



ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES

# TALBOT STREET HISTORIC AREA ST MICHAELS, MARYLAND

supported by a grant from The National Endowment for the Arts, December 1987

ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES

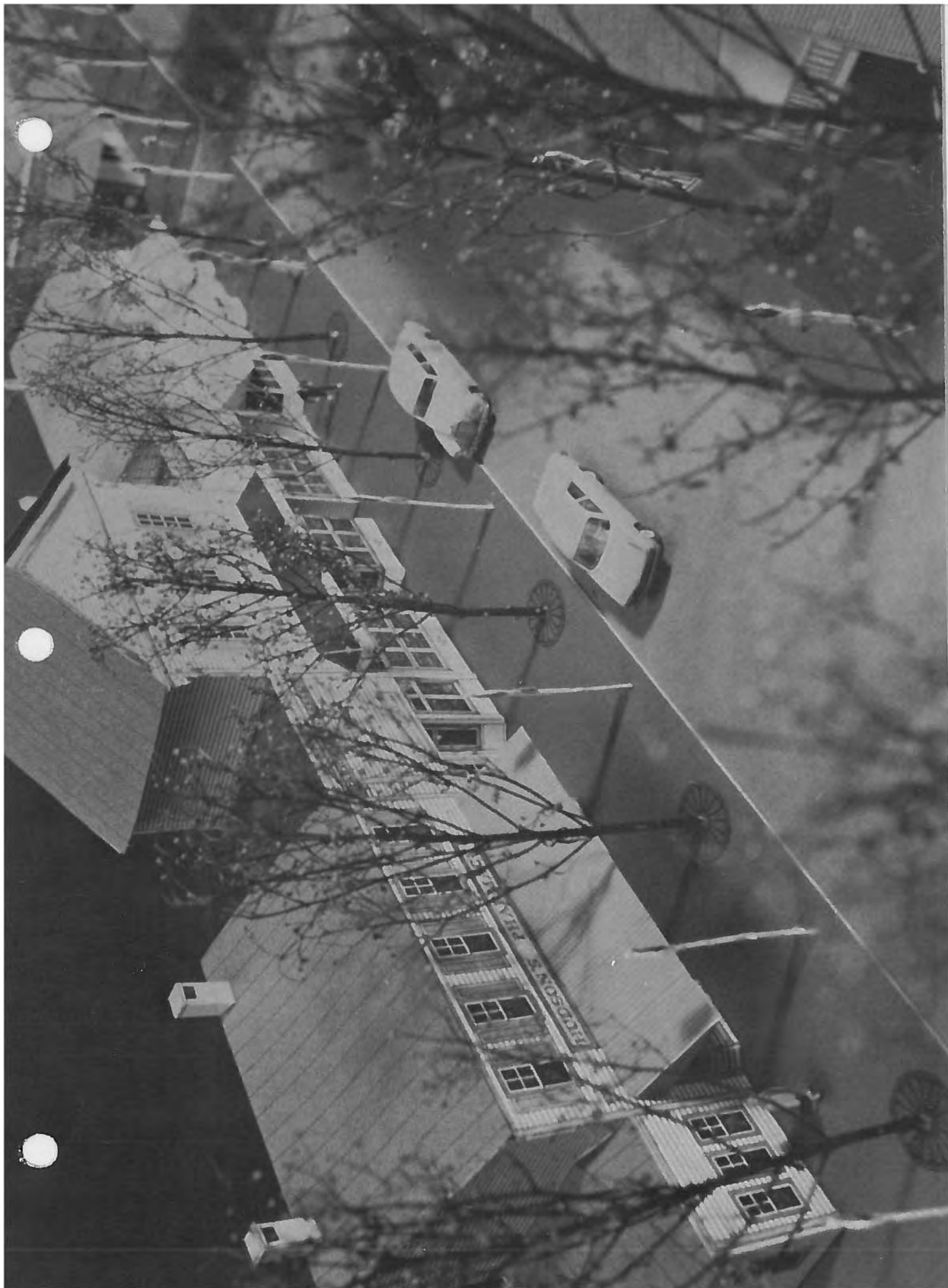
TALBOT STREET HISTORIC AREA  
ST MICHAELS, MARYLAND

supported by a grant from The National Endowment for the Arts

a project of Historic St. Michaels-Bay Hundred, Inc.

December 1987

Ekstrom and Associates / Richmond, VA



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of these guidelines would not have been possible without a Design Arts Grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

The project was sponsored by Historic St. Michaels-Bay Hundred, Inc., Patricia S. Mercer, President. Matching funds were raised by Historic St. Michaels-Bay Hundred, Inc. under the direction of Marie A. (Winkie) Martin, Gloriamme Webster and Christina P. Mills. Additional assistance was provided by the Fund Raising Committee: John K. Waters, Jr., George W. de Franceaux, Patricia S. Mercer, Thomas J. McMahon and Donald Hiss. The following individuals assisted in obtaining the National Endowment Grant: John K. Waters, Jr., Mrs. Coleman duPont, Christina P. Mills and Anne Pettit. We would like to acknowledge the generous support and encouragement of the late Dicran A. Berberian, James B. Mercer, William B. Bergen and William G. Martin. Anne Pettit served as Grant Project Director.

Rodney K. Little, Mark L. Edwards, Orlando Ridout, V and Peter Kurtze of the Maryland Historical Trust and Richard W. Longstreth, Director, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, George Washington University provided support and counsel during the preparation of these guidelines.

Particular note must be made of the invaluable assistance of Architectural Historian Paul Touart. In 1985 and 1986, he conducted an architectural survey and prepared the National Register District nomination as joint projects of the Commissioners of St. Michaels and the Historic St. Michaels-Bay Hundred, Inc. These documents, as well as considerable personal contributions of his time and knowledge, have been used extensively throughout this document.

Doctor William G. Bodenstein of Royal Oak, Maryland contributed greatly to this project through his personal interest, his published work and his immense knowledge of the history of St. Michaels and Talbot County. He also contributed copies of many documents from his files and assisted in editing this book.

Victor H. MacSorley, Chairman of the St. Michaels Historic Area Commission, contributed many hours of study and leadership in designing the approach to the guidelines project. Clint Wadsworth, Blaine duPont, and James A. Valliant assisted in this also.

The staff of the St. Michaels Town Office including Jean Weisman, Bobbie Marshall and Town Manager William Nicholson, contributed a flow of maps and information throughout the project. Town Commissioners Ernest McMahon, Richard Brown, and George Wilson provided encouragement and advice.

Linda Meara and Helen Sixbey, of the St. Michaels Citizens Association gave support, assistance and information from the beginning, as did many individuals from the St. Michaels business community.

John A. Cobbs, former editor of Business Week provided additional editing assistance.

Information and verbal history about individual buildings was obtained from scores of St. Michaels residents, from photographs of buildings obtained from personal collections and from the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum.

Invaluable verbal history was given by the late Sara Yeaman.

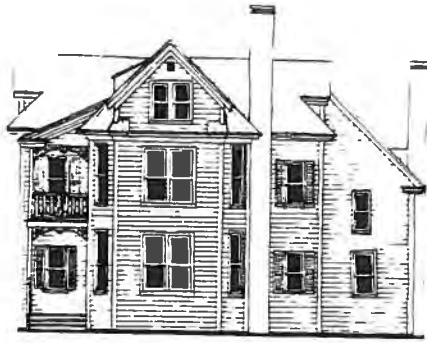
The St. Michaels seal was designed by Ian C. MacCallum.

Photographer A. Robert Dementi of Dementi Foster Studios in Richmond, Virginia provided photographic skill and assistance in the preparation of the composite photographs.

The following companies from Richmond, Virginia provided professional printing and binding services: Keith-Fabry Reproduction and Supply, Dietz Press, Richmond Engraving Company, Deer Duplicating Services and Virginia Binding Corporation.

The staff of the architectural office of Ekstrom and Associates in Richmond, Virginia, who compiled the text and drawings included: Dennis G. Atkinson, Jane E. Covington, M. Teresa Doherty, Ingrid H. Ekstrom, Mary O. Ekstrom, Rurik F. Ekstrom, Rurik M. Ekstrom, Karen A. Falkenstrom, Marty McCutcheon, Amy L. O'Hara, Joseph B. F. Phillips, and Denise A. Plant.





## INTRODUCTION

Talbot Street, the commercial main street of St. Michaels, has been the scene of business activity since the eighteenth century. Although no buildings remain from that period, the nineteenth century buildings which line Talbot Street today reflect the influence of architectural styles from the Colonial and Federal periods as well as Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne periods of the nineteenth century. With the exception of a few large public buildings, the architecture of Talbot Street was scaled to domestic standards, although there is evidence that some of it was used for combined residential and commercial purposes from the beginning.

Photographs of Talbot Street from the late nineteenth century show large, graceful trees arched over rows of houses and shops with brick sidewalks and an oystershell roadway in front. The spires of the Episcopal and Methodist churches tower above everything as they do today. Most of the buildings in the photographs are easily identifiable today although some have been lost or replaced.

The character of Talbot Street changed radically when modern improvements - sewers, concrete paving and telephone poles - forced the removal of the trees. By the 1920's, Talbot Street looked much as it does today, and although many changes have occurred since then, its character is essentially the same.

The purpose of these guidelines is to illustrate in drawings and words, the prominent features contributing to the visual quality of the Talbot Street Historic Area, and to suggest how, through certain design changes based on historic precedent, the character of individual buildings might contribute more positively to the historic streetscape.

## CONTENTS

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Acknowledgements..... | i   |
| Introduction.....     | iii |

### Section I

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Development of St. Michaels.....     | 1 |
| St. Michaels Historic Districts..... | 6 |

### Section II

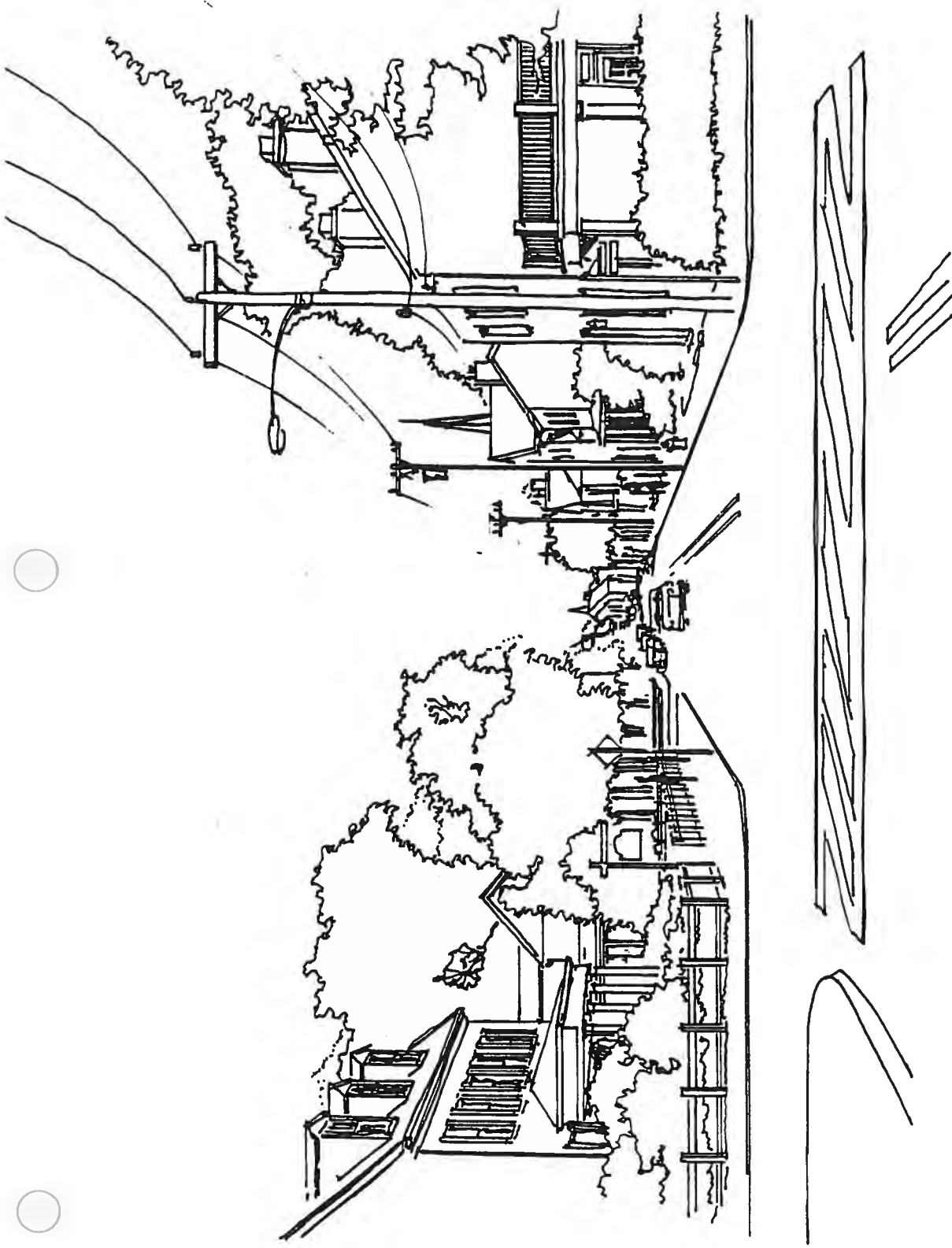
|   |    |
|---|----|
| The Architectural Character of the Historic Area..... | 11 |
| Contextual Street Elevations.....                     | 13 |
| Contextual Building Studies.....                      | 27 |
| Individual Building Studies.....                      | 67 |

### Section III

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Rehabilitation Standards..... | 101 |
| Roofs.....                    | 105 |
| Wood Porches & Galleries..... | 111 |
| Storefronts.....              | 117 |
| Wood Doors & Entrances.....   | 125 |
| Wood Windows.....             | 131 |
| Wood Siding.....              | 139 |
| Exterior Wood Trim.....       | 145 |
| Masonry.....                  | 151 |

### Section IV

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Architectural Glossary..... | 155 |
| Bibliography.....           | 175 |



# SECTION I · DESIGN GUIDELINES & HISTORIC DISTRICTS



## DEVELOPMENT OF ST. MICHAELS

There is evidence that some settlement occurred in the vicinity of St. Michaels as early as the 1600's. The first formal town planning took place in 1778 as part of a development scheme by the Liverpool merchant firm of Gildart & Gawith. James Braddock, agent for the firm, laid out the town on approximately twenty of the two hundred acres he had purchased beginning in 1775. Braddock's plan for St. Michaels was one of the earliest attempts at civic design in America. The new town extended from Church Creek (St. Michaels Harbor) to the 'main road' (Talbot Street) and centered on a town square (St. Mary's Square).<sup>1</sup>

In spite of the disruptions of the Revolutionary War, by 1783, twenty lots had been sold off and several houses and other structures built.<sup>2</sup> By the end of the century there were at least thirty dwellings in St. Michaels.

The town prospered by its ship building industry and its proximity to rich agrarian lands and oyster beds.<sup>3</sup> In the first two decades of the nineteenth century, a new level of economic growth was reflected in fine Federal period houses constructed on Talbot and Mulberry Streets. Several brick buildings from that period; the Kemp House, the 'Old Inn', the Dooris House and the Cannonball House, still represent some of the best architectural achievements of St. Michaels.

In spite of another disruptive war between 1812 and 1814, by the second quarter of the nineteenth century renewed prosperity led to the expansion of the town beyond the original boundaries laid down by James Braddock. Development spread north along Talbot Street and into the vicinity of Carpenter Street and Cherry Street. On the south and west side of town, houses were built in 'Thompson's Square' and 'Dr. John Miller's Addition.'

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the extension of the railroad into Talbot County and the advent of steamship transport, brought new incentives to agriculture and the fishing industry with markets opening to the north and across the Bay. By the 1890's the

---

1. William G. Bodenstein, "St. Michaels, Maryland: An 18th Century Speculative Development," Maryland Historical Magazine 80 (Fall, 1985): 228-231. A copy may be obtained from the Maryland Historical Society Magazine c/o The Maryland Historical Society, 201 W. Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201.

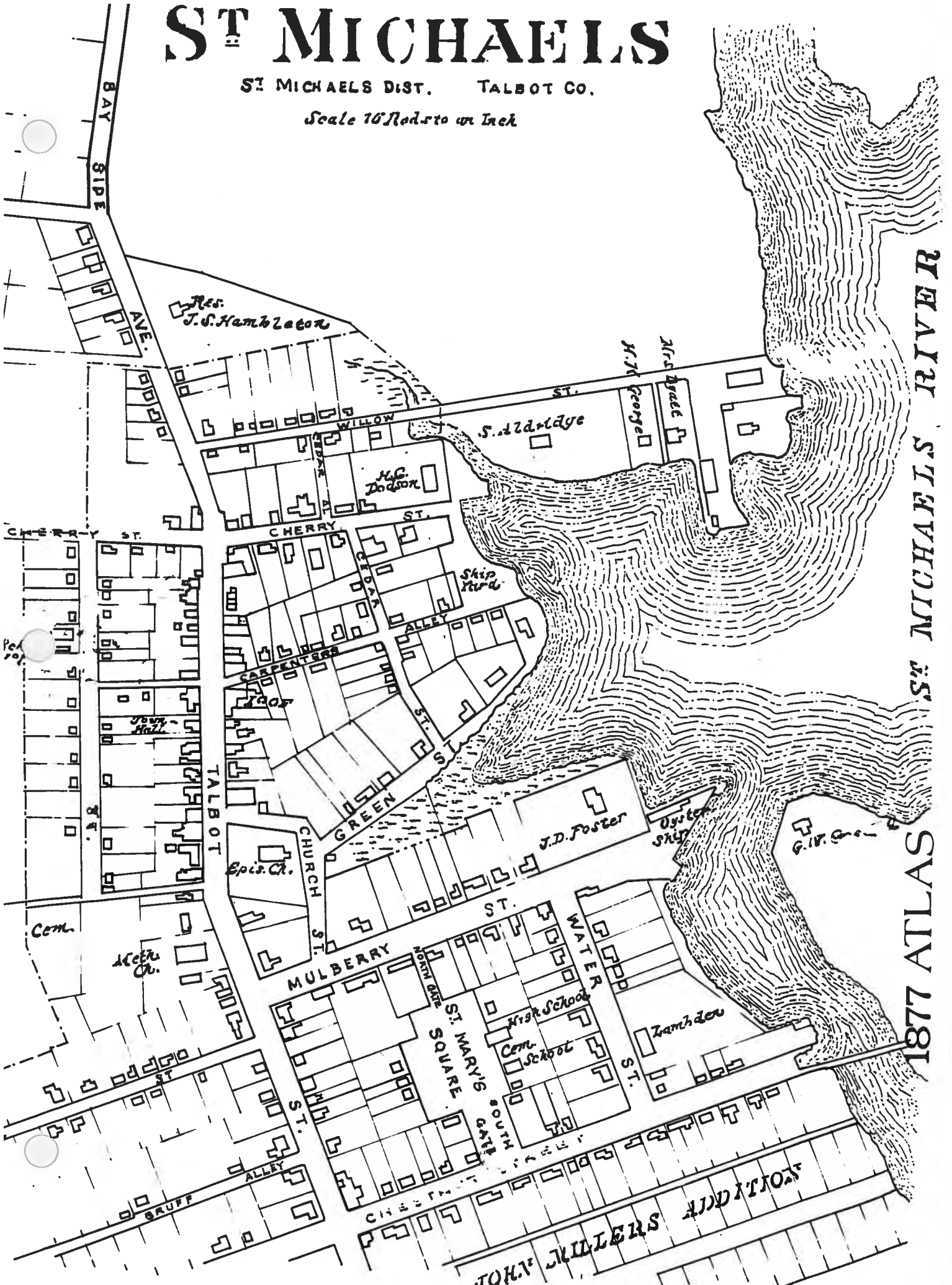
2. Ibid., pp. 231, 236.

