

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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

1. Name

historic Concord

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 8000 Walker Mill Road N/A not for publication

city, town District Heights vicinity of congressional district Fourth

state Maryland code 24 county Prince George's code 033

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" 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	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. James B. Berry

street & number 8000 Walker Mill Road

city, town Washington _____ vicinity of state D. C. 20027

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 20870

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Building Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1936 federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington, D. C. _____ state D. C.

7. Description

PG-75A-1

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Concord, along the north side of Walker Mill Road is a 1790s brick two-and-a-half-story rectangular shaped gable roofed house with a five bay symmetrical Flemish bond facade (south elevation) and a later wing built in two parts which stretches to the west. The north and south elevations have two roof dormers and one story porches, three bays on the south and five bays on the north. The porches dormers, and cornices on these elevations appear to date from about 1900. The principal windows of the house have double-hung wooden sashes with narrow frames, six-over-six lights, and louvered shutters. Stylistically, the house was originally Federal in influence for decorative detailing. About the 1860s the house was given extensive renovations in the Greek Revival manner and about 1900 further but minor changes, as noted above, were made. The Federal influence is seen in the rather high style main staircase, the south elevation fan-lighted doorway, and the mantels in the second floor south bedrooms which apparently were in the front first floor rooms originally. Broad-flat-pilaster and entablature type trim, marbleized slate mantels of the Greek Revival influence dominate the principal rooms and spaces of the first floor. Fine non-contributing twentieth century form buildings are located on the property. A family cemetery is located to the southwest of the house.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Concord is located on the north side of Walker Mill Road, approximately one mile west of Ritchie Road and about two miles northwest of Ritchie. It is situated on a low hill which rises above the surrounding fields. The house is visible from Walker Mill Road.

Concord was constructed in three parts. The main block is a circa 1790s 2½-story, five-bay brick house with gable roof. A five-bay, one-story veranda extends the length of the south front. A two-part frame wing with gable roof added about 1900 extends from the west end of the main block. The part nearest the main block is 1½ stories; the other part is one story.

The raised foundation and walls of the main block are laid in Flemish bond. The double-hung windows have six lights over six, plain surround, flat brick arches, and louvered shutters. The roof eaves have a simple box cornice with dentil trim. The handmade lead drain troughs are marked with the owner's initials. The south and north slopes of the roof are each pierced by two pedimented dormers with six-over-six sash. A string course at second floor level is four bricks wide, laid in all-header bond. A curved brick watertable, four feet above ground level, surrounds the main block of the house.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

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/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates circa 1797 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: B & C

The significance of Concord is derived from two sources. First, the house acquires significance from association with Zachariah Berry, Sr. (1749-1845), for whom the house was constructed as his residence in the 1790s. Zachariah Berry was a prosperous planter who had large land holdings in Prince George's County and other sections of Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Kentucky; was a financier who acted as the secured party in mortgages for several land transactions in Prince George's County; and an executor of the Planter's Bank, a prominent financial institution in Upper Marlboro, the seat of Prince George's County. Second, the house is also significant as a good example of the substantial Federal influenced domestic architecture that was built in Prince George's County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by prosperous farmers who made much of their money through growing tobacco. The features seen in Concord which characterize these houses are the brick rectangular structure of huge proportions and two and a half stories in height with high style Federal influenced decorative detailing particularly found in the mantelpieces, staircases, and entranceways. Although most of the principal rooms of the first floor and the front entrance of Concord have been altered, the house still retains its proportions and enough significant original decorative work (staircase, mantels, south entrance frontispiece) to convey a feeling for the time, place and association with the person for whom it was erected. Of similar houses in the county, Concord is possibly the one with the largest proportions.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Concord was built in the 1790s as the residence of Zachariah Berry, Sr. The land on which the house stands was purchased in 1767 by Jeremiah Berry, father of Zachariah, from Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The house is still owned today by the Berry family.

