

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Rosaryville State Park
MIHP # PG 82A-51
Upper Marlboro Vicinity
Prince George's County
Park – 1973
Public

Rosaryville State Park encompasses approximately 1,030 acres and was acquired between 1973 and 1986. The park provides public recreational opportunities, including hiking, and horseback riding trails, fishing at the Dower House Pond, and picnicking. Historically, the Mount Airy portion of the park was associated with a branch of the Calvert family. The day use area was used for agriculture production. The landscape of Rosaryville State Park comprises rolling wooded areas interspersed with cleared mowed lawns. Twenty-one built resources and four sites are associated with the pre-park history of the area.

Park development and recreational management originally focused on the approximately 498.6-acre parcel that included Mount Airy Mansion, the ancestral home of a branch of the Calvert family. Between 1975 and 1986 the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) acquired additional land for park development. Few buildings and structures have been constructed since the property became a park in 1973. Park buildings that were constructed to support park activities were constructed during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The buildings and management practices that have shaped the park since 1973 are not yet fifty years old. The buildings and structures constructed since 1960 do not possess the qualities of exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G necessary to qualify for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places individually or as an historic district. In 1997, the MHT determined that the 498.6 acre parcel associated with Mount Airy, including the mansion, associated outbuildings and pond, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Mount Airy is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Cissy Patterson, and Criterion C, as an example of the evolution of a building over time.

7. Description

Inventory No. PG:82A-51

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

SUMMARY

The Rosaryville State Park comprises approximately 1,030 acres located along Route 301 in Prince George's County, Maryland. The acreage includes a 40-acre right-of-way easement held by the Potomac Electric Power Company (Maryland Department of Natural Resources [MdDNR] Acquisition Listing, Rosaryville State Park 2002). The park boundaries were derived from property acquisition maps and discussions with Maryland Department of Natural Resources staff at the Southern Maryland Recreation Complex. The park was created in 1973 as part of an effort to protect Mount Airy, the ancestral home of a branch of the Calvert family, and to provide recreation for residents and visitors to Prince George's County. Recreational opportunities at Rosaryville State Park include hiking and horseback riding trails, fishing at the Dower House Pond, and picnicking.

The topography of Rosaryville State Park is characterized by slopes, knolls, and ravines that range in elevation from 68 to 256 feet above mean sea level. The dividing line between the Patuxent and Piscataway watersheds is located in the park. Water features include the four and-a-half acre Dower House Pond and several small streams (MdDNR 1976:12). A few minor and occasionally intermittent drainages irrigate wetlands as they meander through the park. Dower House Pond Branch leads from the Dower House Pond; the dam is located at the property line.

The landscape of Rosaryville State Park comprises rolling wooded areas interspersed with cleared mowed lawns. The wooded areas consist of mixed pine and hardwood forest. Some wooded areas exhibit the qualities of forest succession, as they were once active farm or livestock fields. The younger tracts present dense undergrowth while the tracts approaching maturity present increasingly open understories.

The Potomac Electric Power Company electrical powerline and corridor bisects the park from northwest to southeast. This corridor is cleared of brush and woods, features a vehicle track, and is marked by tall metal towers. The powerlines effectively divided the park in half; no internal circulation system provides vehicular access between the two halves of the park. The southern section of the park is accessed from Rosaryville Road. A paved drive off Rosaryville Road leads to Mount Airy. Abandoned former farm tracts meander through wooded areas and occasionally over collapsing bridges. Marlton Avenue West provides access to the northern part of the park. An access road from Marlton Avenue West travels through mowed fields to end at the day use area. The day use area contains restrooms and picnic facilities.

The Mount Airy Mansion is the focal building of the southern section of the park. The mansion and outbuildings are surrounded by formal mowed lawns with driveways, parking lots, and former recreational facilities. Boxwoods and other ornamental shrubbery dot the immediate landscape. The house is sited on a high point but the overgrown woods beyond the mowed lawns obscures much of the vista. The man-made, four-and-a-half acre Dower House Pond is located south of the mansion, immediately inside the park gate. The two former Smith houses, a stable, the remains of a dwelling, agricultural outbuildings, and a pole barn also are located in the Mount Airy section of the park.

The north section of the park contains the day use area of the park. The day use area contains playgrounds, comfort stations, and picnic shelters. The Duvall agricultural buildings, the former Magruder barn, and the former Ledman house are also located in this area of the park.

Twenty-five resources pre-dating 1960 and owned by the MdDNR are contained in Rosaryville State Park. These resources include one archeological site, thirteen domestic resources, and eight agricultural-related resources. Several built resources documented in previous investigations are not longer extant and are currently classified as sites. These resources are the former Duvall Tobacco Barn (MIHP # PG:82A-28), the former Sasscer tenant house (MIHP # PG:82A-11), and the Mount Airy dairy and meat house (MIHP PG:82A-16). Five buildings and structures were constructed after 1960.

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METHODS

The overall purpose of this project is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with consistent data on the cultural resources contained within Rosaryville State Park. The survey area consisted of MdDNR-owned lands within the boundaries as of January 2003 based on a review of property maps verified by park personnel. No MdDNR leased properties were surveyed as part of this project. Property owned by other state agencies, such as the State Highway Administration, private entities, or county maintained facilities, such as ball fields, recreation centers, or museums on state land were not surveyed as part of this project.

Historical Research

The *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms* and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided the base-line data for historical research conducted for each MdDNR-owned land unit included in the survey. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods of cultural resources provided the basis for identifying the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in the park. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of the park prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deeds or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview of how each unit came into existence and how the lands that comprise each unit were assembled. The purpose of this research was to determine the reasons behind the establishment of land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland.

Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other). No archeological resources in Rocks State Park have been officially recorded in the MHT archeological site files.

Architectural field survey comprised built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties* maintained at the Maryland Historical Trust and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel. Construction dates for built resources were assigned based on available MIHP or published documentation, MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory (DMI), historic maps, building construction materials, stylistic ornamentation, and building typologies.

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Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings to verify the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and to assess the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence letters or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible. The architectural survey of built resources at Rocks State Park was conducted in April and September 2004.

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. Good meant that building systems and materials appeared to be sound with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor rot in wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if they appeared to be correctable with minor repair. Fair condition was used to denote problems in several types of exterior materials or systems, such as rot in wood elements in several systems, that could be corrected through maintenance, but without apparent structural damage. Poor denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property type. The property classifications were based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior 1997). The property categories are detailed in the accompanying table. Construction dates assigned to the built resources are based on published documentation, historic maps, and field inspection.

DOMESTIC

MOUNT AIRY (MIHP PG:82A-16) has been documented several times. It was previously documented in a draft National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Nomination form completed ca. 1997, an Maryland Inventory of Historic Places form completed in 1979, and a Determination of Eligibility form completed in 1997. Circa 1936 Historic American Building Survey documentation also was completed on the building. Although a NRHP form was completed, the documentation was never submitted to the Keeper of the Register.

This complex building has two large sections consisting of an east and west wing connected by a one-and-a-half story hyphen. The east wing of the building incorporates what was documented in 1976 as eighteenth century brick (Deale et al. 1979, P.A.C. Spero & Company 1996). In 1931, the building was almost completely destroyed by fire, with the east wing suffering the most damage. The west wing, although suffering the least amount of damage, was extensively altered when the dwelling was rebuilt after the fire. No effort was made to restore the building to its pre-1931 condition.

The dwelling is approached from the southeast. For ease of discussion, the building will be described as facing north, east, south, and west. The brick east section consists of a five-bay, one-and-a-half story brick central block, with one-bay, one-and-a-half story wings projecting from the north and south gable ends. The central block terminates in a gambrel roof sheathed in cedar shakes. Corbelled brick end chimneys and gabled dormer windows project from the roof. One gabled dormer is located on the west elevation and two are found on the east. The gable wings terminate in jerkinhead roofs sheathed in cedar shingles. One gabled

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dormer is found on both the east and west elevations of the north and south wings.

The wing incorporates Flemish and header brick bonding; some of the bricks are glazed. The north and south elevations of the east wing are similar in design. These elevations are characterized by a grouping of three, four-light, fixed, wood-sash windows with jack arches. Paired, five-light casement windows are found in the gable ends. Windows on east elevation consist of six, paired, five-light casement sash. Six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows are found the dormers. Entrances containing multi-light wood doors are located on the north, south, and east elevations. The entrance on the east elevation is centered. The entrance in the north elevation contains French doors.

The west section occupies an L-shaped plan and faces south. This section is four bays wide and two stories tall. The west section terminates in a side gable roof with a cross gable located in the westernmost bay. The roof is sheathed in cedar shingles and is pierced by two brick chimneys located in the gable ends. The three eastern bays are recessed under a two-story porch, featuring two-story columns and a full-width pediment with a lunette window. A window-door-window arrangement on both stories characterizes the elevation. Five-light fanlights surmount the doors. The westernmost bay of the block is in a plane with the porch columns and features a single window on each floor. A lunette window is found in the gable end.

The west section is clad in stucco. Two-story stucco columns resting on paneled wood bases support the porch. A wood balustrade extends the length of the second floor porch. Six-over-six-light, wood windows flank both entrances. The entrances consist of a six-paneled wood door. Two, six-over-six-light, double-hung-wood-sash windows define the south and west elevations of the westernmost bay. The first floor window on the south elevation has a paneled bulkhead. Wood, louvered blinds flank both windows; the first floor blinds extend to the ground.

A four-bay ell projects from the rear (north) of the westernmost end of the dwelling. The ell terminates in a gable roof sheathed in cedar shingles. A large stucco-clad, exterior chimney projects from the north end of the ell's east elevation. Gable returns characterize the roof. First and second floor windows consist of six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Wood, louvered blinds flank the windows. On the west elevation of the ell, a change in grade exposes the cellar level, where there is a one-story shed addition. The addition is sheathed in a standing seam metal roof. The addition is clad in stucco. Four metal windows are found at the northern end; one metal rolling door and one set of double metal doors are located on the southern end of the addition. The ell's north elevation is two bays and consists of windows similar to those found on the west elevation.

