Date of Action

1900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Propert	У								
historic name	Goodloe,	Don S.S.,	House				Ρ.	.G. #71A-30	
other names/site numb	er								
2. Location									
street & number	<u>13809 Je</u>	richo Park	Road				n	ot for publication	on
city, town	Bowie						XV	vicinity	
state Maryland	code	MD	county	Prince	George's	code	033	zip code	20715
3. Classification									
Ownership of Property		Category of	f Property	1	Nu	mber of	Resources	s within Propert	y
X private		X building	(s)		Co	ontributing	No	oncontributing	
public-local		district				1		1 buildings	3
public-State		🗌 site						sites	
public-Federal		structur	е					structure	S
		object						objects	
						1		1 Total	
Name of related multipl	le property listi	ng:			Nu	imber of e	contributir	ng resources pr	eviously
N/A					lis	ted in the	National	Register	0

State/Federal Agency Certification 4.

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as ame X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standa National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirem	rds for registering properties in the ents set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria.	See continuation sheet. f = 6 - 86
Signature of certifying official STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.	See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
5. National Park Service Certification	6
A hereby, certify that this property is:	10/13/8
determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.	
determined not eligible for the	
removed from the National Register	

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NATIONAL REGISTER

6. Function or Use		PG #71A-30
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Fund	ctions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling	DOME:	STIC/Single dwelling
7. Description	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (er	iter categories from instructions)
	foundation _	BRICK
COLONIAL REVIVAL	walls	BRICK
	roof	ASPHALT
	other	WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The D.S.S. Goodloe House is a hip-roofed brick and frame dwelling, four square in plan and Colonial Revival in decoration. Built in 1915-1916, the house is of wood frame construction, faced with brick laid in common bond; it consists of a two-and-one-half-story main block, with a two-story rear (west) wing. The house is distinguished by its substantial size in this rural area; it has tall exterior corbelled brick chimneys, gable dormers with Palladian-style windows, stick-style decorative details, and a wrap-around veranda. Interior plan of the house is the traditional Foursquare, with central stairhall and flanking double parlors. Trim is Classical in style, of pine with a dark stain, and features pocket and accordion doors with original hardware. The house stands on a parcel of land northwest of Bowie state College, and faces roughly east towards Jericho Park Road. The only outbuilding possibly contemporaneous with the house, is a long storage shed at the northwest corner of the lot. The outbuilding is in a near state of collapse.

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Goodloe, D.S.S., House Prince George's County Maryland

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Description

The D.S.S. Goodloe House was built in 1915-1916; it is a Colonial Revival style hip-roof brick and frame dwelling of the Foursquare or "Classic Box" design. It consists of a two-and-one-half-story main block, with a two story rear (west) wing. The house is distinguished by tall exterior chimneys, gable dormers with Palladian-style windows, and stick-style decorative details. It stands on an open tract of land northwest of Bowie State College, and faces roughly east towards Jericho Park Road.

The house is a wood frame structure faced with brick laid in running common bond, and highlighted by ornamental courses of rowlock. The main block is 38 by 35 feet, three bays by three bays. Entrance is in the central bay of the main east facade through a door with ten-pane sidelights and three-pane transom. Each sidelight consists of two vertical rows of five panes each, over a molded panel. The wood molding which separates the sidelights from the outer light of the transom has a dentil molding. The east facade is-sheltered by a one-story hip-roof porch, with Tuscan style wood columns with fully molded capitals and bases, which support a boxed cornice with double frieze. Each column rests on a brick base. The porch has a railing of plain balusters and rests on brick piers infilled with lattice. It wraps around part of the south facade, as far as the projecting bay.

Above the east entrance at second story level is a three-part window: a 9/1 window between two narrower 6/1 windows. Above this three-part window is a gable-roof dormer; the returned cornice of the gable dormer frames a Palladian style window composed of a 6/1 window flanked by two small six-pane square windows. This east gable dormer is repeated in the north plane of the roof.

