Start Here

Scan One Time Only

And

Copy for Multiple Numbers

CE-127

AND

CE-128

Easement on CE-127 - Indian Queen
Easement on CE-128 - Red Lyon Tavern

CE - 127, 128

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
Maryland	
COUNTY:	
Cecil	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME

COMMON: Indian Queen and Black's Store

AND/OR HISTORIC: Red Lyon Inn's Indian Queen Hotel

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Market Street

CITY OR TOWN:		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	
Charlestown		First	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Cecil	015

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☒ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☐ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☒ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Winthrop D. Allen

STREET AND NUMBER: Indian Queen

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Charlestown	Maryland	24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Cecil County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Elkton	Maryland	24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

STATE | COUNTY | FOR NPS USE ONLY: ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

CE-127
CE-128

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Standing on an embankment facing south on Market Street between Bladen and Cecil Streets in Charlestown, Cecil County, Maryland is the Indian Queen Tavern complex.

The property comprises approximately two acres. On the south side, facing Market Street, behind picket fences enclosing small yards are two mid-eighteenth century structures. On the left is Black's Store, originally the Red Lyon Inn, and on the right is the Indian Queen Tavern, later called Hotel. The two taverns and their remaining outbuildings form a court on the north side. Behind the Indian Queen is a log Kitchen with a loft over; behind the Red Lyon is a weatherboarded Spring House. Between these two is a two-story Smoke House. The lower story of the Smoke House is stone with a door on the west side and a brick grill set in stone on the south. The second story is brick with a door in the south wall. Traces of an exterior wood stair up to the second floor remain.

The Indian Queen is a two-story frame structure, thirty feet square, with the interior quatered into four rooms. A massive chimney rises through the middle of the tavern with a corner fireplace in each room on the first floor and two corner fireplaces on the second. On the first and second floors, the sides of the chimney are slightly curved giving a curiously "contemporary" or sculptured quality to those fireplaces without mantels. The middle of the low cellar is filled by the stone foundation of the chimney, approximately two feet square.

The house is of post and beam construction with brick nogging for insulation. The front and rear are covered by wide boards fitted shiplap fashion, each with a beaded lower edge. The gable ends were recovered with weatherboard in the nineteenth century, and the eighteenth century gable ends and the bargeboard which trimmed them were restyled. The rebuilt Victorian roof extends fourteen inches beyond the gable with a dripboard of repetitive fleurs-de-lis design. A galleried porch extends across the front.

Throughout the house all exterior room walls are lathed and plastered. Gunstock swells occur at the upper portion of the four corner posts of the second floor giving additional strength to carry the hewn plates which crown the walls. The exposed posts and girts are boxed with boards having beaded edges. The original interior partitions are of vertical boards, usually beaded on one edge.

Two paneled and battened doors open from the first floor porch. Each door is flanked by a nine over nine double hung window with paneled shutters. The left door gives access to a square room with a stair winding up from the far left corner. The corner fireplace in this room is framed by a mantel dating from about 1830.

The original stair rose three steps with a banister and rail and was enclosed beyond with vertical, beaded boards

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

(See continuation sheet No. 1)

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CE-128

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Cecil	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Indian Queen and Black's Store

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

and a door of six fielded panels. In 1924 the steep steps were replaced with an open flight of stairs with turned oak columns. At the same time the vertical board partition between the front rooms was replaced with grain oak columns to create a "double-parlor" across the front of the house. The parlor on the right also has a corner fireplace with a mantel dating from about 1830. A paneled and battened door and two windows open onto the porch. A six-paneled door on the inner wall opens into the northeast room equipped as a kitchen in the early twentieth century.

The northwest room was probably a sitting room for the innkeeper's family. A door with six panes of glass and two fielded panels, now reused upstairs, probably opened between this room and the southwest room allowing the family to see through to the public room and the stair.

Each back room has a corner fireplace without a mantel and each has a twelve over twelve light window and a door opening onto a porch with a shed roof. This porch is also connected to the log kitchen behind the house.

Originally the second floor was also quatered by vertical boards with beaded edges, over the four rooms below. The two front rooms were altered at an early date when other vertical board partitions were added to make passageways for private access to all the rooms and a door to the gallery.

There are two fireplaces on the second floor; one in the corner of the northeast chamber and the other in the corner of what was the southwest chamber and now part of the passage by the stairs. Both fireplaces are molded into the chimney stack and the bricks are plastered. The fireplaces do not have mantels and the mass of the masonry with its bowed sides is highly sculptural.

A variant of the vertical board partition was used near the stair on the second floor with the alternate boards deeply fielded.

Throughout the interior of the house, the typical moldings and trim are of the style characteristic of the mid-eighteenth century. After layers of wallpaper were removed, the original blue paint on the board partitions and other woodwork was found in good condition.

The hardware exhibits a great variety of period work from crude wood latches to neat iron box locks fitted with brass drop handles. Hinges include a range of styles from wrought HL to cast iron Eastlake examples.

In 1967 at the time of the purchase of the property by the Maryland Historical Trust, the later, open stair and columns were removed and an enclosed stair similar to the original, but

(See continuation sheet No. 2)

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Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #2

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Cecil	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Indian Queen and Black's Store

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

with an easier tread to riser ratio was built. The columns between the two front rooms were also removed and a vertical board partition installed. On the second floor, an early twentieth century bathroom built in the end of the passage was taken out. All wallpaper was removed to expose the original partitions.

