

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G. #86A-22B Building Date: 1912

Building Name: Mackall Tenant House

Location: 12708 North Keys Road, Brandywine

Private/Residence/Occupied/Good/Inaccessible

Description:

The Mackall Tenant House was built as a tenant house circa 1912 on the Mackall farm. It stands southwest of 86A-22, the Mackall House, a Prince George's County Historic Site located on the same property. The tenant house is a two-story, frame rectangular gable-roof dwelling of 2-by-2-bays. It is reached by an unpaved lane off of North Keys Road and is not visible from the road. A complex of agricultural outbuildings is located southeast of the house. A one-story concrete block tenant house is located west of the house, closer to North Keys Road. The interior of the Mackall tenant house has a symmetrical rectangular plan with a northeast side hall, a west living room and dining room and a southeast kitchen behind the stair hall.

Significance:

The Mackall Tenant House is significant as a good example of a turn-of-the-century vernacular farm dwelling. Its interior features such as doors, wood moldings, stairway and mantel are original and unaltered. The house has been well maintained over the years, although modern additions include aluminum siding and a heating system installed in the entry hall, because the building has no basement. The dwelling was constructed for Albert Cross in 1912. The Cross family, beginning with John Cross as early as 1852, resided as tenants on the Mackall farm. The Mackalls had left Prince George's County by 1860 and settled in Georgetown. Descendants of Albert Cross remained as tenants at the Mackall farm until spring 1989. The Mackall farm is significant for its long association with the Mackall family and with the Cross family, who resided on it and farmed it as tenants for four generations.

Acreage: 243.7 acres

Survey No. PG#86A-22B

Magi No.

DOE yes no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Mackall Tenant House

and/or common Cross-Hyde House

2. Location

street & number 12708 North Keys Road not for publication

city, town Brandywine vicinity of congressional district 4

state Maryland county Prince George's County

3. Classification

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

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

name Mary B. Prince

street & number 7105 River Crescent telephone no.:

city, town Annapolis state and zip code MD 21401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 4282

street & number Main Street folio 864

city, town Upper Marlboro state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title NA

date federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Commission, Room 4010, C.A.B.

city, town Upper Marlboro state ND 20772

7. Description

Survey No. P.G.#86A-22B

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

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

The Mackall Tenant House was built as a tenant house circa 1912 on the Mackall farm. It stands southwest of 86A-22, the Mackall House, a Prince George's County Historic Site located on the same property. The tenant house is a two-story, frame rectangular gable-roof dwelling of 2-by-2-bays. It is reached by an unpaved lane off of North Keys Road and is not visible from the road. A complex of agricultural outbuildings is located southeast of the house. A one-story concrete block tenant house is located west of the house, closer to North Keys Road.

The main facade is the two-bay north-facing gable end. The northeast entry door is 5-panel, surmounted by a rectangular transom. Windows on the facade are 2/2 double-hung wood sash with narrow wood surrounds. The first story is sheltered by a hipped roof, screened entrance porch with a boxed cornice and wood support posts. There is a rectangular 1/1 sash window in the gable peak. The boxed, crown-molded cornice is returned in the gable ends.

The tenant house has no basement. It stands on concrete foundation walls. The horizontal lapped wood siding is covered with white aluminum siding. The gable roof is covered with green asphalt shingle. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge.

The two-bay west elevation has regularly placed windows at both first and second story level. The south (rear) gable end has a one and one-half bay screened rear porch with turned and chamfered posts. The southeast section of the porch is enclosed. It wraps around and continues for one bay on the east elevation. This enclosed addition contains a bathroom and an expanded portion of the kitchen. A shed-roof second story addition surmounting the rear porch roof contains a bedroom. It is lighted by new, small 1/1 sash aluminum windows. A rectangular 1/1 wood sash window lights the loft level of the main block, as it does in the north gable end.

The two-bay east elevation has two 2/2 sash windows at second story level. On the first story the southeast bay is covered by the enclosed porch addition, lighted by 2/2 sash windows. The northeast bay is unfenestrated.

