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historic structure report
architectural data section

november 1983

# PISCATAWAY PARK
## MARSHALL HALL

MARYLAND

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# HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
# ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION
# FOR
# MARSHALL HALL
# PISCATAWAY PARK

January 1983

Prepared by

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National Capital Team
Denver Service Center
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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# PREFACE

Architecturally, Marshall Hall was considered an extremely significant building. It was the largest house in southern Maryland to be documented as dating before 1740 and was owned by one of the area's most influential and wealthy families. It was an excellent example of Maryland colonial architecture and at the time of investigation was found to be remarkably intact. Many of its original features were the earliest dateable examples recorded in southern Maryland. For this reason, a study of Marshall Hall is invaluable for its use in tracing the architectural development of the region.

Unfortunately, Marshall Hall burned in October 1981; the entire roof and most of the interior finishes were destroyed, leaving only the brick walls. Prior to the fire, a comprehensive set of field notes and photographs had been compiled which recorded the existing conditions of the building. To best describe the building and to be most useful in comparative studies, this historic structure report has been designed as a study guide to present the historic features and details in a visual format in progressive detail using photographs, drawings and field notes. The report is bound in a loose leaf notebook so that sections may be rearranged to better satisfy the user's needs and pages removed and compared to more precise detailed drawings. The measured drawings of the building were completed by the Office of Historic American Buildings Survey and are included in this report in the appendix.

# I ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

## I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE. In colonial times most houses were built on rivers, which were the main arteries for travel and communication. Marshall Hall was no exception and was erected 7 miles south of Washington, D.C. on the Potomac River, across from Mt. Vernon (see figure 1). It is now classified as part of Piscataway Park and is located on tract 02-150 in Charles County, Maryland.

B. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF STRUCTURE. Marshall Hall, erected by Thomas Marshall c. 1725, was the home of the Marshall family, one of southern Maryland's most influential and wealthy families. The house exemplifies many characteristics of Maryland colonial architecture, some of which were the first recorded in southern Maryland or Charles County. These include the plan, the gauged and moulded brick pattern used on the door and window heads, the arched blind panel that was located in the east chimney, and the authenic one and one-half story construction.[1]

Marshall Hall was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and is included in the List of Classified Structures. It has been assigned to Management Category A, "structures which must be preserved."

1. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for Marshall Hall, May 1976, p. 5.

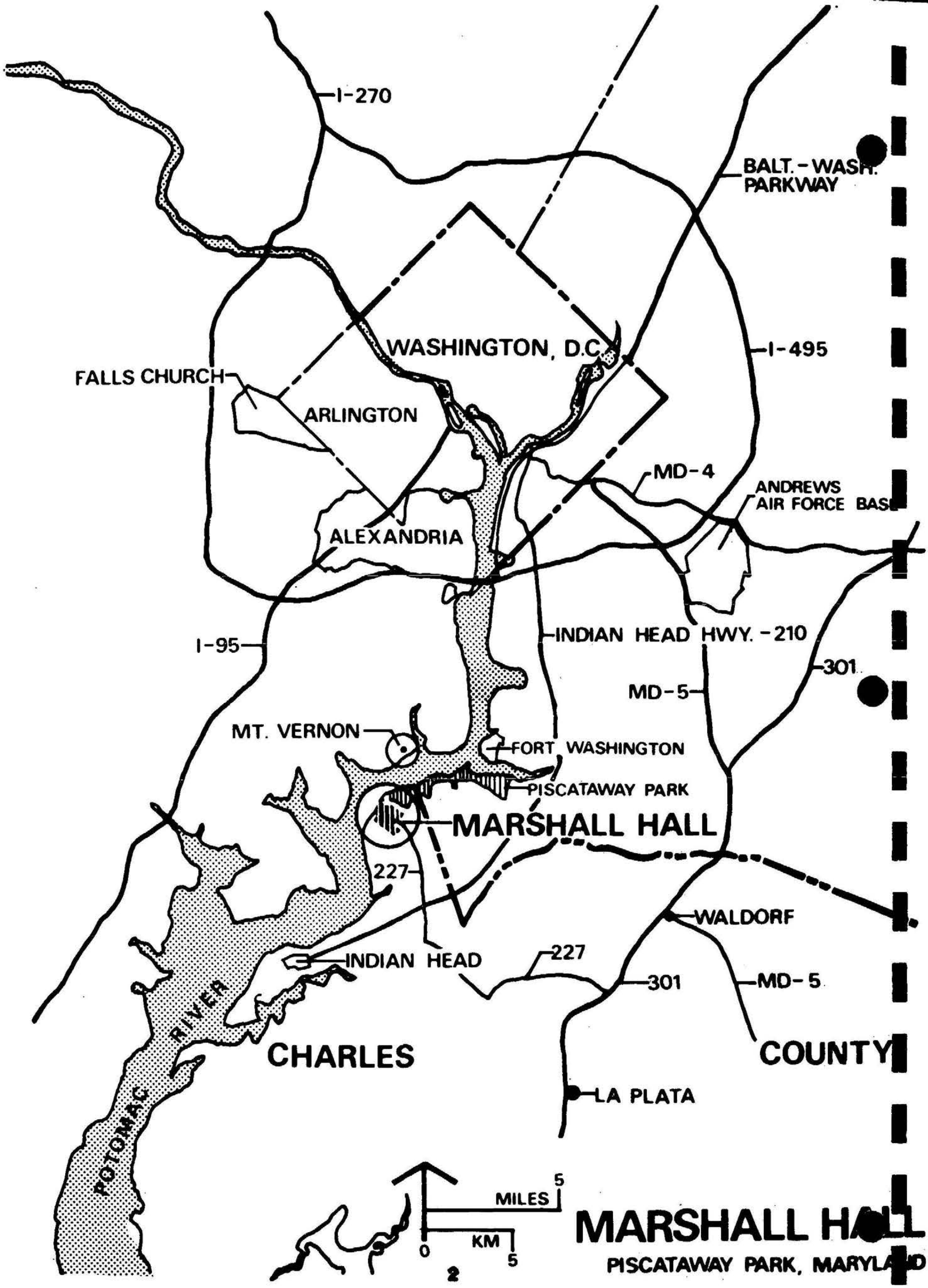


FIGURE NO. 1 - LOCATION MAP

C. PROPOSED USE OF STRUCTURE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR SUCH USE ACCORDING TO THE MANAGEMENT POLICIES (NPS 1978). A building damaged or destroyed by fire "may be preserved as ruins, restored, or reconstructed in accordance with the restoration and reconstruction policies stated herein."[2] It is recommended that the existing brick walls be stabilized and protected, and if visitor use warrants, that the building be adaptively reused for interpretation and as a visitor contact station.

D. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. The park has no cooperative agreements pertaining to Marshall Hall.

2. National Park Service, Management Policies, p. V-20.

II DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION

## II. DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION

### A. HISTORICAL DATA

Significance:

The following excerpt from Charles Snell's A Short History of Marshall Hall (1:80) is strictly an overview and not intended to be an extensive historical research document. Considerable additional research needs to be undertaken to develop a complete historical description of the acquisition and development of this site.

Probably erected by Thomas Marshall I c. 1725 as a one and one-half story brick house and enlarged c. 1760, Marshall Hall is a good example of Maryland colonial architecture. Undergoing organic growth over the years, the exterior of this farm house before the fire of 1981 approximated its appearance in about 1800, with only minor later additions. The interior of the house, however, was somewhat altered after 1725.

The land on which this plantation house stood was the property of the Marshall family, one of southern Maryland's most socially prominent and wealthy families for more than 200 years, from 1650 to 1866.

HISTORY

William Marshall I, the founder of the Marshall family in Maryland, was born in England in 1607 and arrived in Maryland in 1640, just six years after Governor Leonard Calvert and some 200 settlers landed and

established the first settlement in the colony at St. Mary's.[3] Marshall probably came to America as an indentured servant, but within nine years of his arrival, he was purchasing and selling land in his own right and applying to the colonial government for additional grants of land on the basis of his having transported new colonists from England into Maryland.[4]

Shortly after his arrival, William Marshall took up residence at or near the head of the Wicomico River in the vicinity of what is now called Newport, which became part of Charles County in 1658. On February 8, 1650, Governor Calvert issued a "warrent to lay out 500 acres of land for Wm. Marshall on the west side of the Wisokomican River..."[5] Marshall named his tract "Marshall" and developed it as a farm. At some unknown date after February 1650 but prior to June 10, 1655, Marshall married another early Maryland settler, the widow of Thomas Hebden, Katherine Hebden.[6] The couple had three children that survived them. The youngest of these, Elizabeth, was born on April 15, 1667. By the time of William Marshall's death in 1673, he held title to 1,075 acres of

3. "Land Notes, 1634-55," copies from the Land Office Records, Liber F, A and B, 1634-35, Annapolis, Md., in Maryland Historical Society Magazine, Vol. V, No. 2 (June 1910), p. 171 - entry of "29 August 1642. Thomas Weston demandeth 1,200 acres of land,... for transporting himself and five able men into the Province in the year 1640 - whose names were Richard Haniford, William Marshall, Wm. Palmer, John Kelly, Jasper Collins...."

4. Examples of William Marshall's land transactions are listed in "Land Notes, 1634-55," in Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. VII, No. 4 (December 1912), 390-391 - entry of October 1, 1649; Vol. VIII, No. 1 (March 1913), 57; Vol. VIII, No. 4 (December 1913), 334-335 for 1649-50; Vol. IX No. 1 (March 1914), p. 45, and p. 173, for 1655.

5. Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. VIII, No. 4 (December 1913).

6. "Land Records," 1634-Entry for February 3, 1650 indicates that Katherine Hebden is a widow, Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. VIII, No. 4 (Dec. 1913), 334. Entry of June 10, 1644 in Land Records, indicates that by this date she had become the wife of William Marshall, Maryland Hist. Magazine, IX, No. 1 (March 1914), 173.

land, which were divided among his orphaned, minor children. To William Marshall, II, his eldest son, he left 350 acres located on the west side of the "Wiccocomico River," and "Two hundred acres of Land Lying and Bounding upon and at the head of Pickquascoe as by Pattent for the same May Appear." These 550 acres were located in Charles County, Md. To his son Joshua and daughter Elizabeth he left 525 acres of land "commonly called and known by the name of the two friends, Situate.... in St. Mary's County." Marshall also directed that his stock of "Horses, Mares, Colts, Cattle, and Hoggs" should be divided into three equal shares among his children.[7]

William Marshall II married Elizabeth Hanson, the daughter of Randolph and Barbara Hatton Johnson Hanson. Another early Maryland settler, Randolph Hanson had actually settled on 860 acres that he had acquired in what is now called Piscataway Park, but he was forced to flee in 1675 when Indians attacked his farm and killed several residents. Henceforth Hanson resided in the safer area located in southern Maryland.[8] William and Elizabeth Marshall had four children: William III (1690-1731), Barbara (1692, born and died), Thomas Marshall I (1694-1759), and Richard. Like his father before him, William Marshall II lived on the Wicomico River "Marshall" plantation. On his death in 1698, this family homestead passed to William III, the eldest son.

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7. Will of William Marshall, dated April 22, 1673 and submitted for probate in December 1673, Wills, Book 1, f. 592, Land Office, Annapolis, Md.
8. For an account of the Indian warfare on the frontiers during the 17th century, the action in 1675, and Randolph Hanson's plantation on the Piscataway River, see Anna Coxe Toogood, "Piscataway, Park, Maryland - General Historical Background Study," (National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archeology, and Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C., September 1969), 49-76.

Thomas Marshall I probably constructed Marshall Hall about 1725 and in 1726 he married Elizabeth Stoddert, the widow of James Stoddert. They had five children. Elizabeth died in 1749/50. Marshall married Sabina Truman Greenfield (1715-1768) in 1756 and about this time probably also enlarged Marshall Hall. There were no children by this second marriage. Thomas Marshall I, using slave labor, was a successful plantation owner who made major improvements to his Marshall Hall farm, and by the time of his death in 1759 had formed a 959-acre plantation. In addition, he was also a successful merchant who imported goods and who also landed and sold them at his own pier and warehouses on the Marshall Hall farm. The inventory of his estate, and that of his wife Sabrina, are among the most extensive and detailed dating from mid-eighteenth century Maryland.

Thomas Hanson Marshall II (1731-1801) inherited Marshall Hall and successfully maintained his extensive and productive plantations by means of slave labor. One of the wealthiest planters in Charles County, he served as one of the representatives from this county in the provincial and state conventions held at Annapolis prior to and during the American Revolution. He also commanded a company of Charles County militia, receiving a commission as a captain in 1776. Marshall was an acquaintance of George Washington, who had taken up residence at Mount Vernon, on the south bank of the Potomac River opposite Marshall Hall in 1754. The two farmers knew each other and occasionally sold or traded land, seeds, crops, and timber, but there does not

appear to have been any closer relationship.[9] Marshall married Rebecca Dent in 1756; they had six children.

Thomas Marshall III (1757-1829), as the eldest son, inherited Marshall Hall on the death of his father in 1801. Thomas became a physician and served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. In 1780-1781 he held the rank of senior surgeon in the hospital department.[10]

Dr. Marshall is said to have become blind during that war but he nevertheless continued to practice his profession until his death in 1829. In 1795 he married Anna Clagett. She died in 1805, leaving four children. In 1808, Dr. Marshall then married his cousin, Margaret Marshall (1766-1837).

9. Family tradition has suggested that the Marshalls and Washingtons were close friends, but a careful check of the Diaries and Correspondence of George Washington does not bear this out. They had business relationships, see Diary, I, 348, October 10, 1769; III, April 27, 1787; Writings of George Washington, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick, Vol. III, 5, 8, XXX, p. 58-59.

10. Archives of Maryland, XLV,-Journels and Correspondence of the State Council of Maryland, 1781-1781: p. 409-April 21, 1781: "That the Commissary of stores deliver to Thomas Marshall of this State in the Hospital Department a suit of Clothes and Linens for the Year 1780." Also, p. 59-August 8, 1781, "that the said Treasurer pay to Thomas Marshall Senr. Surgeon in the Hospital Department 13 pounds 6 shillings, 3 pence for Stores on Account." Also p. 572. Henry J. Berkley, Maryland Physicians at the Period of the Revolutionary War, 1775 - April 1783," in Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, (March 1929), p. 10, wrote that Thomas Marshall III was an original member of the order of Cincinnati and a doctor in the Continental Army, but then added "it would appear that Dr. Marshall afterward became a Captain in the Maryland line [infantry regiments] as he is always mentioned in the [Maryland] Archives with this title." A careful check of the Archives Volumes, XVI, p. 350, XLV, 662, reveals that this "Captain Thomas Marshall" is another Marshall who served in the Upper Battalion of Baltimore militia and not Dr. Marshall.

In 1829, his eldest son, Thomas Hanson Marshall IV (1796-1843) inherited the Marshall Hall plantation, now diminished somewhat in size and economic stability. He married Eleanor Ann Helen Hardesty (1801-52) in 1821. They had seven children. His eldest son, Thomas Marshall V (1826-1903) inherited Marshall Hall in 1843. He married twice and had 16 children; six by Sallie Magruder Lyles, whom he married in 1846, and ten by his second wife, Henriette Eleanor Lyles, whom he married in 1855, shortly after the death of Sallie during the same year. Thomas Marshall V suffered financial losses as a result of the Civil War and was forced in 1866 to sell the Marshall Hall plantation, thus ending the 200-year-old Marshall family association with this farm.[11]

The property passed through several ownerships until 1895, when the remaining 412 acres in the farm were purchased by the Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall Steamboat Company. By this date Marshall Hall had become established as a pleasure resort -- the Marshall Hall Amusement Park -- an area frequented by visitors from Washington who arrived and departed by steamboat, which also made regular stops at Mount Vernon. Victorian park structures, gardens, croquet and jousting greens, gazebos, and park concession stands intermixed with the old plantation house and its numerous outbuildings were erected to serve the visiting throngs. These late 19th century park structures stood until the mid-20th century, when they in turn, together with most of the 18th-century farm buildings, were demolished to make way for the

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11. Data on dates of marriages, number of children, etc., from "Marshall Bible Records," copied and compiled by Herbert P. Gerald, in National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. XV, No. 3 (September 1927), 36-41.

construction of a modern amusement park. This latter park continued to operate into the late 1970s.

Over a period of some 25 years, there was a strong wave of interest on the part of numerous private citizens, organized groups and government agencies to preserve the rural character of the Maryland shore opposite the Mount Vernon estate in Virginia. There was a recognized need to retain the Piscataway scene in Maryland in its historical rural and natural condition because it had changed little since Washington's tenure at Mount Vernon. A proposal advanced by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission to construct a sewage treatment plant on the Piscataway land spurred the immediate response to try and protect the area from inevitable destruction by commercial and industrial development. Legislation enacted as Public Law 87-362, October 4, 1961, protected the historic setting for Mount Vernon, as well as provided for the preservation of an important segment of the Potomac River shoreline.

The basic purpose of the park is cited in Public Law 87-362, which ensures the preservation of scenic and historic values for lands which provide the principal overview of the Mount Vernon estate and Fort Washington in a manner that will ensure the natural beauty of such lands as they existed at the time of the construction and active use of Mount Vernon and Fort Washington.

Public Law 93-444, dated January 21, 1974, amended the act of October 4, 1961 by substituting a new map reference for the one dated January 25, 1966, which defined the boundaries of Piscataway Park and

provided for the acceptance of scenic easements on: (1) land in the Marshall Hall area on the downstream side of the park, and (2) the 8-acre Fort Washington marina.

In October 1974 a bill was signed into law (P.L. 93-444), adding 625 acres to the 837 acres already in the park. These additions included the Marshall Hall Amusement Park and adjacent Charles County lands, as well as the Fort Washington Marina and provided for the phase-out of these two operations. Omnibus legislation, Public Law 95-578, (Oct. 21, 1976) provided for the operation of the Fort Washington marina, located across Piscataway Creek, as a public facility. As of December 31, 1982, the gross acreage for Piscataway Park was 4,251 acres. Of this, 2,786 acres have been obtained through scenic easement. The remaining Piscataway Park legislation, P.L. 96-97 (Oct. 12, 1979), provided for the burial of Chief Turkey Tayac in an ossuary located in the park.

A management agreement based on Public Law 93-444 allowed for the operation of the Marshall Hall Amusement Park through December 31, 1979 by Star Enterprises, Inc., or a subsidiary thereof, and provided for the orderly termination of amusement park operations prior to this date.*

*The amusement park was removed in 1982 by the National Park Service.

## B. ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA (MCGARRY 1982: 65-71)

Marshall Hall was not studied during this survey, but has been an object of study since 1979. During this period I worked with the planning team and the park on the use and development of the area. Most recently, in the summer of 1981, I consulted with the park on the removal of the old amusement park structures. Drawing on information from various sources, primarily Mr. Harry Lemans of Port Tobacco, Md. and my own studies, I concluded that demolition could proceed on the riverside of the mansion without fear of finding significant archeological resources. The area within 50 feet of the mansion and that behind it, landward, was to remain untouched.

This could, I guess, be called survey by bulldozer; natural permutation of survey by plow furrow. The demolition work proceeded under my occasional observation and found nothing where I had predicted nothing to be. The following discussion of Marshall Hall relates to the existing structures and the inferred locations of other buildings forming the mansion complex. These data are based on documentary sources, comparative data, and the interpretation of remote aerial imagery.

The mansion at Marshall Hall was built some time around 1725 (Snell 1980:1). It became the victim of an arsonist on 16 October 1981. Only the shell remains; the remainder was lost in the fire.

The house measured approximately 27 x 60 feet. The long axis of the house was aligned 51° east of north, the river front, 39" west of north. The long axis was designated site north for the area. The house was built in two sections: the southern two-thirds in about 1725 and the northern third about 1760. Around 1800 the new portion appears to have been adapted for the Marshall family's use; originally it was the kitchen and servants' quarters, and a wood frame kitchen was built on the north side of the house. This was attached to the house by a short passage at its southeast corner. The size of this kitchen is not known, but a pen and ink drawing by the last Marshall owner, Thomas Marshall V, (1826-1903) shows it near the north wall. This is the only known detached portion of the mansion and was probably the only one to have existed.

About 30 feet southeast of the house is a small brick outbuilding. It is aligned at a right angle to the axis of the house. It was probably built in 1760 and is reputed to have been the office of Thomas Marshall III (1757-1829), who served as a surgeon during the Revolution (Snell 1980).

Southeast of the brick outbuilding had once stood a large carriage house/stable, which was razed in 1966 to build the picnic pavilion and had only recently been removed. There are extant photographs of this carriage house.

Another house is known to have been located northeast of the house. This can be seen in the distance in a photograph in the possession of Mrs. Emily L. Wenzel, archivist of the Marshall family. The direction is looking northeast from the mansion. Another photograph is a close-up, also from the southwest of the house.

The final feature is the cemetery, which is extant. There are eighteen graves, each marked with a large stone, flat on the ground. Most are cracked or broken. The earliest is that of Thomas Marshall (I) (1695-1759), the latest that of Eleanor A. H. Marshall (1801-1852). Tradition says that a later burial was made in 1866 and that it went unmarked. Also, the cemetery had occupied about one-half acre, making it considerably larger than presently seen.

These five sites, the mansion and kitchen, outbuilding, carriage house, the second house, and the cemetery are all that still remain or can be proved to have been part of an extensive plantation. The locations of others can only be inferred by comparison with plantations of equal age and remote sensing data.

A look at the several large houses along the Potomac, e.g., Harmony Hall (1723), Mt. Vernon (1754), Warbuton Manor (c. 1729), Gunston Hall (1755), and Wantwater (c. 1690) reveals a uniformity in general site layout. Each house has two front doors, the land front and river front. The river front is always open to view, both of the river and from the river. This area could have been a formal garden such as at Gunston Hall, an open lawn such as at Mt. Vernon, or a combination with

agricultural land (pasture), as at Harmony Hall. The land front is also open but in a more restricted sense. The focus of this is the carriage approach, which is either a loop as at Harmony Hall and Mt. Vernon, or a single approach with a cirle near the door of the house, as at Gunston Hall.

Other buildings or wings, when present, always flank the house or both flank the house and extend landward from it. This is seen at Mt. Vernon, Harmony Hall, Wantwater, and Gunston Hall. The effect leaves the river front completely open and restricts the land front only minimally. Toogood (1970:V) points out that landowners placed more emphasis on siting their home than on its architectural quality. This attention to symmetry is so basic to plantation organization that it dominates the site of Hazel Plain, built long after 1803 and far from (Manassas, Va.) the estates on the tidewater (McGarry 1981).

As already discussed, nothing was found when the amusement park was razed on the west side of the mansion. According to the model presented above for eighteenth century landscape architecture, we should not have expected to find anything there.

The land side of the mansion is approached by a drive and circle. If this line were extended, it would divide the house into two and strike the beach at the foot of the pier. As well as can be ascertained, a nineteenth century pier extended this line into the Potomac, although a later one left the same point but was angled upriver. This division satisfies the criteria of bilateral symmetry.

The only known outbuildings on the site, the small brick building and the carriage house, are located on the south side of this line. However, aerial color infrared photographs taken on 20 November 1978 indicate the presence of other, now razed, buildings which complete the symmetry. These sites show up as hot spots (red) on the photograph. One is located next to the small brick building and another larger one is located on the opposite side of the driveway. A third hot spot identifies the portion of the carriage house not covered by the picnic pavilion. With the exception of the carriage house and the extant structure, no function can be assigned to these buildings.

Fortunately, there are controls against assuming the above interpretation is merely wishful thinking. Several hot spots on the same color infrared identify the sites of earlier amusement park buildings that had been razed an undetermined number of years ago (at least thirty years). All of these are known from photographs. Two were located on the riverbank; one was the old penney arcade near the pier and the other of unknown use north of it near the roller coaster. Some barns or sheds were located at the southwest corner of Md. Rt. 227 and River Road.

A third spot is located east of the carriage house site in a dirt parking area. During the clearing operation, the bulldozer's tracks exposed a brick foundation in the southern portion of this area. I was informed by Mr. Buddy Bladen, National Capital Parks-East Maintenance, that a house had stood there. The remainder of this area is difficult to interpret. The infrared hot spot may be a function of soil compaction, resulting from this area's use as an amusement park parking lot.

The final area indicated on the aerial photo is east of the cemetery. Judging from the angle at which it was taken, this appears to represent the house seen in the background of a photograph of the small brick outbuilding. This photograph is in the possession of Mrs. Emily L. Wenzel, who claims to remember the house in this vicinity.

The reason these several areas, especially those straddling the driveway, the old amusement park buildings and the house east of the cemetery, show up so well in the infrared photograph is because of the differential vegetation growth. It is dominated by rich growths of pokeweek, Phytolacca americana. Pokeweed is a pioneer plant, quickly taking root in disturbed soil. It prefers alkaline soils to acidic ones. This circumstance is difficult to find in the clayey soil in Piscataway Park except where alkalies have been artificially introduced, such as in concentrations of decomposing plaster and mortar found in building sites.

There is one area which does not conform to this pattern, the cemetery. Traditionally this was one-quarter acre, although the fenced area is very small. On a recent visit in October 1981, I noted that a considerable area around the fenced portion was covered with an impressive stand of pokeweed. This area, however, does not show up on the color infrared. It is possible that this area had been mowed prior to the photo flight. The pokeweed may mark the missing cemetery area, which, considering its size, may have also been used for slaves, of which the Marshalls had many. More concrete data on this point are not available at this time.

The foregoing analysis of Marshall Hall is certainly not exhaustive. The conclusions concerning building locations were drawn from historic documents, historic comparison, remote sensing data, and inference. Their validity are not assured until they are tested in the field. Their meaning, significance and interpretation can only be the result of systematic, intensive study.

Fig. No. 2 - Marshall Hall - Archeological Data

## C. HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

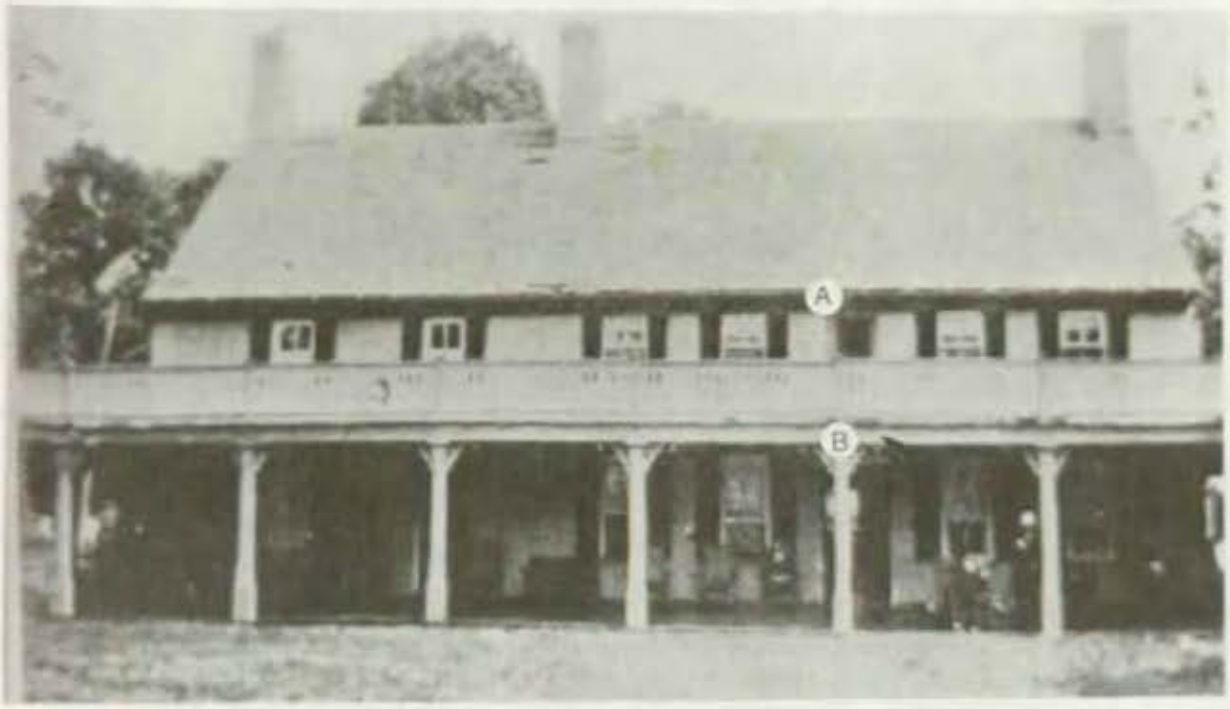
# MARSHALL HALL.

CHARLESTOWN MD.

THE ORIGINAL MARSHALL HALL FROM PEN DRAWING BY LAST OWNER

(1/A) PEN AND INK DRAWING OF MARSHALL HALL (PROBABLE DATE C. 1850)

A. Wood kitchen addition




(2/A) WEST (FRONT) ELEVATION OF MARSHALL HALL

A. Modillioned cornice with ogee crown and bed mouldings c. 1760; removed 1966[12]

B. Veranda c. 1890

12. National Register Form, p. 1.

3/A SOUTH (SIDE) AND EAST (REAR) - MARSHALL HALL

A. Arched blind panel, chimney stack was rebuilt in 1966 -- panel was reconstructed but arch was not

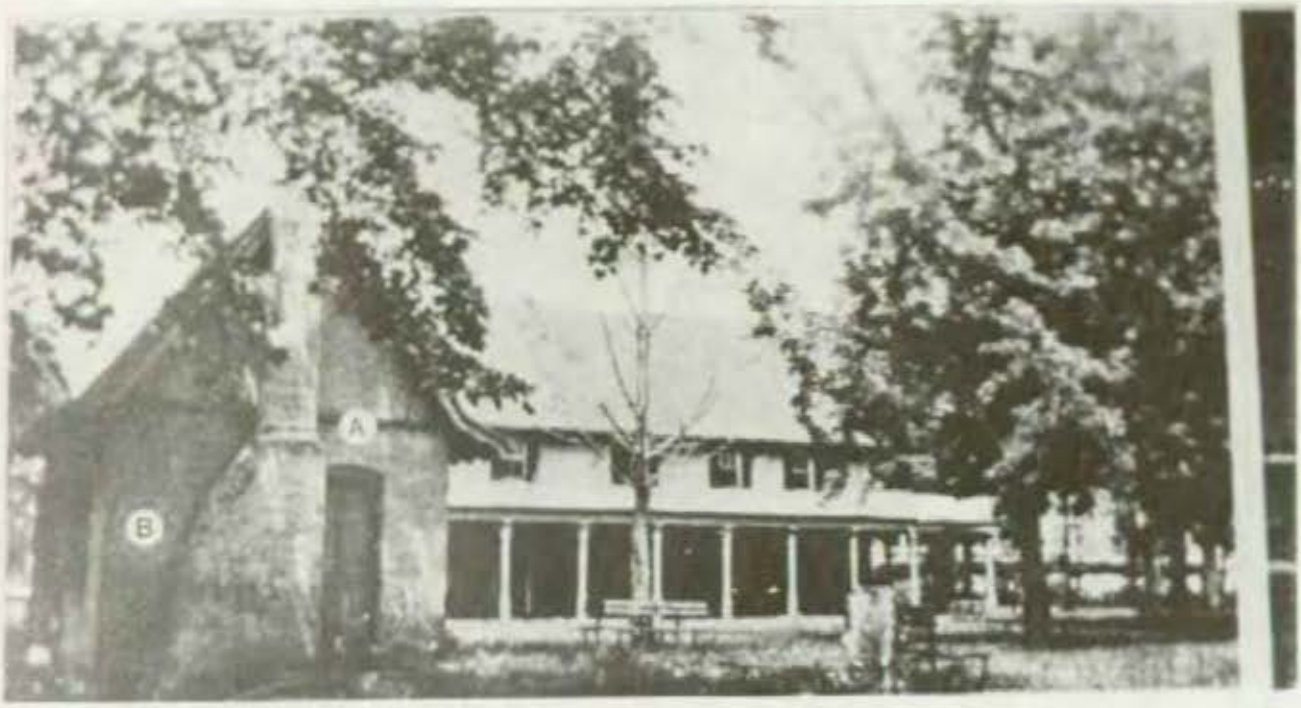
B. Doors opening onto veranda -- these were later changed to windows

C. Veranda c. 1890

D. Ginko trees c. 1800

E. Modillioned cornice with ogee crown and bed mouldings c. 1760 -- removed in 1966[13]

13. National Register Form, p. 5.




4/A EAST ELEVATION OF MARSHALL HALL AND OUTBUILDING (DOCTOR'S OFFICE)

A. Arched opening

B. Flemish bond brick work

5/A SOUTH ELEVATION - OUTBUILDING (CONSTRUCTED C. 1760)

A. Flared roof eaves (typical of colonial Maryland architecture)

6/A NORTH ELEVATION OF OUTBUILDING (CONSTRUCTED C. 1760)

A. Corbelled chimney cap

B. Flemish bond brick work

7/A STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE (CONSTRUCTED C.1750- DEMOLISHED 1966)

Note: Before its demolition, this was the only building of its type and date existing on Maryland's western shore[14]

A. Gable roof

B. Arched openings

C. Flemish bond brickwork

14. National Register Form, p. 5.

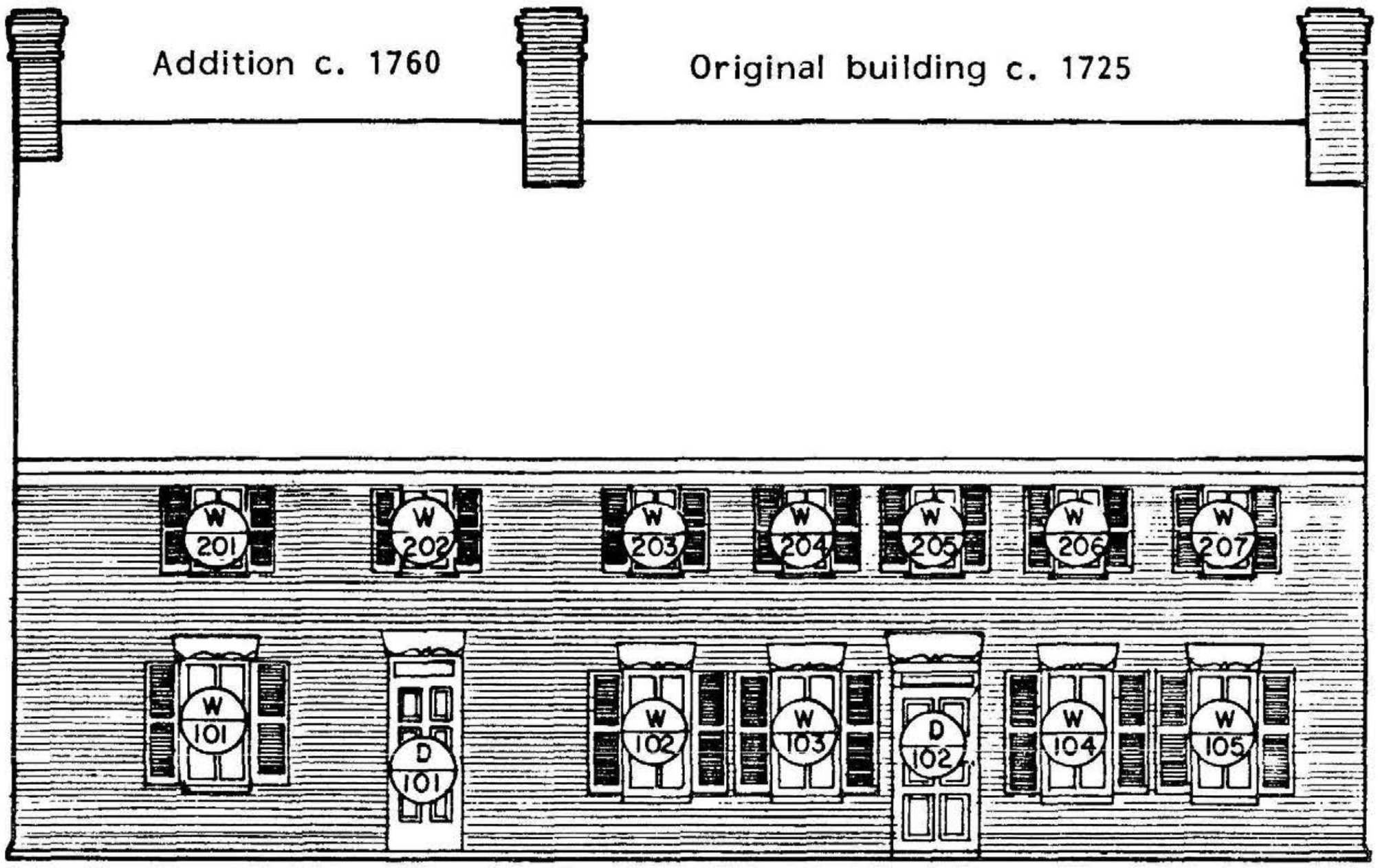
8/A MARSHALL FAMILY CEMETERY

Note: There are 24 known graves -- half 18th century; markers in good condition and legible
Earliest grave is that of Thomas Marshall I, 1759; latest grave is dated 1852

A. Stone marker on brick base

# III ARCHITECTURAL DATA

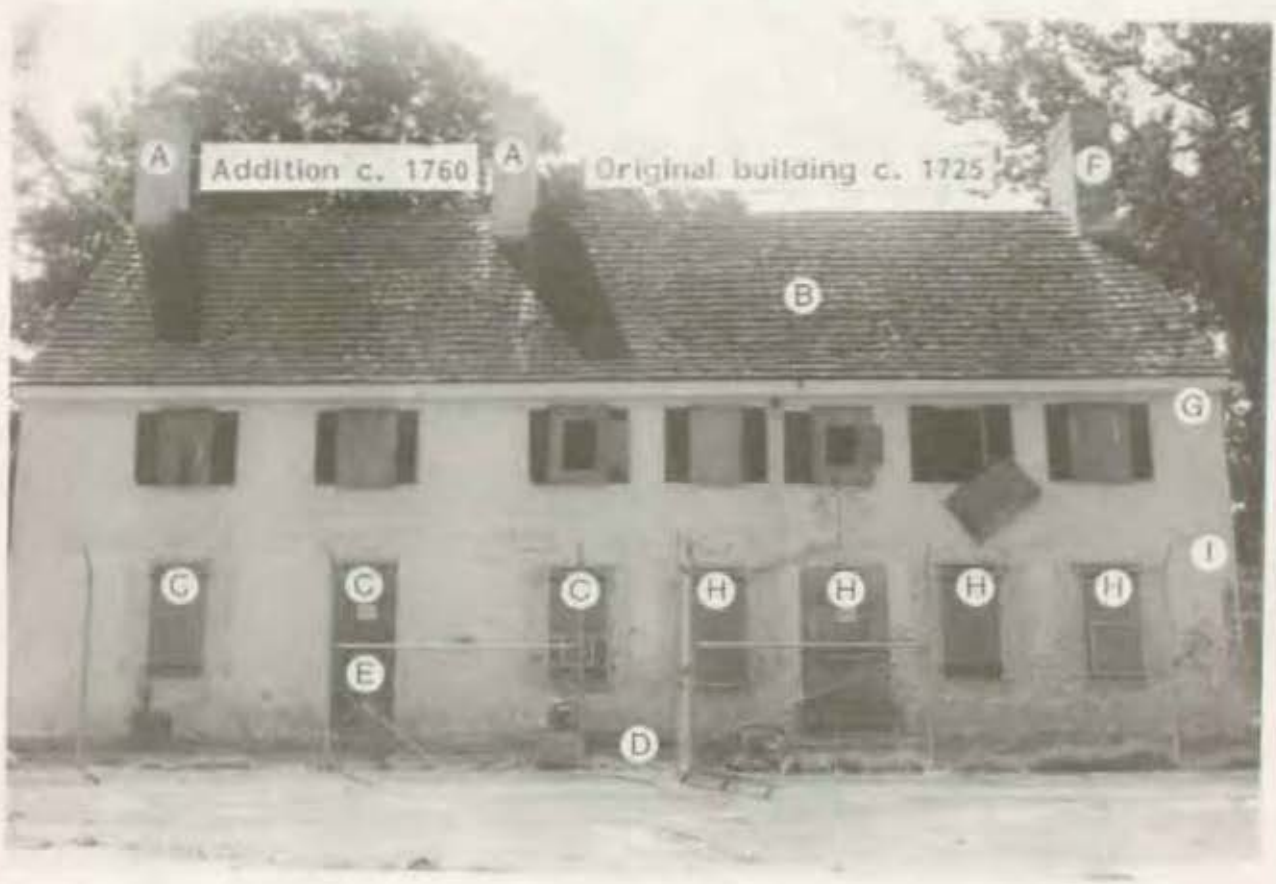
## A. EXISTING CONDITIONS - EXTERIOR




1/B WEST ELEVATION

The building was one and one-half stories in height and had a steeply pitched (45°) wood shingled gable roof.[15] The three chimneys further emphasized the verticality of the structure. The house, constructed of brick, employed a Flemish bond pattern with glazed headers. Queen closers were placed at all corners and openings. The west elevation was divided into seven bays. The first five bays from the south constituted the original house, built c. 1725. The two southernmost bays constituted the addition c. 1760. Flat arches spanning openings on the first floor in the original section of the house used rubbed and gauged bricks moulded in a double ogee pattern;[16] in the c. 1760 addition, the bricks were chiseled to duplicate the existing arches. The bricks used in the water table were also moulded. The windows on the second floor were spanned by the wall plate. Neither the doors nor window sash were original; the window sash was a Victorian addition.

15. Marshall Hall was one of only two true one and one-half story early eighteenth century house in Charles County (National Register Form, p. 5.)
16. "The double-ogee patterned window heads of Marshall Hall are the earliest known examples extant in southern Maryland." (National Register Form, p. 5.)




2/B WEST ELEVATION

A. Original chimney with corbelled cap - (typical of colonial architecture) See 7/E, 8/E

B. Wood shingle roof-installed 1966 - historically roof was probably horizontally hung riven clapboard

C. Brick flat arch - bricks chisled to imitate the arches in the original building

D. Moulded brick water table

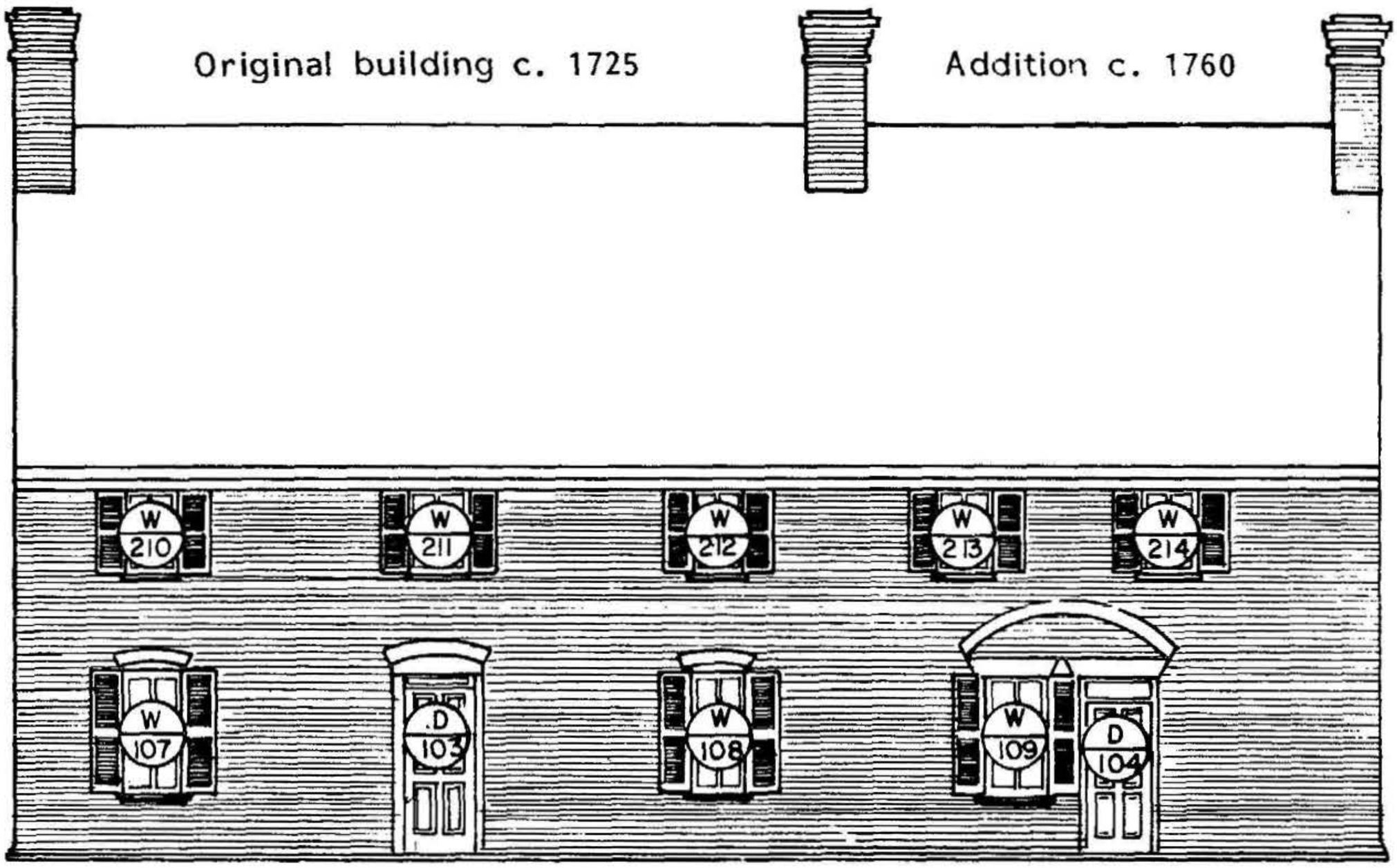
E. Door 101 originally a window (queen closers do not extend below window level - water table is continuous under the opening)

F. Chimney reconstructed 1966 - See 6/E

G. One and one-half story construction (typical of colonial architecture)

H. Brick flat arch using gauged, rubbed and moulded brick (typical of colonial architecture)

I. Flemish bond brick work with queen closers and glazed headers (typical of colonial architecture) See 9/E




3/B EAST ELEVATION

The rear elevation consisted of seven bays. The three west bays comprised the original building. The door and the window openings on the first floor were spanned by brick segmental arches of alternating stretcher and header bricks. The door and window openings of the first floor of the c. 1760 addition were spanned by flat arches, and occupied what was originally a single opening spanned by a single arch which was still discernible, indicating that the first floor of the addition was an open porch connecting the existing building and the addition. The second floor windows were spanned by the wall plate. The window sash in all of the windows was two over two Victorian sash.

4/B EAST ELEVATION

A. Chimney reconstructed 1966 See 6/E

B. Wood shingle roof installed - 1966

C. Segmental arch

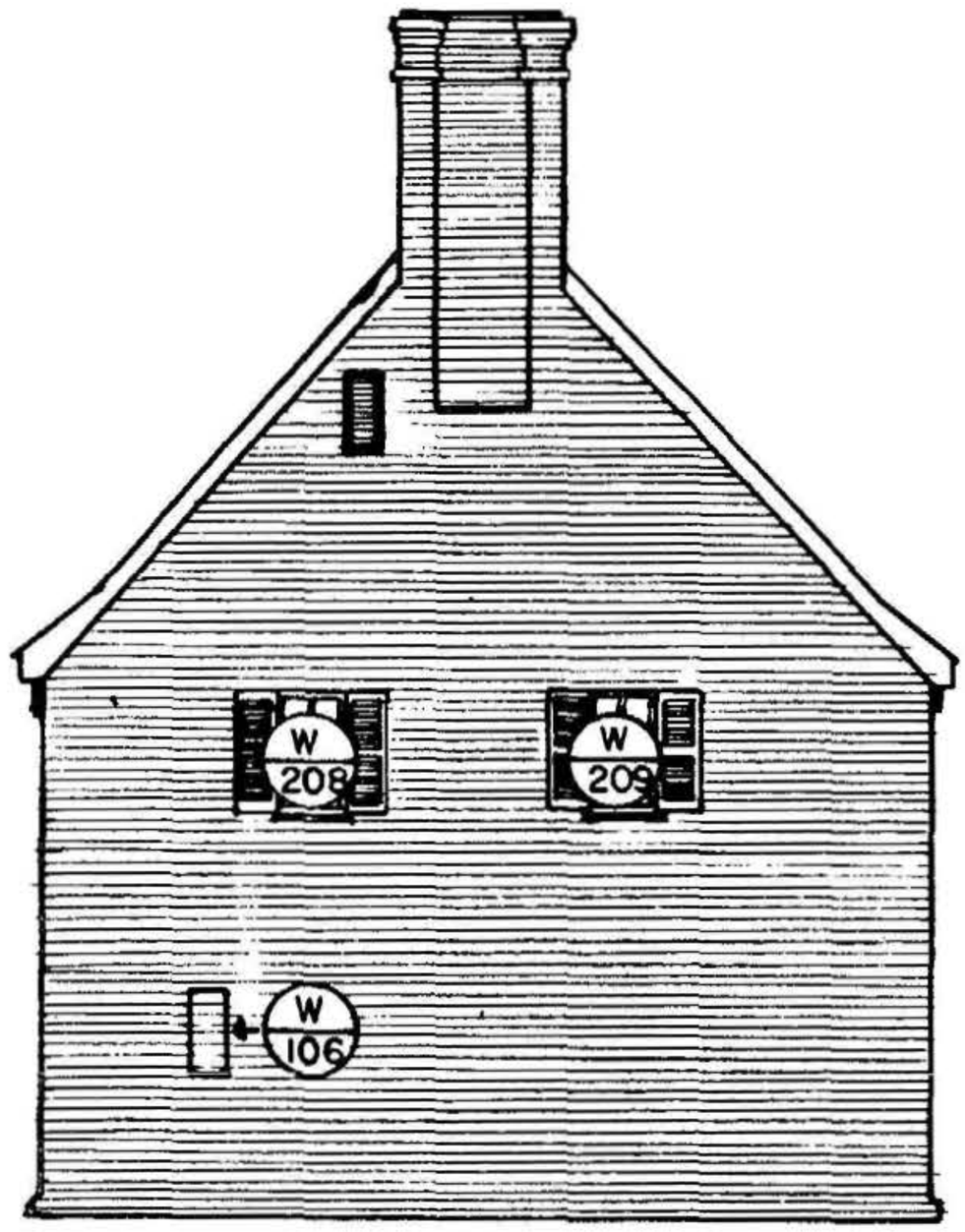
D. Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers and queen closers (typical of colonial architecture) See 9/B

E. Moulded brick water table (typical of colonial architecture)

F. Original chimney with corbelled caps (typical of colonial architecture) See 9/E, 8/E

G. Brick arch of original opening

H. Flat arch




5/B SOUTH ELEVATION

Originally this elevation contained two openings -- the roof vent and window 106. Window 106 was bricked up at an unknown date. Windows 208 and 209 were added c. 1890 and were originally doors that opened onto a veranda. When the porch was removed the doors were changed to windows. The chimney on this elevation was reconstructed in 1966. Historically the chimney contained an arched blind panel.[17] Although the panel was reconstructed, the arch was not.

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17. "A variation of this same feature is recorded by photographs of the Ross House, circa 1730-50 (demolished), in Bladensburg, Prince Georges County, and Mill Point Farm, circa 1730 (demolished), in St. Mary's County. In the latter instance, however, there was a narrow channel extending up from a belt course at the eave level through to the top of the corbeled chimney caps." (National Register Form, p. 5).

6/B SOUTH ELEVATION

A. Original roof vent opening

B. New barge board

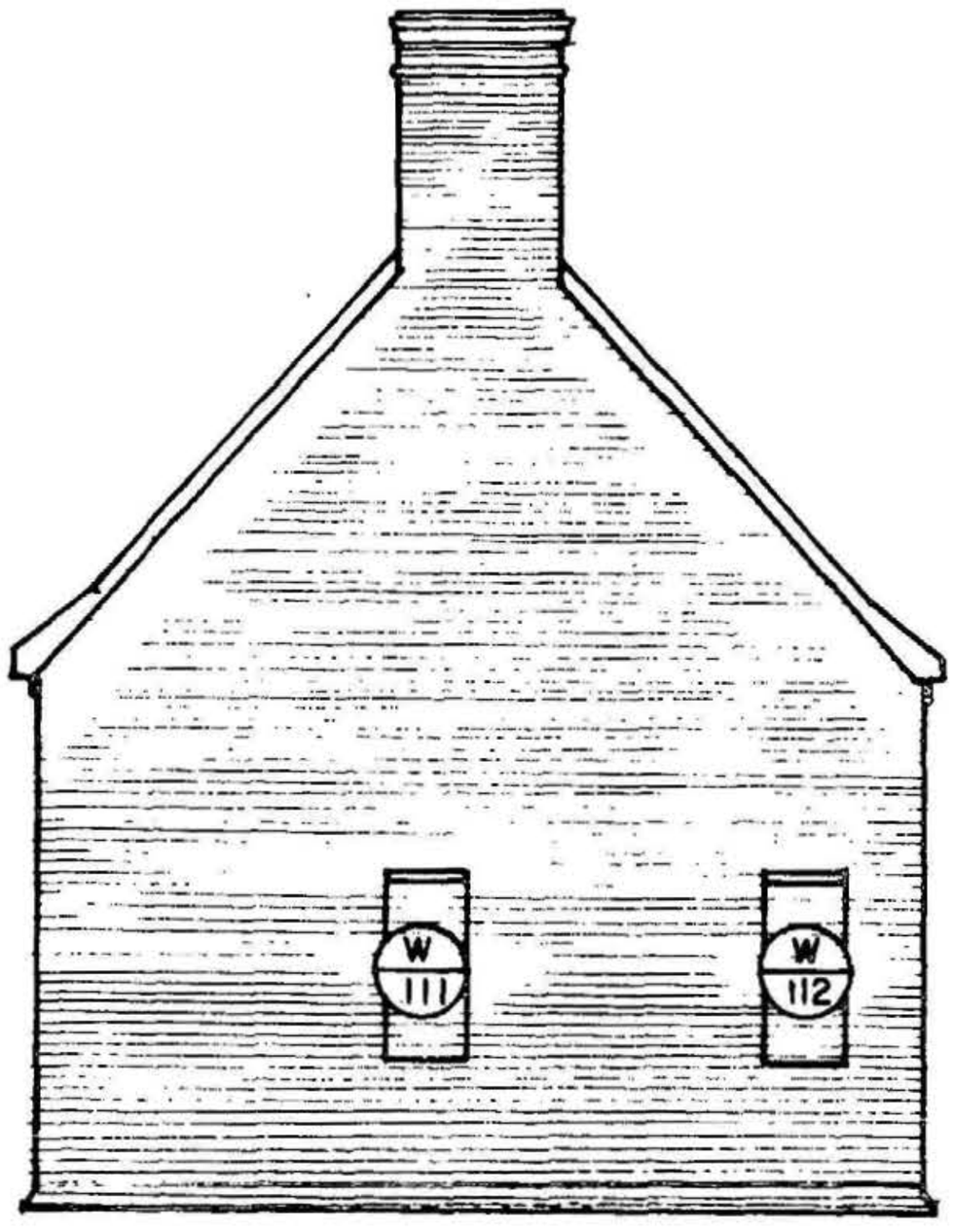
C. Bricked up window opening

D. Chimney reconstructed in 1966 See 6/E

E. Steeply angled roof (typical of colonial architecture)

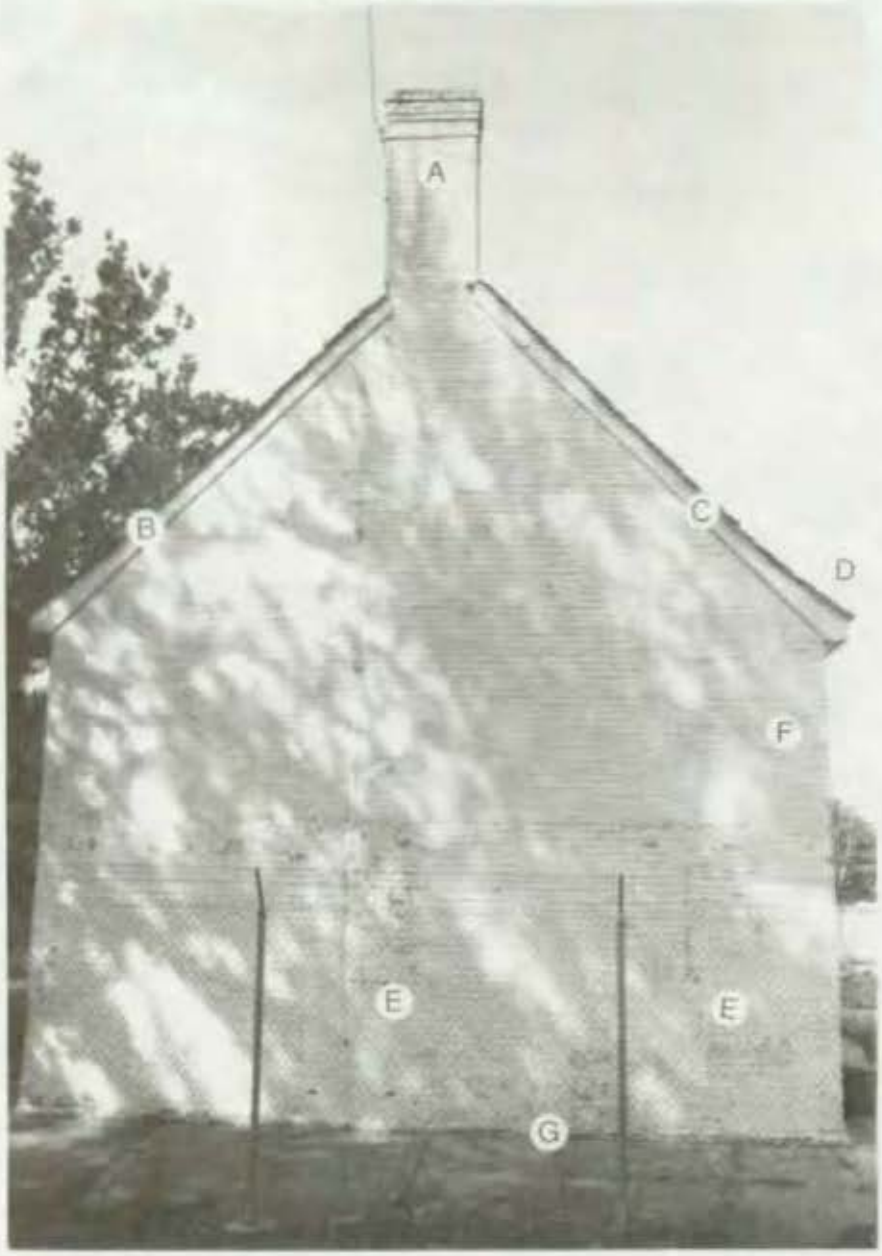
F. Flared roof eaves - (typical of Maryland colonial architecture) See 5/E, 88/E, 94/E

G. Flemish bond brick with glazed headers and queen closers (typical of colonial architecture) See 9/B




7/B NORTH ELEVATION

The north elevation (c. 1760) contained no opening at the time of this study. Historically, it contained two windows. Windows 110 and 111 flanked the fireplace and were spanned by flat arches of alternating stretcher and header bricks for window 110. The windows were bricked up at the time the addition was remodeled, c. 1800.




8/B NORTH ELEVATION

A. Original chimney with corbelled cap (typical of colonial architecture) See 8/E

B. New barge board

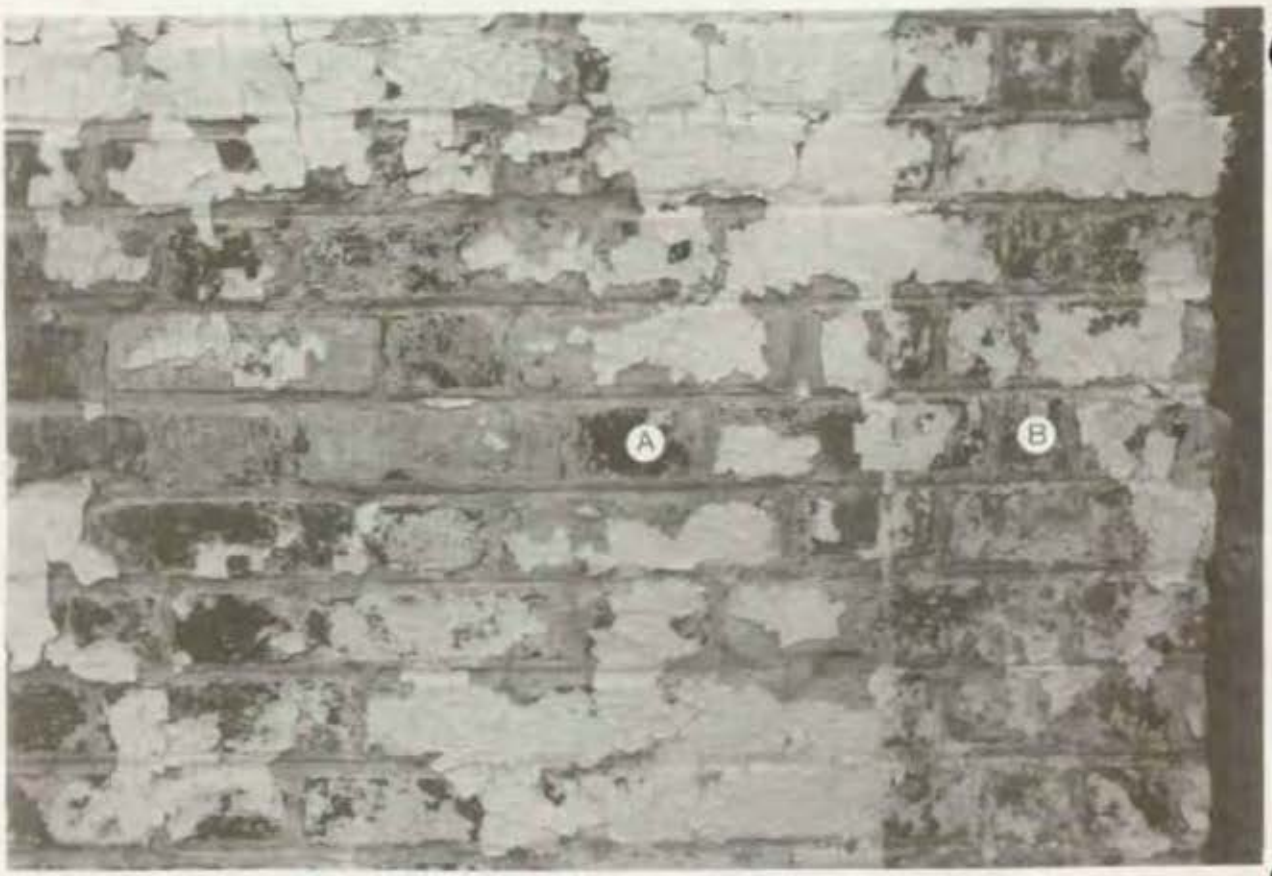
C. Steeply pitched roof (typical of colonial architecture)

D. Flared roof eaves (typical of Maryland colonial architecture) See 5/E

E. Historical window openings See 4/E

F. Flemish bond brickwork using glazed headers and queen closers (typical of colonial architecture)

G. Moulded brick water table (typical of colonial architecture)

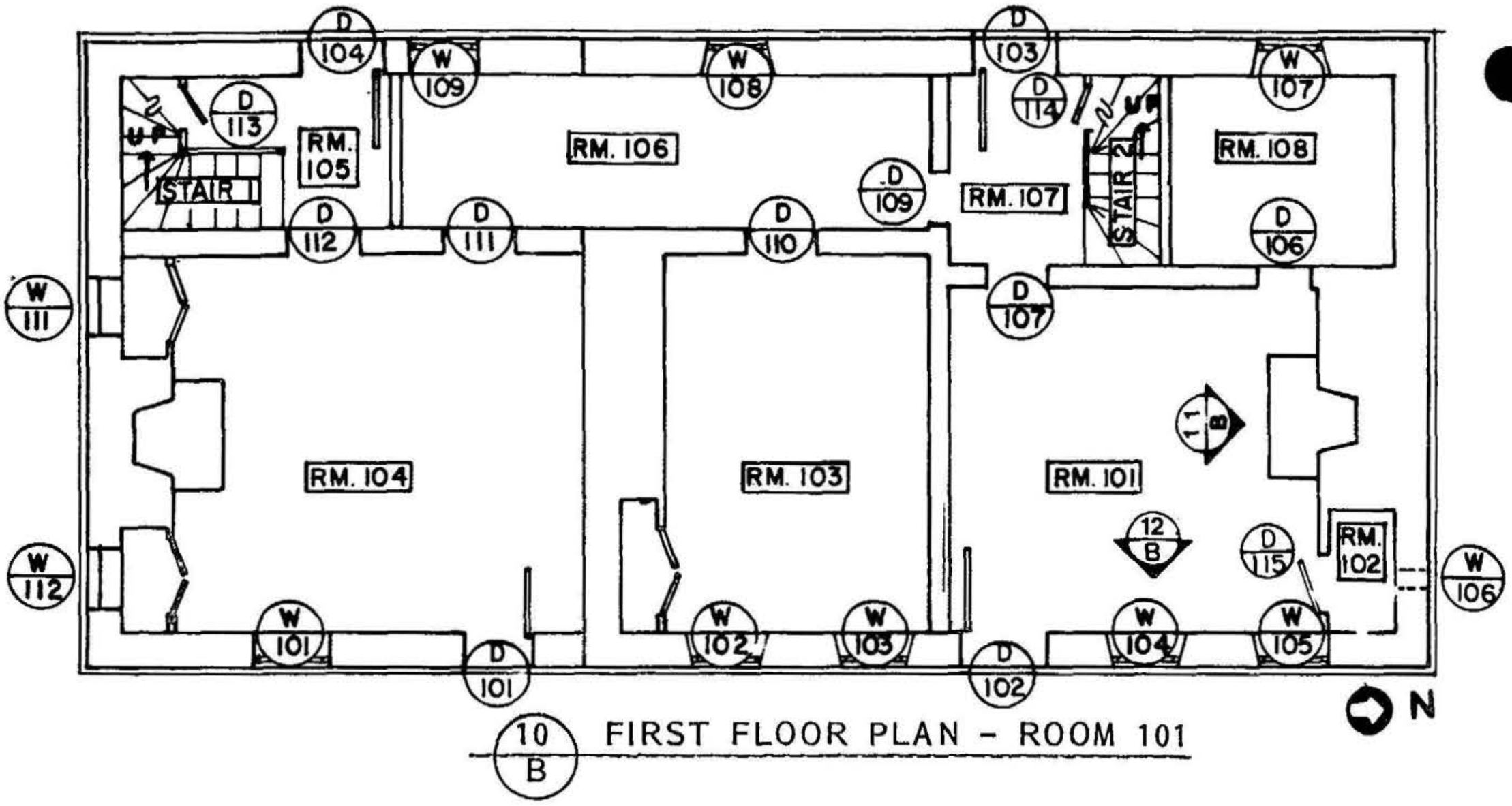



9/B Detail of Brickwork

A. Glazed header

B. Queen closer

## III. B. EXISTING CONDITIONS - FIRST FLOOR



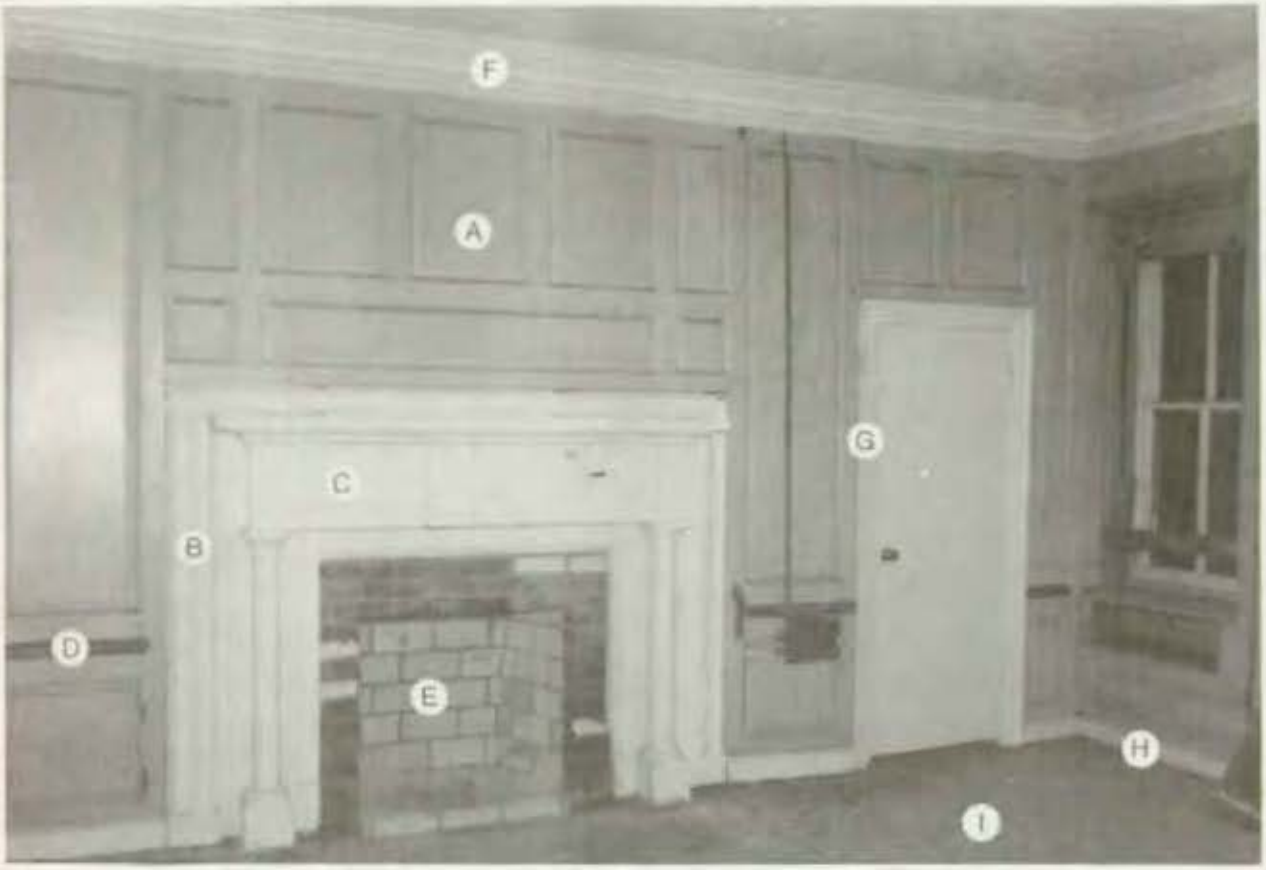

10 B FIRST FLOOR PLAN - ROOM 101

The room configuration of the 1725 building was basically unchanged at the time of the study.[18] It consisted of four rooms with a short centered stair hall.

The main room (room 101) retained most of its original interior finishes. They were as follows:

1) the floor to ceiling fielded wood panels -- so carefully fitted together at the joints that no wood pegs or nails were used
2) the wood ceiling cornice
3) the base board
4) the random width floor boards
5) the bolection moulding framing the fireplace - the Victorian mantel is a latter addition

18. "Marshall Hall retains the earliest recorded use of this plan." (National Register Form, p. 5).




11/B ROOM 101 - SOUTH ELEVATION

A. Historical fielded panels See 36/E, 39/E

B. Historical bolection moulding (typical of colonial architecture) See 44/E

C. Later Victorian mantel See 43/E, 45/E, 46/E, 47/E

D. Ghost of chair rail

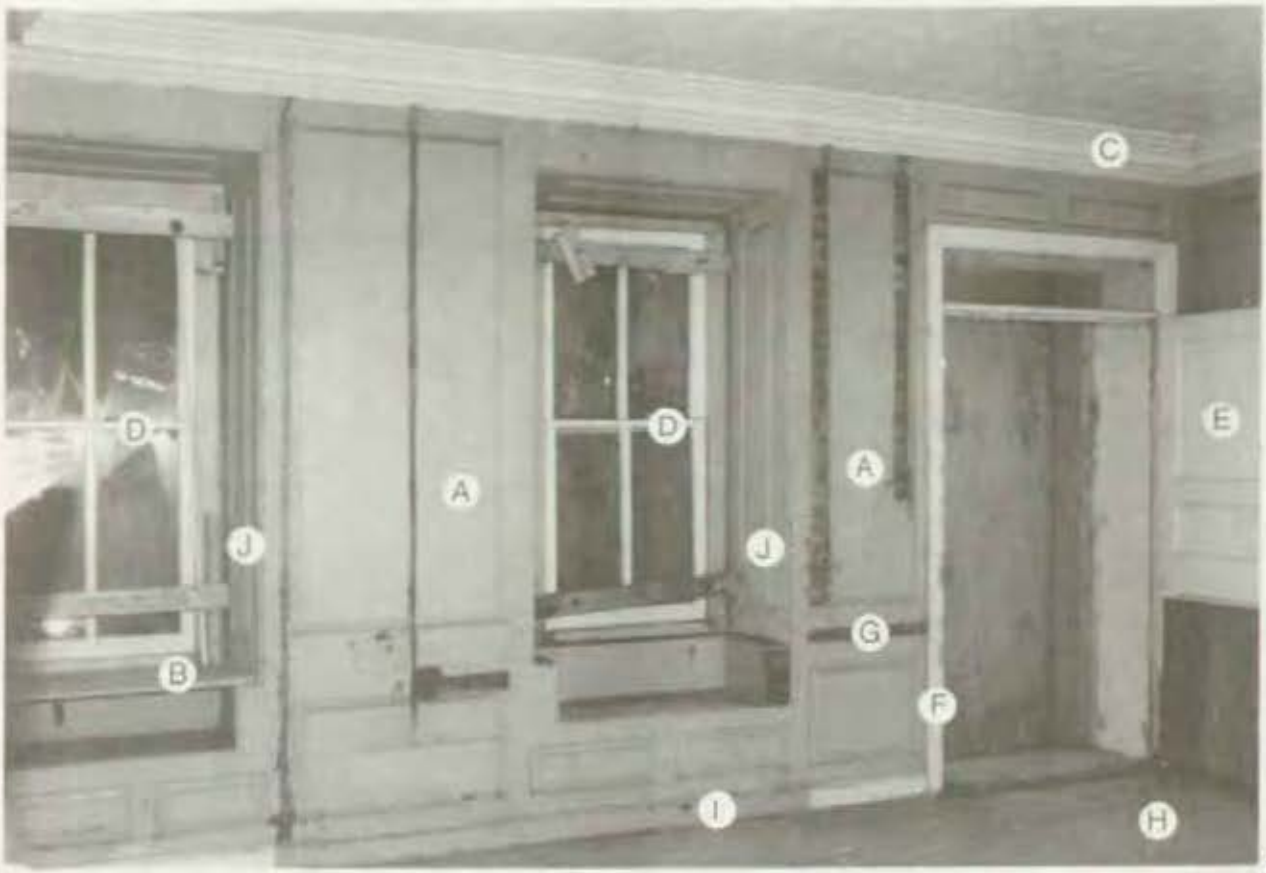
E. New brick infill in fireplace

F. Historical moulded wood ceiling cornice (typical of colonial architecture) See 41/E

G. Original door moulding (Door 106 sim.) See 15/E

H. Historical base board See 40/E

I. Random width floor boards




12/B ROOM 101 - WEST ELEVATION

A. Historical fielded panels See 38/E, 39/E

B. Window shelf -- attached to window seat with cut nails -- paint layering indicated shelf was not original See 13/B

C. Historical wood ceiling cornice (typical of colonial architecture) See 41/E

D. Victorian sash See 18/E

E. New door

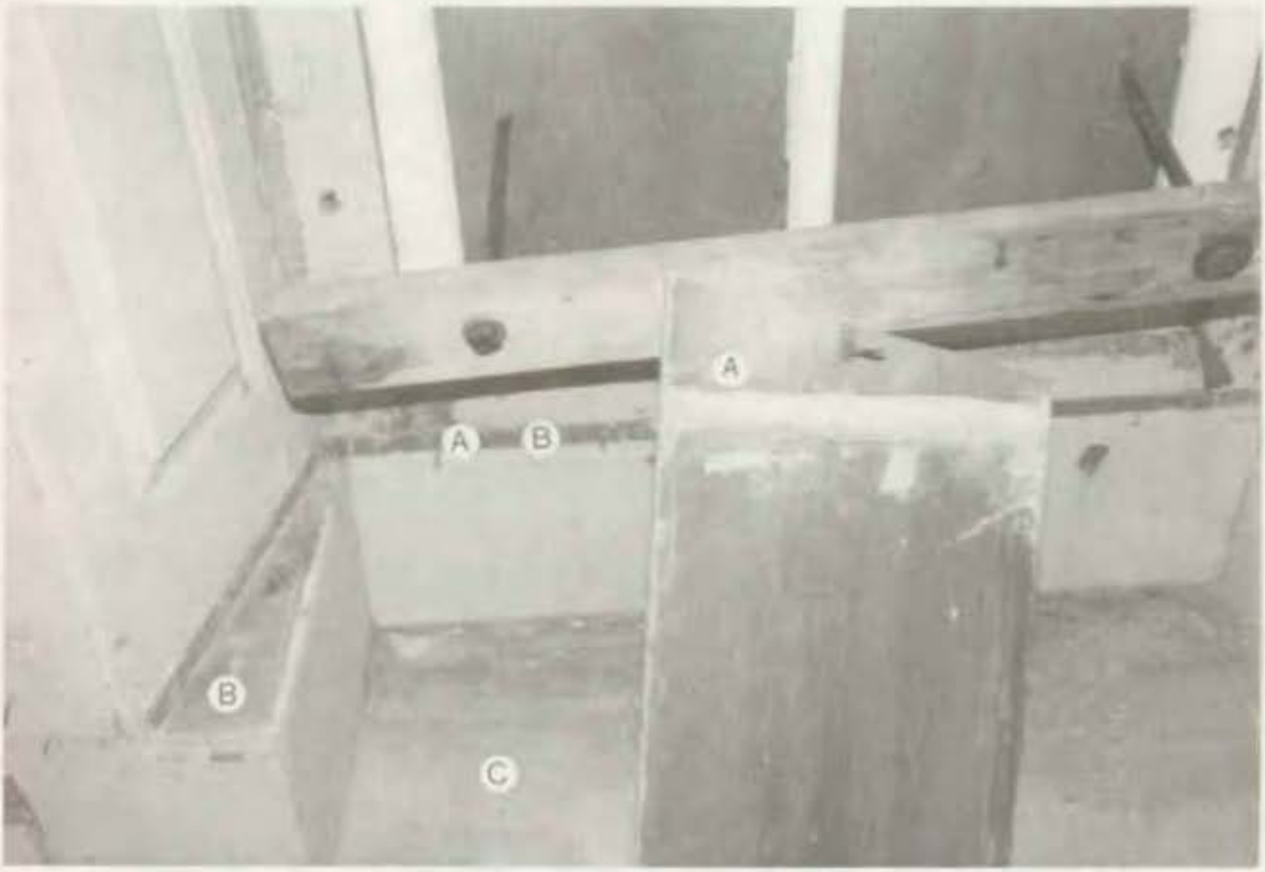
F. Original door jamb See 9/E

G. Ghost of chair rail

H. Random width floor boards

I. Historical base board See 40/E

J. Historical reveal panel 18/E, 19/E, 20/E

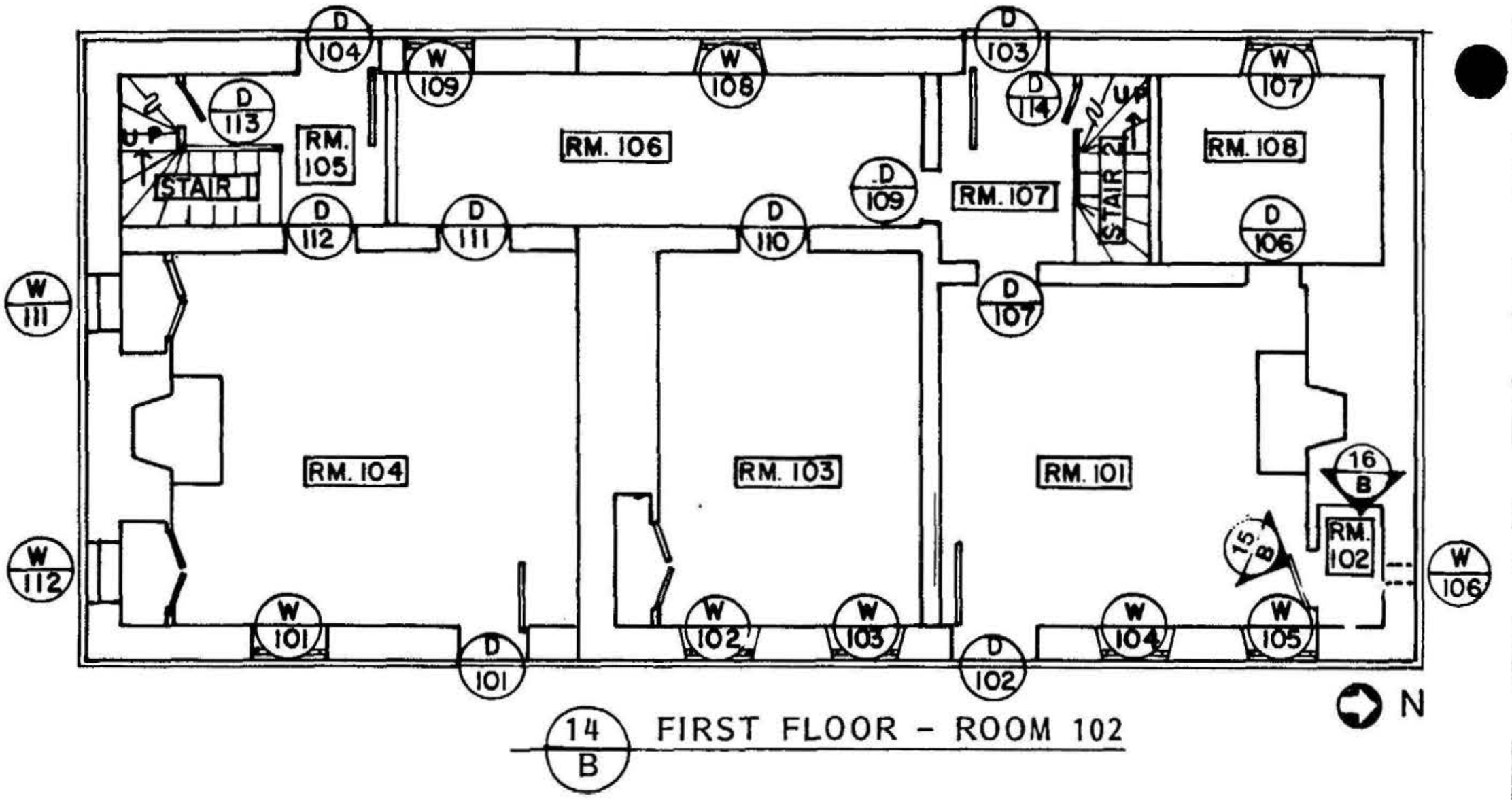



13/B ROOM 101 - WINDOW DETAIL

A. Paint line indicating shelf was a later addition

B. Original paint

C. Historical window seat




14/B FIRST FLOOR - ROOM 102

Room 102 originally was a closet. The ceiling and upper part of the wall were plastered; the lower part of the wall was covered with wall paper. There was also a narrow closet window located in the wall.

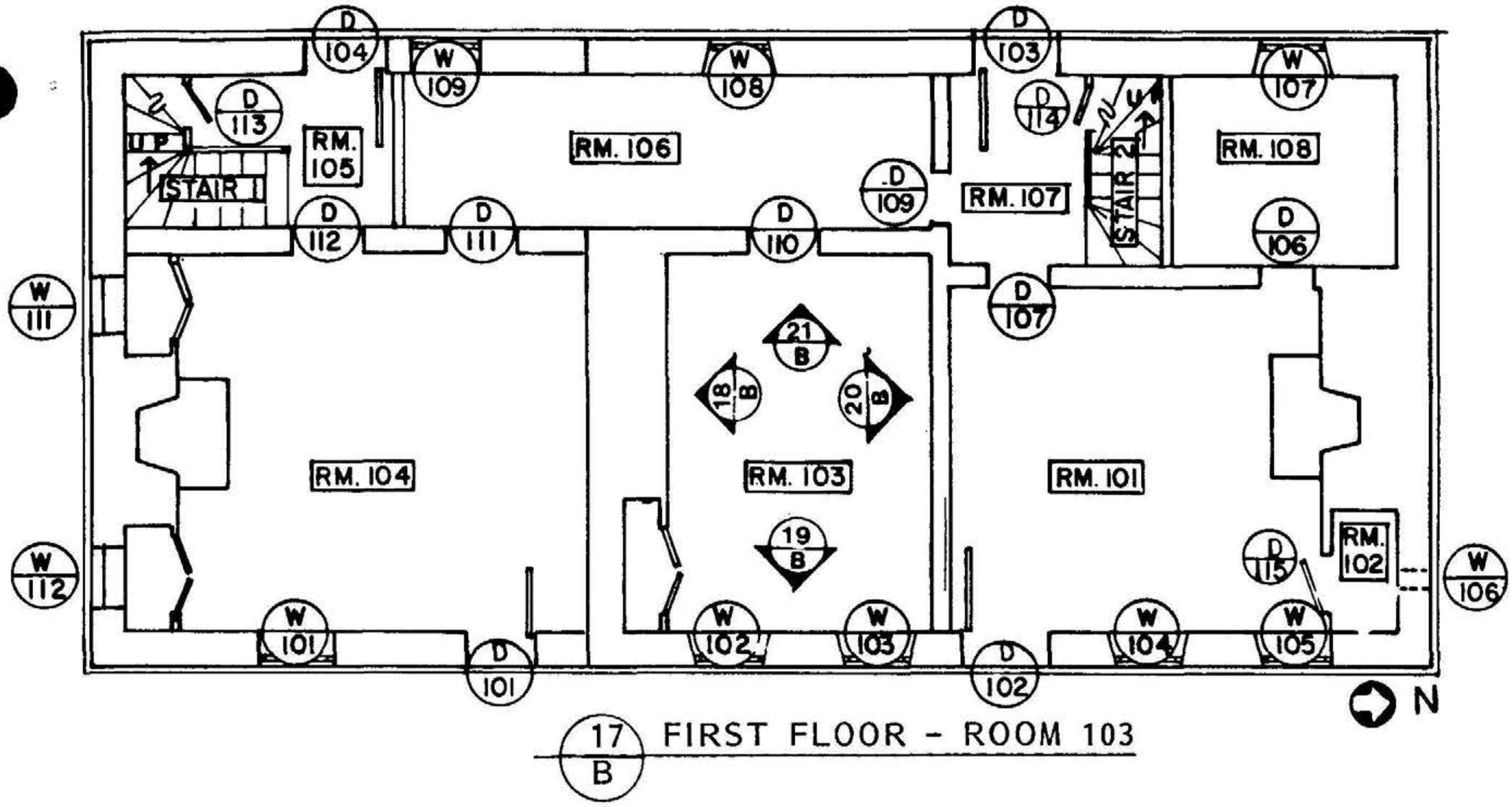
15/B ROOM 102 - DETAIL

A. Wood paneling
See 48/E

16/B ROOM 102 - WEST ELEVATION

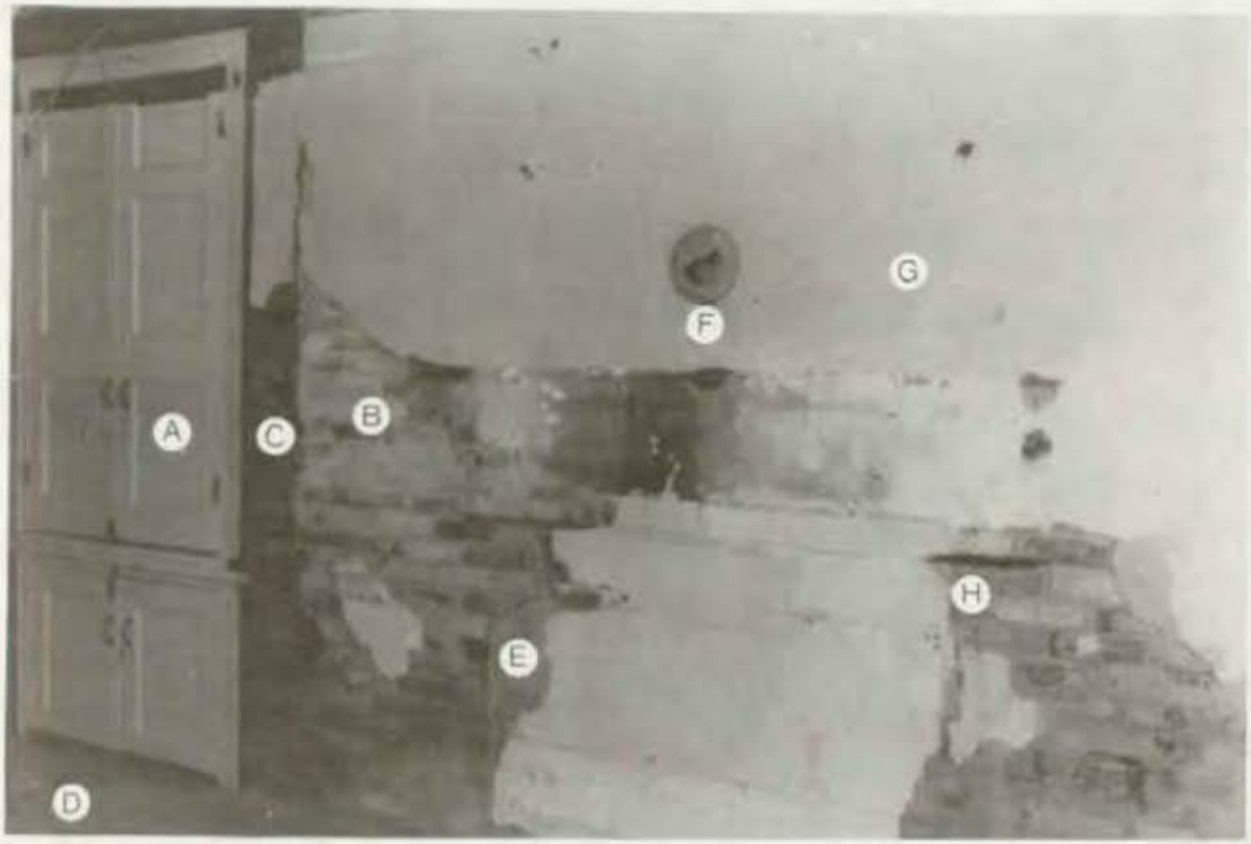
A. Plaster on brick

B. Wallpaper c. 1800 (sample at Harpers Ferry Center)




17/B FIRST FLOOR - ROOM 103

The only original woodwork that remained in room 103 was the base and the fielded reveal panels. These were similar to the reveal panels in room 101, however, these windows lacked window seats. Historically the room was decorated with wainscoating, chair rails, and baseboards. The fireplace was completely bricked up. The opening's dimensions were approximately the same as the fireplace in room 101.




18/B - ROOM 103 - NORTH ELEVATION

A. Cupboard c. 1800 (Cupboards rm. 104 sim.) See 58/E, 59/E, 60/E

B. Used brick-installed to increase depth of wall See 49/E

C. Split wood lath See 49/E

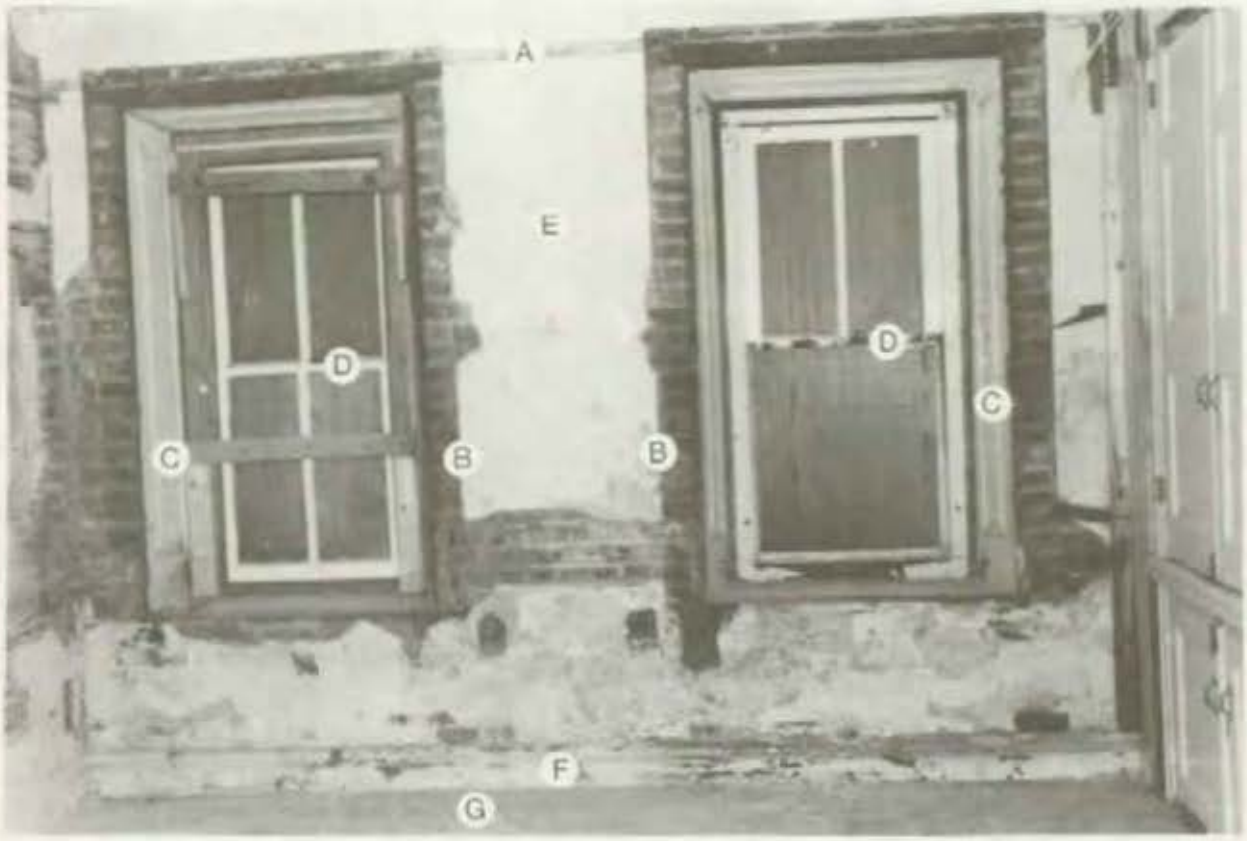
D. Random width floor boards

E. Bricked up fireplace opening 49/E

F. Flue opening for stove

G. Plaster on brick

H. Chimney bar See 49/E




19/B ROOM 103 - WEST ELEVATION

A. Ghost of picture moulding

B. Plaster line of window trim

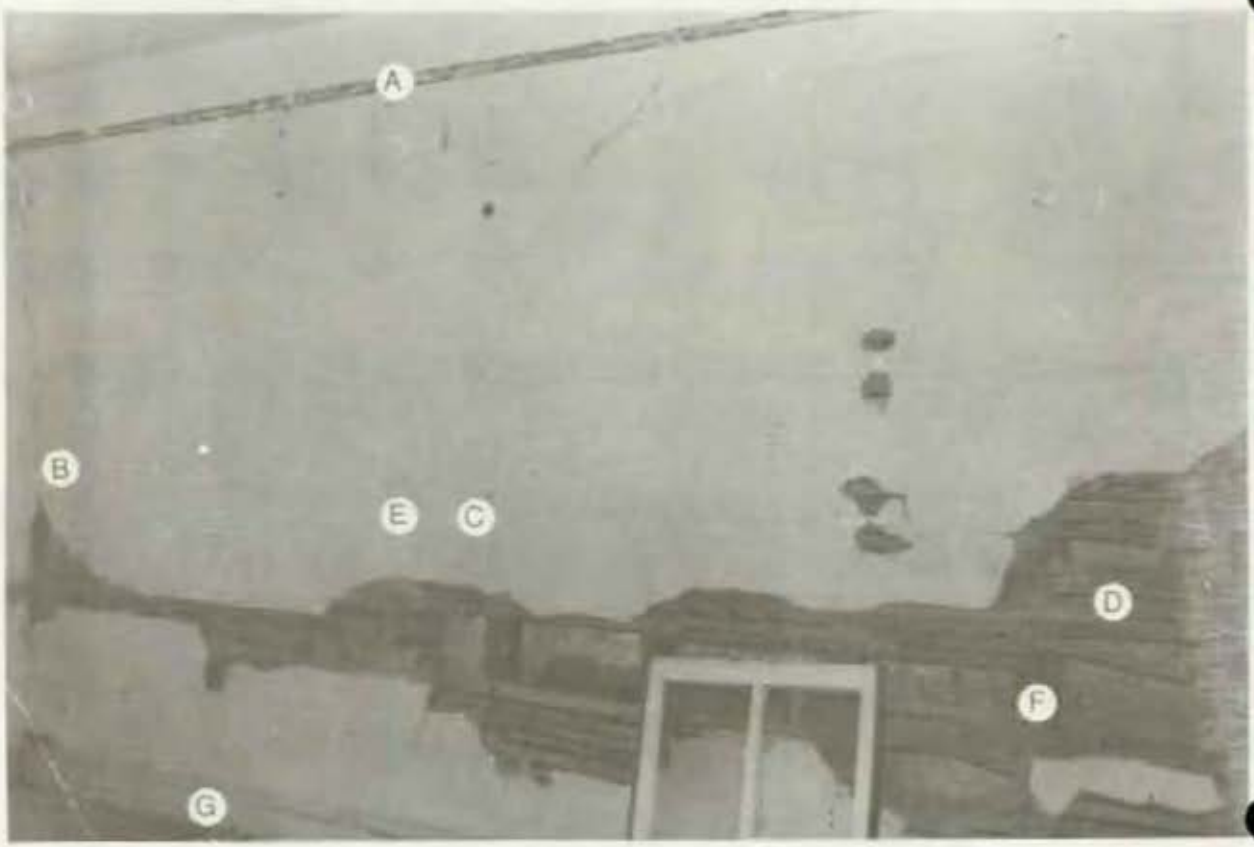
C. Historical reveal panels
See 21/E 22/E 23/E

D. Victorian window sash

E. Plaster on brick

F. Historical base

G. Random width floor boards




20/B ROOM 103 - SOUTH ELEVATION

A. Ghost of picture moulding

B. Brick wall -- not tied into wall, it abuts 50/E

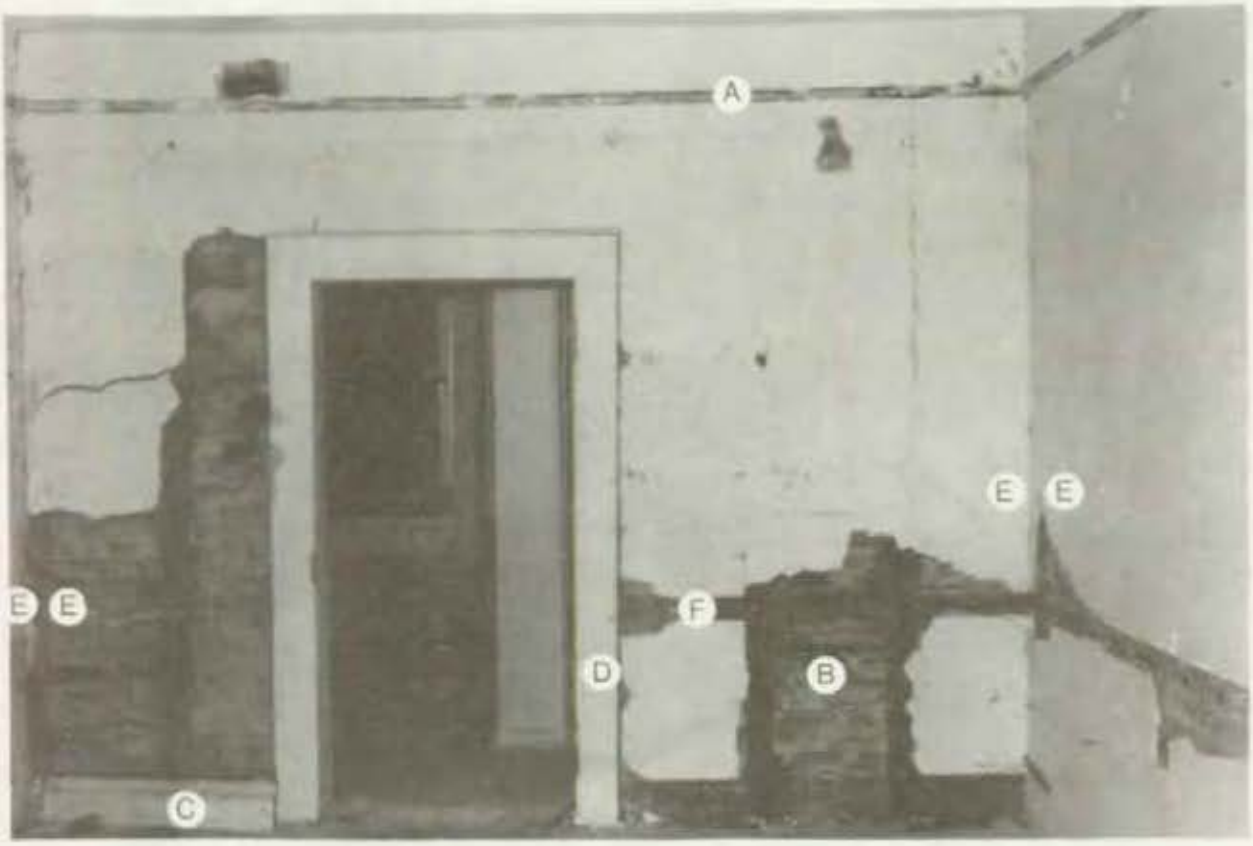
C. Plaster on wood lath

D. Split lath attached with rose headed hand wrought nails with fire drawn points

E. Plaster on brick See 50/E

F. Wood studs in front of plaster on brick See 50/E

G. Historical base




21/B ROOM 103 - EAST ELEVATION

A. Ghost of picture moulding

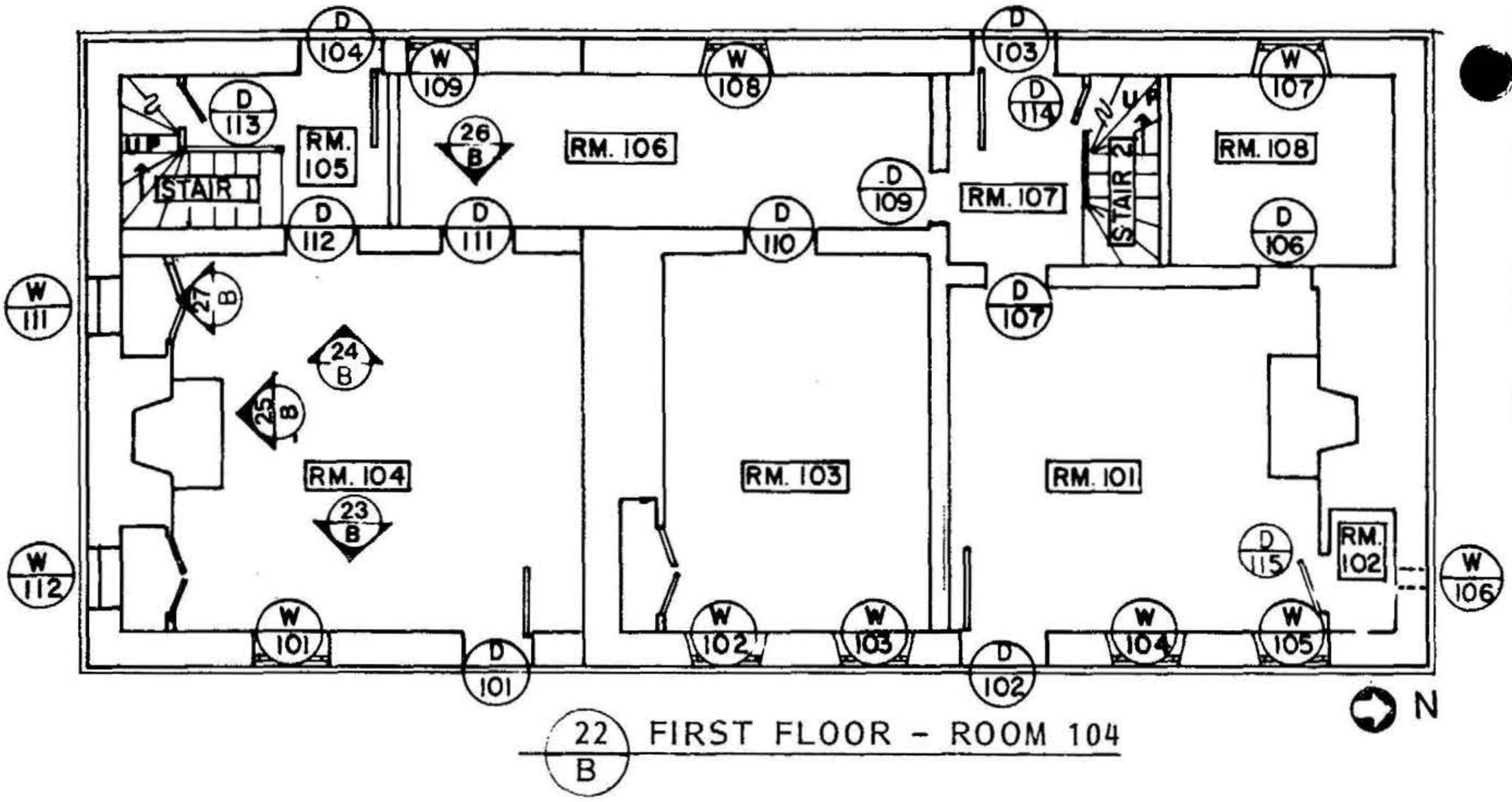
B. Brick nogging (typical construction technique in colonial architecture)

C. Historical base

D. Modern door jamb

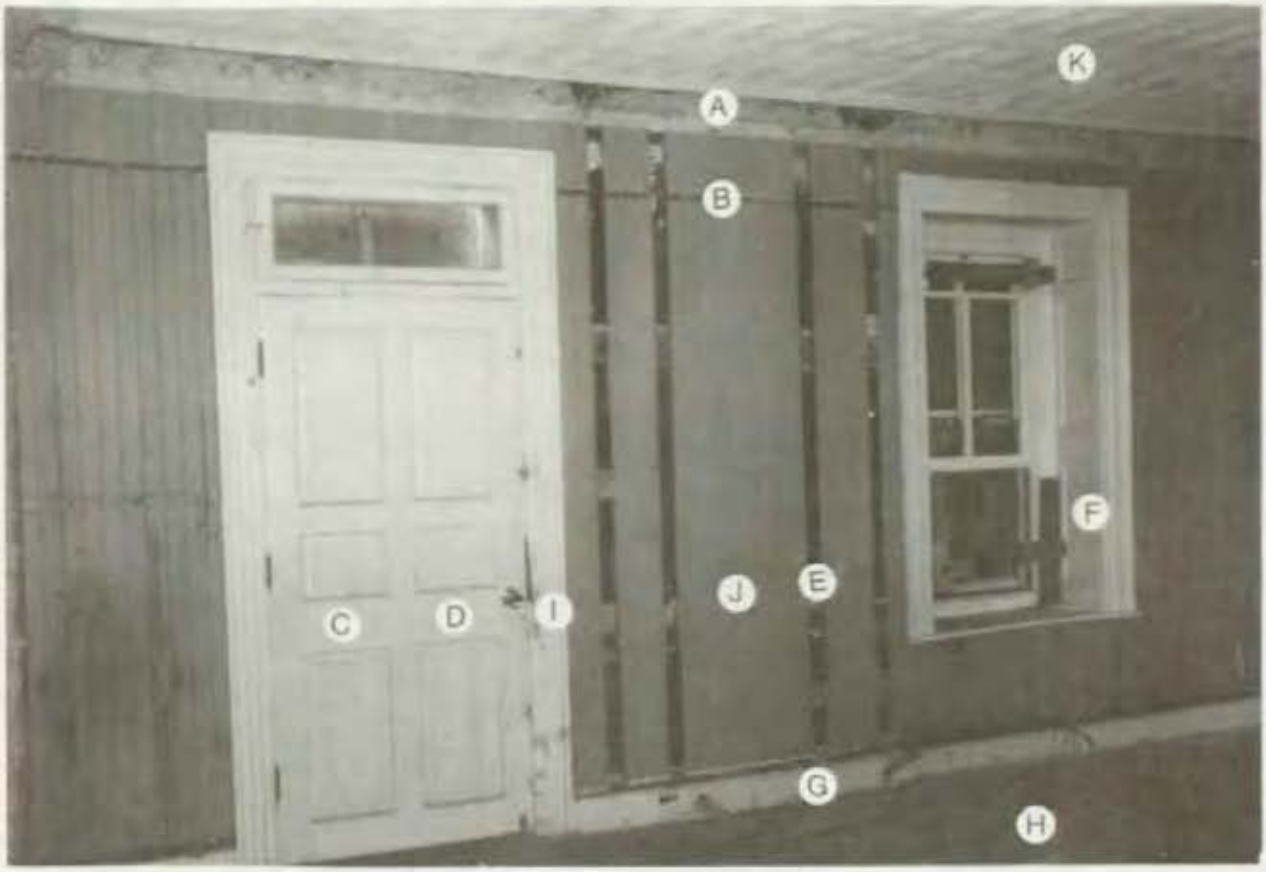
E. Brick walls butt jointed

F. Ghost of chair rail




22/B FIRST FLOOR - ROOM 104

Historically room 104 was a kitchen added to the house, c. 1760. It had a brick floor and the ceiling joists were exposed; the large fireplace was flanked by windows. Originally, doors 101 and 111 were windows. In c. 1800 the kitchen was remodeled to serve as additional living space. The ceiling was plastered and a wood floor was added. Reveal panels were added to the window; a new base and chair rail and plaster ceiling cornice were installed. The two windows flanking the fireplace were bricked up and cupboards were installed over them. The fireplace opening was made smaller and a Federal style mantel was installed. Door 111 was changed from a door to a window at this time, however, the trim around door 101 does not match the other trim installed at this time, indicating that this change was made at a different date.