3. Paul Touart, "St. Michaels History," a document accompanying the author's 1985 Historic Sites Survey of St. Michaels, Maryland. Available Maryland Room, Talbot County Free Library, Easton, Maryland.

# ST MICHAELS

ST MICHAELS DIST. TALBOT CO.

Scale 16 Rods to an Inch



ST MICHAELS RIVER  
1877 ATLAS

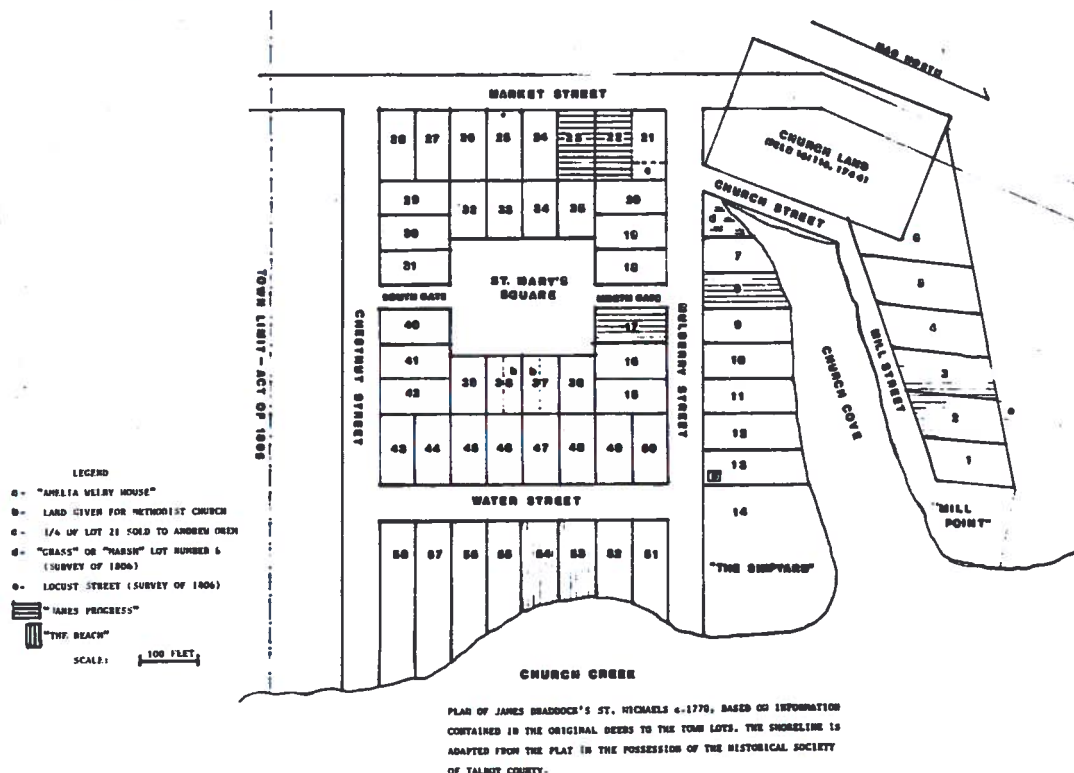
JOHN MILLERS ADDITION

population of St. Michaels had grown to 1200 people. The physical expansion of the town continued, as large sections of mid-to-late nineteenth century houses were built on the periphery of and within the old Braddock area. In the 1870's, the Episcopal and Methodist congregations built imposing churches on Talbot Street and in 1895 the New Union M.E. Church was erected at the corner of Freemont Street and Railroad Avenue.

St. Michaels continued to grow in the twentieth century with many bungalows constructed on the south side of town, before the Depression, and a number of colonial revival and ranch-style houses built after World War II.

In recent decades, there has been growing awareness of the value of St. Michaels historic architecture.<sup>4</sup> In the 1970's a locally zoned Historic Area was declared and in 1986 a National Register District was established. The town has one of the largest and most complete collections of Chesapeake vernacular buildings. There are approximately 250 historically significant structures currently being surveyed by an architectural historian. When this survey, a project of St. Michaels-Bay Hundred, Inc., is finished around 1990, the town will be the first in Maryland to have conducted a complete survey.

#### Footnote #5

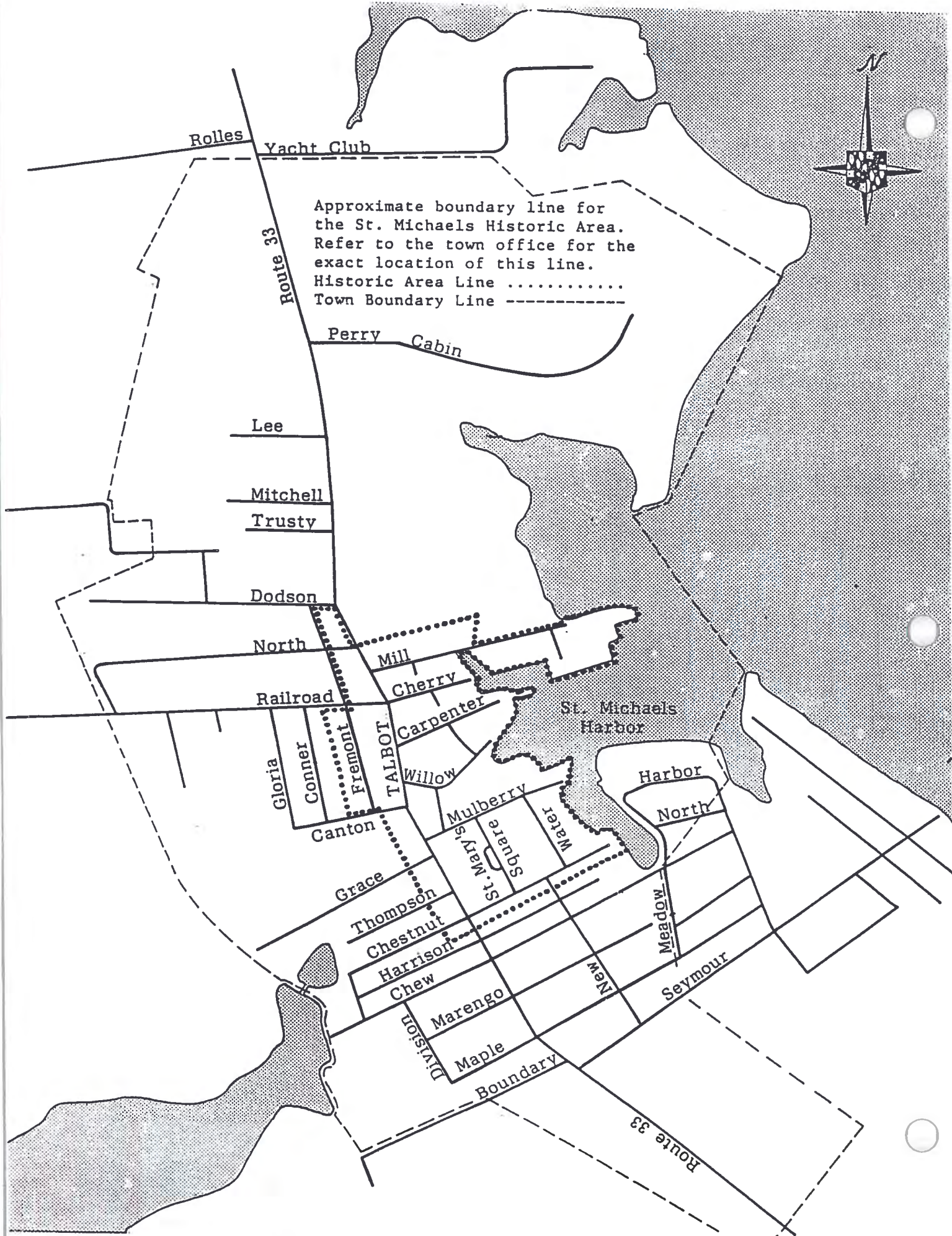


4. Ibid.

5. Bodenstein, p. 230.







ST. MICHAELS HISTORIC AREA MAP

## ST. MICHAELS HISTORIC DISTRICTS

There are two historic districts in St. Michaels. The first was created in 1972 by the town government and operates under local zoning. It is called the St. Michaels Historic Area. The second is a National Register Historic District created in 1986 by the National Park Service in response to local initiative. The Historic Area and The National Register District are unrelated except that they overlap geographically.

### The St. Michaels Historic Area

The Historic Area was created for the protection of the town's historic architecture and environment. The Historic Area Commission, a group of citizens selected by the town government, reviews all building alterations, new construction and demolition work within the Historic Area. The Historic Area commission's approval must be sought before a permit can be issued. Additional information on procedures may be obtained from:

St. Michaels Town Office  
Post Office Box 206  
St. Michaels, Maryland 21663-0206.

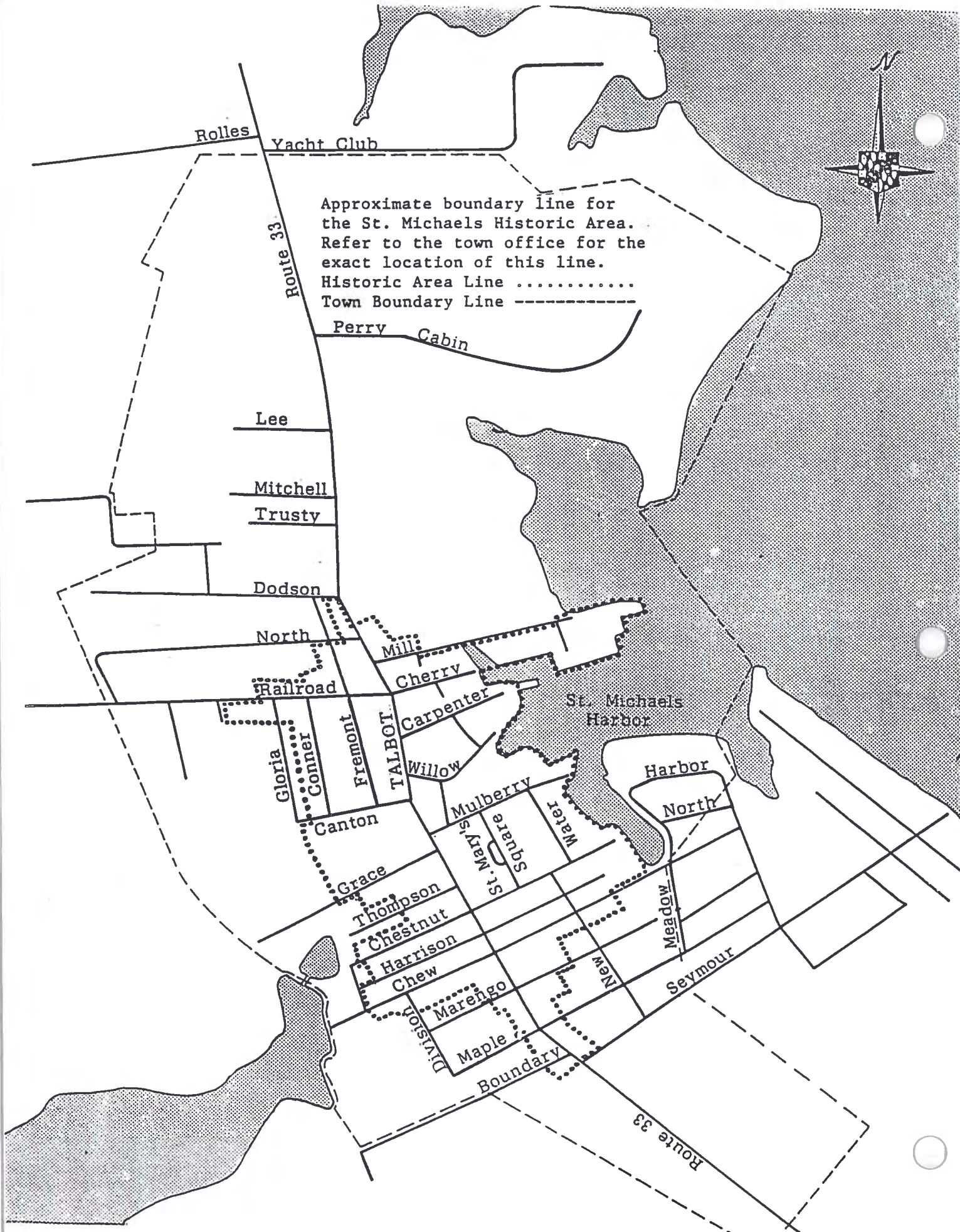
### The National Register District

The National Register District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, a record of historically significant buildings, structures, sites and districts designated by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. National Register status insures that federally funded or otherwise federally supported projects (such as highways) which potentially threaten the property, will be subjected to a review process under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Contributing properties may be eligible for federal incentives for the rehabilitation of commercial property.

Contributing properties within a National Register District have no restrictions placed upon them with respect to demolition, remodeling or new construction other than the normal permit requirements of the locality, unless owners seek economic benefits for rehabilitation, in which case owners must comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitation. (A 'contributing' property is one designated as having sufficient historic significance to contribute to the overall integrity of the district.)

Under the 1985 Maryland Historic Preservation Act, National Register properties are eligible for certain state benefits and protection.





ST. MICHAELS HISTORIC DISTRICT · NATIONAL REGISTRY BOUNDARY

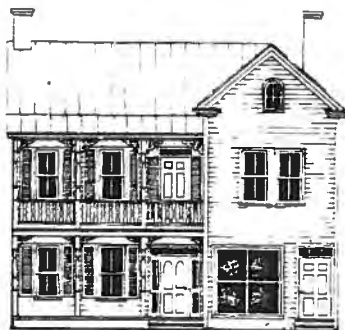
Information related to incentives or other benefits, at either the state or federal level, can be obtained from the:

Office of Preservation Services  
Maryland Historical Trust  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

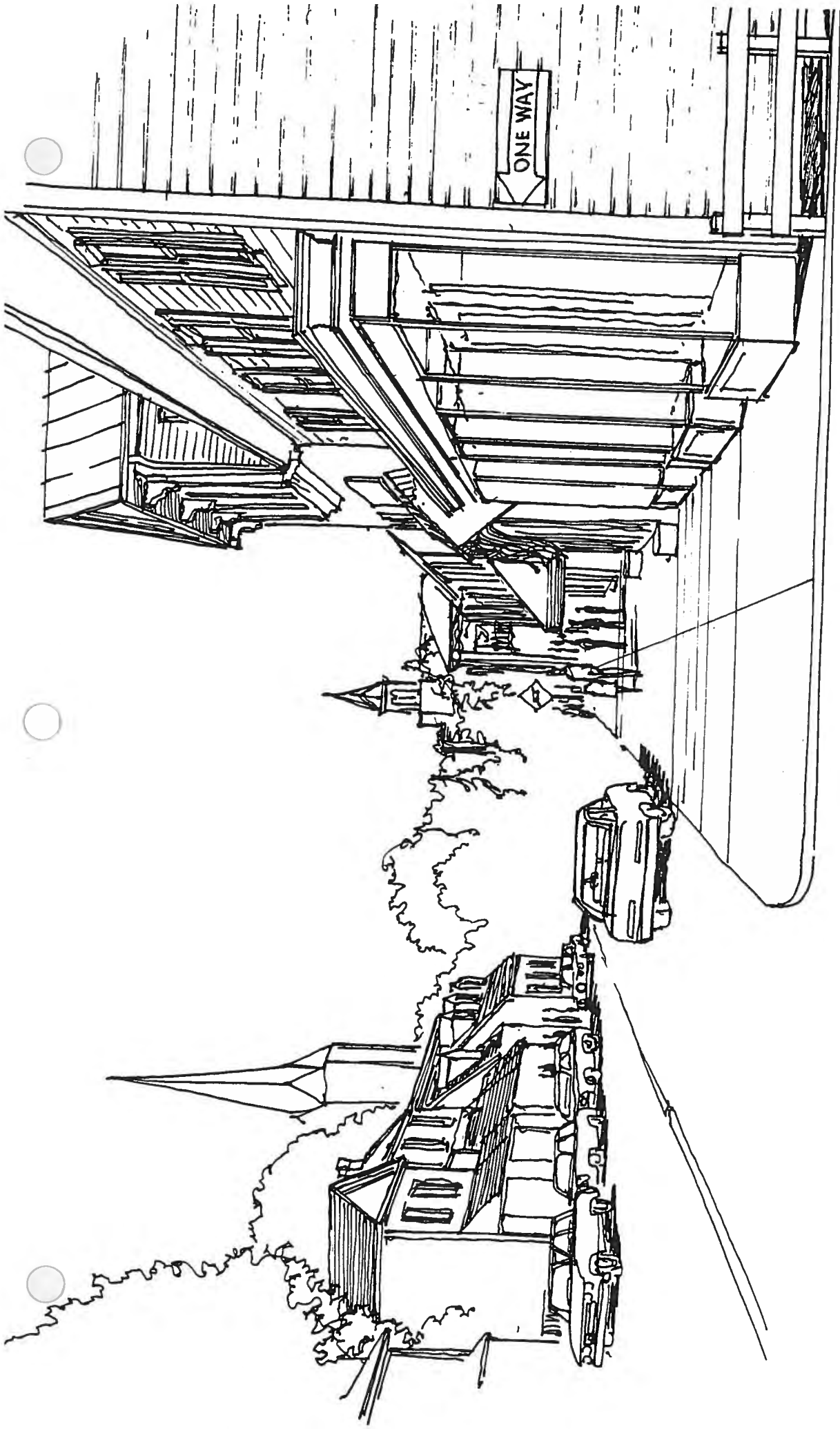
Owners of buildings lying within both the St. Michaels Historic Area and the National Register Historic District are eligible for benefits from both. It is important, however, to comply with the following:

1. St. Michaels zoning approval and building permits are required for any demolition or construction work within the National Register District even if the owner does not wish to take advantage of any federal or state tax, grant or loan program. If the property falls within the St. Michaels Historic Area as well, approval must be received from the St. Michaels Historic Area Commission for any demolition work, exterior alterations, additions or new construction.
2. If property owners wish to receive federal or state tax, grant or loan benefits they should first find out what will be required by the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust.
3. After these program requirements have been determined and before proceeding with design work, the property owner should consult town officials about the requirements of the St. Michaels Historic Area Commission. The standards of both groups must be satisfied before proceeding with such a project.

