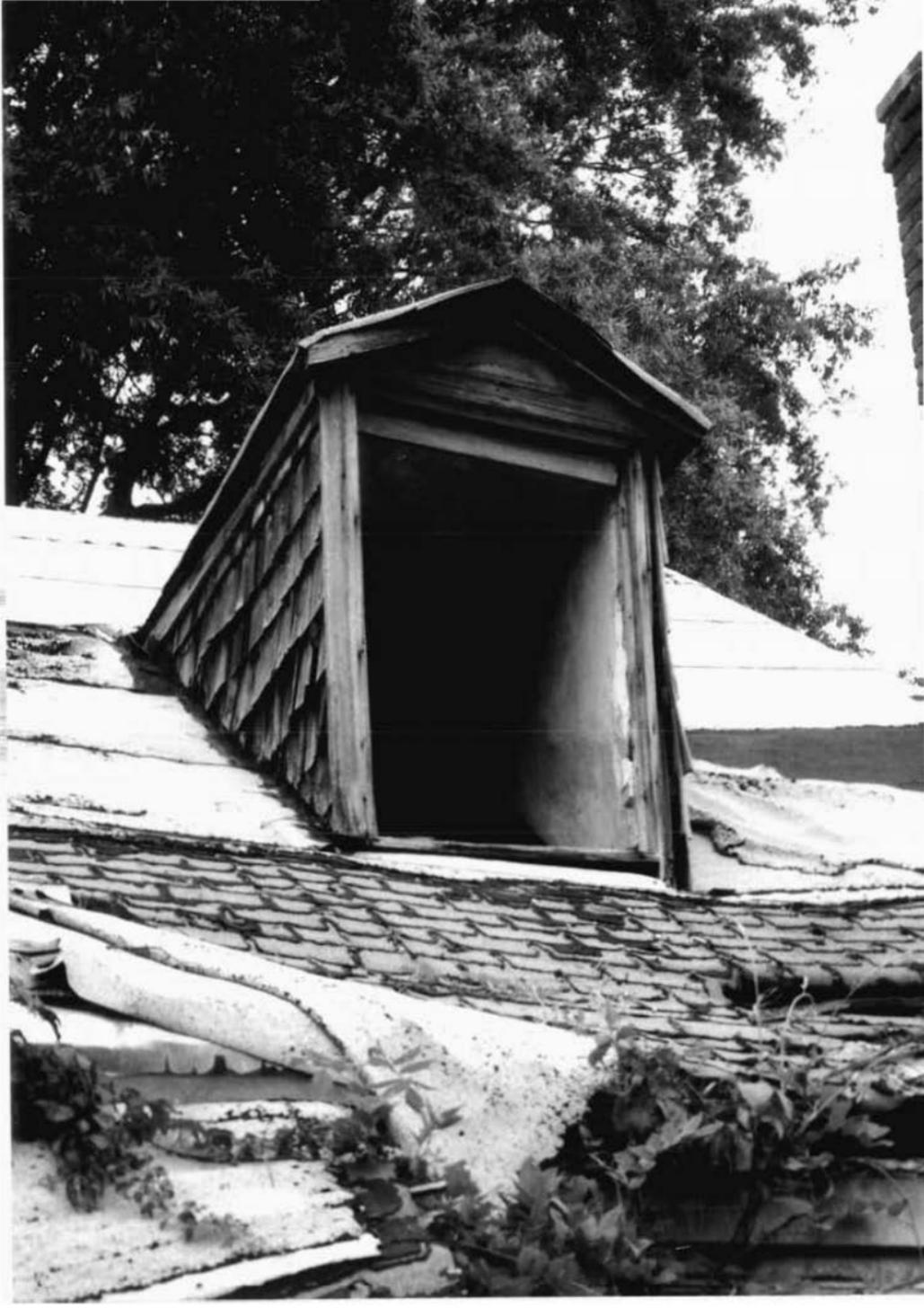
Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Footing of Corn Crib, view to the East

21 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

J. Ward

7/11/03

Bay window. Second floor. East Facad.

#22 + 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

5. Ward

711103

NE footing of dwelling

#23 of 24



PG #81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges, MD

5. Ward

7/11/03

Front Door. East Facade.

424 of 24

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G. #81B-1 Building Date: 1792, ca. 1830

Building Name: Belleview

Location: 3301 Steed Road, Fort Washington, Maryland

Private/Agriculture/Unoccupied/Fair/Inaccessible

Description

Belleview incorporates a late eighteenth century hall-and-parlor plan frame house, which was expanded in depth in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The main block is one-and-one-half stories high, and side gabled; it is sided with plain horizontal board, weathered and unpainted. Two exterior brick chimneys rise at the north gable end of the house, symmetrically placed in relation to the present roof ridge, and there is a third chimney in the east position at the south gable end. High in the stack, "1792" is carved into one of the bricks. The original hall-and-parlor plan house was expanded in depth by the addition of two west rooms and a central stairhall, an unusual expansion in that the west room extends beyond and south of the original south gable end of the house, creating a flounder addition at the southwest corner. Attached to the south end of the flounder addition is a kitchen wing. Interior of the main block features particularly fine early Greek Revival trim. Southwest of the house is a complex of early outbuildings, including a tobacco barn from the late eighteenth century, and a meat house and corn crib from the early nineteenth century.

Significance

Belleview is an outstanding example of a small plantation house, built in several stages, and incorporating fine early Greek Revival style interior trim. It is distinguished by its unusual form of expansion, as well as its attendant complex of early agricultural outbuildings. The easterly section of the house was built by Ann Magruder Lowe circa 1792 as a simple hall-and-parlor plan house. After Ann Lowe's death in 1798, the plantation passed to her son Lloyd Magruder Lowe, who renamed it Belleview and made it his family home. Lloyd M. Lowe doubled the house in depth and installed in it the fine early Greek Revival style trim which still survives. The southwest parlor extended beyond the original south gable end, thus creating a small "flounder" section and giving the house its unusual profile. The meat house and corn crib were also built at this time. After Lloyd Lowe's death in 1851, Belleview passed to the family of his daughter Leonora Steed, and has remained the Steed family farm to the present day. It is an outstanding and rare surviving example of an early plantation complex, especially important because of the unusual sequential expansion of the dwelling, its fine early Greek Revival trim, and its collection of early outbuildings.

Acreege: 89.97 acres

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Belleview (preferred)

and/or common Lowe-Steed house

2. Location

street & number 3301 Steed Road ___ not for publication

city, town Fort Washington ___ vicinity of congressional district 5

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

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

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

name R.S.B. Robertson

street & number 3201 Steed Rd. telephone no.: 248-4132

city, town Fort Washington state and zip code Maryland 20774

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 5720

street & number Main Street folio 936

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Prince George's County Historic Sites and Districts Plan (also HABS 1936)

date 1981 ___ federal ___ state county ___ local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Commission, c/o MNCPPC

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. P.G.#81B-1

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

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

Bellevue is a one-and-one-half-story frame house which was constructed in several phases. It incorporates a late eighteenth century hall-and-parlor plan house, which was expanded in depth in the second quarter of the nineteenth century (including an unusual flounder addition at one gable end), and a kitchen wing which was added in the late nineteenth century. The farmstead includes also a complex of early outbuildings.

The main block is one-and-one-half stories high, and side gabled. Entrance is into the centered (but off-center) bay of the three-bay main east facade through a six-panel door with a three-light transom. There is a one story shed-roof porch which spans the entire east facade; it is supported by plain square wood posts, and rests on upright logs.

The house is sided with plain horizontal board, weathered and unpainted. Windows are 9/6 double hung sash on the first story, and are now boarded up. Two gable dormers break through the east plane of the roof to light the easterly loft rooms; the small 6/6 dormer windows are presently boarded up. (There are no longer any shutters on the windows; but one panelled wood shutter is still attached to the south window of the original south parlor.)

Two exterior brick chimneys rise at the north gable end of the house, symmetrically placed in relation to the present roof ridge, and there is a third chimney in the east position at the south gable end. The main block of the house was originally one room deep, (i.e., the easterly hall and parlor), and these two rooms were warmed by fireplaces in the two exterior chimneys, originally at the ridge. The chimney on the south gable end has a foundation of local sandstone with galleting. Above this foundation the chimney is built of brick, with weatherings at loft level. High in the south side of the stack, "1792" is carved into one of the bricks. The easterly chimney at the north gable end also rests on a sandstone foundation; it has weatherings above the second story fireplace. The westerly chimney is of a later construction period, after the house was expanded in depth; it rests on a concrete base.