23/B ROOM 104 - WEST ELEVATION

A. Ghost of plaster ceiling cornice

B. Ghost of picture moulding

C. New panel door

D. Door 101 originally a window See 2/B

E. Plaster painted with water proofing

F. Window trim and reveal panel added c. 1800 (W109, W108, D112, D104 sim) See 18/E, 19/E, 20/E

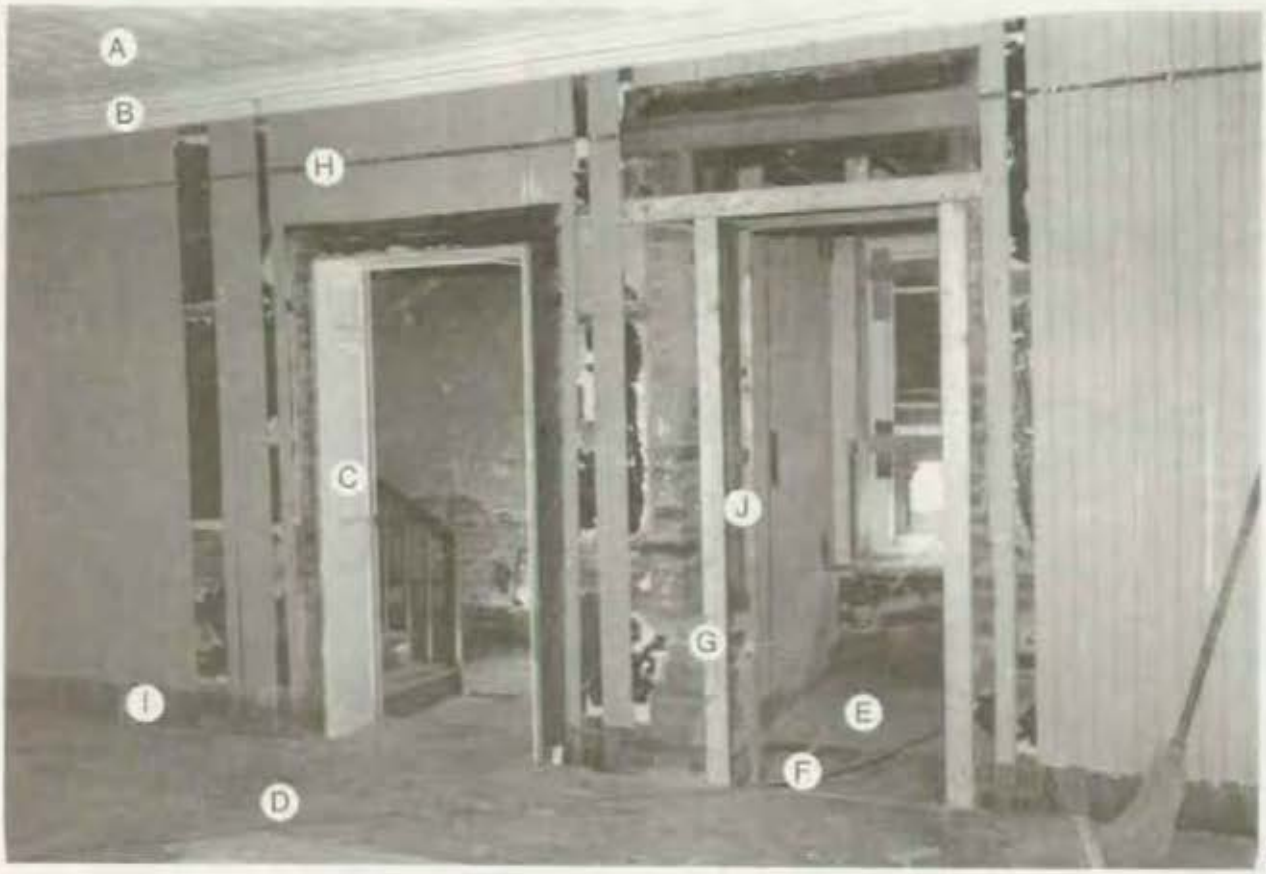
G. Base See 53/E

H. Uniform width floor boards

I. Door trim See 9/E

J. Modern paneling

K. New plaster ceiling




24/B ROOM 104 - EAST ELEVATION

A. New plaster ceiling

B. Plaster ceiling cornice - added c. 1800 See 52/E

C. Reveal panel added c. 1800 (D 104 sim.) See 14/E

D. Uniform width floor boards

E. Doorway -- historically a splayed window opening

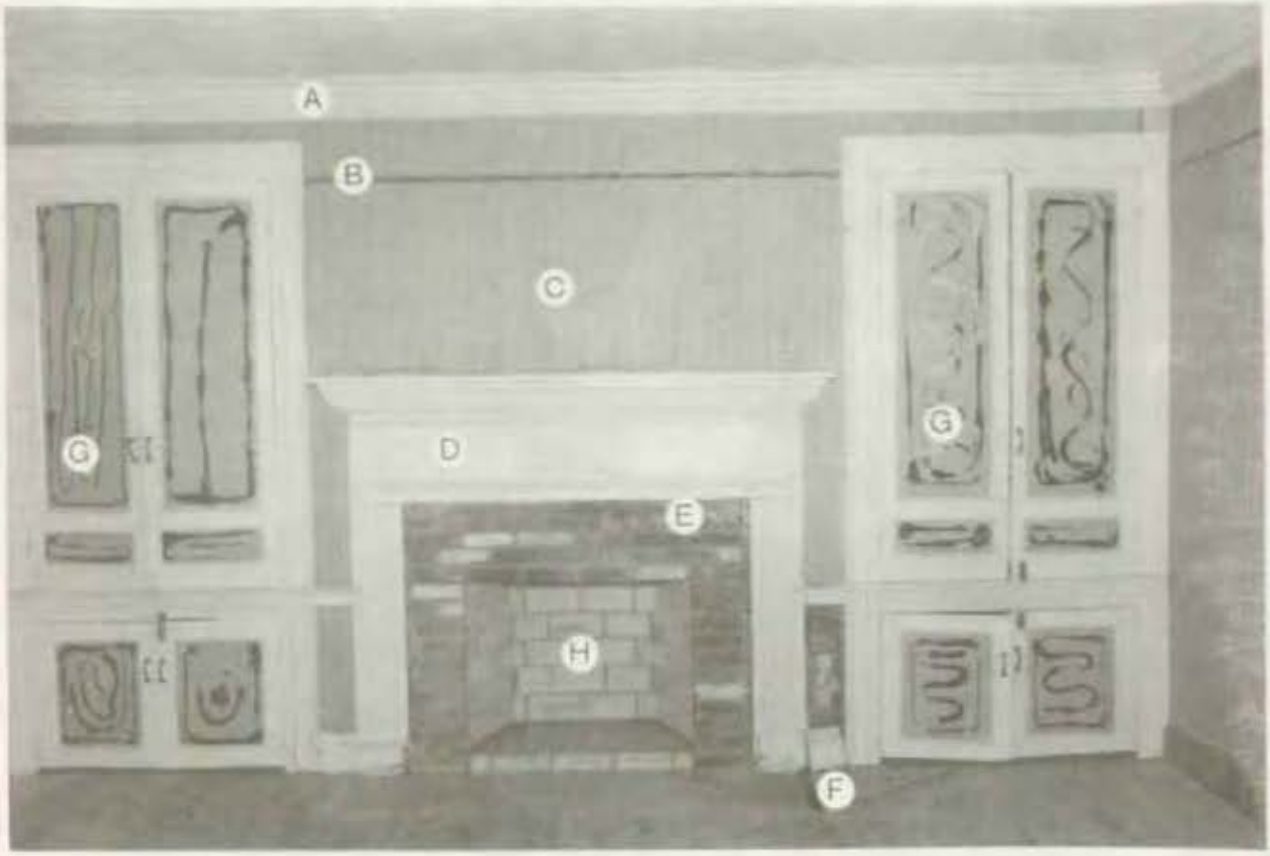
F. Historical brick floor See 26/B

G. Base of splayed window openi

H. Ghost of picture moulding

I. Ghost of baseboard

J. Historical window jamb




25/B ROOM 104 - NORTH ELEVATION

A. Plaster ceiling cornice See 52/E

B. Ghost of picture moulding

C. Modern paneling

D. Federal-style mantel c. 1800 See 53/E 56/E 57/E

E. Brick headers spanning original fireplace opening See 55/E

F. Baseboard c. 1800 See 53/E

G. Cupboard c. 1800 (Cupboard in rm. 103 sim.) See 58/E 59/E 60/E

H. New fire brick

26/B ROOM 106 - DETAIL

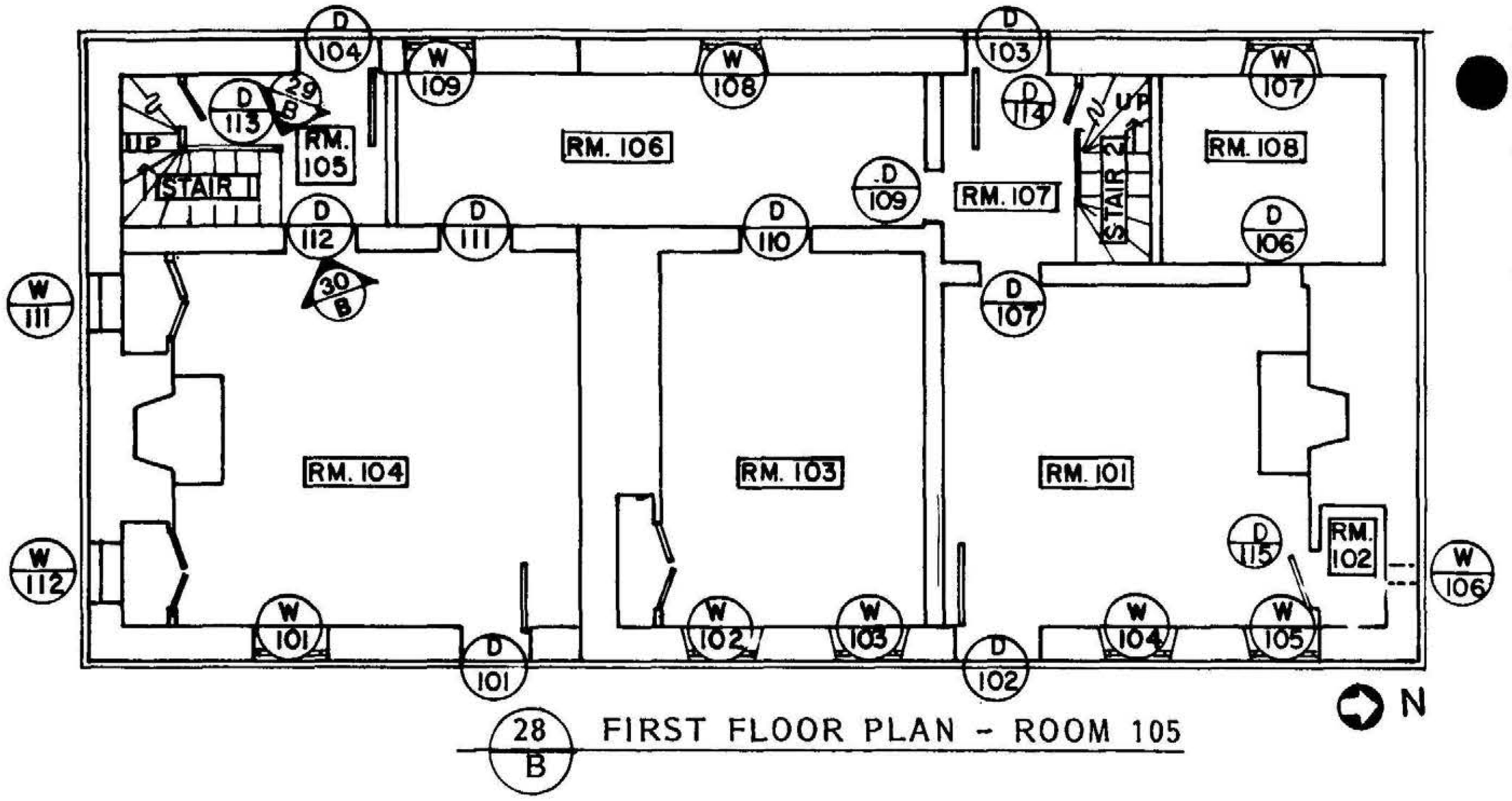
A. Uniform board width floor

B. Historical brick floor c. 1760

27/B ROOM 104 - WINDOW DETAIL

A. Historical window opening bricked up c. 1800

B. Cupboard shelf




28/B FIRST FLOOR PLAN - ROOM 105

Historically room 105 and a portion of room 106 formed a recessed porch which connected the original building to the addition. The porch contained a large arched opening in the east wall and the floor was brick. Struck brick joints in both the east and west walls indicate that this was an open porch. Extensive alterations were made in this area during the c. 1800 remodeling. The large arched opening was divided into two openings spanned by flat arches forming door 104 and window 109. A wall was installed between them. Stairs leading to the second floor were added and the window in the southeast portion of room 104 was changed to a door (DIII). The floor remained brick.

(29/B) ROOM 105 - STAIR DETAIL

A. Original base c. 1800 See (82/E)

B. Original stair and balustrade c. 1800 See (62/E), (63/E)

C. Original tread and risers c. 1800

30/B ROOM 105 - EAST ELEVATION

A. Stair balustrade added c. 1800 See 63/E

B. Ghost of picture moulding

C. Plaster on brick

D. Reveal lining c. 1800 (D112, W101, W108, W109 sim.) See 13/E, 14/E

E. Struck joints -- indicates this was historically an exterior wall

F. Brick joints not struck beyond this point

G. Base added c. 1800 See 82/E

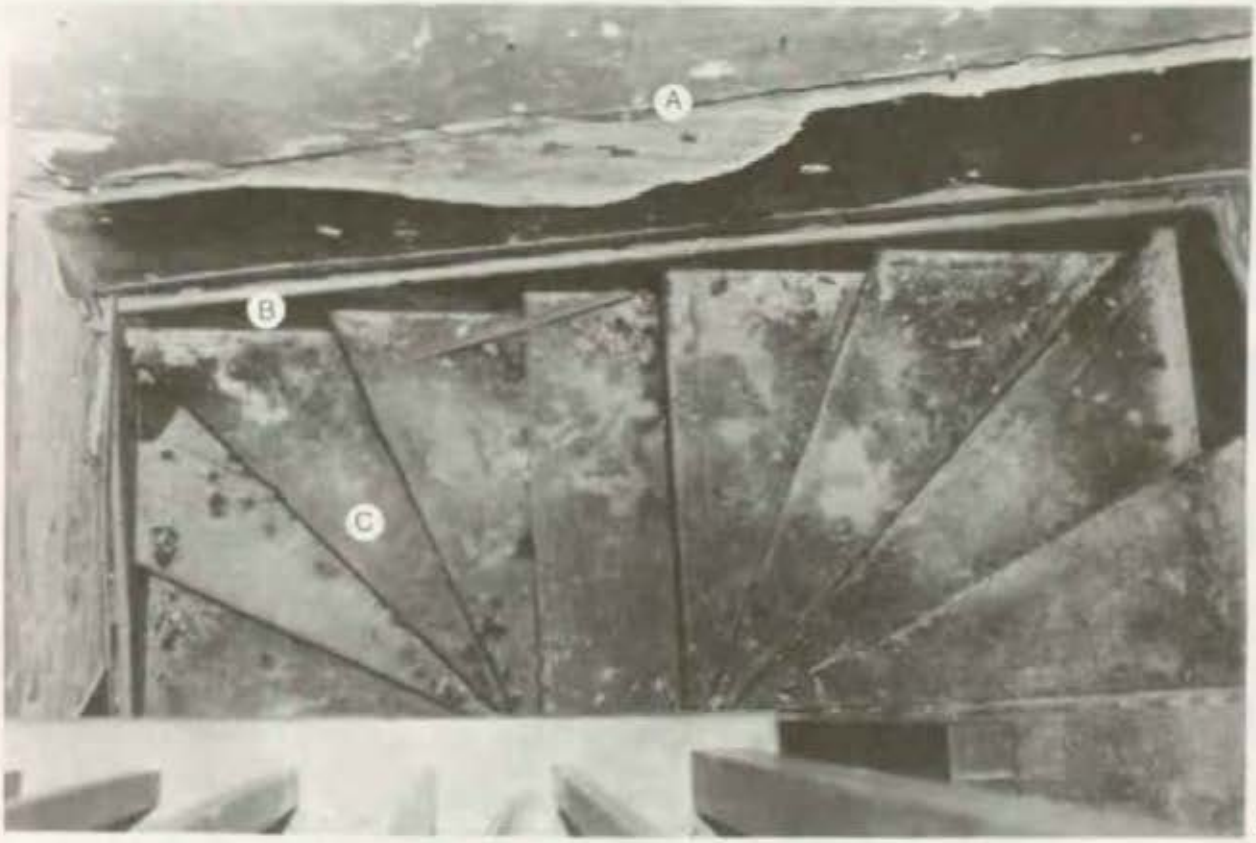
31/B ROOM 105 - DOOR DETAIL

A. Wall installed between door 104 and window 109

B. New door

C. Doorway added c. 1800

D. Door frame and reveal lining installed c. 1800 (D112, W101, 108, 109 sim.) See 13/E, 14/E

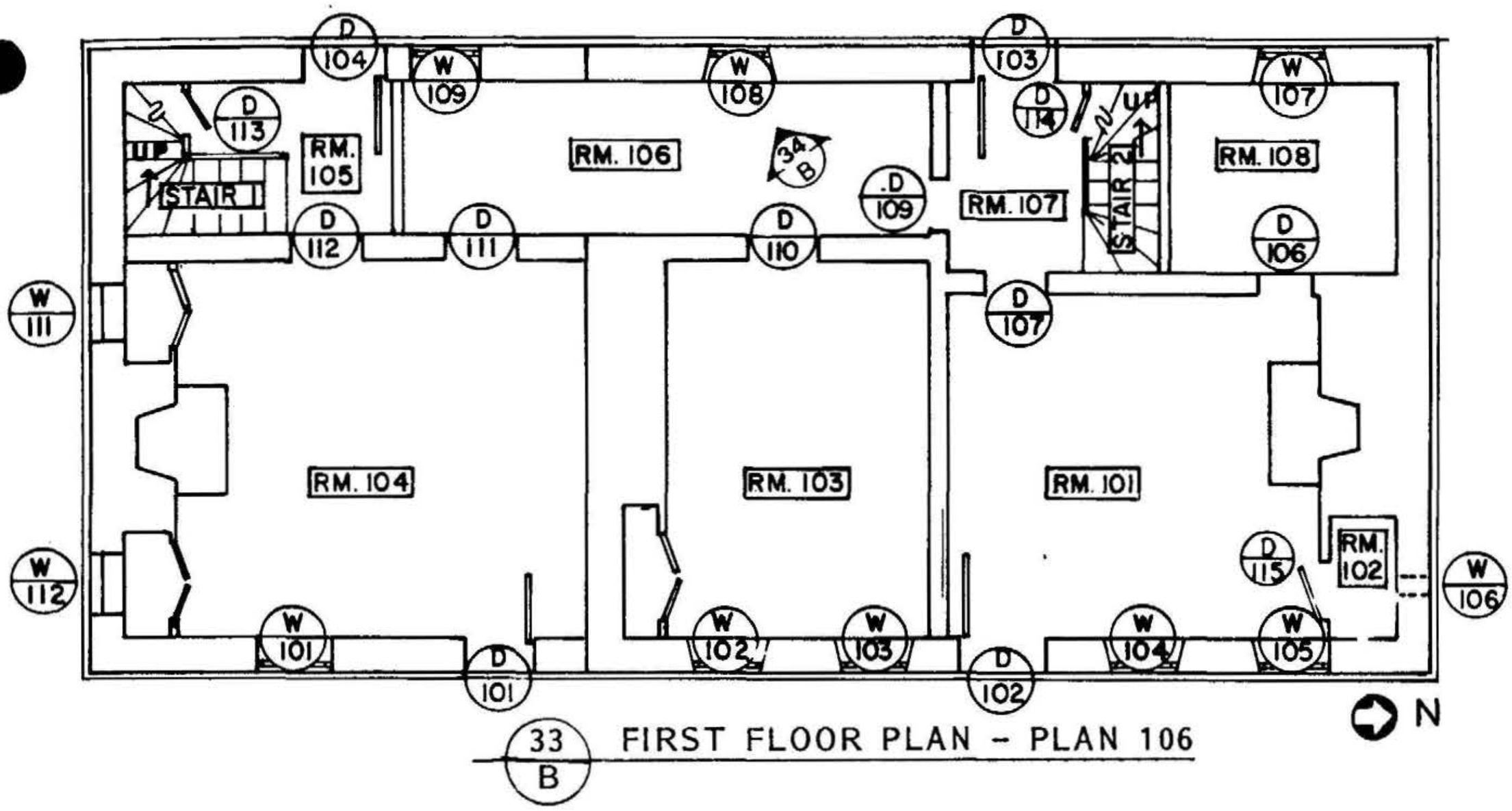



32/B ROOM 105 - STAIR DETAIL

A. Ghost of handrail

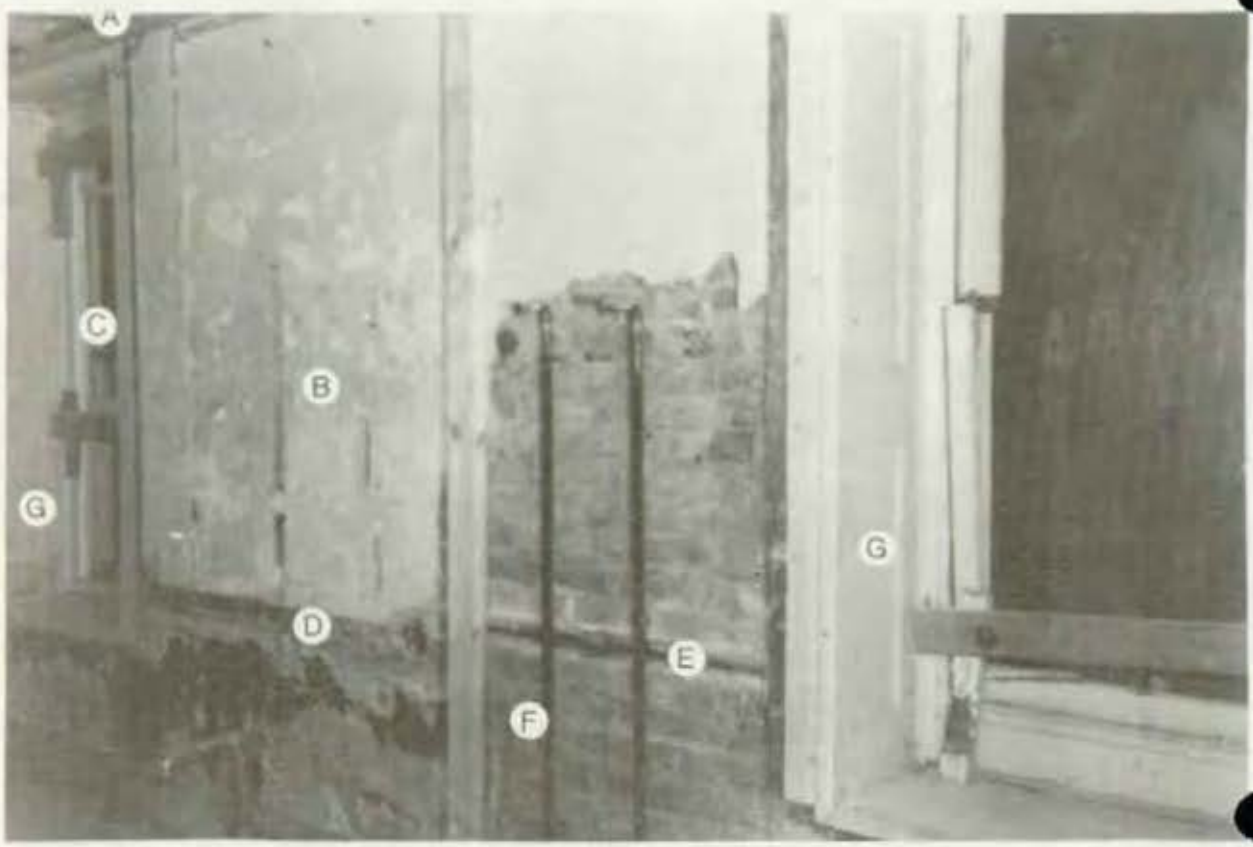
B. Base c. 1800 See 82/E

C. Original risers and treads c. 1800 See 62/E




33/B FIRST FLOOR PLAN - PLAN 106

Most of the changes made to room 106 have already been discussed in the section on room 105. During the c. 1800 remodeling, the historical exterior brick wall of the c. 1725 house that divided the southern part of room 106 from the porch was removed. A wood stud wall was added between window 109 and door 104 separating rooms 105 and 106. New window trim to match that used in the c. 1800 remodeling was installed in window 108. The floor remained brick.




34/B ROOM 106 - EAST ELEVATION

A. Plaster ceiling cornice See 64/E

B. Plaster on brick

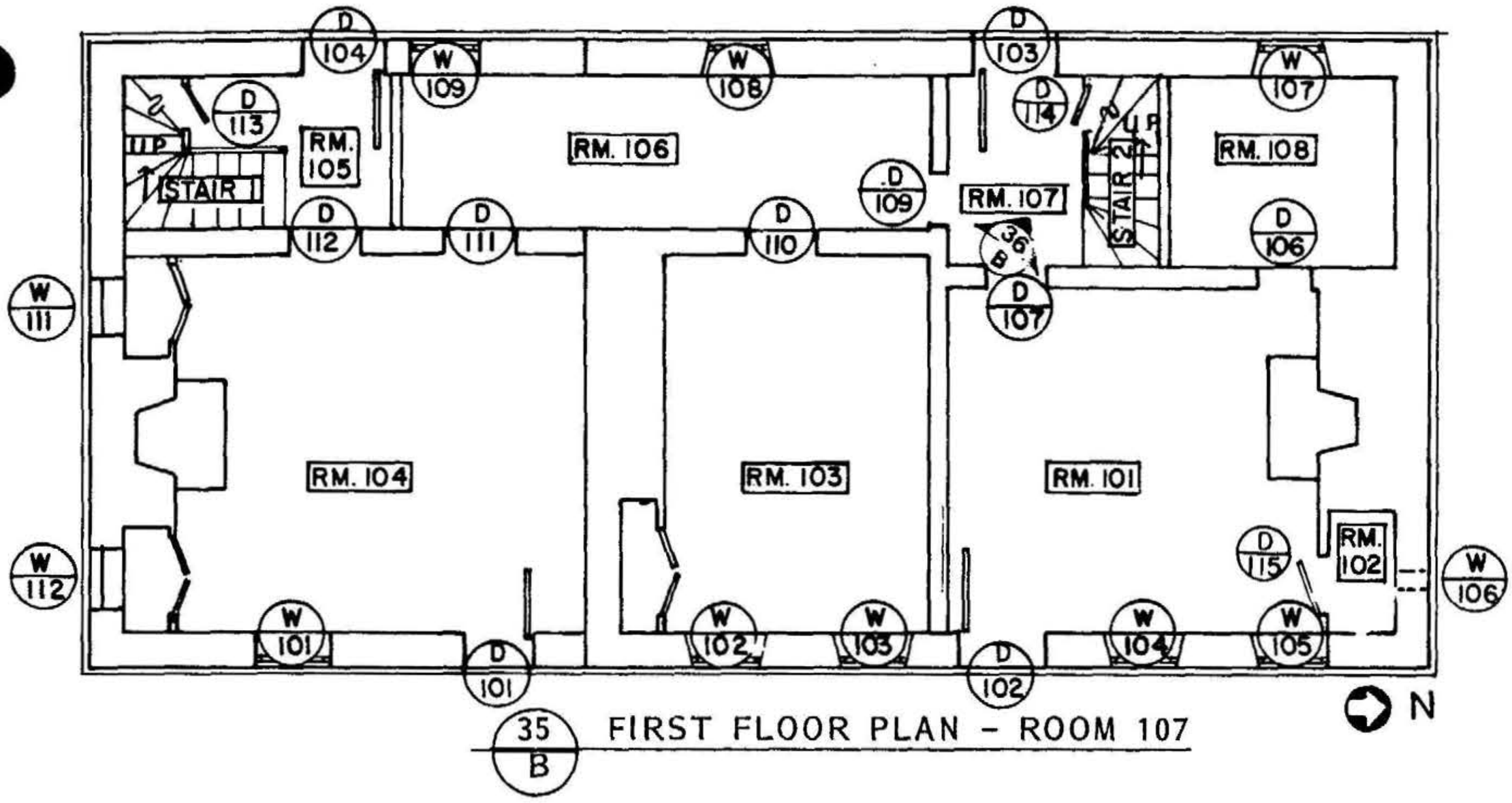
C. Window placed in existing arched opening c. 1800 (W108, W101, D105, D112 sim.) See 25/E, 26/E, 27/E, 28/E, 18/E, 19/E, 20/E

D. Struck joints

E. Wood nailer for chair rail

F. Northeast corner of c. 1725 house-wall removed c. 1800

G. Window reveal panels and tr[illegible] installed c. 1800 (W109, W101, D105, D112 sim.) See 13/E, 14/E




Room 107 was the rear centered stair hall typical of colonial architecture. It retained the original floor to ceiling wood panels. The panels were so carefully fitted together that no wood pegs or nails were used. Random width boards were used for the flooring.

36/B ROOM 107 - SOUTH ELEVATION

A. Paneled stair soffit

B. Floor to ceiling wood panels See 66/E

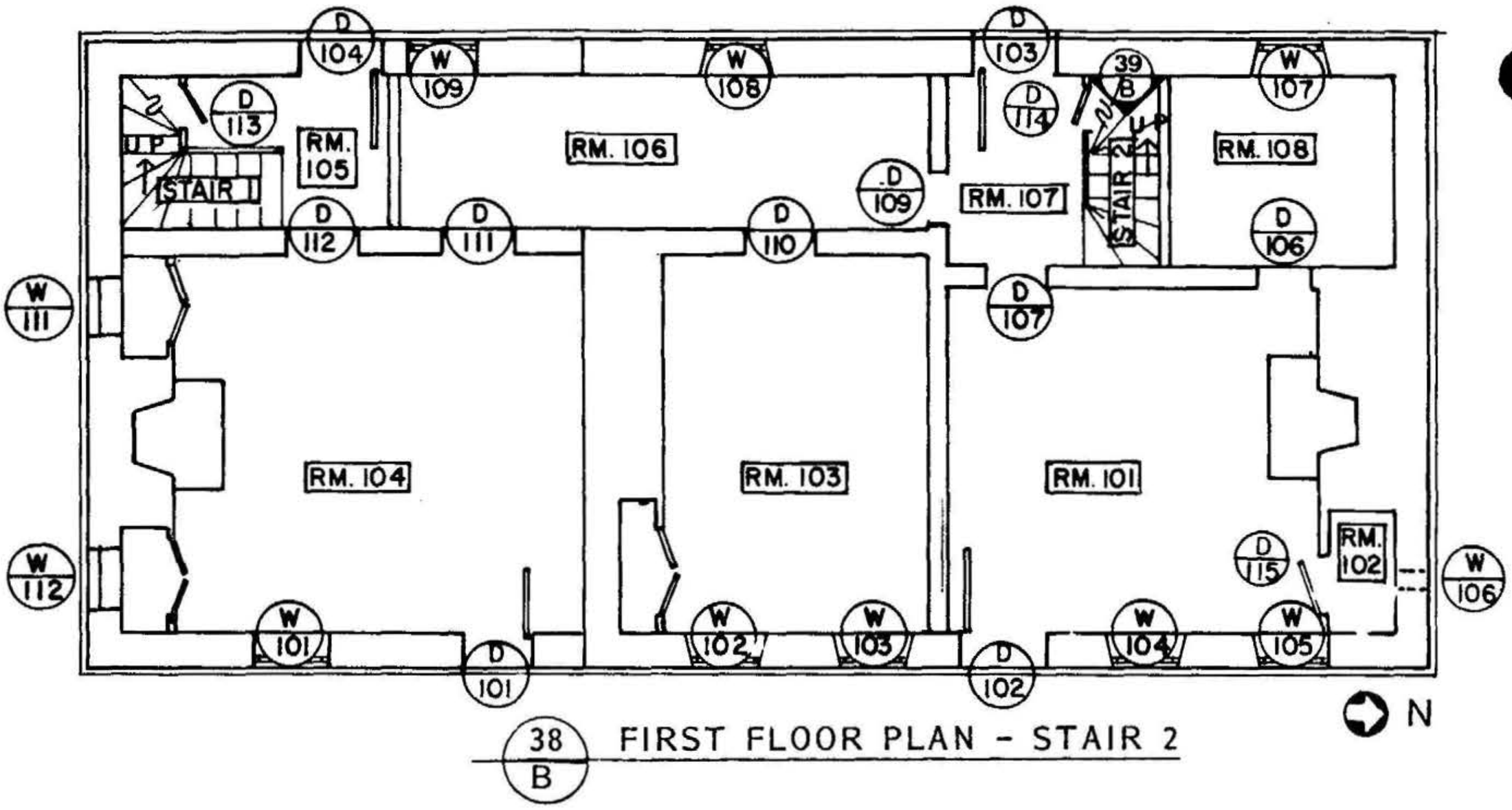
C. Historical closet door with hardware See 38/B

D. Ghost of baseboard

E. New stair treads and risers

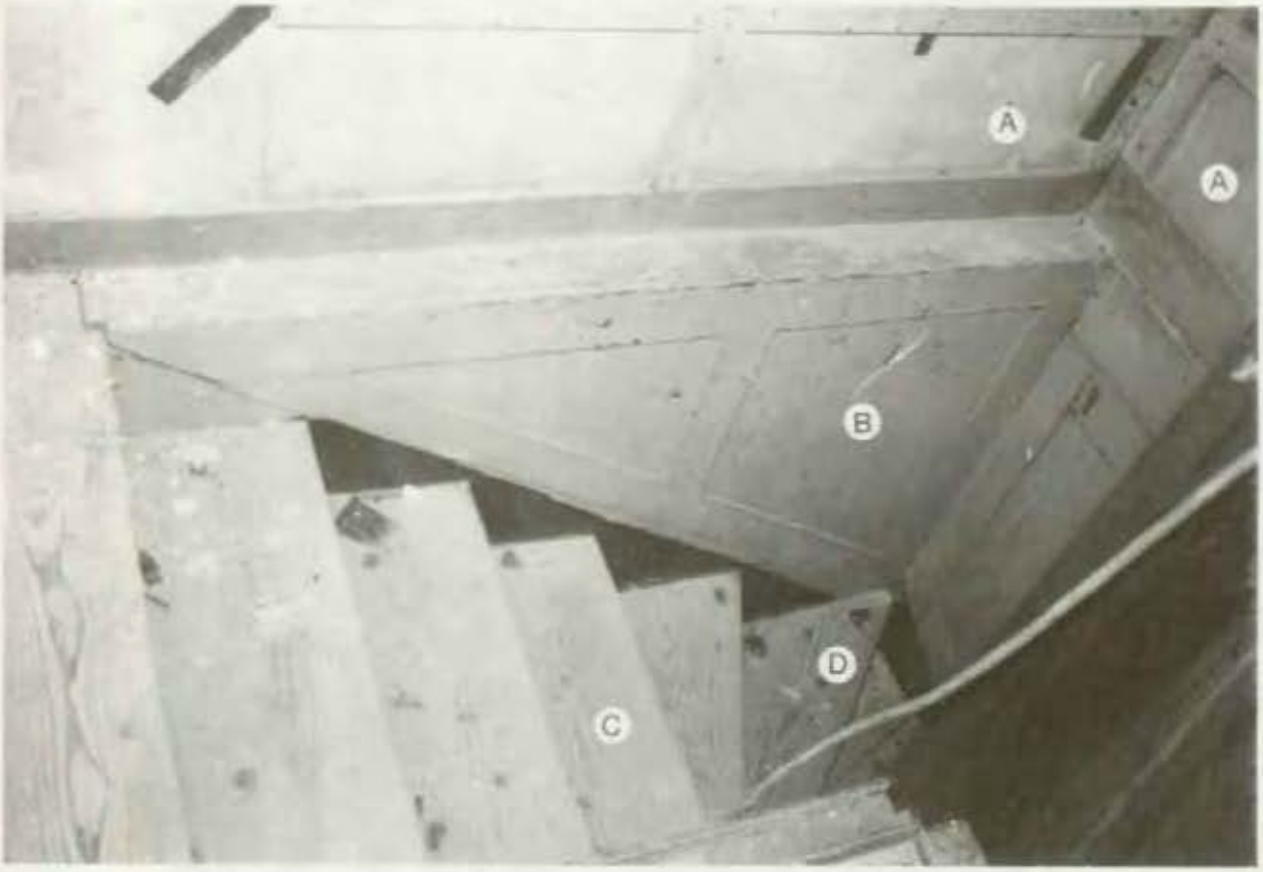
37/B ROOM 107 - DETAIL

A. Historical H-hinge on closet door




38/B FIRST FLOOR PLAN - STAIR 2

The stairwell retained the original wood panels similar to those in room 107, however the stair treads and risers were new.




39/B STAIR 2

A. Plaster on wood lath

B. Historical wood paneling See 71/E

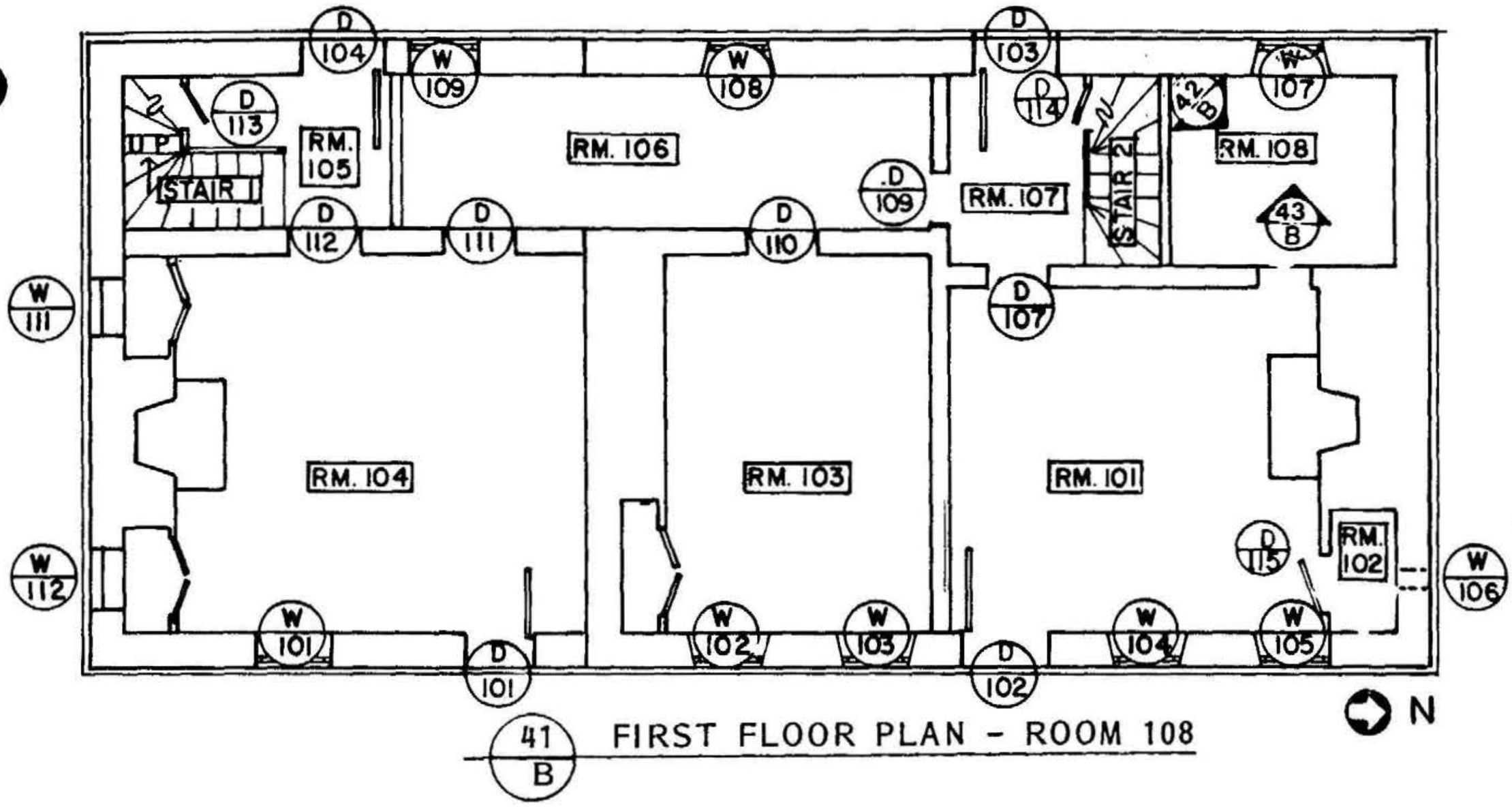
C. New stair treads and risers

D. Stairs beginning and ending with winders (typical of colonial architecture) See 69/E

40/B STAIR 2 BALUSTRADE

A. Historical stair rail See 73/E

B. Non-historical stair baluster




41/B FIRST FLOOR PLAN - ROOM 108

The walls of room 108 were historically covered floor to ceiling with wood panels similar to those in room 107. The panels were extant on all walls except the south wall, where the brick was exposed and painted white. The floor was historically brick.

A. Wood ceiling cornice See 77/E

B. Cavity for wood nailer

C. Historical wood panels See 76/E

D. Ghost of door trim See 76/E

E. Bricked up oven See 76/E

42/B ROOM 108 - SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS

A. Wood ceiling cornice See 77/E

B. Cavity for wood nailer

C. Historical wood panels See 76/E

D. Ghost of door trim See 76/E

E. Bricked up oven See 76/E

43/B ROOM 108 - EAST ELEVATION

A. Historical wood panels See 76/E

B. Historical window opening (W104, W105 sim.) 22/E, 23/E, 24/E

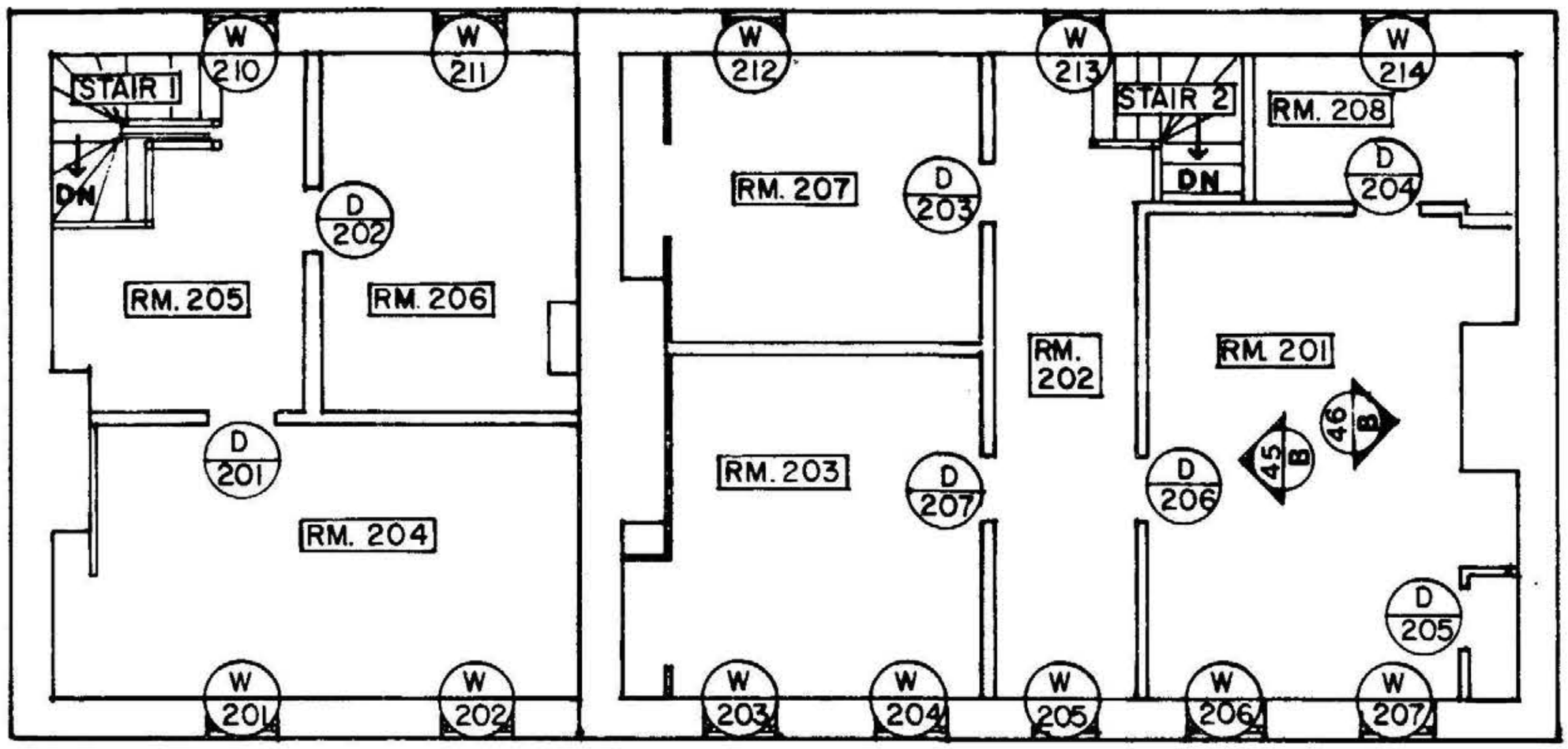
C. Victorian window sash

D. Historical reveal panel (W104, W105 sim.) See 24/B

E. Shelf installed under window (W104, W105 sim)

F. Window seat See 13/B

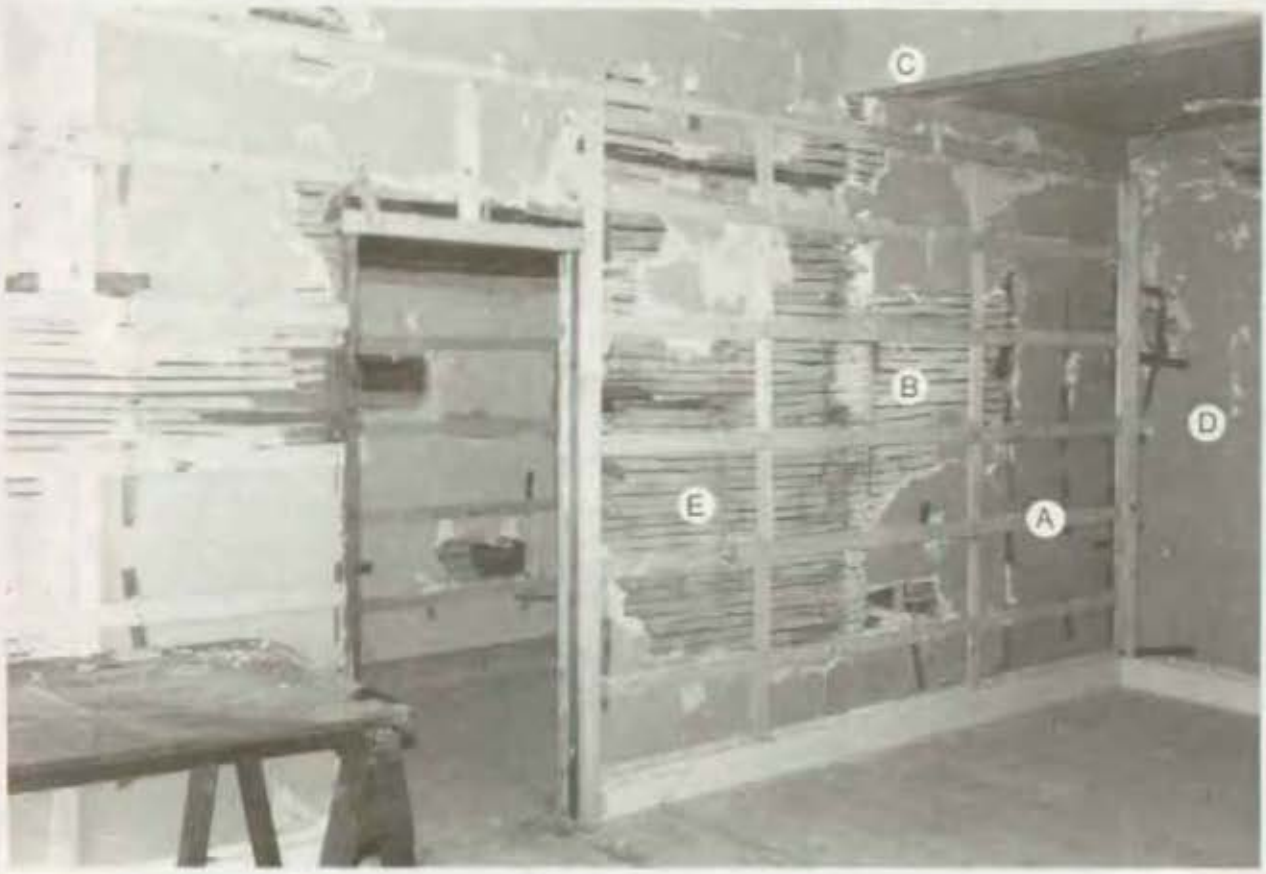
## C. EXISTING CONDITIONS - SECOND FLOOR




44/B SECOND FLOOR PLAN - ROOM 201

Little original fabric remained on the second floor of the c. 1725 house; the plaster and woodwork were mid-nineteenth century. Historically, the second floor room configuration consisted of four similarly sized rooms, two opening off each side of a central hall. Circa 1850 the east wall of room 201 was moved back approximately 6 feet forming a large room with a small rear room on the south side of the house.

Some interesting original features of the c. 1725 house that existed after the remodeling were: 1) the four tie beams that extended from the west wall to the east wall. Two of these defined the hall partitions; the remaining two were at the ends of the house; 2) the ceilings of the two front (west) chambers were 2 feet higher than those of the back (east) chambers; and 3) historically there were no fireplaces on the second floor level of the house.




45/B ROOM 201 - NORTH ELEVATION

A. Modern furring strips

B. Historical door location and framing

C. Location of removed partition wall

D. Wall erected 6 feet back from original partition wall at time of remodelling

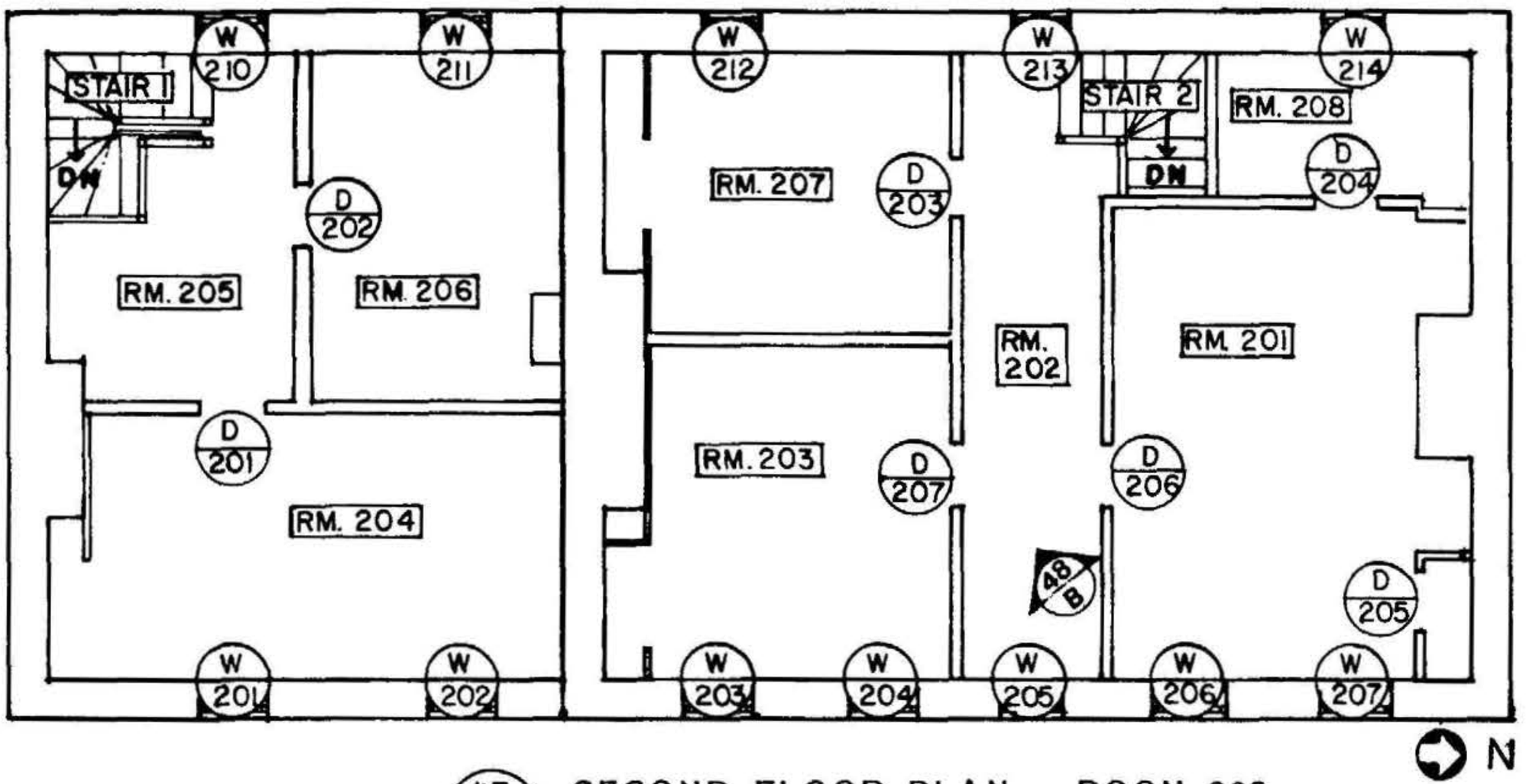
E. Plaster on split lath attached to wood studs

46/B ROOM 201 - SOUTH ELEVATION

A. Ghost of mantel See 78/E

B. Lath patch where partition wall was removed

C. Window - previously a door added c. 1890




47/B SECOND FLOOR PLAN - ROOM 202

Room 202 is in its historic configuration, however no original interior finishes exist.

48/B ROOM 202 - NORTH ELEVATION

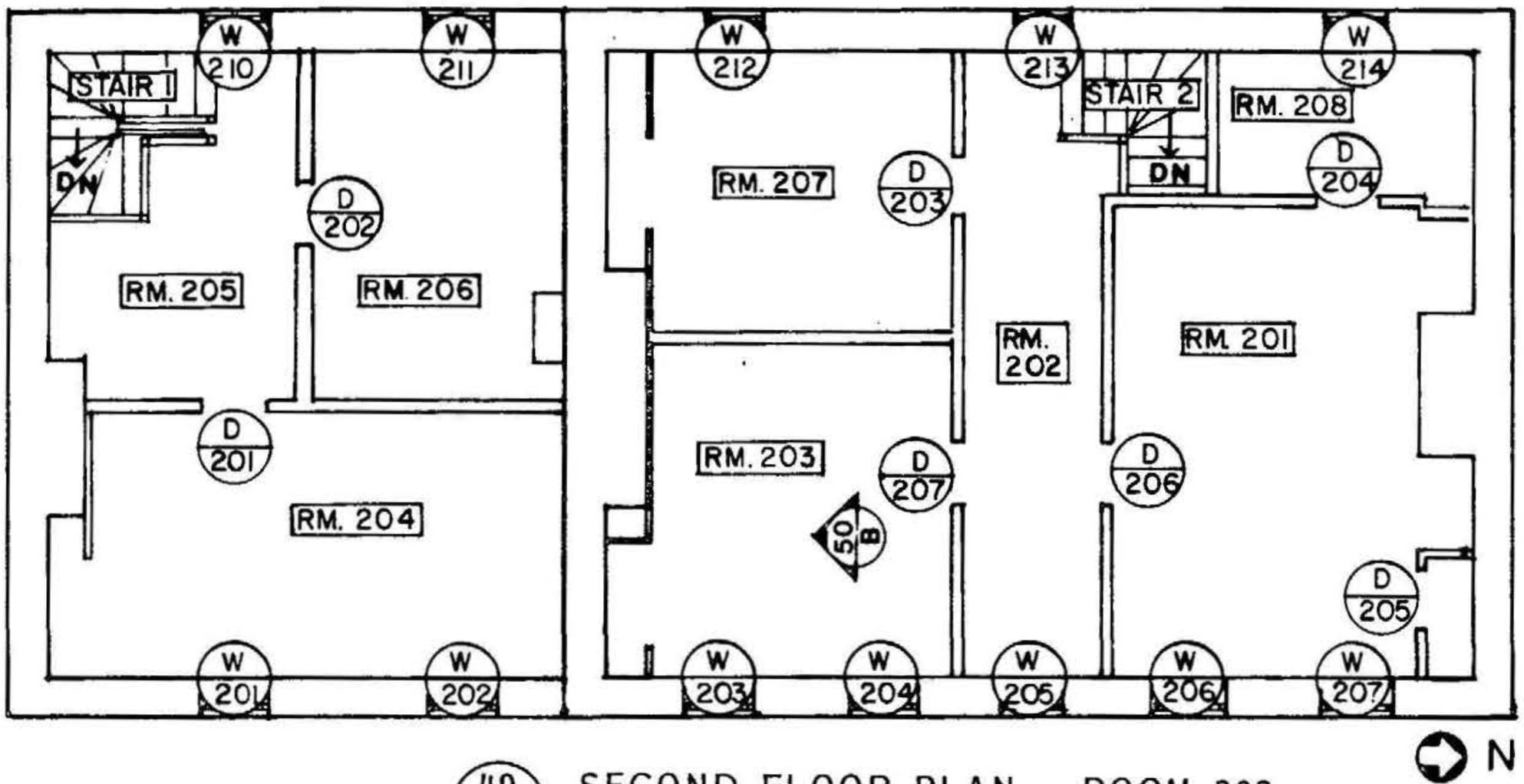
A. Tie beam-cut with an adze

B. Doorway to room 203

C. Plaster on split lath

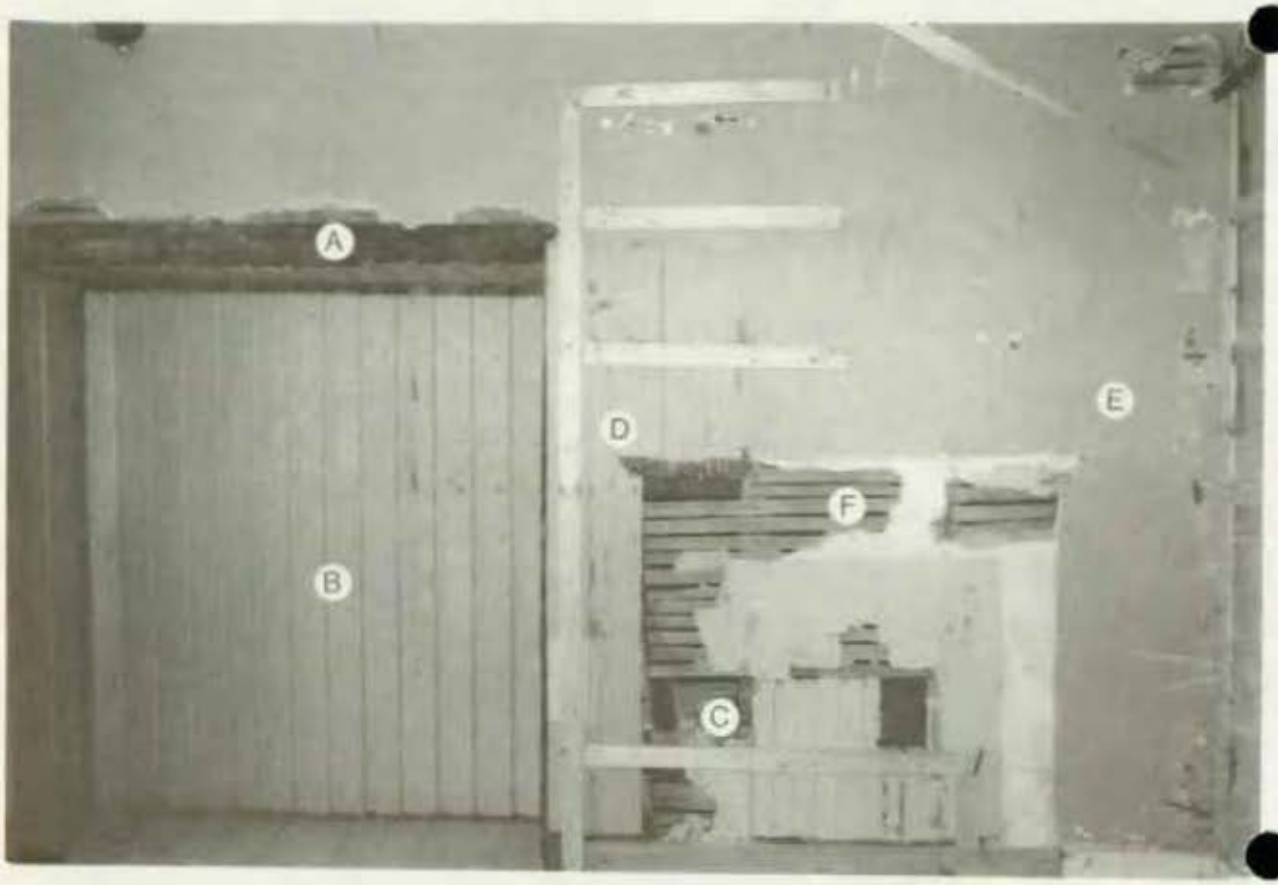
D. Modern furring strips

E. Doorway to room 207




49/B SECOND FLOOR PLAN - ROOM 203

Room 203 was basically in its original configuration, however a closet had been added on the north wall.




50/B ROOM 203 - NORTH ELEVATION

A. Tie beam

B. Non-historical wood paneling installed inside closet See 80/E

C. Wallpaper attached to brick behind wall See 51/B

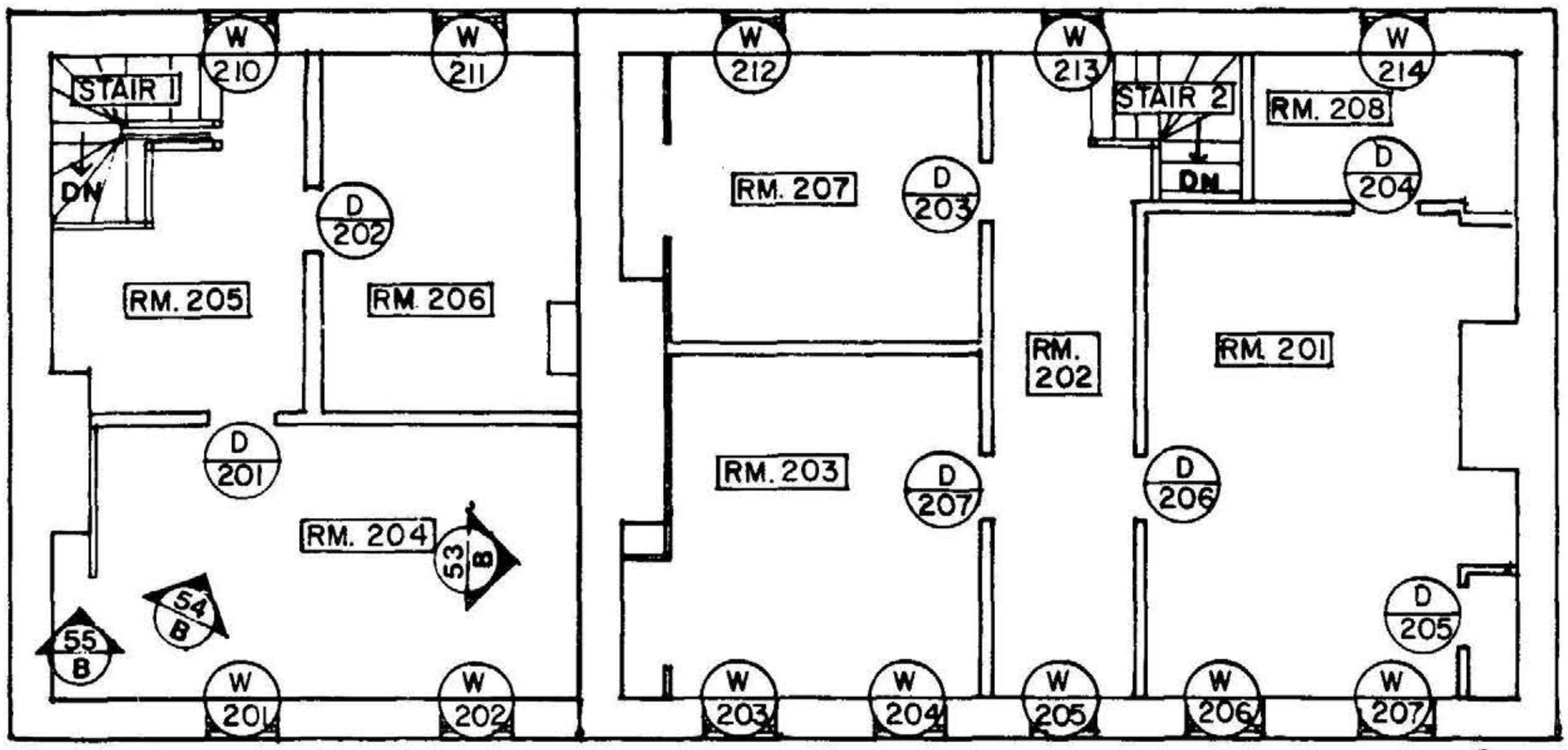
D. Vertical board patch

E. Plaster on wood lath

F. Ghost of mantel See 79/E

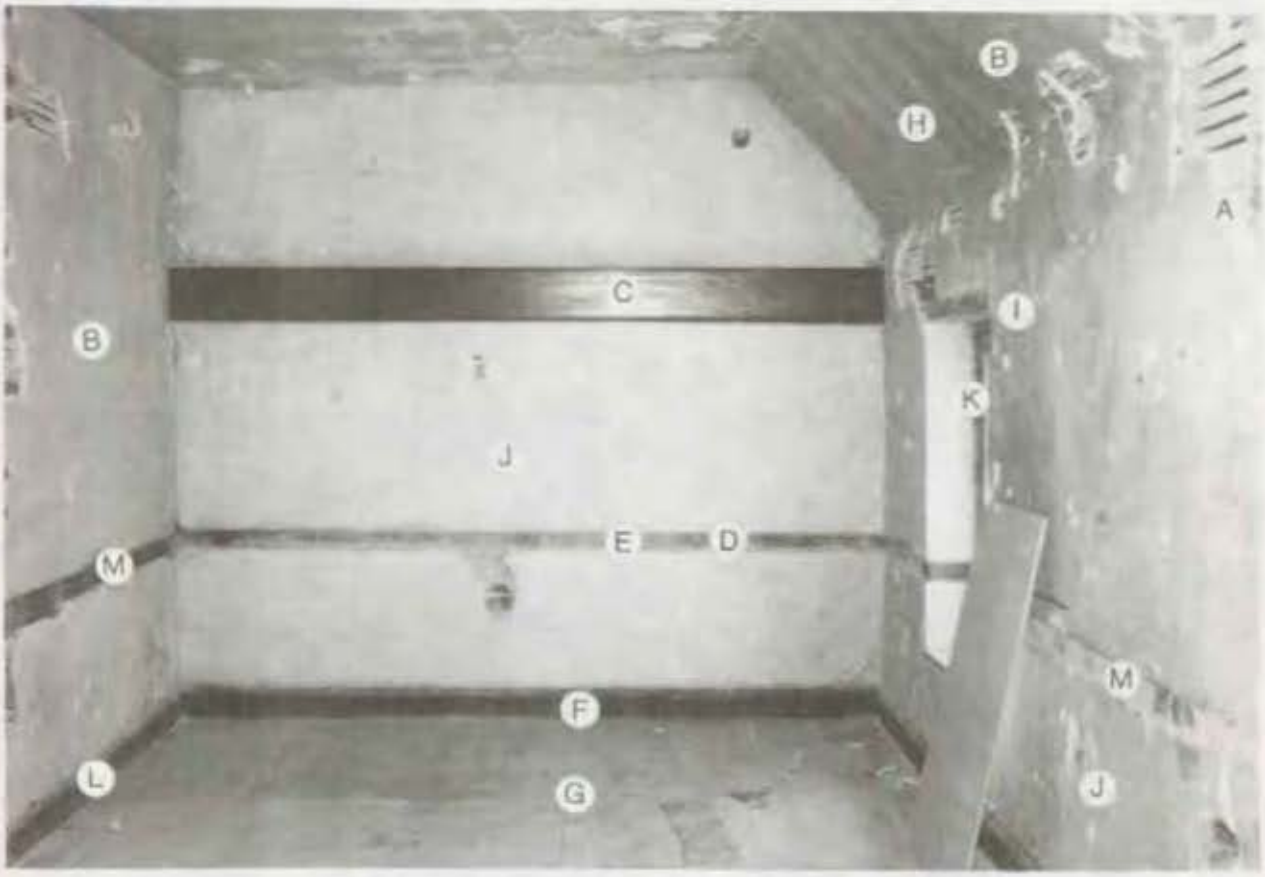
51/B ROOM 203 - DETAIL

A. Wallpaper (c. 1885) on north wall of room 203 - (sample located at Harpers Ferry Center)




52/B SECOND FLOOR PLAN - ROOM 204

Historically the room configuration of the second floor of the c. 1760 addition consisted of four chambers. Tie beams were used in the addition as in the c. 1725 house, with one at each end of the addition and a central tie beam defining a central partition. In the late nineteenth century the addition was remodeled by adding chair rails, baseboards and stairs reaching from the first to second floor. Part of the central tie beam and its associated partition were removed, making a full width front room.




53/B ROOM 204 - SOUTH ELEVATION

A. Location of removed tie beam that defined earlier partition wall

B. Plaster on wood lath

C. Tie beam enclosed in moulding See 81/E

D. Plaster on brick (exterior north wall of c. 1725 house)

E. Struck mortar joints of exterior c. 1725 wall

F. Base See 82/E

G. Uniform board width floor

H. Ceiling sloped to follow roof line (typical of all rooms on second floor)

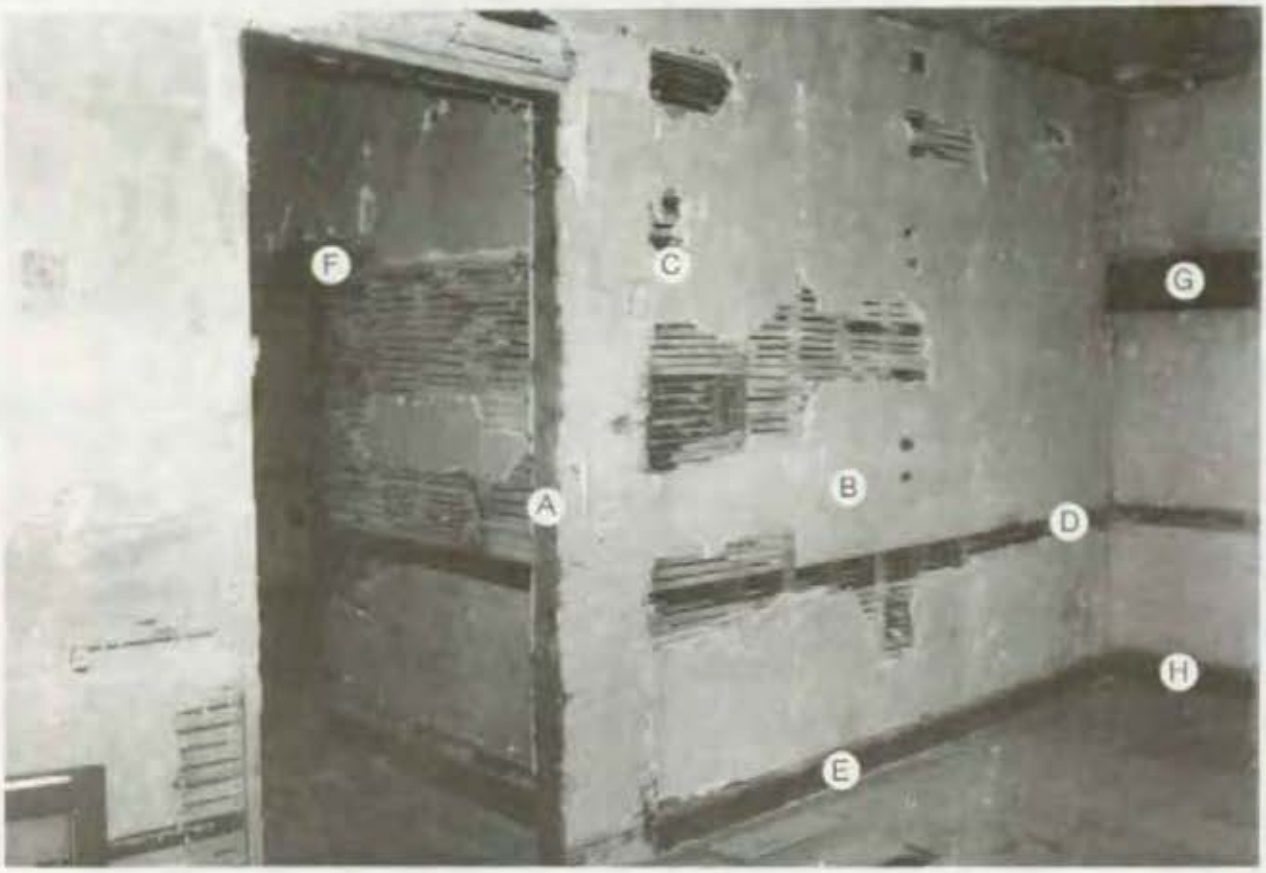
I. Top of exterior brick wall

J. Plaster on brick

K. Historical window location

L. Base See 83/E

M. Ghost of chair rail




54/B - ROOM 204 - EAST ELEVATION

A. Doorway enlarged at time of remodeling

B. Plaster on lath

C. Location of removed tie beam that defined earlier partition wall

D. Ghost of chair rail

E. Base See 83/E

F. Tie beam

G. Tie beam enclosed in moulding See 81/E

H. Base See 82/E

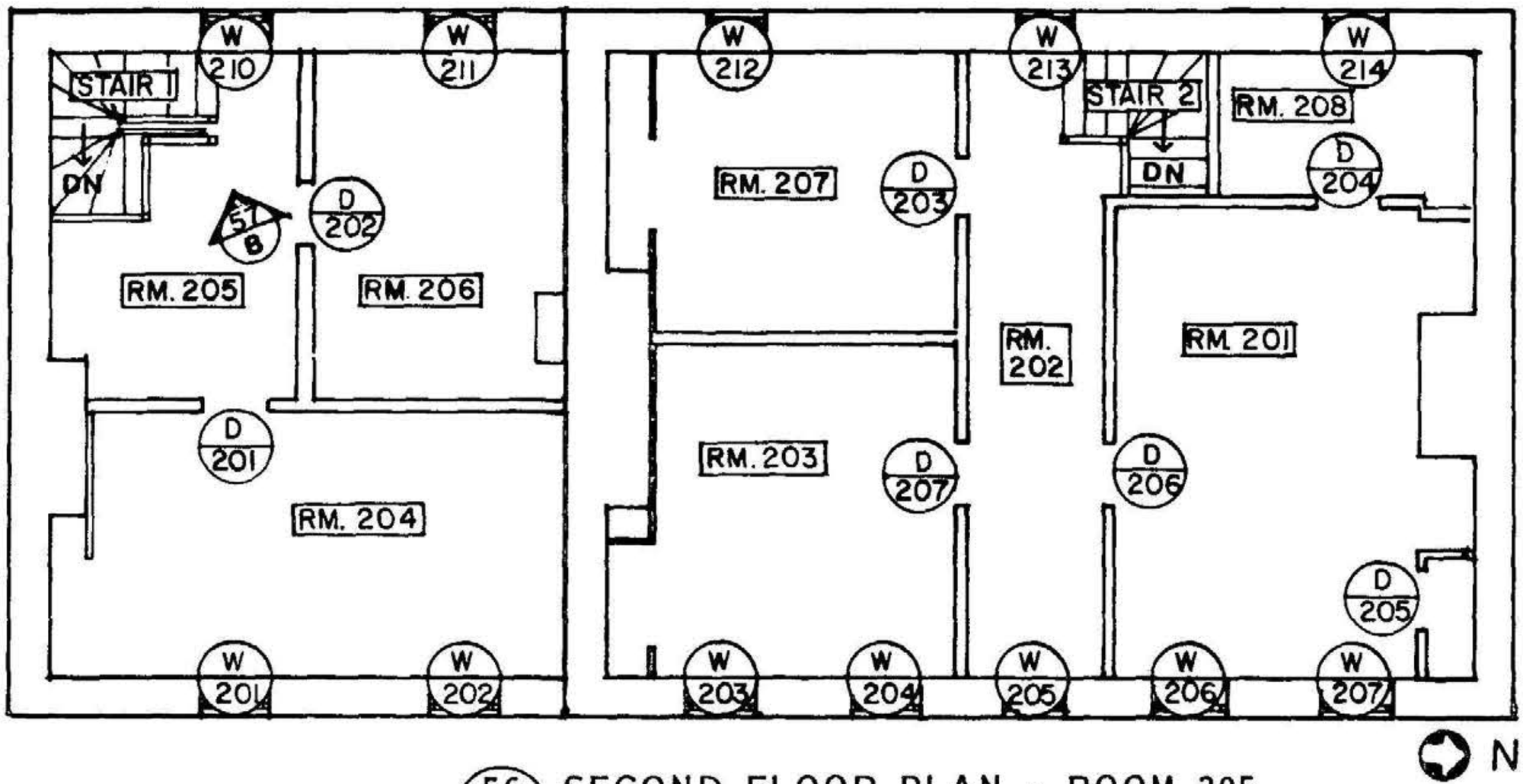
55/B ROOM 204 - DETAIL

A. Stud wall added at time of remodeling to cover chimney breast

B. Plaster on wood lath

C. Plaster on brick chimney breast

D. Plaster on brick wall




56/B SECOND FLOOR PLAN - ROOM 205

Historically room 205 was a chamber. In the late nineteenth century it was changed to a stair hall.

57/B ROOM 205 - EAST ELEVATION

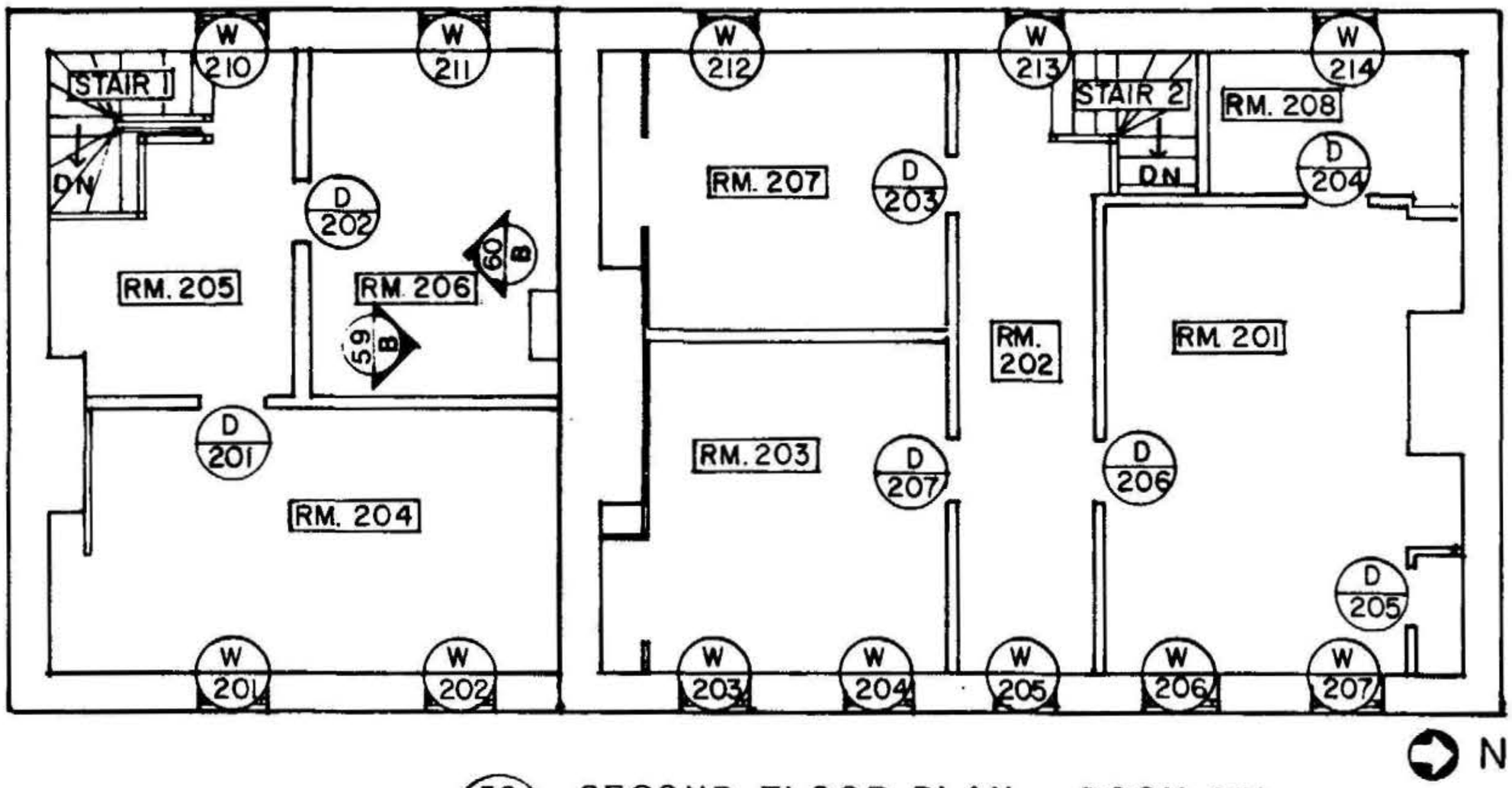
A. Tie beam

B. Lath and plaster added at time of remodeling (the east and west 2nd floor walls are one brick wythe less than the first floor wall)

C. Plaster on brick

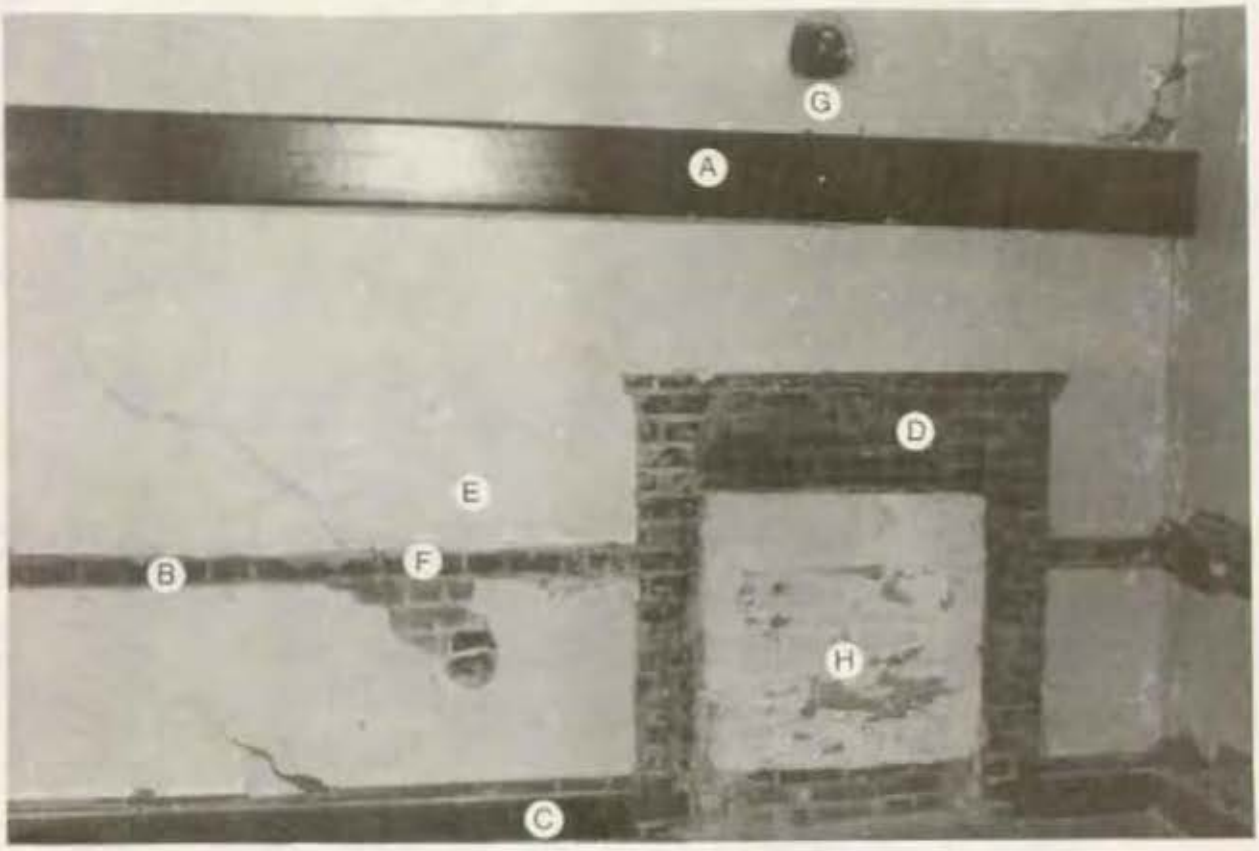
D. Original balustrade

E. Historic window - sash is a later addition of interior awning over casement (W201, W202, W211 sim.) See 29/E




58/B SECOND FLOOR PLAN - ROOM 206

A fireplace was installed in room 206 by joining it to the flue in the c. 1725 building.




59/B ROOM 206- SOUTH ELEVATION

A. Tie beam enclosed in moulding

B. Ghost of chair rail

C. Base. See 82/E

D. Ghost of mantel. See 85/E

E. Plaster on brick (historic exterior north wall of c. 1725 house)

F. Struck motar joints of exterior c. 1725 wall

G. Flue opening for stove

H. Bricked up fireplace opening

60/B ROOM 206 - NORTH ELEVATION

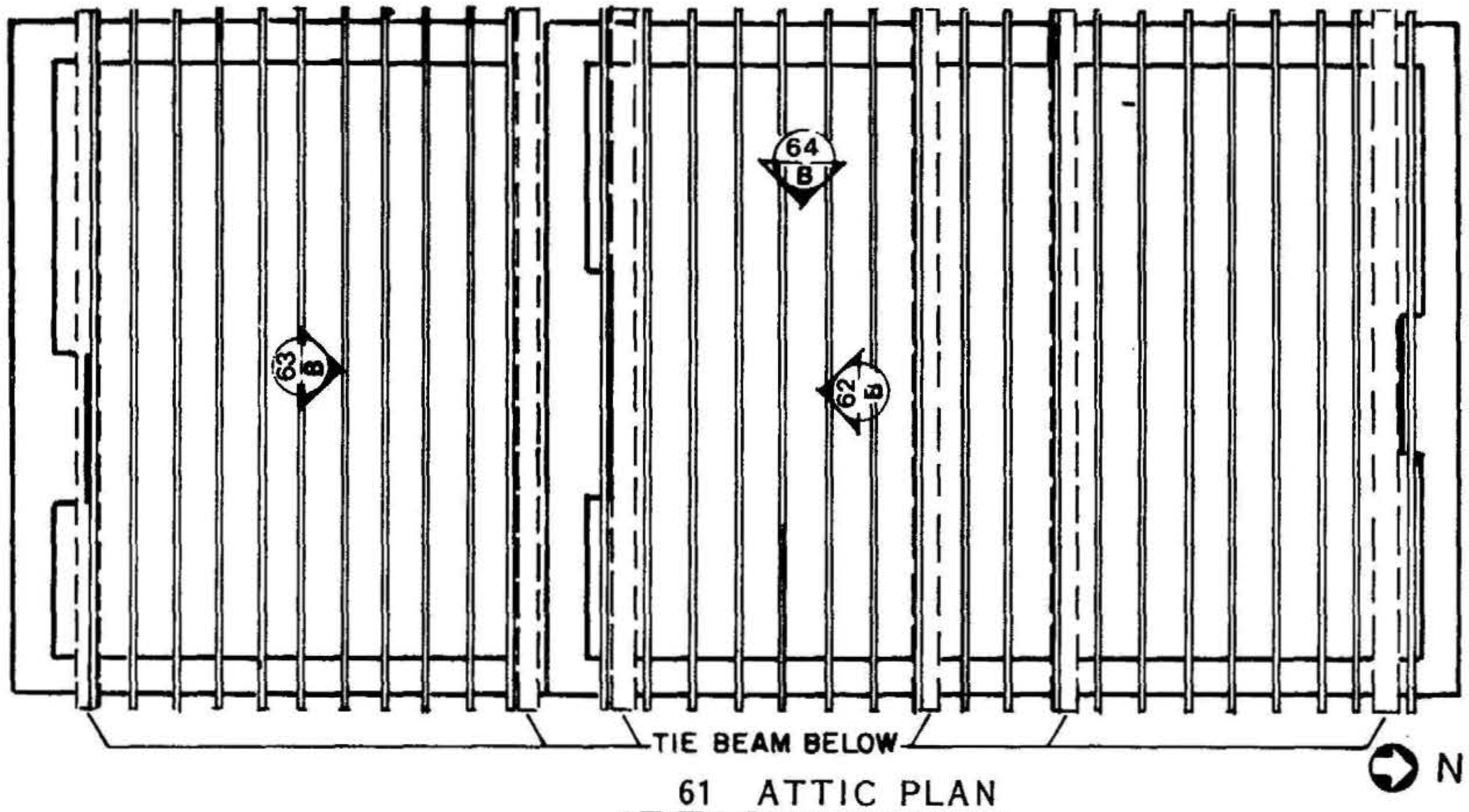
A. Tie beam

B. Door frame cut with an adze

C. Plaster on wood lath

D. Ghost of chair rail

## D. EXISTING CONDITIONS - ATTIC




61 ATTIC PLAN
B

The roof was framed with common rafters resting on a top plate. The rafters of the c. 1725 house were braced with three sets of collar ties. The lower two defined the two ceiling heights on the second floor. The rafters of the addition (c. 1760) had two collar ties with the bottom tie defining the ceiling. The rafters were erected in sets of four and were held in place by horizontal and diagonal braces. The flared eaves were formed by morticing short outriggers into the wallplate. Rafter ends were attached a short distance up the roof rafters to a nailer attached to the top of the outriggers. To further strengthen the eaves and reduce the pressure transferred to the outriggers, the tie beams located on the second floor were extended out the same distance as the outriggers.[19]

19. National Register Forms, p. 3.

62/B ATTIC - NORTH ELEVATION OF CA. 1725 HOUSE

A. Collar tie See 88/E, 89/E

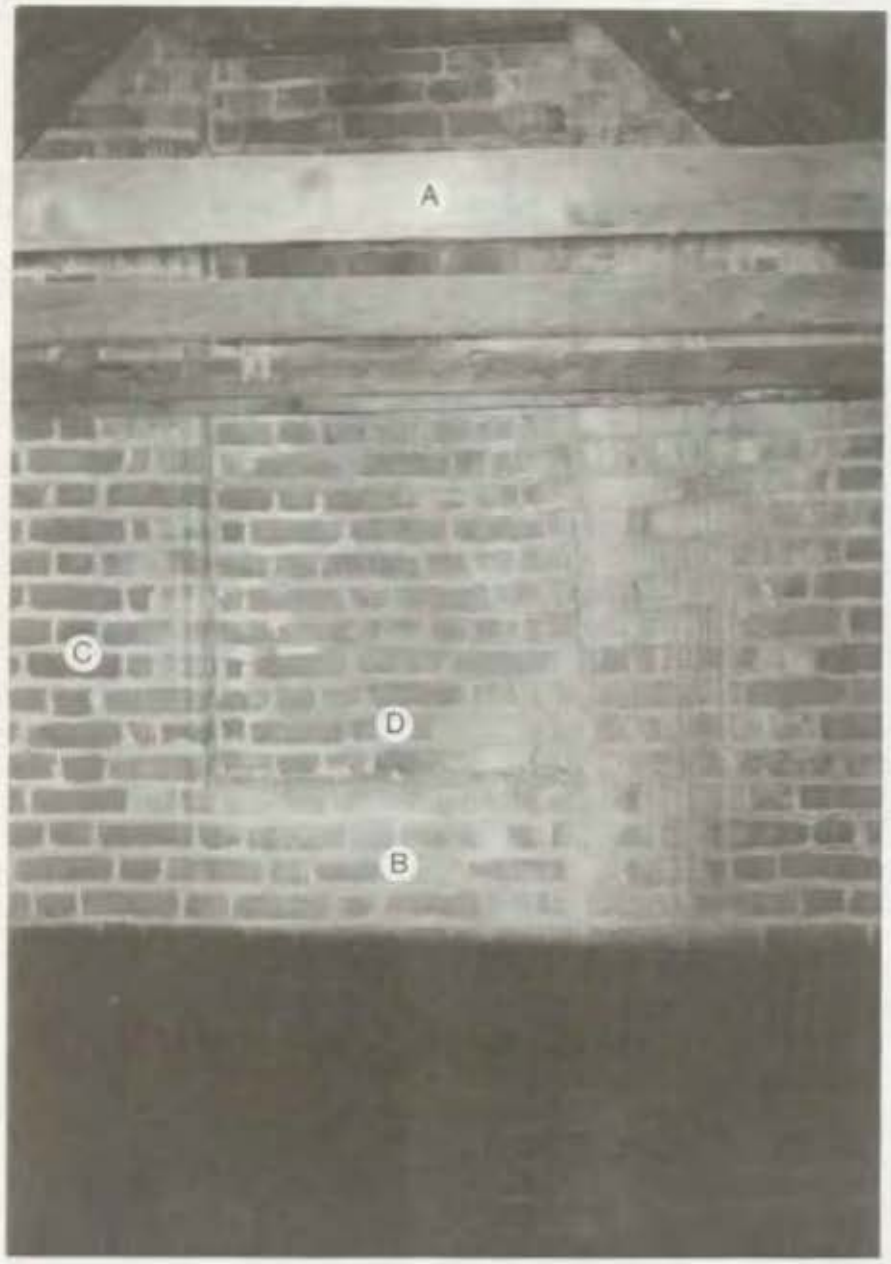
B. Mortice and tenon joint

C. North chimney of c. 1725 house

D. Roof vent

E. Horizontal and diagonal braces that held four rafters in place during construction of the house

F. Collar tie defining higher 2nd floor ceiling height See 88/E



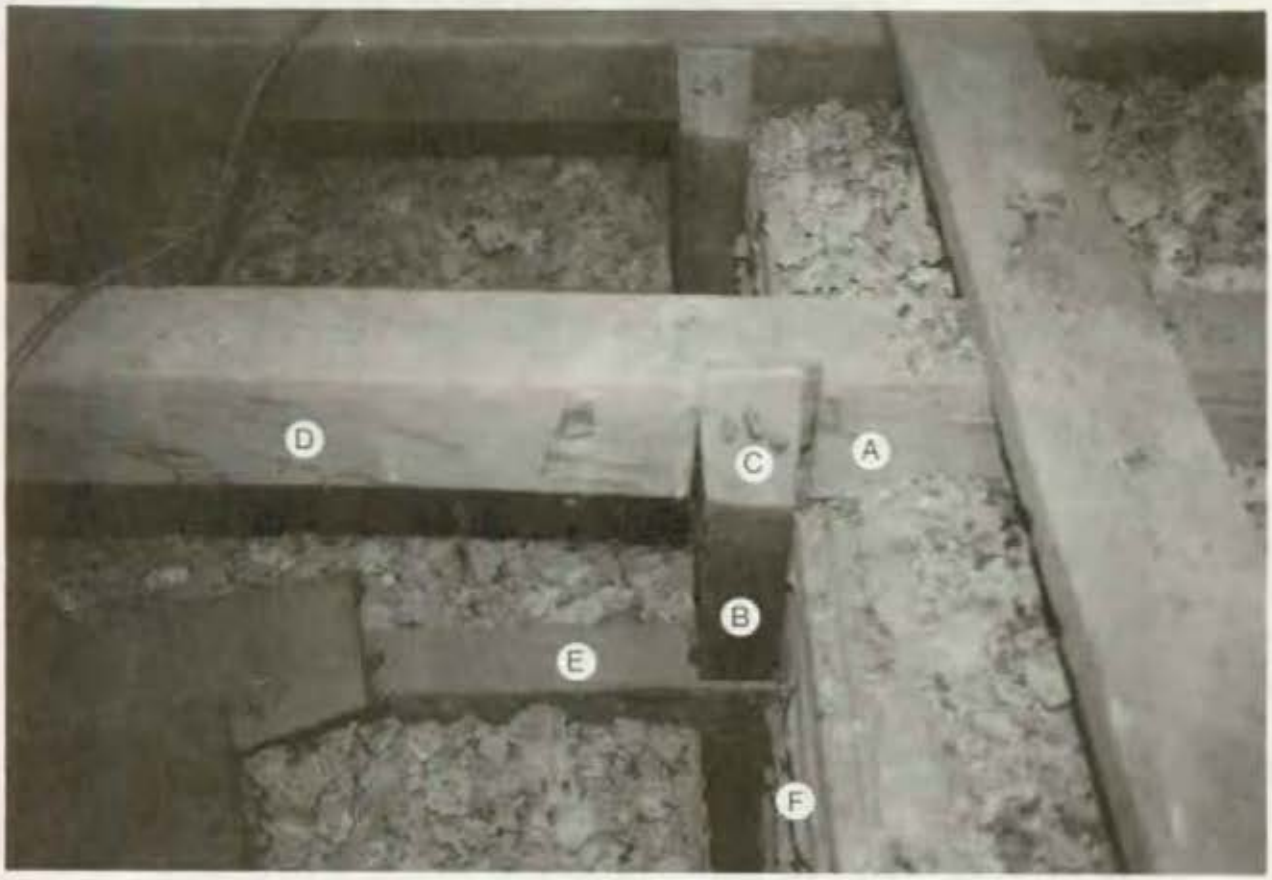

63/B ATTIC - SOUTH ELEVATION OF C. 1725 HOUSE

A. Collar tie

B. North exterior wall of c. 1725 house

C. Struck mortar joints

D. Historical blind panel in chimney




64/B ATTIC - DETAIL

A. Collar tie defining higher 2nd floor ceiling height See 88/E

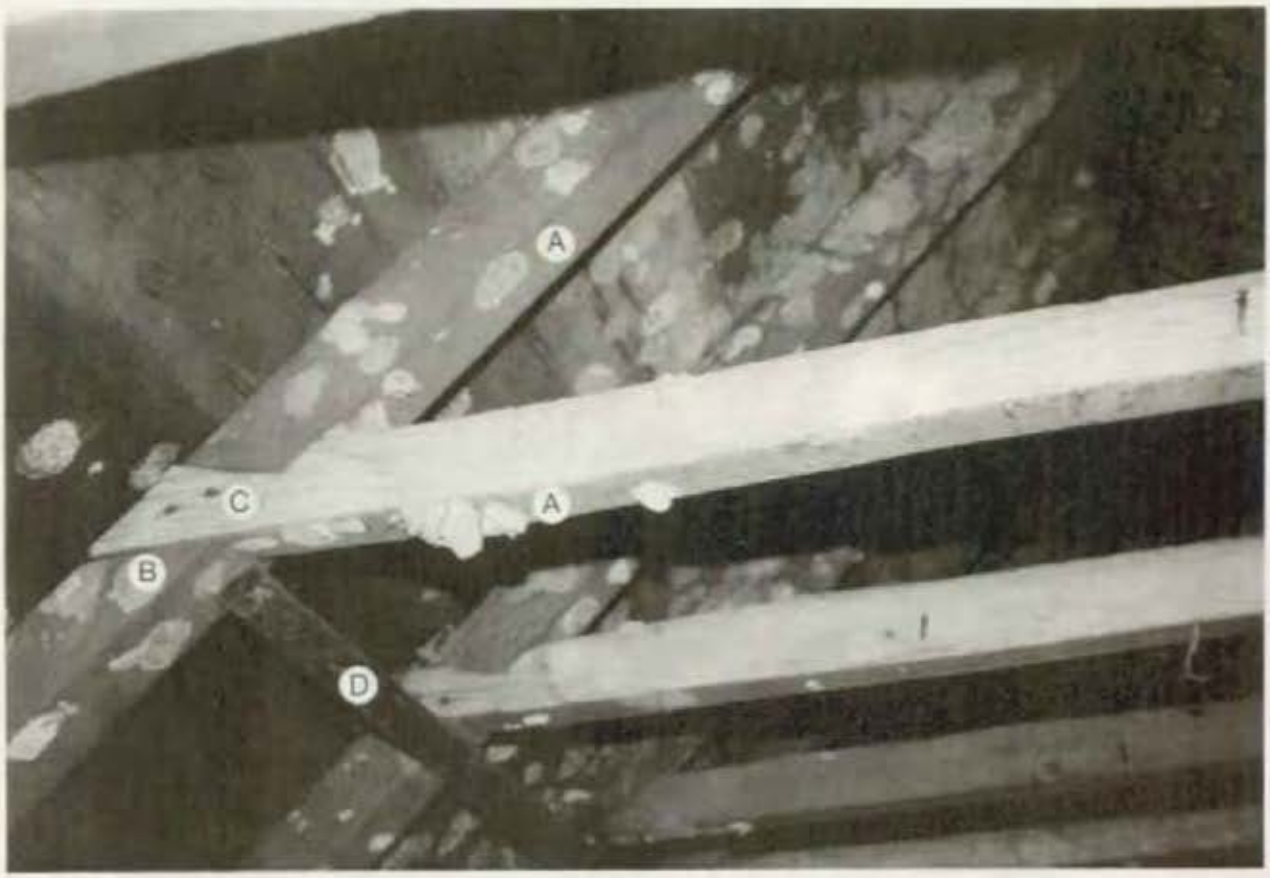
B. Wood stud partition wall between rooms 203 and 207 See 90/E

C. Rose headed nails

D. Bean cut with an adze

E. Collar tie defining lower 2nd floor ceiling height See 88/E

F. Plaster on split lath




65/B ATTIC - DETAIL

A. Roman numerals used to mark truss parts prior to construction

B. Mortice and tenon joint. See 89/E

C. Rose headed nails

D. Horizontal brace that held four rafters in place during construction

# IV ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

## IV. ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

### A. SUMMARY OF CHANGES

The original house was built c. 1725 and measured 37 feet by 27 feet, 5 inches. A 25 foot by 27 foot, 5 inch addition was added to the north end of the house c. 1760, giving the house its current dimensions of 62 feet by 27 feet, 5 inches. The addition consisted of a full width front room with a recessed porch at the rear on the first floor, and four chambers on the second floor. The addition was connected to the original house only on the first floor. The front room of the addition had a brick floor, plaster walls, exposed ceiling joists, and a large fireplace. The above evidence suggests that the addition was constructed to provide a kitchen on the first floor, with servant quarters on the second floor.