The local design criteria for the St. Michaels Historic Area affect only the exteriors of buildings. Criteria for the state and federal programs can be more demanding and may encompass building interiors. Approval by the local Historic Area Commission does not affect approval for state or federal benefits. The reverse is also true - state or federal approval does not affect the approval of the St. Michaels Historic District.

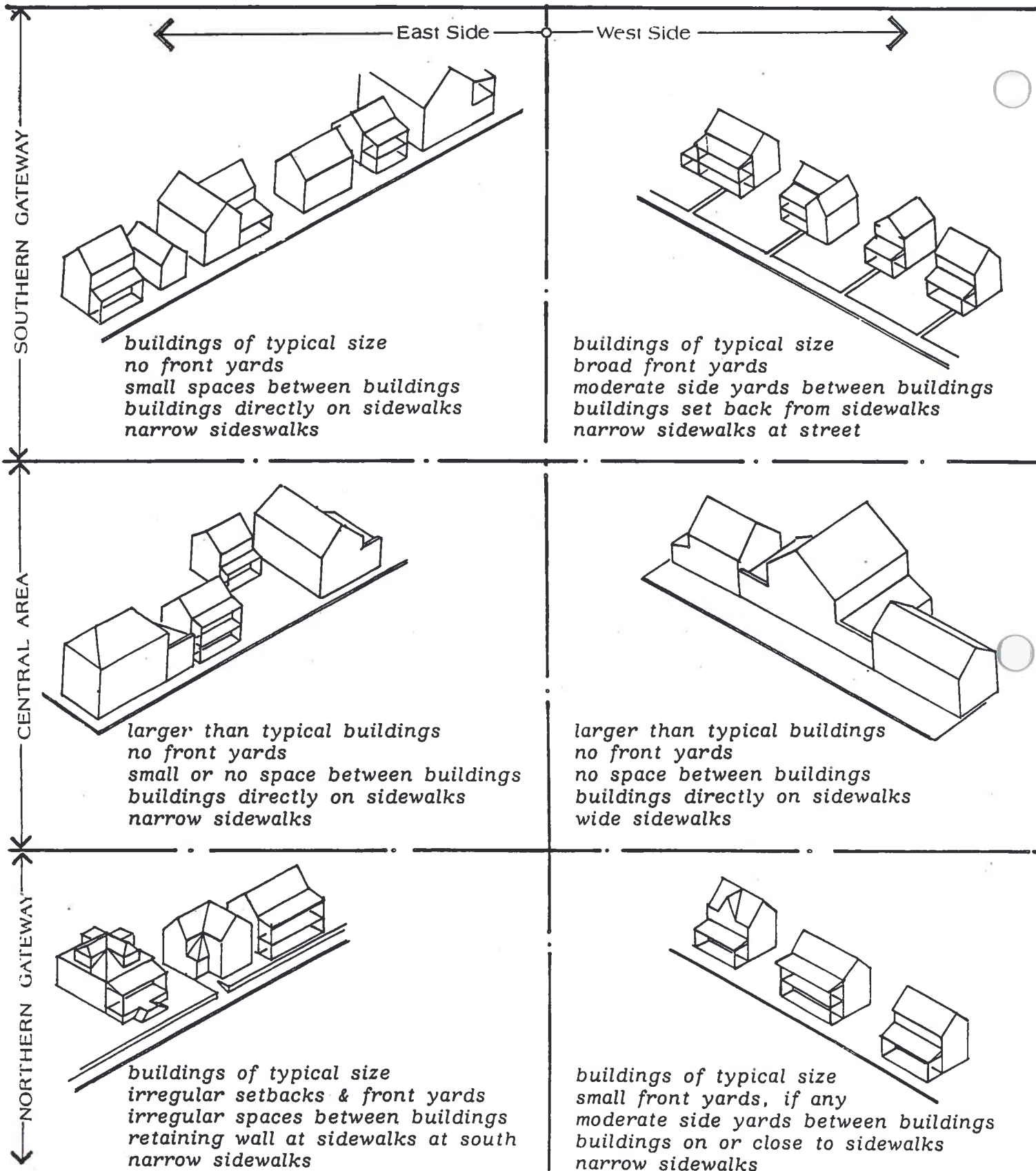






SECTION II · CONTEXTUAL ELEVATIONS & BUILDING STUDIES

# ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER



The character of the Historic Area is produced by the size, scale and relative position of the buildings. The character changes in each of the three parts of the Historic Area and from side to side of the street.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER OF THE HISTORIC AREA

The evaluation of the architecture of an historic area requires the consideration of two kinds of architectural relationships.

The first involves the community relationships of the individual buildings and their role in the establishment of the historic character of the district. This character results from the way that each building's location, size, shape, color and detailing relates to its neighbors.

The second consideration is the relationship among the individual architectural components within each building.

As in any community, many elements contribute to the historic character of St. Michaels and Talbot Street. The surrounding water, wetlands, farms and forests had an continue to have a profound impact on the development of the town. Three hundred of years of settlement in the region through good times and bad have shaped the town as it appears today. During the early years the trail that has become Talbot Street developed a series of bends in the area which is now the focus of the town's commercial activity. These bends are shown on a chart published in 1863. Today the curves in the road close off views "around the bend" creating three distinct segments in the Historic Area. The architecture of each of these segments varies slightly and contributes differently to the overall character.

The sections at either end of the Talbot Street Historic Area serve as gateways to the central core of commercial activity. The southern portion reaches from Chestnut Street to Mulberry; the central portion from Mulberry to Cherry. The north end begins at the bend at Cherry Street and ends at Dodson.

The buildings in all three segments are similar in character but differ in their relationship to the street and to each other.

On the southern end, at Chestnut Street, two fine houses face each other across Talbot Street marking the beginning of the Historic Area (#412, foldout 2, and #417, foldout 4). The buildings on the west side of Talbot are set back from the street with landscaped yards separating them from one another and from the sidewalk (Foldout 2). On the east side there are open spaces between the buildings but they are much closer together than their neighbors across the street. They have no front yards and stand along the edge of a narrow sidewalk (Foldout 4 & 5). The sidewalk is further restricted by utility poles carrying electric and telephone lines through St. Michaels. These poles and wires severely disturb the visual quality of the Historic Area. Their removal should be given a high priority in future planning.

The southern portion meets the central section at the bend in Talbot Street near Mulberry. At this point Christ Church and St. Luke's Methodist Church face one another across the street. Their shaded church yards combine to form a large open green in the center of town.

From the churches the central section extends to Cherry Street (Foldout 8-12). In this portion some buildings are larger than most of the other buildings on the street. Very little space remains between them and, with few exceptions they line the sidewalk. The width of the sidewalk varies considerably from block to block. At several points it has become quite narrow because in recent years additions to the fronts of several shops have reduced it further. Most of these additions do not conform with the historic character of buildings along the street.

On the west side of Talbot from Carpenter Street to Cherry Street - Railroad Avenue all of the early buildings have been removed and replaced by single story commercial structures that severely distract from the historic character (Foldout 10a and 10b). It would be desirable if these buildings were replaced by more compatible structures. Hopefully, this will occur with the passage of time.

At Cherry Street, Talbot bends again and the north end of the historic district begins. This northern gateway extends to Dodson Avenue where "The Parsonage" provides an excellent 'gatepost.'

On the west side of the street the buildings are irregularly placed with spaces between them that vary greatly (Foldout 13 & 14). Some are set at the edge of a very narrow sidewalk while others are set back with small landscaped front yards. One recently built structure breaks the historic pattern and has been placed at an angle to Talbot Street. Several of the buildings are excellent examples of the town's historic architecture but are in need of considerable rehabilitation.

On the east side (Foldout 15 & 16) there are a number of buildings of historic significance. In the block between Cherry and Mill Streets, there are only two buildings. The Laundromat is highly visible in its position at the bend in Talbot Street where it meets Cherry. Cherry Street provides one of the few views of the harbor from Talbot and many pedestrians use this corner as a turning point in their tours of St. Michaels. For the motorist and pedestrian alike this building stands out at the bend in the street. The Laundromat itself is important because it is the only building in its block that relates to the historic district in form and character. To the north of the Laundromat, the edge of the street is poorly defined because of parking areas there and in front of the High's Store.

Across Mill Street from High's is a landscaped corner park built as a memorial to Frederick Douglass who was born and grew up near St. Michaels. A narrow brick sidewalk leads north from the Douglass Park. Past a two-story frame residence, a small infill building and a bungalow, is a two-story Victorian House, another example of the historic residential architecture of the region. It stands in a yard well back from the street. The last building on the east side is a garage and commercial property for the service and sale of products for boats and automobiles. It lies outside the Historic Area. From this building to Dodson Avenue there are no buildings. Shore grasses border the road and at the present time there is a view to the water beyond.

## CONTEXTUAL STREET ELEVATIONS

The following seventeen elevation drawings show the buildings along Talbot Street in the context of their setting as integral parts of the Historic Area. These elevations show the buildings as they might be if the changes in the guidelines were incorporated. Consequently, the streetscape elevations have a very high degree of coherence. They are offered as reference tools and do not necessarily represent an ideal.

The drawings are divided into three sections representing the southern, central and northern segments of the Talbot Street Historic Area.

The "Southern Gateway" between Chestnut Street and the bend in the road at the churches, is depicted in drawings one through seven, with the west side of the street shown first and the east side second.

The "Central Area" is shown in drawings eight through twelve. This section extends from Willow Street to Railroad Avenue - Cherry Street, again with the west side shown first.

The "Northern Gateway" of Talbot Street from Railroad Avenue - Cherry Street to Dodson Street is shown in drawings thirteen through sixteen, west side first.

Following these contextual elevations are notes and suggestions related to each of the buildings shown in the drawings.



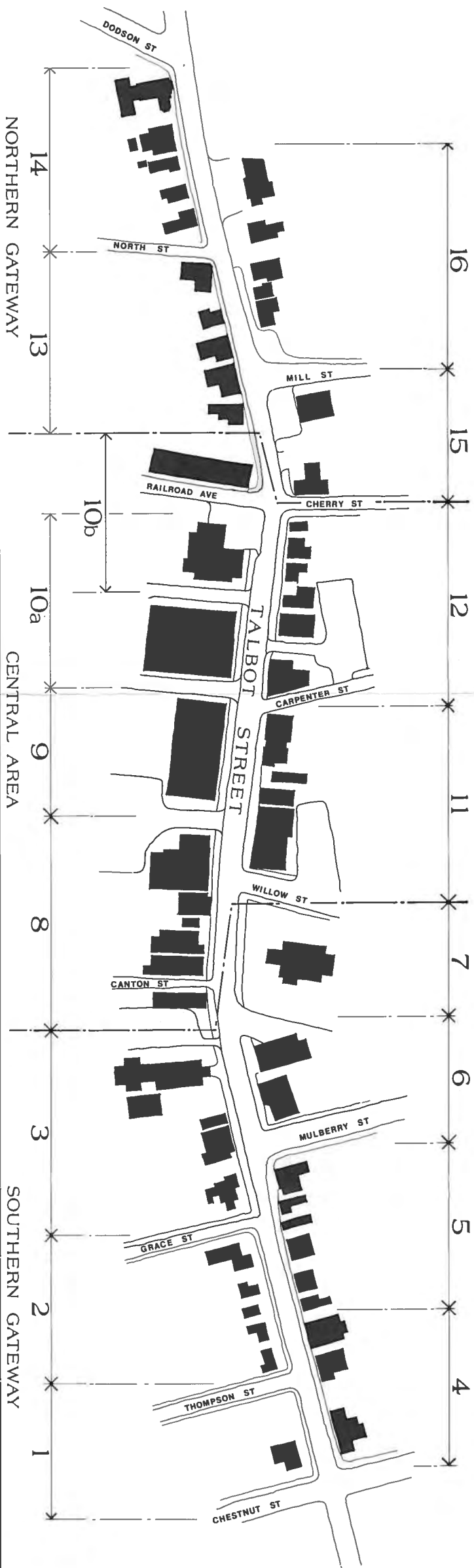


**TALBOT STREET**  
**SOUTHERN GATEWAY**

**CHESTNUT STREET TO THE CHURCHES**

**West Side: Drawings 1, 2, and 3**  
**East Side: Drawings 4, 5, 6, and 7**

**Note: These drawings have been produced by a single architectural studio for reference purposes. Changes on Talbot Street will take place over many years and will be the work of many architects and designers yielding a variety of design solutions.**



NORTHERN GATEWAY

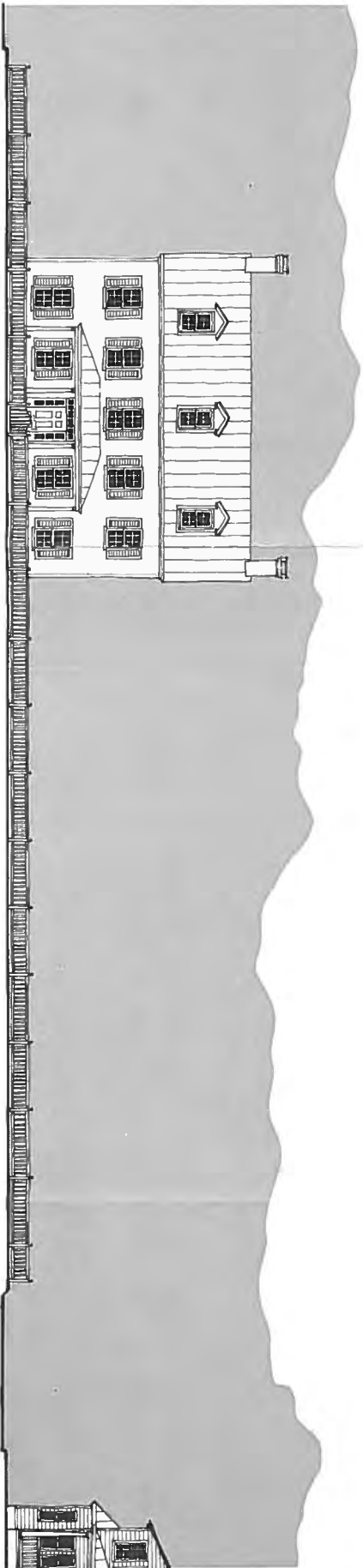
CENTRAL AREA

SOUTHERN GATEWAY



TALBOT STREET





412



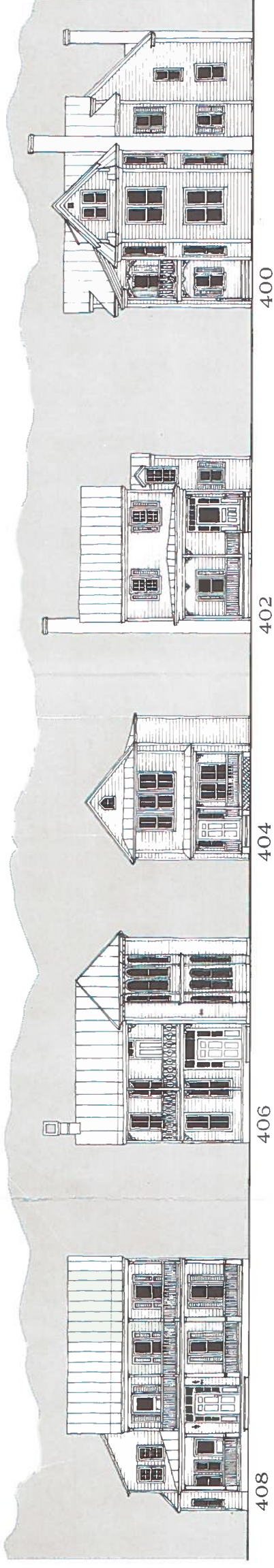
Kemp House—Thompson



1

SOUTHERN GATEWAY West Side





Thompson — Grace

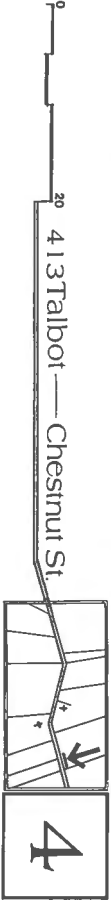
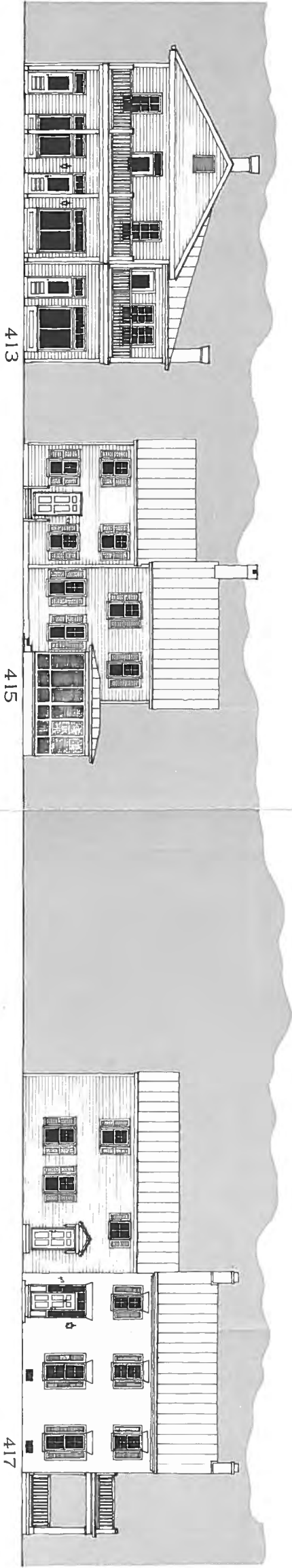
2



