

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

For NPS use only received APR 2 8 1987 date entered

MAY 2 9 1987

Type all entries	—complete applicabl	e sections		
1. Nam	e			
historic	Sunnyside (preferred)			
and or common	Michael Stone H	House/Turner House		
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	r 16005 Dr. Bowen Road N/A not for publication			
city, town	Aquasco	N/Avicinity of	ourth Congressiona	1 District
state	Maryland c	ode ²⁴ county	Prince George's	code 033
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership publicX private both Public Acquisition in process being considered X not applicable		Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park _X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
name street & number	Mr. and Mrs. Co	ovington Stanwick (M n Road	onique)	
city, town	Aquasco	N/Avicinity of	state	Maryland 20608
5. Loca	tion of Le	gal Descripti	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Prince George's C	ounty Courthouse	
street & number		Main Street		
city, town		Upper Marlboro	state	Maryland 20772
6. Repr	esentation	n in Existing	Surveys	
•	Historical Trust al Sites Inventor		perty been determined e	ligible? yesX_ no
date 1986			federal _X_ sta	ate county local
depository for su	rvey records	Maryland Historic	al Trust	
city, town		Annapolis	state	Maryland 21401

7. Description

PG:87B-21

original siteN/A
- X

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Reso	urces	Number of previously listed National
Contributing	Noncontributing	Register properties included in this
3	0 buildings	nomination: 0
0	0 sites	
0	0 structures	Original and historical functions and
0	0 objects	uses: residential and agricultural
3	0Total	

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Sunnyside is a gable roofed, two-story frame "I" house of five-by-one-bays, with a center hall and north and south parlors, resting on a brick foundation. The building dates to 1844, although structural evidence points to midnineteenth century alterations to create its present appearance. It is likely that the house was originally three bays wide, two stories in height composed of a side hall with a north parlor. In the mid-nineteenth century it gained a balancing two story addition to the south. The interior of the house is largely original fabric, including vernacular mantels with Federal style influences, flooring, doors and wall plaster. Doors and windows have late-nineteenth century plain board surrounds with bull's-eye corner blocks. On the exterior, shutters and siding are historic. An old cedar shingle roof was replaced by a new one in 1982. A one-story frame summer kitchen with a massive brick chimney and stone foundation, dating to the eighteenth century, is connected to the house by a nineteenth century one-story enclosed passage. Two outbuildings on the property, a meat house and a corn crib, probably date to the construction of the main block.

Period	archeology-historic	community planning conservation economics	landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1844–1877	Builder/Architect	unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: B, C Applicable Exceptions: none Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Sunnyside is significant in two areas, for its architecture and for its association with its builder, Dr. Michael Jennifer Stone. The main block of the house is a fine example of a mid-19th century "I" house, and possesses a great deal of intact original fabric. The significance of the property is enhanced by the 18th century wing, in good repair and possessing its original hearth with iron fittings. A meat house and corn crib close to the house are excellent examples of nineteenth century wood frame construction methods. House and outbuildings are well-preserved examples of vernacular southern Maryland architecture dating from the eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth century. Stone (1804-1877), a physician in Acquasco, Maryland, also served as the first Prince George's County Examiner. Descendants of Michael J. Stone inhabited the property through 1980. Stone, prominent in the Aquasco community and in Prince George's County, was the nephew of Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. As examiner he reported to the board of County School Commissioners on the physical condition of school buildings and the level of teaching in the classrooms. He filled this important position from 1868 until his death in 1877.

