

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Stevensville

and or common Stevensville Historic District

2. Location

street & number Route 18 and Love Point Road N/A not for publication

city, town Stevensville N/A vicinity of First Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county Queen Anne's code 035

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners (more than 50)

street & number

city, town Centreville vicinity of state Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Centreville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1986 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

QA-463

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved

date N/A**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

Number of Resources

Contributing

8200082

Noncontributing

1300013

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 3Original and historic functions and uses: commercial, residential
religious, educational**DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:**

The Stevensville Historic District, located in the village of Stevensville on Kent Island in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, comprises a cohesive group of houses, churches, commercial buildings, and a school, reflecting the development of this rural crossroads town from its founding in 1850 up to the Great Depression. The focus of the district is a small commercial area concentrated at the intersection of Locust Street and Love Point Road, featuring late 19th and early 20th century one- and two-story frame commercial buildings, mostly with gable facades and central entrances; several of the larger stores have attached storekeepers' residences. The Stevensville Bank, a 1909 vernacular Classical building, is located within the commercial area, and the old Stevensville High School, built 1909 and raised to two stories in 1913, stands just west of "downtown." The Stevensville Historic District is primarily characterized by two- and 2 1/2-story frame houses reflecting several vernacular and popular forms of the late 19th and early 20th century. The southern section, along Locust Street and Old Route 18, is distinguished by a group of two-story, three-bay frame I houses of the 1875-1900 period, set close to the streets on small lots. The northern extension of the district along Love Point Road also includes several examples of this vernacular form, as well as a number of early 20th century foursquare and bungalow style dwellings, set back from the road on spacious parcels. Lowery's Hotel, a c. 1860 frame building with two-story galleries on both the front and rear elevations, marks the west side of Love Point Road. The Benton House, an eclectic Victorian cottage constructed in 1886 is located east of the school on Old Route 18. The district includes three churches: Christ Episcopal Church (1880), an outstanding Queen Anne style frame building; the Methodist Protestant Church, a Classical-influenced church with pedimented gable front, constructed in 1864-1865, the only 19th century brick building in the district, and Downes Memorial (Trinity) M. E. Church, a 1916-1917 vernacular Gothic structure. The district retains an exceptionally high level of integrity compared with other small towns of the period on Maryland's Eastern Shore; intrusions and incompatible uses are few, and alterations are generally confined to the application of modern synthetic siding on some of the houses, and storefront renovations on a few commercial buildings. Of 95 resources within the district, fully 82, or 86%, contribute to its significance.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Most of the buildings that comprise the Stevensville Historic District are described briefly below. Since buildings are not consistently given street numbers in Stevensville, they are identified by tax parcel numbers in the following description, and on the sketch map which accompanies this nomination.

CHURCHES

- p. 182 Downes Memorial (Trinity) Methodist Episcopal Church. Built 1916-1917 by Clinton Lane. Eclectic T-plan gable-front brick and shingle church with stained-glass memorial windows; large three-part pointed-arch window with tracery centered on main gable. Currently vacant.
- p. 216 Methodist Protestant Church. Classical-influenced brick church with pedimented gable front, constructed 1864-1865. Double entrances with elaborate Classical surrounds, segmental-arched window above each; bracketed cornice, small lunette within pediment.
- p. 186 Christ Episcopal Church. Outstanding Queen Anne style frame building constructed in 1880, individually listed in the National Register. Steep gable roof clad in patterned polychrome slate. Walls covered with german siding and shingles, divided into panels by applied stickwork. Bell tower with attenuated pyramidal roof, curved stick-style brackets. Serves oldest Episcopal congregation in continuous existence in Maryland, established c. 1631.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

- p. 117 Denny's Garage. Built 1929, located at intersection of Locust Street and Route 18. Concrete block construction, flat roof, plate-glass show windows on first story, living quarters above.
- p. 143 Stevensville Bank, Love Point Road. Built c. 1909. Shed-roofed, stucco-covered building with elaborate Classical facade. Individually listed in the National Register.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

- p. 145 store building c. 1870 adjacent to Bank on south. Two-story, gable-front frame building, weatherboard siding, molded cornice, false parapet. First story recently altered with brick veneer, "colonial" show windows, shingled pent. 1877 map shows owner as Mrs. Earle; owned in early 20th century by Mrs. Wallis. First occupant possibly Charles M. Legg. Grocery and general merchandise store; in early 20th century contained office of Justice of the Peace.
- p. 145 Stevensville Country Store built c. 1900 by Everett Cook and Eugene Herbert for Wells Tolson. Two-story, L-shaped frame house with grocery store on first floor. Recently altered on first floor with new show windows, brick veneer, shingled pent.
- p. 212 Kemp's Pharmacy. Built 1902 for Dr. C. Percy Kemp, physician. Carpenter was Richard Baxter and Sons, Gable-front, frame building with recessed entrance flanked by show windows. Raised to two stories c. 1910 to provide living quarters for pharmacist, Dr. John Carr Norris, who came from Baltimore and operated pharmacy until his death around 1935-1936. Second-floor porch supported by columns.
- p. 210 Calloway's Store. Built c. 1895 by Ben Lloyd for George Calloway from Crumpton, Maryland. Small one-story gable-front frame store building with weatherboard siding, corner pilasters, recessed entrance flanked by original show windows; round-arched 2/2 window in gable.
- p. 209 Grollman's Store. Two-story, center-gable, T-plan dwelling with store on first story; modern show windows and brick veneer on first floor. Shown on 1877 map as B. F. Brown's store; presumed built for Brown or for William Cockey, who operated the business from 1885 to around 1920. Dry goods, groceries, medicines.
- p. 213 Small two-story frame house, built c. 1895, served as apothecary shop, later as grocery store.
- p. 211 Small weatherboarded frame building adjacent to Kemp's Pharmacy on south, built c. 1870 as office of Dr. J.E.H. Lewis, physician; later occupied by Dr. C. P. Kemp. Two

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

stories, gable front; one-bay-wide; entrance with sidelights and transom, shed addition on north side. Scalloped bargeboards.

EAST SIDE LOVE POINT ROAD

- p. 72 William H. Lowe House: large 2 1/2 story frame foursquare, 3 bays wide by two bays deep, central entrance, broad porch on 3 sides with Colonial Revival columns, steep hipped roof with shed dormers holding triple 4/4 sash, two corbeled brick chimneys. Built 1914 by Richard Baxter and Sons for William H. Lowe, station agent for the Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia Railroad Company.
- p. 73 John Norman House: large frame foursquare identical to adjacent (Lowe) house, built 1914 by Richard Baxter and Sons for John Norman, farmer.
- p. 74 Rosa Perry Price House: 2 story frame center-gable I house, 3 bays wide, with Colonial Revival porch across front and side. Built 1915 by Insley, Day and Sapp for Mrs. Thomas R. Price as rental property; first occupants were Dr. and Mrs John C. Norris (druggist).
- p. 75 Luther Baxter House: 1 1/2 story "pyramid cottage" of rock-faced concrete block; built 1915 by owner, Luther Baxter, carpenter.
- p. 76 R. Thomas Price House: large 2 1/2 story frame foursquare, 3 bays wide with central entrance, broad veranda across front and sides, narrow weatherboard siding, pyramidal roof with kicked eaves, shed dormers with staggered-butt shingles, two corbeled chimneys flanking pyramidal cupola. Built 1915 by Insley, Day and Sapp for farmer, R. Thomas Price.
- p. 78 Two-story, T-plan frame house, built 1915 in center of town for merchant Earnest Clark; bought by Roy and Medford Golt, farmers, and moved to present location 1920; then occupied by John Porter, farmer.
- p. 79 Built 1933 for William C. Lowery, farmer, and wife Roberta. Carpenters were Alfonzy Thomas and father.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Frame bungalow, falls outside period of significance for district; non-contributing.

- p. 80 Ida M. Bright House: large frame foursquare, four bays wide, broad Colonial Revival porch across front and sides, steep pyramidal roof with small shed dormers, two corbeled chimneys. Built 1911-1912 by Richard Baxter and Sons for widow of James Benjamin Bright, farmer and local politician.
- p. 83 Wittman White House: 2 1/2 story frame foursquare, four bays wide, projecting gabled wings at rear on each side, narrow weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash, gabled dormer with fishscale shingles and triple 1/1 sash, Colonial Revival porch across front. Built 1914 by Insley, Day, and Sapp for Wittman White, wheelwright and employee at Love Point shops of Maryland and Virginia Railroad Company.
- p. 182 Methodist Episcopal Parsonage: small 2-story frame foursquare with shallow pyramidal roof, built 1922-1923 by carpenter William Porter; first occupied by the Reverend G. S. Allen.
- p. 217 Former Methodist Protestant Parsonage, built c. 1875-1880; 2 story frame center-gable I house, 3 bays wide.
- p. 218 2 story, 3 bay, side-passage plan frame house, weatherboard siding, porch across facade with square posts, scrolled brackets, turned balusters. Retains Victorian iron fence. Built c. 1880-1890 for Dr. J.E.H. Lewis, occupied by Mrs. Thomas Kemp and son, Dr. C. Percy Kemp.

