

PLEASANT HILLS
7001 Croom Station Road
Upper Marlboro
Prince Georges County
Maryland

HABS NO. MD-1012

HABS
MD
17-MARBU,
11-

PHOTOGRAPHS AND
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

PLEASANT HILLS

HABS NO. MD-1012

Location: 7001 Croom Station Road, Upper Marlboro, Prince Georges County, Maryland

Present Owner: Lynda Sasscer Hill Filippelli and Daniel Filippelli, her husband (also present occupants)

Present Use: private residence

Significance: Pleasant Hills is an excellent example of the side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, a style popular among the wealthy planter class of Prince Georges County during the early part of the 19th century. This particular example, built ca. 1830, embraces classical revival detailing, inside and out. Its fine interior decoration includes exceptional examples of wood graining and other types of faux ornamentation. The property has remained in the Sasscer and Hill family, prominent in local politics and commerce, since it was purchased by William Sasscer in 1807.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of erection: Ca. 1830. The architectural details of the house, such as moldings and mantels, suggest construction during the 1830s. In fact, the architrave around the windows and doorways is identical to one that appears in an Asher Benjamin builder's book of 1830. The two-story hyphen and wing, however, are earlier, probably ca. 1810, following the acquisition of the property in 1807. According to the current owners, the restoration/renovation process revealed earlier building methods and materials in the kitchen wing than in the main block. This is also supported by a family legend that the original main block burned to the ground.

2. Original and subsequent owners:

1807 Deed
Colmore Beans

- To
William B. Sasscer
- 1821 Will #T.T. 1:292, Docket 1810, signed March 21,
1821
William B. Sasscer
To
Zadoc Sasscer
"...unto my son Zadoc my dwelling plantation,
the same which I purchased of Colmore Beans....
- 1859 Administration #471, probated 18 December 1862
(died in 1859)
Zadok Sasscer
To
Henrietta S. Sasscer and William H. Sasscer,
children and heirs at law
- 1866 Equity ? Filed 11 October 1866
The petition of William I. Hill and Henrietta
S. Hill, his wife
"... that the aforesaid Home Estate was held
by... William H. Sasscer and Henrietta Sasscer,
your petitioner as tenants in common at the
time of the death of said William H. Sasscer,
which occurred sometime in the year 1863 or
1864... intestate and unmarried....
- 1873 Equity #483, filed 20 October 1873
Bill of Complaint filed by Frederick Sasscer
to settle the estate of his late brother,
Zadock Sasscer, deceased July 1865. Included
the petition of William I. Hill and Henrietta
S. Hill to establish clear title.
- 1873 Deed HB 7: 426, 18 July 1873
Frederick Sasscer & Rosalie, his wife
To
William I. Hill and Henrietta S., his wife
"Whereas in the division of the one undivided
half interest of the Home Estate of the late
Zadok Sasscer which said estate was held as
tenants in common by William H. Sasscer and
Henrietta S. Sasscer, now the wife of William
I. Hill. After allowing the indebtedness of
the said William H. Sasscer to wit a sum
considerably in excess of \$3,000 to be paid by
Frederick Sasscer (out of the real estate)....
against said real estate... There remained 135
acres for division between Frederick...

- Henrietta... and the estate of Zadoc Sasscer, Jr.
45 acres "Part of Addition," "Four Hills," and "Bacon Hall"
- 1912 Will
Henrietta S. Hill
To
William S., Albert Sydney, H.S. May, Margaret J., Marie B., Fredericka D., Amelia H. children and heirs at law
- 1915 Death of Amelia Hill, intestate and without issue, April of 1915

Death of Albert Hill, testate and without issue
- 1938 Death of William S. Hill, dies 13 December 1938, Administration #6394
...to my wife, Ellen H. Hill, ...my one-sixth interest in the farm on which I now reside containing 250 acres.... known as "Pleasant Hills"
- 1956 Death of Margaret J. Hill, without issue, October 1956
- 1958 Death of Ellen H. Hill, widow of William S. Hill, her share to William S. Jr. and Elizabeth H. Maltby
- 1968 William S. Hill, Jr., died 5 March 1968, Administration #18,794
"....Unto my wife, Lillian Willet Hill, all my property...."
- 1968 Deed 3669:812, 12 November 1968
Lillian W. Hill, widow, as individual and executrix of the estate of William S. Hill, Jr., deceased; Fredericka D. Hill, unmarried; and Elizabeth Hill Maltby
To
First Association Investors
249.95 acres, reserving a 9.5 acre parcel to themselves
- 1978 Deed 5039:214, 19 December 1978
Elizabeth Maltby
To
Lynda Sasscer Hill

undivided 7/24th interest in Pleasant Hills,
9.5761 acres

1979 Deed 5056:52, 29 January 1979
(straw) Joanne L. Martin
To
Lynda Sasscer Hill and Lillian Hill, joint
tenants
an undivided 7/24th interest (Lynda's) and
undivided 17/24 interest (Lillian's), Pleasant
Hills, 9.5761 acres... being the entire
property.

3. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The hyphen and wing were probably built by or for William B. Sasscer ca. 1810. It was probably his son, Zadoc Sasscer (Sr.), who had the current main block constructed. Actual builders and suppliers are unknown.

4. Original plans and construction: It is believed that the original main block, which adjoined the current hyphenated wing, was burned or otherwise replaced with the current main block.

5. Alterations and additions: A porch which ran the length of the facade was added (probably in the early 20th century) but has since been removed and a plain stoop, believed to be the type originally found on the house, was replaced. An enclosed porch room is currently being added to the rear of the hyphenated wing. The kitchen has been completely modernized by the current owners.

B. Historical Context:

The side-hall-and-double-parlor plan in which Pleasant Hills was constructed is typical of homes built by the Prince George's County wealthy planter class during the early part of the 19th-century. The double parlors during this period allowed for a "best parlor" for receiving guests and a less formal back parlor (also known as dining parlor, sitting room) where the family could retire (Garrett pgs 46-47, 60-62). Double parlors could also allow for the partially separate, yet concurrent entertaining of ladies and gentlemen. An examination of the inventory of the personal estate of Zadock Sasscer from 1859 would seem to indicate that this

was indeed the case. One parlor contained the typical acutremments of the early 19th century parlor (presumbaly the front parlor as was generally the case) including a dozen chairs, sofa, table, parlor mirror and three pictures. The second of the two parlors contained a parlour lamp, sideboard, two tables, book stand, liquor case, and a few odds and ends. As was typical of the family parlor, this room appears to have been used for dining and reading or other forms of relaxation. Still another room (probably that adjoining the kitchen in the old section) lists a sideboard, cupboard, table and chairs, as well as napkins, table mats, etc.

The considerable amount of space given over to the hall passage further reflects the rise in the importance of separating social space from family space and the control over the circulation through rooms that occurred during the mid-18th century. The large hall serves as both a formal entry into the house and a transitional space between the two parlors and the outside. It also allows for entry into either parlor without having to go through one room to get to the other. The hall passage which runs from front to rear as seen at Pleasant Hills also allowed for cross ventilation. This was particularly important during summer months, and numerous inventories indicate that these passages were often used as living rooms during that time. It is not unusual to see listed dining or other tables, couches, desks, etc. (and even bedsteads in second-floor passages). Thus, the hall passage was an integral part of the overall plan and probably served as more than just a formal entry.

The period in architecture in which Pleasant Hills was constructed embraced the Neo-Classical in both its Roman and Greek forms, Adamesque Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival. These elements are seen here at Pleasant Hills in their vernacular form. Houses such as Pleasant Hills, located in rural areas removed from large, fashionable cites, were built by local carpenter/builders using builders' guides or pattern books. In fact, the architrave molding found around the windows and doors of the first story of the main block can be found in an Asher Benjamin builder's handbook, The Practical House Carpenter, published in 1830 (plate 46). In this, his most popular of many books, Benjamin outlines Grecian-influenced patterns for moldings, architraves, frontispieces, etc. As stated by Benjamin, "I consider it necessary that all practical house carpenters should be fully acquainted with the orders of architecture, particularly those who reside in the country, where they

have no opportunity of consulting an architect..." (p. 2).

Pleasant Hills was built in two parts. The original main block and the current hyphenated wing were built by William B. Sasscer following his purchase of the property on which it rests, in 1807. This property included 350 acres of "Four Hills," "Moore's Craft" and "Littleworth." William Sasscer also had an additional 400-acre "plantation" which he inherited from his father. As did most Prince Georges planters, William raised tobacco. As his will states, "...I wish the tobacco now on hand to be sold...." Also mentioned in the tax assessment records for William Sasscer is the "land with distillery on it... 3-3/4 acres" (and included in the inventory of his estate are 22 barrels). The inventory also indicates that sheep and lamb were raised on the plantation, which also included oxen, cows and pigs; and twenty-six slaves (fourteen men and boys and twelve women and children).

