MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___ **no** X

Property Name: Philip Goldstein Building Inventory Number: CT-744

Address: 166 Main Street Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Prince Frederick Zip Code: 20678 County: Calvert

USGS Quadrangle(s): Prince Frederick

Property Owner: Vallario Family Properties LLC Tax Account ID Number: 004976

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 447 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-744

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ___ Eligibility recommended X 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 X no Name: ___ Date: ___

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

Architectural Description

The Philip Goldstein Building/Thomas G. Axley Law Office is located at 166 Main Street; it was built in 1920. It is an altered one-story, two-bay commercial building that rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is covered with vinyl siding. The building has a front-gable roof and is oriented on a northeast-southwest axis with its facade facing Main Street to the southwest. Although an example of an early-twentieth century commercial building in Prince Frederick, the building has been substantially altered, and many original materials have been replaced. The building displays no discernible style.

The two-bay, southwest facade contains the building's main entrance. An asphalt-shingle, hip-roof porch extends the length of the facade. A small, poured concrete, inset stairway provides access to the concrete block-supported porch. The surface of the porch is also covered in poured concrete. Three square, metal posts support the hip roof. In the facade's southernmost bay is the main entrance comprised of a single panel surmounted by six-lights. A single-light transom is located above the entry. The entry is surrounded by modest trim. The facade's northernmost bay contains an eight-light, paired, casement window topped by a horizontal, fixed light. Beneath the casement windows is a rectangular panel extending the width of the paired window. Thin, molded trim surrounds the window. Small gable returns are located on the gable roof ends.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ **Eligibility not recommended** X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

Jim Lamborne ✓ 6/6/2014
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

PKintz 6/12/14
Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

20140160 2

The two-bay, northwest (side) elevation contains two windows. In the northernmost bay is a fixed, twelve-light window. The southernmost bay contains a fixed, fifteen-light window. Both windows have thinly molded surrounds.

The building's front-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof's underside contains vinyl soffits.

The building sits on Main Street with no setback. It is located in a commercial center, with businesses located on its northwest (side) and southeast (side) elevations. A small grass plot is adjacent to the building's northwest (side) and northeast (rear) elevations. To the building's rear, northeast elevation is a large parking lot. No vegetation is in the building's immediate vicinity. The property's parcel is .03 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.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

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 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 date 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 though 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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

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.

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.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

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Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

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 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.

The Philip Goldstein *Building*/Thomas G. Axley Law Office History

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

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Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

The modest building at 166 Main Street was built in 1920 and has housed numerous businesses over time. Research indicates that in the 1920s and 30s, it was the law office of Arthur Dowell family, a member of a locally prominent family. Since that time, other law offices occupied the property, and currently, a bail bonds service is in business in the building. The property was previously surveyed in 1980, 1986, and 2003. The property was assigned the name of the Philip Goldstein Building/Thomas G. Axley Law Office at the time of the prior surveys based on then-current occupants. Photographs from 1986 show that since that time, the windows have all been replaced and the fenestration pattern changed. The porch's roof and supports have also been replaced.

Significance Evaluation

The Philip Goldstein Building/Thomas G. Axley Law Office 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. It is a common, ubiquitous commercial building form lacking distinction. The building has been substantially altered by replacement windows and a replacement porch, resulting in a loss of integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Therefore, the building is not eligible under Criterion C.

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

Therefore, the Philip Goldstein Building/Thomas G. Axley Law Office is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

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MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