The present owner has replaced the porch on the north between the house and the log kitchen with a new porch, partly open and partly enclosed.

West of the Indian Queen is the Red Lyon Inn, used as a store by the Black family in the nineteenth century. This is an L-shaped, one and a half story, frame building with a gambrel roof across the south elevation and a gable roof on the ell.

The Red Lyon was built in three stages. The core of the building is a room twenty-three feet wide and nineteen feet deep, constructed of square hewn poplar logs covered on the exterior with siding. The siding on the front is identical with the wide shiplap planks on the front of the Indian Queen. The shiplap siding on the back is different with the beads cut in the upper edge of each plank.

Ruble stone walls form a cellar with an entrance on the south toward the street. The cellar fireplace has a five foot wide opening. A floor joist with a curved segment cut out of it under the existing stair and evidence of risers and treads against the cellar wall indicate the location of the missing winding steps that lead to the first floor.

On the first floor, a wide, paneled and battened door, mounted with 26 inch strap hinges, opens in the middle of the front wall. A similar door opens onto the back courtyard. Flanking each door is a doublehung window with twelve over twelve lights and one and one quarter inch wide muntons.

The walls are plastered above a board wainscot capped by a chair rail. The fireplace wall is paneled. To the left of the fireplace a door opens into a later eighteenth century addition. To the right is the stair. A banister and rail, now missing, enclosed the first four steps, then a four paneled door opens into the winding stairs as they rise to the chamber above. A crown molding forms the cornice of the first floor room.

The second floor of the original section consists of one large and two smaller rooms. The fireplace wall in the larger room is paneled similarly to the one on the first floor below it.

Later in the eighteenth century, an addition was built to the west of the original building. The cellar is of the same

(See continuation sheet No. 3)

GPO 921-724

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Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #3

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Cecil	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Indian Queen and Black's Store

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

rubble stone as the original section, but the first floor is of post and beam construction. The shiplap boards of the south elevation continue across the facade. The gambrel roof was also continued across.

There is one room on the first floor, twelve and a half feet wide by nineteen feet deep. From the south another six panel door with battens opens into the room. To the left of the door is a window similar to the earlier ones, but with three quarter inch muntins.

The interior is finished with a 43 inch wainscot of vertical beaded boards with a chair rail applied to the wainscot 32 inches above the floor. At the back of the room, the fireplace is faced with a mantel, corresponding in style to the two mantels in the front rooms of the Indian Queen. The forner posts and girts are faced with planks with beaded edges. A crown molding runs around the room for a cornice. There is a single chamber on the second floor.

To the north of the first addition, a second addition forms an ell at the rear of the house. The single room on the first floor was used as a kitchen and has a deep fireplace without a mantel. To the left of the fireplace is a door connecting the kitchen to the first floor of the first addition. To the right of the fireplace is a winding stair up to a passage and a bedroom. In the passage are three steps leading to the second floor of the first addition.

At the time of the purchase of the property by the Maryland Historical Trust, later porches across the south and north elevations were removed. Some of the early four and a half inch wide "fish scale" shingles with rounded edges were found where the second addition joined the roof of the first two sections of the house. The gambrel roof was recovered with new wood shingles to match these early ones. The ell was stabilized to prevent further deterioration. A new picket fence was built to enclose the front yard facing Market Street.

The present owner is now beginning the restoration of the Red Lyon Inn.

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

The Blacks were storekeepers through the century; their record books are extant from 1813 to 1896. These document the activities at the store and provide important insights into nineteenth century commerce.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☒ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Phi-	☐ Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	losophy	_____
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	_____
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape	☐ Sculpture	_____
☐ Art	Architecture	☐ Social/Human-	_____
☒ Commerce	☐ Literature	itarian	_____
☐ Communications	☐ Military	☐ Theater	_____
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☒ Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Indian Queen and Black's Store are two eighteenth century taverns that date from the period of prosperity of Charlestown, Maryland. Chartered in 1742, Charlestown prospered largely because of its location on the Annapolis--Philadelphia post road at the ferry crossing on the Chesapeake Bay. The traffic on the post road generated enough business to support several taverns in Charlestown.

By the turn of the nineteenth century, Elkton had eclipsed Charlestown as the urban center of Cecil County. The financial decline worked as a freezing agent to retain Charlestown's eighteenth century character and many of its original buildings. The Indian Queen and Black's Store found new uses illustrative of the changing nature of the town from an important transportation center to a rural village.

Architectural and archaeological evidence points to an eighteenth century date for both structures. The documents begin their story in 1742 with the laying out of Charlestown into lots. Both buildings stand on Lot 82 bounded by Market Street on the south, the main thoroughfare, and by the market space on the east. The original owner Zebulon Hollingsworth, a charter member of the town council, sold the westernmost quarter on which the original section of Black's Store, the Red Lyon tavern, was constructed. The 1755 town minutes tell of a council meeting at the Red Lyon. Immediately to the east of this gambrel-roofed log structure stands the Indian Queen, a two-story competitor for the Red Lyon. The Indian Queen is one of the several places on the eastern seaboard to hold the distinction: "George Washington slept here."

Both buildings operated independently until the mid-nineteenth century. In 1830 Indian Queen became the property of Major John Nelson Black through marriage. He made several improvements to the property notably the "gingerbread" cornice and the alteration to the roof line when he converted it to a residence.