The first bay of the south facade is highlighted by a two-and-onehalf-story semi-octagonal projecting bay with 9/l double hung sash windows in its three faces. A second story door in its easterly face opens onto the roof of the south porch, where a balcony is bounded by a plain balustrade. The projecting bay is surmounted by a pedimented crossgable. The pediment is set off above a deeply shelved molded cornice, supported by stick-style brackets with pendants. Within the tympanum is a louvered lunette window.

Other windows are long 9/1 double hung sash with narrow molded casings. They have flat arches of brick, and plain stone sills; there are no shutters. The hip roof is covered with brown asphalt shingle; it has over-

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Goodloe, D.S.S., House P.G. #71A-30 Prince George's County Maryland

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hanging eaves, and a deeply molded wooden cornice over one course of rowlock. Another course of brick in rowlock defines a water table. The brick foundation encloses a full basement. Two tall exterior corbelled brick chimneys rise on the north elevation, framing the center bay. A third exterior chimney rises between second and third bay on the south elevation. balanced by the projecting bay. There is a fourth tall corbelled brick chimney at the juncture of the main block and wing. The hip roof of the main block encloses a full attic space.

Extending to the west and inset from both the north and south elevations is a two-story hip-roof wing, 12 by 20 feet; it is one-bay deep and two bays wide. There is an entrance into its north elevation. Filling the northwest interior space between main block and wing, and sheltering this rear entrance, is a screened hip-roof porch, with square wooden posts and plain railing. The brick foundation of the wing encloses a small "canning room".

Interior plan of the house is the traditional Foursquare, with central stairhall and flanking double parlors. The kitchen and pantry are situated in the northwest quadrant, while the rear wing contains an office and bath. The closed-string three-run stair rises along the north wall of the stairhall, turns 90° at a landing, and turns again at a second landing to the second story. Three rounded steps form a platform at the foot of the staircase, which is highlighted by a plain square newel (a recent replacement for a square paneled newel), and plain rectangular balusters. Panelled wainscot trims the line of the stairs. At second story level, the open stairwell is bounded by plain square newels and plain balusters.

Surrounds of doors and windows are Classical Revival in style, plain board with inner bead, surmounted by a plain frieze with crown molding. Baseboards are high with crown molding. Six-panel sliding double doors separate the two front (east) parlors from the central passage, and retract into pockets in the dividing wall; they hang from a wheel-track-and-spring system which is still intact. Two three-part accordion-folding doors hang in the wide opening which separates the southeast (living room) parlor from the southwest (library) parlor. Two swinging doors separate the kitchen and the dining room from the small pantry in between; these doors do not have hinges, but are mounted on the original post-and-socket hardware which attaches them to the floor and soffit of the door openings. All doors and wood trim are of pine with a dark stain. The fireplaces in the southeast parlor (living room) and northeast parlor (dining room) have new brick surrounds; the "cabinet mantels" indicated in the specifications for these two rooms were apparently removed and replaced.

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Goodloe, D.S.S., House Prince George's County Maryland P.G. #71A-30

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The stairhall narrows at the westerly end and continues under the third run of the stairway into a rear passage which gives access to the kitchen, office and bath. The low doorway under the stair is framed by a shallow round-arch lintel. The soffit of the third run of the staircase is ornamented immediately over the doorway, with a molded plaster fish motif.

The D.S.S. Goodloe House stands on a level three-acre parcel of land fronting on Jericho Park Road. The unpaved drive enters the property from Lemon's Bridge Road, and curves in an easterly direction to the front of the house. There are several large oaks in the east lawn, and the west (rear) edge of the property is bordered by woods.

In the northwest corner of the lot is a long shed-roof shed in deteriorating condition. It is six bays long with one door in the north end, and another in the second bay of the east front. The building is sheathed with board and batten, and the low-pitched shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The building is presently used for storage. This building may be contemporaneous to the house.

In the early years of this century, a tall 2000-gallon water tower stood in the yard a short distance northwest of the house.

