

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Greason-Konkol Office Inventory Number: CT-815
 Address: 55 Church Street Historic district: yes no
 City: Prince Frederick Zip Code: 20678 County: Calvert
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Prince Frederick
 Property Owner: Sheridan Catherine A & Renee J Lafayette Tax Account ID Number: 077515
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 681 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-815
 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 Greason-Konkol Office is located at 55 Church Street in Prince Frederick; it was built in 1950. It is a two-story, three-bay house that rests on a brick foundation. The exterior is clad with an integrated Flemish and American brick bond with some instances of vinyl siding. The building is covered by a side-gable roof. It is oriented on a northeast-southwest axis, with the facade facing Church Street to the northwest. The southeast (rear) elevation features a projecting, one-story, ell original to the house. An additional, one-story ell is located on the northeast (side) elevation; it is non-original. Over time, the building has been moderately altered, including the loss of some original materials. It is a good example of the Colonial Revival style, most notably executed at a time when few houses retained such a skillful blend of scale, materials, and character-defining features.

The house is comprised of a two-story building core with a rear ell and northeast (side) addition. Its northwest, three-bay facade contains the main entrance, which occupies the central bay. Located in the first story's center bay, a one-story, brick, gable-front entry porch with classically-inspired posts topped by an architrave and rounded arch shields the main entrance; the door is flanked by pilasters forming a decorative surround. The porch gable is covered with slate shingles. The entrance is flanked by five windows, two on the first story and three on the second story. All windows exhibit eight-over-eight, double-hung sash

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MHT Comments: *Late example; compromised by alterations.*

Jim Scalamore
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

6/6/2014
 Date

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 Reviewer, National Register Program

6/12/14
 Date

configuration and include rowlock sills, soldier-row lintels, modest trim, and flanking louvered shutters. Unlike the surrounding windows, the center bay's second-story window is nearly square in shape.

The southwest (side) elevation is comprised of two bays separated by an exterior, central chimney. Each bay is identical and contains a single eight-over-eight, double-hung sash window on each story. Windows have modest trim, soldier-row lintels, rowlock sills, and flanking louvered shutters. Above the second story, each bay contains a small attic window located between the center chimney and roof gable. These attic windows contain a single louvered shutter. The roofline features small gable returns.

The rear, southeast elevation contains three bays with a prominent cross-gable above the center bay and a rear ell projecting from the first bay's first story. Five windows and two doors are located across the elevation. Windows are found in the first story's central and easternmost bays as well as the second story's westernmost and easternmost bays. All feature eight-over-eight, double-hung sash configuration with modest trim, soldier-row lintels, rowlock sills, and flanking louvered shutters. Doors are situated at the center bay's second story and attic space. Each door is surrounded by modest trim. An exterior wood staircase allows access to the upper story doors.

The northeast (side) elevation is nearly identical to the southwest (side) elevation but contains a non-original, one-story, projecting addition. The elevation also features basement access through a paneled door in the easternmost bay. Across the elevation are eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows with modest trim, soldier-row lintels, rowlock sills, and flanking louvered shutters. Due to the non-historic addition, only one window is present on the first story's easternmost bay, while the second story and attic space are identical to the southwest elevation.

The projecting, one-story, non-original addition is clad with brick and vinyl siding and covered with an asphalt shingle, side-gable roof. A wooden ramp and staircase lead to a glazed entry door on the southwest elevation's western end. The ramp and stair are lined with a balustrade comprised of simple square members. Across all elevations are paired six-over-six, double-hung sash windows; two are located on the addition's southeast and northeast elevations while one is featured on the northwest elevation's eastern end adjacent to the entry door.

A one-story, brick-and-vinyl clad ell projects from the building's southeast (rear) elevation. The ell takes the form of a separate building connected to the main building by a hyphen. The ell's main section appears as a single room with six-over-six, double-hung sash windows featured on each elevation. Two such windows are located on the main portion's northeast elevation and are separated by a central, exterior brick chimney. The remaining elevations each feature a single window. All windows have a simple surround, soldier-row lintel, and rowlock sill. Gable returns are located on the main section's gable ends.

Connecting the ell's main section to the house is a gable-roofed hyphen. The hyphen's southwest elevation contains a glazed entry door with flanking vinyl siding. A long canopy extends from the door to an asphalt driveway. Its vinyl-clad northeast elevation contains a paneled entry door and adjacent double-hung sash window.