Two decades later the Black family obtained the Red Lyon which through the nineteenth century was known as Black's Store consisting of the original log section and a gambrel roof wing which served as a sometime school for the Black children.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

(See continuation sheet No. 3)

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Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #4

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Cecil	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Indian Queen and Black's Store

11. Form prepared by, continued

[illegible] Miller, Historian
[illegible] Historical Trust
[illegible] Iva Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
May, 1974

CE-127, CE 128

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Ridout, Orlando IV. "The Indian Queen." Winterthur Portfolio 5. (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1969.) pp. 189-204.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		39 °	34 '	27 "	76 °	58 '	39 "
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Michael F. Trostel, AIA (See continuation sheet No. 4)

ORGANIZATION
Baltimore City Committee, Maryland Historical Trust

DATE
May, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
1307 Bolton Street

CITY OR TOWN
Baltimore

STATE
Maryland

CODE
24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [ ] State [ ] Local [ ]

Name Arthur C. Townsend

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date October 21, 1974

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973—729-147/1442 3-1

CE-127, CE-128

Form 10-301
(July 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*
Indian Queen and Black's Store	Red Lyon Inn's Indian Queen Hotel	

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maryland	Cecil	Charlestown

STREET AND NUMBER

Market Street

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE	DATE	SCALE
U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map North East Quadrangle	1953	1:24000

REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.

GPO 932-010

ouse were constructed.
where the garden
a coffee house in the
Market Street house
y to the property his
een.
ar or two later, he
d Red Lyon Tavern
ueen Hotel and of
who lived in the
re. Black's store ac-
ather-bound ledgers,
om 1819 until 1896.
o-story frame struc-
interior floor plan
Fig. 5). A massive
dle of the first floor,
e set back to back.
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laster-covered brick
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approximately ten

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or insulation. The
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. A double-galler-
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Gunstock swells
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giving additional
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exposed posts and
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tened doors open
are four windows
front. The left
are room with a
corner. The cor-

1801 (Courthouse,

FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF THE INDIAN QUEEN

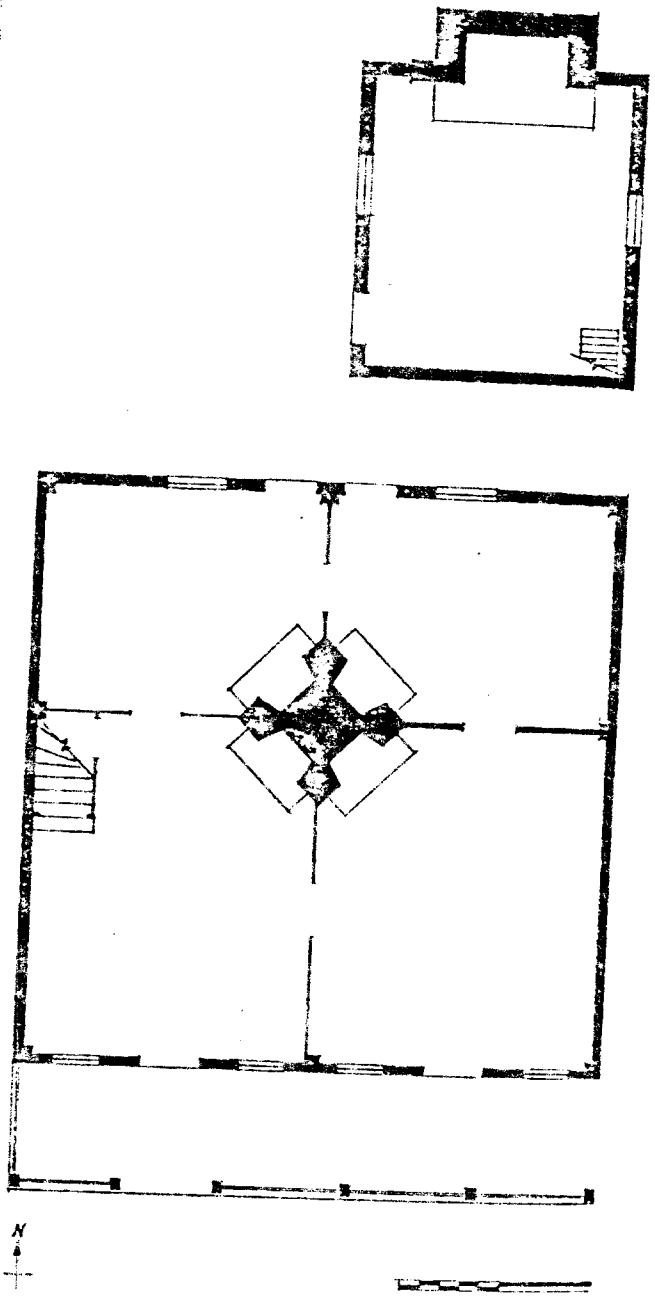


FIG. 5. Indian Queen. First-floor plan by James T. Wollon, Jr. (Maryland Historical Trust.)

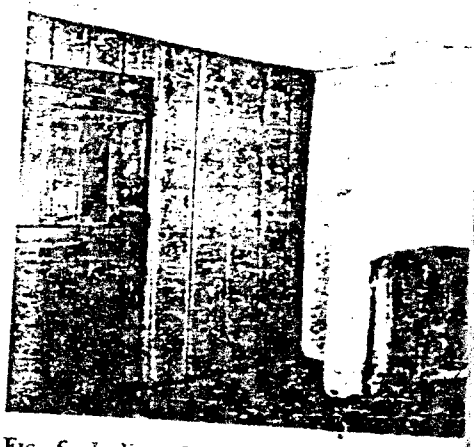


FIG. 6. Indian Queen. Corner fireplace chamber. (Photo, the author.)