WEST SIDE LOVE POINT ROAD

- p. 142 Dr. William E. Denny House: large 2 1/2 story center gable frame I house, 7 bays wide, built c. 1871 for local physician.
- p. 141 Lowery's Hotel: two story, 7-bay frame house with recessed gallery across 5 southern bays of front and rear elevations. Built c. 1860 as boarding house for J. Reuben Jeffers; rented to Alexander Lowery who operated it as hotel beginning in 1883. Retains Victorian period iron fence.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

- p. 139 Charles B. Downes House: large 2 1/2 story, center gable, L-plan frame house, 5 bays wide; built c. 1868 for Charles B. Downes, farmer, coal-yard operator, and once president of Stevensville Bank; recent brick veneer.
- p. 137 James Carville House: Built c. 1890-1900 for James Carville, farmer: 2 story, 3 bay center gable I house hipped porch with center gable, scrolled brackets.
- P. 136 Barnes Legg House: large 2 1/2 story frame foursquare, 4 bays wide; narrow weatherboard siding on first story, fishscale shingles above. Built 1914 by Insley, Day, and Sapp for Barnes Legg, bank cashier and farmer.
- p. 135 Two-story frame house: originally constructed as 5-bay I house c. 1850 for Dr. William E. Denny; pedimented gable and 3-sided projecting bay added after Wittman White purchased property in 1919.
- p. 134 Two-story, two-bay, side-passage plan frame house built c. 1880 for Robert Cook, farmer.
- p. 133 Small two story frame foursquare built c. 1915-1918 by Richard Baxter and Sons for Caleb Davis, farmer and threshing rig operator.
- p. 7 Shingled bungalow built 1923-1924 for J. Clinton Jones, Stevensville postmaster and Captain of State Police Boat.
- p. 7 Two-story, 3-bay frame I house built c. 1895-1900 for Harrison Hopkins, farmer.
- p. 132 Three-bay, two-story, side-passage Colonial Revival frame house built 1936 by Tilden and Luther Baxter for John H. Tolson, rural route mailman. Gabled portico, 6/1 windows, sunporch; shows pattern-book influence. Falls outside the period of significance for the district and is therefore considered non-contributing.
- p. 131 Small two-story, two-bay, center-gable frame I house built c. 1890-1900 for Mary Carville Carter, widow. Shingle siding, Colonial Revival porch across front and side.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

- p. 128 2 1/2 story frame foursquare with recessed gallery across front, built 1914-1915 for James Marvel, merchant, by Insley, Day and Sapp.

SOUTH SIDE LOCUST STREET

- p. 118 Two story frame combination house and store: three-bay I house with projecting gable-front commercial wing. German siding. Constructed c. 1870 by Sam Downes for Charles Downes.

- p. 115 Two story frame house with projecting gable front wing, constructed c. 1870 by Sam and Bob Downes for Charles Downes. German siding, broad veranda across front and around side.

- p. 116 Two story frame house, 3 bays wide, side-passage plan, ell at rear. Built c. 1870 for Charles Downes by Sam and Bob Downes.

COCKEY'S LANE, WEST SIDE

- p. 154 Two-story, three-bay frame I house with attached two story gable fronted commercial building, built c. 1865 for J.H. Tolson, merchant.

- p. 152 Early 20th century two story frame foursquare commercial building with one-story gable roofed wing.

North of commercial building, on west side of Cockey's Lane: Cray House, early 19th century gambrel roofed post-and-plank house with c. 1840 frame addition, individually listed in the National Register.

EAST SIDE LOVE POINT ROAD

- p. 125 Two-story gable-roofed frame commercial building constructed c. 1865 for Charles Stevens.

- p. 249 Two-story 3-bay frame I house, originally constructed as two-room school in 1870, moved to present location and expanded to present form 1909-1910 by Dr. John R. Benton; first occupied by Samuel Skinner, rural mail carrier.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

- p. 241 Two story 3 bay center gable frame I house built 1870-1875 for James Edward Jones, captain of freight schooner.

SOUTH SIDE OLD ROUTE 18

- p. 71 Large 2 1/2 story frame house with broad facing gable and 2-story porch, built c. 1900 for Hugh A. Legg, undertaker, and his wife Margaret Thompson Legg, school teacher.

- p. 99 1 1/2 story frame Cape Cod built 1949; non-contributing.

- p. 100 Two story 3 bay frame I house built c. 1890 for John Brown and son William, merchant.

- p. 242 Frame bungalow-built 1926 for Annie Hopkins Brown, widow.

- p. 101 Two story, 3 bay frame center gable I house, built c. 1870 by Everett Cook, carpenter, as his own residence.

- p. 102 Small two story, two bay, side-passage plan house, built c. 1870 for Eugene Herbert, carpenter and captain of sailing vessel which carried freight from Maine to North Carolina.

- p. 103 Two story 3 bay frame center gable I house, two gabled dormers, enclosed porch; built c. 1870 for Noah Bullen, farmer.

- p. 104 Two story 3 bay frame center gable I house, two gabled dormers, built c. 1870 for Henrietta Goodhand.

- p. 105 Two story 3 bay frame center gable I house built c. 1870 for Henry Palmer, farmer.

- p. 109 Two story 3 bay frame center gable I house (enclosed porch); built c. 1870 for William Clay Hoxter, wheelwright and blacksmith.

- p. 111 Two story, 5 bay center gable I house, paired interior chimneys, built c. 1870 for Edward Ringgold, wheelwright and blacksmith.

- p. 112 Two story frame Queen Anne influenced house built c. 1880 for Philip Tuck, real estate speculator.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

- p. 113 Two story frame house built c. 1870 for Hugh A. Legg.
- p. 114 Two story frame center gable I house, paired interior chimneys, built c. 1870 for Charles Downes.

NORTH SIDE OLD ROUTE 18

- p. 5 "Medical Hill" or Benton House, two story frame Victorian cottage constructed c. 1886 for Dr. John R. Benton. L plan, 3 story tower with tall pyramidal roof, decorative stickwork in gables, multipaned upper sash, fishscale shingle siding. Determined eligible for the National Register in 1978.
- p. 220 Old Stevensville High School; 7 bay, one story frame building completed November 20, 1909; second story added 1913. Hipped roof with four broad shed dormers, bell tower at peak.
- p. 94 Large 2 1/2 story gable-front frame house, Palladian window centered in gable, built 1910-1912 for George Holland, cannery owner and operator.
- p. 95 Eclectic 1 1/2 story cottage built c. 1895 for Dr. William T. Henry, physician. Square tower with pyramidal roof and kicked eaves; fishscale shingles on upper story; diamond-paned upper sash; porte-cochere.
- p. 120 Two story, 4 bay frame house with ell at rear, moved to present location before 1887 for Hugh Legg.
- p. 122 Two story, 3 bay frame center gable I house, paired interior chimneys, enclosed porch, built c. 1885 by/for David Jones, carpenter.

NORTH SIDE LOCUST STREET

- p. 201 Two story L shaped frame house built c. 1870 as parsonage for Methodist Protestant Church. Gable roofed projecting wing with broad 3 sided bay and wrap-around porch were probably added in early 20th century for school teacher Miss Mary Cockey, who purchased the building from the church.
- p. 203 Christ Church Rectory. 2 1/2 story 3 bay frame side passage house constructed c. 1840- 1855; lower ell at rear. Now clad in round-buttled shingles. Operated as Chesapeake Female Institution, boarding and day school, in 1860s.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1850-1930

Builder/~~Architect~~ various builders (see text)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Stevensville Historic District is significant for its architecture, and for its association with the development of transportation and commerce on Maryland's rural Eastern Shore during the latter half of the 19th century and first three decades of the twentieth. The town was founded in 1850, and its first period of growth followed the establishment in 1866 of a steamboat terminal on the Chester River at nearby Love Point. This terminal opened the Chesapeake Bay shipping lines to local farmers and watermen, affording them access to Baltimore markets for their agricultural produce and seafood, and also enabled Stevensville merchants to offer goods and equipment "imported" from the Western Shore. The numerous houses and commercial buildings in the district which were constructed in the late 19th century reflect Stevensville's early development as a center of steamboat-related trade and commerce for Kent Island. In 1909, railroad service was instituted in Stevensville, linking two major transportation modes and initiating a second boom in construction, reflected in the early 20th century stores, bank, school, and foursquare and bungalow-type houses included in the district. The development of Stevensville was halted for practical purposes by the Great Depression, following which the town was bypassed by highway construction, as over-the-road transport gained ascendancy over rail and water routes. The architecture of the Stevensville Historic District reflects the development of this rural crossroads town, comprising an exceptionally well-preserved collection of resources exemplifying late 19th-early 20th century trends in domestic, commercial, ecclesiastical, and educational building.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Documentary and archeological evidence point to the establishment of a concentrated settlement in the Stevensville area before the end of the 17th century, but the character of the present town is the result of development that took place following the sale of two farms owned by James and Charles Stevens in 1850. By 1877, when an atlas of Kent and Queen Anne's counties was published, Stevensville had grown into a town of nearly 30 buildings, including houses, offices, stores, a church, a hotel and an Odd Fellows' Hall. The town was laid out in a triangular pattern with all roads leading from the center of the triangle. This was due to the transportation systems that served the eastern and western shores in the mid-19th century, for Stevensville's development was tied to its location in the heart of this system.

