

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Colonial Annapolis Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC: Colonial Annapolis Historic District

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 4th	
STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24	COUNTY: Anne Arundel	CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Individual ownership, public and private; address correspondence to Historic Annapolis Inc.,	STATE: Maryland
STREET AND NUMBER: 18 Pinkney Street	
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	
STATE: Maryland	
CODE: 24	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Anne Arundel County Courthouse, Clerk of Circuit Court	STATE: Maryland
STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 71	
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	
STATE: Maryland	
CODE: 24	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey check under individual buildings	STATE: Maryland
DATE OF SURVEY: various	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress/ Annex	
STREET AND NUMBER: Department of Prints and Photographs	
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	
STATE: D.C.	
CODE: 11	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Departing from the grid pattern characteristic of many American towns, the planners adopted a modified baroque plan, first applied by French baroque designers in garden layout, as at Versailles. This influence soon spread to England and was adapted by Christopher Wren and John Evelyn for the rebuilding of London after the 1666 fire. In the accepted planning practice of this style, the highest and most commanding locations were reserved for the State House and church.

The focal point was a large (528-foot diameter) public circle where the State House would stand dominating harbor and town. Nearby was a smaller (340-foot diameter) circle set aside for a publicly supported Anglican church. From the two circles a system of radial streets extended outwards toward the edges of town. Those leading into the statehouse circle have a pinwheel alignment so no one is directly on axis with the center of the circle. Because of this arrangement, the plan fails to achieve one of the major aims of baroque design which is the creation of terminal vistas by ending diagonal streets at some great public building, monument, or natural view. That the planner did not fully comprehend the problems of baroque layout is also seen in the awkward land shapes which result from the many lots bisected by diagonal streets.

An additional feature of the plan, never implemented, was a residential square inspired by and named for London's famous Bloomsbury Square. For the comfort and pleasure of town dwellers, the planners separated residential and official areas from necessary artisan, commercial, and port activities. In addition the Maryland Assembly ordered the construction of a handsome pair of gates with gate houses for the town "rangers" at the main overland (West Street) entrance and the ditching and planting of hedges (quick-sets) along both sides of the road outside the town from the gates to the top of the hill.

The State House on State Circle is a National Historic Landmark in its own right. Begun in 1772 and completed in 1784, it was the meeting place of the Continental Congress, 1783-84. It was here that George Washington resigned his commission as commander of the American armies, December 23, 1783, and Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris, formally ending the Revolutionary War on January 14, 1784. This noteworthy Georgian public building, capped by a 150-foot wooden dome which was completed in 1793 and is the prototype of many subsequent state house domes, is still in use as the State Capital. The old Senate Chamber where Congress met has been restored and is notable for its fine woodwork by William Buckland. Near the State House is the Old Treasury, the oldest public building in Annapolis. It was built in 1735-37, for the Commissioners for Emitting Bills of Credit and, with its exterior brickwork laid up in Flemish bond, survives virtually unaltered.

The Hammond-Harwood House, Maryland Avenue at Prince George Street, is also a National Historic Landmark. Generally regarded as William Buckland's masterpiece, this superb formal Georgian mansion in the Palladian manner is one of the finest examples of pre-Revolutionary

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1695

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | osophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Annapolis, capital of the colony and subsequently of the State of Maryland is a rare example of an attempt to create a European urban environment in a North American setting by the use of a modified baroque plan. With few changes, Annapolis developed in harmony with the original plan of 1695 to emerge in the mid-eighteenth century as the focal point of Maryland government, politics, and commercial activity and as a center of provincial wealth, culture, and taste. In 1783-84, the town was host to the Continental Congress and in 1786 to the Annapolis Convention, forerunner of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The basic features of that city have survived to the present and provide the boundaries for the historic district. Some streets within Old Town have been widened and a few street names have been altered, but the original plan is little changed. In addition to the many outstanding individual examples of high Georgian design, scores of two and three story buildings, some trim and well maintained, others rundown, line streets such as Cornhill, Market, and Conduit. None are distinguished in design or detail, but all are harmonious in scale and materials. In mass, scale, and texture, the physical evidence of Annapolis places it as near to the 18th century as to our own.

History

In 1695, under the direction of Royal Governor Sir Francis Nicholson, the capital of the colony of Maryland was transferred from its original location, St. Mary's, to a more central and accessible spot on a peninsula between the present Spa and College Creeks at the mouth of the Severn River. The site of the new capital, then denominated Anne Arundel Town, had been sparsely settled since the mid-seventeenth century. Befitting the seat of royal power in absentia the colonial government determined to plan and survey a new town of about 100 acres, which was soon enlarged to over 140 acres. The town, renamed Annapolis in honor of Princess (the future Queen) Anne, was incorporated in 1696.

The origins of the Annapolis town plan are obscure. In 1695, Richard Beard, Gentleman and Surveyor of Anne Arundel County, drew up and surveyed the original plat, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1704. The earliest extant rendering of the plan was made by James Stoddart in 1748 from notes taken in 1718. The Old World influences on the plan are

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bierne, Rosamond, and Scarff, John H., William Buckland 1734-1774 Architect of Virginia and Maryland, Baltimore, 1958.

Bradford, S. Sydney, "The Colonial Annapolis Historic District," National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings Report, Northeastern Region, National Park Service, Property Files, Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C., 1965.

Brown, William H. ed., "Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, September 1693 to June 1697," Archives of Maryland, 1899, pp. 78, 83, 95, 110, 112, 122, 187, 196, 226-27, 265, 283, 291-92, 501-03.

(continued)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY		O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	UTM		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
NW	18.370430.4316000			
NE	18.361180.4315690			
SE	18.371540.4314690			
SW	18.370250.4314630			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 75 square miles about 230

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Patricia Heintzleman, Architectural Historian, Landmark Review Project; original report prepared by Charles D. McCormick, Joseph Watterson and D. Peter Myers, 1968.

ORGANIZATION: Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service DATE: 7/30/74

STREET AND NUMBER: 1100 L Street, NW

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D. C. CODE: 11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: _____ (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Title: _____

Date: _____ (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

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

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Landmark Designated: June 23, 1965 date

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Boundary Certified: Cornelia Heine 6-19-75 date

Date: _____ Chief, Hist. & Arch. Surveys

ATTEST: _____

Boundary Attested: [Signature] date 6/19/75

Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____ Director, OAHPS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (1) Colonial Annapolis Historic District

architecture in America. Across Maryland Avenue is the Chase-Lloyd House. Begun in 1769 for Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Justice of the United States Supreme Court, it was completed by Edward Lloyd IV, in 1772. The house is the only three-storied pre-Revolutionary dwelling built in Annapolis and the interiors are particularly fine with elaborately carved trim in the dining room, drawing room, and large center hall by William Buckland. The Chase-Lloyd House, along with the Brice House and Paca House, are individually designated landmarks. Many other notable 18th-century structures are within the district. Among them are the William Reynolds Tavern at Church Circle, McDowell Hall and the Charles Carroll-Barrister Birthplace on the Saint John's College Campus, the John Ridout House on Duke of Gloucester Street, the Peggy Stewart House on Hanover Street, the Slicer-Shiplap House near the waterfront and the Upton Scott House on Shipwright Street. The damage to the over-all appearance of the city caused by the six-story Hilton Hotel is not as severe as was expected. The Hotel sets off to the side, south of the wharf, and is not as intrusive as the Naval Academy's Field House, built 15 years ago, immediately to the north of the wharf area. The area between Franklin, Northwest, Calvert, Larkin and Shaw Streets contain approximately 25 eighteenth-century buildings. Commercial fronts hide the antiquity of 16 early Annapolis buildings along West Street between Church Circle and the intersection of West, Calvert, and Cathedral Streets, which marks the site of the historic entrance to the original town of Annapolis. To the west of this is Acton, at Acton Place, a Palladian mansion completed in 1762 for Philip Hammond, slightly outside the original town limits. The house is noteworthy for its unusual design, the facade facing Acton Place being composed of two pavillion motifs flanking a slightly recessed single center bay, the reverse of the usual arrangement.