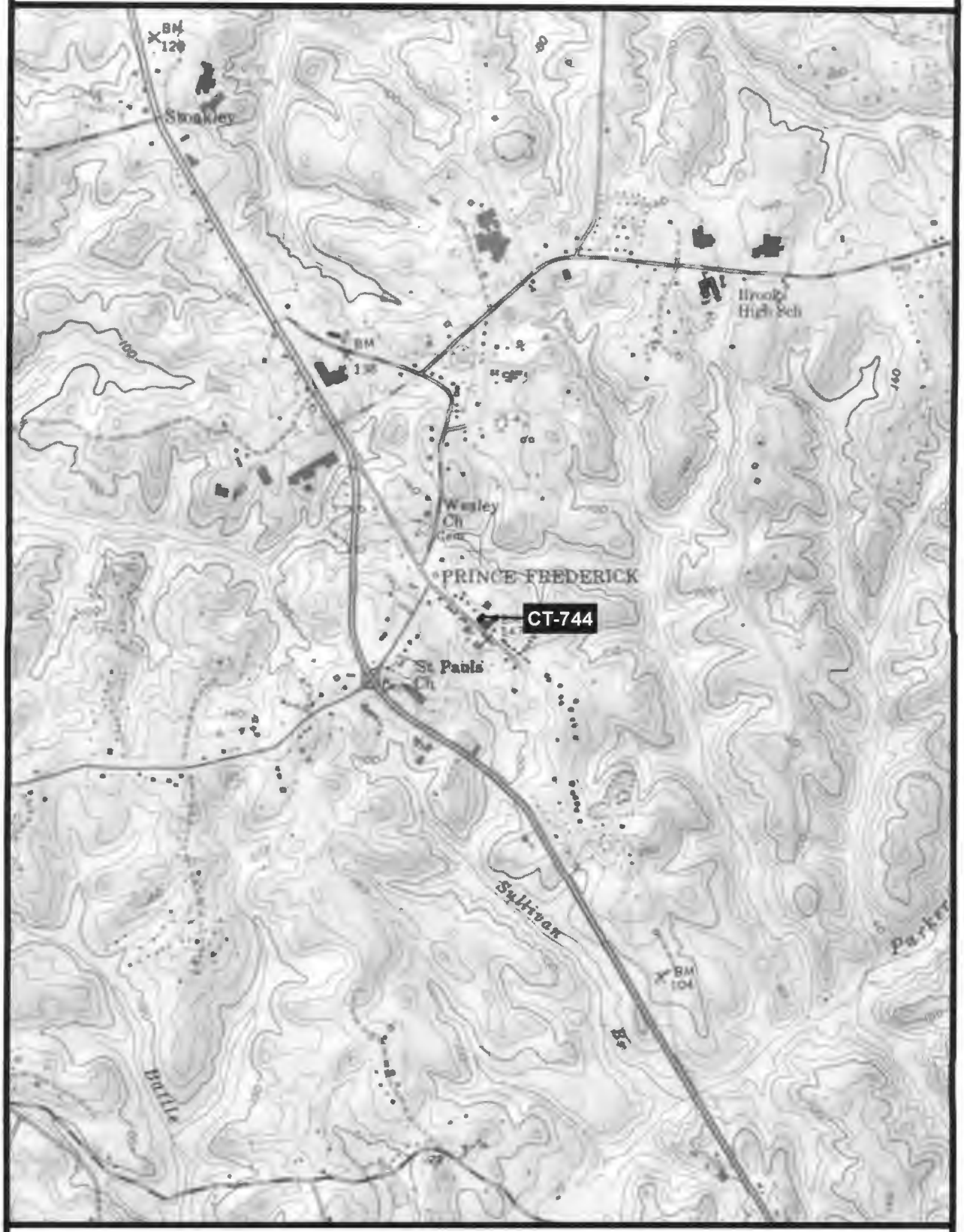
_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

CT-744

CT-744
Philip Goldstein Building (Thomas G. Axley Law Office)

166 Main Street
Prince Frederick, Calvert County, MD



Property Boundary

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

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 m

NORTH

Map prepared: Mar 2014

CT-744
Philip Goldstein Building (Thomas G. Axley Law Office)

166 Main Street
Prince Frederick, Calvert County, MD
Parcel ID: 24-447
(Map Parcel)

Property Boundary

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

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900

0 100 200 ft

0 25 50 m

NORTH

Map prepared: Mar 2014

Photo Log

CT-744, Philip Goldstein Building (Thomas G. Axley Law Office)

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

CT-0744_2014-02-12_01
Facade and side elevation, view to the east

BAIL BONDS
24 Hours
Public Welcome
-9264
Philip T. Gol
REAL ESTATE
ANTIQUE
COLLECTIBLES
SALE
GMC

CT-744
Philip Goldstein Building (Thomas G. Axley Law Office)
Calvert County, MD
S. Foell
2/2014
MD SHPO
Facade and side elevation, view to the east

1/1

CAPSULE SUMMARY
CT-744
Thomas G. Axley Law Office
166 Main Street
Prince Frederick, Calvert County
ca. 1900
Private

The Thomas G. Axley Law Office is a slightly altered representative of vernacular commercial buildings constructed along Main Street in Prince Frederick at the turn of the twentieth century. The building has served as the location of a variety of commercial enterprises, and currently houses a mortgage company.

