

QA-517

Mitchell Store

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 05-14-2004

QA-517

7000 Main Street
Queenstown, Queen Anne's County
Private
1870-1877

Capsule Summary

The Mitchell Store located at 7000 Main Street was constructed ca. 1870-1877 and was used as a store. The store most likely operated as a general mercantile business. The building was converted into a residence in 1906 (Rhodes 1985:296). The building appears to have been originally constructed as a house form, which was initially used as a store. The building located at 7000 Main Street is associated with broad pattern of the local development of Queenstown (Criterion A). However research does not suggest that the building possesses an important association with this broad context. Historic documentation does not suggest that the building is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criteria B).

While an example of simple vernacular domestic design, the building does not appear to be a specimen that is an important example of building practice (Criterion C). The integrity of material, design, workmanship, feeling or association as a late nineteenth century building also has been compromised through the modification and addition. The building does retain its integrity of location and setting. The building located at 7000 Main Street does not appear to possess those qualities of significance and integrity necessary for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-517

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Mitchell Store

other 7000 Main Street

2. Location

street and number 7000 Main Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Queenstown

vicinity

county Queen Anne's County

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

name Lewis Tuel

street and number 7000 Main Street, PO Box 64

telephone

city, town Queenstown

state MD

zip code 21658

4. Location of Legal Description

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

tax map and parcel 51A, P.110

city, town Centreville

liber TSP

folio 51/327

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	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	_____ structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	_____ 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:	

			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>0</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. QA-517

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

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary

The building located at 7000 Main Street was constructed ca. 1870-1877 and was used as a store. The store most likely operated as a general mercantile business. The building was converted into a residence in 1906 (Rhodes 1985:296).

The building faces west on Main Street. The building occupies a large lot on Main Street in Queenstown. The front of the lot is delineated by a concrete sidewalk. A pair of concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the side porches located north and south of the principal (west) elevation.

Description

The building comprises a two-story, T-shaped principal block with a rear one-story shed addition. The principal block rests on brick foundation with concrete block infill. The walls are clad with wood siding that is currently being covered with aluminum siding. The house terminates in a front gable with an intersecting rear gable. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal and features gable returns. A pair of interior brick chimneys punctuate the roofline of the building.

The principal block features two-over-two light, double hung wood sash windows with louvered shutters. A pair of two-over-two, double hung, wood-sash windows with arched upper sashes is located in the gable end of the principal (west) elevation.

The two-bay, principal (west) elevation is flanked by wood frame, one-story corner porches. The southern porch rests on a raised concrete block foundation with a poured concrete floor. The porch is supported by wooden posts clad with horizontal aluminum on the lower level and wire mesh screen on the upper portion. The southern porch terminates in a shed roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The southern porch shelters a six-light, wood frame door which provides access to the house. The northern porch is a one story, enclosed, hipped roof porch. The porch rests on a poured concrete foundation. The wood frame walls of the enclosed porch are sheathed with plywood and feature a bank of one-over-one light, double hung wood sash windows. The porch is accessed by an eight-light, wood frame door flanked by a one-over-one, double hung, wood-sash window. The enclosed porch terminates in a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

A one-story shed roof addition is appended to the rear (east) elevation of the building. The addition rest on a raised concrete block foundation with wood frame walls clad with plywood. The addition features three-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows. The addition terminates in a shed roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

The building is an example of a simple vernacular building constructed ca. 1870-1877. The building, constructed as a house form was used as a store before being converted to a private residence in 1906. The building was modified significantly during the twentieth century with addition of corner porches to the principal (west) elevation and a one-story shed roof ell to the rear (east) elevation. The building is in the process of being clad with aluminum siding conceals the original wood siding.

8. Significance

Inventory No. QA-517

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input 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"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Significance dates

Architect Unknown

Specific dates

Builder Unknown

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary

The building located at 7000 Main Street was constructed ca. 1870-1877 and was used as a store. The store most likely operated as a general mercantile business. The building was converted into a residence in 1906 (Rhodes 1985:296). The building appears to have been originally constructed as a house form, which was initially used as a store. The building was evaluated under Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places. The building is associated with broad pattern of the local history and is an example of vernacular design.

Context History

Queenstown is among the oldest, continuously-occupied communities in Queen Anne's County. Established in 1707, Queenstown served as the first county seat. In 1762, the town contained a courthouse, a jail, and five or six dwellings according to an eyewitness account (Rhodes 1985). The county seat was moved to Centreville in 1782.

During the nineteenth century, Queenstown served as a regional commercial center. The area's economy was dominated by agriculture and fishing. The town became an important shipping terminus for goods produced on the Eastern Shore. Sailing packets, then steamboats after 1850, transported goods to the port of Baltimore. During the late nineteenth century, Queenstown also became a processing center for Chesapeake Bay oysters and agricultural products.

Queenstown developed as a linear town oriented along a colonial-era road laid out as a mail road in 1695. Commercial development was concentrated along Main Street and included mixed-use commercial buildings that also contained residences. A pattern of low scale, low-density development was established that persists until the present day.