The Eastern Shore depended on boats and railroads for moving goods and passengers during the late 19th century. Farmers depended on those systems to bring fertilizer, farm equipment and other goods necessary to farm. In turn, they shipped produce back to the Western Shore by those same routes. Commercial seafood merchants also used these same systems for moving goods. In the 1820s, oysters had begun to find a market and this demand continued in the 1900s. Locally the industry supported a labor force of 1300, including watermen and workers at 10 processing plants on or near Kent Island. Crabs also became a commercial crop in the 1880s, and this, combined with increasing farm production, led to busy commercial traffic.

Railroad traffic was not started to Kent Island until 1902. What first carried passengers and goods were the steamboats. The "Kent Island" started service in 1866 and landed one mile below Love Point on the Chester River. This eventually served Urbana Wharf in Stevensville as did the "Urbana." There was also a wharf on Warehouse Creek just south of Stevensville. And in 1902 the last steamboat wharf was built at Love Point, while the Queen Anne Railroad moved its terminus to Love Point from Queenstown. This placed Stevensville in the middle of east/west transportation systems.

The linkage with the railroad began the height of Stevensville's growth period. A station was built in town for serving passengers, mail and freight. By 1909, the town had a post office, bank, two schools, several types of stores and many homes. It was becoming a center of trade for both watermen and farmers. Four doctors had established practices, a sawmill and blacksmith were established and several general merchandise stores had opened for business.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

During this time, tourists were also visiting the town on their way to the beaches of the Atlantic. In 1902 the Baltimore to Rehobeth route was taking passengers from the Light Street pier in Baltimore to Queenstown on the Chester river, stopping at Love Point on the way. From Queenstown a train took passengers to Lewes, from there by steamer to Cape May for a few hours at the beach. Stevensville had several hotels during this period, one of which, the Lowery, had been around since 1888, and is still standing. Those tourists not wanting to travel all the way to the ocean found accommodations in Stevensville and Love Point. In 1914, with the subdivision and sale of the Ringgold farm, Stevensville experienced a building boom. Many houses were built and occupied by farmers moving to town or merchants establishing residences. This continued until the depression started in 1929 and began the decline of Stevensville.

By the 1930s trucks and cars were replacing the railroads and ferries. Road ways were improving from dirt to hard surface. By 1921 the Grasonville/Queenstown Pike was hard surfaced. The Eastern Shore Boulevard from Kent Island to Hillsboro was built in 1929. This began the decline of rail traffic, first by passengers and then by freight. The regulation of rail traffic by the Interstate Commerce Commission was a disadvantage that truck shipping was free from and thus trucking began to flourish. By 1938 passenger rail service had stopped and by 1948, what had once been a profitable freight line for the Penn Railroad System was discontinued.

During this period Stevensville stopped growing. It was no longer in the center of the transportation systems, as roads and bridges bypassed the town. The completion of the Bay Bridge in 1952 united the Eastern and Western shores and the old systems were gone. The Route 50 corridor began to thrive as Stevensville once had, and commerce and tourists followed the highway east to the ocean.

Today, Stevensville remains largely unchanged from its appearance in 1920. Despite minor cosmetic changes, the homes and stores are much the same now as then, and this gives the town the appearance of a typical Eastern Shore town of the turn of the century. The continued sprawling growth of Kent Island has left Stevensville largely untouched and intact.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification: Boundaries are depicted on the attached map. Boundaries were selected to encompass the full concentration of resources which retain integrity of form, materials, feeling, and association, and to exclude properties whose integrity has been compromised by incompatible alterations, or which do not relate to the themes or period of the district's significance. East and northeast of the district boundaries are areas primarily characterized by mid-20th-century residential development; non-contributing open space lies to the west, where a major road is currently under construction; the southern boundary is similarly defined by open space and a modern highway. Immediately north of the northern boundary are a modern garden center and a concrete plant, which are radically inconsistent with the resources and land uses included within the district.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet No. 11.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 45 acresQuadrangle name Kent Island, MDQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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3	8	6	7	1	0
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4	3	1	5	9	6	0
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Zone Easting NorthingB

1	8
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3	8	6	3	3	0
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4	3	1	4	8	4	0
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Zone Easting NorthingC

1	8
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3	8	5	6	0	0
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4	3	1	5	1	5	0
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 12.

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Marion Steuart, Mrs. James B. White, Mr. Bruce Smithorganization Kent Island Heritage Society date April 1986

street & number telephone

city or town Stevensville state Maryland

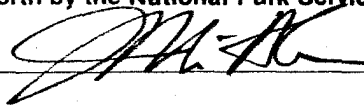
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

8-13-86title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

QA-463

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

KENT ISLAND QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5762 II SW
(LANGFORD CREEK)



QA-463
STEVENSVILLE
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
QUEEN ANNE'S
COUNTY,
MARYLAND

420 000
FEET
A: 18-386710-
4315960
B: 18-386330-
4314840
C: 18-385600-
4315150



QA-463



Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Commercial building (p. 152), from southeast
4/70

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Benton House (p.5), from southeast
2/70

2 I

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
J. H. Tolson store (p.154), from southeast
3/70

M

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Old Stevensville High School (p.220),
from south
1/70

1 I

2 M



24

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

Dr. William E. Denny House (p. 142), from east
 8/70

22

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

Po

(B)

Commercial building (p. 145), from east
 6/70

23

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

Stevensville Bank (p. 143), from east
 7/70

24

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Stevensville Country Store (p. 145), from south
 5/70



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Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Barnes Legg House (p.136) from east
12/70

26

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Charles B. Downes House (p. 139), from
 northeast
10/70

27

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Phot by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
James Carville House (p. 137), from southeast
11/70

25

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Lowery's Hotel (p. 141), from southeast
9/70

QA-463



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Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 J. Clinton Jones House (p.7), from southeast
 16/70

30

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Robert Cook House (p. 134) from southeast
 14/70

31

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Caleb Davis House (p.133), from southeast
 15/70

29

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 two story frame house (p. 135) from southeast
 13/70

QA-463



36

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 James Marvel House (p. 128), from southeast
 20/70

34

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 John H. Tolson House (p. 132), from east
 18/70

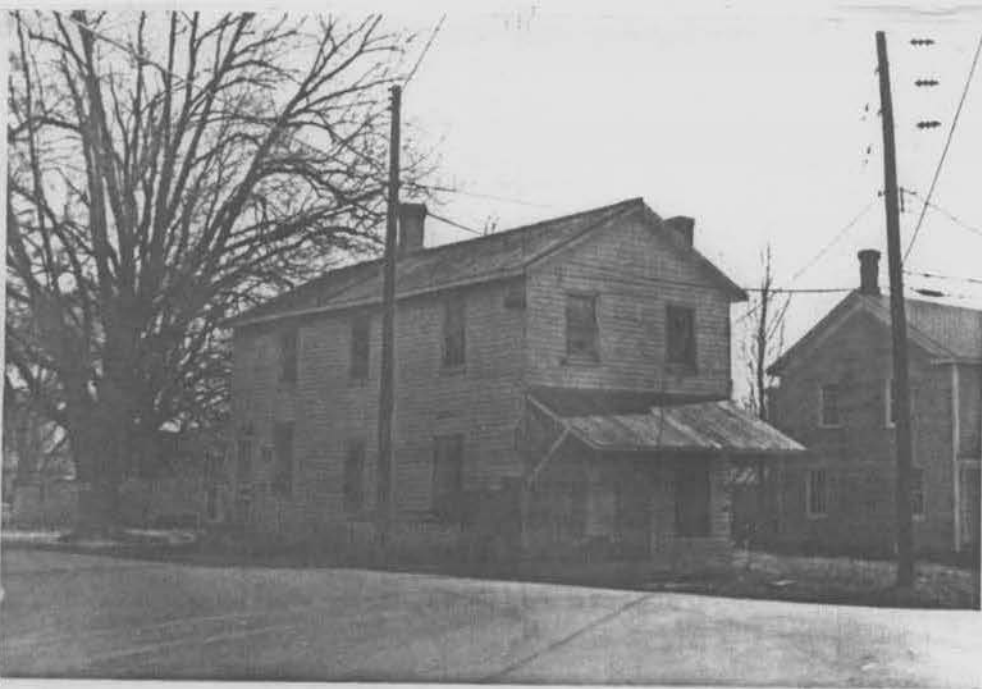
35

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Mary Carville Carter House (p. 131), from east
 19/70

33

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Harrison Hopkins House (p.7), from east
 17/70

QA-463



Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Grollman's Store (p. 209), from southwest
24/70

6N

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Samuel Skinner House (p. 249), from west
22/70

4I

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Charles Stevens store (p. 125), from
northwest
23/70

3I

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
James Edward Jones House (p. 241), from
southeast
21/70

5I

QA-463



17

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Dr. J.E.H. Lewis Office (p. 211), from west
 28/70

19

Calloway's Store

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Calloway's Store (p. 210), from southwest
 26/70