Slate shingles cover the building's main core while asphalt shingles cover the ell and northeast (side) addition. Two exterior brick chimneys are featured on the main core's southwest and northeast gable ends. An additional chimney is found on the ell's northeast gable end.

The building is setback from Church Street and separated from the road by a long, grassy lawn. Asphalt driveways extend from Church Street along both the northeast and southeast elevations, reaching a rear, southeast parking area. Mature trees line the driveway and rear parking area while a row of shrubbery is found across the façade. A brick sign is located along Church Street to denote the building's occupants. The property surveyed as part of this evaluation is .84 acre.

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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 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

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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.

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

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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 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

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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.

Greason-Konkol House History

The Greason-Konkol House is an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture. Inspired by Colonial-era architectural precedent, the Colonial Revival style in residential houses of the twentieth century is characterized by balanced facades with symmetrical fenestration, a side-gable roof, small entry porch, pedimented door surround, double-hung windows, and wood shutters. Colonial Revival houses are typically two stories and faced with brick, stone, or wood clapboard. They are ubiquitous within the United States, with exceptional examples displaying a skillful blend of character-defining features that clearly reference the precedent architecture while demonstrating later design tenets of the contemporary era. Research did not reveal detailed information about the house's occupants. Dr. Robert Konkol purchased the property in the 1980s, and may have been responsible for the transition from residence to office building.

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Significance Evaluation

The Greason-Konkol 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 eligible under Criterion C. Although the building has been altered, the original portion of the house remains intact and it displays a sophisticated blend of Colonial Revival elements, along with a greater cohesive design balance that evokes early Maryland Colonial-era architecture. The brickwork, symmetry, and fenestration are particularly distinguished. In the post-World War II era, when houses were becoming more analogous in subdivisions statewide, the presence of a unique interpretation of Colonial Revival architecture is notable. Therefore, the building is eligible under Criterion C as a good example of the Colonial Revival style.

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

Therefore, the Greason-Konkol Office is eligible for listing in the NRHP. It retains high degrees of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.

Boundary Description

The Greason-Konkol Office historic property boundary includes tax map 24, parcel 681. This includes the property at 55 Church Street. This boundary enlarges the prior Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties boundary, which encompassed only the building and did not include its setting. Note that an adjacent parcel includes the same parcel number, but has distinct boundaries; this adjacent parcel is not included in the historic property boundary. See the attached tax parcel map for a boundary depiction.