9. Major Bibliographical References

PG:87B-21

See footnotes in Section 8 beginning on Continuation Sheet No. 7

		-		
10. Geo	graphical Data	a		
Acreage of nomina Quadrangle name	Benedict, MD	S	Quadra	angle scale 1:24000
UTM References				
A 1 18 3 41 9 Zone Easting	9 2 ₁ 6 ₁ 0 4 ₁ 2 7 ₁ 2 0 ₁ 1 ₁ 0 Northing	B 118 Zone		0 4 12 7 11 9 16 10 Northing
c 1 8 3 4 9	7 2 0 4 2 7 1 8 0 0	D 118	3 4 9 2 5	0 4 2 7 1 8 3 0
E L L		F L_L		
GLL LL		H	باللا	
Verbal boundary	description and justificatio	n		
See Con	tinuation Sheet No. 11.			
List all states a	nd counties for properties o	verlapping state or	county boundar	ies
state N/A	code	county		code
state	code	county		code
11. Form	n Prepared By			
name/title	Marina King, Archited Historic Preservation			
organization	c/o County Planning 1	-		ember 1986
street & number	14741 Gov. Oden Bowie	e Drive	telephone (301) 952-3520
city or town	Upper Marlboro		state Mary	land 20772
12. Stat	e Historic Pre	servation	Officer	Certification
The evaluated sign	ificance of this property within t	he state is:		
	national state	X iocal		
665), I hereby nomi	State Historic Preservation Officinate this property for inclusion interior and procedures set forth b	in the National Regist	er and certify that	Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– it has been evaluated
State Historic Pres	ervation Officer signature	Miss	4-2	27-87
title	STATE HISTORIC PRESER	RVATION OFFICER	date)
For NPS use of	nly			
	ify that this property is included	in the National Regist	er Er	
Jay	u M. M. Pheism	Mational Regi		5-29-87
f Keeper of the 1	lational Register			
Attest:		**************************************	date	
Chief of Regist	ration			

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Sunnyside Continuation sheet Prince George's County, MD Item number PG:87B-21

OMB No. 1024-0018

Expires 10-31-87

> 1 Page

7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Sunnyside is located approximately 500 yards west of Aquasco Road in Aquasco. The house can be seen from Dr. Bowen and Aquasco Roads over open It is reached by a gravel drive from Dr. Bowen Road, which passes fields. approximately 500 feet north of its north gable end. The house is situated on 21.25 acres and is a highly visible landmark in the village of Aquasco.

The main block of the house is five-by-two bays, measuring 18' 4" x 42' 5". The five-bay east (main) entrance facade has central entrance through a four panel door with a three-light transom. Door and transom have a very narrow Windows on the facade are 6/6 double-hung-sash, having the wood surround. same narrow surround as the entrance, wooden sills and black-painted louvered wooden shutters. The center bay is set apart from the north and south bays by a wide inter-bay space. The first story of the east face is sheltered by a five-bay hipped roof screened entrance porch. The wood shingle porch roof is supported on chamfered wood posts with jigsawn brackets. There is a plain frieze and boxed cornice with crown molding. The porch floor is wooden, reached by three steps, and is supported on brick piers, with wood lattice in the interval between piers.

The house is covered with lapped horizontal wood siding with corner boards. The seam visible on the rear facade, indicating the addition to the building of two south bays, is not visible in the siding on the front facade. front siding was probably applied after the date of the addition. The roof is covered with cedar shingles, added in 1982 to replace an earlier cedar shake covering. There is a crown molded boxed wood cornice with modest returns and raking boards in the gable ends. The building rests on a brick foundation.

The two bay north gable end of the main block has a centered brick chimney laid in American bond, with corbelled second story weathering. four-light windows flank the chimney at attic level. The gables have a plain board raking cornice and small, crown molded cornice returns. The south gable end is identical to the north gable end, with the addition of a 6/6 double hung sash window on the second level, east of the chimney.

The five bay west or rear elevation of the main block has the same fenestration on the second floor as the front facade. A seam between the third and fourth bay has a corner board, indicating that the building once ended after the third bay, and that the fourth and fifth (south) bays were a later (This evidence is borne out by differing moldings in the second story bedrooms and the presence of a crown molded cornice in the older north parlor and the hall, but not in the south parlor.) A one-story shed roof enclosed porch extends across the first three bays of the first story. Probably enclosed in the early twentieth century, 3 it rests on a brick foundation, and has wall, window, cornice and roof treatment similar to that

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Sunnyside

Continuation sheet Prince George's County, MD Item number

For HPS use only
received

OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

PG:87B-21

Page

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

of the main block. A center entrance is covered by a modern storm door of vertical boards protecting an old board and batten door. Iron spindles for hinges protect from the door frame.