Boundaries of the Colonial Annapolis Historic District:

The present boundary roughly approximates that of the original town plan, with slight additions to the Northwest to include open land behind St. John's College to College Creek and to the West to include Acton Place and the quiet residential atmosphere which remains down to the waters of Spa Creek.

The Boundary as shown by the green line on the accompanying Map #1 runs counterclockwise from the Annapolis City Dock area along the property line of the U.S. Naval Academy on the east to College Creek; thence in a westerly direction along the creek to the western curb of Roscoe Rowe Boulevard and Calvert Street; thence in a northwesterly direction on West Street at the south curb to Larkin Street; thence south on Larkin at the west curb line to Shaw; thence south on Shaw at the west curb line to the rear of the properties facing Franklin Street; thence along the rear property line of the buildings on Franklin Street in a westerly direction to the west boundary of the property on the northwest corner of

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (2) Colonial Annapolis Historic District

Franklin and Southgate Streets; thence south along the rear property lines of the houses on the west side of Southgate Street to Spa Creek; thence along Spa Creek in an easterly direction to the point of beginning at the Annapolis City Dock area.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**(NATIONAL HISTORIC INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
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COUNTY	
Anne Arundel	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance: (1) Colonial Annapolis Historic District

strong and perhaps their source was Sir Francis Nicholson. Nicholson, a strong-willed man who was governor or lieutenant-governor of five different American colonies, had traveled widely in Europe and must have known Christopher Wren's baroque plan for rebuilding London after the Great Fire, 1666. Before coming to Maryland he helped found William and Mary College and later participated in planning Virginia's new capital, Williamsburg.

For several decades after its founding Annapolis developed slowly. Limited harbor facilities and the small inland extension of the Severn River made it a mediocre site for the growth of commerce. But as the century progressed and tobacco-based prosperity came to the Chesapeake Bay region, Annapolis grew. As Colonial wealth accumulated, planters, lawyers and government officials moved to the city. By the eve of the American Revolution the town had reached its zenith as an important American center of taste, culture, and politics. In 1776, it had an estimated 3,000 residents and not only were most of its approximately 450 houses made of brick, but several were of major architectural significance.

In 1789, Baltimore became Maryland's official Port of Entry, foreshadowing the eclipse of Annapolis as the State's first city. However, Annapolis remained the State Capital through the 19th and 20th centuries and in 1845 received an infusion of new life from the founding of the United States Naval Academy. Since World War II, the town's population, prospects, and land values have increased markedly. The relatively placid history of Annapolis since 1800 has fostered the survival of much of the atmosphere, many of the structures, and the basic street plan of the colonial era.

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9. Bibliographical References: (1) Colonial Annapolis Historic District

Davis, Deering, Annapolis Houses, 1700-1775, New York, 1947.

Morrison, Hugh, Early American Architecture, New York, 1952, pp. 381-84.

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, Colonial Annapolis Files, Correspondence, Inventory, and Reports, Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Reps, John W., The Making of Urban America, Princeton, New Jersey, 1965, pp. 103-08.

Ridgely, David, Annals of Annapolis, Baltimore, 1841, pp. 87-131.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Item number

Page 1

Colonial Annapolis Historic District
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

#7 Description ADDENDUM (1 February 1983)

The Colonial Annapolis Historic District covers the oldest or core section of Annapolis around which the city developed. The district is characterized by a Baroque street plan of circles and diagonal streets superimposed on a terrain that rises to the northwest from the harbor at Spa Creek. Standing prominently on the highest point in the city overlooking the harbor is the Maryland State House, an eighteenth century brick structure with a very large wooden polygonal dome. A primarily commerical region surrounds the harbor, extends northwest along Main Street and out West Street from Church Circle. Another primarily commerical area is along Maryland Avenue between State Circle and the middle of the block formed by Prince George and King George Streets. Governmental buildings stand near the State House, primarily to the northwest of State Circle. The St. John's College campus is located in the northwest corner of the district between College Creek and College Avenue. The remaining sections of the district are primarily residential with educational, religious, commerical, and civic (i.e. firehouses, city offices) structures scattered through out. The U. S. Naval Academy borders on the northeast and is not included in the Colonial Annapolis Historic District.

The buildings within the district are of various types, materials, stylistic influences, proportions, and positions in the streetscapes resulting from construction or remodeling and date primarily from the seventeenth century through the first third of the twentieth century. Although the buildings are generally grouped by type and period to particular sections, the district is characterized by a mixture of types and periods in almost all sections of it. The oldest buildings, dating from the eighteenth and early to mid nineteenth centuries, stand primarily to the southeast of Church Circle in an area bounded roughly by Duke of Gloucester Street to the southwest and College Avenue on the northwest. Several eighteenth century and early-to-mid-nineteenth century structures are located along West Street and scattered to the southwest of Duke of Gloucester Street. The buildings from this period are generally of brick or frame construction, classical in design and decoration, and range from large scale such as the State House and Brice House to small as seen in several houses along Duke of Gloucester and East Street.

The late nineteenth century and early twentieth century period are marked primarily by development of residential areas to the southwest of Duke of Gloucester Street, to the northwest of State Circle, and along Prince George and King George Streets, and College Avenue. The area to the northwest of State Circle was obliterated in the mid-twentieth century for construction of several large state government office buildings. The areas along the harbor, Main Street, and Maryland Avenue clearly developed into their present use during this period with the struction of commerical buildings or the extensive remodeling of existing structures for commerical use. A

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National Park Service**

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Colonial Annapolis Historic District
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

#7 Description continued

similar change in the type of building from residential to commercial also occurred to a lesser extent along State Circle and School Street.

Stylistically, the buildings in the district range from high style formal Georgian seen in the State House and Hammond-Harewood and Brice Houses of the eighteenth century and the Colonial or Georgian Revival houses of the early twentieth century to the vernacular and plain single and double houses from various periods which probably make up the majority of the residential building stock in the district. The southwest edges of the district along Spa Creek are characterized primarily by Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial or Georgian Revival, and Functional style houses setting on large lots with front, side, and back yards giving a garden-like setting. The areas with the older buildings also have in addition to the earlier classical influences Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Stick, Second Empire, and Functional styles evident. The commercial areas are characterized by buildings in rows abutting each other and the sidewalk and of various heights and decoration but generally shed-roofed or built to give a flat-roofed appearance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Item number

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Colonial Annapolis Historic District
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

#8 Significance ADDENDUM (1 February 1983)

period: 1600-1699
 1700-1799
 1800-1899
 1900-

Applicable Criteria: A and C
specific dates: various
builder/architect: various

Significance Summary:

The Colonial Annapolis Historic District achieves significance on three levels and in various periods from the town's history and the buildings that stand within the district. On the national level, Annapolis was host to the Continental Congress in 1783-1784 during which the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War was ratified in 1784 and to the Annapolis Convention in 1786 which lead to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The basic features of that city, which include a unique Baroque street plan and several outstanding examples of high Georgian design found in the United States, survive. State significance is acquired from the role of Annapolis as first a colonial capital and then the capital of the state, which it still is. The Maryland State House, begun in 1771 and still in use; the Old Treasury Building, erected in the eighteenth century; and the residences of people prominent in Maryland's political history stand within the district. On the local level, importance is gained from the city's function as the seat of Anne Arundel County. The county courthouse, begun in the early nineteenth century and extensively altered in the 1890s, stands on Church Circle near Government House, the official residence of the Governor of Maryland. The district is tied into a significant and distinguishable unit by the buildings which represent various types and periods of construction and which record the growth and development of the city from its founding into the twentieth century.