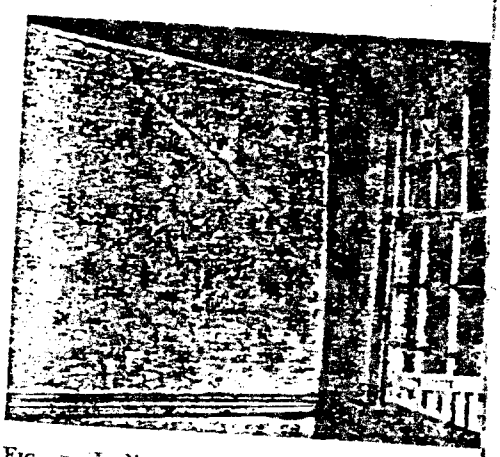


FIG. 7. Indian Queen. Gunstock post in chamber. (Photo, the author.)

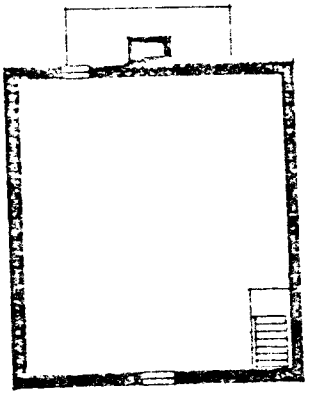
Orlando Ridout, IV, "The Indian Queen," Winterthur Portfolio #5, Charlottesville, 1969, 196.

d trim are of the style characteri
ighteenth century. The hardwa
variety of period work, from
hes to neat iron box locks fitted
rass knobs. Hinges include a
om wrought *HL* to cast-iron East

ill be made to restore these mate
period. The variety and curiosity
nt will be retained for practical
he massive colonnade and 1924
removed, as they are completely
board partition will again divide
and a modified, enclosed stair of
scent will lead upstairs.
second floor was also quartered
nly two chambers had fireplaces.
rooms were altered at an early
itions were added to make pas-
vate access to all rooms. An L-
was made from the head of the
ry porch door, with the fireplace

ng restoration, 1968). (Photo, the

Maryland
Cecil County
Indian Queen and Black's Store



SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF THE INDIAN QUEEN

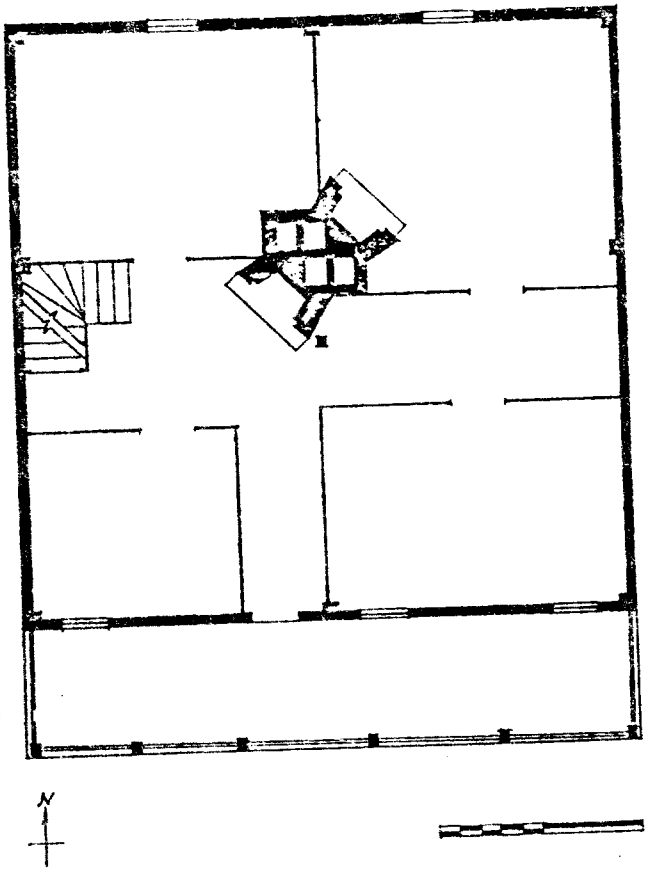


Fig. 9. Indian Queen. Second-floor plan by James T. Wollon, Jr. (Maryland Historical Trust.)

the right-angle bend. Lat
tended between the front a
the right side of the house.
A variant of the vertical
used near the stair, for here
are deeply fielded; two of t
the doorhead have the fiel
across their lower edge. Aft
were removed, the origin
woodwork and board pa
good condition. The door
six small panes of glass.
The exterior has been r
earlier colors: the siding a
window and door trim and
the shutters dark green. Be
court stood the poultry ho
the gate to the garden. A
great barn, the stables for
riage house, and the pig
apple orchard, with a ro
from the side yard all the
A hitching post stood by
the Indian Queen and Bl
The smaller building
ernmost quarter of Lot 8
çade covered by a gambr
ing is mitered near the
there are separate doors
building. The section to
store in the nineteenth ce
referred to as the Red

20 *Ibid.*

Fig. 10. Red Lyon Tave
right; Stephen Porter's T
tion, 1968). (Photo, the

Orlando Ridout, IV, "The Indian Queen," Winterthur Portfolio #5, Charlottesville, 1969, 199.