Boundary Justification

The Greason-Konkol Office historic property boundary includes the parcel that the building occupies as well as its historic setting. It includes character-defining features of the property that make it eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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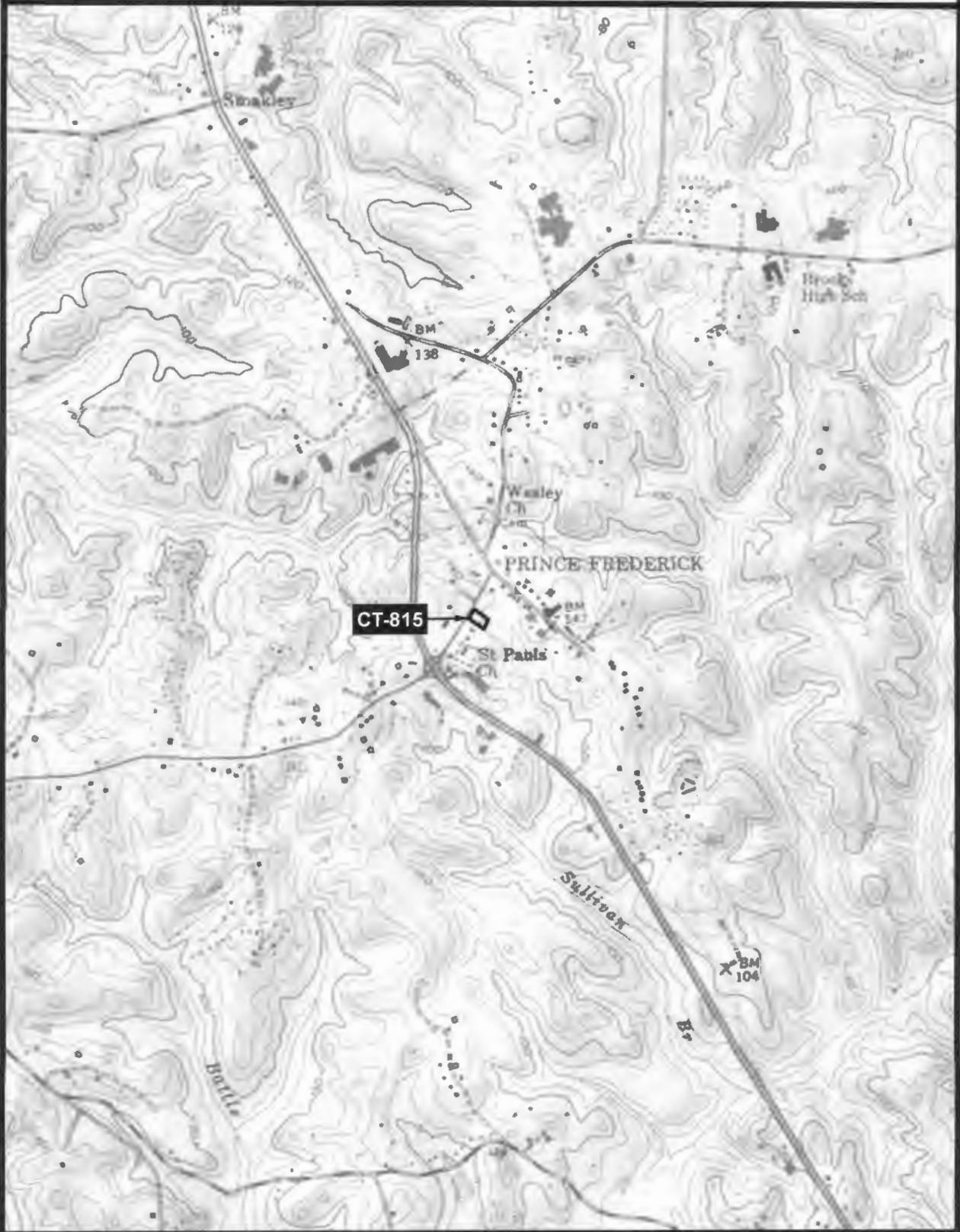
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_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date



 Historic Property Boundary

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

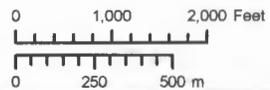


Photo Log

CT-815, Greason-Konkol Office

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

CT-0815_2014-02-12_01

Facade and side elevation, view to the east

CT-0815_2014-02-12_02

Side and rear elevations, view to the north

CT-0815_2014-02-12_03

Side and rear elevations, view to the west

CT-0815_2014-02-12_04

Hyphen and rear



CT-815

Greason - Honhol Office

Calvert County, MD

S. Foell

2/2014

MD SHPO

Facade and side elevation, view to the
east

1/4



CT-815

Greason-Kanhol Office

Calvert County, MD

S. Foell

2/2014

MD SHPO

Side and rear elevations, view to the
north

2/4



CT-815

Greason - Honhol Office
Calvert County, MD

S. Foell

2/2014

MD SHPD

Side and rear elevations, view to the
west

3/4



CT-815

Greason - Rankhol Office

Calvert County, MD

S. Foell

2/2014

MD SHPO

Hyphen and rear

4/4

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Konkol House (Greason-Konkol Office)

2. Location

street & number (Maryland Route 231) Church Street not for publicationcity, 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 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 checked="" 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"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: medical

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

name Robert A. Konkol

street & number P.O. Box 2060 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-815

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input 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 west onto Maryland Route 231. It is a 1920's or 1930's Colonial Revival house. The two-story three-bay single-pile brick structure has six-over-six double-hung sash and a gabled, slate-covered roof. The brick is laid in a distinctive bond that is both Flemish and 5-course American. There are plain vertical-stretcher jack arches over all openings. The doorway is embellished with attenuated Doric columns which support an arch, cornice, and gable roof. There are several rear one-story extensions. The house has been converted for use as physicians' offices.

8. Significance

Survey No. CT-815

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 type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" 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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CT-815

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Prince Frederick, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A
 Zone Easting Northing

B
 Zone Easting Northing

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 Planning Department	date	September 30, 1986
street & number	Courthouse, Main Street	telephone	(301) 535-2348
city or town	Prince Frederick	state	Maryland 20678

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.

