

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JUN 14 1988

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Property

historic name Villa DeSales (preferred)
other names/site number Forbes House PG:87B-13

2. Location

street & number 22410 Aquasco Road not for publication
city, town Aquasco vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Prince George's code 033 zip code 20608

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u> objects
			<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 6-9-88
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
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

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. [Signature] 7-14-88
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

PG: 87B-13

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

domestic/single dwellingdomestic/single dwellingagriculture/agricultural buildings**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Gothicfoundation stonewalls asbestosroof stone, slateother wooden porches

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Villa DeSales, built in 1877-1878, is a large five-by-three bay, three story frame High Victorian Gothic dwelling with a two story south service wing. Cross gables and gable dormers on each facade are decorated with vergeboard, crossbracing and Eastlake pendants. The wall surface is asbestos shingle, hiding the original German siding. The house rests on a high fieldstone foundation. Original exterior features include floor-to-ceiling one-over-two wooden sash windows on the first story, louvered shutters and porch and roof decorative detail. On the interior little has been altered save for the electrification of the Gothic Revival style gas lighting fixtures and the application of wallpaper in some of the rooms. The lighting fixtures, the marble mantels, and wood and plaster moldings are original features. Much original furniture, some in Gothic Revival style, remains in the house. The first floor plan of a center hall with flanking double parlors and high ceilings is repeated on the second and third floors. East and south of the house is a complex of agricultural and domestic outbuildings dating from the 1870s. These include a meathouse, well house, dairy, corn crib, and chicken coop. A large picturesque board-and-batten stable and carriage house, having a decorative slate gable roof with a center cupola and spire also dates from the 1870s. A non-contributing tobacco barn probably dates to the early 20th century.

See continuation sheet for
General Description

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Villa De Sales
Prince George's County, Maryland

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Villa DeSales, built in 1877-1878 is a three story frame High Victorian Gothic dwelling with a hipped roof punctuated by dormers and cross gables. It has a center hall with flanking double parlors to the north and south. The house stands on a rise, overlooking Aquasco Road approximately 1,000 feet to the west. It is reached by an unpaved drive that passes through open fields and runs south around the house to the stable/carriage house at the rear. Mature deciduous trees encircle the knoll the house is set on, hiding it from the road.

The five bay, forty-two foot west (main) facade has entrance in the center bay through tall double doors, each having two octagonal panels, the upper panel much longer than the lower panel. There are two-light sidelights of glass etched with a repetitive geometric pattern, above wooden wainscot panels. There is a two-light, clear glass transom. A chamfered bar separates the sidelights and transom from the door. There is an old double screen door in a wood frame. Two windows flank the entrance on each side.

Windows on the first story are floor-to-ceiling, of one-over-two sash with louvered wooden shutters having a lower wainscot panel. Door and window surrounds are wide plain boards having an outer raised molding.

The first story is sheltered by a five-bay porch having chamfered wood posts with chamfered, upward curving brackets and a chamfered bar running between posts at cornice level creating an open-work, decorative cornice. The hipped porch roof has a bracketed, crown molded cornice and overhanging eaves.

The windows on the second story are one-over-one sash, also with louvered shutters. The house has deeply overhanging eaves supported by decoratively cut rafter ends. The fourth and fifth bay project slightly and are surmounted by a cross gable. There is a one-over-one sash window centered in the upper gable. Scalloped vergeboards supported on scrolled brackets embellish the lower rakeboard area. Wooden crossbracing with a pendent at the gable peak fills the upper gable.

Two gable dormers with slate roofs and siding, and overhanging eaves are situated above the first three bays, behind the cornice line. Vergeboards in the form of a triangular pediment above the one-over-one dormer windows are decorated with a large, centered circular cut-out surrounded by three small circular cut-outs in a triangular pattern. The peaks of the dormers and the cross gable are surmounted by a metal finial in the form of a daisy. The gray slate roof has a band of light green diamond-shaped slates at mid-level and a band of triangular green slates running along the

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upper and the lower roofline. A corbelled brick chimney rises at the roof ridge between the two dormers. The center bay on the second story, above the entrance door, is set out by corner boards and jig-sawn corner brackets. It is possible that this was a second story one bay in-set porch that was enclosed. Such a porch, in the same location, is found at Bowling Heights, a nearly identical house near Upper Marlboro, the county seat, (see National Register Nomination, Bowling Heights).