William Sasscer died in 1821, leaving "...unto my... son William Sasscer, the tract of land on which he now lives which was left to me by my father... together with all the negroes, stock, crops and plantation utensils.... unto my son Zadoc my dwelling plantation, the same which I purchased of Colmore Beans..." (Will T.T. 1:292). Thus, Zadoc inherited his father's house, to which he presumably added the current main block a few years or so later, ca. 1830. Zadoc married Henrietta Smith Skinner and together they had four children, Frederick, William B., Zadoc, Jr. and Henrietta S., Jr. To his inheritance Zadoc later added more acreage including a 204 acre parcel with a mill on it (first listed in 1841 tax assessment records). Thus, Zadoc was a tobacco planter and miller. Upon his death on January 10, 1859, Zadoc left considerable property, both real and personal. The contents of his house indicate a fairly large and well furnished residence, far exceeding that of his father, on this property before him. The inventory also includes eight tobacco houses (holding 64,000 pounds of tobacco) and forty-two slaves.

Zadoc Sasscer's dwelling plantation was passed to his children, William B. and Henrietta Smith Sasscer, as joint tenants. William died sometime in 1863 or 1864 (and Zadoc, Jr. in 1865) leaving Henrietta alone at the homeplace. Her brother, Frederick, now a doctor, had purchased "Kingston" in Upper Marlboro where he resided with his family. In October of 1866, Henrietta married William Isaac Hill. The Hills were another prominent

Prince Georges County family, descending from Clement Hill, the immigrant. William was one of the eleven children of Philip and Margery Hill, born at "Baltimore Manor," the family homestead. William was a lawyer, as well as tobacco planter (Bowie, p. 454). Together, Henrietta and William Hill had seven children: William Henry Sasscer Hill, Albert Sidney Hill, Henrietta Sophia May Hill, Margaret Johns Hill, Marie Bronaugh Hill, Frederika Dean Hill and Amelia Hollyday Hill. Of the seven, only William H.S. Hill married and had children. The five maiden sisters lived here at Pleasant Hills and were very active in town and church activities. William Isaac Hill died on the 17th of July, 1898. His wife, Henrietta died in October of 1912. Amelia and Albert both died without issue in 1915.

As the only surviving son, William H.S. Hill inherited the management of the farm, and resided here at Pleasant Hills, along with his four remaining sisters. On the 29th of June 1902, William married Ellen J. Harper, the daughter of Dr. William H. and Elizabeth Mullikin Harper. Together they had two children, William H.S. Hill, Jr., and Alice Elizabeth Hill. William died on the 13th of December 1938, leaving "...to my wife, Ellen H. Hill....my one-sixth undivided interest in the farm on which I now reside containing 250 acres....known as "Pleasant Hills" (Administration #6394). Ellen lived on for many years, passing away in 1958, leaving her share of the property to her two children. William H.S. Hill later passed away in 1968, leaving his interest to his wife, Lillian. In January of 1979 title passed to the remaining heirs, Lillian W. Hill and Lynda Sasscer Hill. Pleasant Hills is now the home of Lynda Sasscer Hill and her husband, Daniel Filippelli who are undertaking the careful restoration/renovation of her family home.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Pleasant Hills is a Federal period house laid-out in a formal side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, with connecting ca. 1810 hyphenated wing. The popular architectural styles of this era, Adamesque Georgian, Federal and Early Classical and Greek Revivals, were marked by their usage of classical Roman and Greek details. Pleasant Hills reflects this, in its simple yet elegant vernacular interpretation of popular forms. This

architectural plan was popular among the wealthy Prince Georgians of this period and is, thus, seen elsewhere in the county. It varies, however, in its detailing and the unusual arrangement of the hyphen, which is side-gabled, and the wing, which has a gable-front roof (as popular in Greek Revival architecture). The interior detailing is understated, distinguished by delicate mantels and stairway, and decorative faux ornament seen in the wood-grained doors and the painted escutcheons.

2. Condition of fabric: The house appears to be in very good condition having recently undergone careful restoration and renovation by its current owners. It appears that some repointing of brick and other work has been undertaken.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Pleasant Hills has a roughly square main block, two-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide, with the entry to the side. Adjoining is a service wing which appears from the front as a hyphenated wing (two parts). The two-story hyphen section is two bays wide, one of which is a doorway. This hyphen is set-back 17'- 8' from the front facade (and only slightly from the rear). This connects to the two-story, two-bay wide (no bays at west side elevation), gable-front wing. This wing sits forward from the hyphen by 3' 1", at the front elevation only (flush wall at rear).