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8. Statement of Significance	PG #71A-30
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to	
Applicable National Register Criteria	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	F G
	f Significance Significant Dates 5-1921 N/A
	Affiliation V/A
Significant Person Architect Goodloe, Don S.S.	/Builder Moore, John A.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Don S.S. Goodloe House, a 1915-1916 Colonial Revival style building veneered with brick, is significant for association with Don Speed Smith Goodloe (d1959) who was the first principal of the Maryland Normal and Industrial School, now Bowie State University, Maryland's first black post secondary school. As principal from the opening of the school in 1911 until 1921, Goodloe directed and managed this public institution through the formative years, a period characterized by the state's unwillingness to provide adequate funding for the housing and the training of the students. (The two white normal schools under the state were well funded.) Forced to provide his own housing, Goodloe had this large and commodious house built to accommodate not only his family, but also students for which he received additional income from the state. The house was designed by John A. Moore, a black architect from Washington, D.C. Goodloe occupied the house until his death. No campus buildings from the early period still stand.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties,	, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.
	X See continuation sheet 8/
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested previously listed in the National Register	X State historic preservation office Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	X Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings	
Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Specify repository: P.G. Historic Preservation Commission
	c/o MNCPPC, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property 3.009 acres	
USGS Quad: Laurel, MD	
UTM References A 1 ₁ 8 3 4 ₁ 6 9 ₁ 7 ₁ 0 4 ₁ 3 1 ₁ 9 0 ₁ 3 ₁ 0	
A 1 8 3 4 6 9 7 0 4 3 1 9 0 3 0 Zone Easting Northing	B Image: Second sec
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
	\mathbf{X} See continuation sheet $10/1$
Boundary Justification	
boundary sustilication	
·.	∇
	X See continuation sheet $10/2$
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Susan G. Pearl	
organization P.G. Historic Preservation Comm	
street & number <u>#4010 C.A.B. c/o MNCPPC</u>	telephone (301)952-3521
city or town Upper Marlboro	state <u>Maryland</u> zip code <u>20772</u>

9. Major Bibliographical References

See footnotes under Section 8

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Education

Resource Type:

Category: Building Historic Environment: Rural Historic Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC/Single dwelling Known Design Source: Architect, John A. Moore

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Prince George's County has had an agriculture-based economy since the earliest days of its settlement; by the third quarter of the eighteenth century, the northeast section of the County (in which the subject property is located) was designated as the Horsepen Hundred, and was dotted with a few large plantations and small farms. This area was changed drastically by the emancipation of the black population in 1864, and by the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in the early 1870's. A town was platted at the junction where the line into Washington and the line to Southern Maryland intersected, and building lots began to be sold as early as 1870. First known as Huntington City, this railroad village soon came to be known as Bowie, after the family which had been instrumental in the establishment of the railroad line. The population grew rapidly; by 1880 there were approximately 60 families in the City, a fairly even mix of blacks and whites. The population increase in the area warranted the creation of an approximately 40 square mile Election District in 1878; the new Bowie District (#14) included parts of the ancient Eastern Branch and the Horsepen Hundreds.

The period after the Civil War saw a shift from a primarily agricultural economy to one which was dominated by industry and commerce. Newly emancipated blacks began to seek training in fields of endeavor not formerly available to them. In 1865, the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of Colored People established the Baltimore colored Normal School for the training of black teachers. It was from this beginning that the Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie was established. Opened in 1911, it drew black students from various parts of the state, and created the environment of which the subject property became an integral part.

* * * *

The Don S.S. Goodloe House is a large and handsome brick dwelling of the Colonial Revival, "Classic Box", style; it is distinguished by tall corbelled brick chimneys, Palladian-style gable dormers, and a wrap-around Tuscan veranda. It was built in 1915-1916 for the first Principal of the Maryland Normal and Industrial School (now Bowie State College), and stands in a rural area near that institution.

In 1908, the trustees of the Baltimore Normal School for the Education of Colored Teachers offered their assets to the State of Maryland, on the condition that the state maintain a permanent normal school for training black teachers. The State of Maryland accepted the proposal and, in June 1910, purchased from Edward E. Perkins a 187-acre tract of land, Jericho Park, near Bowie.¹ The new institution was formally dedicated, 16 June 1911, as the Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie. It opened in September 1911 with an enrollment of 50 students.²

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In June 1911, D.S.S. Goodloe was appointed Principal of the new school. Goodloe had been educated at Berea College (Kentucky), and Allegheny College and Meadville Theological School (Pennsylvania); he had served as teacher-principal in Greenville, Tennessee, and at the Manassas Industrial School in Virginia. Goodloe served as teacher-principal of the new Maryland Normal School from 1911 to 1921; he was employed under a joint contract with his wife, Fannie Carey Goodloe, who served as matron and music teacher.