ADDENDUM SHEET #3 of 3

portion was generally used as an entirely
uilding. In 1850 Black wrote out an
ith William Thompson to lease the
that abutted west of the store for $35.00
r a dwelling. The description exactly fits
of the building as it stands today: four
ne front room and one back room adjoin-
same, and two rooms upstairs (Figs. 11
n John Black, Jr, set aside the front
school for his nine children and hired
, Hanna Louise Owens, to teach them.
history is vague and complicated.
ed Lyon, later Black's store, has a com-
lopment. The core of this portion of the
is a room constructed of poplar log
wn square, which were ripped in half,
ds neatly fitted with intricately locking
g (Fig. 13). Some of these log planks
inches wide and five inches thick. The
overed with siding. The siding over the
ntical with the wide shiplap planks on
f the larger house; the lower edges are
aded. The shiplap siding on the back is
s the beads are cut in the upper edge of
. Siding on the east gable end is rab-
back flange of the upper plank fits into
wer rabbet to create a lap that
ain.
rubble stone walls underpin the log
form a cellar keeping room. The great
ace has an opening five feet in breadth.
logical dig in the hearth area shows
ational layers. The fourth level is the
ing, for it reveals a cobblestone floor
n. Preserving, soapmaking, and heavy
sekeeping took place in this room,
served as a stock room for goods sold
's store.
segment hewn out of a floor joist
incipal stair indicated the steep wind-
t led from this cellar to the log-house
above. A gambrel roof covers this log-
A massive, battened door, mounted
wrought, twenty-six-inch strap hinges
two-and one-half-inch pinties, opens
the front wall, and another similar
onto the back courtyard. Windows
door are hung with guillotine sashes

een William Thompson and J. N. Black,
6 (MS owned by Mrs. Edgar McMullen,

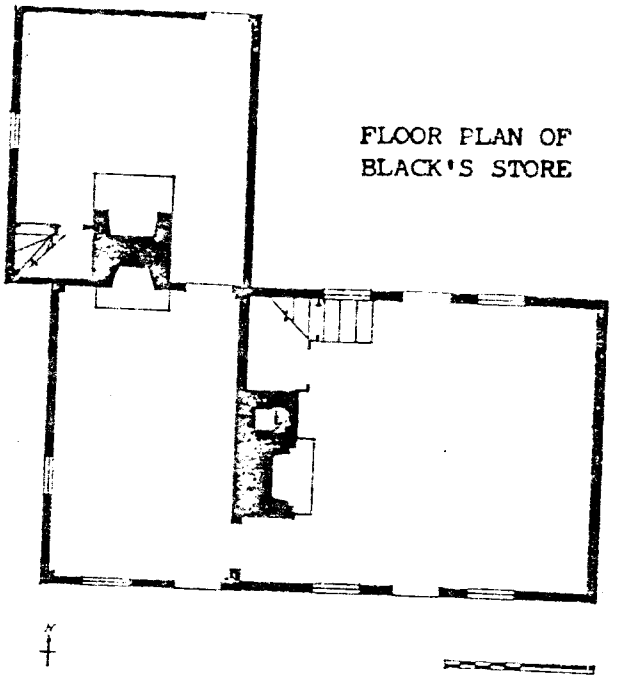


FIG. 11. Porter's Tavern and Red Lyon Tavern (later Black's Store). First-floor plan by James T. Wollon, Jr. (Maryland Historical Trust.)

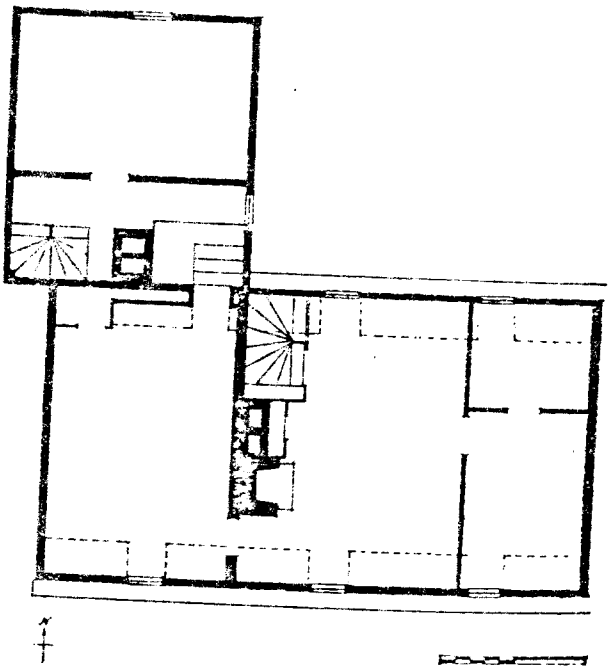


FIG. 12. Porter's Tavern and Red Lyon Tavern (later Black's Store). Second-floor plan by James T. Wollon, Jr. (Maryland Historical Trust.)

having twelve ligl
one-quarter inches
A crown moldin
room, the inside d
feet from front to
nine feet high. A
high, trimmed by
the room.
Split laths have
inside log walls,
filled with cow ha
wainscot and the
room is fitted with
with fielded panels
of the chimney has
end wall to the
which served vario
and tavern. A st
within the bay on t
A hand rail and
steps of the stair, t
into the winding s
chamber above. The
fielded panels in a
room below. Two

FIG. 13. Red Lyon Tave
Contract Archaeology, I

CE-127, CE-128

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Indian Queen & Black's/ Store	Red Lyon Inn's Indian Queen Hotel	

