

THE HISTORY AND CONSTRUCTION
OF
MAC ALPINE
AT
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

Prepared as an initiation requirement for Beta of
Maryland of Tau Beta Pi.

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SUMMARY

Mac Alpine, built in 1868 by Charles Baltimore Calvert, was the home of the family of ten for many years. Built of brick, it is in excellent preservation today. The house has the appearance it did years ago, having been only slightly modernized.

The property, $203\frac{1}{4}$ acres, was the second of the five divisions of the Riverdale Estate upon the death of Charles Benedict Calvert. Mac Alpine was farmed successfully until 1890. It is now owned by the seven living children and two grandchildren of Charles Baltimore Calvert, but has been rented to the Longfellow School for Boys.

INTRODUCTION

Mac Alpine, at College Park, is located just south of the summit of Cat-Tail Hill, on the east side of the Baltimore-Washington Boulevard. Its frontage on the Boulevard is about six hundred yds., extending south to the limits of Riverdale, originally called Riverdale Park. Maintaining this width of six hundred yds., the property extends nearly due east to the Edmonston Road; one corner crosses that road. It is cut laterally near its eastern limit by the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, commonly called Paint Branch; near its center by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and to the west of this by the Capitol Transit Company electric line. The house is approximately in the center, laterally, seventy-five yds. from the Boulevard, and faces east towards the farthest boundary of the property. The entrance on the Boulevard is identified by the printing on the gateposts - "Calvert" "Mac Alpine". It is perhaps more easily recognized by a new sign reading "Longfellow School for Boys", held on rustic supports.

The property was once a part of the famous Riversdale Estate, whose mansion still stands in Riverdale. For the colorful history of this estate, Thesis No. 64, by E. H. Swick, entitled "The History and Construction of the Calvert Mansion in Riverdale, Maryland," is highly recommended, and is the only complete record of that property.

There have been few sources of information, the only

written mentions of The MacAlpine which were found being the obituary notices in the Baltimore Sun of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baltimore Calvert, the builders of the house, and the land records at the County Court House, Upper Marlboro.

Most of the information was obtained from members of the Calvert family, and from the present occupants of the house. Acknowledgment is made of the very gracious grant of their time and of the interest which they have shown in the writing of this paper.

The reader is therefore asked to bear in mind that what follows is, in the main, a part of the memories of the members of the Calvert family, and is not a repetition of facts which were copied from records, or from a previous book written on this subject.

As nearly as possible, this thesis will be divided into the two sections, history and construction, but the construction of various small buildings which no longer stand will be treated under history.

HISTORY

It seems to be the accepted opinion throughout College Park that Mac Alpine is a very old house, probably of the Colonial Period. Actually, it is not old, not nearly so old as the Calvert Mansion in Riverdale, which was built a few years prior to 1800. Mac Alpine was built after the Civil War, in 1868.

The history of Mac Alpine is the history of the Calvert family, the founders of the State of Maryland, and for many years its leaders and statesmen. The story of the Great Seal of Maryland, bearing the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered, as written by Mr. George H. Calvert, Jr., is presented on page 21.

The story of Mac Alpine begins with the death of Charles Benedict Calvert, on May 12, 1864. His will may be seen at the county seat in the records of Equity Case 475, in which the property was formally divided. In his will, Mr. Calvert named his brother, George H. Calvert, and his widow, Charlotte Augusta Calvert (who is on file as renouncing her right), executor and executrix. The property was to be divided according to their judgment among the children as they became of age. The papers marking the division are to be found in the same file; also, there is an old plat of the division (see sketch, page 28) which gives no dimensions or locations of landmarks, the descriptions to all but two of the divisions having been lost. The property, the Riverdale Estate, which once included 4,000 acres, had dwindled to about 1,500,

and was divided in 1866 into zones which run approximately east and west. The distribution is as follows:

Zone 1 - To George H. Calvert, $174\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This zone included what is now Riverdale, Md.

Zone 2 - To Charles Baltimore Calvert, $203\frac{1}{4}$ acres. This zone was north of Zone 1 and south of the summit of Cat-Tail Hill.

Zones 3 & 6 - To William H. Calvert, $298\frac{3}{4}$ acres. This included the property now being developed by H. C. Byrd, known as College Heights.

Zone 4 - To Eugene Calvert, 314 acres. This is north of Zones 2 and 3 and east of Zone 5.

Zone 5 - To Ellen Calvert Campbell, $165\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This included the present College Park, Md.

Dower - To his wife, Charlotte A. Calvert, 300 acres.

It is with Zone 2, given to Charles Baltimore Calvert, that we are concerned. It was Charles Baltimore who managed the whole Riverdale Estate during the last few years of his father's life. On June 14, 1866, he married Miss Eleanor Mac Kubin, the only daughter of Dr. Richard Creagh Mac Kubin and Hester Ann Mac Kubin of Annapolis. While the house was being built, the newlyweds lived in the Old Ross-bourgh Inn. Their first child was born before their occupancy of the house, which was not until about 1868. As indicated by the name, the Mac Kubins' originally came from Scotland. They belonged to the Mac Alpine Clan. It is from this, that the Mac Alpine got its name. At

about the same time, a brother of Mr. Calvert's wife, James Mac Kubin, built a house in Howard County, Maryland, and also called it Mac Alpine. There is no other relation between these two houses, neither being a copy of the other. At the time the Mac Alpine was built there were at least three slave cabins on the property. These were built of logs plastered with mud, but have since been burned by sparks from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains setting fields on fire. It is interesting to note that although the slaves were set free at the end of the Civil War, Mrs. Calvert's maid, Sarah Taylor, stayed and continued as her maid for many years.