The original hall-and-parlor plan house was expanded in depth by the addition (probably 1820-40) of two west rooms and a central stairhall. This expansion was very unusual in that the west room extends beyond and south of the original south gable end of the house, creating a flounder addition at the southwest corner. At the south end of this enlarged southwest room, a massive exterior brick chimney was constructed, serving

not only the fireplace in the south end wall, but also a cooking fireplace in a kitchen wing to the south. (There is evidence in the brick of this massive southwest chimney that the early kitchen wing had a different roof pitch than that of the present kitchen wing.) The flounder addition is one bay deep, and has a second story window (boarded up) in its vertical east facade. The flounder addition is also unusual in that part of its south end wall is of brick.

The west elevation of the house is four bays across (including the flounder section on the south), all of it dating to the early nineteenth century building period. The door into the central stairhall is in the second bay, with one 6/6 window to the south, and two to the north. There are two small gable dormers positioned roughly symmetrically in the west plane of the roof, but the facade is dominated by a larger nearly centered gable dormer flush with the west exterior wall. This large central dormer encloses a 6/6 window which lights the staircase.

Siding of the house is plain horizontal board, circular sawn, unpainted and weathered. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles which are covered with asphalt shingles, and, more recently, with roll asphalt. The foundation is of brick and stone in the original (east) section of the house, and probably of brick (now parged) on the west. There is a cellar under the original two rooms of the house, accessible by a bulkhead entrance just east of the south chimney. The stone and brick foundations of the original structure are visible in this cellar, as are the whole logs which support the floors and the arched chimney support on the south.

The southmost section consists of a single kitchen space, one bay square, with a loft above. This kitchen is built around a massive brick chimney, which serves as the kitchen fireplace. Interior trim in the kitchen is double frieze with ogee backband, and the walls are panelled with Victorian beaded wainscoting. There is a plain one-story shed-roof porch on the south gable end, accessible by a flight of wooden steps.

Interior of the main block has an asymmetrical plan due to the enlargement of the house: hall and parlor on the east, and a stairhall flanked by parlors of unequal size on the west. Interior trim is from the second building period (i.e., 1820-40). In the northeast parlor (the original hall) is a large and particularly fine early Greek Revival style wood mantel: the firebox is framed by tapered fluted colonettes with molded capitals, and the panelled frieze is framed by scroll brackets under a shelf with bold Greek profile. This room, the most formal in the house, also has a simple chair-rail and beaded baseboard. Door and window surrounds have inner bead and cavetto backband. The mantels in the southeast and southwest parlors are simpler. The former has a plain frieze, molded firebox surround, and a shelf with bold Greek profile; the latter has panelled convex pilasters and panelled frieze with a boldly profiled shelf. Baseboards and door and window surrounds are the same in all rooms; like the formal southeast room, the dining room (southwest) has a chair-rail. Doors have six molded panels.

An open-string staircase rises along the south wall of the narrow stairhall in the west section of the house. It has plain rectangular balusters, and the turned newel (previously reported) and most of the plain rail are now missing. The spandrel has tall slim panels. A six-panel door leads to a closet under the staircase; there is no basement under the west section of the house.

Floor plan of the second story is asymmetrical, although the stairhall is extended eastward between two chambers that are roughly equal in size. Trim is similar to but plainer than on the first story; narrow with a deep cavetto backband. The stair window in the large west dormer is trimmed with late Victorian multi-band molding, consistent with the conjectured late construction of this dormer.

The house stands amid cultivated fields framed by a few old trees and boxwood plantings on the west. It is sited on a slight rise, and the ground slopes gradually eastward towards Tinker's Creek. There is a family burial ground, bounded by an iron fence, northeast of the house. To the south and west of the house is a complex of outbuildings.

The outbuilding which is closest to the house, a short distance to the southwest, is a meathouse, dating probably from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. It has gable roof, and is constructed of logs covered with wide split vertical boards. A batten door hangs on long strap hinges centered in the north gable end.

To the west of the meat house is a complex of three more buildings: a large heavy timber frame corn crib of approximately the same construction date as the meat house. On each side of the corn crib is a shed-roof shed, a "fish house" to the east and a chicken house to the southwest.

South of the house, on the other side of the unpaved farm lane, are three more outbuildings, a large gable-roof barn/stable with side sheds, a gable-roof "slave quarter" (which is probably only of late nineteenth century construction), and a garage built circa 1920. To the west in a cultivated field is a large tobacco barn, circa 24 by 40 feet, with a shed on each of the long north and south facade walls. This is a very early tobacco barn, possibly the earliest of its type in the County, and probably dates from the same period (1790's) as the oldest part of the house.

Note: Cf. description of Bellevue written by Orlando Ridout V after a site visit, 3 September 1982.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" 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 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
				local history

Specific dates 1792, ca 1830

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.

Belleview is an outstanding example of a small plantation house, built in several stages, and incorporating fine early Greek Revival style interior trim. It is distinguished by its unusual form of expansion, as well as its attendant complex of early agricultural outbuildings.

The easterly section of the house was built circa 1792 as a simple hall-and-parlor plan house, with a spacious hall to the north and smaller parlor to the south, each warmed by an end wall fireplace. Although there is no visible evidence of the original stair, it is assumed that there was living space at loft level; there is evidence in the brickwork of the northeast chimney of an early, more steeply pitched roof. This small house was probably built by Ann Magruder Lowe who had in 1786 received this land, Stoney Harbor, from her father, Enoch Magruder of Harmony Hall and Norway.¹ It may be assumed that when the dwelling was completed, the date 1792 was carved into the chimney stone.

Ann Lowe died in 1798, and her children, because of the fact that her 1797 will had not been legally witnessed, applied to the Chancery Court for the legal division of her property. The 470-acre Stoney Harbor plantation was, by family agreement, legally conveyed to her son Lloyd Magruder Lowe,² who thenceforth made it his family home.

It was certainly Lloyd M. Lowe (grandfather of Enoch Louis Lowe, Governor of Maryland, 1851-54) who rebuilt his parents' small dwelling and installed in it the fine early Greek Revival style trim which still survives. The house was doubled in depth with the addition of a stairhall and flanking parlors on the west. The southwest parlor, which became the dining room, extended beyond the original south gable end, thus creating a small "flounder" section and giving the house its unusual and dramatic profile. It is almost certain, based on anomalies in the brickwork of the southwest chimney, that a steeply gabled kitchen wing was also built onto

the southwest section at this time. Lloyd M. Lowe finished his enlarged plantation house with fine Greek Revival style wood mantels, especially the one in the formal northeast parlor, as well as good period chair-rails, baseboards and beaded trim. The meat house and corn crib were also built at approximately this time. Lloyd Lowe renamed his plantation Belleview.

Lloyd Lowe died in 1851, leaving Belleview to his son John F. M. Lowe; his will specified that his son was to work and manage the plantation and provide homes at Belleview for the testator's daughters, Sophia Lowe and Leonora Lowe Steed. Belleview was described in Lowe's will as including the "dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, fish house, garden and yard thereto attached" as well as a one-acre family burial ground to be kept for that purpose forever.³ A codicil, added to the will a few months later, specified that John F. M. Lowe was to work the plantation for only seven years after his father's death, and that after that Lloyd Lowe's other son, John H. Lowe, was to take charge of the property and hold it in trust for his son Lloyd M. Lowe III.³

In 1856, however, both John H. Lowe and his son Lloyd M. Lowe III, legally conveyed their rights to Belleview to James M. Steed, husband of Leonora Lowe.⁴ From 1856, Belleview became the home place of the Steed family.

During the Steed family residence at Belleview, the present kitchen wing and the west central dormer were constructed late in the century, again changing the profile of the house. Several more sheds and barns were constructed south and west of the house. The family burial ground northeast of the house was maintained, and is the resting place of more than ten members of the Steed family. Although there are no visible markers for their ancestors, the Lowes, it is assumed that this is the same burial ground referred to in Lloyd M. Lowe's 1849 will.⁵

Belleview remained the home place of the Steed family for three generations, until the 1960's when the last surviving grandchild of Leonora and James Steed moved into a modern dwelling on another part of the property. Since that time the house has gradually deteriorated, although attempts have been made to stabilize its condition. It is an outstanding and rare surviving example of an early plantation complex, especially important because of the unusual sequential expansion of the dwelling, its fine early Greek Revival trim, and its collection of early outbuildings.

