

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

PG:73-16

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received MAY 26 1987

date entered JUL 9 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Mount Lubentia; Norway

and/or common Mount Lubentia (preferred)

**2. Location**

street & number 603 Largo Road N/A not for publication

city, town Largo N/A vicinity of Fifth Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county Prince George's code 033

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Mrs. Forrest D. Bowie (Frances S.)

street & number 601 Largo Road

city, town Upper Marlboro N/A vicinity of state Maryland 20772

**5. Location of Legal Description**

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

street & number Main Street

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland 20772

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title See Continuation Sheet No. has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>see below</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		(Dairy moved ca. 1970)

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Original and historic functions and uses: agriculture, residential

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

### DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Mount Lubentia is a large hip-roof brick Federal style dwelling built ca. 1798 possibly on the foundation of an earlier dwelling. It consists of a two-and-one-half-story main block with a two-story kitchen wing attached on the north. The main block is five bays by four bays and has entrance in the central bay of the five-bay facade. The doorway exhibits elegant Federal detail in its fanlight, keystone arch, and pedimented and fluted Ionic pilasters. Interior detail includes particularly fine wooden mantels, crossetted door and window surrounds, and a graceful curved staircase. The immediate grounds of the mansion include a nineteenth century corncrib and stable, and later shed/garage, as well as an eighteenth century octagonal dairy which was moved to its present location from the nearby "Graden" plantation.

# 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** 1798 **Builder/Architect** unknown

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Applicable Criteria: C  
 Applicable Exceptions: B  
 Significance Evaluated: local

**SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:**

As an elegantly detailed Federal style brick house of grand proportion, Mount Lubentia represents the residence of a successful planter of the late eighteenth century in Prince George's County. It is one of four houses built in the county in this period that were valued at \$1500 or more. Of these four, only Mount Lubentia remains significantly unaltered. Architectural features of particular note include a graceful turned staircase in the entrance hall and elaborately decorated mantels and cabinets in the principal rooms. The other three houses were extensively renovated in the nineteenth century. Also on the property and of significance in and of itself is an octagonal frame dairy which was moved onto the property in the 1970s. The dairy is the best surviving example of an architecturally conscious domestic outbuilding of the eighteenth century in the county and possibly the state.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See footnotes under section 8, Continuation Sheet No. 10.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 6.69 acres

Quadrangle name Lanham, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A 

1	8
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3	4	2	4	2	0
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4	3	0	5	1	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

1	8
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3	4	2	6	5	0
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4	3	0	4	9	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	8
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3	4	2	2	9	0
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4	3	0	4	9	9	0
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D 

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E 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan G. Pearl, Principal Investigator, Historic Survey Project

organization Historic Preservation Commission

c/o County Planning Division, Rm 4010 date September 1986

street & number 14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive telephone (301) 952-3521

city or town Upper Marlboro state Maryland 20772

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *[Signature]* date 5-21-87

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*[Signature]* date 7/9/87  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date

Chief of Registration

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS:

1. Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory  
State  
1974  
Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland
2. Historic American Buildings Survey  
Federal  
1936  
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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## GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Mount Lubentia is a large hip-roof brick dwelling of the Federal style; it consists of a two-and-one-half story main block, with a two-story kitchen wing attached on the north. The house stands on a slight knoll, on wooded landscaped grounds, and faces east toward the old Bladensburg-Marlboro Road (Maryland Route 202). West of the house are the remnants of a formal garden.

The main block is five bays by four bays, 48 by 37 feet. Entrance is in the central bay of the five-bay facade, east elevation, through a door with elegant Federal style detail. The door itself has eight panels, framed by panelled jambs and soffits, and flanked by fluted Ionic pilasters. Above the door is the original fanlight with seven radiating sections defined by delicately curved muntins. The fan is outlined by a molded arch with keystone and enclosed by a pediment with dentil decoration inside a crown molding. This formal doorway is approached by a stone threshold with convex nosing. Sheltering the three inner bays of the main east facade is a one-story hip-roof porch supported by four wooden Tuscan columns; it rests on brick piers. A photograph which dates from before 1895 shows a Victorian porch with jigsaw brackets sheltering the three central bays. It was probably built circa 1883.

The entrance on the west, or garden elevation is similar but less formal. It has identical pilasters, fanlight, and molded arch, but no pediment. Like the formal entrance, the west entrance is sheltered by a three-bay, one-story hip-roof porch, supported in this case by chamfered posts with capitals and bases. The plain balustrade railing on the north and south sides of the porch were brought to Mount Lubentia from nearby Woodlawn, a property owned by the same family in the nineteenth century.

Mount Lubentia is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. It rests on a brick foundation which encloses a full cellar, and has a molded water table. Windows are surmounted by flat gauged-brick arches, deeper in the first story than on the second. All windows have louvered shutters, now removed. The cellar has shallow three-pane single-sash windows, with plain wooden lintels and concrete slab sills.

