

**QA-613**  
**Dodd-Mandrell House**  
**1018 Carmichael Road**  
**Queenstown vicinity**  
**Queen Anne's County**

**Constructed 1904**  
**Private**

Located on Wye Neck in Queen Anne's County, the Dodd-Mandrell House is a two-story, cross-gabled house that faces east, towards Carmichael Road. A two-and-one-half-story addition is situated on its north end, while a one-story addition is attached to its south elevation. A non-historic garage stands to the house's southwest.

Situated in the village of Carmichael, the Dodd-Mandrell House illustrates the development of that community in the early twentieth century. Its owners and occupants were connected to the blacksmith shop and the general store in Carmichael, two businesses that were integral to its role as a commercial and social center.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-613

## 1. Name of Property

historic

other Dodd-Mandrell House (preferred)

## 2. Location

street and number 1018 Carmichael Road      not for publication

city, town Queenstown, MD 21658-1336 X vicinity

county Queen Anne's County

## 3. Owner of Property

name Michael Lee Tretter

street and number 1018 Carmichael Road telephone

city, town Queenstown state MD zip code 21658-1336

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse liber SM 1157 folio 611

city, town Centreville tax map 66 tax parcel 23 tax ID number 05-022754

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District  
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Recorded by HABS/HAER  
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>  1  </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>  0  </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>  0  </u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>  0  </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>  1  </u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>
			<u>  0  </u>

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. QA-613

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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### Summary

Located on Wye Neck in Queen Anne's County, the Dodd-Mandrell House is a two-story, cross-gabled house that faces east, towards Carmichael Road. A two-and-one-half-story addition is situated on its north end, while a one-story addition is attached to its south elevation. A non-historic garage stands to the house's southwest.

### Description

The Dodd-Mandrell House is located on Wye Neck in Queen Anne's County, in the community currently known as Carmichael, approximately three-and-a-half miles south-southeast of Queenstown. The house faces east, and stands approximately 50 feet back from Carmichael Road on a small, grassy knoll. Mature trees dot the property, and shrubbery lines the foundation. An oversized, non-historic garage is located southwest of the house. A gravel drive runs on the south side of the house directly to the garage, with a short branch off towards the house. A second-growth, primarily pine, wooded area borders the property to its west. A screen of trees lines the south side of the drive, hiding the property next door. A large open lot is situated to the north of the house.

The 1904 Dodd-Mandrell House has a two-story, two-bay, side-gable main block, with a two-and-a-half-story, one-bay, front-gable addition on its north side. A one-story, half-hipped addition is attached to the south elevation of the main block. The main block's foundation was not visible at the time of survey, but the addition rests upon a continuous, parged brick foundation. The frame house is clad with asbestos shingles with narrow, wood cornerboards. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, and a single, interior, brick chimney with a corbelled cap stands at the south end of the main block.

The main block's two-bay façade features paired, three-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with square-edged wood trim, and a nine-light-over-four-panel wood door. A one-bay, bracketed, front-gabled hood shelters the front entry. The main block's second story displays six-over-three, double-hung, wood windows with a narrow, molded, trim with a beaded edge.

The façade of the two-and-one-half-story addition on the north side of the main block contains just one bay in each story. Each bay contains a single, six-over-six, double-hung, wood window that is framed by trim matching that found in the second story of the main block. The north elevation of the addition is two bays long in both its first and second stories. The bays are all occupied by windows matching those found on the addition's façade.

The one-story, one-bay addition on the south side of the main block contains a single, three-over-one, double-hung, wood window on its façade. This window displays trim that matches that found on the first story of the main block. The south elevation of this addition features a centered, four-light-over-three-panel door, with a single, three-over-one, double-hung, wood window to its east. Both the door and the window are framed by molded wood trim.

The west elevation and the interior of the house were not accessible at the time of the survey.

### Secondary Resources (buildings, sites, structures, objects.)

#### *Garage*

A circa 2005, two-story, one-bay garage stands southwest of the Dodd-Mandrell House, facing east. It is a metal-frame structure, clad with standing-seam metal. Its front-gabled roof is also clad with standing-seam metal. A two-leaf, metal, swing-out door is centered on the first story of its façade.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. QA-613

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

### Specific dates

### Architect/Builder

Construction dates 1904

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

### Summary Statement of Significance

Situated in the village of Carmichael, the Dodd-Mandrell House illustrates the development of that community in the early twentieth century. Its owners and occupants were connected to the blacksmith shop and the general store in Carmichael, two businesses that were integral to its role as a commercial and social center.