When houses were built on large estates, there were two factors which influenced their location. One was access to water, and the other was protection from wind and storms. Before the house was built there had been a house, occupied by a foreman of the old Riversdale Estate, on almost the same spot. This house had been burned, but there had been left the 70 ft. well which is now outside the kitchen door. Mac Alpine was provided, therefore, with water, and was placed where a beautiful, unobstructed, view of almost the whole property was available from any front window. Being on the top of a hill, there was little protection from storms. Fir trees were grown between the house and the highway to afford this protection against the icy west wind. In this connection, it should be stated that the winters of the past were much more severe than are those of today. It was often necessary to go out on horse-back and ride back and forth in order to break paths in the

deep snow.

The 70 ft. well was used until the development of Riverdale Park, when it ran dry, someone having drilled into the water vein to the south. At this time the well on the hill to the east of the house was dug and the brick pump-house was built. It is approximately 12x10 ft. and 8 ft. high; the roof is of slate. On the west side are two large windows almost covering that side. Inside is the top of the well, which appears to be approximately 40 ft. deep, the pump, and the one-cylinder steam engine which was first used for power. Later, an electric motor was used, but this has disappeared. The water was pumped to the tank behind the house, which was built for that purpose. This well is not dry, but the present water supply is connected to the local water system. The interesting part of this little pump-house is the door. It is about 6 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. It is constructed of cast iron, painted black. This door was originally the entrance to the old brick and iron vault of the Riverdale Mansion. It has an old-fashioned lock, locked by a large brass key.

Under Mr. Calvert's supervision the farm flourished until 1890, when the scarcity of labor caused him to abandon the enterprise. During the farming period it operated successfully. Three hired men and their families lived there continually, and more were hired during the harvest season. The women lived in the house as maids, while the others lived outside. Five horses were kept, two for the carriage, one for riding, and two to work with the four mules. Three or four hogs were raised

each year and butchered at Christmastime. The meat was cured in the smoke-house, which still stands, just south of the house. Five to eight cows were kept and some bulls, but these were not butchered on the place. The usual corn crop of 200 barrels was raised in the fields near the eastern end of the property. The pasture was just west of the cornfields. The corn was stored in the corn-house. The corn-house and the addition to it, the wagon shed, were the only wooden buildings on the place, all others being of brick. There was always an abundance of dairy products. The cream and butter was sold, but the surplus milk was fed to the hogs. The dairy products were kept in an ice-house, which was just south of the smoke-house. It was brick, circular in shape, about 20 ft. in diameter. It was sunk in the ground and the dirt banked up all around it in a sort of a mound. Ice was cut from the ice pond in the southwest corner of the property and stored, packed in straw, below the floor of the ice-house. The milk and other products were kept on the floor over the ice. When, one year, it was desired to store more ice than usual, the floor was taken out and an ice chest built into the basement of the house for the products. This chest is still in the basement, and measures about 6 ft. high by 3 ft. deep by 7 ft. long. The ice-house has since been destroyed by fire, which started by the burning of trash in Riverdale.

The barn, located about 130 yds. southwest of the house, was destroyed by fire only a few years ago, just as the ice-house was. It measured 28 by 40 ft. Two of its brick corners still stand, one extending about 15 ft. into the air. It was built on a hill so that the cows

and horses entered the lower story from the south, where there was a cow yard. The entrance to the other story was on the north (see sketch, page 29). Across from the barn was another building, originally a carriage barn; this has also been burned.

There is a rumor that there was once an Indian burying ground in the grove of trees just northeast of the house. This is unconfirmed, but Mr. George H. Calvert, Jr., remembers that often, when ditches were dug on the farm, arrowheads and tomahawks were found, one tomahawk in particular being about the size of a sledge.

The family was always well supplied with fruit, there being three orchards bearing four fruits. To the north of the house was the pear orchard, to the south, apple and peach trees, and to the southwest, cherry trees.

A large garden was located near the southern boundary between the house and the electric line.

Most of the trees on the place today were planted by Charles Baltimore Calvert. The old farm roads are represented on the sketch, page 29. The remains of the posts of the lower gate are still visible. The cement posts at the main entrance are not original; the original ones were wooden.

Although the grounds have been neglected for a number of years, the efficiency and thoroughness of the Master of Mac Alpine is in evidence throughout the estate.

Charles Baltimore Calvert was born February 5, 1843, at the

Calvert Mansion, in Riverdale, the son of Charles Benedict Calvert and Charlotte Augusta Norris Calvert. He graduated from the Maryland Agricultural College in 1863, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution. (His father was the first president of the Board of Trustees). In 1864 he was elected a Member of the Maryland Legislature from Prince George's County as a Democrat, and served in a special session in 1866. He was re-elected to the Legislature in 1867. He was one of the original promoters of the electric railway operating between Washington and Laurel. This is the electric line which passes through the estate. It is interesting to note that Mr. Calvert and his family had pass privileges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but these were revoked when he voted in favor of the Pennsylvania line while in the Legislature.

When he died, August 31, 1906, he willed the property to his wife for life, to be given to the eight children at her death. Mrs. Calvert died April 30, 1932. The property now belongs to nine persons; seven are children of Charles Baltimore Calvert, and two are his grandchildren. Their names follow:

C. B. Calvert Carey)) Sons of Eleanor Calvert Carey (Died Oct. 5, 1920)
W. Gibson Carey)	

Hester V. C. Lilly

Charlotte Calvert Spence (Wife of Dean Thomas H. Spence, U. of M.