The inner angle formed by the main block of the west section and its ell has been infilled with a ca. 1990 addition. The addition terminates in a pyramidal roof sheathed in cedar shakes. The addition obscures the second floor porch. A square-plan, wood-frame pavilion was constructed on the addition's north elevation. The pavilion obscures most of the addition from exterior view. Like the addition, the pavilion terminates in a pyramidal roof sheathed in cedar shakes. The three exterior sides of the pavilion is four bays. Large, six-light, fixed windows fill all the bays, except for the south bay of the north wall. The windows extend from the wood bulkheads to the eave. The south bay of the north wall features double glass doors with a transom above.

A one-and-a-half story, one-bay brick hyphen connects the east and west sections. Paired, five-light casement windows are found at the first floor. The second floor has a gabled dormer with a six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window. Mt. Airy is in good condition.

MOUNT AIRY OUTBUILDINGS

Three outbuildings are associated with Mount Airy: the old greenhouse, the new greenhouse, and the stable/carriage house. The dairy and meat house (MIHP # PG:82A-16) constructed in the early nineteenth century (MHT, National Register Nomination n.d.)

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was demolished. It was located northeast of the gambrel-roof part of the dwelling. The landscaping around the mansion consisted of formal plantings. A landscaped terrace is located north and east of the dwelling.

The OLD GREENHOUSE (MIHP # PG:82A-16), constructed ca. 1900, is located east of the mansion. Constructed into the hillside, the building occupies a rectangular footprint. The building has a saltbox roof clad in cedar shakes. The bricks follow the pitch of the roof in the gable end on the south elevation. The entrance is slightly recessed. A three-panel door provides access to the building and steps lead down to the building's interior. Plexiglass skylights were installed in the roof on the west elevation. The building is in good condition.

The MODERN GREENHOUSE (MIHP # PG:82A-16) is located southeast of the mansion. The building was constructed in 1935 and was designed by the Philadelphia firm Lord and Burham (Deale et al. 1979). A low brick wall encloses the greenhouse complex on two sides. The greenhouse is accessible from the north and west by steps and at grade on the east and south. The greenhouse superstructure consists of a metal structural framework. A brick potting shed is attached to the metal superstructure, and six rectangular brick planting beds arranged in rows parallel to the greenhouse.

The structural metal frame of the greenhouse is decorative. Finials accent the ridge of the roof. Two entrances provide access to the greenhouse. The entrance on the west elevation had a two-paneled door with nine lights. Sidelights with three lights are found on either side of the door. A pediment is found above the door. A vestibule provides access to the greenhouse on the north elevation. The north entrance also has a pediment. A fanlight is located above the door. All the glass has been removed from the greenhouse.

The one-story brick potting shed has a gable roof clad in slate shingles. The exterior walls are constructed in common bond. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and occupies a square plan. An exterior brick chimney is found on the gable end of the east elevation. A patterned gable vent is found in the west elevation. The south elevation is symmetrical, with one set of wood sash windows on either side of the entrance. The lights have been replaced with plastic. The entrance includes a wood, two-paneled, four-light door. Another door connects the potting shed to the greenhouse. The complex is in poor condition. All of the glass has been removed from the greenhouse and the windows in the potting shed. Some of the slate shingles near the chimney were replaced with asphalt shingles.

The CARRIAGE HOUSE/STABLE (tack house) (MIHP # PG:82A-16) was constructed ca. 1800. Stalls and interior finishes were added in the twentieth century (Wollon 1976:8). The brick building is one story with loft. The asymmetrical, eight-bay building faces south. A one-story addition was constructed east of the principal block. The building has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main block has two, off-center, off-ridge brick chimneys. Two wood ventilators with copper roofs are located on the ridge of the roof. The brick building is constructed in 5:1 common bond. Three, six-light metal hopper windows and two, six-light, double-hung, wood sash windows are found on the front (south) elevation. The windows have flat arches and brick lug sills. Three recessed entries are found on the front elevation of the original building. All of the entries have wood paneled doors with four lights. A step provides access to the middle door.

The rear (north) elevation is five bays wide. One entrance and five windows of various sizes characterize the north elevation. One, four-light, fixed-sash windows are located in the two, easternmost bays of the north elevation. One, six-light, fixed-sash window, one six-light, fixed-sash window, and a wood door are located in the three westernmost bays.

The west elevation has two openings. Paired casement windows with four-over-four lights are found on the first floor. The loft is defined by an entrance with a four-light, paneled door. A pulley is located above the door.

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A one-story brick addition was constructed east of the principal block. The addition was constructed after 1931 (Deale 1979). The addition terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An off-center, brick chimney pierces the gable roof. A belt course runs below the eave. The addition's south elevation is four bays wide. A door similar to the three doors found on the principal block is located in the western bay of the addition's south elevation. The addition has three window openings, two of which are covered in plywood. The remaining window consists of a six-light metal hopper window. A door is found on the east elevation. A circular window, which has been bricked in, is located above the door. Plywood covers two of the openings in the addition. The building is in poor condition. Evidence of mold was noted on the north elevation. Failing mortar, particularly around the chimneys, also was noted. Several windows are missing lights. Invasive ivy is growing on the south elevation.

A rectangular SWIMMING POOL and TENNIS COURT (MIHP # PG:82A-16) are located south of the dwelling between the old and new greenhouses. Cissy Patterson installed the pool and court during the early 1930s. A fence encloses both. The tiled pool is in poor condition with severe cracking in the tile noted. The tennis court also is in poor condition. Overgrown shrubs surround the court and cracks were noted in the surface.

The MOUNT AIRY House Site (18PR221) is a historic archeological site comprising Mount Airy, the Mount Airy outbuildings, the recreational and landscape structures that dot the grounds, and the grounds that surround the structures. The size of the site is greater than eight acres. The site was a former residence and is now a business complex. Site components date from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. A building has been on the site since the mid-eighteenth century (MHT, National Register Nomination, n.d.). Maryland Historical Trust GIS databases indicated that archeological monitoring and shovel testing was performed in the site area.

Site 18PR221 is located on a well-drained, high terrace landform. This terrace overlooks wooded areas, a small intermittent stream to the northwest, and the Dower House Pond Branch and Pond to the southwest. The site has moderately disturbed soils (Maryland Historical Trust, GIS data 2001). Construction activities coupled with contemporary landscape maintenance were the most likely causes of recent subsurface disturbances. Site visits revealed good ground surface conditions. The structures and vegetative groundcover are actively maintained. Subsurface conditions remain unknown though no areas of erosion or other archeologically damaging conditions were observed during the site visits.

DOMESTIC RESOURCES at Mount Airy

The former SMITH HOUSE 1, located off Rosaryville Road in the Mount Airy portion of the park, was constructed ca. 1957 (MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory [DMI] 2003). The building is located southwest of the Mount Airy mansion. The wood-frame, one story dwelling faces east. The dwelling terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling occupies a rectangular plan, with two, flanking gable wings projecting from the north and south gable ends. The gable wings are two bays wide by three bays long. A recessed porch is centered in the east elevation. Four, turned columns support the porch's overhanging flat roof. The building rests on a brick foundation and is clad in narrow, horizontal, wood clapboards. A brick chimney is located at the ridge, to the south of the front door.

The east elevation is seven bays. A contemporary, metal replacement door with integrated fanlight is centered in the elevation. Six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window flank each side of the door. Two, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are located in each of the gable wings. One, fixed-sash, wood window is located in each gable wing. Windows on the north and south elevations of the gable wings consist of three-over-three-light, wood casement units flanked by six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The building is in good condition.

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The ca. 1957 wood-frame GARAGE is located behind (west) of the former Smith house 1. The garage rests on a concrete slab and is clad in wood clapboard siding. The corrugated metal gable roof is characterized by an overhanging eave on the rear (west) and gable returns. Double-hung, six-over-six-light, wood sash windows are found on the north and south elevations of the building. One window in the rear of the garage has been removed; wood siding matching the rest of the cladding now covers the opening. Four sliding track doors provide access to the building's interior. The two-paneled doors have four lights per door. The building is in poor condition. Mildew was noted at the base of the building, on the doors, and on the wood siding. Some of the siding was loose. The sliding doors did not close properly and some of the lights were broken or missing. Additionally, trees were located too close to the building.

The former SMITH HOUSE 2 was constructed ca. 1959 (DMI 2003). It is located off Rosaryville Road west and slightly south of the Mount Airy mansion. The one-story dwelling has a rectangular plan and rests on a brick foundation. The dwelling terminates in a new, asphalt-shingled gable roof. A brick, gable end, exterior chimney is located on the north elevation. The façade is five bays, with the primary entrance centered in the façade. The rear of the building is four bays. The exterior walls are sided in wood clapboards. One-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are employed throughout the dwelling; metal hopper windows are found in the basement. The entrance contains a new metal door with integrated fanlight. A new metal door leading to the basement is found on the south elevation. Ornamentation is restricted to a brick water table. The building is in fair condition. Loose clapboards were noted and peeling paint was evidenced throughout the building.

The remains of a former TENANT HOUSE, constructed ca. 1950, were found in the woods west of the Smith tenant houses in the Mount Airy section of the park. The building is not visible from park's main access road and is accessible only by foot. The building is in ruinous condition. Nearly the entire wood-frame building had collapsed; the kitchen was the only section of the building that remained standing. The kitchen is clad in board-and-batten wood siding. The gable roof is clad in corrugated metal. An interior, gable end brick chimney was present. An eighteen-light, fixed sash wood window and a four-paneled wood door were noted. Snow covered the collapsed section of the building, thereby precluding visual assessment of the rest of the dwelling.

A partially collapsed plywood, OUTHOUSE was located adjacent to the collapsed tenant house.