2. Foundations: The foundation is of brick with no demarcation between it and the wall.

3. Walls: The walls (of both sections) are of brick laid in a common, or American bond, with five rows of stretchers per one row of headers. Just east of the north front doorway, two sets of initials have been etched in the brick. One clearly reads "W.B.S." (Probably William B. Sasscer). The other, which is more flowery in style appears to read "L AP" (unknown).

4. Structural system, framing: The house is of load-bearing masonry construction, presumably with heavy timber framing.

5. Porches, stoops: A set of wooden steps, the width of the frontispiece, leads to the front doorway of the main block. A modern porch, built in classical revival style, runs the length of the rear elevation of the wing. The entablature of the flat roof is supported by Doric

columns, with a pair of columns at both front corners, and one to each side as pilasters against the wall.

6. Chimneys: There are a total of four chimneys, two on the main block and two on the wing. The two chimneys on the main block are interior end chimneys along the west wall, one to either side of the roof ridge. They are plain, rectangularly shaped stacks, flush with the side wall, with a single row of corbelling at the top. Each serves a fireplace in one of the parlors and in a bedroom above. A similar chimney appears along the center of the west wall of the kitchen wing. This serves the large kitchen fireplace and the chamber above. The fourth is located to the center of the roof of the wing, where the hyphen section and kitchen wing section meet. This serves the fireplace in the dining room and the chamber above.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: There are two doorways along the north front, one in the main block and one in the hyphen section of the wing. The entry in the main block is located at the east end of the facade and consists of a large frontispiece. Plain pilasters support an entablature around the recessed doorway. The doorway is topped by a semi-circular fanlight in an unusual dropped fan pattern with cut-out spandrels, and is flanked by full sidelights, five lights on each side. There is an eight-panel door, with three sets of small panels above the lock rail and a set of larger panels beneath. The entry in the hyphen section of the wing, located to the east side, is recessed with panelled reveals and a four-light transom, with a flat-arched brick lintel. The door has six panels, with a set of small panels at the top and a set of larger panels beneath it, the lock rail and a set of larger panels below (cross and bible).

There are three doorways to the rear. One, located at the east end of the main block (on axis with the front door), is recessed with panelled reveals, a stone sill and a flat-arched brick lintel. The door has nine lights atop and two panels below the lock rail. There are two doorways in the rear of the wing. One is at the far east side (on axis with the doorway to the front) and the other is to the east of the kitchen section. Both doorways are the same, and identical to the one to the front of the wing.

The doors are like that on the rear of the main block.

b. Windows: The windows of the main block, like the main block itself, are larger than those of the wing. On the first story, they are nine-over-six-light sash windows with thin muntins. They have a narrow wooden surround with an inner bead, wooden sills and flat-arched brick lintels. The second-story windows are shorter, with six-over-six-light-sash, but otherwise identical. All the front windows have louvered shutters with scrolled iron shutter dogs (the shutter dogs appear throughout, but shutters are missing elsewhere). There are small windows at the basement level to the front and rear of the main block only, with square wooden bars set on end. The windows of the wing are near identical to those of the main block, with the same surround, number of lights, lintels and sill, only they are smaller in scale. Again, there are shutters on the front only. There are no windows on the west wall of either the main block or the wing.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The main block has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles. The roof of the wing is a low-pitched gable which is hipped at the west end, and has a crossing, gable front over the kitchen wing section. It too is covered with composition shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves: On the north front of the main block there is a decorative brick cornice, three rows wide. The bottom row is a course of slightly protruding stretchers, above which is a row of saw-tooth headers, above this is a course of heads, protruding still further. The cornice line of the rear follows the same pattern except without the middle row of saw-tooth headers. At the gable ends there are only flat, beaded boards, broken on the west side where the chimney stacks extend. The wing follows a similar pattern with a slightly simplified cornice of two stepped headers. It is broken at the west end where the chimney stack extends. Again, the front gable has only a beaded board at the cornice.