The interior of the Mackall tenant house has a symmetrical rectangular plan with a northeast side hall, a west living room and dining room and a southeast kitchen behind the stair hall.

The stair rises to the east (left) of the entry door. It is closed string with rectangular balusters and a turned newel post surmounted by a knob, on a high rectangular base. The stair rises along the north wall two steps, turns 90 degrees at a small square landing and rises along the east wall to the second story. Door surrounds throughout the dwelling are wide boards with an inner and outer raised rectangular band, surmounted by bulls-eye corner blocks. The five-panel doors on the first story are grained rather than painted. The woodwork, including doors and surrounds, stair and capped baseboard are varnished rather than painted. The flooring is probably original, of narrow, regular-width boards.

The stair hall has been altered to contain the dwelling's furnace. A door in the west wall enters the living room, which has a decorative wood mantel on the south wall, surrounding an old stove-pipe opening. The mantel is unpainted, has a rectangular opening flanked by flat chamfered pilasters. Grooved curving brackets support the mantel shelf. An applied shell flanked by vine-like swags is centered in the frieze. An entry in the south wall leads to the dining room.

The kitchen is reached through a door at the south end of the stair hall or in the east wall of the dining room. It has green-painted vertical board wainscoting and a south doorway surmounted by a transom leading to the rear porch. The bath and pantry in the southeast corner of the room, as well as the east portion of the kitchen are contained in the one-story addition to the main block.

The second story contains an east side hall and three bedrooms, corresponding to the placement of the rooms on the first story. A bedroom was added on the south, over the rear porch. It is reached through the southwest bedroom in the main block.

East of the house, located along an unpaved lane is a complex of agricultural outbuildings including a barn, a large corn crib, a 2-by-1 bay shed and a meat house. All are of unpainted board and batten with standing-seam or corrugated metal roofs. A small German-sided privy has corner boards, a boxed cornice with kicks and a standing-seam metal roof. All date to construction of the house. There are several other more recent buildings including a garage and chicken coops close to the house.

8. Significance

Survey No. P.G.#86A-22B

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

Specific dates 1912 **Builder/Architect** Tom Garner

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
 Level of Significance: national state local

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

The Mackall Tenant House is significant as a good example of a turn-of-the-century vernacular farm dwelling. Its interior features such as doors, wood moldings, stairway and mantel are original and unaltered. The house has been well maintained over the years, although modern additions include aluminum siding and a heating system installed in the entry hall, because the building has no basement. The dwelling was constructed for Albert Cross in 1912. The Cross family, beginning with John Cross as early as 1852, resided as tenants on the Mackall farm. The Mackalls had left Prince George's County by 1860 and settled in Georgetown. Descendants of Albert Cross remained as tenants at the Mackall farm until spring 1989. The Mackall farm is significant for its long association with the Mackall family and with the Cross family, who resided on it and farmed it as tenants for four generations.

The Mackall house, a Prince George's County Historic Site, is a rare surviving example of a late eighteenth century frame dwelling. The house, tenant house and 243-acre farm upon which they stand remained in the ownership of the Mackall family from 1759, when Benjamin Mackall, Jr. of Calvert County purchased 806 acres of Brookefield, Addition to Brookfield and Brooke Chance; through 1989 when Mackall descendants contracted to sell the property for development into residential lots.¹ The Mackalls did not reside at the farm for the whole 229 years of their ownership, however. At the death of Benjamin Mackall in 1822, what was then a 1,000 acre farm was offered for sale. In 1838, 468 acres including the Mackall house were purchased by Dr. Louis Mackall, youngest son of the deceased.² Dr. Mackall, age 47, is listed in the 1850 U.S. Census as residing in the Nottingham District of Prince George's County, probably at the Mackall Farm. The family did not remain residents of the County for long after that date, however. They are not listed in the 1860 U.S. Census of the Nottingham District or in the decades thereafter. The Mackalls took up residence in Georgetown and retained the farm as a tenant property.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Statement of Significance (continued)