Notes

- 1 Prince George's County Will T#1:238.
- 2 Prince George's County Chancery Papers #3100, 1798.
- 3 Prince George's County Will PC #1:457.
- 4 Prince George's County Deeds CSM #1:220,332.
- 5 Prince George's County Will PC #1:457; See also Stones and Bones, Cemetery Records of Prince George's County Maryland, 1984.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG 81B-1

cf. Chain of Title
cf. notes, Item #8

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 89.97 acres

Tax Map #115 , parcel 138

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"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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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 Susan G. Pearl, Research/Architectural Historian

organization Prince George's Historic Preservation

date June 1988

street & number #4010 CAB

telephone 952-3521

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

(revised information entered 11/9/81)

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Belleview

AND/OR COMMON Wade-Lowe-Steed house

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 3210 Steed Road

CITY, TOWN Clinton VICINITY OF Tippetts 4th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Maryland COUNTY Prince George's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input 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	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<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 type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME estate of Robert E. Steed

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER c/o R.S.B. Robertson, 3201 Steed Rd

CITY, TOWN Clinton VICINITY OF Tippetts STATE, zip code Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. P.G. Co. Courthouse

Liber #: 217
Folio #: 286

STREET & NUMBER Main Street

CITY, TOWN Upper Marlboro, Md. STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE P.G. Co. Inventory of Historic Sites (also HABS 1936)

DATE 1974 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Calvert Mansion, MNCPPC, 4811 Riverdale Rd.

CITY, TOWN Riverdale, Md. STATE 20737

7 DESCRIPTION

PG: 81B-1

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input 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

Belleview is a one-and-one-half-story frame gable roofed structure, three bays wide, with entrance in the central bay of the east (main) facade. There is a dormer over each of the flanking windows. On the north end are two free-standing brick chimneys with stone bases. Similar chimneys once rose at the south gable end, but the west half of the south end has been extended one additional bay, thereby eliminating the westmost of the two south chimneys; another exterior chimney has been built at the south half-gable end of this addition. The remaining original southeast chimney has the date 173() carved into the brick.

Several of the early outbuildings remain standing on the grounds: a log meathouse, a corn crib, and several early barns. The Lowe-Steed family burial ground is to the east of the house.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			local history

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house at Belleview stands on a tract originally patented as Stony Harbor. It was built early in the eighteenth century, possibly as early as 1713 when Robert Wade devised the 754 acre Stony Harbor tract (which he had had resurveyed in 1704, but did not live upon) to his son Zachariah. Zachariah was to move onto the property upon his father's death.¹ (There is a longstanding tradition that the 173() date on the southeast chimney represents an addition to a somewhat earlier building,) In any case, the house and farm remained in the Wade family until the second Zachariah Wade (grandson of Robert) sold it to Enoch Magruder in 1760.² From Magruder it passed to his daughter Ann Lowe in 1786, and since that time has remained in the hands of her descendants, the Lowes (principally her son, Lloyd M. Lowe), and (from 1856) the Steeds.³

The house has been very little altered and, although deteriorated, is a fine example of early eighteenth century domestic architecture. This important historic grouping also includes several early outbuildings and the nineteenth century Lowe-Steed family burial ground.

1. Will #13:612; Pat. DD#5:587
2. Will #1:370; Deed RR:91
3. Will T#1:238; PC#1:457; GPH#2:578; Chancery #3100; Deeds CSM#1:220,332; JWB#3:753; #217:286.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

PG:81B-1

Wills #13:612; T#1:238; PC#1:457; GPH#2:578;
 Patent DD#5:587
 Deeds RR:91; CSM#1:220,332; JWB#3:753; #217:286
 Chancery #3100; Interview with family members.

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

Susan G. Pearl

ORGANIZATION

P.G. Co. Historical & Cultural Trust

DATE

Jan. 1981

STREET & NUMBER

Calvert Mansion, MNCPPC, 4811 Riverdale Rd.

TELEPHONE

779-2011

CITY OR TOWN

Riverdale, Md. 20737

STATE

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

PG-81-B-1
Bellevue
Clinton vicinity

The following architectural description was prepared September 3, 1982, by Orlando Ridout V during a site visit to Bellevue. The main house was undergoing repairs at the time, exposing portions of the framing and allowing access into the attic crawl space. The owner is Bayne Robertson (248-4132).

The house at Bellevue was constructed in two distinct periods. The original frame house was $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, three bays wide, and one room deep, with single exterior brick chimneys at either end of a steeply pitched gable roof. A brick in the south chimney is dated but the third numeral is not readily identifiable (1792). Architectural evidence suggests the correct date is 1792. This relatively small hall/parlor plan house was incorporated into a much larger house circa 1820-40. The roof of the original house was removed, the interior was gutted, and the plan was expanded to two rooms deep. This addition is unusual in that the south end extends beyond the south gable wall of the original house, forming a "flounder"-like projecting bay on the south end of the enlarged house. The roof was reconstructed as a more moderately pitched gable, and the interior of the house was completely renovated using riven lathing, early machine nails, and period mantels and trim.

The front facade of the house faces east. An entrance door with three-light transom is located in the center bay, flanked by single 9/6 windows on each side. The six-panel door has ogee/astragal panel molds, raised panels, and is hung on five-knuckle butt hinges. The ghost of an original box lock is visible on the interior face of the door. There are two pitched roof 6/6 dormer windows on the second floor. A 20th century one story shed porch with square circular-sawn posts stretches across the front facade. The brick foundation is almost entirely stuccoed on this facade; the siding is circular-sawn and nailed with wire nails. The roof of the house and the porch is now covered with roll asphalt.

On the north gable wall, there are paired exterior brick chimneys with two 4/4 windows between the chimneys on the first and second floor. The left, or east, chimney is original and is centered on what was the north gable wall of the early house. The right, or west, chimney is a relatively modern feature, probably constructed circa 1900 or later, using salvaged bricks laid in stretcher bond. It rests on a concrete base, in contrast to the original chimney, which rests on a sandstone foundation and is laid in five- to seven-course common bond. This chimney corbels in above the second floor fireplace and has a three-course corbeled cap. The siding on this facade

consists of plain circular-sawn weatherboards with wire nails and averages 6 inches in exposure. Where several of the weatherboards are missing between the two chimneys it is possible to see the downbrace for the northwest corner of the original house. This brace was cut off to make room for one of the 4/4 windows.

The west facade of the house dates entirely to the second period of construction. The fenestration is asymmetrical due to the unusual plan utilized. The door is offset to left of center, with one 6/6 window to the left and two 6/6 windows to the right. The roof on this facade is dominated by a large pitched roof "dormer" that accommodates the upper run of the interior stair. A 6/6 window is centered in this dormer, with a single conventional 6/6 pitched roof dormer to either side. The low foundation on this facade is stuccoed; the siding is circular-sawn and nailed with wire nails. The eaves are completely plain, lacking even a box cornice. The roof is covered with roll asphalt.

The original chimney on the south gable of the early section is an exterior brick chimney. It rests on a sandstone foundation with galleted joints. The brickwork is laid in five-course bond and shoulders in with tiled weatherings above the second story fireplace. There is a 6/4 window to the left of this chimney on the first floor and a 4/4 window directly above on the second story.

The "flounder" wing is one bay long and extends the depth of the west room. A door in the east wall opens onto a small lean-to porch tucked into the corner of the house. A 4/4 window is centered on the second floor, directly above the porch door. The south gable wall of the "flounder" is unusual in that it is constructed of common bond brick up part way into the second floor. A massive brick exterior chimney projects from the south gable wall.

A small one room, one-story-and-loft kitchen wing projects from the south wall of the "flounder" wing. This small kitchen wing post-dates the Civil War and evidently replaces an earlier wing with a more steeply pitched gable roof. The outline of this earlier wing is evident in the chimney. The existing kitchen wing is of frame construction and rests on rough log posts set in the ground. Single 6/6 windows are centered in the east and west walls of the wing, and a door in the center of the south gable wall opens onto a lean-to porch. The wing is covered with circular-sawn siding and a standing seam metal roof. The eaves are boxed.

