NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Still Pond Historic District

other names: K-701

2. Location

street & number: Still Pond Rd., Old Still Pond Rd., Main St., Medders Rd., Maple Ave., Trustee St. ☐ not for publication

city or town: Still Pond ☐ vicinity

state: Maryland code: MD county: Kent code: 029 zip code: 21667

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☑ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date: 7-10-09

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☑ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

for Edson H. Beall 8-26-09

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
70	3	buildings
4		sites
1		structures
		objects
75	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1 (Harper, George, Store)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
RELIGION/church
GOVERNMENT/post office
EDUCATION/school
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
RELIGION/church
GOVERNMENT/post office
VACANT/not in use
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY
LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19TH & 20TH C. REVIVALS
LATE 19TH & 20TH C. AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
OTHER

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, STONE
walls WOOD, SYNTHETICS, STUCCO
roof ASPHALT, METAL
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING
COMMERCE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca. 1800 - 1940

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Multiple unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by HABS; #
- ☐ recorded by HAER; #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other; name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 62 acres | Betterton, MD USGS Quad

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1			
2			
3			
4			

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melissa Blair
Organization Maryland State Highway Administration date May 2008
street & number 707 N. Calvert St. telephone (410) 545- 8560
city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21202

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Description Summary:

The Still Pond Historic District is a rural crossroad community of 75 contributing resources dating from the early nineteenth century through the 1930s, located in north-central Kent County at the intersection of MD 292 (Still Pond Road) and MD 566 (Old Still Pond Road).

The five-point intersection of Still Pond Road, Main Street, Medders Road, and Old Still Pond Road forms the core of the small town, with the residential streets of Maple Avenue and Trustee Street located north and east of the town's center. The district is surrounded by agricultural fields, with minimal modern development.

General Description:

The majority of the resources within the district are free-standing, single-family dwellings. The district also includes several historic commercial properties, including several stores, a warehouse, and a former post office building. Community resources include two churches with associated cemeteries, a stand-alone cemetery, a former Odd Fellows hall, and a former school house. There are eight individual properties within the district that have been previously documented in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP): the Odd Fellows Hall (K-430), the George Harper Store/William Medders Store (K-432), the Mt. Zion Church (K-433), the Still Pond Methodist Church (K-434), the Old Harper House (K-435), the Jarvis House (K-436), the Medders-Krebs House (K-437), and the Wilson-Huggins House (K-447). The George Harper Store (K-432) is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Lots within the district range in size from 0.04 acre to 2.33 acres. Most principal façades face the roadways. Older properties in the center of town are located close to the road, while large houses further outside town are set back on their lots. Concrete sidewalks have been installed along portions of Still Pond Road and Old Still Pond Road. A few properties are fronted by fencing or hedges, and most residential yards contain ornamental landscaping and mature vegetation.

Most dwellings within the district are rural examples of late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century architecture. There are several houses built in Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles, however the majority of houses are vernacular building forms with decorative elements of these popular national styles. The district displays the variation of features that occur within styles and also shows the transitions between styles. Several properties contain historic outbuildings, sheds, or garages.

Construction dates for properties within the district have been attributed based on land records, assessment records, historic maps, and visual observation.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties:

1. Mt. Zion Church (K-433), 12835 Still Pond Road, 1886, Tax Map 12, Parcel 246, Two contributing buildings, one contributing site.

The Mt. Zion Church property, located at 12835 Still Pond Road, contains a church building, a school building, and a cemetery. Constructed in 1886, the church is a one-story, frame, Gothic style church with a gable-front rectangular plan, a gable roof, and a two-story square steeple with a pyramidal spire. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with shiplap siding, and the original foundation material is obscured by concrete. The front entrance has an arched transom and a wood paneled double door. There are lancet arched windows with plain colored glass on all four elevations, and a round six-pane window on both the front and rear elevations. The church faces south on Still Pond Road and is set on gently sloped terrain, with little formal landscaping. A school building, possibly from the same period of construction as the church, is set at the east side of the lot and the cemetery is located to the west and north of the church. The church is currently occupied by the New Christian Chapel of Love congregation.

2. Still Pond Cemetery, South side of Still Pond Road, Tax Map 12, Parcel 245, One contributing site.

Located west of town on the south side of Still Pond Road, the Still Pond Cemetery is a small rural cemetery, with the majority of graves dating to the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The cemetery is reached by a gravel drive flanked by two brick entrance posts. The drive makes a circular shape around the older graves. Burials continue to the present era, with more recent graves located in the southern portion of the cemetery property. The cemetery contains a variety of grave markers: tablets, obelisks, flush markers, and other headstones.

3. Still Pond Methodist Church (K-434), 12801 Still Pond Road, circa 1853, remodeled 1882, Tax Map 12, Parcel 11, One contributing building, one contributing site.

The Still Pond Methodist Church, located at 12801 Still Pond Road, comprises a mid- to late-nineteenth century church building within a cemetery that provides its historic setting. The congregation dates to the late eighteenth century. The current church was constructed circa 1853 and extensively remodeled in 1882. The church is a two-story, brick, Victorian style church with a gable-front rectangular plan, a gable roof, and a three-story square steeple with a pyramidal spire and elaborate wooden belfry. The cemetery, with graves dating to the 1830s, is located to the west, north, and east of the church.

4. 12804 Still Pond Road, circa 1890, Tax Map 12, Parcel 12, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1890, the house at 12804 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half story, frame, Folk Victorian style single dwelling with an L plan, a cross-gabled roof, and a hipped-roof front porch. The main roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the foundation and chimney are built of brick. There are several one-story projections off the rear (south) elevation. The wood paneled front door is original, but the windows are modern replacements flanked with vinyl shutters. The main block features decorative gable trim on the east, north, and west elevations, but this does not appear to be original to the house.

5. 12800 Still Pond Road, circa 1910, Tax Map 12, Parcel 13, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1910, the house at 12800 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half story, frame vernacular single dwelling with a gable-front rectangular plan, a gable roof, and a shed-roof front porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. The foundation appears to be brick faced with concrete. There is an interior end chimney on the rear (south) elevation. The wood paneled front door is original, but the windows are modern replacements flanked with vinyl shutters. The first story features a triple window and paired windows.

6. 12796 Still Pond Road, circa 1890, Tax Map 12, Parcel 14, Two contributing buildings.

Constructed circa 1890, the house at 12796 Still Pond is a two-story frame, Folk Victorian style single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a cross gabled roof, and a shed roofed front porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the foundation and chimney are built of stone. The front entrance consists of a wood paneled door with sidelights and transom, and most windows are two-over-two wood sashes. The square wood porch supports are flanked with lace-like brackets. A garage, possibly from the period of construction of the house, is set south of the house.

7. 12792 Still Pond Road, circa 1886, Tax Map 12, Parcel 15, Two contributing buildings.

Constructed circa 1886, the house at 12792 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, Folk Victorian style single dwelling with an L plan, a cross gable roof, and a shed roofed front porch that wraps to the east elevation. The roof is covered with standing seam metal, the walls are clad with asbestos shingles, and the foundation and chimney are built of brick. The front entrance consists of a wood paneled and glazed door with a transom, and most windows are two-over-two wood sashes. A notable feature is an oriel window on the second story of the east elevation that extends below the porch roof and features decorative multi-pane upper sashes. The elevation also features a large twenty-over-

one wood sash window on the first story. A frame shed, portions of which appear to date to the period of construction of the house, sets on the southwest corner of the lot.