The exact date Concord was built is not known. Zachariah Berry inherited the property in 1769 upon the death of his father but the high style Federal influence decorative detailing is characteristic of the late eighteenth century rather than mid-century. The house is described in the 1798 U. S. Direct Tax as "a new two story brick dwelling house . . ." and "all very elegantly finished."

Zachariah Berry, Sr., was born in 1749 and died in 1835. He was a planter who owned vast amounts of land in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Kentucky. Concord alone contained 783 acres. All totaled, he owned approximately 7,862 acres in Prince George's County. Berry was also a financier. A number of mortgages on record in the county name Berry as the secured party. He also was an elected director of the Planter's Bank in Upper Marlboro.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4

10. Geographical Data **ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

Acreege of nominated property approximately 44 acres

Quadrangle name Lanham

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

UTM NOT VERIFIED

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

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

C	1 1 8	3 3 1 7	8 0 0	4 1 3	0 1 4	4 1 4 1 0
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D	1 1 8	3 3 1 7	8 0 0	4 1 3	0 1 5	0 1 2 1 0
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E						
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F						
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G						
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H						
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Verbal boundary description and justification

For boundary description see Continuation Sheet #2
For boundary justification see Continuation Sheet #2

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ronald L. Andrews and Margaret W. Cook

organization Maryland Historical Trust date 22 March 1982

street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301) 269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature J.M.H. 3-23-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>Bruce W. Boyer</u>	date <u>5/12/82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

PG-75A-1

Concord
 Continuation sheet Prince George's County, Item number 7 Page 1
 Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The main entrance is at the center bay of the south facade. The doorway is circa 1860s Greek Revival influence with plain three-light sidelights, a four-light transom, and dentil trim across the top. The double door has two molded octagonal forms on each door.

In the east gable end there are two small four-over-four light windows flanking the chimney. There are two four-over-four light windows at both first and second floor levels, located near the corners of the house.

The north facade appears to be identical to the south front with the exception of the doorway, which has no sidelights, a single six-panel door, a "sunburst" transom and reeded wood trim. This doorway appears to be original.

In the west gable end, there are two small four-over-four light windows flanking the chimney as at the opposite end of the house. Evidence of windows at the second floor level appears in the brick wall above the roof of the wing.

The 1½-story part of the wing is two bays wide, with a brick foundation and clapboard on the walls. The windows at first floor level have double-hung six-over-six sash; plain surrounds, and louvered exterior shutters. The doorway on the north facade is next to the window in the first bay. The four-panel door has a three-light transom and very narrow, plain surround. A brick interior chimney is located along the ridge at the west gable end. There are no windows on the west end. The south side is the same as the north except there is no doorway. The second story windows have six lights.

The one-story part of the wing is two bays wide, built over brick piles with open crawl space; the walls are finished with clapboard. On the north side is a small porch by the door in the first bay and a shuttered six-over-six sash window in the south side has two six-over-six windows with shutters.

On the interior of the main block, the rooms are arranged four on each floor with a wide center hall and the staircase at the north end. The principal rooms were renovated probably about the 1850s and have Greek Revival influenced decorative detailing with broad, flat door and window surrounds with thick dentils on the entablatures. The mantelpieces in the principal rooms are wooden early Victorian ones except for the mantel in the southeast room on the first floor which appears to be marbleized slate. The staircase is Neoclassical in design and is probably the original one installed. The mantels in the two north or back rooms on the second floor are also Neoclassical with fluting and probably were originally placed on the first floor.