The interior of the original house consists of a hall/parlor plan with the large hall to the north and a smaller parlor to the south.

The east entrance door opens into the hall, with an opposing door in the west wall opening into the later section of the house. There is a large fireplace centered on the north gable wall of the hall, with a single 4/4 window to the left. The fireplace is framed by an exceptional early 19th century mantel. It is a large mantel with tapered, fluted half-columns flanking a broad paneled frieze with scrolled end brackets and a complex molded shelf that consists principally of a succession of Greek ogee moldings. The mantel and all of the interior trim and plaster date to the second period of construction circa 1830. The trim includes beaded window and door architraves with cove/astragal backbands, beaded baseboard, and a two-piece chairrail with a small Greek ogee immediately below the nosing. The window to the left of the fireplace is framed with later one-piece molded trim.

A six-panel door at the west end of the interior hall partition opens into the original parlor. A fireplace is centered on the south wall of this room. It is framed with a mantel that consists of a board surround with a molded backband framing the opening, a plain frieze, and a molded shelf with Greek ogee and cove/astragal moldings. The window and door architraves in this room match the trim in the hall. The baseboard is beaded; there is no evidence of a chairrail.

The period II addition includes a narrow center stair hall flanked by a single room on each side. The east end of the stair hall opens into the hall of the original house. The stair rises against the south wall of the stair hall to a landing at the west end, then turns 180 degrees and rises to the second story. It is an open-string stair with a simple walnut rail, square balusters (2 per step), and a handsome turned newel. The carriage piece is undecorated, with tall recessed panels below the carriage. A six-panel door opens into a closet under the stairs. A door in the north wall of the stair hall opens into the northwest room. This room evidently was not heated originally. In the 20th century an exterior chimney was added and a stove flue was opened up. The door architrave in this room is original; the window trim is later.

The room to the south of the stair hall is heated by a large fireplace centered on the south gable wall. This fireplace is framed with a handsome Greek Revival mantel with paneled pilasters flanking the opening below a paneled frieze and a complex molded shelf. The fireplace is flanked by a closet on the left and a door on the right leading into the kitchen wing. Early architrave trim survives on the four interior doors and the east door to the porch. The window trim on the west wall has been replaced.

The second floor plan is not quite symmetrical. The stair hall extends roughly through the center of the second floor, with two equal sized chambers

to the north and two unequal sized chambers to the south. The east end of the hall is partitioned to form a small storage closet. Original architrave trim survives on all of the interior doors; the window trim is late 19th century. Other features include beaded baseboard and dormer alcove trim and a cast iron fireplace surround inscribed "Rock Furnace".

Access to the attic crawl space is possible through a small hole in the plaster ceiling of the northeast chamber. The roof framing dates entirely to the second period of construction, but rafters from the earlier roof are evident, reused as interior partition studs on the second floor. These early rafters can be identified by the notches from the original collar beams. Wrought nails are evident in these early rafters, while the later roof that survives is constructed using machine nails. The present roof is of common rafter construction, joined at the ridge with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. The collar beams are lapped into the rafters and nailed with machine nails.

A bulkhead cellar entrance is located on the south gable wall of the original section, to the left of the chimney. This entrance opens into a shallow cellar under the original two room plan house. The cellar was not examined in detail, except to note the heavy log sleeper floor joists and the chimney bases.

The kitchen wing includes a single room on the first floor with an unfinished loft above. The kitchen is dominated by a massive chimney stack with a relatively small but deep fireplace. The room is finished with Victorian wainscot paneling below a high chair molding, plastered walls above, and an exposed joist ceiling. A light ladder against the chimney provides access to the loft. The roof is moderate in pitch but is framed with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints at the peak.

Most of the associated outbuildings and farm buildings were also briefly examined. These include:

Meat house: Located to the southwest of the kitchen wing, the meat house is of log construction covered with plain vertical siding. The steeply pitched gable roof is oriented on a north-south axis. The roof is framed with machine nails, suggesting a construction date ranging from circa 1830 to the Civil War.

Corn Crib: Located to the southwest of the main house and the meat house, the crib is relatively large and of heavy timber construction. It is constructed of both pit-sawn and machine-sawn timbers and machine nails. Interesting features include an early ladder to the loft and the hardware on the east door. This building and the meat house may have been constructed at the same approximate time that the house was enlarged or were perhaps constructed some years later. This building is worthy of detailed recording.

Tobacco House: Located across a field to the west of the main house, this building measures approximately 24 by 40 feet, with sheds on both facade walls. This is an early tobacco house constructed with wrought nails and is probably contemporary with the original section of the main house (accepting the 1792 date attribution). The building is framed for vertical siding rather than horizontal and is divided into five foot rooms. There are large double doors in the north and south facade walls and single doors were centered in the east and west gables. The east door survives intact and is hung on one cross-garnet hinge and one extremely large H-L hinge. Significant features include the tilted false plate eave construction, wrought nail construction, five foot room system, and the evidence of original vertical siding. Also of interest are portions of an early tobacco prize stored in the building. This building should be fully recorded and drawn.

Other Outbuildings: These include a small barn constructed with posts in the ground, an implement shed of similar construction, a small rough frame outbuilding with a steeply pitched gable roof, a brick lined well with well-house, and several shed roofed outbuildings that were not examined. One of these is referred to as the "fish house".

CHAIN OF TITLE

BELLEVUE

P.G.#81B-1

217:286
8 May 1924
Deed Part'n

Deed of partition between five children and heirs of John J. R. Steed, entitled to the farm Bellevue, of which he died possessed; 107 acres on northwest side of Linkers Branch to be held jointly by Robert E. Steed, Mary P. Steed and Helen Steed.

GPH#2:578
10 Apr 1923
Will

John J. R. Steed, testator; Bellevue to wife Mary for life, then to children

JWB#3:753
8 Oct 1884
Deed

James M. Steed to son John J. R. Steed, Bellevue, 400 acres more or less, same land that grantor obtained from Lloyd M. Lowe and trustee John H. Lowe by CSM#1:220 & 332, same which Lloyd M. Lowe received by will of his grandfather, Lloyd M. Lowe.

CSM#1:332
13 May 1856
Deed

John H. Lowe to James M. Steed of Norfolk, Va.; whereas Lloyd M. Lowe devised Bellevue to his grandson of same name by codicil to his will (PC#1:457), to be held in trust by John H. Lowe, and whereas younger L.M. Lowe has sold farm to James M. Steed, now grantor (trustee) does convey aforesaid farm to James M. Steed

CSM#1:220
13 May 1856
Deed

Lloyd M. Lowe to James M. Steed; farm Bellevue which grantor obtained by will of his grandfather, Lloyd M. Lowe.

PC#1:457
27 May 1851
Will

Lloyd M. Lowe, testator: codicil (18 July 1849): Bellevue farm to be operated by son John F.M. Lowe for 7 years after death of testator, then son John H. Lowe shall take over farm & hold in trust for his son, Lloyd M. Lowe. (Farm made up of Stony Harbor, 2 Johns, & Lanham's Folly)

unrecorded
1797
will

Ann Magruder Lowe, testator: in Chancery #3100 Barbara & Elizabeth Lowe testify that their mother (above) made will in 1797, never legally witnessed, but their father Michael Lowe consented to it; Ann Lowe died possessed of farm 435 acres (left to her by her father's will) on Tinker's Branch, made up of Stony Harbor, 2 Johns and Lanham's Delight; she devises it to her son Lloyd M. Lowe.

T#1:238
8 Aug 1786
Will
Enoch Magruder, testator: to daughter Ann
Lowe, all that part of Stony Harbor where Ben-
jamin Duvall lived, & all land I bought
of Thomas Lanham adjacent to Stony Harbor.