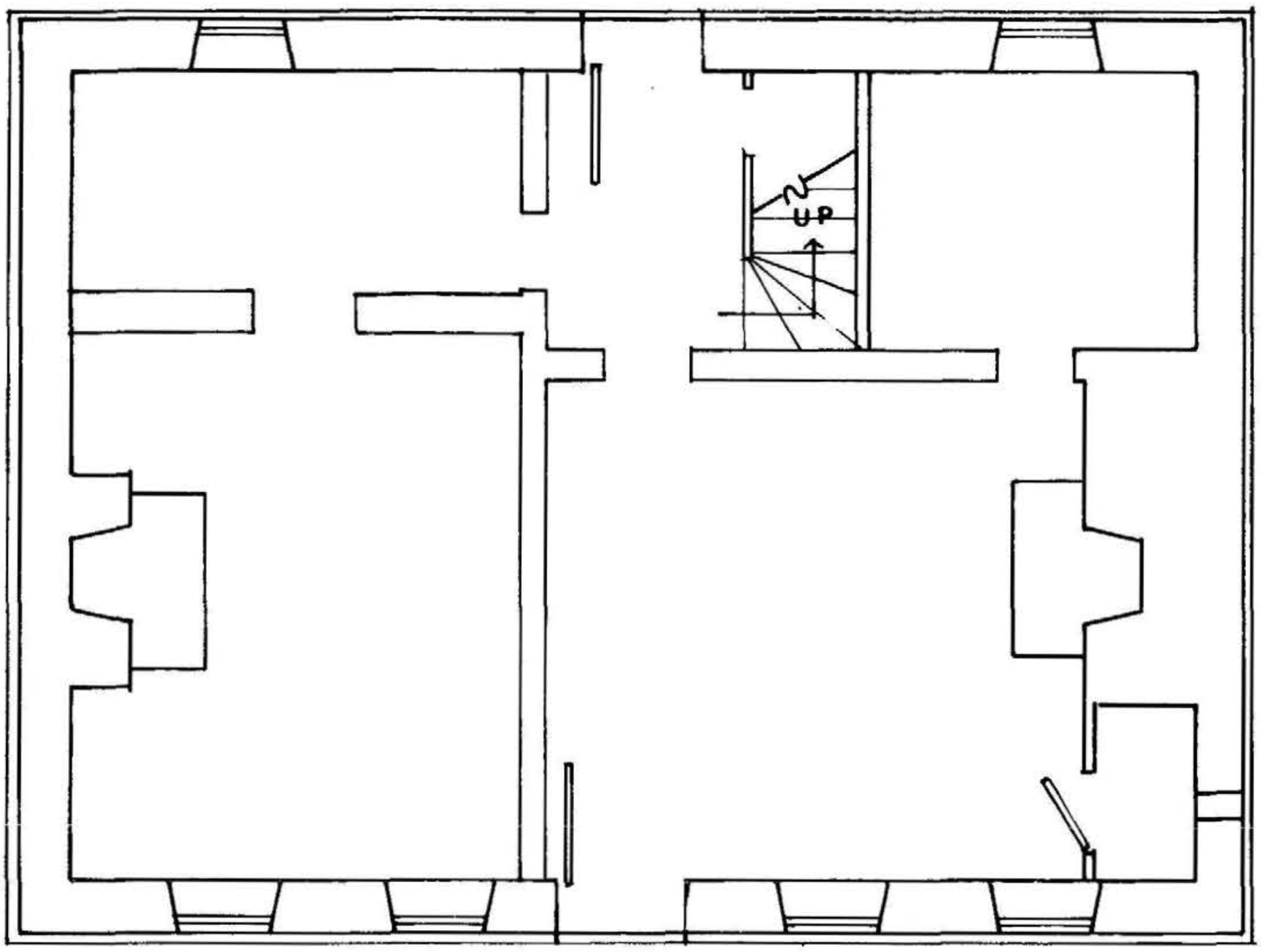
The addition was remodeled c. 1800 to provide additional living space. In the kitchen a plaster ceiling, wood floor, plaster ceiling cornice, new base, chair rail and window trim were added. The window opening onto the porch was changed to a door; the windows flanking the fireplace were bricked up and cupboards were installed over them. The fireplace was reduced in size and a Federal style mantel was installed. The rear porch was closed in by placing a door and a window in the arched opening. The porch was divided between the door and window to form a rear stair hall. New stairs, a plaster ceiling cornice, and base were added.

On the second floor the partition dividing the two front rooms was removed to form a full width front room. A fireplace was added to the

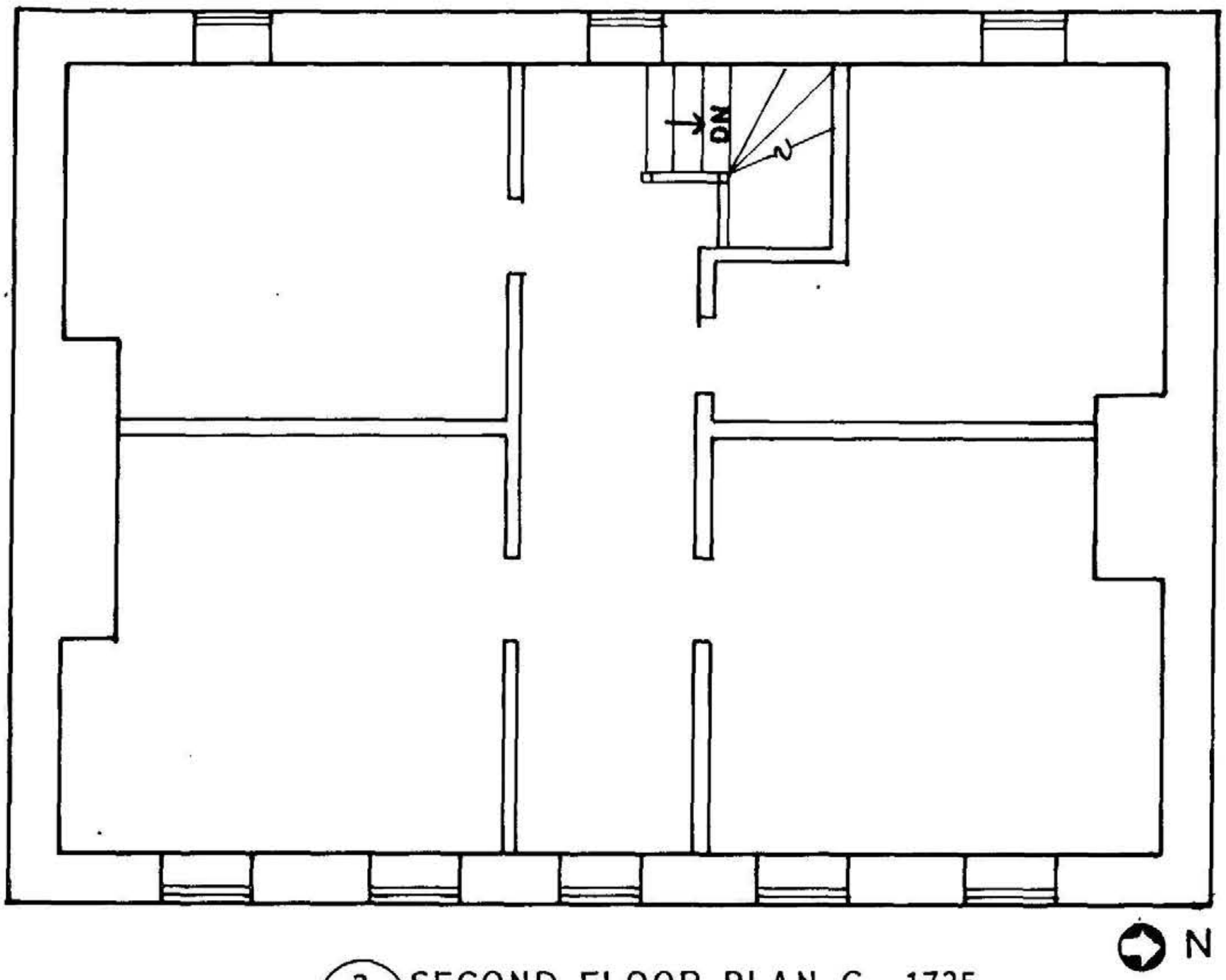
back room (room 206) and a new base and chair rail were added to all rooms on the second floor.

The following drawings illustrate the sequence of changes made to Marshall Hall. A thorough field investigation was not completed before the fire, thus some of the information on the drawings was obtained from comparative studies to determine the probable architectural detailing of the time.

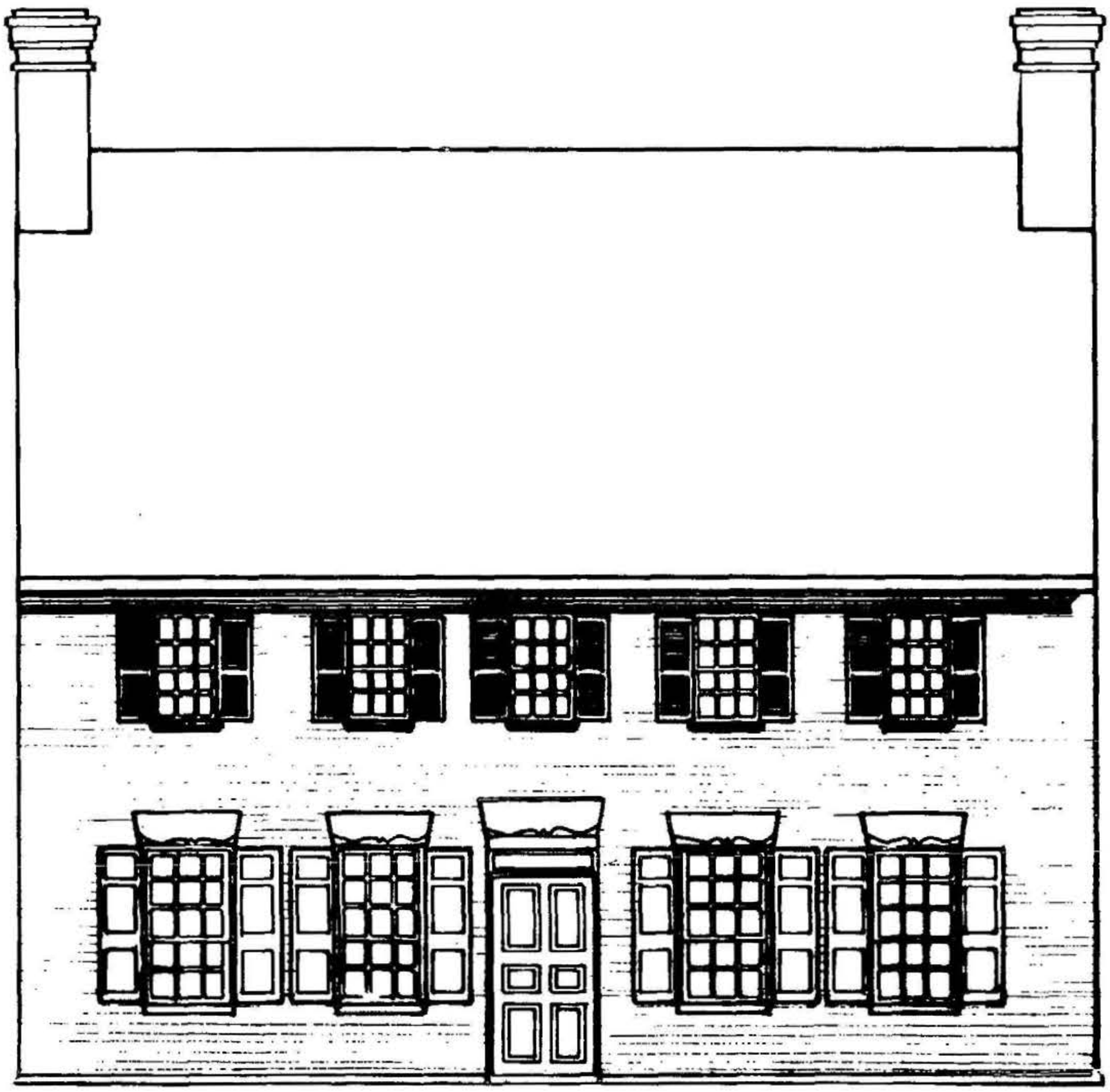
B. MARSHALL HALL C. 1725




1/C FIRST FLOOR PLAN C. 1725

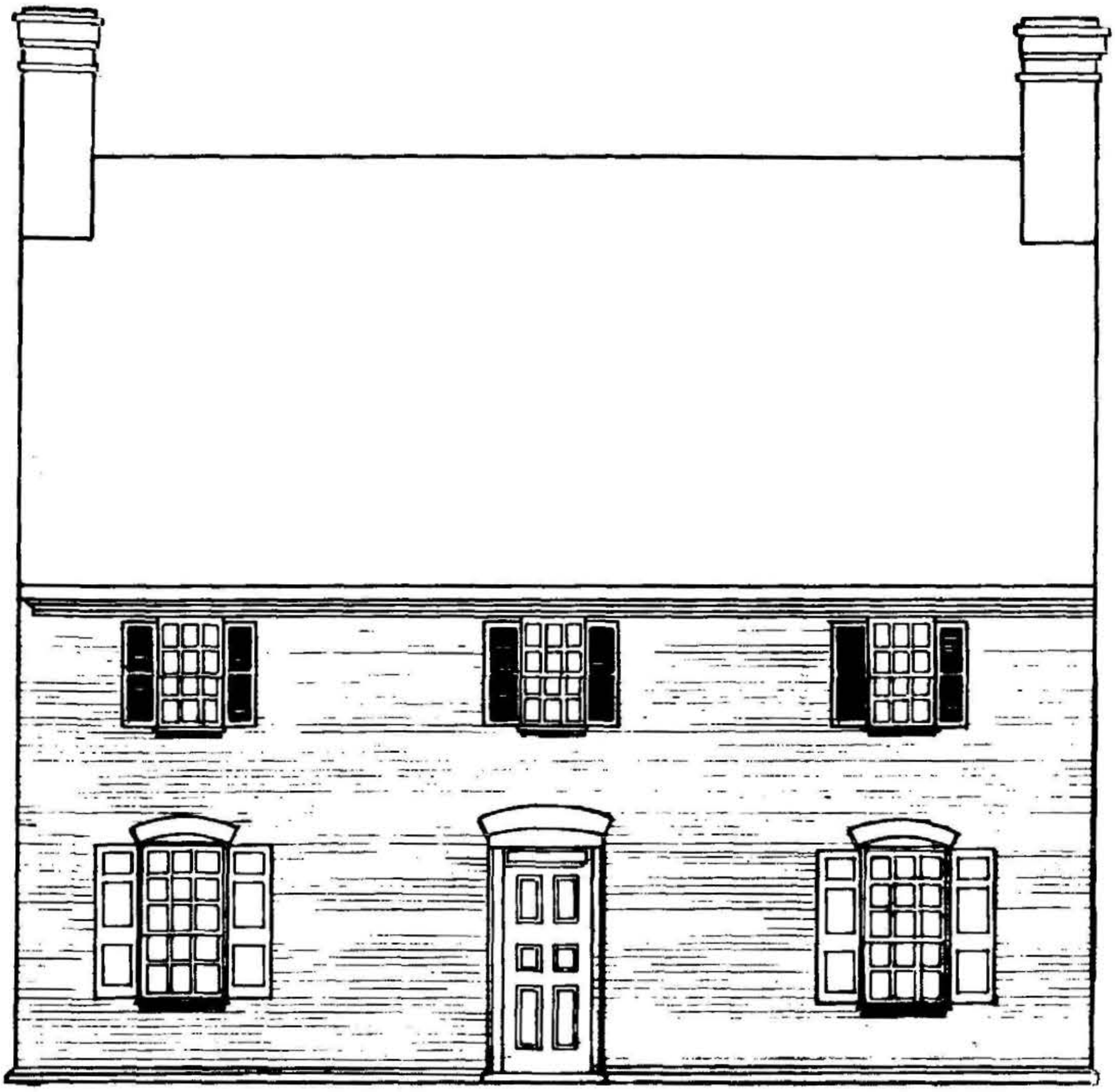



2/C SECOND FLOOR PLAN C. 1725



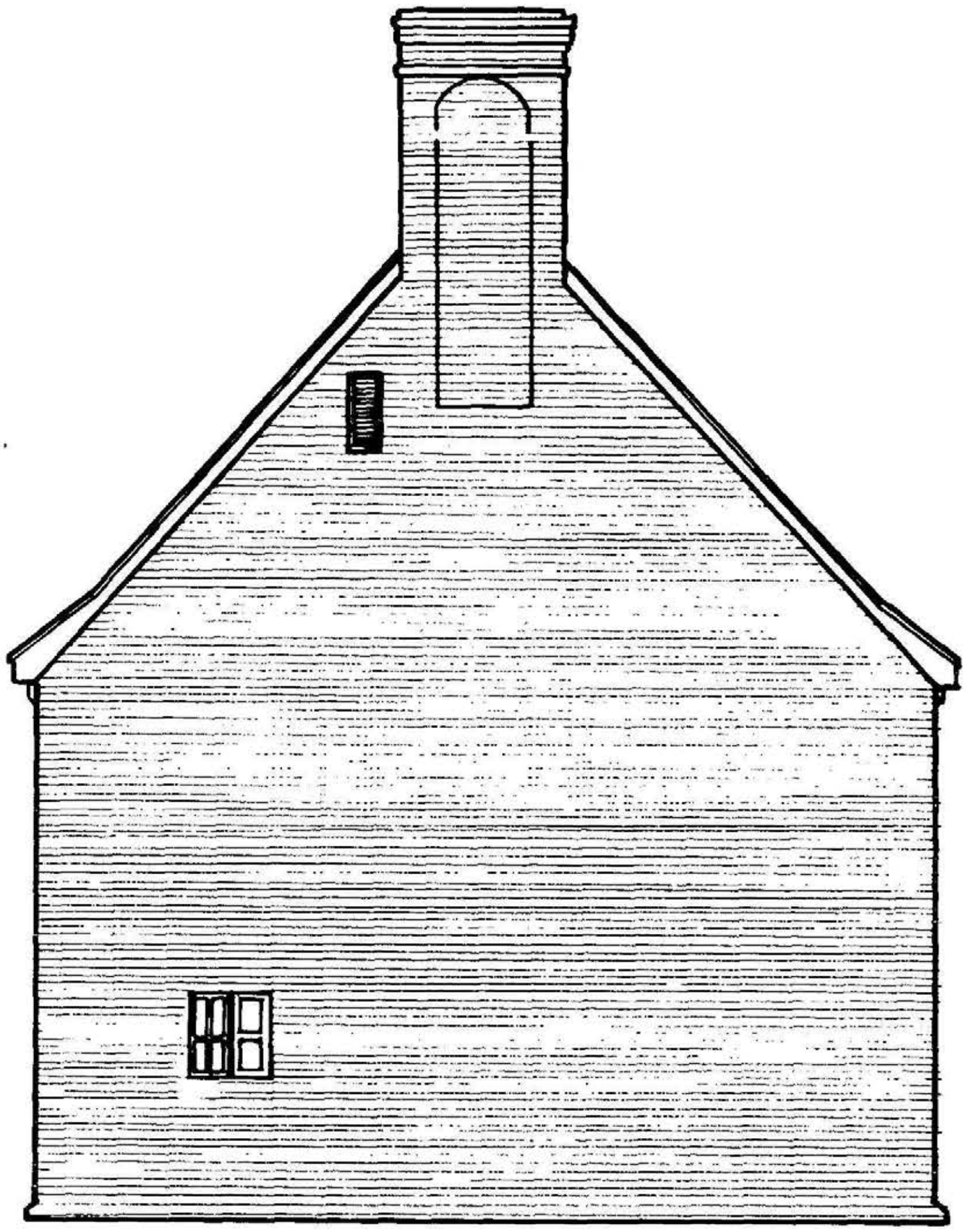
3/C WEST ELEVATION C. 1725

Note: The detailing of shutters and window sash is based on comparative studies.



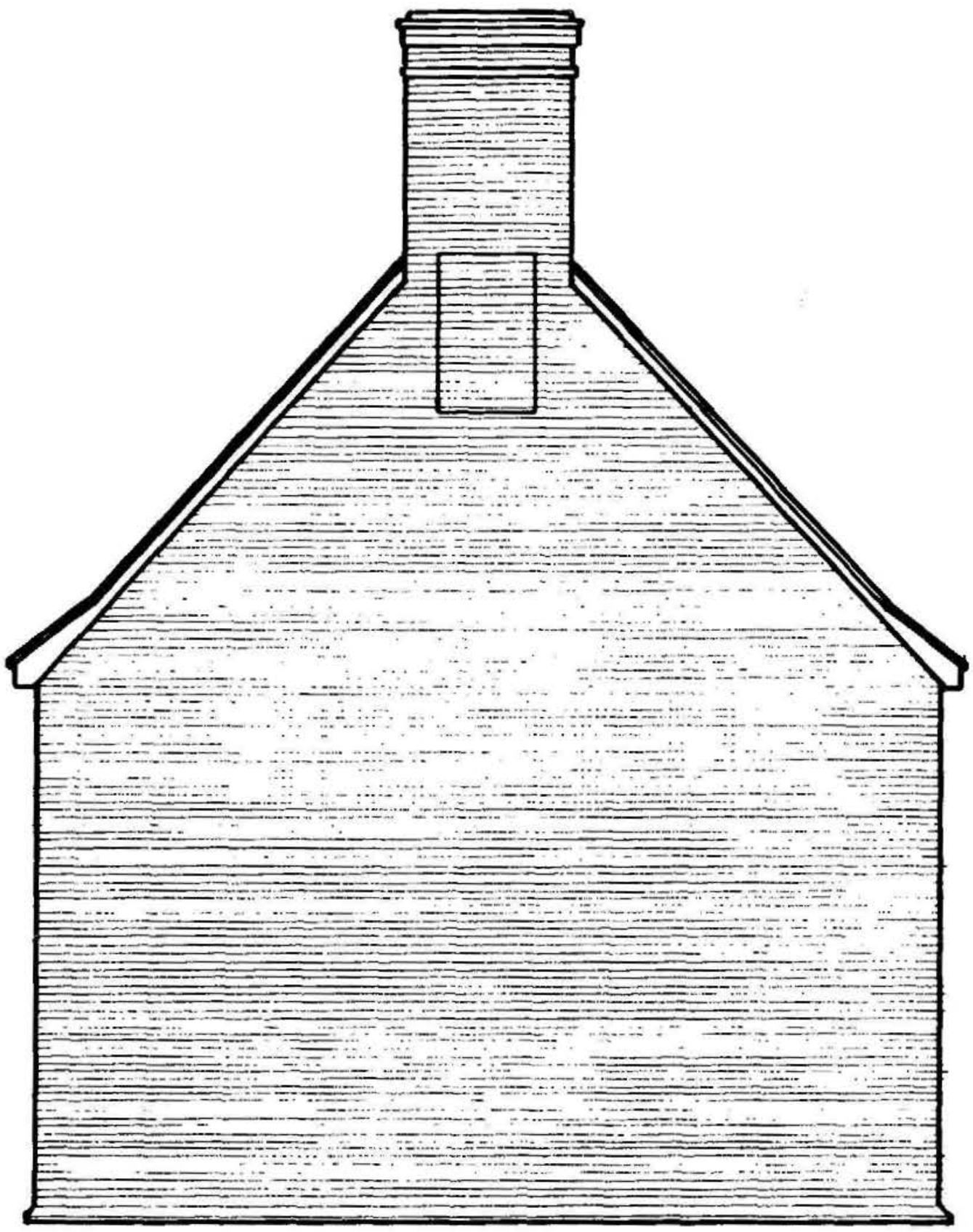
4/C EAST ELEVATION C. 1725

Note: The detailing of shutters and window sash is based on comparative studies



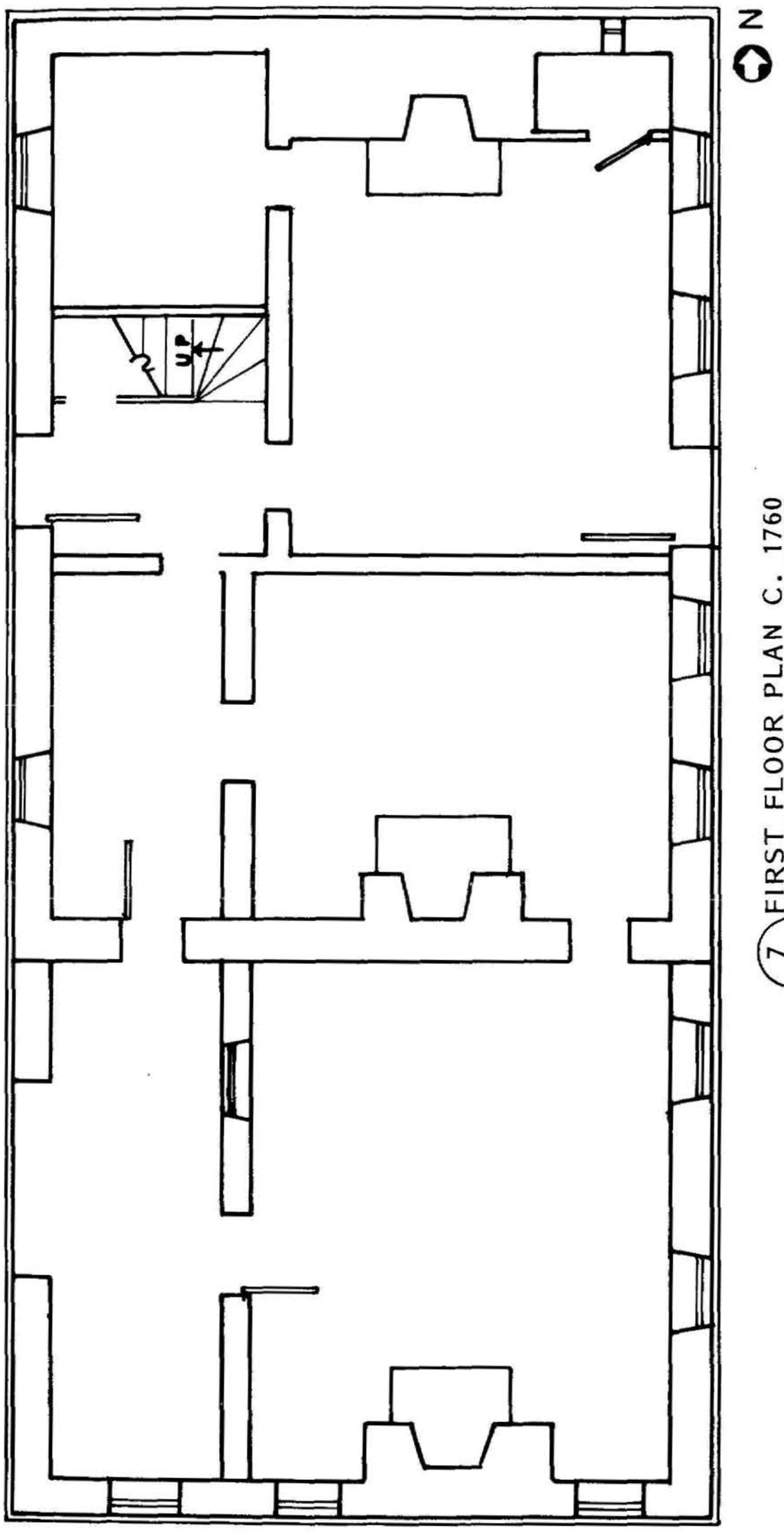
5/C SOUTH ELEVATION CA. 1725

Note: The detailing of shutters and window sash is based on comparative studies



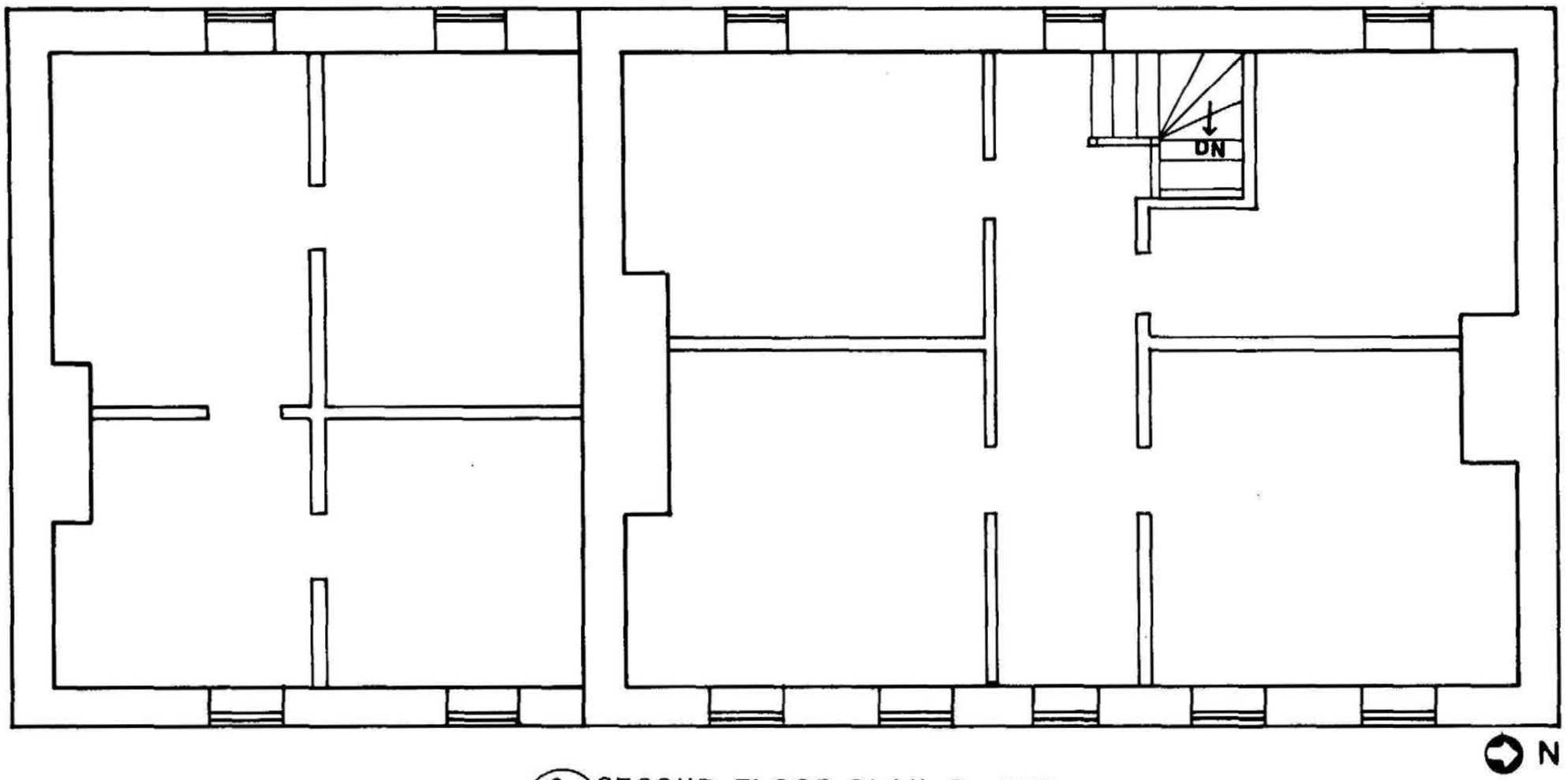
6/C NORTH ELEVATION C. 1725

## C. MARSHALL HALL C. 1760

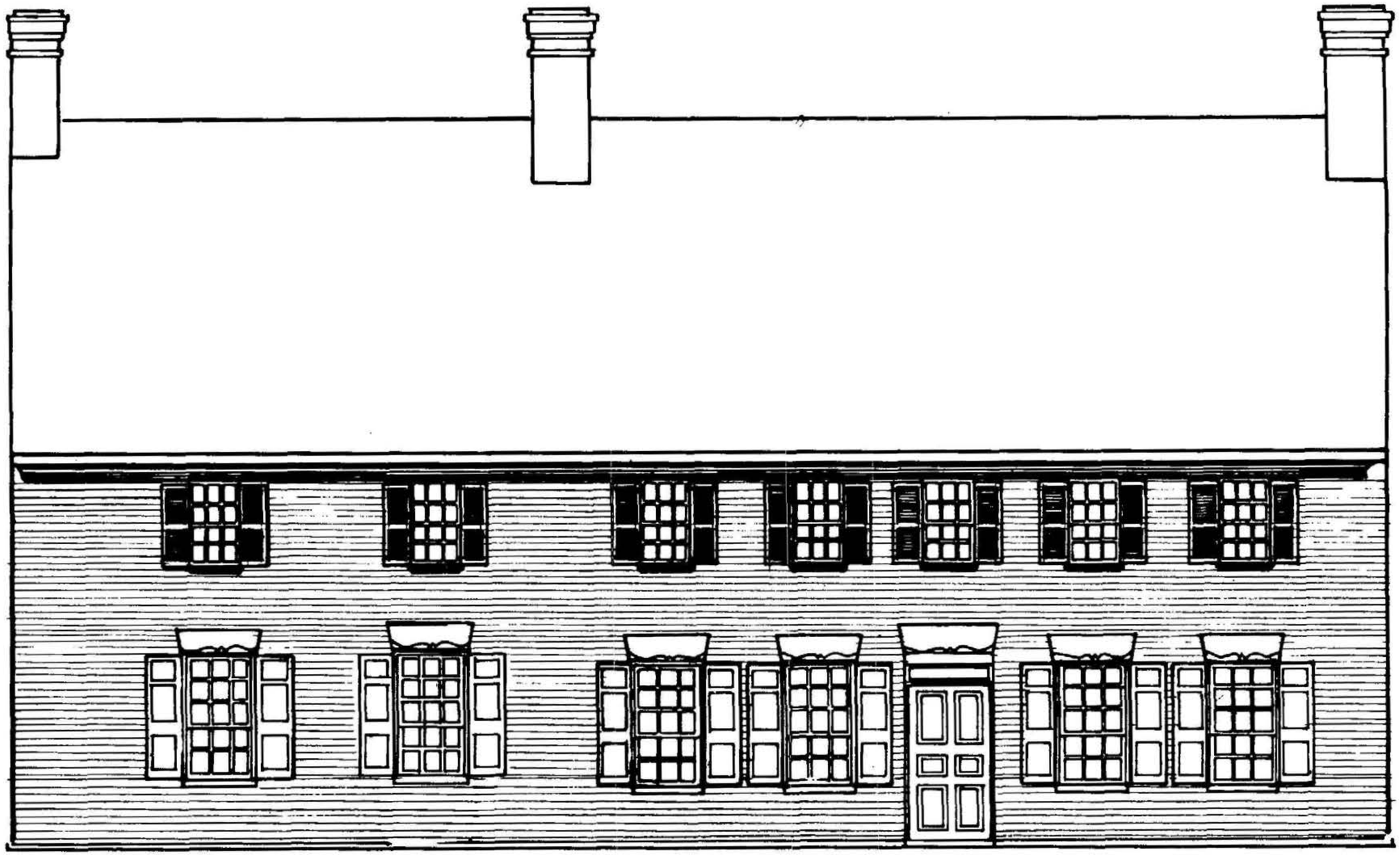



FIRST FLOOR PLAN C. 1760

7/C

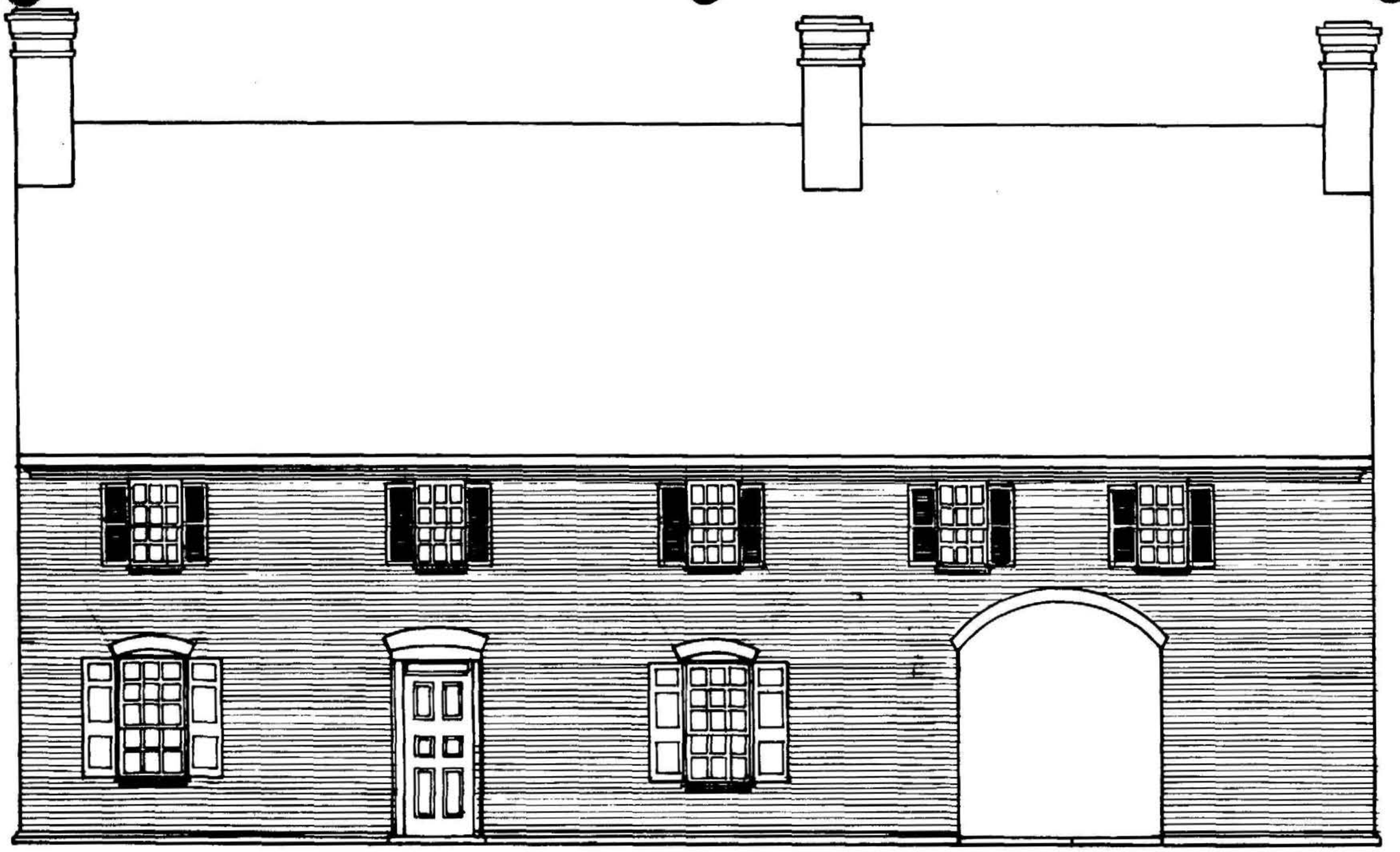



8/C SECOND FLOOR PLAN C. 1760



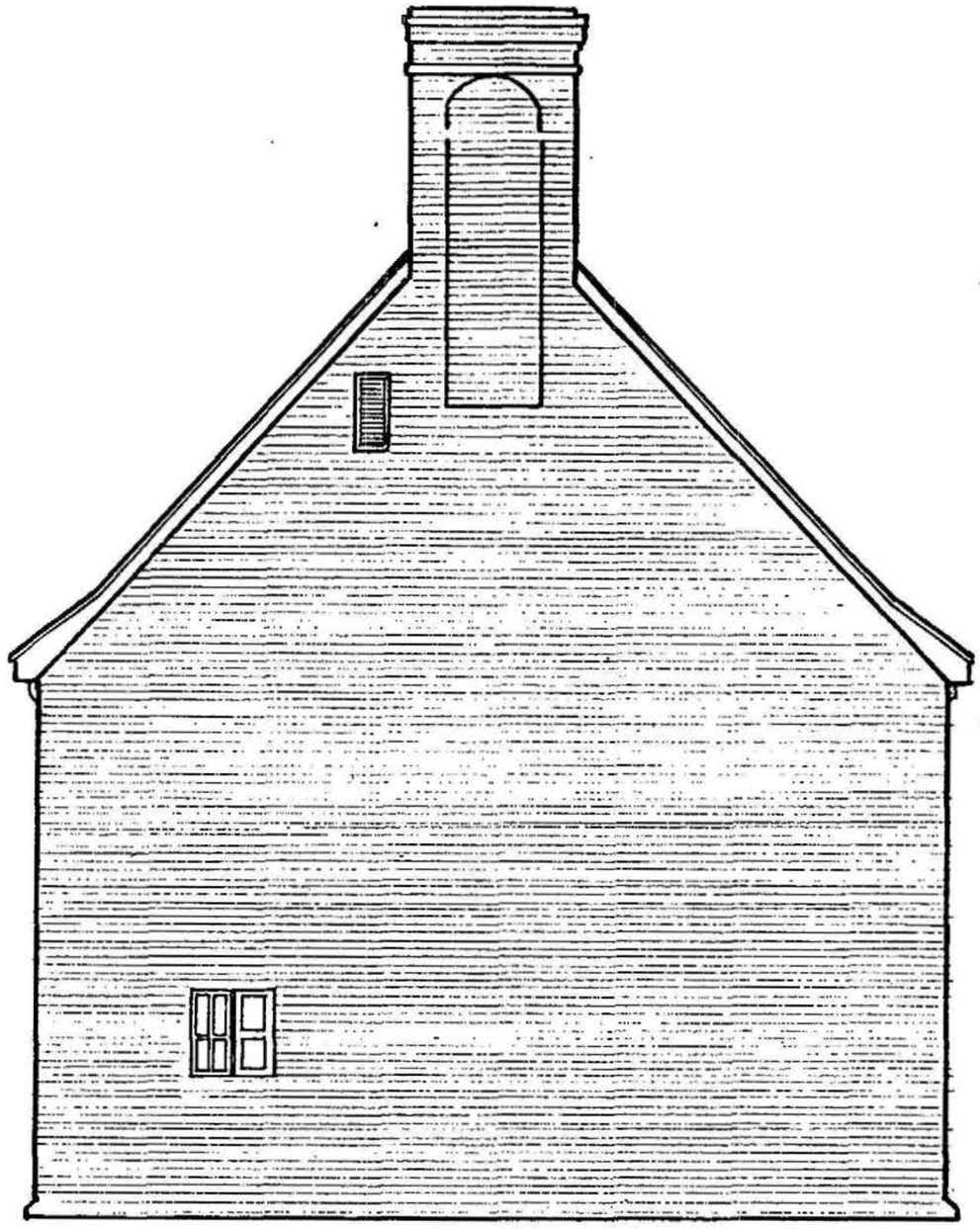
9/C WEST ELEVATION C. 1760

Note: The detailing of shutters and window sash is based on comparative studies.



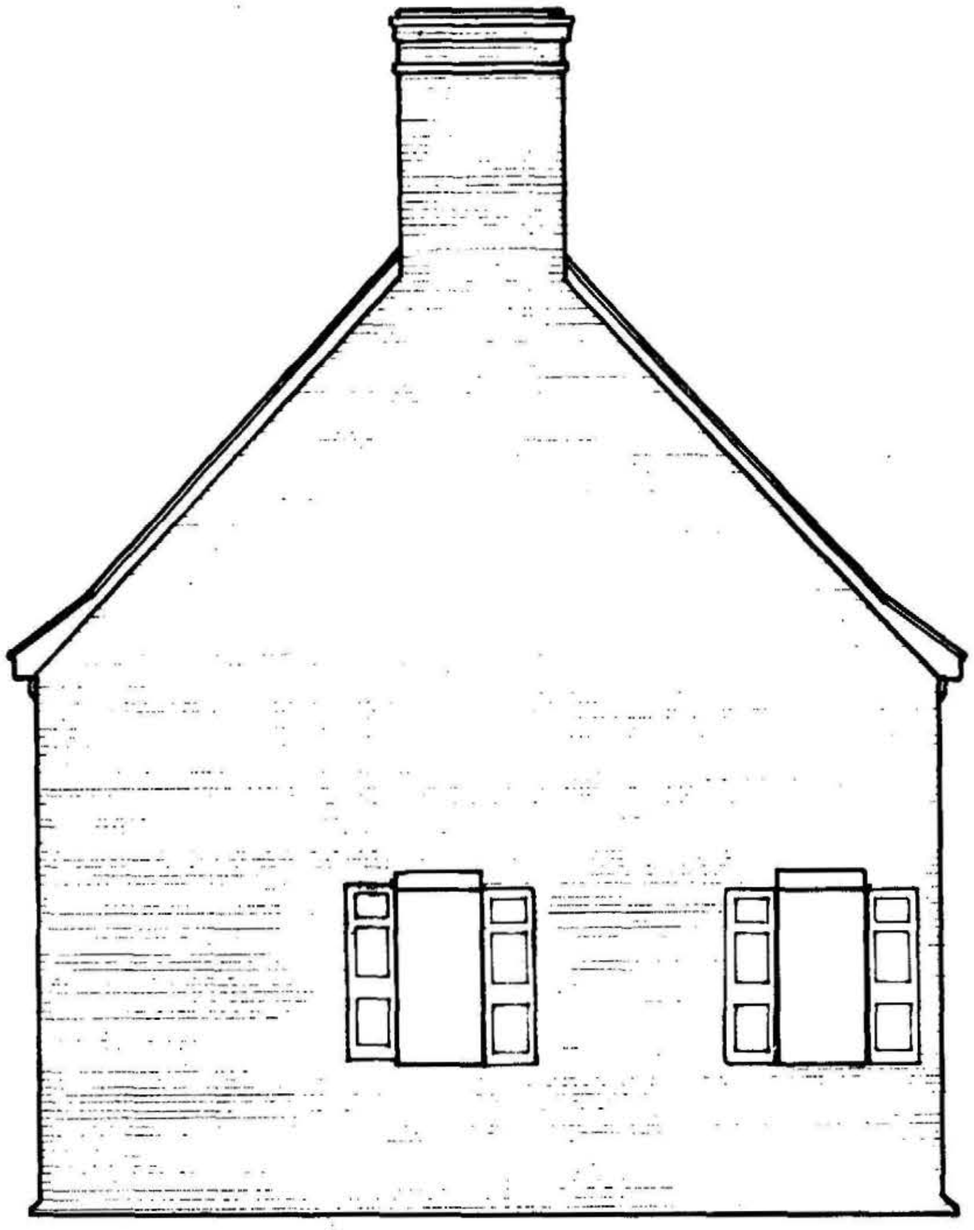
10/C EAST ELEVATION C. 1760

Note: The detailing of shutters and window sash is based on comparative studies.



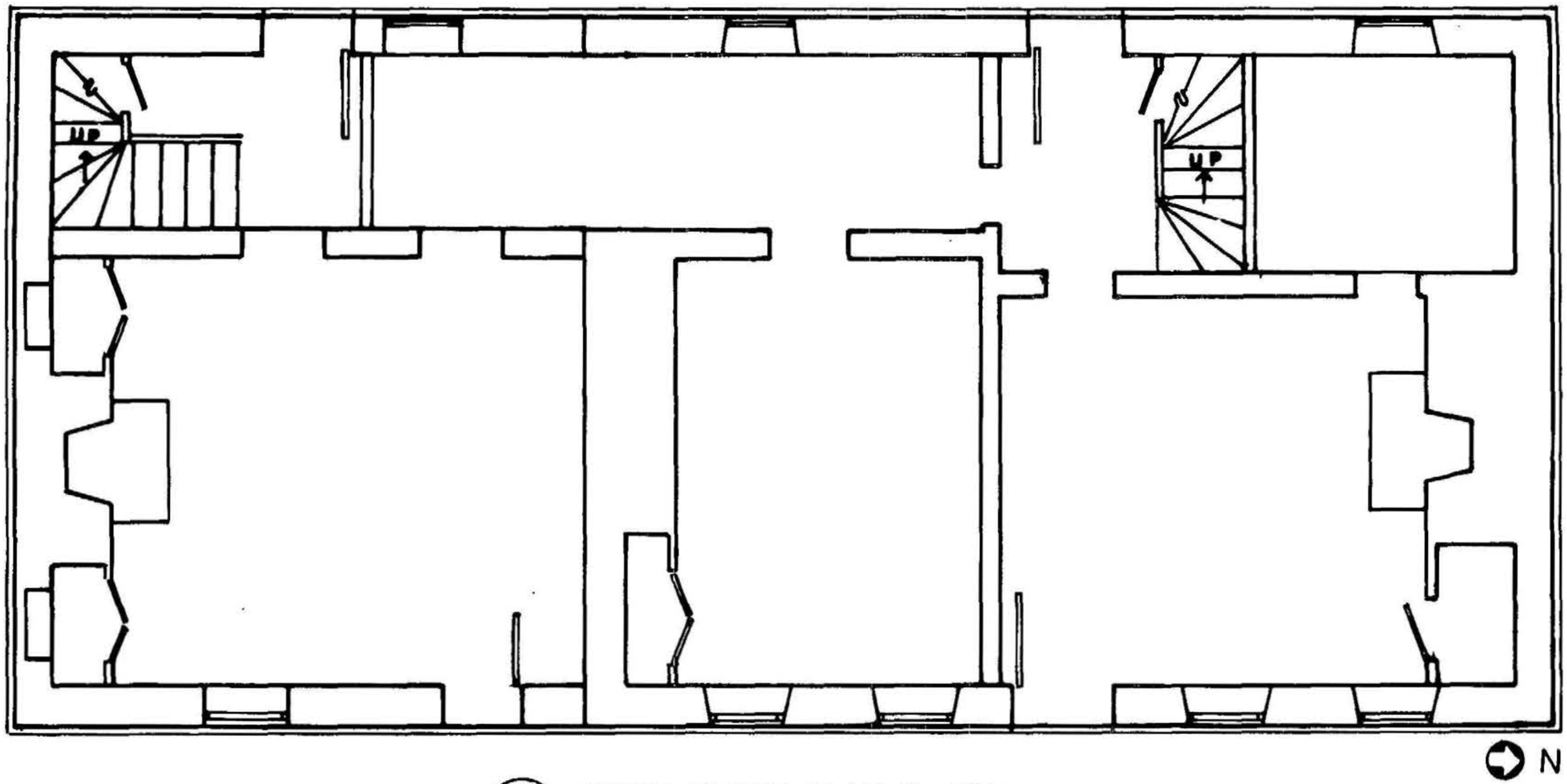
11/C SOUTH ELEVATION C. 1760

Note: The detailing of shutters and window sash is based on comparative studies.

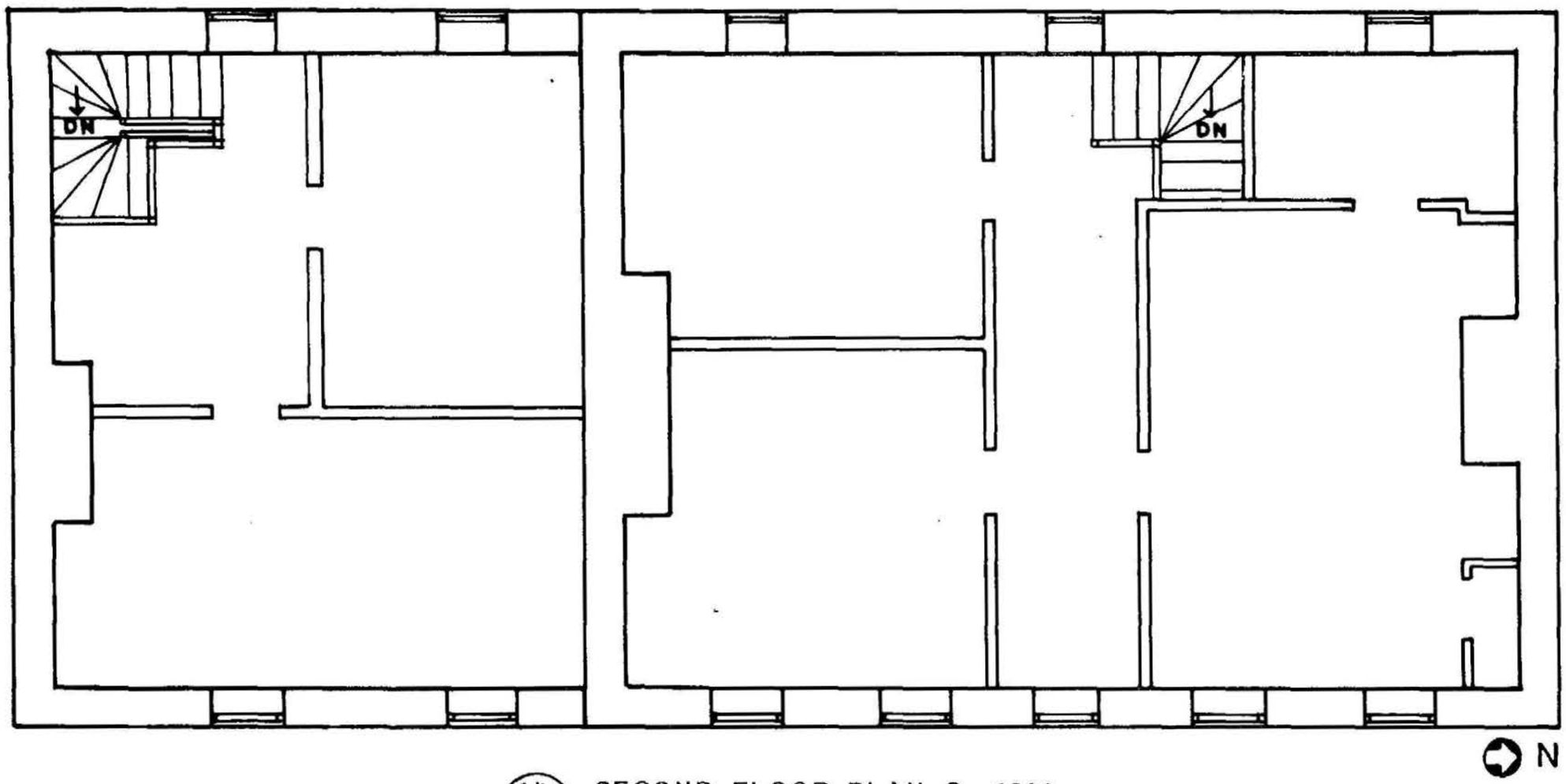


12/C NORTH ELEVATION C. 1760

## D. MARSHALL HALL C. 1800

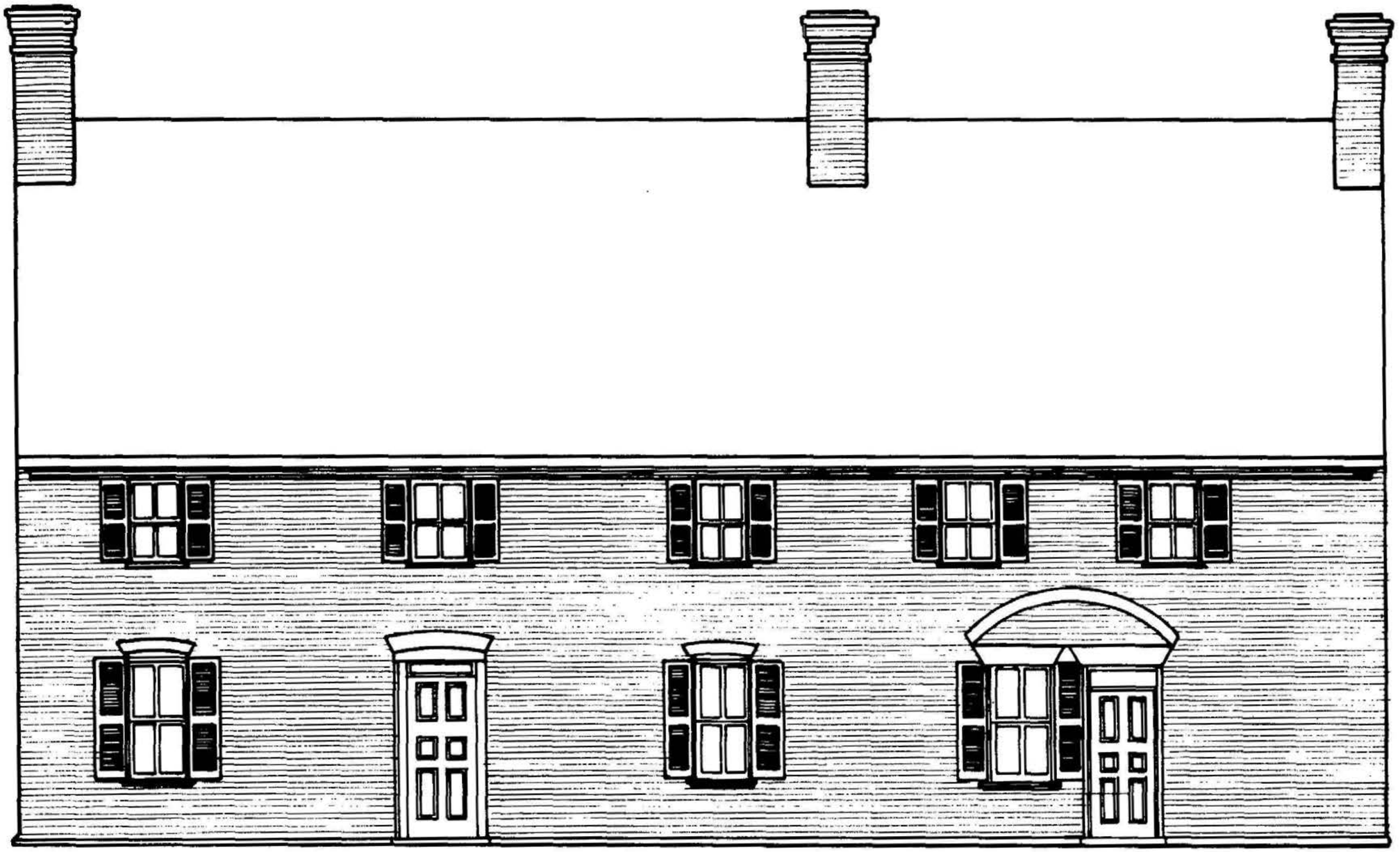



13/C FIRST FLOOR PLAN C. 1800

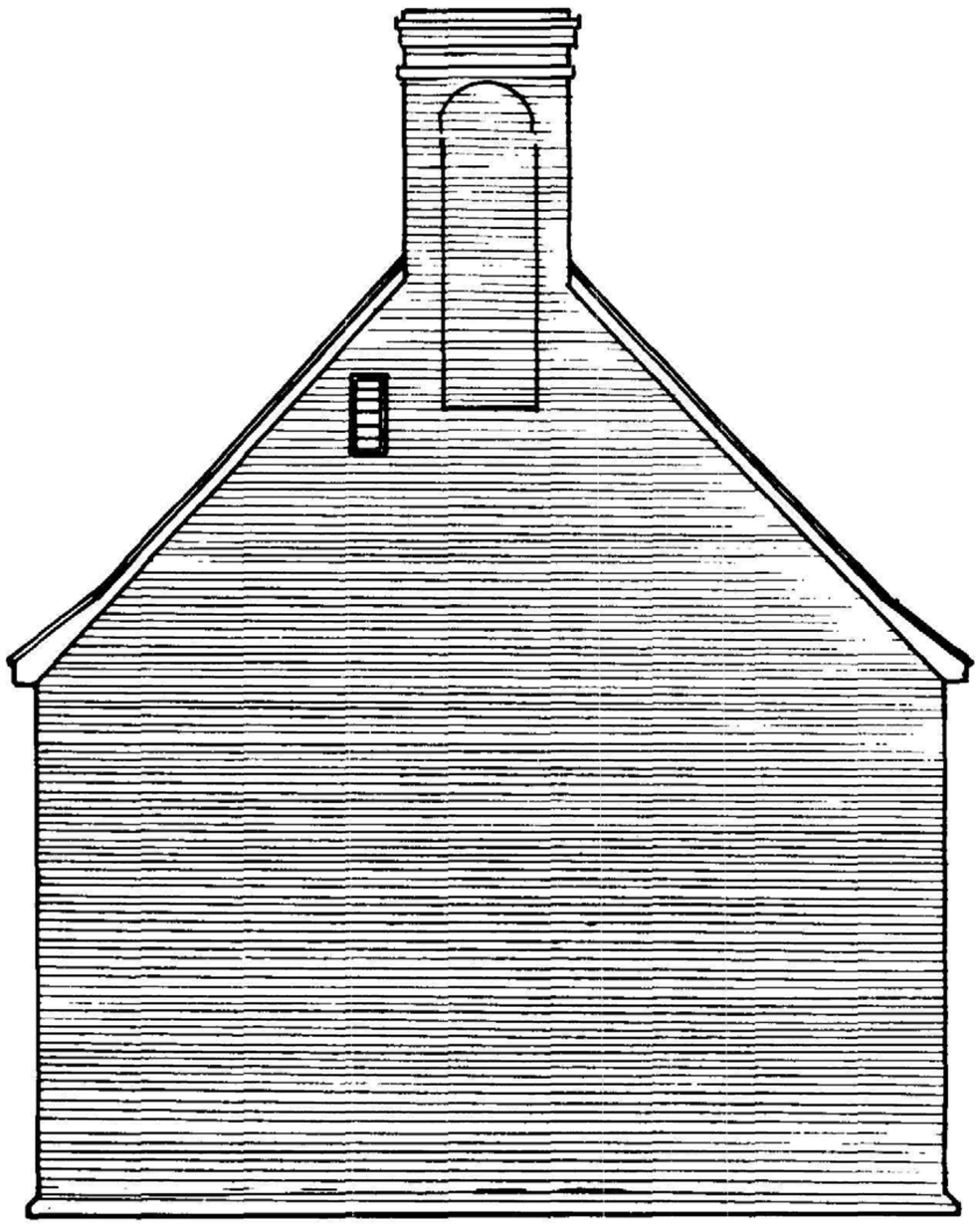



14/C SECOND FLOOR PLAN C. 1800

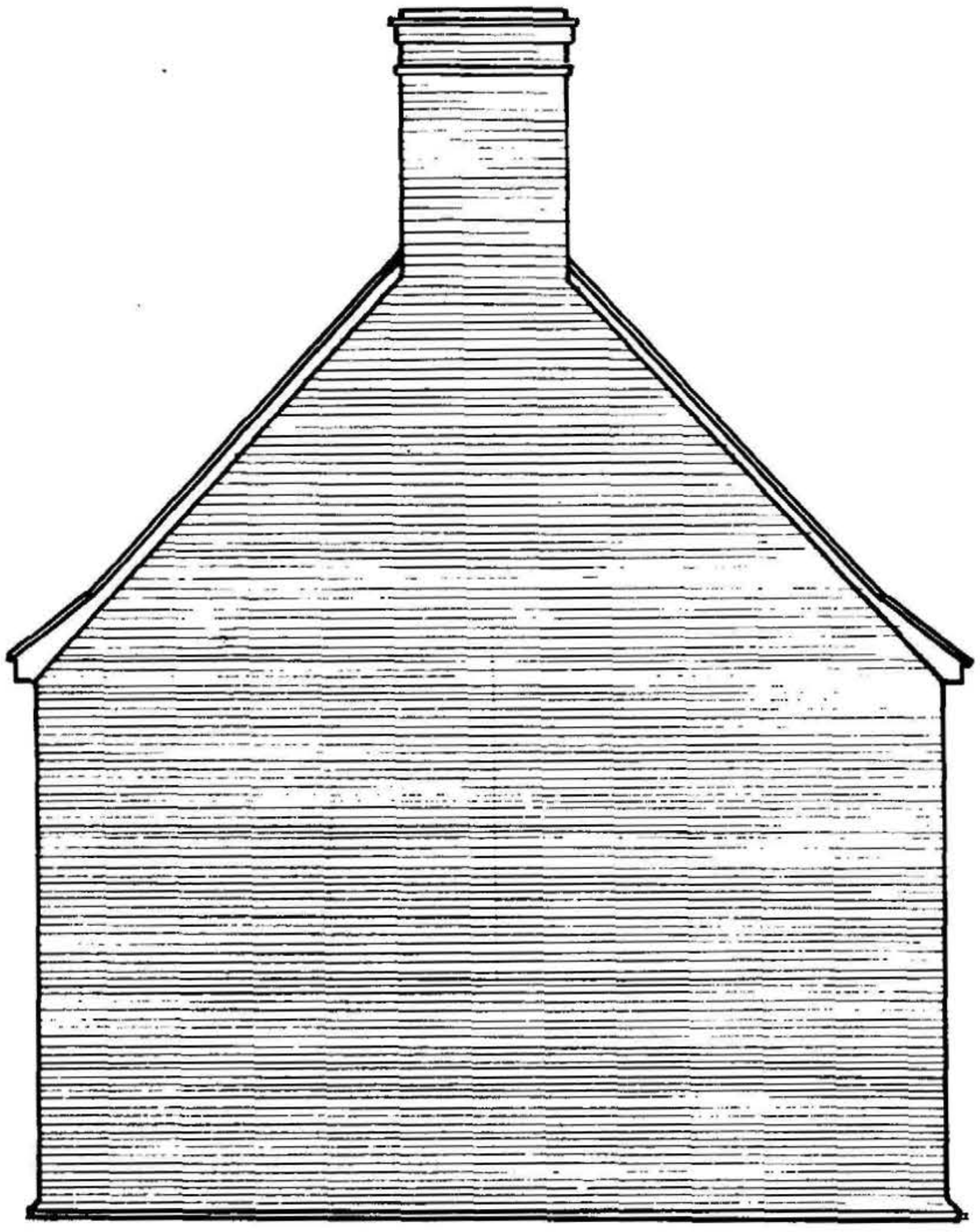
15/C WEST ELEVATION C. 1800



16/C EAST ELEVATION C. 1800



17/C SOUTH ELEVATION C. 1800



18/C NORTH ELEVATION C. 1800

# V PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

# V. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

## A. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED WORK.

The work to be performed at Marshall Hall is divided into four phases. The purpose of the first two phases is to stabilize the existing structure. The intention of the last two phases is to adaptively use the interior of the building and restore the exterior of the building, thus enhancing the historic scene. The last two phases could be executed at a later date if visitor use warrants a visitor contact station in this area. The four phases citing work to be done are as follows:

## B. PHASE I.

Stabilization and Clean Up Work Needed. Stabilize walls and remove fire debris. Stabilize west and east brick walls with reinforced concrete eave strut and fill in voids in brick walls with cement if void is more than one brick wythe deep. Place shoring under all failing arches. Remove fire debris from building, salvaging brick when possible.

## C. PHASE II.

Repointing and Plastering Work Needed. Repoint exterior brick walls and plaster interior brick walls. Remove paint from exterior walls. Remove all remaining plaster on interior walls and remove all nonhistoric materials as specified on the drawings. Repoint exterior brick joints where necessary using a struck joint to match the existing struck joints. Repoint interior brick joints where necessary. Plaster all interior walls using gypsum plaster. Install brick floor on sand base.

D. PHASE III.

Restoration Work Needed to Restore Exterior to c. 1800 Appearance: Restore roof and cornice to their historic appearance. The roof would be rebuilt with its historic (45°) slope and covered with riven clapboard. The door frames, doors, window sash and trim, and shutters would be replaced with historical replicas. Double-pane insulating glass could be used in the window sash if desired.

E. PHASE IV.

Adaptive Restoration Work Needed to Provide Exhibit Space and/or Visitor Contact Station. Install a modern interior in the building and use the interior space adaptively for an exhibit space and a visitor contact station. If desired, sections of the building could have the historic surface left exposed and be used to interpret historic construction techniques. The fireplaces should be restored to working order to make the building more energy efficient.

F. IMPACT ANALYSIS.

The work proposed for Marshall Hall would help preserve the historic scene of the Potomac River at the time of George Washington's Mt. Vernon. It would also help retard any further deterioration of Marshall Hall, preserve the remaining original fabric and site for further study, and, if warranted from visitor use, provide a visitor contact station and exhibit space. Applying the criteria of effect, 36 CFR Part 800.3(2), it is determined that the work would have an effect on the structure. However, applying the criteria of adverse effect, 36 CFR Part 800.3(b), it is determined that the effect would not be adverse.

(1) The proposed work would not result in the destruction of significant features of the property. The existing fabric would not be significantly changed or destroyed by stabilization of the structure, restoring the exterior, or adaptively reusing the interior.

(2) The proposed work would not isolate the building from the surrounding environment or alter the surrounding environment. Rather, it would preserve the historic scene.

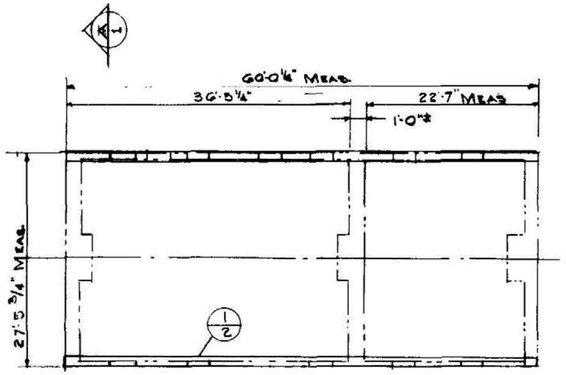
(3) The proposed work would not introduce visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting. If the building is intended for visitor use, access for the physically disabled should be provided in order to comply with Public Law 90-480. This would consist only of a short ramp located at door 102 (the main door) and thus would not interfere with the historic scene.

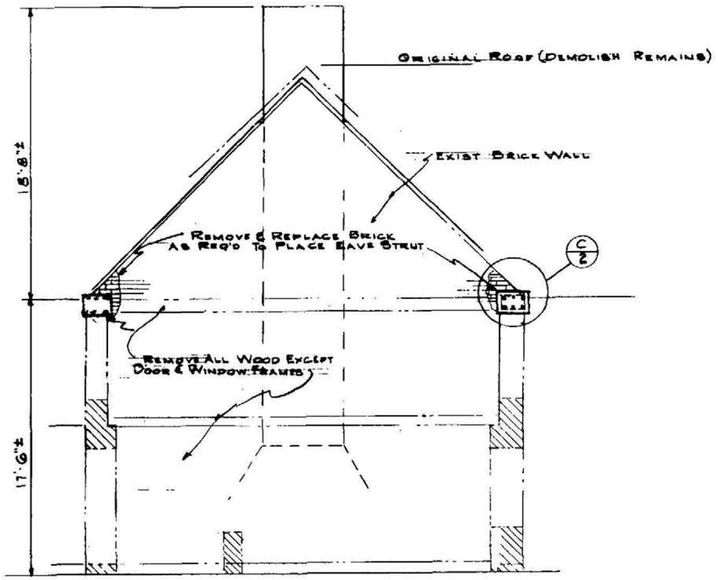
(4) The proposed work would not result in the transfer, sale, deterioration, or destruction of federally owned property.

(5) The building is not located in a floodplain, therefore, Executive Orders 11988, "Floodplain Management," and 11990, "Protection of Wetlands," do not apply.

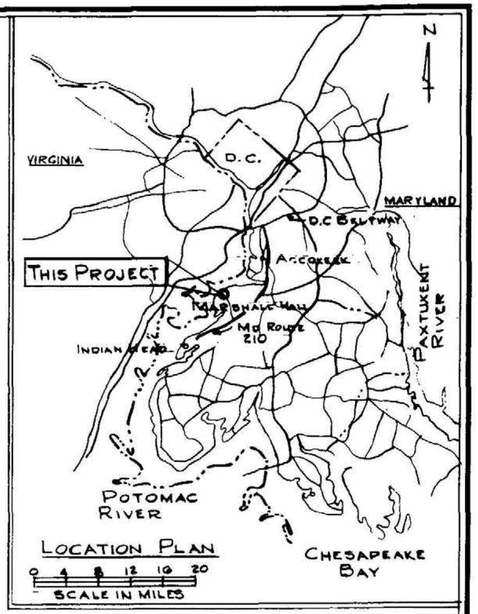
## C. DRAWINGS OF PROPOSED WORK

1. Phase 1 (Longworth: 82)

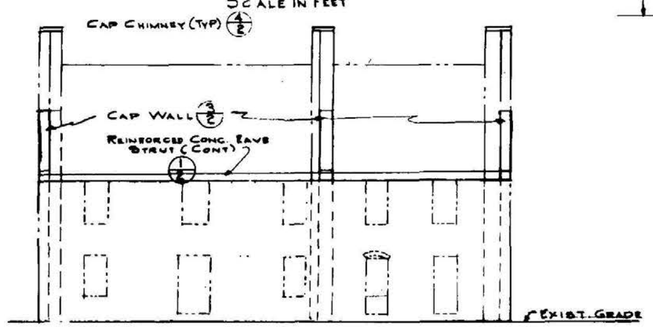



SECTION A/1
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"
0 2 4 6 8 10

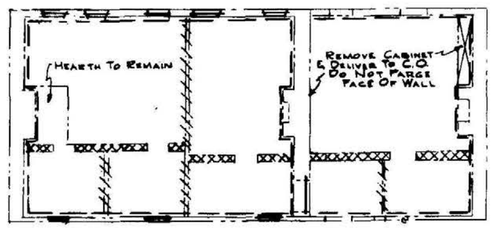



LOCATION PLAN




ELEVATION

PLAN AT EAVE LEVEL
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"
0 4 8 16
SCALE IN FEET




PLAN AT FIRST FLOOR
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

LEGEND

REPLACE WOOD FRAMES & PATCH MASONRY
REMOVE BEARING WALL TO WAINSCOAT LEVEL
REMOVE INTERIOR PARTITIONS TO GROUND FLOOR LEVEL
PARGE WALL FOR FULL HEIGHT

NOTE

1) REMOVE DETERIORATED WOOD BEAMS, FRAMES & PARTITIONS BRACE AS REQUIRED.
2) REMOVE OR PATCH & POINT LOOSE BRICK
3) DO NOT DISTURB MATERIAL BELOW GROUND FLOOR LEVEL.
4) REMOVE ALL DAMAGED WOOD OR GLASS & METAL TO GROUND FLOOR LEVEL & AS INDICATED
5) REMOVE INTERIOR WALLS & PARTITIONS AS INDICATED.
6) PAINT STEEL ONE SHOP COAT & ONE FIELD COAT
7) MASONRY PATCHING & PARGING
PATCH MASONRY & PARGE INTERIOR AS SHOWN - AFTER REMOVING CHARRED WOOD, DIRT & DEBRIS.
PARGING
BASE COAT
12 PARTS SAND
4 PARTS LIME
1 PART PORTLAND CEMENT
SCRATCH KEYS WHILE MOIST
FINISH COAT
4 PARTS LIME
4 PARTS PORTLAND CEMENT
4 PARTS SAND
TROWEL SMOOTH & MOISTEN

DESIGN CRITERIA

1) EAVE STRUT DESIGN IS BASED ON PRESSURE CREATED BY 80 MPH WINDS (STORM FREQUENCY OF ONCE IN 50 YRS) NO REDUCTION WAS MADE FOR ANY OPENINGS
2) GABLE WALLS AND CHIMNEYS HAVE NOT BEEN BRACED IN ORDER TO KEEP THE STRUCTURE FREE FOR HISTORIC INTERPRETATION AND TO AVOID LOCAL DAMAGE
3) CLOSURE OF THE AREA IS SUGGESTED WHEN WINDS EXCEED 30 MPH AS COLLAPSE AND/OR FALLING DEBRIS COULD OCCUR

ON MICROFILM

| RECOMMENDED | DATE |
|---|---|
| CHIEF, DESIGN SERVICES | 10/20/82 |
| REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION | 10/21/82 |
| SUPERINTENDENT, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS-CENTRAL | 10/21/82 |
| APPROVED: DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION | 12/28/82 |

| NO. | BY | DATE | REVISIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

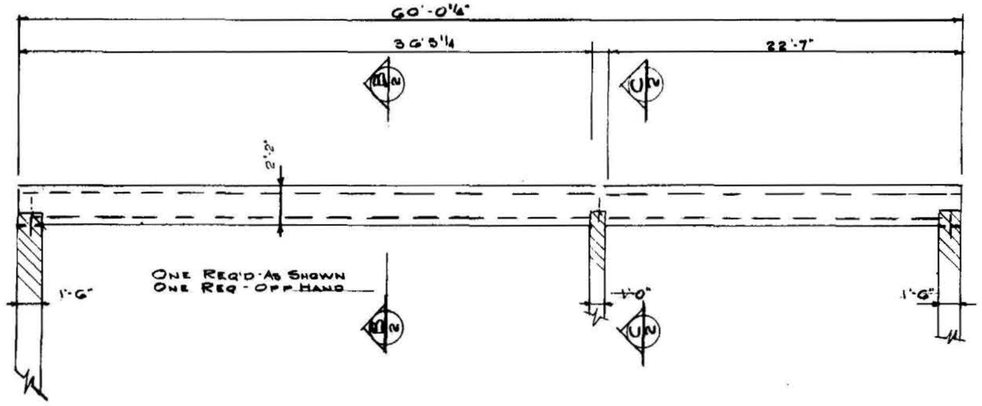
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
OFFICE OF DESIGN SERVICES

PLANS & SECTIONS

REINFORCE & BRACE MARSHALL HALL
PROJECT
MARSHALL HALL
PISCATAWAY PARK-NCP-E

PREPARED: LONGWORTH
DESIGNED: LONGWORTH
DRAWN: HUMPHREYS
CHECKED:
APPROVED:
DWG. NO. 555
SPEC. NO. 80035
DATE: NOV. 1982
SHEET: 1 of 2

BASIC DATA



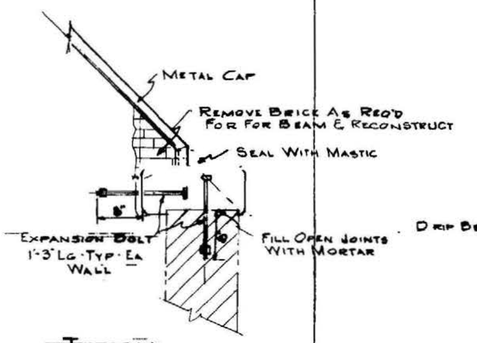

DETAIL 1/2

1 PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

0 2 4 6 8

SCALE IN FEET

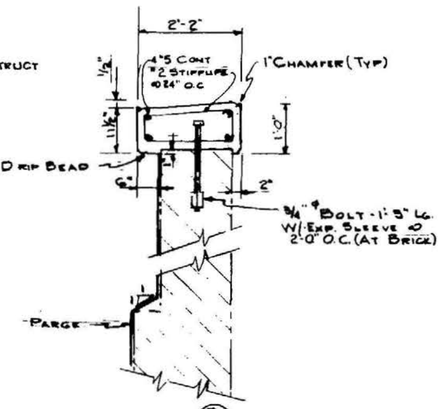



TYPICAL WALL SECTION C/2

SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

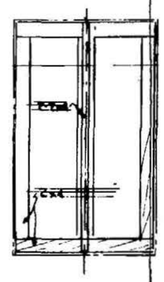
0 1 2 3

SCALE IN FEET




SECTION B/2

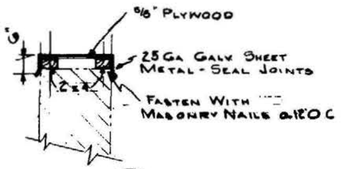
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



F/2 F/2

PLAN

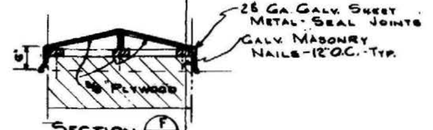
SHEATHING REMOVED




DETAIL 3/2

WALL CAP

SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"




SECTION F/2

DETAIL 4/2

SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"

CONTRACTOR TO DETERMINE DIMENSIONS IN FIELD

ON MICROFILM

| NO. | BY | DATE | REVISIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

DETAILS & SECTIONS

TITLE OF DRAWING

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
OFFICE OF DESIGN SERVICES

REINFORCE & BRACE MARSHALL HALL

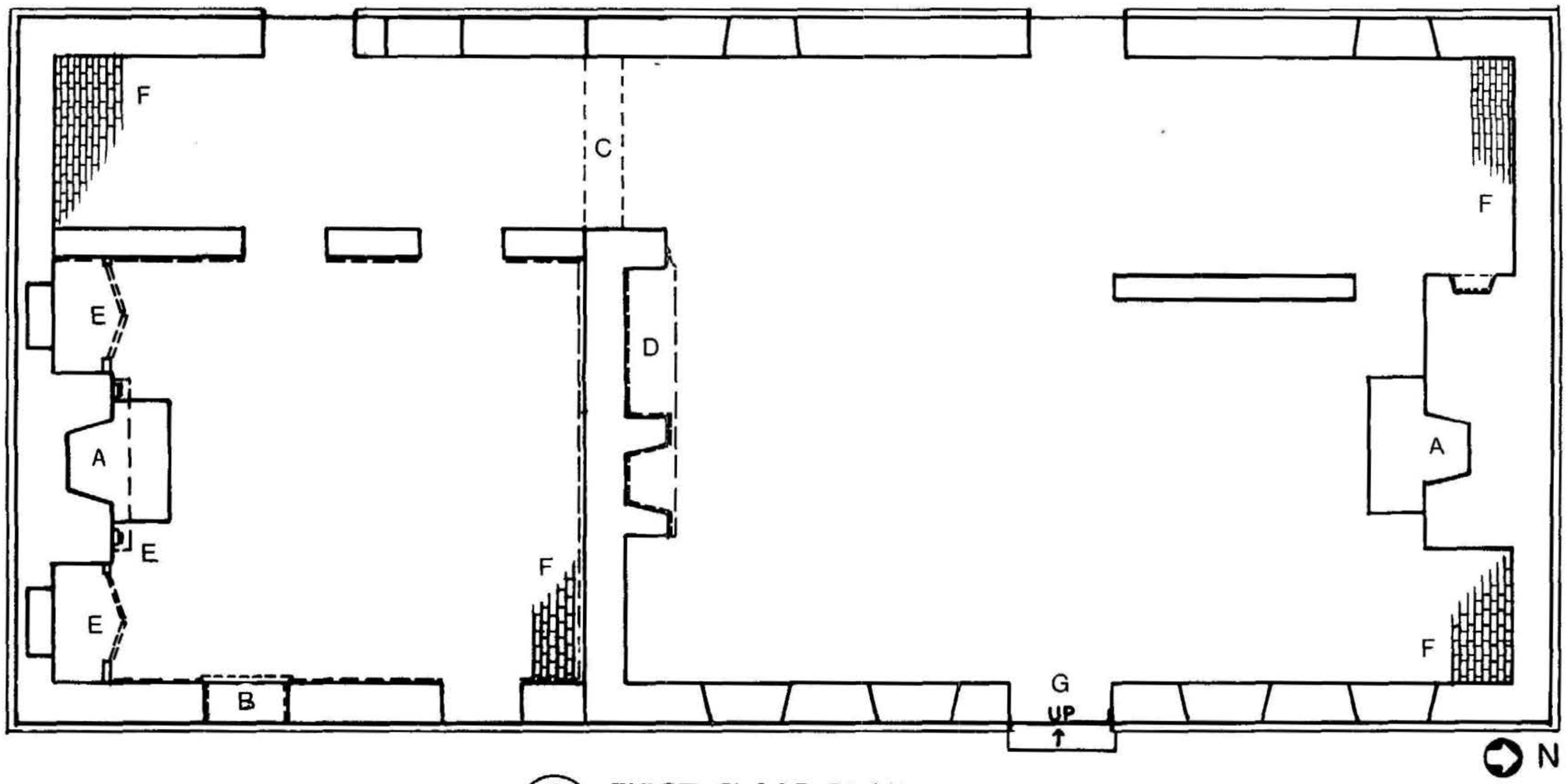
MARSHALL HALL

PISCATAWAY PARK NCP-E

| | |
|---|---|
| DRAWN | LONGWORTH |
| DESIGNED | LONGWORTH |
| TRACED | HUMPHREYS |
| CHECKED | |
| SPEC. NO. | 830 |
| DATE | 10/82 |
| SHEET | 2 OF 2 |

BASIC DATA

2. Phase II




1/D FIRST FLOOR PLAN

A. Remove modern brick hearth

B. Remove and store historic window apron and trim

C. Restore failing arch

D. Remove brick infill

E. Remove and store historic cabinet doors, trim, moulding, and mantle

F. Add brick floor

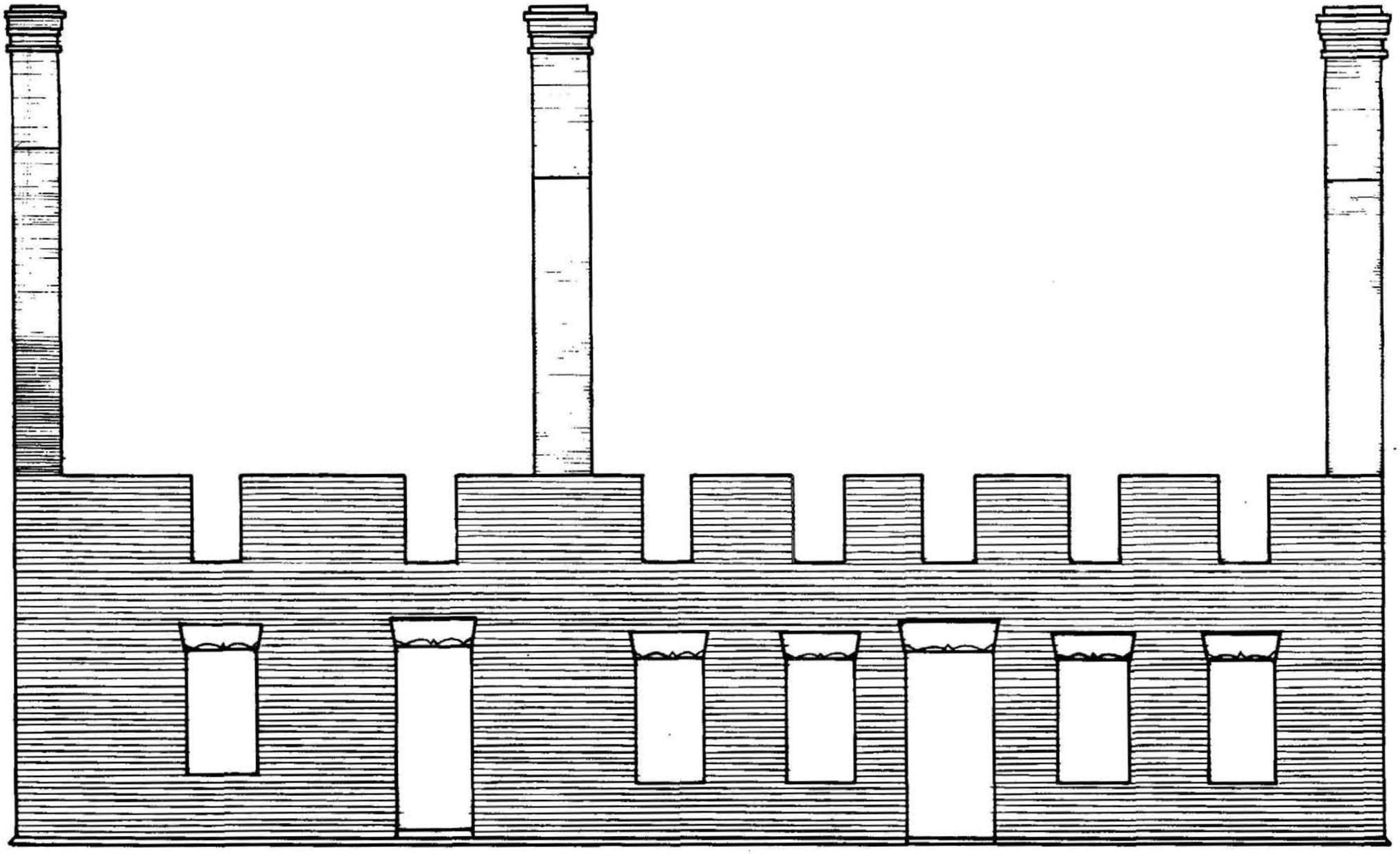
G. Add ramp

General notes:

1) Remove existing plaster from all interior walls.