This one-story structure is sited against the edge of the sidewalk on the eastern side of Main Street in Prince Frederick, and abuts the building to the southeast. The small wood-frame structure was constructed circa 1900. It rests on a partially parged concrete-block foundation and is clad with vinyl siding. The front-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The boxed cornice and returns have been clad with metal. The one-story, two-bay front porch stretches the length of the façade, and has a half-hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles that is supported by square metal posts. The deck of the porch is constructed of poured concrete, has inset steps, and connects to the sidewalk on the southeastern side of the building. There are paired eight-light vinyl casement windows on the façade, with a paneled apron and single-light transom. The entry has a one-leaf, three-light wood paneled door. The side elevations have two twelve-light fixed vinyl windows, one of which is substantially larger than the other.

A photograph, dated June 1988, indicates the windows originally held 2/2 wood sash. These windows have been replaced with eight-light vinyl casement windows and twelve-light fixed sash. Further, a paneled apron and eight-light casement windows have been installed on the façade in place of the single 2/2 sash window.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-744

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Thomas G. Axley Law Office
other	New Century Mortage, LLC Office

2. Location

street and number	166 Main Street	___	not for publication
city, town	Prince Frederick	___	vicinity
county	Calvert		

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

name	Philip T. Goldstein				
street and number	PO Box 1110			telephone	Unknown
city, town	Pr. Frederick	state	MD	zip code	20678-1110

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Calvert County Courthouse			tax map and parcel:	24:447
city, town	Pr. Frederick	liber	ABE 273	folio	917

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

___ Contributing Resource in National Register District
___ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
___ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
___ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
___ Recorded by HABS/HAER
___ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
___ Other

6. Classification

Category
___ district
X building(s)
___ structure
___ site
___ object

Ownership
___ public
X private
___ both

Current Function
___ agriculture
X commerce/trade
___ defense
___ domestic
___ education
___ funerary
___ government
___ health care
___ industry
___ landscape
___ recreation/culture
___ religion
___ social
___ transportation
___ work in progress
___ unknown
___ vacant/not in use
___ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	___	buildings
___	___	sites
___	___	structures
___	___	objects
1	___	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

1

7. Description

Inventory No. CT-744

Condition

___	excellent	___	deteriorated
X	good	___	ruins
___	fair	___	altered

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

SETTING

The Thomas G. Axley Building is located at 166 Main Street in Prince Frederick. The 1,050 square foot lot is framed by a wooden fence. The building fronts directly on Main Street with commercial masonry buildings to the northwest and southeast. Front-in parking is located directly in front of the building along Main Street.

PRIMARY RESOURCE

This one-story structure is sited against the edge of the sidewalk on the eastern side of Main Street in Prince Frederick, and abuts the building to the southeast. The small wood-frame structure was constructed circa 1900. It rests on a partially parged concrete-block foundation and is clad with vinyl siding. The front-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The boxed cornice and returns have been clad with metal. The one-story, two-bay front porch stretches the length of the façade, and has a half-hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles that is supported by square metal posts. The deck of the porch is constructed of poured concrete, has inset steps, and connects to the sidewalk on the southeastern side of the building. There are paired eight-light vinyl casement windows on the façade, with a paneled apron and single-light transom. The entry has a one-leaf, three-light wood paneled door. The side elevations have two twelve-light fixed vinyl windows, one of which is substantially larger than the other.

