

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no

Property Name: Stephen L. Clagett House Inventory Number: CT-740

Address: 132 Main Street Historic district: ___ yes no

City: Prince Frederick Zip Code: 20678 County: Calvert

USGS Quadrangle(s): Prince Frederick

Property Owner: 132 Main Street LLC Tax Account ID Number: 013118

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 441 Tax Map Number: 24

Project: MD 231 at MD 765A Community Enhancement and Safety Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration

Agency Prepared By: Parsons Brinckerhoff

Preparer's Name: G. Blanchard K. Britt Date Prepared: 5/1/2014

Documentation is presented in: Maryland Historic Sites Inventory Form for CT-740

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ___ Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Architectural Description

The Stephen L. Clagett House is located at 132 Main Street in Prince Frederick; it was built in 1904. (Note that the Maryland Historical Trust data for this property list it as the Stephen L. Clagett House/Claggett et al. Law Office, with different spellings of the name.) It is a substantially altered, two-and-a-half story, three-bay former residence that rests on a brick foundation. Photographs from 1980 indicate that the current building only minimally resembles the original house. Changes to the building render it unrecognizable as a historic building. The exterior is clad with vinyl. Numerous additions obscure the building's original appearance and contribute to the complex roof shape, which primarily consists of numerous gables. The building is oriented on a northeast-southwest axis, fronting Main Street on its southwest facade. Major alterations due to its conversion into a commercial building include a considerable expansion toward the northeast and replacement of all original exterior materials, including cladding and windows. The building is a modern interpretation of the Queen Anne style, but the loss of integrity has resulted in a lack of the style's historic character and exuberance.

The building's main core consists of a side-gable form with various extensions including a polygonal turret and large dormer that project from the main plane. The largely symmetrical southwest facade contains the main entrances to various businesses and is

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dominated by a one-story, wrap-around porch. The porch rests on brick piers and features Doric columns supporting a hip roof clad with asphalt shingles. The porch wraps around the turret located at the building's eastern end and continues along the southeast elevation. A small, central stairway leads to the porch. The stairway and porch are lined with a metal balustrade of simple square members. In the center bay's first story is an entrance comprised of a glazed door with flanking sidelights. In the adjacent eastern and western bays are single, glazed doors. The second story's eastern and western bays contain identical twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash windows. The central bay's second story paired window utilizes a nine-over-nine, double-hung sash, configuration. Above, a large central gable-front dormer includes an eight-over-eight, double-hung sash window. The dormer features gable returns and fish-scale cladding in the pediment formed by the gable. All facade windows and doors are surrounded by modest trim. All windows are flanked by louvered shutters. The turret appears as a small extension of the eastern bay and is discussed below.

The southeast (side) elevation is comprised of the polygonal turret, wrap-around porch, and the building's side-gable main core. An additional porch entry and stairway are located on the turret's southeast-facing side. The turret contains three windows on each story; the stories are divided by the wrap-around porch. Due to the turret's polygonal shape, windows are south, southeast, and east-facing. All windows on the turret exhibit nine-over-nine, double-hung sash composition. Modest trim surrounds each window. Above, the turret's attic section features fish-scale shingle cladding. It is topped by a flared, polygonal, and conical roof.

On the southeast elevation's side-gable section, windows are of eight-over-eight, double-hung sash composition. One window is located in each story. The windows include modest surrounds and are flanked by louvered shutters.

The building's northwest (side) elevation contains identical first and second stories beneath the roof's gable-end and a small, two-story projecting addition. On the building's main core, each story contains two windows. The windows are of twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash composition. They are surrounded by modest trim and flanked by louvered shutters. Above, the elevation's attic space features a single window without shutters.

The two-story addition is polygonal in shape and projects from the southwest elevation. It features windows on both its first and second stories. Windows are comprised of nine-over-nine, double-hung sashes and face to the west and northwest around the addition's polygonal shape.

Northeast of the building's main core is a large, multi-story, non-historic addition. The addition more than doubles the size of the original building and contains varied massing with multiple projecting components. The addition's southeast elevation contains its main entrance. From south to north, the addition includes a two-story, hip-roof section; a central, three-story, gable-front section; and a two-and-a-half story gable-front section with a two-story, projecting addition. A small porch projects from the central section. The porch rests on a brick foundation and employs Doric columns to support an asphalt shingle-clad shed roof. A brick ramp and stairway lead from the nearby driveway to the porch. Across the elevation, windows vary in size but are generally of multi-light, double-hung sash configuration. Some windows feature louvered shutters. The northern two sections contain gable spindlework.

The addition's northeast (rear) elevation is two-and-a-half stories and contains an off-center projecting and polygonal turret. Near its center is a paneled entry door surmounted by nine lights. Nearly all windows across the elevation are of nine-over-nine, double-hung sash configuration. Eight fixed, six-light windows are located on the turret. The turret's attic space is clad with fish-scale shingles and rises above the roof. It is topped with a polygonal and conical roof. Two gable-front dormers flank the turret and contain six-over-six, double-hung sash windows.