The hip roof is covered with standing-seam metal painted red. In the east plane of the roof are two small gable dormers, each with plain flared bargeboards enclosing a 6/6 double-hung sash window. There is one similar dormer in each of the north and south planes of the roof. The largest and earliest dormer is centered in the west plane of the roof; it also encloses a 6/6 window. (Photographs dating from circa 1912 and 1918 show only the west dormer; by 1930 the two east dormers had been added, as was the cresting.) There are two wide interior chimneys, one rising from each end of the ridge, and aligned with the second and fourth bays

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

of the long facades. A balustraded "widow's walk" defines the area between the two tall chimneys. The eaves of the hip roof are ornamented with a boxed cornice; with bed and crown molding, beneath which is a plain frieze painted white.

All interior spaces are decorated with fine Federal style detail finished circa 1799; the details differ in each space. The interior plan incorporates an asymmetrical four-room plan that was particularly popular in eighteenth century Annapolis. In this plan, a large rectangular stairhall occupies the center and two north bays of the front portion of the house, with a formal parlor in the two south bays. A pilastered arch opposite the front entrance joins the front stairhall to a rear passage flanked by a library on the left (south) and a dining room on the right (north). In contrast to the similar and more traditional Georgian plan, this plan allows for a grander stair and reflects the roll of the stair hall as the primary public space in the house. The rear passage, though of lesser significance, provides circulation to the parlor and dining room as well as the rear entrance without conflicting with a traditional central stair. In concert with the hip-roof form of this house, the chimneys are placed on the interior longitudinal axis so that one chimney is shared by the parlor and library to the south and a second chimney serves the dining room; the stair hall is unheated. The first run of the staircase rises along the west wall of the stairhall and turns 90 degrees onto a landing along its north wall, then turns 90 degrees again and continues the second run along the east wall. The window which lights the stairway (fifth bay of the east facade on second story) has a curved interior surround, to accommodate the turn in the staircase. The staircase has plain railing and plain square balusters, which form a spiral around the slim newel. Stair-ends are bracketed, and below them is a plain plastered spandrel. On the wall side of the staircase below the rail is panelled wainscoting.

Below the landing on the north wall of the stair hall are two low arched doorways: the easterly leads into a cupboard, and the westerly into a secondary passage into the dining room. The two doors are identical; each has six panels, and its casting consists of fluted pilasters and a molded elliptical arch.

An elliptical arch divides the central hallway, the easterly section of which is part of the stair hall, while the westerly gives access to the library and dining room. The handsome cross-arch divides the hallway immediately west of the foot of the staircase; the arch is highlighted by a molded keystone on each side, and has a panelled soffit. The opening is flanked by fluted pilasters, the capitals of which are embellished with egg-and-dart molding. The central hallway connects the principal formal (east) entrance to the rear (west) entrance; the framing of these doors is identical on the interior, and highlighted by the delicately molded fan-light and keystone arch.

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## GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The foundation of the main block encloses a full cellar. In the northwest space underneath the wide dining room fireplace is a large fireplace which probably served the original kitchen. A 12 inch by 12 inch hand-hewn beam, 96 inches in length, forms the lintel over this fireplace. The arch support of the southwest fireplace has a beaded wood surround, which indicates the presence of a built in cabinet at one time. Heavy hand-hewn joists support the floor above; two diagonal joists in the south half of the basement were installed in this century to reinforce the first floor framing. The foundation walls are laid in English bond, possibly reused from an earlier structure. A section of the northeast corner, however, is laid in all-stretcher bond, where this section of wall was reconstructed circa 1880. There is a bulkhead entrance to the basement in the second bay of the south facade.

Extending north from the north facade of the building is a two-story hip-roof kitchen wing, three bays wide, approximately 21 by 18 1/2 feet. Like the main block, the wing is constructed of brick, laid in Flemish bond. Photographs taken before 1895 show that the wing was at that time one-and-one-half stories high, with two dormers in the east plane of its gable roof. The wing was raised to its present two-story height in 1911; the second story bricks are laid in common bond, six stretcher courses to each header course. Entrance is in the central bay of the three bay east facade through a five-panel door with plain board surround and outer molding. Windows are 9/9 double hung sash on the first story, smaller than the windows of the main block; they have narrow surrounds, flat gauged-brick arches, and molded wooden sills. Windows of the upper story are 6/6 double hung sash. A one-story hip-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns shelters the east and north facades of the wing; it is enclosed with lattice and screen on the east, and with vertical wainscoting on the north. The hip roofs of the wing and porches are covered with standing seam metal painted red. There is an interior brick chimney at the ridge at the north gable end. There is no cellar under the wing.<sup>1</sup>

The interior of the wing consists of a kitchen space and a small pantry space which was partitioned off and created in the southeast section of the wing in the early twentieth century. A two-flight boxed staircase in the southwest corner of the kitchen leads to two small bedrooms on the second story. The two westerly windows of the kitchen have interior shutters. In the north wall of the kitchen is a Federal style wooden mantel, considerably plainer than those in the main block. It has crossetted shoulders and plain frieze; above the frieze is a course of incised and dentilled molding.



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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Mount Lubentia has a complex of farm buildings. Southeast of the house, on high ground south of the unpaved drive is a gable-roof twentieth century non-contributing shed, once used as a garage; it is sided with vertical board, has a corrugated metal roof, and rests on stone piers. Entrance is through a double door in its wiest gable end.