RR:91
10 May 1760
Deed
Zachariah Wade to Enoch Magruder,
part of Stoney Harbor on north side of
Tinkers Run, which was devised to grantor
by will of his father Zachariah Wade, ...
100 acres
(Magruder receives parts of "2
Johns" from Thomas Lanham, BB#2:242, TT:641)

#1:370
8 Apr 1745
Will
Zachariah Wade, testator: to son Zachariah,
all my part of Stony Harbor on north side
of Tinkers Run

#13:612
2 Feb 1713
Will
Robert Wade, testator: to eldest son Zachary
all Stony Harbor on north side of Tinkers
Run, also 100 acres at lower end on south
side of whole tract, 700 acres total; son
Zachary is move in upon my decease. (will
notes that Robert Wade now lives at "Friend-
ship")

DD#5:587
3 Apr 1704
Patent
Patent for resurvey; Stoney Harbor. Originally
laid out for 350 acres (1670, to Zachariah
Wade, #16:26), now resurveyed for 754 acres;
addition of 378 acres surplus and 26 acres
free land.

#9:16
13 May 1678
Will (Chas.Co.)
Zachariah Wade, testator: to son Robert,
Stoney Harbor 350 acres, and Friendship
200 acres.

(revised copy entered 11/9/81)

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

HISTORIC SITES SUMMARY SHEET

P.G. County Survey # 81B-1 Date 1730's

Building Name Belleview

Location 3210 Steed Road, Clinton, Md.

Open to Public yes no

Belleview is a 1½-story frame gable-roofed structure, three bays wide, with entrance in the central bay of the east (main) facade. There is a dormer over each of the flanking windows. On the north end are two free-standing brick chimneys with stone bases. Similar chimneys once rose at the south gable end, but the west half of the south end has been extended one additional bay, thereby eliminating the westmost of the two south chimneys; another exterior chimney has been built at the south half-gable end of this addition. The remaining original southeast chimney has the date 173() carved into the brick.

The house at Belleview stands on a tract originally patented as Stony Harbor. It was built early in the 18th century, possibly as early as 1713 when Robert Wade devised the 754 acre Stony Harbor tract (which he had had resurveyed in 1704, but did not live upon) to his son Zachariah. Zachariah was to move onto the property upon his father's death. (There is a longstanding tradition that the 173() date on the southeast chimney represents an addition to a somewhat earlier building.) In any case, the house and farm remained in the Wade family until the second Zachariah Wade (grandson of Robert) sold it to Enoch Magruder in 1760. From Magruder it passed to his daughter Ann Lowe in 1786, and since that time has remained in the hands of her descendants, the Lowes (principally her son, Lloyd M. Lowe), and (from 1856) the Steeds.

The house has been very little altered and, although deteriorated, is a fine example of early 18th century domestic architecture. This important historic grouping also includes several early outbuildings and the 19th century Lowe-Steed family burial ground.

(entered 9/15/90)

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITES SUMMARY SHEET

P.G. County Survey #: 81B-1 Date ca. 1830
Building Name Belleview (The Steed House)
Location 3210 Steed Rd., Clinton, Md.
Open to Public yes x no

Belleview, also known as the Steed house, is a one-and-one-half story frame gable roofed structure, three bays wide, with entrance in the central bay of the east (main) facade. There is a dormer over each of the flanking windows. On the north end are two free-standing brick chimneys with stone bases. Similar chimneys once rose at the south gable end, but the west half of the south end has been extended one additional bay, thereby eliminating the westmost of the two south chimneys; another exterior chimney has been built at the south half-gable end of this addition.

The house at Belleview was built during the first half of the nineteenth century by Lloyd M. Lowe. At the time of his death in 1851, he left his wife a life estate in Belleview - dwelling house, kitchen, meat and fish house, yard, and garden; after her death, the farm was to be held in trust (by his son, John H. Lowe, or his son-in-law, James Steed) for his grandson and namesake. Five years later, in 1856, the younger Lloyd M. Lowe sold it to his uncle, James Steed. Steed's descendants sold it out of the family 100 years later.

Several of the early outbuildings remain standing on the grounds. The Steed family burial ground is to the east of the house.

Priv/occ/res/good

1703525404
P.A. 81B-1

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON:				
AND/OR HISTORIC: Belview or Steed House				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: 3300 Block of Steed Road				
CITY OR TOWN: Oxon Hill				
STATE: Maryland		COUNTY: Prince George's		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Vacant</u>
				<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Robert E. Steed				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			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 American Buildings Survey				
DATE OF SURVEY: 1936 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress				
STREET AND NUMBER: 10 First Street SE				
CITY OR TOWN: Washington, DC			STATE:	

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" 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 house is a one-and one-half story frame structure with a pair of external chimneys at either end. The three bay main (east) facade has a central doorway with transom light. Flanking it are 6/6 double hung sash windows with shutters. At the second floor, there are two dormer windows with 6/6 double hung sash windows.

At the north end, there are two external chimneys with stone foundations, one story bases, and free standing stacks. Between the stacks are two windows at each floor level; they are 4/4 double hung sash.

At the south end, an addition has been made to the house. It is half the width of the house with a roof line following the west slope of the roof line of the main block. It, too, has an external end chimney. On the east side of the south end wall is a chimney with one story base and free standing stack; it has a pattern of glazed headers.

The rear (west) facade has been extended by the south addition. It had a central door and flanking windows; there is an additional window to the south of the door. At the second level, there are two window dormers and a large dormer over the door that provides head room for the staircase.

In plan, the house has two rooms across the east front, one entered directly from the porch, and three rooms across the west, a stair hall with rooms on either side. The south addition is another room.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

West of the house are a number of outbuildings. Nearest the house is a log meathouse. The logs are joined with saddle notches on the bottom side of the logs. The building is sheathed with vertical boards.

North of the meat house is a corn crib. It sits on stone piers. The framing is of hewn logs and timbers, mortised, tenoned and pegged.

To the west of these buildings are several barns, one of which has a mortised, tenoned and pegged frame, the other having a braced frame joined by nails. Both have members that are roughly shaped rather than hewn.

Northwest of the house is a large tobacco barn with hewn framing members, mortised, tenoned, and pegged together.

East of the house is a family cemetery for the Steed family. Included are headstones for James M. Steed, Jr., born in Norfolk, Va., in 1807 and died in Prince George's County in 1890; and for his wife, Leonora Steed, born in Prince George's County in 1812, married to James Steed in 1834, and died in 1888.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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2. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) c. 1835

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ |
|--|--|--|---|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: _____ DATE: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____

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

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

CHAIN OF TITLE

BELLEVIEW

P.G.#81B-1

217:286
8 May 1924
Deed Part'n

Deed of partition between five children and heirs of John J. R. Steed, entitled to the farm Belleview, of which he died possessed; 107 acres on northwest side of Linkers Branch to be held jointly by Robert E. Steed, Mary P. Steed and Helen Steed.

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John J. R. Steed, testator; Belleview to wife Mary for life, then to children

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James M. Steed to son John J. R. Steed, Bellevue, 400 acres more or less, same land that grantor obtained from Lloyd M. Lowe and trustee John H. Lowe by CSM#1:220 & 332, same which Lloyd M. Lowe received by will of his grandfather, Lloyd M. Lowe.

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John H. Lowe to James M. Steed of Norfolk, Va.; whereas Lloyd M. Lowe devised Belleview to his grandson of same name by codicil to his will (PC#1:457), to be held in trust by John H. Lowe, and whereas younger L.M.Lowe has sold farm to James M. Steed, now grantor (trustee) does convey aforesaid farm to James M. Steed

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unrecorded
1797
will

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T#1:238
8 Aug 1786
Will
Enoch Magruder, testator: to daughter Ann Lowe, all that part of Stony Harbor where Benjamin Duvall lived, & all land I bought of Thomas Lanham adjacent to Stony Harbor.

RR:91
10 May 1760
Deed
Zachariah Wade to Enoch Magruder, part of Stoney Harbor on north side of Tinkers Run, which was devised to grantor by will of his father Zachariah Wade, ... 100 acres
(Magruder receives parts of "2 Johns" from Thomas Lanham, BB#2:242, TT:641)

#1:370
8 Apr 1745
Will
Zachariah Wade, testator: to son Zachariah, all my part of Stony Harbor on north side of Tinkers Run

#13:512
2 Feb 1713
Will
Robert Wade, testator: to eldest son Zachary all Stony Harbor on north side of Tinkers Run, also 100 acres at lower end on south side of whole tract, 700 acres total; son Zachary "is to move in upon my decease." (will notes that Robert Wade now lives at "Friendship")

DD#5:587
3 Apr 1704
Patent
Patent for resurvey; Stoney Harbor. Originally laid out for 350 acres (1670, to Zachariah Wade, #16:26), now resurveyed for 754 acres; addition of 378 acres surplus and 26 acres free land.