Asphalt shingles cover the building's complex roof. A single, interior, brick chimney is located near the center of the original

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building core.

The building is set back from Main Street and separated by a small panel of grass. A brick path leads to the southwest facade. Along the southeast elevation is a paved driveway leading to a rear, northeast parking lot. Some mature vegetation exists northwest of the building, but the majority of vegetation appears as young plantings. A small hedge lines the building's foundation at the facade. The property surveyed as part of this evaluation was .9 acre.

Historic Context

Established in 1654, Calvert County is bordered by the Chesapeake Bay to the east and the Patuxent River to the west and south. Today, the county encompasses 413 square miles of land. "A History of Calvert County" states that the county extended north and northwest of its present boundaries when established, including present-day Prince George's County in its entirety. In 1658, the Prince George's County region was separated from Calvert County.

Calvert County's early settlers recognized the region's suitability for growing tobacco and tobacco cultivation emerged as the county's driving economic force in the late seventeenth century. In turn, this impacted many aspects of life in Calvert County, including its social structure and physical development. Slaves worked on tobacco plantations and the crop became so integral to life in the county that residents used the plant's leaves for currency. Residential and agrarian growth initially occurred along the county's shorelines and riverbanks, and transportation centers for shipping tobacco via the region's waterways developed instead of roads. With little need for a central market, towns did not rapidly develop and growth within the county's central region. Poor roads, along with the county's location on the Calvert Peninsula, left Calvert County isolated for many years.

According to "The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland," the original county seat was likely itinerant, but a legislative report from March 23, 1697/98 first mentions a Calvert County courthouse. Calvert County established this first courthouse at Calvertown, located on the county's western side at Battle Creek, but many residents found this location inconvenient. After repeated complaints about the location and the courthouse's declining condition, the Assembly relocated the county seat. In 1722, an act establishing the county seat on a centrally located tract of unsettled land passed. This land, known as William's Old Field, was renamed Prince Fredericktown and later Prince Frederick for King George I's eldest son. (Within this historic context, the town will be referred to as Prince Frederick, its present name.) The Assembly did not appropriate sufficient funding to build the courthouse and jail until 1725, Prince Frederick's official year of establishment.

Early settlement patterns occurred along the water. However, prior to Prince Frederick's 1725 establishment, several Calvert County residents built homes in the central region and landowners established lots in this central region. William Kidd and John Critchard completed the first Prince Frederick courthouse and nearby jail in 1732. From this site, Prince Frederick's Main Street (present-day MD 765A) and downtown evolved. After Kidd and Critchard completed the courthouse and jail, local landowners laid out plots of land for homes in Prince Frederick during the 1730s. Small wooden buildings were constructed around the courthouse over time. These buildings in town primarily housed various merchants and law offices. Due to tobacco's dominance and the region's plantation-based economy, Prince Frederick's early residents and those living in the county seat's vicinity lived on large tracts of farmland. Residents came to town to shop for supplies, socialize, or attend court.

According to "The County Courthouse and Records of Maryland," Prince Frederick's first courthouse burned during a fire in 1748. Calvert County built a second courthouse, a brick building likely the same size as the first, on the site that year. Census data indicates that 3,788 Caucasian residents lived in Calvert County in 1800, but information for Prince Frederick's total population is not available. British forces burned Prince Frederick's second courthouse, along with several homes in the town, during the War of 1812. Anticipating the British forces' arrival, officials and residents removed the county records prior to the fire. Thus, Calvert

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County's records dating to the Colonial era were saved. Maryland's General Assembly did not authorize funding to repair and rebuild Prince Frederick's courthouse until 1816 and Calvert County completed the town's third courthouse in 1819. During the period after the attack on Prince Frederick, a new law office opened in town.

Referenced in the newspaper article "From Humble Origins: The Birth of Prince Frederick and Calvert County," an 1824 survey maps shows Prince Frederick's location at the intersection of two roads. The map only identifies the courthouse and two buildings opposite it on Main Street (MD 765A) in the town's center. These two roads, like those throughout Calvert County, were unpaved. Prince Frederick did not benefit from hard surface roads until the early twentieth century. Prior to 1830, the town's first post office was constructed. An 1835 newspaper advertisement also mentions a large building's existence, operating as a tavern, and likely Prince Frederick's first hotel.

Though census data pertaining to Prince Frederick is not available for the 1840s, an 1840 Calvert County map indicates that 2,895 Caucasians, 1,474 free African Americans, and 4,170 slaves (9,229 residents total) lived in the county at that time. According to this data, between 1800 and 1840, the number of Caucasian citizens living in Calvert County declined. However, Prince Frederick's population was large enough for residents to justify building a church in town. Many residents disliked traveling south to Port Republic to attend church. On March 1, 1841, residents organized Prince Frederick's first congregation, St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Dr. James Duke oversaw construction the following year and builders completed the one-and-one-half story brick building in late 1842. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (CT-818) remains in its original location on present-day Church Street.