8. Jarvis House (K-436), 12788 Still Pond Road, circa 1880, Tax Map 12, Parcel 125, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1880, the house is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, Folk Victorian style single dwelling with an L plan, a cross gable roof, and a shed-roofed front porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with shiplap siding, and the foundation, chimneys, and porch piers are built of stone. The wood paneled front door with transom is original, as are the two-over-two wood sash windows. Notable features include gothic arched attic lights, flat jigsaw cut trim, an original screen door with spindlework, and a cutaway bay window. Two segmental arched dormers with scrolled brackets on the façade are reminiscent of the Italianate and Second Empire styles.

9. Old Harper House (K-435), 12784 Still Pond Road, circa 1878, Tax Map 12, Parcel 16, One contributing building, one contributing structure.

Constructed circa 1878, the house is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, Folk Victorian style single dwelling. The house was built by George and Mary Harper, owners of the George Harper Store. A rare frame water tower with a pyramidal roof, which provided early indoor plumbing, sets to the south of the house.

10. 12780 Still Pond Road, circa 1860, Tax Map 12, Parcel 17, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1860, or possibly as early as 1822, the house at 12780 Still Pond Road is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling. Dr. William Maxwell and his wife Anna Maxwell, one of the first women to vote in a municipal election in Maryland, once owned the property.

11. 12776 Still Pond Road, circa 1890, Tax Map 12, Parcel 19, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1890, the house at 12776 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half story, frame, single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a pyramidal roof, and a shed-roofed front porch. The form is typical of Queen Anne houses, but the dwelling lacks the decorative details associated with the style. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. Windows and doors have been replaced.

12. 12772 Still Pond Road, circa 1920, Tax Map 12, Parcel 12, One contributing building.

The house at 12772 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan, a side-gabled roof, and a shed-roofed front porch with turned supports. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the chimney is built of cement block. Windows and doors have been replaced.

13. 12768 Still Pond Road, circa 1900, Tax Map 12, Parcel 21, One contributing building.

The house at 12768 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half story, frame, Colonial Revival style single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a side-gabled roof, and an enclosed front porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, the foundation is built of stone, and the chimneys are built of brick. Windows and doors have been replaced.

14. 12762 Still Point Road, circa 1875, Tax Map 12, Parcel 143, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1875, the house at 12762 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a few Victorian-era details. The plan is a rectangular plan and the main block has a side-gabled roof and multiple gabled dormers. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with weatherboard, the foundation and chimneys are built of brick. The front entrance is a wood paneled door with transom and sidelights. Windows are primarily two-over-two sashes. A front porch was removed and a rear addition was constructed in a recent renovation.

15. 12750 Still Pond Road, circa 1900, Tax Map 12, Parcel 28, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1900, the structure at 12750 Still Pond Road is a commercial and residential building. The structure appears to have been built to provide space for two stores or offices and an owner's unit on the second story. The building is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, building with a rectangular plan, a combination hipped and front gable roof, and a shed-roofed front porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with weatherboard. Most of the windows, doors, and storefront configurations appear to be original.

16. 12754 Still Pond Road, early 19th century and 1844, Tax Map 13, Parcel 50, One contributing building.

Architectural and archival evidence indicates that the northern portion of the building at 12754 Still Pond Road dates to the early nineteenth century. Thomas Hepbron wrote his name and the date 1844 in chalk on a board under plasterwork on a wall in the southern portion of the building (Bowie 2007). A historic photograph indicates that the building was a hardware store in the early twentieth century. The house is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, Georgian style single dwelling with a central hall plan, and a

side gable roof with gabled dormers. The walls are clad with weatherboard, the foundation is stone, and the chimney is built of brick. The wood paneled front door is topped with a transom. Windows are nine-over-six wood sashes on the first story and six-over-six on the second story.

17. 12740 Still Pond Road, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 51, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1920, the house at 12740 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half-story, single dwelling with a rectangular plan, an asymmetrical hipped roof, and a hipped roof front porch with round, scored metal supports. The dwelling does not read as an overt example of any given style, but is rather an amalgam of several twentieth-century eclectic styles. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with unusual oyster shell stucco. Fenestration consists of original wood paneled and glazed doors and two-over-two wood sash windows. A one-story projection on the façade is original to the house and served as a waiting room for a doctor's office. There is a cast-iron fence across the front of the property.

18. 12720 Still Pond Road, circa 1880, Tax Map 13, Parcel 52, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1880, the house at 12720 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half story, frame, Folk Victorian style single dwelling with an L plan, a cross-gabled roof, a shed roofed front porch with wood Tuscan column supports. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with weatherboard, the foundation is built of stone and the chimneys are brick. The front entrance consists of a wood paneled door with transom and sidelights. Windows are most likely original, although original louvered wood shutters currently obscure them. The house features delicate flat jigsaw cut trim, similar to trim on the Jarvis House and the Old Harper House.

19. 12712 Still Pond Road, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 53, One contributing building.

The house at 12712 Still Pond Road is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan, a side-gabled roof, and two shed roofed from porches. In plan, the house is similar to a structure shown on an 1877 map of Still Pond, so the structure could predate 1877. The roof is covered with asphalt, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the chimneys are built of brick. Windows and doors throughout the structure are modern replacements.

20. 12704 Still Pond Road, circa 1862, Tax Map 13, Parcel 54, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1862, the house at 12704 Still Pond Road is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a side-facing T plan, a side-gabled roof, and a shed roofed front porch with turned supports. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the

foundations, chimneys, and porch piers are built of stone. The front door is original, but windows and modern replacements. The house was once a parsonage for the Still Pond Methodist Church.

21. 12700 Still Pond Road, circa 1880, Tax Map 13, Parcel 55, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1880, the house at 12700 Still Pond Road is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a front gable roof, and a side porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with asbestos shingles, and the chimney is brick. Original windows have been replaced, with the exception of pointed arched attic light on the façade.

22. Still Pond Road, circa 1890, Tax Map 13, Parcel 57, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1890, the house on the west side of Still Pond Road on tax parcel 57 is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a cross gable roof, and a gabled front porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with asbestos shingles and the foundation is brick.

23. 12678 Still Pond Road, circa 1890, Tax Map 12, Parcel 58, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1890, the house at 12678 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a cross gable roof, and a shed roofed front porch with wood supports with decorative brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, the foundation concrete, and the chimneys are cement block and brick. Windows and doors throughout the structure are modern replacements.

24. 12672 Still Pond Road, circa 1890, Tax Map 13, Parcel 59, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1890, the house at 12672 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a cross gable roof, and a screened-in hipped roofed front porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, the chimney is brick. Windows and doors throughout the structure are modern replacements.

25. 12664 Still Pond Road, circa 1890, Tax Map 13, Parcel 60, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1890, the house at 12672 Still Pond Road is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a cross gable roof, and a shed roofed front porch with wooden supports and decorative brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, the chimney is built of brick. Windows and doors throughout the structure are modern replacements.

