

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Jeffrey A. Klapper House Inventory Number: CT-745

Address: 475 Main Street Historic district: yes no

City: Prince Frederick Zip Code: 20678 County: Calvert

USGS Quadrangle(s): Prince Frederick

Property Owner: Cumberland Laurence W B ET AL Tax Account ID Number: 019701

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 37 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-745

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 no Listed: yes no

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

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

Architectural Description

The Jeffrey A. Klapper House is located at 475 Main Street in Prince Frederick; it was built in 1940. It is an altered, two-and-a-half story, three-bay house that rests on a concrete foundation. Its exterior is covered with vinyl siding and a hip roof. The building is oriented on a northwest-southeast axis with its facade fronting Main Street to the northeast. The building is a modest example of the Colonial Revival style and its conversion to commercial use has led to a loss of original building materials. Throughout the building, windows have been replaced and are obscured by storm windows.

The three-bay, northeast façade is dominated by a one-story porch that extends the width of the elevation. The porch rests on a concrete foundation and features decorative, squared posts supporting the porch's hip roof. A balustrade lines the porch, a concrete stairway, and a ramp that stretches toward the east. The porch's roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The first-story is comprised of a central entrance flanked by triple windows. The central bay's entry is composed of a paneled door topped by a seven-light transom and flanked by four-light sidelights. The first-story triple windows are identical and feature a central nine-over-one, double-hung sash situated between six-over-one, double-hung sashes. All first story openings are modestly decorated by simple, molded surrounds. In the second story, a small, centrally located window is flanked by larger, identical windows. The

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6/6/2014
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Reviewer, National Register Program

6/12/14
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central window utilizes four-over-one, double-hung sash configuration while its flanking windows are composed of nine-over-one, double-hung sashes. Above the second story's central window is a hip-roof dormer. The dormer contains two four-over-one, double-hung sash windows. All windows have modest surrounds.

The northwest (side) elevation includes a one-story addition that extends the length of the elevation; it appears to be an enclosed porch that was added after original construction. The wing contains multiple six-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Four are located on the addition's northeast and southwest (rear) elevation, and six are located across the northwest elevation. Varied massing and irregular fenestration are on the elevation. Windows are located on both the first and second stories and generally feature nine-over-one, double-hung sash configuration. The addition is covered by an asphalt-shingle clad hip roof. Above the wing, the elevation's second story features two identical nine-over-one, double-hung sash windows on its eastern and western ends. An additional roof dormer is located above the second story and is identical to the façade's dormer. The rear, southwest elevation's fenestration pattern is irregular with a collection of variously sized six-over-six and nine-over-nine windows hung singly and in pairs over both stories. The southeast (side) elevation features irregular fenestration with two windows in the first story and three windows in the second story. The first story's southernmost window employs a six-over-one, double-hung sash, paired arrangement while all other windows utilize a nine-over-one, double-hung sash composition. An addition dormer is located above the second story and is identical to the façade's dormer.

Asphalt shingles cover the building's hip roof. The roof contains wide overhanging eaves. An exterior brick chimney is located on the northwest elevation and rises through the roof's overhanging eave. An interior brick chimney is found near the roof's center.

The building is set back from Main Street. A large sign is located between the building and Main Street. An asphalt driveway is located to the northwest and leads to a rear, paved parking area. A small stand of mature trees is located east of the building. Other nearby plantings include mature shrubs abutting the building's façade. The property's parcel is .4 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,

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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 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.

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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.

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

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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 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

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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 Jeffrey A. Klapper House History

The Jeffrey A. Klapper House was identified in previous Maryland Historical Trust surveys in 1980 and 1986, and was named for the resident who lived there in the 1980s. Research indicates that in the 1920s and 30s, the house was owned by Rutherford Smoot, but no additional information about Mr. Smoot was identified. Photographs from 1986 show that the large rear addition was not present at that time.