Villa DeSales rests on a random fieldstone foundation, two feet in height. The two bay, thirty-six foot north facade has a steeply hipped roof with a flat top, giving it the appearance of a mansard. A center cross gable surmounts the two central bays on the facade. The porch continues across the first story with no access from the yard, enclosed by a decorative jigsaw wooden balustrade. The cross gable has the same decoration as that on the front facade. The second story windows are flanked by plain wood pilasters running up the wall surface, having a scrolled bracket at the top, defining the lower corners of the cross gable.

The five bay east (rear) facade overlooks a tobacco field bordered by woodland. This elevation is nearly identical to the front elevation. The centered rear entrance is a double door with two rectangular panels, rather than the octagonal panels on the front entrance. There are no sidelights, the transom has two narrow lights. A portion of the interior stair crosses the upper left corner of the transom window. The porch continues across this facade, with three steps down to the yard. There is a granite block as the first step, on both front and rear porches.

The two bay south facade has two corbelled brick interior chimneys flanking a centered gable roof dormer containing two one-over-one sash windows. Vergeboards form a pediment above the windows; the dormer is surmounted by a daisy finial. The facade is dominated by the two-story, three-by-two-bay south wing, measuring 30 feet in length, set slightly back from the southwest corner of the main block. The wing is set on the same fieldstone foundation as the main block. There are two-light foundation windows which light the cellar beneath this wing. Windows on the facade are two-over-two sash with louvered shutters. The east and west facades of the wing are three bays with a gable roof dormer breaking the cornice line over the first and second bay. The dormers have a decorative raking cornice and the same pierced pediment treatment as the main facade. Both facades have a slate-covered hipped cross gable surmounting the southernmost bay. The east facade has a bulkhead cellar entrance beneath the cross gable and a corbelled brick chimney rises from the hipped gable peak. The south end of the wing is three narrow bays, with a center entrance surmounted by a two-light transom. The first story is sheltered by a three-bay shed roof screened porch supported on chamfered wood posts.

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The balusters are jigsawn, as on the main porch, but the members are more tightly spaced. A hipped gable end surmounts the facade. A flower design created of octagonal green roof tile is centered in the slate-covered hip.

The interior of Villa DeSales has a center hall with flanking double parlors. The 10 foot by 35 foot hall runs east to west, with the closed string stair rising along the south wall, crossing the east (rear) wall with a landing and rising to the second story along the north wall. The stair continues to the finished third story. The heavy newel post is square in cross section but has a chamfered mid section. There is an incised floral pattern on each of its faces and an octagonal top surmounted by a knob. The balusters are short, heavy turned members resting on a thin wood "screen" with a cut-out stylized floral design. The heavy handrail has a keyhole-shaped cross section. There is an ornate plaster cornice molding in the main hall and the parlors. Oval plaster medallions with a light fixture projecting from them are centered in each parlor and the hall. The dining room medallion is decorated with sculpted fruits and vegetables. Many of the light fixtures in the building are original, converted from gas to electricity. They are picturesque and Gothic in concept, adding to the overall Gothic Revival appearance of the interior. The ceiling is approximately twelve feet high. Doors are massive, of six vertical panels, stained a dark brown, as are the wide two-step architrave door and window surrounds. The flooring in the entrance hall is narrow and decorative, dark boards of walnut alternated with light boards of ash. The flooring throughout the parlors is random width pine, of a greater width than that in the hallway. The baseboards, also dark-stained, are wide with an elaborate cap.

Mantels throughout the house, of grey and black marble, are the original fixtures. The south dining room mantel has a square hearth opening flanked by freestanding Doric columns of black veined marble on base blocks, supporting a projecting frieze with a design of two rectangles flanking a central oval, of black marble against the lighter grey. The mantel shelf is of black marble. The northwest parlor mantel is of grey marble, a round arch opening surmounted by a central raised cartouche. The surface is divided into inset panels.

The second floor of the main block has a center hall flanked by two chambers to north and south. Door and window surrounds are similar to those on the first floor. A central door on the north wall enters a hall

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leading to the second floor of the service wing. Mantels in the bedrooms are similar, of grey marble with a round or pointed-arch hearth opening, surmounted by a cartouche. The pine floors are stained brown. There is no ceiling molding.

The third floor has eight foot ceilings. There are no hearths but stove pipe holes in the chimneys. The four panel doors have plain board surrounds with an inner bead. A large wooden holding tank in the southeast room contained water that was piped through the rest of the house as a gravity delivered running water system. This tank is no longer there. A trap door in the ceiling of the southeast room leads to the roof. There is no attic.