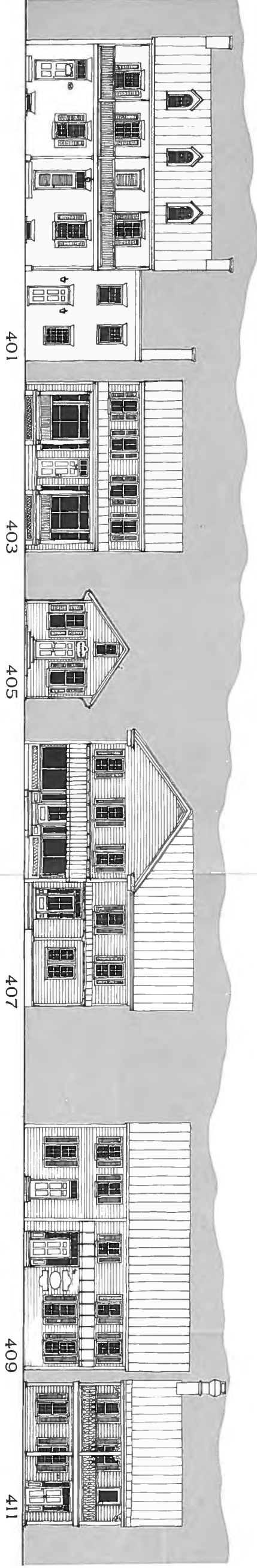
Grace St. — St. Luke's

3

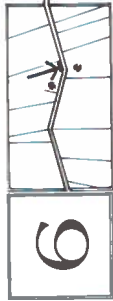




4

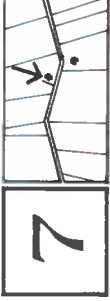
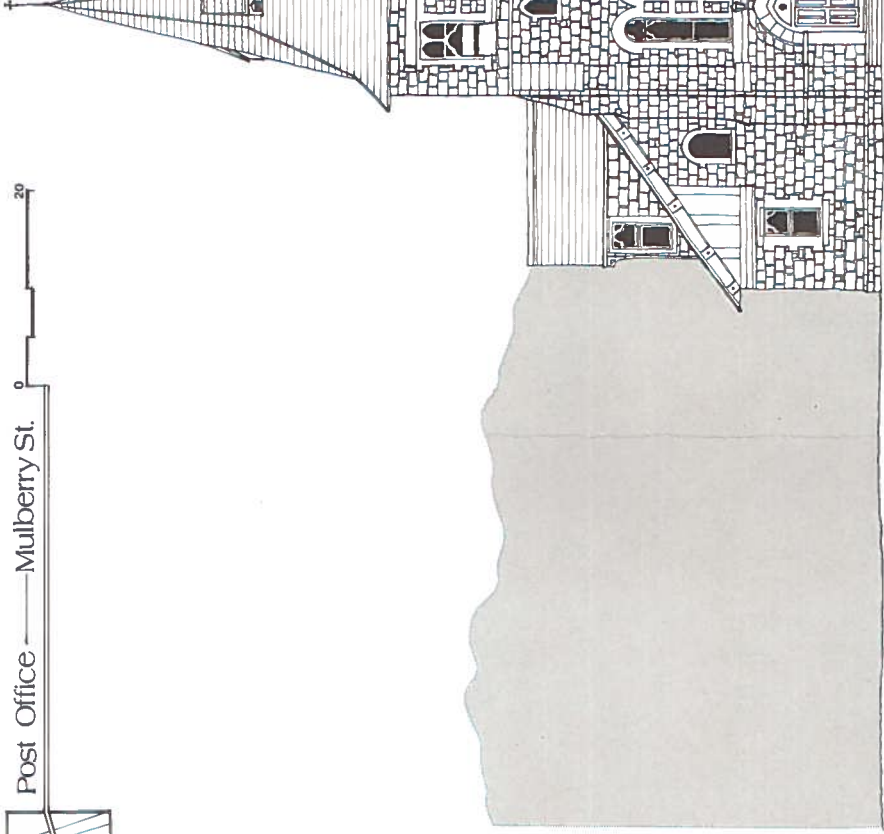
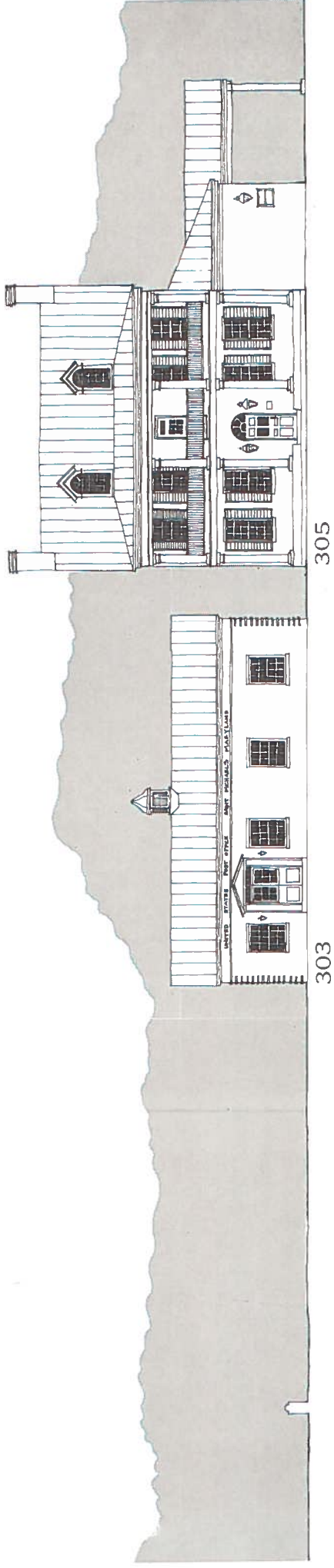


5



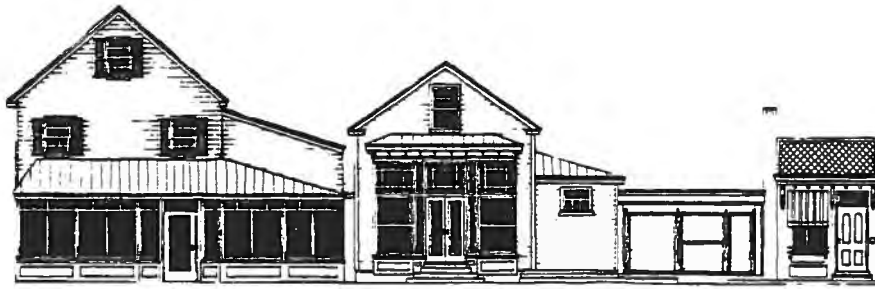
Post Office — Mulberry St.

6



Christ Church

7



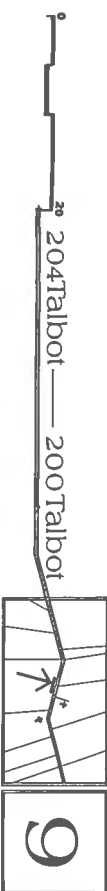
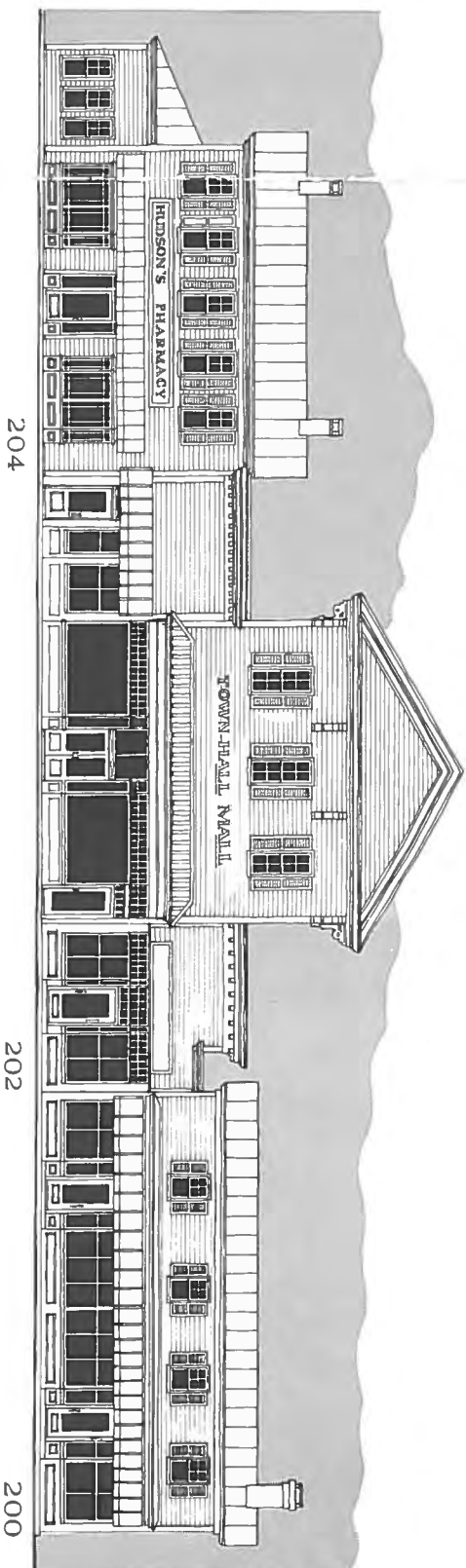
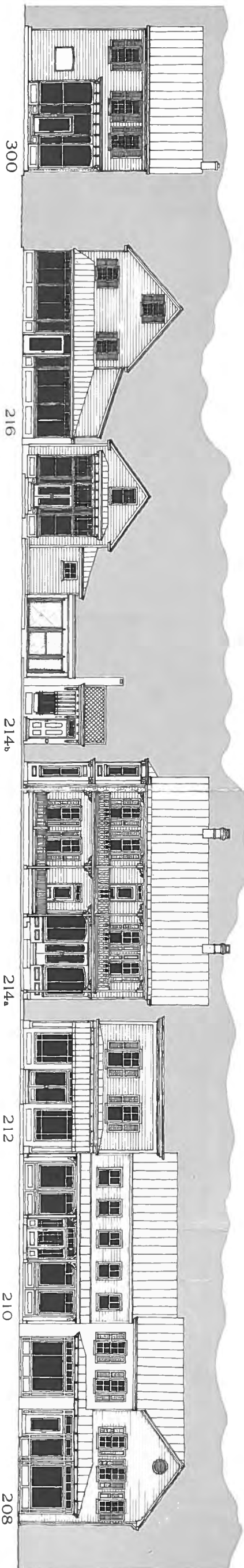
TALBOT STREET

CENTRAL AREA

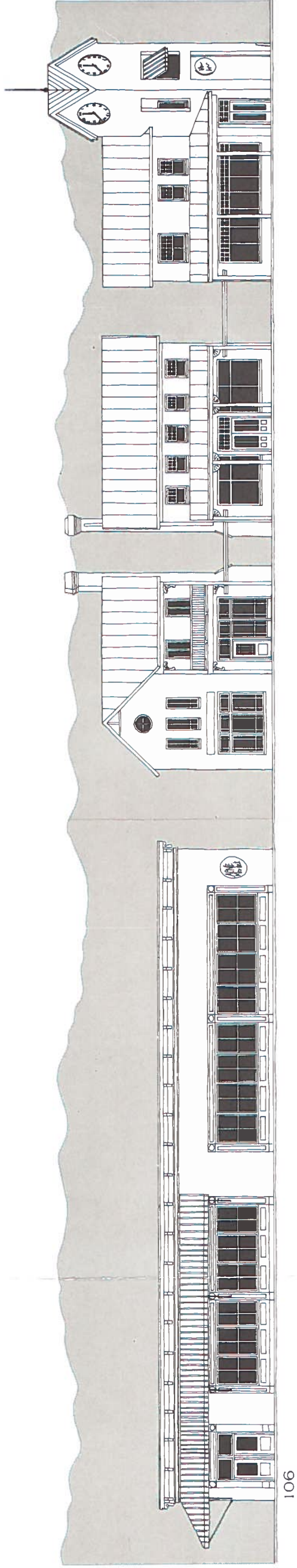
WILLOW STREET TO CHERRY STREET AND RAILROAD AVENUE

West Side: Drawings 8, 9, and 10  
East Side: Drawings 11 and 12

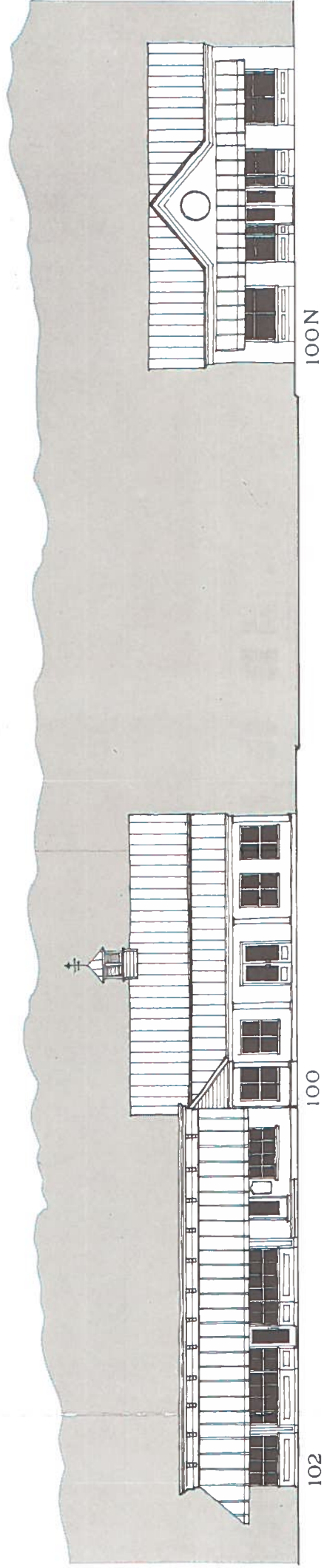
Note: These drawings have been produced by a single architectural studio for reference purposes. Changes on Talbot Street will take place over many years and will be the work of many architects and designers yielding a variety of design solutions.