Richard C. M. Calvert

George H. Calvert, Jr.

Charles Baltimore Calvert

Rosalie E. S. Calvert

Elizabeth Stuart Calvert Thomas

The house was occupied about 1868 by Mr. and Mrs. Calvert, and their family was raised there. Mr. Calvert died in 1906, but the family stayed until 1910, when they moved to Washington. Mrs. Spence spent the summers there, a caretaker being hired during the winter, until 1917, when she and Mr. Spence moved in to stay the year round. They moved out on September 4, 1934, and the place is rented to Mr. R. L. Sewell, who is conducting a school for small boys between the ages of seven and thirteen and including the first eight grades. (See circular, page 35).

CONSTRUCTION

Note: The writer did not feel free to go roaming about the house with a measuring tape, because the house is at present occupied by Mr. R. L. Sewell and his school children. He was conducted throughout the house by Mr. Sewell, and the sizes of the rooms were estimated. Exterior photographs and measurements were taken, however.

The date of building Mac Alpine seems fixed between 1867 and 1868. It is probable that it took part of both of these years, since it was built almost entirely by day laborers.

The house and all of the outbuildings, except the corn-house and carriage shed, were built of brick. Unlike most of the other old Maryland homes, there is no rumor as to the brick being made in England. The clay was dug from the excavations for the house and barn and was dried and baked on the place.

Charles Baltimore Calvert designed the house himself and supervised its building.

The walls of the house are very heavy, the basement walls being four bricks thick and inside are plastered on the brick and painted. The walls to the upper stories are three bricks thick. On the inside of the walls, vertical 2x4's were set up, and lath and plaster put on the inside of the 2x4's, thus leaving a 4-inch air space. This contributes noticeably to the holding of the heat in the winter, and is an interesting construction of sixty-six years ago,

when it is only within the last few years that the advantages of an air space in the walls have become recognized and the use of hollow tile become common for this purpose. The bricks are set in common bond, every eighth row being end-wise.

The old kitchen is in the basement, on the south. It was in use until September 4th last, when Mr. and Mrs. Spence moved out. A large dumb-waiter was used to convey the food to the floor above. An old iron range was used but has been moved. The room is now used as a play room for the boys. The built-in cupboards are still in place. The ceiling of the kitchen, as are all of the basement ceilings, is lathed and plastered. The floor was originally wood, the rest of the basement having dirt floors, but they have since been cemented. The old well is outside the kitchen door, which opens on the south, the water having been carried in in buckets. Behind the house, beside the kitchen, is the old cistern. It is built below the ground, of brick, in two sections. The rain-water entered one section, filtered through the brick dividing wall, and remained in the other section, from which it was drawn by a small cast iron hand pump which rests on the level of the ground. This water was used for washing; the well water was high in iron and sulphur content.

In addition to the kitchen, there are four other rooms in the basement. The one on the west, next to the kitchen, was used by the maids. It originally had a partition through the center, which also divided the one window down the middle, so that

each part received light and air. The other western room now contains the furnace, a large hot air furnace, which was installed about 1884. The room on the northeast contains the large ice chest. The room on the front is used as a workshop. All the rooms are dry, the walls are not chipped; and all are well lighted by large windows. All partitions are of brick and are supports for the floors above. No pipes or wiring are visible, only the plastered ceilings.

There are two large chimneys which rise from the basement through the roof. Each is in an inner wall and has a fireplace on both sides on all floors. Thus, there are eleven fireplaces, one of the basement ones being supplanted by the old kitchen range.

In the kitchen over the door is a panel on which are mounted seven bells, each one a little larger than the others, and consequently all the tones are different. Each is connected to a different room by a wire inside the walls. The largest is connected to the front door, the three next largest to the first floor, and the three smaller ones to the upstairs. They were used to summon the servants, who could tell by the sound which room demanded service. The wires are still in place but have rusted in the walls.

A narrow stairway leads upstairs, under the back stairway.

The entrance is on the east. Thick double doors, each only two feet wide, open into a hallway about 13x20'. To the left is a winding stairway. The rail is a beautiful one, of solid walnut. It is interesting to note that when this stairway was built, at first no one

could be found who would build it without visible supports (see sketch, page 30). All that was necessary, however, was to run a heavy timber from the south wall to support the last curved section.

All of the ceilings are high, 14 ft. The woodwork downstairs is a light tan color with artificial grain. This type of finish was new at that time, and was painted by the son of Mr. Day, who frescoed the United States Capitol. To the right of the hallway is the library, approximately 17x15 ft. The first attraction is a beautiful mantle of gray Italian marble, fitted with a Latrobe stove. The stove has apparently been there since the house was built, the flue being arranged so that the room above is heated also. The windows are fitted with folding wooden blinds, which are painted to match the woodwork. When folded to cover the window, a section can be opened to let in light. All of the windows on the first floor are fitted in this way. The library window which faces east is a peculiar one; it reaches at the top to the same height as all of the others, but its uniqueness is that it extends to the floor. The lower section is about six feet high. The wall above is hollowed so that the section may be raised, leaving a six-foot opening. Since it opens onto the front porch, this was used in the summer just as if it had been a door.

To the west of the library is the parlor, approximately 16x21 ft. In the east wall is the mantle, also made of Italian marble. This one is fitted, however, with a grate. The floor has been re-covered with maple flooring laid over the other floor, which was of pine. It

was planned to re-cover all of the floors, but they are still the original 4-inch pine flooring. The new floor and the grate were put in about 1888. The room is at present used as a classroom, two long tables taking the place of the conventional individual desks usually seen. The south wall opens through a large arch into the dining room.