c. Dormers: There are two, gable-roofed dormers

at each of the front and rear pitches of the main block. They have round-arched, six-over-six-light-sash windows, flanked by fluted pilasters which support a broken pediment.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

a. First Floor: The main block is a side-hall-and-double-parlor plan. The hall runs the depth of the house with entries front and rear and a stairway along the east wall. Under the stairway is a doorway to the basement. There are two doorways off the hall, one into each of the two parlors, front and rear. The parlors are adjoined by large double doors, and each has a fireplace on the center of its west wall. To the south side of the fireplace in the rear parlor is a doorway into the dining room of the wing, down two steps. On the center of the west wall is a fireplace. South of the fireplace is a doorway, up three steps, into a boxed winder stairway. North of the fireplace is a doorway into the kitchen. A large fireplace in the kitchen, built for cooking, is located on the west wall and is finished with plaster. It currently has a fireplace insert. Along the east wall, the boxed stairway protrudes.

b. Second floor: The second floor follows the pattern of the first. There is a wide side hall, with a bathroom at the front end over the doorway on the first floor. There are two adjoining bed chambers. The front room is currently being used as a second-floor sitting room with book cases built-in to either side of the center fireplace on the west wall. The rear room adjoining is the master bedroom, also with fireplace. To the south side of the fireplace is the doorway into the second floor of the wing, stepping down. There are two chambers, one over the dining room and one over the kitchen, with the boxed winder stairway ascending between them (according to the current owner, this stairway was originally open on the second floor but a partition was added to close off the bedroom from the stair). Each has a fireplace on its west wall. A bathroom is located to the west of the landing.

c. Third floor: There is a third or half story in the main block only. It is dormered with sloping

ceiling and consists of two adjoining rooms.

d. Basement: There is an unfinished basement under the main block only.

2. Stairway: An open-string, open-well stairway runs along the east wall of the side hall of the main block, ascending to the third floor. There are two runs between each floor. From the first floor, there are thirteen steps up to a landing. Turning 90 degrees, the stairway continues on its second run to the upstairs hall. It has a simple yet elegant balustrade with a rounded, mahogany handrail which extends to form the cap of the delicate, tapering newel post. Simple, square balusters support the handrail, two per step. There are ornamental brackets with S-curves along the open string of the stairway. A baseboard (painted black) runs along the wall. A second stairway between the two rooms of the wing, is a boxed winder stair. The risers are painted but the treads left bare. The walls are covered with modern paneling.

3. Flooring: There is original wooden pine flooring throughout the house, with the exception of the kitchen and bathroom. In the hall of the main block the floor has a reddish stain, no gloss. The parlor floors have been covered with a decorative, wall-to-wall, period reproduction carpet (made to order and designed by the owners).

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings are of plaster, devoid of ornamentation. A high baseboard with a cyma reversa molding is found throughout, painted black in the main block.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The moldings are most elaborate in the first floor of the main block. Here are found symmetrically balanced moldings (with stepped recessions to either side of the wide center and narrow side blocks) with a large bead along the inner edge (as seen in Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter, 1830). There are bull's-eye corner blocks. There reveals have a single recessed panel. The doors have six raised panels (a pair of small panels at the top with a pair of large panels below it, and a second pair of larger panels below the lock rail). There is a large doorway between the two parlors with large, double

raised panel doors. These doors have eight panels (sets of small, larger, small above the lock rail and a set of larger below the rail). The parlor doors are all wood-grained (see C.6. Decorative elements). The second floor of the main block has a simplified version of the doorways on the first floor, which appears to be half of the symmetrical first floor molding (an inner bead, molding stepping up to wide band cut by a large flute). The doors from the hall into the chambers on the second floor are six-panel also, painted white with exaggerated black escutcheons. The doorways in the wing are like those of the second floor of the main block but slightly narrower and more shallow. The doors are six-panel.

b. Windows: The window surrounds match the surrounds of the doorways of each room. The window surrounds in the first-floor main block extend to the floor with a pair of vertical raised panels below the window.