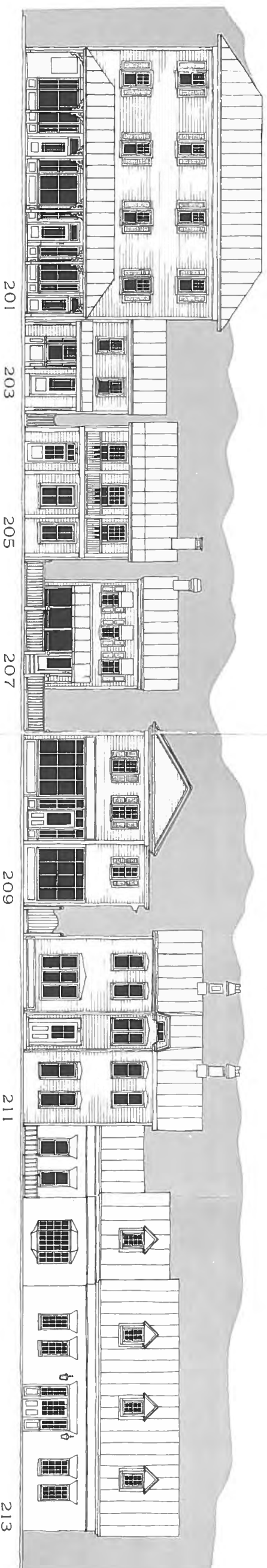




10<sub>a</sub> 106 Talbot — Railroad 0 20'



10<sub>b</sub> 102 Talbot — 100 Talbot 0 20'



201 203 205 207 209 211 213

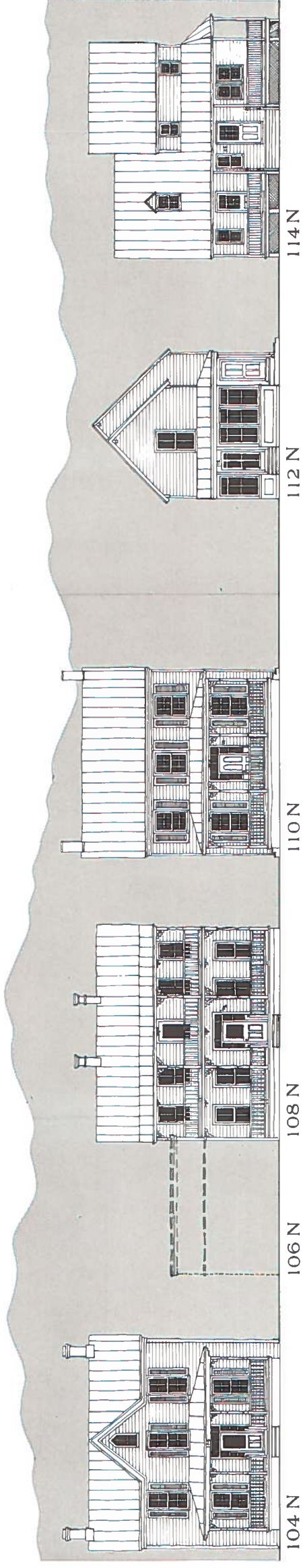
1  
Carpenter  
Willow



101 103 105 107 109 111 113

2  
Cherry  
Carpenter







TALBOT STREET

NORTHERN GATEWAY

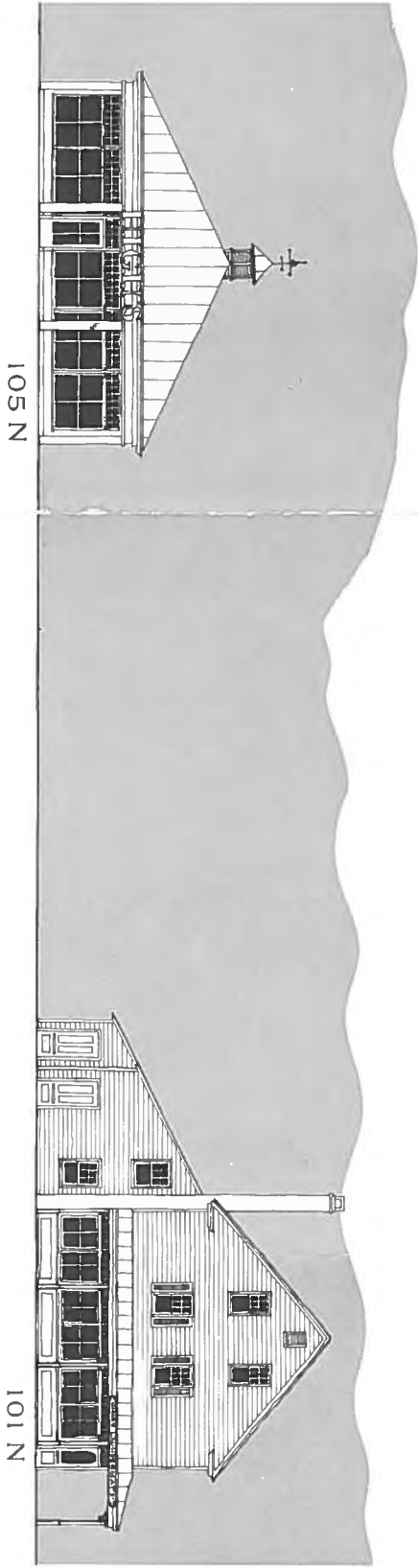
RAILROAD AVENUE AND CHERRY STREET TO DODSON STREET

West Side: Drawings 13 and 14

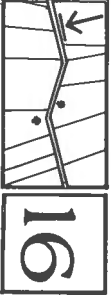
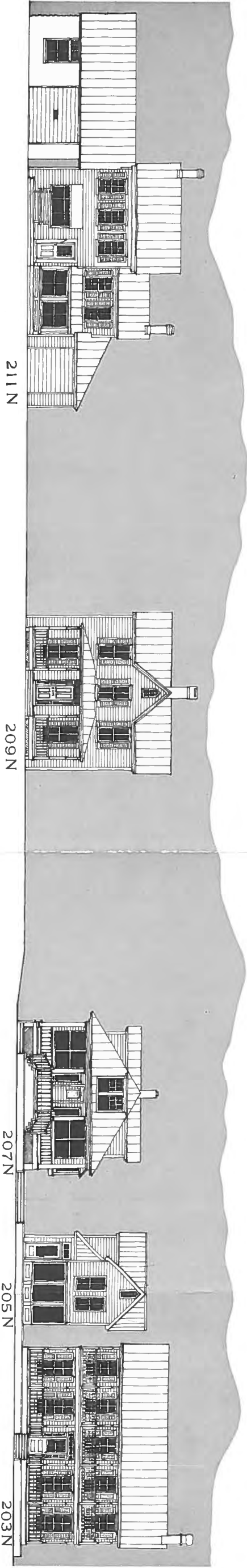
East Side: Drawings 15 and 16

Note: These drawings have been produced by a single architectural studio for reference purposes. Changes on Talbot Street will take place over many years and will be the work of many architects and designers yielding a variety of design solutions.





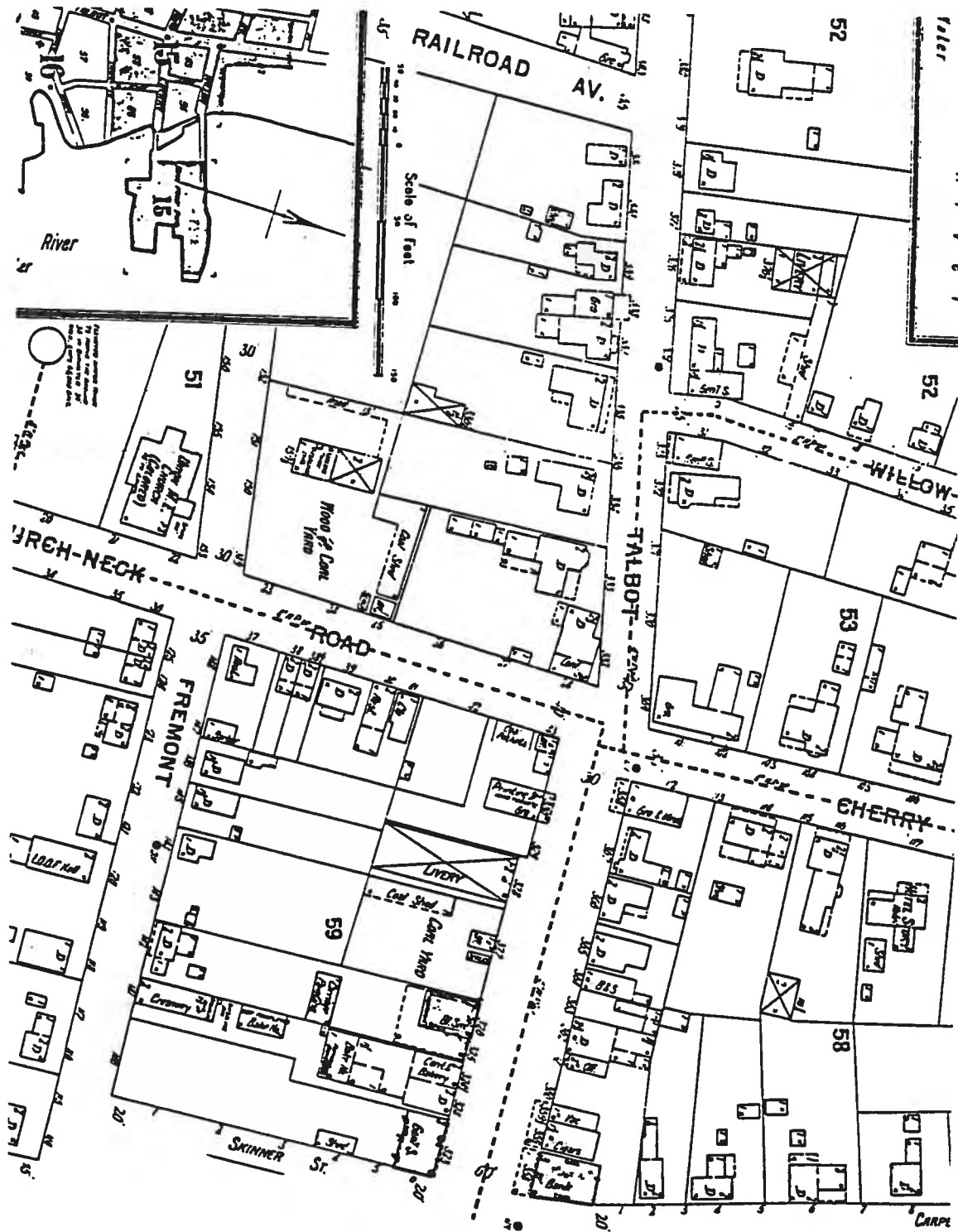
15



16

## CONTEXTUAL BUILDING STUDIES

The following pages of notes and comments are devoted to the individual buildings shown in the fold-out elevations. The historical development of each structure is traced using the Sanborn[e] Fire Maps of St. Michaels and the architectural survey material compiled by Paul Touart. Obviously, the suggestions offered here depend for their success on the actual quality of execution of any work undertaken. What preservation actually entails in terms of the treatment of materials and architectural detail may be found in the next section, Section III, "Guidelines for Preservation."



1901 SANBORNE FIRE MAP

#### 412 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

In his review of the "Principal Buildings in the St. Michaels Historic Area", Paul Touart describes the Colonel Kemp House in the following way: "Built around 1805, this two-and-a-half story Flemish and common bond brick house is covered by a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof that is pierced by gabled dormers. The five



412

bay, center hall house is extended to the rear by a two-story common bond brick service wing. The Kemp House is a crucial building that links three other structures which share the same mantel design and period workmanship. The Bruff House and the Bruff-Mansfield House have identically carved mantels. The sameness in molding profiles and design suggest a shared joiner, John Bruff, who is documented as one of St. Michaels' turn of the nineteenth century craftsmen. Lastly, the Kemp house occupies a pivotal and prominent location on the corner of Talbot and Chestnut streets in the heart of St. Michaels."

The 1891 and the 1901 maps showed the house without the front porch. The front porch first appeared on the 1907 map and is shown again in 1927.

The maps also showed another dwelling at the north end of the block at the corner of Thompson and Talbot.

Kemp House is particularly important as one of the 'gateposts' marking the beginning of the Historic Area.

**Suggestions:**

Continue to preserve and maintain this building and its grounds.

A picket fence or additional rails to the fence surrounding the site would be in keeping.

When required, the shingle roof could be replaced by a seamed metal roof.

A welcome addition to the Historic Area would be a new building at the north end of this block. Its size, proportion, scale, color and detail should be compatible to the earlier buildings in the Historic Area.

#### 408 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

Shown on the 1891 and 1901 maps.

The porch at the corner is not shown until the 1927 map.



408

**Suggestions:**

When required, the composition shingle roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

Replace the second floor storm door with a storm door that matches the wood door.

Check foundation under porch.

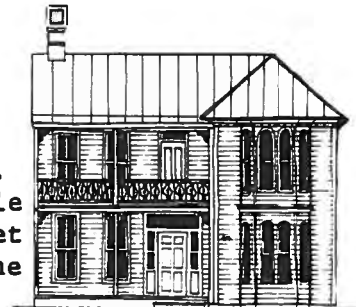
#### 406 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

Shown on 1891, 1901 and 1927 maps.

**Suggestions:**

Repair and refinish seamed metal roof as required. This excellent house needs considerable maintenance. It is one of the few on the street that has remained relatively unaltered through the years.



406

#### 404 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

Different buildings are shown on the 1891 and 1901 maps.

No building is shown on the site in 1907.

The current building is shown on the 1927 map.

**Suggestions:**

Move air conditioners to locations that are difficult to see from Talbot Street.

Remove shutters from second floor windows.

The appearance of the house would be improved if the room over the porch was removed and the original facade of the house was restored.

Care should be exercised to insure that details and finishes are not added to this house that are not part of the original.

When required, shingle roof could be replaced with seamed metal roof.



404

#### 402 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

Shown on maps in 1891, 1901, 1907 and 1927.

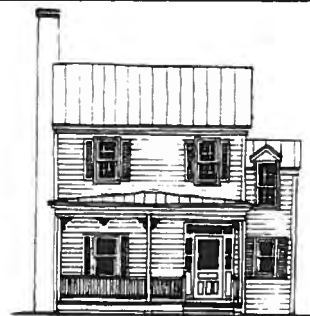
**Suggestions:**

When required, shingle roof could be replaced with seamed metal roof.

Check the condition of the masonry work in the chimney and repair if required.

Replace the window on the porch with window or windows similar to the windows originally in the house.

Take care not to add detail that was not part of the original house.



402

#### 400 S. Talbot Street

---

**Notes:**

In his review of the "Principal Buildings in the St. Michaels Historic Area", Paul Touart identified this building as The Clifton Hope House. Erected in 1888, is a two-story, tee-plan frame house, oriented with the leg of the tee facing the street. The east (main) elevation is dominated by a two-story bay window which is marked by a paired single pane sash window in front and narrow single pane sash windows to each side. The attic is lighted by a large gabled dormer and eyebrow windows on the north and south slope of the roof. Built into the southeast corner of the tee is a two-story decorative porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. Extending to the rear is a two-story service wing covered with gable roof. The interior has remained largely intact with late nineteenth century woodwork.

Shown on maps in 1891, 1901, 1907, and 1927. An addition compatible with the design of the house has been added.

This house is of particular importance and should be preserved and maintained as well in the future as it has in the past.



400

**Suggestions:**

Move vent fan and air conditioning units to locations that cannot be seen from Talbot Street.

When required, the shingle roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

Continue to maintain and preserve as required.

#### 312 S. Talbot Street

---

**Notes:**

See Individual Building Study  
Number 1, Leonard Funeral Home



312

310 S. Talbot Street

Notes:

See Individual Building Study Number 2,  
Valerie's Salt Box



310

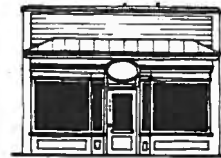
308 S. Talbot Street

Notes:

On the 1891 map a larger building than the existing one is shown. Another even larger structure was shown to the north next to the Methodist Church.

A building of similar size with a bayed front was shown on the 1901 and 1907 maps - the large building to the north was not shown.

A building that appears to be the existing one is shown in 1927. It is noted as a cinder block shop.



308

Suggestions:

Relocate the air conditioner over the entrance to a location not easily visible from Talbot Street.

Install a transom that is compatible to the design of the storefront and entrance.



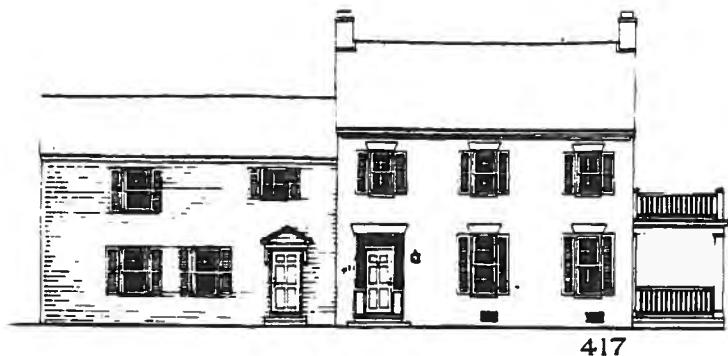


### St. Lukes Church

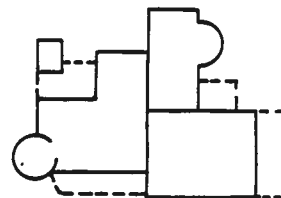
**Notes:**

This fine church is important to St. Michaels because of its distinctive style, its contribution to the towns skyline and because of its position at the south end of the central business district.

In his review of the "Principal Buildings in the St. Michaels Historic Area" Paul Touart describes the church in the following way: "St. Luke's Methodist Church is the most distinctive Italianate style building in St. Michaels. The decorative exterior brickwork, the round arched windows with arched brick hoods and the heavily bracketed eaves are all features which comfortably classify this building as Italianate. Dated to 1871, the gable front brick church was built in several stages. After initial construction of the main block, a single story annex was attached to the west gable in 1894. The adjacent fellowship hall was built in 1961, and finally, in 1971 an entrance vestibule was attached to the front of the church in order to add an elevator. The two-story rectangular brick church was raised with a combination of stretcher bond and common bond brick walls. The main facade was built in pressed stretcher bond brick, while the side and rear elevations were executed in eight-course common bond. A steeply pitched slate roof covers the main building in addition to the various additions. A frame belfry rises from the top of the church."



1927 Footprint



#### 417 S. Talbot Street

##### Notes:

The 1891 and 1901 maps show the main brick portion and frame wings of the existing house. The porch on the south end was not shown. The 1907 and 1927 maps showed a round bay on the east wing and a turret-like addition on the northwest corner of the north wing.

##### Suggestions:

When required, the existing shingle roof could be replaced with seamed metal roof.

When required, the wood siding could be replaced with wood siding more compatible to the original design of the building. At the same time, window trim, sill and shutters could be installed that more closely match the originals.

#### 415 S. Talbot Street

##### Notes:

Shown on the 1891, 1901 and 1907 maps as two, attached two-story dwellings. The porch on the south end was not shown. The 1927 map showed the porch.

##### Suggestions:

This is one of the few buildings that has remained relatively unaltered.

Relocate the window air conditioner to a position

where it cannot be easily seen from Talbot Street.

Repair and refinish the seamed metal roof and the chimney.

Provide appropriate hardware for the shutters.

Continue to maintain and preserve this building.



415



#### 413 S. Talbot Street

---

**Notes:**

A building of similar size is shown on the 1891 map.

The 1901 and 1907 maps showed a similar building with a porch across the Talbot Street elevation.

The 1907 map noted that the building was a grocery and hardware store and the 1927 map showed the building as a two-story cinder block auto repairing structure.



413

Two gas pumps were shown in front on Talbot Street.

It would be very difficult for this building to conform to the more delicate architectural character of its frame neighbors without replacing it completely. The maps indicate that this rough, massive building provided a discordant note on Talbot Street for many years. Possibly this discord is an important element in the overall character of the Historic Area and until economic forces dictate its replacement, it can be appreciated for its difference.

**Suggestions:**

The first floor porch could be rebuilt over the sidewalk if approved by zoning.

The picture windows could be replaced by storefront windows with transoms and bulkheads.

The entrance doors could be provided with transoms.

The storm doors could be replaced with wood storm screen doors matching the doors behind them.

The air conditioner could be placed in a position that would not be seen from Talbot Street.

The shutters could be removed from the windows.

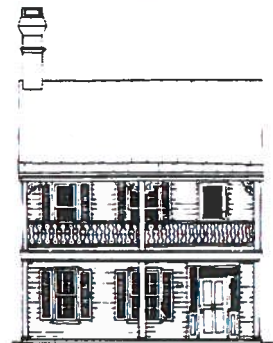
The exterior could be refinished.