Prince Frederick experienced marginal growth during the following decades. An 1850 account specifically mentions the town's courthouse, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, an inn, lawyer's office, post office, and several homes. During the 1860s, the Civil War and slavery's end briefly interrupted Prince Frederick's economy and social order. Several plantations throughout the county were ceased to operate, but many freed slaves were employed as farm hands or tenant farmers after the war. Ultimately, the Civil War did not affect tobacco's standing as southern Maryland's primary cash crop and life in Prince Frederick and Calvert County returned to normal after the war. Farmers also continued growing wheat, another major cash crop, and orchards were common throughout the county.

Simultaneously, discussion and planning began in 1861 to develop a railroad connecting Baltimore with the harbor at Drum Point in southeastern Calvert County. The proposed Baltimore & Drum Point Railroad (CT-1295) would pass directly through Prince Frederick's town center. According to "Documentation of The Baltimore & Drum Point Railroad," the railroad's presence would have dramatically affected Prince Frederick's social and economic fabric in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, a region long isolated by poor roads and bodies of water. An 1866 USGS map illustrates moderate growth since 1850; the map notes ten buildings in Prince Frederick's town center, including the courthouse.

In 1868, the Baltimore & Drum Point Railroad received its charter. Before the railroad's construction began, the majority of Prince Frederick burned during a devastating, accidental fire in 1882. An incident account and record, noting buildings destroyed, reveals Prince Frederick's moderate development since 1866. According to "Minutes and Proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Calvert County, Maryland," Prince Frederick's "Methodist Episcopal Church and Parsonage, Courthouse, Shoe shop, Journal Office, a large store, property of J. W. Shemwell & Bro., a large and fine hotel, property of D.R. Magruder, a dwelling house occupied by Silas R. King, and the law offices of Joseph A. Wilson, John P. Briscoe, C.S. Parran, and John B. Gray" were destroyed during the fire. In total, fourteen of the town's eighteen buildings burned, along with deeds, wills, and court records. Sommerville Sollers, the county clerk, saved some documents. Two extant buildings, the St. Paul's Episcopal Church and a Dowell family home (CT-739), survived the fire. Calvert County established a temporary courthouse in St. Paul's unoccupied rectory. Several months later on June 27, 1882, the church's rectory burned in a fire, likely caused by foul play, and records burned. According to "A History of Calvert County, Maryland," Prince Frederick and Calvert County documents dated prior to 1882 do not exist.

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Calvert County built Prince Frederick's fourth courthouse on the same site; the March 1882 fire did not damage the previous courthouse's brick frame. During rebuilding, the Hotel Calvert was also constructed on Main Street (MD 765A), opposite and east of the courthouse. The hotel replaced the Brentford House, Prince Frederick's inn before the fire. In 1891, after years of legal battles and funding issues, the railroad company abandoned the Baltimore & Drum Point Railroad project. Though laborers prepared 25 miles of railroad bed by 1891, tracks were never laid. Due to the great fire and the railroad project's stoppage, Prince Frederick never experienced rapid growth or expansion during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The 1986 newspaper article, "Shades of Old Prince Frederick," explains that local residents founded a Prince Frederick Development Company in 1894, "for the creation and maintenance of reading and lecture rooms in Prince Frederick." The same year, the company constructed a two-story Town Hall building on the lot located directly southeast of the courthouse. The first known photograph from the period after Prince Frederick burned, taken southwest of the small town, shows the Town Hall, young trees and shrubs, and narrow dirt roads lined by split-rail fences. Clapboard-clad one and two-story buildings surround the courthouse, the largest and only brick building. Typical of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century rural communities, there were a variety of I-house and gable-ell buildings. A turn-of-the-century account confirms that lawyers' offices, a local newspaper office, and a cobbler's shop occupied small buildings in Prince Frederick.

Calvert County's population rose from 9,229 in 1840 to 10,223 in 1900. Despite this marginal population growth, a 1901 map identifies several buildings along the road leading southwestward toward the Patuxent River (MD 231) from the town's center. The map also notes several buildings, likely residences, further south on Main Street (MD 765A) Prince Frederick expanded, albeit slowly, during the early twentieth century. The 1907 Maryland Geological Survey's Calvert County Survey indicates that Solomons was the county's largest town, not Prince Frederick; however, because it was the county seat, Prince Frederick continued to hold a prominent place within the county. Photographs from 1908 show that a one-story, gable-front building in Prince Frederick housed the county's first bank. A one-story, gable-front building also housed the town's school. In 1910, the town's name was officially changed from Prince Fredericktown to Prince Frederick. The county's population reached 10,325 in 1910.