Heat is furnished by a Latrobe stove fitted into a mantelpiece of Tennessee marble. The room, 20x16 ft., has a large window on the west, and two doors, one into the main hallway and the other into the hallway of the present kitchen.

The wing on the south is divided practically into thirds, the front third being a hallway and back stairway. The center section is used as a pantry. The western section is now used as the kitchen. It has a fireplace on the northern wall, opposite the one in the dining room. A porch six feet wide, but without a roof, runs the length of the wing on the south. A similar wing was planned for the north but was never built. The ceilings in the wing are not as high as those in the main section.

The main stairway rises towards south, turns to the west, where one can step into the wing, turns now to the north, rising four or five more steps to the second floor.

At the left of the head of the stairs is a bedroom 14x15 ft., which is over the dining room. It has a mantle but is also heated by the Latrobe stove below. North of this is a large bedroom, furnished

with cots for the boarding students. It is over the parlor, and also measures 21x16 ft. Between these two bedrooms are two closets, one opening into each room. On the northeast corner, the third bedroom, about 15 ft. square, is located. It is heated by the Latrobe stove in the library. To the south is a small bedroom 10x12 ft.

The floor in the wing is lower than that of the main section. The wing consists of the back stairway and two rooms; the room towards the front is the bath, which was constructed after Charles Baltimore Calvert's death in 1906; the other room is a bedroom, over the present kitchen.

The attic is reached by a ladder in the closet of the largest bedroom, northwest corner of the house, is unfinished, and is not even used for storage purposes. The attic is about 9 ft. high at the center, and it is this height for about six feet in the center. The roof supports are modern in appearance. The timbers at the intersection of the surfaces of the roof are 8"x3", the next toward the center of each surface are 6"x3", and the center ones which do not bear so much weight are 4"x3".

The roof is in two parts, the main portion of the house, and the wing. The roof of the wing is lower and not as steep as that of the house. The pitch of the main roof is the same in all directions, one-half ^{foot}~~inch~~ to the foot. The roofing material is gray slate and has never been replaced; it is in wonderful condition. The two chimneys are cement. The roof has spouts and gutters, the water

originally going to the cistern.

The house was originally natural red brick color, trimmed in white, with green shutters. It has since been painted Colonial Yellow, retaining the white trim and green shutters.

The front porch runs the length of the main section of the house, and is 8 ft. wide; it has white railings, and the roof, which is covered with tin, and ceiling are supported by four wooden posts which rest on four brick columns, 1 ft. square, under the floor. Seven steps, 12 ft. wide, lead up to the porch, the other lower part being latticed.

The circular drive, 68 ft. in diameter, in front of the house, has been there since the house was built.

Behind the kitchen is the water tower, which was used when the well on the hillside was being pumped. It is about 30 ft. high, and consists of a wooden tank, 8 ft. in diameter and height, supported by a four-legged iron framework. There is a small walk and rail around the tank, which is painted yellow to match the house.

In the center, on the west, there is an old-fashioned cellar door, approximately five feet square, which is inclined at an angle of about thirty degrees to the horizontal.

The writer did not notice a plaster crack or mortar crack of any kind. The house is as sound as the day it was finished. How many brick houses built today will be unaffected by sixty-six years of exposure to wind and rain?

THE BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

Inasmuch as the Mac Alpine property is limited on the west by the Baltimore-Washington Boulevard, an important highway, used extensively by Washingtonians and Marylanders as well as by nearly all visitors to the Nation's Capitol, a word as to its origin would not be amiss.

Mr. George H. Calvert, Jr., of Washington, has in his safe a copy of the original Act passed December 17, 1812, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike Road from the District of Columbia to the City of Baltimore". This seems to be the only record of this Act, because a few years ago, when the Boulevard was widened, the State Roads Commission was at a loss as to how to authorize the widening. The copy was borrowed from Mr. Calvert but, in accordance with his wishes, was returned. The Act states that \$100,000 was to be subscribed in shares of \$50 each under the direction of: George Calvert (great-grandfather of George H. Calvert, Jr.), Richard Ross, Thomas Bowe, and William Fitzgerald, at Bladensburg; Archibald Dorsey, Richard C. Stockett, John S. Belt and Thomas Lee, Jr., at McCoy's Tavern; and William Lorman, Henry Payson, George Lindenberg and Jacob Giles Smith in Baltimore. The road was to be 60 ft. wide, 18 ft. to be artificially covered. Tolls were to be collected to pay for the project. Specifications as to loads to be carried were given, such as, that no vehicle whose wheels are under 4 in. wide shall carry over three tons. Scales were to be erected at designated places to weigh the loads and insure that the limits were not

exceeded. If the project was not completed within ten years, the right was to revert to the State.

The road, started in 1812, still follows the same route.

GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND



The Great Seal and Flag of Maryland are so intimately connected the one with the other that their history is inseparable. The flag of the State the escutcheon of the Great Seal - the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered. Maryland is unique in her Great Seal, and presents a marked contrast with those of the other States of the American Union, in that it consists of Armorial bearings of a strictly heraldic character, while the others bear emblems indicative of agriculture and commerce, plenty and prosperity, or kindred subjects represented in a more or less pictorial or allegorical manner.