26. 12656 Still Pond Road, circa 1890, Tax Map 13, Parcel 61, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1890, the house at 12656 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a hipped roof with a gabled dormer, and a shed roofed front porch with wood supports with decorative brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the foundation is parged with concrete. Some windows throughout the structure have been replaced, but several six-over-six wood sashes remain.

27. 12642 Still Pond Road, circa 1908, Tax Map 13, Parcel 62, Two contributing buildings.

Constructed in 1908, the house at 12642 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half story, single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a hipped roof, and a front porch with square wood supports that wraps to the south. The dwelling does not read as an overt example of a particular style, but rather exhibits a transition from Victorian styles to the Craftsman style. The roof is covered with pressed tin and the walls are clad with a thin weatherboard. Fenestration consists of original wood paneled doors and six-over-six wood sash windows. The north elevation features a two-story cutaway bay window. There is a large frame carriage house to the southwest of the house.

28. Still Pond School, circa 1920, 12622 Still Pond Road, Tax map 13, Parcel 63, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1920, the building at 12622 Still Pond Road is a one-story, frame, Craftsman style schoolhouse with a rectangular plan and a front gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are faced with concrete, the foundation is concrete, and the chimneys brick faced with concrete. The east and west elevations features bands of large nine-over-nine wood sash windows. The east elevation also features a wooden trellis set into the concrete wall. One-story additions on the south and north elevations have been recently removed. The interior features movable walls that allowed for the flexible use of classroom space. According to local tradition, the Still Pond School may have been designed by a woman architect.

29. 12733 Still Pond Road, circa 1864, Tax Map 13, Parcel 44, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1864, the house at 12733 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival style single dwelling with an L plan, a side gable roof, and a shed roofed front porch with round supports and frieze with decorative brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features gabled dormers with segmental arched attic lights. The walls are clad with aluminum siding and the original foundation material is covered with concrete. The majority of windows are been replaced, but

the front entrance is original. The main block of the house features a wide cornice with decorative brackets. There is a two-and-one-half-story bay projection on the north elevation topped with three narrow gabled dormers sided with fish-scale shingles.

30. 12741 Still Pond Road, Tax Map 13, Parcel 37. One contributing building (early 20th century warehouse); one contributing site (site of former Still Pond Town Hall, significant in women's suffrage in Maryland):

This property is the site of the former Still Pond Town Hall, which burned in 1916. The hall was the location where women first voted in Maryland. The parcel now contains a historic marker and a frame warehouse currently in use as a pottery studio. The warehouse may have been constructed by William Medders in the first half of the twentieth century as storage space for his general store (George Harper Store, K-432).

A historic marker was placed at the site in 2003 by the Maryland Historical Trust and the Maryland State Highway Administration, and reads as follows:

Maryland's First Women Voters
In the village of Still Pond, twelve years before the 19th amendment established women's suffrage, Mary Jane Clark Howard, Anna Baker Maxwell and Lillie Deringer Kelley cast their ballots in the municipal election of 1908. That year, an act for incorporation of the town had provided the right to vote to any male or female resident taxpayer over age 21. Fourteen women were registered to vote, two of them African American.

31. 26631 Old Still Pond Road, circa 1900, Tax Map 13, Parcel 38, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1900, the house at 26631 Old Still Pond Road is a two-story frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a side gabled roof, and a shed roofed front porch with turned supports. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the foundation is brick. There is a one-story gable roofed projection on the south elevation. Windows and doors throughout the structure are modern replacements.

32. Odd Fellows Hall (K-430), 26641 Old Still Pond Road, 1918, Tax Map 13, Parcel 39, One contributing building.

Constructed in 1918, the Odd Fellows Hall is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular structure with a rectangular plan, and a hipped roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with narrow weatherboard, the foundation is concrete and the chimney is built of brick. The front entrance

consists of paired glazed wood doors sheltered by a hipped roof portico. Window is original two-over-two wood sashes. The façade features a wooden sign with simple block letters that reads "Betterton No. 164 Lodge." There is a modern one-story addition on the west elevation. The hall is now a residence.

33. 26651 Old Still Pond Road, circa 1900, Tax Map 13, Parcel 40, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1900, the house at 26651 Road is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan and a cross gable roof, with a centered gable on the facade. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. Windows and doors have been replaced throughout building, and there are several rear additions. The house features lancet arched attic lights.

34. 26661 Old Still Pond Road, circa 1915, Tax Map 13, Parcel 41, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1915, the house at 26661 Old Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a pyramidal hipped roof, and a shed roofed front porch with tapered square supports. The form is typical of Queen Anne style houses, but the dwelling also contains element and decorative details associated with the Craftsman style. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with weatherboard, and chimneys are built of brick. The front entrance consists of wood glazed door with sidelights. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. The façade features a lozenge-shaped attic light set in an off-centered cross gable with cornice returns.

35. 26669 Old Still Pond Road, circa 1915, Tax Map 13, Parcel 42, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1915, the house at 26669 Old Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a front gable roof, and a hipped roofed front porch with slender round supports. The roof is covered with metal seam, the walls are clad with narrow weatherboard, and the foundation and chimneys are built of brick. The front entrance consists of a wooden paneled door and a wooden screen door with spindlework. Windows are original four-over-four wood sashes. A two-story carriage house from the period of construction of the dwelling sets to the southeast of the house.

36. Medders-Krebs House (K-437), 1910, 26691 Old Still Pond Road, Tax Map 13, Parcel 43, Three contributing buildings.

Constructed in 1910 by Still Pond store owner William Medders, the Medders-Krebs House is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, Colonial Revival style single dwelling with a square plan, a cross gable roof, and a flat roofed front porch with round wood supports connected with a turned balustrade. The roof is

covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with narrow weatherboard, and the foundation and chimneys are built of brick. The property contains a frame privy and a frame garage, and many mature trees.

37. 26743 Medders Road, circa 1900, Tax Map 13, Parcel 33, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1900, the house at 26743 Medders Road is a two-story, frame, vernacular, single dwelling with a rectangular plan and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with aluminum siding. The front entrance consists of a wood glazed door and windows are two-over-one sashes flanked with metal shutters.

38. 26668 Old Still Pond Road, circa 1900, Tax Map 13, Parcel 35, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1900, the house at 26668 Old Still Pond Road is a two-story, frame, vernacular, single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a side gable roof, and a hipped roofed, screened-in front porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the chimney is built of brick. Windows and doors have been replaced.

39. 26658 Old Still Pond Road, 1927, Tax Map 13, Parcel 34, One contributing building.

Constructed in 1927, the house at 26658 Old Still Pond Road is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, Craftsman style single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a front gable roof, and an inset, screened-in front porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, the foundation is concrete, and the chimney is built of brick. Windows and doors have been replaced.

40. 26629 Medders Road, circa 1918, Tax Map 13, Parcel 26, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1918, the house at 26629 Medders Road is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a T plan, a cross gable roof, and a two shed roofed porches. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with weatherboard, and the chimney is built of brick. The front entrance has two wood glazed doors. Windows are two-over-two and six-over-six wood sashes. The house was once a feed store.

