

QA-515

DeRochebrune House
100 Wall Street
Queenstown, Queen Anne's County
Private
ca. 1863

CAPSULE SUMMARY

The dwelling located at 100 Wall Street was constructed ca. 1863 as the dwelling for a prominent resident in Queenstown (Criteria A and B). The building is a two-story, wood-frame dwelling that was resided with vinyl in 1999. However, the building no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture of the late-nineteenth century (Criterion C). The exterior building material is non historic and obscures the exterior cladding and the cornice line. The exterior door has been remodeled and a modern surround has been applied. The historic windows have been removed. At this date, the building no longer retains the visual quality necessary to convey its historic or architectural significance.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-515

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic DeRochebrune House

other 100 Wall Street

2. Location

street and number 100 Wall 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N/A not for publication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 Jack Weston

street and number P.O. Box 22

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.104

city, town Centreville

liber CWC 106 folio 3

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	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 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

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair 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 is a two-story, wood-frame dwelling constructed ca. 1863 and was recently remodeled. No interior inspection was undertaken for this investigation. The building faces west on Wall Street and Del Rhodes Avenue. It sits on the southwest corner of its lot on slight rise above the street level. The parcel boundary is delineated by stone curbing along Del Rhodes Avenue.

Description

The building comprises a main rectangular block and several additions that form an irregular footprint. The building rests on a brick foundation. Vinyl siding was applied over the exterior wood walls in 1999. The building terminates in a side-gable roof. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal and features overhanging eaves that have been obscured by modern siding. Two interior brick chimneys are located along the ridgeline at the north and south façades. The chimneys have corbeled caps.

The principal (east) elevation features a primary single door entrance with simple door surround and a broken triangular pediment with finial. This feature appears to be a recently applied surround and is flanked by modern wall lamps. The doorway is accessed by a brick stoop. A photograph published in Rhodes' 1985 history of Queenstown suggested that the original entry to the building was on the west elevation (Rhodes 1985:308). The west elevation retains a set of deteriorated stairs to the street level and an ornamental light fixture.

The windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung, modern replacement units. Each window features simple surrounds; modern metal louvered shutters flank the windows.

Two one-story additions with gable roofs are appended to the north gable end of the building. Attached to the east elevation of the addition is a shed porch with standing seam metal roof. The porch is supported by four simple wooden columns. This addition originally was clad with board and batten wood siding. Appended to the east elevation of the main block is a one-story sunroom with ten, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows.

Because of the recent application of vinyl siding, additions, and reorientation, the building no longer retains the visual integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey a late nineteenth-century dwelling. The non-historic siding obscures all significant exterior features, the original doorway, and any detail at the cornice line. In addition, the historic windows have been removed from the building. The remodeled house siding conveys a feeling and association of the Colonial Revival style through the applied door surround and the louvered shutters. It does possess integrity of location and setting. At this date, the building no longer retains the visual quality necessary to convey its historic or architectural significance.

8. Significance

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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 dwelling at 100 Wall Street was constructed ca. 1863 as the dwelling for a prominent resident in Queenstown (Criterion A and B). However, the building no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture of the late-nineteenth century (Criterion C). The exterior building material is non historic and obscures all significant features and detailing that could convey that association. At this date, the building no longer retains the visual quality necessary to convey its historic or architectural significance.

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. 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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Queen Anne's County, Maryland

Continuation Sheet

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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 dwelling at 100 Wall Street was constructed as the dwelling of George DeRochebrune who purchased the property in 1863 and lived there until his death in 1890. Rhodes documented that the rear portion of the building was erected in 1882.

George DeRochebrune was a prominent resident of Queenstown during the last half of the nineteenth century. He was a merchant and operated a store at 7001 Main Street, as well as operating three farms in the area surrounding Queenstown. DeRochebrune also served as the Postmaster between 1857-1864, as a director of the Queen Anne's Bank in Centreville, and was listed as among the wealthier residents of the area in 1878 (Rhodes 1975). At his death, DeRochebrune's devised the house to his niece. The house remained under the ownership of the DeRochebrune descendants until 1901. Members of the Weston family have owned the house since 1954.

The house is associated with the nineteenth-century evolution of Queenstown (Criterion A). It also was the dwelling of a locally-prominent resident (Criterion B). However, the building no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of residential architecture of the late-nineteenth century (Criterion C). The exterior building material is non historic and obscures the original exterior cladding and the cornice line. The original exterior door has been remodeled and a modern surround has been applied. The historic windows have been removed. At this date, the building no longer retains the visual quality necessary to convey its historic or architectural significance.

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Queen Anne's County, Maryland

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MHT CONCURRENCE:	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	

_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	12/17/99
Date	_____
_____	Reviewer, NR program

Handwritten signature

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. QA-515

Rhodes, Harry C.