The first floor of the two-story service wing is reached through an entrance in the southeast corner of the dining room. The wing has a central hall. A small dining room with a marble mantel opens on the east side, a general purpose room on the west. A stair at the southwest corner rises to bedrooms on the second story. A kitchen is at the south end of the hall. Doors in the wing are four panels with a two-light transom above. Door and windows surrounds are wide plain boards with an inner bead.

There are six 19th century outbuildings to the southeast of the house. These buildings are believed to be contemporary with the house. A combination stable and carriage house, in the High Victorian Gothic style, sits on the extension of the gravel drive that circles the house, was constructed at the same time as the house and shares some design elements. Measuring 34 by 47 feet, the stable is two stories in height and is surmounted by a louvered cupola with a high pyramidal cap and weather vane. The two bay north (main) gable end has entrance to the stable in the first bay, through a door of unpainted diagonal boards, with iron strap hinges. The second bay is a large double door carriage entrance. The structure is of unpainted board-and-batten siding and rests on a fieldstone foundation. The first story is sheltered by a deep gable roof overhang, supported on chamfered wood posts with diagonal brackets. The roof has hipped gables facing north and south and central projecting bays with hipped gables on the east and west. The roof is grey slate shingle with bands of decorative green slates. There are overhanging eaves with projecting rafter ends. The stable interior has turned wooden posts as part of the stall divisions.

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Villa De Sales

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Close to the house is a meat house, measuring 14 by 12-feet. It is set on a high brick foundation, covered with unpainted German siding and roofed by a standing seam metal gable roof. There is an entrance door of vertical boards with iron strap hinges on the west facade. The meat house dates to the construction of the house. Close to the meat house is a chicken house measuring 14 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, covered with unpainted German siding. It is set on a brick foundation and has a hewn log sill. The standing seam metal gable roof has overhanging eaves. A one story open shed of later date, with vertical board siding and a standing seam metal roof is attached to the east facade.

East of the chicken house is a corn crib, measuring 30 by 12 feet. Set high on brick piers, the structure is of hand hewn logs constructed with pegged mortice-and-tenon joints. The standing seam metal gable roof has hipped north and south gable ends. The north end of the structure is covered with vertical board siding, the south end has open wood slats. Close to the south entrance of the house is service wing are a dairy and a pump house. The dairy, measuring 8 by 9 feet, is set on a high brick foundation, and is covered with white-painted German siding. The standing seam metal gable roof has overhanging eaves. There is an entrance on its north face of board and batten with iron strap hinges. The east and west sides have diamond-shaped window openings covered by wood lattice. The pump house stands within three feet of the dairy. Measuring 8 by 9 feet, it is covered with German siding, painted white, with board-and-batten siding in the upper gables. The roof is slate, with decorative bands of triangular shingles, and there are scalloped raking boards. There is a brick foundation and two wood steps up to the east door.

To the east of the stable stands a two story early twentieth century tobacco barn. For purposes of this nomination which is based on the architectural character of the nineteenth century buildings, this barn is considered non-contributing.