41. 26661 Medders Road, circa 1890, Tax Map 13, Parcel 28, Two contributing buildings.

Constructed circa 1890, the house at 26661 Medders Road is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, Folk Victorian style single dwelling with a rear-facing cross plan, a cross gable roof, and a hipped roofed front porch. The porch features turned wood supports with decorative brackets and a turned balustrade.

The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with weatherboard, and the foundation, chimneys, and porch piers are built of brick. Windows and doors have been replaced. There is a shed-roofed side porch on the east elevation and a frame shed to the southeast of the house.

42. 26679 Maple Avenue, 1955, Tax Map 13, Parcel 25, One non-contributing building.

Built in 1955, the house at 26679 Maple Avenue is a one-and-one-half story cottage that is a common example of post-World War II domestic architecture. It does not appear to be directly associated with the themes that characterize the significance of the district.

43. 26663 Maple Avenue, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 24, One contributing building.

The house at 26663 Maple Avenue is a two-story, frame, vernacular, single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a side gable roof, and a hipped roofed front porch with turned supports with decorative brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with weatherboard. The front door features a wooden screen door with spindlework and windows are two-over-two wood sashes.

44. 26641 Maple Avenue, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 23, One contributing building.

The house at 26641 Maple Avenue is a three-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an irregular plan and a side gable roof. There are multiple rear additions. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with aluminum siding. Windows and doors have been replaced.

45. 26627 Maple Avenue, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 21, One contributing building.

The house at 26627 Maple Avenue is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with aluminum siding. Windows and doors have been replaced.

46. George Harper Store (K-432), 1877, 26622 Medders Road, Tax Map 13, Parcel 20, One contributing building.

The George Harper Store is listed in the NRHP and has been documented in the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). Located in the center of town, the store is an important focal point for the Still Pond Historic District.

Constructed in 1877, the George Harper Store is a five-bay frame commercial structure, two stories high with a central entrance and gable roof, to which is attached a series of later additions, believed to date

from about the turn of the 20th century, creating a three-part structure on the south facade. The east portion is a two story frame building with a gable roof with the gable end facing the street. This section is connected to the original building by a one story structure with large display windows. The three sections are tied into one unit by a flat-roofed one story porch supported by ten square posts. The windows of the original building have 6/6 lights on the second floor and large panes on the first. The east building has 2/2 lights. The interiors of the buildings consist primarily of a large store and storage rooms with a turned balustraded staircase rising up in the center of the original building.

At the turn of the 20th century Still Pond was a thriving community with a cannery and warehouse for produce from the surrounding farms. The George Harper Store supplied both the needs and luxuries of local residents. William Medders, who operated the store from 1894 to 1959, was responsible for enlarging the structure and expanding the business from groceries into a general department store. Medders was an influential citizen of Still Pond, a successful businessman, and owner of nearly a thousand acres of farm land in the area.

The building has been fully restored and is in excellent condition.

47. Still Pond Post Office and Store, circa 1870, 12749 Still Pond Road, Tax Map 12, Parcel 30, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1870, the building at 12749 Still Pond Road is a two-story, frame, vernacular commercial building with an L plan, a side gable roof, and a shed roofed front porch with metal pole supports. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the chimneys are built of brick. Windows are two-over-two and six-over-six wood sashes. Currently, the building houses the Still Pond Post Office and the Still Pond Store. The store front features large plate glass display windows and wood paneled door with a transom.

48. 12755 Still Pond Road, circa 1900, Tax Map 12, Parcel 26, One contributing building.

The building at 12755 Still Pond Road is a small one-story, frame, structure with a rectangular plan and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with weatherboard. The building does not appear to have been built for residential use, and may have once served a commercial or public function.

49. 12759 Still Pond Road, circa 1870, Tax Map 12, Parcel 25, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1870, the building at 12759 Still Pond Road is a large two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular commercial building, which is currently in residential use. The building has a rectangular

plan, a side gable roof, and a hipped roofed front porch with chamfered wood supports and decorative brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the chimneys are built of brick. There are four front entrances and window are six-over-six and four-over-four wood sashes. A garage door has been installed at the center of the facade. A historic photograph indicates that this building once served as the location of Still Pond's Post Office. The size of the building and numerous entrances suggests that it was home to multiple businesses.

50. 12765 Still Pond Road, circa 1875, Tax Map 12, Parcel 24, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1875, the house at 12765 Still Pond Road is a two-story, frame, single dwelling with a rectangular plan and a hipped roof. While not an overt example of the style, the house exhibits elements of the Italianate style, including a cornice with decorative brackets. The apex of the roof is flat, which may have been designed for, or once supported, a cupola. The roof is covered with metal seam and the walls are clad with aluminum siding. The front entrance consists of a wood paneled door with transom and sidelights. Windows are six-over-six and six-over-one wood sashes.

51. 12775 Still Pond Road, circa 1920, Tax Map 12, Parcel 23, One contributing building.

The house at 12775 Still Pond Road is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. Windows and doors have been replaced throughout the building. In plan, the house is similar to a structure shown on an 1877 map of Still Pond, so the structure could predate 1877.

52. 12780 Main Street, 1949, Tax Map 12, Parcel 31, One non-contributing building.

Built in 1949, the house at 12780 Main Street is a one-and-one-half story cottage that is a common example of post-World War II domestic architecture. It does not appear to be directly associated with the themes that characterize the significance of the district.

53. Wilson-Huggins House (K-447), 12775 Main Street, circa 1890, Tax Map 13, Parcel 19, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1890, the house is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with shiplap siding.

54. 12783 Main Street, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 18, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1920, the house at 12783 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan and a cross gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. Windows and doors have been replaced throughout the building.

55. 26598 Maple Avenue, 1927, Tax Map 12, Parcel 32, One contributing building.

Constructed in 1927, the house at 26598 Maple Avenue is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a cross gable roof, and enclosed hipped roof porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding and brick veneer. Windows and doors have been replaced.

56. 26612 Maple Avenue, circa 1877, Tax Map 13, Parcel 10, One contributing building.

Constructed circa 1877, the house at 26612 Maple Avenue is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a side gable roof, and enclosed shed roof porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. Windows and doors have been replaced.

57. 26622 Maple Avenue, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 11, One contributing building.

The house at 26622 Maple Avenue is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan, a cross gable roof, and hipped roof porch with square wood supports. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with asbestos shingles. Windows are two-over-two wood sashes.

58. 26632 Maple Avenue, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 12, One contributing building.

The house at 26632 Maple Avenue is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan, a front gable roof, and shed roof porch. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with weatherboard. Windows are two-over-two wood sashes.

59. 26640 Maple Avenue, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 13, One contributing building.

The house at 26640 Maple Avenue is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with a rectangular plan and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. Windows and doors have been replaced.

60. 26646 Maple Avenue, 1973, Tax Map 13, Parcel 14, One non-contributing building.

Constructed in 1973, this property does not relate to the themes which characterize the district's significance.

61. 26652 Maple Avenue, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 15, One contributing building.

The house at 26652 Maple Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are clad with aluminum siding, and the foundation is brick. Windows are a mix of modern replacements and two-over-two sashes. The front entrance is sheltered by a gabled portico.