Significance Evaluation

The Jeffrey A. Klapper 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. It is a common, ubiquitous house form lacking distinction. The building has been substantially altered, resulting in a loss of integrity of materials, design, 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 Jeffrey A. Klapper House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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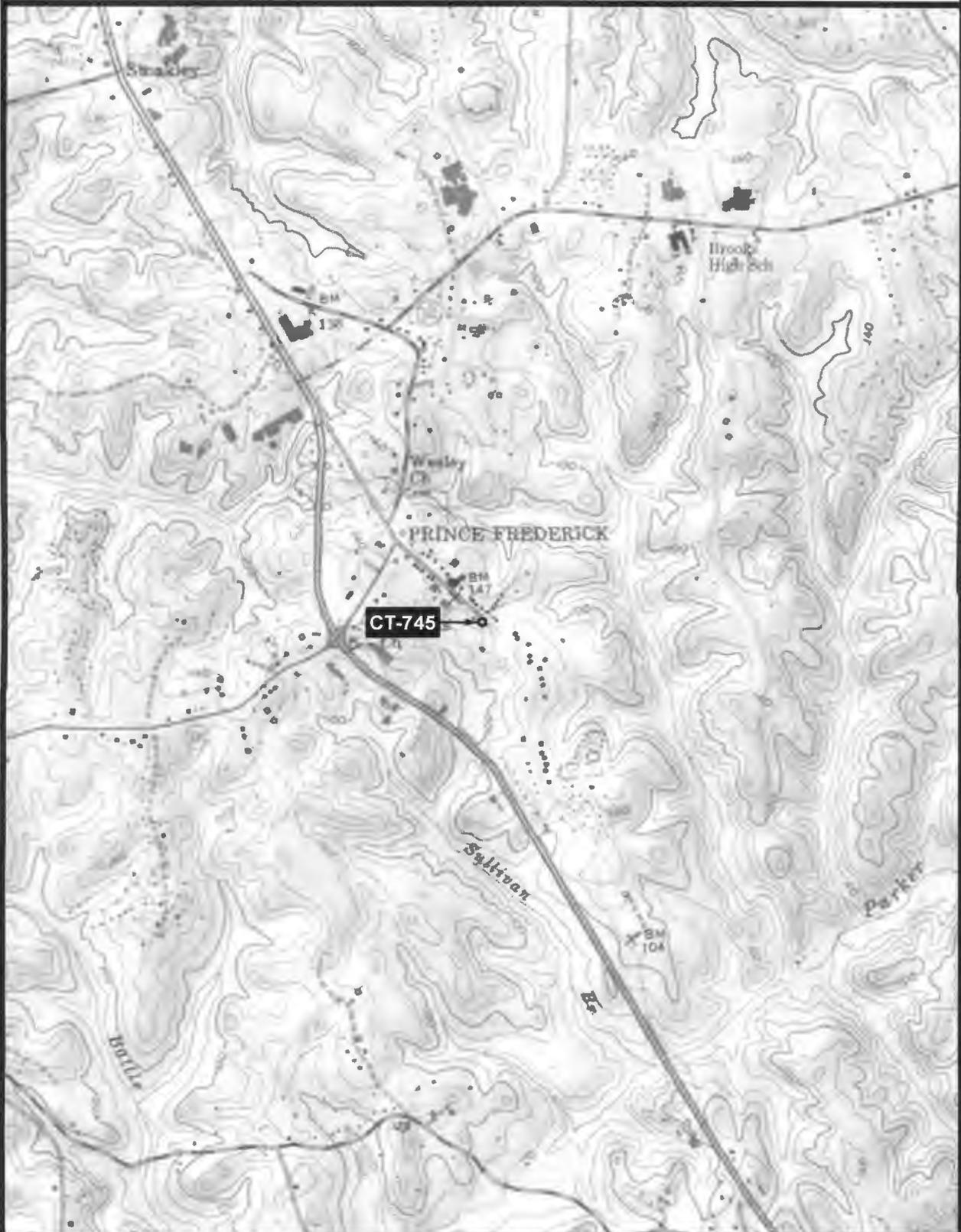
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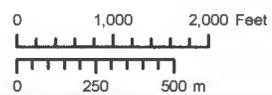
CT-745
Jeffrey A. Klapper House

475 Main Street
Prince Frederick, Calvert County, MD



 Property Boundary

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



Map prepared: Mar 2014



Photo Log

CT-745, Jeffrey A. Klapper House

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

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Facade, view to the southwest

CT-0745_2014-02-12_02

Facade and side elevation, view to the south

CT-0745_2014-02-12_03

Rear and side elevation, view to the north



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MAIN ST
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CT-745

Jeffrey A. Klapper House

Calvert County, MD

S. Foell

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MD SHPO

Facade, view to the southwest

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ADOPT A
HIGHWAY
CALVERT
KIWANIS CLUB
SWAT TEAM

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CT-745

Jeffrey A. Klapper House

Calvert County, MD

S. Foell

2/2014

MD SHPO

Facade and side elevation, view to the
South

2/3



CT-745

Jeffrey A. Klapper House

Calvert County, MD

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MD SHPO

Rear and side elevation (view to the north)

3/3

CT-745
JEFFREY A. KLAPPER HOUSE
(c. 1900)
Prince Frederick
Private

This two-story frame house faces east. A cross-gable enhances the three-bay facade, and the entire north end terminates in a three-sided bay. A porch covers the facade, and a three-bay ell extends to the rear.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Jeffrey A. Klapper House

and/or common Klapper House

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

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

name Jeffrey A. Klapper

street & number S. R. Box 202 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-745

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 house faces northwest onto Maryland Route 765. It is a two-story framed and weatherboarded 4-square house set on a concrete block foundation. The ridgeline of the hipped roof runs parallel to the facade. There is a hipped dormer with a pair of windows set into each face of the roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north end wall. The three-bay facade is composed of a central entrance sheltered by a glazed weatherlock and flanked on each side by a row of three windows. The windows have six-over-one double-hung sash. The roof was originally covered with decoratively molded sheet metal. It is now covered with asphalt shingles. The facade is sheltered by a one-story porch set on piers embellished with classical moldings. Rails and balusters connect the piers. There is a two-story ell that is original to the house. On the north side is a one-story sun room.