The former LEDMAN HOUSE, constructed ca. 1953, is located on Marlton Road, which serves as the park's access road to the day use area. The building is located immediately inside the park gate. The one-story, wood-frame residence rests on a concrete-block foundation. The building terminates in a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is found at the north end of the west elevation, at the ridge of the roof. A metal stovepipe is located on the southwest corner of the enclosed front porch. An enclosed porch spans the front elevation of the dwelling. The enclosed front porch is clad in T1-11 and terminates in a truncated-hipped roof. The primary entrance is centered in the enclosed porch and contains a nine-light wood door. The building is clad in asbestos shingles. Windows consist of double-hung, six-over-six-light, wood-sash units on the principal block; metal awnings are located above the windows. Windows on the enclosed porch consist of one-over-one-light, vinyl-sash units on the front (south) elevation, and six-over-one-light, vinyl-sash units on the east and west elevations. A small, enclosed porch, with shed roof, is located on the rear of the house. The building is in good condition.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

A STABLE (ca. 1930), identified as a garage in an undated MdDNR inventory, is located southwest of the former Smith tenant house 1. The building is accessible from a hiking trail/bridle path that follows a former farm road. The single-story, wood-frame building terminates in gable roof clad in slate shingles. A louvered ventilator with a copper roof is centered in the roof ridge. The exterior of the building is clad in cedar shakes. The first floor plan consists of a single-cell room that is divided with partition walls to create stalls. Windows are two, four-light, fixed, wood-sash units on the front of the building, a circular window on the

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side elevation, and two dormer windows on the rear. One of the windows on the front elevation is located in the sliding track wood door. A door, since removed, was located in the side elevation. The stable is in poor condition. All lights are missing from the sash. Mildew was noted throughout the building. Vegetation was observed growing on the roof. The sagging roof, which is most notable on the front elevation, suggests structural failure.

A spring house is located underneath the building and acts as a basement. Access to the spring house is to the right of the building; a short concrete chase leads to the nearby stream. The stable is in poor condition. All lights are missing from the sash. Mildew was noted throughout the building. Vegetation was observed growing on the roof. The sagging roof, which is most notable on the front elevation, suggests structural failure.

The FEED HOUSE, constructed ca. 1980, is located immediately behind the stable. The single-cell, concrete-block structure occupies a square plan. The flat roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The structure is in poor condition. The structure has a single opening, which consists of an entrance that was missing its door. Additionally, the roof has partially collapsed.

The POLE BARN, constructed ca. 1930, is located west of the Smith tenant house 2. It is accessible from a hiking trail/bridle path that follows a former roadbed. The building occupies a rectangular plan. The building terminates in a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The wood-frame building is clad in horizontal wood siding. The building is in poor condition. The center of the building has collapsed, leaving little of the building standing.

The ca. 1930 former DUVALL BARN 2 is located on the south side of the park's access road and is recessed from the road. The one-story, wood-frame tobacco barn occupies a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete foundation. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The walls are clad in vertical board wood siding. Four, single, vertical board wood doors are found on the building; one each on the front (north) and rear (south) elevations, and one each on the east and west elevations. The doors are constructed of vertical boards. The building is in fair condition. Loose siding, mildew, and mold were observed.

The former DUVALL DAIRY BARN (ca. 1940) (MIHP # PG:82A-27) is located off the park's access road and is part of a complex of agricultural outbuildings. The entire complex is recessed from the road; trees screen the buildings. Open fields are located between the trees and the road. The barn faces east. The first story is constructed of rusticated concrete block. Metal hopper windows are located on the side (north and south) elevations. The upper wood-frame loft is clad with vertical board wood siding. The gambrel roof has projecting eaves and is sheathed in standing seam metal. Hopper windows also flank the first floor entrance, which is centered in the elevation. On both the east and west elevations, double, sliding wood track doors are located on the first floor and double doors on the loft level. Fixed, single-light, wood-sash windows are located on both loft doors. On the interior, the barn has eleven bays on each side of a central corridor.

A partially enclosed addition was constructed north of the principal block. The addition is constructed of concrete block and vertical board wood siding. The addition terminates in a shed roof clad in standing seam metal. The addition is five bays long and one bay wide. The barn is in fair condition. The north and west elevations are open, exposing the wood poles that support the roof. Some sash are missing lights. Evidence of rot was noted in the siding. On the addition's north elevation, the concrete block wall has partially collapsed.

The former DUVALL SILO, constructed ca. 1942, is located west of the dairy barn. The concrete-block structure occupies a round plan and has a round roof clad in standing seam metal. The silo is in fair condition. Some of the roof's metal panels are missing.

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The former DUVALL EQUIPMENT SHED, constructed ca. 1932, is located directly adjacent to and north of the silo. The building faces east. The one-story, three-bay building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The building is enclosed with wood siding on the north, south, and west elevations. The building terminates in a gable roof clad in standing seam metal. Window openings are found on the west elevation; all the lights are missing. An entrance is located on the south elevation, at the building's southwest corner. Concrete steps lead to the entrance. The building is in fair condition. Rotting siding and paint failure were noted. All the lights are missing from the windows.

The former DUVALL IMPLEMENT SHED, constructed ca. 1940, is located east of the dairy barn and faces west. The one-story, two-bay, wood-frame building rests on a concrete-block foundation. The building is clad in vertical board wood siding. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The west elevation is partially open, exposing the wood posts that support the roof. Wood doors are located on the north and south elevations. The building is in fair condition. There was evidence of rot and loose vertical siding. Additionally, some of the roof's metal panels are missing, exposing the rafters to weather.

The former DUVALL GARAGE, constructed ca. 1930, is located east of the dairy barn, some distance from the other agricultural outbuildings. The one-story, wood-frame, mortise-and-tenon building occupies a rectangular plan and rests on an earthfast foundation. The front gable roof is clad in corrugated metal. The south elevation has a projecting eave. The building has one window opening; the sash is missing. A large, entrance is centered on the west elevation. No doors were present. The building is in poor condition. Loose and missing siding was noted. The roof has partially collapsed on the south elevation. The building also was leaning, suggesting evidence of structural failure.

The former MAGRUDER RENTAL BARN, constructed ca. 1931, is accessible from a former farm road. The tobacco barn is not accessible from Route 301 or park roads. It is located west of a private parcel that fronts Route 301. Concrete piers support the wood-frame tobacco barn. The barn is sheathed in vertical board wood siding. The building terminates in a gable roof that is clad in standing seam metal. The front (southwest) elevation has two entrances in the gable end, one centered in the elevation and one to the left. A double-hung, two-over-two-light, wood-sash window is located to the right of the central entrance. A small room was created on the building's interior, to the right of the main entrance. The room was constructed of vertically hung, irregular boards and scrap wood. The interior of the room is finished with plaster and tarpaper. Window openings were present; however, all the lights are missing. The building is in fair condition. Loose and missing siding, paint failure, windows without lights, and missing doors were noted.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Four buildings and structures were constructed after 1960 for park purposes. They include two comfort stations constructed in 1991 and two picnic pavilions also constructed in 1991. The buildings are located in the day use section of the park and are accessed from the main park road. The access road from Marlton Avenue was constructed during the late 1980s (Personal Communication, Bob Cantin, 21 February 2003). This road terminates in a parking lot; the comfort stations and pavilions are beyond the parking lots. The comfort stations are clad in wood siding. The buildings are two bays and have wood posts that support porches. Metal doors and windows in the gables characterize the buildings. The pavilions are located adjacent to the comfort stations. Wood posts supported gable roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. The pavilions have concrete slab floors.

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT ROSARYVILLE STATE PARK

MIHP Number	MHT Name	MdDNR Name	County	Quad Name	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
		Former Ledman House	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Marion Avenue West	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1953	good	building-1		
		Former Smith House 1	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Rosaryville Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1957	good	building-1	Building is located in the National Register boundaries for Mount Airy, but is not contributing resource.	
		Former Smith House 2	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Rosaryville Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1959	fair	building-1	Building is located in the National Register boundaries for Mount Airy, but is not contributing resource.	
		Former Tenant House	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Mount Airy	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1950	poor	site-1	Site is included in the National Register boundaries for Mount Airy.	
PG:82A-11	Duvall Tenant House	Sasscer Tenant House (Duvall Tenant House)	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Marion Avenue West	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1900	demolished	site-1	In 1997, MHT determined the site not eligible for the National Register.	
		Former Smith House 1 garage	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Rosaryville Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	garage	ca. 1957	poor	building-1	Building is located in the National Register boundaries for Mount Airy, but is not contributing resource.	

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT ROSARYVILLE STATE PARK

MIHP Number	MHT Name	MdDNR Name	County	Quad Name	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
		Former Tenant House - outhouse	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Rosaryville Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	outhouse	ca. 1950	poor	building-1	Building is located in the National Register boundaries for Mount Airy, but is not contributing resource.	
		Duvall Tobacco Barn 2	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Agriculture	Processing	barn	ca. 1930	fair	building-1	In 1997, MHT determined that the Duvall dairy barn was not eligible.	
PG:82A-27	Duvall Dairy Barn	Duvall Dairy Barn	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Agriculture	Animal facility	barn	ca. 1940	fair	building-1	In 1997, MHT determined that the Duvall dairy barn was not eligible for the National Register.	
		Duvall Tobacco Barn	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Agriculture	Processing	barn	ca. 1900	demolished	site-1	In 1997, MHT determined building not eligible for the National Register.	
PG:82A-28	Duvall Tobacco Barn	Duvall Tobacco Barn	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Agriculture	Storage	silos	ca. 1942	fair	structure-1	In 1997, MHT determined that the Duvall dairy barn was not eligible for the National Register.	
		Former Duvall Equipment Shed	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Agriculture	Storage	shed	ca. 1932	fair	building-1	In 1997, MHT determined that the Duvall dairy barn was not eligible.	
		Former Duvall Implement Shed	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Agriculture	Storage	shed	ca. 1940	fair	building-1	In 1997, MHT determined that the Duvall dairy barn was not eligible for the National Register.	