Survey No. PG#86A-22B

Section 8 Page 2

It is not clear when John Cross (1814-1894) came to reside at the Mackall Farm to act as an overseer and tenant farmer. Family recollections differ. He was living at the Mackall Farm in 1874, when he recorded in a deed to his wife and children his interest in the growing crops at the farm, being 2/3rds of the crop of corn and 1/2 the tobacco. He was also farming the Joseph Turner farm in Baden at that time and owned 1/2 interest in the tobacco crop there.³ According to some family members he resided at the Mackall Farm as early as 1852, when his son George Thomas Cross was born.⁴

John Cross moved to a 72-acre farm he owned on Magruder's Ferry Road called Taylorton by 1878.⁵ His sons George and Robert Cross were residing in the old house at the Mackall Farm and continuing to farm the property.⁶

George Thomas Cross (1852-1917) had nine children, two of whom, Frederick and Albert, continued to farm the Mackall property after their father's death.⁷ Albert Cross (1887-1929) had the Mackall tenant house built southwest of the main house in 1912, at the time of his marriage to Grace DeVaughn. The tenant house was constructed by Tom Garner.⁸ Descendants of Albert Cross continued to reside at and farm the Mackall property until it was sold in spring of 1989. For the past 129 years, activity at the Mackall Farm such as construction of barns and outbuildings, two tenant houses and the circa. 1905 wing on the main house were completed by the Cross family.

Notes

1 Prince George's County Deed RR:21; and Subdivision #4-88047, Brookefield Estates, filed with The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

2 National Intelligencer, 3 June 1830; and Prince George's County Deed AB 12:14.

3 Prince George's county Deed, HB 9:201.

4 According to Walter Cross, 1903-1978, son of Walter Cross, interviewed by Sandra Cross, notes in the collection of Sandra Cross.

5 G.M. Hopkins, G.E., Atlas of Prince George's County, 1878, reprinted by Prince George's County Historical Society, 1975.

6 "Christmas for Fred Cross's 100th Birthday", South County Times, January 25, 1989, and Sandra Cross interview with Fred Cross, June 3, 1989.

7 Ibid.

8 Interview with Marjorie Hyde, April 1988.

Chain of Title
Mackall Tenant House
P.G. #86A-22B

4282:864
27 Sept 1973
Deed

Laidler B. Mackall, trustee under will of Laidler Mackall (WCH#2:60) to Mary B. Prince & Laidler B. Mackall; parts of Brookfield, 113, 105, and 194 acres.

WCH#2:60
8 Jan 1953
Will

Laidler Mackall, testator; after death of wife Evelyn Bowie Mackall, half of estate to daughter Mary B. Prince, half to son Laidler B. Mackall; farm at Nottingham.

WTD#4:481
23 Mar 1932
Will

Quentin Mackall, testator: all property to brother Laidler and his wife Evelyn Bowie Mackall, testator's $\frac{1}{2}$ undivided interest in 465 acre farm, part of Brookfield.

61:363
16 May 1910
Deed

Douglas Mackall & Henry Matthews, trustees, to Quentin & Laidler Mackall; grantors appointed to sell real estate of Mary Mackall, Equity #3737; 462 acre farm, parts of Brookfield, Addition to Brookfield & Brooks Chance.

#3737
7 Dec 1909
Equity

Louis Mackall died 1876, possessed of 468 acre farm, left all real estate to sons Louis & Benjamin for use of wife Mary, while living, and after her death, to sell. Benjamin died 1880, Louis died 1906, and Mary died 1908, leaving two sons Laidler & Quentin; Douglas Mackall & Henry Matthews appointed trustees in place of Louis & Benjamin Mackall, to sell real estate.

AB#12:14
1 Dec 1838
Deed

Thomas Alexander & John Johnson to Louis Mackall; grantors appointed to sell real estate of Benjamin Mackall; 113, 105, and 194 acres, parts of Brookfield, plus 55 acre portion of Brooks Chance.