### Historical Narrative

The Dodd-Mandrell House is located in the village of Carmichael in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Named after Judge Richard B. Carmichael (1807-1884), a local resident, the community emerged in the second half of the nineteenth century.<sup>1</sup> An 1866 map of Queen Anne's County shows only one building in Carmichael: a store on the east side of the road.<sup>2</sup> Just eleven years later, a school, a Methodist Protestant church (Carmichael Old Wye Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck, QA-363), and a dwelling associated with the church (The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church, QA-579) were all located on the west side of Carmichael Road, while the store shown on the 1866 map was still located in the same place, on the east side of the road.<sup>3</sup> By the early twentieth century, Carmichael was a small commercial and social center, with a blacksmith shop and at least one dwelling in addition to the church, school, store, and dwelling that were standing in 1877.<sup>4</sup>

In both 1866 and 1877, Thomas H. Dodd resided on the east side of Carmichael Road across from the Dodd-Mandrell House, in a farmhouse set back from the road.<sup>5</sup> In 1910, Dodd lived there with his wife Annie, his son Thomas, Jr., his daughter Ida Mae Dodd, and an African American servant, Margaret L. Hazleton.<sup>6</sup> By 1913, when Dodd wrote his will, he owned the blacksmith shop on the west side of Carmichael Road, as well as the adjacent property where the Dodd-Mandrell House stands.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Biographical information regarding Judge Richard B. Carmichael can be found in Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its Early History and Development* (Baltimore, Md.: The Maryland Historical Society, 1950; originally published in the *Centreville (Maryland) Observer*, 5 January 1886-3 May 1887), pp. 503-509.

<sup>2</sup> J. G. Strong's *Map of Queen Anne's County* (n.p.: J.G. Strong, 1866). The store was owned by T.H. Callahan, whose residence was also located nearby. In 1893, Callahan purchased Tristram, QA-576.

<sup>3</sup> *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Maryland* (Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877). The store is no longer extant.

<sup>4</sup> A 1923 deed for the property where the blacksmith shop was located specifically mentions the blacksmith shop, as well as a frame dwelling. See Chain of Title, Continuation Sheet 8-2. The blacksmith shop may have been on-site as early as 1900; in each of the census years between 1900 and 1930, a blacksmith lived in the immediate vicinity. 1900-1930 [inclusive], U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District #5. It is not clear when the dwelling was constructed.

<sup>5</sup> *Strong's Map*. Also *Illustrated Atlas*.

<sup>6</sup> 1910 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 5, Queenstown, Enumeration District No. 71, Sheet No. 12A. Ida Mae Dodd was a schoolteacher, possibly at the school located at the south end of Carmichael.

<sup>7</sup> See attached chain of title for this and all subsequent deed and will references. Deed research did not reveal when Dodd acquired the property. The 1923 deed for the blacksmith shop and a similar one the same year for the Dodd-Mandrell House both mention his will as the previous instrument. It is clear from the deeds that Thomas Dodd owned both the blacksmith and the Dodd-Mandrell House no later than 1913, when the will was written. Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber JFR 10, Folio 461 (17 May 1923). Also Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber JFR 10, Folio 437 (5 October 1923).

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. QA-613

*See Continuation Sheet 9-1 for bibliographical references.*

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .23 acres  
Acreage of historical setting 2 parcels: 0.56 acres & 2.66 acres  
Quadrangle name Queenstown Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000 (7.5 minute)

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundary is defined by the current parcel boundaries shown on tax map 66, grid 5, parcel 23 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Evelyn D. Causey, Ph.D., Senior Historian Gerald M. Maready, Jr., Architectural Historian		
organization	History Matters, LLC	date	November 16, 2007
street & number	1502 21 <sup>st</sup> Street, NW, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor	telephone	(202) 223-8845
city or town	Washington	state	DC

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

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

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name: Dodd-Mandrell House  
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Thomas Dodd died sometime between 1913 and 1920, and his 1913 will devised the Dodd-Mandrell House to his daughter, Mary Elizabeth Holden, for the term of her life. The current tax assessment assigns a 1904 construction date to the house, which is consistent with the form and style of the house.<sup>8</sup> In 1910, Mary Elizabeth Holden and her husband Bernard lived at a rental property located adjacent to her father's residence. It seems likely that Bernard and Mary Elizabeth Holden lived at the Dodd-Mandrell House, which her father may have built for them. Bernard Holden was a merchant, working in a general store, probably the one located on the east side of Carmichael Road.<sup>9</sup> By January 1920, the Holdens had moved to Centreville, where Bernard Holden worked as a clerk in a store.<sup>10</sup> In 1923, the other heirs of Thomas Dodd assigned their interest in the approximately half-acre Dodd-Mandrell property to Mary Elizabeth Holden.