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maryland	Cecil	Charlestown

STREET AND NUMBER

Market Street

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Orlando Ridout IV	1968	Maryland Historical Trust

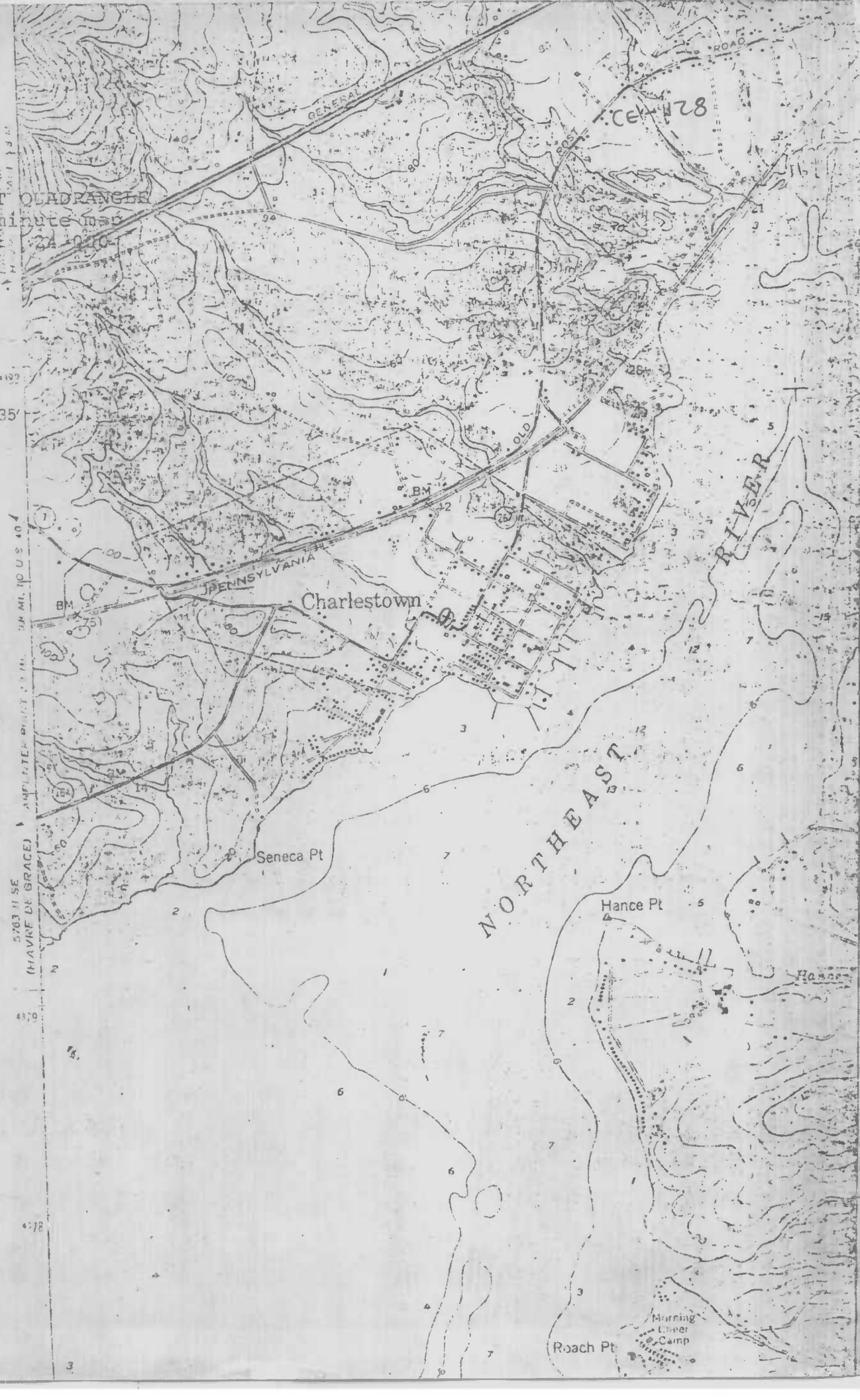
4. IDENTIFICATION

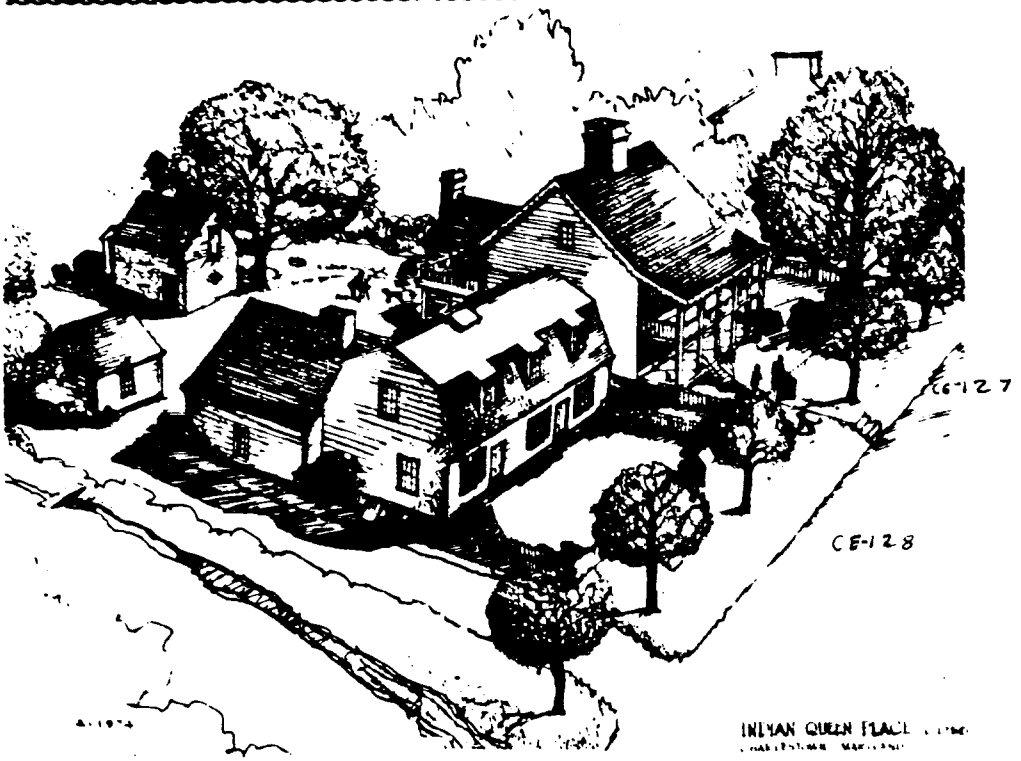
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