The first Great Seal brought over by Governor Leonard Calvert was lost. And in 1648 Cecil Calvert sent to the Province of Maryland another Great Seal cut in silver. The escutcheon bore the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered - Alicia Crossland having been the mother of George Calvert, the 1st Baron of Baltimore. These quarterings were surmounted by an earl's coronet and full-faced helmet, which indicated his rank in America as that of a Count Palatine - his rank in England being that of a Baron only - a distinction which no other Colonial charter conferred. On the helmet rested the Calvert crest, a ducal crown, with two half-bannerets, one gold and one black. The escutcheon was supported on

one side by the figure of a farmer, and on the other by that of a fisherman - symbols of each of his estates, Maryland and Avalon. Below was a scroll bearing the Calvert motto: "Fatti Maschii Parole Femine", which translated means "Deeds are males; words, females." Behind the escutcheons and coronets was engraved an ermine-lined mantle, and surrounding all, on a border encircling the seal, was the legend: "Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti Nos", which translated means "With favor wilt thou compass us as with a shield." The obverse of the Great Seal represents Baron Baltimore as a Knight in full armor, with drawn sword and helmet decorated with feathers. He is mounted on a richly caparisoned charger, in full gallop, adorned with his paternal coat of arms, below which are engraved a strip of seashore, grass and flowers. Around the whole is an inscription containing his name and titles: "Cecilius Absolutis Dominus Terra Marie et Avoloniae Baro de Baltimore", which translated means: "Cecil, Absolute Lord of Mary Land and Avalon, Baron of Baltimore." The Maryland Flag was evidently designed and adopted by Cecil Calvert and sent out by him with the colony, as it was unfurled and officially used a few days after taking formal possession of the Province, when Governor Leonard Calvert, in order to more forcibly impress the Indians, ordered the "Colors to be brought on shore" and a military parade. The Maryland Flag, like the Great Seal of the State, is strictly of heraldic design, being taken from the Calvert and Crossland arms, quartered. The Calvert colors, black and gold, and the Crossland colors, silver and red, while in brilliant contrast, used together, as in the flag of Maryland, are very beautiful. Sil-

ver being a white metal, the white color is substituted for silver in Maryland flags made of bunting or silk, since about 1904, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature. When painted on panels, etc., or printed in colors, however, the heraldic colors, gold and black, silver and gules (blood red), should be adhered to.

(Included with the permission of the author,

George H. Calvert, Jr.)

GENEALOGY

George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore

Children of George Calvert

Cecilius, Second Lord Baltimore, Died 1675

Leonard

George

Francis

Henry

Anna

Dorothy

Elizabeth

Children of Cecilius Calvert

Charles, Third Lord Baltimore

Children of Charles Calvert

Benedict Leonard, Fourth Lord Baltimore

Children of Benedict Leonard Calvert

Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore

Benedict Leonard

Edward Henry

Cecil

Charlotte

Jane

Children of Charles Calvert

Benedict, Died 1788

Frederick

Louisa

Caroline

Children of Benedict Calvert

Rebecca, died in infancy

Eleanor

M-George Parke Custis 1774

M-Dr. David Stuart 1783

Charles, unmarried

Elizabeth

M-Dr. Steward 1780

Edward Henry

M-Elizabeth Briscoe 1796

George (1768-1838)

M-Rosalie Eugenia Stier 1799

Philip died young

Leonard died young

Cecilius died young

Robert died young

John unmarried

William unmarried

Ariana unmarried

Children of George Calvert

Caroline Marie, B-1800

M-T. W. Morris

George Henry, B-1803

M-Elizabeth Stuart 1829

Marie Louise

Rosalie Eugenia, B-1806

M-Charles Henry Carter

Charles Benedict (1808-1864)

M-Charlotte Augusta Norriss

Henry Albert

Marie Louise, B-1814

M-Dr. R. H. Stuart

Amelia Isabelle

Children of Charles Benedict Calvert

George H.

Charles Baltimore (1843-1906)

William N.

Eugene S.

Ella

Children of Charles Baltimore Calvert

Eleanor, died Oct. 5, 1920

Hester V.