Southwest of the house is a tall gable-roof corncrib, built before 1895, and incorporating heavy hand-hewn beams, as well as vertical circular-sawn board cladding. Attached to the corn crib on the south is a long open shed with a 20 foot wide open space for parking of cars. This open passage, covered with a tin roof, connects the large corn crib with a storage shed and smaller corncrib.

To the west of and at right angles to the old corncrib is a large two-story nineteenth century stable which stands on heavy hand-hewn sill beams. Its gable roof is covered with green asphalt shingle. A double batten door provides entrance into the north end of the east facade. The main entrance is centered in the south gable end. The substructure rests on piers of concrete and of rough iron-bearing stone. Some boards of the superstructure are circular sawn. 1/1 double hung sash windows light the upper story. A board fence forms a corral around this stable building, and encloses also a twentieth century shed. This shed-roof structure is clad with vertical board siding, has a corrugated tin roof, and opens on the south.

Approximately 200 feet north of the mansion is an eighteenth century octagonal dairy, which was moved, for the purpose of preservation, from the Graden plantation, circa 1 1/2 miles north of Mount Lubentia, in the early 1970s. (All other buildings in the Graden property, including the plantation house, were at that time demolished.) This dairy, a unique surviving example of its type in Prince Georges's County, is about to undergo restoration, and will be relocated on an octagonal brick foundation which has been identified 20 yards north of the Mount Lubentia mansion. The Graden dairy is circa 12 feet in diameter; it has heavy hewn sill beams joined with mortise and tenon. The structure is fully nogged to the eaves, and is clad with wide riven horizontal boards. The door in the south face is constructed of wide vertical boards, and has plain jambs and surround. Unglazed windows have vertical boards-and-batten shutters hanging on original HL hinges. The structure has a deep boxed cornice, and the pyramidal roof is now covered with green asphalt shingles.

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### GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The interior of the dairy exhibits original wooden grillwork; the unglazed windows are filled with riven oak lattice work joined with wrought nails. Hanging from the center of the plaster ceiling is an original interior shelf, constructed of riven boards joined by wooden pegs. The dairy stood from the late eighteenth century as a part of the Graden plantation, a property which was closely related to Mount Lubentia.<sup>2</sup> During the nineteenth century, Graden was the home of George W. Berry, first cousin of Washington J. Beall of Mount Lubentia.

The complex of buildings at Mount Lubentia is approached by an unpaved drive which runs west from Largo Road. This drive originally formed a circle on the east lawn of the house, but its course was altered in this century. It now bends to the south before reaching the east lawn, then bends west again at the garage, and continues west circa 200 feet to the farm buildings.

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Floor plans drawn in 1936 as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey show the foundations of the original kitchen wing, circa 32 feet from the north elevation of the main block.

<sup>2</sup>cf. Federal Direct Tax of Prince George's County, 1798, Collington and Western Branch.

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## HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The land on which Mount Lubentia stands is part of a tract called Norway which is part of an early tract known as Largo. This land belonged in the mid-eighteenth century to Enoch Magruder and on it stood his dwelling.<sup>1</sup> This house was leased from Magruder by the Reverend Jonathan Boucher while he was Rector of St. Barnabas, 1771-1775. Boucher conducted a school in this house, named by his students "Castle Magruder." His most illustrious pupil during these years was John Parke Custis, stepson of Washington. Washington recorded in his diary several visits to "Castle Magruder" while Jacky was a student there. Boucher, a passionate Tory, sailed to England on the eve of the Revolution, and in 1779, Enoch Magruder conveyed this land, over 900 acres "whereon my dwelling house now stands" to his son, Dennis Magruder; it was Dennis Magruder who built the present house in 1798.<sup>2</sup>

The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 records a two-story brick dwelling house, 48 by 37 feet, and a brick passage and kitchen adjoining the house 32 feet square. The owner is listed as Dennis Magruder and the occupant, listed as superintendent, Hiram Drane. The tax assessor also noted that "the above dwelling house is not finished inside."<sup>3</sup>

It is not certain what happened to the older "Castle Magruder" but it is clear that Dennis Magruder was in the process of building the present house in 1798, possibly on the foundations of the earlier house. In any case, the house which he completed at the end of the eighteenth century was a model of Federal style elegance. It had a handsome entrance with fluted pilasters, fanlight and pediment, a wide stairhall and curved staircase, fine carved wooden mantels, and crossetted window and door surrounds throughout the house.

Dennis Magruder, also the owner of Harmony Hall at Broad Creek, was to spend the rest of his life at his Norway plantation. In the summer of 1814, during the British invasion of Washington, his home was the temporary repository for Prince George's County records, carried there for safe keeping before the British soldiers reached Upper Marlboro: "upon an alarm that the enemy was approaching the town of Upper Marlboro, the records and papers were removed by the Register of Wills and the Clerk of the County Court to a house in possession of Dennis Magruder about eight miles from Upper Marlboro."<sup>4</sup>

In 1832 Dennis Magruder deeded to his son, Dennis Magruder, Jr., at the time of his marriage, this plantation "on which are built the family dwelling, barn, stable, corn house, shed and overseer's house, also the garden orchard and meadow, and outhouses attached thereto." Dennis Magruder, Sr., retained for himself a life estate and provided that his wife and daughter should have a home in the dwelling after his death. It was at approximately this time that the plantation began to be called Mount Lubentia, from the Latin meaning "delight." It has retained that name to the present time.<sup>5</sup>

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.