62. 26670 Maple Avenue, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 16, One contributing building.

The house at 26670 Maple Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan, and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with aluminum siding. Windows are two-over-two wood sashes. The front entrance is sheltered by a shed roof porch.

63. 26680 Maple Avenue, circa 1940, Tax Map 13, Parcel 17, One contributing building.

The house at 26680 Maple Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with aluminum siding. Windows are two-over-two sashes. The front entrance is a wooden glazed door with sidelights.

64. 26665 Trustee Street, circa 1900, Tax Map 13, Parcel 8, One contributing building.

The house at 26665 Trustee Street is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. Windows and doors have been replaced.

65. 26655 Trustee Street, circa 1900, Tax Map 13, Parcel 7, One contributing building.

The house at 26655 Trustee Street is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan and a side gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. Windows and doors have been replaced.

66. 26621 Trustee Street, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 2, One contributing building.

The house at 26621 Trustee Street is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan and a side gable roof. There is a one-story gabled addition on the façade. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. Windows and doors have been replaced.

67. 12807 Main Street, circa 1920, Tax Map 13, Parcel 1, One contributing building.

The house at 12807 Main Street is a two-story, frame, vernacular single dwelling with an L plan and a side gable roof. There is a one-story shed roof addition on the façade. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with vinyl siding and brick veneer. Windows and doors have been replaced.

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Still Pond Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of community planning, commerce, and social history; and it is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The Still Pond Historic District reflects the historical development of rural communities on Maryland's Upper Eastern Shore. Located at a crossroads surrounded by family farms, the town served as a commercial hub and center of community life. The historic district is associated with a significant event in social history, as the location of the first place in Maryland that women gained the right to vote. The district embodies distinctive characteristics of types, periods, and methods of construction of architecture, as it contains numerous rural examples of Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles, as well as vernacular building forms.

The period of significance for the Still Pond Historic District begins in early nineteenth century, based on the approximate construction date of the oldest buildings in the district, and extends through the 1930s, by which date the majority of the town's structures were in place and the district had substantially achieved its historic character and appearance.

Significance Statement

The Still Pond Historic District is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of community planning, commerce, and social history. The historic district is associated with the growth of the town of Still Pond and with commerce in rural towns in Maryland. The district is associated with a significant event in social history, as the location of the first place in Maryland that women voted in a municipal election.

The Still Pond Historic District is eligible under Criterion C, in the area of architecture. The district is a representative example of a type of crossroads village that characterizes the Eastern Shore region. The resources which make up the district embody the distinctive characteristics of types, periods, and methods of construction, as it contains numerous rural examples of regional vernacular building types as well as rural interpretations of popular Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. The district displays the variation of features that occur within styles and also shows the transitions between styles. The district possesses a significant concentration of buildings that are united historically and aesthetically by physical development. The interrelationship of the district's resources conveys a visual sense of the overall historic environment. Within the district, a number of individually distinctive resources, such as the Still

Pond Methodist Church (K-434), the George Harper Store (K-432), and the Medders-Krebs House (K-437), serve as focal points for the district. Overall, the contributing elements of the district represent, with good integrity, the period of significance. There are minimal noncontributing elements within the district boundaries, which do not have a significant effect on the overall integrity of the district.

Integrity

The Still Pond Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The historic district retains integrity of location, as the boundaries of the original parcels remain largely intact and the location of buildings has not changed since the period of significance. The roadway alignments of the primary streets in town retain historic location, as do the secondary residential streets.

The integrity of the district's design is reflected in the spacing of dwellings in a linear arrangement along roadways. Lot sizes are generally consistent and most principal facades are oriented toward the road. Buildings in the center of town set close to the road. Larger houses, such as the Old Harper House and the Medders-Krebs House, are set back further from the road. The lots on Maple Avenue and Trustee Street are generally smaller and houses are located closer together. Alterations to buildings within the district are generally limited in scope, and do not affect the integrity of design of the district as a whole. Design elements found throughout the district include regular and irregular plans, consistent massing, decorative entryways, gabled and hipped roofs, multi-paned windows, decorative brackets and trim, and front porches with a variety of porch supports.

The setting within the district boundaries remains primarily residential in character. Roads are two lanes in width and are framed with mature trees, providing a bucolic setting reflective of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century small town life. Other landscape elements that contribute to the historic setting include ornamental plantings, hedges, and fencing. Concrete sidewalks along portions of Still Pond Road and Old Still Pond Road date to the period of significance and provide a pedestrian scale to the neighborhood. Properties within the district retain integrity of setting; many properties feature historic outbuildings and mature vegetation. The setting surrounding the historic district consists of a remarkably well-preserved rural historic landscape.

Historic materials are readily visible throughout the district, including the frame construction of many of the dwellings, stone and brick foundations, brick chimneys, wood siding, original windows, wood paneled doors, decorative dormers and trim, and historic outbuildings.

Examples of late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century workmanship include corbelled chimneys, decorative brackets, jigsaw work, arched and oriel windows, wood sash windows, louvered wood shutters, and transom and sidelights.

The historic district conveys the feeling of a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century crossroads community and commercial center that developed in connection with Kent County's agricultural growth.

The historic district retains its integrity of association with the growth of Still Pond, rural commerce, and the site of an important event in social history. The association with the growth of the town can be seen in the arrangement of larger buildings in the center of town, as well more modest homes on smaller lots on the periphery of town. Reminders of commerce and trade in rural Maryland are seen in the structures that form the nucleus of the town; the George Harper Store, the Still Pond Post Office and Store, the Old Still Pond Post Office at 12759 Still Pond Road, the commercial property at 12750 Still Pond, the former feed store at 26629 Medders Road, and the former store at 12754 Still Pond Road. The site where women first voted in Maryland is commemorated by a historic marker at the site of the Still Pond Town Hall.

Contributing resources to the district include properties that date to the period of significance and that possess sufficient integrity to express their association with the themes that characterize the district's significance. Contributing features include buildings and the lots on which they are set, as well as associated historic features such as fencing, vegetation, and outbuildings. Sixty-four out of 67 structures within the district boundaries are contributing elements of the district.

Noncontributing resources include properties that do not date to the period of significance. The noncontributing resources within the district consist of three properties built in 1949, 1955, and 1973. Several properties along the east side of Still Pond Road that were constructed after the period of significance were not included within the district boundaries.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The Development of Still Pond

Land west and south of Still Pond drains to the Still Pond Creek, a stream that flows west and joins the Chesapeake Bay, and land north and east of town drains to Lloyd's Creek, which flows north to the Sassafras River. The area between these two drainages is known as Still Pond Neck. Historic maps indicate that the name Still Pond originated with the creek, not the town or land mass. Earlier names for the waterway include Steelpond Creeke in 1661 (Kenny 1984), Steel Bone Creek (Hermann 1670), and Steel Pone Creek (Churchman 1778). Steele may have been the surname of an early settler and "pone" may originate with an Old English word meaning favorite spot (Kenny 1984; Alotta 1992). By 1795, Griffith mapped the creek as "Still Pond."