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National Park Service**

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Colonial Annapolis Historic District
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

#7 Description ADDENDUM

4 February 1983

The elements which are non-contributive to the significance of the district date generally from post the 1930s and consist primarily of public and private office buildings, commercial structures in the shopping areas, and houses scattered throughout the district although found mainly in the area to the southwest of Duke of Gloucester Street. What makes these elements non-contributive are age, design, scale, and/or historical factors. Large scale mid-to-late twentieth century office buildings stand along Bladen Street, College Avenue, Francis Street, and Franklin Street. Multi-story parking garages are located along St. Johns Street and in mid-block formed by Main, Green, and Duke of Gloucester Streets. A few of the new structures line Main Street sandwiched by older, historic fabric. Some of the new buildings blend successfully into the streetscapes, such as a few of the commercial buildings along Main Street and some of the houses along Franklin Street. Other non-contributive buildings become visual intrusions such as the parking garages and huge office structures. Specific examples of these intrusions are the governmental buildings along College Avenue which, though Georgian influenced in decoration and a part of the continuum of the historic role of Annapolis as the state capital, are of a scale larger than the State House, which visually is a focal point because of the scale, and are set back from the street, atypical of most of the district thus giving a broad feel to the public area formed by the streets.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

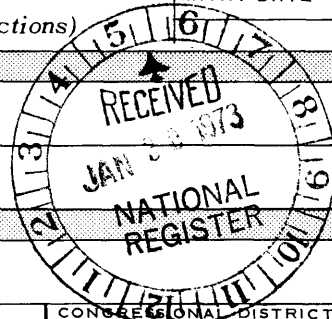
STATE:
Maryland

COUNTY:
Anne Arundel

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)



1. NAME

COMMON:
Sands House

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Sands House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
130 Prince George Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Fourth (as of January 1973)

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Anne Arundel CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered Less than fee simple development rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mrs. Frederick Dowsett

STREET AND NUMBER:
731 Warren Drive

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Anne Arundel County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Church Circle at South Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

DATE OF SURVEY:
1936 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
District of Columbia

CODE:
11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

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ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

When the earliest portion of the Sands House was built, it stood quite near the waterfront, but the gradual filling up of the harbor over the past two hundred years has put the house over a block from the Harbor. In spite of the changes in its surroundings, its various alterations and additions, the house remains a picturesque incident in the oldest section of Annapolis.

The original portion of the Sands House is a small gambrel-roofed frame dwelling with the gambrel end forming the southeast street facade. This three-bay front has a central front door and two floor levels, and a single narrow window at the top of the gambrel lighting the attic space. At the ridge of the roof is a massive chimney with a cap of two bands of projecting courses. This is the single and original interior chimney.

On the north side of the house is a one-story addition with a long sloping roof which was added in the early nineteenth century. The roof on this addition hides the lower slope of the gambrel roof on the main part of the house, giving the whole composition an asymmetrical form. The house underwent extensive remodeling around 1902 when the whole structure was raised two feet, and nearly all the exterior fabric, including the clapboarding and the window trim was replaced. It was also during this remodeling that the small front porch and the two-story rear ell were added.

The interior of the original portion of the house is divided into five principal rooms: three, including the entrance hall, on the first floor; and two on the second. The second floor is reached by a narrow winding stair that is assumed to be the original. The walls of the rooms are now all plastered, but they may originally have been half-paneled. At least one of the principal first floor rooms retains its original exposed ceiling joists, fastened with "treenails."

50-1-1000
 2-1-1000
 3-1-1000
 4-1-1000
 5-1-1000
 6-1-1000
 7-1-1000
 8-1-1000
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

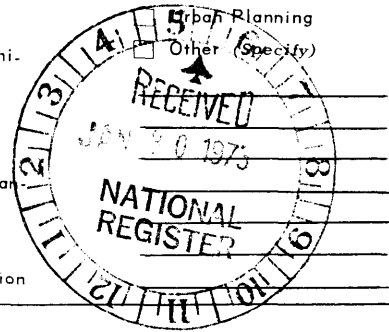
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The picturesque Sands House is thought to be the oldest frame structure in Annapolis. It is significant architecturally and is believed to be a rare surviving example of the earliest type of dwelling built in the city.

The exact construction date of the house has not been established, but there is a tradition that it was built in the last decade of the seventeenth century. This is probable not only because the house, with its broad gambrel roof and massive interior chimney is typical of the late-seventeenth century architecture of Maryland, but because it is recorded as early as 1706 that it was mortgaged by the owner Evan Jones, to Charles Carroll. Jones was an innkeeper at the time and apparently continued to live in the house following the transaction. He played an active role in the life of the new town, serving for many years as Deputy Collector of Customs for the Port of Annapolis, and later as Assistant Clerk to the Assembly, and also as State Printer. Although these offices must have been fairly lucrative, Jones never paid off the mortgage to Carroll which was still owing at the time of his death, in 1772. Some years later, Jones' wife and son deeded full title to Carroll's son and heir, Dr. Charles Carroll.

Carroll subdivided Jones' original lot into three sections and probably sold or leased them separately. It is the eastern section that apparently held Jones' house, and it was this section that Carroll leased first. His tenant was Joseph Evitts, a joyner, who later bought the property (with a house mentioned) when the lease expired. In 1757, Evitts' daughter, Martha, married Thomas Brooks Hodgkin, a merchant; and three years later Hodgkin bought this eastern section of the original property from his father-in-law.

In 1768, Hodgkin sold the house to a shipwright named John Carty, who in turn sold it three years later to John Sands, a mariner and sail-maker. From Sands, who died in 1791, the house has descended by will through five more generations of his family to the present owner, Mrs. Margaret Dowsett. Her brother, Major Clifton R. Moss, is the current resident.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interviews, Mrs. Frederick Dowsett, 1971.

Historic Annapolis, Inc., comp. Index Files, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Land Records and Wills, Anne Arundel County Courthouse and Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

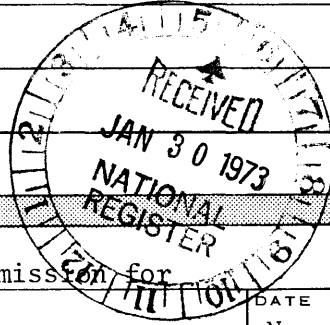
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE			LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	38°	58'	41"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	76°	29'	10"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **one-tenth acre**

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

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



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Calder Loth, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission for

ORGANIZATION
Historic Annapolis, Inc.

DATE
November 28, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
18 Pinkney Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE
Maryland

CODE
24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer
for Maryland

Date November 29, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Sands House

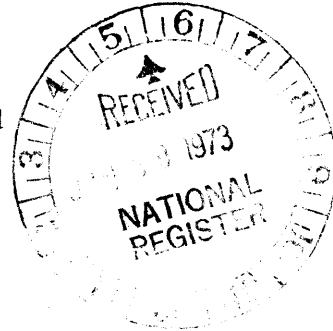
#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Historical Annapolis Architectural Survey
1970 Local "outstanding"

Historic Annapolis, Inc.
18 Pinkney Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401 Code: 24

Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks
1972 State

Maryland Historical Trust
2525 Riva Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21401 Code: 24



#9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

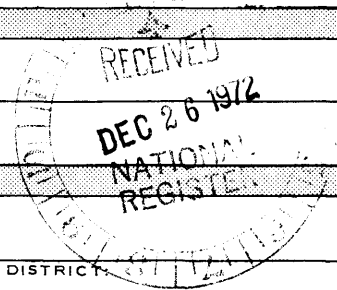
Evening Capital, March 22, 1901, p. 1.