#### 411 S. Talbot Street

---

**Notes:**

See Individual Building Study Number 3, The Book Nook



411

#### 409 S. Talbot Street

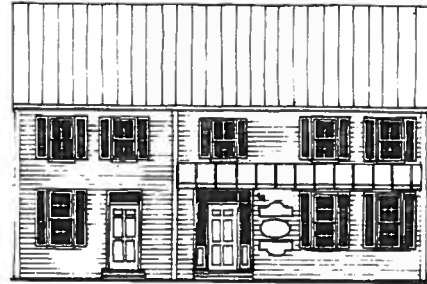
**Notes:**

The 1891 map showed this structure as two attached buildings. On the south was a two-story dwelling, and the northern portion was a grocery store.

The 1901 map showed the two buildings and also noted that the town bell was located in the back yard.

The 1907 map showed the same but noted that the shop was then a plumber's shop.

The 1927 map showed both buildings as dwellings.



409

**Suggestions:**

The air conditioner could be relocated to a place where it cannot be easily seen from Talbot Street.

When required, the existing metal roof could be repaired, refinished or replaced.

When required, the siding could be replaced with painted wood siding that would more closely match the original wood siding.

When possible, redefine the separation between the two original buildings with a trim board and replace the picture window in the northern portion with a door and a window compatible with the architecture of the Historic Area.

When possible, replace the picture window in the southern portion with two windows under the windows on the second floor.

An awning could be added to one of the buildings to further define the separation of the two.

The shutters should be able to cover the windows and should have the appropriate hinges and shutter dogs.

#### 407 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

In his State Historic Inventory Form description, Paul Touart states "the St. Michaels Pottery Building is an interesting Talbot Street structure for several reasons. The ell-shaped building offers a distinction from other houses nearby, and the period exterior features such as the intact Victorian storefront and principal entrance are unusual in St.



407

Michaels and are distinctly different from nearby buildings. Few alterations outside a reduction in the size of the front porch have been made to the exterior." In his survey, Mr. Touart notes that the building was built around 1880-1890.

The 1891 map showed a building that could be the northern main portion of the existing building. The building is noted as a two-story grocery store. A coal and wood yard and a scale to weigh the coal and wood are shown to the south between the building and the building next door. A porch is shown across the Talbot Street elevation.

The 1901 and 1907 maps continued to show the grocery and meat shop at the north side of the property and the scale in the open space on the south side. The porch was shown in 1901 but not in 1907. In 1927 the building appeared to have the same configuration as the present building. The wing on the south side had been built and the porches are shown across both portions of the building. A photograph taken in 1977 showed the building with the front porches in place.

**Suggestions:**

The bulkhead and transom panels in this building and the porch column are unusual and should be preserved.

The porch across the face of the south wing could be rebuilt.

The existing composition siding could be replaced with painted wood siding compatible with the architectural character of the Historic Area. Shutters of the proper size and with appropriate hardware could be installed.

The second floor air conditioning unit could be relocated to a position that cannot be easily seen from Talbot Street.

When required, the existing shingle roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

**405 S. Talbot Street**

---

**Notes:**

The 1891 map showed a one-and-one-half story dwelling on this site. A porch is shown across the front.

The 1901 map showed the building as a grocery.

The 1907 map showed the site vacant.

In 1927 the porch was no longer shown and the building was noted as a one-story tin shop.



405

**Suggestions:**

The shutters could be of the proper size and provided with appropriate hardware.

Be careful not to add detail that may not have been part of the original building.

**403 S. Talbot Street**

---

**Notes:**

The 1891 map showed the structure as two attached buildings. The northern portion was a two-story dwelling. The southern side was a tailor's shop. The front porch was only on the southern side.

The 1901 map showed the building as a dwelling and shop with a porch on the shop side only.

The 1907 map showed the building as a dwelling only, but the small porch remained on the south side of the structure.

The 1927 map showed a two-story dwelling with a porch across the entire front facade.



403

**Suggestions:**

When required, repair and refinish the existing metal roof.

When required, the shingle siding could be replaced with painted wood siding compatible to the architectural character of the Historic Area.

The shutters should be of the proper size and have the appropriate hardware.

**401 S. Talbot Street**

**Notes:**

In his review of the "Principal Buildings in St. Michaels Historic Area", Paul Touart identifies this building as the Old Inn and notes that "the Old Inn is one of the more interesting Federal period structures in St. Michaels. Built around 1816, the two-and-a-half story, four bay Flemish bond brick building is distinguished by the



earliest two-story engaged gallery in St. Michaels. A service wing extends from the south gable end of the main house."

In 1891, the building was shown as a general store, with the south wing as a two-story dwelling.

In 1901, only the northern half of the main portion of the building was shown as a shop. The rest of the building had become a dwelling.

In 1907, the northern half of the main portion was shown as a bank while the rest of the structure was still a dwelling.

In 1927, the building was shown as apartments.

The engaged gallery was shown on all of the maps.

**Suggestions:**

Continue to maintain and preserve this fine building and do not add detail to it that was probably not included in the original building.

**305 S. Talbot Street**

**Notes:** See Individual Building Study Number 4, The Maryland National Bank



305

## 303 S. Talbot Street

### Notes:

In 1891, two attached buildings were shown on the site, but closer to the Christ Church. The site of the existing Post Office was vacant except for small outbuildings to the rear of the property.

In 1901, the same buildings were shown.

The northern one was noted as a drug store, the southern one as a dwelling.

In 1907, they were shown as a restaurant and a dwelling.

In 1927, a third building was added on the north side. This one-story portion was noted as a shop. The middle portion was an undertaker's establishment and the two-story element at the south end was a dwelling. These buildings occupied a triangular site between the Church and what is now the Bank Building. They have been removed and the existing Post Office has been built close to the bank.

The Post Office, in its current form, does not greatly damage the character of the Historic Area, but if it ceases to be used as the Post Office, its replacement may be considered.



303

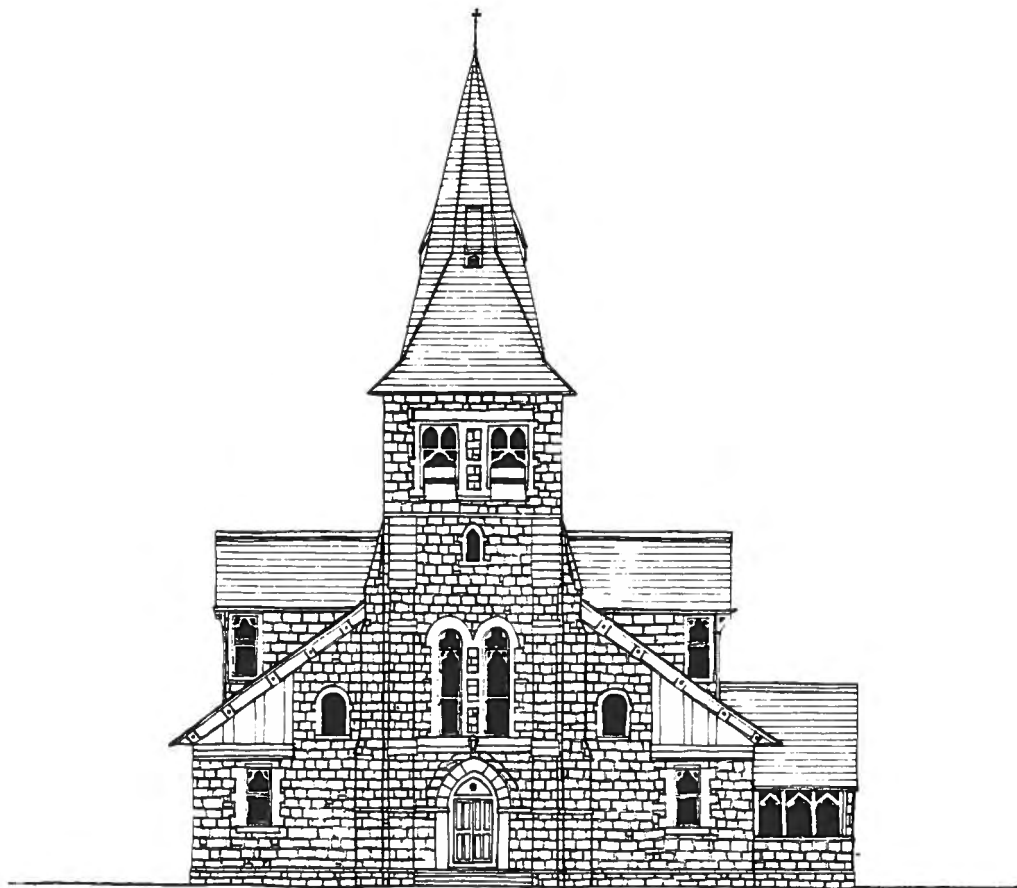
### Suggestions:

If required, the shingle roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

If no longer needed, the site could be considered for the expansion of the green space and cemetery south of the Church. The eastern portion, at the rear, could be retained for parking and developed as a landscaped parking area.

If it must be replaced by a building, a two-story masonry structure similar in scale, mass and height to the bank should be considered.





### Christ Church

#### Notes:

This beautiful building is one of the signatures of the St. Michaels skyline. Its position at one of the bends in Talbot Street defines the south end of the central business area. The church is easily the most important architectural work in St. Michaels. In his review of the "Principal Buildings in the St. Michaels Historic Area", Paul Touart describes it as follows: "The Christ Episcopal Church is one of the architectural centerpieces of St. Michaels. The Gothic Revival parish church was erected in 1878 on the same site as the former Episcopal church buildings. Following the longitudinal plan of countless parish churches in England, this granite building is decorated with High Victorian detail. The mixture of granite and half-timber framing with brick nogging on the east gable end, is a playful contrast of semi-coursed stone and a medieval framing practice. The steeply pitched roof, as well as the broach spire, are uniformly covered with patterned slate. The interior is traditionally divided into three principal sections, the entrance vestibule, the nave, and the chancel or apse. The interior wall surfaces are finished with a combination of plaster and beaded board wainscoting. Oak pews with decorative Victorian ends are divided in sections to either side of a center aisle. Narrow aisles extend along the lateral wall surfaces. The roof frame follows a principal rafter through-purlin system with arched braces that span the distance between each pair of posts. A brick wall surrounds the church cemetery."

### 300 S. Talbot Street

---

**Notes:**

The 1891 map showed a similar building on this site with a porch across the front.

The 1901 map showed the building with two bay windows on the front, but no porch. The building was noted as a millinery shop.

The 1907 map showed the same building form but noted that the building was a grocery.

In 1927, the building was shown with its present configuration and is noted as a store.

All four maps showed a two-story dwelling between this structure and the Church.



300

**Suggestions:**

Preserve and maintain this building in its present form and detail.

Repair and refinish the existing seamed metal roof as required.

### 216 S. Talbot Street

---

**Notes:**

The State Historic Sites Inventory Form prepared by Paul Touart in 1986 for the St. Michaels Hardware Buildings include the following summary paragraphs: "The main store building is an altered third quarter of the nineteenth-century frame building that has been partially covered with stucco.



216

In addition, the first floor storefront has been changed with the construction of a broad eave and large glass display windows. The adjacent store building, on the other hand, appears not to have been altered significantly and is one of the few commercial buildings in St. Michaels to survive with an intact Victorian storefront. This Talbot Street lot, known historically as Canton Row, figures prominently in the commercial history of St. Michaels as the site of Samuel Harrison's brick storehouse. On September 4, 1824, Samuel Harrison advertised in the Easton Gazette, 'a brick storehouse, well fitted, good cellar and counting room, in St. Michaels, in a good stand where the subscriber formerly done business.' This storehouse passed through a series of owner-renters until it burned in 1870. The current structures evidently date to the few years after the fire. There is a structure located at this site on the 1877 St. Michaels map."

In 1891, the southern portions of the building were noted as a general store and office. A separate building at the north was shown as a wheelwright's shop. This northern portion appeared larger than the existing building.

In 1901, the southern portion was a stove shop, the middle portion was an office and the northern section was a grocery store. It was smaller than the building shown in 1891.

In 1907, the three were noted as a stove and hardware shop, an office, and a millinery shop. Porches are shown on the two end portions. In 1927, the buildings appeared similar to the existing ones. Only the northern portion had a porch. It also had a shed on its north side.

**Suggestions:**

When required, the stucco veneer could be removed from the southern portions and painted wood siding to match the northern portion of the complex could be installed. The false parapet could be removed.

When required, the storefront and the shingled roof over the storefront could be replaced with a storefront compatible with the one to the north.

When required, the shingle roofs could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

**214b S. Talbot Street**

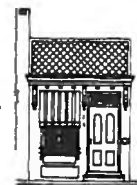
---

**Notes:**

The 1891 map showed this building as an insurance office.

In 1901, it showed it as a doctor's office, and in 1907, as an office.

In 1927, it was shown as a shop.



214b

**Suggestions:**

Preserve and maintain.

Care should be taken to keep from adding detail or color that was probably not part of the original building.

**214a S. Talbot Street**

---

**Notes:**

In his State Historic Inventory Form description of this building, Paul Touart states that evidence indicates this building was built 1860-1870 by James Benson. Mr. Touart states that this is "one of the best preserved commercial structures located in the center of St. Michaels. In addition the building displays the array of architectural features found throughout the town. The two-story porch, the two-story bay window, the abundant decorative trim, and the sawn baluster handrails comprise some of the most significant exterior elements. Inside the third quarter of the nineteenth-century finishes remain essentially intact."

The 1891 map showed the building as a dwelling with a shop on the north side. The front porch was shown but no bay was drawn on the south side. In 1901 and 1907, the bay window was shown and the shop was noted as a jewelry shop.

In 1927, the building was shown as a dwelling.



214a

**Suggestions:**

Preserve and maintain.

When required, the outdoor carpet could be replaced with materials more likely to have been used in the original building.

When the brick sidewalks are constructed, perhaps this area could be paved with brick.

Repair and refinish the seamed metal roof, as required.

When possible, the rooftop television antenna could be removed.

**212 S. Talbot Street**

---

**Notes:**

The 1891 map showed a grocery store on this site approximately the same size as the existing building.

The 1901 map showed the building as a dry goods shop.

In 1907, it is shown as a dry goods and clothing store.

In 1927, it is noted to be the Post Office.



**Suggestions:**

The shutters could be removed from the second floor windows.

When possible replace the windows and doors with a storefront designed to be compatible to the original storefronts in the Historic Area. A recessed doorway may allow the steps to be in line with the face of the building. An awning could be added to shade the storefront.

The second floor triple window is appropriate, however if shuttered windows are desired, the middle window could be removed and operable shutters and hardware installed.

When required, the building could be repainted in a lighter color or white.

**210 S. Talbot Street**

---

**Notes:**

This building was recently reconstructed.

In 1891, a notions shop and a meat market occupied the site.

In 1901, the shop was shown as a grocery and a meat and grocery shop.

In 1907, there were two groceries shown.

The 1927 map showed them joined as a furniture store.

**Suggestions:**

When possible the front door and sidelight could be replaced with an entrance more compatible with the character of the Historic Area.

The brackets at the porch posts could be replaced with more appropriate ones.

When a brick sidewalk is constructed, it could possibly be graded to be flush with the porch so that the step up to the porch would not be required.

#### 208 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

This building has been reconstructed in recent years.

In 1891, a small office and a dwelling are shown on this site.

In 1901 and 1907, the dwelling was shown and the small wing was not noted.

In 1927, they are again noted as a dwelling and a shop. A large addition was added behind the shop.

**Suggestions:**

When possible, the brick portion of the building could be painted a light color or white.

Shutters and hardware of proper size could be provided.

When possible, the storefront could be replaced with one more compatible to the architectural character of the Historic Area.

When required, the shingle roofing could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.



#### 204 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

In his State Historic Inventory description of the Hudsons Pharmacy Building, Paul Touart states that this building "occupies an important location in the core of St. Michaels business district on the corner of Talbot Street and an alley that leads to back street parking. Aside from the tin shingle roof and interior end brick chimneys, the Victorian period exterior has been obscured with modern materials."

In his survey, Mr. Touart describes the frame building as having been built around 1880.

The 1891 map showed the building with a drug store in a narrow northern portion and a dwelling in the rest of the building to the south.



In 1901 and 1907, the building was shown in the same manner.

In 1927, it had grown with the addition of the southern wing and was still a drug store in the north portion. The southern portion had become a store.

Mr. Touart also states in his study of the building that the entire storefront was changed when the building was remodeled in the 1970's. At this time a heavy canopy roof was added to the front of the building that extends across the southern wing of the Town Hall Mall Building next door. Multi-paned display windows with imitation brick bulkheads were installed. Aluminum siding was added to the outside of the building.

**Suggestions:**

As required, repair and refinish the pressed metal shingle roof. This roof should be preserved.

The heavy canopy roof could be removed.

The existing display windows and entrances could be replaced with storefronts compatible to the character of the Historic Area.

A canvas awning would be appropriate to shade the storefront.

The false parapet on the southern wing could be removed and the shingled roof of this wing could be replaced with a seamed metal roof. A hipped configuration may be appropriate for the roof of the wing when the false parapet is removed.

**202 S. Talbot Street**

---

**Notes:**

In his review of the "Principal Buildings in the Historic Area", Paul Touart describes the building as follows: "The Town Hall Mall, erected around 1875, is a two-story, five bay frame structure flanked by shed additions to each side. The commercial block is supported by a minimal brick foundation, it is sheathed with weatherboards and covered by a medium pitched gable front roof of seamed tin. The principal facade is distinguished on the first floor by an intact storefront of large display windows on a brick knee wall. The second floor is marked by three four-over-four sash windows and the pediment is distinguished by large fluted brackets."

The 1891 map showed this building with its two wings and a porch across the entire front. It is noted as shops with a "lodge room" on the second floor.

In 1901, the north wing was shown as the Post Office, the main portion was divided into a sewing machine shop and a barber shop. The southern wing was a variety shop. The Lodge Hall was shown upstairs.