During the 1910s, the Maryland State Roads Commission (SRC) sought to improve road conditions statewide, attempting to utilize modern methods and materials to improve transportation. Prior to 1911, the SRC began preparing the existing dirt road connecting Owings in Calvert County with Prince Frederick. Originally named MD 2 after the SRC improved it, the road between Owings and Prince Frederick was a portion of the 84-mile-long road that extended between Baltimore and Solomons Island in southern Calvert County. MD 2 passed through Prince Frederick as the town's Main Street, today MD 765A. Covered in gravel, the SRC completed MD 2 in 1915 and it was Prince Frederick's first hard-surface road and state road.

Built between 1914 and 1916, Calvert County constructed a new courthouse on Main Street on the same lot. This building's lawn is the site of the town's previous courthouses, but the 1916 building was set back from the street with a chain-link fence encompassing the grounds. The two-story brick courthouse featured Neoclassical-style elements, including a prominent gable pediment supported by two-story columns. A photograph collection from 1917 offers additional information about the town's appearance from this time. Businesses and offices concentrated around the courthouse tended to flank Main Street directly, whereas the residences are set back from the street, having lots enclosed by picket or split-rail fences. A picket fence also enclosed the Hotel Calvert's lot.

One of Prince Frederick's most prominent citizens, the widely respected Louis Goldstein, was born in Calvert County in 1913. His father owned the Prince Frederick Department Store, later renamed Goldstein's Department Store, and he worked there as a boy, developing an affinity for dealing with both people and numbers. The younger Goldstein entered politics immediately after serving in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II and completing law school, serving first in Maryland's General Assembly, and later

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as the state comptroller from 1959 until his death in 1998.

Prince Frederick gradually became more modernized during the 1920s and 30s, but Calvert County experienced little change in population. In 1920, the county's population was 9,744 and in 1930, the county's population declined to 9,528. During the 1920s, officials established the town's first volunteer fire department and high school. The two-story building constructed for the high school also housed Prince Frederick's elementary school in one of its rooms. Prince Frederick's high school later absorbed two other area high schools, becoming Calvert County High School. Due to segregation, African American students attended the Colored Industrial School, a Rosenwald school completed in 1921 and enlarged in 1924; the building is extant and is located on Armory Road.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and city directories do not exist for Prince Frederick and the lack of courthouse records presents challenges to research. However, many local residents have provided important oral histories, recounting their memories of growing up in Prince Frederick. Local resident Arthur Wilson Dowell gave his personal account of the town in his book, "Growing Up in Prince Frederick During the 1920's & 30's." Dowell's book includes a sketch map showing a concentration of businesses surrounding the courthouse on Main Street (MD 765A). These businesses include various shops, lawyers' offices, doctors' offices, motor companies, the Calvert Journal newspaper office, a fire station, butcher, restaurant, library, bank, and hotels. Homes were primarily located north of the courthouse and business district, as well as further south on Main Street.

After the Eastern Shore Public Service Company ran a line from the Eastern Shore during the 1930s, the company introduced electricity to Prince Frederick for the first time. In 1939, the Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative began offering electricity service on a larger scale throughout Calvert County. According to the 1974 Baltimore Sun article "Prince Frederick Inevitably Will Be 'A Different Place,'" the town's population barely exceeded 300 during the 1930s and 40s. Local author and newspaperman Hulbert Footner said, "Calvert is the least populated, the least improved, the least opulent, and is generally termed the least progressive county in Maryland, but I like it," regarding the county in 1942. However, World War II ushered in major changes for Prince Frederick and Calvert County. Between 1941 and 1945, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps established several training and testing bases at Solomons Island in southern Calvert County, introducing an influx of people to the region and new jobs for local residents. Between 1940 and 1950, the county's population increased from 10,484 to 12,100, but Calvert County's farming industry also began to decline the late 1940s and 1950s, following a nationwide trend of increased white-collar and industrial jobs in the post-war economy.

In 1951, the SRC completed a bypass, diverting traffic around the center of Prince Frederick from Main Street (MD 765A). During the 1960s, the bypass and extant portions of MD 2 were transitioned into the MD 2-4 dual highway, introducing change and development to the town and county; commercial strip malls soon populated the area around downtown Prince Frederick. The four-lane highway carried traffic from Washington, DC, through Prince Frederick, to southern Calvert County. In the mid-1970s, Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant was established approximately sixteen miles south of Prince Frederick. Downtown Prince Frederick's appearance also changed quite a bit during the same time period when the present-day Calvert County Services Building was constructed in 1974. Since then, other historic buildings on Main Street have been demolished; in most cases, new construction or parking lots now occupy these spaces. Other historic residential buildings have been altered, many for commercial uses.

Queen Anne Architecture

Emerging in England during the 1870s, the highly ornate and exuberant Queen Anne style is the informal combination of *eighteenth-century English architecture* with earlier medieval motifs. Characterized by numerous wall textures and colors

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occurring within a single building, it was a dominant style of the Victorian era. After spreading across the United States, it was built between 1880 and 1910. Railroads facilitated the spread of pre-cut ornament, allowing the style to proliferate. Irregular massing and fenestration, corner towers, and projecting bays are other character-defining features.

