MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___ no X

Property Name: Phillips House Inventory Number: CT-817

Address: 31 Church Street Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Prince Frederick Zip Code: 20678 County: Calvert

USGS Quadrangle(s): Prince Frederick

Property Owner: BD of Commissioners Calvert Co Tax Account ID Number: 017318

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 184 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-817

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 Phillips House is located at 31 Church Street. It is an altered two-story, three-bay, house that rests on a on a brick foundation. The exterior is covered with clapboard and the building has a side-gable roof. The building is oriented on a northwest-southeast axis, with the facade facing northeast. The southwest (rear) elevation contains a large, one-and-a-half story gable-roofed ell, and the southeast (side) elevation features a shed-roofed addition. Over time, the building has been substantially altered, and many original materials have been replaced. Notably, windows are not original. A prior ~~determination of eligibility~~ form notes interior, brick ridgeline chimneys on the house's main block, although none are currently present. The building displays no discernible architectural style. A discussion of the evolution of the house is included below.

The northeast-facing, three bay facade contains the main entrance and a prominent, one-story porch. The porch extends from the westernmost bay through the easternmost bay and covers the building's entry. The porch rests on a concrete foundation with access provided by a brick stair. Chamfered posts support the porch's hip, metal roof. A central, cross gable in the porch roof forms a clapboard-clad pediment over the brick stair. The center bay's first story contains a paneled door with multi-light sidelights and a single-light transom. Two additional first-story openings composed of identical six-over-six, double-hung sash,

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metal-framed windows flank the central entry. Above, the facade's second story features three windows of identical configuration. All windows on the facade are surrounded by modest trim, contain small sills, and are flanked by fixed louvered shutters. Along the roofline is a wide fascia board.

The southeast (side) elevation is a single bay wide and comprised of one window centered at each story. Both windows are of identical six-over-six, double-hung, metal framed composition and rest on a small sill. Simple trim surrounds each window and both are flanked by fixed louvered shutters. Above, the facade's wide fascia board appears as gable returns on the elevation.

The rear, southwest elevation appears to have a three-bay configuration similar to the facade, but a projecting ell is present. The central bay's first story contains an entry door, which contains a single panel surmounted by nine lights. The door is topped by a two-light transom. Both stories of the first bay as well as the second bay's second story contain windows identical to those found on the facade. All windows are of six-over-six, double-hung sash, metal-framed configuration and rest on small sills with modest trim. All windows are flanked by fixed louvered shutters.

The northwest (side) elevation is identical to the east elevation. It is a single bay wide and contains windows centered at both the first and second stories. These six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed paired windows are surrounded by a simple trim and flanked by fixed, louvered shutters. Gable returns are present at the roofline.

The rear, projecting ell's east elevation features a side entry door, which contains a single panel surmounted by nine lights. A small, two-over-two, double-hung window flanked by fixed louvered shutters is present. The ell contains identical, centered, windows on both its first story and upper story. These six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed paired windows are surrounded by a simple trim and flanked by fixed, louvered shutters. An exterior brick chimney abuts the ell. The ell's northeast elevation is largely comprised of the small, one-story shed roof addition. The shed addition contains paired, four-over-four, double-hung windows. These windows are surrounded by a modest trim and are flanked by fixed, louvered shutters.

The side-gable roof is covered with flat-seamed metal sheets. Two brick chimneys are found on the rear ell's exterior and shed roof addition's interior.

The house is set back from Church Street in a densely wooded parcel. Mature trees surround the building. An asphalt driveway extends to the house's facade. The parcel that was surveyed as part of this evaluation is 5.27 acres.

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.

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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 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

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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 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

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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 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

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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.