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT ROSARYVILLE STATE PARK

MIHP Number	MHT Name	MdDNR Name	County	Quad Name	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
		Former Duvall Garage	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Domestic	Garage	garage	ca. 1930	poor	building-1	In 1997, MHT determined that the Duvall dairy barn was not eligible for the National Register.	
		Former Magruder Rental Barn	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Agriculture	Storage	barn	ca. 1931	fair	building-1		
	Stable	Garage	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Mount Airy	Agriculture	Animal facility	stable	ca. 1930	poor	building-1		
		Feed house	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Mount Airy	Agriculture	Storage	shed	ca. 1980	poor	building-1		
		Pole barn	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Mount Airy	Agriculture	Animal facility	barn	ca. 1930	poor	site-1		
PG:82A-16	Mount Airy (Dower House)	Mount Airy Mansion	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	8716 Rosaryville Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	18th century, 1931	good	building-1		
PG:82A-16	Old Greenhouse use		Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	8716 Rosaryville Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	greenhouse	ca. 1900	good	building-1		
PG:82A-16	Modern Greenhouse use	Greenhouse	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	8716 Rosaryville Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	greenhouse	1935	poor	building-1		
PG:82A-16	Dairy and Meat House		Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	8716 Rosaryville Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	meathouse	ca. 1800	demolished	building-1	A 1996 DOE form identified the old greenhouse as the meathouse.	
PG:82A-16	Carriage house	Tack house	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	8716 Rosaryville Road	Agriculture	Animal facility	stable	ca. 1800, ca. 1930	poor	building-1		
PG:82A-16	Tennis courts		Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	8716 Rosaryville Road	Recreation and Culture	Sports facility	tennis courts	ca. 1930	poor	structure -1		

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT ROSARYVILLE STATE PARK

MIHP Number	MHT Name	MdDNR Name	County	Quad Name	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
PG:82A-16	Swimming pool		Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	8716 Rosaryville Road	Recreation and Culture	Sports facility	swimming pool	ca. 1930	poor	structure -1		
18PRR221	Mount Airy House		Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Mount Airy	Domestic	Historic	domestic		unknown	site-1		
		Comfort station	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Recreation and Culture	Secondary structure	restroom	1991	good	building-1		
		Comfort station	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Recreation and Culture	Secondary structure	restroom	1991	good	building-1		
		Picnic pavilion	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Recreation and Culture	Outdoor recreation	pavilion	1991	good	structure-1		
		Picnic pavilion	Prince George's	Upper Marlboro	Day Use Area	Recreation and Culture	Outdoor recreation	pavilion	1991	good	structure-1		

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8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates 1931-1948 Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates 18th c, c. 1931

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) acquired property for Rosaryville State Park in Prince George's County, Maryland, between 1973 and 1986. The MdDNR purchased the 498-acre property associated with Mount Airy in 1973 from the Smith family. Currently, Rosaryville State Park comprises approximately 1,030 acres, including a 40-acre right-of-way easement held by the Potomac Electric Power Company (MdDNR Acquisition Listing, Rosaryville State Park 2002). The park was established to protect Mount Airy, site of the ancestral home of a branch of the Calvert family and to provide recreational facilities for visitors and residents of Prince George's County.

The purpose of the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form is to compile sufficient data to enable the evaluation of Rosaryville State Park as an historic district and to evaluate the individual MdDNR-owned built resources constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60.4[a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Maryland Annotated Code 83B Title 5). As a cultural landscape, the park represents its late twentieth century use as a recreational park. One complex of buildings, represented by the Duvall barns, represents the agricultural use of the area prior to conversion into a park.

Twenty-one buildings and structures and four sites are associated with the pre-park history of the area. These resources include the Mount Airy mansion and its associated outbuildings (MIHP # PG:82A-16) and the Duvall barns (MIHP # PG:82A-28 and PG 82A-27). The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) determined Mount Airy and its associated outbuildings eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 1997 under Criterion B for its association with Eleanor "Cissy" Medill Patterson and Criterion C for its ability to represent the evolution of a building through the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries (P.A.C. Spero & Company 1996). The historic property retains the seven aspects of integrity necessary for inclusion in the National Register. The boundary includes 498.64 acres, the main house, the pond, the carriage house, two greenhouses, and the tennis court and swimming pool. The former Smith tenant houses and outbuildings, the stable/garage, and the pole barn are non-contributing elements to the National Register boundaries.

The Duvall tobacco and dairy barns represent the agricultural land use of the area prior to the establishment of the park also were evaluated in 1997. The MHT determined the buildings to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register "due to a loss of historical associations and architectural integrity" (P.A.C. Spero & Company 1996).

The current character of the park is the result of modest construction undertaken since 1973. These improvements are less than fifty years of age. In 1991, the MdDNR constructed two buildings (comfort stations) and two structures (pavilions). New roads have been laid, while former farm roads have been abandoned. The management practices that have shaped the cultural landscape of the

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park do not meet the qualities of exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G necessary to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places individually or as an historic district. Rosaryville State Park as a whole is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.

PARK HISTORY

Rosaryville State Park comprises 1,030 acres in Prince George's County, Maryland, purchased between 1973 and 1986. In 1973, the state of Maryland bought the initial 498.6-acre parcel, which included Mount Airy, a manor house and estate built by the Calverts, a prominent colonial family. Benedict Calvert, son of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, expanded the existing hunting lodge into a mansion after 1748. After a fire damaged the mansion in 1931, the house was rebuilt in the footprint of the original building.

In a 1970 report, the planning division of the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks recommended acquiring the land for four reasons: its historic significance, "its scenic and natural values," its proximity to a large urban population, and its "excellent state of preservation." These reasons also were cited as a justification for expanding the conservation objectives for the state park system in period planning documents (Maryland Department of State Planning [MdDSP] 1972:vol II, 66, 71; MdDSP 1974:vol III, 27, 28). The 1970 report noted that the property needed to be acquired quickly because the area was becoming increasingly developed. Residential developments on Rosaryville Road already bordered the site. The development of the Capital Beltway, construction of the Prince George's County administrative complex in Upper Marlboro, and extension of sewer lines to the vicinity continued to attract new residents to the area (Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, Planning Division 1970). The report's recommendations for park facilities included a cultural area, historic interpretation facilities, a natural science center, indoor and outdoor educational spaces, scenic overlooks, nature study areas, and nature study walks (Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, Planning Division 1970). Area residents supported the acquisition, as indicated by a 1972 letter from the president of the Citizens Association of Marlton to the governor (Cardaci 1972). Support from local governments was formalized when the land was designated as a park in the 1972 master plan for the development of southeastern Prince George's County (Downs 1975).

The state bought the Mount Airy estate from Ann Bowie Smith in September 1973 with \$1.8 million in federal funds. From 1972 to 1982, the state contributed an additional \$2.5 million from Program Open Space to acquire more land for the park (MdDNR 1991). Other major acquisitions included 12.1 acres from Alfonso Procopio in July 1975, 125.2 acres from Mittie H. Magruder in April 1976, and 341 acres from Peter W. Duvall in May 1976.

Planning for development of the park began in August 1975. In addition to the MdDNR, other agencies and groups involved in planning phases were the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Maryland Historical Trust, state legislators from the area, and the general public (Blumenthal 1974). The planning process spanned four phases. In the first phase, the MdDNR's department of Land Planning Services determined suitable development areas within the park, proposed a list of park offerings based on suggestions from local and state agencies and the public, and selected the park theme "Early American Manor." Three development standards were developed: "low intensity of development in order to preserve wildlife and open spaces, employment of sound planning practices to minimize costs, and choice of and adherence to a theme in keeping with the park's historical setting." In the second phase of park planning, incompatible uses were eliminated, such as those that did not comply with the park standards, the land's features, or the theme. For instance, noise from planes at Andrews Air Force Base made a proposed amphitheater unworkable. Three concept plans were developed during this phase.

In Phase Three, a master plan was developed based on the most desirable features of the three concept plans. Eight activity areas were proposed: entrance, active and free play, historical and cultural, nature, picnicking, equestrian, service, and group camping. Land Planning Services and the Maryland Park Service recommended eliminating group camping because the park was too small and lacked remote areas for such activities. Facilities offering group camping also were available at nearby Cedarville State Park

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and regional parks. Plane and traffic noise was assessed as detracting from proposed camping areas. It was determined during this phase that the park could handle 3,000 visitors every four hours. In the fourth phase, a detailed development plan was developed and adopted (MdDNR 1976:15).

Assessments of the park's resources continued. Experts were consulted to determine the historic context and significance of elements of the mansion, an advisory committee was formed to assist with the creation of a master plan, and public meetings were held to gather opinions on development. The advisory committee met twelve times between November 1975 and November 1976, when a master plan was developed. Three public information meetings and one public hearing were held, and several presentations were made to local governments and community groups. Meanwhile, the advisory committee pursued state funding for development.

Many development suggestions were made during these meetings. Many people wanted the park to interpret the history of the Calvert family. The advisory committee borrowed ideas from a working colonial plantation in North Carolina. The ideas included re-establishing the estate's gardens, building a visitor center, creating an amphitheater with grass seating terraces, hosting summer theater in the tobacco barn, and refurbishing trails. Meeting participants debated how intensely the park should be developed and how to balance the needs of local users with those of users from across the state. The advisory committee agreed that Rosaryville should offer different amenities from local, county, and regional parks, and that the regional parks should meet local users' needs (Fielder 15 January 1976:2). Other development ideas included group camping, an ecology study center, trailer camping, equestrian trails, and special events such as fox hunts (Fielder 15 January 1976:2). The advisory committee also studied analyses on various topics, including traffic, existing and proposed zoning, vegetation, elevations, geology, views and vistas, slope, soils, hydrology, utilities, and development potential and constraints (Fielder 15 January 1976:1).

When the park master plan was presented to the Prince George's County Planning Board in July 1976, it learned how the park's uses would be divided. Of the developed acreage, 58.59 acres were proposed for free play and active uses, 29.38 acres for equestrian activities, 25 acres for historical and cultural uses, 18 acres for nature, 10 acres for large picnic areas, and 4 acres for a service area. Proposed parking facilities included 582 spaces, 24 trailer spaces, and 17 bus spaces. Two hundred picnic tables would be dispersed throughout the park. Two shelters were proposed in the free play and active area, and one for the large picnic area. A one-way, vehicular loop road of 2.63 miles and a two-way loop road of .68 miles were proposed. Proposed trails included 6.5 miles of hiking trails, 5.9 miles of equestrian trails, and 4.21 miles of biking trails. Park planning documents did not specify in which section of the park the improvements would be made (Fielder 29 July 1976:4). The park was to be "passively developed to keep new structures and the intensity of parking lots to a minimum while creating views and vistas reminiscent of an Early American Manor" (Fielder 29 July 1976:2). The final master plan was approved in November 1976.