Stephen L. Claggett House History

The Stephen L. Claggett House was identified in prior Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) surveys in 1980 and 1986. In 1995, correspondence between MHT and the Maryland State Highway Administration indicates that the property may be individually eligible; however, no determination of eligibility was completed for the house. Since 1995, the building has been substantially enlarged and renovated; it no longer resembles the building that was present at that time.

The Stephen Claggett House was named after the then-owner by an MHT surveyor in the 1980s. The property is locally known as the J. Briscoe Bunting House after its original occupant. Bunting was a relative of the Dowell family, who lived on surrounding properties. Bunting was a local attorney who also owned the "Calvert Journal" newspaper. Bunting's house eventually fell out of residential use and by 1980 was occupied by the law firm of Claggett, Cumberland, Demedis, and Holtz. By 1995, the firm of Davis and Upton occupied the property. Aerial imagery shows that the extensive alterations to the house occurred circa 2006. The surrounding landscape was also cleared and parking lots were installed.

Significance Evaluation

The Stephen L. Claggett House was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A, B, and C using guidelines set forth in the NRHP Bulletin "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation."

The building is not eligible under Criterion A. Research has not shown the building to be associated with events or trends important in history. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion A.

The building is not eligible under Criterion B. Research has not shown the building to be associated with people important in history. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion B.

The building is not eligible under Criterion C. The building has been substantially altered, resulting in a loss of integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. Prior documentation and photographs of the building on file at the Maryland Historical Trust indicate that the alterations to the building have been so substantial that it is no longer recognizable as the building that was surveyed in 1980, although the allusion to the Queen Anne style remains in place. Therefore, the building is not eligible under Criterion C.

The property was not evaluated under Criterion D for this assessment.

Therefore, the Stephen L. Claggett House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

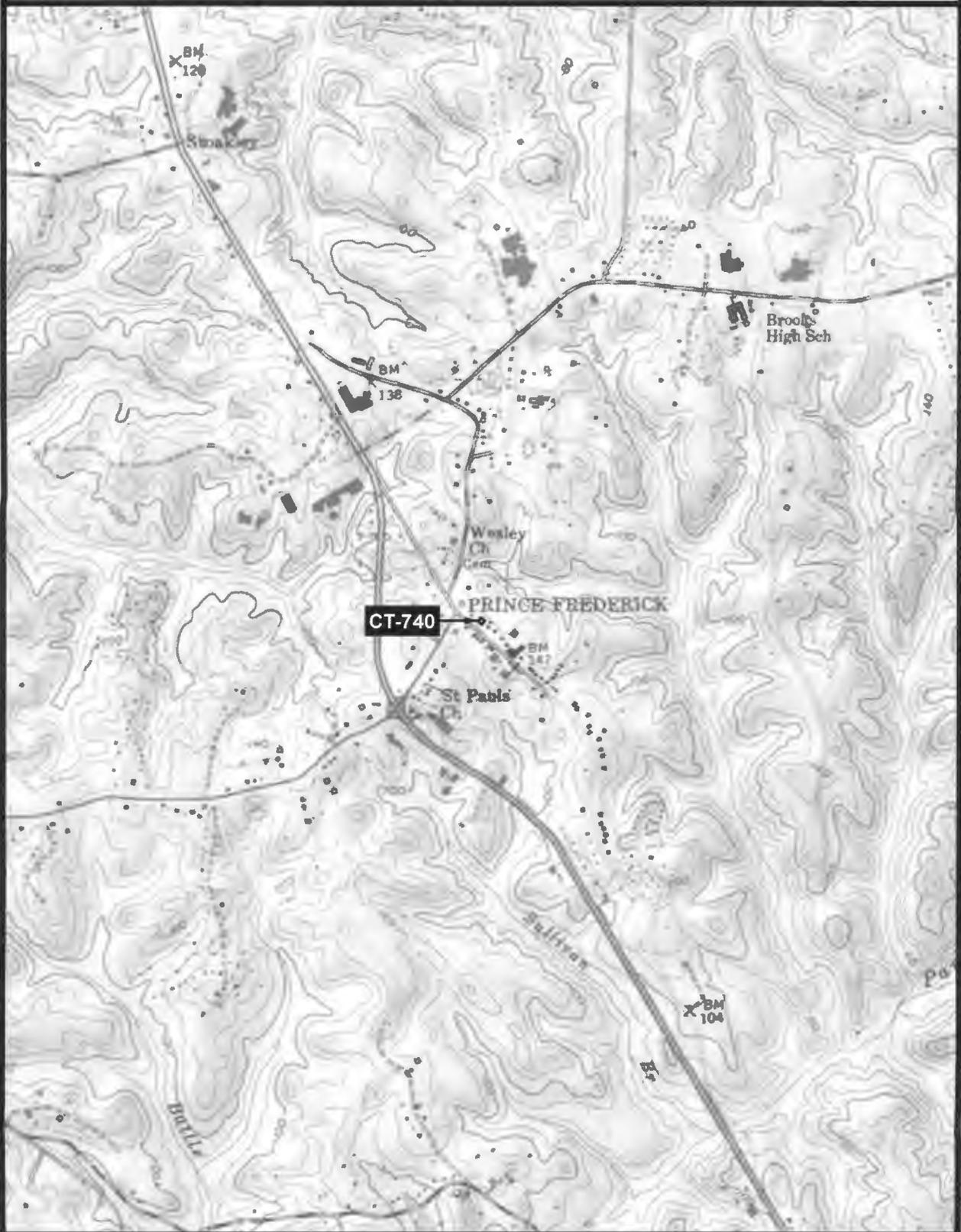
MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