The Federal Tax assessment, dated 1 October 1798, Particular List of Dwellings, page 1, described Concord in Collington and Western Branch Hundreds, owned and

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



Concord

Prince George's County

Continuation sheet Maryland

Item number

7 & 10

Page

2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

occupied by Zachariah Berry: " . . . a new two-story brick dwelling house 54 ft. by 36 ft., with kitchen under the same, all very elegantly finished, store house 24 ft. sq., meat house 12 ft. sq., milk house 8 ft. sq., poltery (sic) house 20 ft. by 16 ft.; corn house 36 ft. by 12 ft. with 10 ft. shed for stables. Two negro houses 32 ft. by 12 ft. . . ." Berry was taxed for one dwelling and seven out-buildings located on 1½ acres, valued at \$2,250. The 1426 acres surrounding Concord were valued at \$8556. The measurements of the house compare favorably with those of the present house.

Southwest of the house is the family cemetery where Zachariah Berry, the builder, and many of his descendants are buried. All the graves are marked. On the grounds of the property are many large and beautiful old trees.

Five one-story frame farm buildings thought to date from the 20th century are also located on the property. These buildings are not considered contributing to the historical and cultural character of the property.

ACREAGE JUSTIFICATION

Concord is a farmhouse that is reached by a long winding lane leading north from Walker Mill Road, passing through cultivated fields as it has since 1800. The boundaries and acreage were selected to maintain this rural setting with minimum acreage and utilize strong visual and geographical barriers such as Walker Mill Road on the south and a stream on the north. The terrain of the property drops gently from the road down to the stream with the house prominently visible from the road. The rectangular shape of the nominated property is defined visually by graves, trees and cultivated fields.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property measures 1,000 feet along Walker Mill Road (approximately 400 feet east and 600 feet west from the center of the driveway) and extends north to the stream approximately 2,000 feet back from the road at the northeast corner and 1,600 feet at the northwest corner. The east and west boundaries are parallel lines perpendicular to Walker Mill Road.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Concord

Prince George's County

Continuation sheet Maryland

Item number

8

Page

3

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

After the death of Zachariah Berry, Sr., in 1845, Concord was inherited by Zachariah Jr., who resided at Graden near Largo, Prince George's County. Zachariah Jr. devised the property to his son Thomas who occupied the house shortly after Zachariah Jr.'s death in 1859. Family tradition says the house was unoccupied for several years and fell into a state of disrepair before Thomas took up residency. This situation could account for the extent of the Greek Revival renovations made to the interior in the mid-nineteenth century. If the extent of the damage was as great as tradition holds (roof gone), it is curious that the original staircase remains intact. No documentation exists to explain whether the renovations were just to "modernize" the house or made necessary by destruction of original elements.

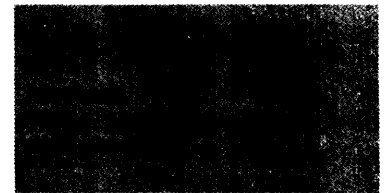
Thomas Berry was a member of the Planter's Guard in Prince George's County during the Civil War. He lived at Concord, which he farmed until his death in 1889. At that time he was President of the Board of County Commissioners indicating that he probably was active in political matters for some time. From Thomas, the house passed to James B. Berry, Sr., father of the present owner.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

Concord

Continuation sheet Prince George's County Item number 9 Page 4
Maryland



MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

PRIMARY SOURCES

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.
Berry Family Papers, Gift Collection #G-1050.
Federal Tax Assessment of 1979, Prince George's County, Maryland
(Collington and Branch Hundreds).

Prince George's County Land Records, JWB#18: 189-191.

Prince George's County Patented Certificates of Survey #539, 540, 541.

Prince George's County Probate Records, Wills PC#1: 284-9, WAJ#1:132.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Bowie, Effie Gwynn. Across the Years in Prince George's County.
Richmond: Garrett and Massie, 1947.

Van Horn, R. Lee. Out of the Past: Prince Georgians and Their Land.
Riverdale: Prince George's County Historical Society, 1976.

Letter from James Berry to Ronald Andrews, 21 January 1981, on
file at Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD

Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Survey: Prince George's
County (PG-75A-1), various surveyors, Maryland Historical
Trust, Annapolis, MD.