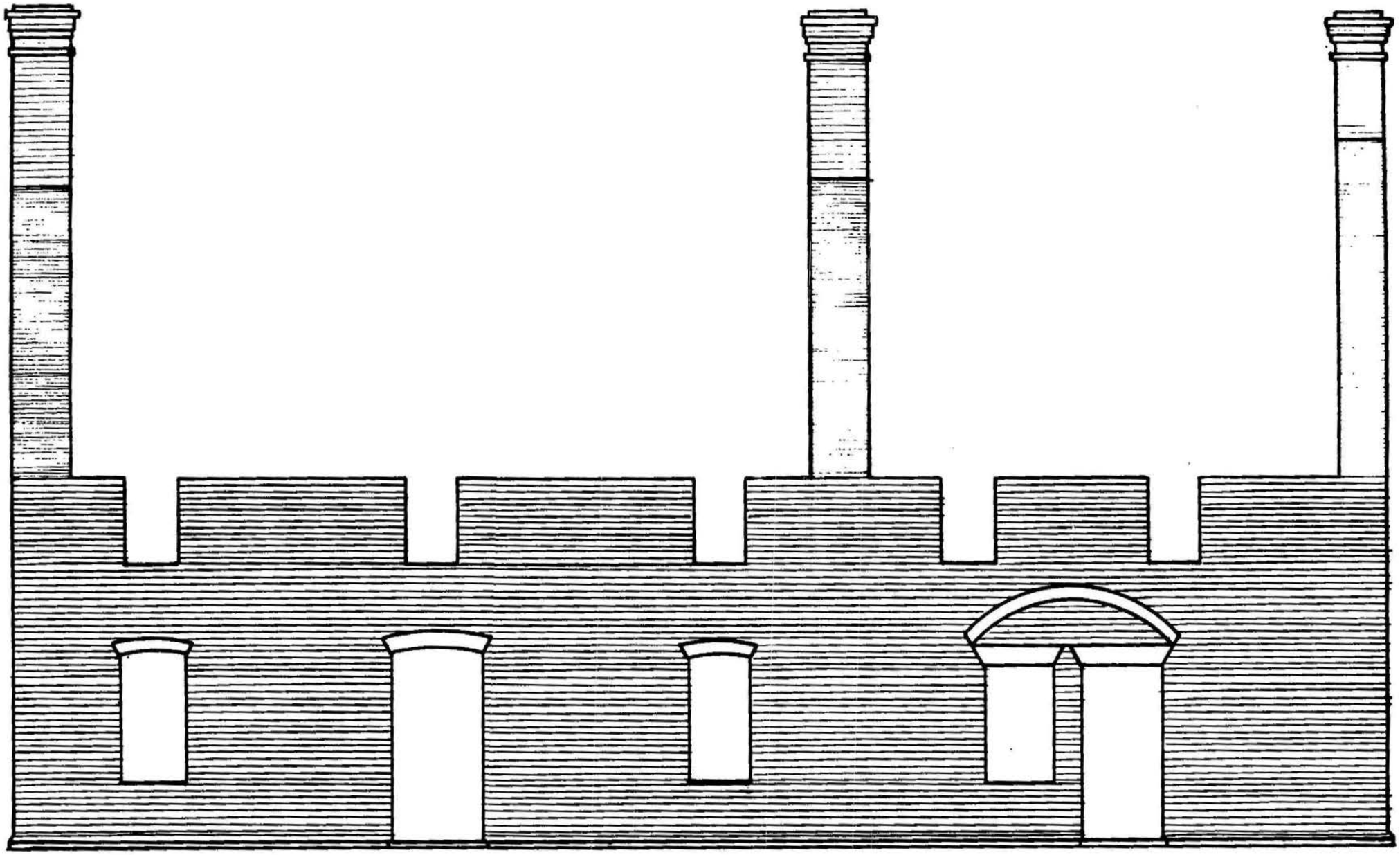
2) Repoint mortar joints where needed

3) Apply 3-coat system of gypsum plaster all interior walls



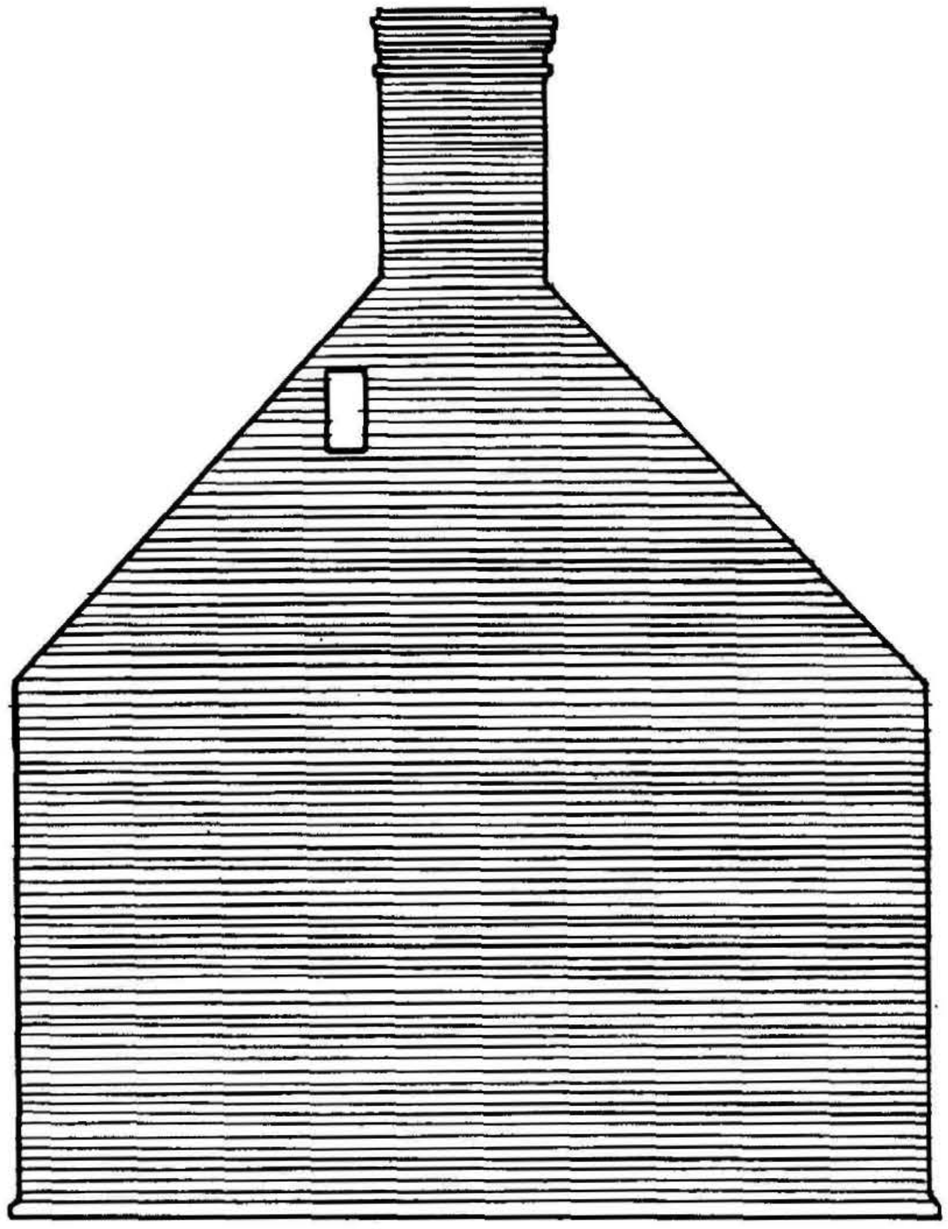
2/D WEST ELEVATION

General note: 1) Remove all paint 2) Repoint mortar joints where needed - repeat historical struck joint



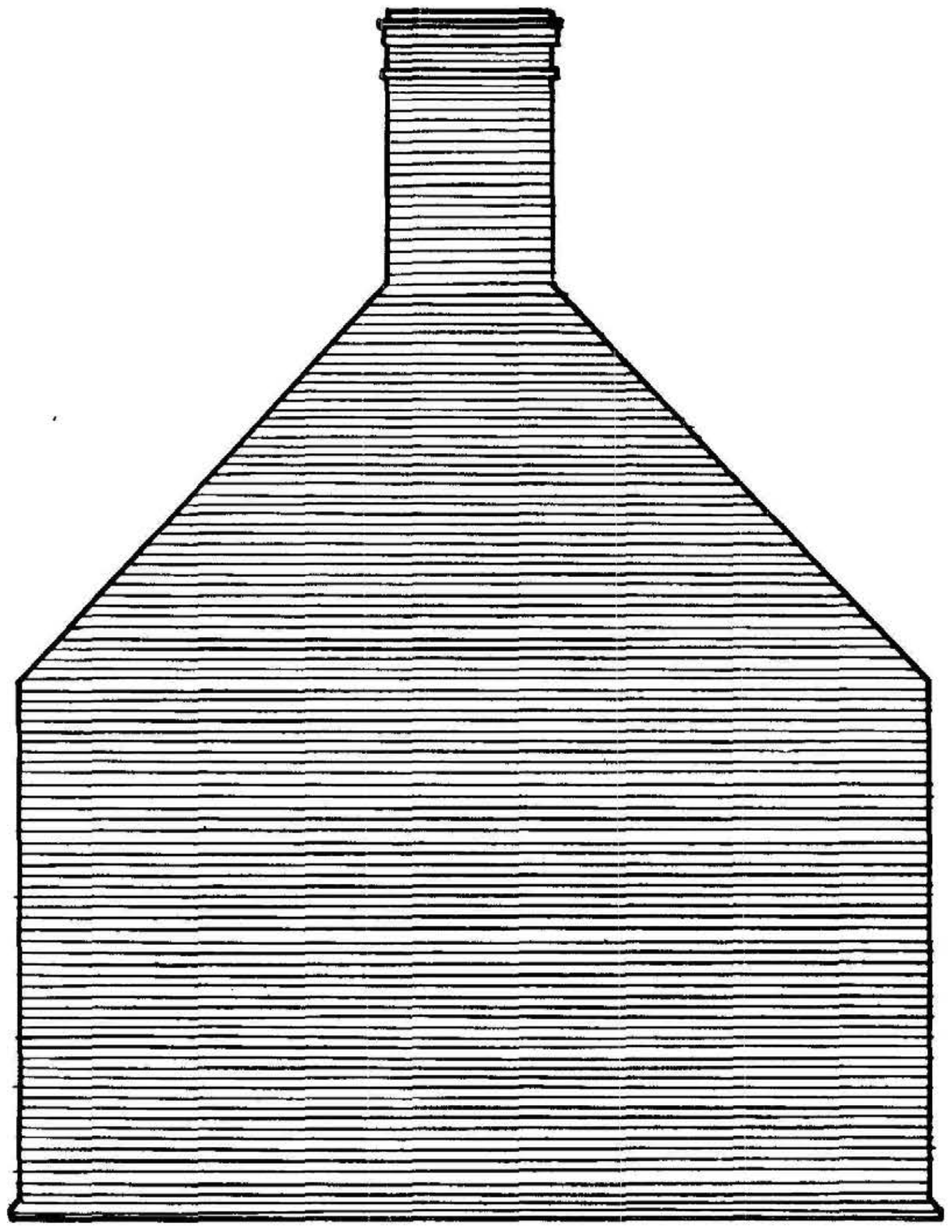
3/D EAST ELEVATION

General notes: 1) Remove all paint 2) Repoint mortar joints where needed - repeat historical struck joint



4/D SOUTH ELEVATION

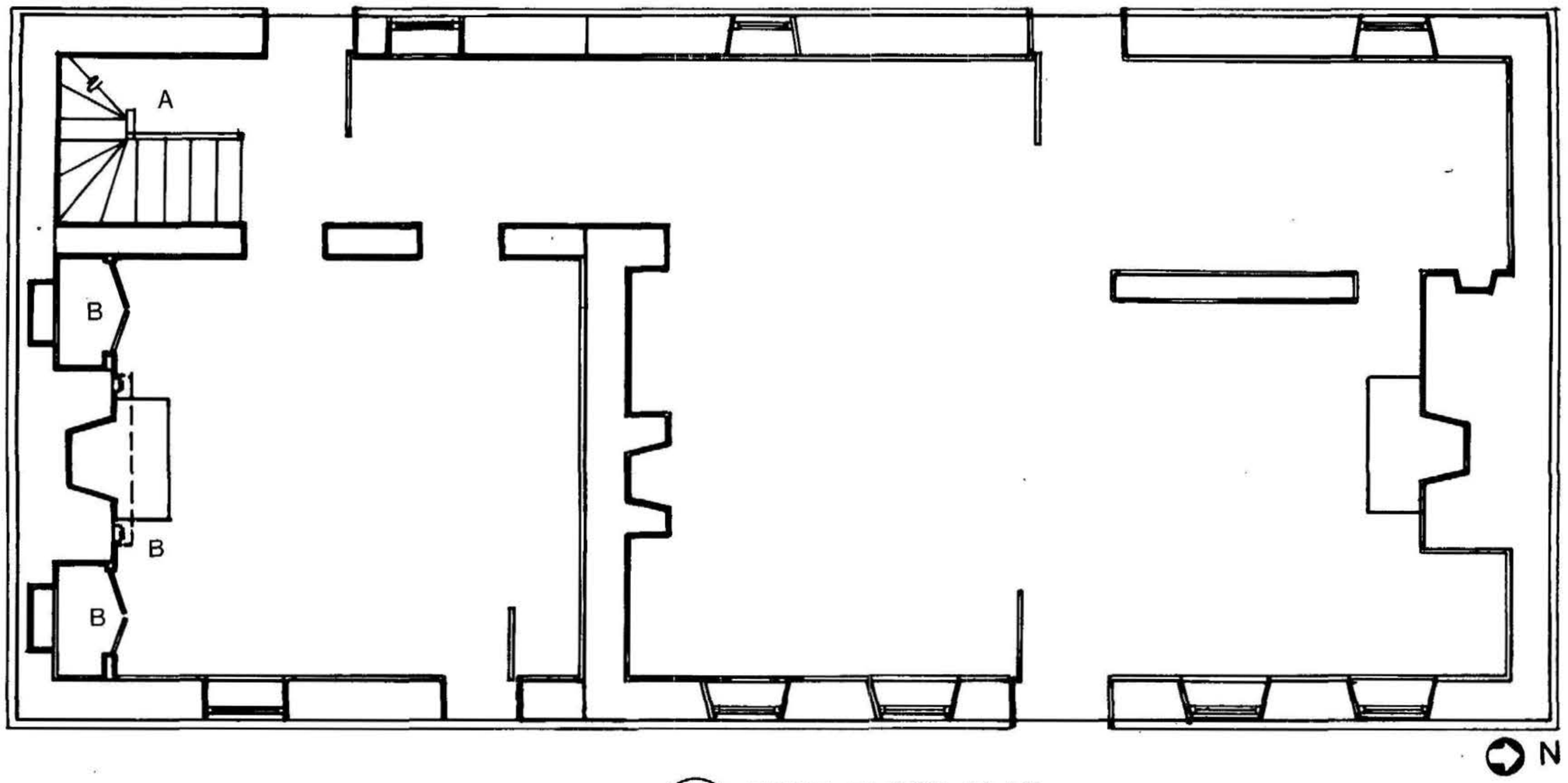
General note: 1) Remove all paint 2) Repoint mortar joints where needed - repeat struck joint



5/E NORTH ELEVATION

General note: 1) Remove all paint 2) Repoint mortar joints where needed - repeat historical struck joint

3. Phase III




6/D FIRST FLOOR PLAN
PHASE III

A. Reconstruct stairs using historic configuration

B. Install historical cabinet doors, trim, moulding and mantel

General note:

1) Repair plaster on interior walls

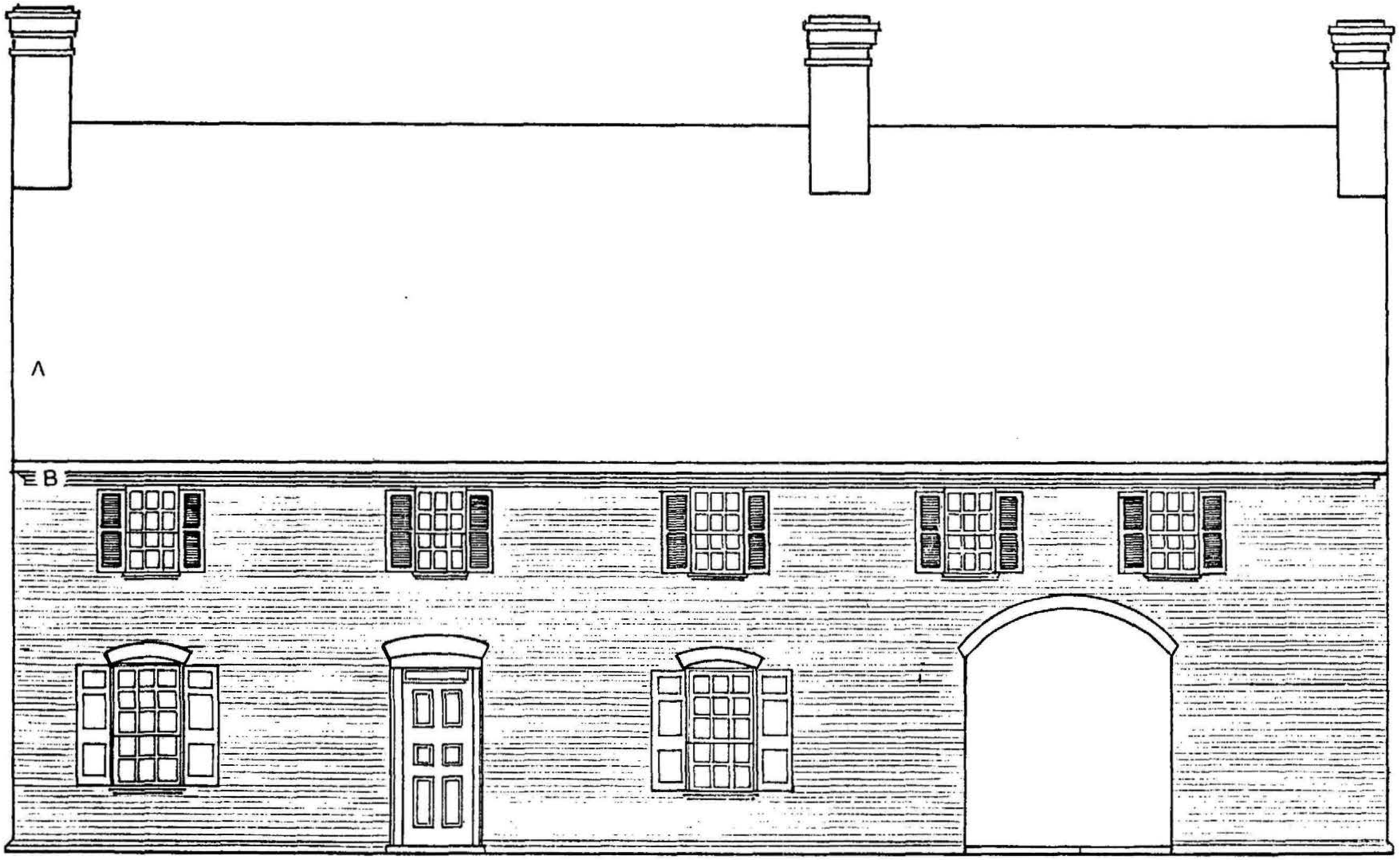
7/D WEST ELEVATION

A. Reconstruct roof with historic slope

B. Reconstruct cornice

General note:

1) Replace doors, shutters, window sash and trim, and door frames with historic replicas



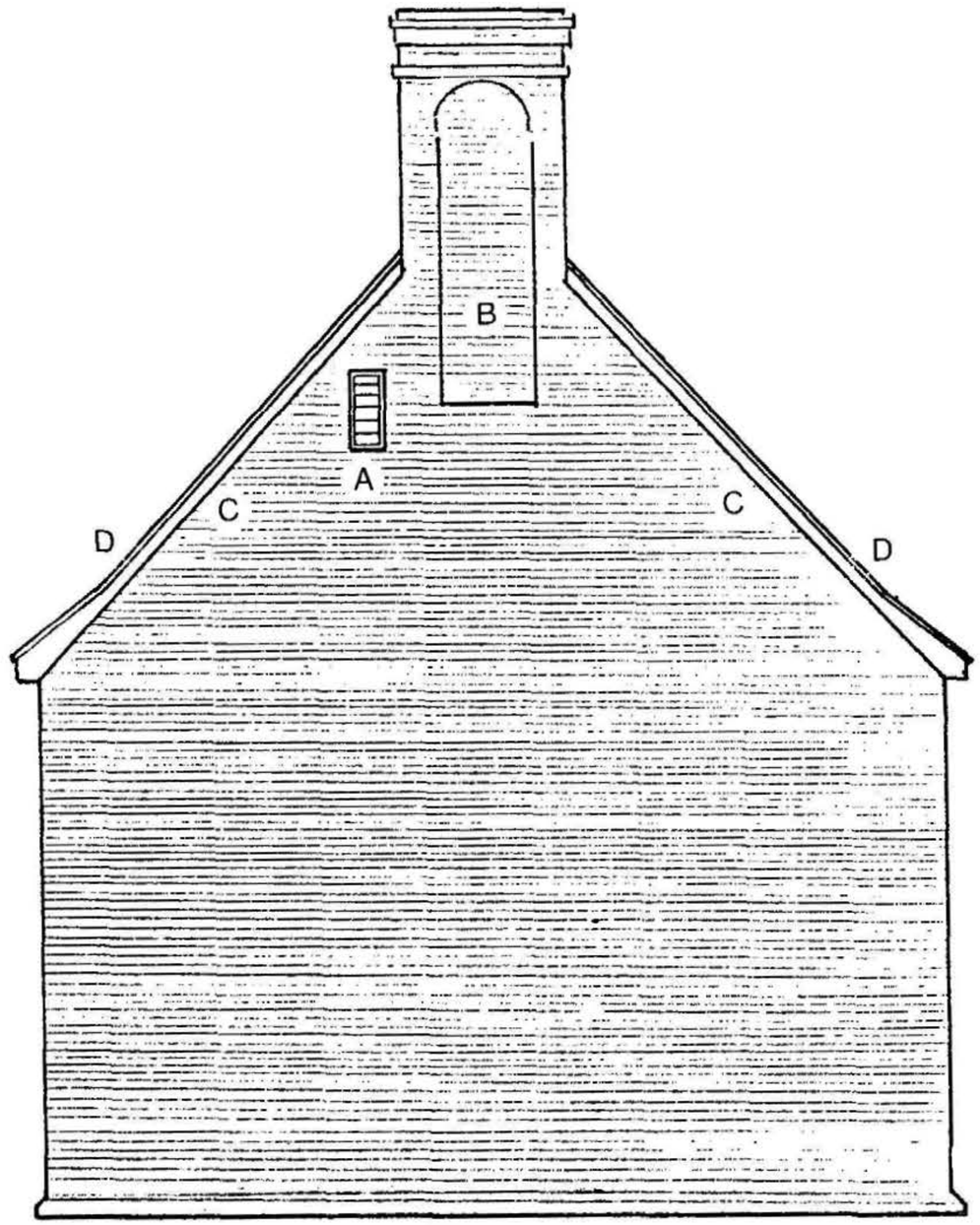

8/D EAST ELEVATION

A. Reconstruct roof using historic slope

B. Reconstruct cornice

General Note:

1) Replace all doors, shutters, window sash and trim, and door frames with historic replicas



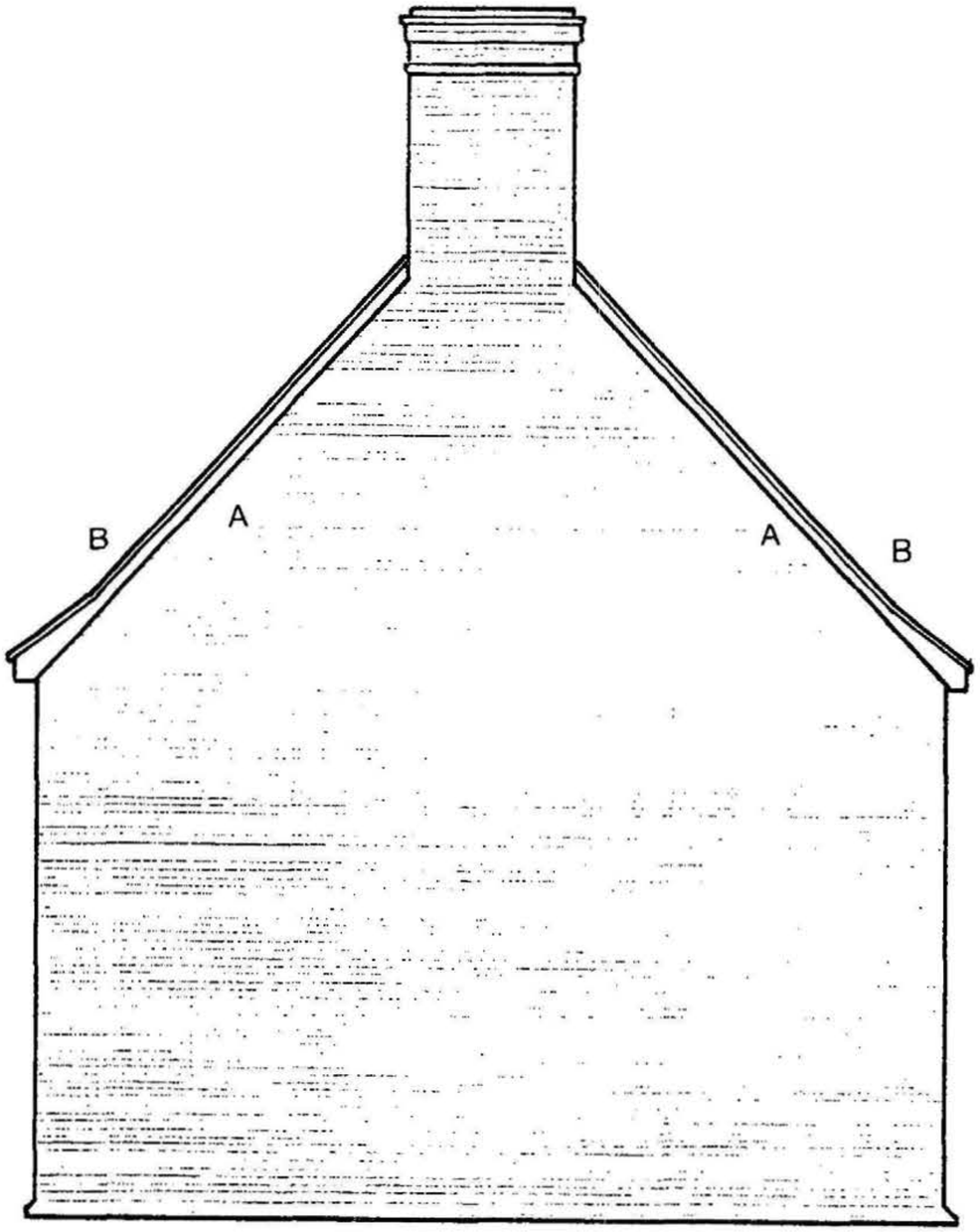

9/D SOUTH ELEVATION

A. Replace roof vent

B. Reconstruct blind arch in chimney

C. Replace barge board

D. Reconstruct roof with historic slope and flare and eaves

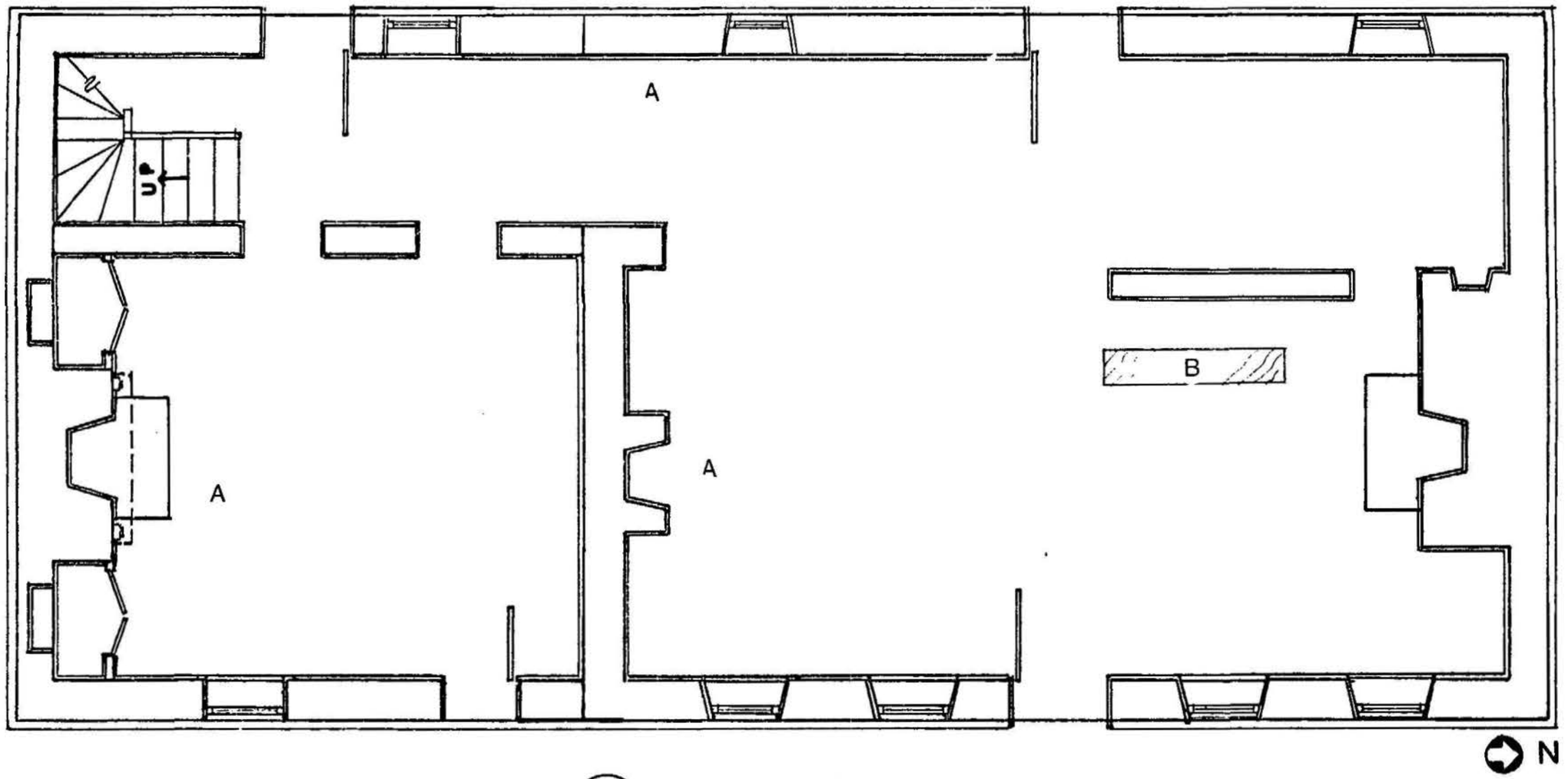



10/D NORTH ELEVATION

A. Replace barge board

B. Reconstruct roof with historic slope and flared eaves

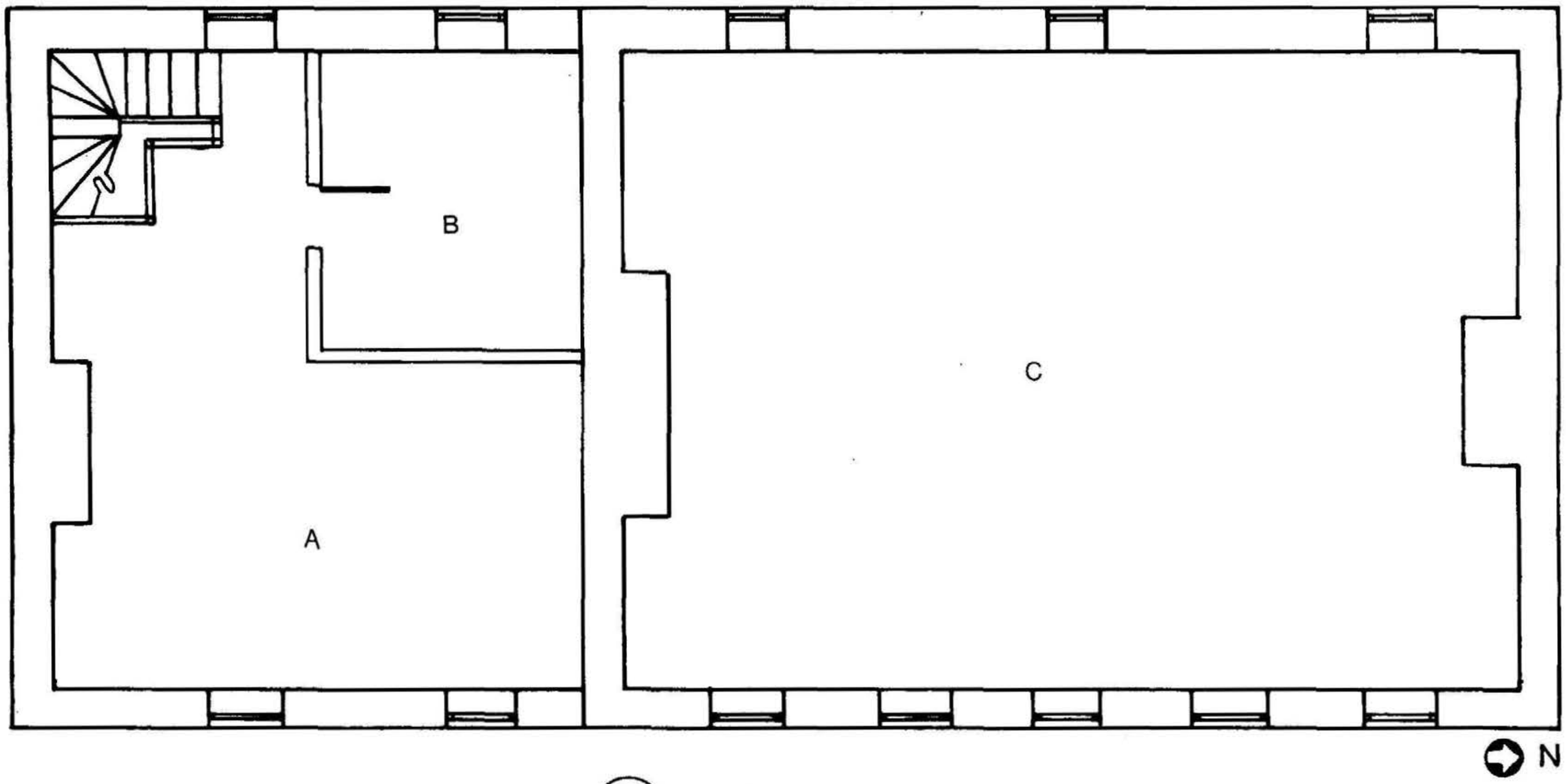
4. Phase IV




11/D FIRST FLOOR PLAN

A. Exhibits

B. Visitor information




12/D SECOND FLOOR PLAN

A. Offices

B. Storage

C. Open to below

# VI RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

# VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

## A. ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The fire debris should be removed to the original sill level so that any in-situ materials beneath the floors can be recovered. An archeologist should also supervise the removal of the asphalt surrounding the house in any sensitive areas. (McGarry 1982)

## B. ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATION

The fire destroyed most of the interior finishes in Marshall Hall, exposing the bare brick walls. Many architectural features previously not known to exist were exposed. For example, a door in the c. 1725 house connected rooms 103 and 104. Also exposed were an additional window in the north wall of room 105, and another in the west wall of room 104. These features, along with any other features discovered in stabilizing the building should be investigated, recorded and added as an addendum to this report.

# VII APPENDIXES

## A. ESTIMATES

DSC-HFC
Form 802



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

| REGION | PARK |
|---|---|
| National Capital | Piscataway Park |

| PACKAGE NUMBER | PACKAGE TITLE |
|---|---|
| | Reinforce and Stabilize Marshall Hall |

*(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)*

| ITEM | QUANTITY | COST |
|---|---|---|
| Phase I: (Longworth:82) | | |
| 1. Remove debris at floor level | | 12,800 |
| 2. Remove brick wall | | 1,000 |
| 3. Interior patching and scaffolding | | 15,000 |
| 4. Install reinforced concrete eave struts | | 18,450 |
| 5. Carpentry bracing of door and window openings | | 20,000 |
| 6. Install metal coping and caps covers | | 1,950 |
| Total | | 69,200 |
| Plus 10% for contingencies | | 6,920 |
| Estimated Grand Total | | 76,120 |
| Actual cost of work | | 27,700 |

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE: A ☐ Working Drawings; B ☐ Preliminary Plans; C ☐ Similar Facilities

| Proj. Type | | Totals from Above B & U | R & T |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | Museum Exhibits | | XXXX |
| 55 | Wayside Exhibits | | XXXX |
| 62 | Audio-Visual | | XXXXX |
| 89 | Ruins Stabilization | | XXXX |
| 91 | Construction | | |
| 92 | Utility Contracts | | XXXXX |

ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature) ....(a) (date)



POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

DSC-HFC
Form 802



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

| REGION | PARK |
|---|---|
| National Capital | Piscataway Park |

| PACKAGE NUMBER | PACKAGE TITLE |
|---|---|
| | Stabilize Marshall Hall |

*(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)*

| ITEM | QUANTITY | COST |
|---|---|---|
| Phase II | | |
| 1. Remove paint (exterior) | 3.438 sq. ft. @ 1.50 sq. ft. | 5,157.00 |
| 2. Remove paneling | 691 sq. ft. @ .37¢ sq. ft. | 255.67 |
| 3. Remove plaster (interior) | 791 sq. ft. @ .50¢ sq. ft. | 395.50 |
| 4. Clean brick (interior) | 4288 sq. ft. @ .23¢ sq. ft. | 1,072.00 |
| 5. Repoint exterior brick | 3438 sq. ft. @ $1.69 sq. ft. | 5,812.22 |
| 6. Repoint interior brick | 4288 sq. ft. @ $1.53 sq. ft. | 6,560.64 |
| 7. Add brick floor on 4" sand base<br>a. brick | 1688 sq. ft. @ 4.09 | 6,871.20 |
| b. sand | 187 sq. yds. @ 6.61 | 1,236.07 |

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE
A ☐ Working Drawings
B ☐ Preliminary Plans
C ☐ Similar Facilities

| Proj. Type | | Totals from Above B & U | R & T |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | Museum Exhibits | | XXXXX |
| 55 | Wayside Exhibits | | XXXXX |
| 62 | Audio-Visual | | XXXXX |
| 89 | Ruins Stabilization | | XXXXX |
| 91 | Construction | | |
| 92 | Utility Contracts | | XXXXX |

ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature) (date)



POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

DSC-HFC
Form 802



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

| REGION | PARK |
|---|---|
| National Capital | Piscataway Park |

| PACKAGE NUMBER | PACKAGE TITLE |
|---|---|
| | Stabilize Marshall Hall |

*(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)*

| ITEM | QUANTITY | COST |
|---|---|---|
| 8. Repair fail arch | | 900.00 |
| 9. Scaffold interior and exterior of building | | 6,413.00 |
| 10. Plaster interior walls | 4,288 sq. ft. @10.02 sq. ft. | 4,774.00 |
| 11. Coping | 162 lin. ft. @ .65¢ lin. ft. | 105.30 |
| Total Phase II | | 39,550.60 |

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE

A ☐ Working Drawings  B ☐ Preliminary Plans  C ☐ Similar Facilities

| Proj. Type | | Totals from Above B & U | R & T |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | Museum Exhibits | | XXXXX |
| 55 | Wayside Exhibits | | XXXXX |
| 62 | Audio-Visual | | XXXXX |
| 89 | Ruins Stabilization | | XXXXX |
| 91 | Construction | | |
| 92 | Utility Contracts | | XXXXX |

ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature) (title) (date)

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POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

DSC-HFC
Form 802



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

| REGION | PARK |
|---|---|
| National Capital | Piscataway Park |
| **PACKAGE NUMBER** | **PACKAGE TITLE** |
| | Stabilize Marshall Hall |

*(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)*

| ITEM | QUANTITY | COST |
|---|---|---|
| Phase III | | |
| 1. Install new trusses, plywood sheathing, felt | | 8,656.00 |
| 2. Install new roof | 43,500 2 sq. @ 2459 sqs. | 3,240.00 |
| 3. Make new historical doors & jamb | 4 @ $312 ea. | 1,284.00 |
| 4. Make new 6 over 9 windows and jamb | 8 @ 244 ea. | 1,952.00 |
| 5. Make new 6 over 6 windows and jamb | 12 @ 220 ea. | 2,640.00 |
| 6. Make new paneled shutters | 8 pair @ 270 | 2,160.00 |
| 7. Make new louvered shutters | 12 pair @ 300 | 3,600.00 |
| 8. Install items 3-7 | | 4,080.00 |
| 9. Provide minimal heat | | 12,000.00 |
| 10. Fire alarm and intrusion alarm | | 6,000.00 |
| Total Phase III | | 55,612.00 |

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE
A ☐ Working Drawings
B ☐ Preliminary Plans
C ☐ Similar Facilities

| Proj. Type | | Totals from Above B & U | R & T |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | Museum Exhibits | | XXXXX |
| 55 | Wayside Exhibits | | XXXXX |
| 62 | Audio-Visual | | XXXXX |
| 89 | Ruins Stabilization | | XXXXX |
| 91 | Construction | | |
| 92 | Utility Contracts | | XXXXX |

ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature) | (title) | (date)



POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

DSC-HFC
Form 802



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

| REGION | PARK |
|---|---|
| National Capital | Piscataway Park |
| **PACKAGE NUMBER** | **PACKAGE TITLE** |
| | Adaptively Reuse Building |

*(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)*

| ITEM | QUANTITY | COST |
|---|---|---|
| Phase IV | | |
| 1. Restore fireplaces to working order | | 8,500 |
| 2. Install second floor over 1760 addition | 685 sq. ft. @ $40 sq. ft. | 27,400 |
| 3. Install mechanical systems | 2,510 sq. ft. @ $6.00 sq. ft. | 15,060 |
| 4. Install new stair | | 1,477 |
| 5. Patch existing plaster | | 2,000 |
| 6. Paint | 4,288 sq. ft. @ 504 | 2,144 |
| Total Phase IV | | 56,581 |

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE
A ☐ Working Drawings
B ☐ Preliminary Plans
C ☐ Similar Facilities

| Proj. Type | | Totals from Above B & U | R & T |
|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | Museum Exhibits | | XXXXX |
| 55 | Wayside Exhibits | | XXXXX |
| 62 | Audio-Visual | | XXXXX |
| 89 | Ruins Stabilization | | XXXXX |
| 91 | Construction | | |
| 92 | Utility Contracts | | XXXX |

ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature) (title) (date)



POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

B. UTILITIES SURVEY (McDonald:82)

This portion of the HSR was undertaken for the purpose of evaluating the condition of the most recently operable utility systems and for determining the extent and methods whereby these systems could be reused or new services introduced to the site. As a general note, this survey was conducted prior to the fire which destroyed the Marshall Hall mansion, therefore it was approached with the notion that the systems would be directed to and from the historic structure and would be in a scale and manner compatible with the size and nature of the structure.

Sanitary Systems

The sanitary disposal system most recently serving the Marshall Hall mansion (and various structures of the amusement park) consists of a concrete holding tank west of the mansion and a filter field-septic system to the southwest. The concrete holding tank appears to be in fair condition, except that one corner of the cover slab (at grade) has broken off and is allowing runoff/rain to enter the system. Should this tank be used for its intended purpose in the future, this defect would have to be repaired. The septic field and various inflow and outflow lines are in undetermined condition and would need to be tested prior to reactivitation.

At the request of this office, NCR Ecological Services Laboratory conducted an on-site investigation to determine the suitability of the local soils as a recipient for a filter field-septic system. Based on test

(auger) holes dug at random locations on the north side of the house and the soil survey of Charles County, Md. (published 1974), the soils in the area should be capable of handling such a system for small to moderate loading, but in-depth field review would be necessary to locate the exact siting. A design of the system size and layout would be needed once the intended use and loading rates were decided upon. Also, local and state health department codes would need to be assessed prior to any proposed development, and consideration should be given to minimizing disturbance to potential archeological sites.

Water Supply and Distribution System

Since the amusement park era, water has been supplied to the site from two 4-inch wells located on the opposite side of Marshall Hall Road. These wells, drilled in 1960, were 189 ft. and 173 ft. deep, and tested at 70 gpm and 100 gpm. The pumps at each well are driven by 5 H.P. motors and housed (with water tanks and related mechanical equipment) in concrete block "pump houses." As they have not been operated for several years now, it is probable that the pumps are in need of extensive maintenance care or major overhauling.

Enclosed are copies of state drilling permits and sketches of both wells showing construction and geological formation. Also included is a proposal by the contractor who last maintained the wells and pumps, with "price quotes" for testing and inspecting one pump and well and for replacing an unsalvagable pump.

## Electrical Systems

All overhead power lines to the Marshall Hall Mansion, adjacent structures, and the two pump houses have recently been removed. Should future uses of the site include the requirement for electrical service at these locations, a power line would have to be installed originating in the vicinity of the Bladen House. For aesthetic reasons, it is suggested that this be by means of buried cable.

(301) 841-671[illegible]

CZ ENTERPRISES, INC.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

24 SOUTH RIVER ROAD - EDGEWATER, MD. 2103[illegible]

November 20, 1981

NATIONAL PARK SER[illegible]CE
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1981
DENVER SERVICE CEN[illegible]R
NATIONAL CAPITAL TE[illegible]

Mr. Pat McDonnell
National Park Service
5600 Columbia Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041

Dear Pat,

I am pleased to submit the follwing recommendations/ price quotes to reactivate one (1) water well at Marshall Hall Park.

Recommendations/Cost

1. Transport generator to site, determine if your submersible pump is operable. If it is, perform flow test. If pump is inoperable, pull your pump and install CZ Enterprises test pump.

Total Cost.....$816.00.

2. Flow test with CZ Enterprises test pump. Remove test pump from well. Submit to you a flow test report.

Total Cost.....$716.00.

3. If pump is inoperable at job site, it will be transported to our machine shop where it will be bench tested, disassembled, cleaned and inspected for wear. At that time, we will submit to you a written report on our findings and further recommendations.

Total Cost.....$200.00.

4. 5 hp replacement pump will cost ...$1,437.00.
This price does not include tax,freight, starters and heators (if necessary).

*Deduct $216.00 for generator from 1 and 2 if you choose to install electrical service by your electrician.

I hope this information will be beneficial to you. If you have any questions concerning the content of this letter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I look forward to speaking with you in the near future.

Respectfully yours,

David W. Anderson

David W. Anderson
Sales Engineer

DWA:prm

**SHANNAHAN ARTESIAN WELL CO., INC.**

P. O. BOX 730
ST MICHAELS, MARYLAND 21663

DATE October 6, 1981

SUBJECT

TO

Dept. of Health, Charles County
Attn: Mr. Gary L. Davis, Sanitarian
Box 777
La Plata, Md. 20646

Dear Mr. Davis:

We installed (2) wells at Marshall Hall:

1. Marshall Hall Park, Inc.
   4" Well - 189 Ft. deep, 8/20/60
   Tested 70 G.P.M., 5 H.P. Pump

2. Pot-o-Gold, Inc.
   4" Well - 173 ft. deep, 9/2/60
   Tested: 100 G.P.M. with 5 H.P. pump.

Enclosed are sketches of both wells showing construction and geological formation.

Sincerely,

Norman M. Shannahan, Jr.
President

Marshall Hall Md. 4" Well 8-20-60

Sandy clay — 16'

Sand & Gravel — 25'

Clay — 31'

Sand Gravel + Clay — 62'

5 BP Reda Pump
Tested 70 GPM

Mixed clays. — 153'

Med Coarse Gray & White Sand — 154'6" — 164'6" — 162'-9"

Clay — 171'9"

Med Coarse Gray & White Sand — 188'3"

Clay

State level 12'

GPM 50

SHANGHAI ARTESIAN WELL CO., INC.
P. O. BOX 217
ST. MICHAELS, MARYLAND

130

150'

Johnson Screens
3" Stainless Steel

175'

185'

189'

P.O.T - O - Gold Inc.

Marshall Hall, Md. — 4" Well — 9-2-60

Sandy clay — 7'

Sand & Gravel — 41'

clay — 46'

Sand — 62'

Mixed clays. — 139'

Med Gray & White Sand. — 161'

Clay — 162'4"

Med Gray & White sand. — 172'4"

Clay

5 HP Keda Pump
Tested 100 GPM
Zero Pres

Static Level 11'
GPM 50

Summerville Well Co., Inc.
P. O. BOX 217
ST. MICHAELS, MARYLAND

4"

Lead Top. — 139'5"

140'6" — 141'-5"

Johnson S.S. 3" Screens.

156'3"

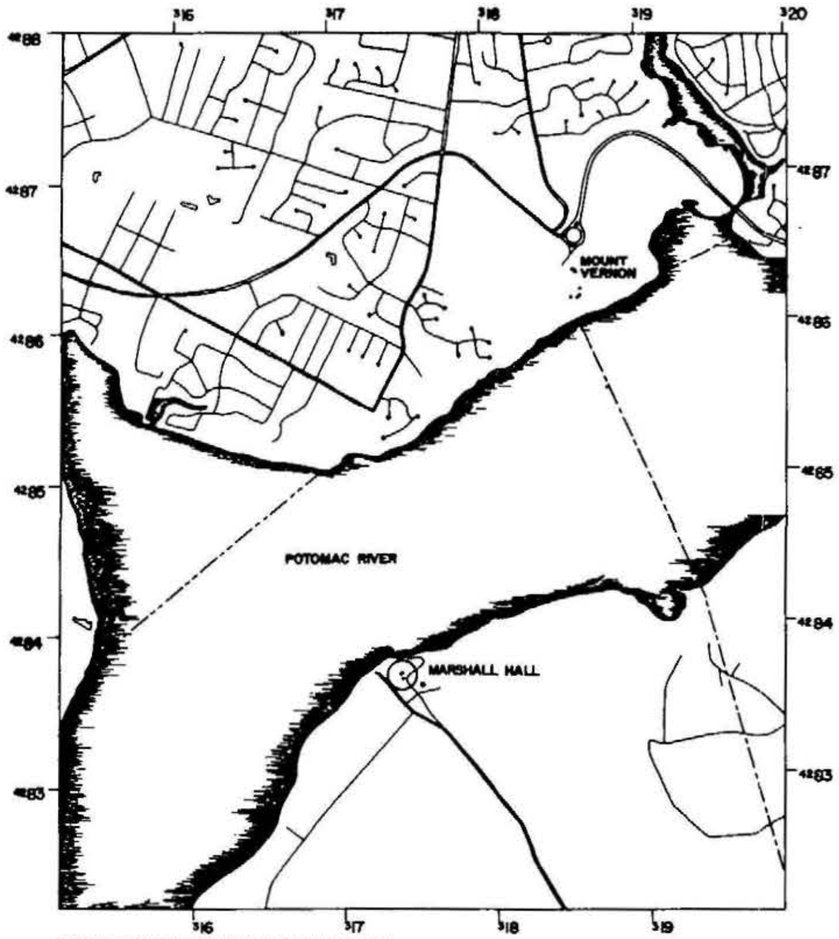
2" Steel Casing

167'-9"

173'-4"

## C. HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY - MEASURED DRAWINGS

# MARSHALL HALL




TAKEN FROM USGS MOUNT VERNON QUADRANGLE
UTM LOCATION: 18.4283710.317400

LOCATION MAP

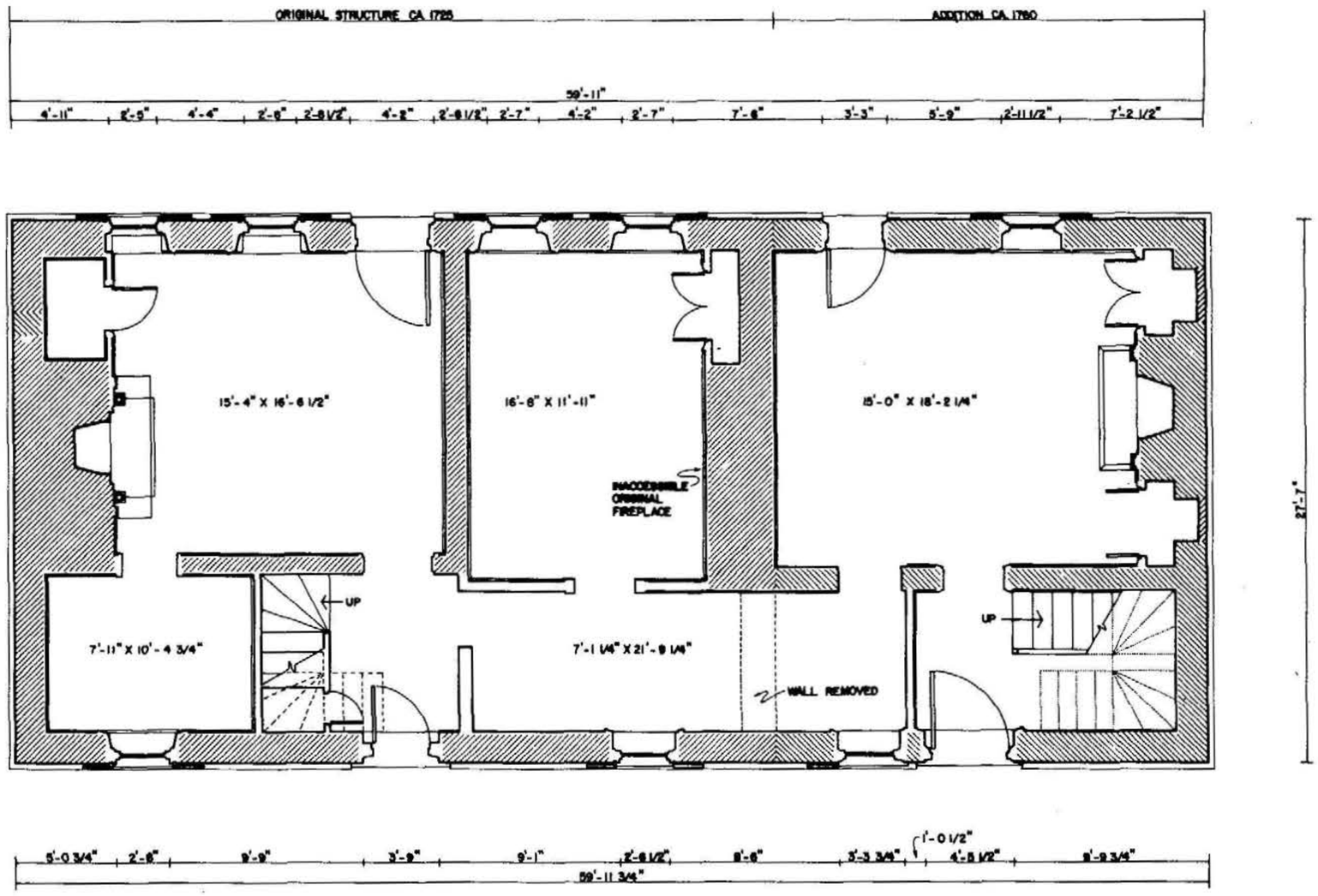
FEET 1"=2000'
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
METERS 1:24000
0 500 1000 1500 2000

MARSHALL HALL WAS BUILT CA. 1725 BY THOMAS MARSHALL ON PROPERTY THAT HAD, IN PART, BEEN ACQUIRED BY HIS GRANDFATHER IN 1650. THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE HOUSE CONSTITUTED THE ORIGINAL PART, AND WAS THE LARGEST DWELLING IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND TO BE DOCUMENTED AS DATING PRIOR TO 1740. MARSHALL ADDED THE EASTERN SECTION CA. 1760, PRESUMABLY TO HOUSE A KITCHEN AND SERVANTS' ROOMS. DATING FROM THIS SAME GENERAL PERIOD IS A ONE STORY BRICK OFFICE BUILDING, APPROXIMATELY 30 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST OF THE HOUSE. UNTIL ITS DEMOLITION IN THE 1960'S, THERE WAS ALSO ON THE PROPERTY A LARGE BRICK STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE THAT DATED FROM THE MID-18TH CENTURY. THE ESTATE WAS OWNED BY THE MARSHALL FAMILY UNTIL 1866. BY THE TURN OF THE PRESENT CENTURY, THE FORMER PLANTATION HAD BEEN CONVERTED INTO AN AMUSEMENT PARK, AND SOON BECAME A POPULAR EXCURSION SPOT FOR WASHINGTONIANS, WHO COMBINED VISITS TO MARSHALL HALL VIA STEAMBOAT WITH MOUNT VERNON ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE OF THE POTOMAC. DURING THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, A NUMBER OF STRUCTURES WERE BUILT SURROUNDING THE HOUSE TO ACCOMODATE THE AMUSEMENT PARK. IN 1966 THE INTERIORS OF THE MANSION WERE CONVERTED TO OFFICE USES, THOUGH THE PLAN WAS LEFT UNALTERED. IN 1974 THE PROPERTY WAS ACQUIRED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AS PART OF THE PISCATAWAY NATIONAL PARK, TO PRESERVE THE VIEW FROM MOUNT VERNON IN AS NATURAL A STATE AS POSSIBLE. IN OCTOBER 1981, THE MANSION AND A NEARBY STRUCTURE DATING FROM THE AMUSEMENT PARK ERA WERE TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE. THE BRICK WALLS REMAINING FROM THE FIRE WILL BE STABILIZED, AND ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS MAY BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE FUTURE. THE OFFICE WILL BE MAINTAINED, AND MAY EVENTUALLY BE USED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO DISPLAY EXHIBITS INTERPRETING THE SITE.

THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY'S (HABS) DOCUMENTATION OF MARSHALL HALL WAS PRODUCED IN THE HABS/HAER WASHINGTON D.C. OFFICE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF KENNETH L. ANDERSON, HABS PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT, BY HABS ARCHITECTS REBECCA TRUMBULL, PAUL D. DOLINSKY AND WILLIAM NEUDORFER IN THE SPRING, 1983, BASED UPON FIELD MEASUREMENTS SUPPLIED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S DENVER SERVICE CENTER'S NATIONAL CAPITAL TEAM.

DRAWN BY: REBECCA TRUMBULL, 1983

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING RECORD<br>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE<br>UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE<br>MARSHALL HALL<br>STATE ROUTE 227 AT POTOMAC RIVER — BRYANS ROAD VICINITY — CHARLES COUNTY — MARYLAND | SURVEY NO.<br>MD 891 | HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY<br>SHEET 1 OF 6 SHEETS | |




FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10
METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3
NORTH

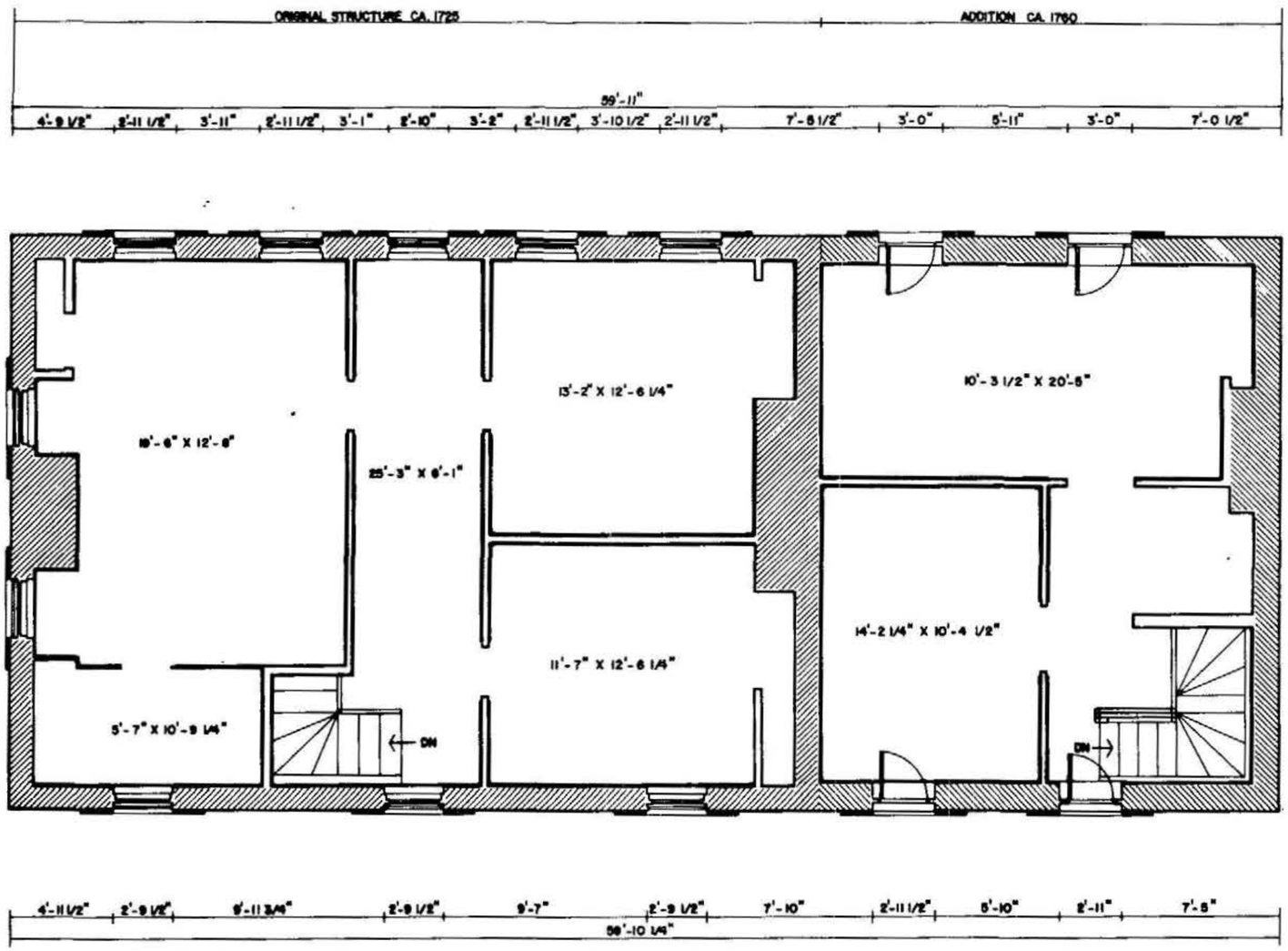
FIELD MEASUREMENTS BY
DENVER SERVICE CENTER, FALLS CHURCH
DRAWN BY: WILLIAM NEUDORFER, 1983

NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING RECORD
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MARSHALL HALL
STATE ROUTE 227 AT POTOMAC RIVER BRYANS ROAD VICINITY CHARLES COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD 891

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 6 SHEETS




SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10
METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3
NORTH

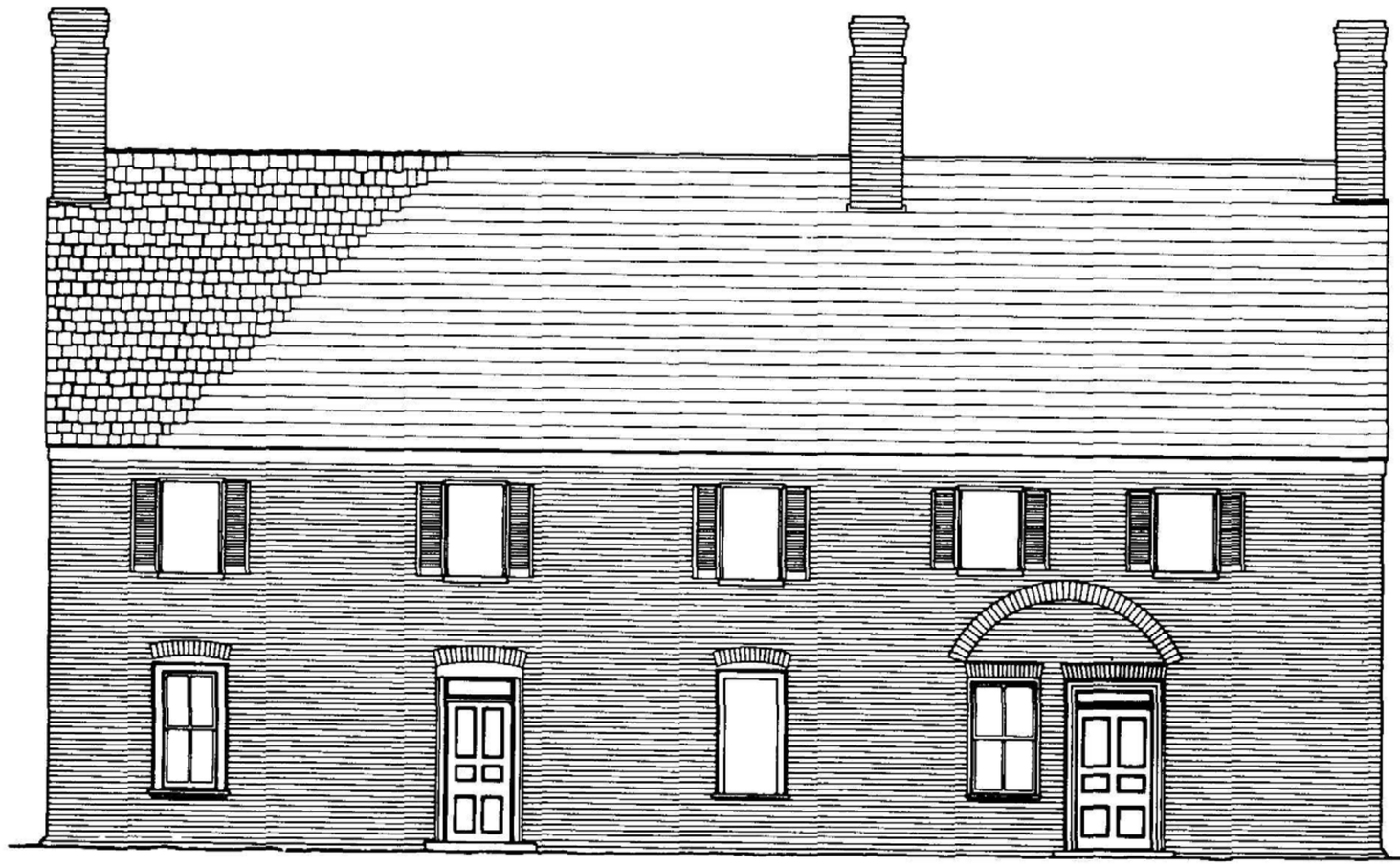
FIELD MEASUREMENTS BY
DENVER SERVICE CENTER, FALLS CHURCH
DRAWN BY PAUL D. DOLINSKY, INKED BY REBECCA TRUMBULL, 1983

NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING RECORD
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FOR UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MARSHALL HALL
STATE ROUTE 227 AT POTOMAC RIVER BRYANS ROAD VICINITY CHARLES COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD 69I

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 6 SHEETS



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10
METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3

FIELD MEASUREMENTS BY
DENVER SERVICE CENTER, FALLS CHURCH
DRAWN BY: REBECCA TRUMBULL, 1983

NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING RECORD
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MARSHALL HALL
STATE ROUTE 227 AT POTOMAC RIVER — BRYANS ROAD VICINITY — CHARLES COUNTY — MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD 891

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 6 SHEETS

NORTHWEST ELEVATION

FEET 1/16"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10
METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3

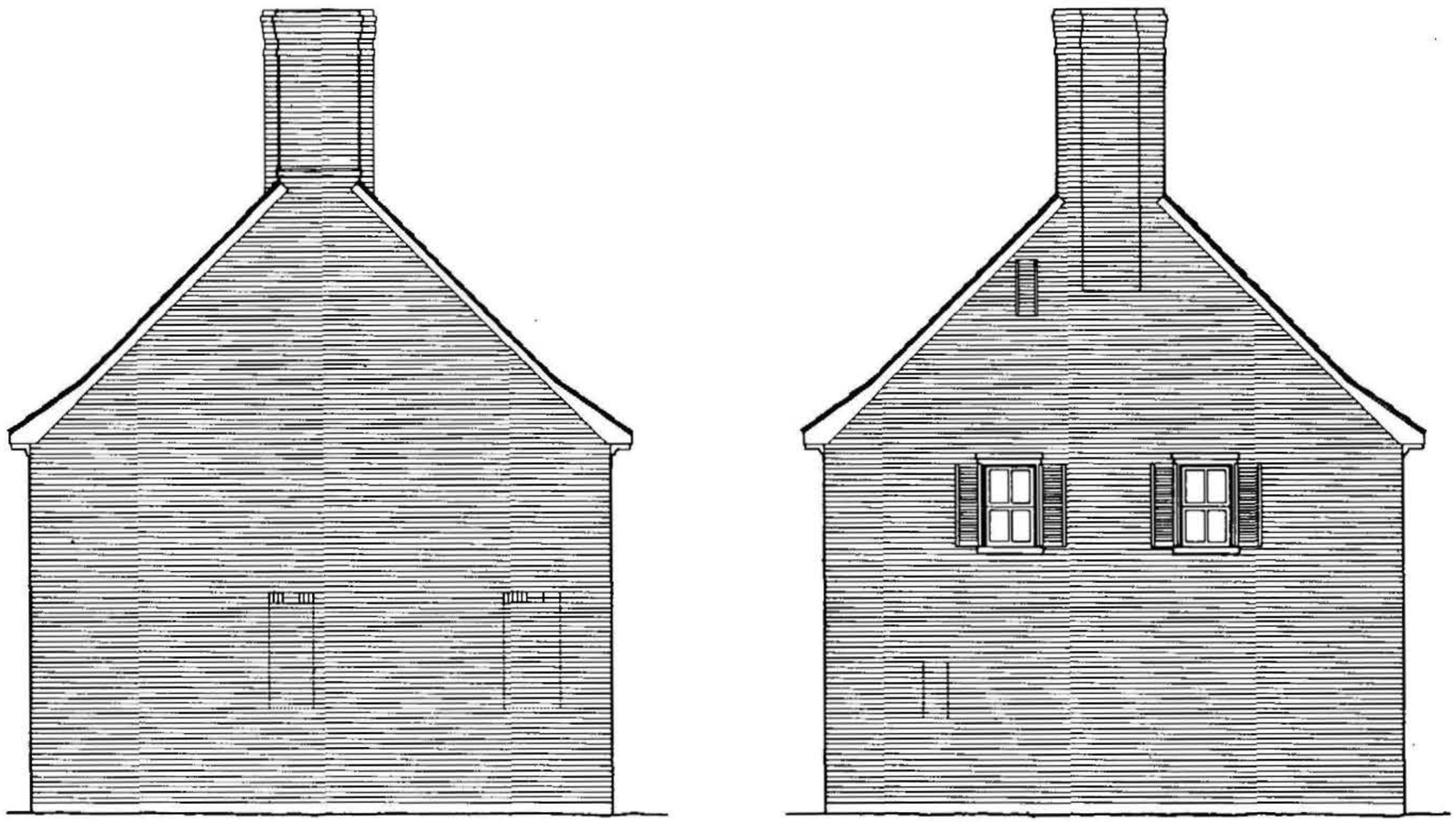
FIELD MEASUREMENTS BY
DENVER SERVICE CENTER, FALLS CHURCH
DRAWN BY PAUL D. DOLINSKY, INKED BY REBECCA TRUMBULL, 1983

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MARSHALL HALL
STATE ROUTE 227 AT POTOMAC RIVER BRYANS ROAD VICINITY CHARLES COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD 991

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 6 SHEETS

NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING RECORD
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



DASHED LINES INDICATE ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENINGS

NORTHEAST ELEVATION

FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10
METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

FIELD MEASUREMENTS BY
DENVER SERVICE CENTER, FALLS CHURCH
DRAWN BY: REBECCA TRUMBULL, 1983

NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING RECORD
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

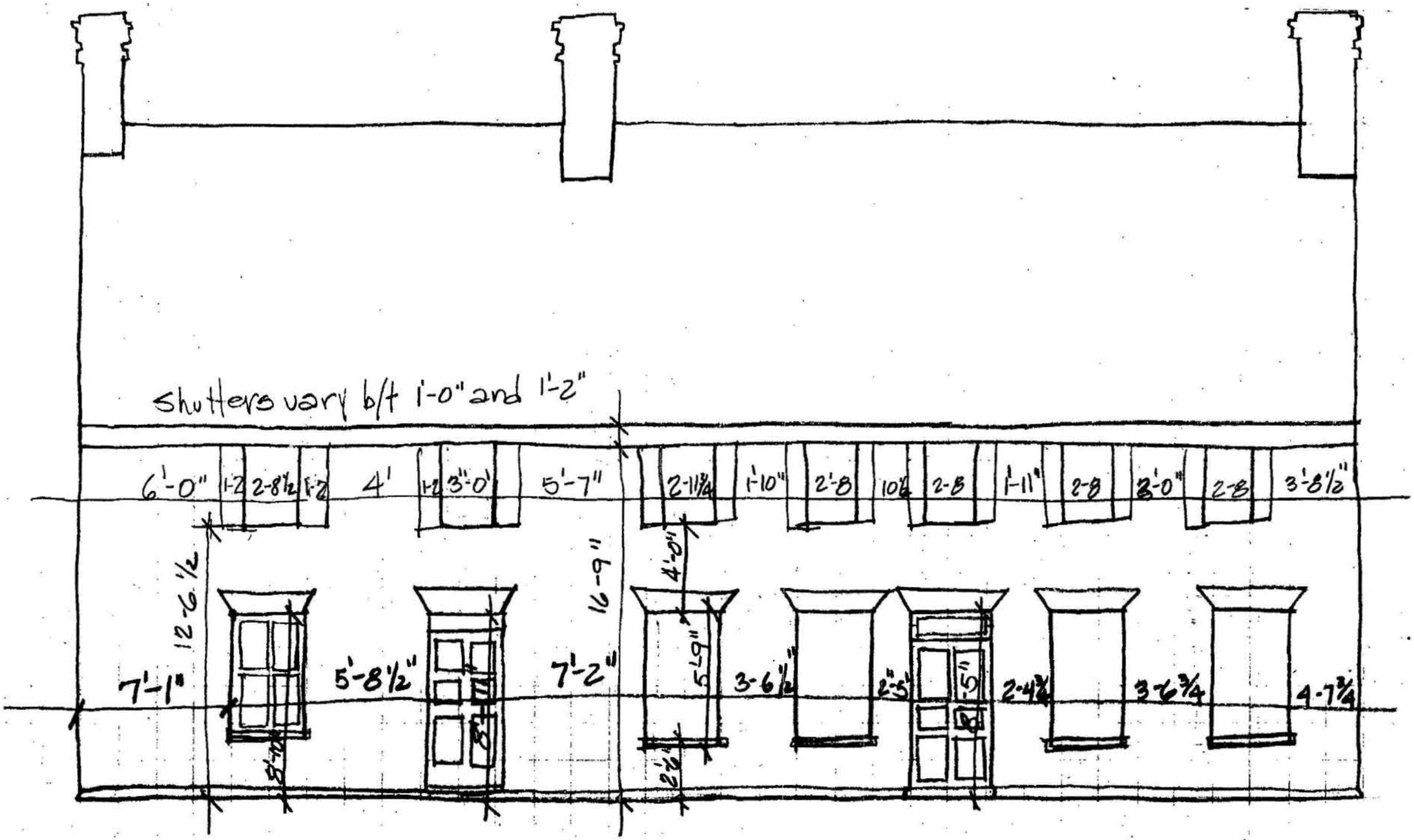
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MARSHALL HALL
STATE ROUTE 227 AT POTOMAC RIVER BRYANS ROAD VICINITY CHARLES COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD 891

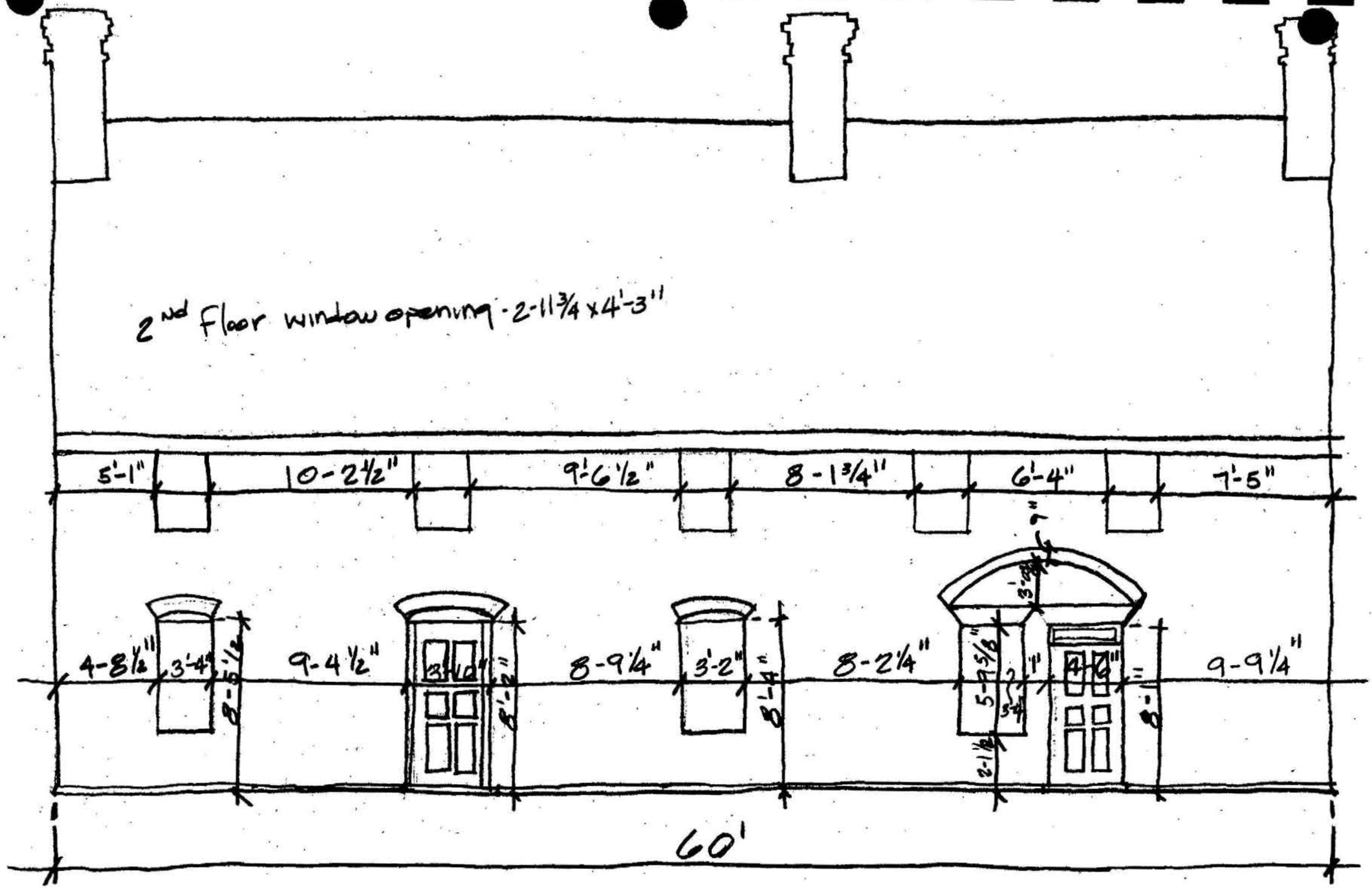
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 6 SHEETS

## D. FIELD NOTES

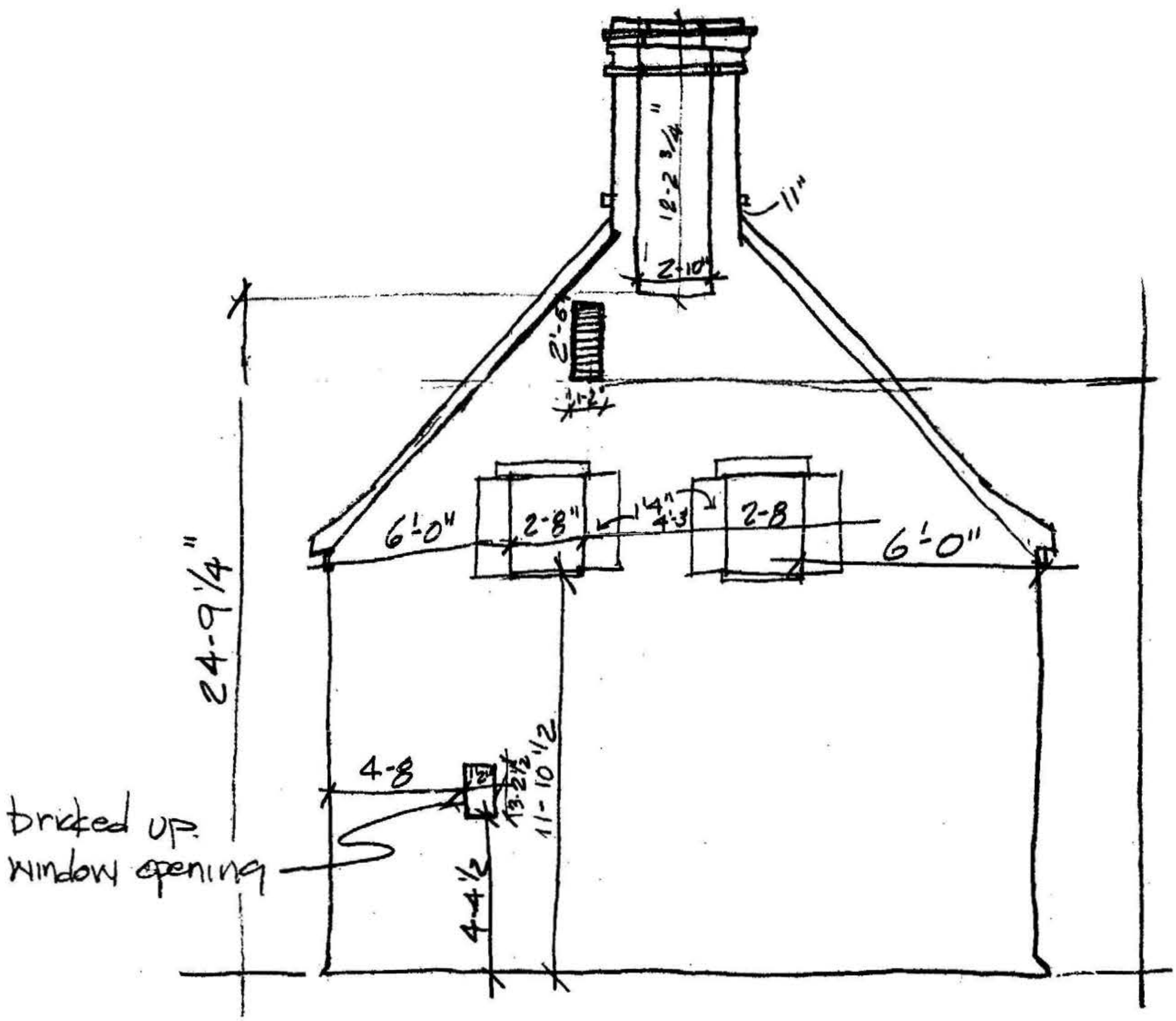
### 1. Exterior Elevations, Windows, Doors



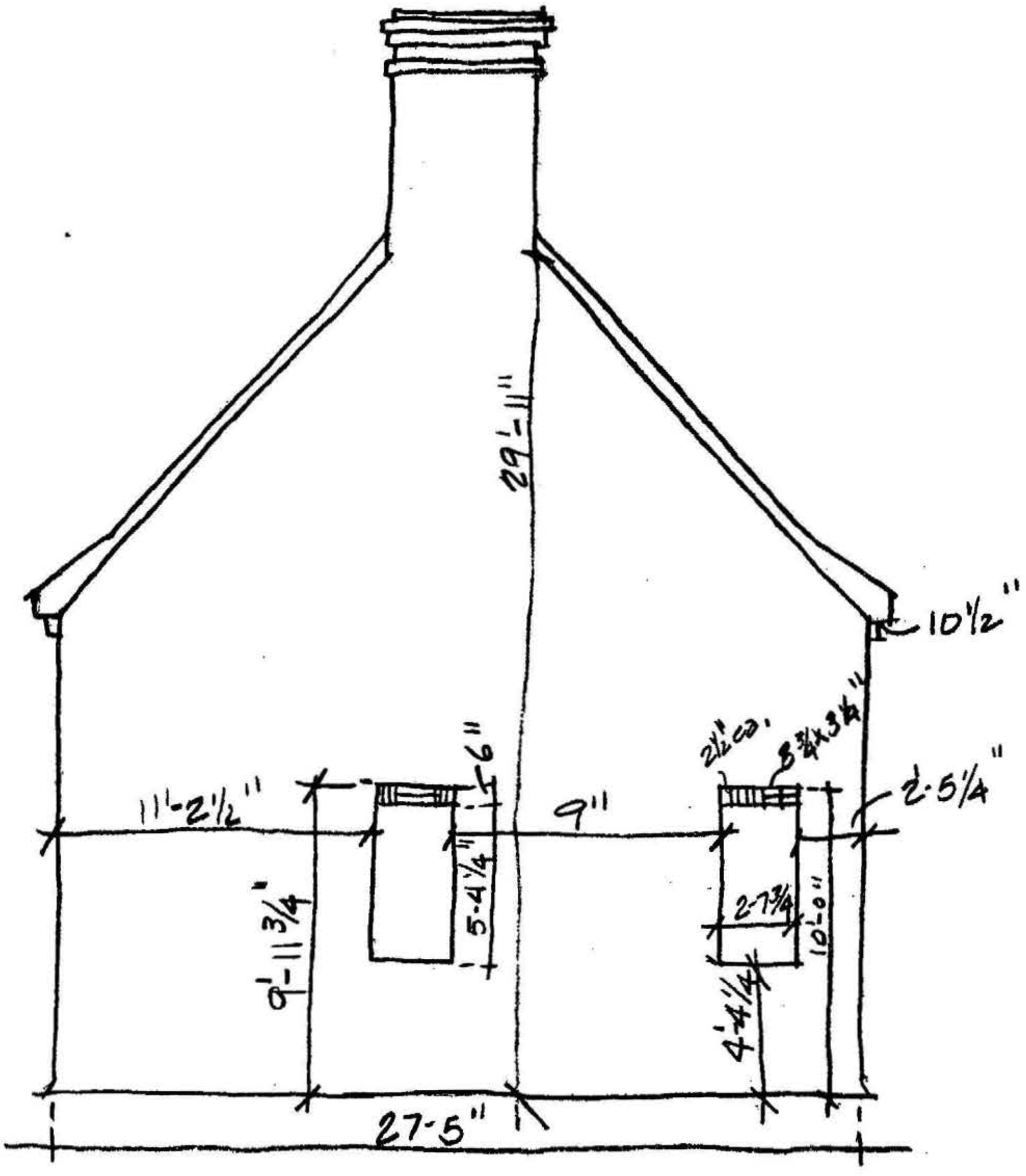

(1/E) WEST ELEVATION



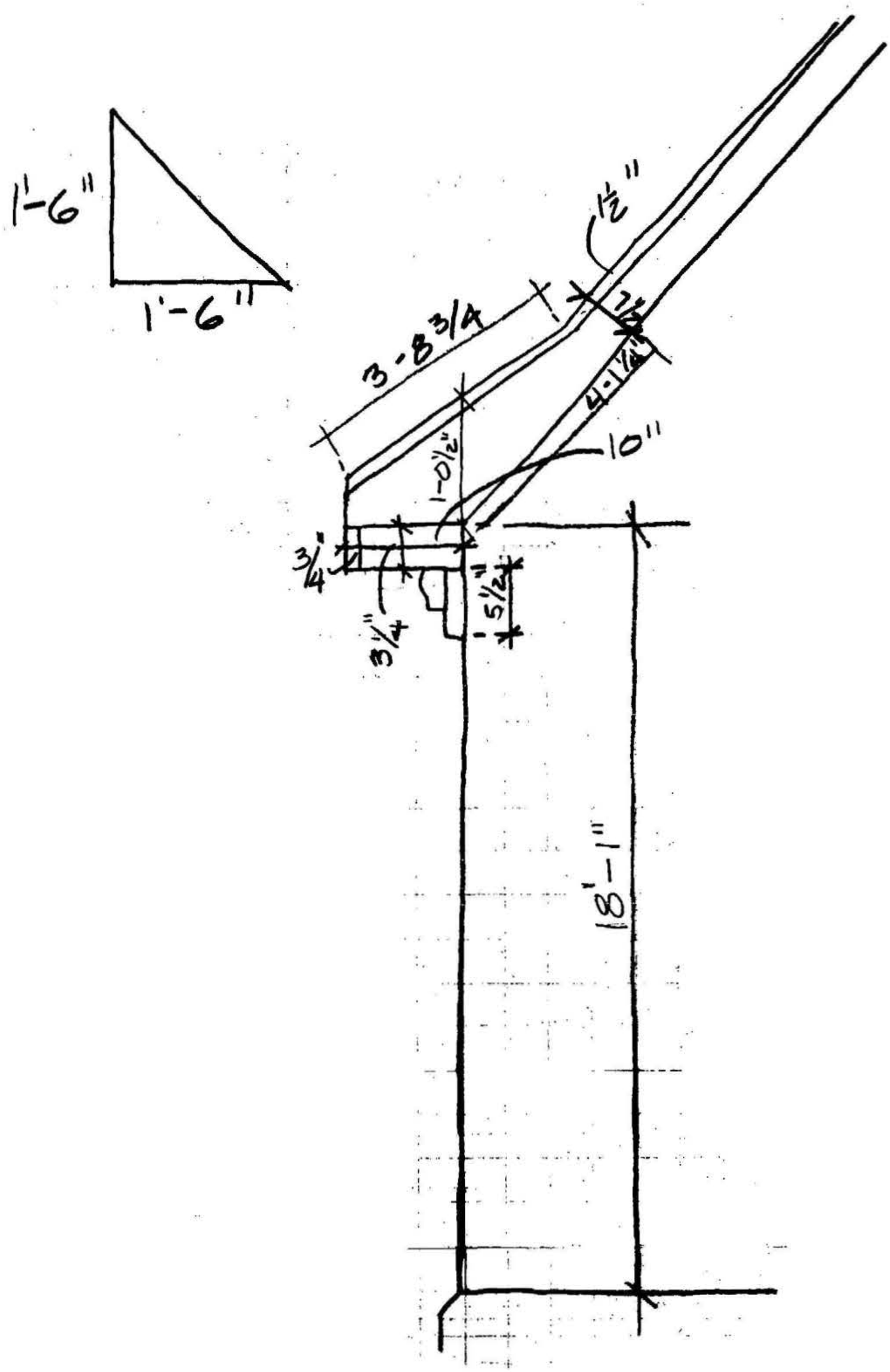

2/E EAST ELEVATION



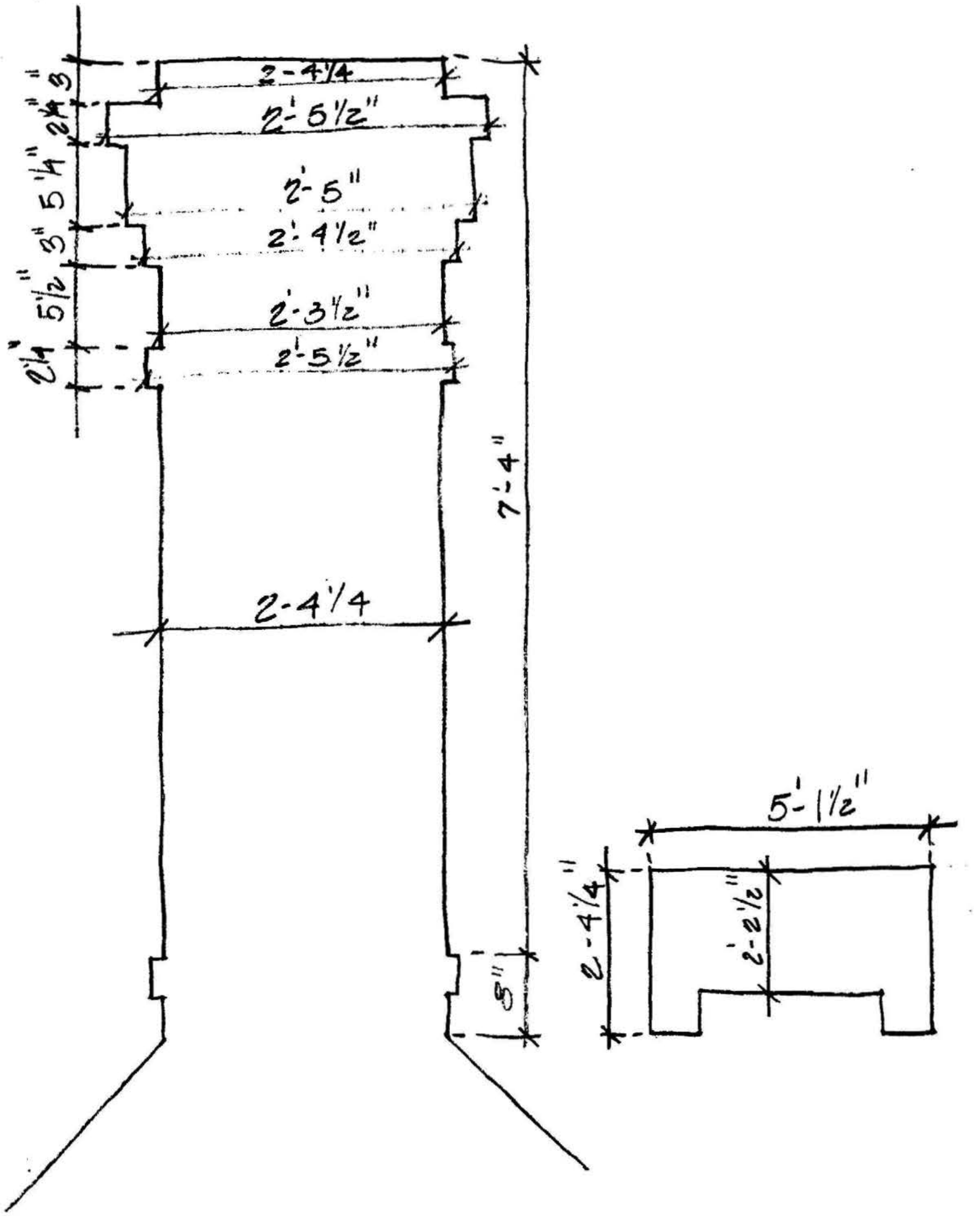

# 3/E SOUTH ELEVATION



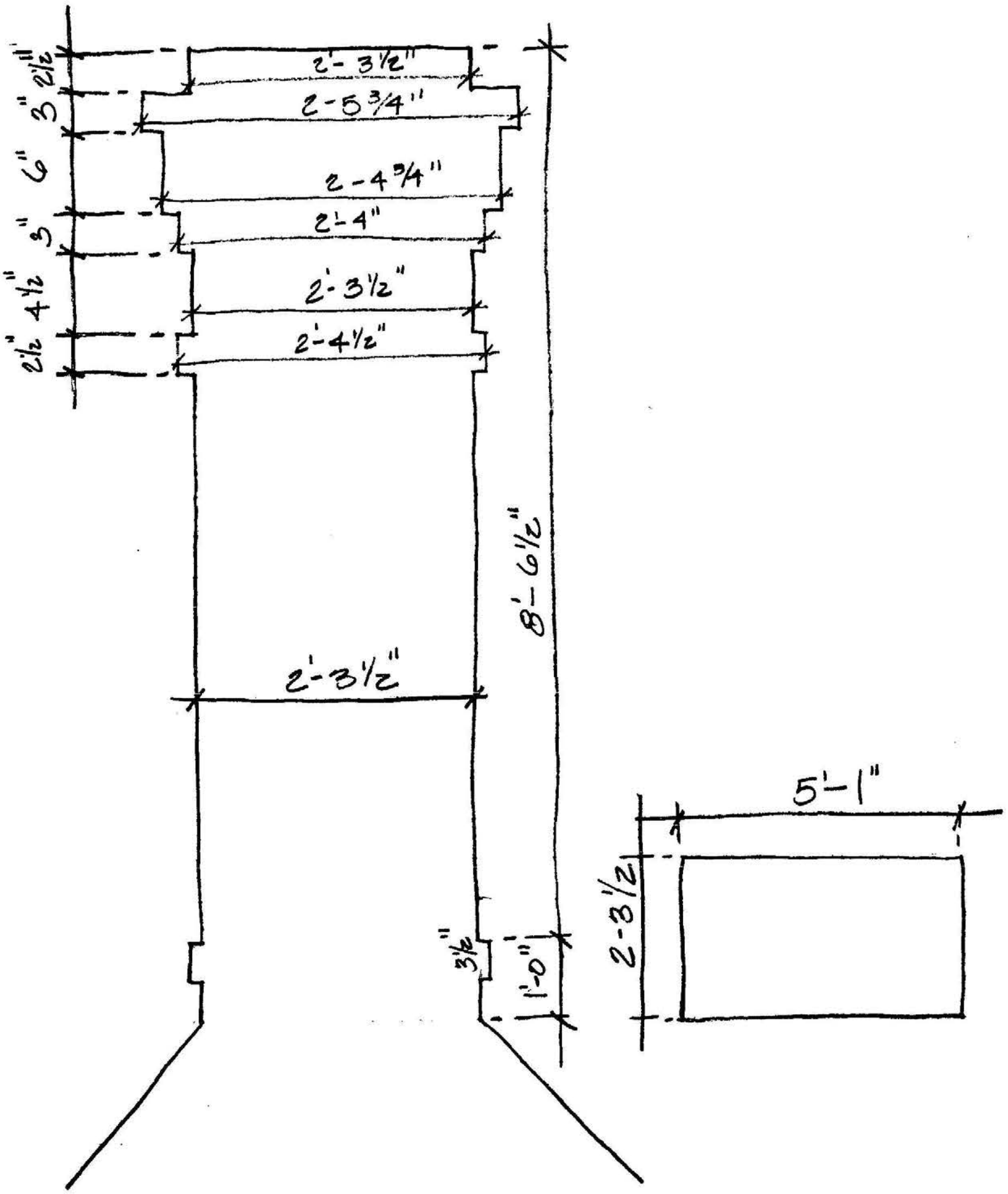

4/E NORTH ELEVATION




5/E ROOF DETAIL



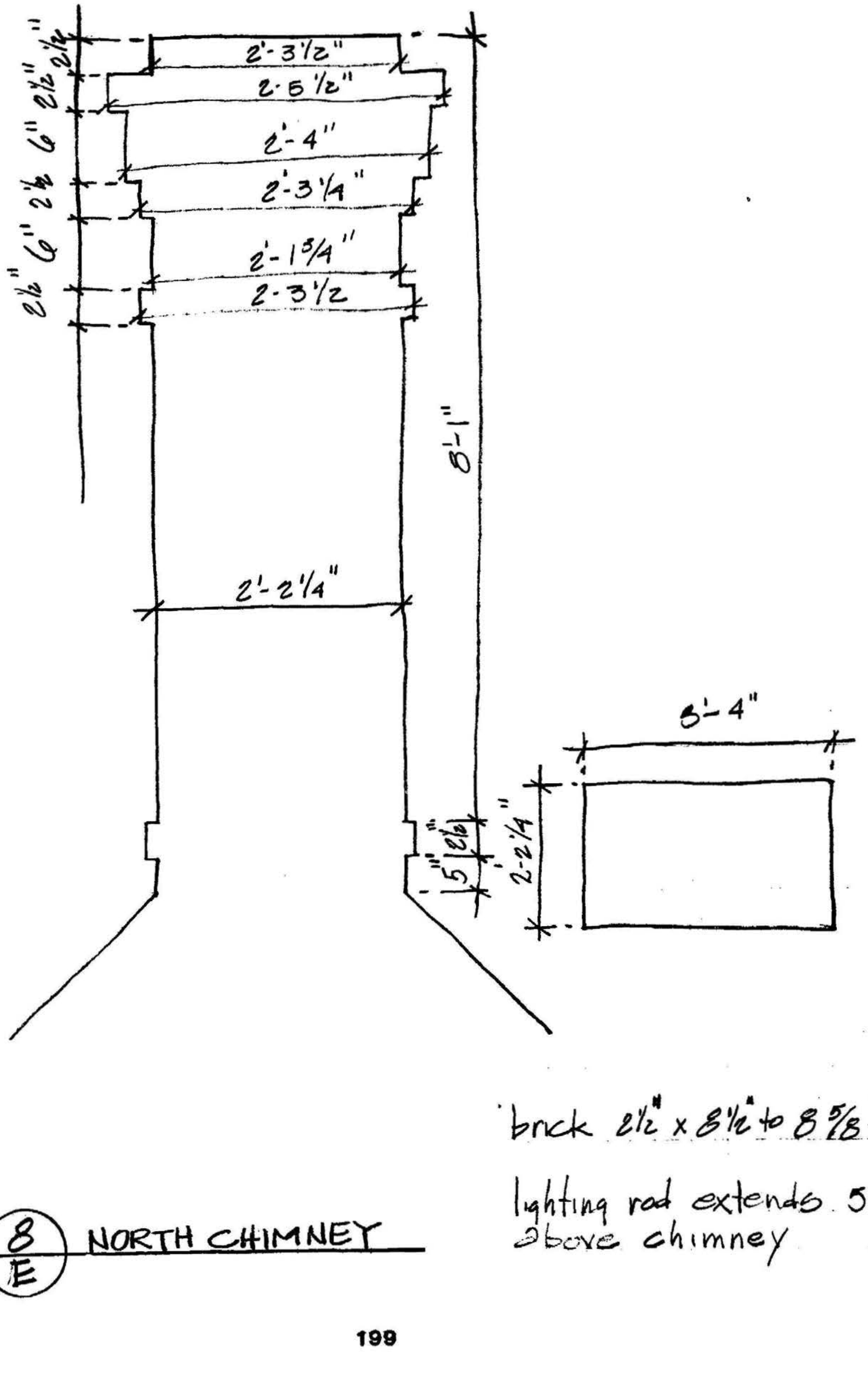

6/E SOUTH CHIMNET- (REBUILT 1966)




(19'-1½" bt. N. chimney & center chimney)

190

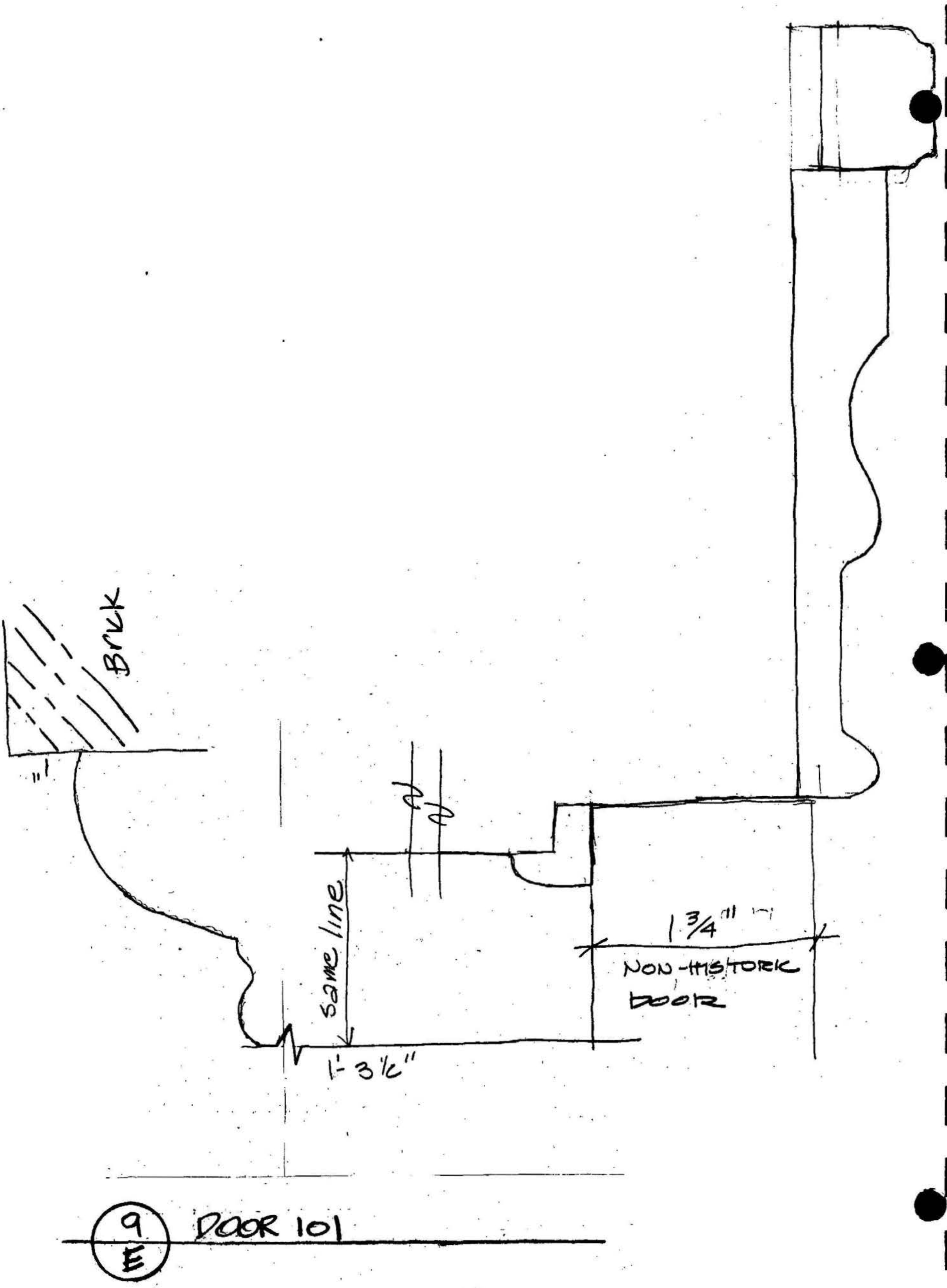
7/E CENTER CHIMNEY



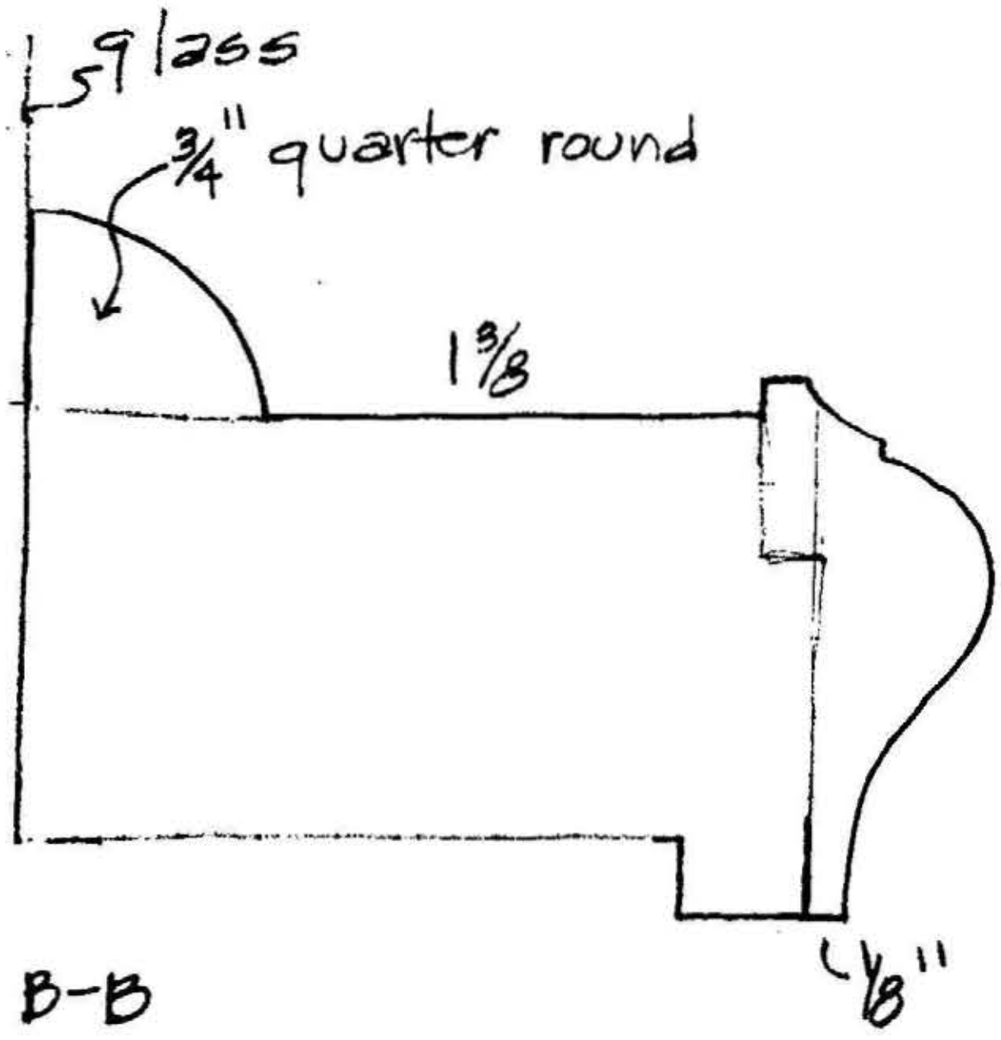

brick 2½" x 8½" to 8 5/8"

lighting rod extends 5' above chimney

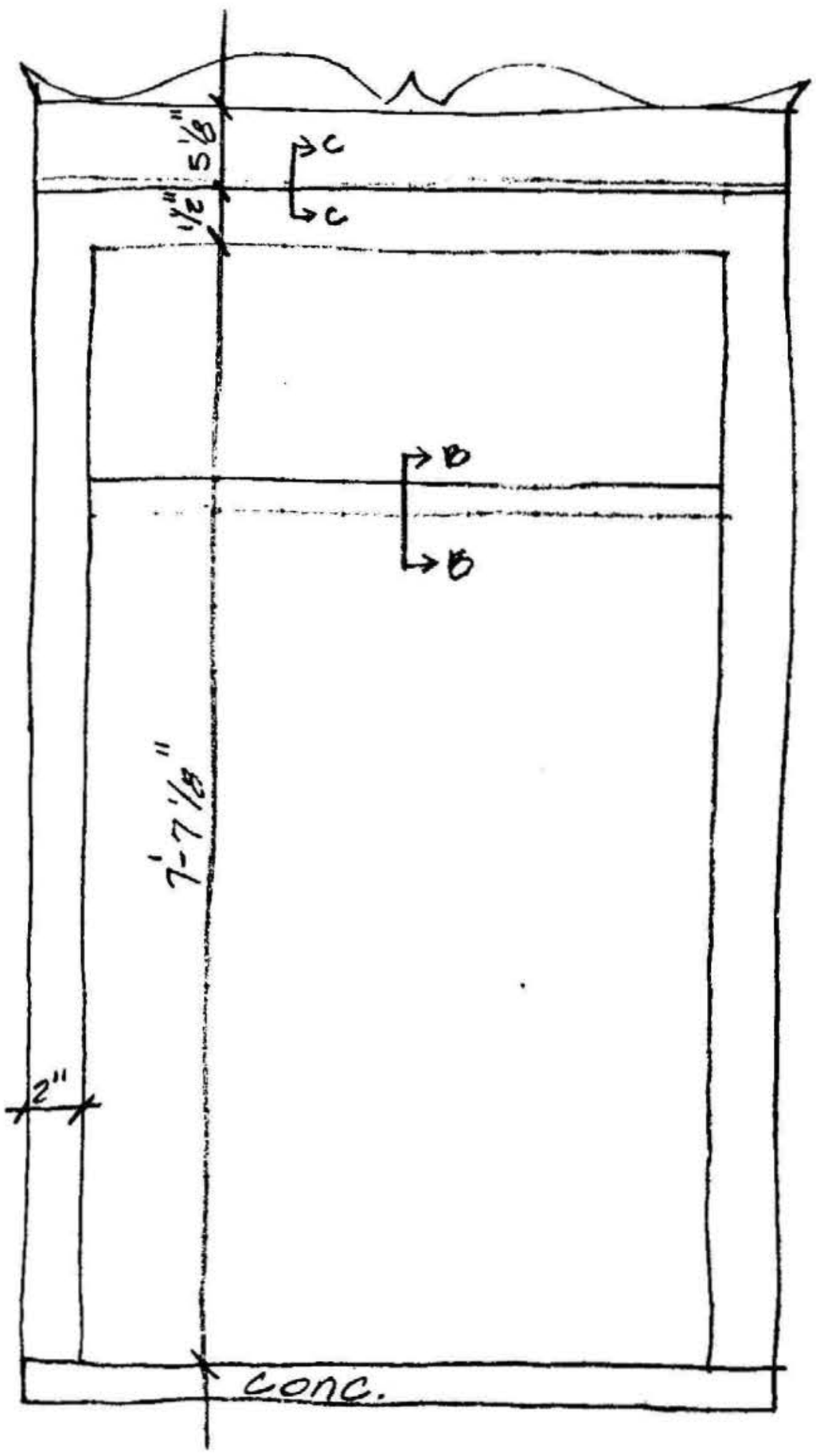
8/E NORTH CHIMNEY




9/E DOOR 101



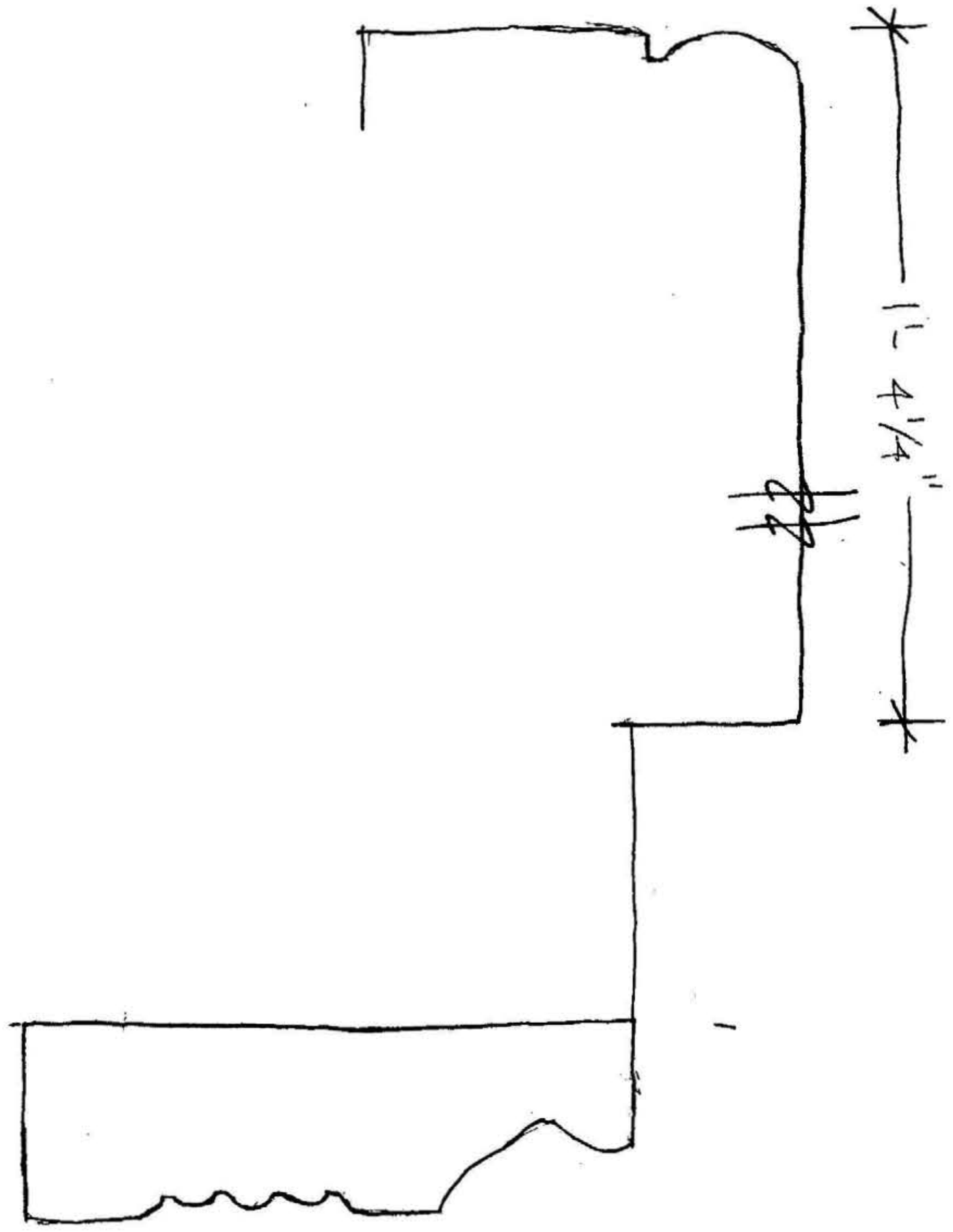

B-B



C-C

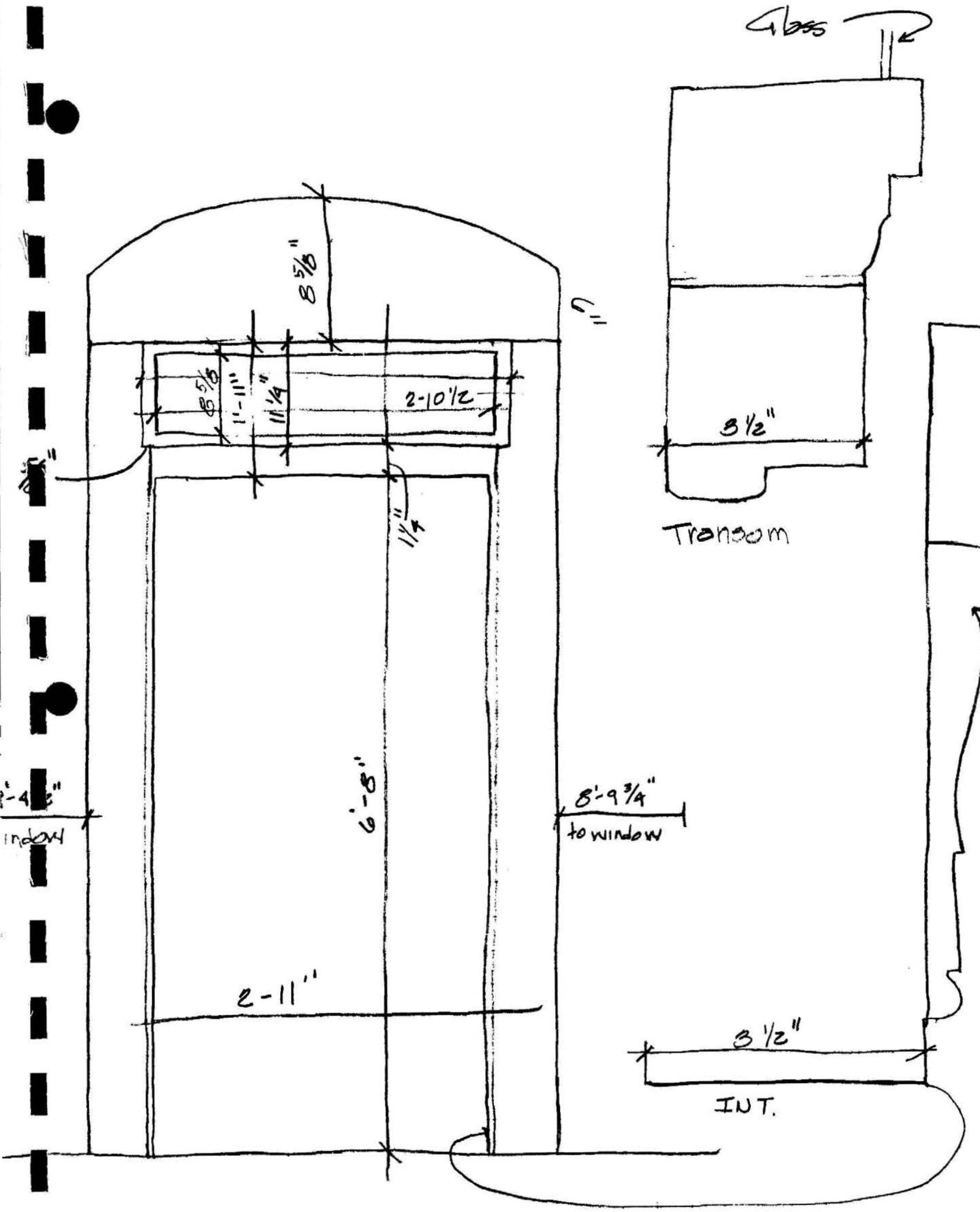
10/E DOOR 102

Brick wall 1'-6 3/4"

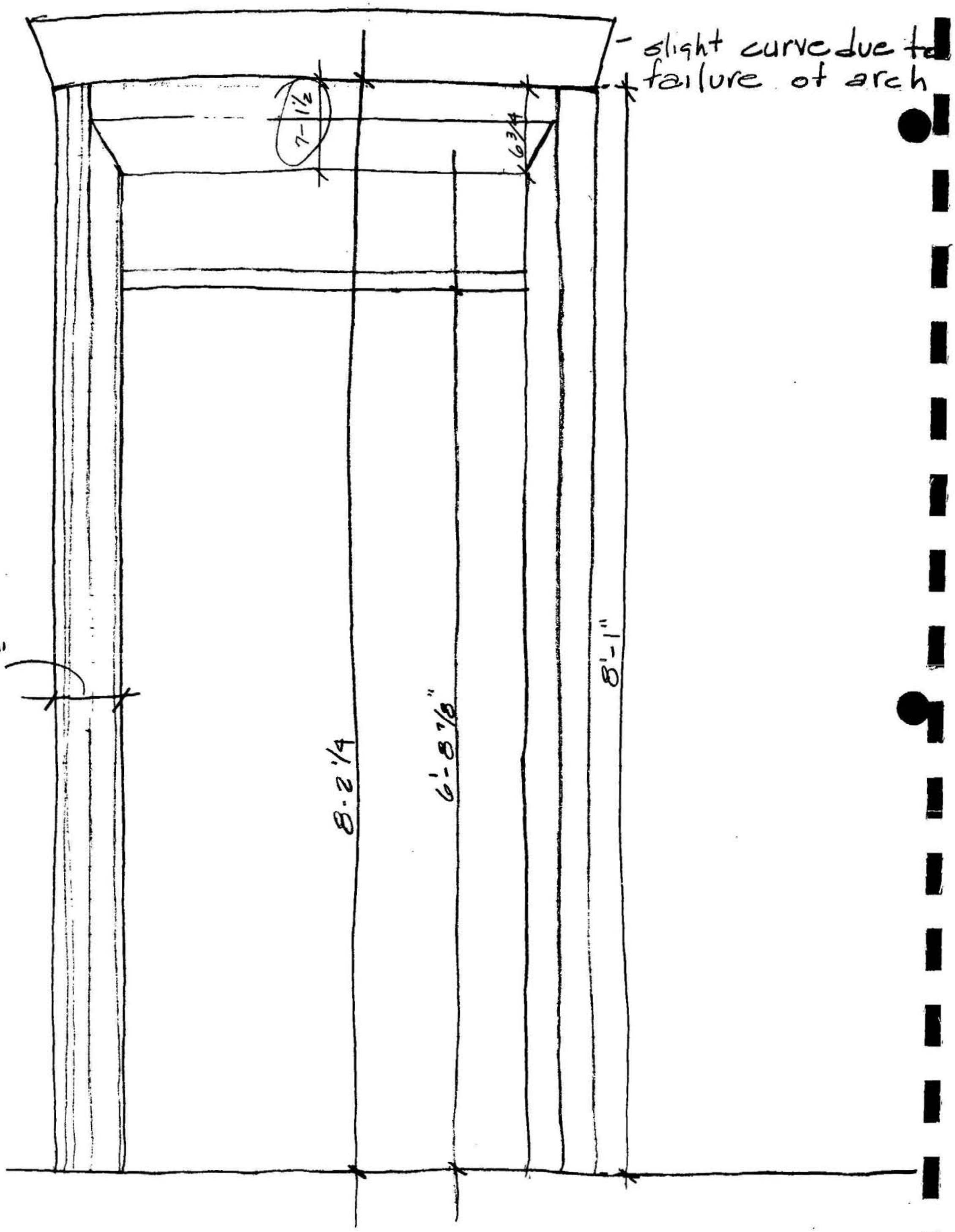



INT.