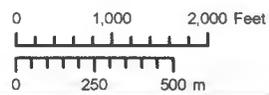
Reviewer, National Register Program

Date



 Property Boundary

USGS 7.5 Minute Series 1:24000 Topographic Quadrangle: Prince Frederick (1993)



Map prepared: Mar 2014



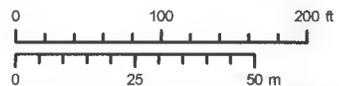
CT-740
Stephen L. Claggett House (Claggett et al. Law Offices)

132 Main Street
Prince Frederick, Calvert County, MD
Parcel ID: 24-441



 Property Boundary
 Parcels Annotated with Map-Parcel-Block-Lot-Section (Calvert County GIS)

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900



Map prepared: Mar 2014

Photo Log

CT-740, Stephen L. Claggett House (Claggett et al. Law Offices)

All printed photographs were created using HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge and HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, Soft Gloss.

CT-0740_2014-02-12_01

Facade and side elevation, view to the north

CT-0740_2014-02-12_02

Rear elevation, view to the southwest



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CT-740

Stephen L. Claggett House (Claggett et al.
Law Offices)

Calvert County, MD

S. Foell

2/2014

MD SHPO

Facade and side elevation, view to the
north

1/2



CT-740

Stephen L. Claggett House (Claggett et al.
Law Offices)

Calvert County, MD

S. Foell

2/2014

MD SHPO

Rear elevation, view to the southwest

2/2

CT-740
STEPHEN L. CLAGETT HOUSE
(Late 19th Century)
Prince Frederick
Private

This is one of many attractive well-built houses in Prince Frederick. The two-story frame structure includes two particularly distinctive features on its west-facing facade: an oversized gabled dormer and a southern polygonal tower.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Stephen L. Claggett House

and/or common Claggett, Cumberland, Demedis, Holtz Law Offices

2. Location

street & number (Maryland Route 765) Main Street not for publication

city, town Prince Frederick vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Calvert

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Larry R. Holtz and Steven L. Claggett

street & number P.O. Box 272 telephone no.:

city, town Prince Frederick state and zip code Maryland 20678

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calvert County Courthouse liber

street & number Main Street(MD 765) folio

city, town Prince Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CT-740

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

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This late nineteenth-century house faces southwest toward Maryland Route 765. Set on a low brick foundation, this two-story wood framed and weatherboarded house is essentially a square-plan structure with a three-bay symmetrical facade and a gable roof. The windows are glazed with one-over-one and two-over-two double-hung sash. The roof is covered with standing-seam sheet metal. The eaves are embellished with sawn brackets. There is no cornice. To this basic cube, the original designer added the following asymmetrical elements: 1) a polygonal weatherboarded bay on the northwest gable-end wall; 2) a central dormer sided with round-butt wood shingles and illuminated by an oversized window; 3) a polygonal bay on the southwest gable end that is surmounted by a turret sided with round-butt shingles. The turret also has bracketed eaves and a polygonal roof. There is a one-story brick piered porte cochere sheltering the southeast and northeast sides of the house. New brick steps to the front entrance are a recent addition. The house is ostensibly heated by one interior brick chimney placed off-center on the front face of the roof. A new brick chimney has also been added to the exterior of the rear wall. Numerous changes have been made to the interior in the process of converting this old residence to law offices.

8. Significance

Survey No. CT-740

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or	
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Directed historical research would more firmly establish the historical significance of this site.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME
 HISTORIC
Stephen L. Clagett House
 AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
 STREET & NUMBER
Route 765
 CITY, TOWN
Prince Frederick VICINITY OF
 STATE
Maryland COUNTY
Calvert

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
 NAME
Stephen L. Clagett Telephone #:
 STREET & NUMBER
 CITY, TOWN
 STATE, zip code
 VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Calvert County Liber #: ABE 246
 STREET & NUMBER
Route 765 Folio #: 29
 CITY, TOWN
Prince Frederick STATE
MD

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE
 DATE
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
 CITY, TOWN
 STATE
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

7 DESCRIPTION

G-740

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is one of many attractive, well-built houses in Prince Frederick. The two-story frame structure includes two particularly distinctive features on its west-facing facade; an oversized gabled dormer and a southern polygonal tower. Both the dormer and the third story of the tower exhibit bracketed eaves and scalloped shingles. The tower is topped by a conical roof with a central finial.