Charlotte

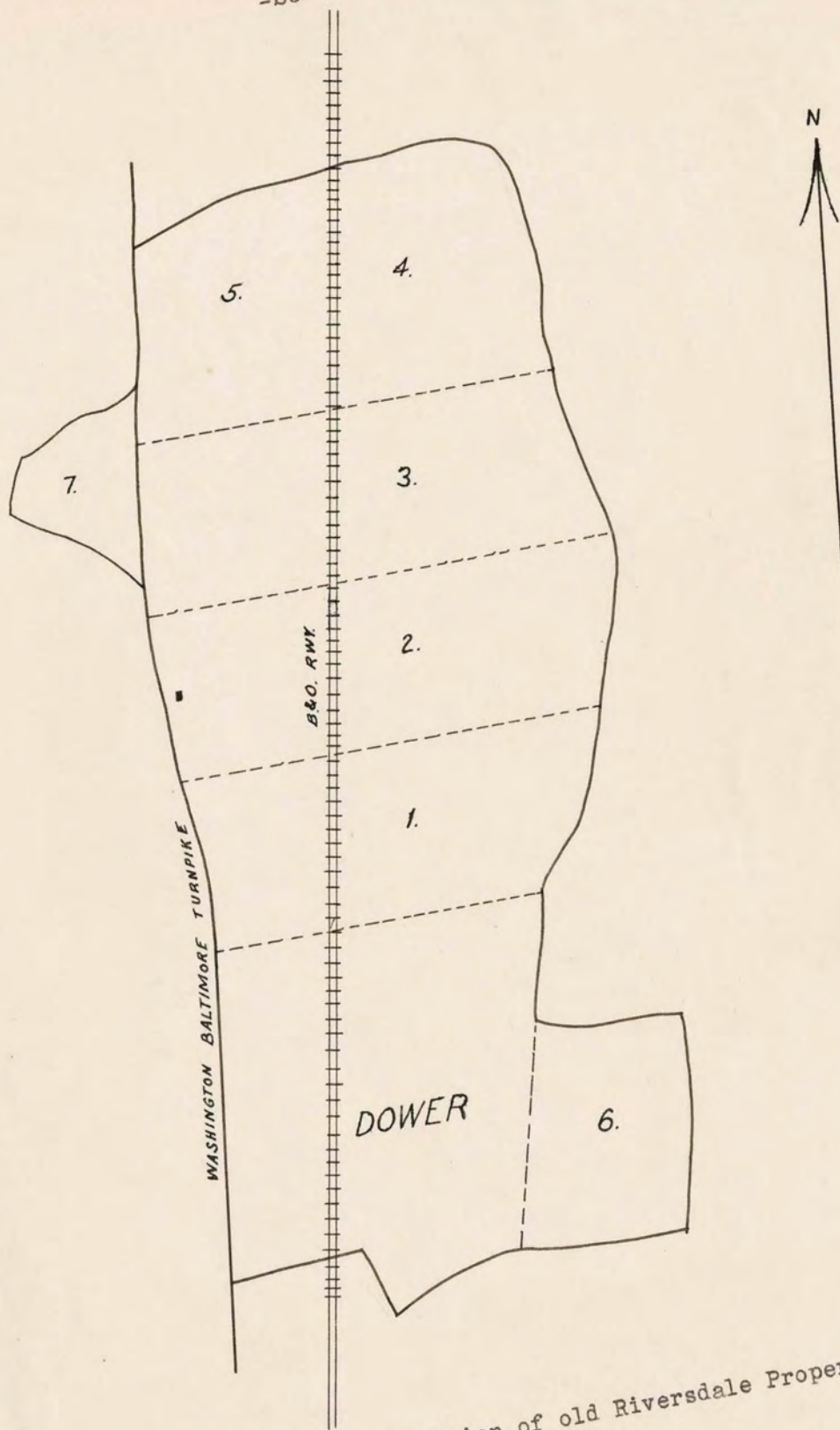
Richard C. M.

George H., Jr.

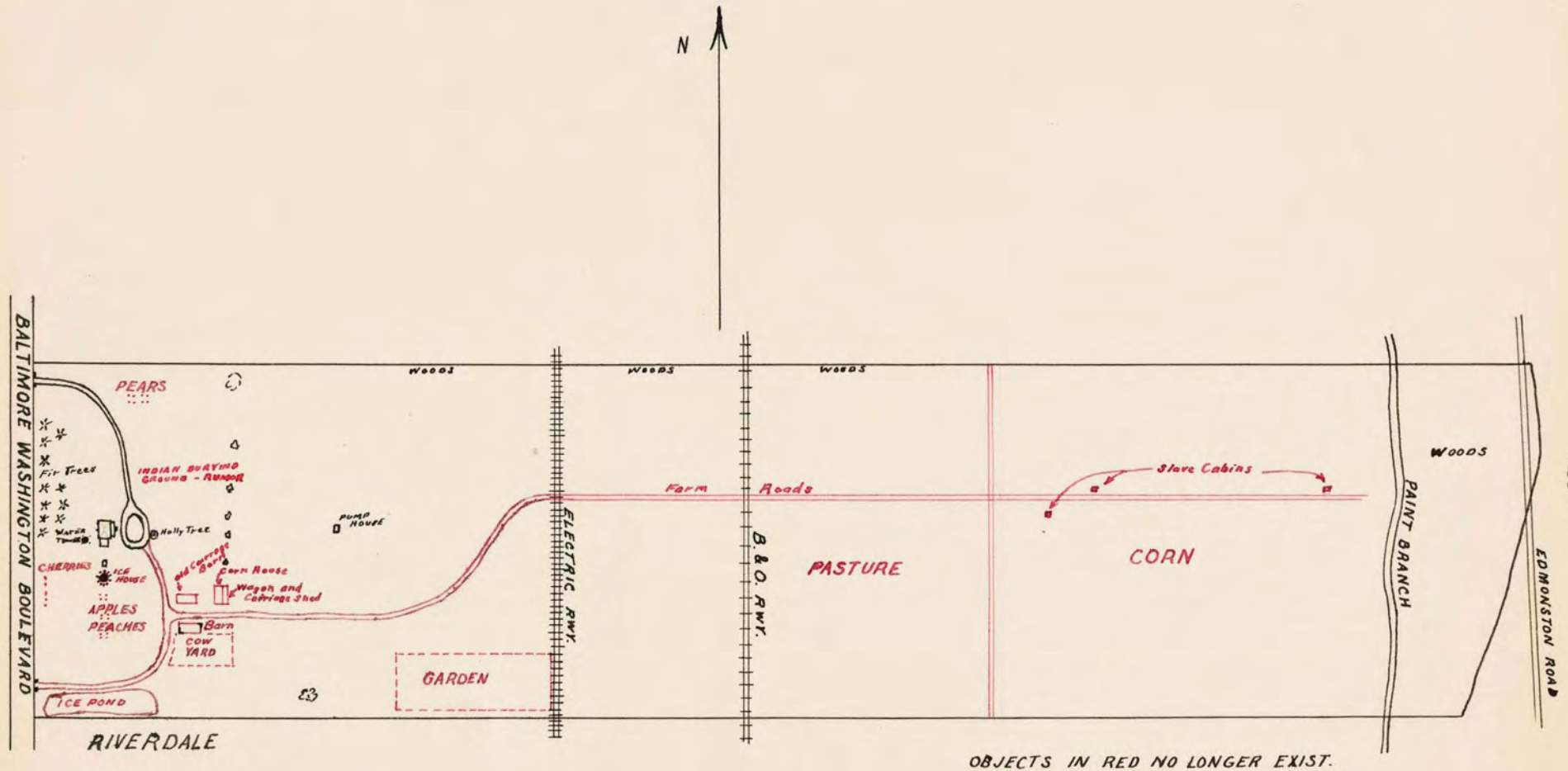
Charles Baltimore

Rosalie E. S.