Bill of Complaint, Equity Case #2473, Anne Arundel County Courthouse,
Annapolis, Maryland

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE



1. NAME

COMMON: Jennings-Brice House

AND/OR HISTORIC: John Brice II House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 195 Prince George Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Fourth (as of January 1973)

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered Less than fee simple development rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Mrs. Charles Adair

STREET AND NUMBER: 9 Southgate Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Anne Arundel County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: Church Circle and South Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1964

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: District of Columbia

CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland	COUNTY: Anne Arundel	FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER		
DATE		

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The John Brice II House, located on Prince George Street near the Governor William Paca House and the Brice House, is a mid-eighteenth century structure, one-and-a-half stories high, set back on its lot. Laid in Flemish bond, it has a five-bay front and measures approximately 35 by 45 feet. The distinctive gambrel roof, originally shingled, is covered with sheet metal. There are three hipped dormers with cornices on the front and two in the rear, the third one in the rear probably removed during the addition of the two story wing.

Exterior walls, both above and below the water table have been painted; a one story square wood porch dated from the nineteenth century has been added, as has a small two story addition in the rear, adjoining a nineteenth century outbuilding. Patches in the southeast wall indicate that the positions of the windows there have been shifted. Chimneys having necks and corbelled caps are located at each gable end.

Front facade windows are four-over-four replacements, topped in brick segmented arches and shuttered. Rear windows are nine-over-nine, double hung with wide muntins, arched and shuttered.

The first floor of the house consists of front and rear two bay rooms on the left (northwest) of the front doors and a three bay principal room on the right rear. In front the central bay and one to the right are taken up by the entrance hall. In the end bay on the right side is the stair with a small room behind it.

The principal room is fully paneled with a wide chair rail separating the wainscot from the tall panels above. The stair appears original and is of the dog leg type enclosed below the landing. The upper portion has a closed string, molded handrail and turned balusters. There is a single stair to the basement and between the southeast chimney are "secret" stairs, now partially blocked. The secondary rooms have plaster walls, random width yellow pine flooring, paneled doors and chair rails. The basement has a brick paved kitchen and large fireplace with original oven along side two bulkhead stairs which give access to the outside.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John Brice II House is associated with prominent Annapolis figures and families of the eighteenth century and is one of the most architecturally sophisticated medium-size townhouses in the city. Although it has never been restored, the house stands in good condition and is little altered. The interior possesses a fine example of the few fully paneled rooms in the city.

The actual construction date of the house has not been determined, but it is possible that the house was built prior to 1730. The architectural style confirms a construction date of that period, and it is known that a house was on the lot by 1737 as it was mentioned in a deed transferring the property from the heirs of Amos Garrett, first mayor of Annapolis, to John Brice II.

An important figure of eighteenth century Maryland public service, Brice served as Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, Alderman of Annapolis, and Justice of the Western Shore Circuit. He also served as Clerk of the Court, an office he resigned shortly before his death in favor of his son, John III. In addition to his work in public service, John Brice II was a large landowner and operated a small store behind his Prince George Street residence.

The house was sold by the Brice family in 1841. Since that time it has served as the home of three other distinguished Annapolis families: The Barbers and Igleharts lived there in the nineteenth century and it was purchased by Rear Admiral John Halligan, Jr., USN, in the early twentieth century. It has recently descended to Mrs. Katherine Halligan Adair.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land Records and Wills, Hall of Records, Anne Arundel County Courthouse,
Annapolis, Maryland

Index Files, compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., Hall of Records,
Annapolis, Maryland

1798 Federal Direct Tax (MSS) F. 2, Maryland Historical Society of
Baltimore

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

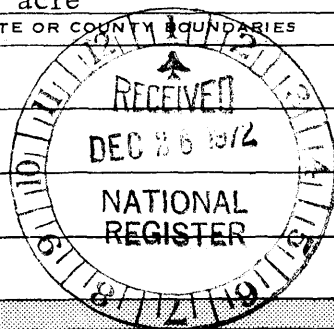
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		38° 58' 45"	76° 29' 19"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: one-sixth acre

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. Robert L. Baker, Jr., Executive Secretary

ORGANIZATION: Historic Annapolis, Inc. DATE: November 28, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
18 Pinkney Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date November 29, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Jennings-Brice House

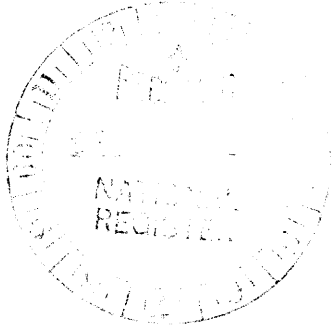
#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Historic Annapolis Architectural Survey
 1970 Local "outstanding"
 Historic Annapolis, Inc.
 18 Pinkney Street
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401 code: 24

Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks
 1972 State
 Maryland Historical Trust
 2525 Riva Road
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401 code: 24

#9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

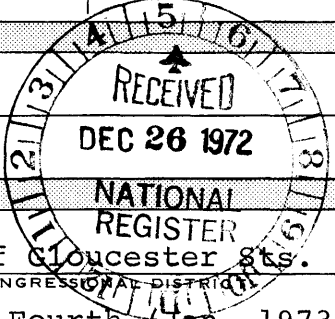
Brice Family Papers, (MSS) c/o Orlando Ridout IV, Annapolis, Maryland



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE



1. NAME

COMMON:
Maryland Inn

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Maryland Inn

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Church Circle at Main and Duke of Gloucester Sts.

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Fourth (Jan. 1973)

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Anne Arundel CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Hotel</u>

Yes:
 Restricted
 Unrestricted
 No

Less than fee simple development rights

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Annapolis Land Co. c/o Mr. Paul Pearson, Maryland Inn

STREET AND NUMBER:
Church Circle at Main Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Anne Arundel Co. Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Church Circle at Northwest Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
(1) Historic Annapolis Inventory

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:
St. John's College Campus

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

(see continuation sheet)

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Maryland Inn is an important and imposing design feature of Church Circle. The distinctive and unusual form stands as evidence to the role a planned city can play in shaping its architecture. Unusually large for a colonial structure, the Inn has acquired an even more prodigious quality with its extensive mid-nineteenth century additions. Especially interesting is the original semi-octagonal bay on the narrow end facing the Circle.

The original portion of the building is three stories in height with a semi-octagonal "prow" fronting on Church Circle. The southwest wall, on Duke of Gloucester Street, is a continuous plane while that along Main Street (facing northeast) is broken by three projections which result in a considerable widening of the building at its east end. The whole is built of brick finely laid in Flemish bond above a stone foundation with galleting and brick window jambs, all characteristic of Annapolis. Most of the brickwork remains generally unaltered, although some holes have been cut for air conditioners, and some of the windows have been enlarged. The floor levels are indicated by belt courses, and the tops of the second and third story windows are accented with gauged flat arches. The arches above most of the first story windows have been covered with simple, mid-nineteenth century wood "pediments". Many of the windows in this portion retain early six-over-six sash. The first floor of the semi-octagonal end has a modern "Colonial" shop front.

The Inn was altered and enlarged considerably in 1868. It acquired a large three and one-half story section on the east, or lower end, which forms a "V" the width of the block. The original portion as well as the addition received a mansard roof with numerous Second Empire style segmented topped dormers. The original cornice was replaced with a rich Italianate cornice ornamented by brackets and dentils. Most of these ornaments have since been removed so that now it appears as a simple molded cornice. At the same time, both facade of the original portion received a series of two-level wood galleries enriched with jig-sawn balustrades and brackets. Like the cornice, the galleries have been simplified with the removal of the brackets. The roof remains crowned with a square cupola on the mansard roof.