Most of the town was surrounded by property associated with the Bolingly estate until after the Civil War. In 1877, the town contained about 36 buildings, including two churches, thirteen commercial buildings, two hotels, one school, and thirteen residences (Lake 1877). The main commercial enterprises in the village center were blacksmith shops and dry goods stores. The waterfront historically was separated from the town center; the 1877 map depicted two landings along Queenstown Creek accessed by roads.

In 1892, the town was incorporated and Queenstown became the terminus of the Queen Anne's County Railroad. By the end of 1896, the town had a population of 400 and contained twelve stores, two hotels, an express office, and a post office. The town became a popular excursion destination. In 1902, the railroad shipping terminus was moved to Love Point and economy of Queenstown declined. The local newspaper noted that ten houses were unoccupied and six storehouses were empty in 1908 (Rhodes 1985:99-100 168).

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Queenstown, Queen Anne's County
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

During the twentieth century, Queenstown continued to serve as a commercial center for the surrounding area and as a destination for summer residents. Local businesses included a lumberyard, several canneries, and dry goods stores. The Queenstown Bank, established in 1899, provided financial services and occupied a prominent location in town. In 1950, the town had 275 residents.

During the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, residential development began to surround the historic commercial center of Queenstown. In 1882, 20 acres associated with the Bolingly estate located between Queenstown Creek and Main Street were sold at public auction. Residential construction occurred in the area between 1890 and 1930s. A second residential area opened for development in 1914, when a portion of the Bolingly property located between Embert Avenue and Old Wharf Lane was sold. Construction in this area began in 1917 and continued through the 1950s.

Since the 1950s, Queenstown has become increasingly a residential community, encouraged by the construction of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Route 301. During the 1970s, residential development occurred south of the town center near Thompson and Aker Avenues. In the 1990s, residential development occurred east of Dudley Road in Queenstown Village and a waterfront golf community known as Queenstown Harbor located southwest of town. Commercial activity is now concentrated at the large outlet mall on the edge of town.

Resource History

The building located at 7000 Main Street was utilized as a store during the early 1880s. The store, referred to as "Mitchell Store", was owned and operated by two brothers C.J.B. Mitchell and Harry B. W. Mitchell. The firm, known as Mitchell Bros. advertised the sale of "fertilizers, stoves and pumps." The store most likely operated as a general mercantile business. The 1877 Lake map depicts a square building on Main Street in the location of the current building. It is probable the building was constructed between 1870 and 1877. The map gave no indication about the use of building. The store moved to the old Queenstown News Building located at 7001 Main Street in 1890. The building was occupied from 1897 until 1902 by Mary S. Sweeny, who operated a millinery shop. The building was converted into a residence in 1906 (Rhodes 1985:296). The building appears to have been originally constructed as a house form but was initially used as a store.

The building located at 7000 Main Street is associated with broad pattern of the local development of Queenstown (Criterion A). However research does not suggest that the building possesses an important association with this broad context. Historic documentation does not suggest that the building is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criteria B). While an example of simple vernacular domestic design, the building does not appear to be a specimen that is an important example of building practice (Criterion C). The integrity of material, design, workmanship, feeling or association as a late nineteenth century building also has been compromised through the modification and addition. The building does retain its integrity of location and setting. The building located at 7000 Main Street does not appear to possess those qualities of significance and integrity necessary for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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MHT CONCURRENCE:	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <u>0</u>
Criteria: <u> </u> A <u> </u> B <u> </u> C <u> </u> D	Considerations: <u> </u> A <u> </u> B <u> </u> C <u> </u> D <u> </u> E <u> </u> F <u> </u> G <u> </u> None
Comments: _____	
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>12/17/99</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>4/27/00</u>
Date	Reviewer, NR program

[Signature]

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Queenstown, Queen Anne's County
Continuation Sheet

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance Transition A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Commerce/Trade/Department Store
Domestic/Single Dwelling

Known Design Source: Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References Inventory No. QA-517

Rhodes, Harry C.

1985 *Queenstown: The Social History of a Small American Town*. The Queen Anne Press, Queenstown Maryland.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of project area _____

Acreage surveyed _____

<.25 acre

Quadrangle name _____

Queenstown

Quadrangle scale 1:24:000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundary is defined by the current parcel boundaries listed on tax map 51A occupying P.58 within the town of Queenstown, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title W. Patrick Giglio, Project Manager, Architectural Services

organization R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.