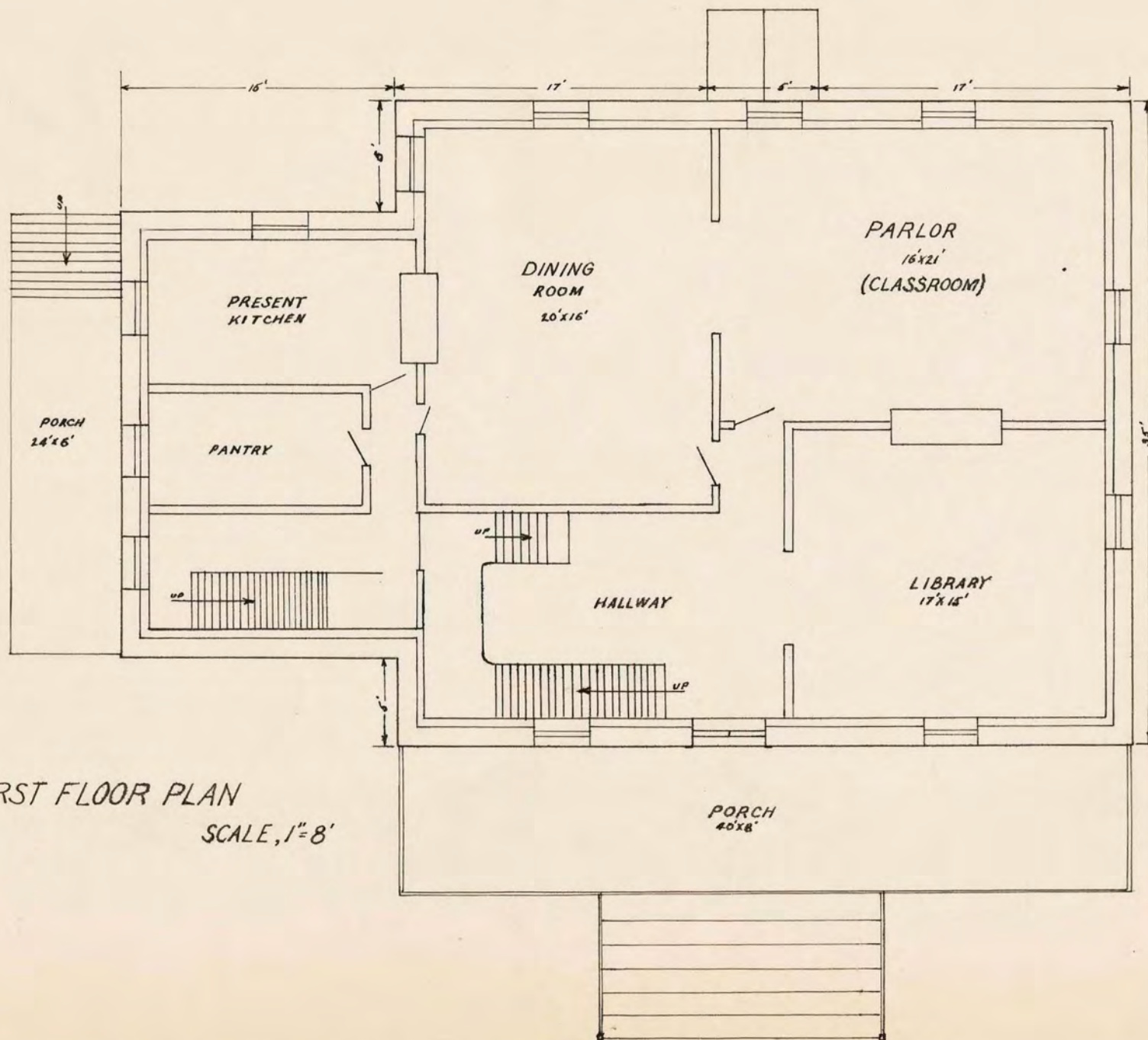
Elizabeth Stuart



Rough Sketch of Division of old Riversdale Property.



SKETCH OF PROPERTY NOT TO SCALE.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE, 1"=8'



View of Front of House, looking West, from Crest of Hill.
Note large holly tree on left.



View looking East from same spot. Note Pump-House in foreground, and street-car tracks in background. Property extends almost to limit of vision.



Closer View of Front.



View showing Wing and Water Tank on Left.





View of Wing and Water Tower, looking North.



Looking Northwest. Note Smoke-House on Left.



Ruins of Old Barn, looking Northwest.

LONGFELLOW
SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Masters

Reese Longfellow Sewell

John Ellsworth Madory

Kenneth Henry Symons

College Park, Maryland

School opens the third Tuesday
in September.

Holidays: Thanksgiving week-end;
ten days at Christmas; Washing-
ton's Birthday; and a spring
holiday of ten days.

School closes the second Friday
of June.