In 1924, Mary Elizabeth Holden sold the Dodd-Mandrell House to Ralph F. and Elizabeth A. Mason. Ralph F. Mason was a blacksmith, a trade that he likely learned from his father, William H. Mason. In 1910, 17-year-old Ralph Mason was living with his family at their home on Perrys Corner Road south of Grasonville, and working with his father at his blacksmith shop.<sup>11</sup> In 1920, Ralph and his wife Elizabeth rented a home in Baltimore, where Ralph worked as a blacksmith at a drydock facility.<sup>12</sup> It seems that Mason purchased the Carmichael Road property for his parents, William and Sarah Mason. In 1930, William and his wife Sarah were renting a house in Carmichael, while Ralph and Elizabeth still resided in Baltimore.<sup>13</sup> The 79-year-old William Mason was listed as a blacksmith; he may have worked in or operated the blacksmith shop immediately to the south of the Dodd-Mandrell House.<sup>14</sup>

In 1931, during the Great Depression, Ralph and Elizabeth Mason defaulted on their mortgage, whereupon the Dodd-Mandrell House was purchased by John Mandrell, a merchant who had operated a general store in Carmichael since 1920. By 1920, it is likely that there was a general store with residence on the lot to the north of the Dodd-Mandrell House; John Mandrell and his family bought this property in 1920 and seem to have been living there prior to that time.<sup>15</sup> After buying the Dodd-Mandrell House in 1931, John Mandrell, his wife Ida, and their four youngest children probably moved there from the residence associated with the store.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> See Section 7 for an architectural description.

<sup>9</sup> 1910 U.S. Population Census (see note 6).

<sup>10</sup> 1920 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 3, Centreville Town, Enumeration District No. 77, Sheet No. 4B.

<sup>11</sup> 1910 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 5, Queenstown, Enumeration District No. 70, Sheet No. 14A.

<sup>12</sup> 1920 U.S. Population Census, Baltimore City, Maryland, Enumeration District No. 391, Sheet No. 6B.

<sup>13</sup> Ralph and Elizabeth Mason were still renting a house in Baltimore, albeit one in a different location than the one they had rented in 1920. 1930 U.S. Population Census, Baltimore City, Maryland, Ward 9, Enumeration District No. 4-488, Sheet No. 1B. For census data on William and Sarah Mason, see 1930 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 5, Queenstown, Enumeration District No. 18-10, Sheet No. 8A.

<sup>14</sup> Thomas Dodd devised the blacksmith property to his children in his 1913 will. Ida Mae Dodd bought the property from the other heirs in 1923. Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber JFR 10, Folio 461 (17 May 1923). In the 1930 U.S. Population Census, William H. Mason was the only blacksmith residing in the Carmichael area, and so presumably ran the shop located on Ida Mae Dodd's property (see note 3). 1930 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Sheet No. 8A. The blacksmith shop and associated frame dwelling were demolished sometime between 1938, when Ida Mae Dodd sold the property to her nephew John Dodd, and 1944, when John Dodd sold it to Samuel and Lillian Whitby. Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber WHC 2A, Folio 470 (20 February 1932). Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber ASG, Jr. 9, Folio 458 (24 June 1944).

<sup>15</sup> A 1910 deed for Mandrell's property makes no mention of any improvements upon the property, but, by October 1920 when John Mandrell purchased it from Nannie C. Bishop, it seems that a general store with a residence either above it or attached had been constructed. Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber SS 8, Folio 256 (18 July 1910). Also Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber JFR 5, Folio 357 (1 October 1920). In a pair of 1942 deeds, which seem to be the vehicle for some sort of financial transaction for John Mandrell, the building located on the property is described as being "improved by a frame building containing a store house and a dwelling house under one roof." See Chain of Title, Continuation Sheet 8-2. The 1920 sale between Bishop and Mandrell seems to have merely formalized an existing arrangement because, according to the January 1920 census, Mandrell and his family were already renting the store and dwelling from the Bishops. 1920 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Queenstown District 5, Enumeration District No. 81, Sheet No. 3A.