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## HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Dennis Magruder, Jr., immediately mortgaged the land and within two years, before paying his debt, decided to remove from Prince George's County to the new state of Missouri. His creditors brought suit in Chancery Court and a decree was passed ordering the property sold. Mount Lubentia was sold in June 1835 to the mortgagees, John Contee of nearby Pleasant Prospect and John B. Mullikin, father-in-law of Dennis Magruder, Jr. Dennis Magruder, Sr. and his wife, Mary Ann, continued to live in the Mount Lubentia mansion even after Contee and Mullikin sold the land to DeWit Kent. Kent was the son of Governor Joseph Kent of neighboring Rose Mount.<sup>6</sup>

Dennis Magruder Sr., died in 1836, and his widow remained at Mount Lubentia. In 1839, together with DeWit Kent, she sold her life estate in Mount Lubentia to Otho Berry Beall, her immediate neighbor at "Westphalia" to the south, soon to be related to her by the marriage of her daughter. The next year her daughter, also Mary Ann, married Washington Jeremiah Beall (son of Otho Berry Beall) and the Mount Lubentia plantation of the bride's family became their home.<sup>7</sup>

Washington J. and Mary Ann Beall did not spend all of their married life at Mount Lubentia. In the mid-1850s, they built the Greek Revival style frame house "Woodlawn" on their adjoining property to the southeast, and made it their home. They conveyed the 311-acre Mount Lubentia to their daughter and son-in-law, Rosalie and William John Bowie.<sup>8</sup>

William John Bowie died at a young age at Mount Lubentia in 1886. It is likely that the Victorian porch which shows in the 1895 photograph of Mount Lubentia was built just before his death; his estate file includes a bill by carpenter Erasmus Warring for work on the front porch, paid by widow Rosalie Beall Bowie after her husband's death.<sup>9</sup> Rosalie Beall Bowie resided at Mount Lubentia until her death in 1921. In 1911, just before his marriage, her son Washington Beall Bowie, undertook several alterations of the house: the raising of the one-and-one-half-story gable-roof kitchen wing to a full two stories with hip roof, and the installation of central hot water heating.<sup>10</sup> Later, circa 1927, the attic of the main block was finished and the two east dormers and cresting were added.

Mount Lubentia still remains in the Bowie family. Forest D. Bowie, son of W. Beall Bowie, was very prominent in the preservation movement in Maryland. He worked on the Historic American Buildings Survey in the 1930s, and was instrumental in the establishment and organization of the Maryland Historical Trust in the 1960s. It is largely through the efforts of Mr. Bowie and his wife that Mount Lubentia has been preserved in its present fine condition.

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## HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The buildings at Mount Lubentia stand on a 6.69 acre parcel, surveyed for the express purpose of preserving the mansion, its immediate outbuildings and its historic setting. Most of the acreage which belonged to the plantation has been sold off, and residential development is close around it. The house, however, is set back from Largo Road in wooded grounds sheltered by mature trees. At the time of its construction it was one of only four brick mansions in central Prince George's County (Collington and Western Branch Hundreds) which was valued at \$1500 or more.<sup>11</sup> Of the other three, only Pleasant Prospect (PG:74A-6) can be compared with Mount Lubentia; new in 1798, Pleasant Prospect (National Register) has, however, been altered by the installation of a Victorian staircase. Concord (PG:75A-1) and Partnership (PG:74A-15), the other two comparable brick houses, differ substantially from Mount Lubentia, Concord (National Register) was constructed circa 1797 but extensively renovated in the mid-nineteenth century. Partnership reflects several building phases from its early Georgian foundation and shell to interior Victorian renovations of the mid-nineteenth century.

A closer parallel is Beall's Pleasure (National Register), five miles northwest of Mount Lubentia, the entrance at Beall's Pleasure is framed by pilasters, fanlight and pediment, the central hall is divided by an elliptical arch, and some of the interior architraves are crosssetted; unlike Mount Lubentia, its bricks are laid in common bond, the chimneys are at the gable ends, and the house stands in an area of multifamily residences and industrial zoning.

Mount Lubentia is somewhat later and slightly more subdued in style than the County's elegant late Georgian mansions of the 1780s (Montpelier, His Lordship's Kindness, and Compton Bassett, all National Register). It is an important and rare surviving example of its type, outstanding late eighteenth century domestic architecture with particularly fine Federal style decorative detail. An important element contributing to the significance of the Mount Lubentia property is the Graden dairy. It is a carefully preserved dairy building. The Riven Lattice work is possibly a unique survival in Maryland, and the siding, nogging, shutters and hanging shelf are all significant features.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (footnotes)