Phillips House History

The property that now contains the Phillips House was part of a 120-acre tract of land owned by Captain Joseph Griffiss (also cited as Grifis) as early as 1860. Griffiss sold the land to Judge Daniel Magruder in 1861. A modest log building, the earliest portion of the Phillips House, was present on the land when it was sold. Most likely, the 120 acres were in agricultural use, and it is possible that the log structure may have been an agricultural outbuilding. Over time the large parcel was subdivided, and the portion containing the Phillips House was diminished to 27 acres. Francis Gantt, a local attorney, purchased this smaller parcel in 1888. It is likely that Gantt and his wife improved the property by upgrading the building, transforming it into a comfortable residence in the late nineteenth century. Francis Gantt passed away in 1912 and his widow sold the property in 1913 to Goodman Goldstein, who in turn sold it to the Calvert Motor Company in 1919. In 1920, Thomas Tongue purchased the land, but sold it the following year. In 1921, the parcel size had again diminished, this time to 5.5 acres, when Mary Bourne purchased the property. Bourne lived there with her sister Emily until the 1940s. In 1944, Mr. and Mrs. Martin McGrory purchased the house and land for $3,000; the McGrorys owned it for only five years. In 1949, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Phillips purchased property, renovating the house substantially and lending their name to the home. The Phillips family owned the home until the 1990s, when it was sold to Boyd King, who left it to Calvert County in his will when he died in 1994. For a time the Calvert County Historical Society contemplated moving into the house, instead deciding to occupy Linden, a nearby historic home. Among various factors contributing to the decision to occupy Linden, a 1996 newspaper article states that in correspondence the historical society expressed a preference for Linden because it should be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which Phillips is not. The source of this determination is not cited in the article. After King's death, the house remained vacant and fell into disrepair while the county determined the best use for the property. In 1999, the house underwent a $125,000 renovation, stabilizing existing conditions and updating elements. Most notably, windows were replaced at that time, with modern configurations installed. A modern door is also present.

Today, the house is the headquarters of the Community Mediation Center of Calvert County and can also be rented for small private events. The house is connected to the 5-acre King Park through a series of trails. A small garden in front of the house is planted in tribute to Anne Whisman, a local preservationist.

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Evolution of the Phillips House

The Phillips House is a modest residence with simple architectural features. It evolved in distinct phases. The principal portion of the house began as a square, one-room, single-story log building approximately 20 feet by 20 feet and dates to circa 1860. Four log walls and log floor joists are present, although they are covered by later alterations. This is the current northern section of the facade. The joists are supported by fieldstones. The ceiling configuration is unknown as the building has been raised to two stories. During the late nineteenth century, the Gantts renovated the house extensively. The single-story house was transformed into a two-story dwelling, with second-story walls placed atop the original log walls. A two-story ell was also added at that time; the ell allowed a stairway, first-story dining room and kitchen, second-story bedroom, and finished attic rooms to be added to the interior. The ell extended from the south of the original log building and then to the west, forming an L-shaped footprint. The house retained this appearance until the 1950s when it was extensively rehabilitated by the Phillips family. According to members of the family, first-story flooring and lath and plaster walls were removed and replaced with modern materials. A modern staircase, bathrooms, and kitchen were added. A shed-roof addition with masonry and brick walls was added to the southwestern portion of the ell, extending to the south. The wood front porch floor was also removed and replaced with concrete and brick at that time.

Significance Evaluation

The Phillips 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 according to NRHP guidelines. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion B.

The building is not eligible under Criterion C. The Phillips House is an interesting building that has captured local interest. However, it is a common and altered example of house that has evolved over time. The Phillips House has been modified, resulting in a loss of integrity, including removal of its ridgeline chimneys and loss of original windows. Most notably, renovations that occurred in the 1950s, do not contribute the historicity of the building. Therefore, the building is not eligible under Criterion C.

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

Therefore, the Phillips House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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Sunderman, Anne. "The Money Crop: Calvert County After the Tobacco Buyout." Crownsville: Maryland Historical Trust, 2004.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

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

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

Warner, Paul S. "What's In a Name? In Southern Maryland, A Lot." Calvert Recorder, February 17, 2012.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