<sup>16</sup> It seems certain that Ida Mandrell lived in the Dodd-Mandrell House at least between 1949, when she sold the store property to the north, and her death in 1973. It is most likely that the family had lived in the house since 1931.

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John Mandrell died circa 1945. In 1949 Ida Mandrell sold the store that stood to the north of the Dodd-Mandrell House.<sup>17</sup> Their daughter, Louise Mandrell Calary, inherited the house after her mother's death in 1973, and owned it until her own death in 1996. Her heirs sold the property to the current owner in 2003.

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<sup>17</sup> This parcel of land is currently vacant; the store appears to have been demolished sometime between 1949, when Ida Mandrell sold it to Elmer Whitby, and 1968, when Whitby sold it to John Kimberly. Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber NBW 3, Folio 238 (16 May 1949). Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber CWC 35, Folio 567 (27 June 1968).

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-613

Name: Dodd-Mandrell House  
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### Chain of Title

#### **12 August 2003**

*Grantor:* Dorothy Louise Zur Nedded, et al.

*Grantee:* Michael Lee Tretter

Liber SM 1157, folio 611

The heirs of Louise Mandrell Calary sell the property to Tretter.

#### **1 November 1974**

*Grantor:* J.C. Mandrell, et al.

*Grantee:* Louise Mandrell Calary

Liber CWC 88, folio 446

The heirs of Ida Mandrell – including Louise Mandrell Calary – sell the property to Louise Mandrell Calary.

#### **29 August 1942**

*Grantor:* Nellie G. Meredith

*Grantee:* John E. Mandrell and Ida A. Mandrell (husband and wife)

Liber ASG, Jr. 6, folio 402-403

#### **29 August 1942**

*Grantor:* John E. Mandrell and Ida A. Mandrell (husband and wife)

*Grantee:* Nellie G. Meredith

Liber ASG, Jr. 6, folio 401-402

#### **2 May 1931**

*Grantor:* H.B.W. Mitchell, Attorney

*Grantee:* John and Ida Mandrell

Liber BHT 13, folio 43

Ralph and Elizabeth Mason defaulted on their mortgage, and Mitchell was appointed to sell the property.

#### **3 December 1924**

*Grantor:* Mary Elizabeth and Bernard C. Holden (wife & husband)

*Grantee:* Ralph F. and Elizabeth A. Mason (husband & wife)

Liber BHT 2, folio 581

#### **19 April 1923**

*Grantor:* Ida Mae Dodd, et al.

*Grantee:* Mary Elizabeth Holden

Liber JFR 10, folio 437

Mary Elizabeth Holden, one of Thomas Dodd's heirs, owned  $\frac{1}{4}$  interest in property, and bought the other  $\frac{3}{4}$  interest from the other heirs.

#### **22 May 1913**

Thomas Dodd to heirs

Will Book RWT 2, folio 265

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-613

Name: Dodd-Mandrell House  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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*An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, MD.* Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877.

Emory, Frederic. *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its Early History and Development.* Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 1950. Originally published in the *Centreville (Maryland) Observer*, 5 January 1886-3 May 1887.

*J.G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County.* n.p.: J.G. Strong, 1866.

Queen Anne's County Land Records. Liber SS 8, Folio 256, 18 July 1910.

Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber JFR 5, Folio 357, 1 October 1920.

Queen Anne's County Land Records. Liber JFR 10, Folio 461, 17 May 1923.

Queen Anne's County Land Records. Liber WHC 2A, Folio 470, 20 February 1932.

Queen Anne's County Land Records. Liber ASG, Jr. 9, Folio 458, 24 June 1944.

Queen Anne's County Land Records. Liber NBW 3, Folio 238, 16 May 1949.