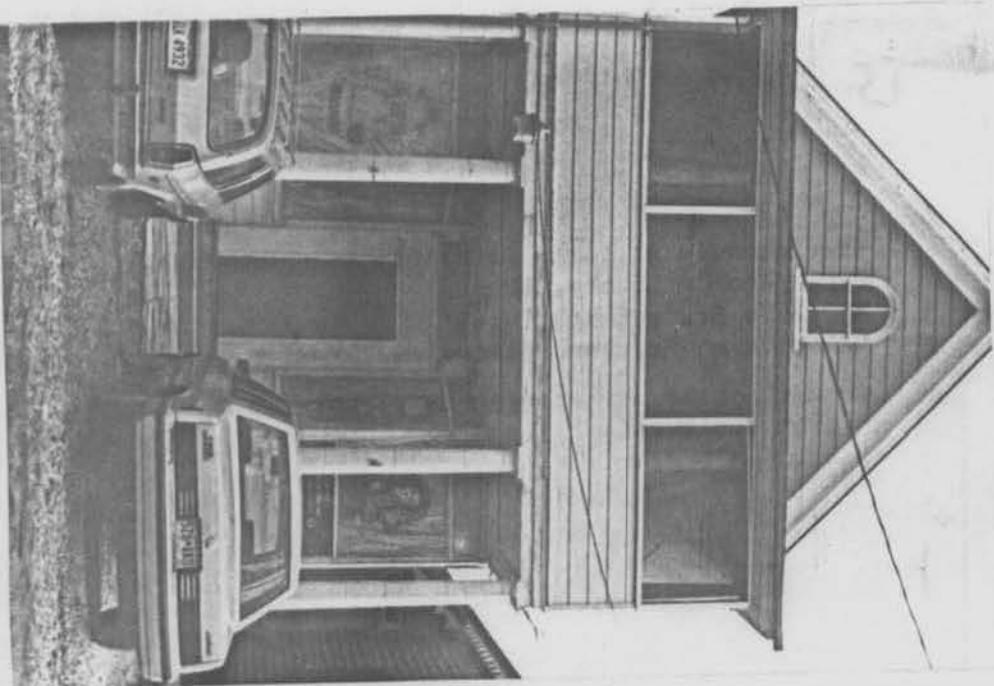
18

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Dr. J.E.H. Lewis House (p. 218), from
 northwest
 27/70

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Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Grollman's Store (p. 209), from south
 25/70

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Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 former Methodist Protestant parsonage (p.217)
 from west
 32/70

15

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 former apothecary shop/grocery store (p.231)
 from southwest
 30/70

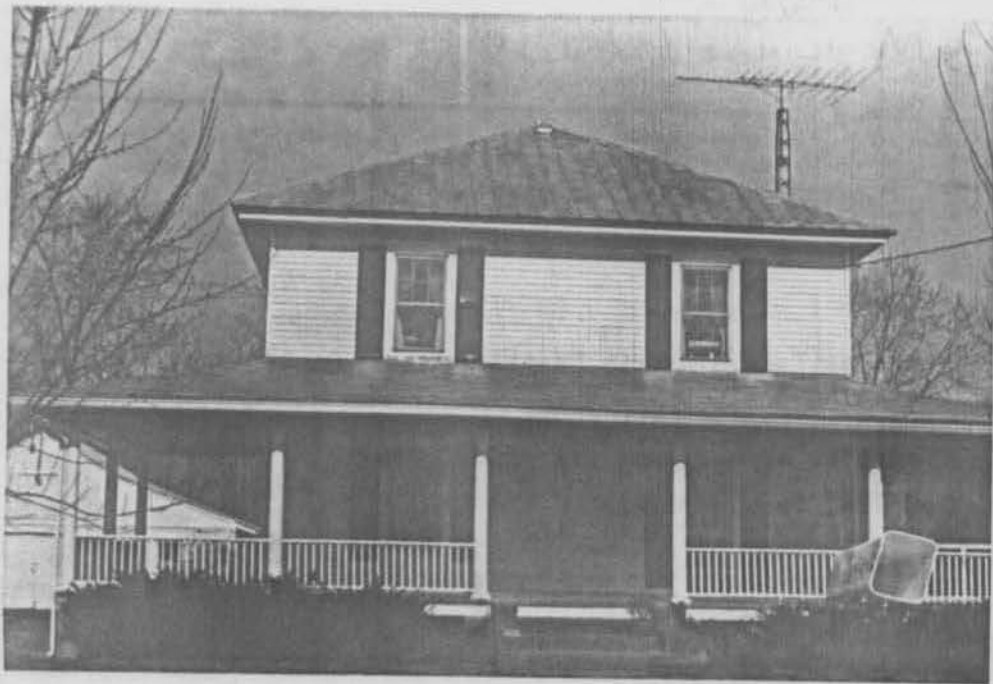
14

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Methodist Protestant Church (p. 216),
 from west
 31/70

16

Stevensville Historic District QA463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Kemp's Pharmacy (p. 212), from west
 29/70

QA-463



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Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
former Methodist Episcopal Parsonage (p.182)
from west
36/70

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
p. 197, from south

34/70

3 M

11

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Downes Memorial (Trinity) Methodist Episcopal
Church (p. 182), from northwest
35/70

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
p. 126, from northwest

33/70

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DA-463



6

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Ernest Clark House (p. 78), from west
40/70

8

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Ida M. Bright House (p. 80), from west
38/70

7

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
William C. Lowery House (p. 79), from west
39/70

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Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Wittman White House (p.83), from west
37/70



2

P. 73 ~~73~~

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 John Norman House (p.73), from northwest
 44/70

4

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Luther Baxter House (p. 75), from west
 42/70

3

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 Rosa Perry Price House (p. 74), from west
 43/70

5

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
 Queen Anne's County, MD
 Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
 Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
 R. Thomas Price House (p. 76), from west
 41/70

QA-463



Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
former Methodist Potestant parsonage (p. 201)
from south
48/70

3N

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Christ Episcopal Church (p. 186), from
southeast
46/70

SN

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Christ Church Rectory (p. 203), from
southwest
47/70

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
William H. Lowe House (p. 72), from
southwest

45/70

4N

QA-463



Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Charles Downes House (p.115), from north

52/70

36

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
George Holland House (p. 94), from southeast
50/70

1N

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Charles Downes store (p. 118), from
 northeast
51/70

46

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Dr. William T. Henry House (p. 95), from
 south
49/70

2N

QA-463



11



Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Hugh Legg House (p. 114), from north
56/70

7N

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
David Jones House (p. 122), from southwest
55/70

8N

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Denny's Garage (p. 117), from east
54/70

1G

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Charles Downes House (p. 116), from
northwest
53/70

2G

QA-463



Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Edward Ringgold House (p. 111), from north
60/70

115

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Philip Tuck House (p. 112), from north
59/70

125

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Hugh A. Legg House (p. 113), from north
58/70

135

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Charles Downes House (p. 114), from north
57/70

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QA-463



Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Noah Bullen House (p. 103), from north

64/70

75

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Henry Palmer House (p. 105), from northeast

62/70

95

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Henrietta Goodhand House (p. 104), from north

63/70

85

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust

William Clay Hoxter House (p. 109),
from north

61/70

105

QA-463



Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
John & William Brown House (p. 100).
from north
68/70

35

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Everett Cook House (p. 101), from northeast
66/70

55

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Annie Hopkins Brown House (p. 242), from
north
67/70

45

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Eugene Herbert House (p. 102), from north
65/70

65

QA-463



Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
Hugh A. Legg House (p. 71), from north

70/70

1 S

Stevensville Historic District QA-463
Queen Anne's County, MD
Photo by Bruce Smith, 4/86
Negative at Maryland Historical Trust
non-contributing 1940 Cape Cod (p. 99)
from north
69/70

2 S

North of

QA-463
Stevensville Historic
District

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT



**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☒
no ☐

Property Name: Stevensville Historic District

Inventory Number: QA-463

Address: Multiple

Historic District: Yes

City: Stevensville

Zip Code: 21666

County: Queen Annes

USGS Quadrangle(s): Kent Island

Property Owner: Multiple

Tax Account ID Number:

Tax Map Parcel Number(s):

Tax Map Number:

Project: Bay Crossing Study

Agency: MDTA

Agency Prepared By: RK&K

Preparer's Name: Francesca Maisano

Date Prepared: January 4, 2024

Documentation is presented in:

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: 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:

Listed:

Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☐ no

Name:

Date:

Description of Property and Justification:

Previous Surveys

The Stevensville Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1986, significant under Criteria A and C for its association with the development of transportation and commerce on the Eastern Shore and for its architecture, with its period of significance being 1850 to 1930. Eighty-two buildings were found contributing, while thirteen were found noncontributing (Steuart, White, and Smith 1986). This DOE documents changes to the historic district since the original nomination, including the contributing/non-contributing resources list. It also provides additional information about character-defining features of the district.

SETTING/LOCATION

The Stevensville Historic District centers around the intersection of Love Point Road and East Main Street, continuing northeast to the intersection of Love Point Road and Old Love Point Road; north on Cockey Lane to include the old train station; southeast on Love Point Road to Cable House Road; and southeast to the intersection of E Main and State Streets. The historic district also includes Main Street from the intersection of Main Street and Love Point Road through the 440-460-480 Main Street complex as

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

429, 504, and 521 Love Point rd are contributing to the district.