A lower narrower one-story lean-to addition, dating from the mid-nineteenth century extends across the fourth and fifth bay of the main block and continues as a passageway connecting to the summer kitchen, approximately 20 feet south of the house. This connector or passageway has a cedar shingle, gable roof and is covered with random width roughly hewn wood siding. It has a boxed wood cornice and rests on a brick foundation. The rear entrance in its third bay also has a modern wooden storm door protecting an old board and batten door.

The one story frame summer kitchen, dating from the 18th century, is two-by-one bays and measures 14' 2" x 22' 3". The gable roof is wood shingled, the roof ridge is perpendicular to that of the main house and the passageway. The building is covered with random width, roughly hewn horizontal wood siding, and has corner boards. It rests on a high random fieldstone and There is a massive freestanding brick chimney on the west brick foundation. gable end, laid in American bond and having a high corbelled weathering. There is a boxed wooden cornice on north and south facades and a plain board raking cornice on the gable ends. The passageway meets the summer kitchen at its northeast corner and is fitted over the summer kitchen's northeast roof edge. A central entrance to the summer kitchen on the south facade, reached by a flight of wood stairs, also is covered by a modern vertical board storm door, protecting an old board and batten door. A patch in the siding by the door indicates that it has been altered to a smaller size. The building has foundation windows, probably added when the modern basement was dug.

The house interior has a center hall with a north and south parlor. The open run stair rises along the north wall of the hall, and has simple rectangular balusters and a rectangular newel post. The stair has a winder to the left, and the enclosed second flight crosses the west (rear) wall of the hall. Interior door and window surrounds are wide plain wood moldings with bull's-eye cornerblocks. A high surround incorporates the main entrance and The north parlor and the hall have a crown molded cornice. are wide plain baseboards throughout the house. The flooring, moldings and most of the plaster work is original fabric. The mantels in the north and south parlors are simple, mid-nineteenth century adaptations of Federal and Greek stylistic elements. Both have rectangular openings flanked by pilasters on base blocks which support a long, narrow mantel shelf. Both have a wide banded frieze. The more detailed north parlor mantel has pilasters with an oval profile, scroll brackets supporting the mantel shelf, and a rectangular panel centered in the frieze, having a convex "X" design. Both north and south parlors have a shallow rear room formed by the enclosed porch additions on the rear of the building. The door opposite the main entrance leads to a

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

PG: 87B-21
For PFG use only
received
date entered

Sunnyside

Continuation sheet Prince George's County, MD Item number

Page

3

7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

bathroom, located in the larger rear addition. Doors throughout the main block are four-panel, with brass handles and box locks except for the three rear entrances which are old board and batten doors with wooden bolts and iron strap hinges.

The second floor of the main block has a narrow central hall with a north and south bedroom. A center bedroom was converted into a bath during the 1940s. The north bedroom has simple architrave surrounds around the door and windows. These are probably the earliest of the building, dating before the addition of the south bedroom and the dining room. There are plain baseboards throughout. The hall and south bedroom have the moldings with corner blocks used on the first floor. The mantels in the bedrooms are identical. They have pilasters in low relief, a plain frieze and long narrow mantel shelf. The fire box opening is smaller than that of the wooden mantel. The infill is black-painted cement over the brick.

The short, enclosed stair flight to the third story is steep and narrow and winds from north on the second story to east on the third story. The third story has a central hall with a closet directly across from the stairwell, and a north and south room. The original horsehair plaster and whitewash on the finished third floor was replaced by the present owners with wallboard, keeping the original appearance of the rooms.

The kitchen has been located in the connecting passage between the house and the summer kitchen since the 1940s. There is a step down in floor level to this section of the house. Wide unlapped wood siding covers the north and west walls of the room to about half their height, with plastering above the siding. The lapped siding of the summer kitchen is visible on the south wall of the room. The rear exit, on the west wall, is of vertical boards with strap hinges and a wooden bolt.