- <sup>1</sup>Prince George's County Rent Rolls; Prince George's County Deed TT:373.
- <sup>2</sup>Prince George's County Deed CC #2:644; Fitzpatrick, John C., The Diaries of George Washington, 4 September 1772, 4 October 1772, 10 October 1772, Boucher, Jonathan, Reminiscences of an American Loyalist, 1925, pp. 74, 75.
- <sup>3</sup>Federal Direct Tax, 1798, for Prince George's County, Collington and Western Branch Hundreds.
- <sup>4</sup>Prince George's County Court Records, 25 June 1814.
- <sup>5</sup>Prince George's County Deed AB #7:349; Maryland Republican, March 10, 1835; Prince George's County Tax Assessments 1835-1850.
- <sup>6</sup>Prince George's County Chancery Records B#153:412; Prince George's County Chancery 549; Prince George's County Deeds AB #7:354; and AB #9:406; Maryland Republican, March 10 1835.
- <sup>7</sup>Prince George's County Deed AB #12:362, 364; Prince George's County Will PC #1:54; Prince George's County Marriage licenses.
- <sup>8</sup>Prince George's County Deed JWB #1:636.
- <sup>9</sup>Prince George's County Estate file #1340.
- <sup>10</sup>Letters and photographs of Washington Beall Bowie, 1911, in possession of Bowie family.
- <sup>11</sup>Federal Direct Tax for Prince George's County, 1798, Collington and Western Branch Hundreds. The other three surviving buildings are Concord (PG:75A-1) in Capitol Heights, Partnership (PG:74A-15) in Mitchellville, and Pleasant Prospect are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Mount Lubentia Prince George's County, MD Item number 10 Page 11

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

Prince George's County Land Records, Book 5546, Pages 148 and 149

Being part of the property acquired by Forrest D. Bowie under the Last Will and Testament of Washington Beall Bowie recorded among the Will Records of Prince George's County, Maryland, in Liber WDA-6 at Folio 284, said property being situated in the Thirteenth (Kent) Election District, being designated as Parcel 33 on Tax Map 75 and being more particularly described as follows:

Being for the same at an iron pipe set where the above referenced property is crossed by the easterly or South 02° 17' 00" East, 661.08 feet outline Parcel C as shown on a plat of subdivision entitled "Plat 2, Lots 1 thru 31, Block A and Parcel C, KINGS CREEK ESTATES", and recorded among the aforesaid land records in Plat Book NLP-109 at Plat 74, the aforesaid iron pipe set being North 02° 17' 00" West, 432.66 feet from the end of said easterly outline; proceeding thence across the subject property herein with said easterly outline reversed.

(1) North 02° 17' 00" East, 186.34 feet to an iron pipe set, said iron pipe set being South 02° 17' 00" East, 42.08 feet from an iron pipe found marking the beginning of the aforesaid easterly outline of Parcel C; thence crossing the subject property herein for seven new lines of division:

(2) North 43° 18' 10" East, 226.62 feet to an iron pipe set; thence

(3) North 80° 04' 58" East, 250.94 feet to an iron pipe set; thence

(4) South 50° 12' 51" East, 321.62 feet to an iron pipe set; thence

(5) South 03° 46' 32" East, 209.63 feet to an iron pipe set; thence

(6) South 43° 55' 30" West, 187.15 feet to an iron pipe set; thence

(7) South 89° 19' 32" West, 387.83 feet to an iron pipe set; thence

(8) North 40° 52' 49" West, 211.64 feet to the point of beginning, containing 6.6590 acres if land.

Together with a 30 foot wide right of way for ingress and egress, the centerline of said 30 foot right of way being more particularly described as follows:

Being for the same at a point in the fourth or South 50° 12' 51" East, 321.62 feet course as described above, 47.16 feet from the end thereof, and proceeding thence across the aforementioned property of Forrest D. Bowie (Liber WDA-6, Folio 284) with the following two courses and distances:

(1) 73.09 feet along the arc of a curve deflecting to the right, said curve having a radius of 100.00 feet and a long chord bearing and distance of North 61° 28' 40" East, 71.47 feet to a point of tangency; thence North 82° 24' 59"

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

PG: 73-16

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Mount Lubentia Prince George's County, MD Item number 10 Page 12

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (continued)