In 1907, there were no changes except that the use of the southern wing was not noted. Early photographs show the building with a Realworth 5 & 10 cent store in the north wing, the American Stores Co. food store in the main portion of the building, and a pharmacy offering Western Union service in the southern wing.

**Suggestions:**

Preserve and maintain this building.

When required, refinish the roof with a seamed metal roof.

When possible, the heavy canopy roof covering the southern wing of the building could be removed and the wood siding above the storefront could be restored.

As required, the brackets, cornice, pediment trim, windows, shutters and siding of the storefronts could be repaired and refinished.

#### 200 S. Talbot Street

##### Notes:

In his State Historic Sites Inventory Form, Paul Touart notes the following: "The Blue Swan/Woodworks commercial building is a plain frame structure that dates to the late nineteenth century. Although undistinguished architect-urally, the building does contribute to the continuous row of nineteenth century buildings that line Talbot Street. The pressed tin ceiling is the most significant original feature inside. The various purchase prices indicated in the chain of title for this town lot indicate that a building has probably occupied this site since the post-Civil War era. Architectural features suggest late nineteenth-century construction."

The 1891 map showed three parts to the building at the corner of Talbot and Skinner. It was separated from the Town Hall Mall building by a space that led to a bake shop in the backyard. A porch was on the northern third of the three-part structure.

On the 1901 and 1907 maps the northern portion with the porch was noted as a Chinese Laundry. The balance of the building was shown as a dwelling.

In 1927, the gap between this building and the Town Hall Mall had been filled and all three portions were noted as shops.

##### Suggestions:

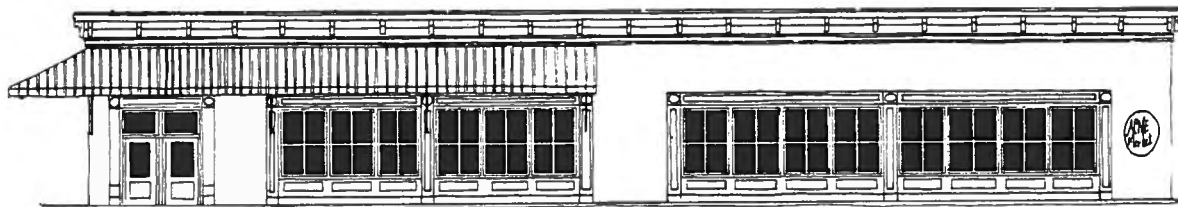
When required, replace the existing roof with a seamed metal roof.

The storefronts could be replaced with ones that are compatible to the character of the Historic Area.

The siding could be repainted white or a light color.

Awnings can provide shade over the storefront.

The air conditioners could be reinstalled in locations where they will not be seen from Talbot Street.



106

#### 106 S. Talbot Street

##### Notes:

The existing supermarket was built in the 1960's. The size, scale, proportion and detail of the building are not compatible with the character of the Historic Area. It is a major contributor to the life of the town and should be encouraged to stay - at least until it can be

relocated nearby in the central business district - possibly a site on Fremont Street could be found.

In 1891, a small hardware store and shed occupied the south side of the site. A Blacksmith's shop and a vacant lot were on the north end of the site.

In 1901, the small shop on the south had grown and was shown as a general store. Next door to the north, a two part building had been built, housing a bakery and a dwelling. The blacksmith shop, yard and the vacant lot were still shown at the north end.

In 1907, no changes seem to have taken place.

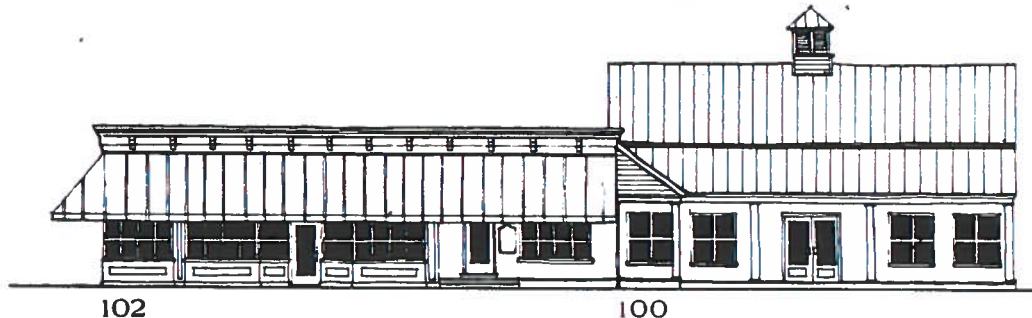
In 1927, a cinder block movie house with balcony, a stage and a marquee had replaced the general store. The dwelling and shop remained in the middle. The blacksmith shop had been replaced by a building housing a bowling alley and the Town Hall. The vacant lot had been occupied by a restaurant, a cleaning and pressing shop, and a building supply store.

#### Suggestions:

Until the present building is replaced by two-story buildings more compatible with the character of the Historic Area, the present building could be remodeled to reduce its impact. This might be accomplished by removing the mansard roof, painting the brick a light color or white, and replacing the existing storefront panels and entrance with ones that are more compatible. Awnings could be used to shade the display windows.

The soft drink machines could be moved to the side of the building.

The television antenna could be removed from the roof.



#### 102 S. Talbot Street

##### Notes:

The existing building on this site was built recently and is not compatible with the character of the Historic Area.

In 1891, a dwelling was on this property.

In 1901, a coal yard and livery stable were shown.

In 1907, the livery was still in place and a small office building was to the north of it.

On the 1927 map, the livery was gone leaving a vacant lot. The small office building was still in place.

##### Suggestions:

Until it becomes possible to replace this building with one that is more compatible with the character of the area, these changes could be made:

The mansard roof could be removed, and the walls of the building could be capped with a cornice of appropriate proportion and detail. The existing display windows and bulkhead could be replaced with a storefront compatible with the earlier storefronts in the area. An awning could be used to shade the storefront. Also see the last note of 100 S. Talbot Street.

#### 100 S. Talbot Street

---

##### Notes:

The existing building on this site was built recently. A portion of the building is a renovated service station. The structure is not compatible with the character of the Historic Area.

In 1891, the lot was vacant.

In 1901 a very small office was on the corner, and a printing shop and grocery store were on the south side of the site.

In 1907, the same buildings was shown.

By 1927, these buildings had been replaced by a larger building with a porch extending across its front.

An illustration of buildings which would be more compatible are shown in the contextual elevations. These elevations show three two-story buildings approximately thirty feet wide. They have been designed using contemporary materials and components with proportions and detail similar to those used in the earlier buildings in the Area. Covered porches and galleries are used to shade the storefronts and provide a covered walk for pedestrians. The design for the building at the corner of Talbot and Railroad Avenues includes a clock tower that could serve as a gatepost marking the beginning of the northern end of the central commercial area of St. Michaels. The roof forms and seamed metal roofing of these buildings resemble those of earlier buildings, as do the proportions and articulation of the windows, doors and storefronts. Painted masonry is suggested as a finished wall material more resistant to fire than the wood cladding of the majority of the existing buildings.

##### Suggestions:

Until it becomes possible to replace this building with one that is more compatible to the character of the Historic Area the shop front and porches could be reconstructed to more closely resemble the earlier storefronts.



### 213 S. Talbot Street

#### Notes:

This building was built in recent decades using an architectural style that pre-dates most of the buildings on Talbot Street.

In 1891, the map showed the building with a general store on the first floor and a lodge hall above. A porch is shown across the front. A two-story dwelling joins the building to the rear facing Church Street. In 1901, the same structure was shown but the northern side of the ground floor had become a grocery store. The 1907 map was similar. The 1927 map still showed a bank on the ground floor with the lodge hall above. The porch was no longer shown at the front but the dwelling was still attached at the rear.

Photographs from the 1930's showed a three-story brick, Italianate building with an eight bay store front on Talbot Street. The St. Michael's Bank occupied the ground floor. The windows above were tall narrow four-over-four double hung sash. A cornice articulated with dentils was shown below a hipped roof. This building was an important architectural work that is unfortunately lost.

#### Suggestions:

Although the colonial period of architecture, which the design of the present building evokes, predates the development of Talbot Street, this structure is nonetheless a valid expression of the continuation of the twentieth century colonial revival. Because of this, and because the building which it replaces is completely lost, it is suggested that the present building, if altered, be treated so that it more accurately reflects its intended eighteenth century style.

The picture windows could be replaced by pairs of double hung windows or with bay windows more closely conforming to the style.

When required, the shingle roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof. At the same time the dormer details could be changed to more closely relate to the style.

In the future, a two or three-story building could be considered for this site. If it were built and visually separated from its neighbor to the north it could contribute greatly to the character of the Historic Area.



## 211 S. Talbot Street

### Notes:

At one time this building was an extremely fine example of a Victorian dwelling in St. Michaels.

In 1891, the building was shown as a two-story dwelling with a front yard.

By 1901, one half of the front of the house had been extended to the sidewalk and that half of the ground floor housed a drug store. The rest of building remained a dwelling.

The 1907 and 1927 maps showed the same configuration.

A photograph from the 1930's or 40's showed the building with an elaborate shed dormer over the center bay, two highly detailed chimneys, a porch with elaborate brackets and trim and a small shop projecting out to the sidewalk at the north side. The shop had a recessed entrance. On the second floor above the shop was an open gallery or "sleeping porch". The caption on the photograph indicates that the ground floor of the building was used as a pharmacy and doctor's office. The doctor's family lived on the second floor.

### Suggestions:

Recently, a brick one-story addition has been added to the front of this building, providing additional space for the bank next door. The bank was joined to this building with a small hyphen between the two. The low roof line of the new addition extends the scale of the new bank building and detracts from the character of the Historic Area. If this addition could be removed, the facade of this house could be restored to its original design. This would make possible an open public space where the original front yard of the house was located. This open space could be landscaped and wider paving installed where the sidewalk is now very narrow and constricted.

Until such major changes can be made, the existing structure should be maintained and preserved as much as possible.

There is a fine old porch at the rear of this house that should be repaired and maintained so that no more of the original building is lost.

## 209 S. Talbot Street

### Notes:

In the State Historic Sites Inventory Form, Paul Touart estimates that this building was built c. 1870-1880. In his summary paragraph he states the following: "Hope's Hardware occupies a gable-front frame store building evidently erected during the mid to late nineteenth century. Although the first floor exterior has been altered with the addition of a wide eave, brick facing, and multi-pane display windows,

the second floor has remained intact with a pedimented front and a parapet roof that disguises a shed roofed addition. The interior has been reworked to suit a modern hardware store, however a late nineteenth-century stair survives in the back room."



209

The 1891 map showed this building without bay windows or porches. The south wing was shown.

In 1901 and 1907, two bays were shown on the main portion and one was shown on the south wing. The building was noted as a general store.

The 1927 map showed the addition of a porch and a gas pump at the front of the building.

A photograph from the 1930's showed the hardware store, its canopy and the gas pump.

In recent years, a small addition has been added to the front with a heavy canopy roof above.

#### Suggestions:

Preserve and maintain the building above the storefront.

When possible, the heavy canopy roof and new storefront could be removed and replaced with ones that more closely match the original design.

An awning could provide shade for the show windows.

#### 207 S.Talbot Street

##### Notes:

In his State Historic Sites Survey Form, Paul Touart states that the estimated date for the construction of this house is c. 1830-1850. In his summary paragraph he states that this building was "one of the earliest buildings still standing in the central business district of St. Michaels. The two-story frame house was apparently modified around 1900 with the rebuilding of the stair and the replacement of



the second quarter of the nineteenth century mantels. The interior survives with a few period details such as the second floor newel post and a two panel Greek Revival bedroom door. The exterior has retained its basic integrity with flush gable ends, a boxed cornice, and six over six sash windows."

The 1891 and 1901 maps showed a two-story dwelling set at an angle about twenty five feet from the sidewalk. No porch was indicated.

The 1907 map showed the same house with the front porch added.

In 1927, a house was shown in roughly the same place but the angle was much less severe. A porch was shown.

##### Suggestions:

This house and its yard should be preserved and maintained. The large tree in front of it is one of the few trees to survive the installation of the electric and telephone lines on the east side of Talbot Street in the business district.

When required, the siding could be replaced with painted wood siding that matches the original.

When required, the roof could be refinished with a seamed metal roof.

Shutters of the proper size and equipped with the appropriate hardware could be installed.

Repair and maintain the screened porch as required and make sure the screen and storm doors match the original doors.

## 205 S. Talbot Street

### Notes:

In his State Historic Sites Survey Form, Paul Touart states that this building is estimated to have been built c. 1880. In his summary paragraph he states that the house is "a largely intact fourth quarter of the nineteenth-century cross-gabled center hall frame house. Most recently the hip roofed front porch has been enclosed as display windows. The interior survives with most of its modest Victorian period woodwork including the mahogany and oak stair. The rear in-fill has a characteristic second floor porch that is found throughout St. Michaels."

The 1891 map showed a two-story dwelling with a porch across the front. The 1901, 1907, and 1927 maps showed the same building.

A photograph taken in 1907 showed the porch and a second floor gallery on the front of this house. In recent years these porches have been enclosed to add a narrow room to the interior of the building. A heavy shingled canopy shades the first floor.

### Suggestions:

This infill and canopy could be removed. The porch and second floor gallery could then be reconstructed. The porch on the ground floor would allow the sidewalk paving to be widened to the original face of the building.

The air conditioner could be removed from the window and placed in a location that cannot easily be seen from Talbot Street.

The siding could be replaced with painted wood siding to match the original.

Storm and screen doors, and windows and shutters could be installed that more closely match the original ones.

When required, the roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

## 203 S. Talbot Street

### Notes:

On the early maps, this small building seems to have been included as the southern most part of the building now shown as 201 N. Talbot Street.

In 1891 it was shown as a barber shop.

In 1901 and 1907 it was shown as an office, and in 1927 as a trucking company and undertaker's establishment.



**Suggestions:**

It should be preserved and maintained.

Care should be taken not to add detail that was not part of the original building.

The facade of the building could be reconstructed to incorporate windows on the second floor and a storefront that could more closely match the original.

An awning could be added to shade the storefront.

**201 S. Talbot Street**

---

**Notes:**

The 1891 map showed a building with three parts on the ground floor and a porch across the entire front. The southern end was probably the building that is now 203 S. Talbot Street. The northern end with the remaining two parts, was shown as a grocery store, and the other was a dwelling.

In 1901, the north end was a general store and the other was noted as "Adams Expr".

In 1907, the north end was a dentists office, and the other was unmarked. The drawing also noted that the second and third floors were an I.O.O.F. Hall.

The 1927 map only noted a three-story building with shops on the ground floor. The porch was shown on all of the maps.

Several earlier photographs showed the three-story frame building with shuttered windows. On the ground floor the porch covered the brick sidewalk. The storefronts on the ground floor showed bay windows and transoms over the doorways.

In recent years a projecting brick veneer storefront with a heavy shingled roof canopy has been added.

**Suggestions:**

The shingled canopy and the brick storefront could be removed.

A porch roof and a bay windowed storefront to match the original could be built.

Maintain and preserve the siding, windows and shutters on the upper stories of the building.

When required, replace the existing roof with a seamed metal roof.



111

113

### 113 S. Talbot Street (two buildings)

#### Notes:

The 1891 map showed these two attached buildings at the corner of Talbot and Carpenter. On the south, a three-story building was noted as a post office and drug store with offices above. A porch was shown across the front. The northern portion was noted as a notions shop.

In 1901, the southern building was a bank, while the story and a half northern building was a cigar store.

In 1907, the bank was still on the corner. Porches were shown across both buildings.

The 1927 map showed the bank with a lodge on the second floor of the three-story building. A shop was shown in the northern building.

Earlier photographs show the three-story brick building with a canopy that covered the sidewalk. A small sign identified it as the Citizens Bank.

In recent years, the third floor of the southern building was removed and the facade was completely changed.

#### Suggestions: Southern Building

When possible, the third floor could be rebuilt and the facade restored to its original appearance. Several photographs record the appearance of this building during the earlier years of this century, and these photographs could be used for the reconstruction of the building.

The second floor windows could be replaced by ones that match the original.

When possible, the storefront could be reconstructed to match the original.

#### Suggestions: Northern Building

When possible, the storefront could be reconstructed to match the original.

Preserve and maintain the upper part of the facade.

Awnings can be used to shade the windows of both buildings.



### 111 S. Talbot Street

#### Notes:

On the 1891 map, a small building was shown on this site. A bake shop was shown in the rear yard.

The 1901 map showed the building had been increased in depth but was vacant.

On the 1907 map, it had again been increased in depth.

In 1927, it was shown as a plumbing shop.

Old photographs show portions of the facade of this building during the early part of the century.

In recent years a mansard canopy has been added to the building.

#### Suggestions:

When possible, the mansard roof could be removed and the windows and door could be replaced with a storefront compatible with the character of the Historic Area.

An awning could be used to shade the storefront.

### Suggested In-fill Building

Should the driveway between 111 and 109 S. Talbot Street be closed to reduce the number of places where automobiles may enter Talbot Street, a new building could be added to extend the Talbot Street facade. The new building should be at least a-story-and-a-half to two-stories tall. The building should be designed to have mass, scale, color and detail compatible with the character of the Historic Area.

### 109 S. Talbot Street

#### Notes:

The 1891 map showed two buildings on this site. On the north was a two-and-a-half story dwelling, and on the south an insurance office.

In 1901, the same buildings were shown.

In 1907, the same buildings are shown but were noted to be the Hotel Talbot.

In 1927, the shape of the structure has been altered considerably and it is noted as apartments.

Old photographs show a large frame house on this site.

In recent years a brick veneer one-story contemporary building for the town office has been built on this site.



109

#### Suggestions:

When possible, a second floor could be added to this building to bring it into closer relationship with the older, existing buildings.

### 107 S. Talbot Street Suggested In-Fill Building

**Notes:**

The 1891 map showed two small buildings on this site.

On the 1901 and 1907 maps, these buildings were still shown.

In 1927, the two small buildings had been removed and a long slender building was erected along the property line, canted slightly to Talbot Street. It was noted as the Library.



107

**Suggestions:**

When possible a two-story building could be built using contemporary materials with mass, proportion, scale and detail compatible with the character of the Historic Area. Painted masonry construction could be used to increase the resistance to fire.