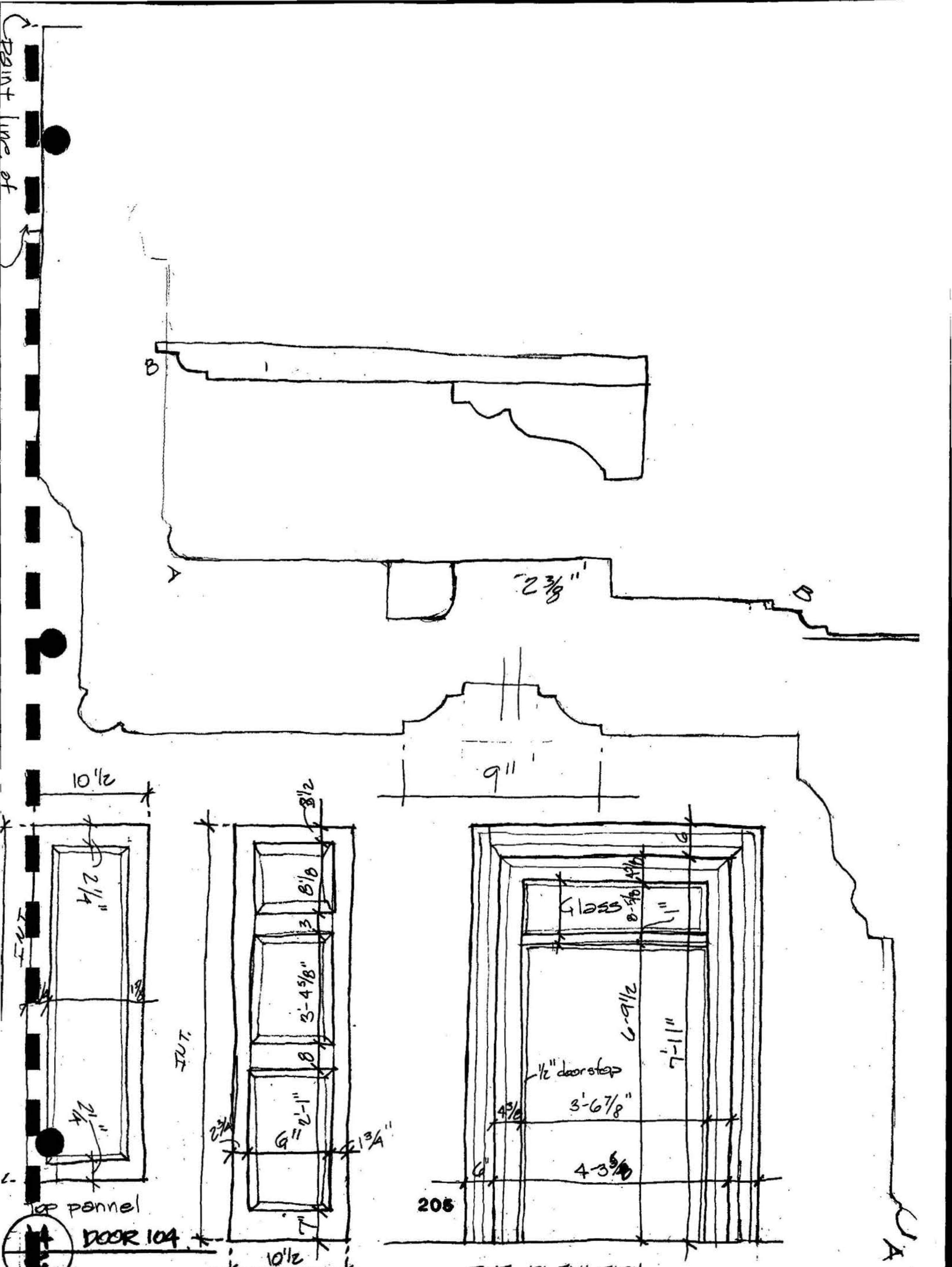
11/E DOOR 102

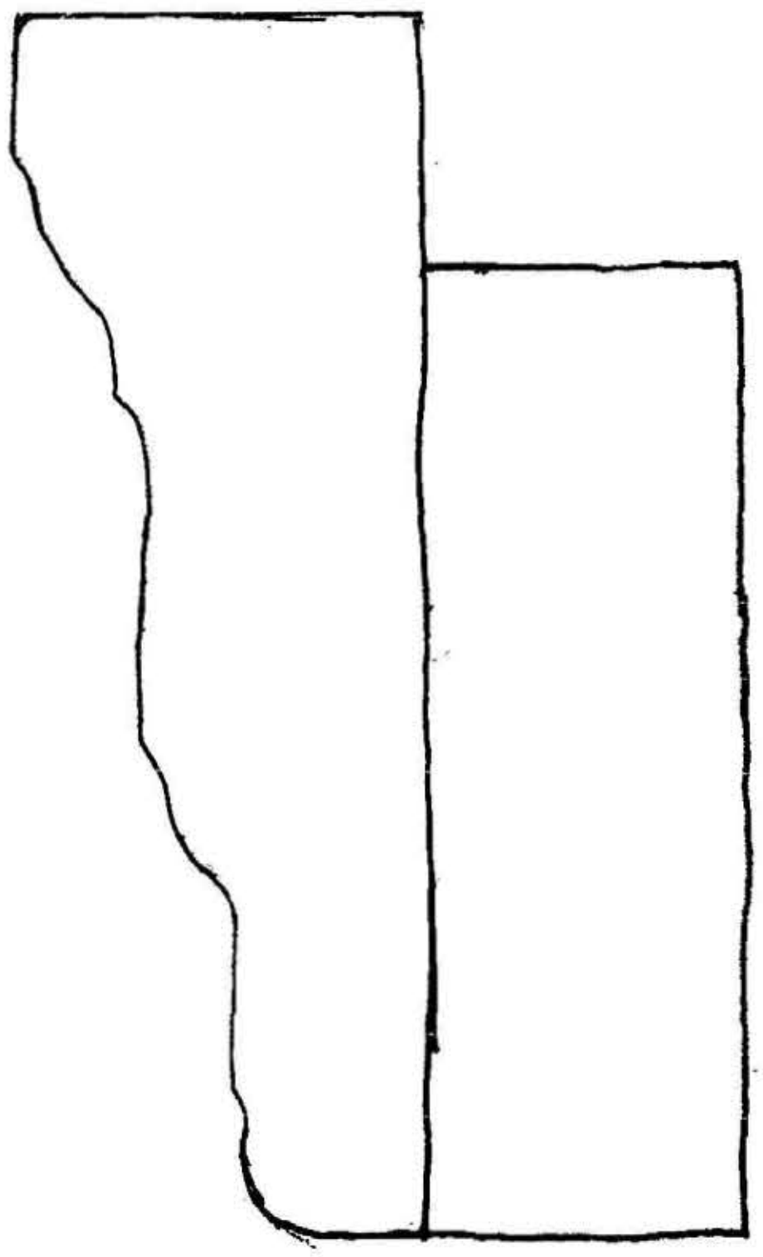



12/E DOOR 103 — (no interior moulding)

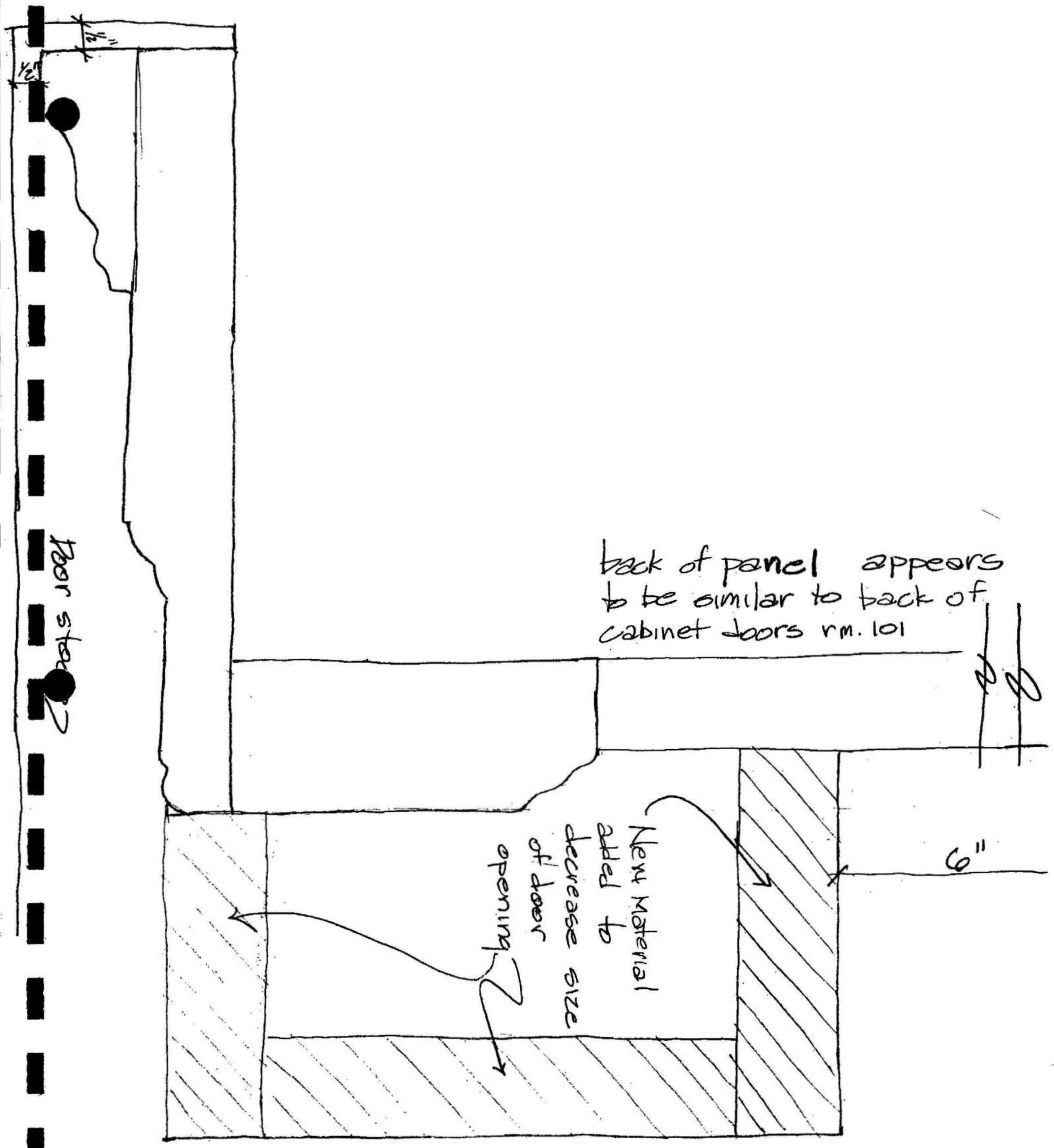



13/E DOOR 104


B
1
A
2 3/8"
B
9"
10 1/2
2 1/4"
1 1/2"
1 1/8"
INT.
top pannel
DOOR 104
8 1/2
8 1/8
3
3'-4 5/8"
8
6"
2 3/4"
1 3/4"
10 1/2
SIDE PANNEL
Glass
8-5/8"
1"
6-9 1/2"
7'-11"
1/2" doorstep
3'-6 7/8"
4 3/8"
6"
4-3 5/8"
205
INT. ELEVATION
A



15/E DOOR 106 - TRIM


2½"
½"
Door stop
back of panel appears to be similar to back of cabinet doors rm. 101
6"
New Material added to decrease size of door opening

16/E DOOR 112

5½"

10⅝"

1"

New material added to lengthen door jamb

2½"

¾" plywood used to form top of jamb

8¼"

2⅝"

2'-6"

9"

2⅝"

2½"

6⅛"

2'-2½

DOOR 112

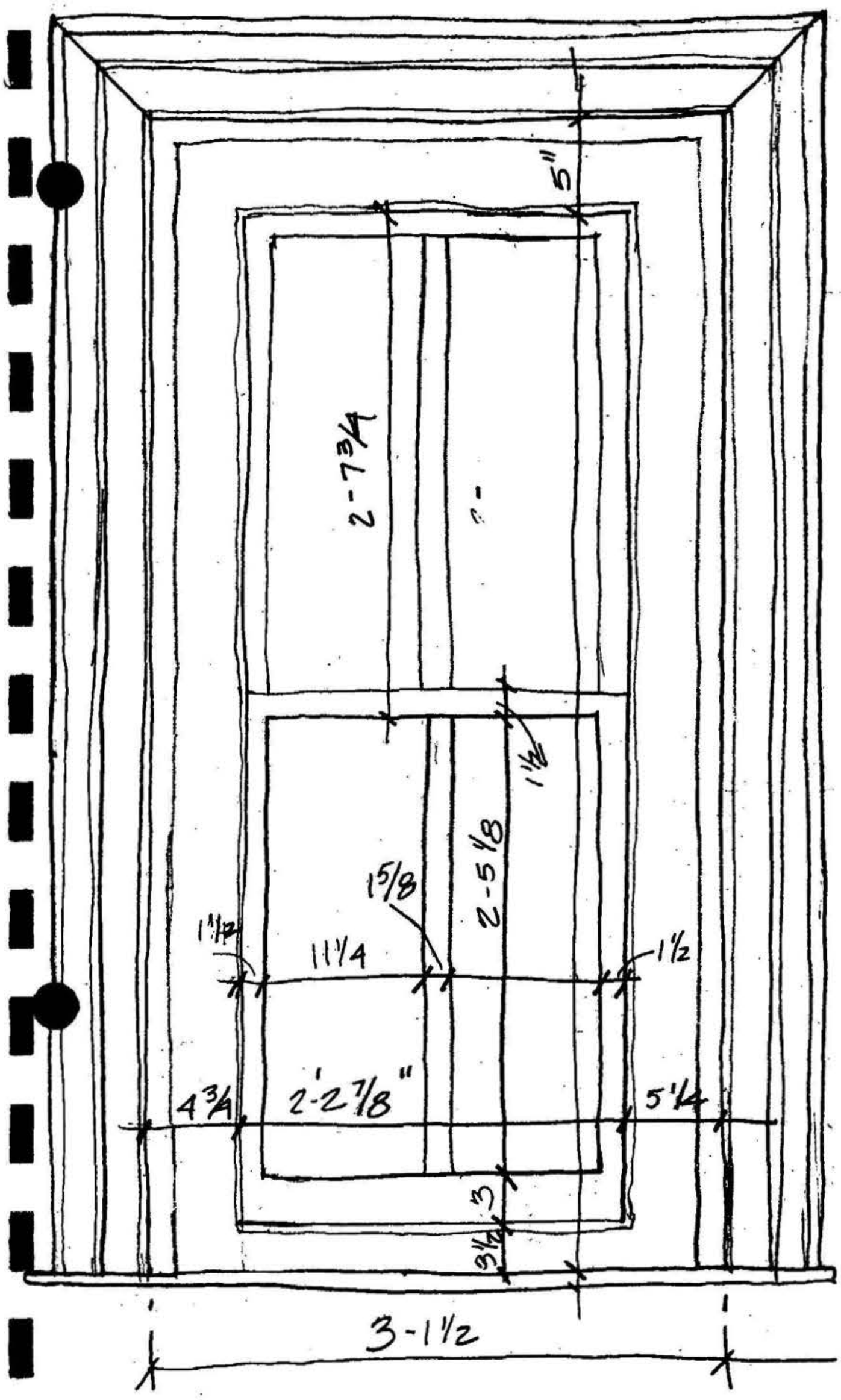
¾"

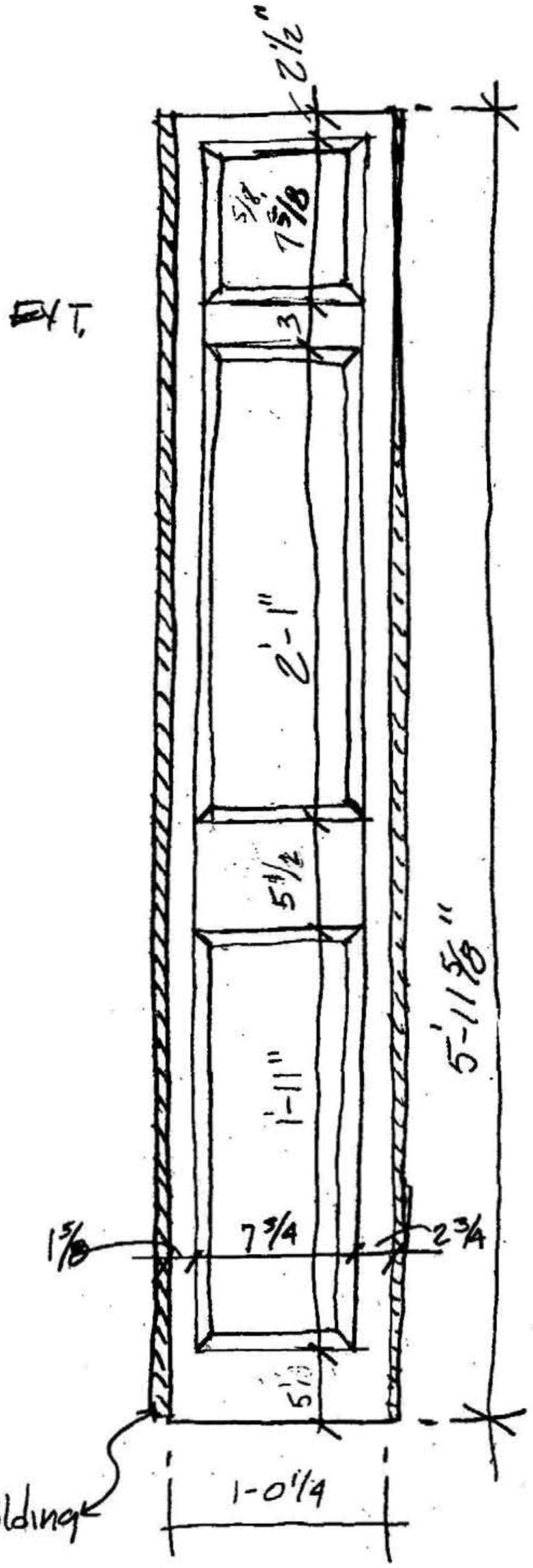
1'-2"

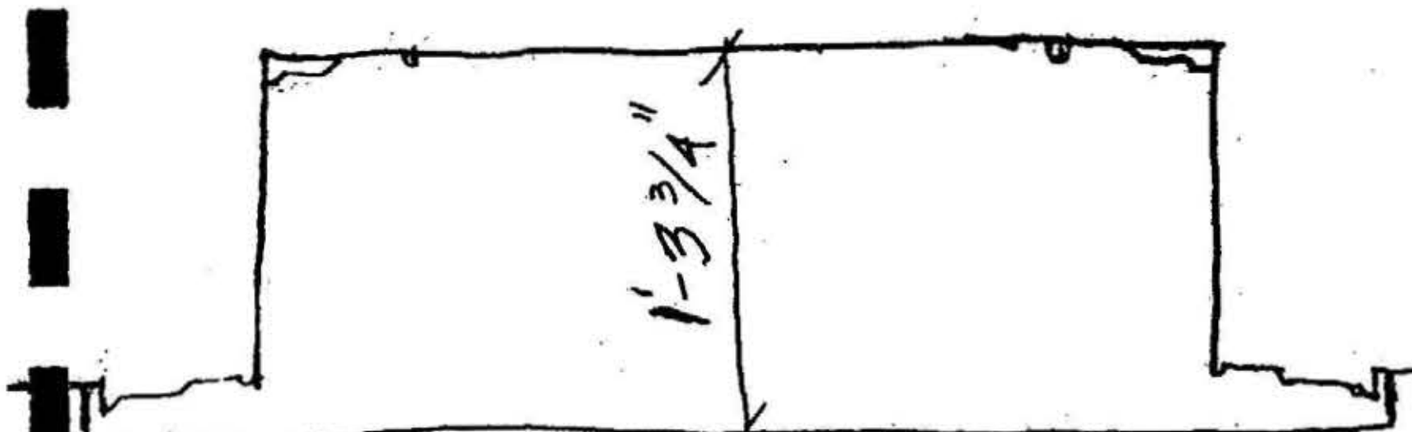
2"

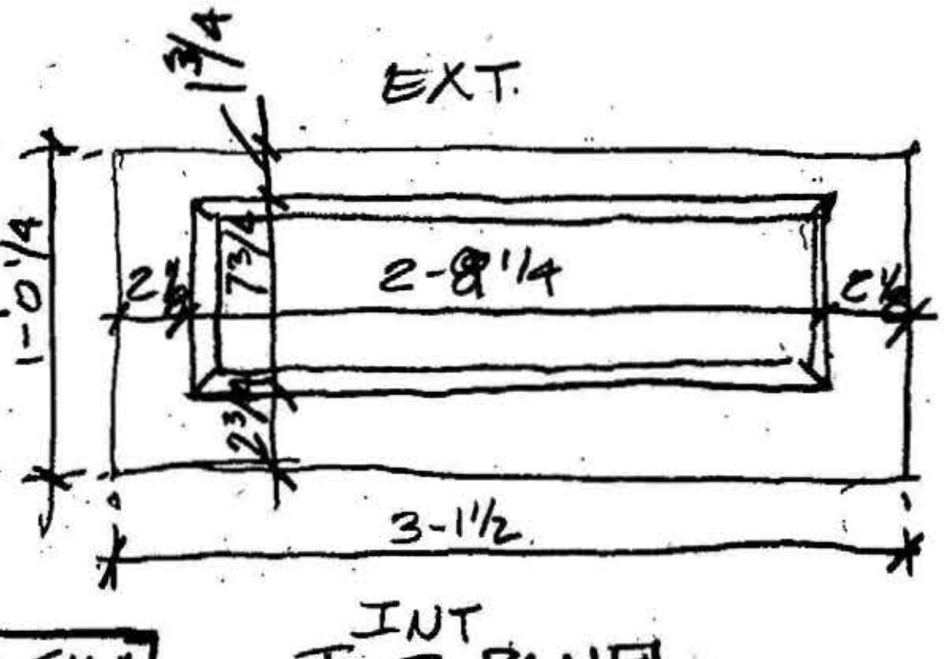
208

Side pannel



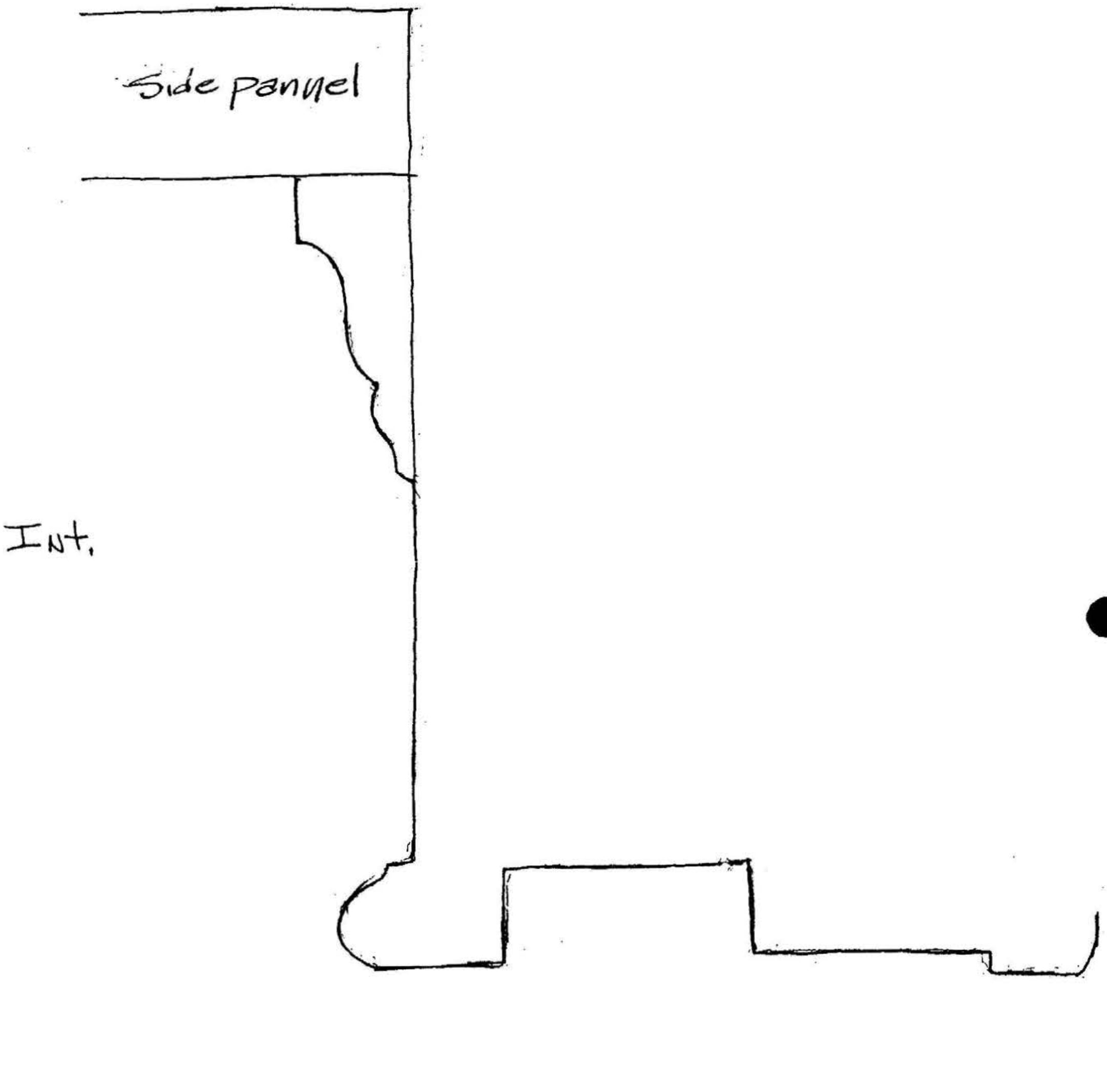




18 E WINDOW 101 (209)

W108 (3'-0 1/2x6') W109 (2-11 3/4x6'-2") SIM.




19/E WINDOW 101 (W108, W109 SIM)
F.S.

(20) WINDOW 101 (W108, W109 SIM)
E F.5.

APRON

1 3/4" to next moulding

pannel is 1'-0 1/4" wide

1 1/4"

3-6 1/4

18 bricks

7 3/4

6 1/2

11"

1'-2 1/2"

2 1/2"

3/8 wood

2 1/8"

1 5/16

1 3/4

1/2"

5'-7"

3 1/2" 1 7/8" 1 5/16

2'-3 5/8"

1 1/2 1 7/8"

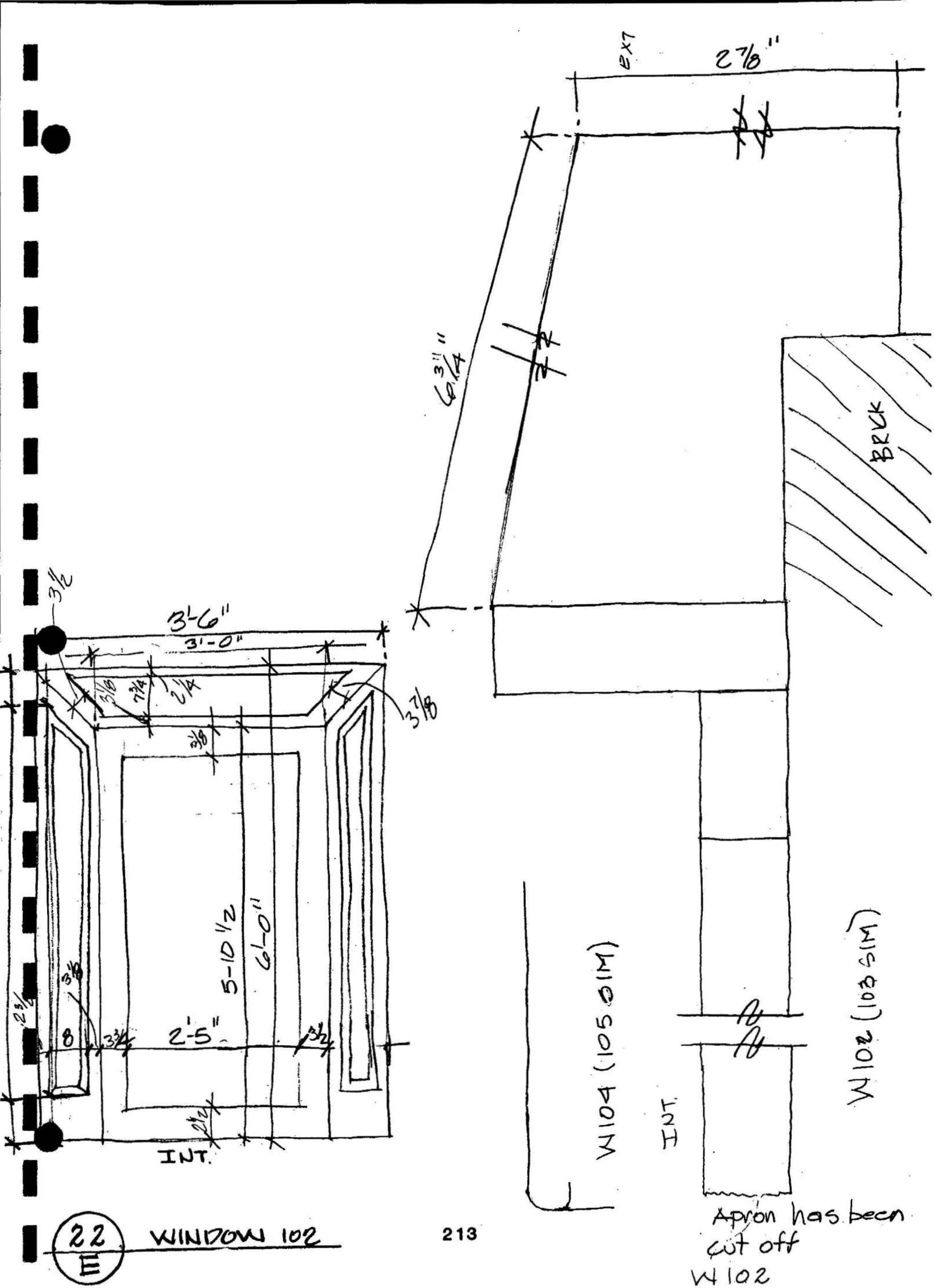
3-2 1/2 br opening

3"

3-4 3/4

2 E WINDOW 102

212




22/E WINDOW 102

EXT.

BRICK

moulding added when vinyl windows installed

point line of removed mould ing

INT.

PANNEL PROFILE

A

A

INT

3'-0"

3'-6"

1-1¼"

1-0½"

cut has been cut to 2

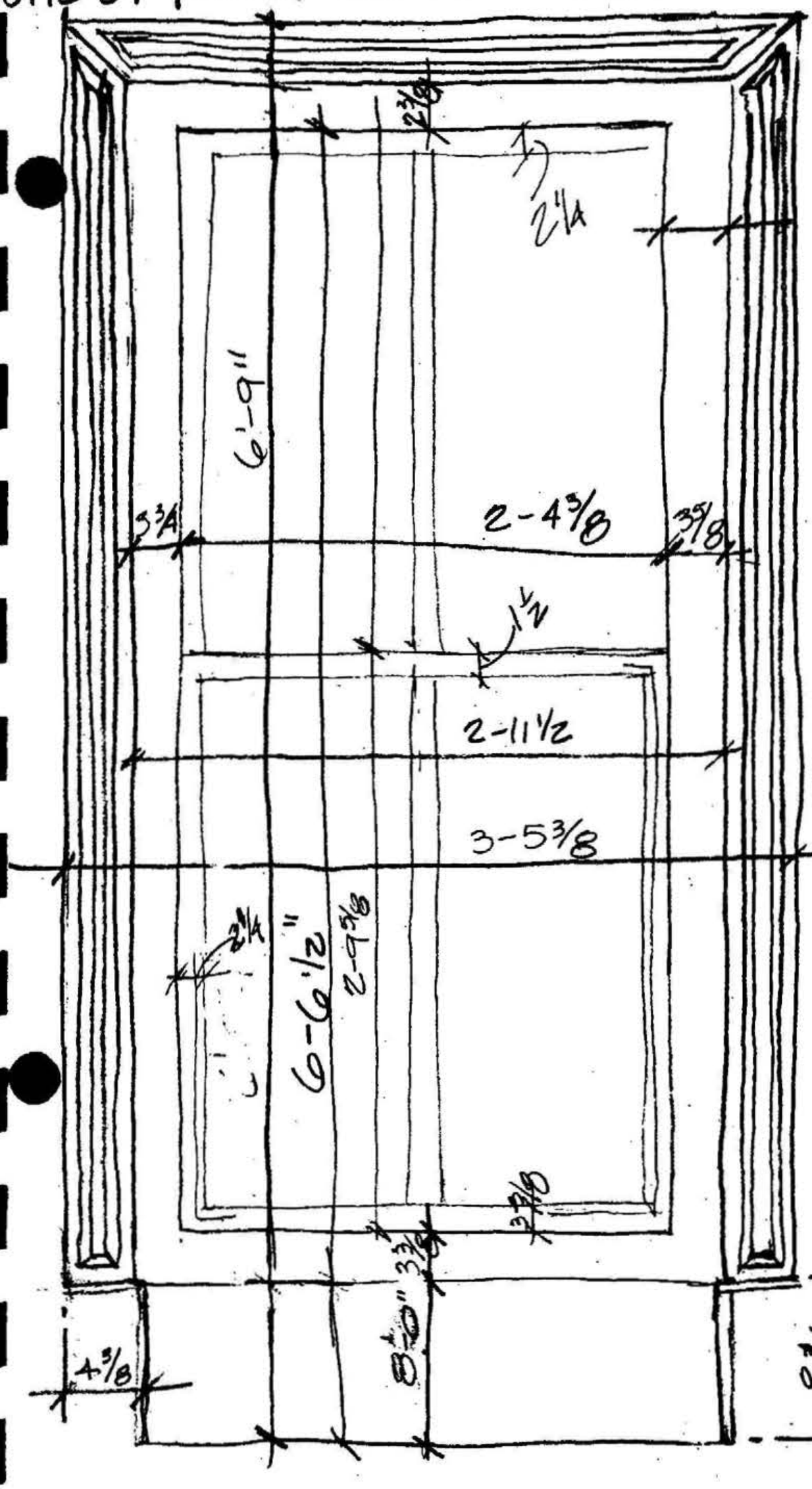
WINDOW 102

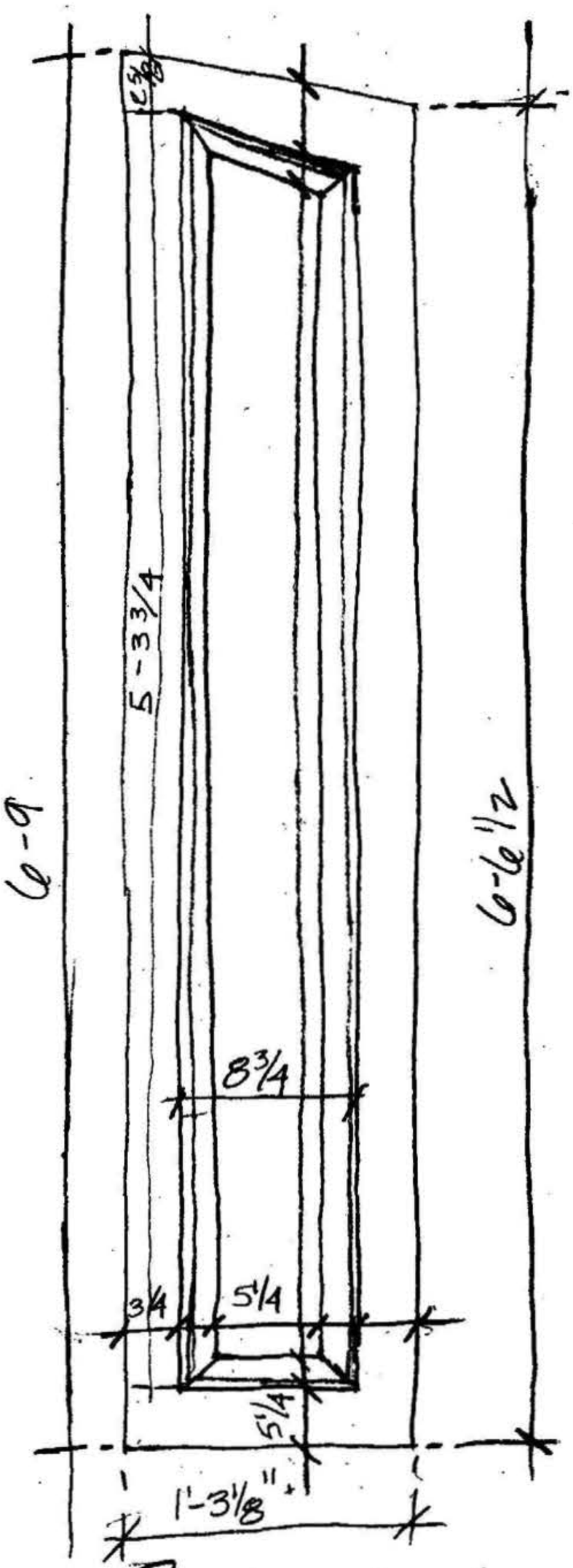
23 E

214

118

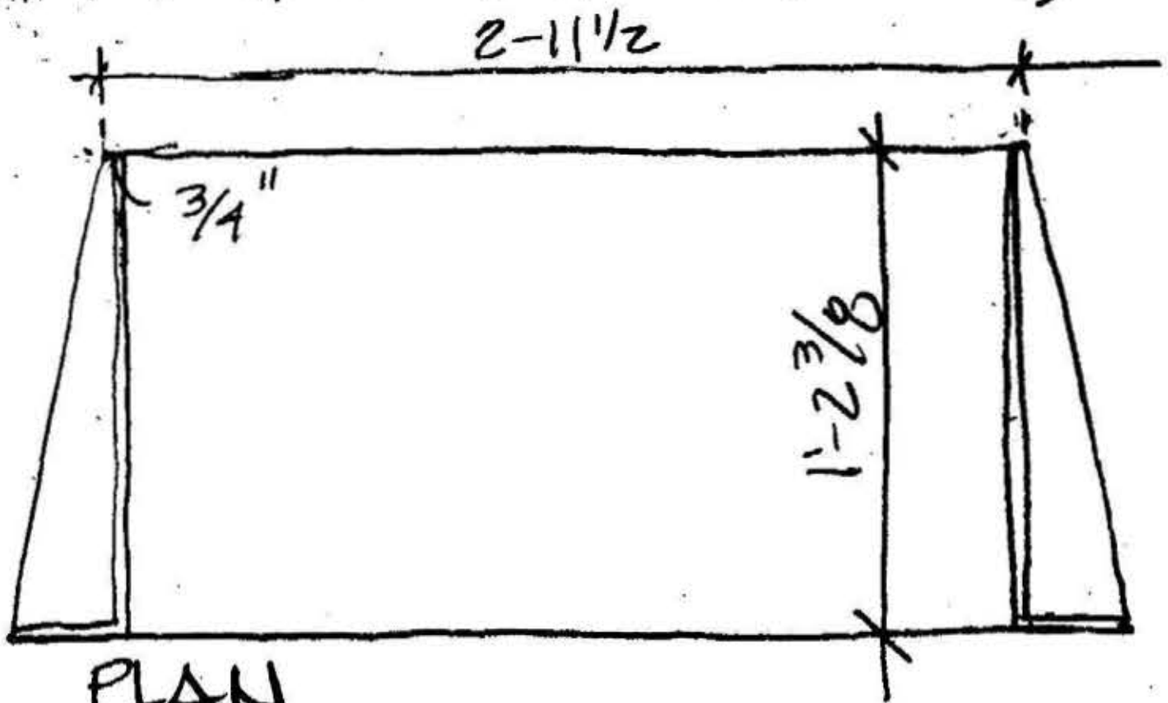
Profie of panel same as wainscoating



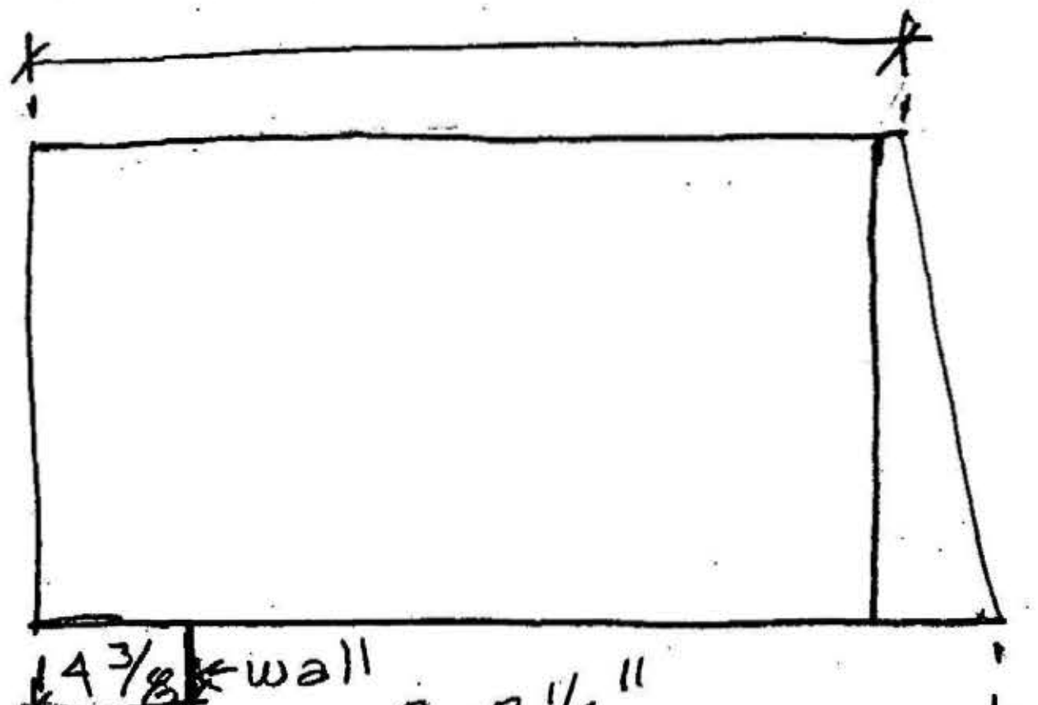




Panel - elevation

Elevation - Window 104 (102, 103, 105 SIM)

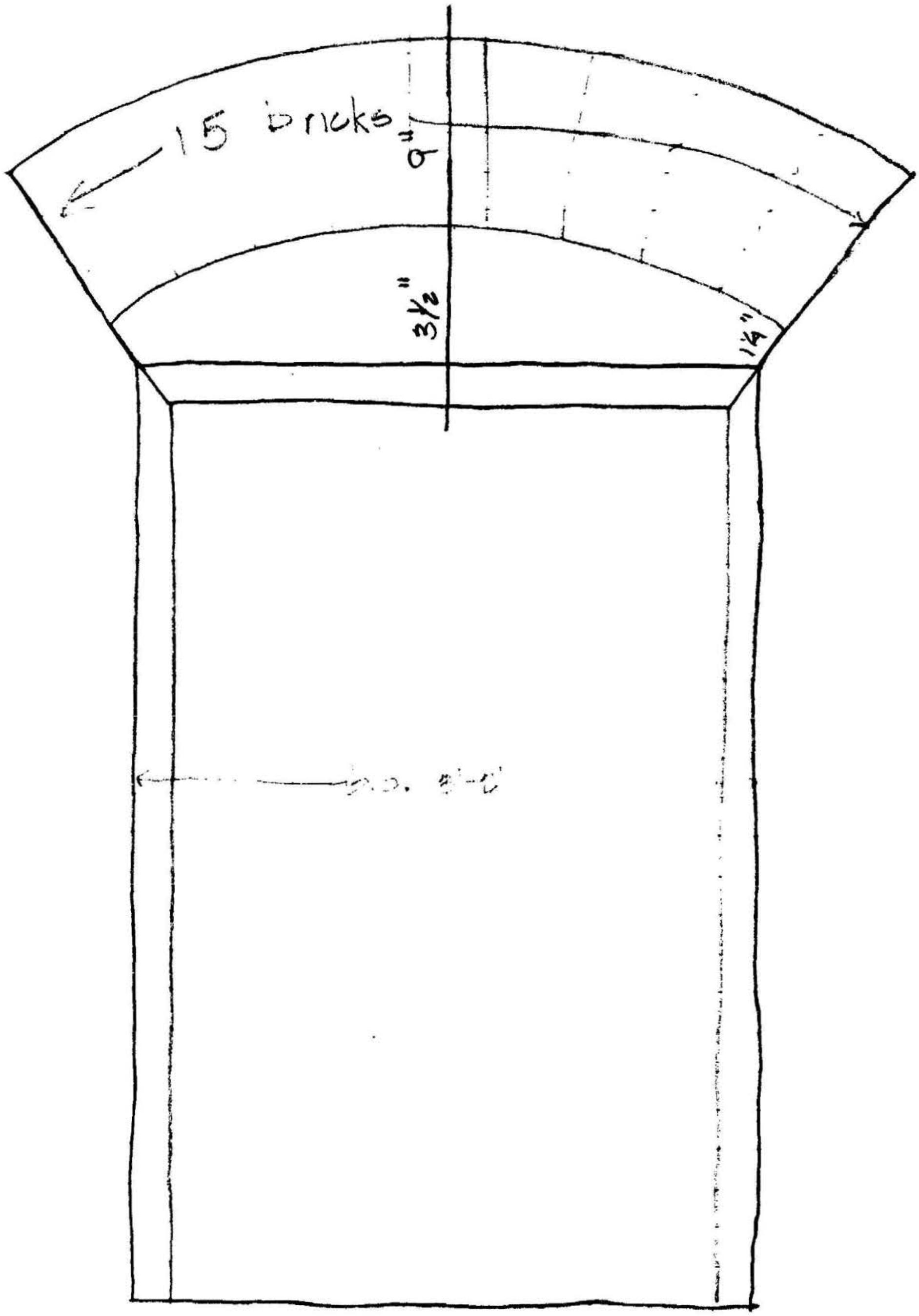



PLAN

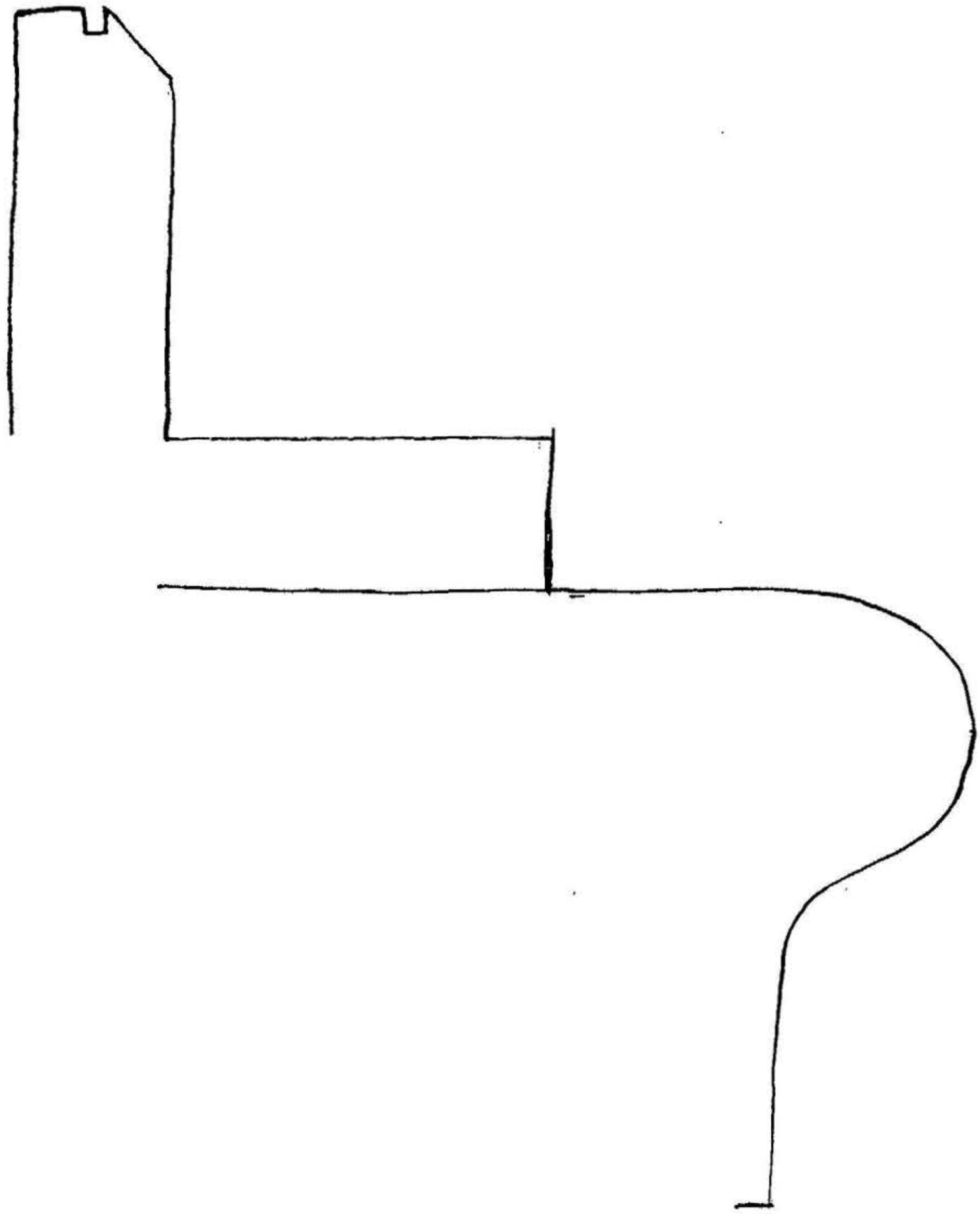



Plan Window 105

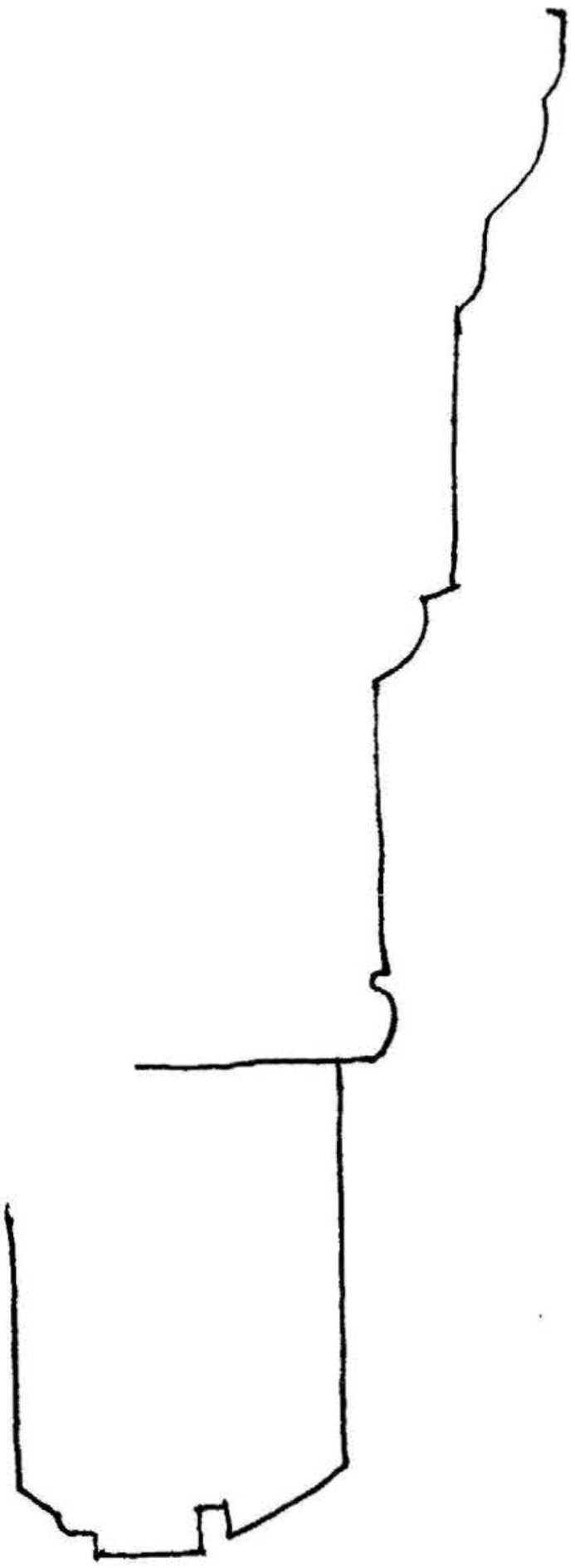
24 E WINDOW 104 (W102, 103, 105 SIM)



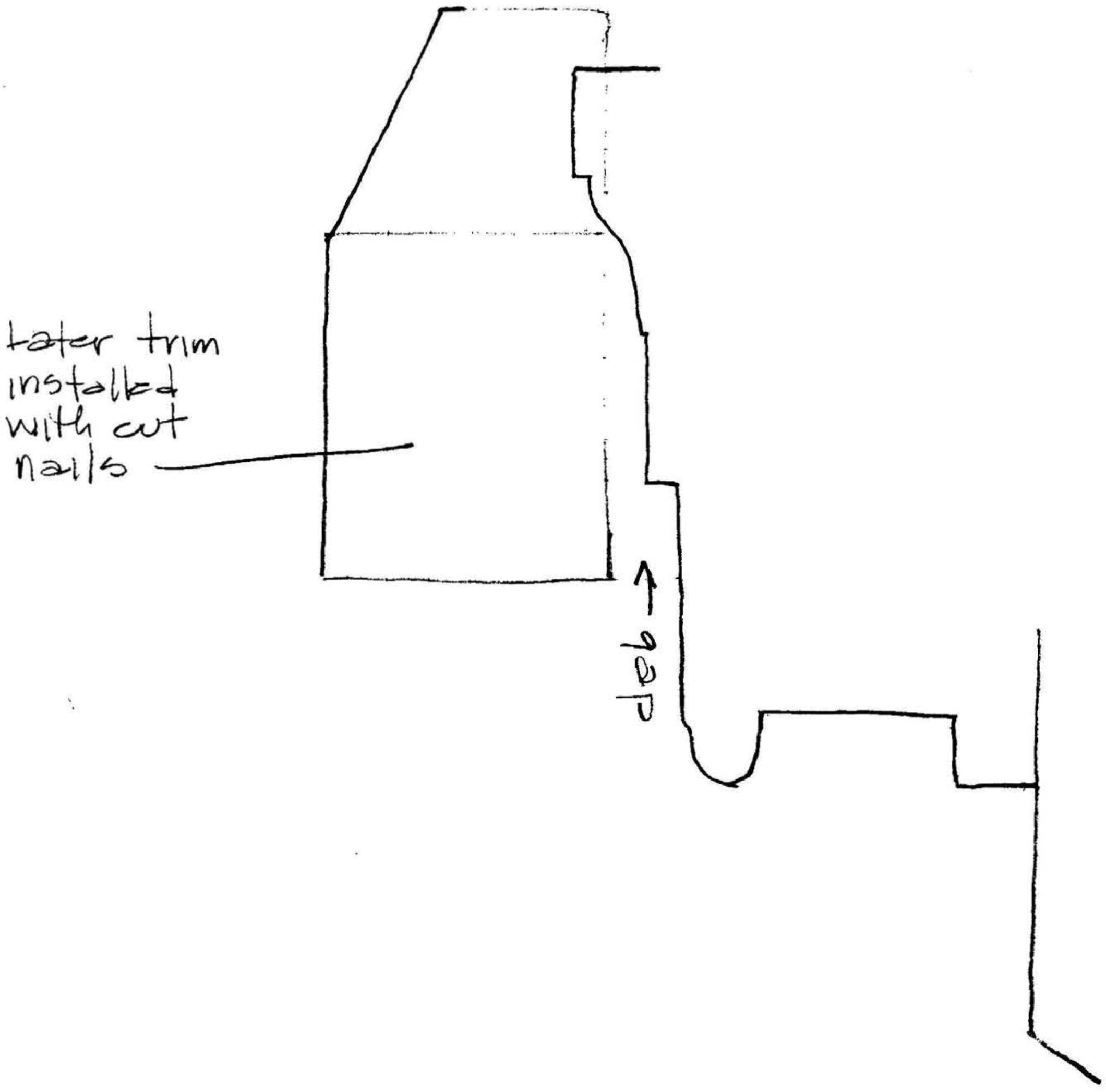

25/E WINDOW 108 (W101, W103 SIM.)



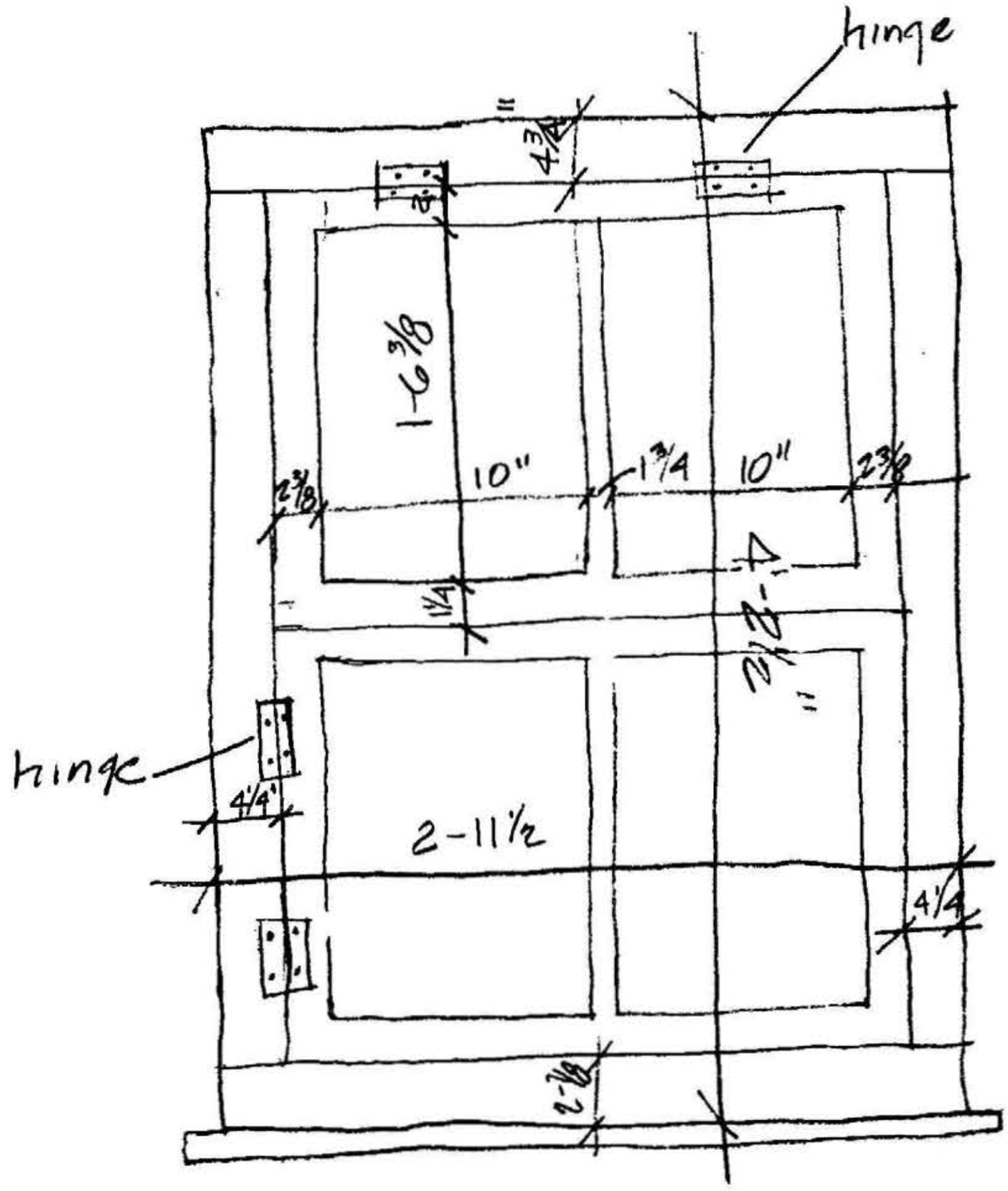
26/E WINDOW 108-SILL



27/E WINDOW 108 - HEAD



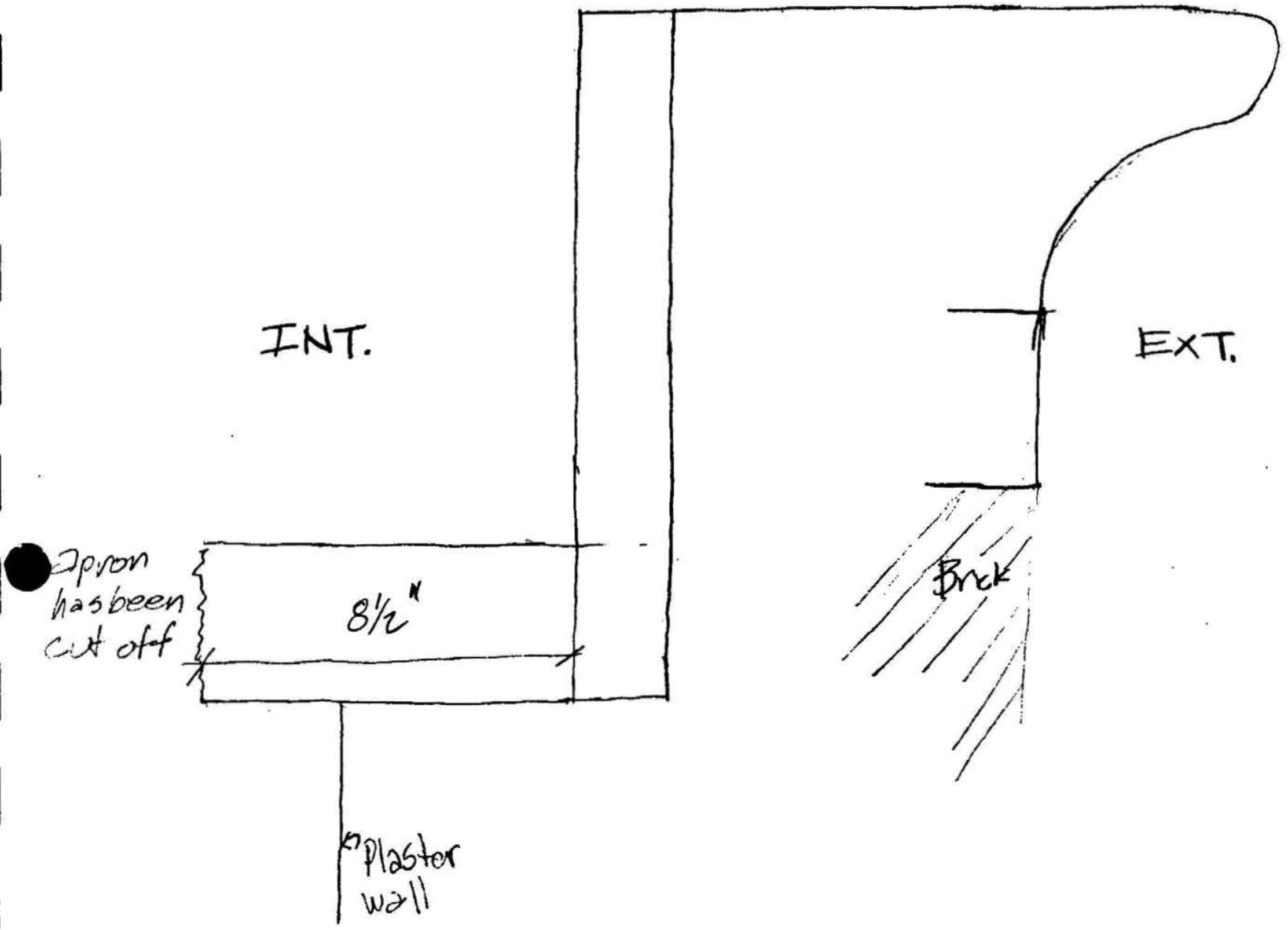

28/E WINDOW 108 - TRIM



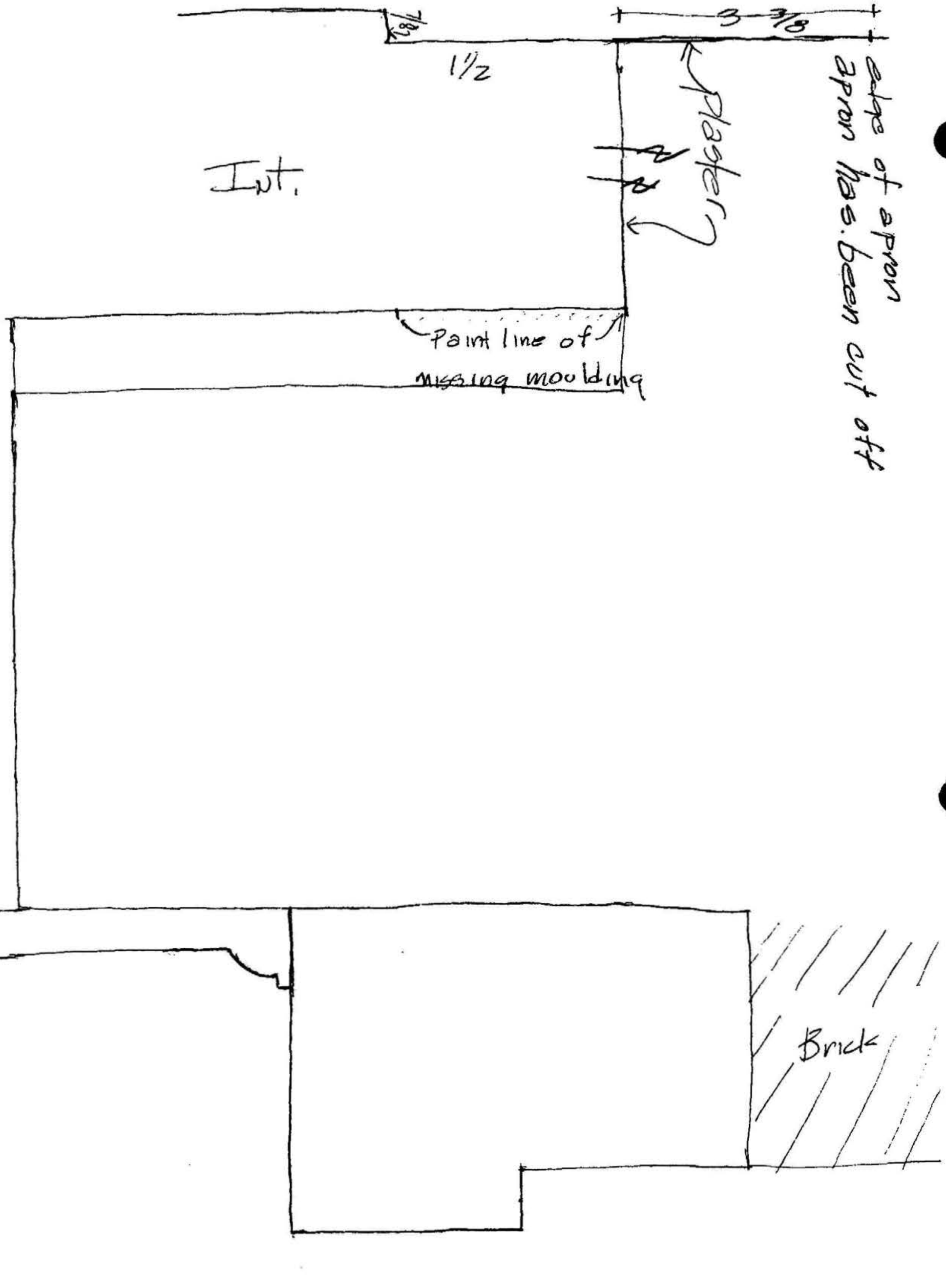

Interior

29/E WINDOW 202 (W201, W213, 214SIM)

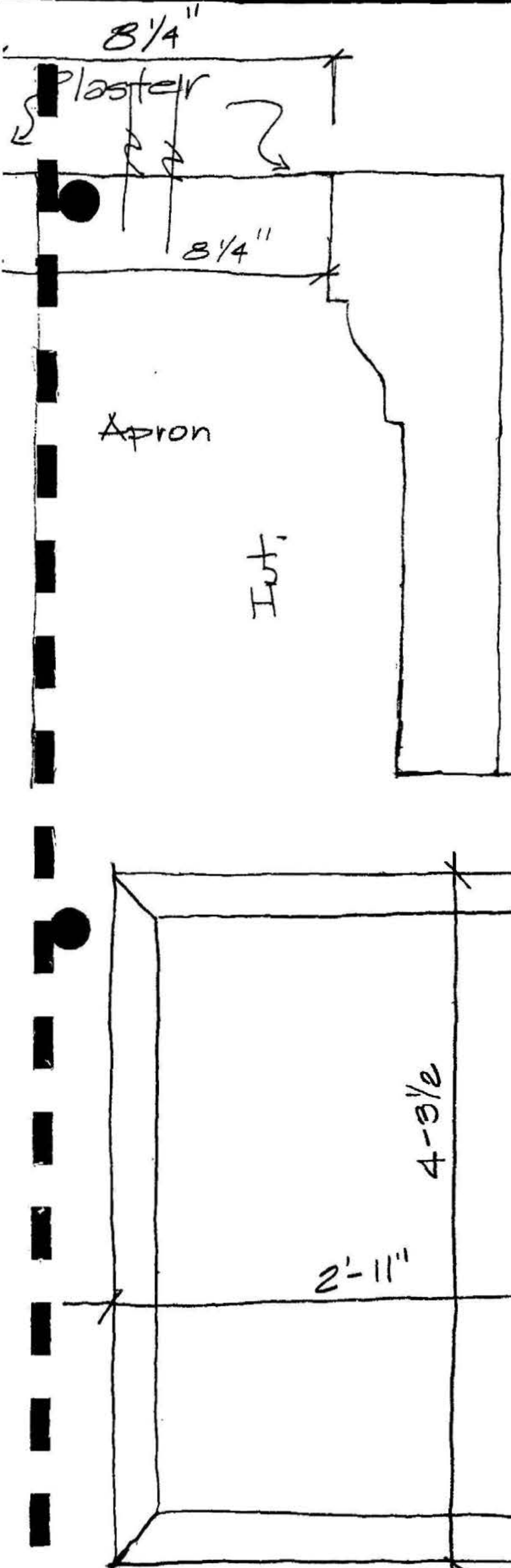
Note: sill has been replaced with modern material

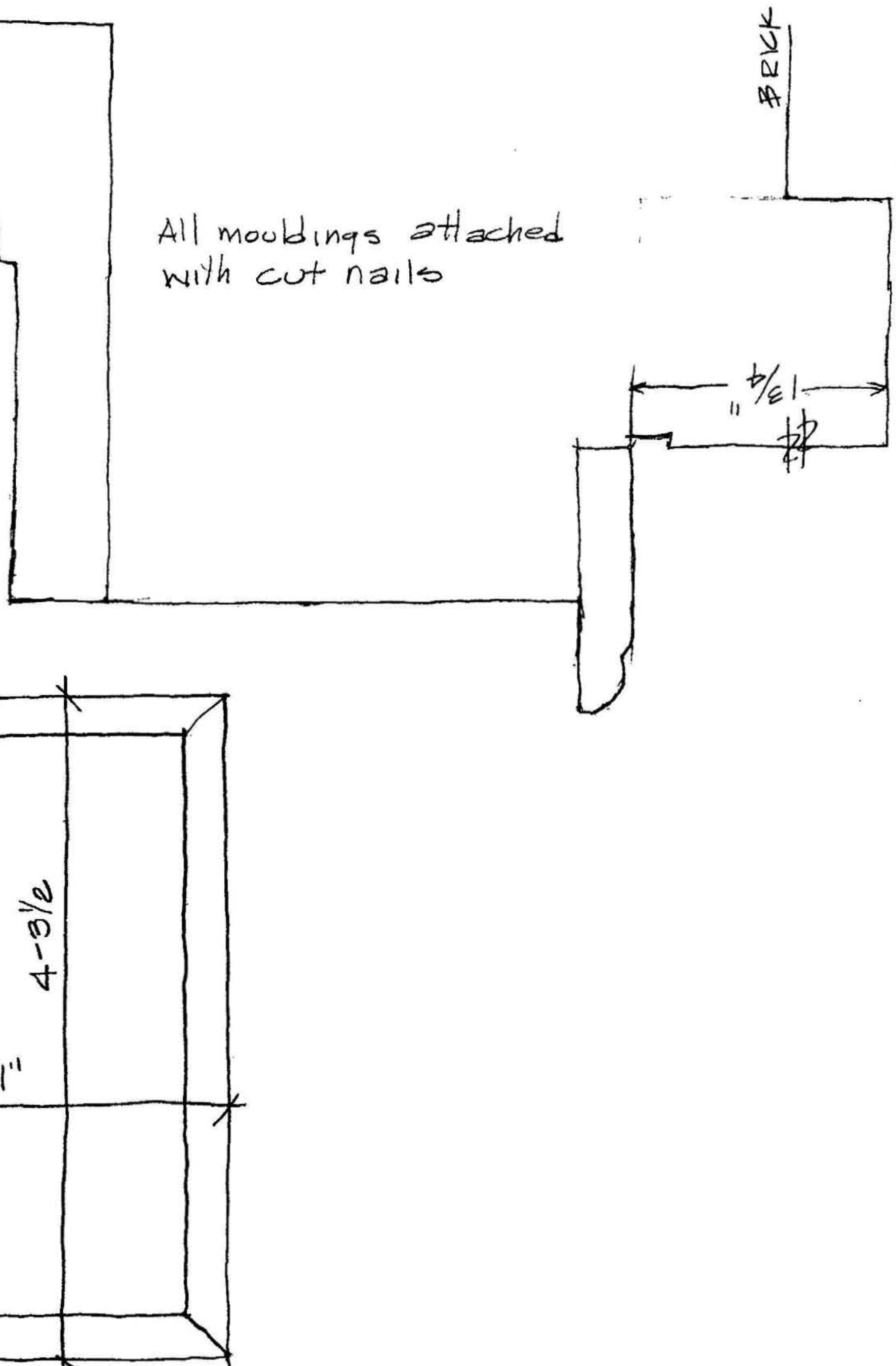



30/E WINDOW 202 (W 201, W 13, W 214 SIM)
F. S.

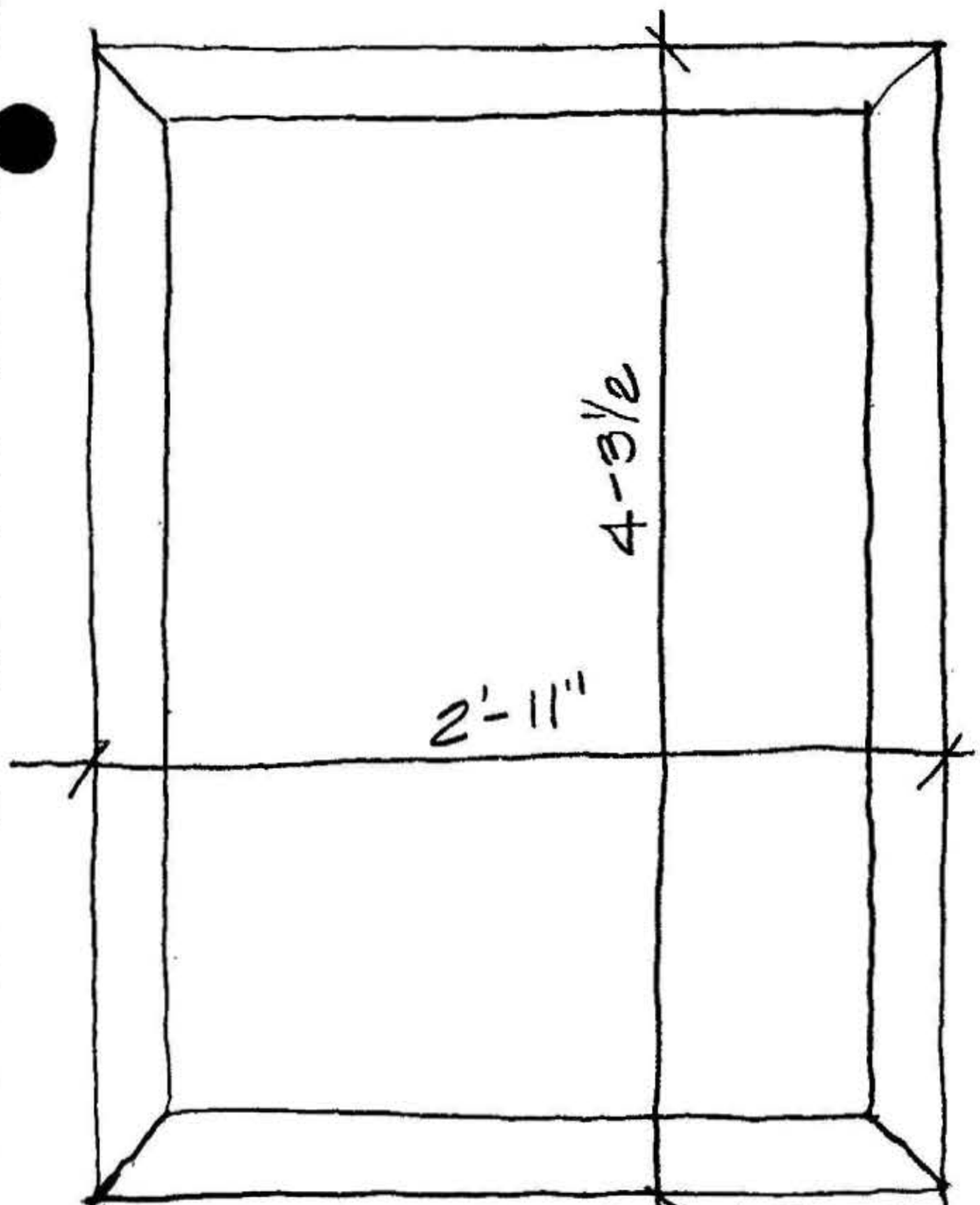



31/E WINDOW 202 (W201, W213, W214SIM)
F.S.

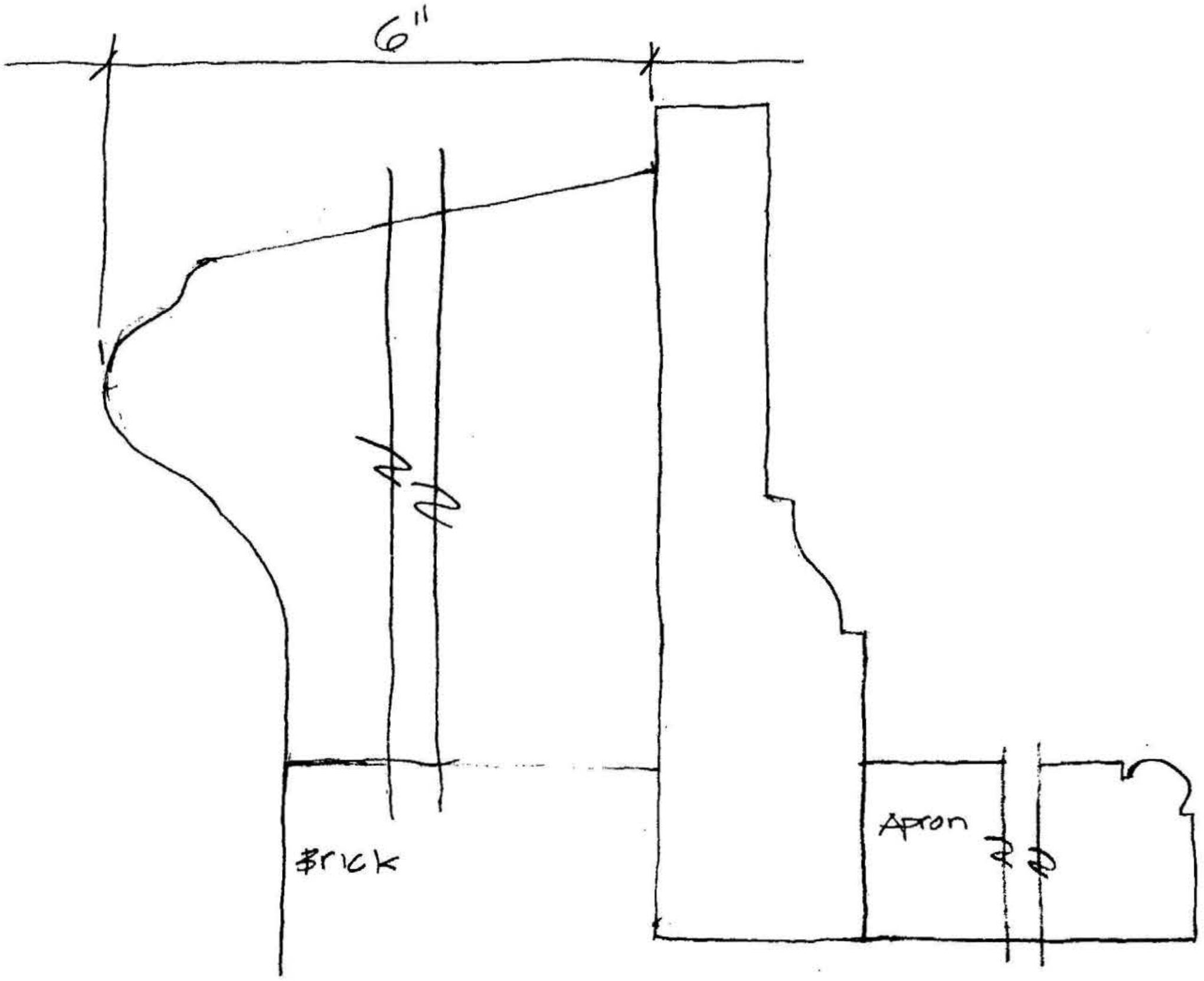



All mouldings attached with cut nails



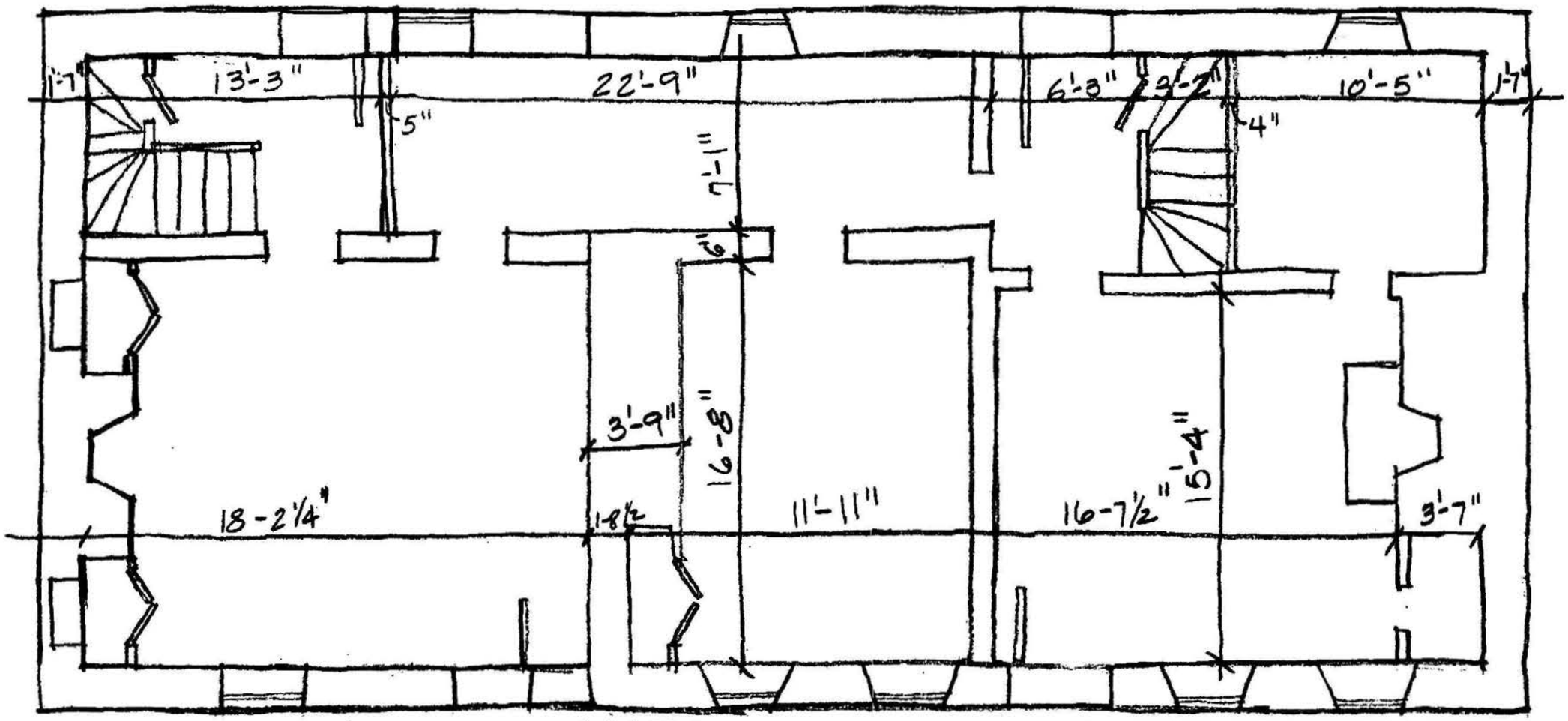

(32) WINDOW 206 - All other windows located on the second floor of the c.1725 house are missing
E



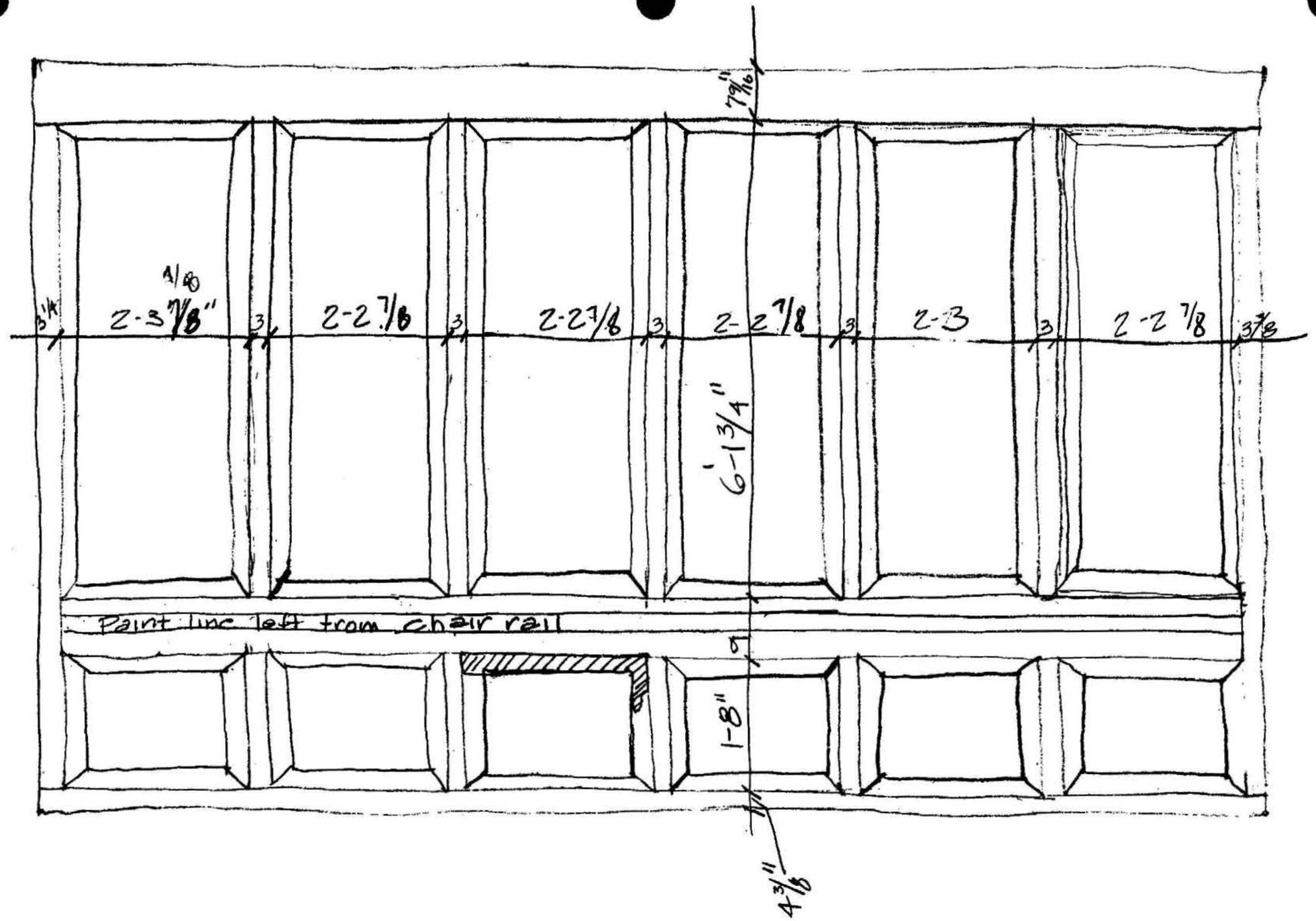

All other windows located on the second floor of the original bldg. are missing;

33/E WINDOW 206

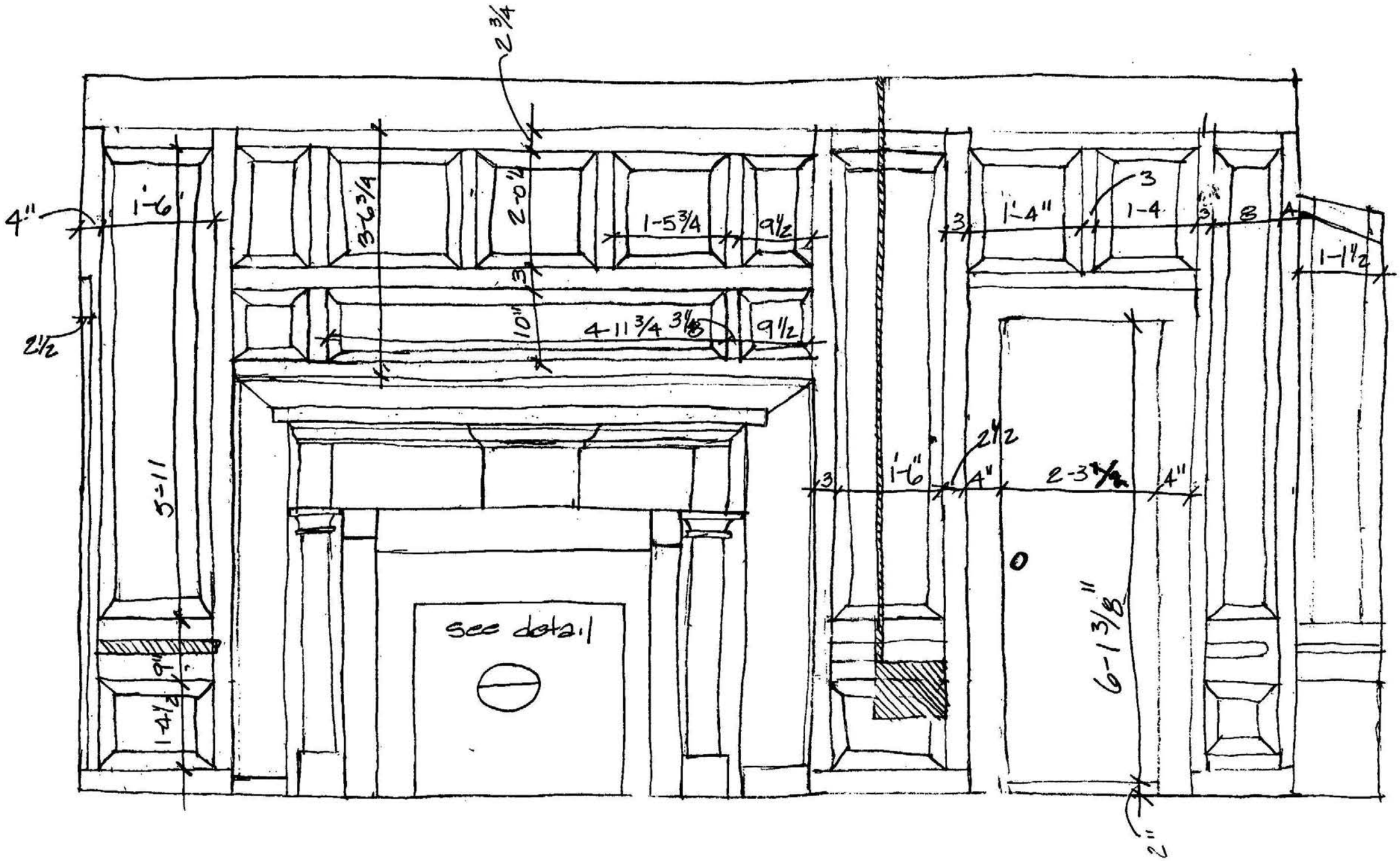
2. First Floor



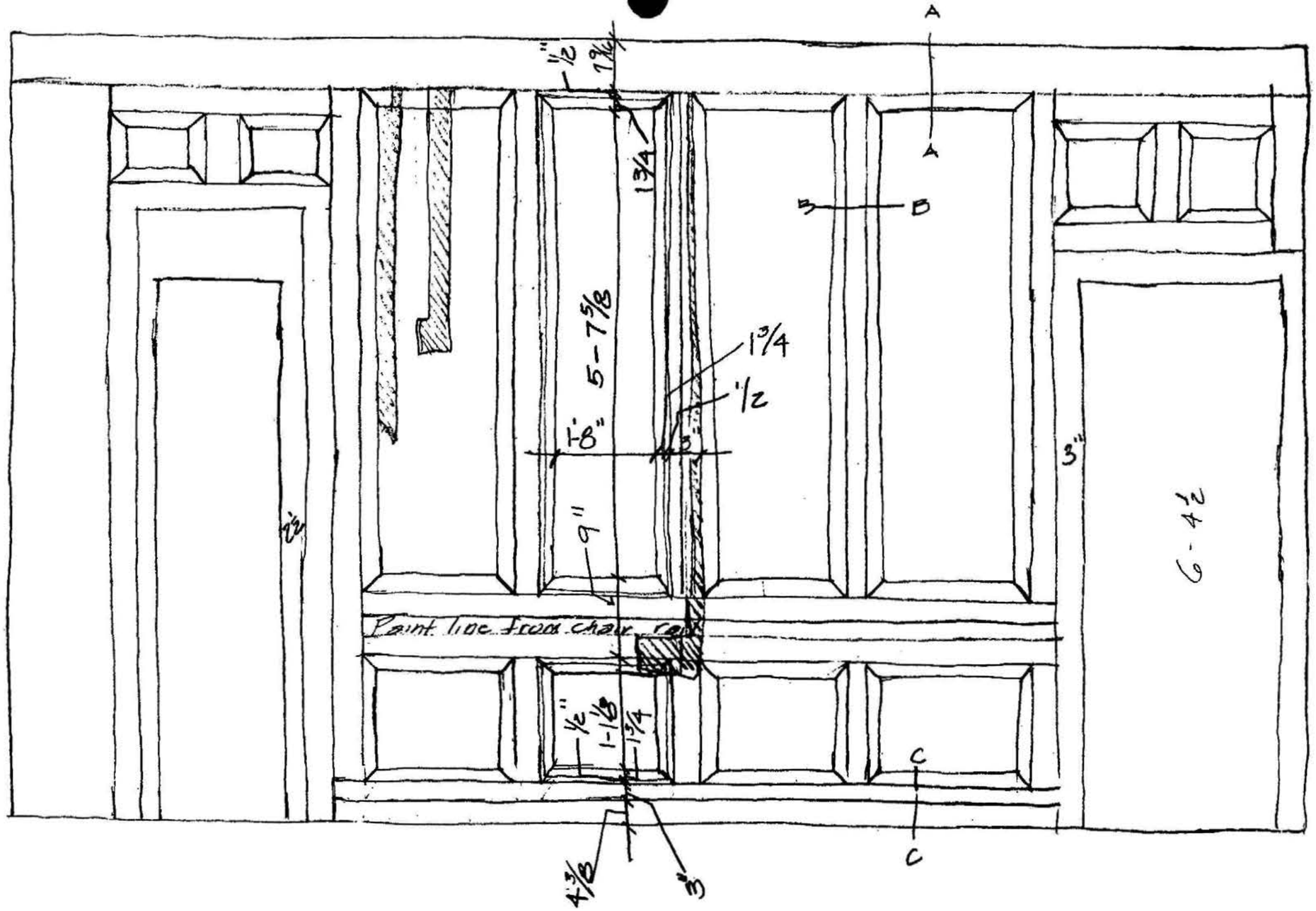

## 34/E FIRST FLOOR PLAN



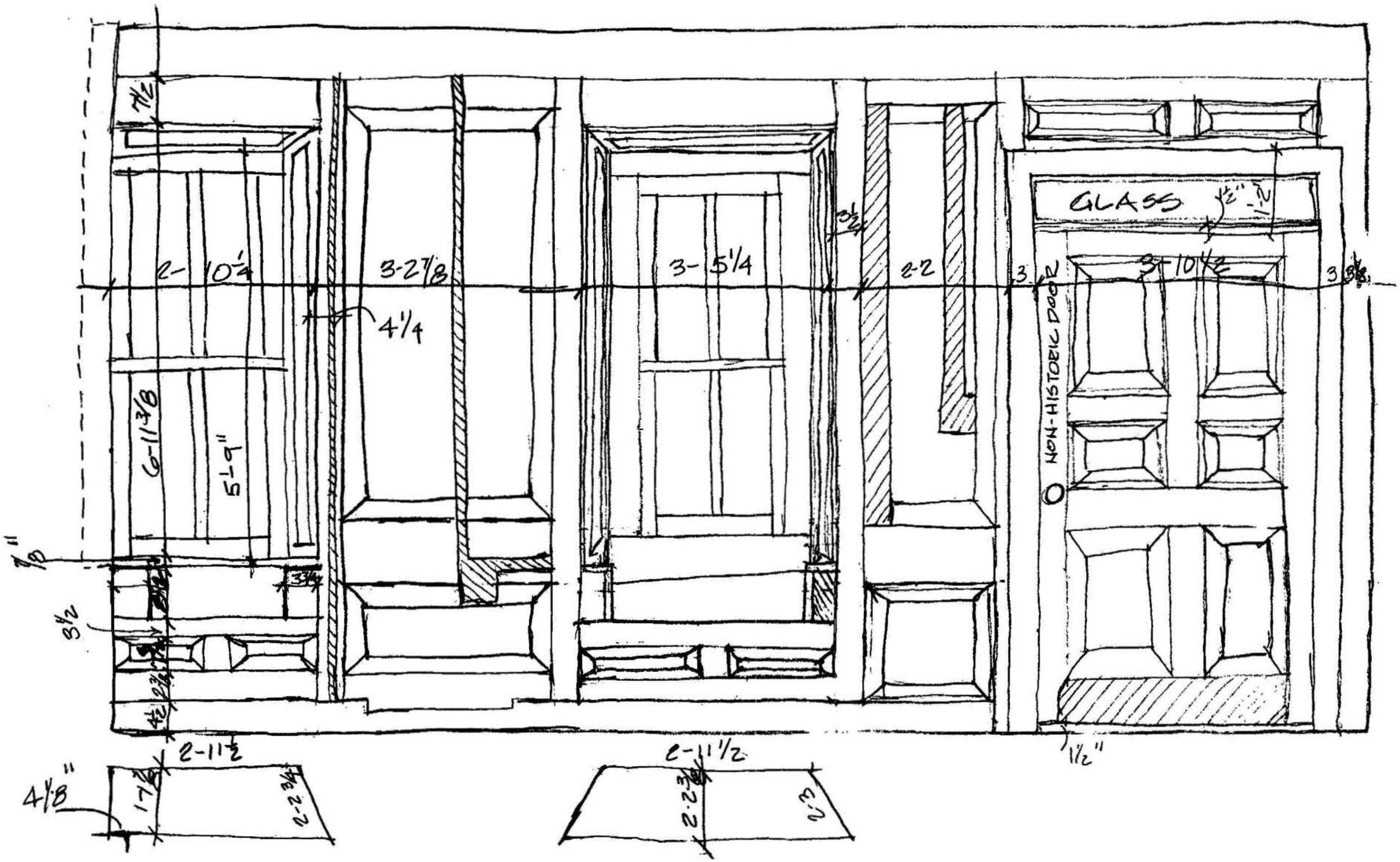

35/E RM.101 - NORTH ELEVATION




36/E RM. 101 - SOUTH ELEVATION



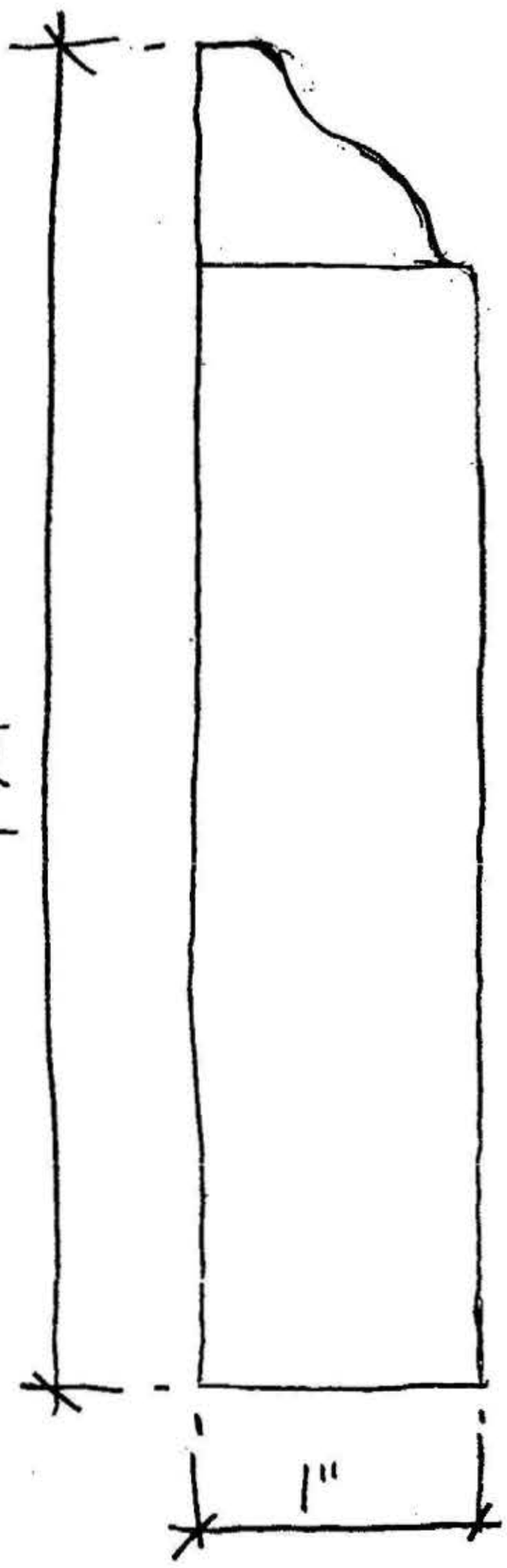

37/E RM.101- EAST ELEVATION




38/E RM. 101- WEST ELEVATION

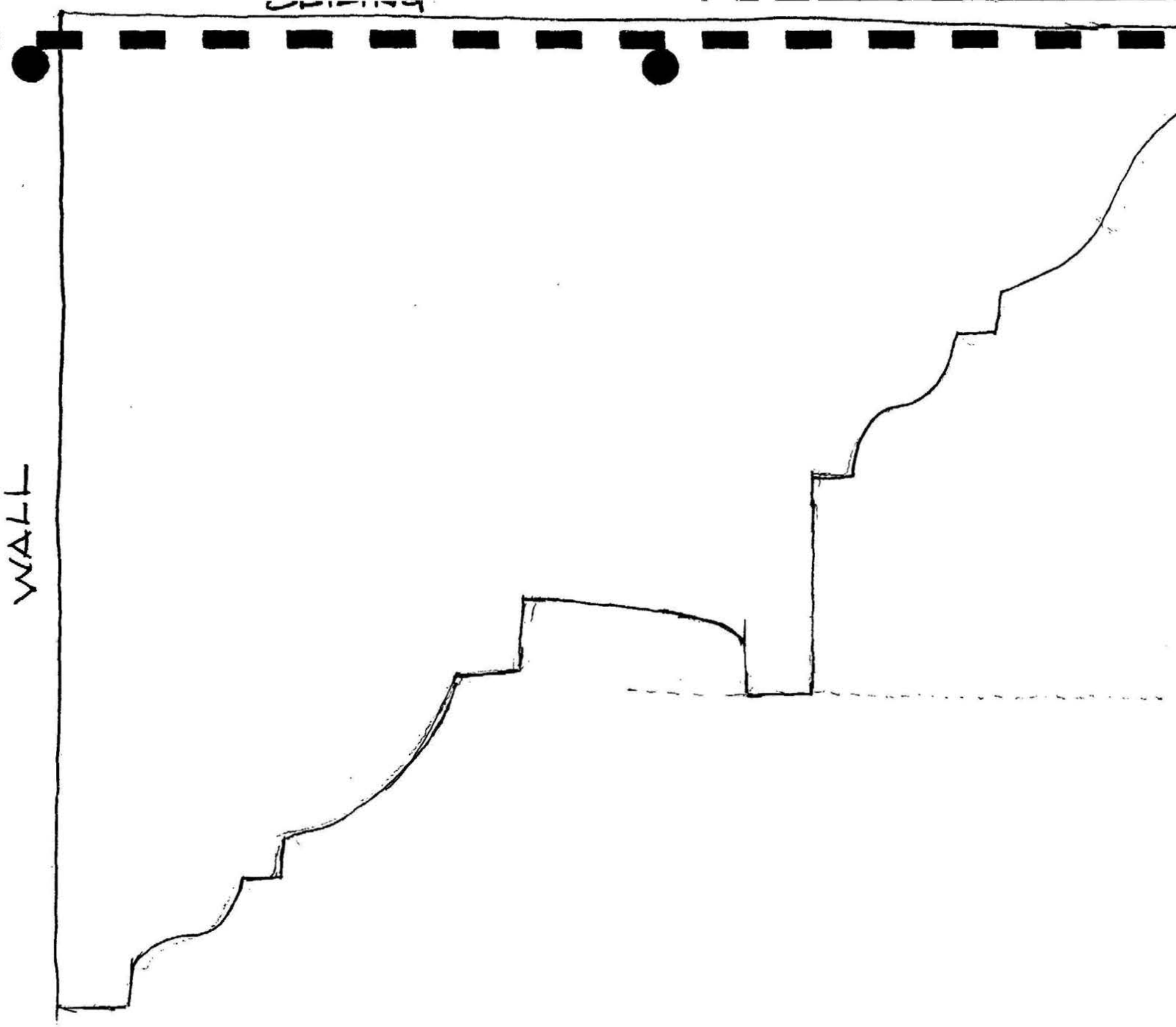
Pannel detail Rm. 101
F.S.