8. Significance

Survey No. CT-745

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/ 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 checked="" 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 **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.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Jeffrey A. Klapper House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Route 765

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 type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input 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 checked="" 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

Jeffrey A. Klapper

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

SAID

CITY, TOWN

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Calvert County

Liber #: JLB 211

Folio #: 578

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

7 DESCRIPTION

CT-45

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 two-story frame house faces east. A cross-gable enhances the three-bay facade, and the entire north end terminates in a three-sided bay. A porch covers the facade, and a three-bay ell extends to the rear.

Two over two sash windows flanked by louvered shutters light the house. A central brick chimney heats the building.

Tin shingles cover the roof. Diamond-patterned wood shingles sheath the gables, and weatherboards cover the walls.

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 c. 1900

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is one of many attractive and well-preserved dwellings in Prince Frederick. Further research is needed to determine its historical significance.

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

Ferry Stinson

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Historic Sites Survey

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Box 107

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

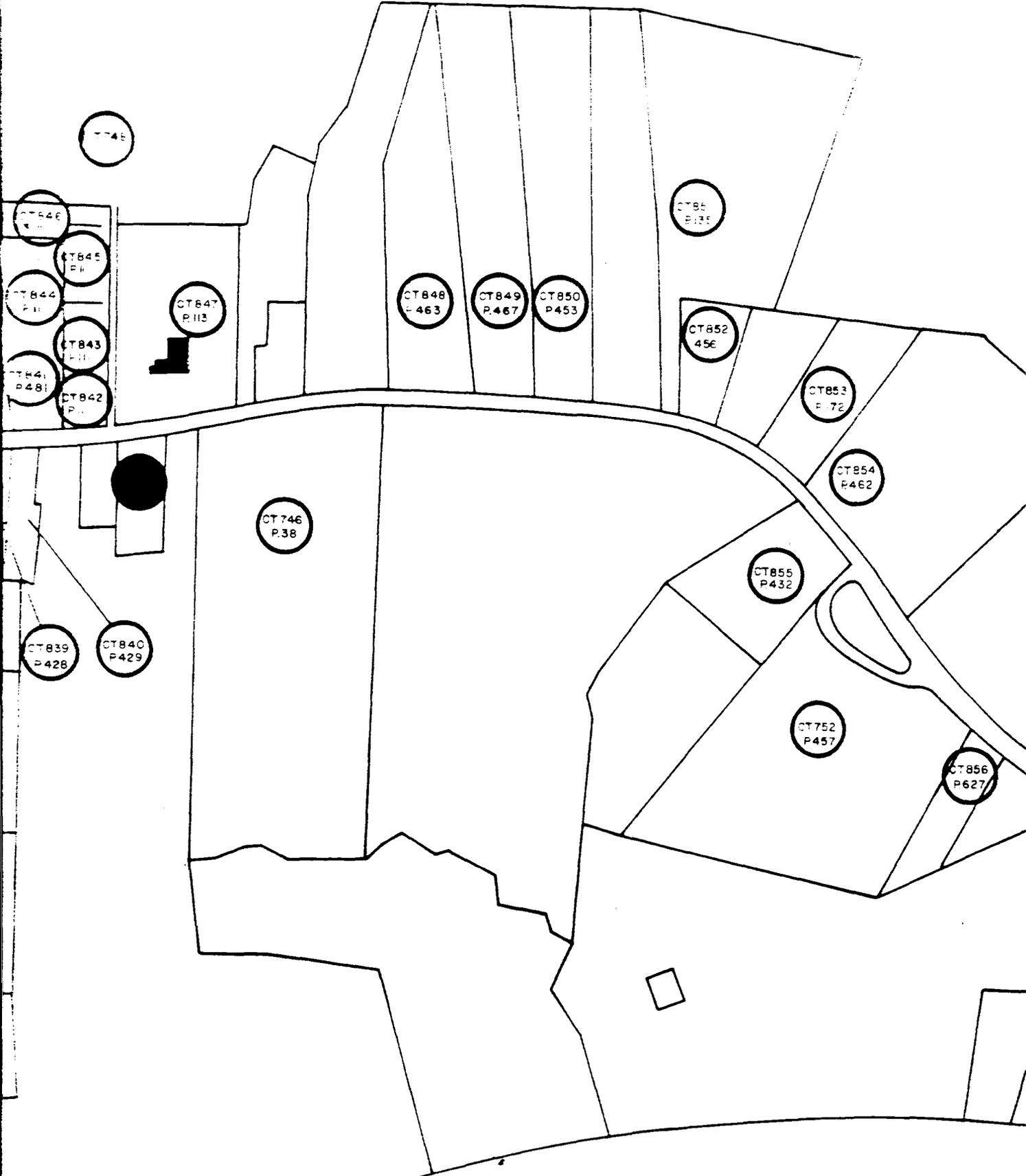
Dunkirk

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



Solomons Island Rd. South

PRINCE FREDERICK
CALVERT COUNTY MAP #29
ENLARGEMENT 3 OF 3
CT-745



Ct-745 Klapper House
Highway 765
Prince Frederick

Camille Wells
view from the northwest

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