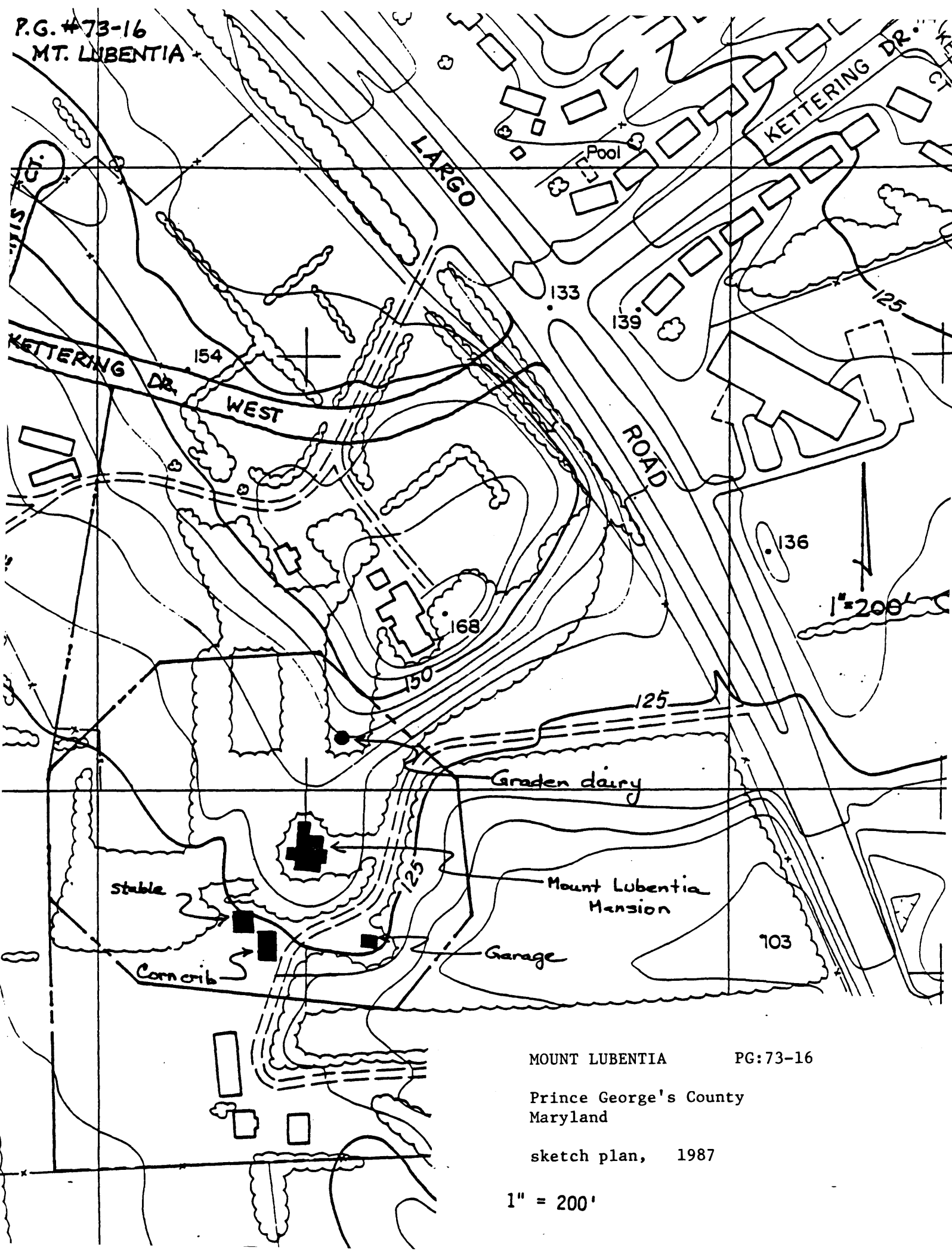
East, 407.35 feet to a point in the westerly right of way line of Maryland Route 202, Largo Road, 48 feet from and radially opposite Station 287+13 in the Base Line of Right of Way thereof as shown on Maryland State Highway Administration Plat #23487.

Being the land devised under ITEM III of the Last Will and Testament of Forrest Dodge Bowie.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property consists of 6.69 acres, plus a 30-foot right-of-way to Largo Road (Maryland Route 202), all of that parcel of land described in Prince George's County Deed #5546:148. This parcel of land includes the Mount Lubentia mansion and all of the immediate outbuildings to the north, south and southwest, as well as the remnants of the formal garden directly west of the mansion. The property includes all of the knoll on which the mansion stands, and the old trees which frame the mansion; it includes four contributing buildings (the mansion, the corn crib and stable, and the Graden dairy) and one non-contributing building, (the twentieth century garage). The property also includes the unpaved lane which leads west from Largo Road, bends to the south around the east lawn of the mansion, and west again toward the farm buildings. This 6.69 acre parcel was surveyed and deeded for the express purpose of preserving the mansion, its immediate outbuildings, and its historic setting.