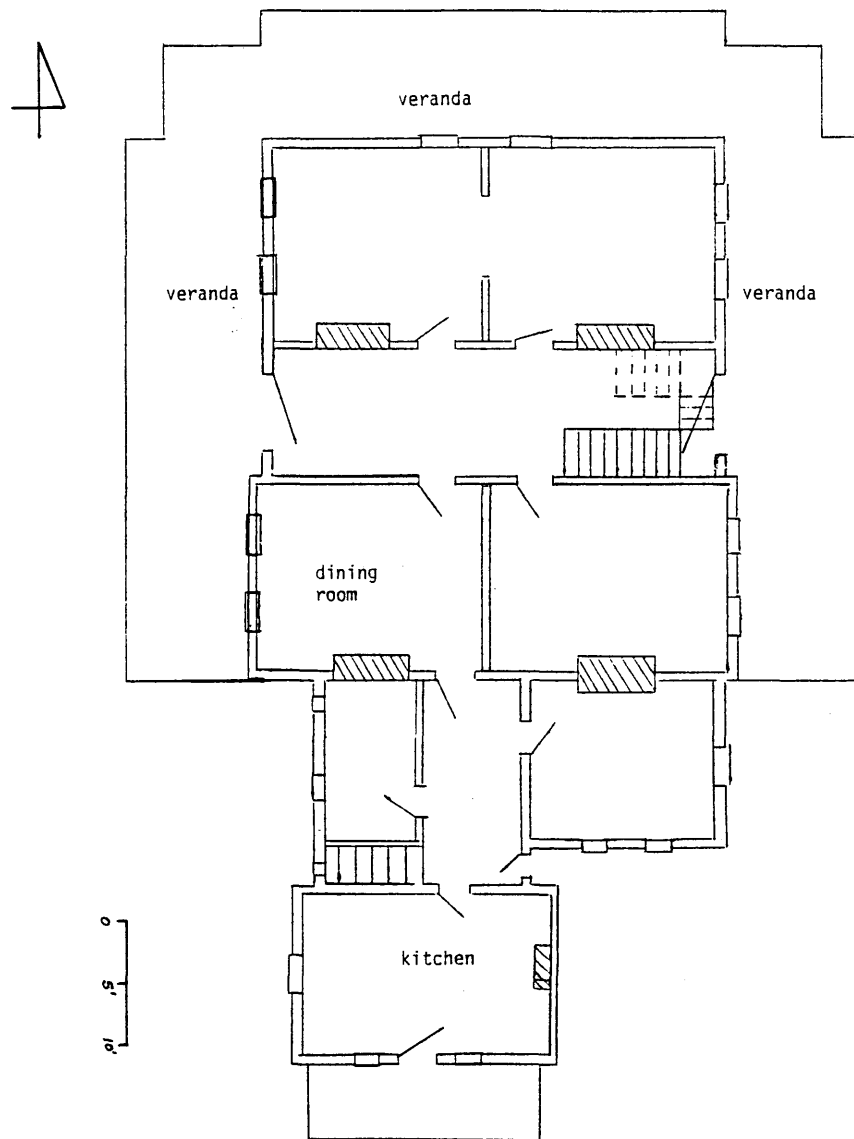
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Villa De Sales
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first floor plan

M. King, 1987

See Continuation Sheet No 7/7

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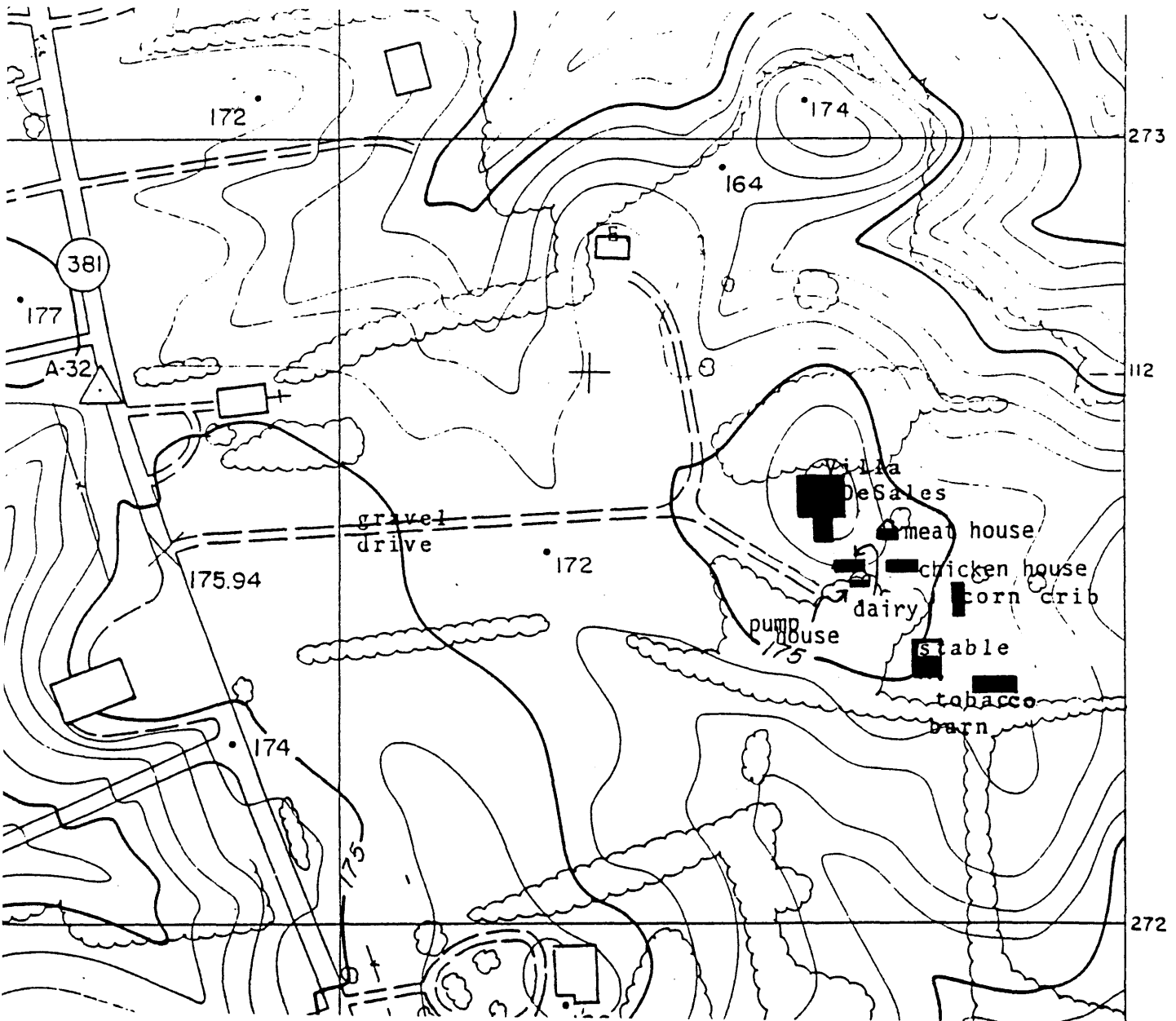
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Villa De Sales
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resource sketch map