A historic photograph, dated June 1988, indicates the windows originally held 2/2 wood sash. These windows have been replaced with eight-light vinyl casement windows and twelve-light fixed sash. Further, a paneled apron and eight-light casement windows have been installed on the façade in place of the single 2/2 sash window.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CT-744

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
___ 1600-1699	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ health/medicine	___ performing arts
___ 1700-1799	___ archeology	___ education	___ industry	___ philospohy
___ 1800-1899	X architecture	___ engineering	___ invention	___ politics/government
X 1900-1999	___ art	___ entertainment/ recreation	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 2000-	___ commerce		___ law	___ science
	___ communications	___ ethnic heritage	___ literature	___ social history
	___ community planning	___ exploration/ settlement	___ maritime industry	___ transportation
	___ conservation		___ military	___ other:

Specific dates ca. 1900 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates ca. 1900

Evaluation for:

___ National Register ___ Maryland Register X not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

The Thomas G. Axley Law Office is representative of vernacular commercial buildings constructed along Main Street in Prince Frederick at the turn of the twentieth century. The building has served as the location of a variety of commercial enterprises, and currently houses a mortgage company.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CT-744

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	0.02		
Acreage of historical setting	Unknown		
Quadrangle name	Prince Frederick	Quadrangle scale	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Thomas P. Axley Law Office is located at 166 Main Street, Prince Frederick, Calvert County, Maryland. The building has been historically associated with Tax Map 24, Parcel 447 since its construction circa 1900.

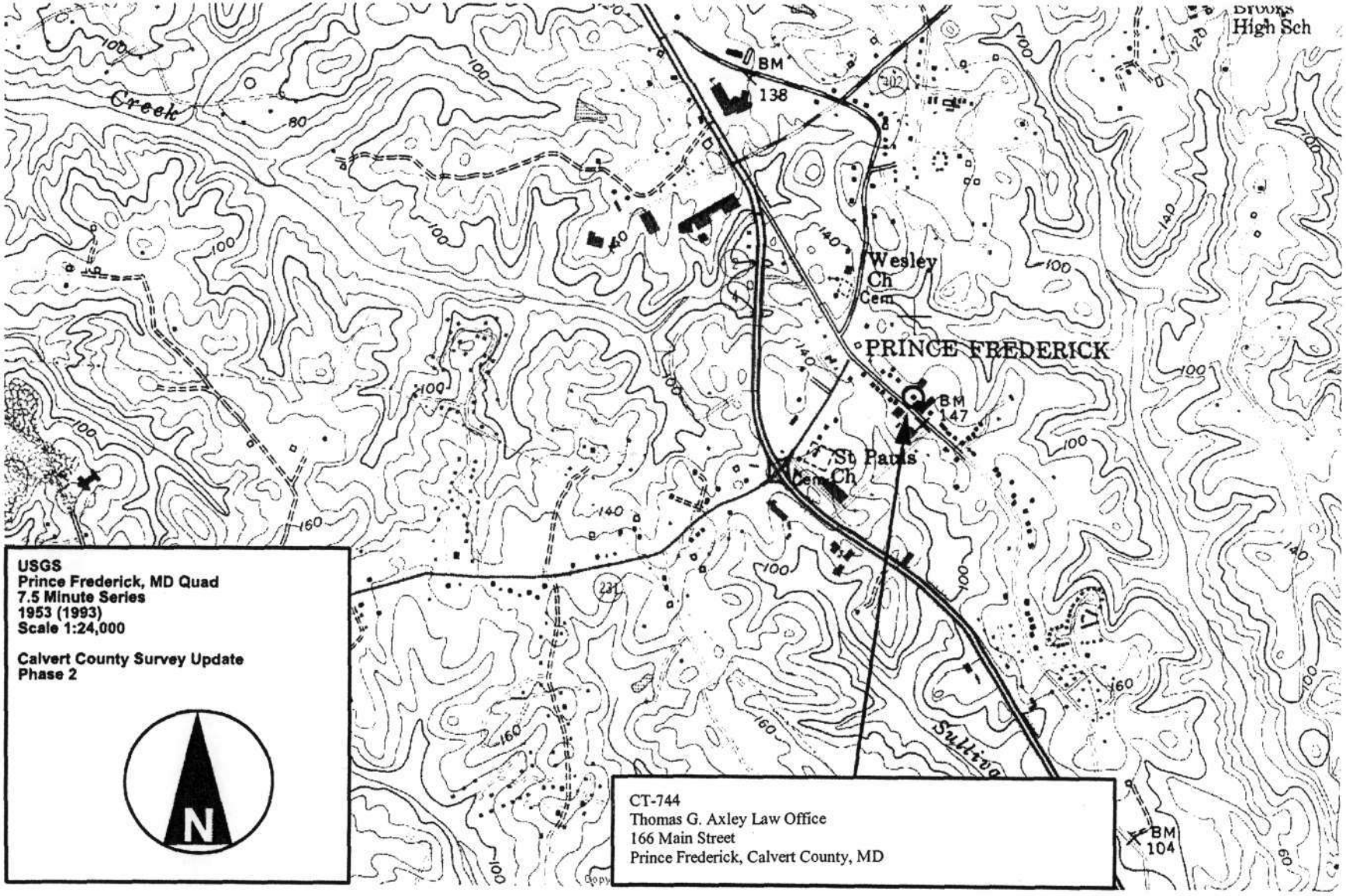
11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Gerald M. Maready, Jr., Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	1/5/2004
street and number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	(202) 393-1199
city or town	Washington	state DC	zip code 20001