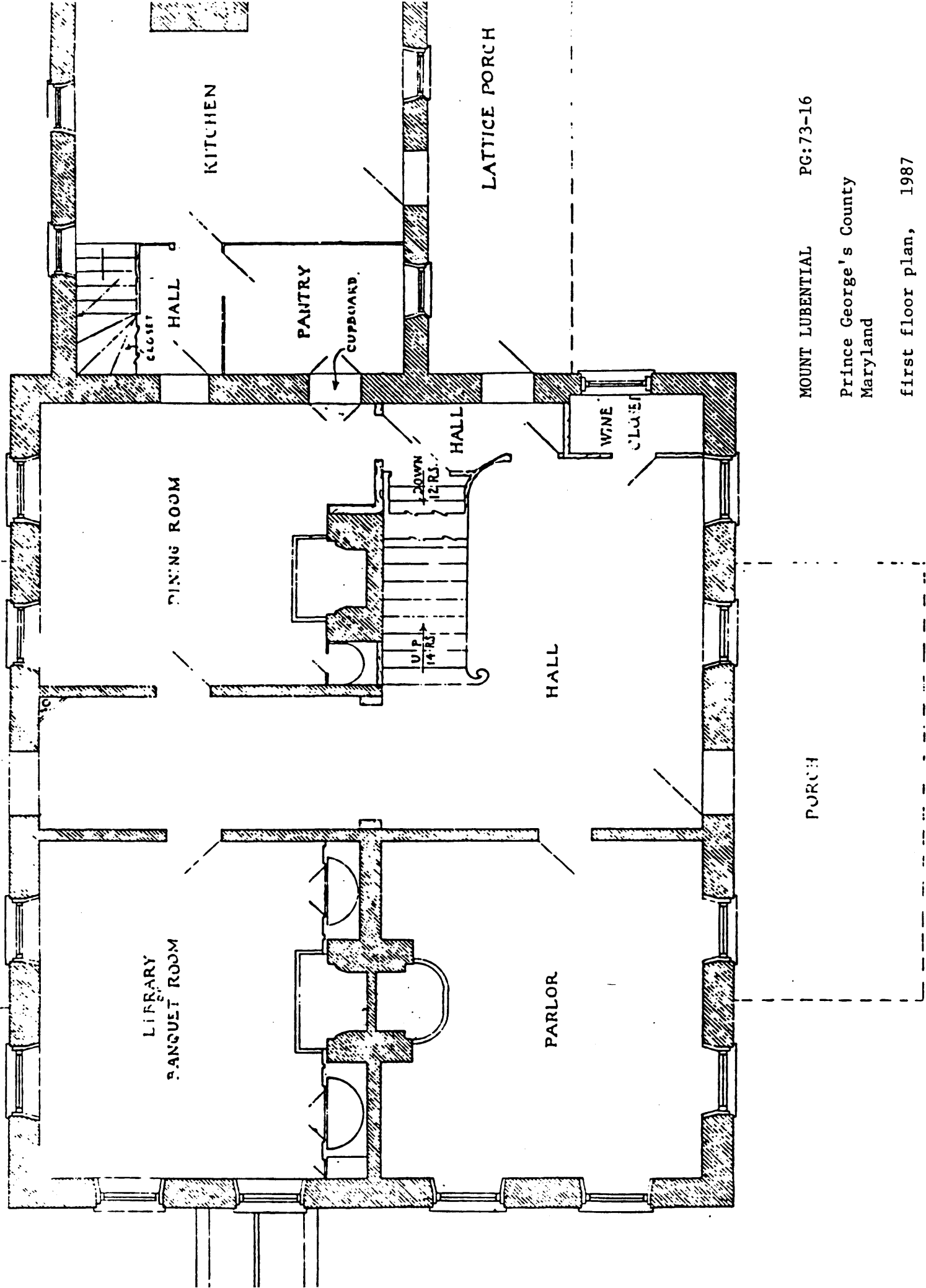


MOUNT LUBENTIA PG:73-16

Prince George's County  
Maryland

sketch plan, 1987

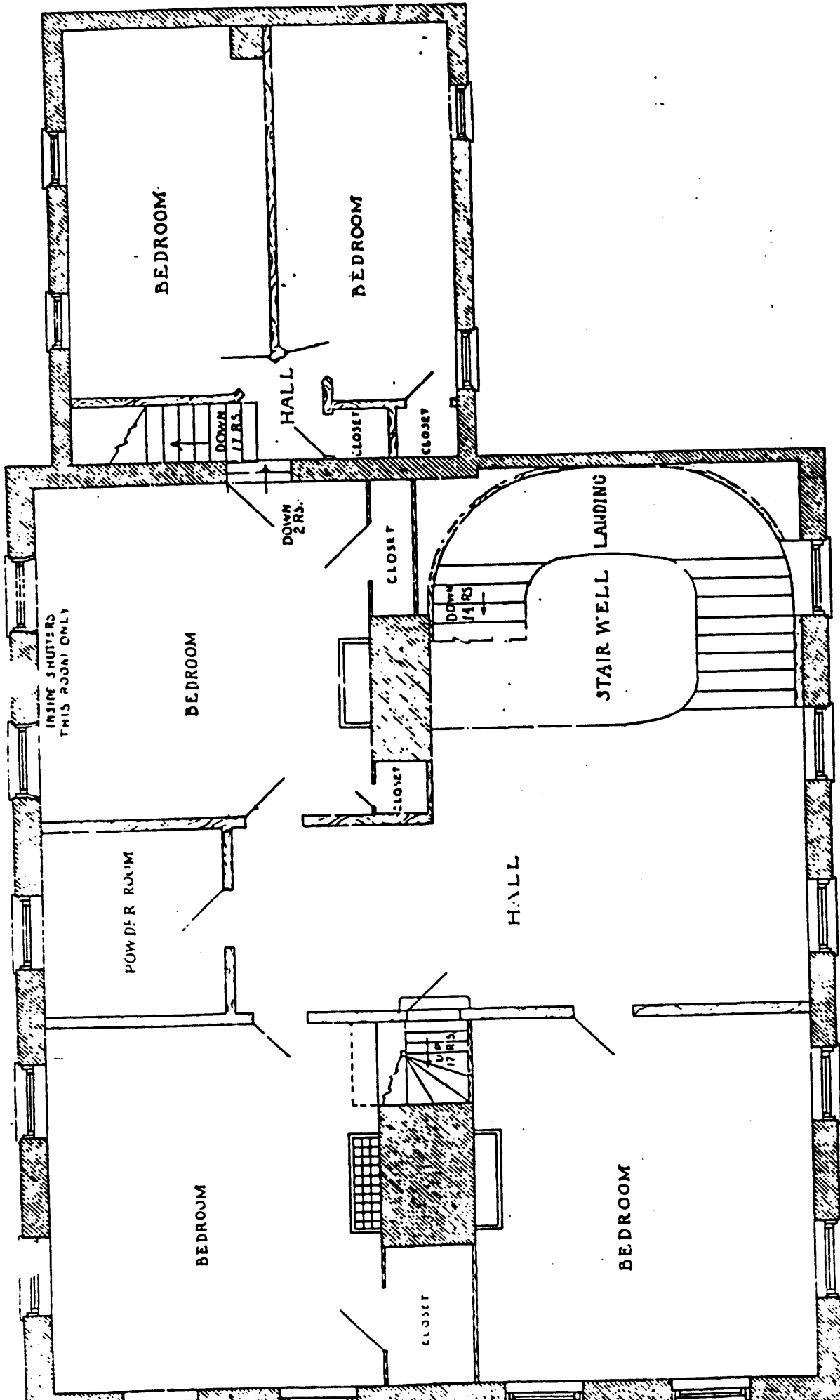
1" = 200'