As early as the third quarter of the seventeenth century, colonists were living in the vicinity of Still Pond Creek (Hermann 1670), although the general area was still sparsely settled. The tract called "Redmore's Supply," patented in 1678, encompassed part of the area occupied by the present village. About 1730, John Gale, Jr. built a gambrel-roofed hall-parlor house on "Redmore's Supply"; the house, constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, with English Garden Wall bond in the upper gable, stood southwest of the village until 1978 (Bourne 1998: 102). By the late eighteenth century, a community had formed in the Still Pond vicinity, based on the establishment date of the Still Pond Methodist Church congregation, which was founded by Bishop Francis Asbury in 1772 (Forman 1985). In 1788, the congregation built a wooden structure on the site of the present church (Bourne 1998).

By the mid nineteenth century, the core of the town had been established, which mapmakers noted as "Still Pond X Roads" (Lucas 1841; Martenet 1860). Martenet's 1860 detailed Kent County map shows present-day Still Pond Road and Medders Road in place at this time. In 1877, a detailed map of Still Pond shows a road pattern that persists to the present (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson 1877), although the eastern section of what is now Old Still Pond Road had not yet been built.

Agriculture, particularly the fruit-growing industry, fueled the growth of the town. The nearby Kent County Railroad, chartered in 1856 and completed in 1873, also contributed to the development of the area, given farmers access to larger markets and allowing more products and materials to reach small towns like Still Pond. Still Pond Station was located about a mile to the south of the village.

On August 21, 1888 a major tornado hit the town. Coming from the head of Still Pond Creek, the tornado went through Still Pond, killed one man, and headed north to the Rosedale Cannery, where it

killed ten more people before heading northeast to Cecil County and Delaware. On August 25, 1888, the Kent News reported eleven deaths and four injuries from the storm.

By 1895, the town's population was 268 (1895 U.S. Atlas). Still Pond incorporated in 1908, but in 1920, the town's incorporation was repealed. The town has not grown substantially since the 1920s.

A Center of Rural Commerce and Community Life

Today, visitors to Still Pond may observe the quiet rural town and be tempted to think that life has not changed in 100 years. However, historically Still Pond was much more a bustling hub of activity and trade than it is today. At the height of its growth, Still Pond was a thriving commercial center serving the surrounding rural community. Fruit growing and other agricultural pursuits brought prosperity to the area, which in turn supported numerous small industries and businesses. In the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century, two brothers, George and Frank Harper, each operated stores in town, and numerous business and trades followed.

By 1878, four blacksmiths/wheelwrights, two sellers of boots and shoes, three carpenters/undertakers, two druggists, four general store merchants, a lumber merchant, and a physician were all working in Still Pond. At this time, the town had a population of 200, with two churches and two schools serving white and African-American residents (Maryland Directory 1878). Some Still Pond residents most likely worked at the Black and Krebs Canning Factory, formerly located on the southeast corner of Dutchtown Road and Rosedale Cannery Road (Forman 1985).

At the turn of the twentieth century, Still Pond was an even busier place, with five stores, five doctors, the cannery, and a warehouse for farm produce. The town boasted a large brick Town Hall with a tower, which was located at the center of town (built in 1884), the Fruit Growers Hotel, which was located on the west side of town (burned in 1907), a large two-story schoolhouse, which was located at the northeast corner of Main Street and Maple Avenue ("Still Pond" vertical file, Historical Society of Kent County).

The early twentieth century brought additional changes to Still Pond. On July 8, 1914, the Still Pond exchange was established, providing telephone service to the town. Electricity reached town sometime in the 1930s (Sutton 1983). In 1950, the spelling of the town's name changed from "Stillpond" to Still Pond" ("Still Pond" vertical file, Enoch Pratt). On June 29, 1951, the Still Pond School, Kent County's last one-room school, was closed, which was the now vacant building at 12622 Still Pond Road ("Still Pond" vertical file, Historical Society of Kent County). By the mid-twentieth century, the town's prominence as a commercial center had begun to decline, as automobile culture increasingly allowed people to travel further for work and shopping.

Maryland's First Women Voters

Twelve years before the 19th Amendment established women's suffrage, Still Pond was the first place in Maryland where women were permitted to vote in a municipal election. When Still Pond incorporated in 1908, the citizens of town chose a commission form of government. Chapter 160, "An Act Incorporating the Town of Still Pond," Article 3 "provides that the legal voters of Still Pond, female included, who pay taxes and who have resided within its corporate limits six months, of the age 21 years and upward, shall elect by ballot on the first Saturday in May, 1908, three commissioners." Twelve white women and two African American women registered to vote. Three of these women voted on May 2, 1908; Mary Jane Howard, a 69-year-old widow, Annasandra "Annie" Maxwell, 49, and Eliza Kelley (Kent County News 2006; Kent News 1908).

Local coverage of this unprecedented event reflected mixed attitudes towards this new civil right gained for women. On April 4, 1908, the Kent News reported that women tax payers in Still Pond were being given the right to vote, noting that "This is the first time the glorious privileged has been conferred on the fair sex in Maryland. Is it the opening wedge?" ("Still Pond" Historical Society of Kent County). After the vote, the paper's coverage highlighted that Mary Jane Howard was "one of the best known residents of the town," and that Annie Maxwell and Eliza Kelley were "wives of physicians and leaders of thought in the community." The paper pointed out that two of the women voted losing tickets, and also reported that some of the men present had offered to write tickets for these new voters. The women refused the help (Kent News, 9 May 1908). A Baltimore Sun editorial of the time speculated as to why only three of the fourteen registered women voters showed at the polls. The quote below illustrates the attitudes early women voters faced:

"One was kept away by the appearance of rain. She had recently procured her spring hat, and she could not assume the risk of getting it wet. Another found that to go to vote would interfere with the preparation of her husband's supper. But the reason which kept the third on the list from voting about to start for the polls, the rains having ceased, the baby woke and began to cry. That put the idea of voting out of the Mother's head. The town of Still Pond might be able to get along comfortably without a woman's vote; but the baby could not get along comfortably while its mother was voting and talking politics at the polls. So, the good lady, like a good mother as she doubtless is, let the election go and took up the baby and comforted it. And that is just the reason why women's suffrage does not make a better headway. The women – most of them – have something for [sic] more important than politics to occupy their time. Men can attend to the voting, but they cannot attend to the baby and other duties which require the greater ability of women." (Kent News, 9 May 1908).

The Architecture of Still Pond

The architecture of Still Pond Historic District illustrates the town's history and is reflective of both local and national building traditions. The historic district displays the variation of features that occur within national styles, such as Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles, and also shows the transitions between styles. The town features numerous examples of vernacular building forms that are endemic to Maryland's Eastern Shore. The district possesses a significant concentration of buildings that are united historically and aesthetically by physical development. The interrelationship of the district's resources conveys a visual sense of the overall historic environment. Individually distinctive resources, such as the Still Pond Methodist Church (K-434), the George Harper Store (K-432), and the Medders-Krebs House (K-437), serve as focal points for the district. Reminders of commerce and trade in rural Maryland are seen in the structures that form the nucleus of the town; the George Harper Store, the Still Pond Post Office and Store, the Old Still Pond Post Office at 12759 Still Pond Road, the commercial property at 12750 Still Pond, the former feed store at 26629 Medders Road, and the former store at 12754 Still Pond Road.