not to scale

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
architecture

Period of Significance

Significant Dates
1877-1878

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Villa DeSales is significant for its architectural character which includes a complex of six 19th century outbuildings. Constructed in the summer of 1877, Villa DeSales is one of only two High Victorian Gothic style dwellings surviving in Prince George's County. The style is an unusual one in Southern Maryland, an area heavily agricultural historically. The large size of the house, the decorative slate roof, amount and variety of cornice and gable trusses, brackets and pendants; and the well-preserved interior with original Gothic Revival style lighting fixtures and parlor and bedroom furnishings make the house exceptional. In the rear yard are seven domestic and agricultural outbuildings in good condition, including a tobacco barn, meat house, chicken house, corn crib, dairy, pump house and stable. The stable, also High Victorian Gothic in style, has a decorative slate roof, board-and-batten siding and is surmounted by a cupola. It is the only High Victorian Gothic barn or stable in Prince George's County. Villa DeSales was built for George Forbes (1844-1931) and his wife, Fanny Bowling Forbes (1853-1929), near her family home in Aquasco. The Bowling and Forbes families were large land owners in southern Prince George's and Charles counties during the 19th century.

See continuation sheet for
Historic Context and Maryland Comprehensive
Historic Preservation Plan data

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Footnotes, Continuation Sheet No. 8/4.

Effie Gwynn Bowie, Across the Years in Prince George's County, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1975.Jean A. Sargent, edit., Stones and Bones, Cemetery Records of the Prince George's County Maryland, Prince George's County Genealogical Society, Inc., Bowie, MD 1984.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Prince George's County (PG:87B-13), Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.

 See continuation sheet**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

see block 11

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 25 acres

USGS quad: Benedict MD

UTM References

A	1,8	3,5,0	3,2,0	4,2,7,1	7,1,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing	
C	1,8	3,4,9	7,2,0	4,2,7,1	6,0,0

B	1,8	3,5,0	2,9,0	4,2,7,1	5,0,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing	
D	1,8	3,4,9	7,8,0	4,2,7,1	9,2,0

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description** See continuation sheet No. 10/1

Boundary Justification The Villa DeSales is located on a 25 acre parcel fronting on Aquasco Road. According to County land records, the parcel purchased by the original owners, the Forbes, was 26.25 acres. However, in land records since that time it has been referred to as a 25 acre parcel. The bounds are the entire parcel shown on County tax maps. The boundaries are historic.

 See continuation sheet**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Marina King, Architectural Historian

organization Historic Preservation Commission date December 1987

street & number Rm. 4010/14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive telephone 301-952-4609

city or town Upper Marlboro state Maryland zip code 20772

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Villa DeSales
Prince George's County, Maryland

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Historic/Prehistoric Theme(s):

Architecture

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930

Resource type:

domestic architecture/single dwelling

Prince George's County is located on the western shore of Maryland. During the period 1870-1930 the county continued evolving from an agrarian economy and society to one that functioned as residential suburbs to Washington, D.C. in the northern and western sections and continued as agricultural in southern and eastern sections. Villa DeSales is located in Aquasco, a village in the south-eastern corner of the county. Known as Woodville in the 19th century, the village is a loose grouping of 19th and early 20th century residences and two churches. It was bypassed when railroad lines were developed through the county and so has maintained its form as an agricultural village through to the present time.