There are two entrances into the summer kitchen in the south wall of the passage. Both are of vertical board. The lower east door is entrance to a small pantry and the basement stairway. Traditionally, a dirt root cellar was located beneath this building. A full cellar now extends beneath the summer kitchen and the passageway. The west door enters into the room originally used for the kitchen. A large brick fireplace in the west wall has a hand hewn load bearing beam over the fire box opening. There are original iron fixtures for hanging cooking pots in the fireplace. This fireplace had been closed and walled over, and was reopened by the present owners. A three by three foot iron block found in the fireplace is believed to have been used for heat storage.

4

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

PG: -87B-21
For NFG use quit
received
date entered

Sunnyside

Continuation sheet Prince George's County, MD Item number

Page

7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The interior walls of the summer kitchen have exposed hand hewn studs and corner braces, infilled with brick nogging that has been covered with plaster. The wall between the kitchen and the pantry is covered with unlapped wood siding. The ceiling has exposed hand-hewn beams also infilled with plaster. A trap door to a two-room loft is in the ceiling by the center dividing wall. An exterior door in the south wall of the room is of vertical boards with three wide horizontal cross boards. The door has iron strap hinges and a wooden bolt.

Outbuildings on the surrounding property include a one-by-one-bay frame, gable-roof meat house southwest of the dwelling. The meat house probably dates to the time of the house construction. It is set high on a rough brick, stone and cement foundation; and rests on a hand-hewn sill. It measures 10 feet 2 inches square and is covered by wide unpainted siding with a narrow overlap. There are corner boards, and narrower siding in the upper gable ends. The wood shingle roof has a boxed cornice on the est and west and raking boards on the north and south gables. The east side center entrance is of vertical boards with iron strap hinges.

Northwest of the house, close to Dr. Bowen Road and the gravel entrance drive is a large two-by-one-bay gable-roof frame outbuilding supposed to have been used for a corncrib. It also is nineteenth century in date and probably dates to the construction of the house. The structure is set high on brick piers Its structure is of heavy hand-hewn timbers which are and log sections. The building measures 20 feet by 12 feet. The exterior jointed and pegged. is covered with wide horizontal wood siding having a narrow overlap. siding is unpainted but is coated with kreosote. There are square cut nails The roof is covered with corrugated metal. in some timbers. cornice has a wide overhang on the north and south facades. The east and west gable ends have a very narrow raking cornice board. There is a central double entrance on the south facade, having doors of vertical boards and iron strap hinges, separated by a center post. A barn originally adjoining the corn crib was destroyed by a bulldozer during the widening of Dr. Bowen Road. possible that the corn crib was moved or re-positioned at that time.

¹The exact date of the alterations is unknown. According to family tradition, the house was enlarged when the family became so large, more space was needed. According to U.S. Census records, the Stone Family had two young children in 1850. By 1860, the family had six children. It is probable that the house was enlarged by 1860 or shortly thereafter.

²The exact date of this building is unknown. According to family tradition it is eighteenth century. Its architectural characteristics, such as brick nogged interior walls and massive freestanding end chimney, point to such a date.

5

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
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PG:87B-21

Sunnyside

Continuation sheet Prince George's County, MD Item number

Page

7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

³A former resident of Sunnyside, Grace Stone Craycroft, born in 1896, had early memories of the rear porch before it was enclosed. This suggests that date of its enclosure to be ca. 1900.

⁴According to family tradition, Dr. Stone used this passage as his medical office. This places its date prior to his death in 1877.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Sunnyside

Continuation sheet Prince George's County, MD Item number

PG:87B-21

Page

8

6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The village of Aquasco, in the southeast corner of Prince George's County, formed along the main road from Charles County to Upper Marlboro in the early nineteenth century. The area had been characterized by large tobacco farms served by shipping on the Patuxent River, two miles to the east, throughout the eighteenth century. The village, called Woodville in the nineteenth century, was populated in 1850 by small scale farmers and farm laborers, a miller, a cooper, several merchants, a blacksmith, two physicians, a tavern keeper, postmaster, school teacher and a minister.