MOUNT LUBERTIAL PG:73-16

Prince George's County  
Maryland

first floor plan, 1987

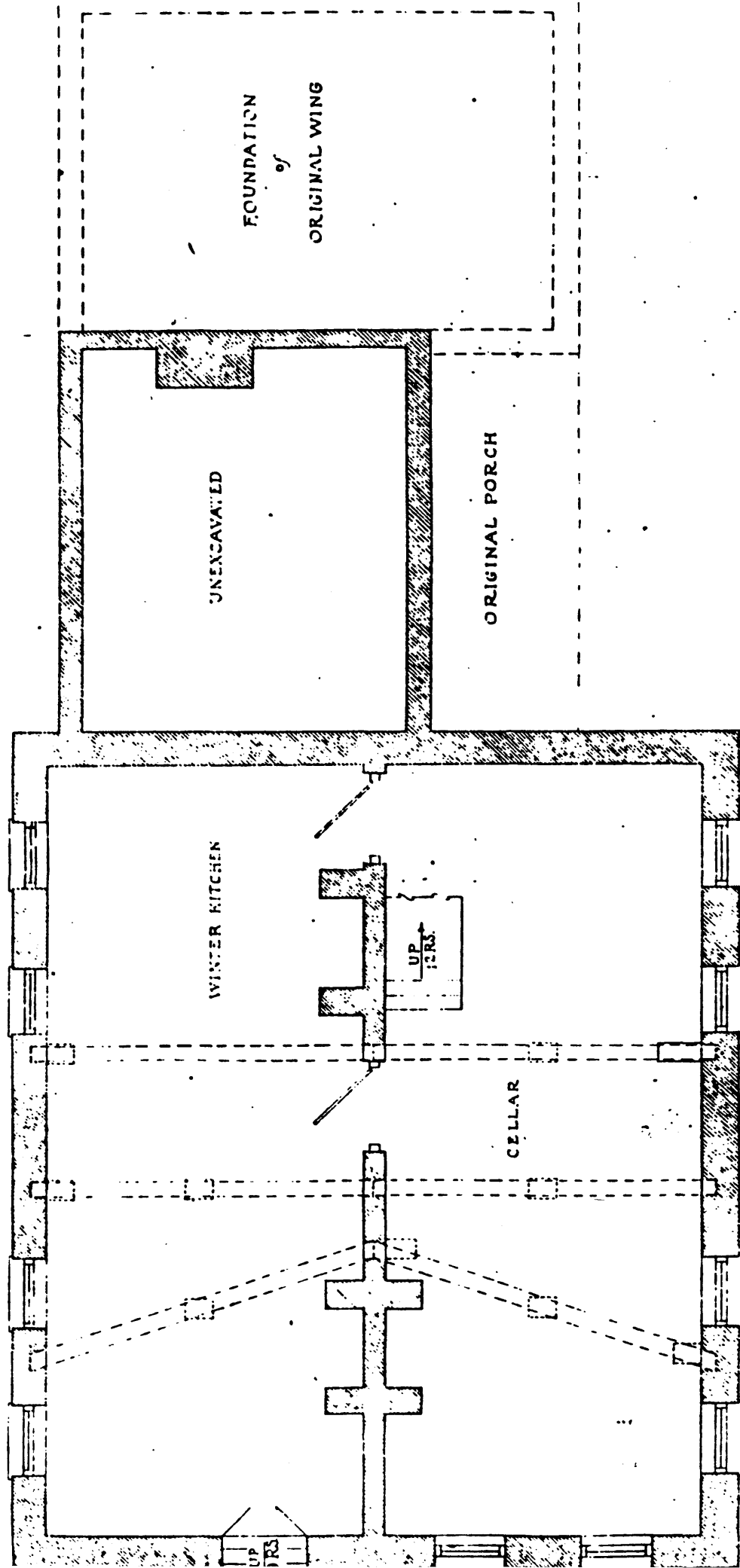


MOUNT LUBENTIA PG: 73-16

Prince George's County  
Maryland

second floor plan, 1987

# SECOND FLOOR PLAN -



MOUNT LUBENTIA PG:73-16

Prince George's County  
Maryland

basement plan, 1987

**BASEMENT PLAN**