#9:16
13 May 1678
Will (Chas.Co.)
Zachariah Wade, testator: to son Robert, Stoney Harbor 350 acres, and Friendship 200 acres.

Figure 4. Belleview Floor Plan. 1st floor.

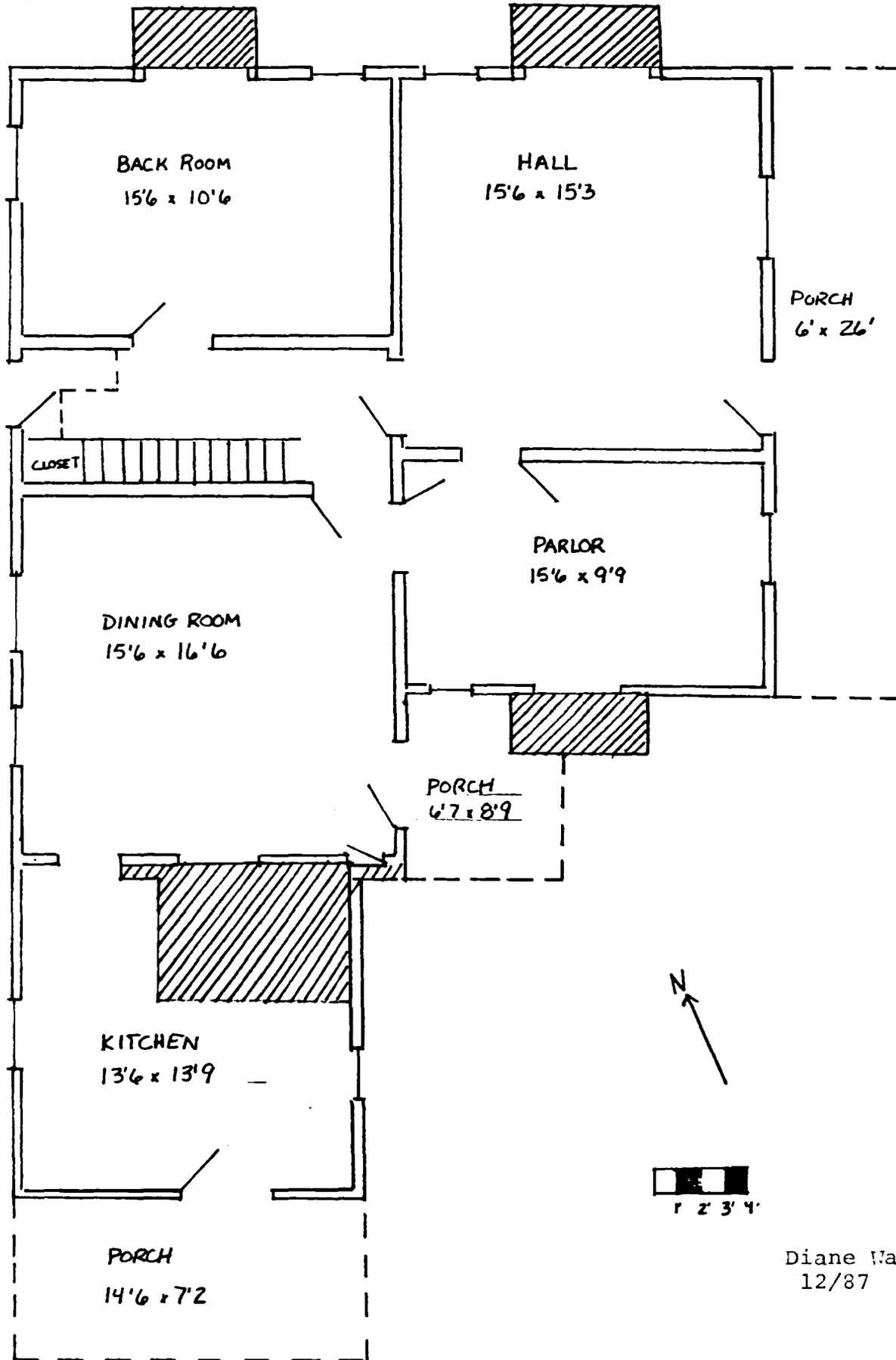
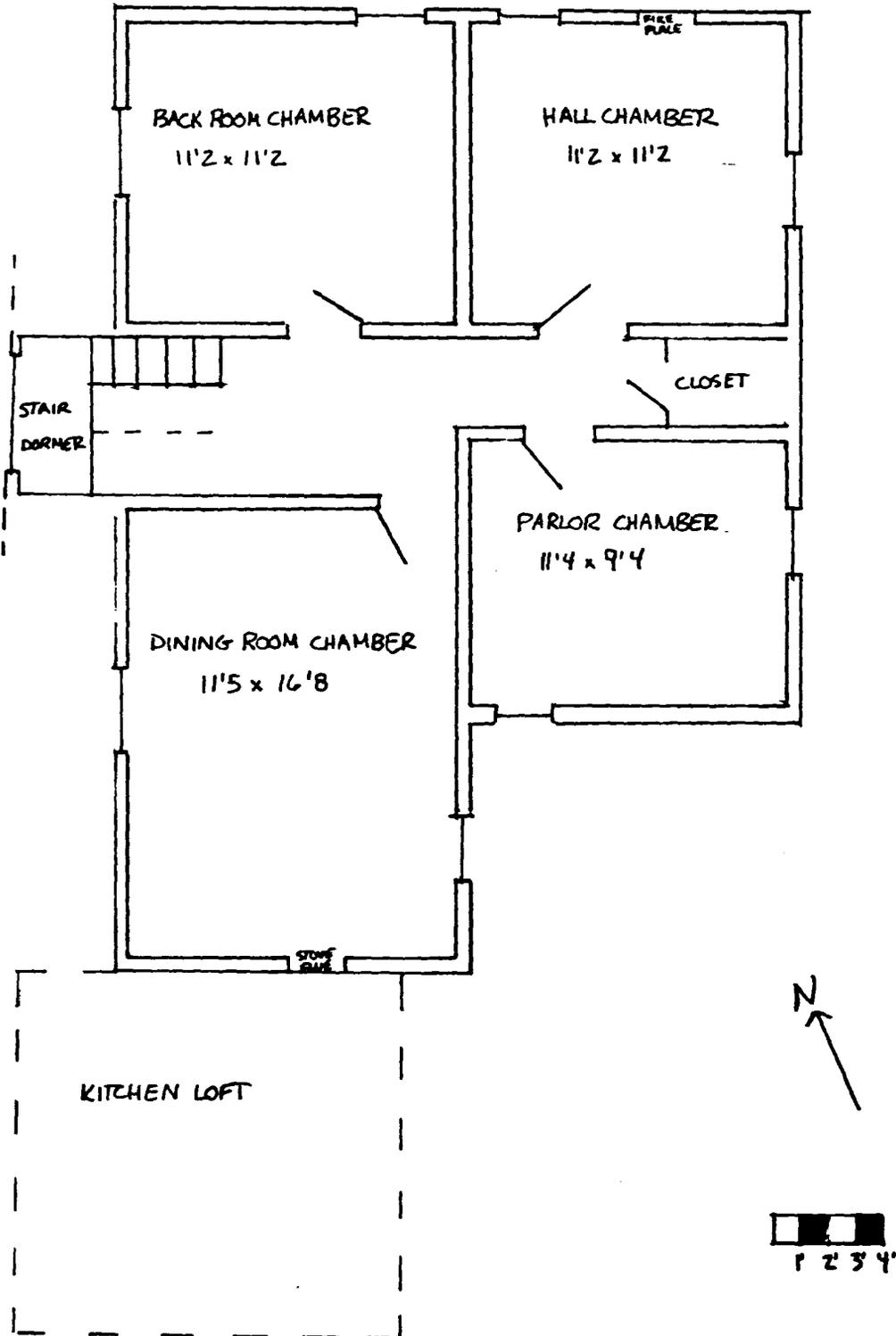
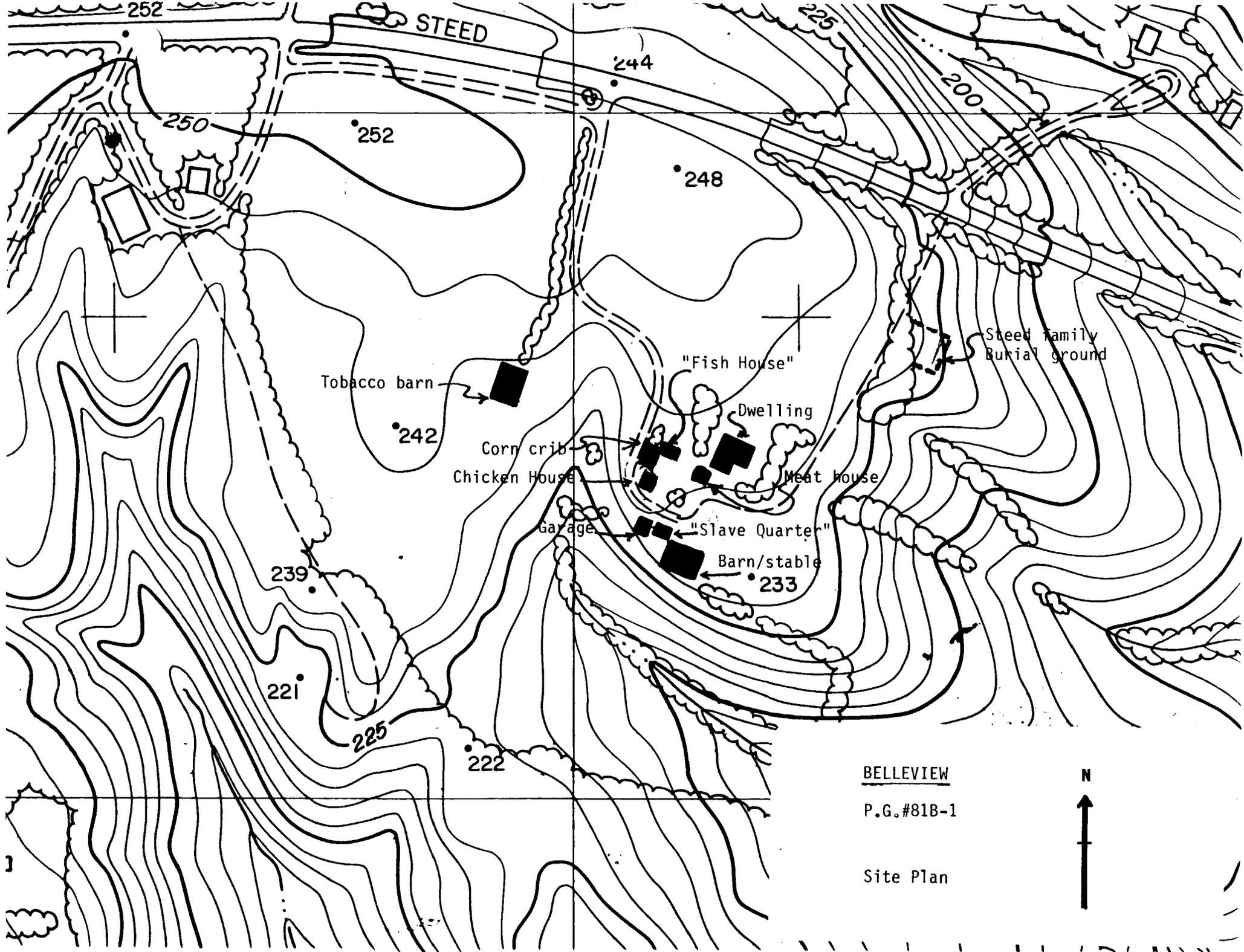