Michael J. Stone acquired 50 acres in Aquasco, in 1844, shortly after his marriage to Susan Somervell. He probably built Sunnyside shortly after he bought the property. An eighteenth century two-by-one-bay, gable roof one-story building with a freestanding west chimney was on the property at the time of Stone's purchase. According to family tradition the Stones used the building as a summer kitchen with slave quarters above. 6

Stone probably initially built a three-by-one-bay dwelling with a stair hall and north parlor on the first story and one bedroom above. A seam on the exterior of the house and differing interior moldings in the second floor bedrooms indicates this early house plan. The 1850 U.S. Census shows Stone and his wife having two young children. By 1860 the family had six children. It is probable that in the late 1850s or early 60s the house was expanded to its present appearance, including a south dining room with a bedroom above, a finished two-room third story and an enclosed passage between the house and the summer kitchen. The passage, according to family tradition, was used as Stone's office.

There are few "I" houses dating to the mid-19th century extant in the county. 8 The degree of preservation of the interior and exterior detail at Sunnyside make it exceptional. The existence of a small 18th century dwelling in good repair as well as two mid-19th century outbuildings on the property makes it exemplary of 18th through mid-19th century construction methods and building style.

Dr. Stone had been born in Charles County, just south of Aquasco. His father, Michael Jennifer Stone (1747-1812), had served in Maryland's House of Delegates, was a member of the State's Constitutional Convention in 1788 and was elected to the United State's first Congress, 1789-1791. Stone's uncle, Thomas Stone (1743-1787) also had a distinguished political career and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence for Maryland. 9

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Sunnyside

Prince George's County, MD Item number



Page

8

7

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Dr. Stone was a prominent and respected member of the community, not only for his family's history. He practiced medicine in Aquasco beginning with his residence there in 1844. He served as Prince George's County's first school examiner from 1868 through his death in 1877. On As examiner, he reported to the Board of County School Commissioners on the physical condition of school buildings and the level of teaching in the classrooms. Stone had also amassed a considerable personal estate. In 1860 he owned stocks and bonds valued at \$10,000. He lost part of his estate at the close of the Civil War because he had been a slave holder, but in 1876, shortly before his death, his personal estate was worth \$8,200.

Of the Stone's children, only one daughter married. ¹³ The Stone siblings resided at Sunnyside throughout their lives, remaining prominent members of the small Aquasco community. Stone's son, Thomas S. Stone (1850-1919) continued as school examiner from his father's death through 1903. ¹⁴

After the death of Eleanor Stone in 1948, Sunnyside was left to less closely connected family members. Finally, in 1980, it was sold out of the family.

Sunnyside has had few structural changes since the mid-nineteenth century addition. The rear lean-to porches were enclosed, and the door at the rear of the entrance hall opens into a bathroom instead of the outdoors. The small middle bedroom on the second floor was also converted to a bathroom. During remodeling in the 1940s a modern kitchen was put into the passage between the house and summer kitchen. Probably at the same time a partial basement reinforced with concrete was dug beneath the eighteenth century summer kitchen and the passage. This basement contains the "physical plant" for the house.

¹Fifty Years of Progress, 1900-1950, Prince George's County Public Schools, Annual Report, Prince George's County Board of Education, pg. 1, 15.

²Dielman File, Maryland Historical Society, 201 W. Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland. File information from the Congressional Biographical Directory, pg. 1576.

³'Woodville/Aquasco Historic District; Maryland Historical Trust, State Historic Sites Inventory Form, 1984. Available at Historic Preservation Commission Offices, Room 4010, County Administration Building, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

⁴United States Census, Prince George's County, Maryland, 1850, Aquasco District #8.

PG:87B-21

United States Department of the interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number8 Page8	Sunnyside Prince George's County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

⁵Prince George's County Land Records, JBB 4:21; and **Windfall of Inherited Treasures**, Betty Carney Taussig, Windfall Publishing Co., Inc., Box 469, Annapolis, Maryland 21404.

Obove's Nest and Dove's Perch are 17th Century tract names for the land Sunnyside is situated on. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax listed Samuel Cave owning 87.5 acres of Dove's Nest and Dove's Perch, improved by a frame dwelling of 24 by 16 feet and having a brick chimney. The exact measurements of the Sunnyside kitchen are 14'2" by 22'3". This is a fairly close match. A definite link between the Samuel Cave property and Sunnyside has not been possible to establish, however.