south elevation

GPO 932-009

NORTH EAST QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1:24,000
1953





INDIAN QUEEN CE-127 Lot #82

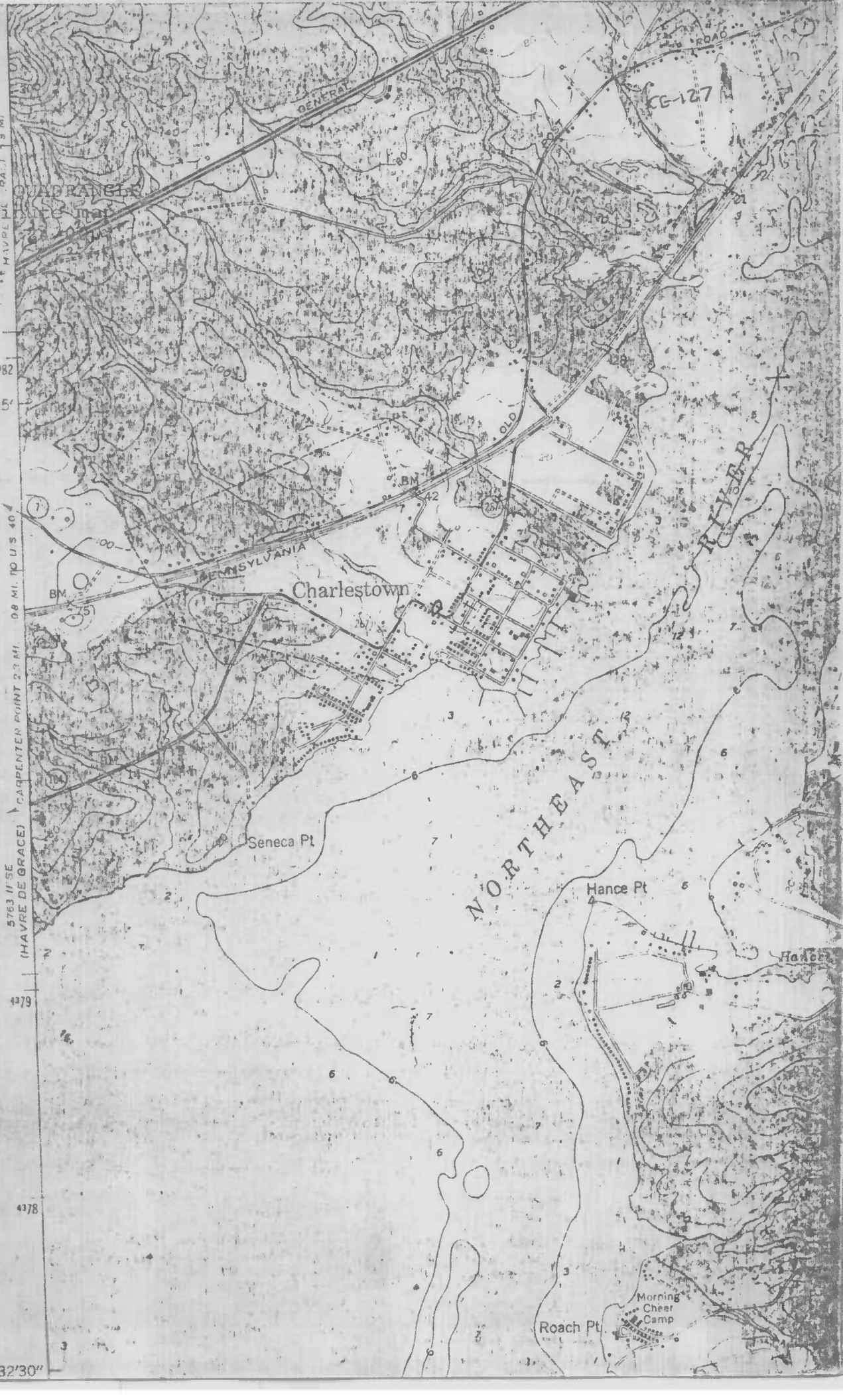
First owned by Zebulon Hollingsworth, one of the original Town Commissioners of Charlestown, this house was used for many years as a tavern and changed hands a number of times, until in 1845, it became the property of John N. Black, whose descendents were in possession until 1967. At that time, it was purchased, along with the Red Lyon Tavern, by the Maryland Historic Trust and partially restored.