6. Decorative features and trim: There are seven mantels in the house. The matching mantels of the twin parlors are the most decorative. The opening is flanked by delicate Ionic colonnettes on top of which rest blocks with bull's eyes which support the mantel shelf. The frieze has a raised center panel. The bricks surrounding the fireplace openings are plastered and the hearths are brick. The mantel in the dining room, located in the wing is very similar but with fluted pilasters instead of the colonnettes. On the second floor of the main block, the mantels are simpler, like that in the dining room of the wing. The mantel in the chamber over the dining room is also similar. In the chamber over the kitchen, there is a plain mantel with a bead along the inside and a plain shelf. As mentioned, the doors in the first story of the main block have exceptional, painted wood graining. On the large double doors between the parlors, the stiles and rails are grained in a dark, reddish color, while the raised panels are grained in a light color to resemble two different wood types. Black outlining has been applied in the molded recess between the rails & stiles and the panels and around the outer edge of the raised panels. The doors between the parlor and the hall are similar but the stiles and rails are painted rather than grained. According to the current owners, the second-floor doors were painted in the same manner but have been painted over. While they were being stripped both wood graining and the escutcheon pattern

were visible. The black escutcheons were repainted.

7. Hardware: Much of the original door hardware exists. There are box locks on the exterior doors and small, delicate brass knobs with small brass key plates on other doors.

8. Mechanical systems: The house is heated with metal enclosed radiators.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house sits atop a terraced knoll overlooking the fields and the long drive which approaches from the north, proceeding along the west side of the house to the rear farmyard. The house faces north with the smaller outbuildings (relating to domestic use) just south of the house, and tenant houses and larger outbuildings to the east and a stable to the far south.

2. Historic landscape design: The grounds are terraced to the north front and east side and south rear of the house and there are ancient plantings, including American and English boxwood and large pines and other trees. Some rose bushes and jonquils remain of the garden plantings. The graves of Mr. and Mrs. William Sasscer and of Mr. and Mrs. Zadock Sasscer are located at the south end of the garden.

3. Outbuildings: Currently on the property are six outbuildings, two tenant houses, a granary, meat house, smoke house/shed coop and stable (with the remains of a corn crib just north of the granary).

a-1. The meat house and smoke house/shed are located just south of the house. The building which appears to have been a meat house or shed (heavy construction, ventilated but not with charred evidence of smoking meat) was said have been used as a chicken coop in later years. It appears to be the oldest of the outbuildings, as the interior reveals heavy timber framing with pegged joints, and cross bracing (it has a cinderblock foundation so it may have been moved or a deteriorating foundation replaced). This is a square structure with wide board siding and a pyramidal roof covered with wooden shingles. There is a vertical board door at the north front and a doorway to a shed addition to the rear.

a-2. Just west of it is a large shed, ca. 1900, with doors large enough for vehicle storage which is said to have been used as a smoke house. It is a rectangularly shaped frame building with a steeply pitched gable roof.

b. The granary building, probably built late 19th century, is located to the west of the house, facing the drive. It is a large, rectangular wood-frame building with a gable roof covered with wooden shingles. The only openings are double, vertical board doors at the long, east and west sides.

c. There are two tenant houses, probably built late 19th century, on the property, both in a deteriorating condition. The first tenant house, located northwest of the main house, is a one-and-a-half-story frame building, built in two parts. The first section is two bays by one bay. To its west is a one-bay by one-bay addition. The house is lit by six-over-six-light-sash windows with a dormer added to the center of the gable roof. There is an interior chimney between the two sections. The house has hewn floor joists and sills, and a box stairway.

d. The larger of the two tenany houses is located southwest of the main house. It is a two-story, four-bay by one-bay house with a center chimney and a gable roof. A screened porch runs the length of the facade, covering the two entries (one into each of the first-floor rooms). To the north is a single-story, gable-roof kitchen wing lit by six-over-six-light-sash windows and covered with german siding.

e. Lastly, there is a stuccoed masonry stable building, ca. 1954, located to the north of the house (not pictured).

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Early Views: In the possession of the current owner is a late 19th-century photograph of the north facade of the house with the women of the Hill family posed in front. No noticeable changes are evident (HABS NO. MD-1012-18).

B. Interview: Interview with current owner, Daniel Filipelli,

4 April 1990.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

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Prepared by: Catherine C. Lavoie
HABS Historian
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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The documentation of Pleasant Hills was undertaken as part of a cooperative project between the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Robert J. Kapsch, chief; and the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission on behalf of the Prince Georges County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) to document select sites throughout the county. Phase I of the project began in January of 1989, and the second phase, of which this project was a part, began in March of 1990. Gail C. Rothrock, director, and Susan G. Pearl, research historian, of the HPC made the selection of sites. They also provided access to their research and information on file with the HPC as well as their extensive knowledge of county history. The large format photography was undertaken by HABS photographer, Jack E. Boucher. HABS historian, Catherine C. Lavoie, prepared the historical report and accompanied the photographer into the field for on-site inspection.