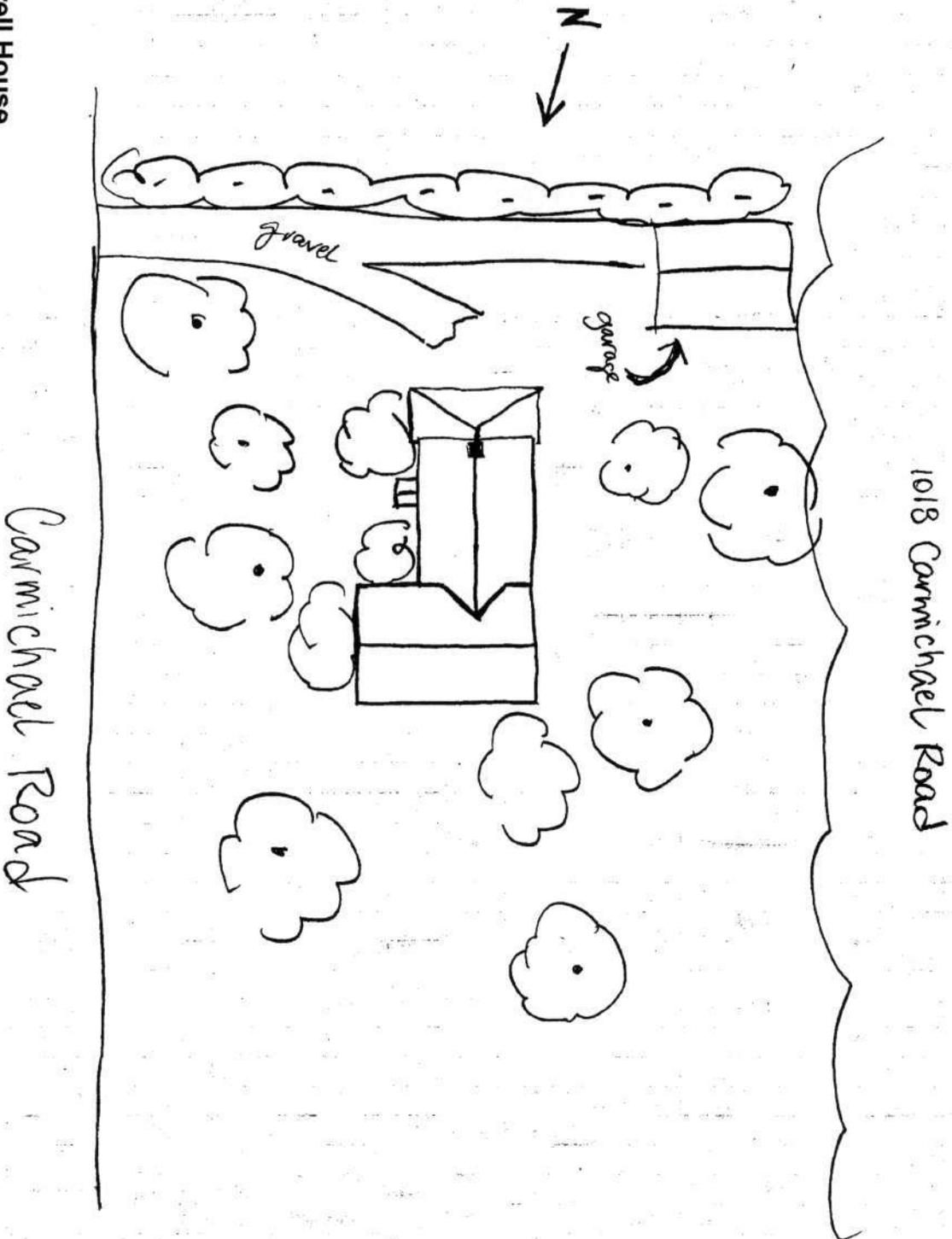
Queen Anne's County Land Records. Liber CWC 35, Folio 567, 27 June 1968.

U.S. Population Census, Baltimore City, Maryland, 1920.

U.S. Population Census, Baltimore City, Maryland, 1930.