In 1914 and 1915, Don S.S. Goodloe purchased 38 acres of land just northwest of the Normal School campus, and contracted with the Moore Architectural Company to prepare plans and specifications for a two story ten-room "brick veneer" house. This company was operated by John A. Moore, out of his rooming house at 407 E Street, N.E., in Washington. Moore, a black architect/carpenter, formed his own company, and worked as Architect and Contractor at this address from 1911 to 1923.⁴ He prepared plans and specifications in 1915 for Goodloe, who hired local black laborers to construct the house. Lumber for the framing was cut on the Goodloe property, the footings were of poured concrete, and the foundation walls of brick; limestone sills were installed, and the house was covered with a facing of red brick. The house was completed in 1916 and assessed at a value of \$2000, a substantial value for this period.⁵

Goodloe served as Principal of the Normal School during its formative years. Emphasis was placed on home economics, and agricultural and mechanical studies. By 1916 the enrollment was 63, and Goodloe was able to report that students trained at his school had no difficulty in securing teaching positions.⁶

Goodloe served as Principal until 1921, after which he moved from Bowie into Washington, D.C. He took up a career in real estate, and died in Washington in 1959. The house which he had built near the campus remained the home of Fannie Carey Goodloe until her death in 1969, and, after that, remained the home of their son, Wallis A. Goodloe.

The D.S.S. Goodloe House is notable for its substantial size in this rural area, as well as its Colonial Revival features: tall chimneys and gable dormers with Palladian-style windows. Other distinctive features include a pedimented projecting bay, and wrap-around veranda. It is a good example of substantial Colonial Revival architecture, and particularly important because it was designed by a black carpenter/architect, whose original building specifications remain in the posession of the owner. The building is historically significant as the home of Don Speed Smith Goodloe, first Principal of the Maryland Normal and Industrial School. It is a noticeable landmark in the rural vicinity of present day Bowie State College.

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During Goodloe's tenure, "the State Board of Education formulated and implemented a program at this black school which differed significantly from the school's previous curriculum and from the curriculum of the two white normal schools under the board's jurisdiction; the state actively encouraged the county school officials to include the distinctive features of this black school's program in the curriculum of all of the black public schools in the counties; and, more importantly, without a plea of poverty, the state by denying adequate funding for accommodations and facilities effectively limited the number of blacks who had access to this teacher training program."⁸

"The policy decision to run the Normal and Industrial School at Bowie at minimal cost to the state was premised in part on what proved to be the incorrect notions that state authorities would re-direct the federal land-grant allotment to this school and could involve the federal government and private foundation agencies in supporting the institution's curricular programs and capital construction projects. Additionally, it was premised on the state's unwillingness to provide adequate funding for the housing and the training of the students. This unwillingness was reflected in a number of ways including the requirement of free daily labor from the students thereby relieving the state of the cost of maintaining custodial and housekeeping services, the multiple job assignments of the principal and vice principal at less than equitable pay, the absence of facilities for storing the effects of students, and accommodations so inadequate that not all eligible blacks who desired this training had access to it. At the very same time, the state was providing generously for its white normal school at Towson. The problem of access for all Marylanders to equal educational and employment opportunities in public postsecondary schools is rooted in this past."9

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- 1 Prince George's County Deed JWB #15:112.
- 2 Bulletin, Maryland Normal and Industrial School, May 1912; MHT form #71A-21, S. Pearl, 1983; Putney, Martha: "Formative Years of Maryland's First Black Postsecondary School", Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 73, #2, pp. 168-179.
- 3 <u>Who's Who in America</u>, 1932-33, Vol. 17, p. 959; Maryland Normal and Industrial School, Report by D.S.S. Goodloe, 1912.
- 4 Prince George's County Deeds #102:137, 139. Building Contract and Specifications, W.A. Goodloe collection; <u>Polk's Washington City Directory</u>, 1905-1930.
- 5 Prince George's County Tax Assessments, Election District #14, 1912-1915, 1916-1919.
- 6 D.S.S. Goodloe report to State Board of Education, Annapolis, Maryland, 30 December 1916.
- 7 Prince George's County Deed #972:39; Prince George's County Estate file #19975; Prince George's Will GMcG #7:630.
- 8 Putney article.
- 9 Putney article.