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

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

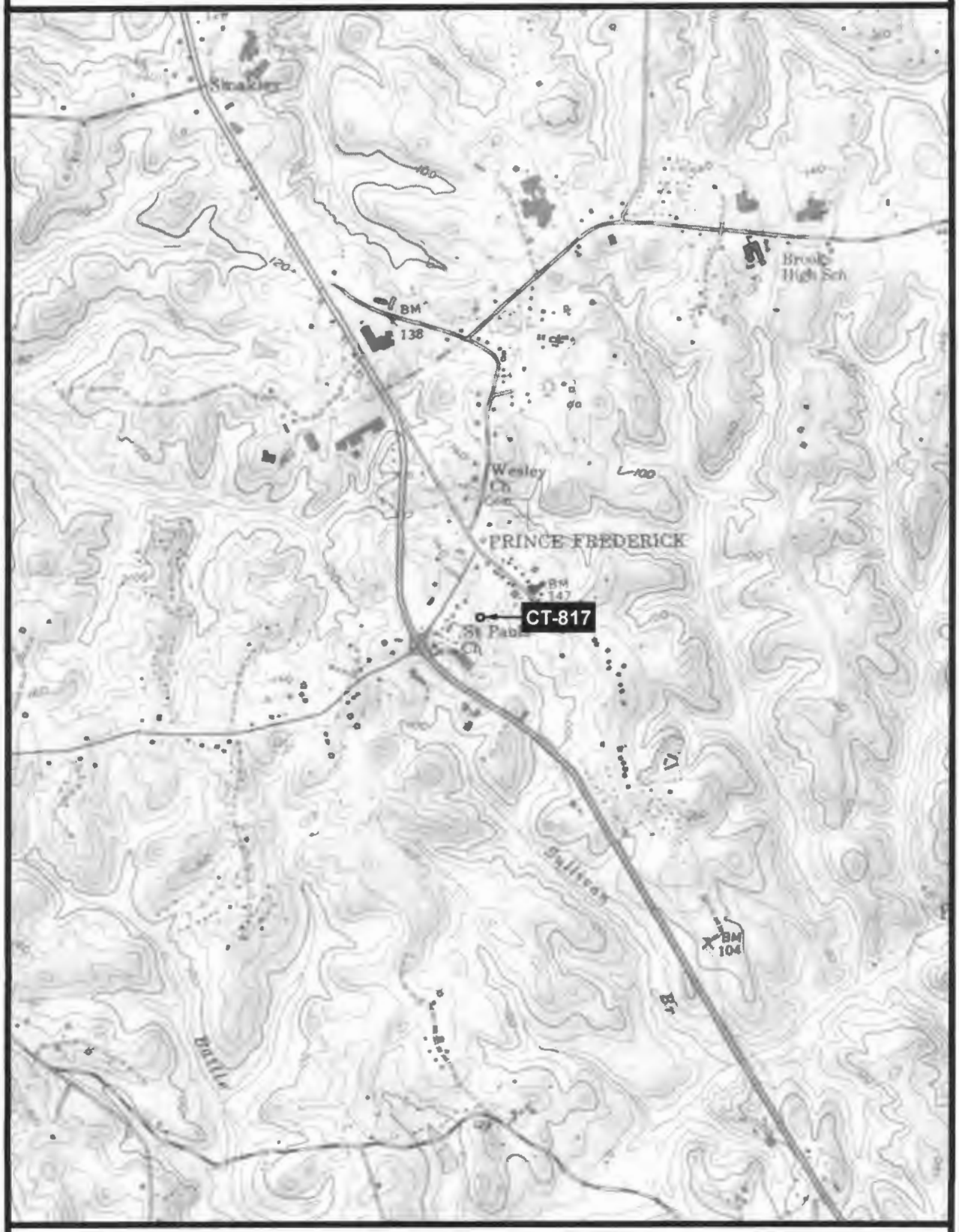
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

CT-817
Phillips House

31 Church 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-817
Phillips House

31 Church Street
Prince Frederick, Calvert County, MD
Parcel ID: 24-184
(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-817, Phillips House

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

CT-0817_2014-02-12_01
Facade, view to the south

CT-0817_2014-02-12_02
Facade, view to the southwest

CT-0817_2014-02-12_03
Rear elevation, view to the northeast

CT-817
Phillips House
Calvert County, MD
S. Foell
2/2014
MD SHPO
Facade, view to the south
1/3

CT-817
Phillips House
Calvert County, MD
S. Foell
2/2014
MD SHPO

Facade, view to the southwest
2/3

CT-817

Phillips House

Calvert County, MD

S. Focll

2/2014

MD SHPO

Rear elevation, view to the northeast

3/3

Survey No. CT-817

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Phillips House

2. Location

street & number off (Maryland Route 231) Church 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	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X 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 Mary Y. Phillips

street & number P.O. Box 445 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-817

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 house faces south and is located on a sequestered, wooded site between Maryland Route 231 and 4th Street and Maryland Rotue 2/4 and Main Street or Maryland Route 765. It is a three-bay framed and weatherboarded I-house set on a brick foundation and with brick ridgeline chimneys built along the interior passage walls. One bay of the house is two rooms deep, but this extra room, normally accommodated in this house form in a rear shed or ell, is sheltered under the main gable roof. The roof covering is standing-seam sheet metal. The weatherboarding has been replaced, but the siding is still wood. There are cornices at the eaves and cornice returns on the gable ends. The main doorway is sidelighted and transomed and it is flanked by six-over-six double-hung-sash windows. There is a one-story hipped-roof front porch set on a new poured concrete foundation. It is supported by chamfered posts. There is a pediment over the central bay. A one-room rear ell addition looks like it was built around 1940. There is a modern brick shed added onto the ell in association with the pool.