39/E RM. 101 - PANEL DETAIL
F.S.



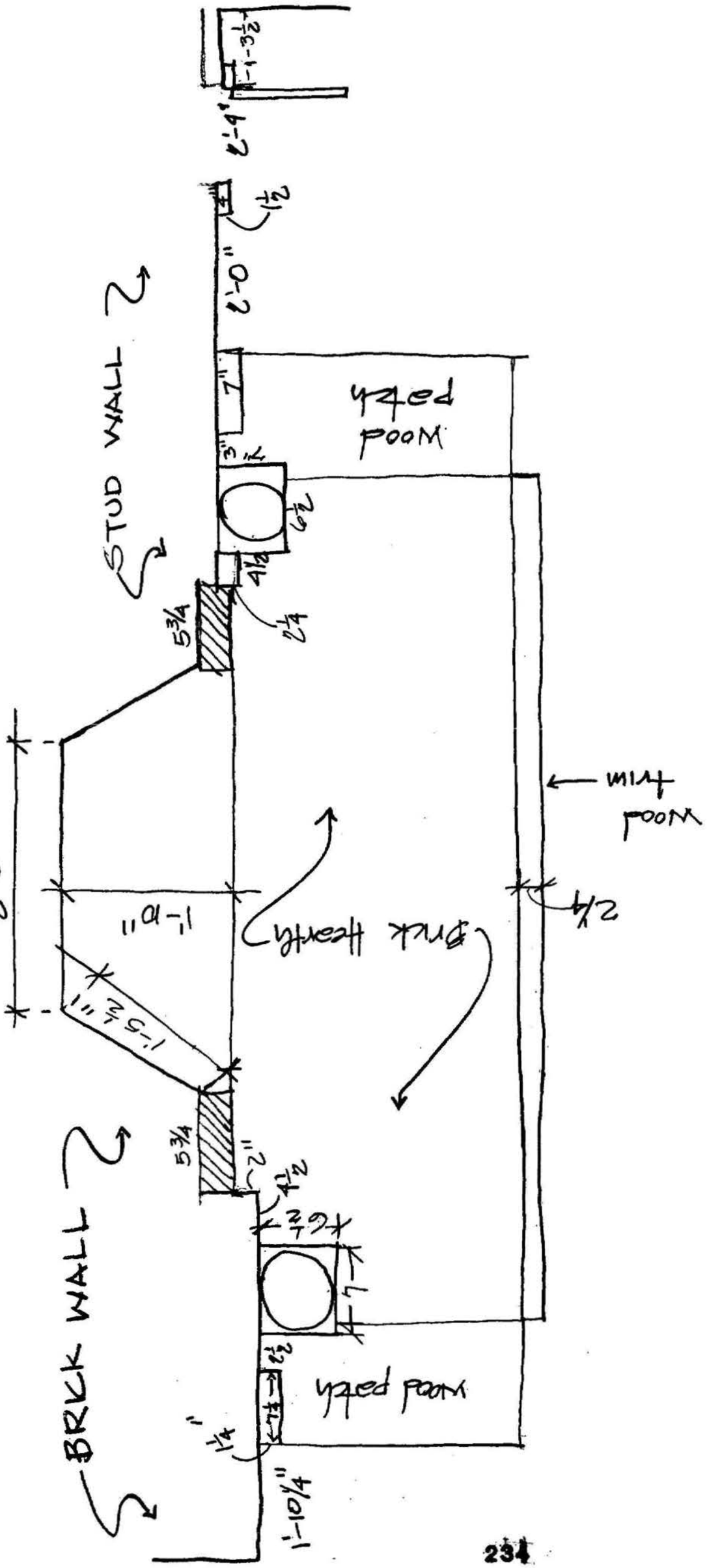

(40/E) RM. 101 - BASE

F.S.

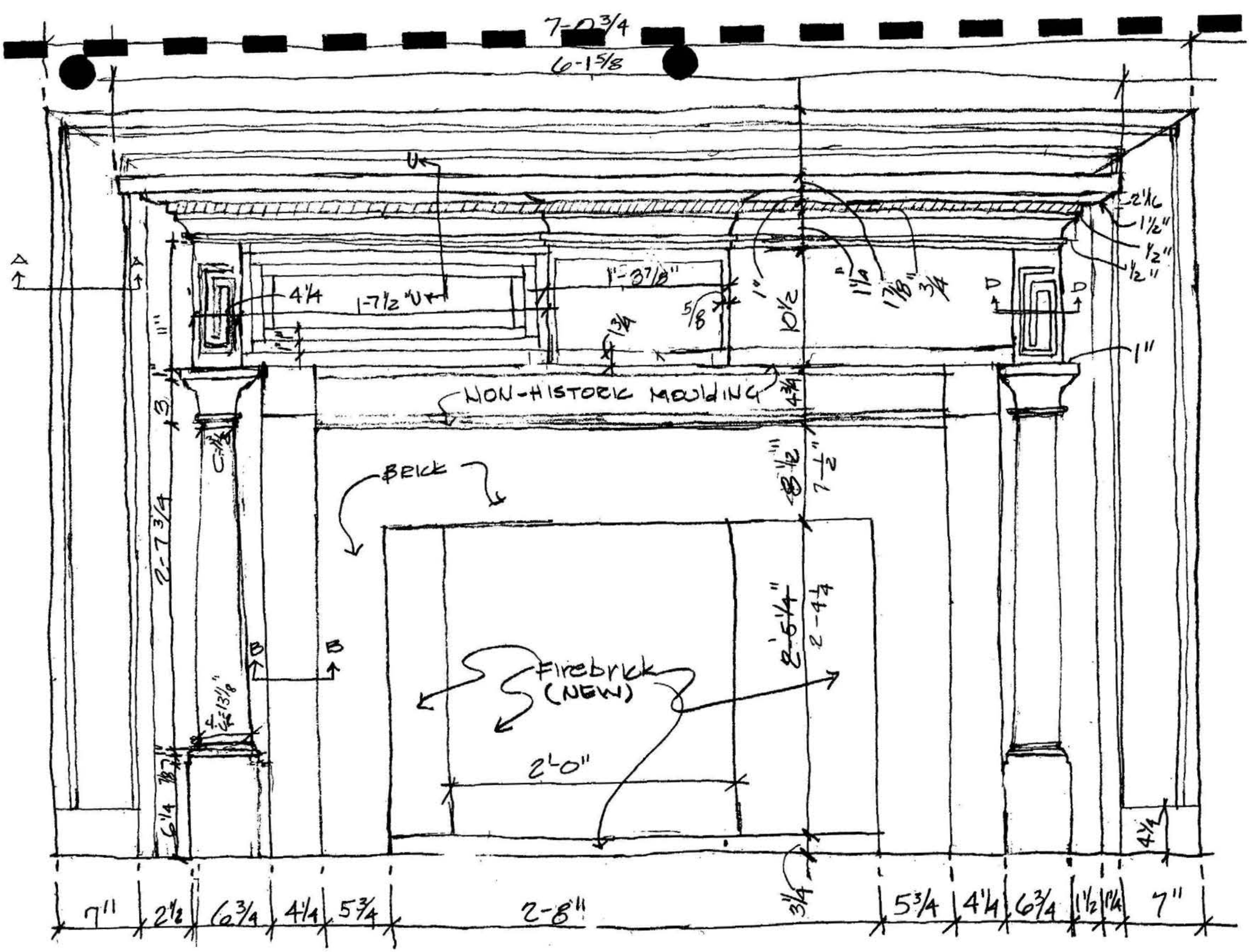



41/E RM. 101 - CEILING MOULDING (WOOD) - SECTION A-A

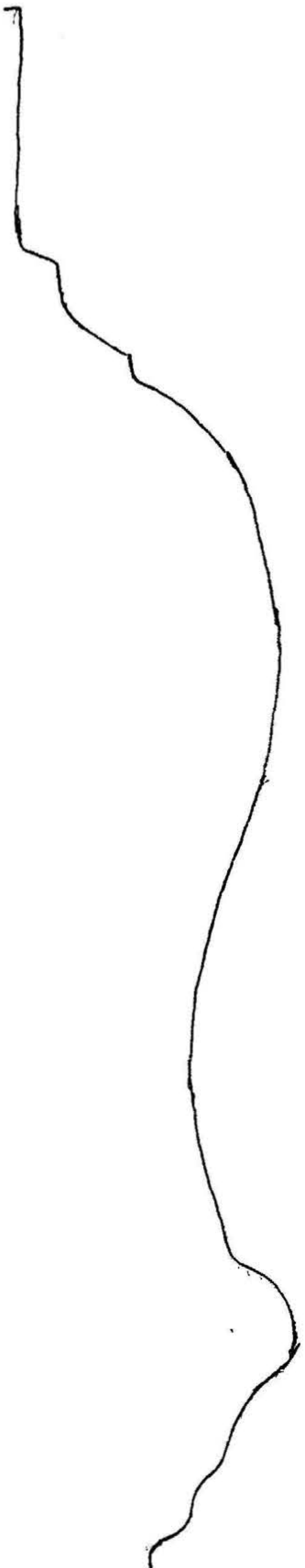
F.S.



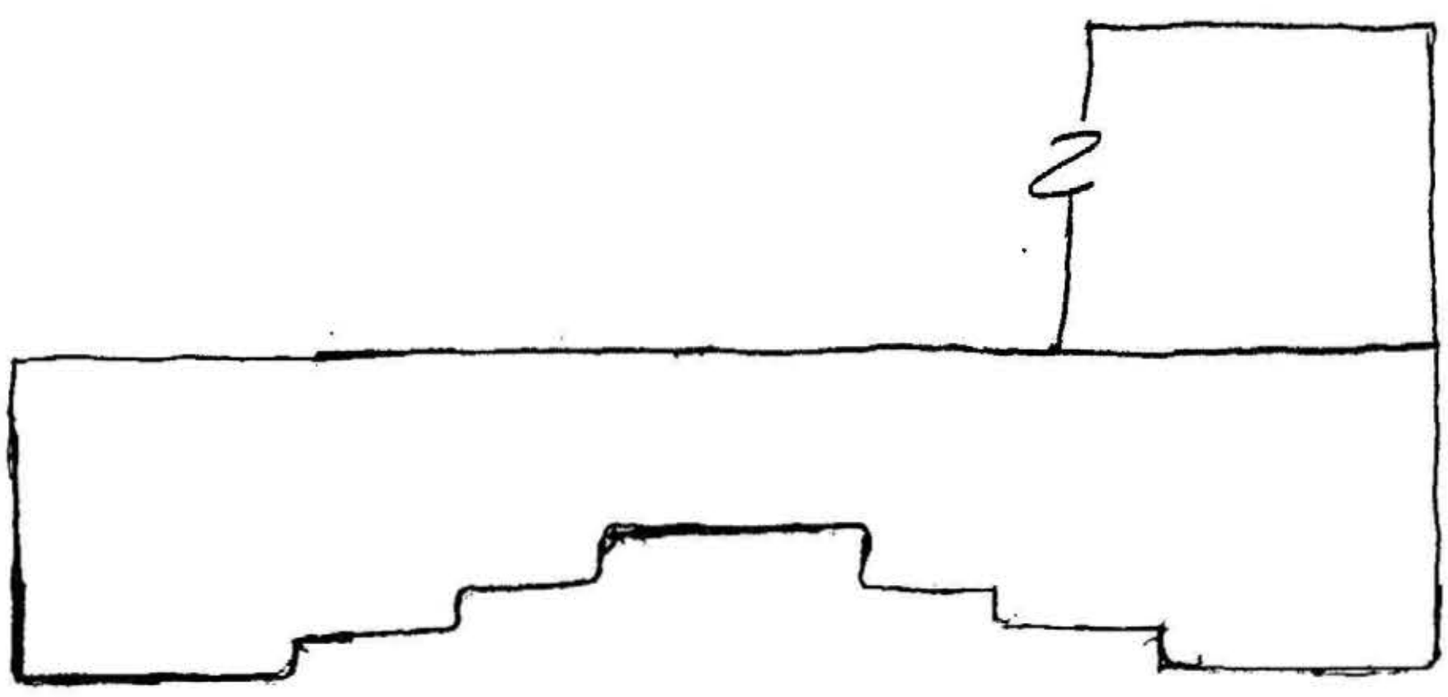

42/E RM.101 - PLAN SOUTH WALL




43/E RM.101 - MANTEL

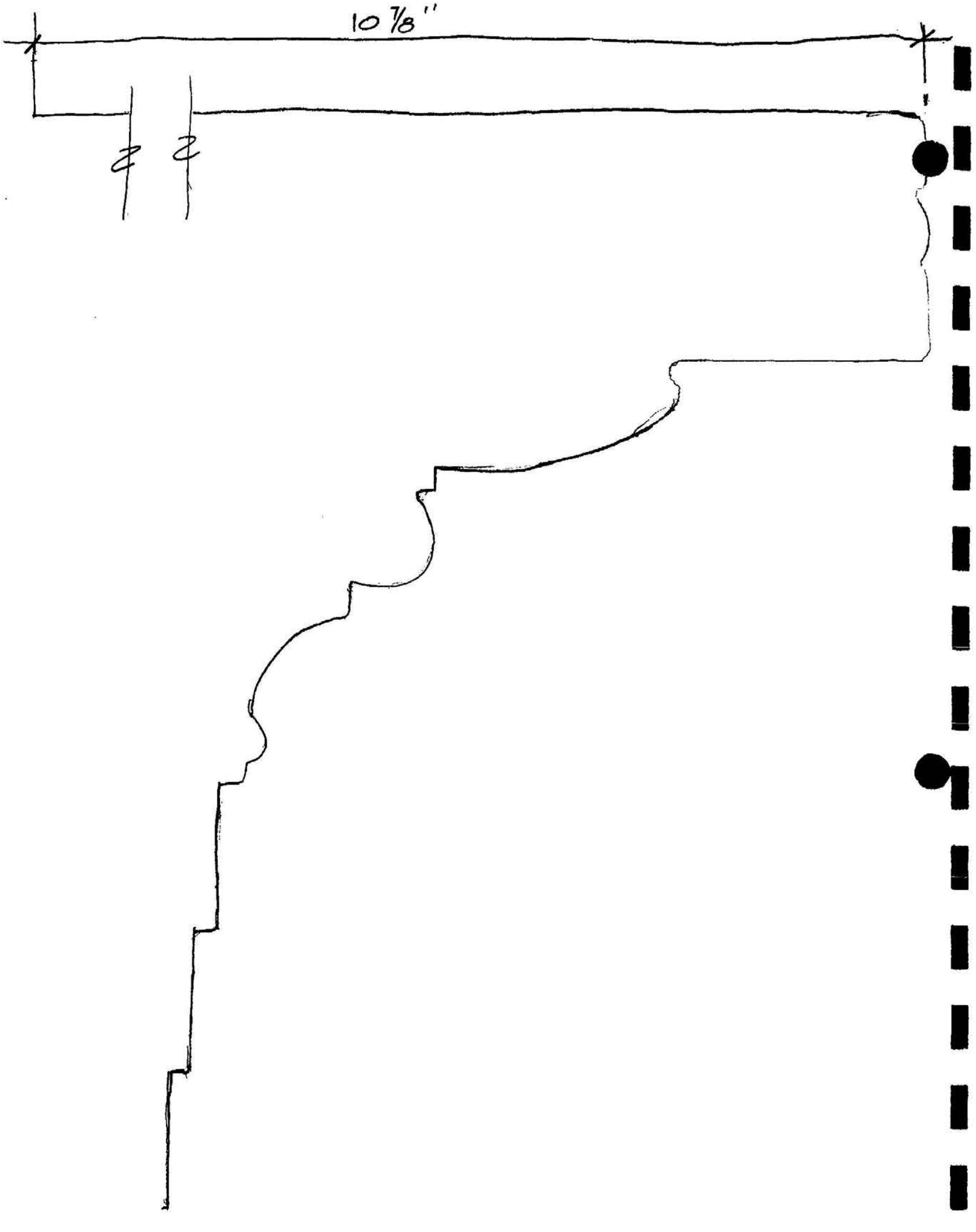


(44/E) RM. 101 - MANTEL - SECTION A-A
F.S.

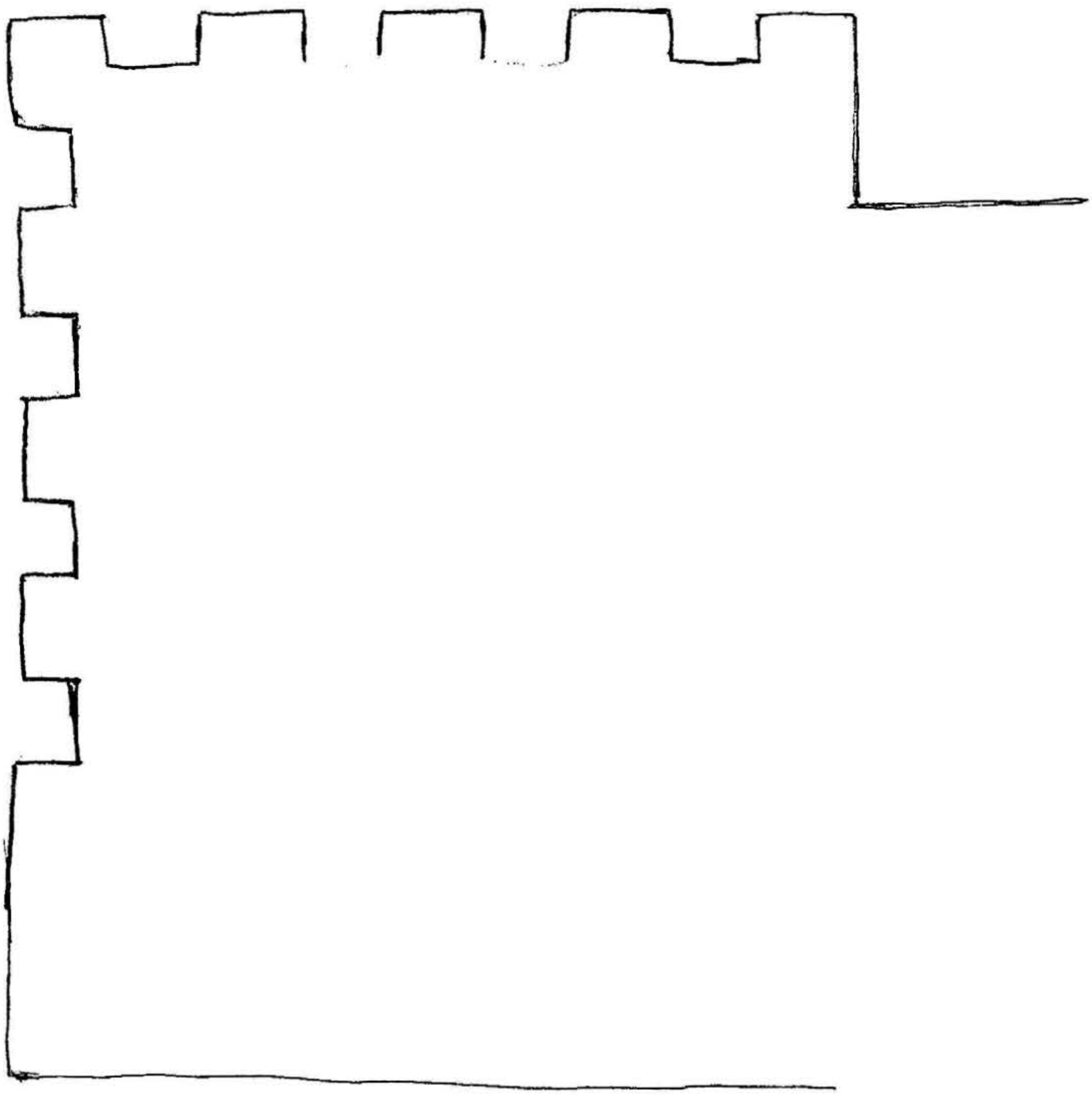


(45/E) RM 101 - MANTEL - SECTION B-B

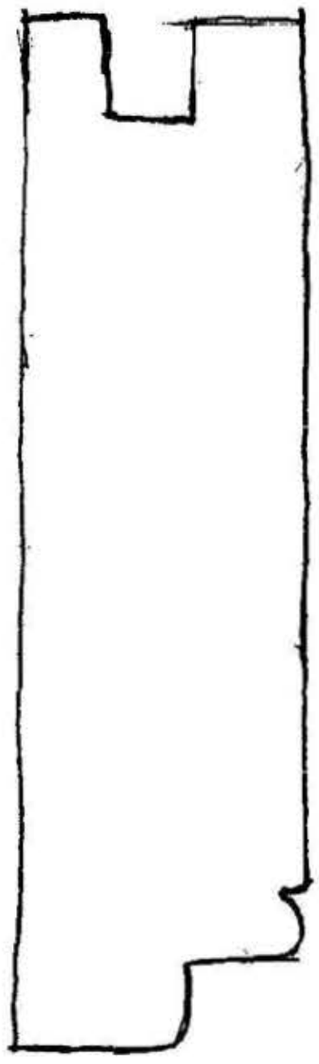
F.S.



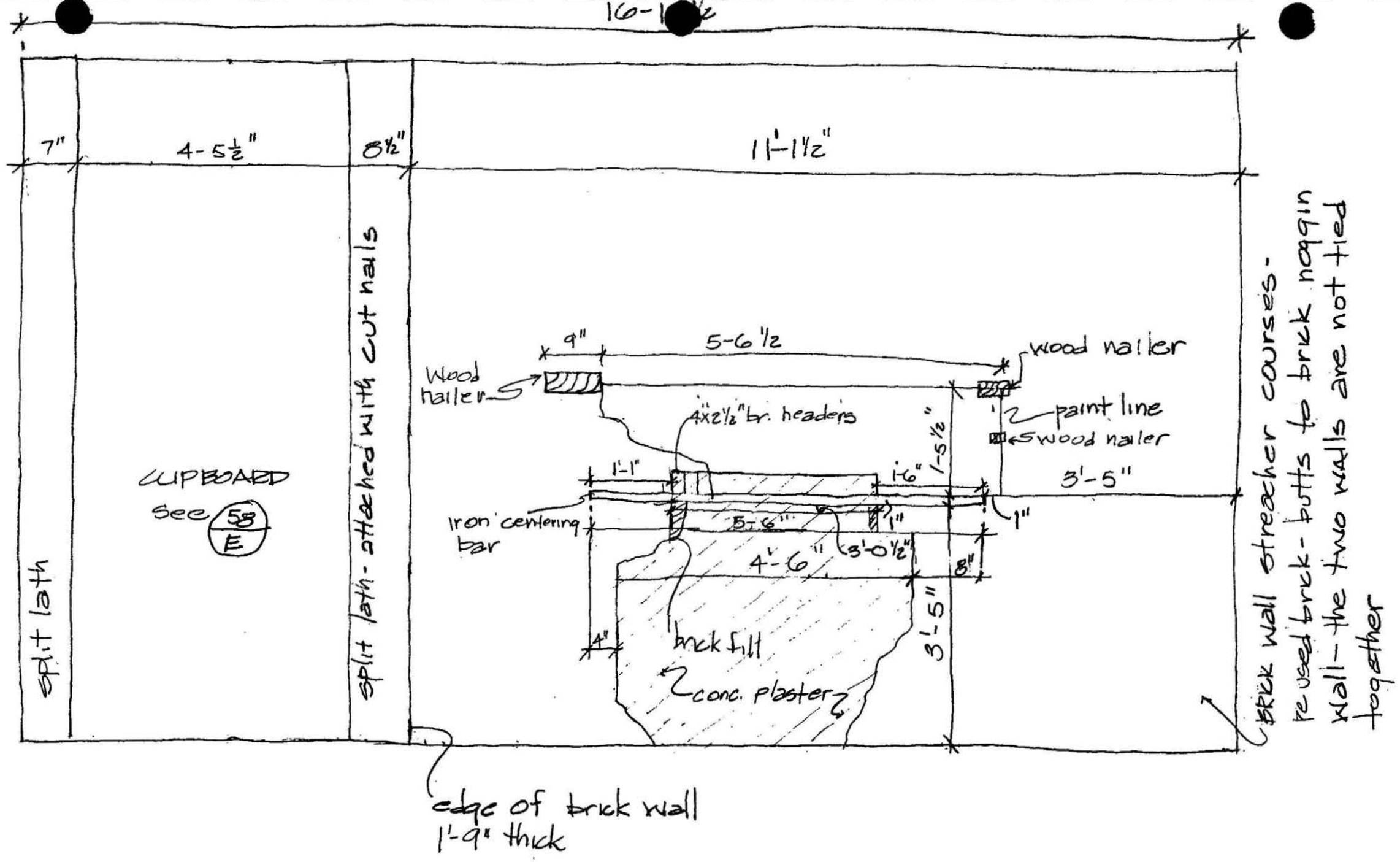

46/E RM.101 - MANTEL - SECTION C-C



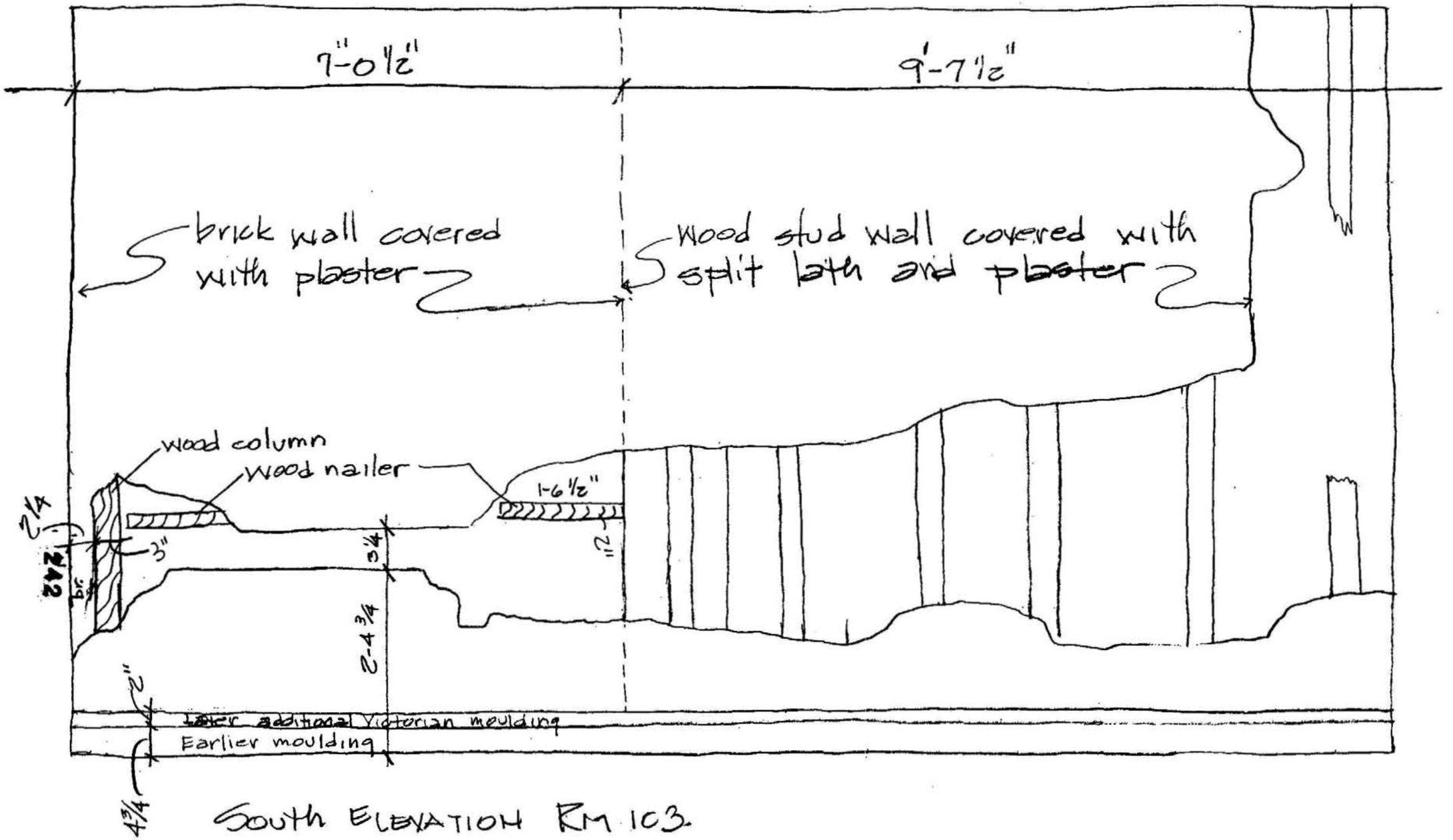
47/E RM. 101 - MANTEL - SECTION D-D



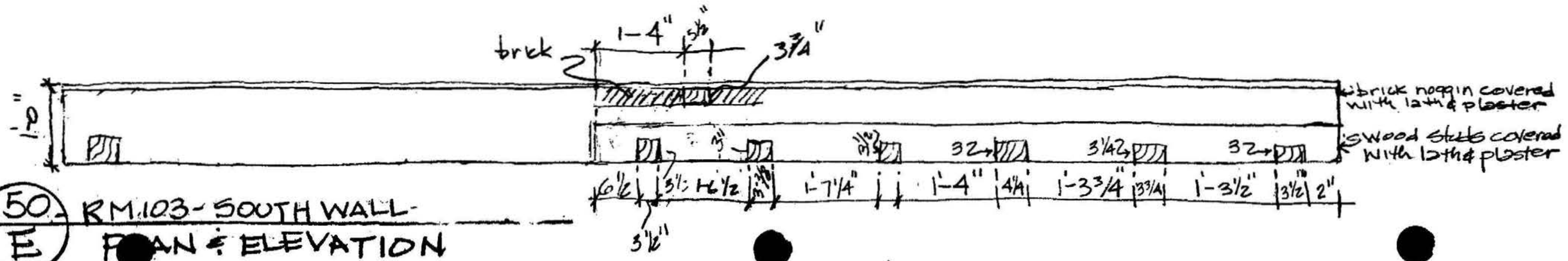
48/E RM. 102 - PANELING



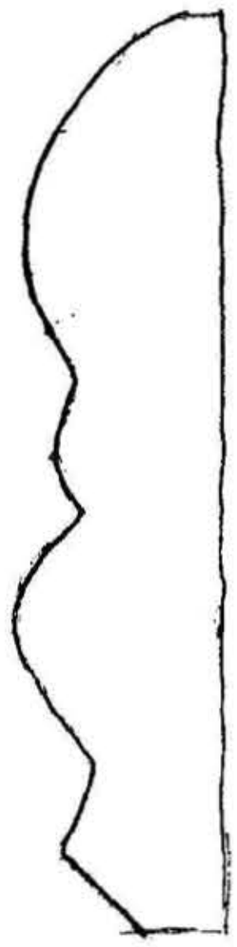

49/E RM:103 - NORTH ELEVATION

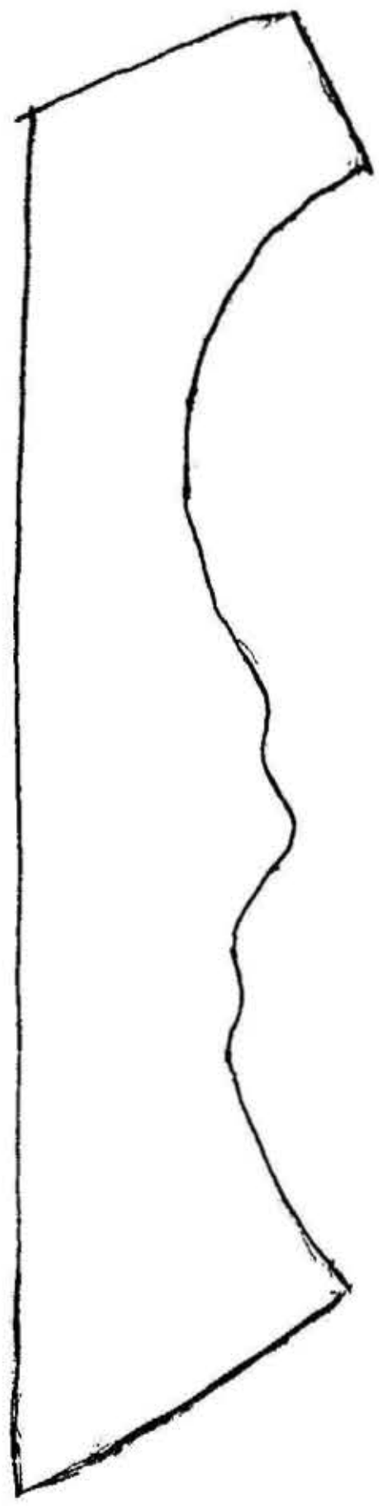



SOUTH ELEVATION RM 103.

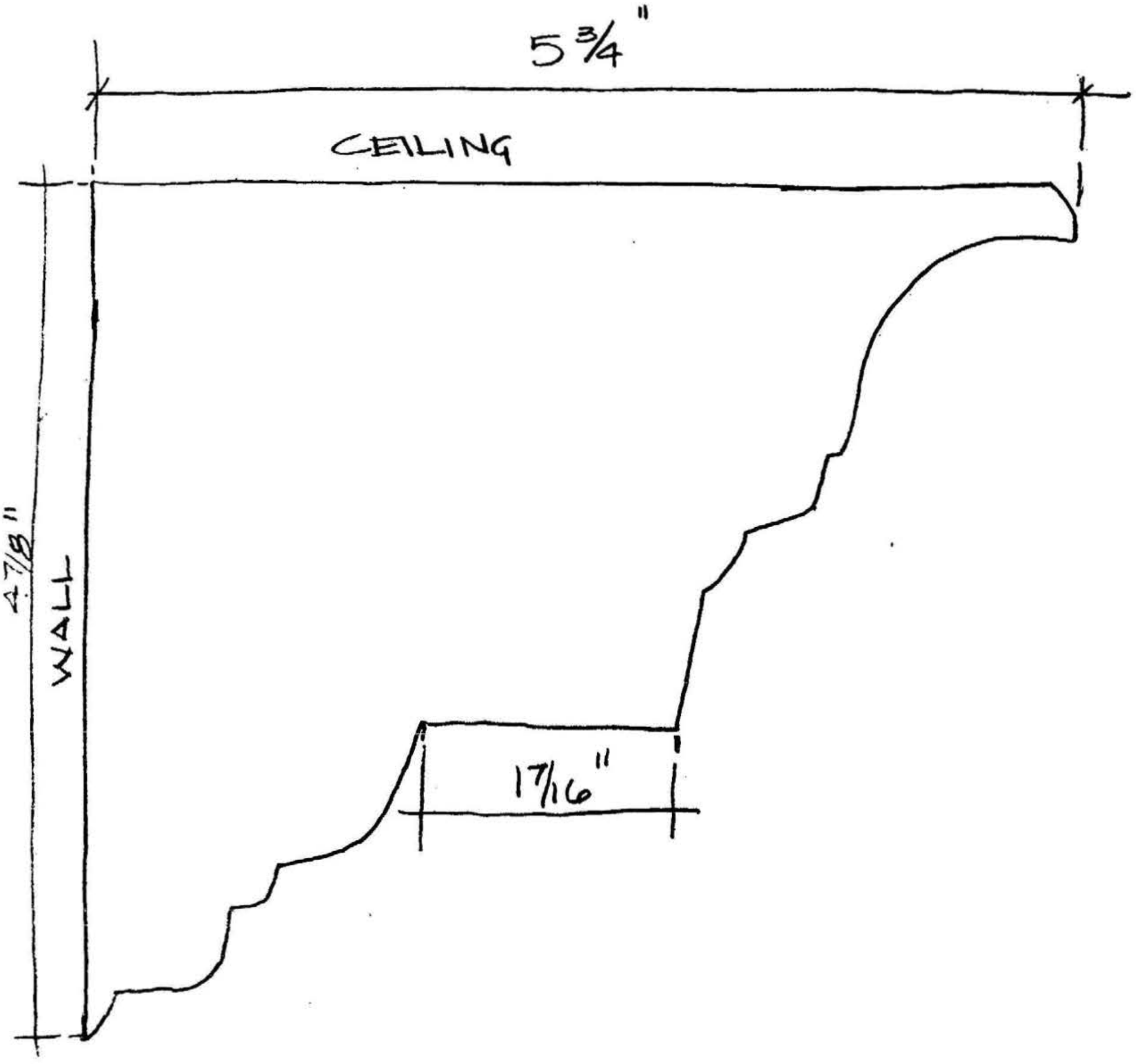



50/E RM.103 - SOUTH WALL - PLAN & ELEVATION

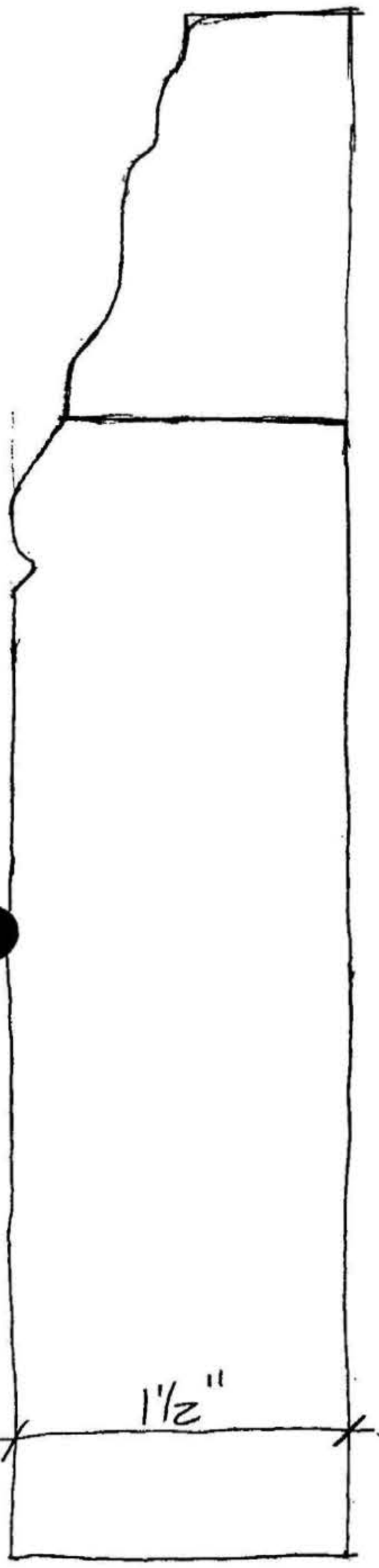




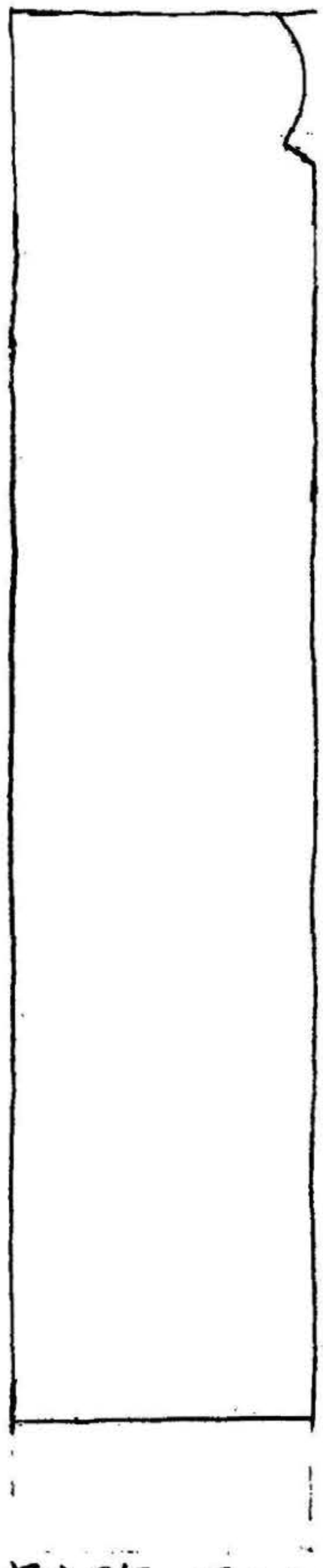
5/E RM. 103 - PLASTER MOULDINGS - FOUND UNDER FLOOR




52/E RM. 104 - PLASTER CEILING CORNICE

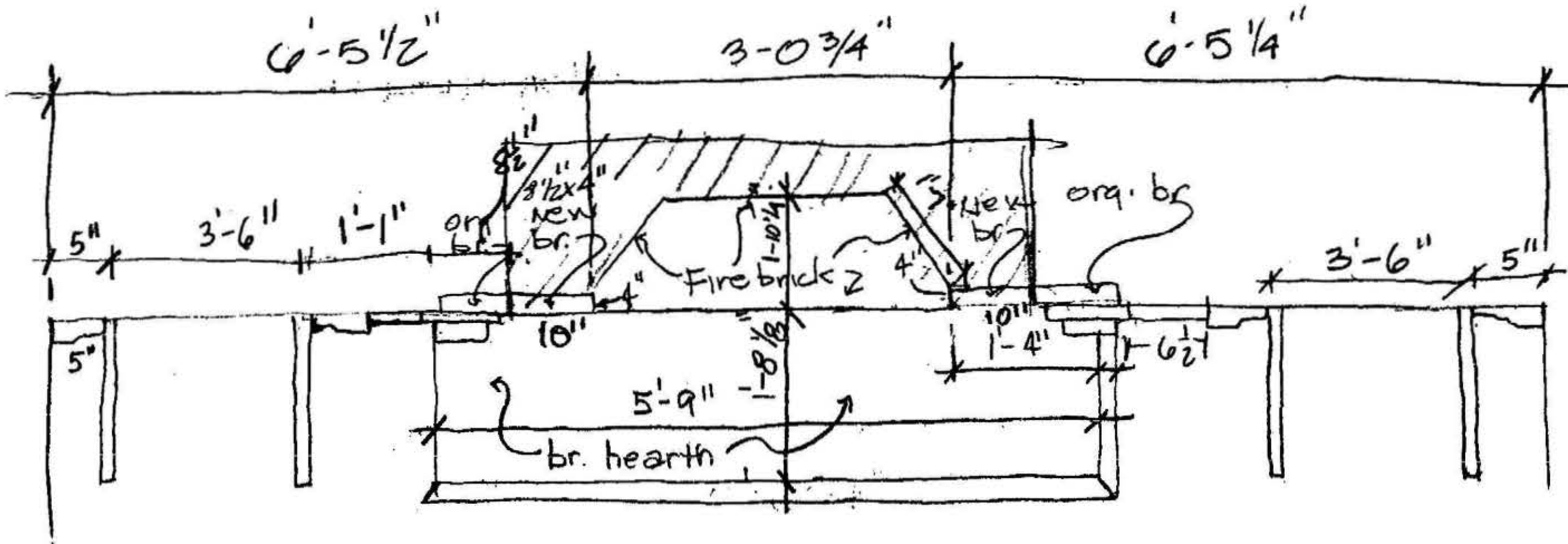



5-5
BASE - NORTH WALL

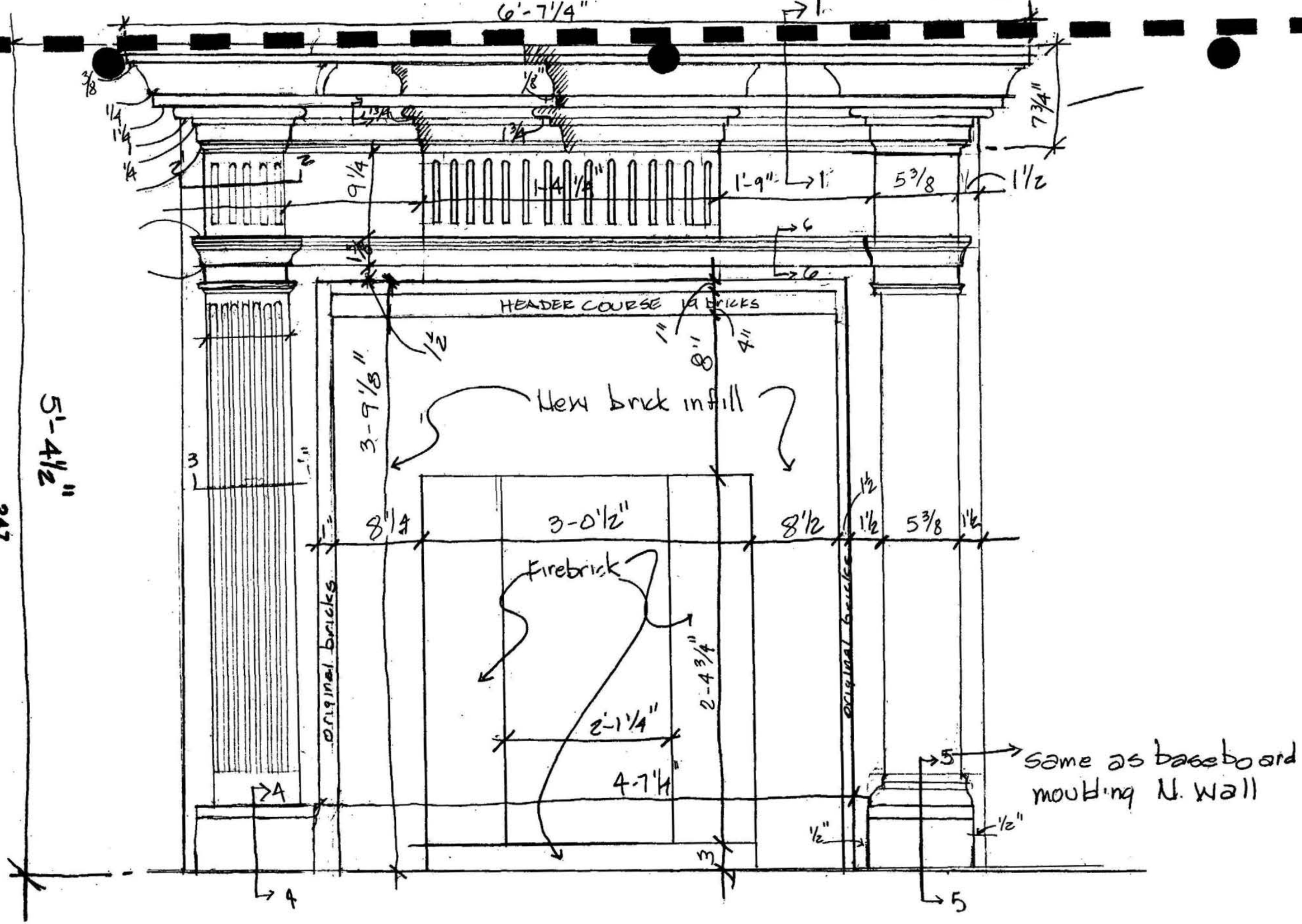



BASE - SOUTH AND
WEST WALL

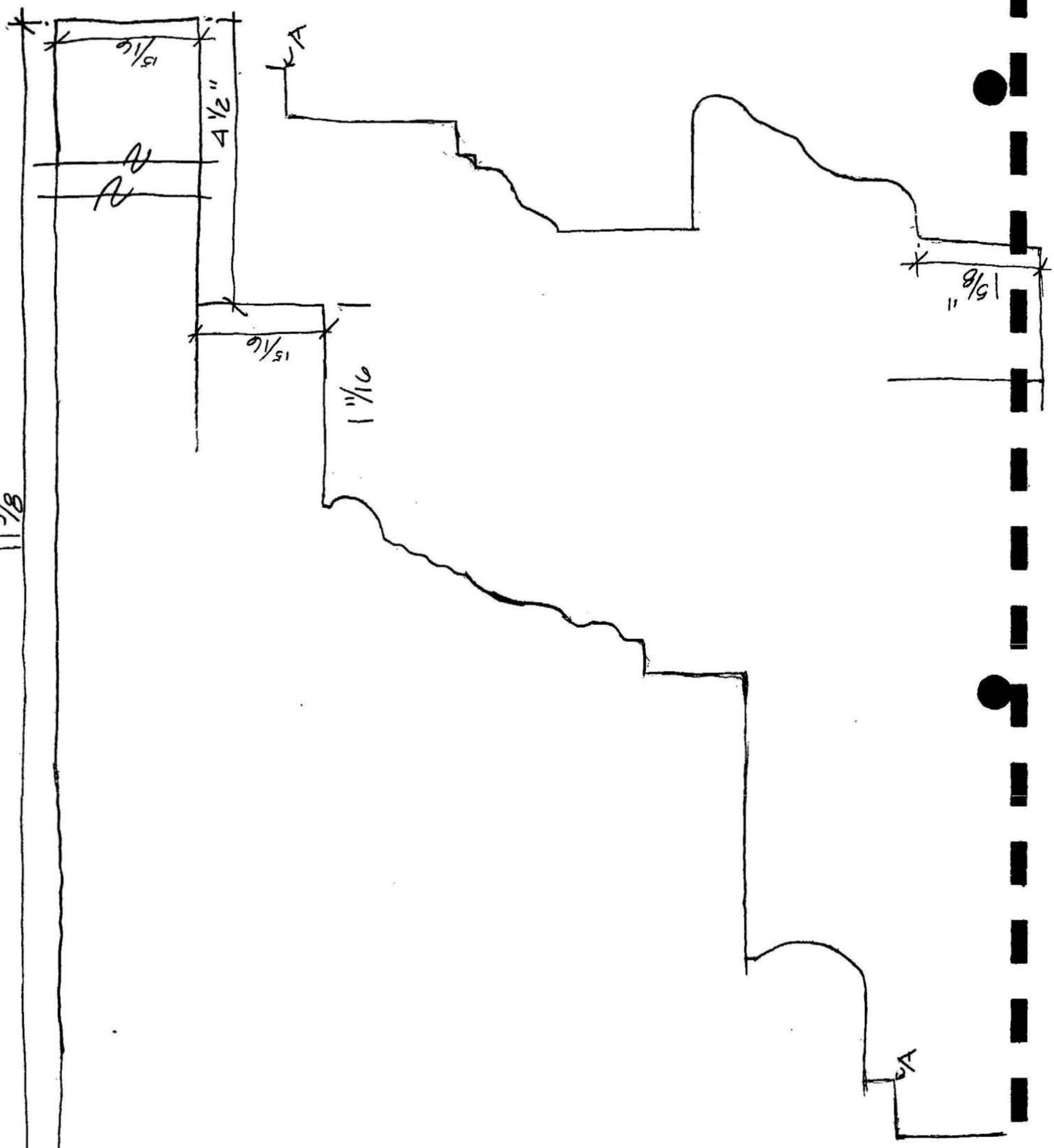
53/E RM. 104 - BASE F.S.




54/E RM. 104 - NORTH WALL

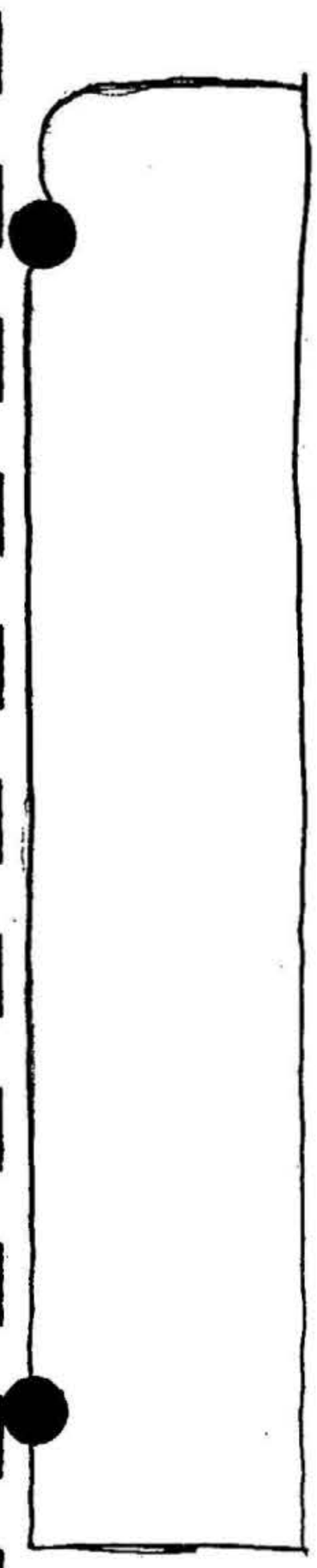



55/E RM. 104 MANTEL




56/E RM. 104 - MANTEL - SECTION 1-1

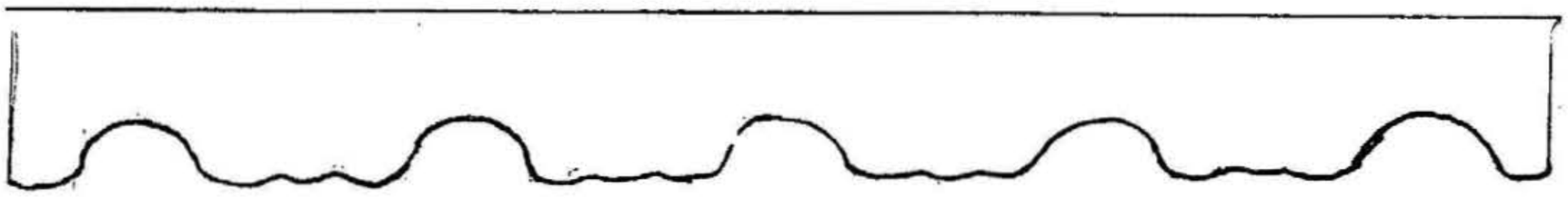
F.S.



SECTION -4-4

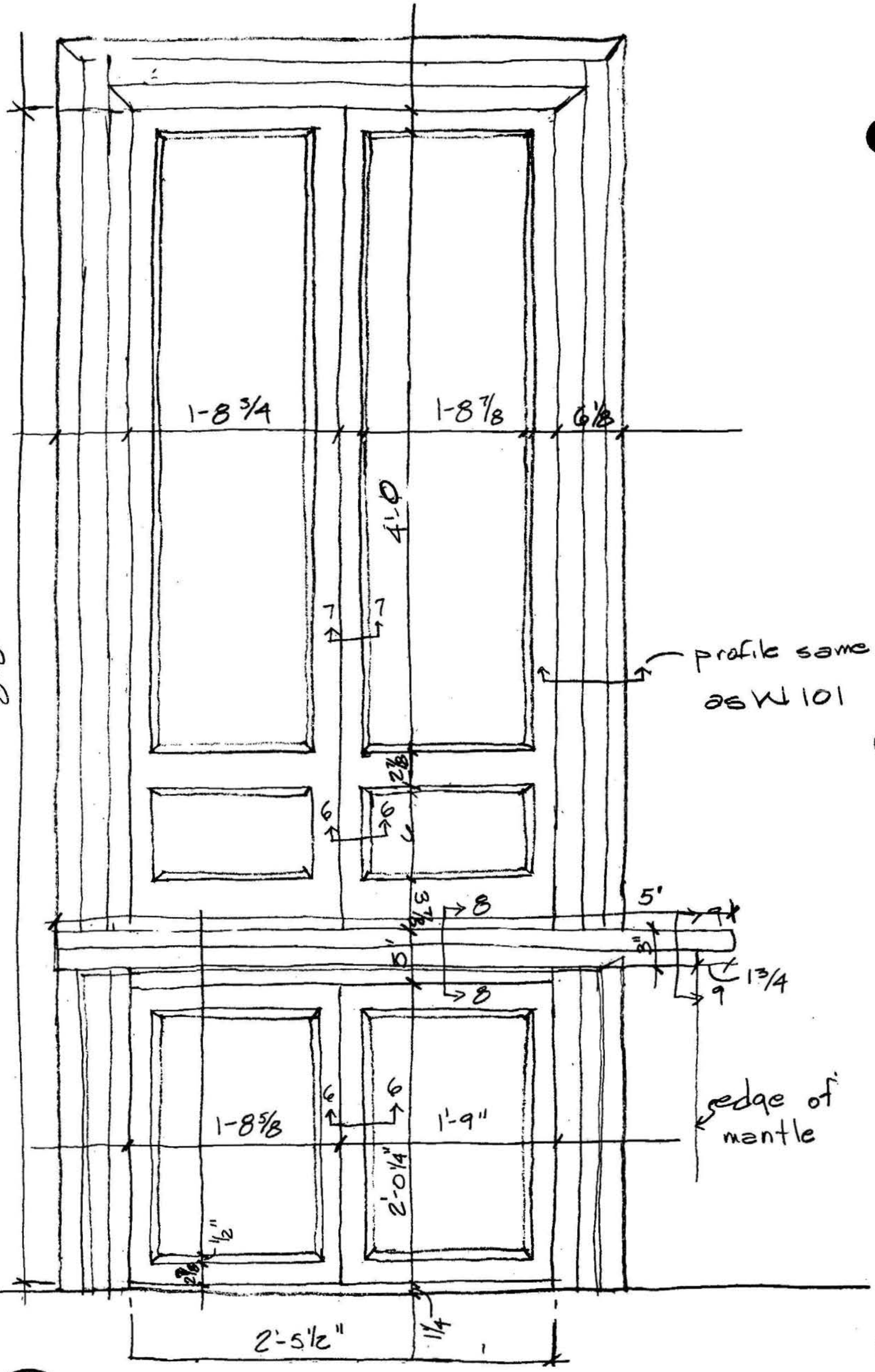
SECTION 6-6

SECTION 3-3

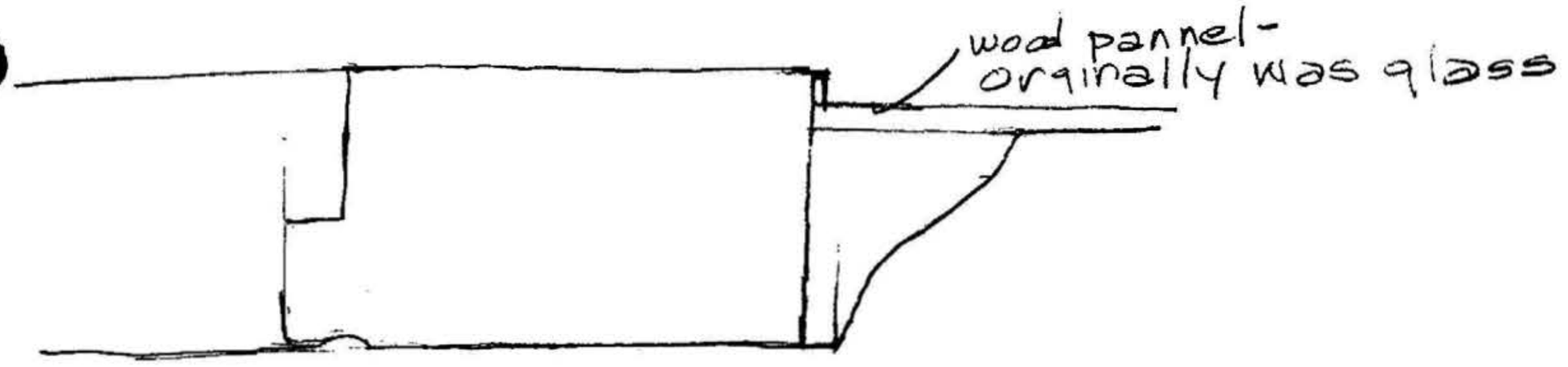


57 RM. 104 - MANTEL - SECTION 2-2, 4-4, 6-6

E F.S.

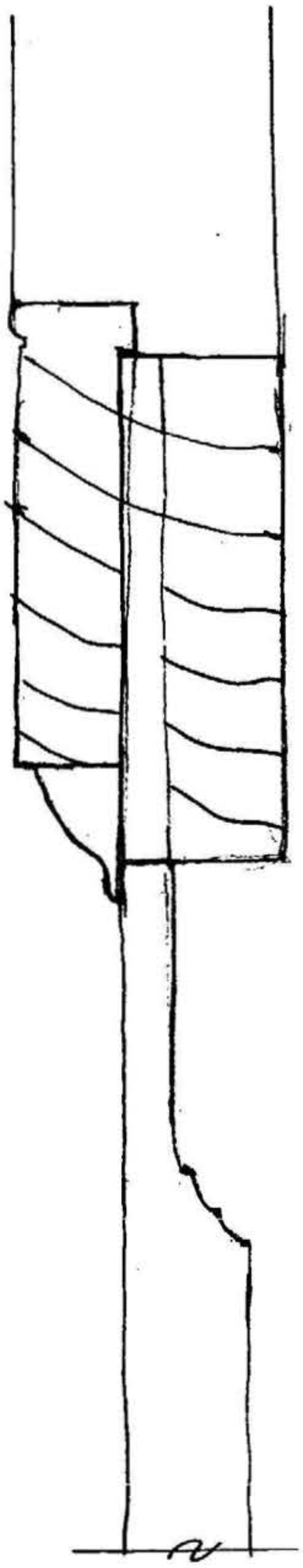



58/E RM. 104 - CUPBOARD

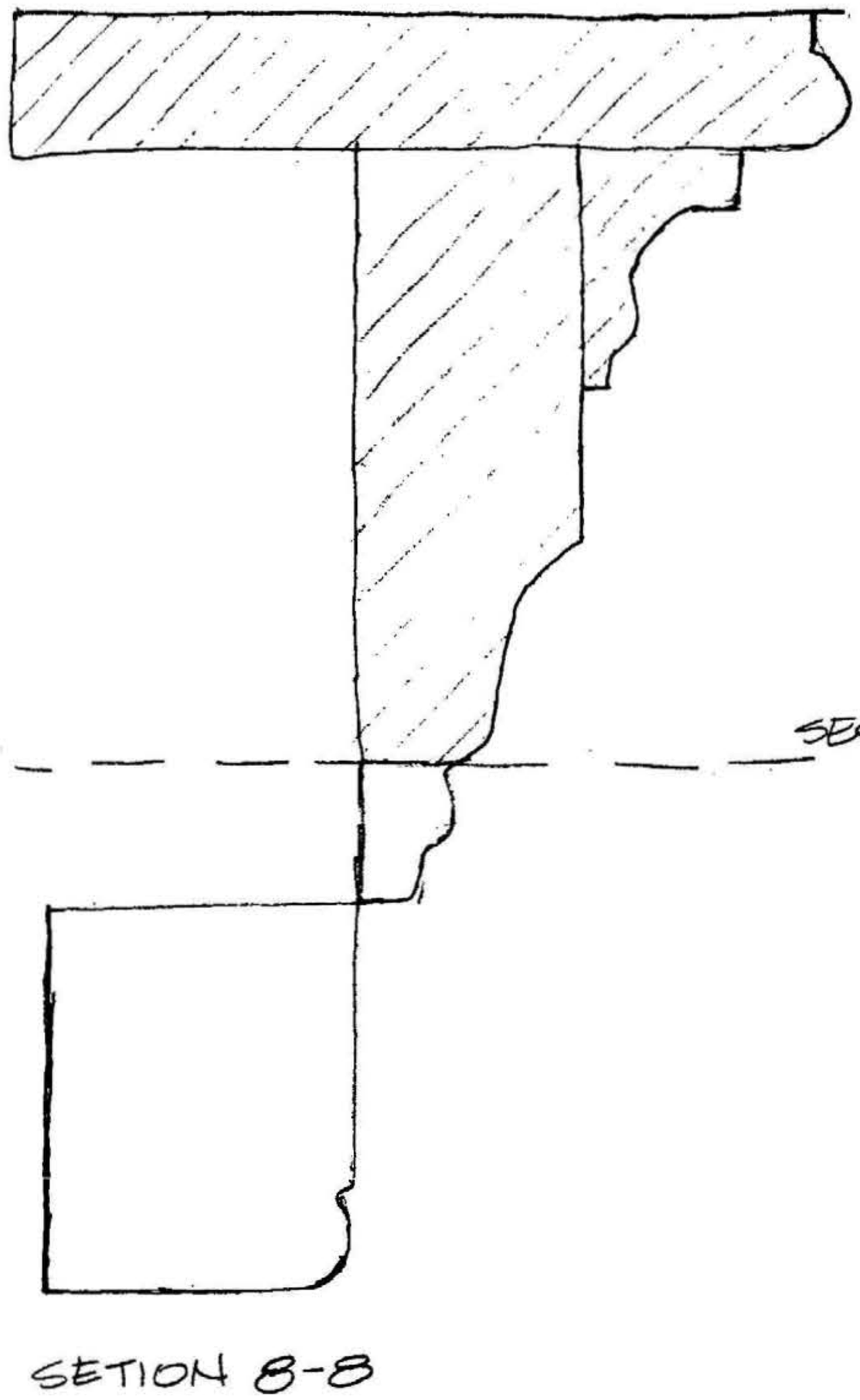



SECTION 7-7

59/E RM.104 - CUPBOARDS DETAILS

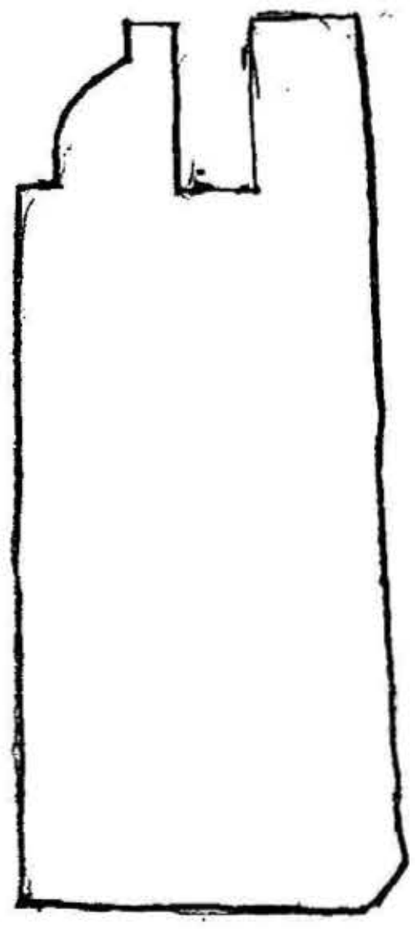


SECTION 6-6

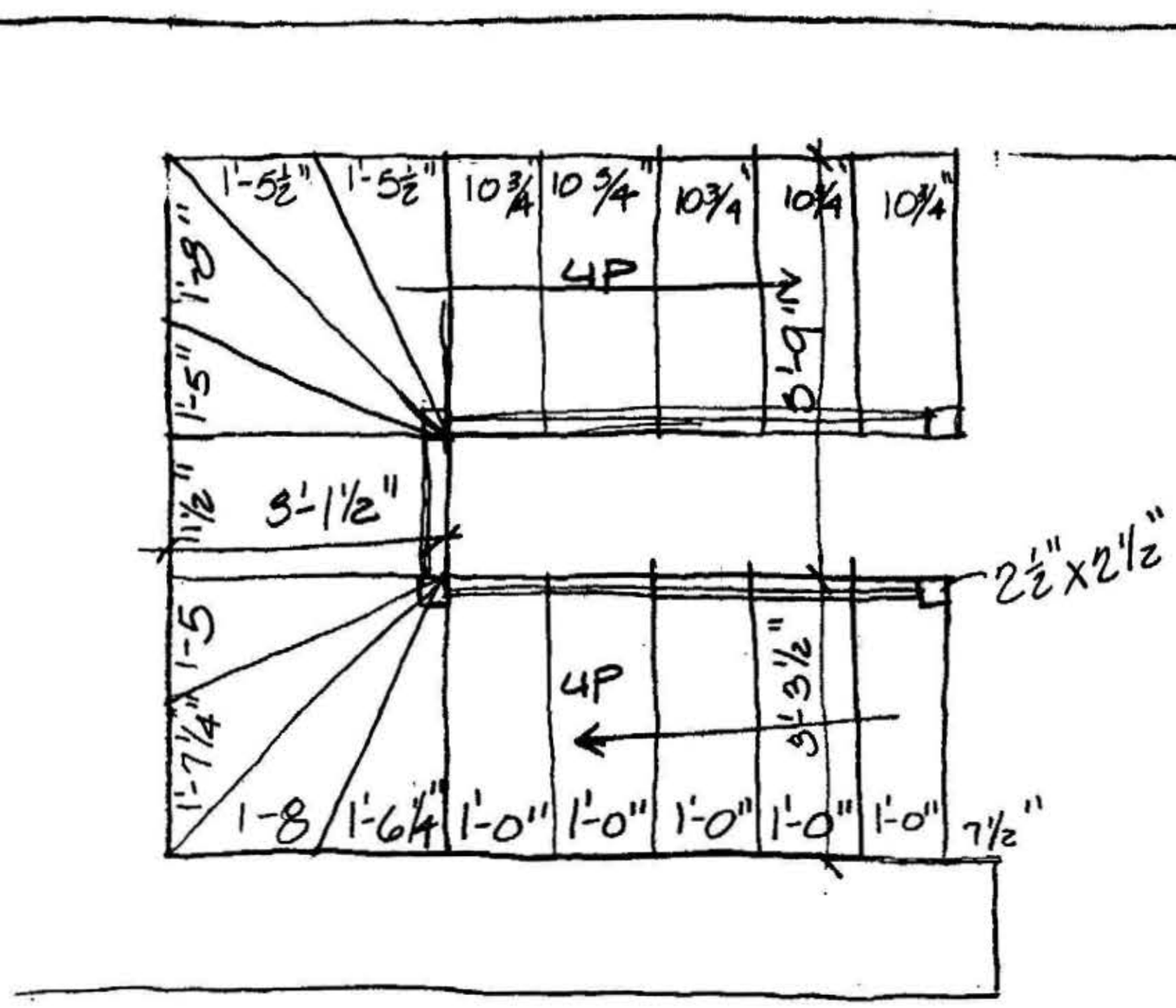



SETION 8-8

60/E RM. 104 - CUPBOARD DETAILS

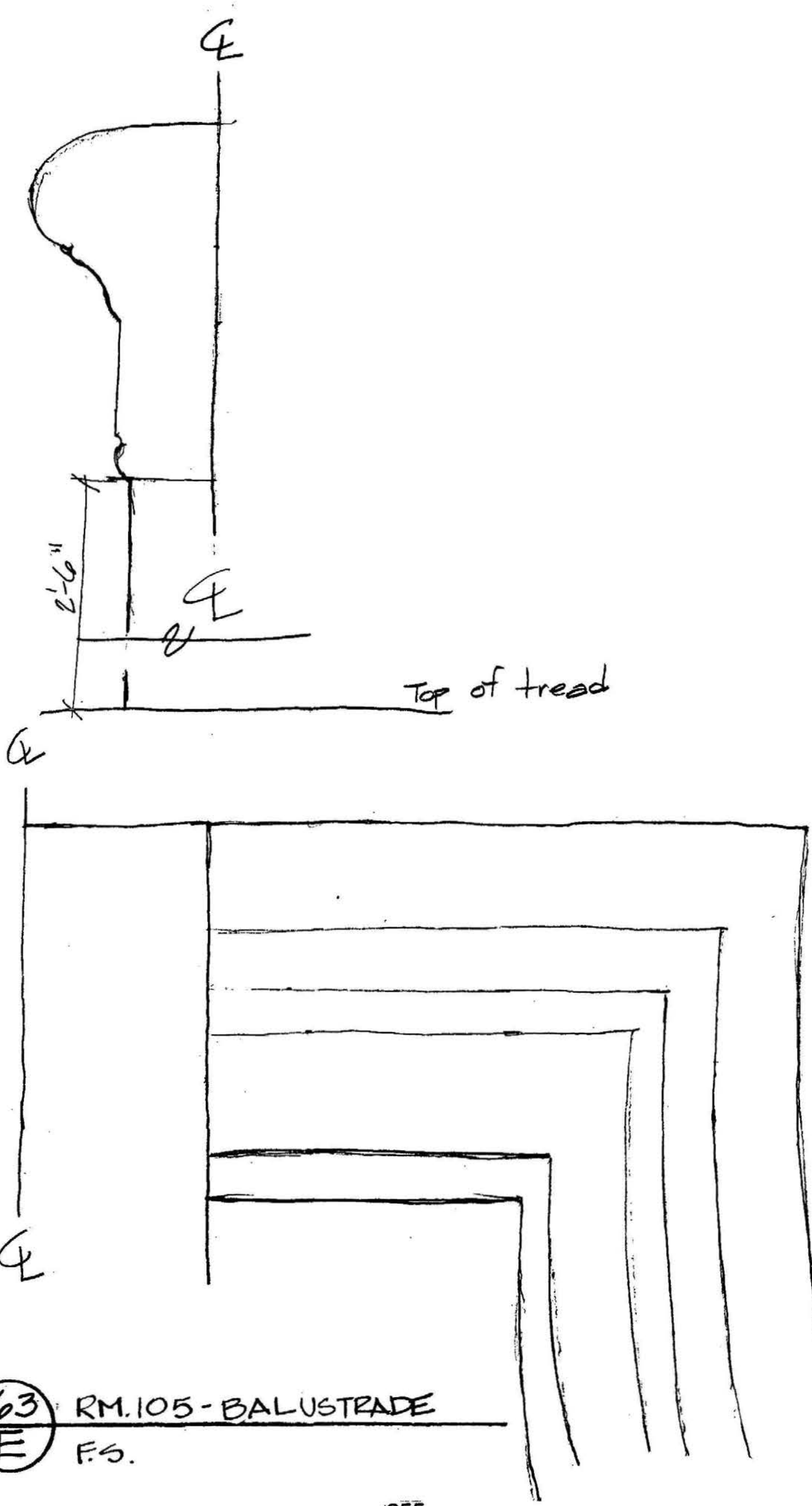


61/E RM. 104 - WINDOW SASH USED AS NAILER

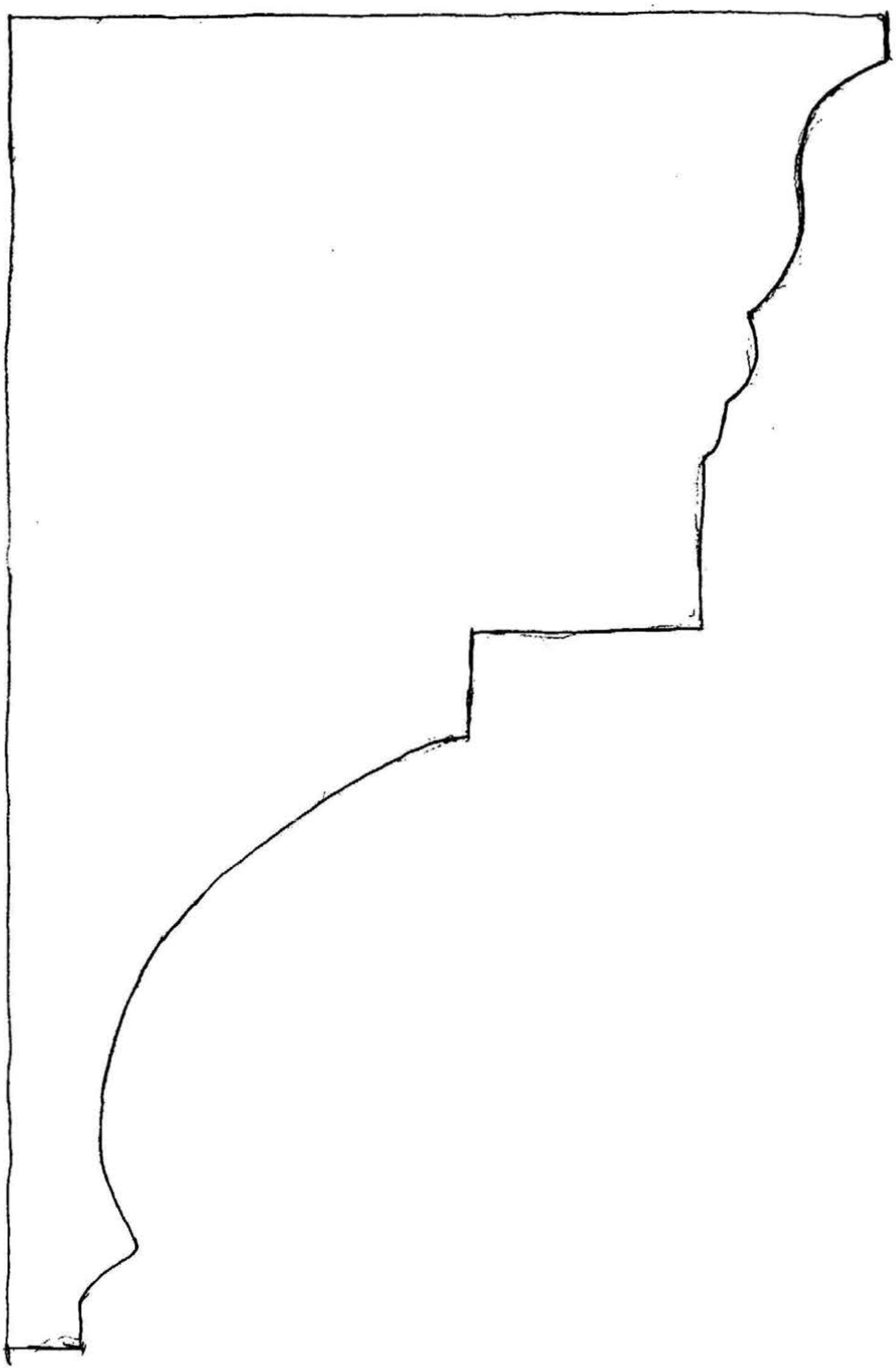



STAIR 2

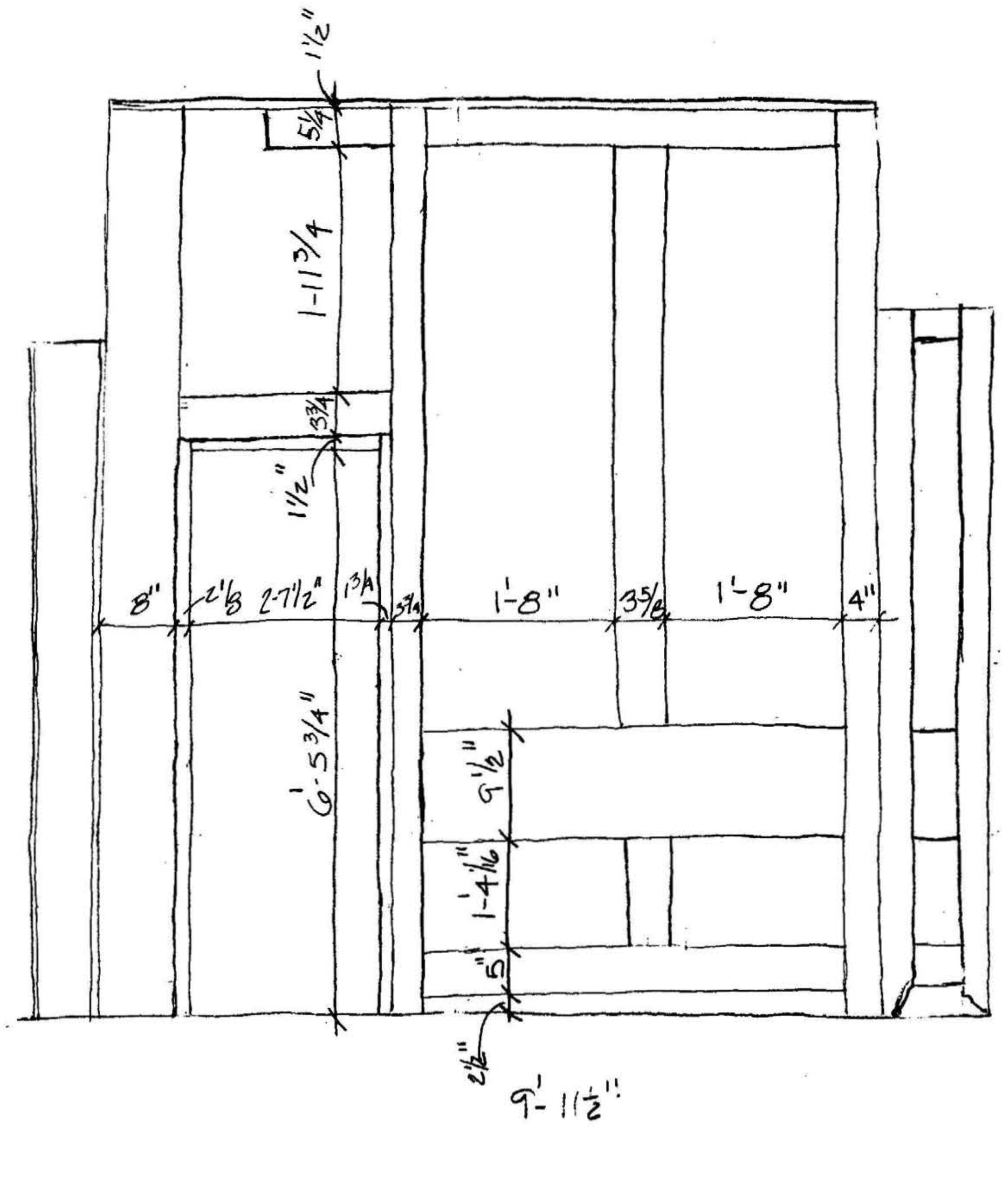
62/E RM. 105- STAIR 2



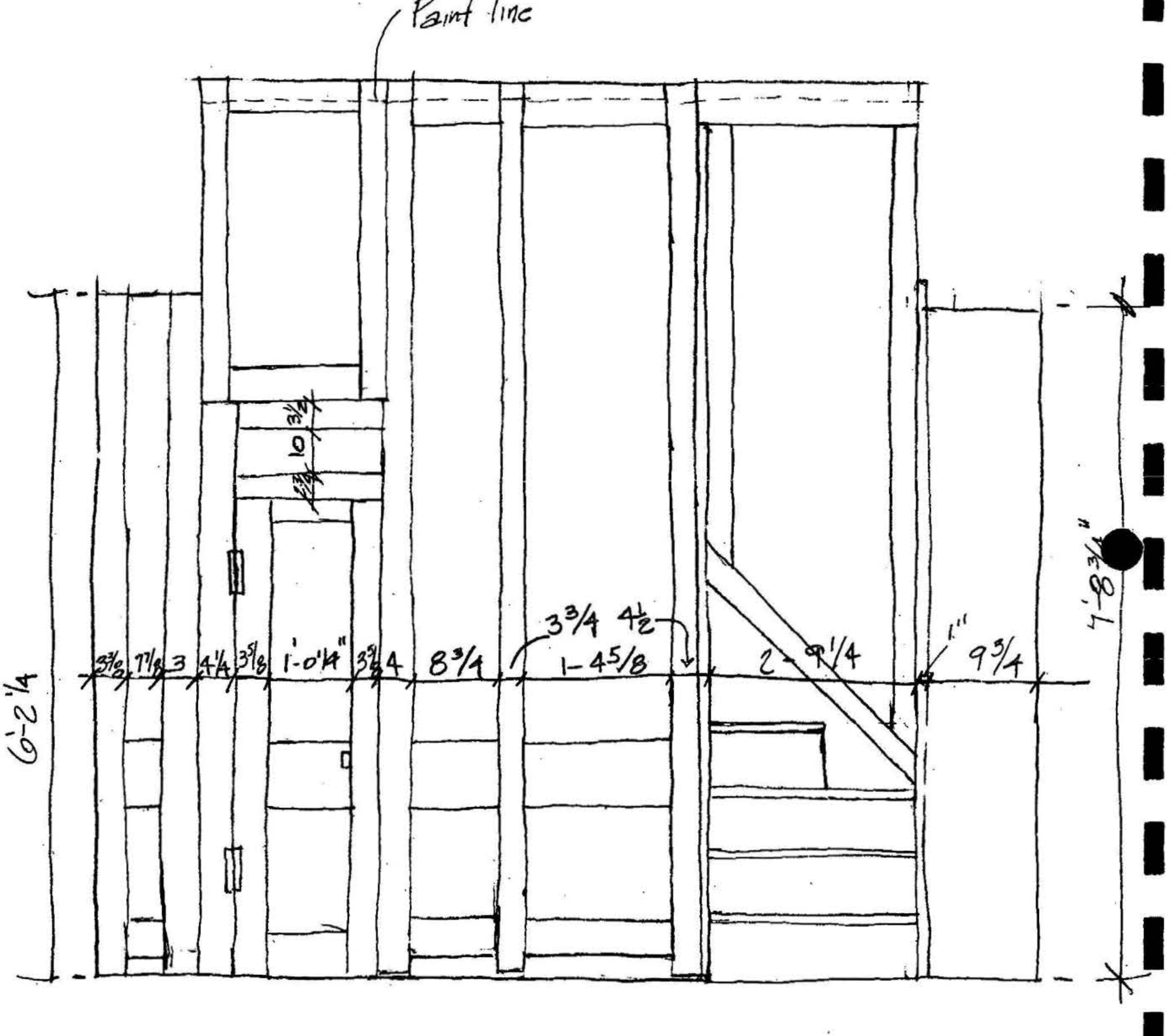

63/E RM.105 - BALUSTRADE F.S.