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Chain of Title

D.S.S. Goodloe House P.G. #71A-30

GMcG #7:630 28 Feb 1969 Will	Testator, Fannie C. Goodloe, unmarried; devi s es to sons Reid C. Goodloe, Don Burrows Goodloe, and Wallis A. Goodloe; house at Jericho Park which testator acquired by #972:39 to sons Don B. and Wallis A, to be occupied only by these two sons, and not to be sold for 12 years after probate of this will. (Description of property in Estate File #19975: 28.551 acres described in P.G. Deed #972:39, map 29 parcel 9, fronts on Penna R.R., with 200' frontage on Jericho Park Road.).
#972:39 12 Feb 1947 Deed	Helen E. Berry to Fannie C. Goodloe (to correct #838:81), 1.99 acres of land described in #99:455, and 36.25 acres of land described in #102:137 (sic).
838:79 23 Apr 1946 Deed	Don S. S. and Fannie Goodloe of Prince George's to Helen Berry, two parcels of land 1) 1.99 acres decribed in deed from Hance to Perkins, 1914 2) 36 1/4 acres described in deed from Runkles, 1915
102:139 5 Jan 1915 Deed	James B. and George W. Runkles of Dickerson, Maryland, to D.S.S. Goodloe, 36 1/4 acres, part of same land which was acquired by Runkles and Philips by #44:435. (On same date, 5 January 1915, by #102:141, Goodloe mort- gages this same 36 1/4 acre property to George and James Runkles to secure his \$500 debt to them. By #102:143, 11 September 1915, the Runkles release this mortgage "for value received", because Goodloe secured buyer for 157 acre parcel.)
102:138 5 Jan 1915 Deed	Prèston Philips of Washington County to James B. Runkles of Montgomery County for \$5, his interest in 201 1/2 acres acquired by #44:435.
#44:435 21 May 1909 Deed	James S. J. Clarke et ux of Montgomery County, and E.E. Perkins et ux of Prince George's County to Preston Philips and George W. Runkles for \$10. 201 1/2 acres, parts of Arnold's Industry, Addition to Arnold's Industry, Arnold's Industry Resurveyed, Peaches Search, and Peaches Lot Enlarged (except for 4.96 acres agreed to be conveyed to William T. Grayson); same land which grantors acquired by #29:435, part of the reat estate of Mary M. Contern

Mary M. Carter.

See Continuation Sheet 8/7

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:

(Remaining portions of the 201 1/2 acre parcel were sold:

- (a) 157 acres to William C. McNeill of D.C., by #108:214, 8 October 1915; and
- (b) 3.29 acres to D.S.S. Goodloe, by #108:213, 8 October 1915.

Goodloe subsequently, 22 October 1915, sold the 3.29 acre triangle to John T. Williams, by #120:50.)





OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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See Continuation Sheet 10/2

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Boundary Justification:

The nominated property consists of 3.009 acres, the residue of the lands acquired by D.S.S. Goodloe in deeds #102:137 and #102:139. The property is roughly rectangular in shape. It has approximately 370 feet of frontage on Jericho Park Road, and is accessible from the north by an unpaved drive from Lemon's Bridge Road. The nominated property includes the dwelling house and the mature trees which form its immediate setting, and one non-contributing shed at the northwest corner of the property. The property is bounded on the east by the right-of-way of Jericho Park Road, on the north by Lemon's Bridge Road, on the northwest and southwest by a wooded area, and on the southeast by a line drawn parallel to the Amtrak Railroad Line, 114.3 feet northwest of the railroad right-of-way. The boundaries of this 3.009 acre parcel preserve the immediate grounds of the dwelling, and its historical and environmental setting.