Major Bibliographical References:

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Bowie, Walter. "Age of the Store-House at Still Pond Crossroads." MS. 23 Jan., 2007, Still Pond, MD.

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Forman, H. Chandlee. The Rolling Year on Maryland's Upper Eastern Shore, With Rachel Betterton Turner's Scrap Book of 1895. Centreville, MD: Corsica Bookshop, 1985.

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Kent County Bicentennial Committee. "Kent County Guide." Chestertown, MD, 1976.

Kent County News. "Tales of Kent County." Chestertown, MD: Kent County News, 2006.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. "Odd Fellows Hall" (K-430), "Still Pond Sculpture" (K-431), "George Harper Store/William Medders Store" (K-432), "Mt. Zion Church" (K-433), "Still Pond Methodist Church" (K-434), "Old Harper House" (K-435), "Jarvis House" (K-436), "Medders-Krebs House" (K-437), and "Wilson-Huggins House" (K-447).

"Medders (William) and Company" vertical file. Maryland Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, MD.

"Still Pond" vertical file. Maryland Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, MD.

"Still Pond" vertical file. Historical Society of Kent County, Chestertown, MD.

"Still Pond Women First in Maryland to Vote." Kent News, 9 May, 1908. Reprint, The Kent Shoreman, Vol. 17, No. 2, August, 1981.

Sutton, Stanley B. Beyond the Roadgate, Kent County 1900-1980. S.B. Sutton, 1983.

Usilton, Frederick G. History of Kent County Maryland. Facsimile Reprint, Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1994.

Geographical Data

UTM References:

Betterton, MD USGS quad

A: 18-410100-4353700
B: 18-410497-4353423
C: 18-409993-4352907
D: 18-409001-5353231
E: 18-408877-4354000

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Still Pond Historic District begins at a point where the eastern point of the tax parcel associated with the Mt. Zion Church (Map 12, Parcel 246) meets the northside right-of-way of MD 292 and extends east along the right-of-way to Parcel 11, which the boundary encompasses and returns to the right-of-way line. The boundary extends east to Maple Avene, and then follows the north side of Maple Avenue to Map 12 Parcel 32. The boundary follows the parcel line and extends northeast to Main Street. It turns north to Trustee Street. It follows the north side of Trustee Street to Rosedale Cannery Road, which it crosses. The boundary follows the east side of Rosedale Cannery Road southeast to its intersection with MD 566 (Old Still Pond Road). The boundary turns and follows the south side of MD 566 west until it meets Parcel 32 of Map 13. It then follows the southern edge of tax parcels adjacent to the south side of MD 566 until it reaches the northeast corner of Parcel 44 of Map 13, which is encompasses. From there, the boundary follows the eastern edge of the right-of-way for MD 292 until it reaches a point along the road across from Parcel 63 on Map 13. It crosses the road and encompasses Parcel 63, and then heads north following the western edge of parcels adjacent to the west side of MD 292. At Parcel 51 of Map 13, the boundary turns west and follows the southern edge of parcels adjacent to the south side of MD 292 until it reaches Parcel 12 of Map 12 where it turns northwest and meets the southern edge of the right-of-way of MD 292. It follows the right-of-way line west to the Still Pond Cemetery, which it encompasses, and then rejoins the right-of-way line, which it follows west to a point across the road from the western edge of the Mt. Zion Church property, which it encompasses, and rejoins to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the historic district is based on the tax parcels associated with the crossroads community of Still Pond that date to the period of signficance. The boundary does not include residential properties along the east side of MD 292, south of Parcel 44 of Map 13, because these resources were built after the period of signficance. While the boundary includes community resources associated with the town that are located west of the town's main core (churches and cemeteries), it does not include open agricultural fields that surround the town.

Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Name of Property: Still Pond Historic District
Location: Kent County, Maryland
Photographer: Peter E. Kurtze
Date: May 2009

Photo captions:

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0001.tif
View into district from east; Medders Road, view west from Rosedale Cannery Road

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0002.tif
Still Pond Road at Medders Road, facing west

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0003.tif
Still Pond Road at Still Pond Road, view west

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0004.tif
Still Pond Road, view east from 12759 Still Pond Road

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0005.tif
12750 Still Pond Rd, view from NE

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0006.tif
View facing NE on Still Pond Road, showing Post Office and George Harper Store

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0007.tif
Post Office, south facade

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0008.tif
George Harper Store, view from SW

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0009.tif
Wilson-Huggins House, 12775 Main St., view from SW

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0010.tif
North side Still Pond Road facing west, #12749 in foreground

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0011.tif
View south on Still Pond Road from Old Still Pond Road

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0012.tif
Still Pond Road, west side, view from SE, with #12664 in foreground

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0013.tif
Still Pond Road, west side, view from SE, with #12704 in foreground

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0014.tif
Still Pond School, 12622 Still Pond Road, view from NE

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0015.tif
Still Pond Road, south side, view from NW, with #12772 in foreground

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0016.tif
Still Pond Road, south side, view from NE, with #12788 in foreground

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0017.tif
Jarvis House, 12788 Still Pond Road, view from NW

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0018.tif
12796 Still Pond Road, from NW

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0019.tif
Harper House, 12784 Still Pond Road, north facade