Figure 5. Belleview Floor Plan. 2nd floor.



Diane Wasch
12/87



STEED

252

244

250

252

248

200

Tobacco barn

242

"Fish House"

Steed Family Burial ground

Dwelling

Corn crib
Chicken House

Meat house

Garage

"Slave Quarter"

Barn/stable

239

233

221

225

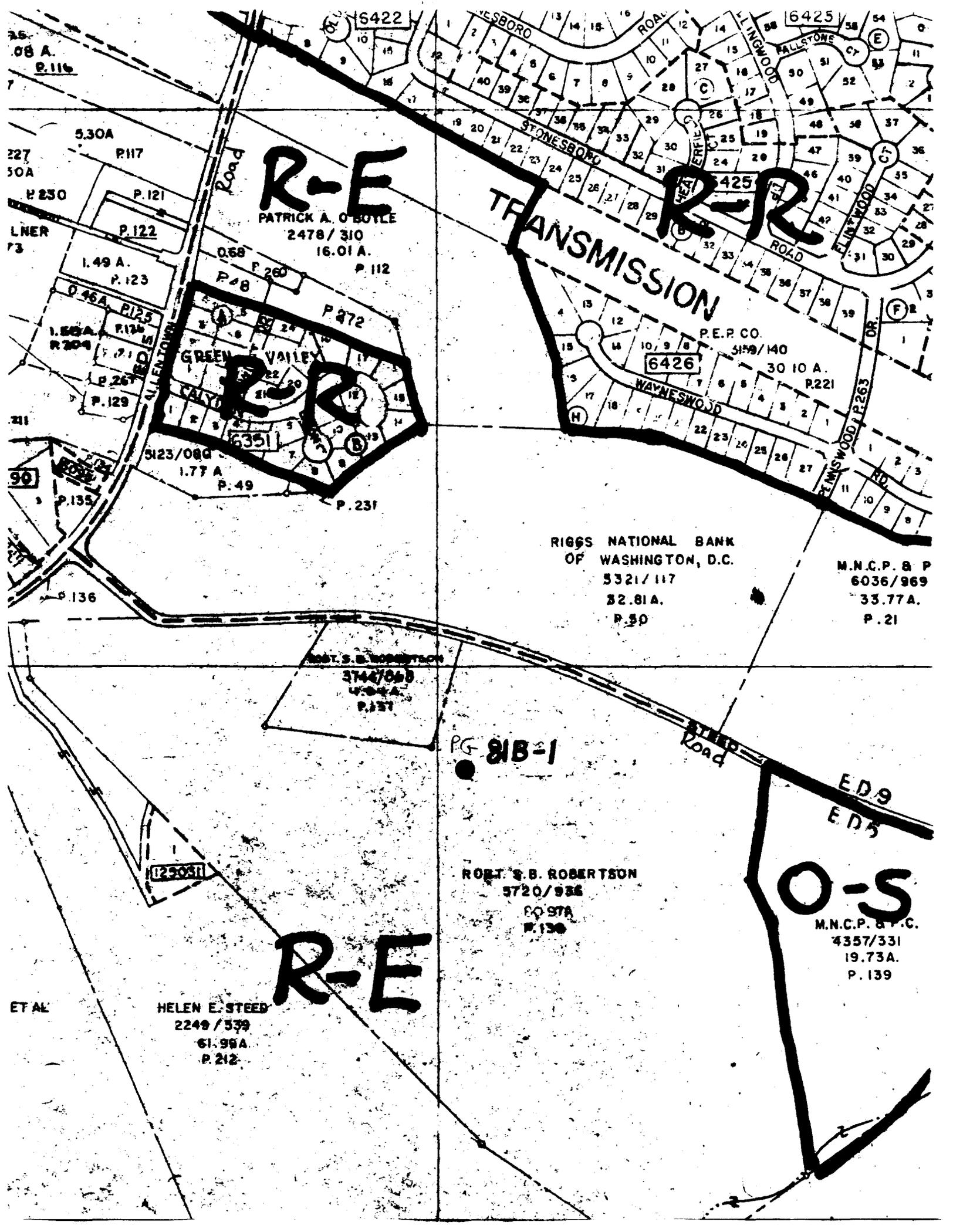
222

BELLEVIEW

P.G.#81B-1

Site Plan





25-08 A.
P. 116

227
30A
P. 230

LNER
73
P. 122

1.49 A.
P. 123

1.55A
R. 204
P. 267

1.77 A.
P. 49

1.36

129031

90

1.35

1.36

1.36

1.36

1.36

R-E
PATRICK A. O'BOYLE
2478 / 310
16.01 A.
P. 112

R-R
GREEN VALLEY
CALY
6351
P. 272
P. 231

R-R
TRANSMISSION
P. 425

P.E.P. CO.
3179 / 140
30.10 A.
P. 221
6426

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
OF WASHINGTON, D.C.
5321 / 117
32.81 A.
P. 30