RED LYON CE-128 Lot #82

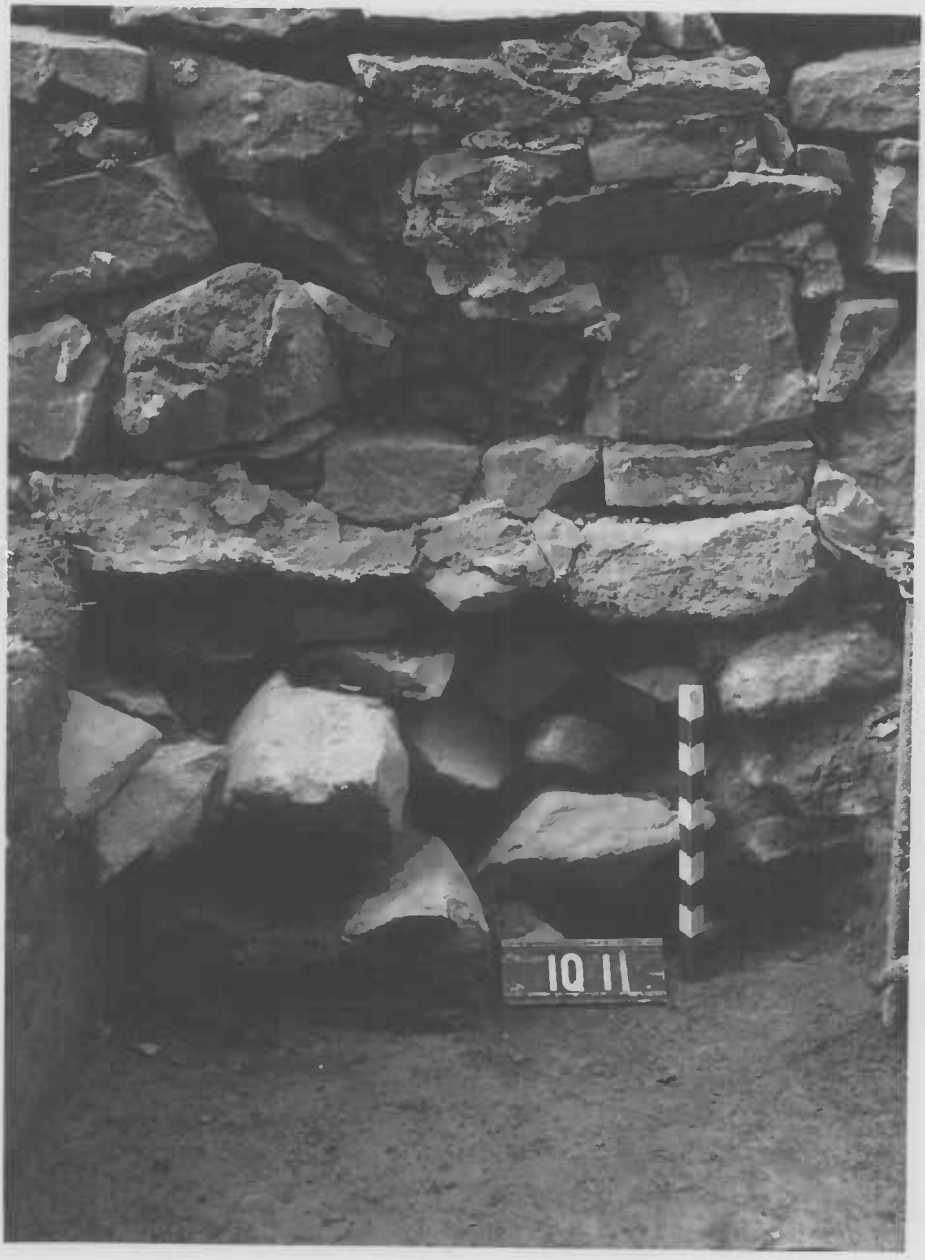
The Red Lyon was built circa 1755 on the same lot as the Indian Queen. Later the left portion was known as Stephen Porter's Tavern and the right section as John Black's Store. In 1804 the building was purchased by Capt. Jonas Owens. In the yard there stands a stone meat house, probably erected by Capt. Owens. An archaelogical dig in the area revealed the remains of many animals bones—mostly pig, sheep and squirrel. Altho Charlestown was the center of a fishing community, not many fish bones were found.

Present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Allen.

NORTH EAST QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1
1953



Indian Queen CE-127


10 11

INDIAN QUEEN, CHARLESTONN, CECIL Cty CE 127

Glenn 1:1440 neg.

NE corner of I. Queen— foundation.

SS

INDIAN QUEEN, CHARLESTOWN, CECIL Cty S. SIDE. CE-1287

during restoration 1968

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

Black's Store CE-128

CE-127

The Indian Queen Hotel
Circa 1750
Charlestown, Md.

C-128

The Red Lyon Inn
Circa 1750
Charlestown, Md.

Ce-127 Indian Queen Tavern 1964 O. Ridout IV

102

INDIAN QUEEN MEAT HOUSE

CE-128

The Indian Queen

Meat House from SW

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
2525 RIVA ROAD
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

OR 67

End Here

Scan One Time Only

And

Copy for Multiple Numbers

CE-127

AND

CE-128