Although Villa DeSales was built in 1877, its inhabitants, the Forbes family, were heavily influenced by an earlier 19th century way of life. Their wealth was based on land holdings amassed earlier in the century and worked by slave labor. The floor plan of their large home, a central hall with flanking double parlors, is a plan traditional to the county. They located it on 26 acres and were occupied with farming. However, the style of the home is unusual and non-traditional in the county and displays the Forbe's interest in and knowledge of the current architectural styles of their day. The picturesque stable is unique in the County and resembles those found in the pattern books of domestic architecture becoming available at that time.

The High Victorian Gothic style is quite unusual in Prince George's County. The only other such dwelling in the county was built by John Bowling, Jr., Fanny Bowling Forbes' brother, in 1869-70.¹ Bowling Heights was listed in the National Register in 1982. It is not known why two members of the Bowling family chose to build similar residences in a locally unfamiliar style.

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Bowling Heights and Villa DeSales are quite similar in floor plan and detailing and may have been built by the same builder or from the same plans. According to Forbes family tradition, the houses were built by the same architect.² Unfortunately the name of the builder or architect is unknown. The similarity of the two structures, and their grandeur in scale and ornamentation points to an interest by Bowling and/or Forbes family members in what was current and stylish in architecture. It suggests that an architect was used for the construction or that the house designs are from a pattern book. A pattern book design has not been identified, however.³

The agricultural outbuildings clustered in the rear yard of Villa DeSales date from the time of the construction of the house in the 1870s. Only the tobacco barn appears to be of a later date, dating to the early 20th century. The range in functions for which the outbuildings were built is a complete representation of the type of support buildings needed by a well-to-do family farm in the mid- and late 19th century. Outbuildings include a meat house, a dairy, a pump house, a chicken house, and a corn crib as well as the barn and stable. The large, combination stable and carriage house echoes the slate roof with hipped gables of the main house. Its overhanging eaves, irregular massing, central cupola and interior details such as diagonally boarded doors and turned posts on stall dividers are stylish and picturesque. The stable could also be a pattern book building.

Villa DeSales was built after the death of Col. John Dominic Bowling in 1874, at the age of 69. A wealthy planter residing in Aquasco, Bowling was assessed for an estate, worth \$155,008, including 1,884 acres of land in Prince George's County, in 1868.⁴ At his death, Bowling's considerable property was dispersed among his 10 children. Trustees were appointed by Bowling in his will, to oversee Francis (Fanny) Bowling's portion of her father's inheritance. While married in 1872, she was just reaching the age of 21 at the time of his death.

The Bowling and Forbes families both owned a large amount of land in the Aquasco area during the mid- and late 19th century. They held portions of the same tracts of land, primarily Brook Court Manor.⁵ In 1850, Col. George Forbes resided in Aquasco and was assessed for an estate worth \$35,773, including 801 acres of land in Prince George's County.⁶ The Forbes family moved from Aquasco early in the 1860s but continued to own property there.

George Forbes, Jr., son of Col. George Forbes, married Fanny Bowling in 1872, when she was 19 years of age.⁷ Fanny Bowling, had attended Mount DeSales Academy in Baltimore, a convent-run boarding school for girls. According to family tradition, she had so loved the school she named her new home, Villa DeSales, for it.⁸ Villa DeSales was built in the summer of 1877 at a cost of \$18,000, for the structure, furnishings and outbuildings. The time of

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Villa DeSales
Prince George's County, Maryland

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construction and cost are documented by letters from George and Fannie Bowling Forbes to the Trustees managing her inheritance, requesting funds for the house.⁹

Members of the Forbes family resided at the farmed Villa DeSales through the 1950s.¹⁰ It passed from the ownership of George Forbes, Jr., to his son, George Frank Forbes, in 1929. It is presently held by Mittie Simmons, a daughter of George Frank Forbes.¹¹

Villa DeSales is significant as an excellent example of the High Victorian Gothic Revival style, a style for which there is only one other extant example in Prince George's County. Gothic detailing on the house interior includes unique lighting fixtures of wood and brass, and some furnishings, including ornate high backed wooden chairs. The interior is little changed except for the addition of wall paper in the 1930s, and electrification. There is no central heating in the main block of the house. The house possesses a well preserved complex of 19th century agricultural outbuildings including a large picturesque stable. Both house and outbuildings are virtually unchanged from the date of their construction. The house is an important document of mid- and late 19th century planter lifestyle, located in a small agricultural community that preserves the dwelling's environment intact.