MHT Comments:

Jim Paulsen
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

3/19/2024

Date

Jessica Frenier
Reviewer, National Register Program

4/10/2024

Date

well as the northwest half of Church Street. The areas around Stevensville remained predominately rural through the 1980s. Northwest of the historic district, on the west side of MD 18, is commercial and industrial development that dates primarily to the 1990s-2000s. To the northeast is Cloverfields; the subdivision's earliest houses date from the 1960s, but the majority of its houses—particularly those at the south end of the development closest to Stevensville—were constructed in the 1980s and later. US 50/301 has formed a physical boundary to the south since it was constructed in 1948, but tree planting south of the district since the 1980s and 1990s have visually screened the district from US 50/301 and subsequent development south of the highway.

The downtown, commercial areas of Love Point Road and East Main Street, as well as the north side of Main Street, have brick or concrete sidewalks. Historic photographs of Stevensville indicate that these areas had sidewalks during the period of significance, though the current materials are not original. The northwest residential section of Love Point Road and the southeastern residential section of East Main Street do not have sidewalks, nor does the industrial and commercial southwestern section of Love Point Road and Church and State Streets. The lack of streetscape features in these areas is typical of small-town residential areas in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Some of the residential parcels are differentiated by fences, though most of these fences do not date from the period of significance. Similarly, gravel or paved driveways and concrete or brick walkways are characteristic of the residential areas but the materials themselves do not date from the period of significance.

The majority of buildings in the historic district, both commercial and residential, were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and are one to two-and-a-half stories tall and frame with gable roofs and siding. The commercial buildings are closely spaced and have a minimal setback from the street, while the residential buildings are generally on larger lots and have a greater setback. The residential properties are generally vernacular I-house, foursquare, or bungalow houses on flat parcels.

Alterations

A number of properties have been altered since the 1986 nomination. When the properties have been changed, the most common form of alterations are design and materiality changes such as siding replacement, primarily from wood to vinyl or aluminum; roof replacement, primarily to asphalt-shingle roofs; window replacement; and either the addition or removal of shutters. Some properties have had their enclosed porches converted open porches but remain the same in terms of height and length. Some properties have also had their uses change since the 1986 survey, but their exterior integrity remains intact. Some contributing properties have been more substantially changed:

- The storefront at 401 Love Point Road (QA-465), listed in the 1986 nomination as the country store, has since been bumped out and the windows replaced with twenty-first-century windows.
- 405 Main Street, the Dr. William T. Henry House, is no longer a dwelling but the location of Kent Island Federation of Art. The balustrades above the porch have been removed and the windows on the porch have been replaced and partially filled in.
- A large addition was constructed between 1998 and 2005 to the northeast elevation of 432 Love Point Road, the former Methodist Protestant parsonage (NETROnline, n.d.).
- The Gothic Revival Downes Memorial (Trinity) Methodist Episcopal Church at 500 Love Point Road was vacant when last documented. It is now a residence, and the stained-glass memorial windows have been removed, the large three-part pointed-arch windows filled in with siding and replaced with smaller modern windows, and an enclosed porch constructed on the front façade. All these changes diminish the property's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Demolition and New Construction

There has been some demolition of contributing buildings and the construction of new buildings, particularly on the southern edge of the district along Main Street and State Street, as well as dotted throughout the rest of district. In total, seven contributing resources have been demolished. Some of the new construction's overall massing is compatible with the existing character of the district. Although there are a few new buildings, such as 102 E. Main Street that are a larger scale, there are relatively few examples of incompatible design.

Main Street

- The circa-1870 contributing resource, the Charles Downes House, at 306 Main Street, was demolished between 1992 and 1998, based on aerial photography, and the lot since then has been undeveloped and become overgrown with foliage (NETROnline, n.d.; Google, n.d.).
- The contributing Edward Ringgold House at 314 Main Street was demolished between 2008 and 2009 and another two-and-a-half-story building with a cross gable roof was built in its place in 2009 (NETROnline, n.d.; Google, n.d.).

- A new two-story, two-bay dwelling with a full-width, one-story porch was constructed at 316 Main Street circa 2002.
- The contributing William Clay Hoxter House at 318 Main Street was demolished between 2009 and 2010 and a new one-story, three-bay dwelling with a recessed, partial-width porch was erected in its place.
- A circa-1870 contributing resource at 330 Main Street, the Henry Palmer House (parcel 105), was demolished between August 2019 and November 2021, based on Google Street View images, and two new residences were built on the land as 328 Main Street and 330 Main Street (Google, n.d.). These new residences lack the steeply pitched cross gable roof and portico of the original and generally are simpler and slightly smaller than the surrounding Victorian homes, but overall are of a similar materiality, size, and massing to the existing contributing resources.
- The dwelling between what is today 412 Main Street and 416 Main Street, the contributing circa-1890 John & William Brown House, was demolished between the 1986 survey and 1992, based on aerial photographs (NETROnline, n.d.). Where the dwelling was is now a circular gravel driveway in front of a one-car, concrete-block garage.
- A new dwelling was built in 1995 at 415 Main Street and did not replace any existing structure (Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation 2023; NETROnline, n.d.).
- The Chesapeake Village Center complex at 440, 460 and 480 Main Street replaced the circa-1900 contributing Hugh A. Legg House (parcel 71). Based on Google Street View, construction on the complex began before August 2018, with the destruction of the dwelling and the replacement with the 480 Main Street building occurring between August 2019 and November 2021 (Google, n.d.). The complex's buildings, though featuring brick and siding seen throughout the historic district, dwarf the small mid-century buildings surrounding them.

State Street

- New dwellings were built at 101, 103, 105, 107, and 109 State Street in the 1990s within the historic district (Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation 2023). These houses, on the western side of the southern terminus of State Street, are smaller than the historic district's primarily two-story contributing properties, but, except for the L-shaped 109 State Street dwelling with board and batten siding, are similar in size, style, roof type, and materiality to both contributing and noncontributing dwellings nearby on Main Street (Google, n.d.).

Love Point Road

- Two new buildings were built in 1996 at 207 Love Point Road; the property was the location of the Stevensville (or Kent Island) M.E. Church site (QA-286) until the church burned down in the 1940s.
- The Dr. William E. Denny House at 415 Love Point Road was demolished between 1986 and 1998, based on the NRHP nomination and aerial photographs (NETROnline, n.d.), and by 2005 the section of Cockey Lane connecting Love Point Road and the other section of Cockey Lane runs through the property.

Market Place

- In 1989, construction occurred at the large parcel at 100 Market Place and two large commercial and residential buildings with gable roofs, balconies, and porches were built (Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation 2023). This parcel also includes contributing resources the J. H. Tolson Store (QA-468) and the Marstellar House (QA-354).

East Main Street

- A new property, dating to 1988, is at 102 E Main Street (parcel 125-0 Main St), built in the heart of downtown Stevensville (Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation 2023). Like Chesapeake Village Center and 100 Market Place, the building is of a similar materiality as surrounding buildings and has gable roofs, but it is also larger than the other surrounding buildings, has numerous front gables, and its substantial full-width, two-story porch contrasts with the largely one-story porches on the surrounding properties.
- Additional new dwellings were built at 507 Love Point Road, 525 Love Point Road, and 609 Love Point Road in the 1990s (Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation 2023). All three of these buildings are one-story, unlike the two-story contributing resources around them, but are of similar materiality and setback.

INTEGRITY

The Stevensville Historic District has overall retained integrity since it was listed in the NRHP 1986.

The district retains its integrity of location since it remains in its original location.

The Stevensville Historic District also retains integrity of setting within the district, particularly the varying setback between residential and commercial properties and the open space associated with residential properties are character-defining features of the district. The setting outside of the district does not contribute to its significance. The construction of US 50/301; commercial areas to the south, west, and east; and Cloverfields to the north have replaced the rural agricultural fields that characterized the areas around Stevensville during the period of significance.

It retains integrity of design; there has not been road widening or intersection realignment and the circulation pattern of the district remains intact, as well as the overall streetscape, with sidewalks in the commercial area featuring and minimal streetscape features in residential areas. The circulation pattern, varying commercial and residential streetscapes, and presence of sidewalks in the commercial area are character-defining features of the district, though the materials of these features are not historic. The majority of buildings have retained their massing, overall design, and architectural style. Residential properties have continued to be on larger, grassy lots with varied setbacks and little landscaping, while buildings in the commercial area are more closely set.

The demolitions, new construction, and renovations that have occurred in the historic district since the 1986 nomination, as well as the continued development around the district, have diminished the integrity of materials and workmanship. Buildings in the core of downtown historic Stevensville at the intersection of Love Point Road and East Main Street retain integrity of materials and workmanship. But the edges of the district, such as on State Street and on Main Street, have been altered by the demolition of contributing resources, the construction of new buildings, or alterations to contributing resources to the point that they are no longer able to convey their important historical associations with the district.

Stevensville Historic District retains its integrity of feeling and association as the area feels like a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century rural Eastern Shore crossroads town and retains an association with the Eastern Shore's commerce and transportation history.