Though the interior has been altered many times during its long history, original trim remains in some of the rooms. One second floor room in the northwest end retains its deep molded cornice, chair rail, base board, and a fine colonial

(see continuation sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

DFD 26 1972

8. SIGNIFICANCE

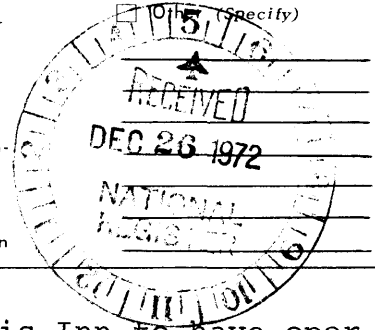
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Main block built by 1781; Addition 1868

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Maryland Inn, the only Annapolis Inn to have operated continuously since the eighteenth century, has long been a popular lodging place for Maryland legislators. The building, which dates from the 1770's, is prominently situated on Church Circle on the lot laid out for the Drummer of the Town. The Drummer was a unique institution in Maryland's capital cities, the counterpart of Town Crier elsewhere. Stoddert's 1718 survey shows the site of the Maryland Inn, lot 49, in Philomen Lloyd's name, and succeeding owners represented a number of other distinguished Maryland families.

In 1772, Thomas Hyde of Severn, a respected merchant and civic leader, acquired a long leasehold on the lot from Nathan Waters, a saddler to whom Charles Willson Peale, the famous Maryland painter, had been apprenticed. Hyde built the flat-iron portion of the building for the accommodation of visitors to Annapolis. He advertised in the Maryland Gazette in 1781, 1782 and 1789; "Elegant brick house adjoining Church Circle, 100 feet front, 3 story high, 22 rooms, 20 fireplaces, 2 kitchens. Rooms mostly large and well finished, and is one of the first houses in the State for a house of entertainment, for which purpose it was originally intended."

It was popular as a boarding house in the early nineteenth century. An 1834 map of Annapolis, jocularly annotated, cited the Inn as "Franklin Inn, Mrs. Bowie, no patronage". In 1868 the fourth floor with Mansard roof and the rear extension were added, and for years it provided a rendezvous for State and Naval visitors. In 1898, the Spanish Admirals, prisoners of war, were quartered there.

By World War I, however, its facilities were outmoded and many of the rooms had been converted into apartments and offices. After changing hands several times, the Inn was purchased in 1953 by persons aware of its potential. Restoration and renovation begun then still continue under the sympathetic ownership of the Annapolis Land Company.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Maryland Gazette, 1781 - 1789, Hall of Records, Annapolis
Land Records and Wills, Anne Arundel County Courthouse and
 Hall of Records, Annapolis
Mayor's Court Proceedings, 1720 - 1722, Hall of Records,
 Annapolis
 Land, Aubrey C.,
The Dulaneys of Maryland, Baltimore.: Md. Hist. Soc., 1955

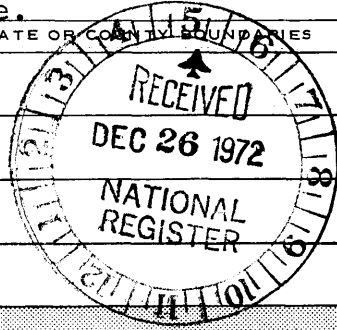
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		38° 58' 40"	76° 29' 32"	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **1/6 Acre.**

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

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



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Calder Loth, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission for

ORGANIZATION: **Historic Annapolis, Inc.** DATE: **Nov. 27, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER:
18 Pinkney Street

CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE: **Maryland** 21401 CODE: **24**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
 Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date November 27, 1972

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

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

MARYLAND INN

7. DESCRIPTION, Continued

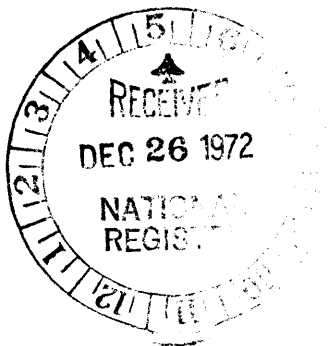
mantel with cornice shelf and pulvinated frieze. The first floor public rooms contain a mixture of mid-nineteenth century and modern "Colonial" elements. There are two good examples of mid-nineteenth century stairs in the building: one in the original section and one in the addition. There is some indication of what the original first-floor plan was like, but some of the partitions and doorways have apparently been change numerous times. The dining room in the basement of the original section occupies the space that was used as the early kitchen.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS, continued

MARYLAND REGISTER OF HISTORIC SITES AND LANDMARKS

1970 State

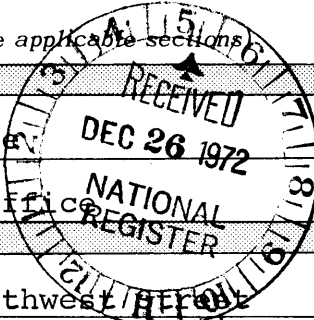
Maryland Historical Trust
2525 Riva Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21401 Code: 24



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE



1. NAME

COMMON:
Annapolis Post Office

AND/OR HISTORIC:
United States Post Office

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Church Circle at Northwest

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Fourth (Jan. 1973)

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Anne Arundel CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
General Services Administration

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C. STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Anne Arundel Co. Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Church Circle at South Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic Annapolis Inventory 1970 "outstanding"

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Hall of Records (see continuation sheet)

STREET AND NUMBER:
St. John's College Campus

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

Excellent
 Good
 Fair
 Deteriorated
 Ruins
 Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered
 Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved
 Original Site

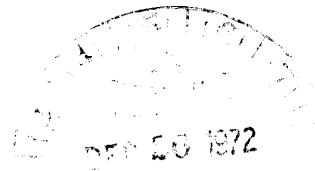
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Annapolis Post Office is a 2 1/2 story building laid in English cross bond brick. An excellent example of Georgian Revival architecture, its front facade is in three parts with a three bay central section. Fine exterior detail work includes a classical stone cornice, carved stone swags, keystones, and quoins at the corners of both the projection and the building proper. The central doorway and first floor windows on either side are neo-Palladian. Above the cornice is a balustrade with an elaborate cartouche forming a flag-pole base. A cupola above the hipped roof supports a golden weather vane set on a golden pineapple. It is a magnificent cupola of the Wren style with Venetian windows (such as the three dormers also have).

The main hall is the most important part of the interior. It's walls are covered with heavy oak panelling and above them is a richly carved oak cornice. The stair at the southwest end has a fine cast iron handrail and balusters above a carved string.

Built at the turn of the century, the building has been almost untouched. A harmonious wing has been added to the rear and a service counter has been installed recently in the perpendicular hallway at the near southwest end. Fortunately, these changes have not affected the total harmony of the building's design.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

Built 1901

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

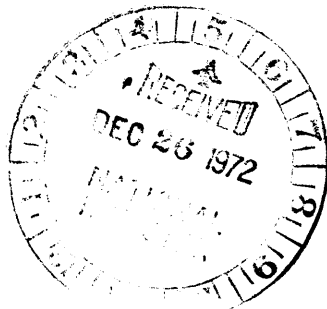
- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Annapolis Post Office is an outstanding example of Georgian Revival, a style popularized in the last decades of the nineteenth century by such prominent architectural firms as McKim, Mead, and White, and Delano and Aldrich. The Georgian Revival architects borrowed freely from both American and English eighteenth and early nineteenth century models, and tastefully combined their motifs and forms to produce such dignified and original works as this Post Office.