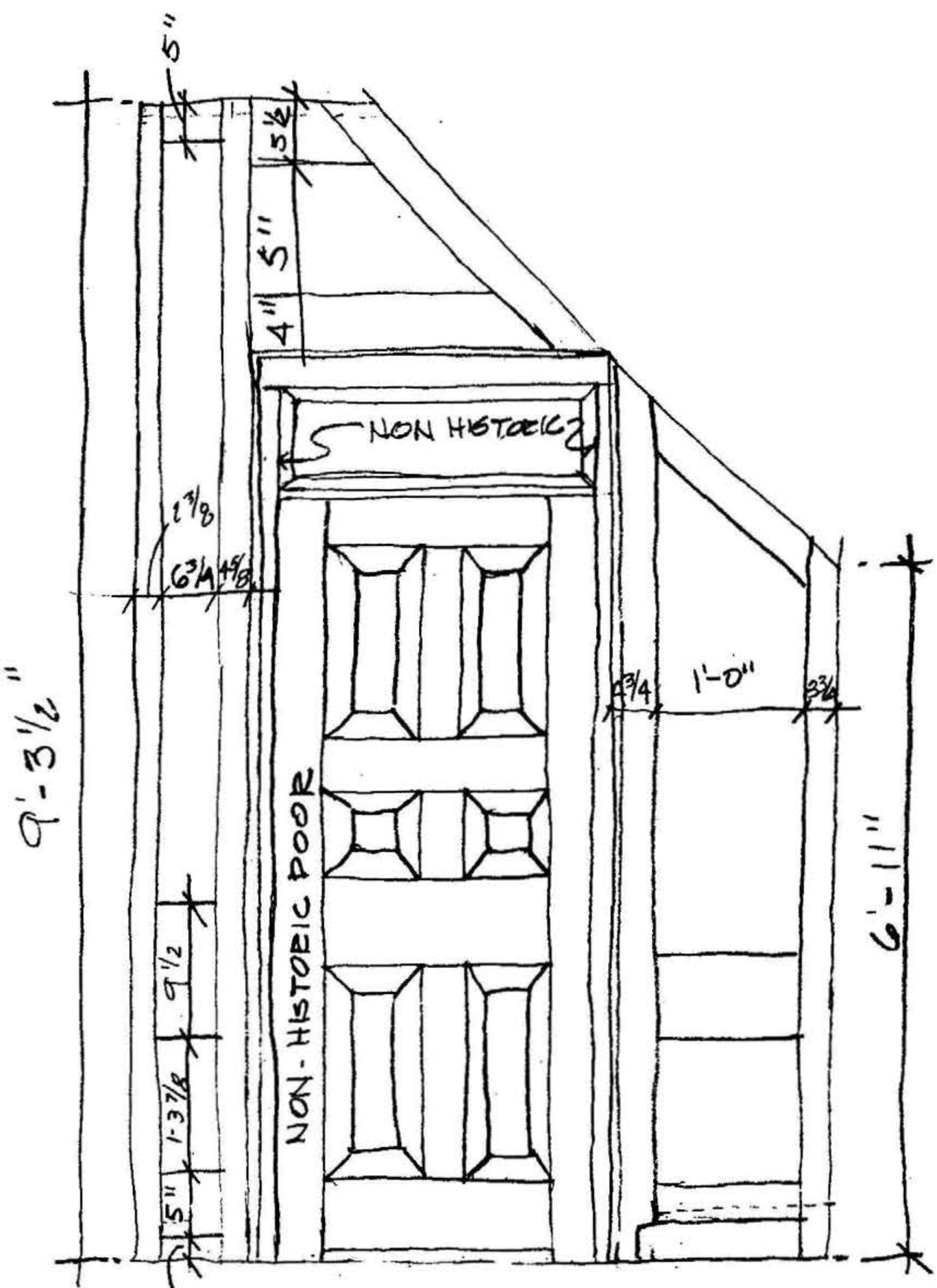
64/E RM. 106 - PLASTER CEILING CORNICE



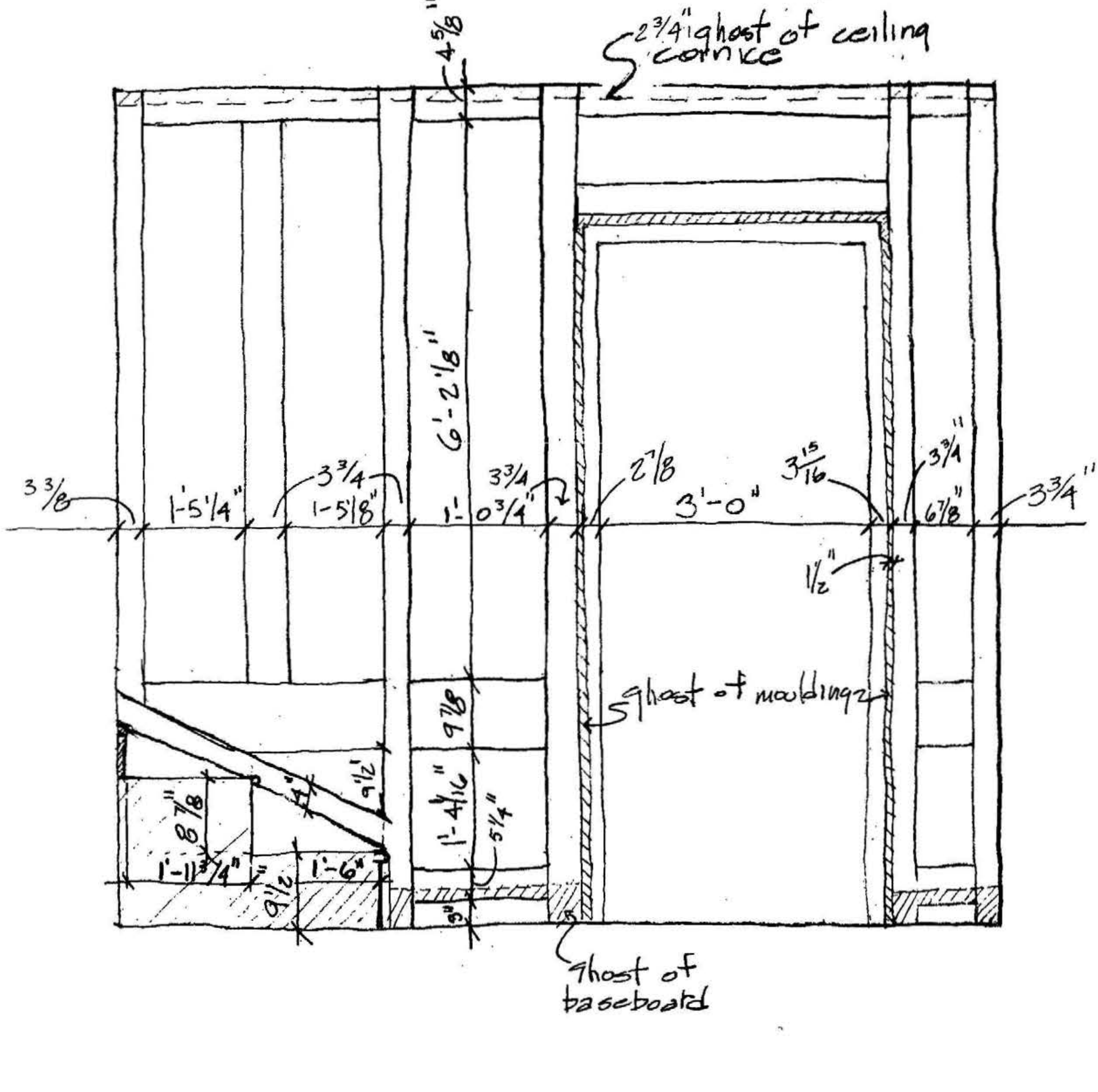

65/E RM.107 - NORTH ELEVATION



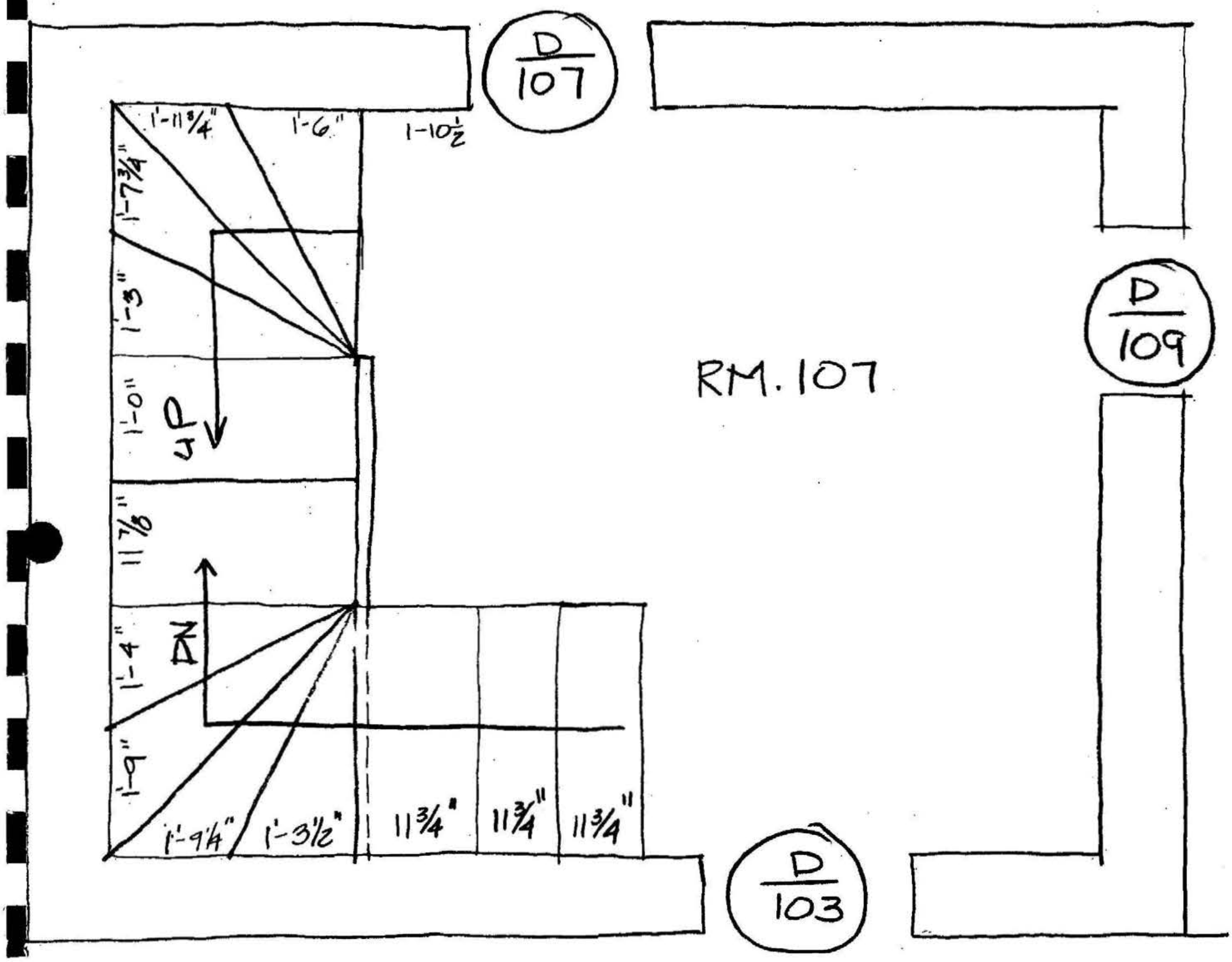

(60/E) RM 107 - SOUTH ELEVATION



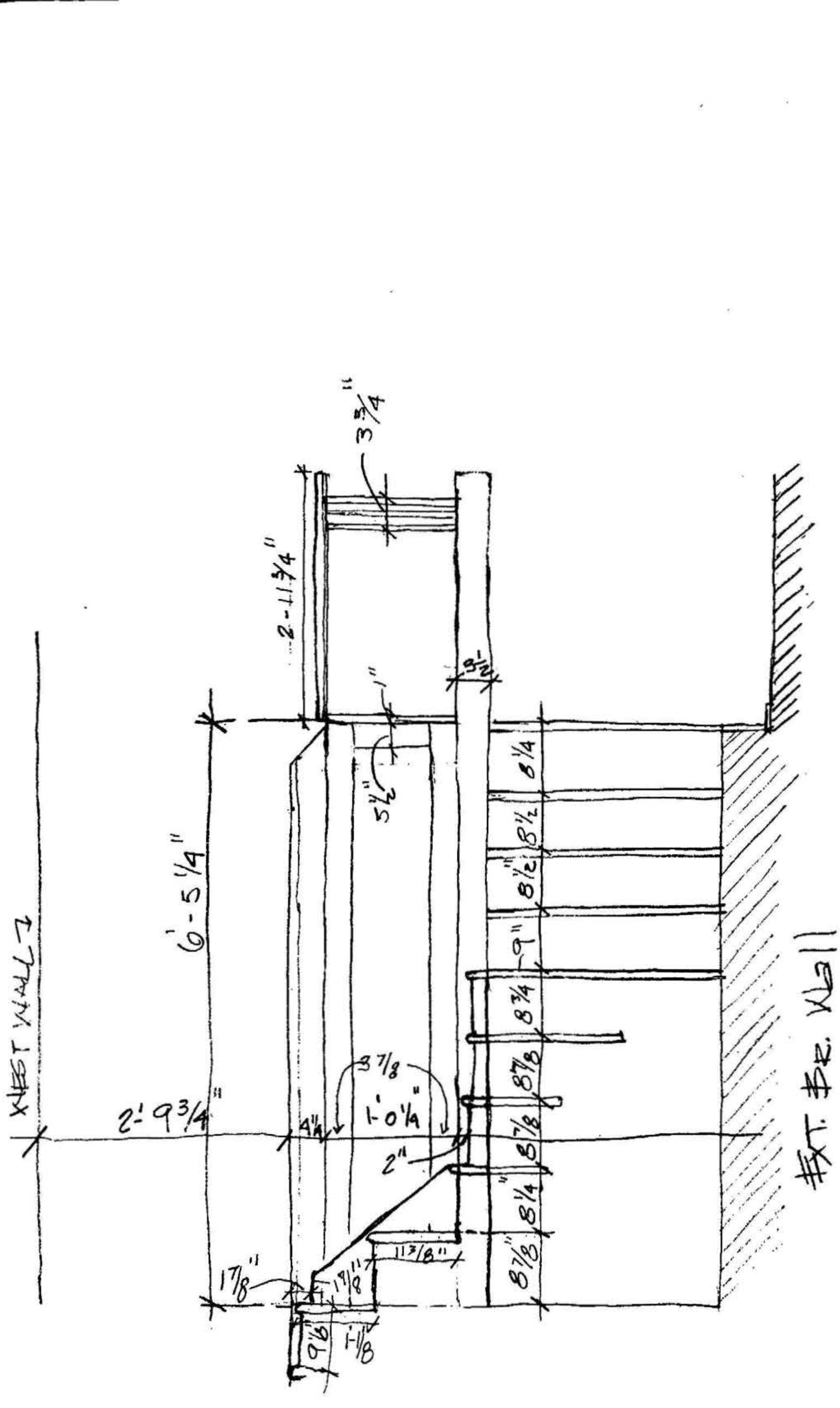

67/E RM. 107 - EAST ELEVATION



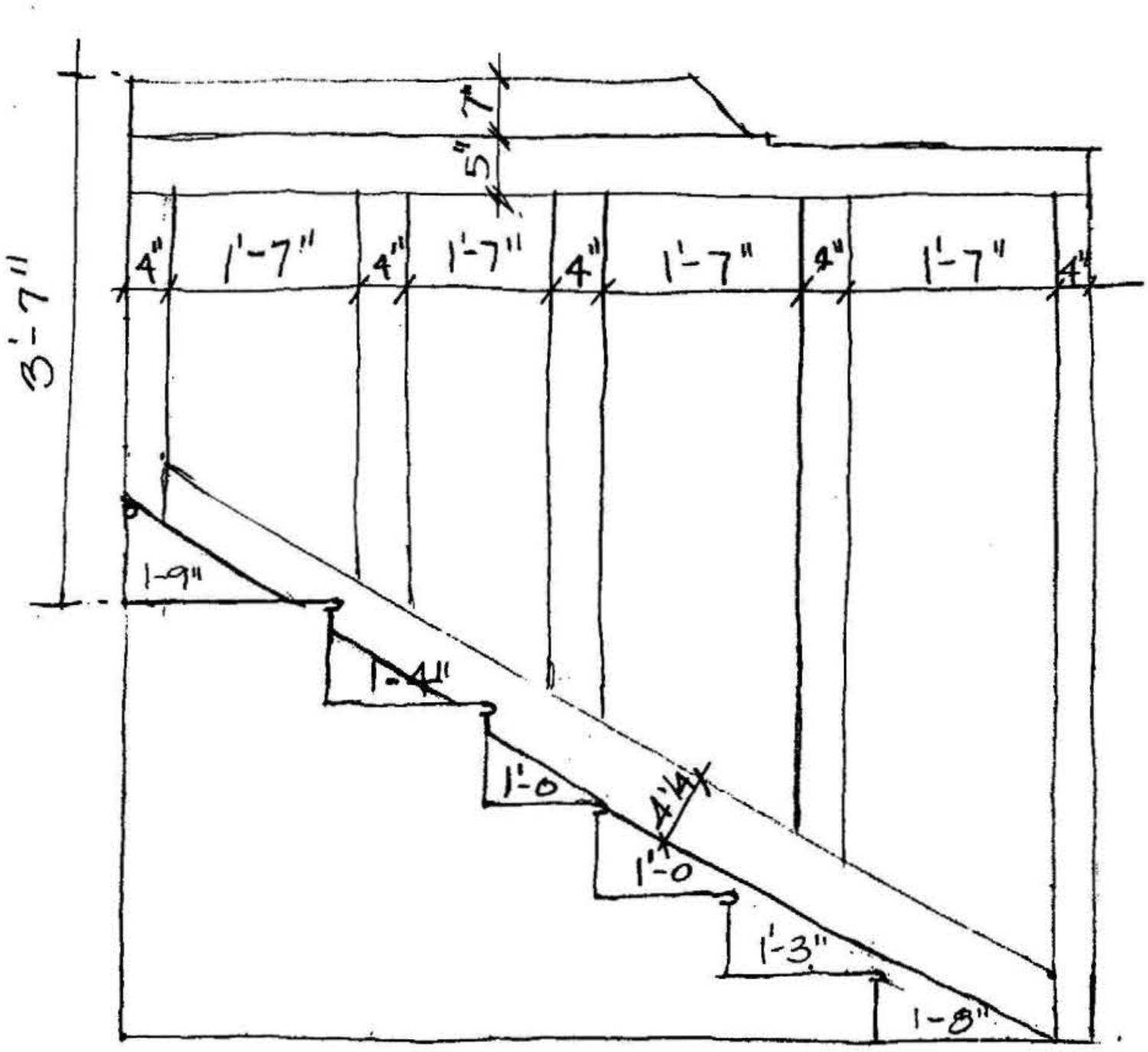

68/E RM. 107- WEST ELEVATION



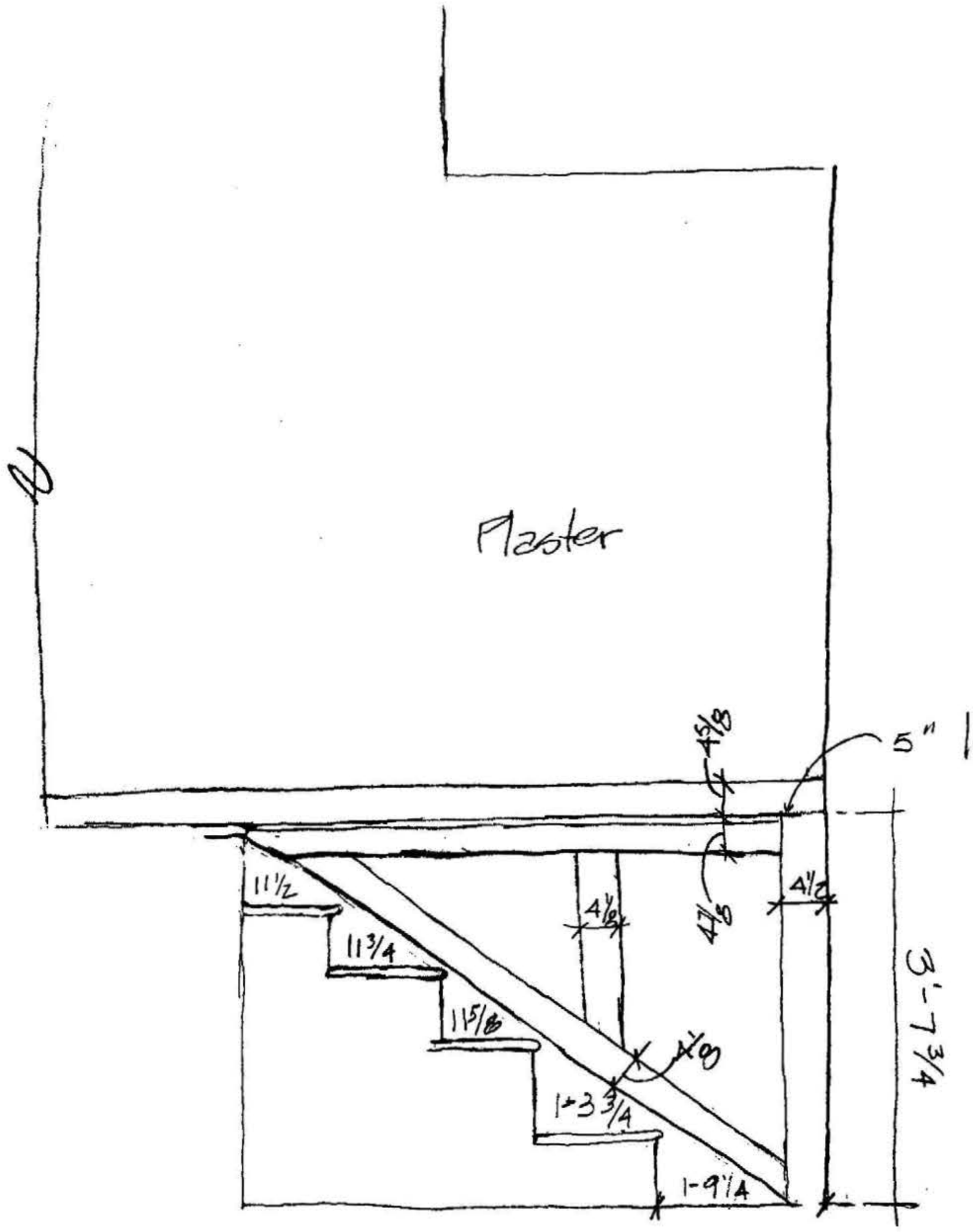

69/E STAIR 2- PLAN



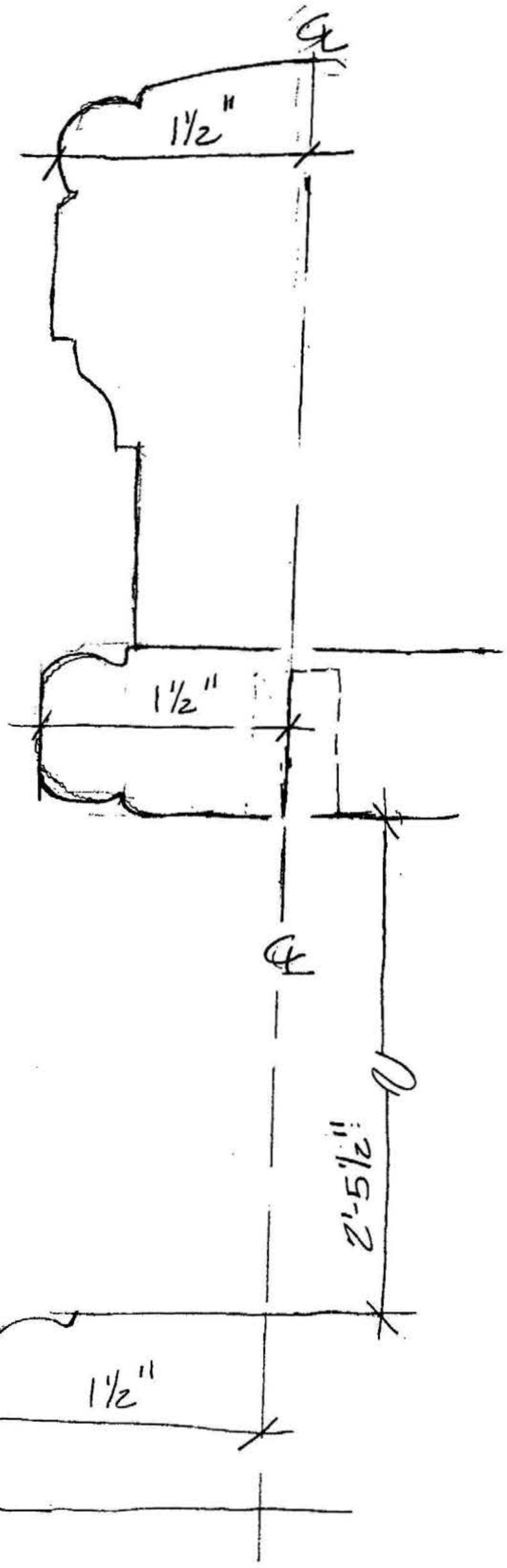

70/E STAIR 2- NORTH ELEVATION



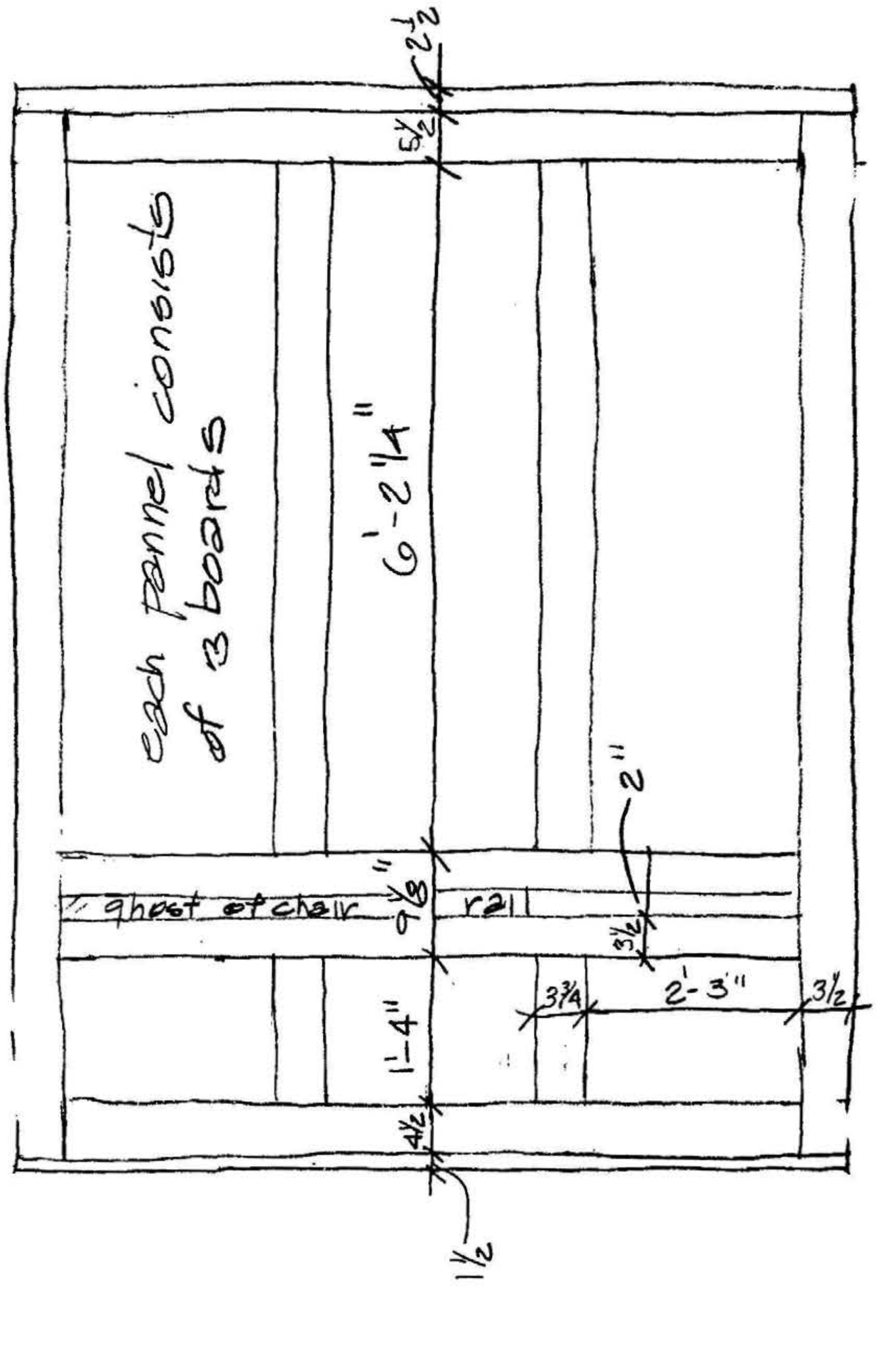

71/E STAIR 2 - SOUTH ELEVATION



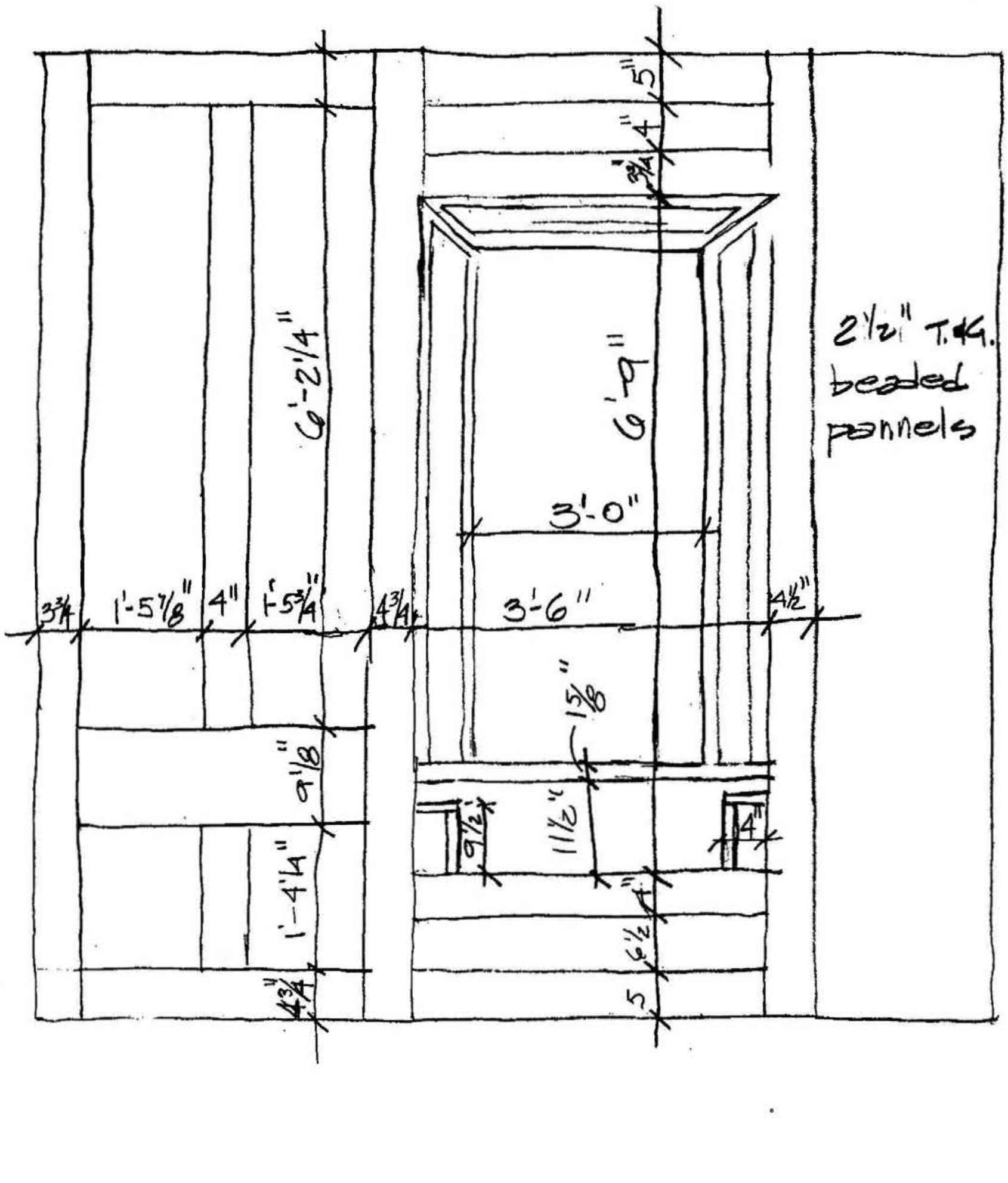

72/E STAIR 2 - EAST ELEVATION




73/E STAIR 2 - BALUSTRADE

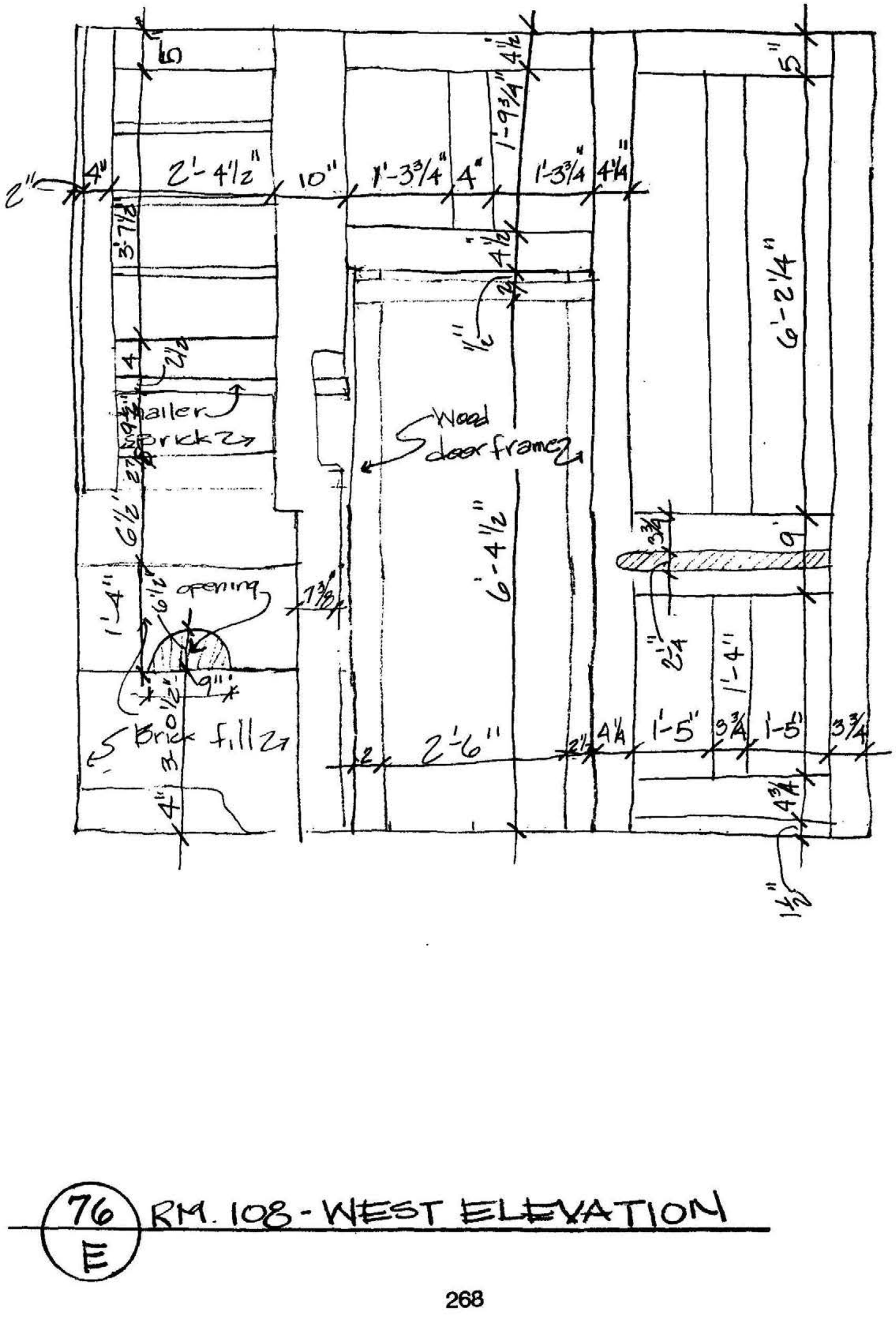



74 E RM. 108 NORTH ELEVATION

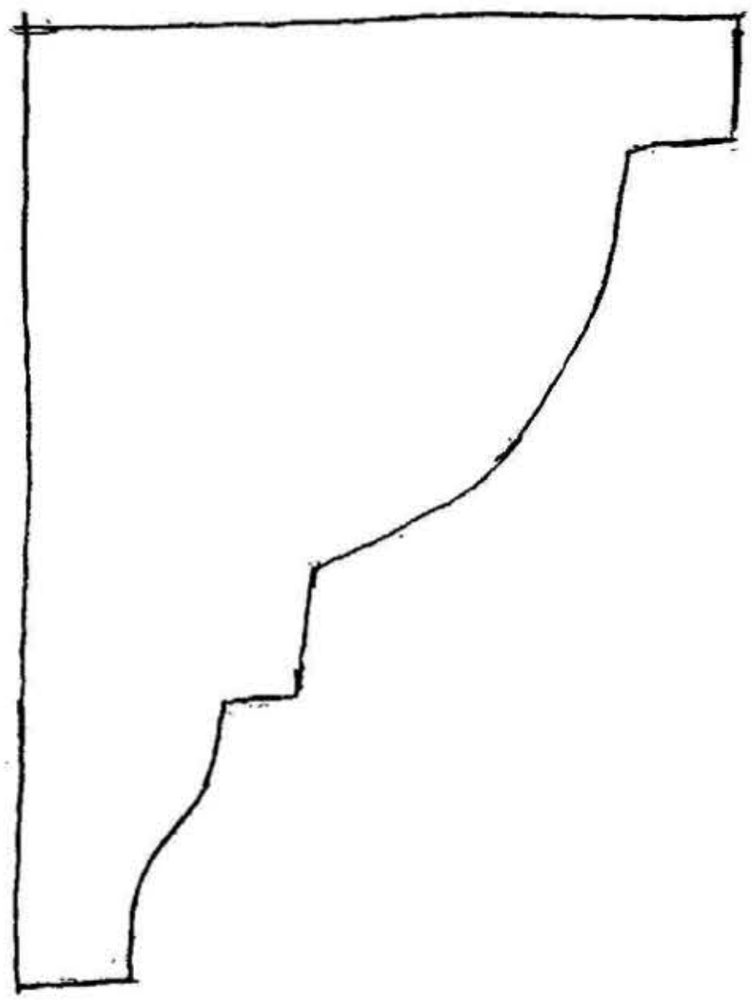



75/E RM. 108 - EAST ELEVATION

WINDOW 107 (W 102, 103, 104, 105 SIM)

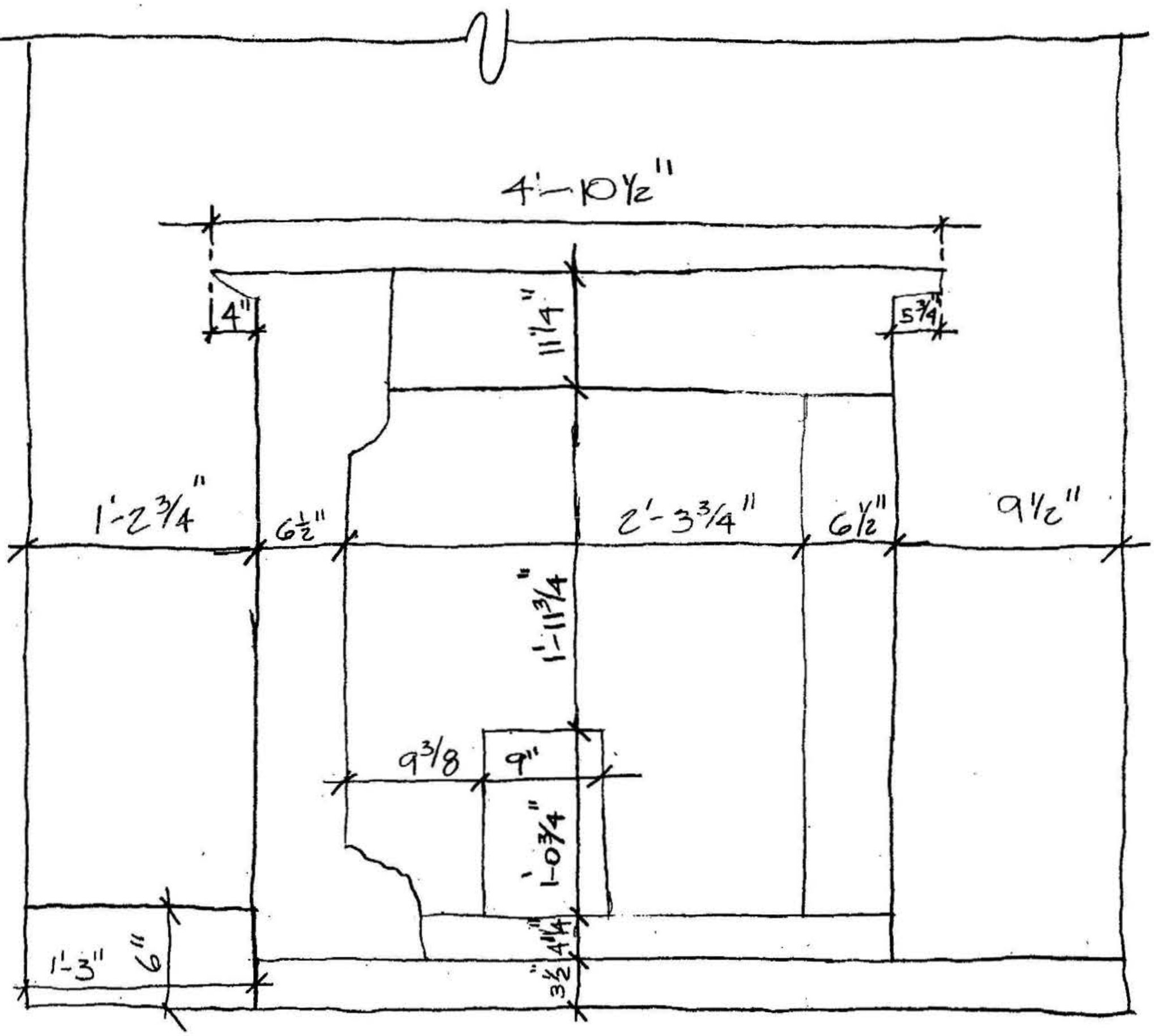



76/E RM. 108 - WEST ELEVATION

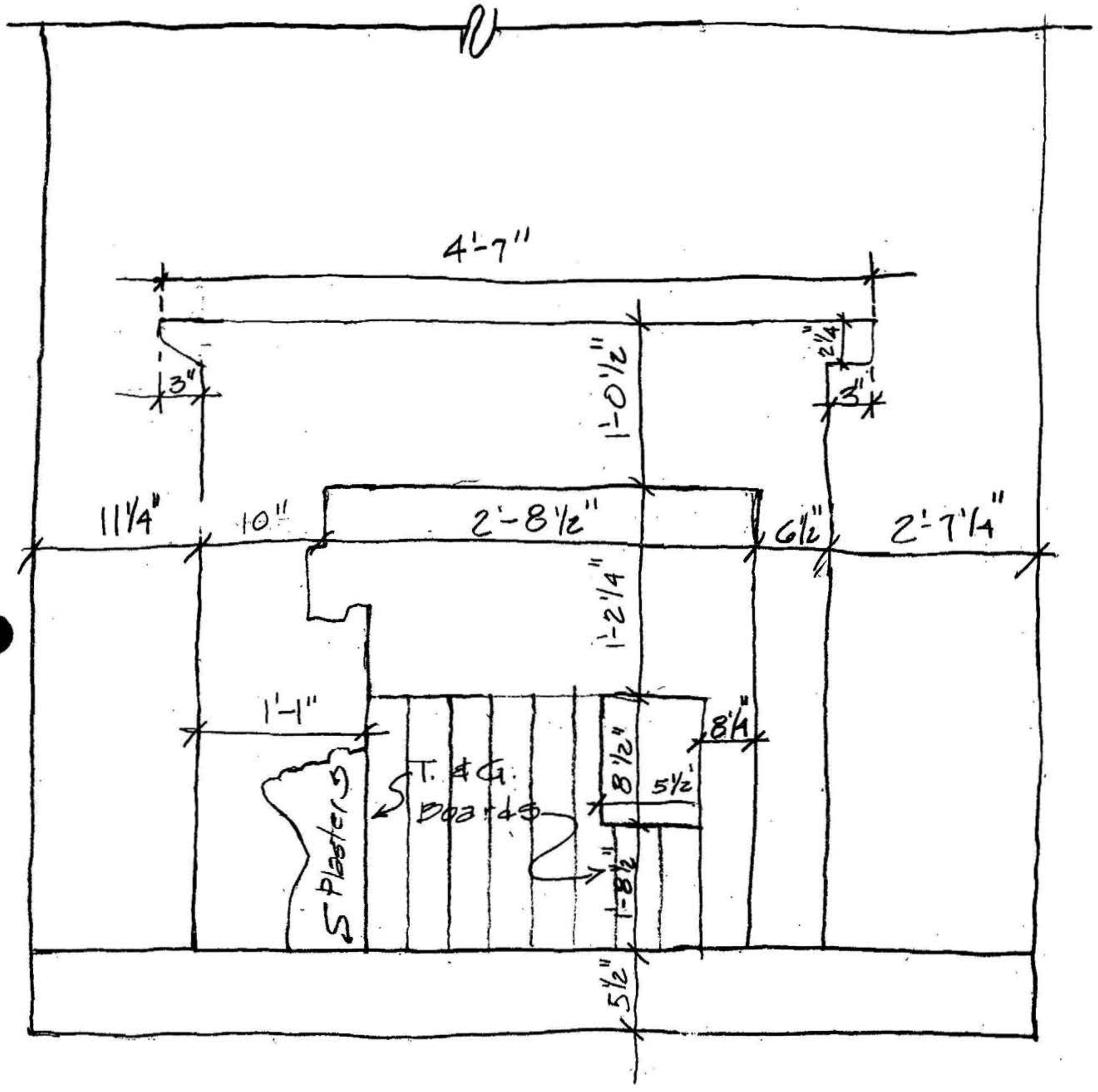


77/E RM. 108 - WOOD CEILING CORNICE

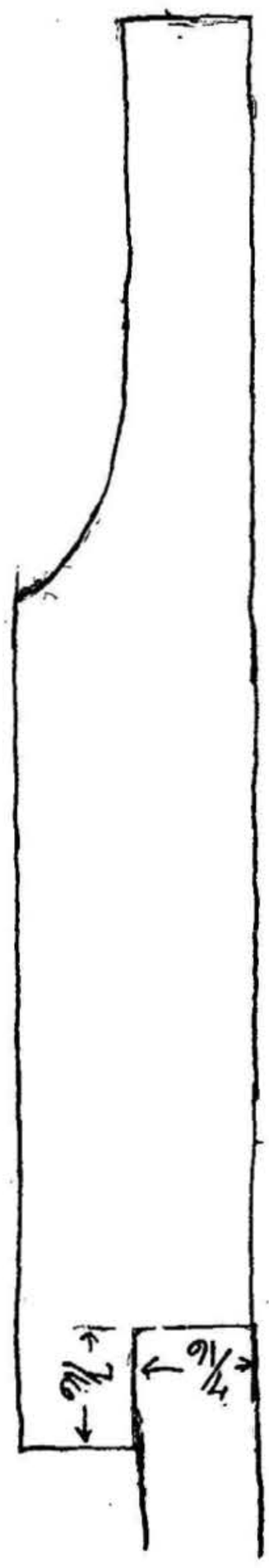
3. Second Floor



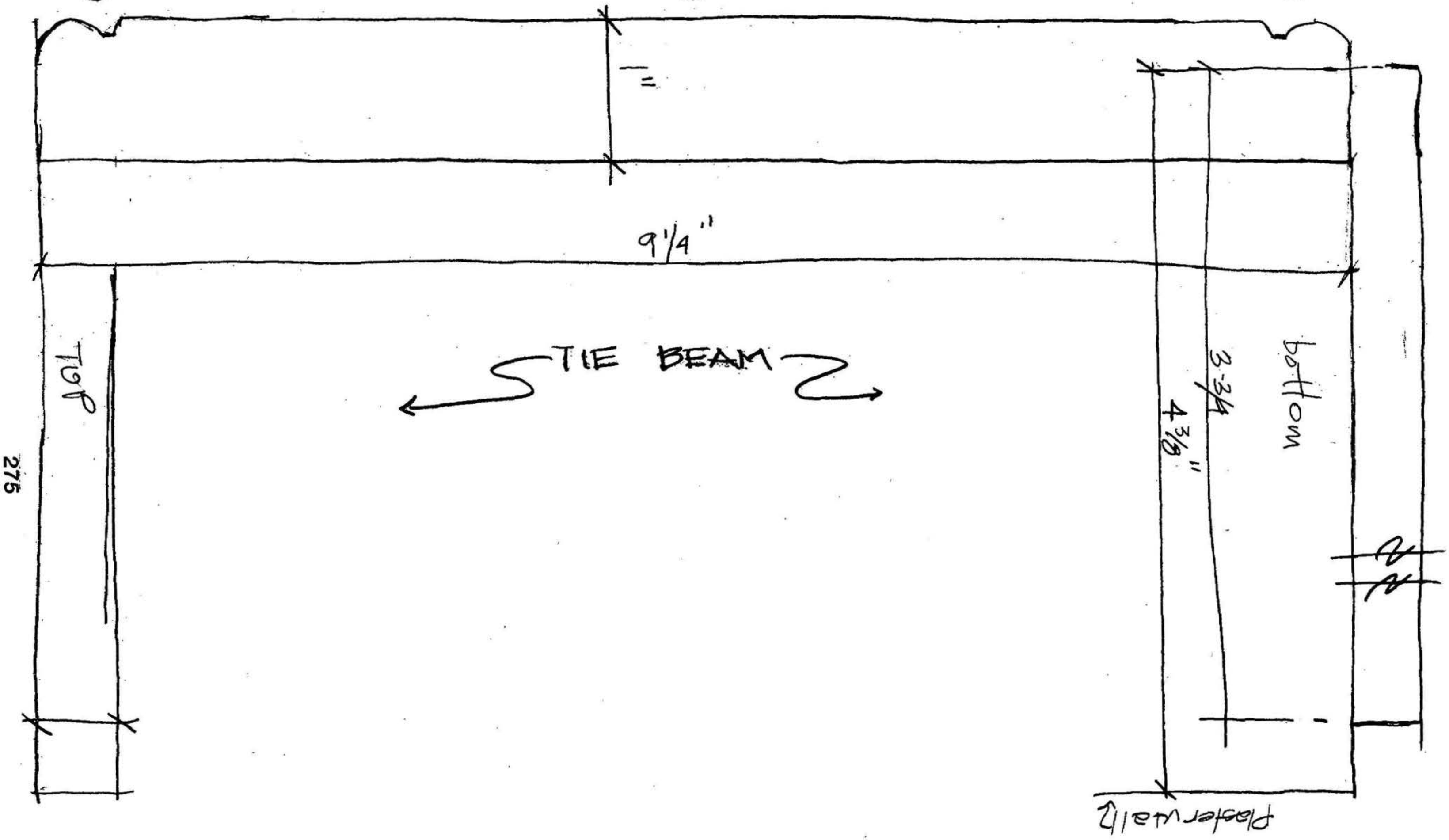

78/E RM. 201 - GHOST OF MANTEL - SOUTH WALL




79/E RM. 203 - GHOST OF MANTEL - NORTH ELEVATION

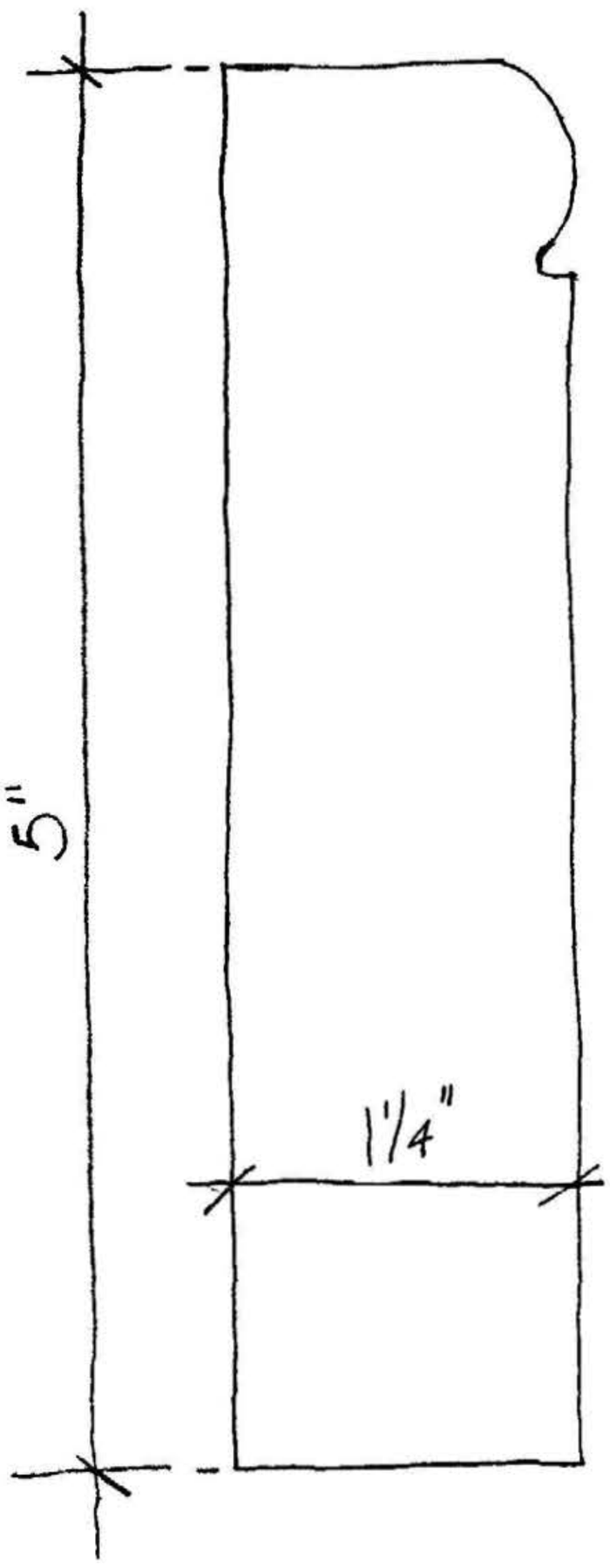



80/E RM. 203 - PANELING IN CLOSET - (RM. 207 SIM)
F.S.

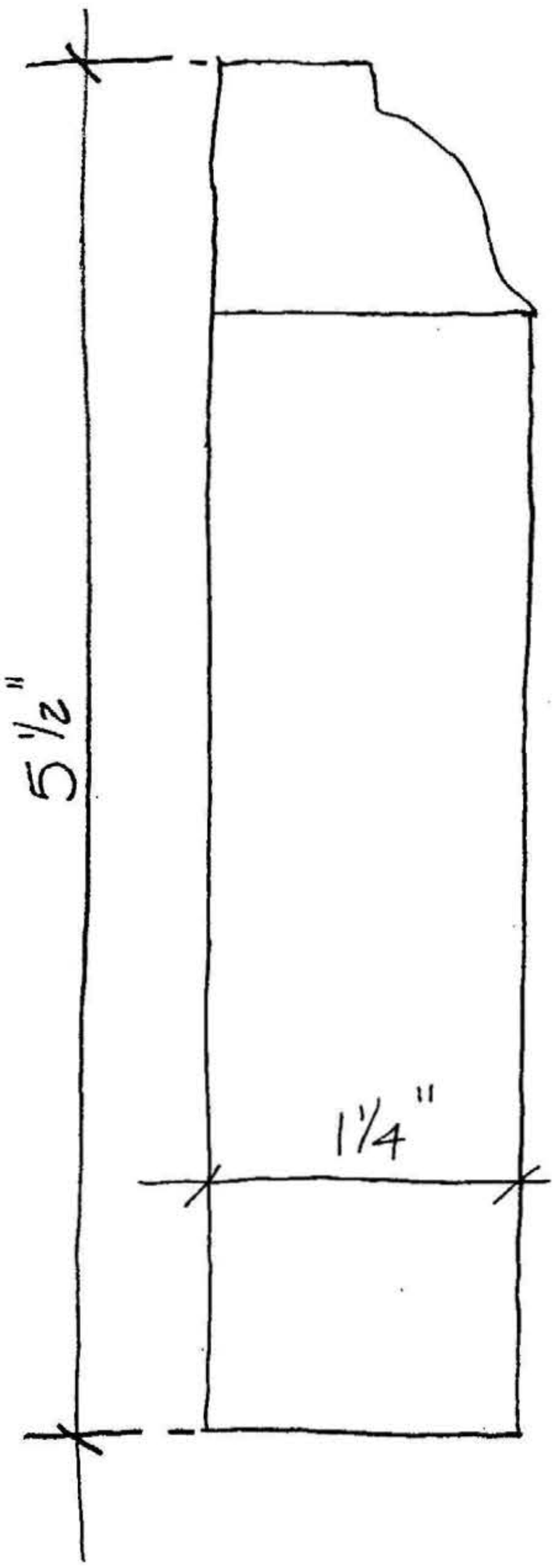



275

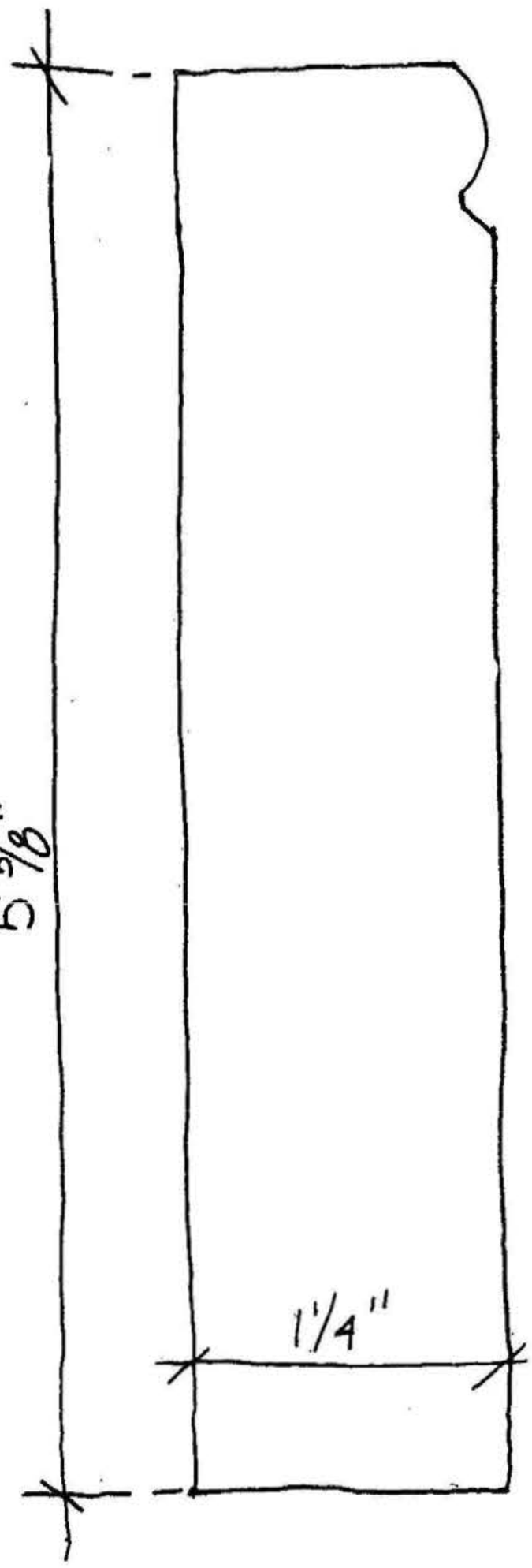
81/E RM.204 - MOULDING COVERING TIE BEAM (RM.206 S/M)
F.S.



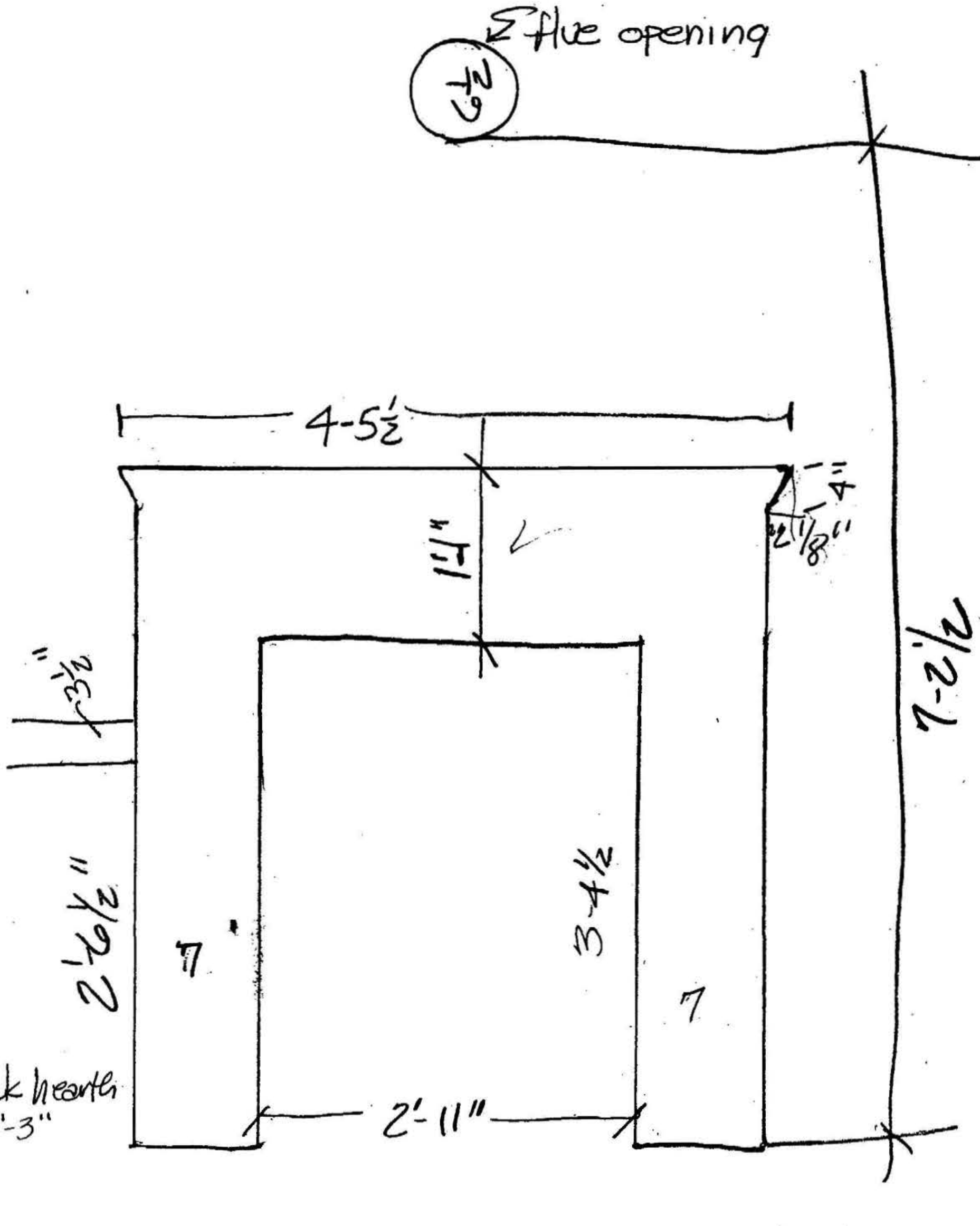

82/E RM. 204 - BASE SOUTH WALL & SOUTH END OF F.S. WEST WALL (RM. 206, 105 SIM)



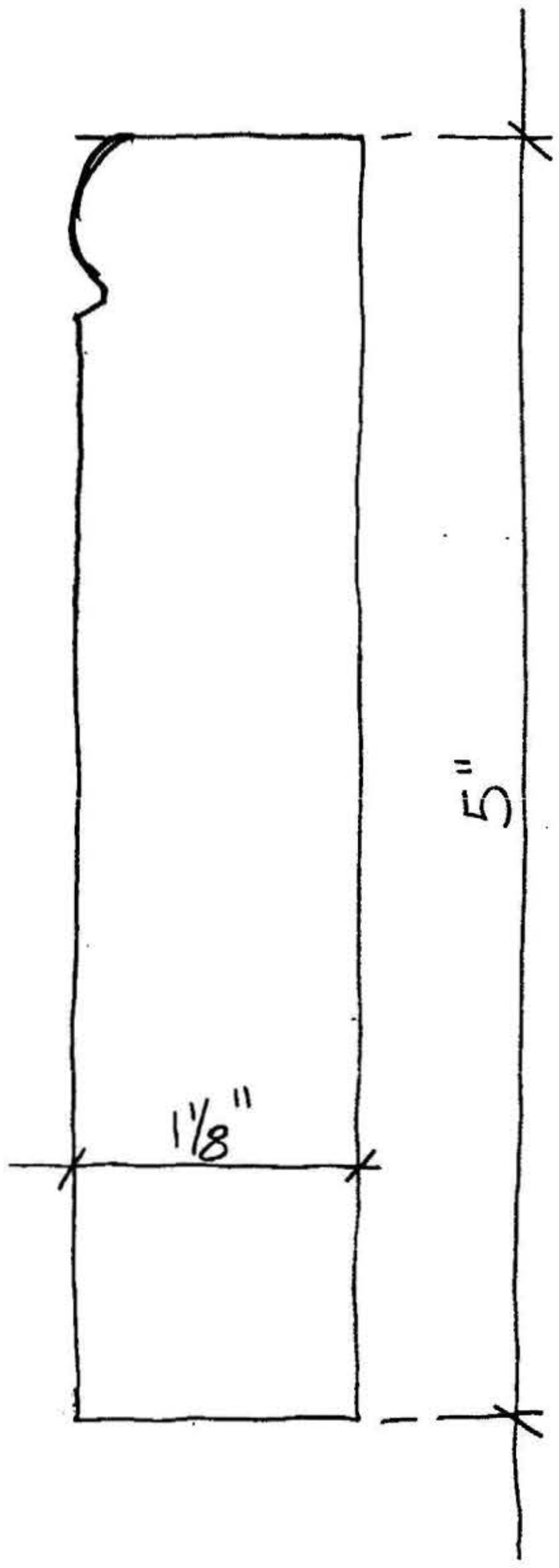

83/E RM. 204 - BASE - EAST WALL AND NORTH END F.S. OF WEST WALL



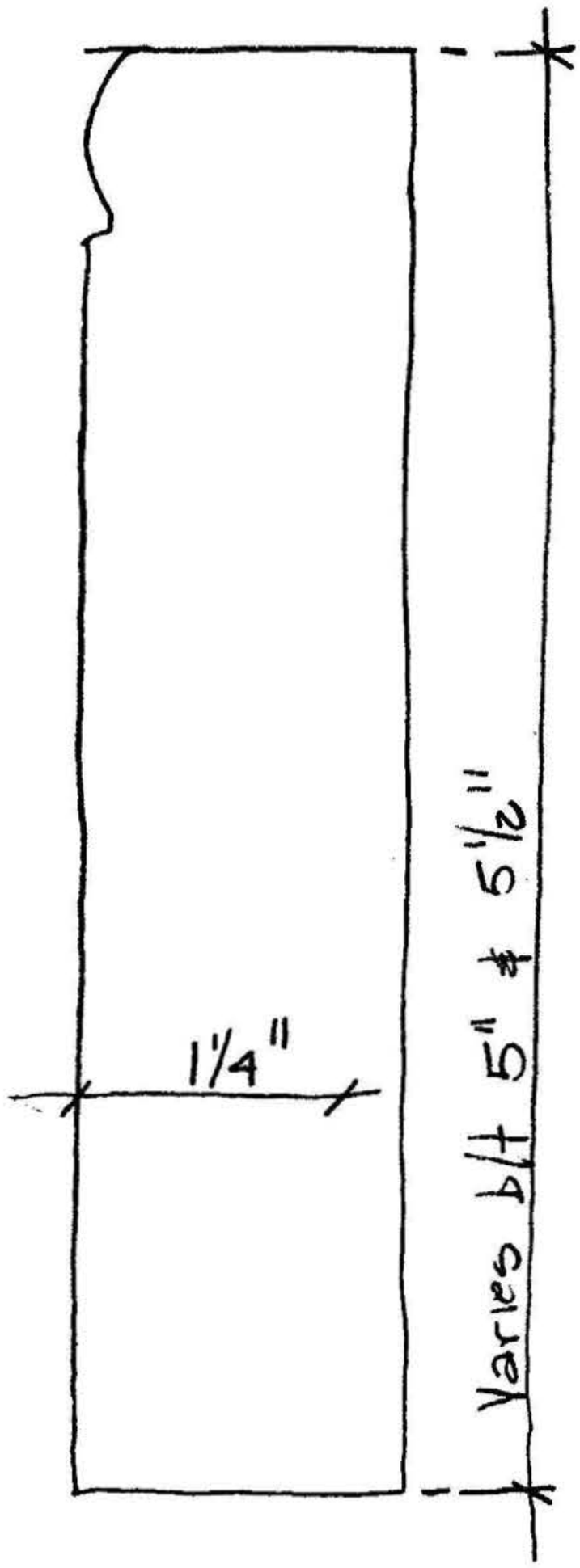

84/E RM. 204 - BASE - WEST AND NORTH WALL




85/E RM. 206 - GHOST OF MANTEL - SOUTH WALL

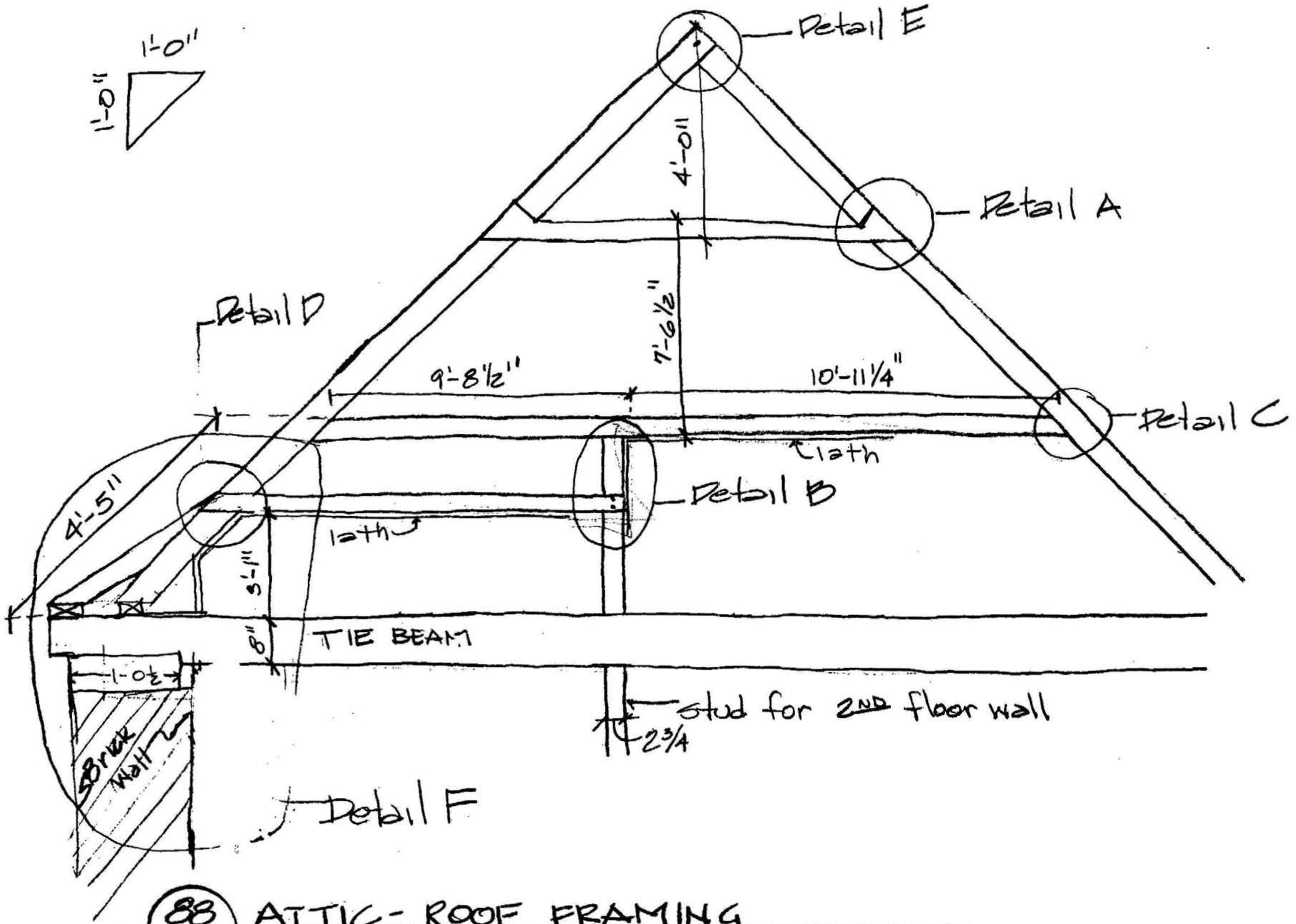



86/E RM. 206 - BASE - NORTH AND EAST WALL

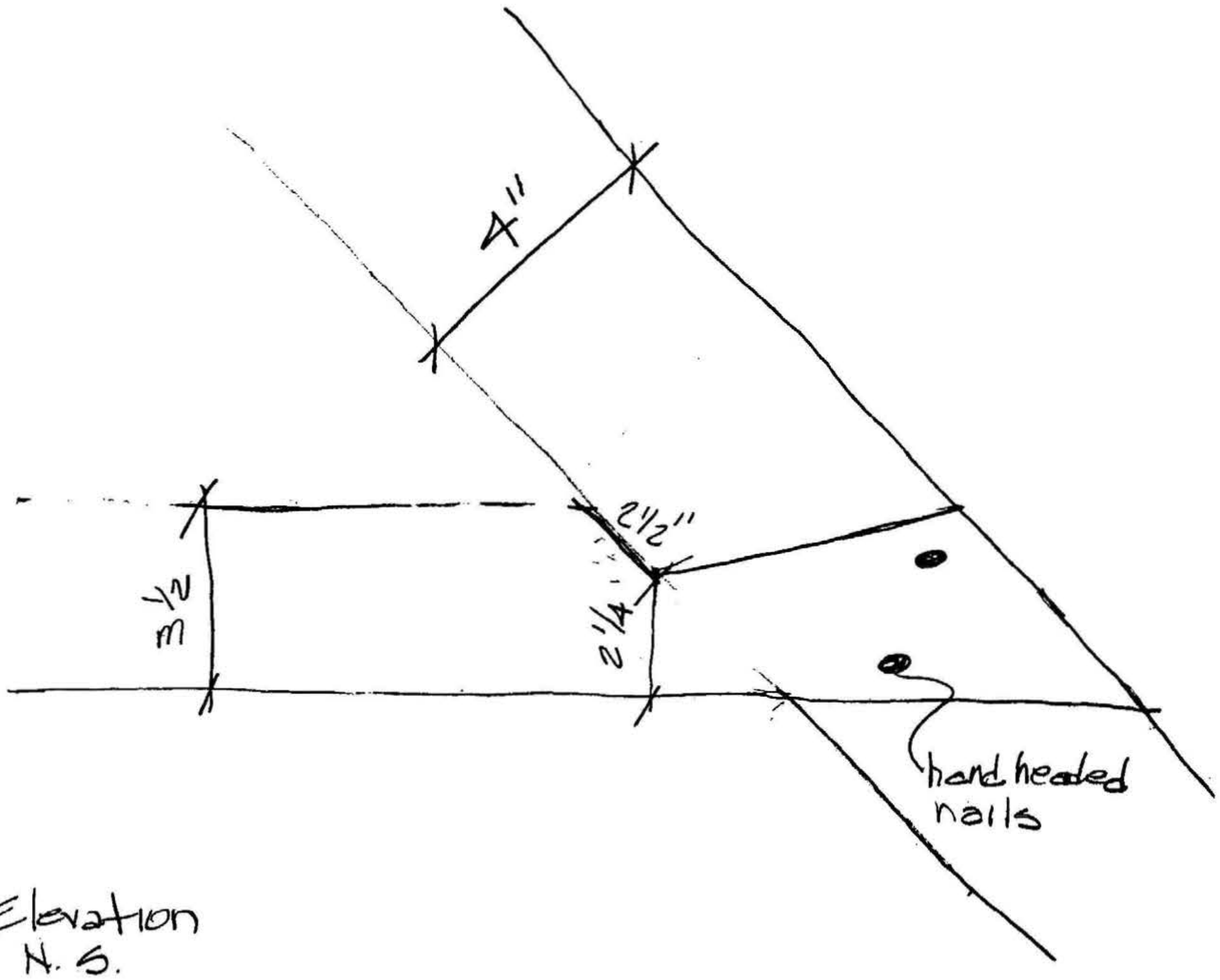



87/E RM. 207- BASE

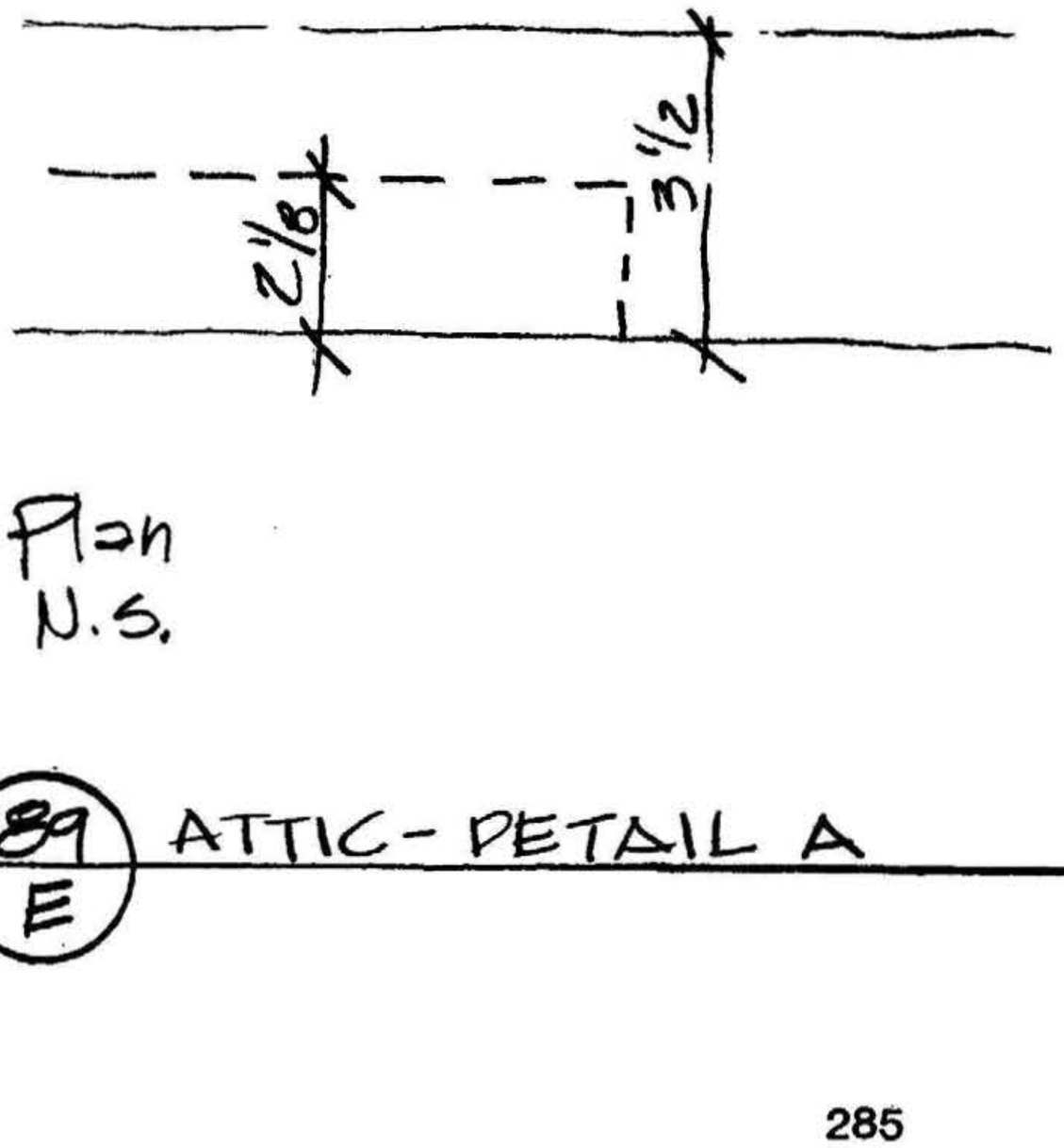
4. Attic




88/E ATTIC - ROOF FRAMING

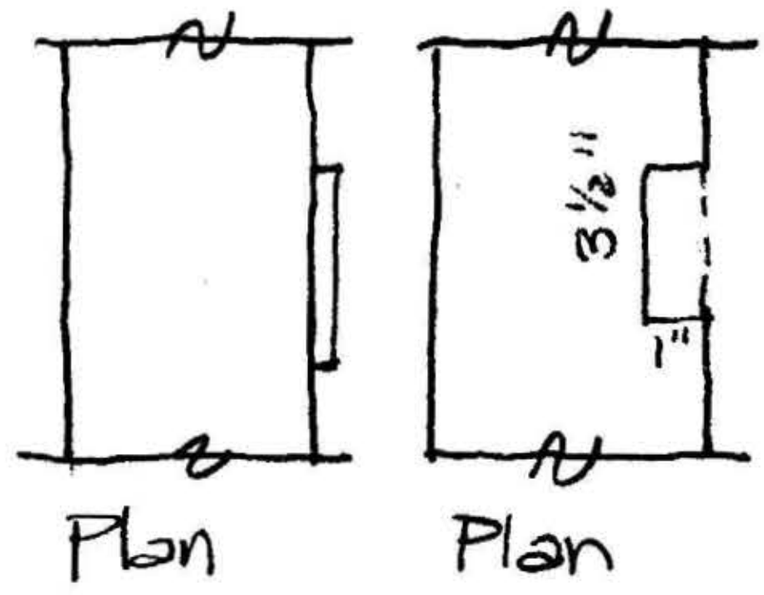


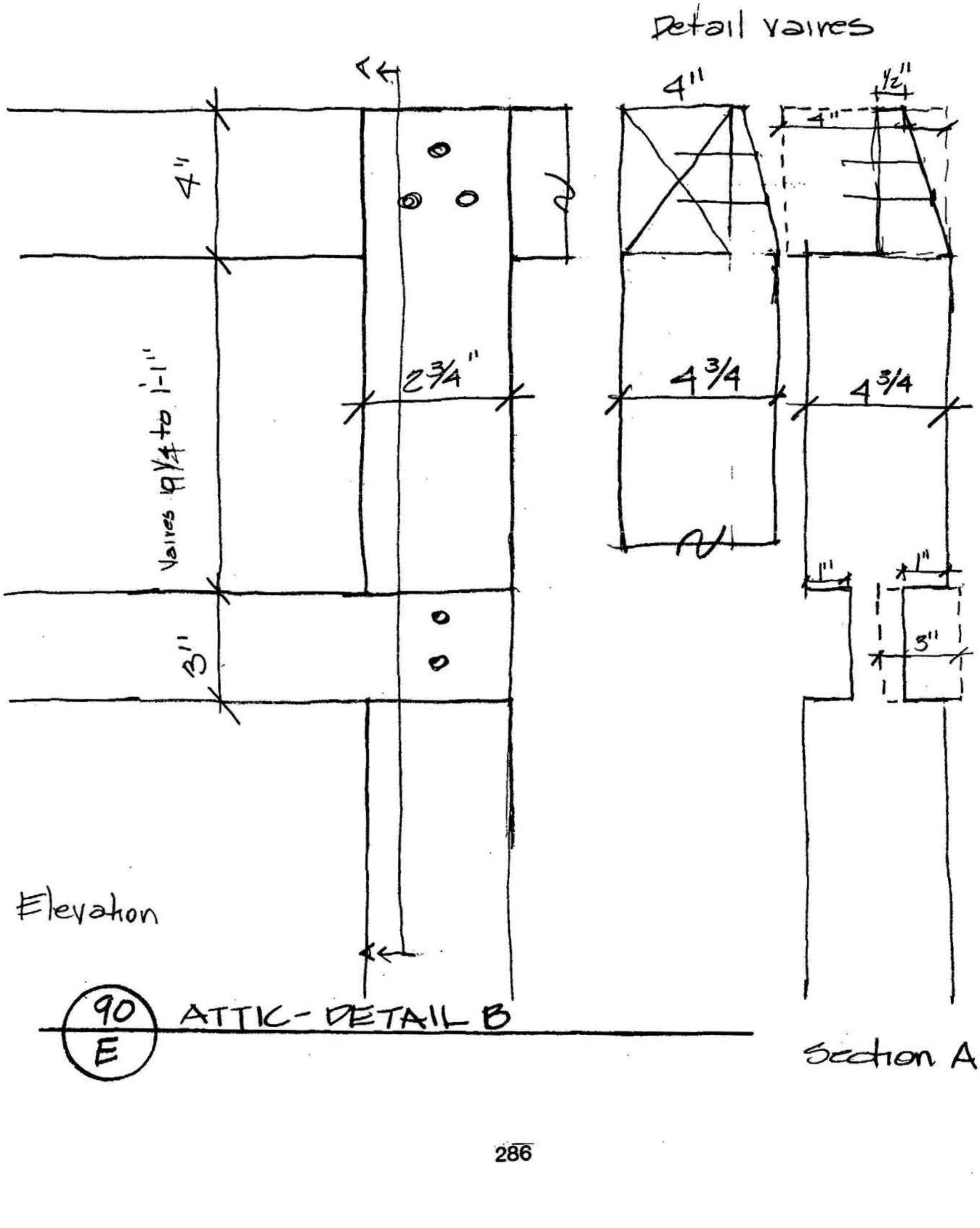

Elevation
N.S.



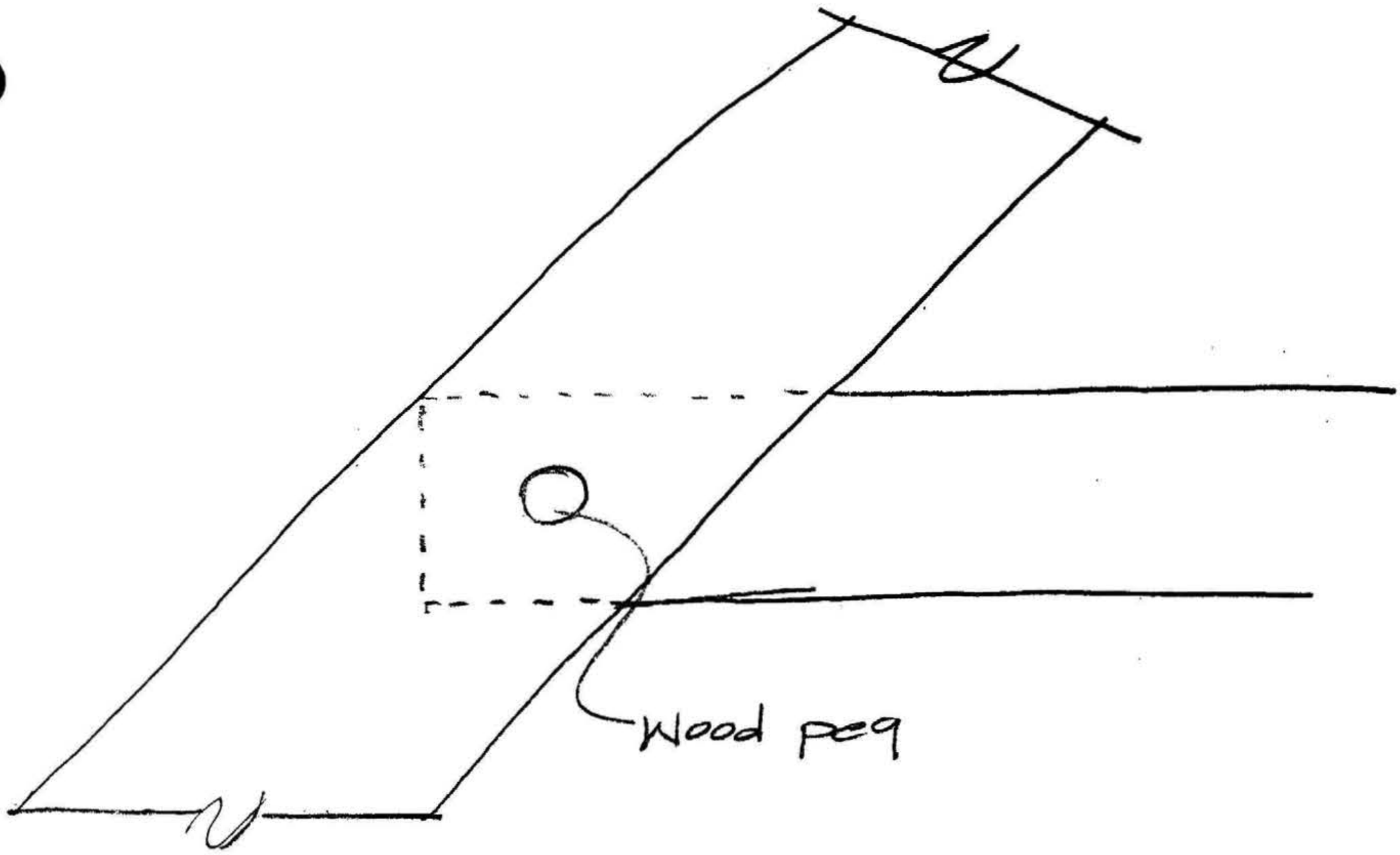

Plan
N.S.

89/E ATTIC - DETAIL A

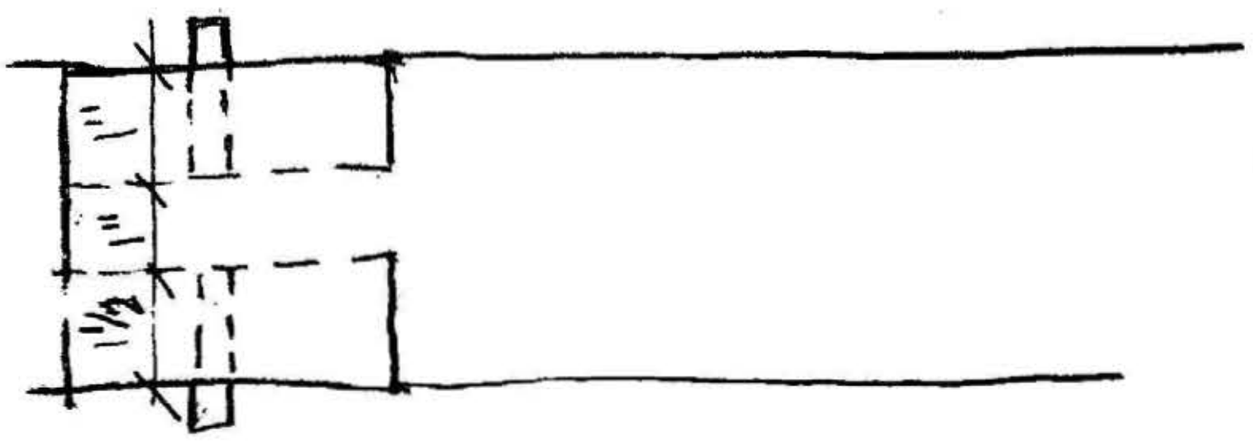



90/E ATTIC - DETAIL B

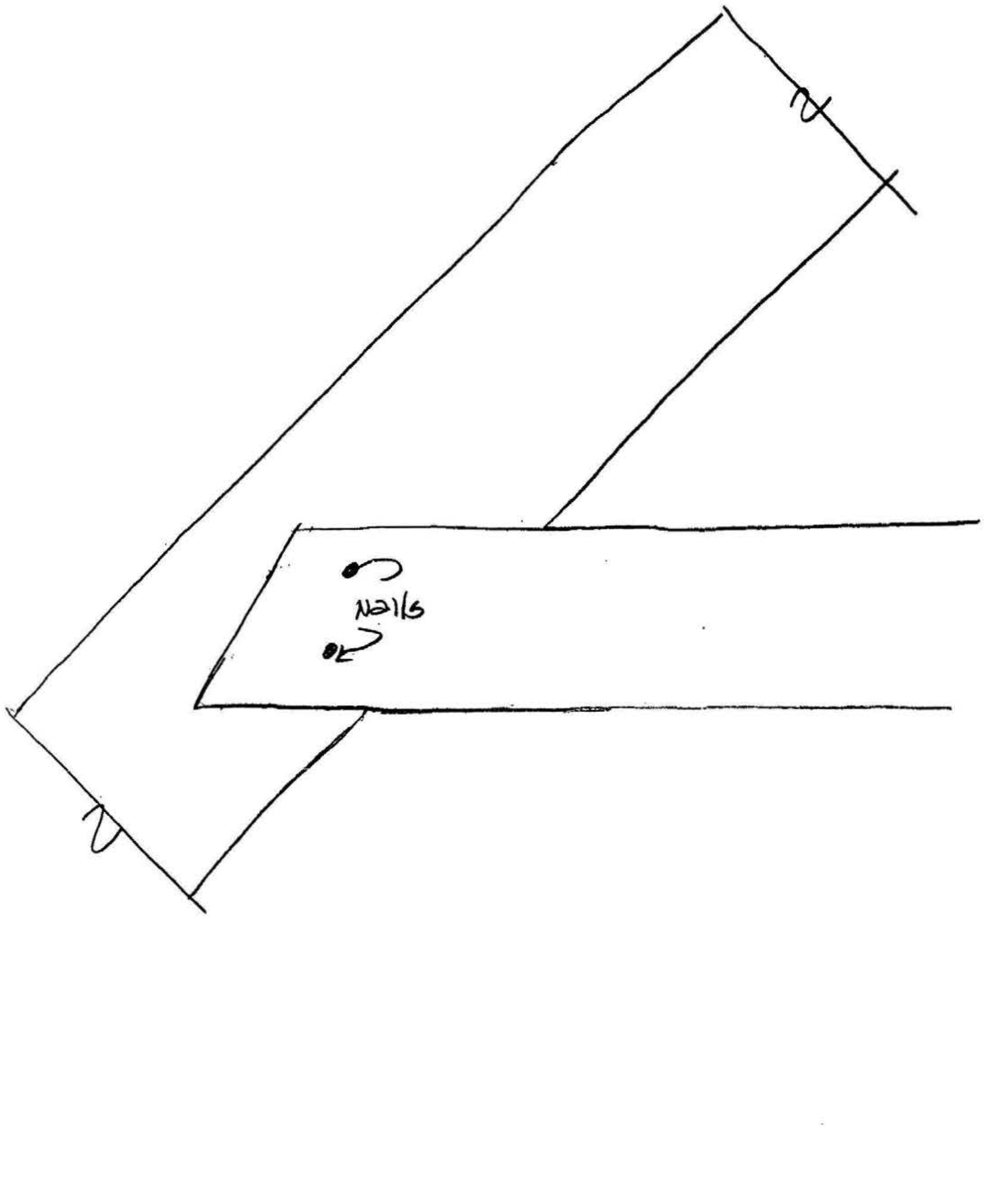



Elevation

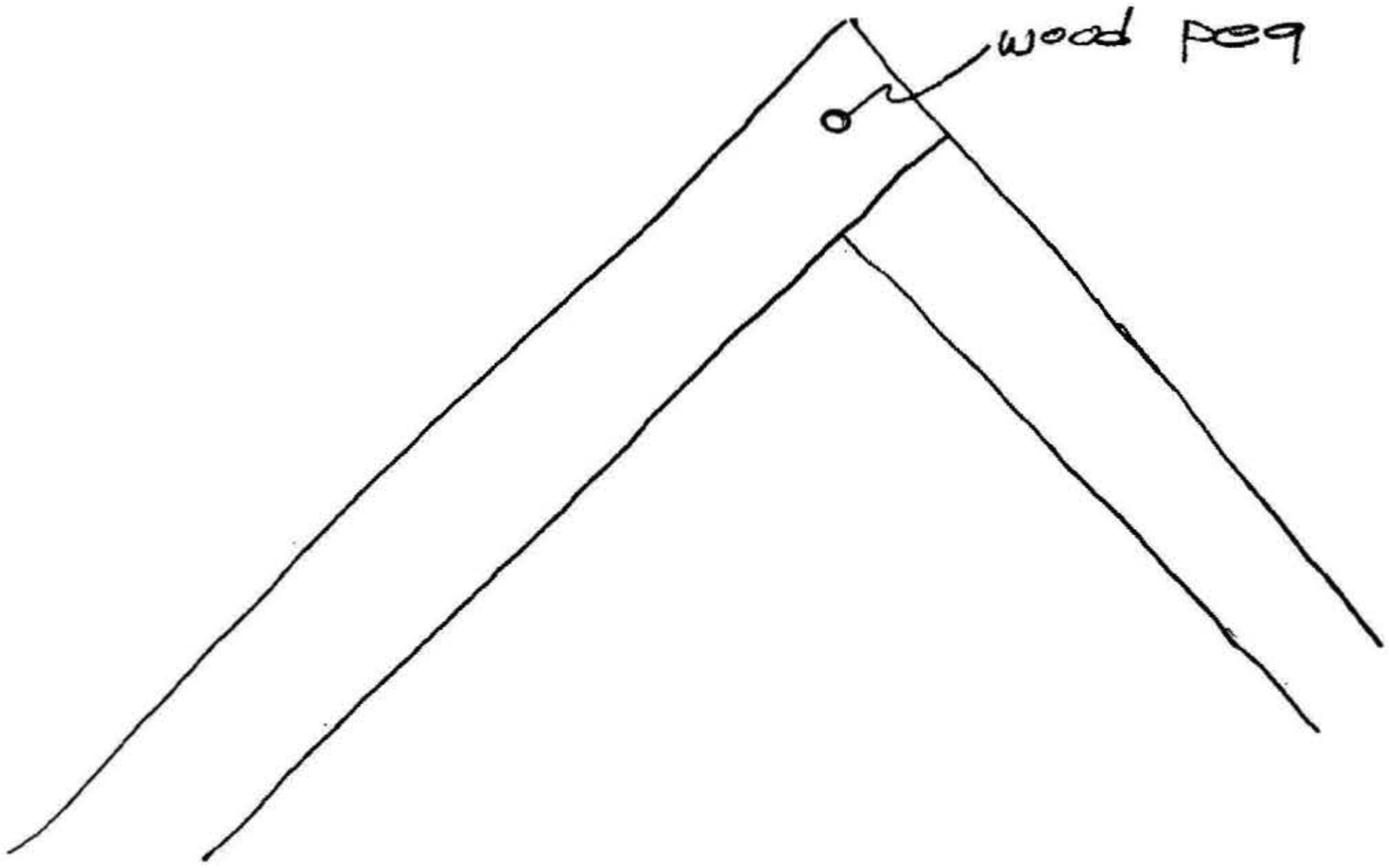


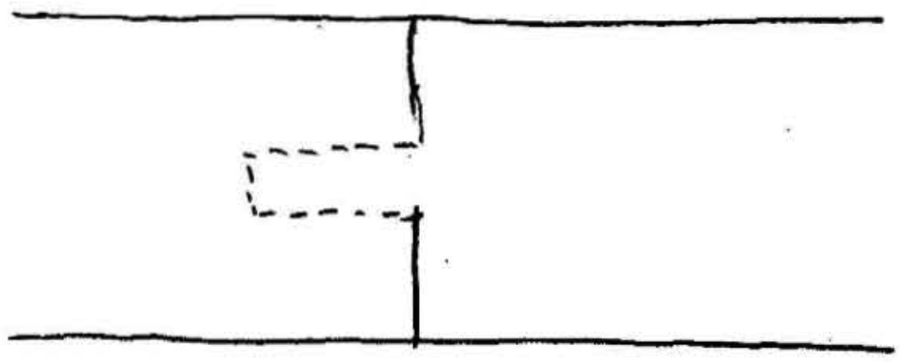
Plan

91/E ATTIC - DETAIL C

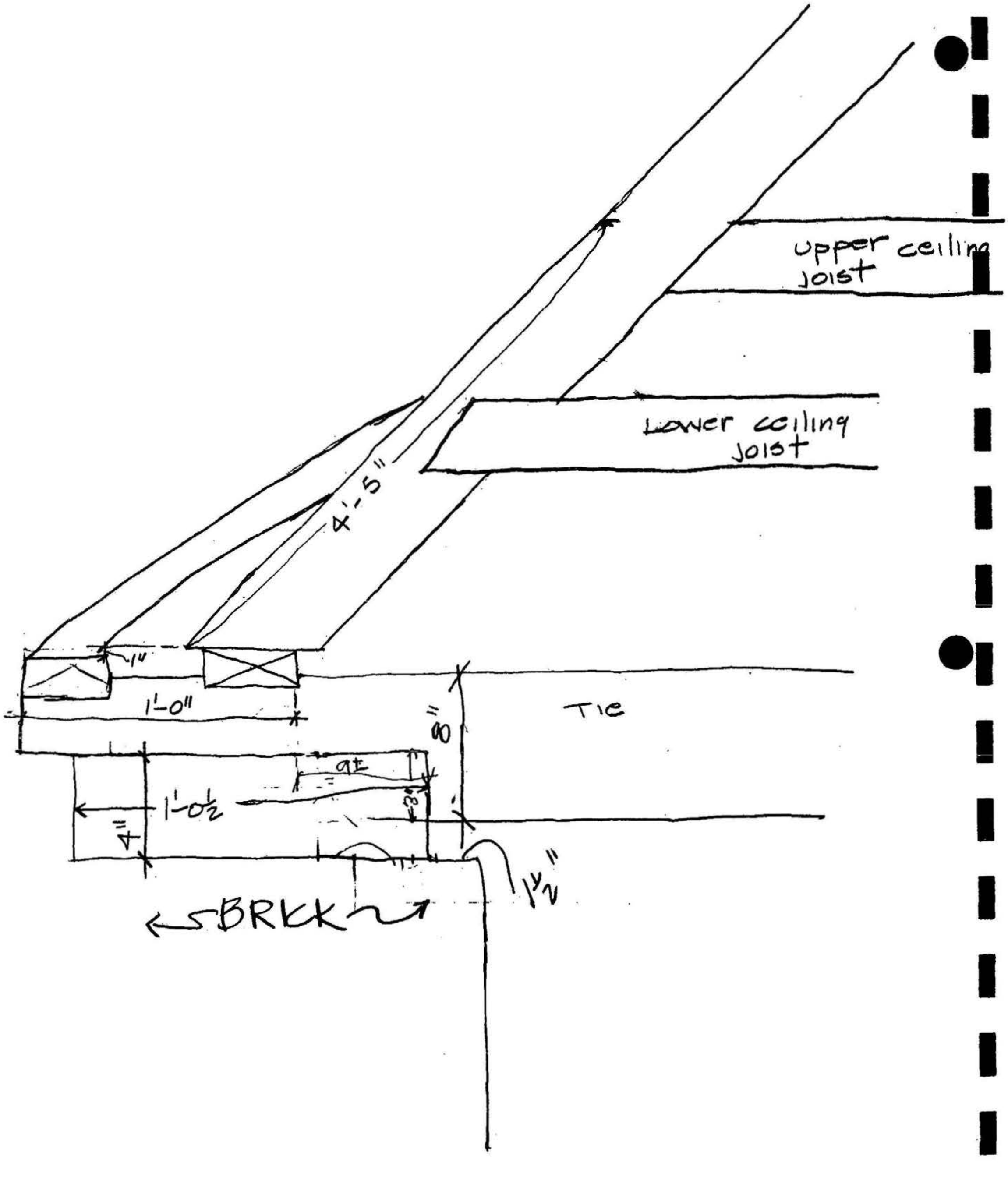



92/E ATTIC - DETAIL D



93/E ATTIC - DETAIL E




94/E ATTIC - DETAIL F

Moulding (wood) found in attic

95 E ATTIC - MOULDING (WOOD) FOUND IN ATTIC

## E. FIELD NOTES - HISTORICAL TRUST/ST. MARY'S CITY COMMISSION ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF TIDEWATER MARYLAND

(D) ORIG. C/PL OPNG
DEPTH ca. 3'+ (WITH SMOKE CHANNEL)
HGHT. - 4'7"
WIDTH - 5'7"

RIVER

WOODEN PANELLING

PANEL

STILE

BASEBOARD PROFILE

CORNICE PROFILE

ORIG. CORNICE, NOW LOCALLY NAILED, ×

ORIG. CEILING HGHT. 9'4"

LATER PLASTER WALL

23 COURSES OF BRICK NOW EXPOSED

SAND LATH AT CEILING RIVEN LATH + PLASTER ON LATH AT CEILING.

ADD 1" SQ. OF WALL ORIG. WIDE 4" HIGHER

CLOSED FIRE PLACE

CORNICE MOULDS & BOARDS ORIG. ISSUE

NEW MIDGS FRAME DOORS

NEW HEARTH

NEW GRATE

NEW MANTEL (NATURAL WOOD)

PANELLED LINING

CEMENT, MORT (FIRE BRICK)

KITCHEN

BUILT-IN PRESS

STEP UP 1 STEP INTO LOBBY ROOM

RECESS FILLED

BASEBOARD IN STAIR CLOSET

(A) STAIR CLOSET SHOWS RIVEN LATH – 10 NAILS – CEMENT (CLINKER) FLOOR, BDED. WAINSCOT. MLDG. ARD, DOOR

(B) TOP of WINDOW FRAME MEASURES:
TOTAL INSIDE HGHT. 5'
WIDTH 2'5"
INT. of OPENING PLASTERED

WINDOW SILL JOINS CHAIR (?) RAIL

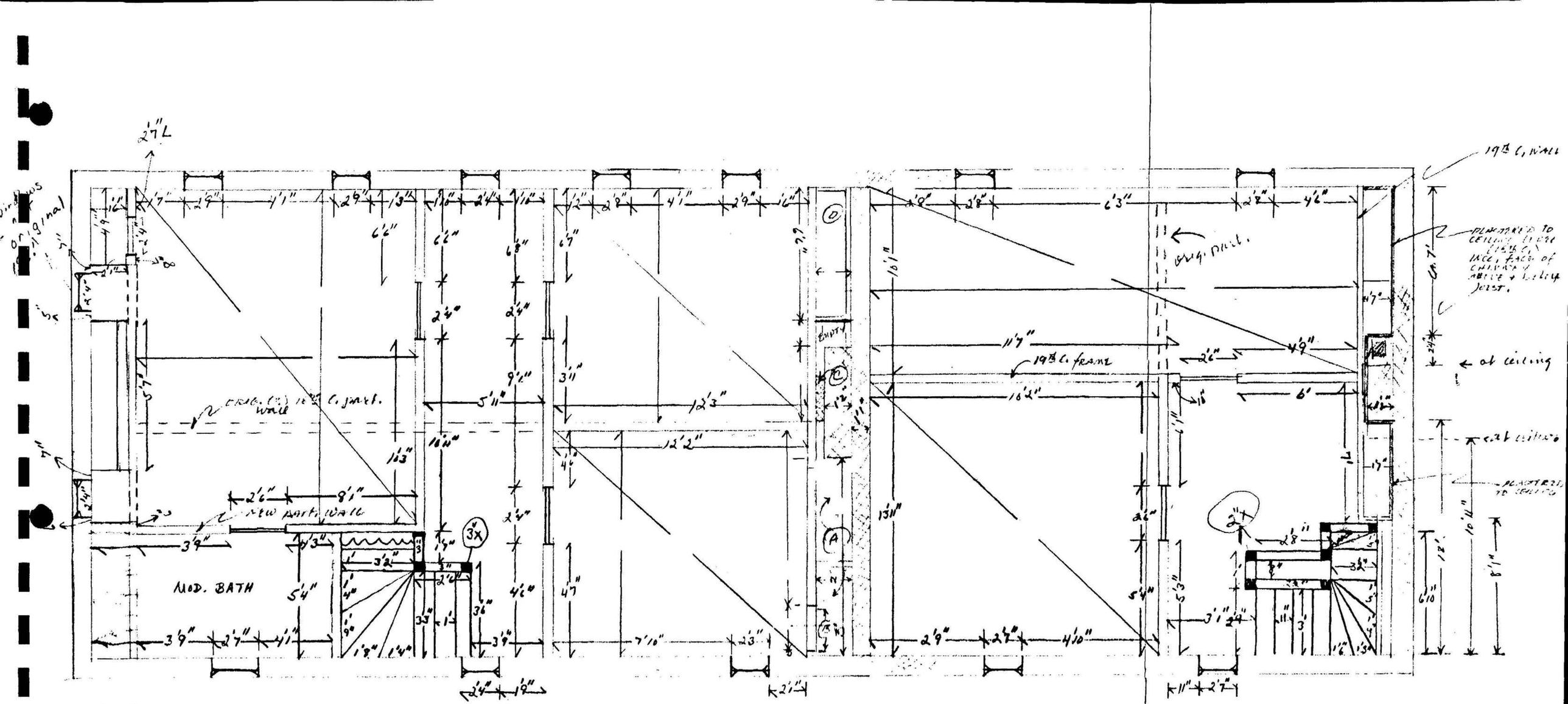
PROFILE

BOTTOM VIEW

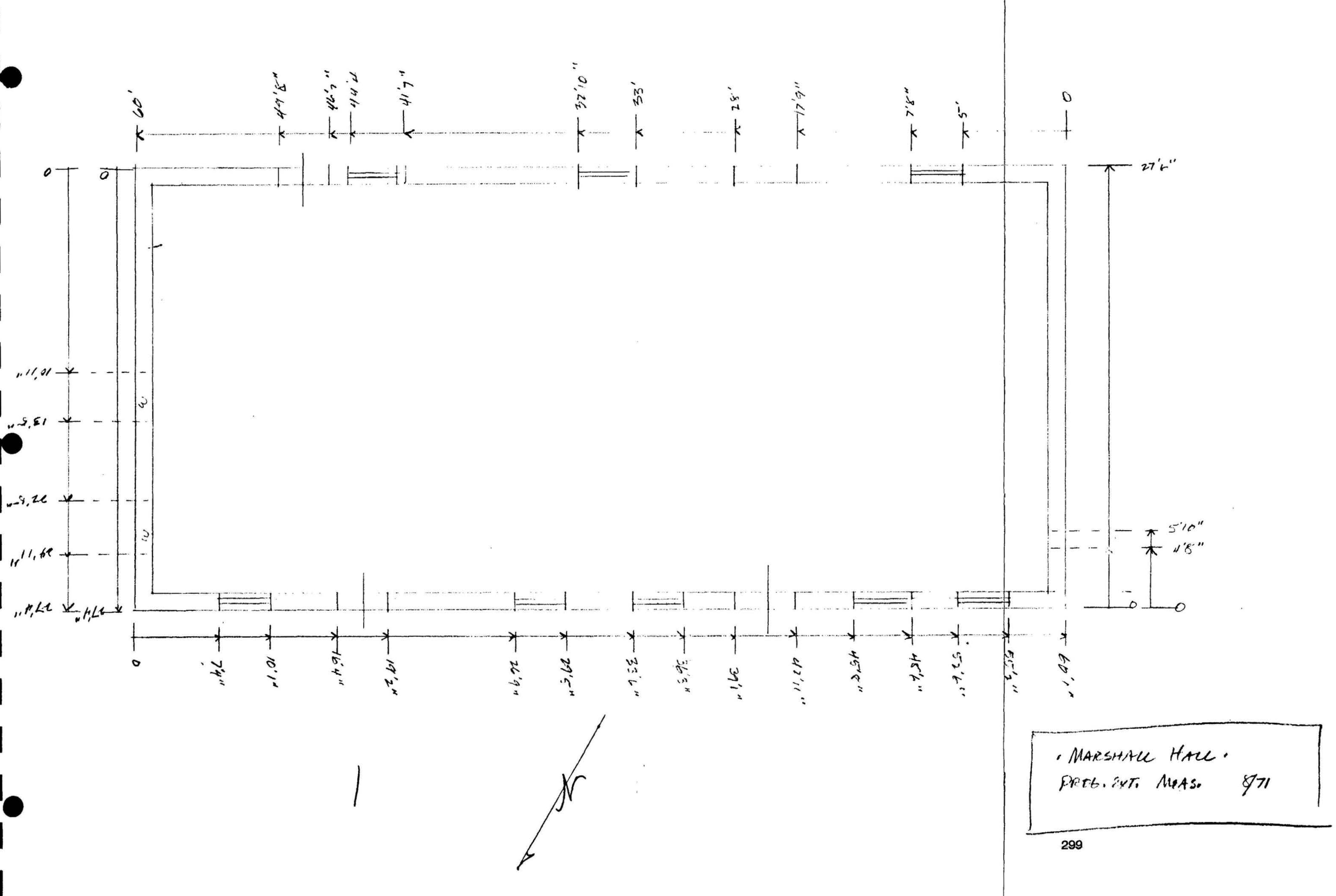
(PROF., CLOSET DOOR MLDG.)

(C) ORIG. F/PL. OPENING (WAS TRAMMEL BAR)
HGHT. 3'2" (at back) approx 4'5" at FRONT
WIDTH: 4' SMOKE CHANNEL 2' 3" WIDE - 4" deep
TRAM. BAR: - 4" × 3/4" - 4'1" from floor

MARSHALL HALL
CHAIR (D) RD.
Ft. floor plan
RIVENHOE
6/71




(A) – Cons. area for attic entrance (no plaster, pass. vert. board)
(B) DOOR OPENING NOW SEALED
(C) flue
(D) 19⅝ Const. closet – no plaster, vert. board




MARSHALL HALL.
PROG. INT. MEAS. 8/71

PRIB. PLASTER NECKING BANDS

RECENT "REPLACEMENT" OF ORIGINAL STACK

29 courses

WOOD SHINGLED

6'0" 7'6" 3'8" 2'11" 3'2" 3'7" 4'7"

OPENINGS 3'4" NINDOW 2'2" X 3'6"

4' 17 courses

9 courses

FLEMISH BOND

Newly bricked in door

39 courses

9 courses

5'9" 7'3" 3'8" 4'9"

ASPHALT PAVED

4'6½"

60'

Chimney - 2'4"

15'4"

1½" 1" 1½"

CEMENT

BASIC (PRELIM) TO BE TRACD.

1'2" 2"

1'2" 6" 1'2" 3"

WINDOW HEAD (1ST. LEVEL)

2" 3'3"

17 courses

11 courses

9 courses

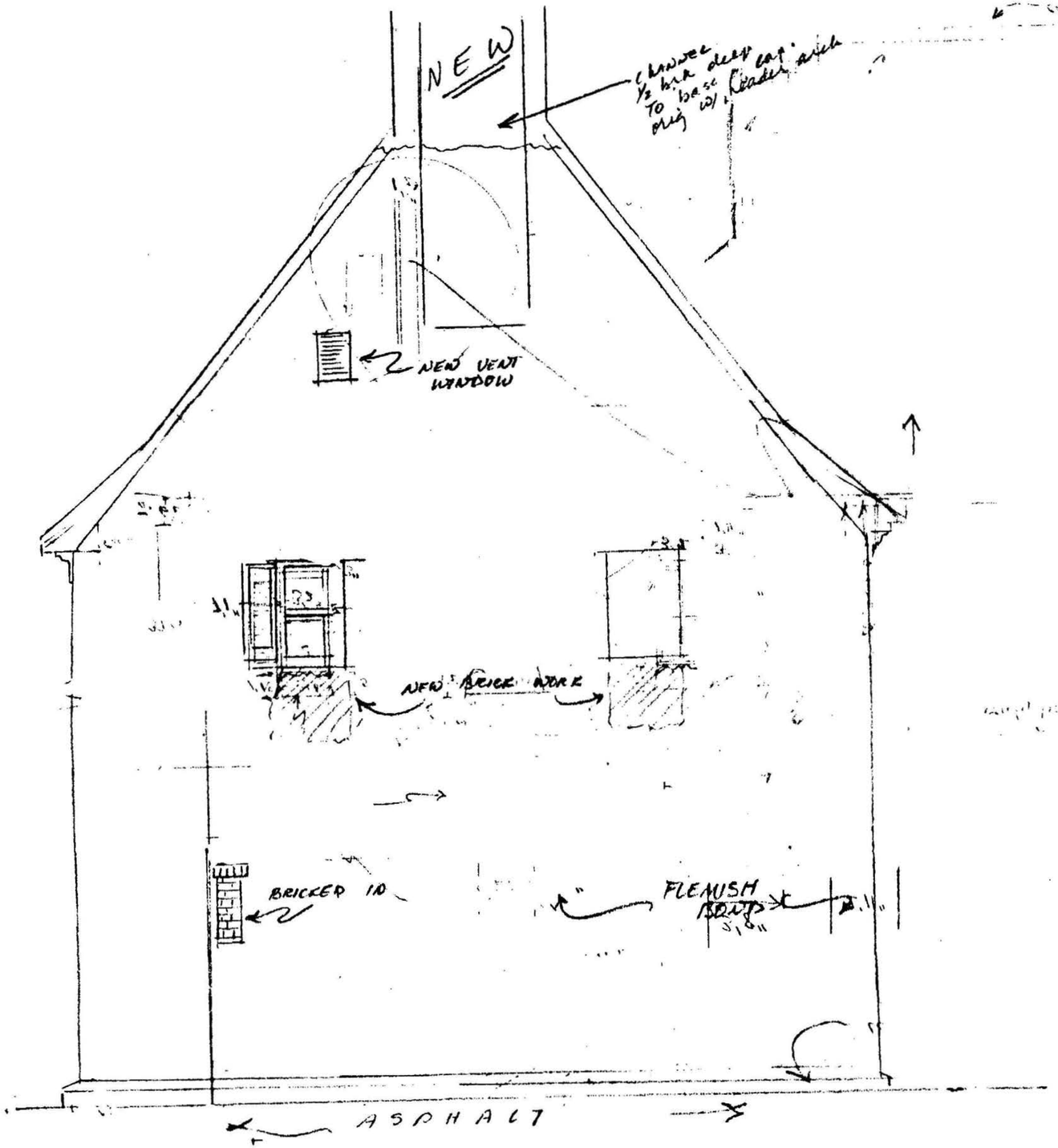
WINDOW BASE (2ND. LEV.)