The color of the building should be white or a light color.

### 105 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

The 1891 map showed a dwelling on this site without a front porch. It was similar in size to the existing building.

The 1901 and 1907 maps showed the same two-story dwelling.

The 1927 map showed the dwelling with a porch across the front.

In recent years the porch has been filled in and wide siding has replaced the original.



105

**Suggestions:**

When required, replace the shingle roof with a seamed metal roof.

When required, the existing siding could be replaced with painted wood siding more similar to the original.

When possible, the porch enclosures could be removed and the original porch restored. An alternate to the reconstruction of the porch would be to remove it and return the building to its appearance in the early part of the century. This would allow the widening of the sidewalk which is very narrow in this block.

When required, repaint the building trim using a lighter color resulting in less contrast with the color of the siding.

### 103 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

See Individual Building Study  
Number 5, The Gingerbread  
House



### 101 S. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

In his State Historic Sites Survey, Paul Touart states that the estimated date for the construction of this building is c. 1880. He includes the following as a summary paragraph: "The St. Michaels Ice Cream Parlor is an important one-room plan shop building, one of the few to remain standing in St. Michaels. The identical bargeboard trim on the two neighboring buildings suggests the same date of construction. In all likelihood the two buildings shared the same lot and were separated at a later date. The interior pressed tin sheeting that covers the ceiling and part of the wall surfaces is a rare survival."

A small building with a front porch is shown on the 1891 map.

In 1901, the one-story building and porch are shown as a grocery and meat shop.

In 1907, it was called a food store.

In 1927, it was an undertaker's establishment.

In recent years it has lost its porch.

**Suggestions:**

Maintain and preserve.

The eave board should be repaired.

The existing siding could be replaced with painted wood siding and trim more like the original.

The storm/screen door could be replaced with a wood storm/screen door compatible with the front door.

Care should be taken not to add detail or color that was probably not part of the original building.

Canvas awnings might be used to shade the storefront and windows.

### 100 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

In 1891, a dwelling was shown on this corner.

In 1901, the dwelling was still shown but the southern end was shown as a small confectionary shop.

In 1907, the shop was a grocery and meat shop.



100N

In 1927, the building had been replaced by a filling station. Gas tanks were shown in the front yard.

In recent years a one-story commercial building has been constructed that is not compatible with the character of the Historic Area.

**Suggestions:**

Until this building is replaced the following steps could be taken to make the structure more compatible:

The aluminum windows and entrance could be replaced with a storefront more closely related to storefronts on original buildings on the street.

A pediment might be used to mark the entrance.

Awnings could be used to shade the storefront.

The Railroad Avenue facade of this building has a considerable impact on Talbot Street. It could be redesigned to be more compatible with the Area.

The mansard and pediment could be replaced with a sloped, hipped roof over the entire building.

The brick facade should be painted white or a light color.

104 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

See Individual Building Study Number 7  
Frame Victorian Residence



104 N

106 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

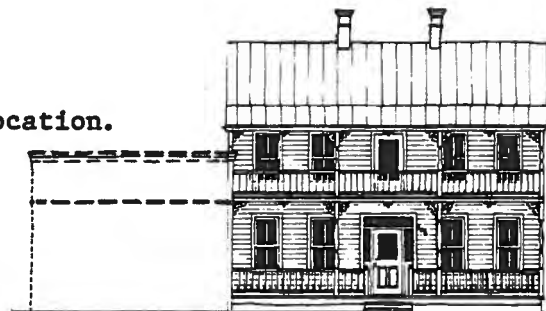
This building was not shown on the 1891, 1901 or 1907 maps.

The 1927 map showed a shop in this location.

The present building is not compatible with the Historic Area.

In this northern gateway section of Talbot Street the character of the area is affected greatly by the individual free standing domestic structures. This building breaks this pattern. This building has

even more importance because of its location. It is facing Mill Street and provides the view for people leaving the Museum area.



106 N

108 N

**Suggestions:**

When possible, this building might be removed and the open space landscaped.

## 108 N. Talbot Street

### Notes:

This building did not appear on the 1891 map.

It was shown as a two-and-a-half-story dwelling on the 1901 and 1907 maps.

In 1927, it was shown with a one-story shop wrapping around it to the south.

This house is an excellent example of turn-of-the-century Eastern Shore vernacular architecture and is important because of its position at the end of Mill Street. The expansive windows and doorway with transom and sidelights are indicative of the Greek Revival influence. (On the early maps Mill Street was shown as Willow Street.) In recent years it has suffered considerable deterioration.

### Suggestions:

The foundations should be checked and proper support provided as required.

The existing shingle siding could be replaced with painted wood siding that more closely resembles the original.

The windows and entrance could be repaired. These elements are probably original and should be repaired, maintained, and preserved.

The porch and gallery structure, flooring, steps, rails, balusters, columns and brackets could be repaired.

Because of the narrow sidewalk, an alternate design for steps at either end of the porch could be used.

The northern chimney could be repaired and, the southern chimney rebuilt to match the northern one.

The existing storm door could be replaced with one that matches the front door.

When required, the shingle roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

## 110 N. Talbot Street

### Notes:

On the 1891, 1901 and 1907 maps, this site was shown with a two-story dwelling with a one-story shop on its north side.

In 1927, the shop was still present and had been enlarged.

### Suggestions:

The foundations should be checked and proper support provided as required.

When required, the existing siding might be replaced with painted wood siding that closely approximates the original siding.

When required, the shingled roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

The windows and entrance could be repaired as required.

The front porch foundation, deck, steps, rail, balusters, columns, brackets and roof could be repaired and refinished.



110 N



The storm/screen door could be replaced with a painted wood door that would not detract from the original front door. Shutters of the proper size with the appropriate hardware could be installed.

#### 112 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

On the 1891, 1901, 1907 and 1927 maps, a small two-story dwelling was shown on this site.

Prior to its most recent extensive remodeling, Paul Touart surveyed the building and determined it was built c. 1860-1870 in a fashion commonly used to provide basic housing in St. Michaels. The Kennard house is an extensively remodeled two-story frame house. The original house was an excellent surviving example of basic housing used in St. Michaels at the turn of the century.

Due to deterioration, large portions of this house were removed and rebuilt using a gable roof with an east/west axis rather than the north/south axis of the original building. The resulting building has changed the original considerably.



112 N

**Suggestions:**

Maintain and preserve.

When required, this building could be repainted in a lighter color that might more closely relate to the colors of the earlier buildings in the Historic Area.

If required, the storefront could be replaced with a storefront more closely related to the character of the Historic Area.

The pair of second floor windows could be replaced by a single window and painted, horizontal, wood siding added.

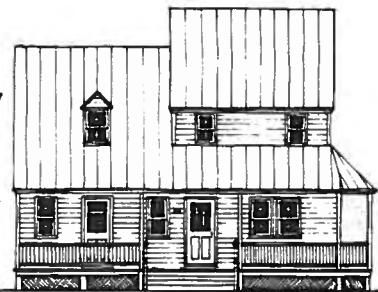
#### 114 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

In 1891, North Street was not shown on the map. The 1901, 1907 and 1927 maps showed what is now North Street as "Railroad Avenue". The current Railroad Avenue, one block to the south, was originally "Church Neck Road". It was renamed Railroad Avenue by accident in recent years.

The 1891 map showed two small dwellings approximately on this site. They were also shown on the 1901, 1907 and 1927 maps.

In recent years, they have been lost and replaced by a single building on the corner. The new building was built at an angle to Talbot Street and includes elements that are not compatible with the character of the Historic Area.



114 N

**Suggestions:**

If required, the porch foundations might be checked to insure adequate support. The space under the porch could be shielded from view.

When required, the shingle roof could be replaced by a seamed metal roof.

The rail and dormer detailing could be changed to more closely relate that of the original buildings in the Area.

In the future, a building might be built on this site that continues the facade of Talbot Street and is designed to be compatible to the character of the early buildings in the Historic Area.

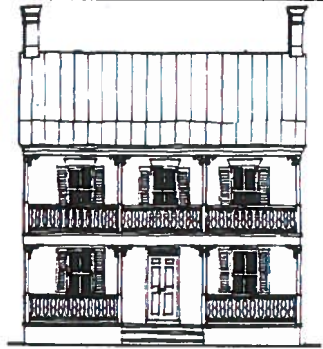
#### 200 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

A building that could be the existing house appeared on the 1891 map.

The 1901 and 1907 maps showed this house and another small building attached to it on the south noted as a grocery.

By 1927, the grocery had been removed and the corner on the north appeared as a side yard for the house.



200 N

**Suggestions:**

The foundations could be checked and proper support provided, if required.

The concrete block porch foundation wall could be stuccoed or replaced with brick.

The porch and gallery structure could be checked and repaired as required. The rail could be replaced with one that closely matches the original.

If possible, remove the screen panels on the porch and gallery. An alternative to removing the screen panels would be to move the screen panels to a position behind the rail. If a horizontal rail were required for the screen it could be placed at the same level as the existing rail, reducing its visual impact.

Storm doors that match the original entrance doors could be installed.

Shutters of a proper size and with appropriate hardware could be installed.

The seamed metal roof could be repaired and refinished.

The chimneys could be repaired as required.

#### 202 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

See Individual Building Study Number 8, Brick Residence



202 N



### 206 N. Talbot Street

#### Notes:

This building was shown on the 1901, 1907 and the 1927 maps as a two-story dwelling with a porch across the front.

In recent years it has become part of the St. Michaels Inn.

#### Suggestions:

Continue to preserve and maintain this building.

When possible, the detailing at the entrance door could be redesigned to more closely approximate the original.

When required, the shingle roofing could be replaced by a seamed metal roof.

Care should be taken not to add detail that was probably not part of the original building.

### 208 N. Talbot Street

#### Notes:

The 1901 and 1907 maps showed two attached two-story dwellings on this site.

In recent years, these houses have been combined and adapted for reuse as the St. Michaels Inn. A wing was added on the south side and the space between this building and 206 N. Talbot is now a landscaped entrance area for the Inn.

#### Suggestions:

Continue to preserve and maintain these buildings.

As required, repair and refinish the existing roof.

If required, a trellised element could be added to the entrance court to provide shade and focus for the entrance.

Care should be taken not to add inappropriate detail.

### 210 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

In his review of "Principal Buildings in the St. Michaels Area", Paul Touart provides the following description: "Dated c. 1870 with extensive alterations around 1880 to 1894, the Old Parsonage is the most elaborate Victorian brick dwelling standing within the town limits of St. Michaels. Not only was this house built with a distinctive variety of brick decoration, but in addition, the two-story tower is an equally rare architectural feature for town dwellings. The tee-plan house retains period porches as well as a wooden cove cornice that trims the perimeter of the structure. Lately the house has been converted to a bed and breakfast which involved the thorough renovation, and unfortunate removal of some of the important interior features. Nevertheless, the exterior has been well restored and is a pivotal historic structure located in the north end of St. Michaels." The building was originally built by the owner of a brickyard in St. Michaels.

It was shown as a two-story dwelling on the 1901 and 1907 maps.

**Suggestions:**

Continue to preserve and maintain this building.

Take care not to add detail that was not part of the original building.

### 101 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

See Individual Building Study Number 6, The Laundromat



101 N

### 105 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

On the 1901 and 1907 maps, two buildings were shown at the corner of Talbot and Willow Street (now Mill Street). The corner building was a general store in 1901 and a grocery in 1907. The building to the south was shown as a two-story dwelling.



105 N

On the 1927 map, the shop was missing and the dwelling remained. In the years that followed, the house was removed and a Highs Store has been constructed well back from Talbot Street. This building is not compatible with the character of the Historic Area. In the future, two-story buildings could be built along Talbot Street in the block between Cherry and Mill Streets, and in a manner compatible with the character of the Historic Area. Parking could be provided behind these buildings. The Highs Store could be renovated to more compatible with the character of the Historic Area.

**Suggestions:**

When required, the shingled roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

The electric sign could be replaced with a nonelectric sign that would be more in scale with the fascia.

The existing storefront could be replaced with a storefront designed to be more compatible to the original buildings.

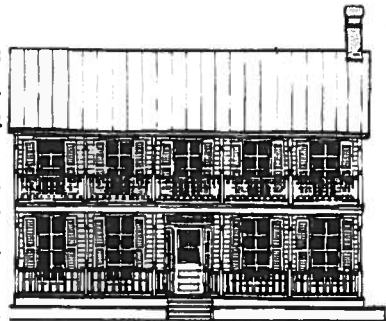
Trees, landscaping and brick sidewalks could be provided along Talbot and Mills Streets.

203 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

On the 1901, 1907 and 1927 maps, this house was shown as a two-and-a-half-story dwelling with a livery stable behind it. The maps all showed a porch across the front of the house.

In recent years, the second floor gallery has been enclosed with a strip of windows over shingled siding. It is likely that the fenestration on the first floor has been changed to provide only one window on either side of the central entrance.



203N

The spacing of the balusters in the existing rail on the porch is unusually wide and is probably not as originally built.

A retaining wall has been built at the edge of the property along the sidewalk.

**Suggestions:**

The foundations could be checked and proper support provided as required.

When possible, the windows and shingled wall from the gallery could be removed and replaced with columns, rail, brackets and balusters to match the original.

The original wall of the house behind the porch and gallery could be reconstructed. The original facade of this house possibly had five bays.

A rail and column brackets for the porch to match the originals could be provided.



When required, the shingled roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

The masonry chimneys could be repaired as required.

Steps to the front porch could be provided at the end or at the front.

The retaining wall could be rebuilt with brick. Steps to this residence could be cut through the retaining wall.

#### 205 N. Talbot Street

**Notes:**

The 1901, 1907 and 1927 maps all showed a small dwelling on this site.

In recent years, the current building has been built out to the line of the porch of 209 N. Talbot. A retaining wall has been built in front of 203, 205 and 207 N. Talbot. Steps provide access between 205 and 207.

The current building retains the proportions and scale of the earlier buildings. *(Note: This building is not in the St. Michaels Historic Area; but is in the National Register District.)*

**Suggestions:**

Preserve and maintain this building.

Care should be taken not to add detail that would not likely have been included in the earlier buildings.

When possible, the retaining wall could be faced or replaced with brick.

When possible, the width of the eave boards could be reduced.



205 N

#### 207 N. Talbot Street

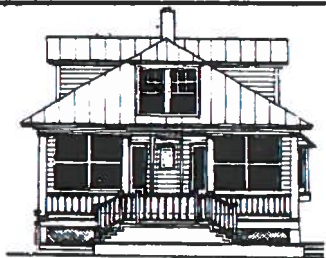
**Notes:**

The 1901 and 1907 maps showed a-story-and-a half dwelling on this site without a porch.

In 1927, a building with a different form and a porch across the front was shown.

The existing "bungalow style" building is the only example of this kind of house at this end of Talbot Street.

In recent years it has been converted for retail use.



207 N

**Suggestions:**

The display windows, entry steps, railings and balusters could be detailed in a manner that is likely to be compatible with those used on the earlier buildings.

Care should be taken not to add detail that would not have been used in the original building.

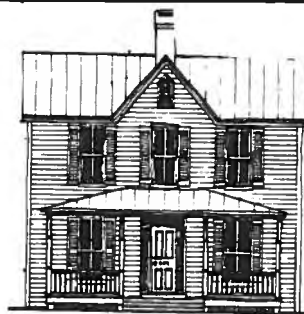
When required, the shingle roof could be replaced with a seamed metal roof.

*(Note: This building is not in the St. Michaels Historic Area; but is in the National Register District.)*

## 209 N. Talbot Street

### Notes:

This dwelling was shown on the 1901, 1907 and 1927 maps. Apparently, very little change has taken place over the years and the house has been well cared for. It is an excellent example of late nineteenth century Victorian domestic architecture.



209N

### Suggestions:

Continue to preserve and maintain this house.

Preserve and maintain the excellent landscape setting.

If required, remove the screen porch panels and repair the porch and rail.

When required, replace the shingle roof with a seamed metal roof.

Repair and patch the masonry chimneys as required. (*Note: This building is not in the St. Michaels Historic Area; but is in the National Register District*)

## 211 N. Talbot Street

### Notes:

The main portion of this building was shown on the 1901 and 1907 maps.

In 1927, it was shown as a filling station with gas tanks drawn in the front yard.

In recent years, garage wings have been added to each end.



211N

This building is important because of its position as the first building in the Northern Gateway section on the east side of Talbot Street.

### Suggestions:

When required, roofs with slopes similar to the main portion of the building could be constructed over the garage wings. The window of the northern garage could be increased in height and the existing siding replaced with painted wood siding more likely to match the original.

When required, the shingled roofing could be replaced with seamed metal roofing.

(*Note: This building is not in the St. Michaels Historic Area*)

## INDIVIDUAL BUILDING STUDIES

Eight of the buildings shown in the contextual elevations are shown in the following studies. These eight include the following:

- Number 1 312 S. Talbot Street Leonard Funeral Home
- Number 2 310 S. Talbot Street Valerie's Salt Box
- Number 3 411 S. Talbot Street The Book Nook
- Number 4 305 S. Talbot Street The Maryland National Bank
- Number 5 103 S. Talbot Street The Gingerbread Store
- Number 6 101 N. Talbot Street The Laundromat
- Number 7 104 N. Talbot Street The Cross-Gable Victorian House
- Number 8 202 N. Talbot Street Brick Residence

Each of these buildings is sketched in its present form. Three are shown as examples of early buildings that have retained their form and detail. With repair, maintenance and preservation, they will continue to contribute significantly to the character of the Historic Area. These three are The Book Nook, The Gingerbread House and The Cross-Gable Victorian House.

Leonard Funeral Home and Valerie's Saltbox are shown as they appear in photographs taken early in this century. The Maryland National Bank Building is shown with the second story gallery that was part of the building for many years. The Laundromat is shown renovated in a manner appropriate for its pivotal location at the north end of the central business area.

Information related to the history and forms of these buildings is included with suggestions for how the structures might be maintained and preserved.

Information included in these studies is taken from Paul Touart's State Historic National Register District nomination forms and the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps provided by William Bodenstein.