The MdDNR and the advisory committee also turned their attention to renovating buildings in the park. In June 1976, architect James Thomas Wollon, Jr., submitted an eight-page report that described Mount Airy's historic elements, particularly those that predated the 1931 fire (Wollon 1976). Leasing the mansion was seen as a way to bring in a steady income to pay for repairs. The condition of other historic buildings at the park also was evaluated. According to a report dated 14 June 1976, a total of 37 buildings were examined. Fifteen buildings were determined to be in good, very good, or excellent condition; nine were in fair condition; and, thirteen were in poor or bad condition (MdDNR 14 June 1976). In January 1979, the Maryland Historical Trust formally agreed to assist the MdDNR in preserving Mount Airy. Mount Airy was in poor condition and the MdDNR had insufficient funds for its upkeep. The MdDNR sought innovative solutions for the care and maintenance of Mount Airy.

Also in 1979, MHT Archeologist Wayne E. Clark recommended that the MdDNR fund an archeological survey of the park in the areas that would be affected by planned construction and attempt to preserve and to interpret any archeological resources found. His recommendation did not include Mount Airy, which already had been surveyed. Clark believed resources might be found because of Rosaryville's location in "an upland area between two significant drainage systems. ... A study of these resources may

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reveal a continued use of this area for primarily hunting purposes during the prehistoric period and early historic period." MHT Director Orwin C. Talbott forwarded Clark's recommendation to Fred Eskew, Assistant Secretary of the MdDNR Capital Programs Administration (Talbott 1979:2; Clark 1979:1). The MdDNR granted a perpetual easement of 8.9 acres within the park to the MHT on 29 November 1985, for Mount Airy and the immediate vicinity (MdDNR, Resource Planning 1999).

During the early 1980s, the MdDNR began a curatorship program in which private individuals would lease historic properties and agree to rehabilitate and preserve them. Mount Airy was deemed too large and its rehabilitation too costly for a private individual to agree to live in and rehabilitate the mansion. The MdDNR's historic preservation specialists and the former owner's daughter agreed that a country inn might be feasible. Through a leisure industries specialist, the MdDNR learned of a small family restaurant business in Connecticut that wanted to start a "first-class" French restaurant and inn in the Washington, D.C. area. After a year of studies and negotiations, Chambord Corporation in 1984 entered a 40-year lease with the state Board of Public Works, in which it paid a monthly rent and a portion of gross receipts. Public and private investors financed the project. The corporation opened an inn and restaurant at Mount Airy in 1985 (MdDNR 1992:23).

The state continued to devote resources to the facility. In 1985, the MdDNR spent approximately \$175,000 to renovate the mansion's exterior. Meanwhile, at approximately the same time, the Department of Economic and Employment Development loaned Chambord \$475,000 for capital improvements, and the Maryland Historical Trust loaned the company \$200,000. Prince George's County co-signed both loans. However, in 1986, only one year after opening, Chambord encountered financial difficulties and declared bankruptcy. Its restaurant was well-rated, but rural Prince George's County could not provide a large enough customer base for it to be successful. The company defaulted on its state loans and on its rental payments to the MdDNR. The agency convinced the bankruptcy court to terminate the lease in 1989. The MdDNR forgave rent payments, and Prince George's County bought the restaurant equipment from the restaurant's creditor and assumed operation of the facility (MdDNR 1992:23-24).

Meanwhile, development of the park continued in 1986, when work began on the Day Use Area. The first phase of this project consisted of road and utility construction. The second phase was to include comfort stations, picnic shelters, a park office, and a maintenance shop. Construction was scheduled for completion in summer or fall 1989 (Nelson 1987:1-2). The comfort stations and picnic shelters were completed by 1991; the park office and maintenance shop were not constructed. The Maryland Board of Public Works adopted a resolution in June 1986 naming this area in honor of Fred Eskew, the first director of Maryland's Program Open Space and holder of other statewide recreation and parks positions (Maryland Board of Public Works 1986).

A second partnership option for Mount Airy surfaced in 1989, when a private consultant linked the MdDNR and the county with DEC Corporation, a Washington, D.C. firm with experience rehabilitating and operating historic properties. Like Chambord, DEC intended to operate an upscale French restaurant. DEC secured a 40-year lease with terms similar to that extended to Chambord's, a payment of monthly rent and a percentage of gross sales. However, this venture also failed, because it, too, lacked a customer base in rural Prince George's County. The MdDNR terminated the lease in mid-1991, with DEC owing the agency \$70,000 (MdDNR 1992:24).

In 1990, Prince George's County requested that the MdDNR consider allowing a regional stormwater management pond in the park (Cheng 1990). James Burtis, Jr., MdDNR director of planning and program development, stated that he did not want a pond to be constructed for several reasons: it would be a liability, would clash with planned recreational uses, and would accelerate the development or change in use of neighboring land (Burtis 1990). The stormwater management pond was not constructed.

A 1992 report included an inventory of trees on the Mount Airy property. Major trees identified were two American beech, one yellow buckeye, one weeping Japanese cherry, one Chinese chestnut, one horse chestnut, one Kentucky coffee tree, one Japanese

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red maple, two red maple, one scarlet oak, one white oak, and one black walnut (Mount Airy Mansion Grounds – Major Trees and Maintenance Needs 1992:1). The Maryland Forest Service conducted a more extensive assessment of forest and trees for the whole park in 1998 (Brumbley 1998).

The state appropriated \$3.4 million between 1975 and 1992 to develop the park, and a federal grant provided \$1.3 million. As of 1991, the money paid for planning, design, and construction of roads, parking, and utilities for the day-use area; roads, parking, utilities, site improvements, and real property stabilization for Mount Airy; two comfort stations; two picnic areas; a play area and equipment; walkways; and electric hookups (MdDNR 1991).

The outlook for a public-private partnership at Rosaryville turned favorable in 1991, when prominent residents of the Upper Marlboro area formed the Rosaryville Conservancy to sponsor recreational and sporting activities at the park and raise funds for operation and maintenance. The conservancy's work included farming 200 acres of fields, mowing unfarmed fields, maintaining trails, reroofing and installing temporary roof bracing on the dairy barn, and overseeing construction of a cross-county course for equestrian events (Rosaryville Conservancy Inc. 1998:4). The conservancy manages the Mount Airy Mansion and the two pavilions through its day-to-day representative, Pineapple Alley catering. The conservancy has a landscaper and a farmer who are responsible for maintaining the south portion of Rosaryville around the mansion. MdDNR maintains the rest of the park (Personal communication, Steven Muse, 29 April 2003; MdDNR 26 October 2002).

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Rosaryville State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned resource constructed prior to 1960 as a contributing or non-contributing element to that district. In order to undertake this evaluation, it is appropriate to discuss the park as a cultural landscape applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]), Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1995), Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996), and the criteria for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Maryland Annotated Code 83B Title 5). Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites.

Rosaryville State Park was created in 1973 with the acquisition of Mount Airy. When MdDNR acquired the property, a number of domestic and agricultural buildings were located on the assembled land. MdDNR conducted two inventories of park buildings, one in 1976 and a second one that was undated. The 1976 inventory identified twenty-two resources related to agriculture out of a total of thirty-seven buildings located within the park boundaries (MdDNR 1976). An undated MdDNR inventory included five barns and the Duvall agricultural complex. The inventories did not include architectural descriptions or precise locations of the buildings, thereby making reconciling the two inventories with extant buildings and structures difficult. Currently, eight agricultural buildings survive within the park boundaries that illustrate the county's agricultural heritage. The buildings reflected the prominence of the agricultural industry, particularly the growth of tobacco, in Prince George's County. The location and descriptions of the extant buildings and structures and one archeological site identified in January 2003 are included in the attached map and table.

Few buildings and structures have been constructed since the property became a park in 1973. The park constructed day use facilities between 1986 and 1991. Road improvements were made in the day use area in the late 1980s and the comfort stations and picnic pavilions were built in 1991 (Personal Communication, Bob Cantin, 21 February 2003, MdDNR DMI 2003).

The buildings and the management practices that have shaped the park since 1973 are not yet fifty years old. Therefore, Rosaryville State Park would need to possess the qualities of exceptional significance for listing as a historic district under National Register

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Criterion Consideration G. Former agricultural fields are no longer used for agricultural purposes. Some fields exhibit the qualities of forest succession. The existing landscape does not reflect the agricultural heritage of the area. Park buildings that were constructed to support park activities were constructed during the early 1990s. The buildings constructed post-1960 do not exhibit exceptionally distinguished designs, nor are they associated with the work of modern masters. The landscape and the buildings contained in Rosaryville State Park do not possess the exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G to qualify for listing as an historic district in the National Register of Historic Places.

Rosaryville State Park as a whole is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the section of the park associated with Mount Airy retains the seven aspects of integrity necessary for inclusion in the National Register. In 1996, Mount Airy was evaluated for inclusion in the National Register. The National Register boundary for Mount Airy includes 498.64 acres. Contributing elements to the district include Mount Airy Mansion, the pond, the carriage house, both greenhouses, the tennis court, swimming pool, and the archeological site. The property is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Cissy Patterson Medill, a prominent newspaper owner, and Criterion C, as an example of the evolution of a building over time.

In 1997, the MHT concurred that Mount Airy was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The 498.64-acre National Register boundary also includes the two former Smith tenant houses, the garage associated with the former Smith house 1, the stable/garage, and the partially collapsed dwelling and pole barn. The meat house/dairy identified in the 1979 MIHP form is no longer extant. The partially collapsed tenant house and associated outhouse located on the Rosaryville section of the park could have been one of the three tenant houses constructed by the Smiths, former owners of Mount Airy, for their three daughters (Rott et al. 1970:8). The building is located west of the mansion. The Smiths divided thirty acres of the Mount Airy parcel into three-ten acre tracts.