EVALUATION

The Stevensville Historic District remains eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The district remains a cohesive example of a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century rural Eastern Shore crossroads town and a significant association with the development of transportation and commerce on Maryland's rural Eastern Shore. It continues to convey this association, as it retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association.

There have been alterations to the district since it was listed in 1986, particularly from the demolition, construction, or unsympathetic alterations to contributing resources in the district. Because of these changes, this evaluation has included a re-evaluation of which resources are contributing or non-contributing in the district. A table listing the updated status of buildings in the district is attached to this form.

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Suffness, Rita. 1998. "Stevensville Historic District, Queen Anne's County, MD." International NR-Eligibility Review Form.
Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland State Archives. <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/QueenAnnes/QA-463.pdf>.

Stevensville Historic District

Location: Multiple

City: Stevensville

QA-463

Queen Annes County



Parcel Boundaries

0 0.07 0.15 Miles
Scale: 1:5,000



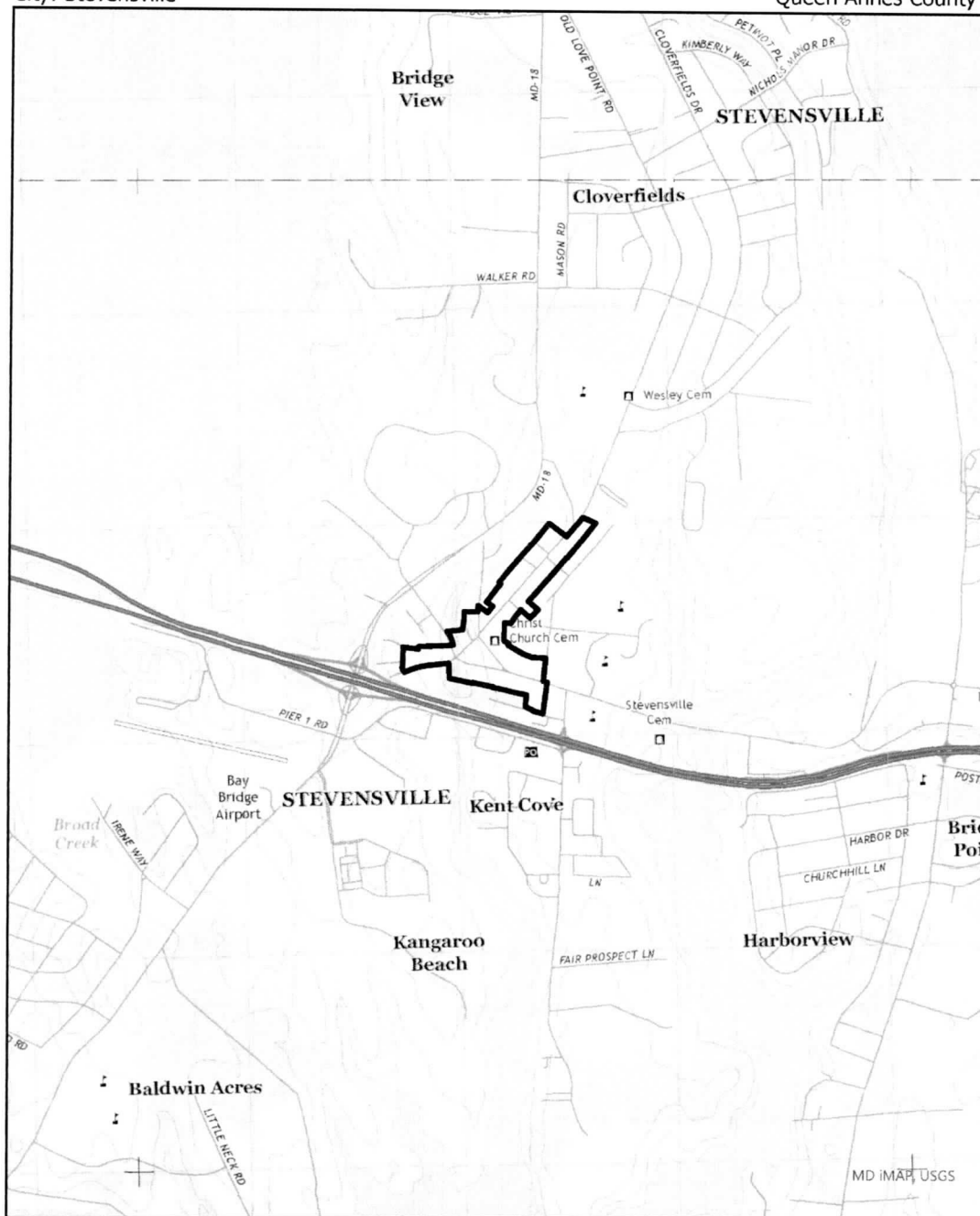
Stevensville Historic District

Location: Multiple

City: Stevensville

QA-463

Queen Annes County



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle - Kent Island

0 0.5 1 Miles
Scale: 1:24,000



Stevensville Historic District (QA-463)
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Map ID	Address	SDAT Parcel Number	NRHP Parcel Number	Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)	MIHP Number	Property Name	Date Constructed	Notes
1	0 Cockey Ln	309		C		Stevensville Train Station	ca. 1902	Not noted in NRHP
2	0 Love Point Rd	211		C				Associated with Trinity Methodist Protestant Church at 426 Love Point Road (Map ID 68) and historically open space
3	0 Main St	125	125	C and NC	QA-470	Charles Stevens Store	ca. 1865; various	Multiple buildings; 314 Love Point Road, 104 East Main Street, and 309 Main Street are contributing
4	0 Main St	123		NC				Vacant
5	0 St Claire Pl	325		NC				Vacant
6	100 Market Ct	155	154, 152	C and NC	QA-468, QA-354	J.H. Tolson Store, Marstellar House	ca. 1865, ca. 1900; 1989	Multiple buildings; 319 Love Point Road, 321 Love Point Road, and 111 Cockey Lane are contributing
7	100 Old Love Point Rd	32	73	C			ca. 1913	
8	101 E Main Rd	210	209	C			ca. 1900	
9	101 State St	93		NC			1994	
10	103 E Main St	207		C	QA-469	Ford House and Garage	ca. 1892	Not noted in NRHP
11	103 Lowery Rd	79		NC			2004	
12	103 State St	93		NC			1995	
13	104 Old Love Point Rd	105	72	C			ca. 1910	
14	105 State St	93		NC			1996	
15	107 Church St	197	197	C			ca. 1910	
16	107 State St	93		NC			1995	
17	109 Cockey Ln	146	152	C	QA-259	Cray House	ca. 1809	
18	109 State St	93		NC			1993	
19	121 E Main St	186	186	C	QA-212, QA-267	Christ Church, Christ Church Rectory	ca. 1870	Multiple buildings; both 121 and 123 East Main Street are contributing
20	122 E Main St	117	115	C	QA-464	Charles Downes Store	ca. 1880	
21	125 E Main St	201	201	C			ca. 1896	
22	126 E Main St	116	116	C			ca. 1881	
23	129 E Main St	97		NC			1966	
24	201 Love Point Rd	220	220	C	QA-262	Old Stevensville High School	ca. 1909	
25	207 Love Point Rd	181		NC	QA-286	Stevensville (or Kent Island) M.E.Church, site	1996	
26	211 Love Point Rd	5	5	C	QA-263	John Benton House	ca. 1892	
27	239 Main St	319		NC	QA-356	Clarke House, site	1986	New buildings constructed on site
28	302 Love Point Rd	124		NC			1951	
29	306 Love Point Rd	241	241	C			ca. 1896	
30	306 Main St	114		NC				Vacant
31	307 Love Point Rd	157		NC			1979	
32	307 Main St	122	122	C	QA-467	Gillis House	ca. 1885	
33	308 Main St	113	113	C			ca. 1882	
34	310 Love Point Rd	249	249	C			ca. 1900	
35	310 Main St	53	53	C			ca. 1898	