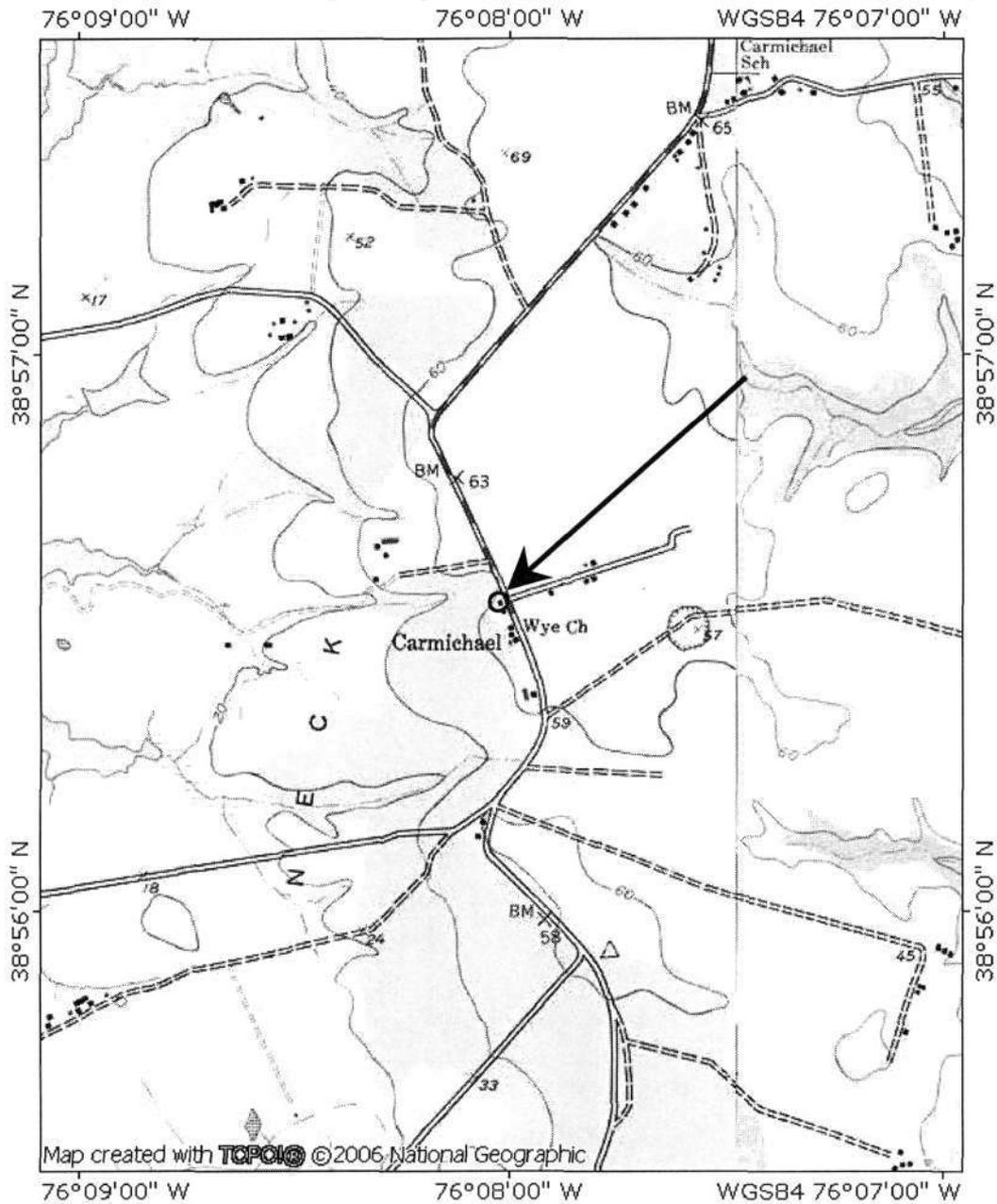
U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, 1900-1930 [inclusive].

Site Plan  
QA-613  
Dodd-Mandrell House  
1018 Carmichael Road  
Queenstown vicinity  
Queen Anne's County, Maryland

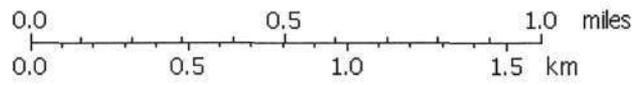


not to scale

USGS Queenstown Quadrangle Map, Maryland, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)



**QA-613**  
**Dodd-Mandrell House**  
**1018 Carmichael Road**  
**Queenstown vicinity**  
**Queen Anne's County**



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 08/13/07



QA-613

DODD-MANDRELL HOUSE  
1018 Carmichael Road, Queenstown vicinity  
Queen Anne's County, MD  
History Matters, LLC

7/2007

MD ST+PO.

Facade (east elevation)

1 of 2



QA-613

DODD-MANDRELL House

1018 Carmichael Road, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

7/2007

MD SHPO

North + east elevations, looking SW

2 of 2