Villa DeSales has a good potential for containing archeological resources associated with its late 19th century occupation and use. Archeological investigations may enhance available information concerning the social and economic status of the Forbes family and their spatial organization of the property.

Sections of the 40+ acre parcel include a moderate potential for the presence of prehistoric archeological resources. Those areas encompassing upland knolls and terraces along the unnamed tributary of the Patuxent River would have been desirable settlement areas for prehistoric hunter/ gatherer groups. If such sites survive intact, these resources may enhance our knowledge and understanding of southern Prince George's County's prehistoric use.

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Villa DeSales
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Notes

1 Villa DeSales was begun in the summer of 1877. References to this effect are made in County Land Records, Equity 1031, 1877. Bowling Heights was probably constructed 1869-70, after the marriage of John Bowling to Jemima (Mittie) Plummer, December 2, 1868.

2 Information about the Forbes family was gained through interviews with Eleanor Forbes Carrico, July 1986 and May 1987. Also an interview with Vivien Forbes Edelen, May 1987.

3 Pattern books investigated include Sloan's Victorian Buildings, Samuel Sloan, 1980, Dover Publication, Inc. Reprinted from 1892 edition. The Architecture of County Houses, Andrew Jackson Downing, 1969, Dover Publications, Inc. Reprinted from 1850 edition. Modern Houses, Beautiful Homes, R.W. Shoppell, 1887, Co-operative Building Plan Association, Architects, 63 Broadway, New York. Bicknell's Victorian Building, A.J. Bicknell & Co., 1979, Dover Publications, Inc. Reprinted from 1878 edition, Bicknell's Village Builder and Supplement.

4 Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1868, District 8, available at Maryland State Archives, #11054.

5 Tax Assessments, 1850, District 8, #11046; 1862, District 8, #11048.

6 Ibid.

7 Effie Gwynn Bowie, Across the Years in Prince George's County, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore 1975, pg. 71.

8 op.cit. Eleanor Forbes Carrico.

9 Land Records of Prince George's County, Equity #1031. An initial request in April, 1877 for \$12,000 was followed by a request for \$6000 in fall, 1877.

10 Land Records of Prince George's County, 129:401, 352:102, 986:261, WDA 4:411, 3585:773.

11 Ibid.

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Villa DeSales
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Chain of Title

Villa DeSales
P.G. #87B-13

3585:773
18 April 1968
Deed

George Frank Forbes, Jr., Trustee, pursuant to Equity D-2343, to Mittie Magruder Forbes Simmons that parcel in Aquasco known as Villa DeSales and the Turner Field, contains 40 acres. Same in paragraph 2D of Will of Eugenia Hall Forbes, WDA 4:411.

WDA 4:411
15 Sept 1959
Ad.# 13023

Will of Eugenia Hall Forbes, Villa DeSales - 28 acres plus back field known as the Turner Field to children. Martha Matida Forbes Beane, Mittie Magruder Forbes Simmons and Joseph N. Forbes as joint tenants.

986:261
5 Jan 1938
Deed

Mary E. Forbes Bowling and Charles Albert Bowling, Elizabeth Forbes Edelen and Edward G. Edelen to Frank Forbes and Eugenia H. Forbes, his wife. For \$10.00 grantors convey that parcel, a part of land which Frank Forbes, Mary E. Forbes Bowling and Elizabeth Forbes Edelen obtained from Marion Duckett et al, Trustee 12 Nov. 1929, 352:102.

352:102
12 Nov 1929
Deed

Marion Duckett, Caleb C. Magruder, Jr., and S. Marvin Peach, Trustees. Frances Forbes died intestate in 1929. Trustees convey property to heirs Frank Forbes, Mary Forbes Bowling and Elizabeth Forbes Edelen. Villa DeSales, 25 acres where Frances Forbes resided, a part of property conveyed by John Bowling and wife to Trustees for use of Helen Mercer, 3 Jan. 1877, HB 12:41. Part of lot held in Trust for use of Frances Forbes.

129:401
11 Feb 1918
Deed

L. Carrie Turner and Clare W. Turner to George F. Forbes. For \$350 grantors convey that parcel in Aquasco District obtained from will of John E. Turner, 1890, 15 acres together with improvements.

Equity 1031
26 March 1877
Letter

To Trustees from George and Fannie Forbes. Request \$2,225 to pay for 26-1/4 acre lot bought of Helen Mercer. Wish to construct house at cost of \$12,000.