M.N.C.P. & P.
6036 / 969
33.77 A.
P. 21

ROBT. S. B. ROBERTSON
3744 / 868
4.84 A.
P. 137

PG-81B-1

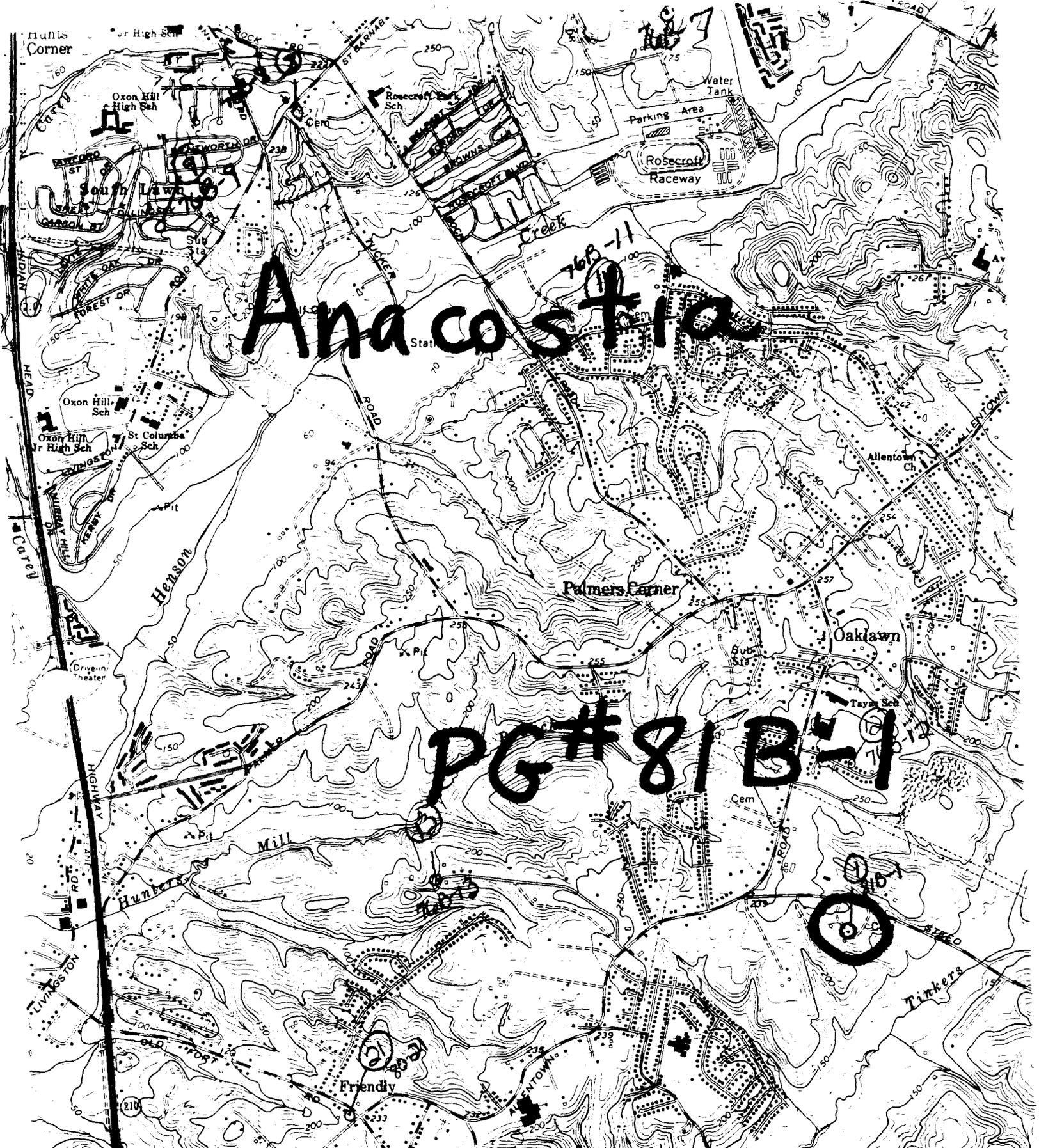
ROBT. S. B. ROBERTSON
5720 / 936
60.97 A.
P. 130

R-E

HELEN E. STEED
2249 / 539
61.95 A.
P. 212

O-S
M.N.C.P. & P.C.
4357 / 331
19.73 A.
P. 139

ET AL



Anacostia

768-11

PG# 81 B-1

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ed, and published by the Geological Survey

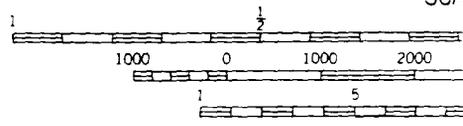
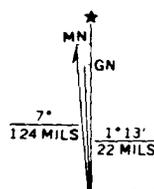
l by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, NCPS, and WSSC

aphy by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
1955. Field checked 1956. Revised 1965

ed hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 560 (1965)
formation is not intended for navigational purposes

nic projection. 1927 North American datum

0-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system



CONTOUR
DATUM IS
DEPTH CURVES AND CO...

PG:81B-1



VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST

BLI VIEW
NEAR TIPPETT, MARYLAND

PHOTO BY: JOHN C. BPOSTRUP
1936



Pl[#] 81B-1

Belleview
Prince Georges Co., MD

Susan E. Pearl

March 1988

East elevation

Neg. Md. Hist. Trust,
Annapolis, MD



Bellevue

Prince Georges Co. MD

Susan H. Pearl

March 1988

Arch elevation with
meat touse

Reg: Md. Hist Trust,
Annapolis, MD



Belcurin

Prince Georges Co. MD

Aceson St. Post

March 1988

West elevation

Md. Hist. Trust,
Annapolis, MD



Bellemead

Princi George's Co. #110

James L. Scott

March 1988

Southeast detail

789 Md. Hwy. Thrust,
Annapolis, MD



PS #81B-1

Belleview

Prince George's Co. MD

Susan G. Peall

March 1988

Stack, second story

Near Md. Hist. Trust,

Annapolis, MD.



PG # 81B-1

Belleair

Prince Georges Co. MD

Acacia St. Court

March 1988

Wanted, SE parlor

767 MD. West Trust,

Annapolis, MD



Pl. # 81B-1

Baltimore

Prince Georges Co. MD

Jesse S. Park

March 1988

Chicken house, corn crib,
and fish house for E

Maryland Hist. Trust,
Annapolis, MD



Pl. # 81B-1

Belleview

Prince Georges Co MD

Susan L. Pearl

March 1988

Partial, flounder
addition

Weg. Mt Rest. Trust
Annapolis, MD



NAME. STEED HOUSE

PG. 81B-1

LOCATION STEED Rd CLINTON, Md

FACADE W

PHOTO TAKEN 12/12/73 M. DWYER



NAME STEED HOUSE PG: 81B-1
LOCATION STEED Rd CLINTON, Md.
FACADE SW
PHOTO TAKEN 12/12/73 M. DWYER



NAME STEED HOUSE

PG: 81B-1

LOCATION STEED Rd CLINTON, Md

FACADE E

PHOTO TAKEN 12/12/73 M DWYER



NAME STEED HOUSE

PO 813-1

LOCATION STEED Rd CLINTON, Md

FACADE NW

PHOTO TAKEN 12/12/73 M. DWYER



NAME STEED HOUSE - CORN CRIB
LOCATION STEED Rd CLINTON, Md
FACADE SE
PHOTO TAKEN 12/12/73 M. DWYER

Pg. 81B-1

NAME STEED HOUSE - CEM.

PG: 81B-1

LOCATION STEED Rd. CLINTON, Md

FACADE E

PHOTO TAKEN 12/12/73 M. DWYER



NAME STEED HOUSE

PG: 81B-1

LOCATION STEED Rd CLINTON, Md

FACADE NW

PHOTO TAKEN 12/12/73 M. DWYER



NAME STEED HOUSE - BARN? P6:81B-1

LOCATION STEED Rd. CLINTON, Md.

FACADE W

PHOTO TAKEN 12/12/73 M. OWYER