The Post Office was built in 1901 under the direction of Charles McCall a contractor from Philadelphia, who according to Evening Capital (November 1, 1900) was also working on the Continental Trust Company Building in Baltimore and the North American Building in Philadelphia at the same time. James Knox Taylor, FAIA, supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury Department was the architect. With its carefully executed details and fine quality construction, it is an architectural compliment to its more venerable neighbors on historic Church Circle. Not only does the Post Office rank among the more distinguished architectural landmarks of Annapolis; it also stands as an example of the pride the Federal Government once took in housing its institutions in an aesthetically pleasing manner. That the building continues to serve its original purpose today is testimony to the quality of its design.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Evening Capital, Nov. 1, 1900, p. 1 (with photograph of architect's conception)

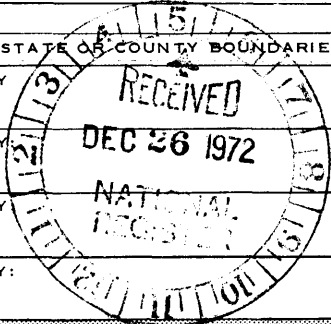
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	38°	58'	43"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	76°	29'	37"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **one**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Calder Loth, Va. Hist. Landmarks Comm. for

ORGANIZATION: **Historic Annapolis, Inc.** DATE: **Nov, 22, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER:
10 Pinkney Street

CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE: **Maryland** 21401 CODE: **24**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer
for Maryland

Date November 24, 1972

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Annapolis Post Office

#6 Representation in existing surveys

Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks
1972 State

Maryland Historical Trust
2525 Riva Road
Annapolis, Maryland Code 24



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Anne Arundel
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME

COMMON: Donaldson - Steuart House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Kentish Inn; Anthony Workman House (both erroneous appellations)

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 10-12 Francis Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Fourth (as of January 1973)

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Anne Arundel	003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered Less than fee simple development rights	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple ownership

Main portion: Mr. & Mrs. Max Rubin, 10 Francis St., Annapolis, Md. 21401

STREET AND NUMBER: North wing: 101 Hopkins Place, Inc., c/o Mrs. Gertrude Walton

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
12 Francis Street, Annapolis, Maryland	Maryland	24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Anne Arundel County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: Church Circle at South Street

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Annapolis	Maryland	24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET
Historic American Buildings Survey #MD-260

DATE OF SURVEY: 1964 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Washington	District of Columbia	11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Anne Arundel
ENTRY NUMBER	
DATE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

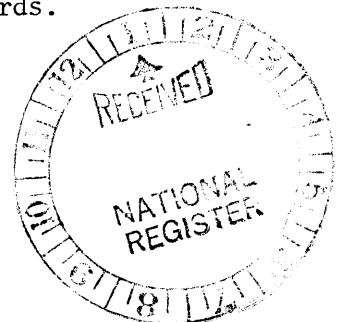
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

One of the earliest buildings in Annapolis, the Donaldson-Steuart House combines significant architectural features from several periods. As originally constructed, the house was a long, five-bay, one and one-half story structure covered by a gambrel roof with shed dormers. During the mid-nineteenth century the west facade was remodeled so that from the street it appears as a two-story building with a shallow gable roof. The original arrangement of the front bays was preserved except that the two bays on the right of the centered front door were incorporated into an Italianate bay window with bracketed cornice. Also in this remodeling the front door was sheltered by an Italianate front porch with richly scrolled corner brackets. The brickwork was covered with stucco scored to resemble ashlar, and the base of the roof was set off with a deep modillion cornice.

The rear (east facade) of the house survives for the most part in its original form and thus offers a striking contrast to the front. There appears, however, to have been some alteration to the original positioning of the shed dormers, and an additional dormer has been placed on the upper slope of the gambrel to light the garret space. Two pairs of wide end chimneys frame the rear. A chimney has been added to the rear.

Attached to the north end of the house is a two-story wing that was apparently remodeled at the same time as the front facade of the main block. In its present form it is covered with scored stucco on the first floor and clapboarding on the second. There is an interesting sawn-work wood balcony across the second story. Irregularities in the brickwork on the south end of the north end gable retain some areas of unpainted English bond brickwork.

On the interior of the main portion of the house is a fully paneled room. Located in the northwest corner of the first floor, the room features chimney closets, window seats, paneled doors, bolection molding chair rail, and a shallow cornice molding. The only significant change in the original room is the addition of a nineteenth century marble mantel on the projecting chimney piece. Some original trim survives in the south-east room. Although this room has plaster walls, the windows have paneled seats and trim similar to those in the principal room. What appears to be the original enclosed stair is located toward the rear of the center hall. Portions of the stair, as well as several walls on the second floor, are lined with beaded vertical boards.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

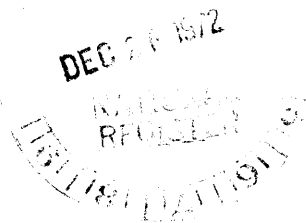
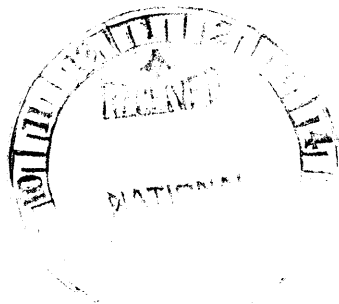
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Much uncertainty surrounds the early history of the Donaldson-Steuart House. It is believed to have been erected in the last years of the seventeenth century--a date which is generally in accord with the character of the structure's original architectural features. Because it was built on Free School property it is possible that the building housed some educational facilities in its earliest years, but this has not been documented. During the mid-eighteenth century the building was referred to as the Donaldson House. James and Henry Donaldson were both successful Annapolis merchants in the 1720's and 30's, and either may have leased the house as a dwelling.

The first recorded lease is to Charles Steuart, who lived in the house for only a short time and sublet it to a number of innkeepers. The first, Isaac McHard, for many years ran a tavern and boarding house known as "The Sign of the Indian King."

After 1782, the Donaldson-Steuart House and wings housed many businesses: a printing shop and post office (run by the descendants of Jonas Green, the famous printer of the Maryland Gazette), storehouses and stores, a tailor shop, and many other enterprises benefiting from the proximity of Main Street. In the mid-nineteenth century St. John's College, as successor to King William's School and the Free School, assumed title and sold the building. Since that time it has been used as both a residential and commercial structure.

Architecturally, the Donaldson-Steuart House combines the tastes of two periods of Annapolis' history, making it one of the most interesting buildings in the city. Of particular importance is the fully paneled parlor, an outstanding example of its type and period.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land Records and Wills, Anne Arundel County Courthouse and Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland

Maryland Gazette, March 17, 1774; March 7, 1782

Historic Annapolis, Inc., comp., Index Files, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland

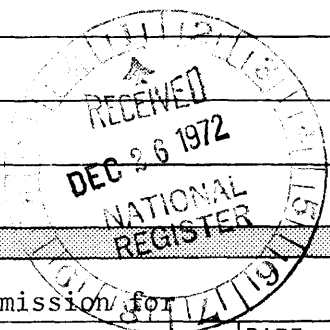
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	38	58	40
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	76	29	22
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"			
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: one-eighth acre

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Calder Loth, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

ORGANIZATION: Historic Annapolis, Inc. DATE: November 29, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: 18 Pinkney Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date November 30, 1972

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Donaldson - Steuart House

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Historic Annapolis Architectural Survey

1970 Local "excellent"

Historic Annapolis, Inc.