⁷United States Census, Prince George's County, 1850 and 1860, Aquasco District #8.

⁸Sunnyside was constructed as a 2/3rd "I" house in the 1840s, and was enlarged to a full "I" house by 1860. One other dwelling, the Digges-Sasscer House, P.G. #79-18, constructed in 1845, began as a 2/3rds "I" and had the addition Located in Upper Marlboro, the of a west parlor and upper bedroom. Digges-Sasscer House is in excellent condition. Information on the preservation of its interior detail is not available. The Crandall-Rothstein House, P.G. #79-27, also located in upper Marlboro, was constructed during the 1840s as a low two story 2/3rds "I" house. It had a later 19th century two story north addition, and a one story west addition, giving it a center hall. four parlor plan. The house is in marginal condition and has a great deal of extant interior detail, of mixed date because of its many additions. A third example, P.G. #79-19a, the Turner House, also is located in Upper Marlboro. It was constructed in the early 1850s as an"I" house, and later had the addition of two south parlors, giving it a center hall, four parlor plan. The Turner house has been restored by its owners and is in good condition. There was little interior detail left to restore, because the house had stood vacant and was vandalized before its restoration. The Catherine Gardner House, P.G. #87A-14, located in Baden, is a five bay "I" house constructed in the late 1830s. It is not known if it was originally constructed as a full "I" house. It is in fair condition and appears unoccupied. Two other dwellings, constructed as full "I" houses, are close in date to Sunnyside. P.G. #77-6, Mt. Clare, is located on Woodyard Road. Constructed in the 1850s, it has a center front cross gable and Italianate cornice bracketing, making it a more stylish dwelling than Sunnyside. The final dwelling, P.G. #61-5, the Jones-Hoyert House, dates to 1837. It has had the addition of a two story west wing and a two story 20th century entrance portico. Its Greek Revival stair, with bracketing and turned balusters, is more elaborate than the simple boxed stair at Sunnyside.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018 PG:87B-21



Continuation sheet

uation sheet Prince George's County, MD Item number
HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Page

Sunnyside

9Dielman File, op. cit.
10Fifty Years of Progress, op. cit.

- ¹¹United Staes Census, Prince George's County, 1860, Aquasco, District #8.
- ¹²Land Records of Prince George's County, Tax Assessment, 1876, Aquasco District, Vol. 11056, available Maryland State Archives.
- ¹³Conversation with Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, April 1986.
- 14 Fifty Years of Progress, op. cit.
- ¹⁵Conversation with Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, April 1986.

PG:87B-21

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Sunnvside

10 Continuation sheet Prince George's County, MD 8 **Page** Item number

~	Terridation drives	
	CHAIN OF TITLE:	
	5580:322 Sept. 13, 1982 Deed	Betty Carney Taussig to Covington P. Stanwick. For \$10.00 grantor conveys that parcel containing 21.25 acres, a part of parcel conveyed to grantor by 5456:820. Also grants option to purchase remainder of property.
	5456:820 Sept. 22, 1981 Deed	Betty Carney Taussig. Division into two parcels property received from Joseph Kneffler Taussig, per. rep. of Estate of Anna Lee Craycroft Turner. Mrs. Turner's will, CMH 4:481, conveyed 49 acres excepting 4 acres, conveyed 696:307, and 2.7 acres, conveyed 3181:388.
	2981:624 May 25, 1964 Deed	Paul L. and Naisby W. Herring to Anna Lee Craycroft Turner. Grantors convey 46 acres described in immediately prior deed.
.'	2981:621 May 20, 1964 Deed	Anna Lee and Jeremiah Turner to Paul L. Herring. Grantors convey parcel described in will of Dr. Michael J. Stone, W.A.J. Jr. 1:122. Stone left entire estate to Susan Ann Stone, his wife.
	G.S.O. 1:388 April 5, 1948 Will	Will of Nellie B. Stone, last surviving sibling left estate to Anna Lee Craycroft Turner. Conveyed all that parcel described in two deeds, J.B.B. 4:21 and H.B. 3:301.
	J.B. 1:602 1899 Will	Will of Susan Ann Stone left estate to Thomas Somerville Stone in trust for her children.
	H.B. 3:301 April 18, 1870 Deed	John T. W. Compton and Mary S. Compton to Michael J. Stone. For \$200 grantors convey a part of "Dove's Nest" or "Gravel Walk", containing five

executed sale.