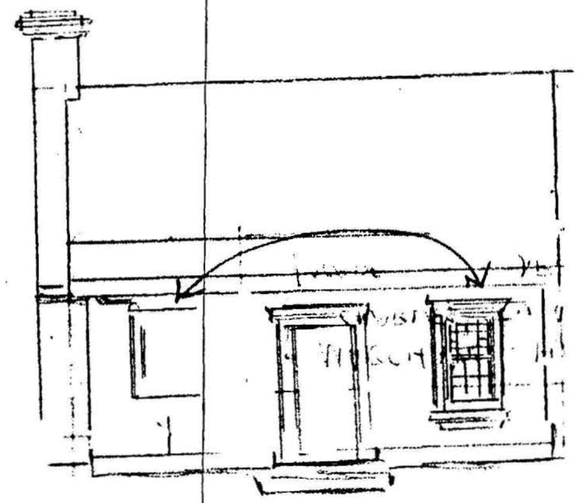
WINDOWS MARKED "X"

MOULDED TOP COURSE

MARSHALL HALL
CHARLES CO., MD.
J.R. RIVOIRE 7/71

NORTH ELEVATION

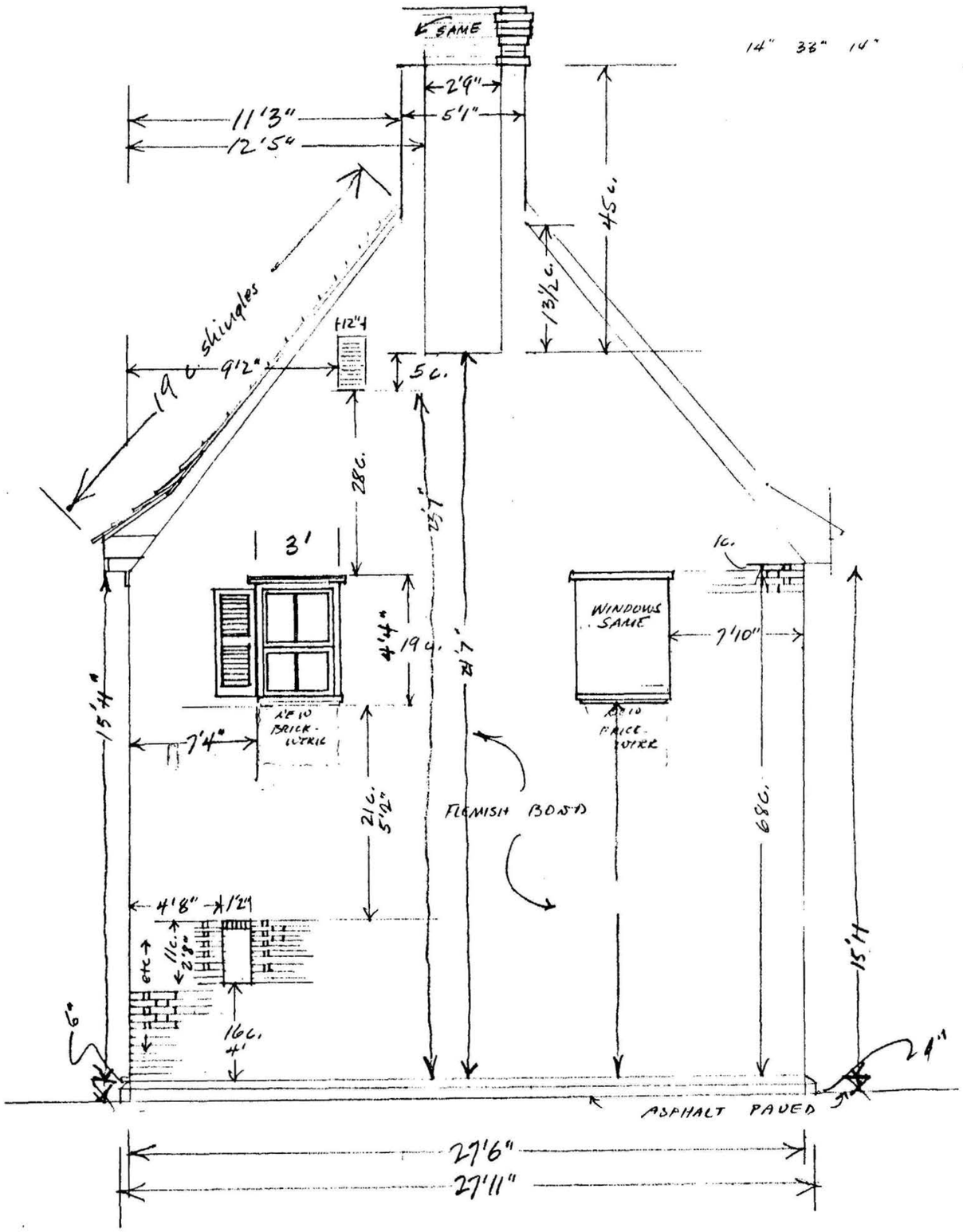


E. ELE.

OFFICE

WEST ENT. ELEVATION




2 SHUTTERS ON ALL WINDOWS

14
32
41

x4
47
14

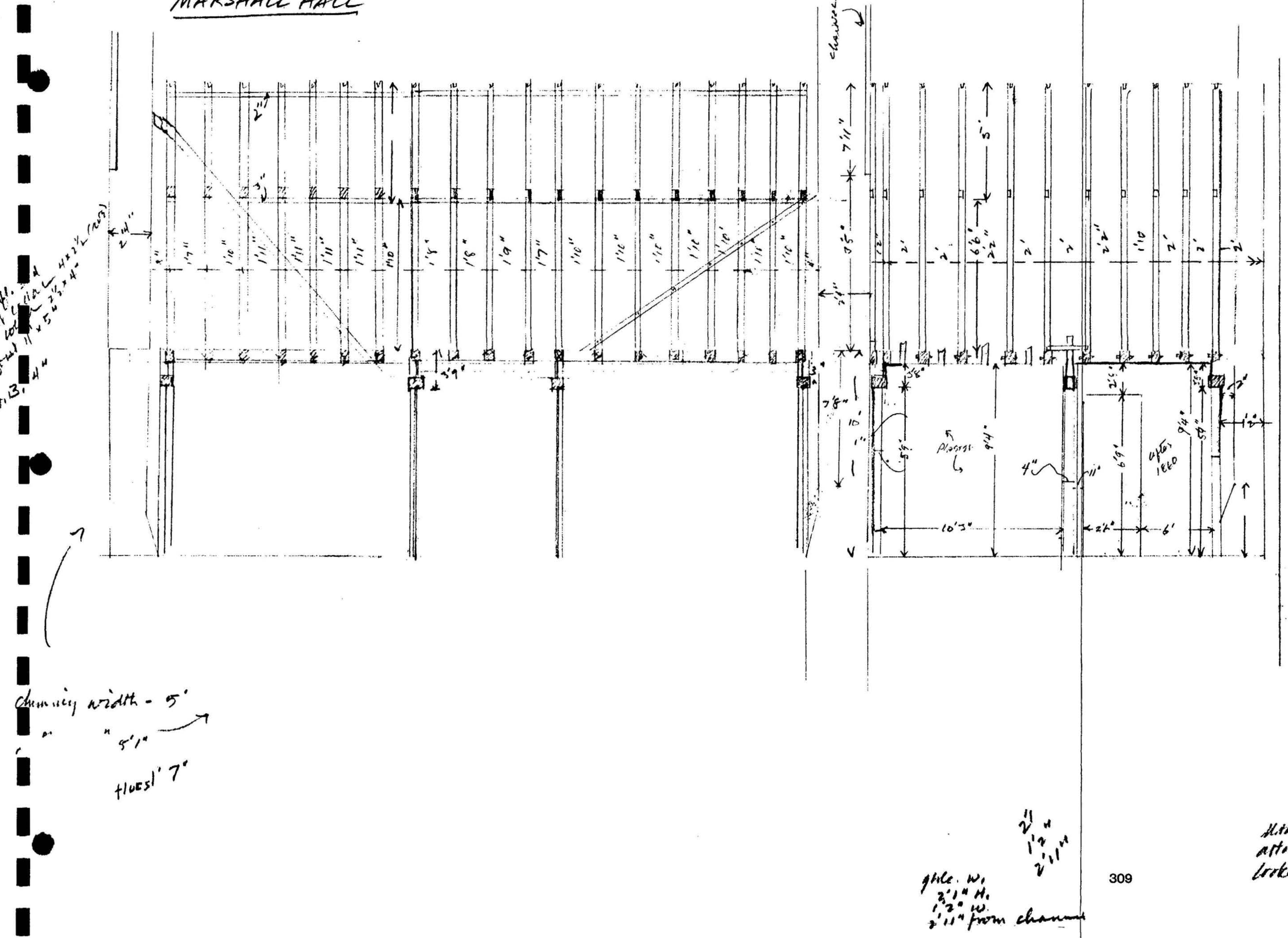
MARSHALL HALL
CHAS. CO., MD.
WEST END
RIVOIRE
7/14.

HOGAN GUTTERS ON ALL WINDOWS IN ORIGINAL FIGS MARKED "X"

MARSHALL HALL
CHAS. CO., MD.
SOUTH ELEVATION

4-71 Cavern/Ridgell

# MARSHALL HALL




Kitchen room -
Rafters - 3" x 3½"
Joists 3 x 2½
collars - 2½ x 3½
tie beam - 11" x 4½"
Hollow f.B. same

MARSHALL HALL
attic round bay, looking from S to N

# MARSHALL HALL

CARLTON

SHAKE EAVES COURSE

(A) RVF PANELS TO RECORD PANELING.

(B) BRICK PARTITION

NO NOGGING

MORTICE TENONS

DOUBLE

DOUBLE

DOUBLE

DOUBLE

STUB

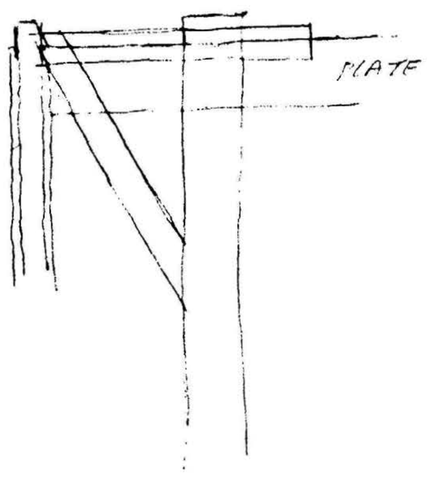
STUB

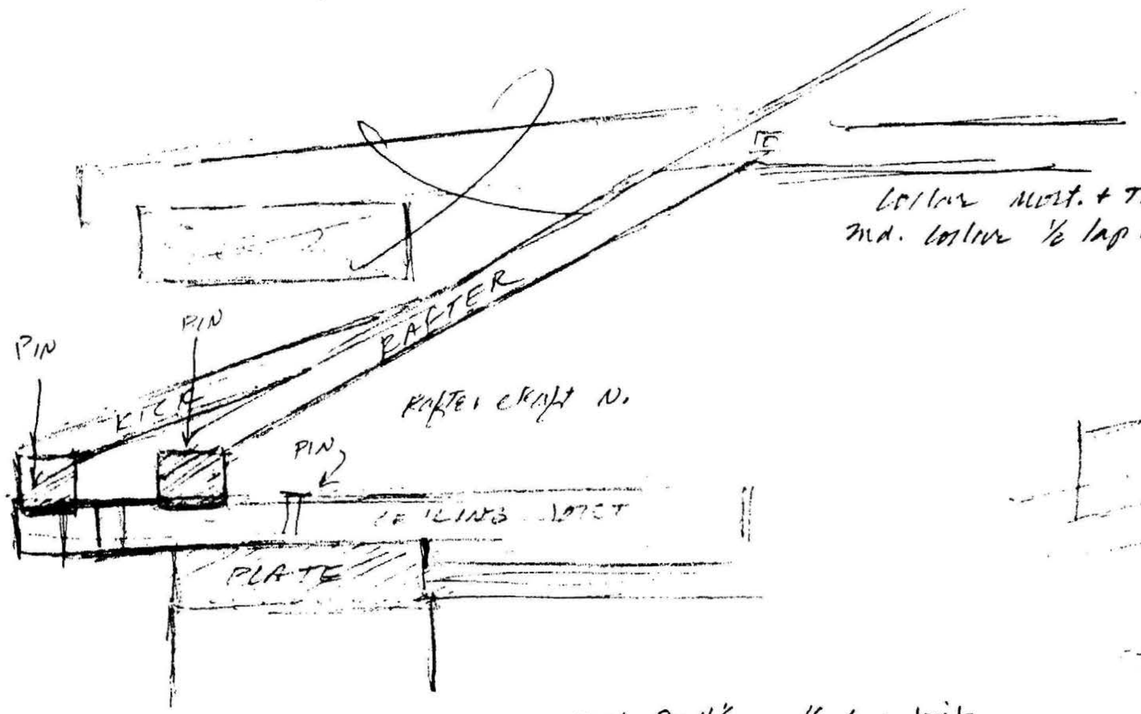
SECONDARY RAFTERS 8x4"

STAIR WELL CEILING

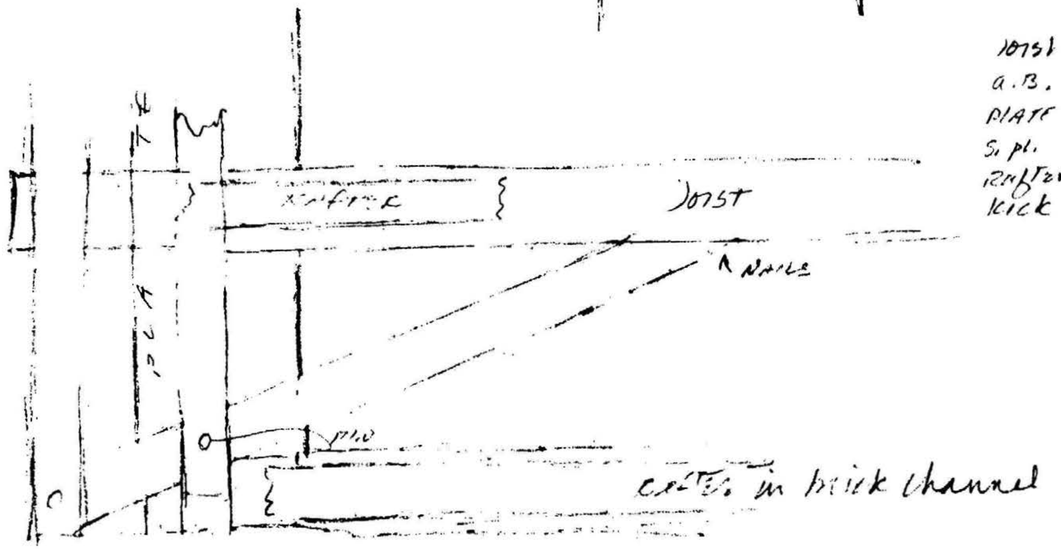
SQUARE

MARSHALL HALL

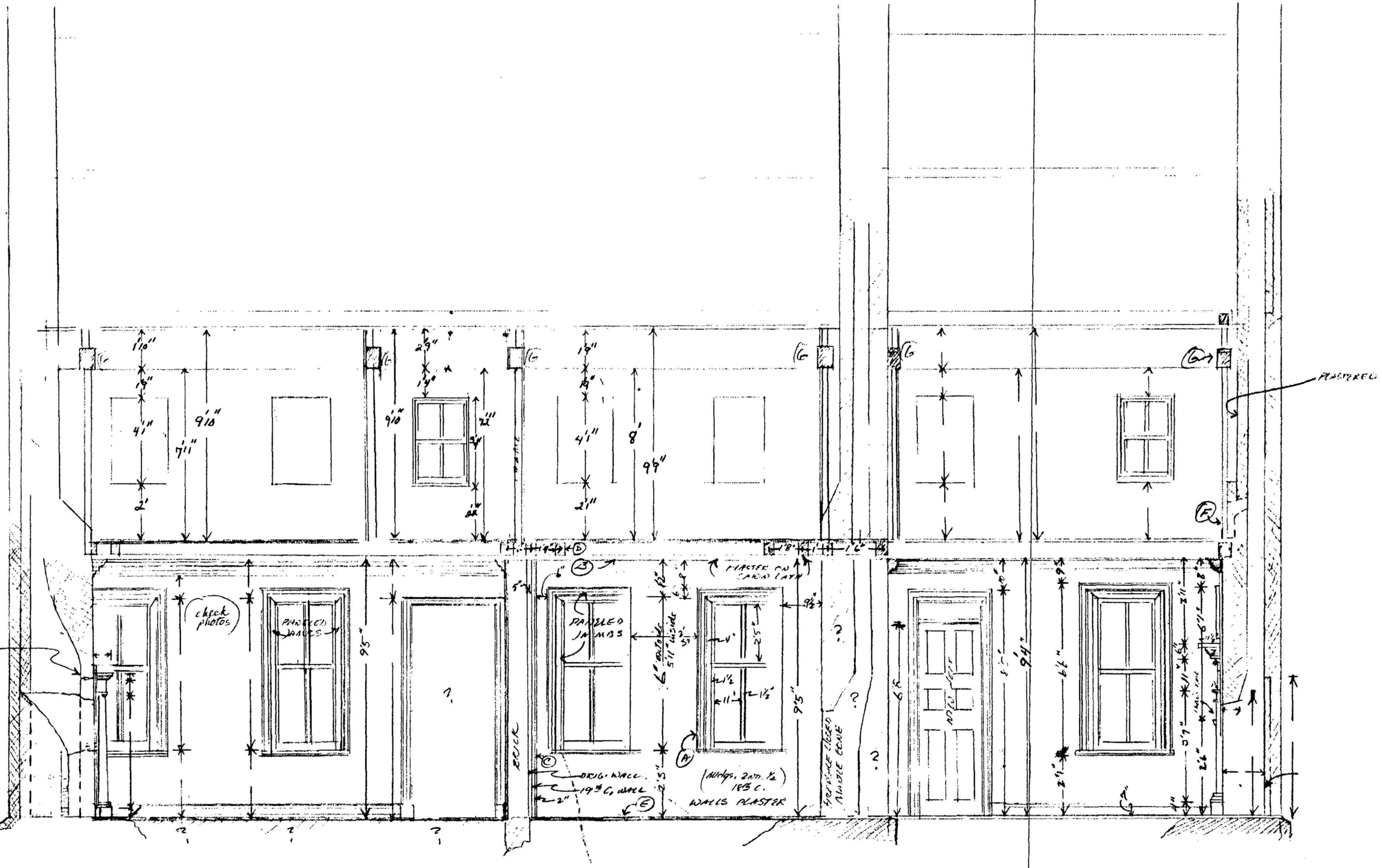


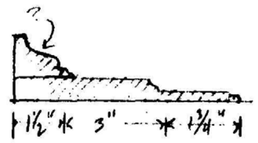

Collar Mort. + Tenon
Rd. Collar ½ lap + Nail.




Joist 9 × 11½ — ½ lap joint
a.B. 11 × 11
PLATE 11 × 4"
S. pl. 5½ × 3
12"/12" 3½ × 3
Kick 3½ × 3




(A)




(B) No trace of cornice having been in this room.

(C) 2nd wall - plaster, nicked lath, cut nails

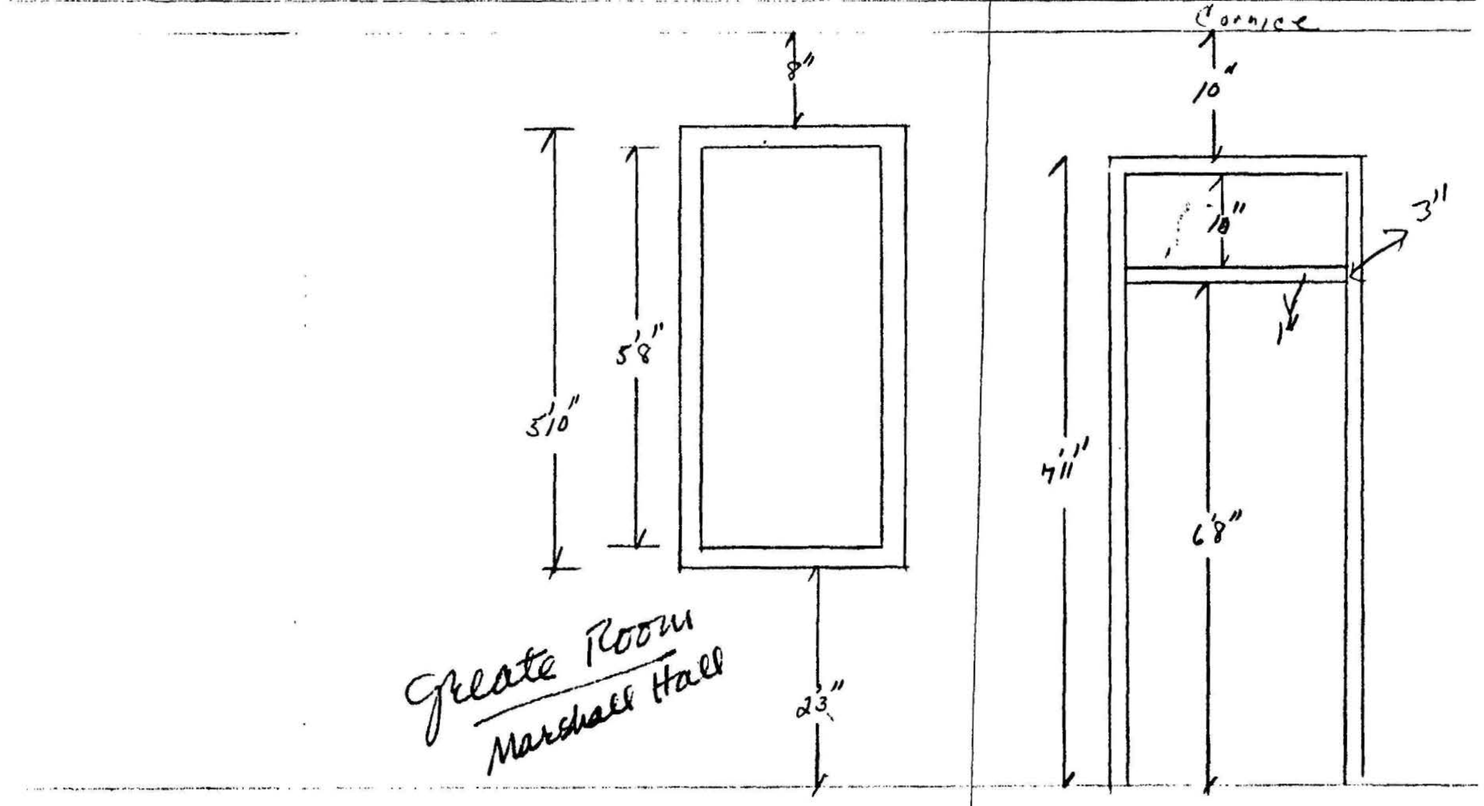
(D) Joist - 5½" x 4"

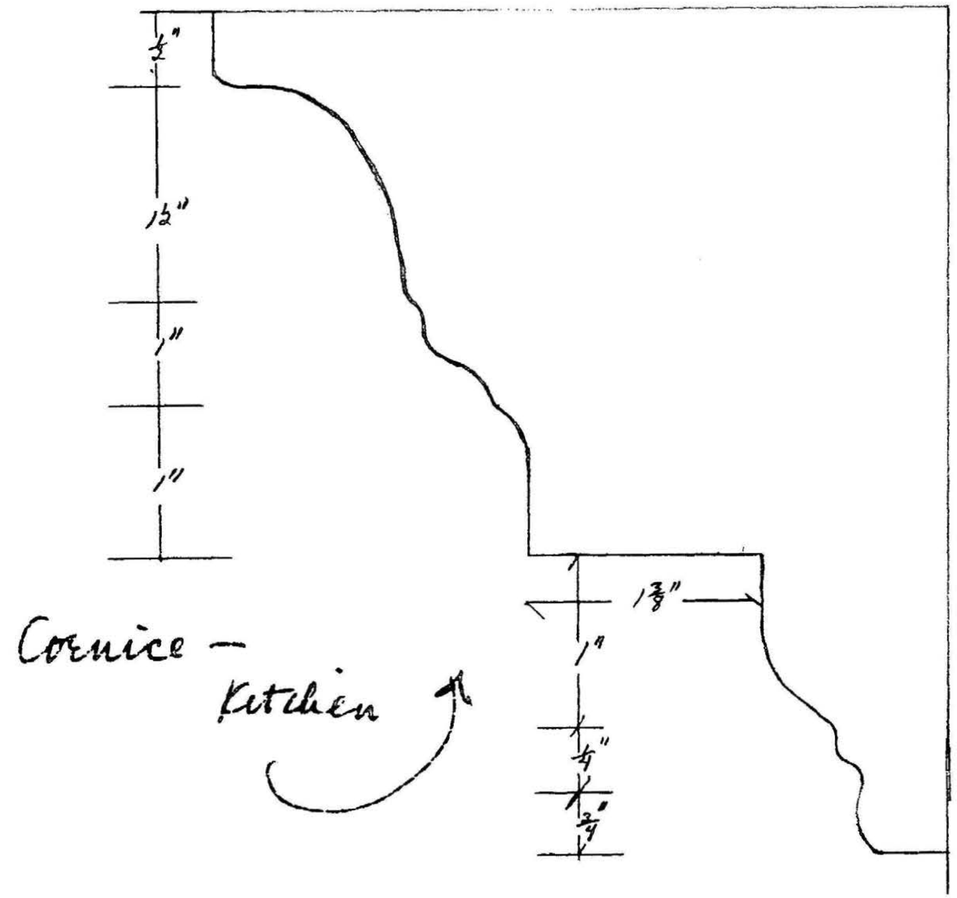
(F) Poss. very small fireplace

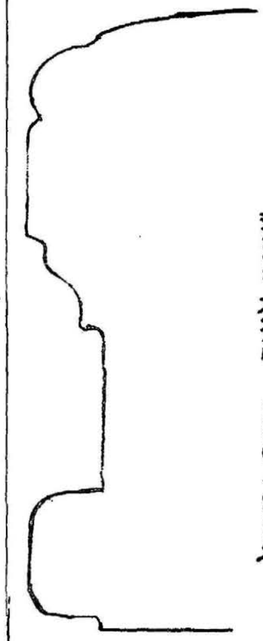
(G) Joist sides projs. into kitchen/hall, etc.

MARSHALL HALL

Cat. Cross — Riddis 9/71

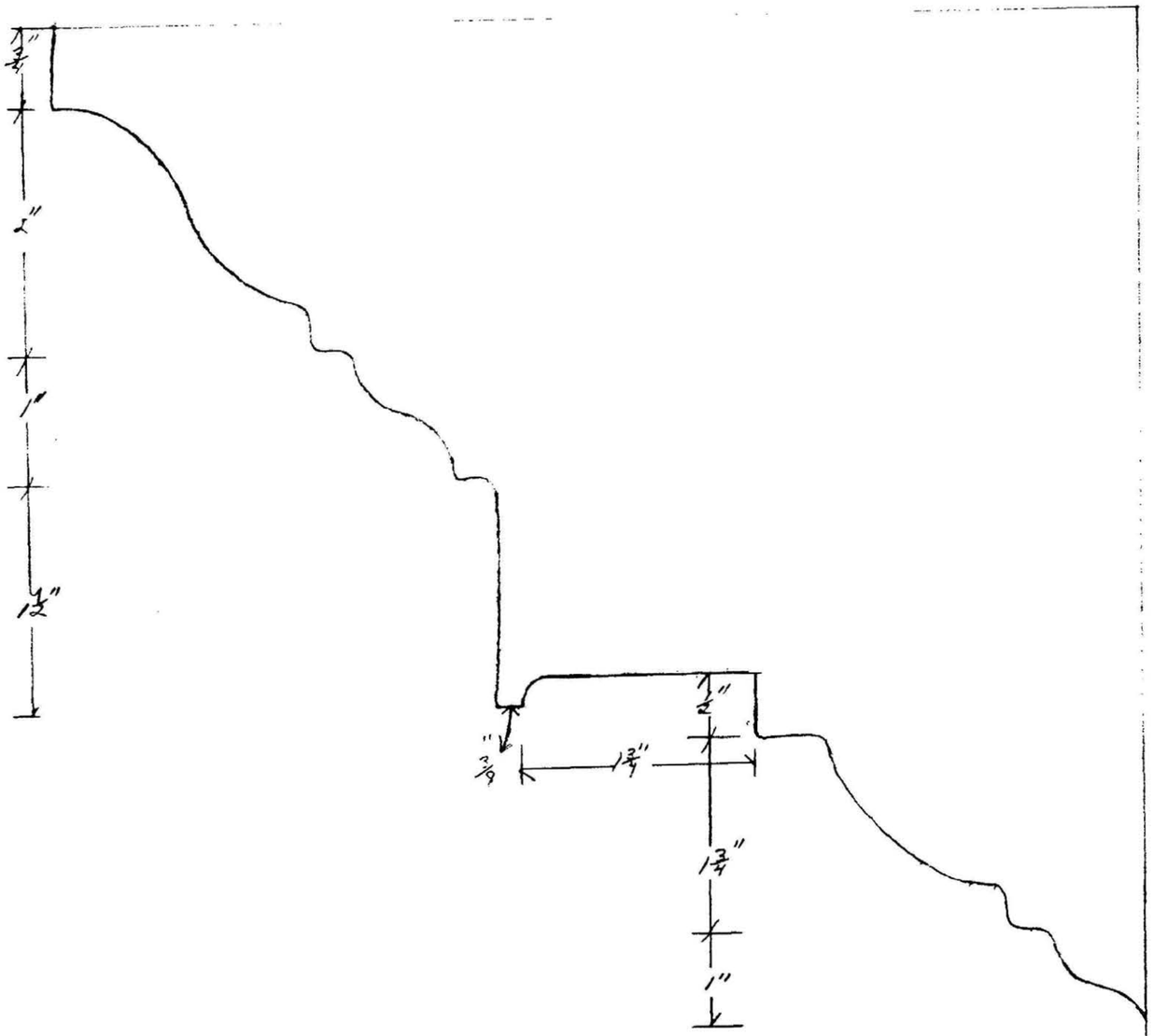

8"
5'8"
5'10"
23"
Great Room
Marshall Hall
Cornice
10"
1'8"
3"
1"
7'11"
6'8"



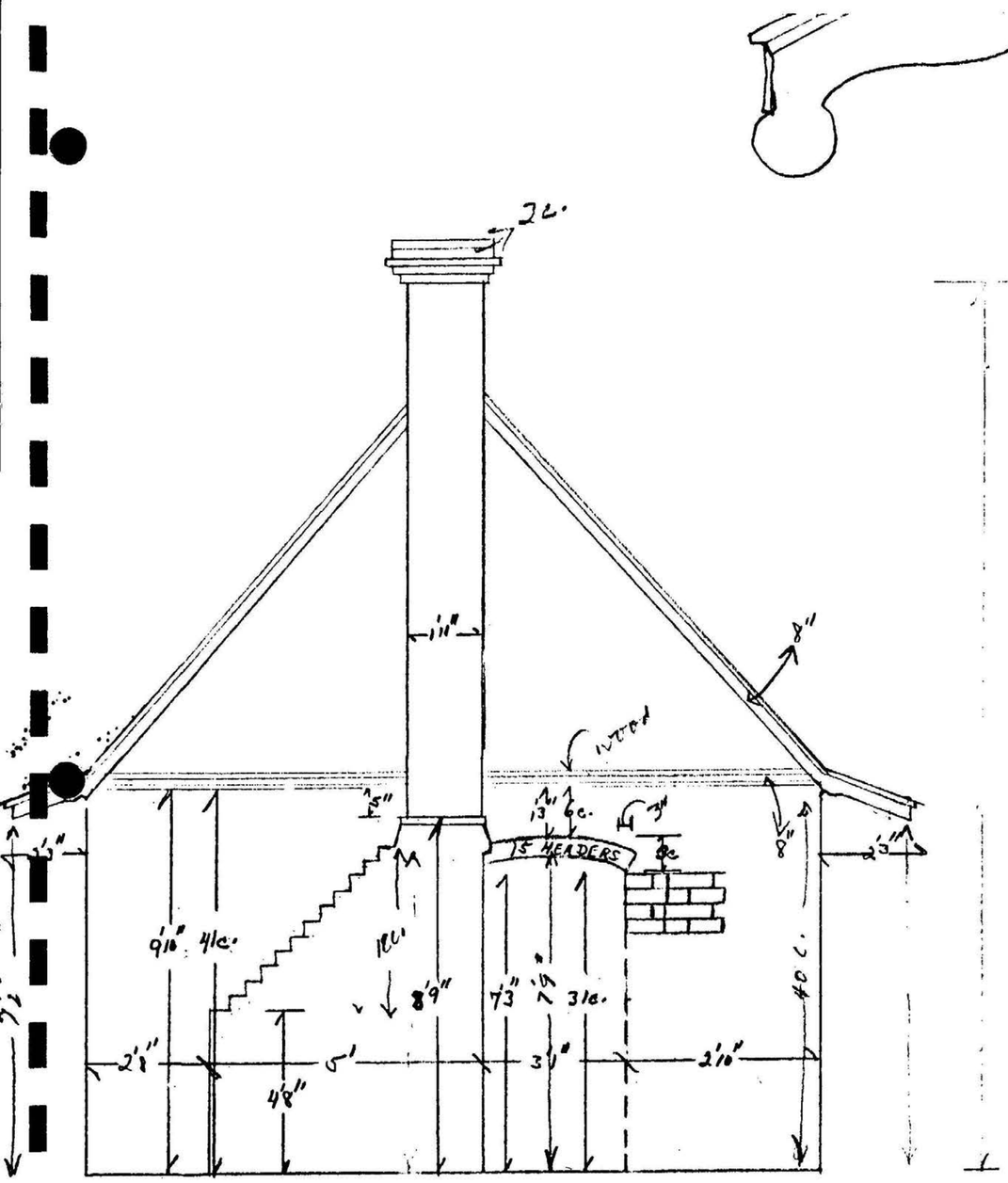



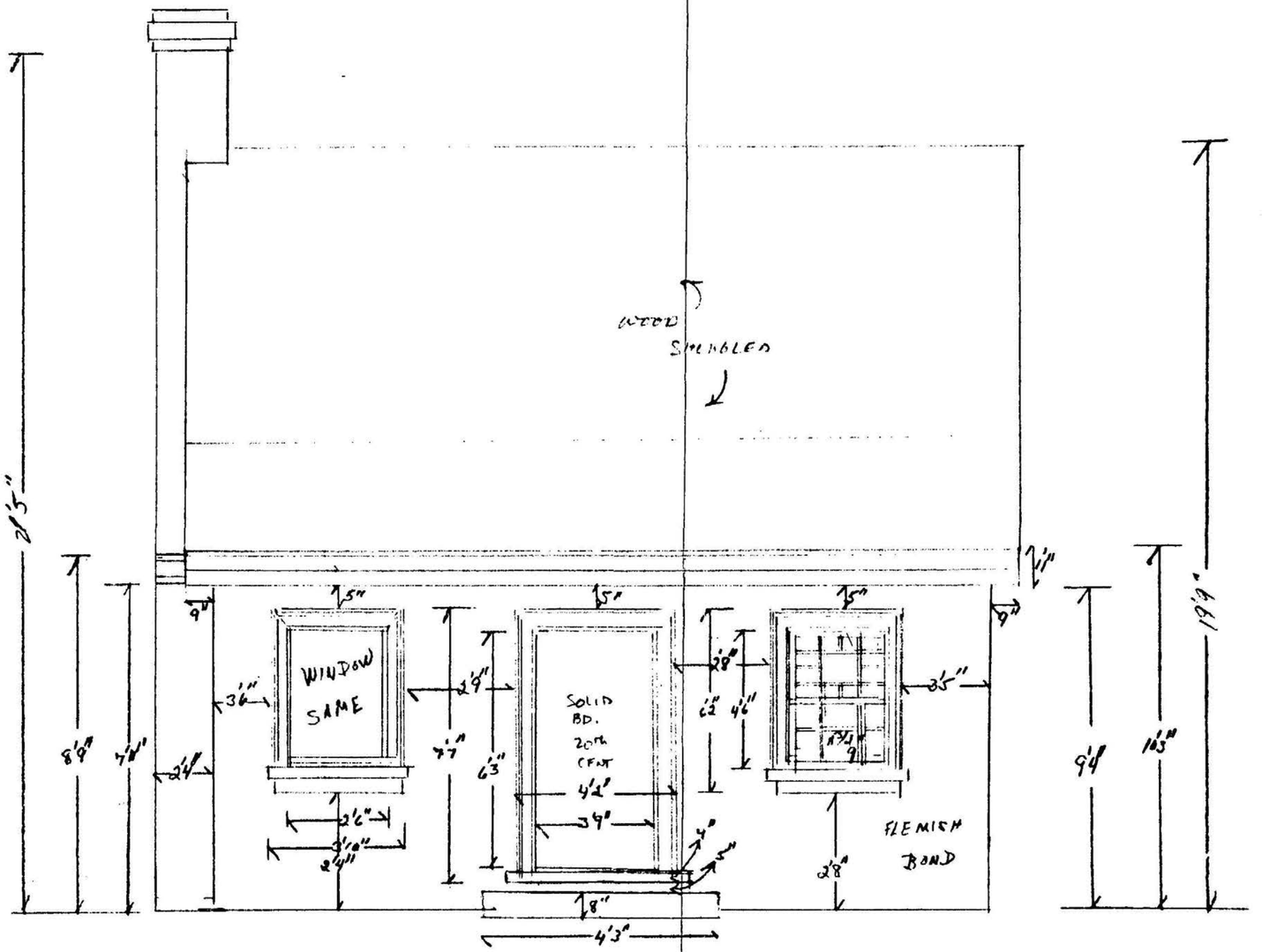
HAND RAIL - 2ND FLOOR

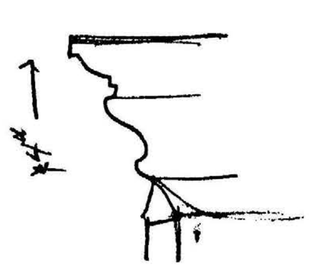
"MARSHALL HALL"
CHARLES CO., MD.
8/24/71
GARY RIDGELL
CORNICE -
KITCHEN

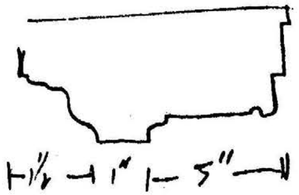


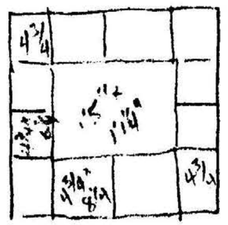

"MARSHALL HALL"
CHARLES CO., MD.
8/26/71
GARY RIDGELL
CORNICE -
GREAT ROOM




3/3

# EAST ELEVATION

DR. THOMAS MARSHALL OFFICE

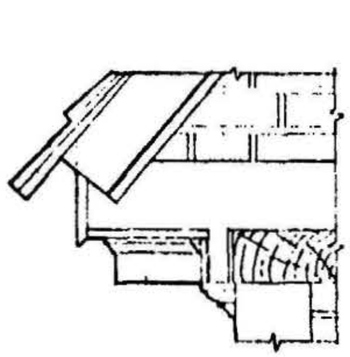
MARSHALL HALL
CHAS. CO., MD.

RUDIRE 7/64

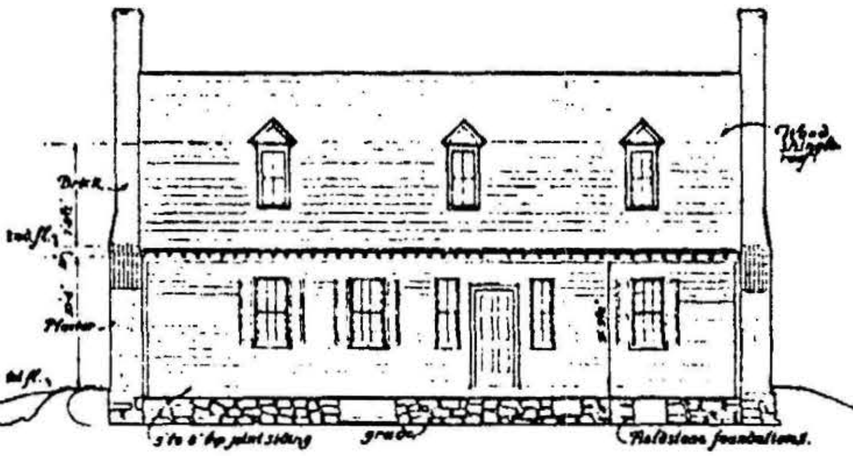
323

## F. COMPARATIVE STUDIES

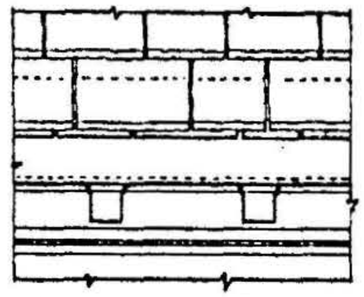
### 1. Lyles House



Main Cornice End.



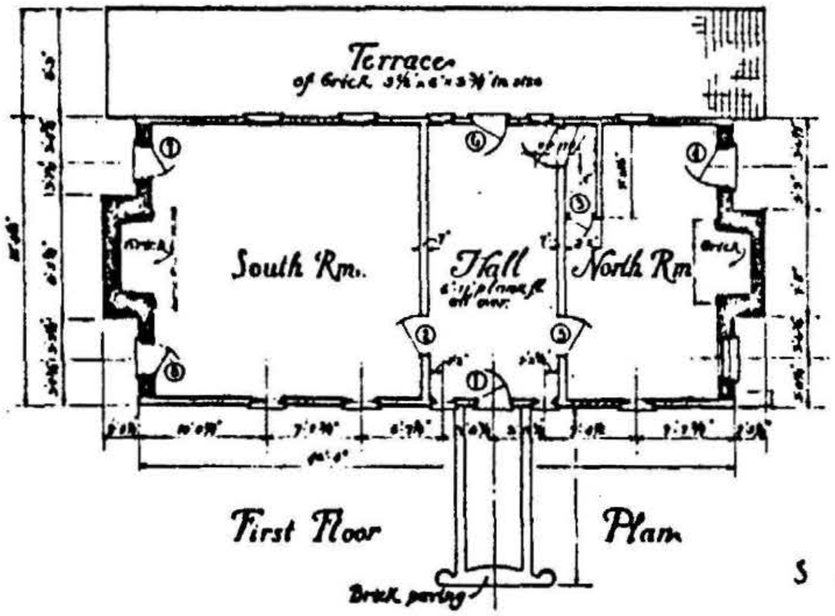

East Elevation



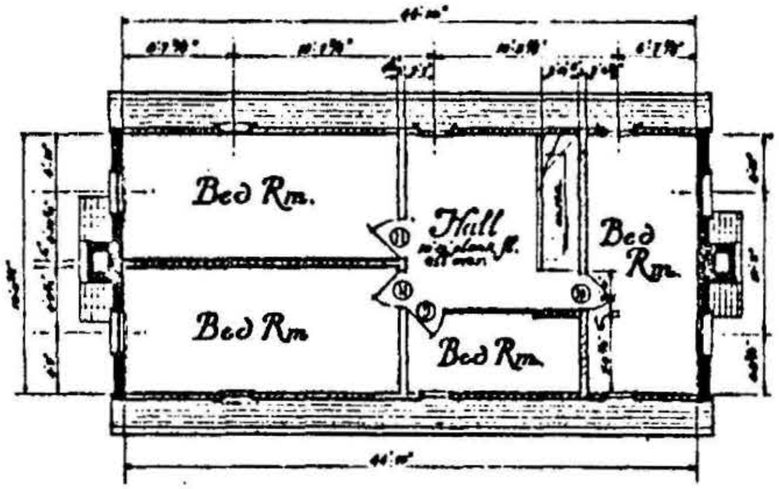
Main Cornice Elevation

Door Schedule

| No. | Size. | Pans. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3'0½" x 7'3½" x 1¾" | 6 |
| 2 | 2'10" x 6'0" x 1" | 6 |
| 3 | 2'9½" x 6'0" x 1" | 6 |
| 4 | 3'1" x 6'1" x 1¾" | 6 |
| 5 | 2'6" x 5'0½" x 1" | 2 |
| 6 | 3'0½" x [illegible] x 1¾" | 6 |
| 7&8 | 2'9" x 6'8" x 1" | 6 |
| 9 | 2'10" x 6'3" x 1" | 6 |
| 10th | 2'9½" x 6'3" x 1" | 1 |
| 11 | 3'0½" x 6'9½" x 1" | 1 |




First Floor Plan




Second Floor Plan.

Kelsey Chase
John W. Stenhouse Dels.

Scale for Details 1½"-1'-0"
Scale for Plans & Elevations 1/8"-1'-0
Metric Scale

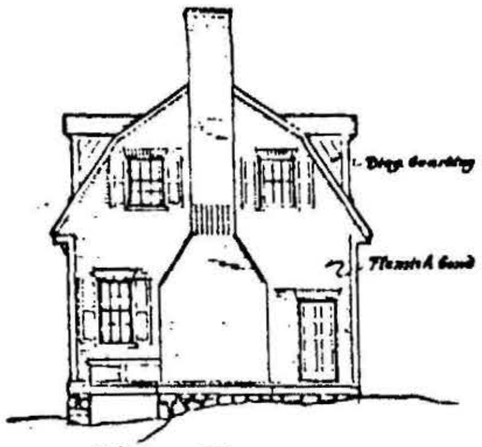
[redacted] U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR [redacted] OFFICE OF [redacted] NATIONAL PARK [redacted] SIGNS, AND [redacted] BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF [redacted] STRUCTURE

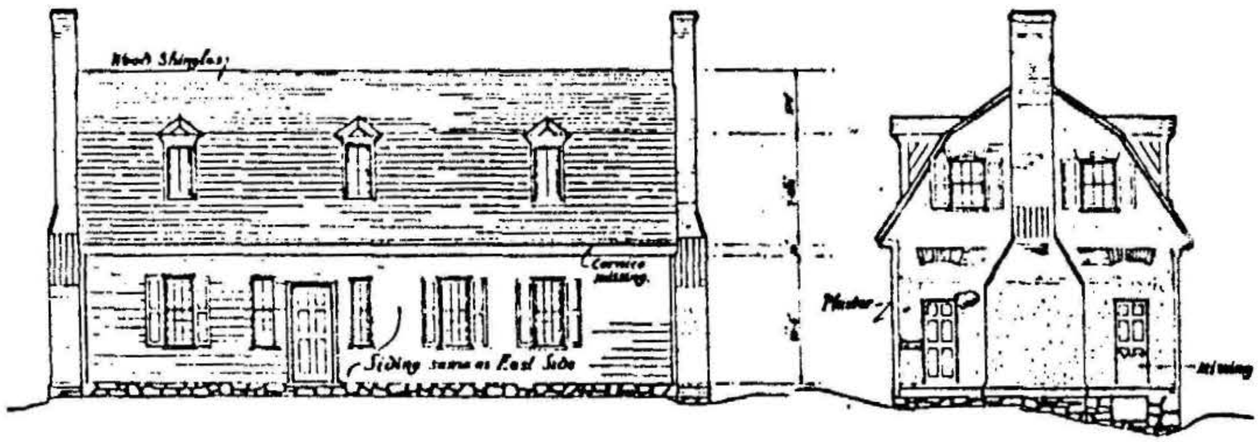
[redacted] Prince George's Co. [redacted] TAYLOE HOUSE [redacted] Maryl[redacted]

SURVEY NO. [redacted] 10[redacted]

HISTORIC AMERICAN [redacted] SURVEY [redacted] SHEET [redacted] NO. 5 [redacted] SHEETS



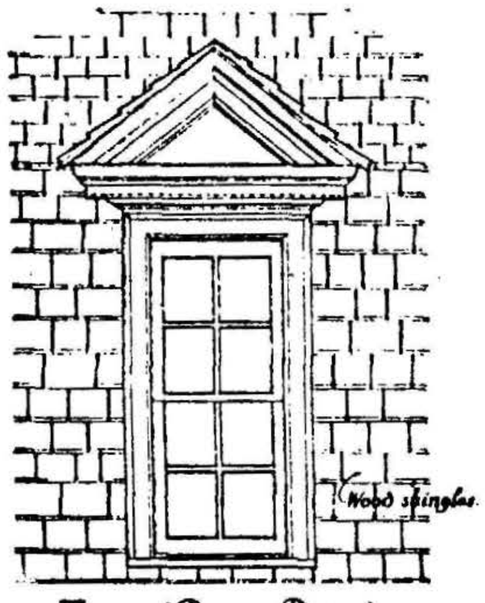

North Elevation



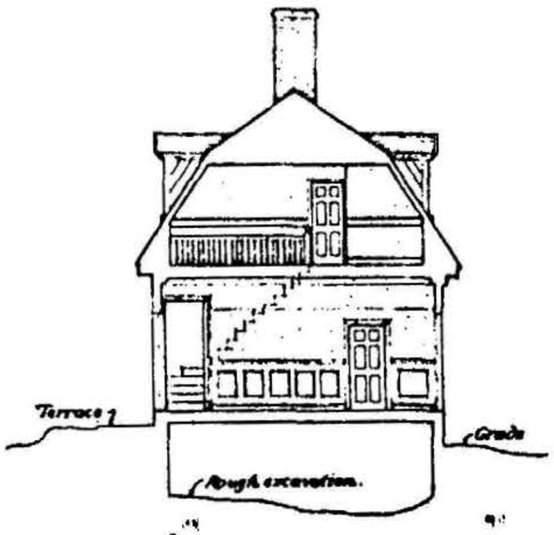

River Front or West Elevation
The shutters are flush one side with simple sunk panels the other.



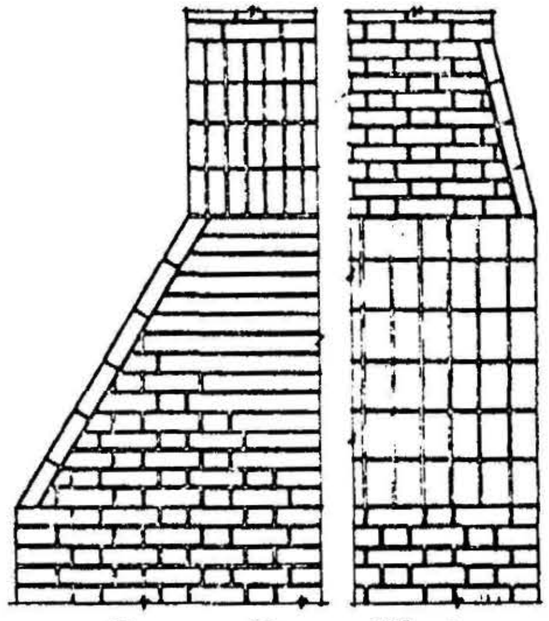

South Elevation




Typical Dormer Detail




Section Looking North

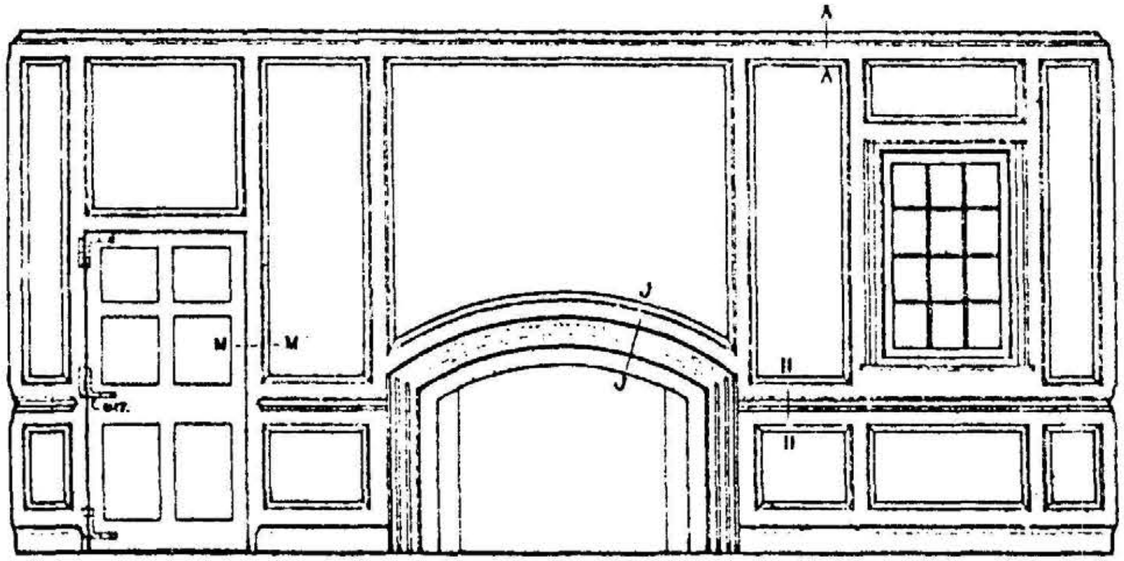


Details of Chimney Weatherings

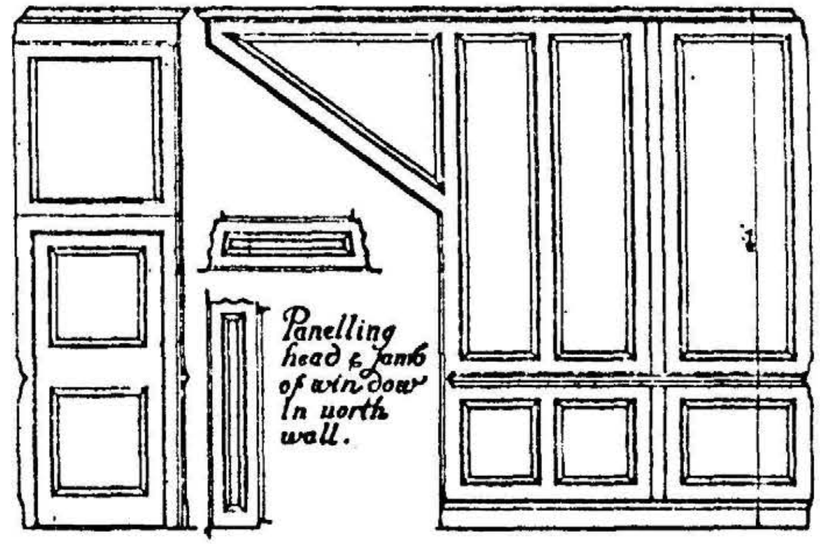
Scale for Details 1½"-1'-0"
Scale for Elevations ⅛"-1'-0"
Metric Scale

Volney Chase
John W. Stenhouse del.

| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR<br>OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS<br>BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN | NAME OF STRUCTURE<br>Prince George Co. The LYLES HOUSE Maryland. | SURVEY NO.<br>10-7 | HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY<br>SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS | INDEX NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|



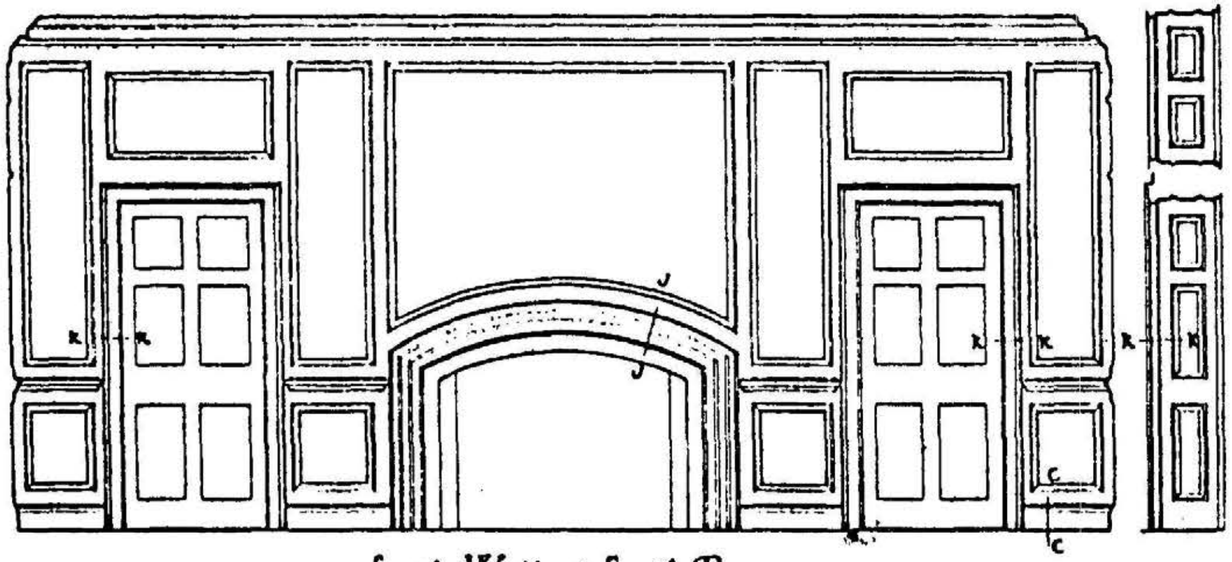

North Wall of North Room
The woodwork in this room is painted a dark Brown & the plaster white.



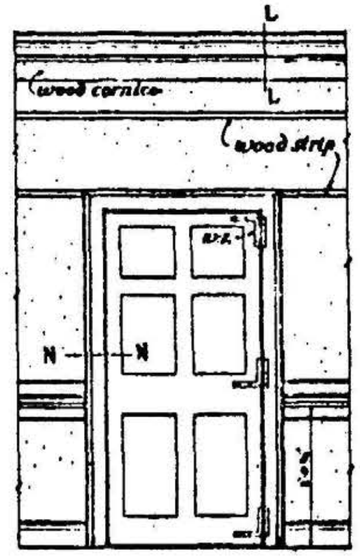

Panelling in North Room under Stairs.



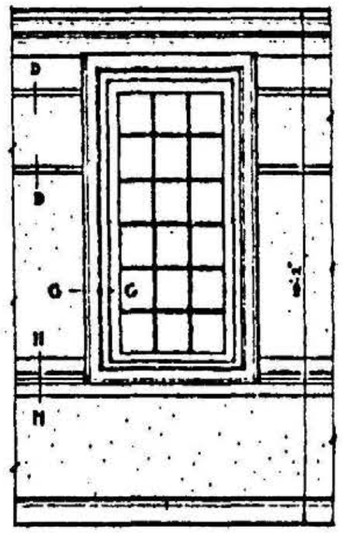
Panelling South Wall of North Room.




South Wall of South Room
The woodwork is painted a blue green & the pl. white.




Door to Hall in North wall.




Typ. window in South Rm.

Scale for Dets 1"=1'-0"
Metric Scale

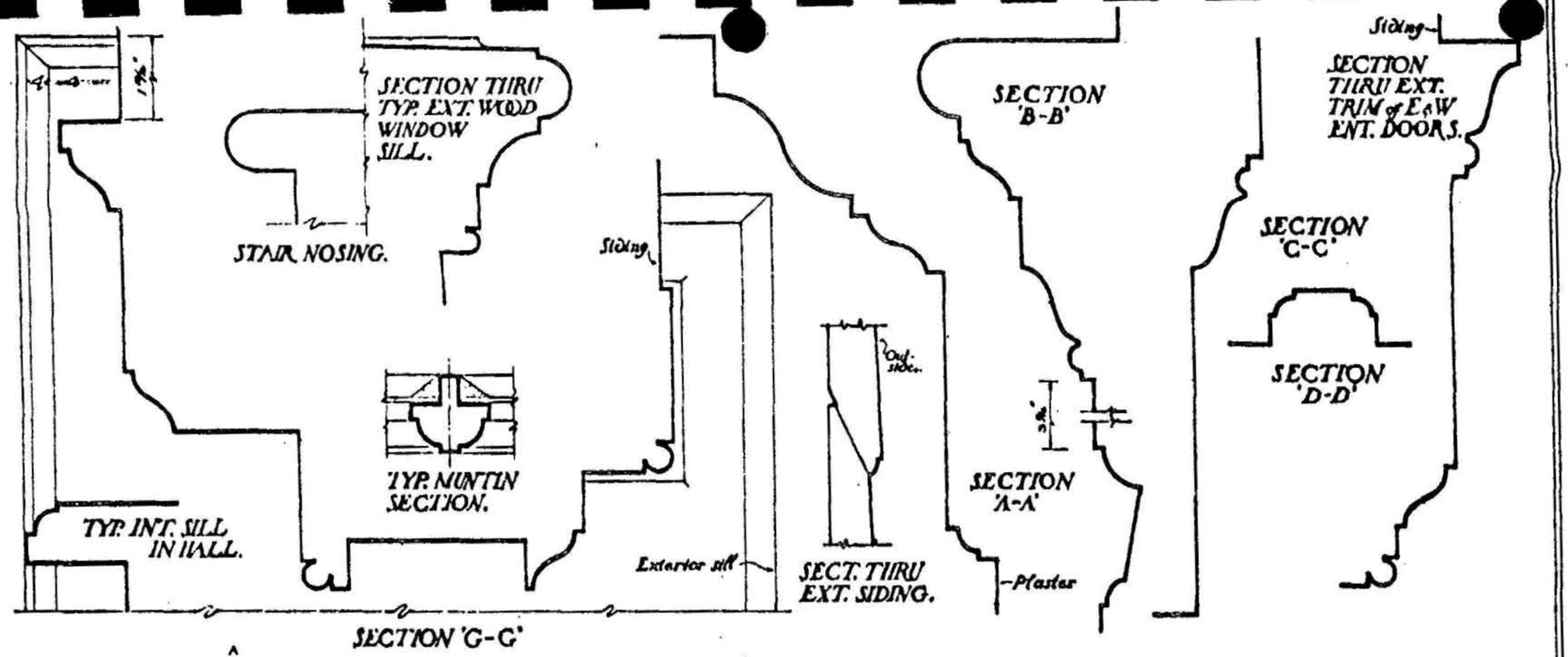
John W. Kenhower - Del.

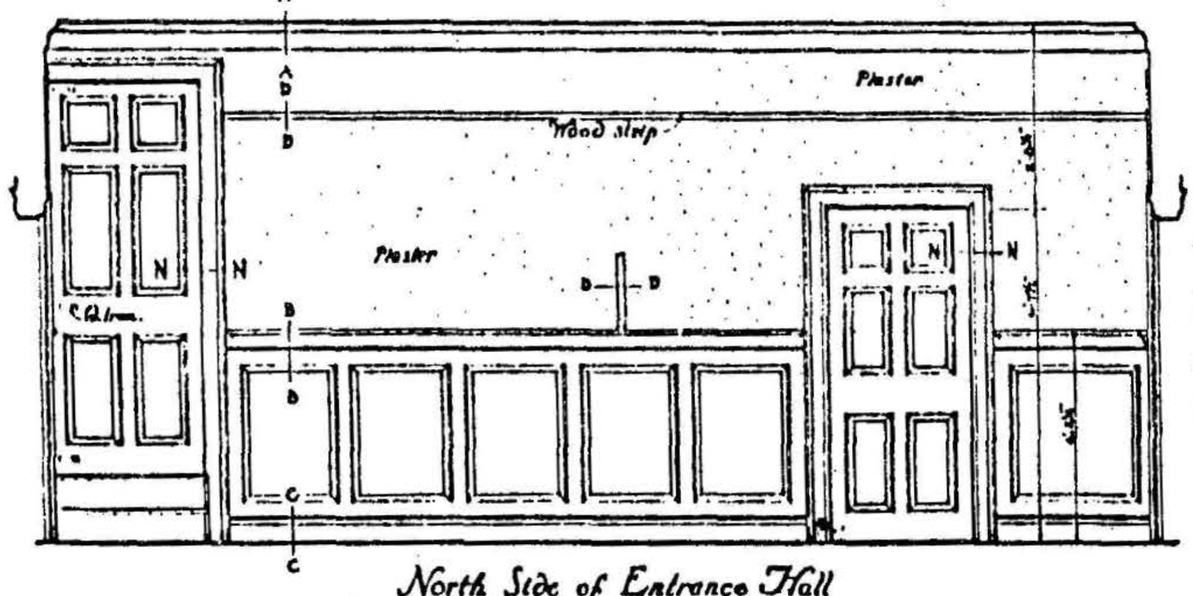
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF [redacted] PARKS, [redacted] SERVATION
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

[redacted] Prince George Co. [redacted] LYDES HOUSE [redacted] Maryland

SURVEY NO. [redacted] 104

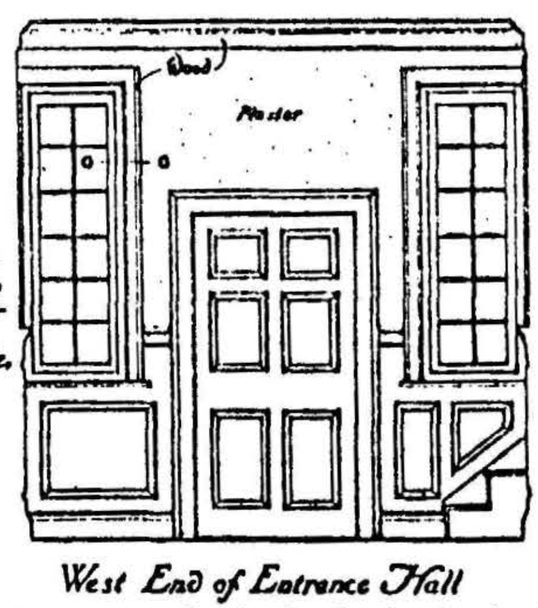
HISTORIC AMERICAN [redacted] OR BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 5 SHEETS




North Side of Entrance Hall
showing wood wainscoting.

The woodwork in the hall is painted a dark brown & the plaster white.




West End of Entrance Hall

C.J. McDowell
John V. Strahorn - Del.

Scale for P.S. Dets. 1" 1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6'

Scale for Dets. 1" 1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' 8' 9' 10' 11' 12'
Metric Scale 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR<br>OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS<br>BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN | NAME OF STRUCTURE<br>Prince George Co. The LYLES HOUSE Maryland. | SURVEY NO.<br>10-7 | HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY<br>SHEET 4 OF 5 SHEETS | INDEX NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Dotted line indicates ceiling in south room.

CORNER BEAD for small cupboard in north wall of north room.

SECTION-'L-L'

SECTION-'H H'

Cornice profile south rm.

Plaster.

Hall side

SECTION 'J-J'

This dimension is 1-⅜" in north rm.

TYP. DOOR TRIM 2nd FL.

Plaster

TYP. WINDOW TRIM 2nd FL.

3 Wood sills 3½" wide 5/8 at head

3'8"

Balusters 1⅞" sq. & set 6½" along

SECTION-'K-K'

HAND RAIL & BALUSTERS 2nd FL.

10 7/16"

SECTION-'M-M'

Wood sills

Plaster

TYP. DORMER MUNTIN SECT.

1"

Brick

Hall side

SECTION-'N-N'

Side of dormer projects 1/8" beyond face of chair rail.

CHAIR RAIL 2nd FL.

Cornice in south room.

Plaster

HALF ELEV. of NEWEL POST TOP. 2nd FL.

Ceiling.

Plaster at jamb.

HEAD SECT. TYP. for DORMERS & that portion of cornice in south room similar.

Jamb similar

C.J. McDowell
John W. Stonhouse - Delrs.

Scale for F.S. Dets.
Metric Scale

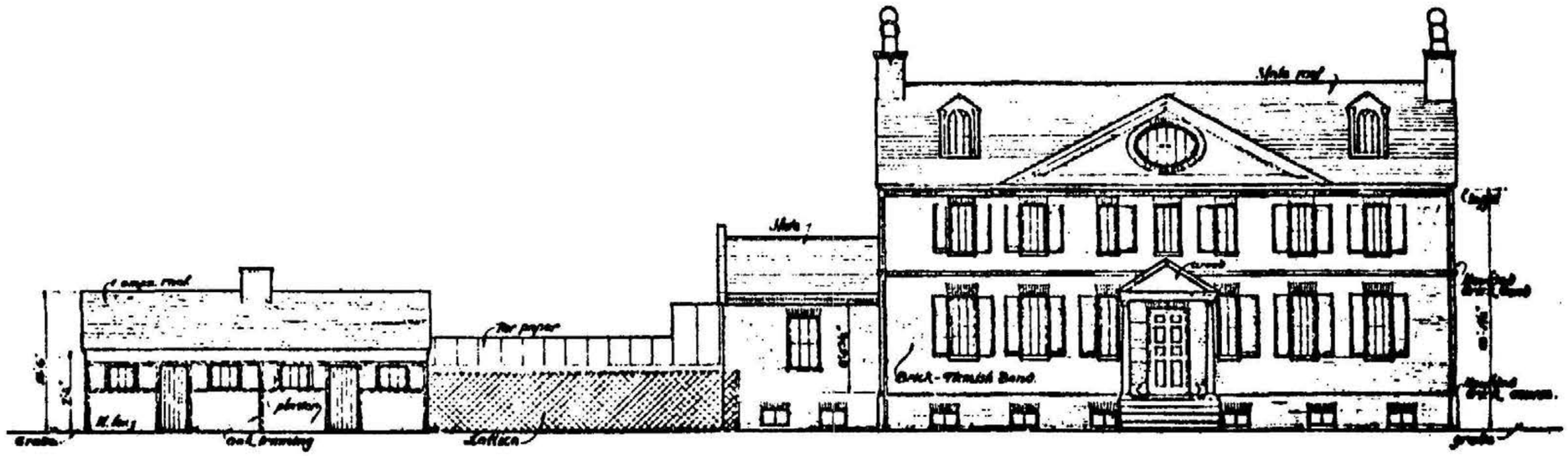
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGNS

NAME OF STRUCTURE: Prince George C[illegible] T[illegible] LYLES HOUSE Mary[illegible]

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
[illegible] 5

2. Harmony Hall




East Elevation

First Floor Plan.

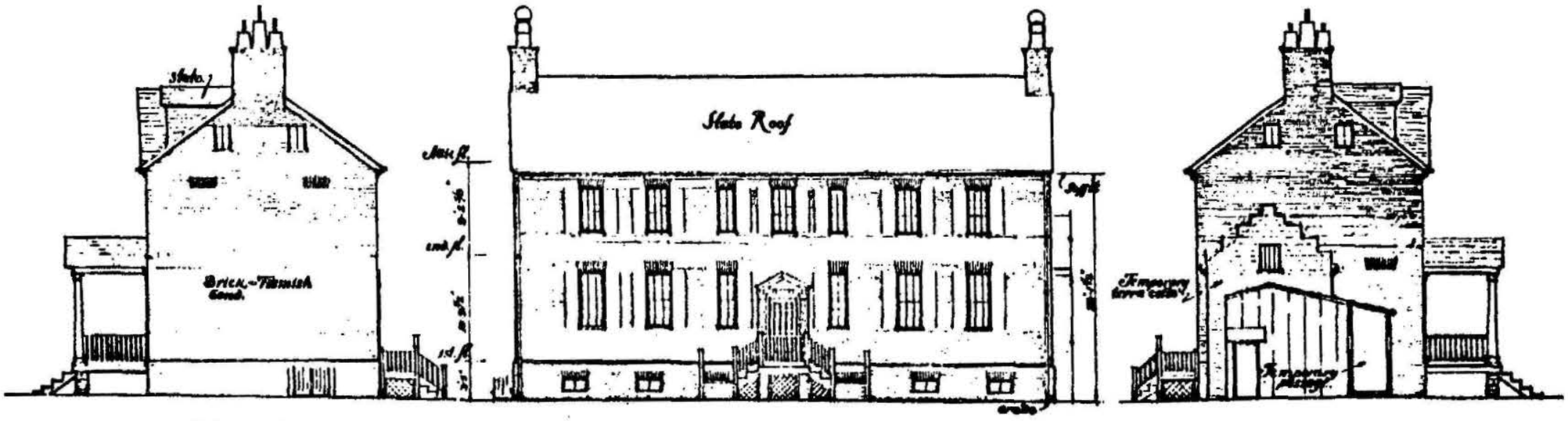
It is worthy of mention here that the interior plaster walls on the first floor are now painted a light pearl grey while the woodwork is finished with an enamel white; the old pine floors being well waxed & light walnut in colour

W
S
N
E

P. Goettemann
J. Stenhouse & Dels.

Scale 1/8"-1'-0"
Metric Scale

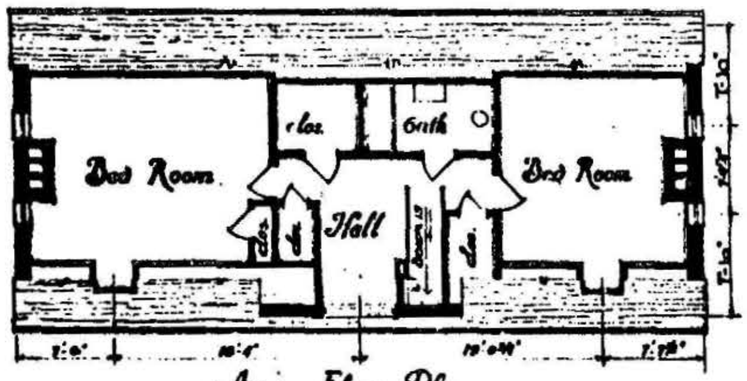
| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR<br>OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS<br>BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN | NAME OF STRUCTURE<br>Prince George Co. HARMONY HALL Maryland | SURVEY NO.<br>10-6 | HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY<br>SHEET 1 OF 6 SHEETS | HABS NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|



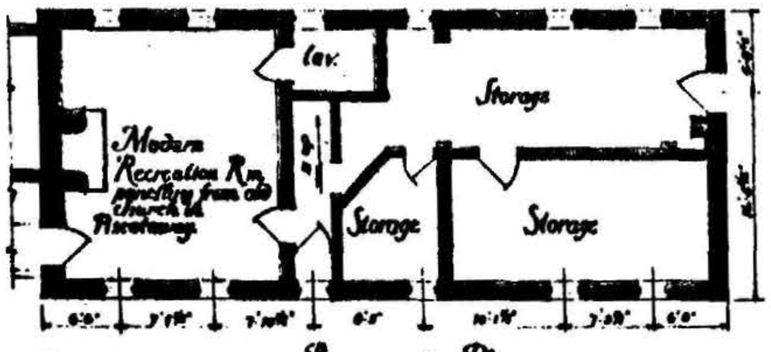

North Elevation

West Elevation
wood steps & entrance.

South Elevation

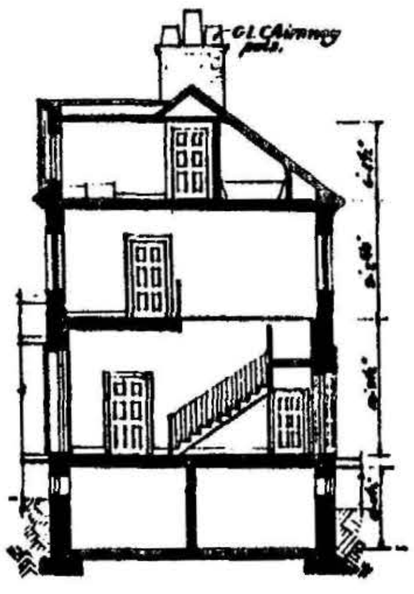



Attic Floor Plan

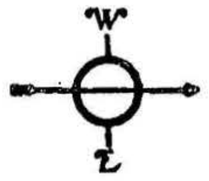


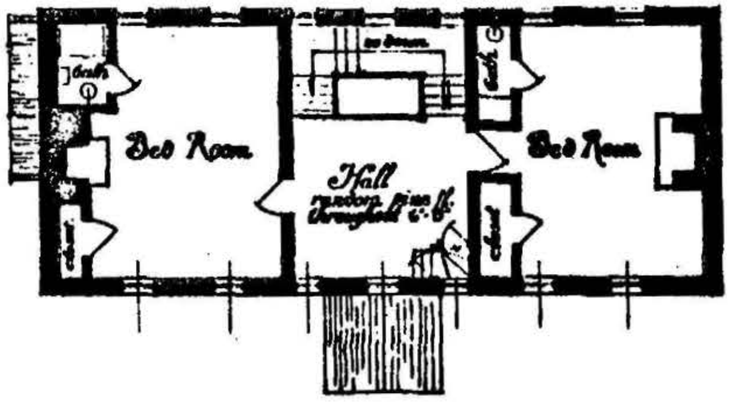

Basement Plan

Red Cockburn Del.




Section looking South

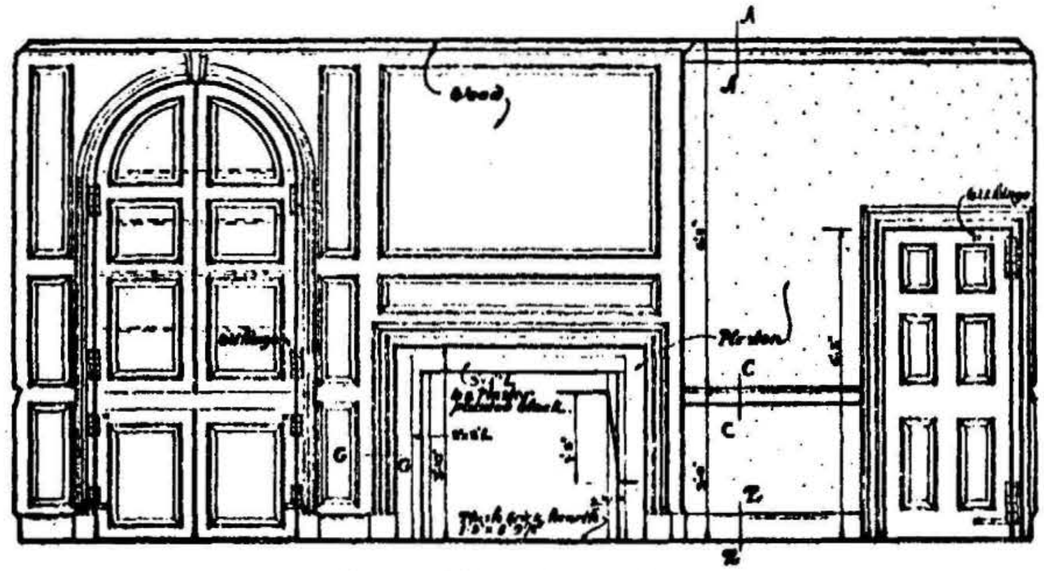


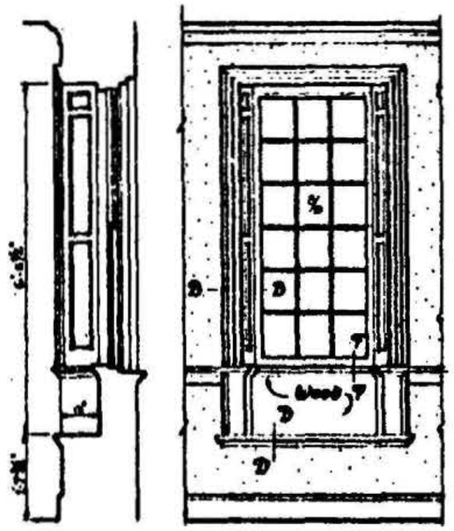

Second Floor Plan

Scale for Elevations & Plans 1/8"-1'-0"
Metric scale

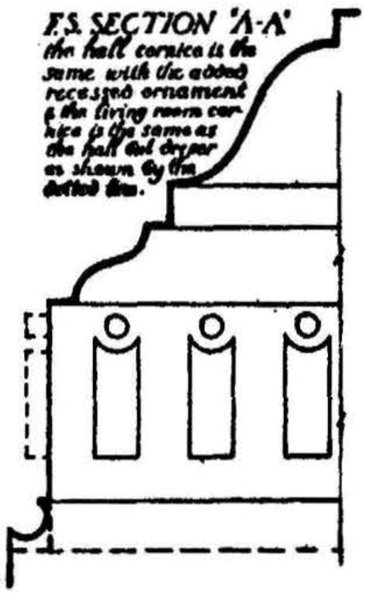
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR<br>OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS<br>BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN | Prince George Co. | NAME OF STRUCTURE<br>HARMONY HALL | Maryland | SURVEY NO.<br>10-8 | HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY<br>SHEET 2 OF 6 SHEETS |

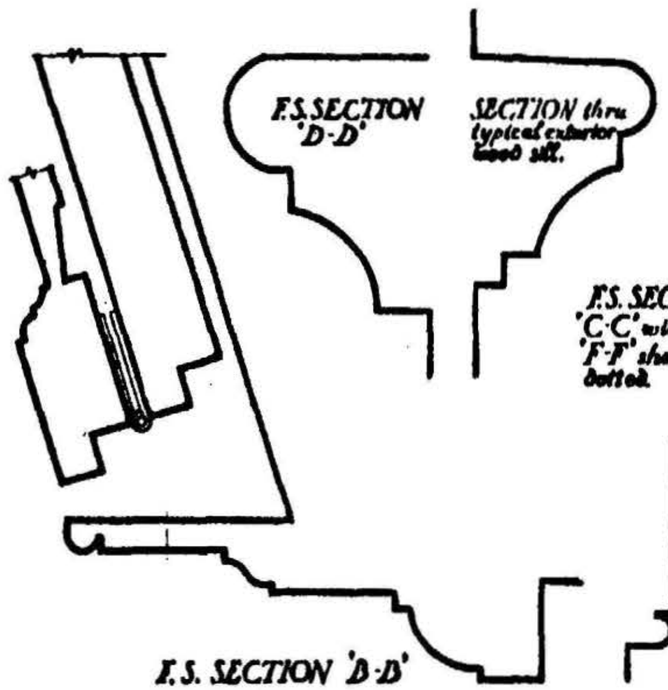


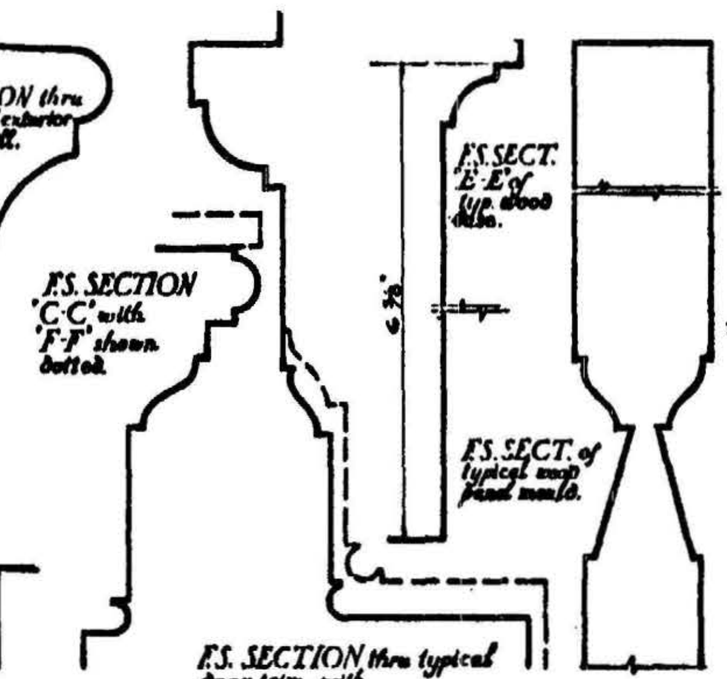
South Wall of Dining Room

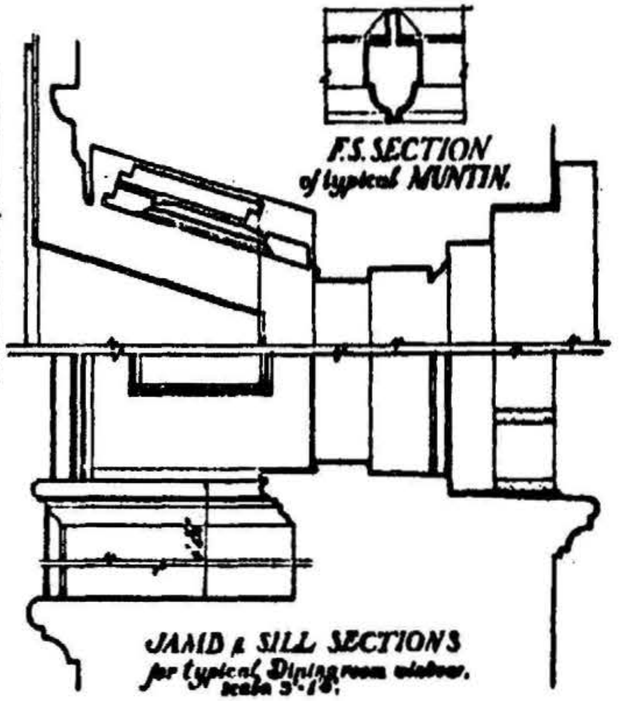


Details of typical Dining Rm. window.



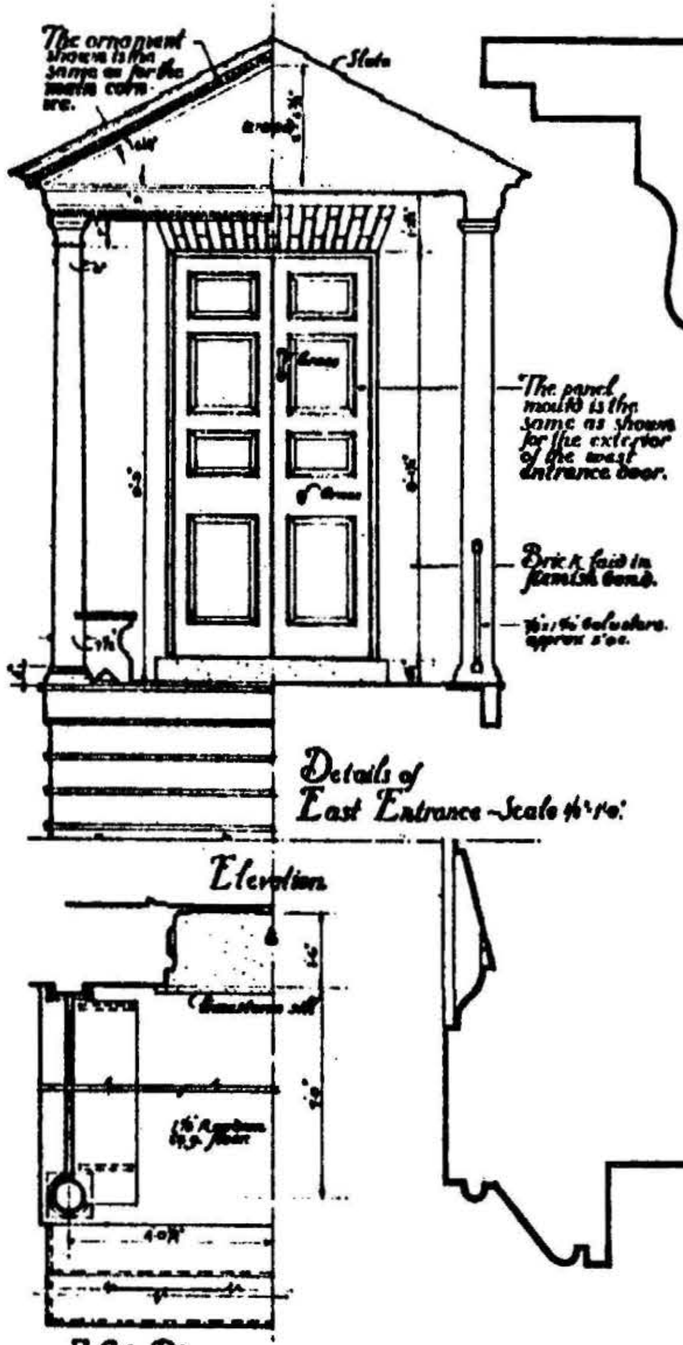



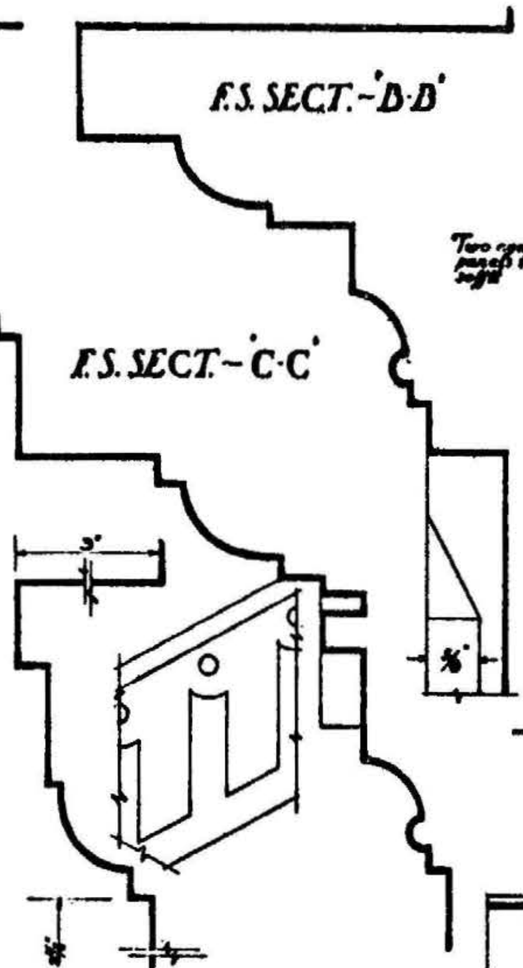



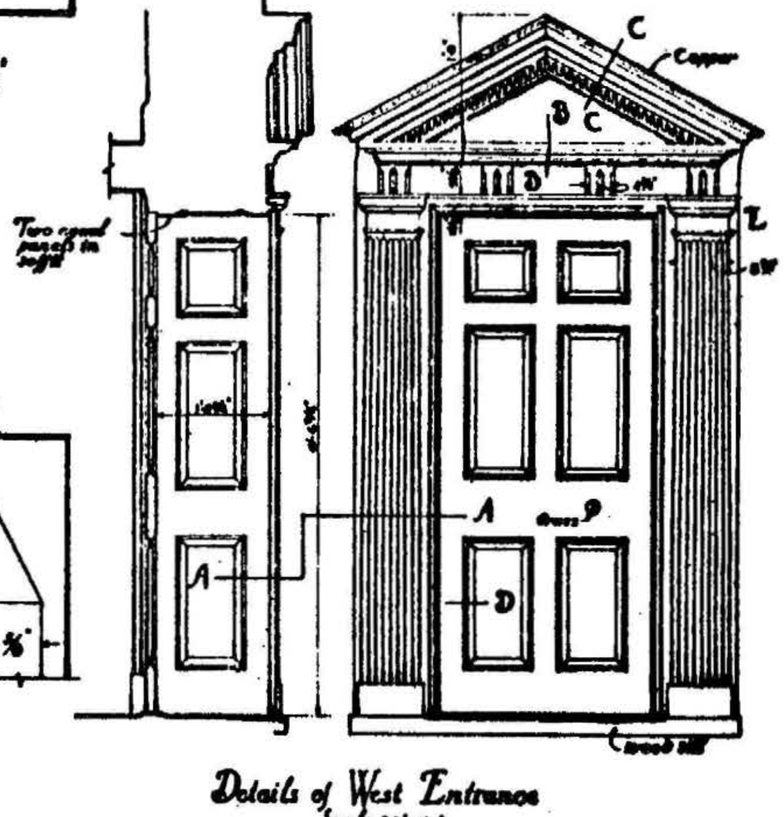

Scale of 3"-1'-0"
Scale for full size details
Scale for details 1½"-1'-0"
Metric scale

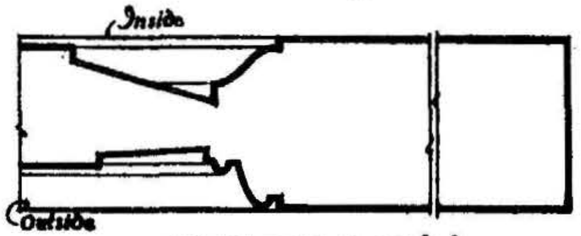
C.J. McDowell
J.W. Stenhouse. Dels.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR<br>OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS<br>BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN | Prince George Co. | NAME OF STRUCTURE<br>HARMONY HALL | Maryland. | SURVEY NO.<br>10-6 | HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY<br>SHEET 3 OF 6 SHEETS |



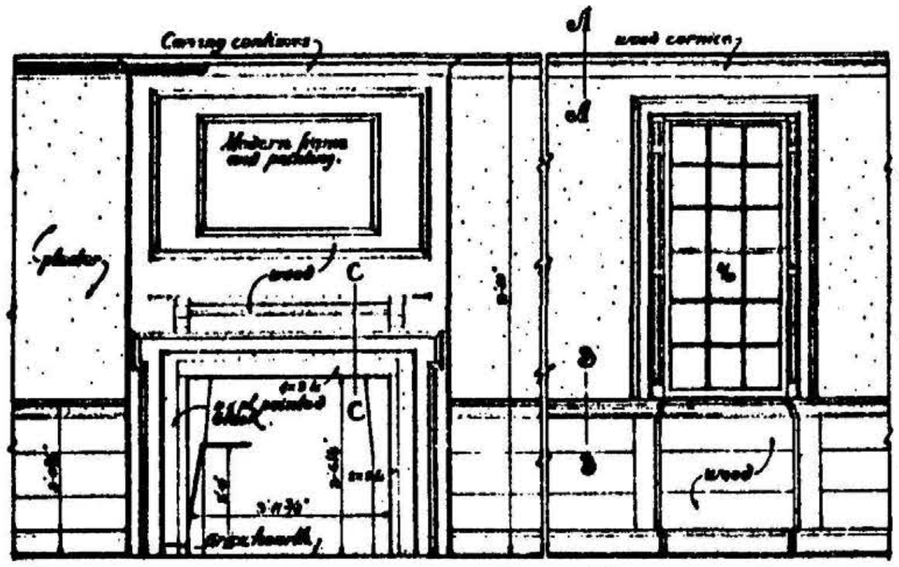




F.S. SECTION-'A-A'

Scale for full size details
Scale for details ½"-1'0"
Scale for details ¼"-1'0"
Metric Scale

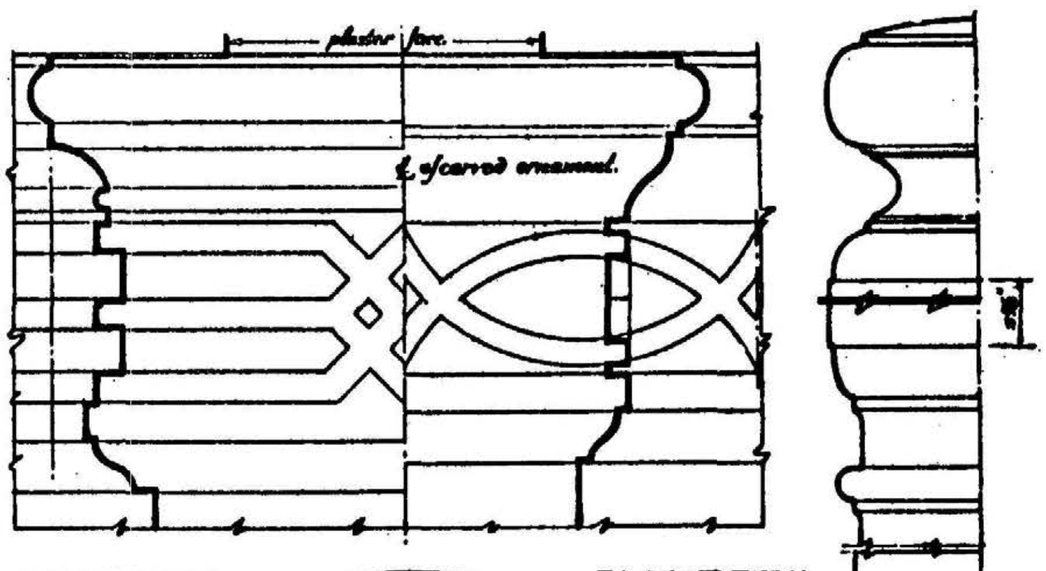
C.J. McDowell
J.W. Stanhouse Dels. '46

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR<br>OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS<br>BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN | Prince George Co. | NAME OF STRUCTURE<br>HARMONY HALL | Maryland | SURVEY NO.<br>10-8 | HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY<br>SHEET 4 OF 6 SHEETS |

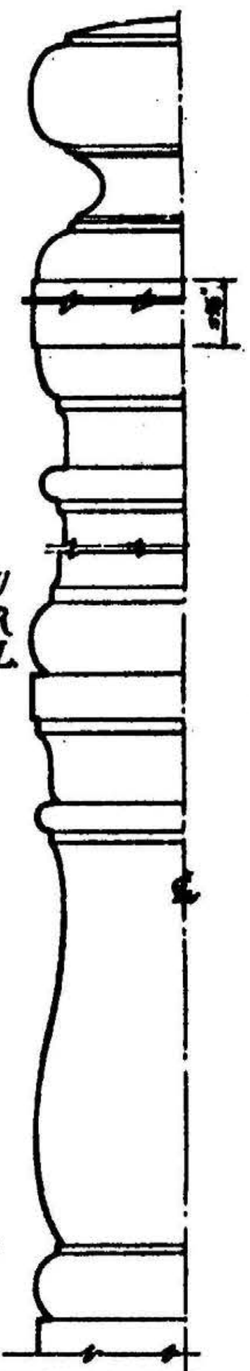



Elevation of Mantel north wall of Living Rm.

Typical Living Rm. window.
Scale ½"-1'-0"

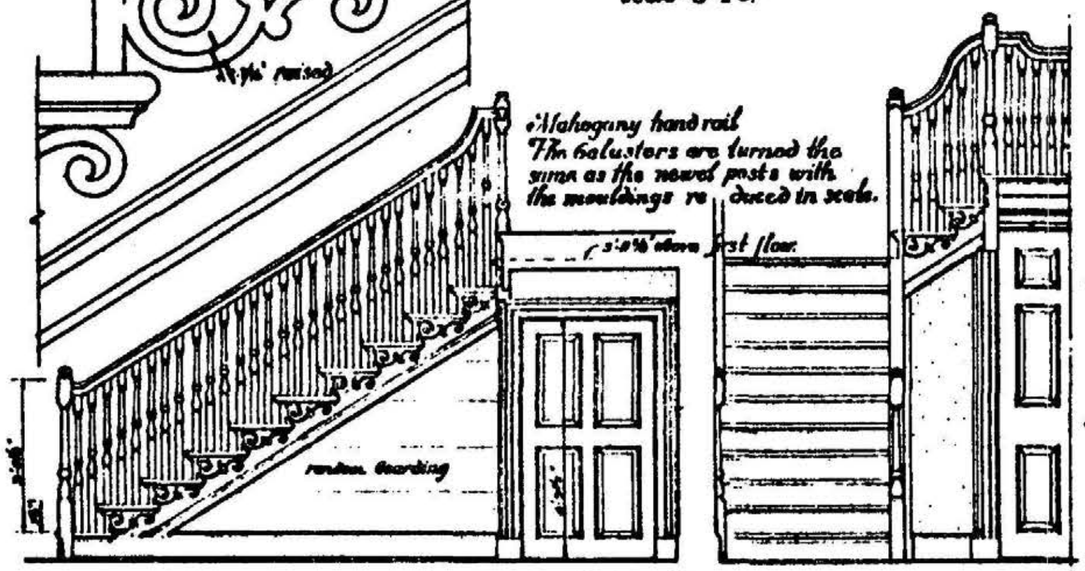


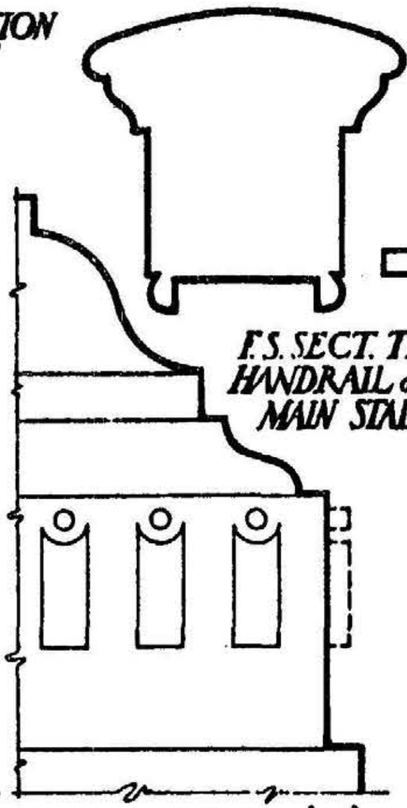

F.S. SECTION AT - 'B-B'



E.S. SECT. THRU CARVED CHAIR RAIL in 1st fl. HALL.

At left – a detail of the decorated skirting of the main stair,
Scale - 3"-1'-0"



F.S. SECT. THRU HANDRAIL of MAIN STAIRS.

SECT. at C-C'
Scale 3"-1'-0"



Looking South

Details of Main Stair
Scale ½"-1'-0"

Looking West

F.S. SECTION - A-A'

F.S. DET. of TYP. NEWEL POST

C.J. Mc Donell
John H. Stenhouse Dels '58

Scale for Details at 3"-1'-0"
Scale for Full Size Details
Scale for Details at ½"-1'-0"
Metric Scale

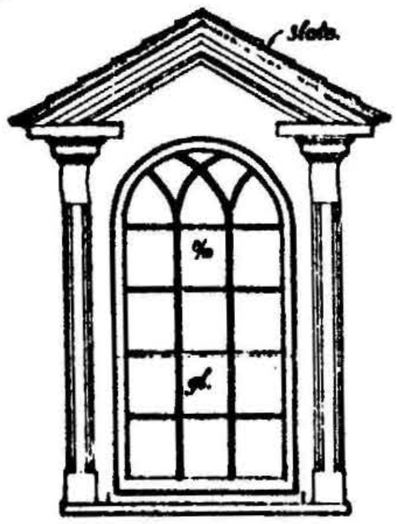
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

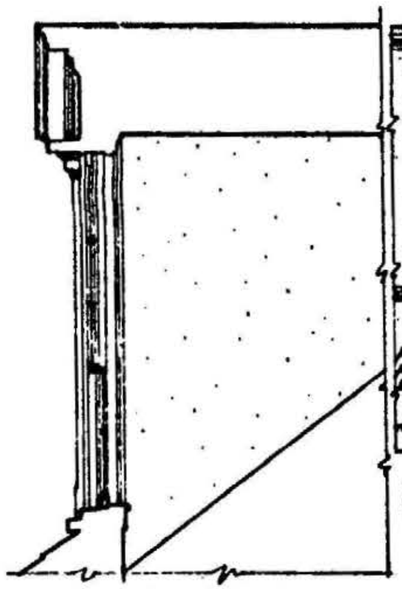
NAME OF STRUCTURE
Prince George Co. HARMONY HALL Maryland

SURVEY NO. 10-8

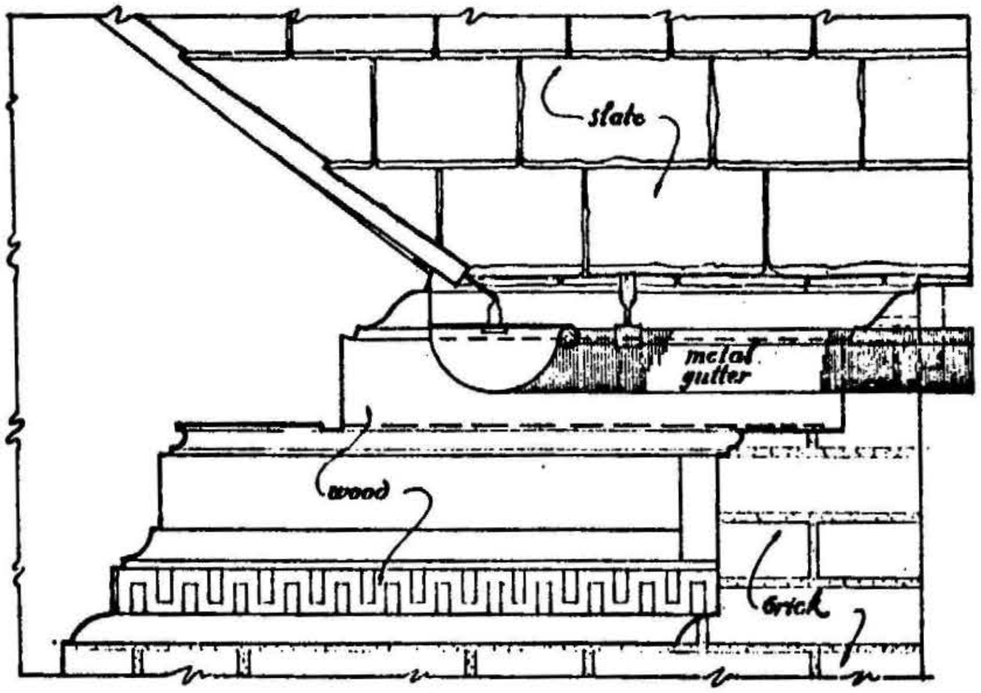
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 6 SHEETS

ITEM NO.

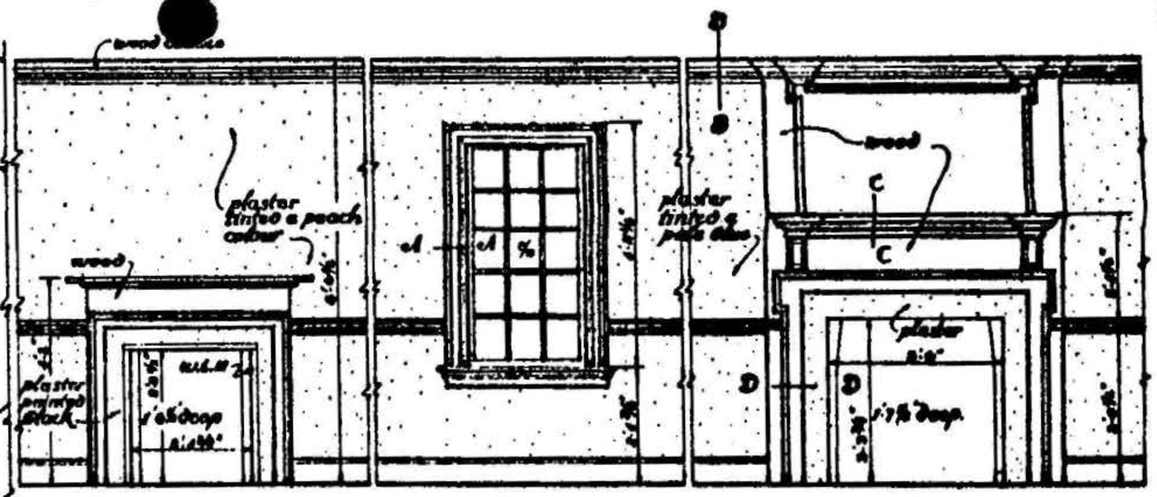


Details of typical wood dormer ~ Scale 3/4'-1'-0"



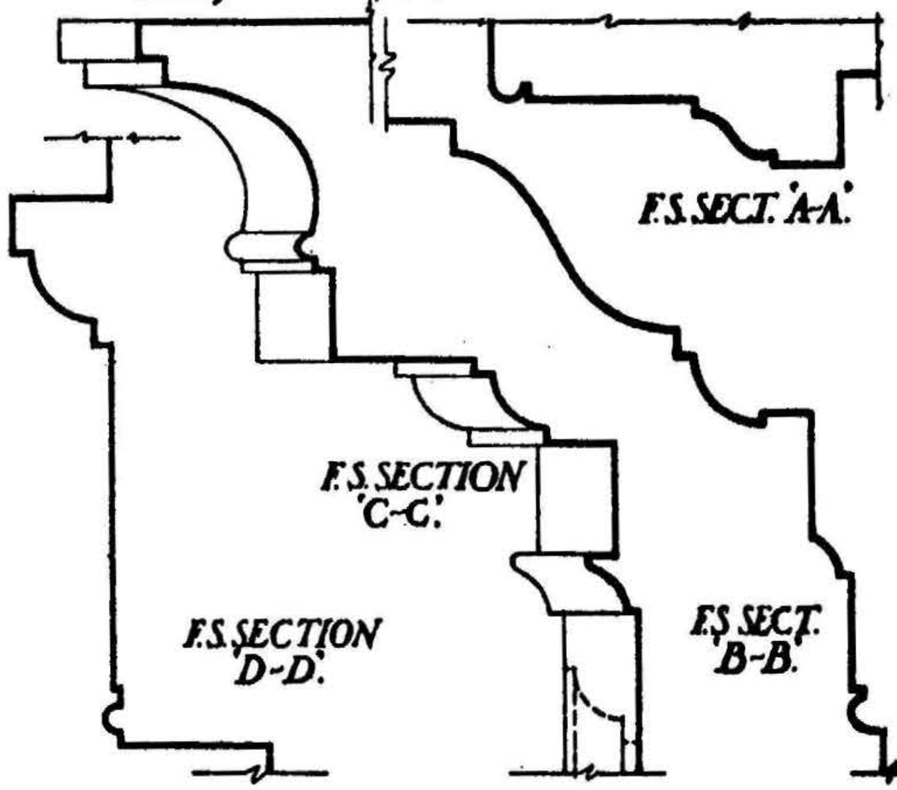

Details of Main wood Cornice
Scale 3'-1'-0.




Detail of Mantel in South Bed room ~ second floor.

Typical 2nd. fl. windows
Scale of elevations 3/4"-1'-0"

Elevation of Mantel in North Bed room ~ second floor.




Cad Mr. Dowell
J.W. Strahmer Drls 56

Scale for full size details

Scale for detail at 3"-1'-0"
Scale for detail at 1 1/2"-1'-0"
Scale for detail at 3/4"-1'-0"
Metric scale.

| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR<br>OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS<br>BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN | NAME OF STRUCTURE<br>Prince George Co. HARMONY HALL Maryland | SURVEY NO.<br>10-0 | HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY<br>SHEET 6 OF 6 SHEETS | HABS NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

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