Stevensville Historic District (QA-463)
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Map ID	Address	SDAT Parcel Number	NRHP Parcel Number	Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)	MIHP Number	Property Name	Date Constructed	Notes
36	311 Love Point Rd	156		NC			ca. 1930	
37	312 Main St	112	112	C			ca. 1900	
38	314 Main St	111	111	NC			2008	Contributing building replaced
39	316 Main St	110		NC			2002	
40	318 Main St	109	109	NC			2009	Contributing building replaced
41	320 Main St	108		NC				Vacant
42	322 Main St	107		NC			1970	
43	324 Main St	106		NC			1938	
44	325 Main St	115		NC			1970	
45	328 Main St	105	105	NC			2022	Contributing building replaced
46	330 Main St	105	105	NC			2022	Contributing building replaced
47	400 Main St	104	104	C			ca. 1890	
48	401 Love Point Rd	144	145	C	QA-465	Stevensville Country Store	ca. 1886	
49	401 Main St	96		NC			1977	
50	402 Main St	103	109	C			ca. 1894	
51	404 Main St	102		NC			1999	
52	405 Main St	95	95	C			ca. 1925	
53	406 Love Point Rd	218	218	C	QA-471	Turner House	ca. 1900	
54	408 Main St	101	102	C			ca. 1900	
55	408 Old Love Point Rd	434	211	C	QA-265	Stevensville Post Office	ca. 1900	
56	409 Love Point Rd	143	143	C	QA-264	Stevensville Bank	ca. 1910	
57	409 Main St	94	94	C			ca. 1925	
58	410 Main St	242	101	C			ca. 1870	
59	412 Love Point Rd	212	212	C			ca. 1900	
60	412 Main St	100		NC			1932	
61	415 Love Point Rd	142		NC				Vacant
62	415 Main St	93		NC			1995	
63	416 Love Point Rd	213	213	C			ca. 1916	
64	416 Main St	99	99	NC	QA-658		ca. 1931	Listed as NC in NRHP
65	418 Main St	98	98	C	QA-659	418 Main Street	ca. 1919	
66	419 Love Point Rd	56	141	C	QA-266	Lowery's Hotel	ca. 1886	
67	425 Love Point Rd	140		C			ca. 1896	Not in NRHP
68	426 Love Point Rd	216	182	C	QA-217	Trinity Methodist Protestant Church	ca. 1857	
69	429 Love Point Rd	139	139	NC			ca. 1890	Diminished integrity
70	432 Love Point Rd	217	217	C			ca. 1910	
71	436 Love Point Rd	126	126	C			ca. 1903	
72	500 Love Point Rd	308	182	NC			ca. 1910	Diminished integrity
73	501 Love Point Rd	138		NC			1932	

Stevensville Historic District (QA-463)
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Map ID	Address	SDAT Parcel Number	NRHP Parcel Number	Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)	MIHP Number	Property Name	Date Constructed	Notes
74	502 Main St	71	71	NC	QA-661	502 Main Street	2021	Contributing building replaced
75	503 Love Point Rd	137	137	C			ca. 1903	
76	504 Love Point Rd	182		NC			ca. 1920	
77	506 Love Point Rd	85		NC			1970	
78	507 Love Point Rd	136		NC			1995	
79	508 Love Point Rd	86		NC			1934	Parcel includes a discontiguous lot outside of the NRHP boundary
80	511 Love Point Rd	136	136	C			ca. 1914	
81	512 Love Point Rd	84		NC			1949	
82	513 Love Point Rd	135	135	C			ca. 1892	
83	515 Love Point Rd	134	134	C			ca. 1913	
84	516 Love Point Rd	83	83	C			ca. 1910	
85	517 Love Point Rd	133	133	C			ca. 1916	
86	520 Love Point Rd	82		NC			1962	
87	521 Love Point Rd	7		NC			ca. 1930	
88	523 Love Point Rd	6	7	C			ca. 1893	
89	525 Love Point Rd	6		NC			1991	
90	526 Love Point Rd	80	80	C			ca. 1883	
91	601 Love Point Rd	132	132	C			ca. 1907	Not in NRHP
92	601 Love Point Rd	132		NC			ca. 1937	
93	602 Love Point Rd	79		NC			1931	
94	605 Love Point Rd	131	7	C			ca. 1890	
95	606 Love Point Rd	78	78	C			ca. 1921	
96	607 Love Point Rd	130		C			ca. 1902	Not in NRHP; Diminished integrity
97	608 Love Point Rd	295		NC			ca. 1954	
98	609 Love Point Rd	129		NC			1995	
99	610 Love Point Rd	76	76	C			ca. 1910	
100	611 Love Point Rd	128	128	C			ca. 1912	
101	613 Love Point Rd	30		C			ca. 1923	Not in NRHP
102	614 Love Point Rd	75	75	C			ca. 1916	
103	618 Love Point Rd	34	74	C			ca. 1913	
104	620 Love Point Rd	33		C			ca. 1926	Not in NRHP

Stevensville Historic District

Location: Multiple

City: Stevensville

QA-463

Queen Annes County



Parcel Boundaries

0 0.07 0.15 Miles

Scale: 1:5,000





Stevensville Historic District (QA-463) Queen Anne's County Contributing and Non-Contributing Resource Map



Stevensville Historic District Parcels

Contributing Status

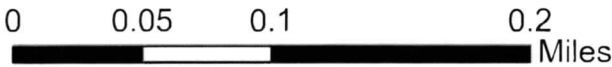
Contributing

Contributing and Non-Contributing

Non-Contributing

Stevensville Historic District

NRHP Boundary



PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview of historic district, looking northwest on E. Main Street



Overview of historic district, looking north on Love Point Road

PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview of historic district, looking northwest on E. Main Street

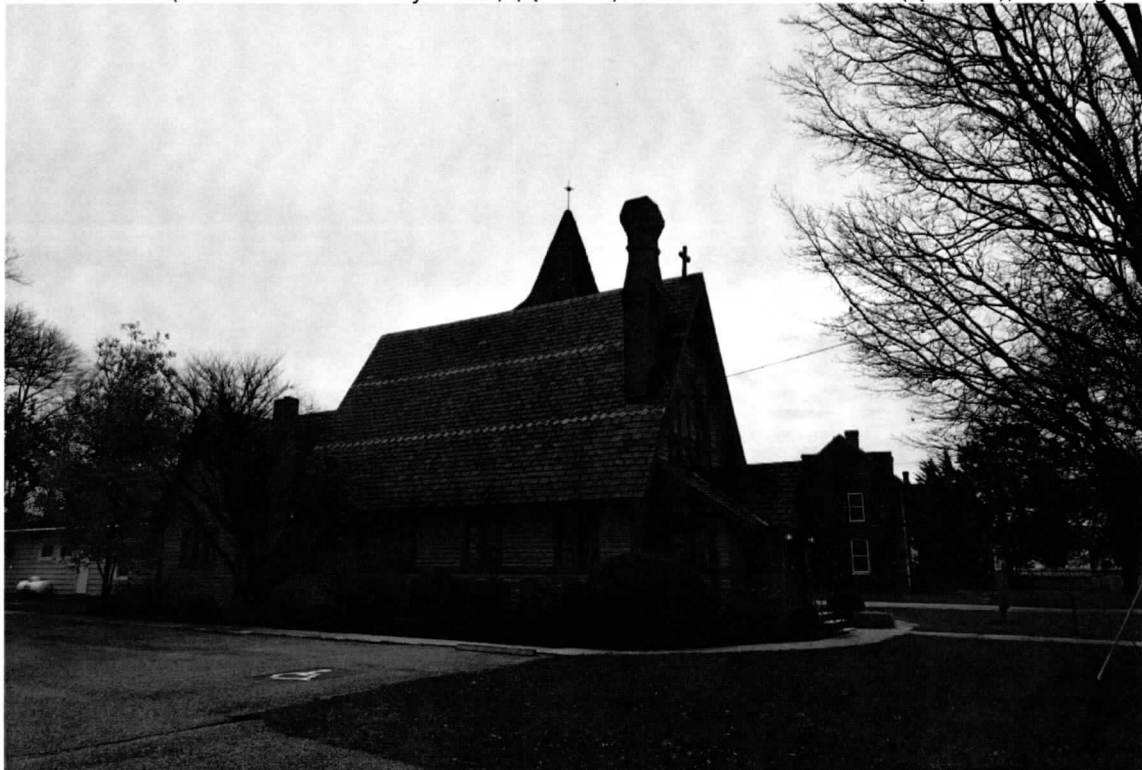


412 Love Point Road (Kemp's Pharmacy) and Stevensville Post Office (QA-265), looking northeast

PHOTOGRAPHS



401 Love Point Road (Stevensville Country Store) (QA-465) and Stevensville Bank (QA-264), looking northwest



Christ Church (QA-212) and Christ Church Rectory (QA-267), looking southeast

PHOTOGRAPHS



426 Love Point Road (Trinity Methodist Protestant Church) (QA-217), looking east



419 Love Point Road (Lowery's Hotel) (QA-266), looking northwest

PHOTOGRAPHS



Example of new development, 102 E. Main Street, looking north



Example of new construction next to a contributing resource, 38 Main Street and 400 Main Street (Henrietta Goodhand House), looking southeast

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

QA-463

Stevensville Historic District

PHOTO LOG

Number of Photos:

Name of Photographer: **Sara Wilson**

Date of Photographs: **2023-12-07**

Location of Original Digital File: **MHT**

File Format: **QA-463_2023-12-07_01.tif... etc.**

Photographs inserted on continuation sheets:

QA-463_2023-12-07_01

Overview of historic district, looking northwest on E. Main Street

QA-463_2023-12-07_02

Overview of historic district, looking north on Love Point Road

QA-463_2023-12-07_03

Overview of historic district, looking northwest on E. Main Street

QA-463_2023-12-07_04

412 Love Point Road (Kemp's Pharmacy) and Stevensville Post Office (QA-265), looking northeast

QA-463_2023-12-07_05

401 Love Point Road (Stevensville Country Store) (QA-465) and Stevensville Bank (QA-264), looking northwest

QA-463_2023-12-07_06

Christ Church (QA-212) and Christ Church Rectory (QA-267), looking southeast

QA-463_2023-12-07_07

426 Love Point Road (Trinity Methodist Protestant Church) (QA-217), looking east

QA-463_2023-12-07_08

419 Love Point Road (Lowery's Hotel) (QA-266), looking northwest

QA-463_2023-12-07_09

Example of new development, 102 E. Main Street, looking north

QA-463_2023-12-07_10

Example of new construction next to a contributing resource, 38 Main Street and 400 Main Street (Henrietta Goodhand House), looking southeast

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Stevensville Historic District, Queen Anne's County, MD

Survey Number: ~~QA-473~~ QA-463

Project: QA647A21 -- Road Safety Improvements Agency: SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: no X yes Name Anne E. Bruder Date Jan. 1998

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility **not** recommended

Criteria: A B XC D Considerations: A B C D E F G
 None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Stevensville Historic District is already listed on the National Register. The work to be performed by SHA entails creating sidewalks along one edge of the district ~~and~~ well as along Highway 18A. The purpose of this work is to prevent another accident caused when Middle School students try to cross the highway between the Middle School and the local library. Although the sidewalks will introduce elements which are not original to the district, it is not anticipated that the work will in any way diminish the historic qualities of the district.