The MdDNR inventory form attached to the 1979 MIHP form identified two garages, one of which was associated with the Smith tenant house 1. Another garage identified in the inventory as a "frame structure dating from the second quarter of the 20th century" and described as having "copper roofed cupolas" was recommended for retention. Besides the garage/stable, the only other building in the Mount Airy section of the park with a cupola is the stable associated with the Mount Airy mansion. When the property was evaluated in 1996, the Smith tenant houses and garage, the stable/garage, the collapsed dwelling, and the pole barn were not identified as contributing to the Mount Airy parcel (P.A.C. Spero & Company 1996). The buildings are not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to loss of historical associations and architectural integrity.

Determination of Eligibility (DOE) forms were completed for three buildings in Rosaryville State Park. In 1996, the site of the Duvall (Sasscer) tenant house (MIHP # PG:82A-11), the Duvall tobacco (MIHP # PG:82A-28) and dairy (MIHP # PG:82A-27) barns were evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Duvall tenant house was demolished between 1979 and 2003. The site of ca. 1900 Duvall (Sasscer) tenant house was evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. In 1997, MHT concurred that the site was not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

In 1997, the Duvall Dairy Barn was evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. The MHT determined that the barn was not eligible for the National Register due to loss of historical associations and architectural integrity. The other agricultural outbuildings associated with the Duvall farm, including the tobacco barn (former Duvall barn 2), silo, garage, and implement and equipment sheds, were not evaluated. The integral components of the agricultural complex, the dairy (MIHP # PG:82A-27) and tobacco (MIHP # PG:82A-28) barns, were determined ineligible for inclusion in the National Register. The tobacco barn (MIHP # PG:82A-28) subsequently was demolished. Individually, the buildings are not associated with persons important to local, state, or national history. The buildings also do not represent the work of a master. Without the dairy and tobacco barns, the remaining agricultural buildings no longer possess the qualities of significance to illustrate the mid-twentieth century agricultural context of the region.

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The Duvall tobacco barn (MIHP # PG:82A-28) identified in MIHP forms completed in 1979 and 1985 is no longer extant. The building identified in the 1997 DOE is not the same building documented in the 1979 and 1985 MIHP forms. The 1985 MIHP form identified the Duvall tobacco barn (MIHP # PG:82A-28) as being located west of the Duvall dairy barn. The tobacco barn was in poor condition and most of the vertical siding was missing when surveyed in 1985. The building was described as having an A-roofline, typical of late nineteenth and early twentieth century tobacco barns. This building was demolished after 1985. The barn identified in the DOE is east of the dairy barn, not west as stated in the 1985 MIHP form. The ca. 1933 former Duvall barn 2 is located off the park's access road, on the south side of the street, not west of the dairy barn, the location of the A-framed tobacco barn (MIHP # PG:82A-28). The Duvall barn 2 is not eligible for the National Register due to loss of historical associations. Research to date has not yielded associations with persons who have made specific contributions to history or represent the work of a master or an important architectural trend. Additionally, the property has no known potential to yield important information.

The former Ledman house was not evaluated in 1996. The former Ledman house is not individually eligible for the National Register. The dwelling is not eligible under National Register Criterion A; research conducted to date indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of local, state, or nation history. It is not eligible under Criterion B because research has not indicated an association with persons who have made specific contributions to history. The building does not represent an important architectural trend or distinctive characteristics of a type of method of construction and is therefore, ineligible under Criterion C. The building has no known potential to yield important information and is not eligible under Criterion D.

RESOURCE HISTORY

Cultural Sequence

Contact and Settlement Period 1570-1750

One year after the founding of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown, Captain John Smith conducted a series of explorations of the rivers along the Chesapeake Bay. In a survey of the Potomac River in 1608, he encountered Native Americans of the Piscataway tribe and entered the area currently recognized as Prince George's County, Maryland. English traders soon followed to barter with the Piscataway tribe (Virta 1991:55).

In 1632, King Charles I granted the portion of Virginia north of the Potomac River to Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore. In 1634, Leonard Calvert established the first European settlement in the Maryland colony at St. Mary's City (Virta 1984:20). Since the Piscataway tribe were valuable participants in English trade, Leonard Calvert obtained their consent before establishing the settlement. The Maryland proprietor took other precautions to ensure amity with the tribe. He reserved lands for the Piscataway in the colony, and in exchange, the Piscataway agreed to remain in the area to serve as allies against other hostile Indian tribes.

Cecil Calvert secured the Maryland charter for both religious and economic reasons. His father, George Calvert, a convert to Catholicism, first sought a land grant in the New World to establish a colony based on religious tolerance. The success of tobacco cultivation in the Virginia colony and the Virginians' lucrative beaver trade along the Potomac and the upper Chesapeake Bay promised financial rewards for further colonization in the region (Fausz 1984:8). George Calvert died before the crown granted the charter, leaving his son to become the first proprietor of Maryland.

Maryland's extensive number of waterways encouraged a dispersed settlement pattern. The Patuxent and Potomac Rivers and their tributaries served as the most important transportation routes for Prince George's County during the seventeenth century. By the end of the seventeenth century, settlements extended beyond the navigable portions of the rivers. In response to this expanded

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settlement, the Maryland Assembly created Prince George's County in 1696 from portions of Charles and Calvert Counties. Its name honored both Saint George and Prince George of Denmark, husband to Princess Anne. The number of taxable persons in the new county numbered 658; 514 were from Calvert County and 144 from Charles County. Approximately 500 patents existed in the new county by 1696 (Virta 1990:55-57; Hinton 1972:4; Wesler et al. 1981).

The increasing European population of Prince George's County pressured the indigenous tribes, such as the Piscataway, to move out of the colony. When white settlements surrounded the Piscataways' reserved lands during the late seventeenth century, minor skirmishes developed. Although the Maryland Assembly tried to intercede, the Piscataway withdrew from the colony and moved into Pennsylvania by 1738. After that date, Europeans completely dominated southern Maryland (Hinton 1972:27-36).

A 1683 act of the Maryland Assembly formally established several towns, among them Charles Town, the original county seat (Greene 1946:11; Hinton 1972:21; Lawrence 1878:7). River towns served as tobacco inspection ports and as locations for ship builders.

Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680-1815

Maryland colonists readily adopted the tobacco culture of Virginia. Tobacco was the chief export of Prince George's County, as well as the major form of currency in the colony. The volatility of the tobacco market caused the counties on the Eastern Shore to turn to the production of wheat during the eighteenth century. However, the rich soils, cheap labor, and higher prices for tobacco on the Western Shore insured the continuation of Prince George's tobacco production. Prince George's County became the leading producer of tobacco in Maryland (Watson 1962:23; Wesler et al. 1981).

Tobacco production required large amounts of land and labor. The extensive land patents issued by the colony suited the planter who wished to produce a yearly tobacco crop. Labor was provided by indentured servants and slaves. At first, those who completed their terms of indenture purchased their own farms. However, by the late eighteenth century, land had become both expensive and scarce. Newly freed indentured servants moved from Prince George's County to new lands opening in the west. Tobacco planters increasingly turned to slave labor; by 1790, slaves comprised 52 per cent of the county's population (Wesler et al. 1981).

During the eighteenth century, the government made an effort to establish towns. It re-established Charles Town and established the port towns of Queen Anne, Nottingham, Mill Town, Marlborough (renamed Upper Marlboro), and Aire at Broad Creek. In 1707, the Town of Piscataway was established on approximately 50 acres of land on the south side of Piscataway Creek. Upper Marlboro grew the most rapidly. In 1721, the County Court was moved to Upper Marlboro (Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission [M-NCPPC] 1992:50).

In 1747, the Colonial Assembly initiated a tobacco inspection system that required the inspection of tobacco at government-regulated warehouses in designated port towns. Designated port towns included Bladensburg, Upper Marlboro, Nottingham, Aire at Broad Creek, Queen Anne, and Piscataway. By the late 1700s, Bladensburg was the largest tobacco port in Prince George's County, but Piscataway served as a regional commercial center. The boundaries of Prince George's County took their final shape in 1791, when the District of Columbia was established. The State of Maryland contributed portions of Montgomery and Prince George's counties to form the new city (Bowie 1947:vii).

During the War of 1812, the British marched through northern Prince George's County towards Washington, D.C. Bladensburg became the site of a battle when American troops attempted to divert the British march to Washington, D.C. The American forces were untrained and lacked organized leadership. In spite of their initially brave show of force and the comparatively heavy losses

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on the British side, the American troops panicked and fled (Lawrence 1878:9). The British marched into Washington and burned many federal buildings. Concerns for the safety of the nation's capital prompted the rebuilding of nearby Fort Washington (1814-1824) after the 1808 fort was destroyed by fire in 1814.

Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870

During the antebellum period, Prince George's County remained the largest producer of tobacco in Maryland. During this period, slaves provided the labor force, and the county's black population continued to outnumber the white population.

Development of adequate transportation systems also was critical to Prince George's County's continued economic success. The Patuxent, Anacostia, and Potomac Rivers served as important routes for shipping products. Steamboat service, inaugurated in the early nineteenth century, facilitated passenger transportation and linked the region to Baltimore (Watson 1962:31).

The continuing need for good overland transportation prompted turnpike construction in northern Prince George's County during the first half of the nineteenth century (Greene 1946:9). The development of railroad lines followed within a few years. By 1832, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad reached Bladensburg and was later extended into Washington (Watson 1962:34). The Baltimore and Potomac (B&P) Railroad crossed the eastern and southern sections of the county by the 1850s (Lawrence 1878:8; Watson 1962:34). Though villages and towns developed at crossings of county roads and along the railroad lines, these transportation improvements did not alter the essentially rural character of the southern portion of the county.

Tobacco remained the primary crop in Prince George's County during the nineteenth century. In 1840, county farmers produced 37 per cent of the tobacco grown in the state of Maryland (Wesler et al. 1981:141). By 1860, Prince George's County farmers produced over 13 million pounds of tobacco, a quantity larger than that produced in any other county in the Union (Lawrence 1878:8). Corn, rye, wheat, and oats also became staple crops. The sale of sheep and swine also constituted major components of the county's agricultural output (Wesler et al. 1981:147, 149).