18 Pinkney Street

Annapolis, Maryland 21401 Code: 24

Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

1972 State

Maryland Historical Trust

2525 Riva Road

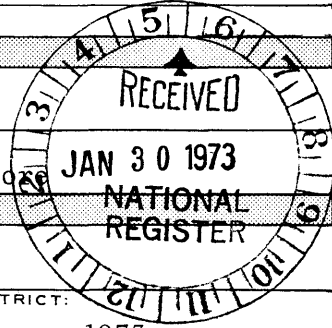
Annapolis, Maryland 21401 Code: 24



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE



1. NAME

COMMON: 77 Main Street
AND/OR HISTORIC: Site of Victualling House; George & John Barber's Store

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 77 Main Street	
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Fourth - January 1973
STATE Maryland	CODE 24
COUNTY: Anne Arundel	CODE 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum (future)	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Maryland Historical Trust	STATE: Maryland
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road	
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: CODE Maryland 21401 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Anne Arundel County Courthouse	COUNTY: Anne Arundel
STREET AND NUMBER: Church Circle at South Street	
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: CODE Maryland 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Building Survey	SEE CONTINUATION SHEET
DATE OF SURVEY: 1964	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress	
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington	
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: CODE District of Columbia 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland	ENTRY NUMBER	FOR NPS USE ONLY
COUNTY: Anne Arundel	DATE	

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated
(Check One)		(Check One)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered		<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

77 Main Street is a three bay wide, two bay deep, two and one half story brick structure with a Flemish bond (north) front and common bond ends and (south) rear walls on a rubble stone foundation without a cellar or basement.

At the northeast corner a later double door placed diagonally has been removed, the masonry corner above being supported by a cast iron column. A modern show window occupied much of the north facade. The west bay of the north front contained a door which, as evidenced by the brickwork, and early photographs, was originally a window. The original north front door, as evidenced by the surviving wider arch, and early photographs, was in the central bay. Three window openings of original size exist in the second story north facade.

Original wide doorways in both stories under a now-missing cantilevered hoisting beam at attic collar beam level are evidenced by arches and jambs in the front bay of the east end wall. A single window opening of original size exists in both stories of the rear bay of the east end wall. Two small windows in the gable ends light the attic story.

On the rear facade, originally, only one window existed in the first story, in the central bay; later changes enlarged it, and created doorways in the two flanking bays. Two window openings of original size exist in the second story in the two outer bays.

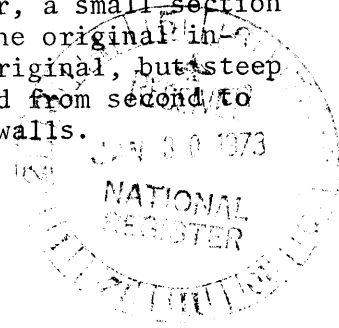
While all surviving window openings retain their original widths and jack arches, existing frames and sash are late replacements. Jack arches of the north front and east end, first and second stories, are bonded, while jack arches of the rear (south) wall and attic windows are unbonded.

The corbeled brick cornice, north and south, includes one course of bricks set diagonally. The brick parapets on both gable ends, following the rake of the unusually steep roof, are original but the slate roofing and the three north front dormers were mid or late nineteenth century.

A flush chimney is at the west end. The chimney contains a fireplace at both the first and second story levels and is original.

The interior has undergone several major alterations so little original fabric remains other than the actual second and attic floor structural systems. In the first story, near the northeast corner, a small section of beaded-edge vertical boarding survives indicating the original interior finish of the space. Existing stairs are not original, but steep stairways or "ship's ladders" from first to second, and from second to attic floors, are ghosted on interior surfaces of the walls.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Recent archaeological investigation on the site, 77 Main Street, has uncovered the stone and brick foundation of an eighteenth century structure and artifacts including an eighteenth century coin which would indicate occupancy of the site prior to the Revolution. At this location a warehouse belonging to the attorney and Loyalist Daniel Dulany was confiscated for use by the Maryland government during the Revolutionary War for the purpose of storing supplies shipped to the Continental Army and the Maryland troops and help provide for troops quartered in the town. In the Maryland Gazette (May 27, 1784) the structure is called the Victualling Office: "William Wilkins has store on dock where Victualling-Office lately kept." In 1807 a fire caused extensive damage to the building and rebuilding was necessary. A deed dated April 5, 1810 records the sale of the property by William Wilkins to George and John Barber, the store owners whose name is often associated with the existing building. It is described in the deed as "lying on the dock late the property of Daniel Dulany, son of Walter." In the last 150 years the brick structure has served as a warehouse and store, a residence and a tenement and store. The building is now owned by the State of Maryland and is under restoration as a part of the Bicentennial program in Annapolis. It is hoped that as an exhibit building the Victualling House site will be a focal point for visitors to the waterfront by 1976.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land Records and Wills, Anne Arundel County Courthouse and Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Maryland Gazette, May 27, 1784, May 4, 1785, 13 October, 1803, November 6, 1806, 1815-1816 passim, 1821-1822, passim.

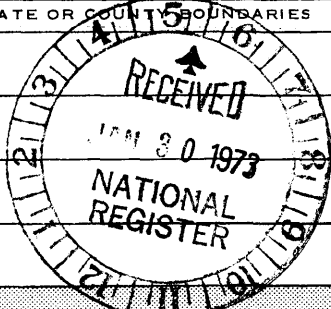
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		38° 58' 36"	76° 29' 14"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: one-fifth acre

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

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



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. Robert L. Baker, Jr., Executive Secretary

ORGANIZATION: Historic Annapolis, Inc. DATE: November 22, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
18 Pinkney Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland 21401 CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date November 24, 1972

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

77 Main Street

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Historic Annapolis, Inc. Architectural Survey

1970 Local "excellent"

Historic Annapolis, Inc.

18 Pinkney Street

Annapolis, Maryland 21401 Code: 24

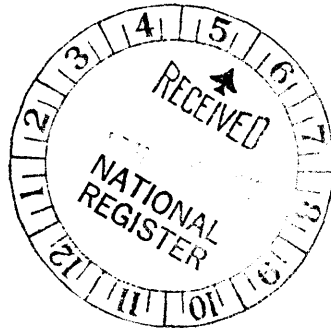
Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

1970 State

Maryland Historical Trust

2525 Riva Road

Annapolis, Maryland 21401 Code: 24



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Masonic Temple

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Lloyd Dulaney (or Dulaney) House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
162 Conduit Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Fourth (as of Jan. 1, 1970)

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Anne Arundel CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Fraternal society HQ</u>
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Annapolis Lodge No. 89, A.F. & A.M.

STREET AND NUMBER:
162 Conduit Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Anne Arundel County Courthouse Tax map 32, Blk. 12, Par. 264

STREET AND NUMBER:
Church Circle at South Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY:
 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
Washington

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
District of Columbia

CODE:
11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

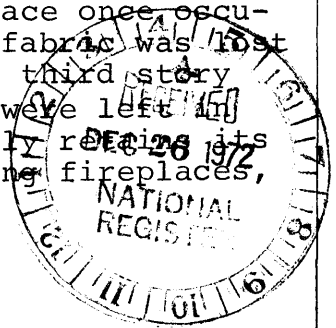
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Dulany House is a massive, three-story, five-bay rectangular structure covered by a gable roof. A proper town house, the building has no front yard, but stands directly on Conduit Street. The exterior walls contain especially fine brickwork. The main portions are laid in Flemish bond without glazed headers, and the floor levels are indicated with belt courses of header bond. Below the molded water table the brick is laid in English bond. All the windows are topped with deeply splayed gauged brick flat arches. The only wood ornament on the exterior is the dentil cornice and the Georgian doorway in the west facade. The doorway is composed of fluted Doric pilasters supporting a pediment with open tympanum into which projects a lunette transom enriched with tracery. At the top of each pilaster is a triglyph. The original six-panel front door is preserved. The sash on the front appears eighteenth century, with nine-over-nine panes in the first story, none-over-six in the second, and six-over-six in the third. The third story windows are partially obscured by sheets of tinted glass.

Major changes to the exterior include the blockage of all side windows with brick and the removal of the very wide interior end chimneys. A double flight of brick stairs with stone treads has replaced the original front steps and a two story section has been built at the rear. Most of these changes took place around 1918 following the conversion of the house into the Masonic Temple. Another addition of only one story was added to the rear in 1927.