date November 1999

street & number 241 East Fouth Street, Suite 100

phone 301-694-0428

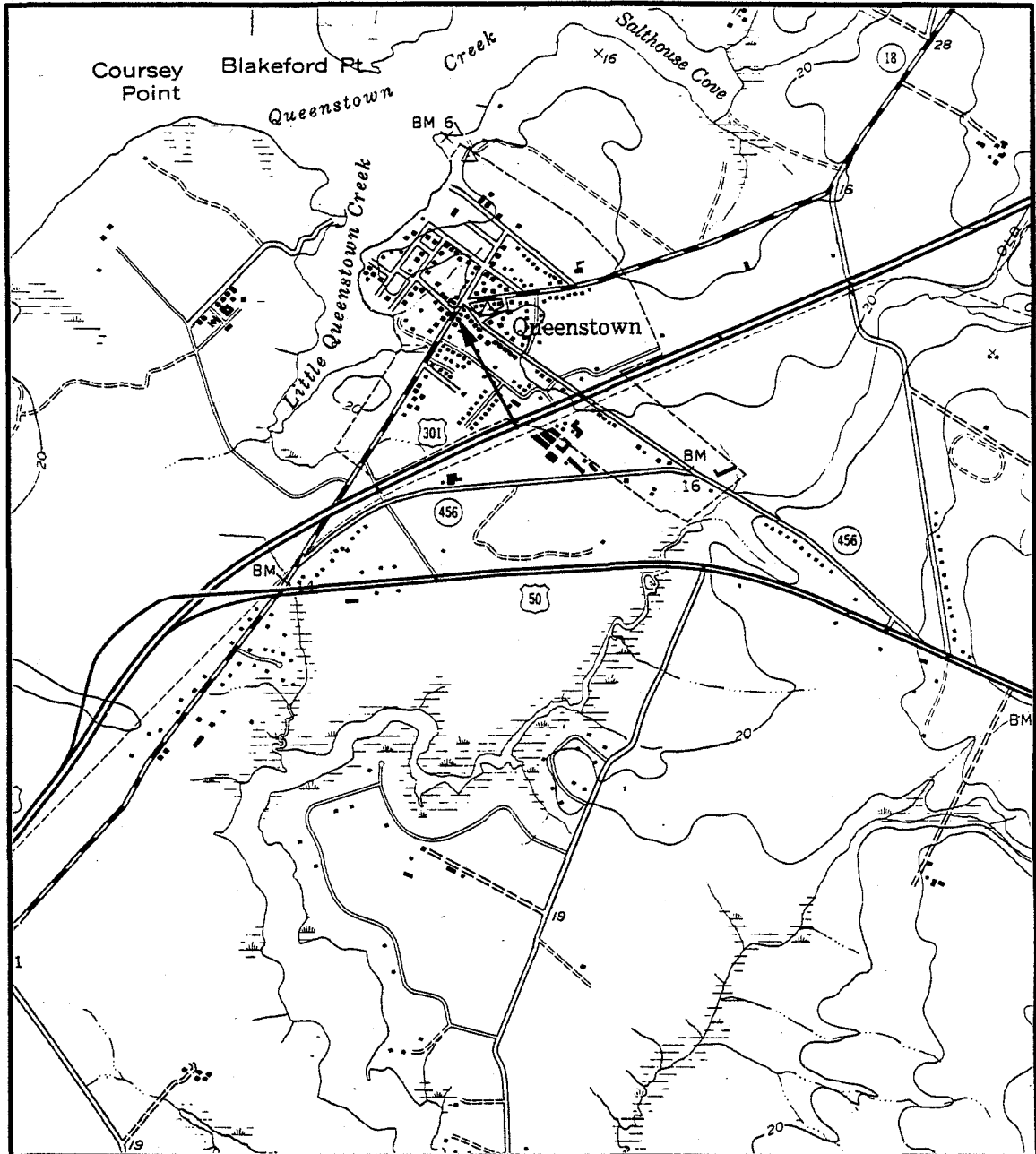
city or town Frederick, Maryland 21701

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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032
410-514-7600

MHT No. QA-517
 Mitchell Store
 Queenstown, Queen Anne's County
 Queenstown USGS Quadrangle Map



<p>MN GN 10 1/2° 187 MILS 0° 45' 13 MILS</p>	<p>SCALE 1:24000</p> <p>0 1/2 1 MILE 0 2000 4000 FEET 0 1/2 1 KILOMETER</p>	<p>QUEENSTOWN, MD QUADRANGLE LOCATION</p>
<p>R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701</p>		

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Mitchell Store
Queenstown, Queen Anne's County

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

The same is the following for all photographs:

1. inventory #: QA-517
2. historic name: Mitchell Store
3. location: Queenstown, Queen Anne's County
4. photographer: P. Giglio
4. date of photograph: November 1999
5. location of negative: MD SHPO

Photo

1. View northeast
2. View southeast
3. View northwest

QA-517
Mitchell Store
7000 Main Street
Queenstown

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





'98 1 17

QA-517

Mitchell Store

Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co.

P. Giglio

11/1999

MD SHPO

View northeast

1 of 3

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



QA-517

Mitchell Store

Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co.

P. Giglio

11/1989

MD SHPO

View southeast

2 of 3

OLD PHOTOGRAPH NO. 100 100



198 1 17

QA-517

Mitchell Store

Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co.

P. Giglio

November 1999

MD SHPO

View northwest

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176