#142:298
4 May 1830
Chancery

Benjamin Mackall died ca. 1823 intestate; Thomas Alexander & John Johnson appointed to sell real estate, farm called "Mattaponi", consisting of parts of Brookfield & Brooks Chance.

RR:21
29 Dec 1759
Deed

James Russell to Benjamin Mackall Jr. of Calvert County, merchant, the land last in tenure and occupation of Barbara Brooke widow of Thomas Brooke, being part of Brookefield, Addition to Brookefield and Brooke Chance, 806 acres.

• 153



1" = 200 ft.

W 36 AZ MK

Barns

Family burial ground

Barns

BMB-3

19674

Mackall House

193

Tenant houses

86A-2210

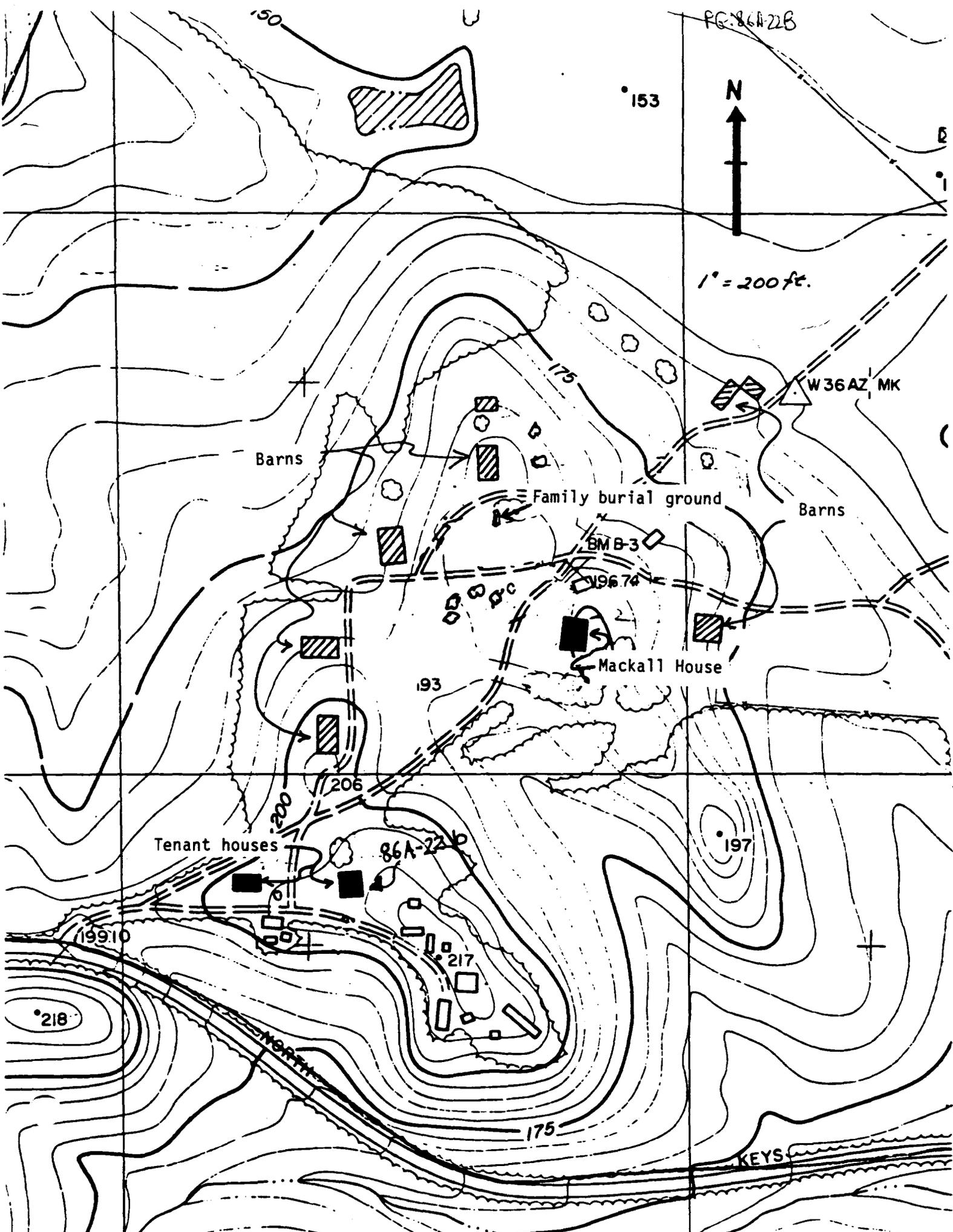
• 197

• 218

• 217

NORTH

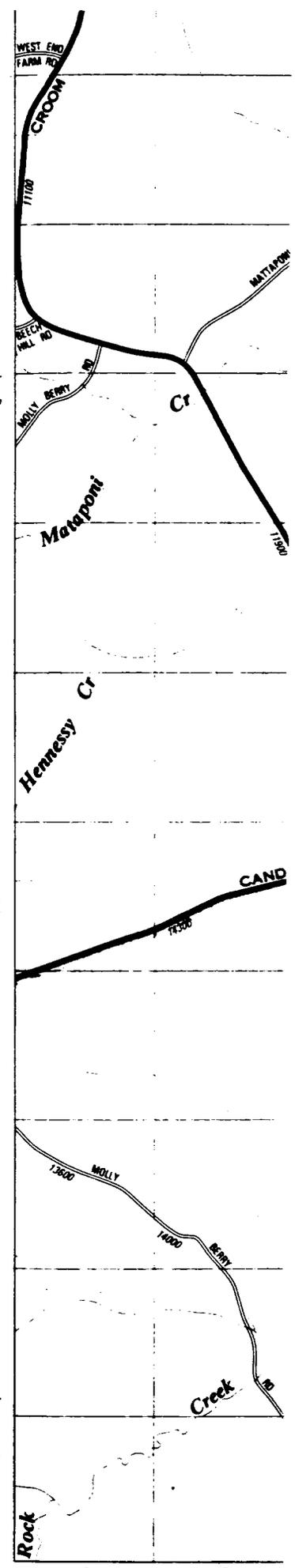
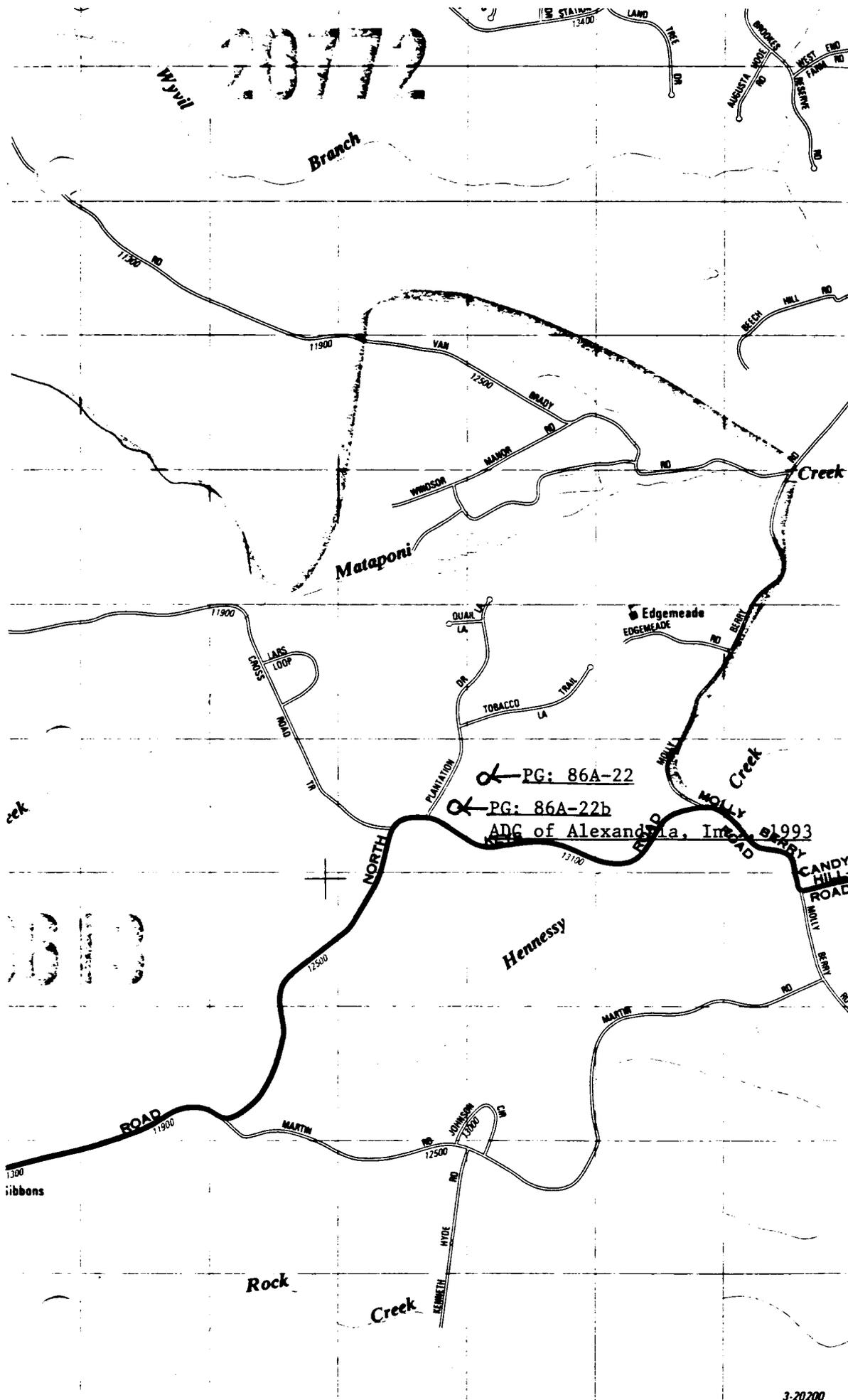
KEYS