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600


USGS
Prince Frederick, MD Quad
7.5 Minute Series
1953 (1993)
Scale 1:24,000
Calvert County Survey Update
Phase 2
N
CT-744
Thomas G. Axley Law Office
166 Main Street
Prince Frederick, Calvert County, MD
High Sch
BM
138
Creek
Wesley
Ch
Cem
PRINCE FREDERICK
BM
147
St Pauls
Ch
Cem
BM
104

CT-744
THOMAS G. AXLEY Building, 166 main St.
Calvert County, MD
EHT Traceries
11/2003
MD SHPO
southwest elevation

1 of 2

LUSBY OFFICE SUITES
Edward Jones
CALVERT REALTY
AGENCY CORP.

CT-744

THOMAS G. AXLEY Building, 1100 Main St.

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

11/2003

MD SHPO

South corner

2 of 2

CT-744
THOMAS G. AXLEY LAW OFFICE
(c. 1900)
Prince Frederick
Public

This one-story frame office faces west. The building measures two bays wide and two bays deep. The gabled facade is protected by a porch supported by square pillars. A transomed entrance occupies the southern bay.

Survey No. CT-744

Magi No.

DOE ___ yes ___ no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic: Thomas G. Axely Law Office

and/or common: Philip Goldstein Building

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	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

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

name: Philip T. Goldstein

street & number: 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

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CT-744

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

This small commercial building faces northeast, across the street from the Calvert County Courthouse. Set on a concrete-block foundation, this is a one-story framed and weatherboarded structure oriented with its gable end toward the street. It is two bays long, and its facade is two bays wide. The original sash are two over two and double hung. There is a shed roof sheltering the entrance and extending over the sidewalk that is supported on a row of three modern piers. The original wood siding has been replaced with vinyl siding. This little building probably dates to the turn of the century.

8. Significance

Survey No. CT-744

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

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state __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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CT-744

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Prince Frederick, MD **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Camille Wells		
organization	MHT/Calvert Dept. of Planning & Zoning	**date**	9/30/86
street & number	Courthouse Annex, Main Street	**telephone**	(301) 535-2348
city or town	Prince Frederick	**state**	Maryland 20678

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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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

CT-744
MAGI

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON: Thomas G. Axely Law Office

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN: Prince Frederick ___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Calvert

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		X NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Thomas G. Axely

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER: SAME

CITY, TOWN

STATE, zip code

___ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Calvert County

Liber #: ABE 232
Folio #: 662

STREET & NUMBER: Route 765

CITY, TOWN: Prince Frederick

STATE: MD

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CT-744

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This one-story frame office faces west. The building measures two bays wide and two bays deep. The gabled facade is protected by a porch supported by square pillars. A transomed entrance occupies the southern bay.