8. Significance

Survey No. CT-817

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-817

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

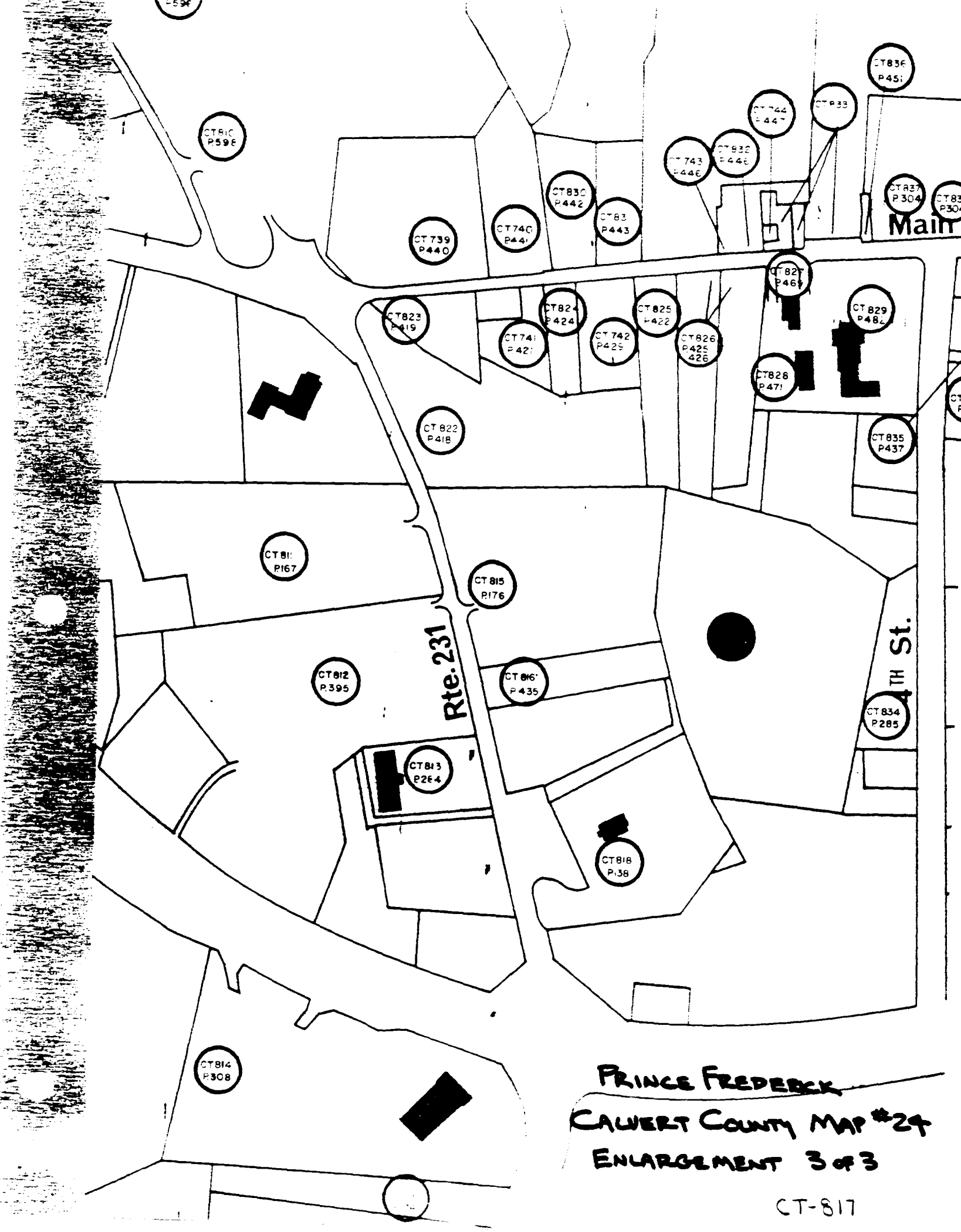
name/title	Camille Wells		
organization	MHT/Calvert Planning Department	date	September 30, 1986
street & number	Courthouse, Main Street	telephone	(301) 535-2348
city or town	Prince Frederick	state	Maryland 20678

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

PS-2746



PRINCE FREDERICK

CALVERT COUNTY MAP #24

ENLARGEMENT 3 of 3

CT-817