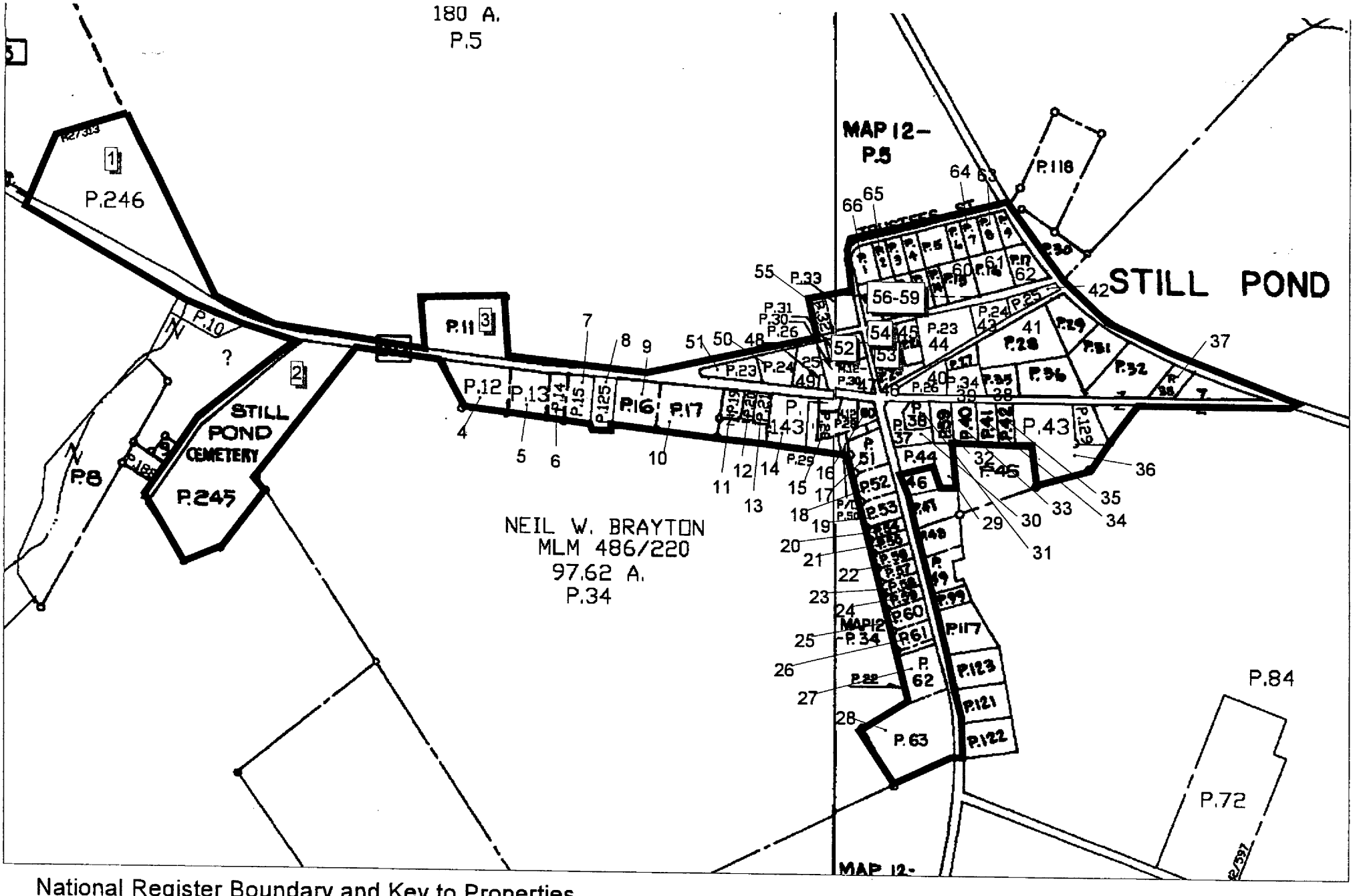
MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0020.tif
Still Pond Road, view NW near edge of district

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0021.tif
View into district from near western edge, facing east across fields

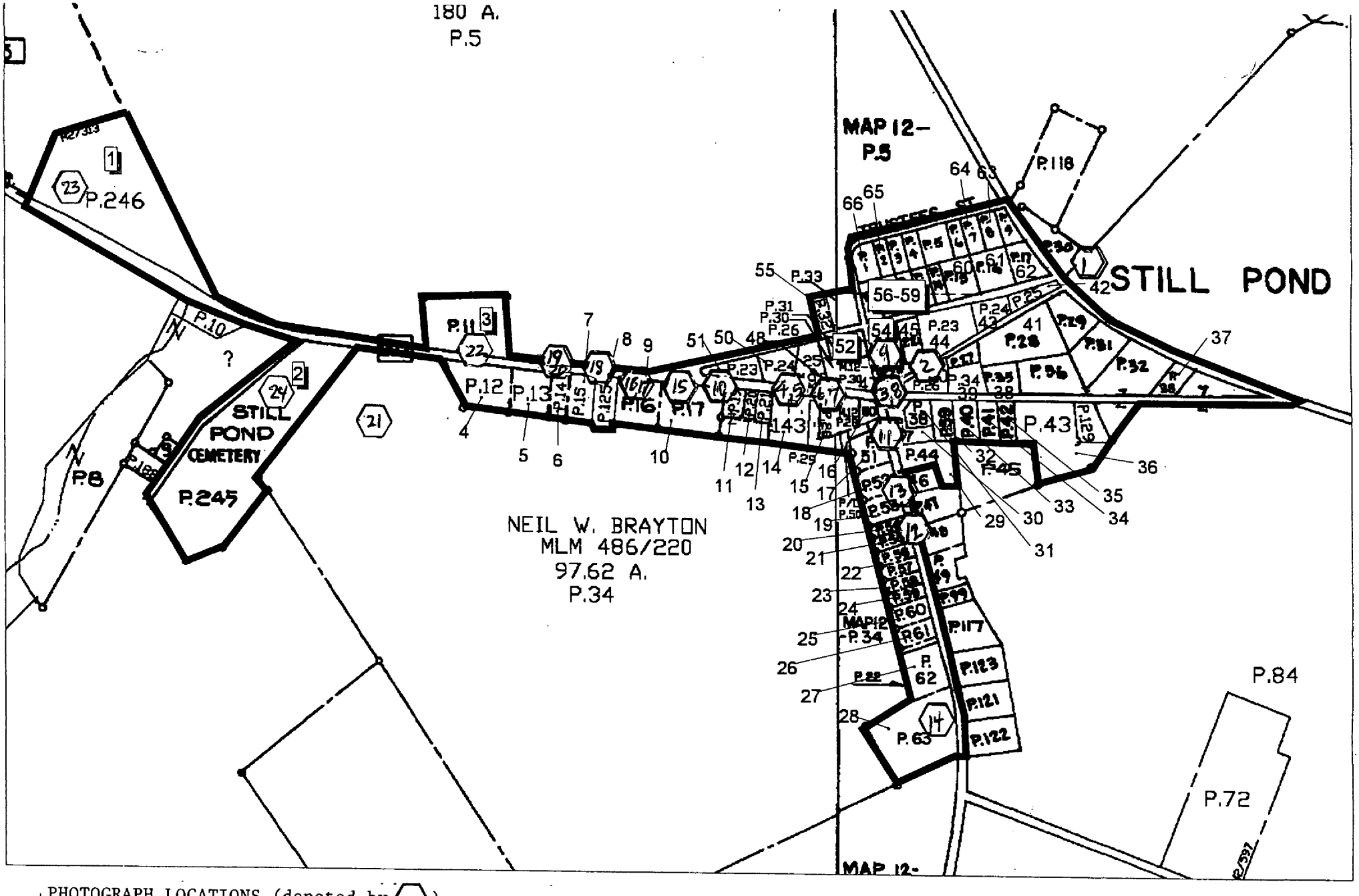
MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0022.tif
Still Pond Methodist Church, 12801 Still Pond Road, south facade

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0023.tif
Mount Zion Church, view from SW

MD_KentCounty_StillPondHD_0024.tif
Still Pond Cemetery, facing south



National Register Boundary and Key to Properties
K-701
Still Pond Historic District
Still Pond, Kent County
Kent County Tax Maps 12 and 13



PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS (denoted by ⬡)

K-701
Still Pond Historic District
Still Pond, Kent County
Kent County Tax Maps 12 and 13

STOP

MAIN ST
CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
LOCA L ASPARAGUS WORMS

EAST
SOUTH
MARYLAND
566
MARYLAND
292
SPEED LIMIT
25
EAST
566

IDEAL OPTICAL LAB
EYE EXAMS
12750
IDEAL OPTICAL LAB
FOR SALE
wyble enterprises

UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE
ICE

UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE
STILL POND, MARYLAND 21667
ICE
Bud
Budweiser
UTZ

CREDIT
CARDS
ACCEPTED
LOCAL
ASPARAGUS
IN SEASON

12775

SPEED LIMIT 25
NORTH
MARYLAND
292
Betterton 3

JCT
566

12796

12801