Planters became interested in incorporating new scientific farming practices, prompting the establishment in 1817 of the first county agricultural society in Maryland. In 1858, the nation's first agricultural research center (now University of Maryland at College Park) was established. With the passage of the Land-Grant Act in 1862, the college received federal funds for its support (Education Research Service 1956).

The Civil War profoundly altered the social and economic fabric of Prince George's County. Although Maryland did not secede from the Union, most residents of Prince George's County strongly supported the Southern cause. An important line of Southern communication ran through Upper Marlboro and along the Potomac River (Watson 1962:42). As a result, the county was occupied by federal troops throughout the war.

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930

The Civil War brought drastic changes to the tobacco-based economy. The emancipation of slaves led to a severe labor shortage that markedly increased the cost of producing tobacco (Scharf 1892:113). In 1870, Prince George's tobacco production reached only 3.5 million pounds, approximately one-quarter of the 1860 crop production level (Wesler et al. 1981:142). Impoverished landowners were forced to sell portions of their real and personal property in order to survive financially. Many former slaves migrated from Prince George's County to the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington, D.C.

Two new approaches to farming developed as a result of emancipation: tenancy and truck-farming. In the most common form of

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tenancy, landowners furnished land, a dwelling, a horse team, and all necessary implements for working crops. In exchange, the landowners received two-thirds of the crop produced (Scharf 1892:124). Truck or truck-patch farming became common, particularly in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., and along railroad lines. Farmers with small acreage produced fruit, wheat, corn, rye, and, later, dairy products for nearby urban markets (Scharf 1892:124, 141).

Between the Civil War and 1900, the number of farms in Prince George's County doubled, but their size decreased markedly (Virta 1990:60). Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Prince George's County remained primarily rural. The southern portion of the county remained primarily devoted to tobacco production. Tobacco production never reached the 1860 peak, but remained between 3.5 and 5.5 million pounds per year between 1890 and 1920. In 1930, tobacco production reached nearly 6 million pounds. Prince George's County remained the state's major producer of tobacco during this time period (Wesler et al. 1981:142). The number of tobacco barns located at Rosaryville highlight the dominate role tobacco played in the county's history. Although tobacco remained an important crop, farmers began diversifying their crops. The production of orchard and potato crops increased. Dairy crops also increased from \$8,181 worth to \$253,824 during the time period (Wesler et al. 1981:143, 148). The Duvall dairy barn is an example of the diversification of county agriculture.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the state of Maryland made concerted efforts to improve its road network. In 1920, there were 103,000 motorists in Maryland; the number had risen to 320,000 by 1929. In 1927, the first section of Crain Highway (U.S. 301) was constructed. Intended to connect Baltimore with southern Maryland, the first road section stretched from Dorr's Corner near Upper Marlboro to TB, a total of 31 miles (State Roads Commission 1958:70, 72; Bowie 1947:xii). The county's population grew during this time period. Between 1900 and 1930 the population of Prince George's County doubled (<http://home.princegeorges.com>).

Modern Period 1930-Present

During recent decades, development in Prince George's County has become increasingly suburban, and agricultural activity has diminished. During the 1940s and 1950s, Prince George's County continued to be the largest tobacco producer in the state of Maryland (Greene 1946:10). Its tobacco farms were located in the southern portion of the county. In addition to tobacco, county farmers produced corn and livestock to supplement their income.

Southern Prince George's County remained primarily rural until after World War II. The increasing popularity of the automobile encouraged the spread of the suburbs beyond the railroad lines. Highway construction and expansion, such as the construction of Indian Head Highway during World War II and the continuation and widening of Crain Highway (U.S. 301), altered land use by promoting strip development and subdividing nineteenth-century crossroads communities (State Roads Commission 1958:73).

Suburban growth in Prince George's County has accelerated since the end of World War II. Increasing numbers of subdivisions, government agencies, and major expressways within the Washington metropolitan area have changed Prince George's County from an agricultural to an urban/suburban area. The county's population reached over 800,000 residents according to the 2000 census (<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us>).

Mount Airy

The Third Lord Baltimore, Charles Calvert acquired the property on which Mount Airy is located. It is unclear if Charles Calvert constructed the hunting lodge or if the building was already on the property when he acquired it. However, according to tradition, the house was constructed ca. 1670 as a hunting lodge (Rivoire 1972:1, Anonymous 1952). Mount Airy became the permanent residence of Benedict Calvert after he lost his position as collector of the port of Annapolis during the American Revolution. He

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removed to Mount Airy "all the family portraits, silver and household furniture" (Evening Star 1892). At some time in its history, the hunting lodge was expanded. It is unclear when the hunting lodge was expanded or by whom. Calvert family tradition claims the house was expanded in 1748 by Benedict Calvert, the great-grandson of Charles Calvert (Rivoire 1972:1). Approximately 8,600 acres, which consisted of a portion of the patent "His Lordship's Kindness", were associated with Mount Airy (Anonymous n.d.:7; Rott et al. 1970:2).

Benedict Calvert was the son of Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Calvert, in April 1748. Elizabeth Calvert was the daughter of Governor Charles Calvert and Rebecca Girard. Her parents died before she reached her majority and she became a ward of the Razolini family, a prominent Annapolis family (Evening Star 1892). George Washington was a frequent guest at Mount Airy. In his diary, he mentioned attending the wedding of Eleanor Calvert, daughter of Elizabeth and Benedict Calvert to his stepson John Parke Custis in 1774 (Washington 1925:140-141). Eleanor Calvert married David Stewart after the death of John Parke Custis at Yorktown in 1781. Benedict Calvert died in 1788 and his estate was bequeathed to his son Edward Henry. The dwelling was spared during the War of 1812. British Admiral Cockburn provided Edward Henry Calvert a letter of protection which was then forwarded to General McLean (Evening Star 1892). The property transferred from Edward Henry Calvert to Cecilius Calvert by 1861 (Anonymous n.d.:7). Cecilius Calvert lived with his sister Eleanora on the Mount Airy estate. When she died in 1902, her heirs sued for sale of the property (Anonymous n.d.:7). The dwelling and approximately 800 acres were auctioned. Eleanora Calvert was the last direct decedent of the Calvert family.

Mathilda "Tillie" Roome Little, a New York artist, acquired Mount Airy in 1903. She married Percival M. Duvall of Prince George's County in 1908. It was under the ownership of Mathilda Duvall that the dwelling was renamed Dower House. She made alterations to the dwelling and constructed additions. Part of the house was opened to the public and converted into a tearoom (Deale et al. 1979). Mathilda Duvall entertained prominent guests including Woodrow Wilson, William Howard Taft, Herbert Hoover, and Leopold Stokowski (Deale et al. 1979). Mathilda Little lived at Mount Airy until a fire on 1 February 1931 destroyed most of the building. The fire destroyed virtually the entire east wing, with only a portion of the exterior walls and the chimney in the north gambrel of the building's central section remaining (Deale et al. 1979). The central wing also was almost completely destroyed by fire. The west wing was subjected to the least amount of fire damage (Deale et al. 1979).

Mathilda Duvall sold the property to Eleanor "Cissy" Medill Patterson in 1931. Cissy Patterson rebuilt the dwelling, maintaining the building's footprint but making no effort... to restore the house to the pre-fire period beyond saving the basic configuration on the earliest portion. The type of windows, the size of the dormers, the interior decorative detailing, and brick bonding used for the rebuilt sections of the exterior walls do not correspond with the evidence provided by a series of pre-fire photographs... on file at the Library of Congress (MHT, National Register of Historic Places Nomination n.d.). Cissy Patterson altered the building's interior, including those parts unaffected by the fire (Deale et al. 1979).

Under Cissy Patterson's ownership, the greenhouse designed by Lord and Burham of Philadelphia, the swimming pool, and tennis courts were constructed. Cissy Patterson also entertained important people at Mount Airy including Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt, William Randolph Hearst, and Alice Roosevelt Longworth, as well as foreign dignitaries (Rott et al. 1970:7).

Eleanor (Cissy) Medill Patterson (1884 - 1948) was a member of an influential newspaper family. Her father Robert Wilson Patterson married Elinor Medill, the daughter of Joseph Medill. Joseph Medill, also important in the newspaper industry, was the co-owner of the Cleveland Leader. Robert Wilson Patterson was a reporter for the Chicago Times and associated with the Chicago Tribune. When his father-in-law died in 1899, he became editor in chief of the Chicago Tribune. His son Joseph Medill Patterson worked for the Tribune and by 1914 gained part control of the newspaper (Columbia Encyclopedia 2002). Upon returning to the United States after serving in World War I, Joseph Medill Patterson founded in 1919 the New York Daily News. The Daily News

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was a highly successful daily tabloid (Columbia Encyclopedia 2002). Patterson gave up his holdings in the Chicago Tribune in 1925 and focused his attentions on growing the Daily News (Columbia Encyclopedia 2002).

Cissy Patterson also inherited an interest in the Chicago Tribune and was affiliated with the Daily News. She leased the morning Washington Herald from William Randolph Hearst in 1930 and in 1937 she leased the afternoon Washington Times. In 1939, she merged the two newspapers into the Washington Times-Herald, creating an all-day paper. The paper had the largest circulation in Washington, D.C., by the early 1940s (Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. 1999). In the early 1950s, rival newspaper the Washington Post, acquired and merged with the Times Herald (Graham 1997:217-221). Cissy Patterson also authored two novels, Glass Houses (1926) and Fall Flight (1928). She died in 1948. Cissy Patterson bequeathed the property to Anne Bowie Watson Smith, a descendent of the Calvert family, who obtained the property upon Patterson's sudden death in 1948. Patterson left all furnishings, 600 acres, farm equipment, and livestock to Smith (Rott et al. 1970:8). Anne Bowie Smith was related to the Calverts through the second marriage of Eleanor Calvert to David Stewart. The Smiths divided thirty acres of the property into ten-acre tracts among three of their daughters, who subsequently built houses (Rott et al. 1970:8). Anne Bowie Smith sold the remaining 498 acres and Mount Airy to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources in 1973. In 1985, the Department of Natural Resources donated an easement on Mount Airy and 8.894 acres surrounding the house to the Maryland Historical Trust.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1,030Acreage of historical setting 1,030Quadrangle name Upper MarlboroQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the survey area comprises all property owned by MdDNR within the boundaries of Rosaryville State Park as of January 2003. The portion of the park eligible for the National Register of Historic Places includes the 498.64 acres associated with Mount Airy as depicted on the accompanying map and based on the MHT DOE dated 1997.