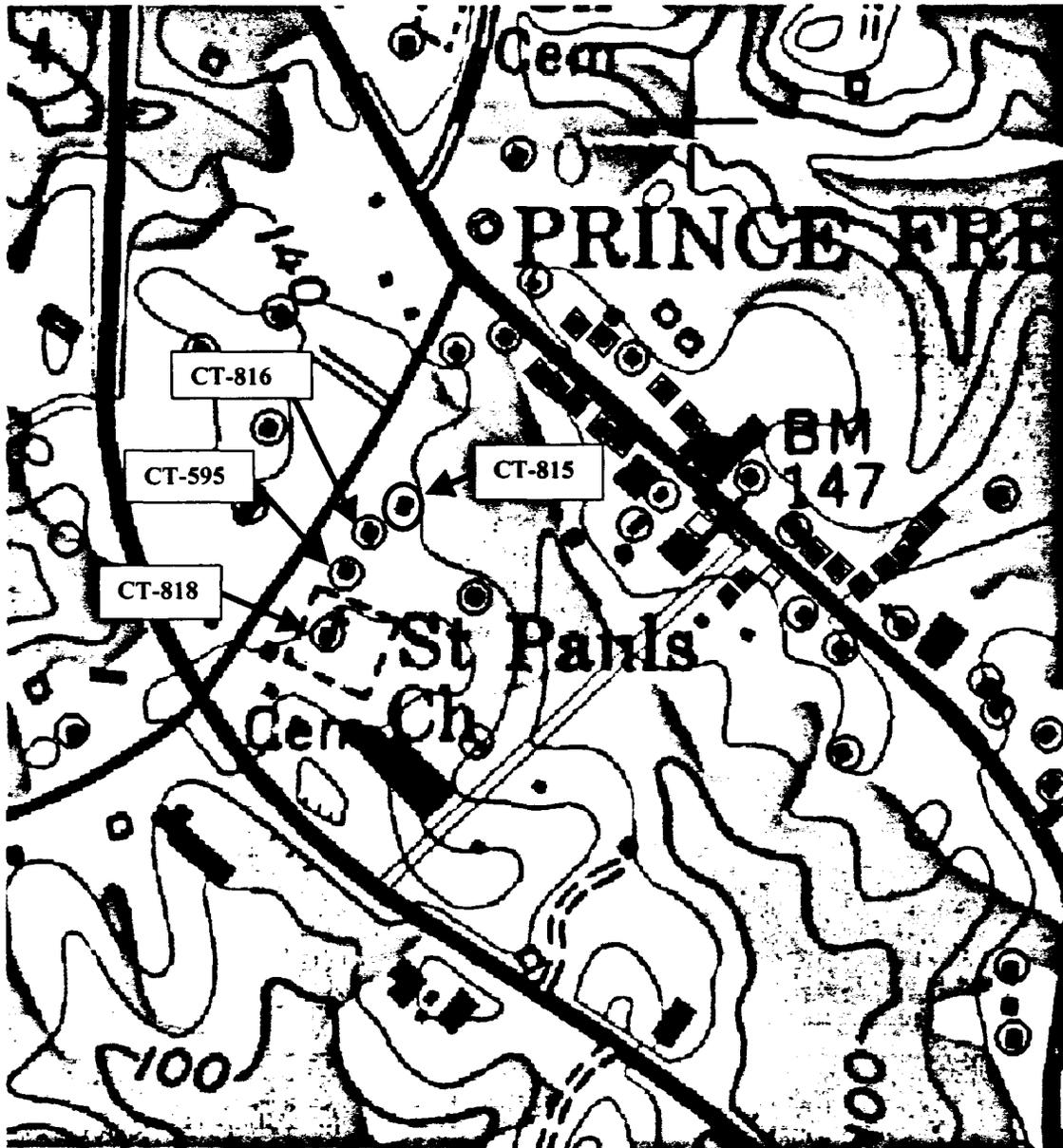
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
 Shaw House
 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401
 (301) 269-2438



PRINCE FREDERICK
CALVERT COUNTY MAP #29
ENLARGEMENT 3 of 3
CT-815

Prince Frederick Properties



PRINCE FREDERICK QUAD