H.B. 12:41
3 Jan. 1877
Deed

John and Christiana Bowling to John Bowling, Henry W. Clagett and Joseph Roberts, Jr., Trustees for use and benefit of Helen Mercer. By Equity #1031 Trustees authorized to invest \$10,000 in a dwelling house and lot in Woodville the Mercers contracted to purchase. Contains 64 acres. Composed of two lots. One with dwelling conveyed to John Bowling by John D. Bowling, Trustee. The other conveyed by George Morton.

WAJ 1:44
19 Feb 1874
Will

Will of John D. Bowling to Trustees named for Fanny Forbes, wife of George Forbes, Jr., property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

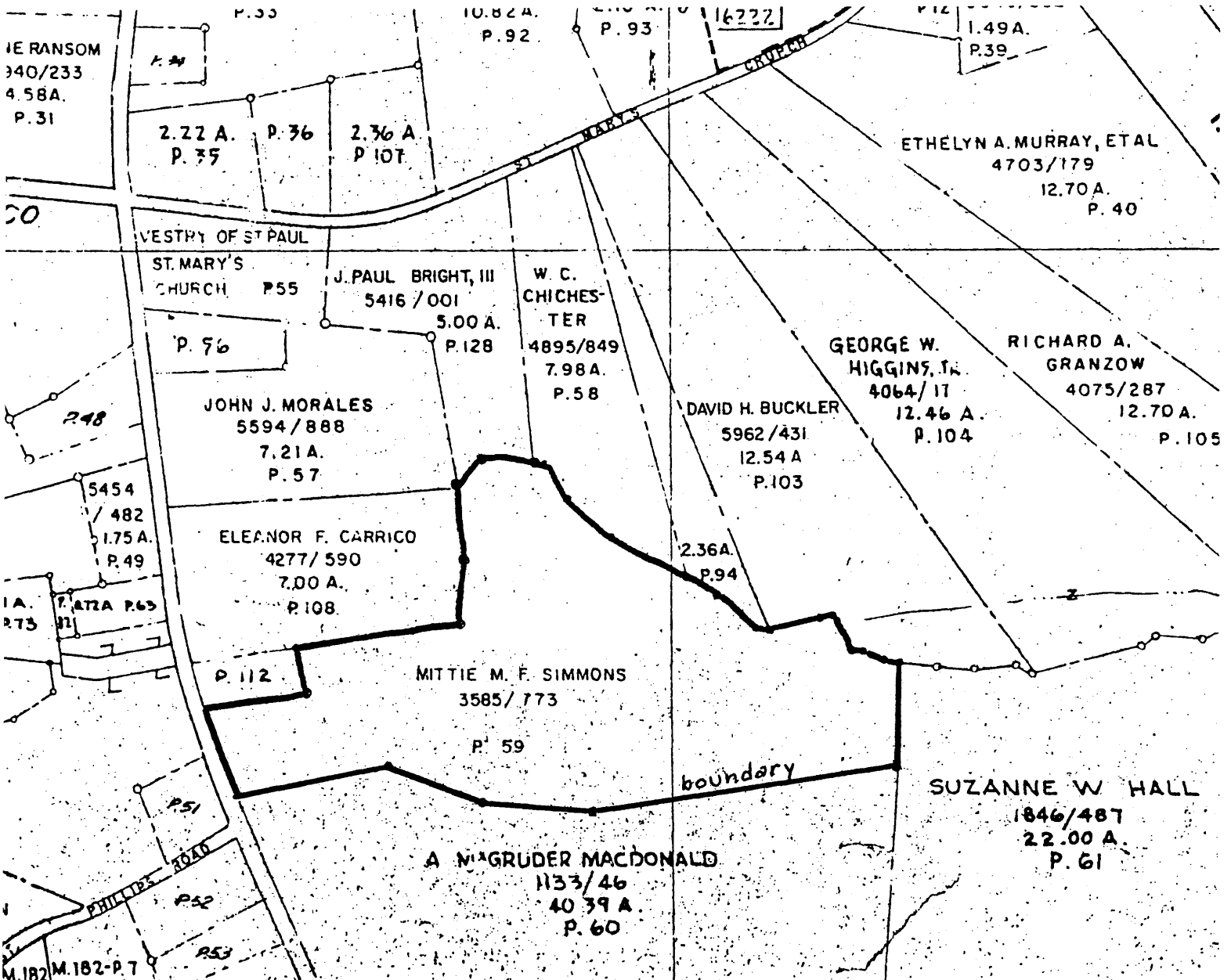
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Villa DeSales
Prince George's County, Maryland

PG:87B-13

boundaries



scale 1"=600'

source: Prince George's Co. tax maps