The first floor of the house is divided into two rooms of unequal size on both sides of a wide center hall. Little, if any, of the original trim survives except, possibly, some window reveals and doorways on the first floor. The reeded mantels and chair rails on the first floor are early, but they are in the style of the early nineteenth century rather than the colonial period. This trim might have been added after the house was later made part of the Mann's Tavern. Sections of the stair at the end of the hall also appear early nineteenth century, but the stair is now located in the twentieth century extension.

The floor separating the second and third stories was removed to make a high-ceiling meeting hall for the Masons. This meeting hall takes up almost the entire space once occupied by these two floors. Nearly all original fabric was lost during this alteration, although the second and third story front windows and the third story rear windows were left in their original positions. The basement generally retains its original plan, but all original fabric, including fireplaces, has been covered over with modern material.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **Built 1768 Additions, 1918**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

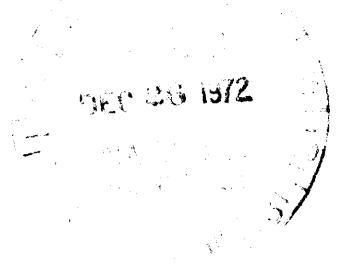
Lloyd Dulaney built his imposing townhouse on Conduit Street in 1768, when he was only twenty-six years old. The house was erected on land which he had inherited from his mother in 1766. Dulaney was much criticized for the ostentatious display of his newly acquired wealth. Even a fellow Annapolitan* said to be the wealthiest man in the Colonies was shocked at the construction costs. In a 1771 letter to his son Carroll wrote: "Were Lloyd my son I should not like his sinking \$10,000 in a house." Not only the house, but its costly furnishings and Dulaney's gay social life confirmed the opinions of more prudent Annapolitans that Dulaney was spending his money recklessly. Unfortunately for Dulaney, an avowed Tory, he was not to enjoy his grandiose house for long. His property was confiscated during the Revolution, and he himself, was killed in a duel in London in 1782.

In 1783 Dulaney's house with outbuildings and adjoining lot was bought by George Mann, an innkeeper. Soon afterwards, the house was incorporated as a wing into the extensive Mann's Tavern, later to become the City Hotel.

It was here that George Washington stayed when he came to Annapolis to resign his commission.

The house remained part of this noted establishment until the main portion of the hotel was destroyed by fire in 1902. The Dulaney House escaped the fire without damage. Following the demolition of the remainder of the hotel in 1918, the Masons converted the Dulaney House into their Temple. The Building still functions as the Masonic Temple today.

*Charles Carroll



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land Records and Wills Anne Arundel County Courthouse and Hall of Records, Annapolis.
 Letter from Charles Carroll to his son Charles, 16 August 1771 in Maryland Historical Magazine XIII, Baltimore 1918.
Land, Aubrey C., The Dulaneys of Maryland. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1955.

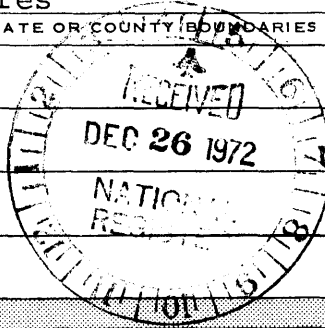
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		38°	58'	37"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		76°	29'	25"
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/8 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Calder Loth, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, for

ORGANIZATION: Historic Annapolis, Inc. DATE: Nov. 22, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
18 Pinkney Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland 21401 CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV
 Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland
 Date 11/24/72

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

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Masonic Temple *Dr. ...*

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

1970 State

Maryland Historical Trust

2525 Riva Road

Annapolis, Maryland 21401 Code: 24

Historic Annapolis, Inc. Architectural Survey

1970 Local "Excellent"

Historic Annapolis, Inc.

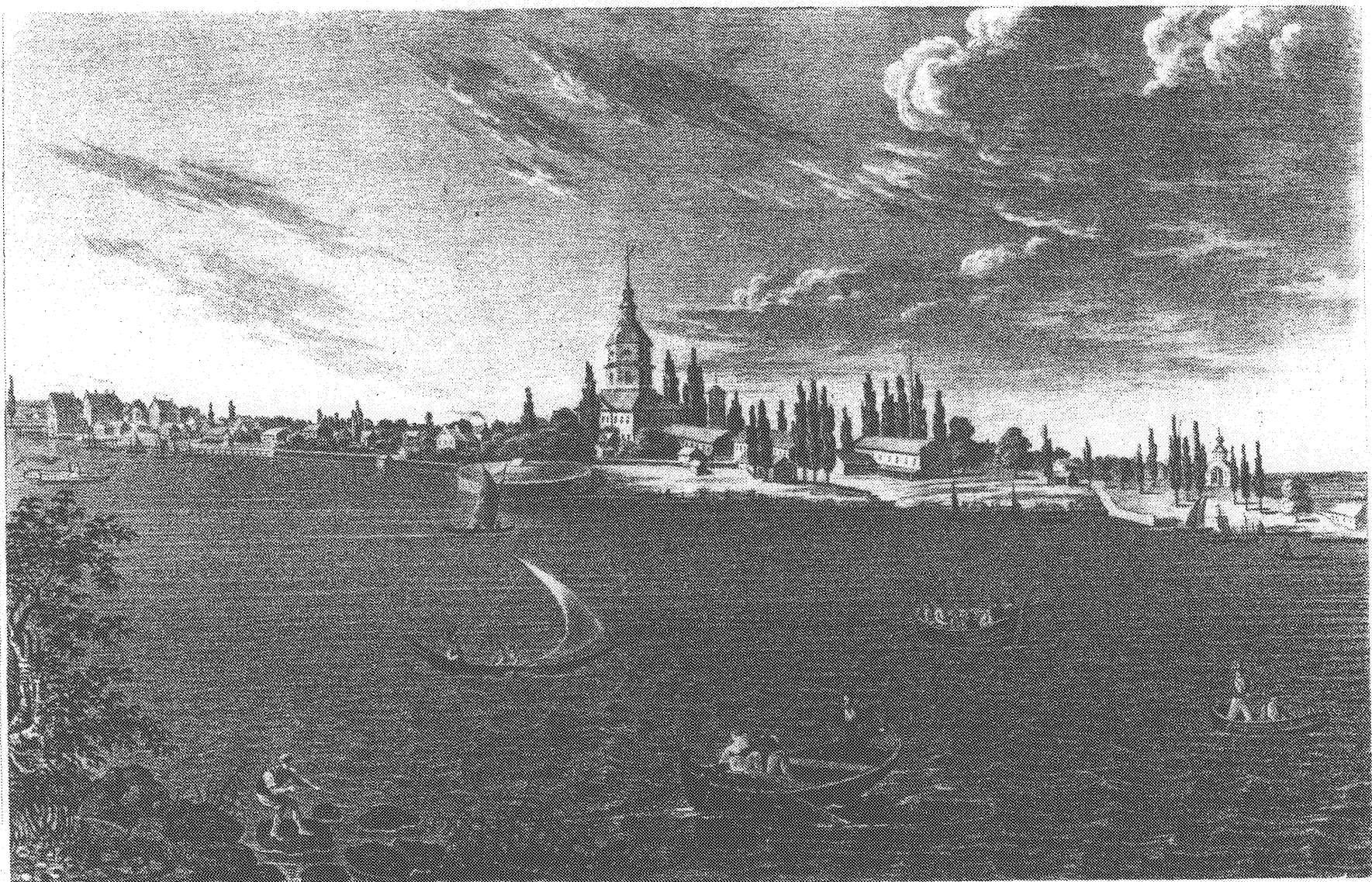
18 Pinkney Street

Annapolis, Maryland 21401 Code: 24



HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS. WEST STREET VIEW OF CHURCH

J. E. Dunbar



ANNAPOLIS,
CAPITOL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.