Two over two windows flanked by louvered shutters light the building. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the walls are sheathed in weatherboards. The building stands on a concrete block foundation.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

CT-744

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1900 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This building is in excellant, original condition.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CT-744

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

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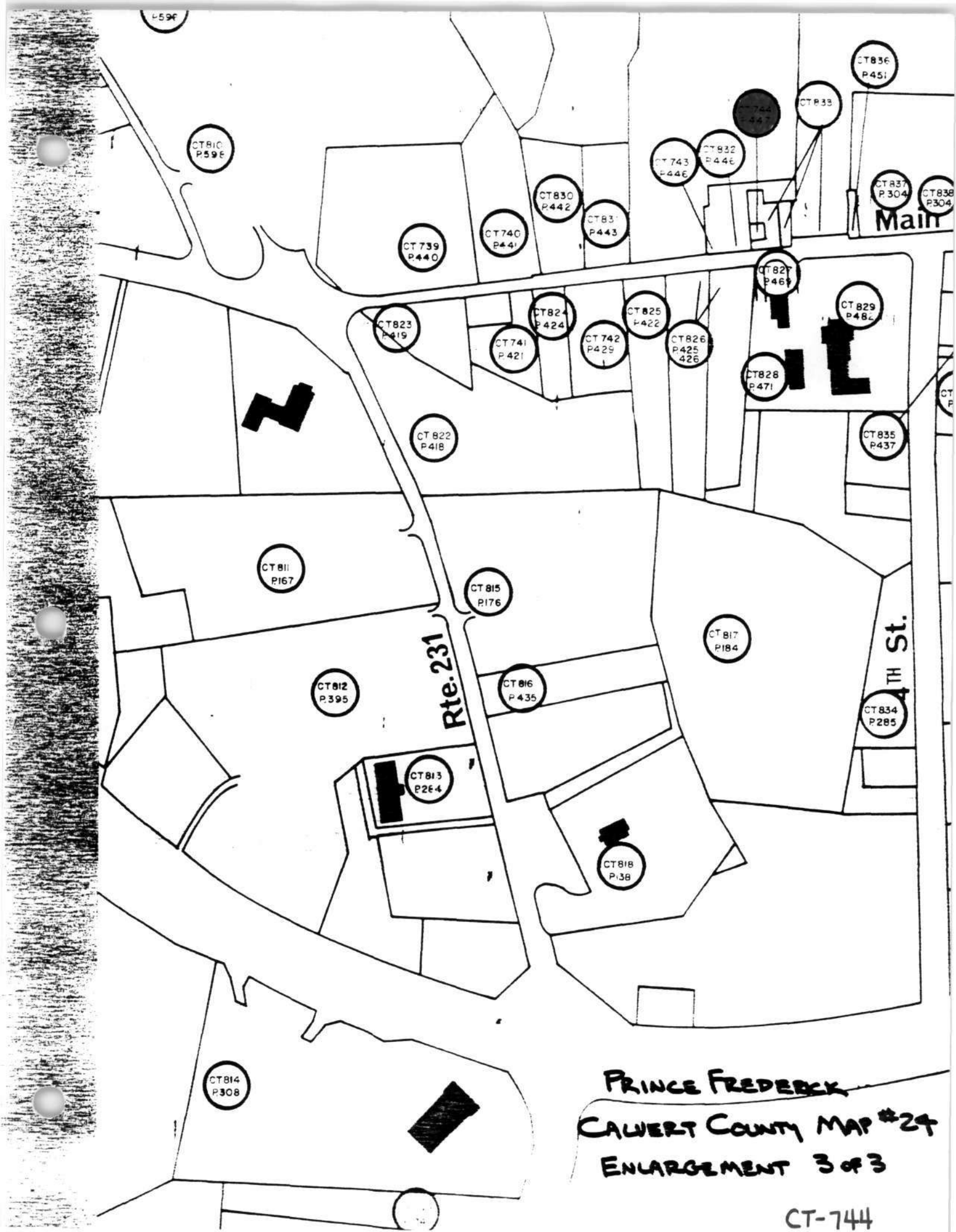
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



PRINCE FREDERICK

CALVERT COUNTY MAP #24

ENLARGEMENT 3 of 3

CT-744

CALVERT REALTY
AGENCY corp

CT-744 Axley Law Office
Thomas G.
Route 765
Prince Frederick
Calvert County, MD

NW elevation

neg # 17

CALVERT REA
AGENCY CO
WATERFRONT HOMES

Ct-744 Philip Goldstein Building
Highway 765
Prince Frederick

Camille Wells 9/86
view from the west