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

Lake, Griffin, Stevenson

1877 *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Maryland*. By Authors, Philadelphia, PA.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of project area

approx. 0.8 acre

Acreage surveyed

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, parcel 104, within the town of Queenstown, Maryland, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title Katherine Grandine, Historian/Senior Project Manager, Architectural Services

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date November 1999

street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 telephone 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

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Agriculture-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture

Resource Type:

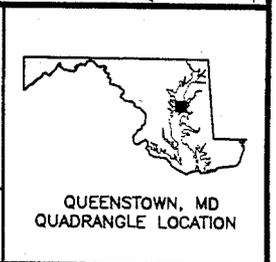
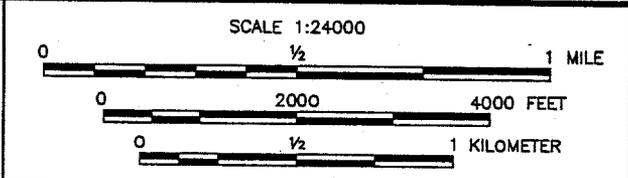
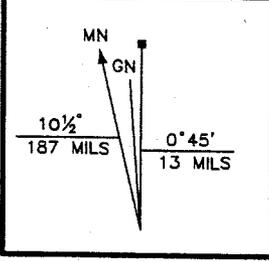
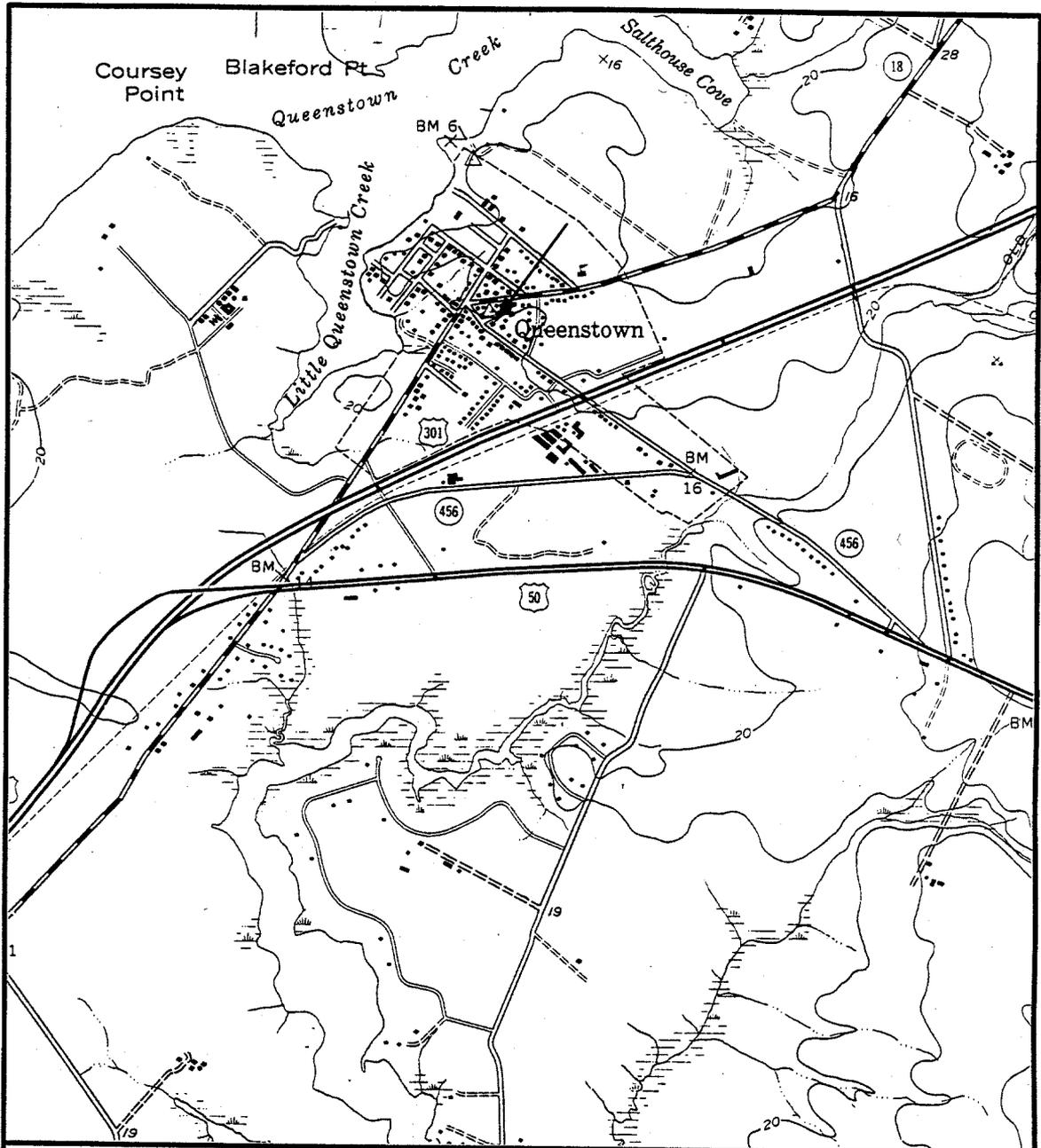
Category: Building

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic

Known Design Source: Unknown

MHT No. QA-515
 DeRochebrune House
 Queenstown, Queen Anne's County
 Queenstown USGS Quadrangle Map



 R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701

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DeRochebrune House
Queenstown, Queen Anne's County

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

The same is the following for all photographs:

1. inventory #: QA-515
2. historic name: DeRochebrune House
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 east
2. View southeast
3. View northwest



198 1 17



'98 1 17

QA-515

DeRochebrune House

Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co.

P. Giglio

11/1999

MD SHPO

View southeast

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REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL



10-1-17

QA-515

DeRochebrune House

Queen Anne's Co.

D. Grglio

11/1999

MD SHPO

View northwest

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