11. Form Prepared By

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The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG 82A-51

Name Rosaryville State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

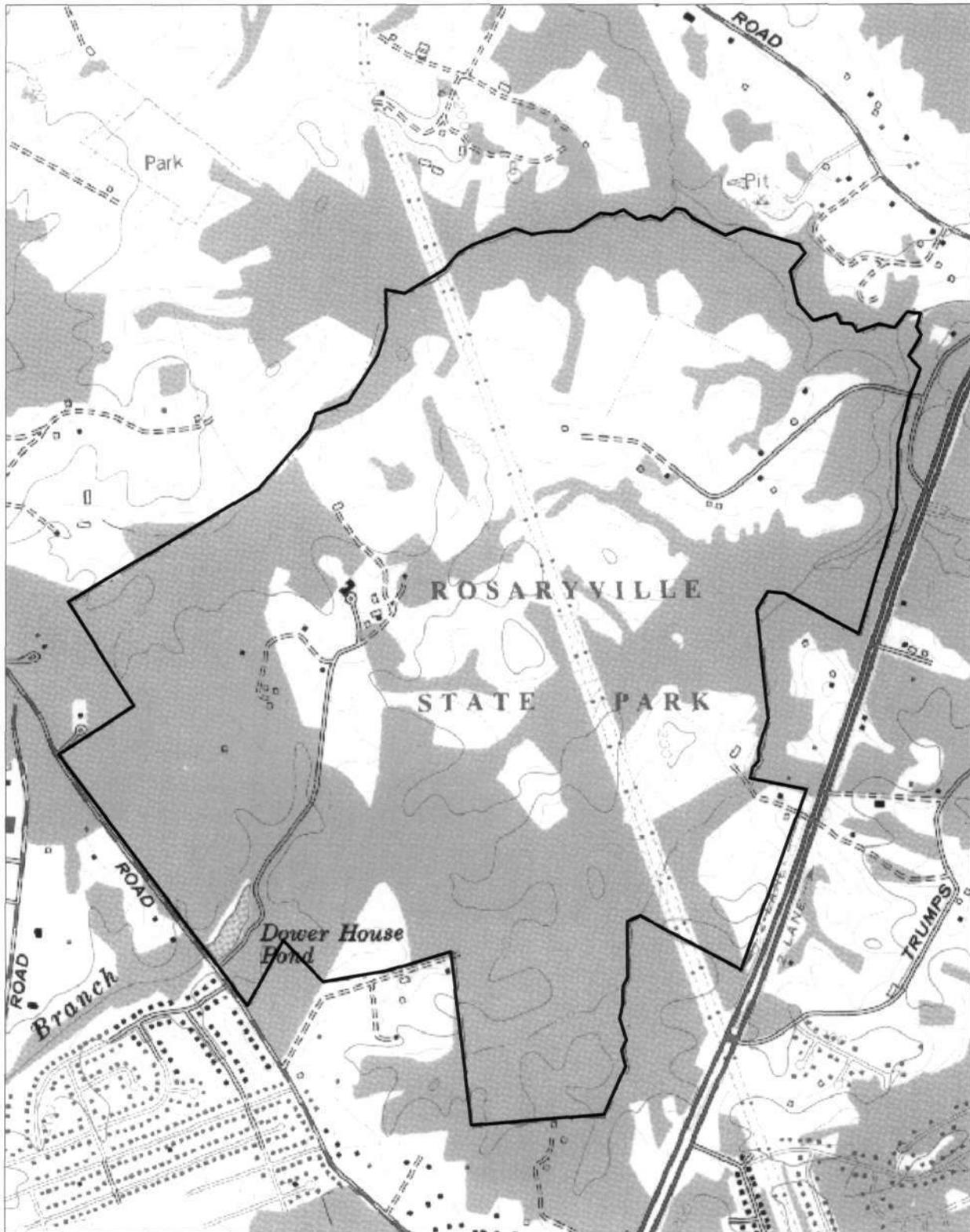
The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP PG 82A-51
2. Rosaryville State Park
3. Prince George's County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. January-February 2003
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

- 1 Mount Airy Mansion – south elevation
- 2 Mount Airy Mansion – north elevation, and archeological site
- 3 Mount Airy Mansion – south elevation
- 4 Mount Airy Mansion – west elevation
- 5 Mount Airy Mansion – north elevation
- 6 Mount Airy Mansion – east elevation
- 7 Mount Airy Mansion – east elevation
- 8 Mount Airy – old greenhouse – west elevation
- 9 Mount Airy – modern greenhouse – west elevation
- 10 Mount Airy – carriage house/tack house – south elevation
- 11 Former Smith house 1 – east elevation
- 12 Former Smith house 1 garage – east elevation
- 13 Former Smith house 2 – west elevation
- 14 Former tenant house – west elevation
- 15 Former tenant house outhouse – north elevation
- 16 Former Ledman house – south and west elevations
- 17 Stable/garage – south elevation
- 18 Feed house – west elevation
- 19 Pole barn – east elevation
- 20 Former Duvall barn 2 – south and east elevations
- 21 Former Duvall dairy barn, silo, and equipment shed – west elevation
- 22 Former Duvall dairy barn – east elevation
- 23 Former Duvall silo – east elevation
- 24 Former Duvall implement shed – west elevation
- 25 Former Duvall garage – west elevation
- 26 Former Magruder rental barn – south elevation

PG:82A-51
Rosaryville State Park
Upper Marlboro Quadrangle 1965, Photorevised 1978





MIHP # PG:82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

RCEA, Inc.

1-2/2003

MDSHPo

Mount Airy Mansion - Selevation

1/26

265653, Order087-0008, 03/02/05



PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

Mount Airy Mansion - Elev + archaeological site

2/26

265653, Order085-0003, 03/02/05



MHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

PGA, Inc.

1-2/2003

MDSHP0

Mount Airy Mansion - S elevation

3/26

265653, Order086-0005, 03/02/05



MIHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

ECGA, Inc

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

Mount Airy Mansion - w elevation

4/26

265653, Order088-0010, 03/02/05



MHP# PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

Mount Airy Mansion - N elevation

5/26

265653, Order084-0001, 03/02/05



MIHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

REG A, Inc.

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

Mount Airy Mansion - E elevation

6/26

265653, Order098-0024, 03/02/05



HHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

PCA, Inc.

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

Mount Airy Mansion - E elevation

1/26

265653, Order097-0023, 03/02/05



MHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

ECG A, Inc.

12/2003

MD SHPo

Old greenhouse - w elevation

8/26

265653, Order091-0017, 03/02/05

1



MHP# PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

REG A, Inc.

12/2003

MD SH PO

Modern greenhouse - w elevation

9/26

265653, Order090-0015, 03/02/05



MIHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

REGA, Inc.

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

Carriage hse/tack hse - w elevation

10/26

265653, Order089-0014, 03/02/05



MHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. HD

RCGA, Inc.

1-2/2003

HD SHPO

Former Smith Hse 1-east elevation

11/26

265653, Order093-0023, 03/02/05



MIHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. HD

REGA, INC.

1-2/2003

HD SHPO

Formes Smith the 1 garage - E elevation

12/26

265653, Order094-0024, 03/02/05



MIHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co MD

REGA, Inc.

1-2/2003

MDSHPO

Former Smith House 2 - W elevation

13/26

265653, Order092-0022, 03/02/05



HHP # PG 82A-51
Rosaryville SP
PG Co. MD
RCA, Inc
1-2/2003
MD SHPO
Former tenant hse - W elevation
14/26

265653, Order 082-0028, 03/02/05



MHP # PG 82A-51
Rosaryville SP
PG Co. MD
REGA, INC.
1-2/2003
MD SHPo
Former tenant hse outlse - N elevation
15/26

265653, Order083-0029, 03/02/05



MIHP # PG 82A-51
Rosaryville SP
PG Co. MD
RCSA, Inc.
1-2/2003
MD SHPO
Former ledman hse - s + w elevations
16/26

265653, Order 074-0007, 03/02/05



HIHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

PGA, INC

1-2/2003

MD SHPo

stable/garage - s elevation

17/26

265653, Order081-0016, 03/02/05



HIHP & PG 82A-S1

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

RESA, INC.

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

Feed house - w elevation

18/26

265653, Order 096-0020, 03/02/05



MIHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

REGA, INC.

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

Pole barn - E elevation

19/26

265653, Order099-0032, 03/02/05



MIHP # PG 82A-51
Rosaryville SP

PG G, MD
RCA, Inc.

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

DuVall Barn 2 - S + E elevations

20/26

265653, Order 075-0009, 03/02/05



MHP # PG 82A-51
Rosaryville SP
PG Co. MD
RCA, Inc.
1-2/2003
MD SHPO
Duvall dairy barn, sib, equipment shed - W elevation
21/26

265653, Order 080-0018, 03/02/05

Original Archive



MHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

REGA, Inc.

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

Duvall dairy barn - E elevation

22/26

265653, Order077-0014, 03/02/05



HHHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

1-2/2003

MDSHPo

Duvall sib - E elevation

23/26

265653, Order 079-0016, 03/02/05

1



MIHP & PG 82A-51
Rosaryville SP
PG Co. MD
RCGA, Inc.
1-2/2003

MD SHPO
Duvall implement shed - w elevation
24/20

265653, Order 078-0015, 03/02/05



MIHP # PG 82A-51

Rosaryville SP

PG Co. MD

RCA, Inc

1-2/2003

MD SHPO

Duvall garage - w elevation

25/26

265653. Order 076-0013. 03/02/05



MIHP # PG 82A-51
Rosaryville SP
PG Co. MD
QCSA, INC.
1-2/2003
MD SHPO
Magruder retail barn - s elevation
26/26

265653, Order 095-0002, 03/02/05