The district itself remains eligible as a collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century Maryland architectural styles. Therefore it is eligible under Criterion C.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance

Prepared by: Rita Suffness, SHA

Anne E. Bruder 3/7/98
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes no not applicable

Lita E. Kuntz 3/19/98
Reviewer, NR program Date

[Handwritten signature]

QA-463
Survey No. ~~QA-473~~

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- ☒ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☐ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- ☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☒ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

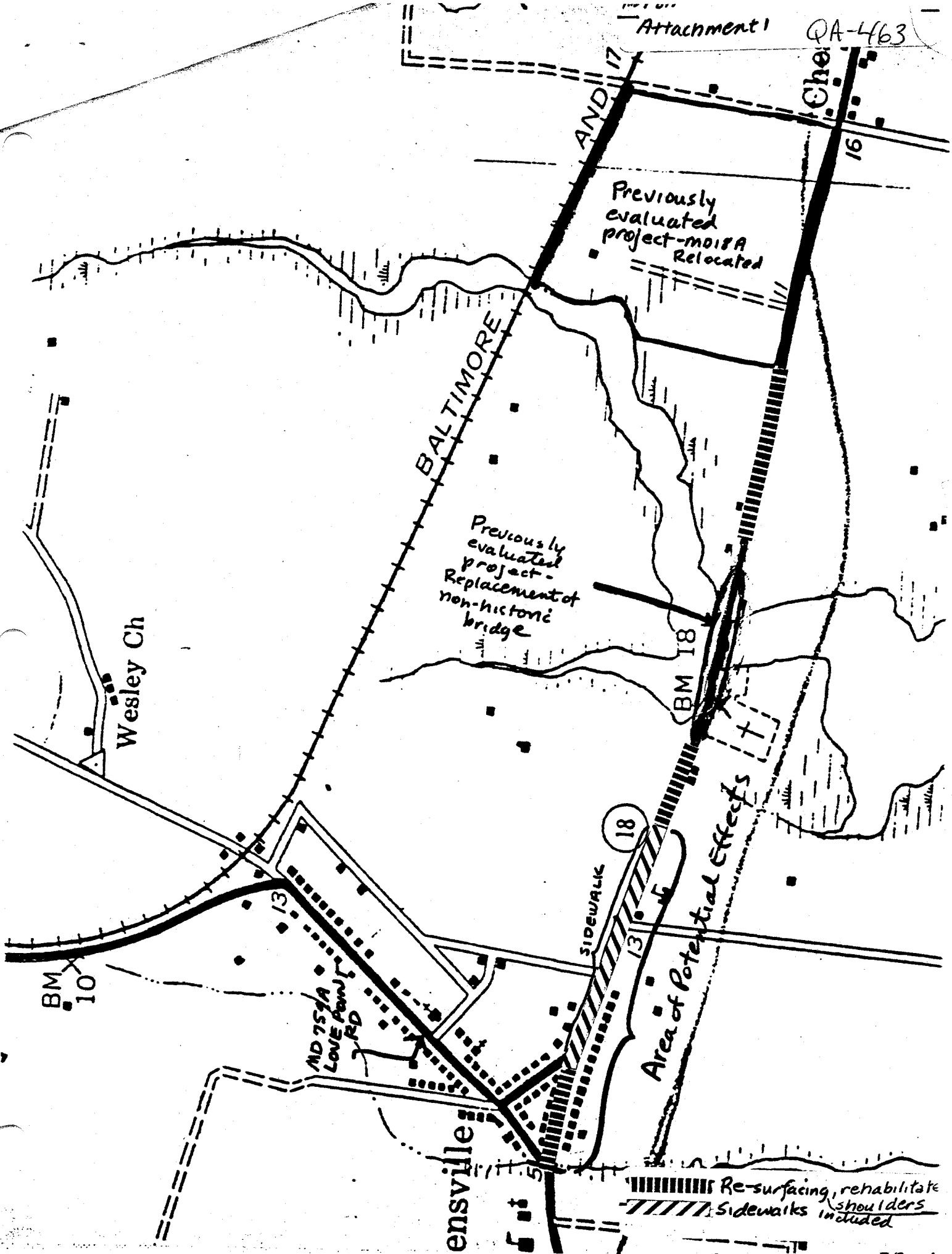
- ☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaptation

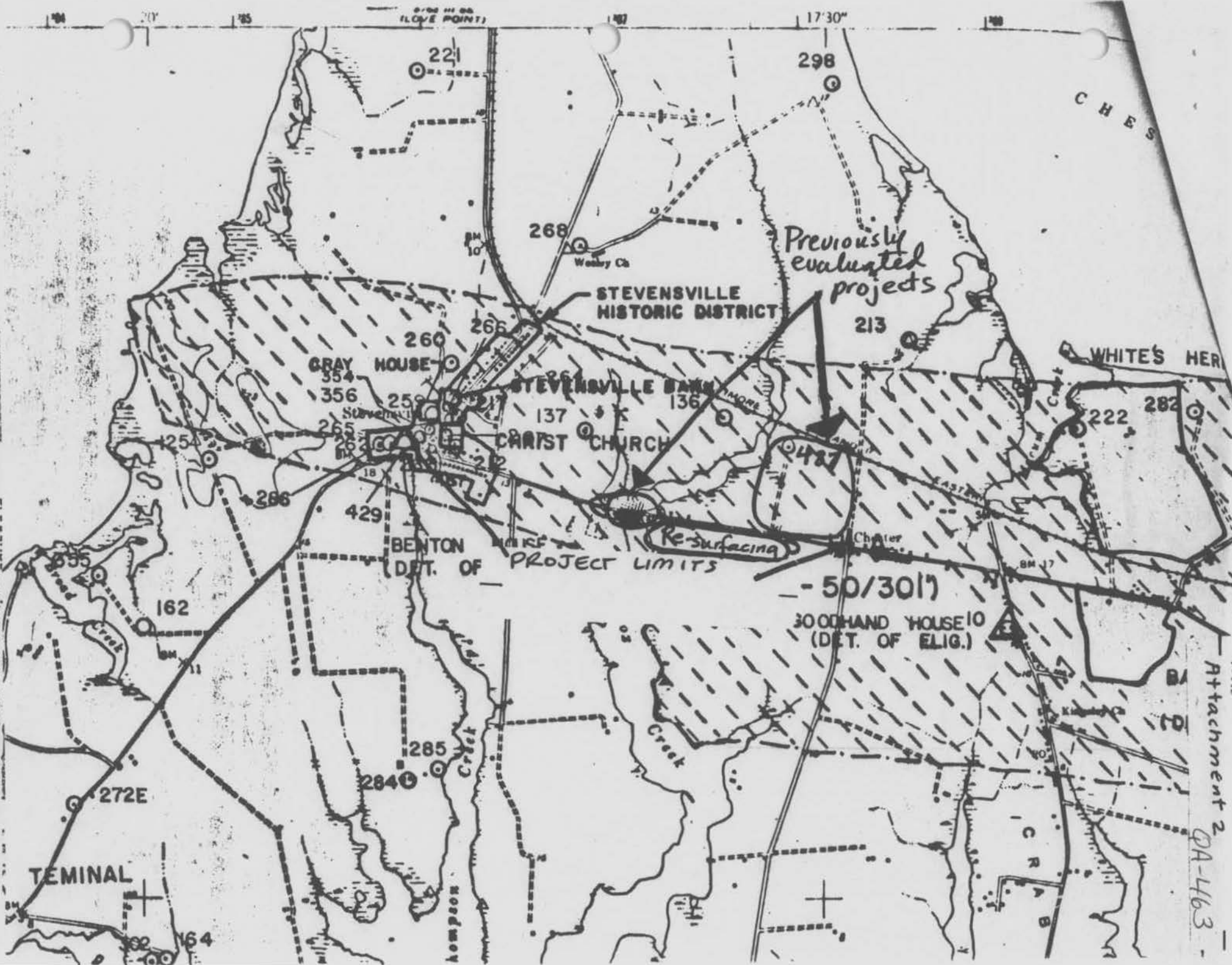
IV. Historic Period Themes:

- ☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings
Historic Environment: Rural village
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Residential and Commercial buildings
Known Design Source: _____





Attachment 2
PA-463