LONGFELLOW SCHOOL FOR BOYS is located in the suburbs of Washington on the extensive estate of Calvert MacAlpine. Here successful grade school work is carried on under experienced masters in an environment conducive to sturdy physique.

The campus of the School with its two hundred acres of playing fields and woods provides opportunity for all outdoor sports, so necessary to the health and happiness of the growing boy.

The School aims to develop each boy to his maximum possibilities within the limits of his school attendance.

Location. - The School is a mile south of College Park, Maryland, on the Baltimore-Washington Boulevard - U.S. Route No. 1. Washington Railway and Electric cars marked Branchville or Beltsville start in Washington on G Street at Fifteenth, N. W., and stop at the School's station. The Hyattsville-Laurel bus of the Capital Transit Company starts at Tenth and E. Streets, N. W. and stops at the entrance to the School. By road it is eight miles from the White House; a twenty minute drive.

Environment. - The setting for the School is ideal: far enough from the city to avoid its distractions and yet close enough to the Nation's Capital to enjoy its educational advantages.

The School seeks to maintain the atmosphere of a home. It provides a simple and regular country life in ideal surroundings, giving the thought, care and training which parents would wish a

boy to have.

Religious Life. - The School is non-sectarian, but distinctly Christian in its spirit and teachings. The atmosphere is that of a cultured, Christian home. Devotional exercises are conducted at the beginning of each day. Sunday morning the boarding students attend church.

Health. - Constant thought is given in the preparation of menus that are not only healthful and appetizing but are free from the usual routine monotony of school life.

Care is taken to prevent colds and contagion. Boys are inspected before going out to play to see that they use proper clothing and foot-wear. Each boy's health is observed and pains taken to give him such care as his parents might wish.

Discipline. - The boys are expected to do right and obey the rules. The need for stringent discipline is rare. Students understand that the rules of the School must be obeyed, and they accept as a matter of course regulations which at home would produce resentment.

The repair or replacement of School property damaged by a student must be paid for by the boy responsible; if he is unknown, the cost is pro-rated among all students.

Admission. - The School requires no examination for admission, but standard achievement tests are given to determine the grade to which each boy must be assigned.

Classification is at no time on a rigid basis. Boys may be moved up or down a grade, according to effort and accomplishment, or be transferred, in individual subjects, to the class best suited to their ability and effort.

The School program covers the first eight grades. The school year is divided into three terms: fall, winter and spring. These terms are separated by the Christmas and spring vacations.

Instruction. - All boys are instructed by men. The individual is made the basis in every department of the school work, and each student receives such attention and extra instruction as will enable him to make the most satisfactory progress. Special stress is laid upon teaching the boy correct methods of study.

The masters make it their object to have the boys do thoroughly the work each day. Various devices are employed to accomplish this end. Frequent reviews and written tests are held.

Examinations are held in all subjects at the end of the first and second terms, on the work of those terms, and at the end of the year, on the work of the year. Results of these examinations are kept on file, and a copy mailed to parents. A report on daily work is sent to parents

at the end of each month.

Promotions are based upon the daily work of the pupils, and upon the examinations.

The courses parallel those offered by the Washington Public Schools. The School welcomes queries regarding course content, textbooks in use, methods, and other pertinent questions. The work of each boy being essentially individual, there is no attempt to present this information here.

Expenses. - The tuition charges follow:

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Month</u>
Resident students	\$360	\$40
5-day students	315	35
Day students	180	20

Tuition includes textbooks. The resident and 5-day student rates include laundry; day students are served their noon day meals.

The annual tuition may be paid in nine equal monthly payments in advance.

At the beginning of the school year a deposit of \$10 is required of each student to cover chargeable damages done to school property.

The school is owned and operated by masters interested in offering to Washingtonians the advantages of a private school education at an exceedingly moderate rate.

Daily Schedule:-

7.30 Rising
8.00 Breakfast
8.45 Room Inspection
8.55 Day students arrive
9.00 Devotional Exercises
9.15 Classes
12.30 Dinner
1.30 Classes
3.30 Sports
4.30 Day students leave
5.30 Baths
6.00 Supper
7.00 Evening study or reading
7.30 Lights out - Juniors
8.30 All lights out

Outfit.- Every resident pupil must provide bed clothes for a single bed. The following articles are necessary: Three woolen blankets, three sheets, one pillow, and two pillow slips. He should also bring half dozen large bath towels, bathrobe, house slippers, toilet articles, raincoat, overshoes, and the necessary clothing for fall and winter wear. All articles should be indelibly marked; woven name tapes are recommended.

Summary. - Longfellow School, within twenty minutes of most Washington homes, offers the advantages of country life to city boys at the best possible price consistent with financial soundness.

Telephone: Greenwood 2242

References:- A satisfied and enthusiastic patronage is one of the very best testimonials that a school can offer the public. The work of the Longfellow School for Boys is of such personal character that from the very beginning of our work we have come into intimate personal relationship with our patrons. Practically all of our patrons have written us personally, some of them repeatedly, to express their entire satisfaction with results accomplished and with the methods employed in carrying on the work of the School. It would be a pleasure and privilege to furnish a prospective patron with names of present and former patrons living nearby.

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The Baltimore Sun.

Virkus: American Genealogies.

Neill: Maryland History.

Thesis No. 64, "The History and Construction of the Cal-
vert Mansion in Riverdale, Maryland", E. H. Swick

Personal Help from:

Mr. George H. Calvert, Jr., Washington

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Spence, College Park

Mr. R. L. Sewell, Longfellow School for Boys

Mr. George W. Fogg, U. of M. Library