Two over two windows light the house. A central brick chimney heats the house. Standing-seam metal covers the roof. Brackets support the eaves. German siding covers the house.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING | <input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION | <input type="checkbox"/> LAW | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS | <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> ART | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE | <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | |

SPECIFIC DATES late 19th century

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Further research is needed to determine the historical significance of this attractive building.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Merry Stinson

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey

DATE

May, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

Box 107

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Dunkirk

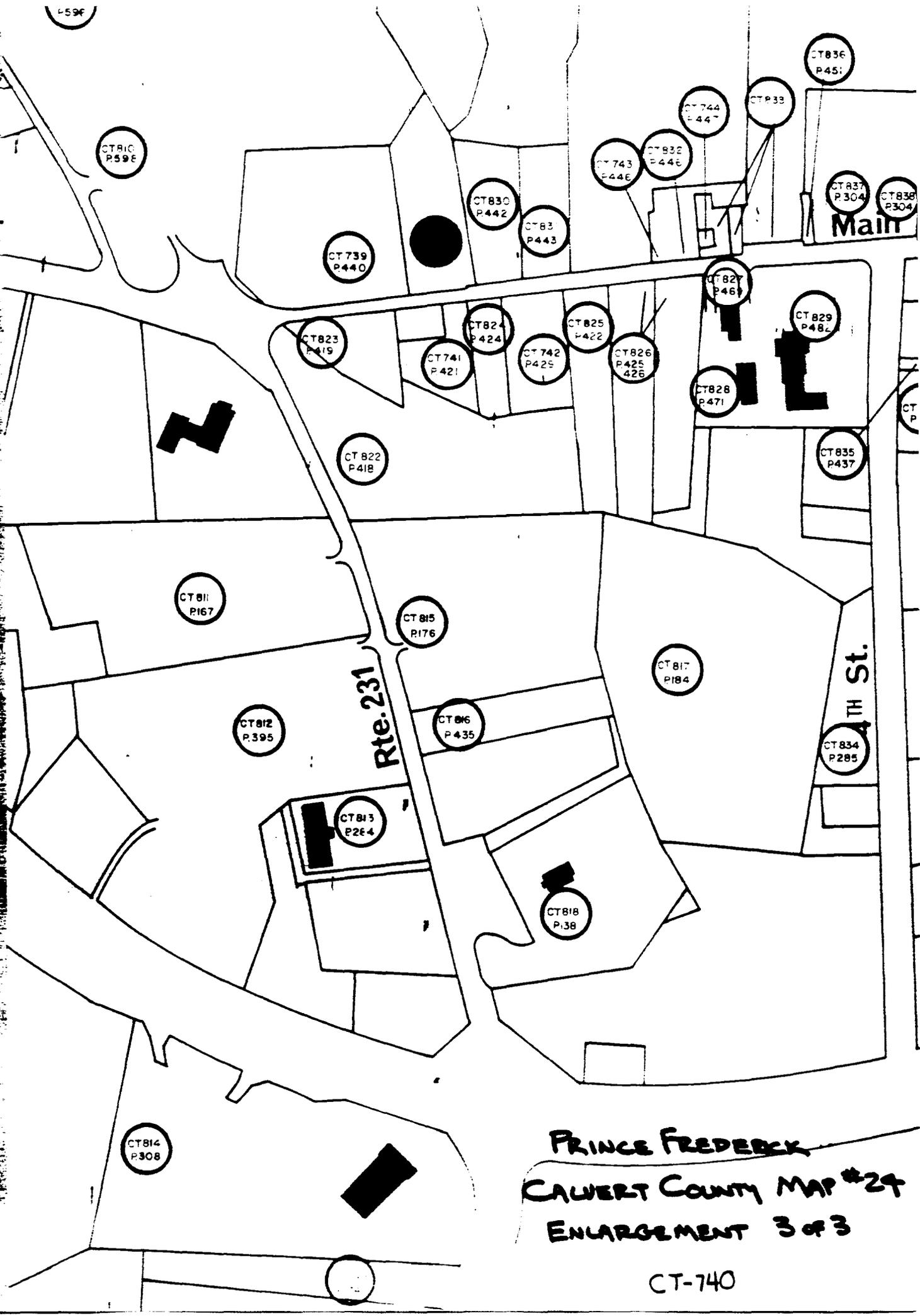
STATE

MD

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401
 (301) 267-1438



596

CT810
P596

CT739
P440

CT830
P442

CT83
P443

CT743
P446

CT832
P446

CT744
P447

CT833

CT836
P451

CT837
P304

CT838
P304

Main

CT827
P467

CT829
P484

CT823
P419

CT824
P424

CT825
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CT741
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CT742
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CT816
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Rte. 231

4th St.