Wyll

20772

Branch



Joins Map 40

F 76°47'30" 860,000 FT

3-20200

870,000 FT 7C

344 47'30"

345

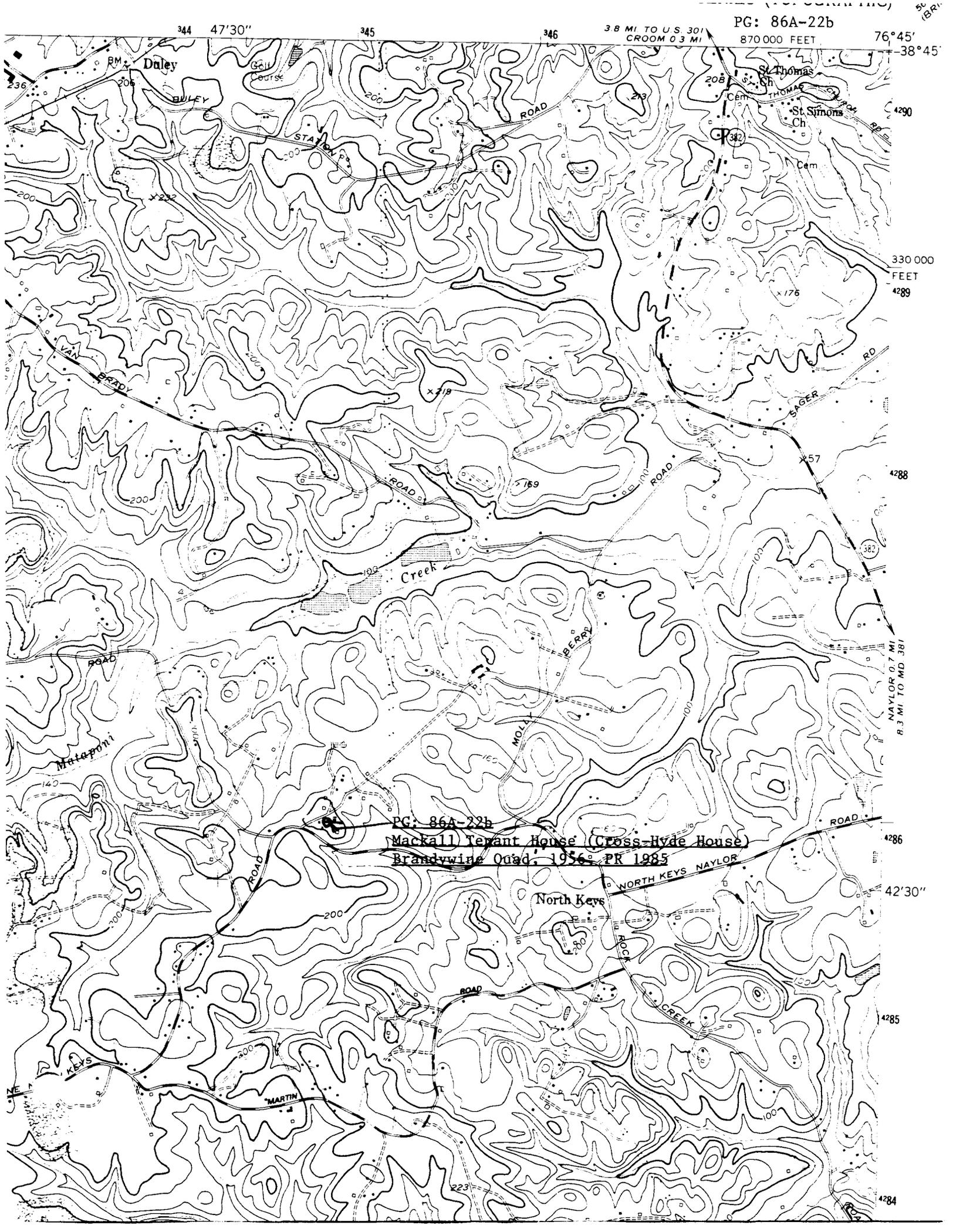
346

3.8 MI TO U.S. 301
CROOM 0.3 MI

PG: 86A-22b

870 000 FEET

76°45'
-38°45'



330 000
FEET

4289

4288

NAYLOR 0.7 MI
8.3 MI TO MD 381

PG: 86A-22b
~~Mackall Tenant House (Cross-Hyde House)~~
~~Brandywine Quad, 1956, PR 1985~~

4286

42'30"

4285

4284



1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and the role of the researcher in this process.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It details the research design, data collection methods, and the analytical techniques employed to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings.

3. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study. It provides a detailed analysis of the data collected and discusses the implications of the findings for the field of study.

4. The final part of the paper concludes the study and offers suggestions for future research. It emphasizes the need for continued exploration and the importance of staying current in the field.



1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for the company's financial health and for providing reliable information to stakeholders.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the role of the accounting department in ensuring that all transactions are properly recorded and classified. It highlights the need for a strong internal control system to prevent errors and fraud.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It explains that these processes help to identify any discrepancies or weaknesses in the accounting system and provide an opportunity to correct them.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for the company's financial health and for providing reliable information to stakeholders.

5. The fifth part of the paper focuses on the role of the accounting department in ensuring that all transactions are properly recorded and classified. It highlights the need for a strong internal control system to prevent errors and fraud.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It explains that these processes help to identify any discrepancies or weaknesses in the accounting system and provide an opportunity to correct them.



0.1 = 0.100000

sidekall: 0.100000

0.100000

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1. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ \rightarrow $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

2. $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$ \rightarrow $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$

3. $\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$ \rightarrow $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$

4. $\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$

5. $\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$ \rightarrow $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$

6. $\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$ \rightarrow $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$