J.B.B. 4:21

17 Dec. 1844

Deed

George Morton and Ellen H. Morton to Michael Jenifer Stone. For \$925.87 grantors convey that parcel adjoining Woodville, south of John B. Thomas property and north of W. Bowling's lot. 51 and 7/16 acres, part of a tract known as "William and Mary."

acres. This deed formalized a previous improperly

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Sunnyside

Continuation sheet Prince George's County, MD Item number

PG: 878-21

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Page

10

11

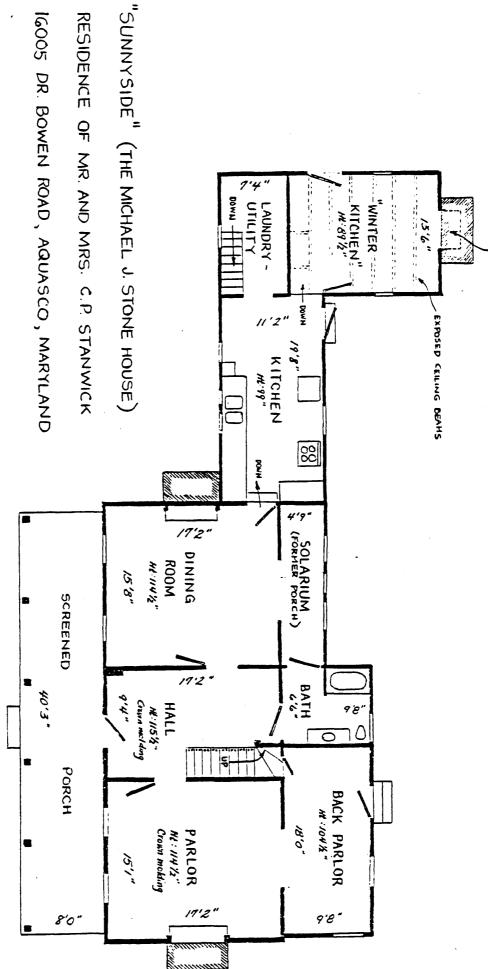
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Boundary Description: Beginning at a point where the southern side of Dr. Bowen Road intersects with the west side of Route 381, thence south on Route 381 S. 05° 08' 44" E. 360.22 feet to a point, thence leaving Route 381 and running the following courses and distances: S. 64° 24' 25" W. 248.34 feet; thence S. 78° 20' 34" W. 126.27 feet as shown in the deed to Joel T. Antonioli, et ux (Liber 4421, folio 698) to a point; thence N. 14° 08' 58" W. 52.26 feet to a point; thence S. 80° 20' 37" W. 989.25 feet to an iron pipe set as shown in the deed of Warner E. Waybright, et ux (Liber 3924 folio 787), thence N. 58° 25' 30" W. 182.40 feet as shown in the deed of John W. Yerkie, et ux (Liber 4768 folio 741), thence N. 03° 22' 51" E. 796.26 feet to Dr. Bowen Road, thence following the south side of said Dr. Bowen Road east 1400.71 feet to the point of beginning, containing 21.250 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification: The 21.25 acres incorporates the built historic resources and the two long vistas of the house from the roadway, particularly from Aquasco Road to the west. The acreage retains the historic setting of the complex. Sunnyside stood on a 50 acre parcel since its construction in 1844. It always has been and remains a highly visible landmark in Aquasco. It is visible across open fields, traveling north or south on Aquasco Road or east and west on Dr. Bowen Road. The vista is an important feature of the property's significance. When the property was sold in 1980, over half of the property, covering the westmost portions, was retained by the former owner.



WOOD BURNING STOVE SET IN ORIGINAL HEARTH



SUNNYSIDE PG:87B-21
Prince George's County
Maryland

MARK ANDRICH
MARCH 1984