CT813
P264

CT818
P138

CT834
P285

CT814
P308

PRINCE FREDERICK
CALVERT COUNTY MAP #29
ENLARGEMENT 3 of 3

CT-740

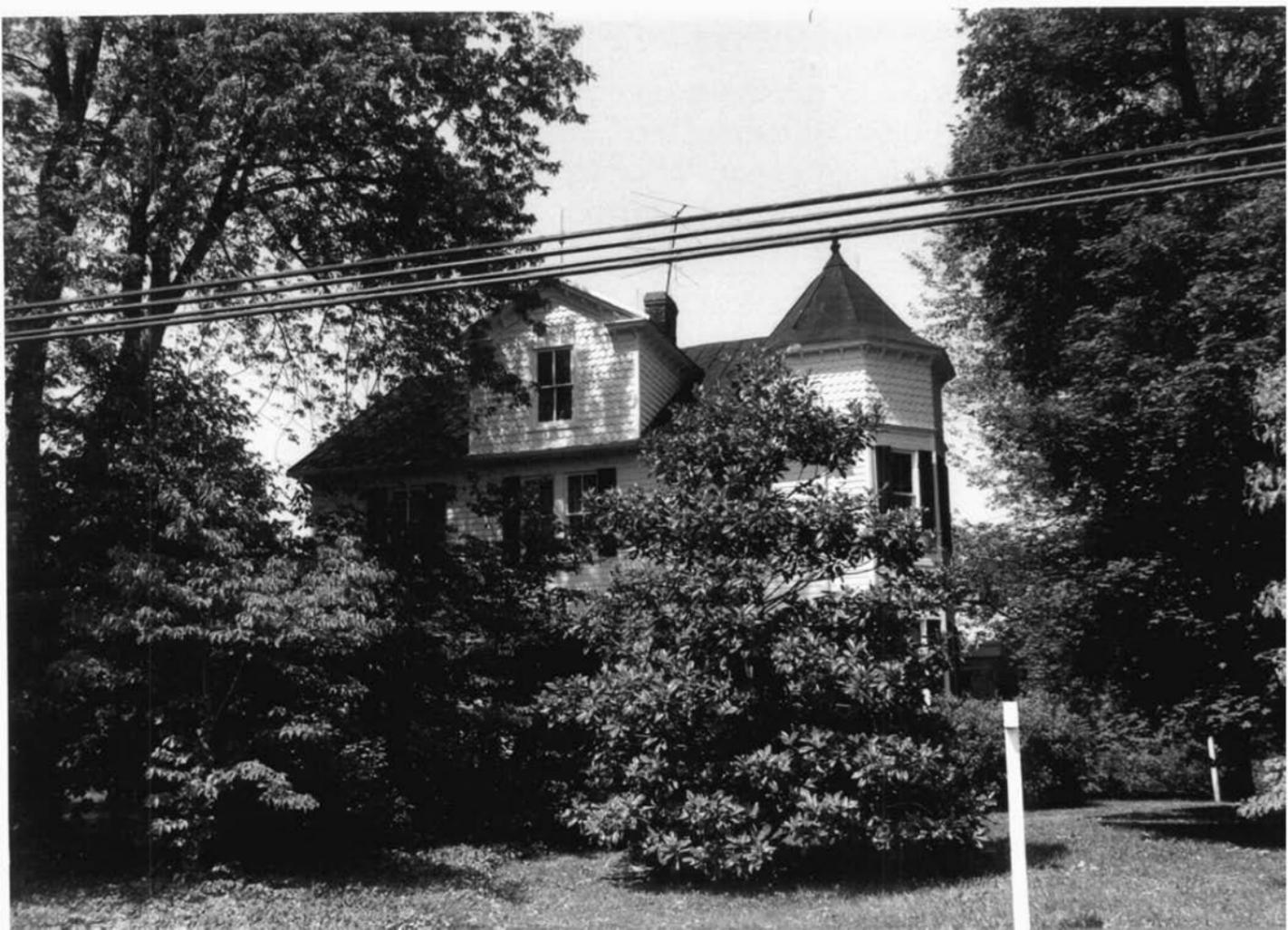


Ct-740 Holtz/Claggett Office
Highway 765
Prince Frederick

Ct-740

Camille Wells
view from the west

9/86



CT-740
Stephen L. Clagett House
Route 765
Prince Frederick
Calvert County, MD

W. elevation

Merry Stinson
May, 1980

neg. #15



Ct-740 Holtz/Claggett Offices
Highway 765
Prince Frederick

Camille Wells 9/86
detail of the southwest bay

Ct-740