

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**144 Prince George Street**  
**(AA-1194)**

The building at 142-144 Prince George Street in downtown Annapolis was constructed by Thomas Rutland between 1783 and 1785 as a single-family dwelling. Sold to Dr. James Murray in 1785, the imposing building with its brick kitchen, medical shop, and smokehouse served as the home of the Murray heirs for over sixty years. In 1845, the property was purchased by James Iglehart, Jr., a merchant on Market Space who significantly altered the dwelling. Under the fifty year ownership of the Iglehart family, the building was ornamented with Greek Revival-style detailing, and by 1884, the interior was enlarged and divided into two separate single-family dwellings.

Originally part of a five-bay, central-passage dwelling that was extended ca. 1884, 144 Prince George Street is a 2-1/2-story, side-passage dwelling. Raised upon a stone foundation, the building is of brick construction; the facade is laid in header bond, though it is now covered with stucco leaving no brick visible, and the exposed rear wall is laid in English bond. The dwelling is covered with a gable roof and features a broad, projecting cornice (from Phase 3) with an ogee profile and modillions under the soffit. A segmental-arched dormer is located off-center between the second and third bays and a brick chimney (originally an exterior chimney, but encapsulated by the one-bay addition) is located inside the end bay.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. AA-1194

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1. Name of Property

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historic name \_\_\_\_\_

common/other name \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Location

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street & number 144 Prince George Street not for publication \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Annapolis vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

state Maryland code MD county Anne Arundel code 003

zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification

N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

- private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing |       | Noncontributing |            |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>1</u>     | _____ | _____           | buildings  |
| _____        | _____ | _____           | sites      |
| _____        | _____ | _____           | structures |
| _____        | _____ | _____           | objects    |
| <u>1</u>     | _____ | _____           | Total      |

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes  Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District

No

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties  
144 Prince George Street  
Annapolis, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-1194  
Page 2

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6. Function or Use  
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling  
Domestic Hotel

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

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7. Description  
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial  
Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
roof Gable: Slate Shingles  
walls Brick: Stuccoed  
other Brick: English Bond  
Brick: Six-Course American Bond

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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

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

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

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

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties  
144 Prince George Street  
Annapolis, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-1194  
Page 4

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Social  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1783-1785  
pre 1858  
1884-1892

Significant Dates 1783-1785  
pre 1858  
1884-1892

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation Undefined  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anne Arundel County Land Records. Anne Arundel County Courthouse and Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Letter Books of Thomas Rutland, Volume I, 1783-1787. Maryland State Archives, MS1725.

Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.* Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

Papenfuse, Edward and Jane McWilliams. "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969.

Record Group 29 "Records of the Bureau of the Census." 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 Census; Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Riley, Elihu S., *The Ancient City: A History of Annapolis, in Maryland, 1649-1887,* Annapolis, MD: 1887, reprint Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Company, Inc., 1995.

Trostel, Michael F. of Edmunds and Hyde, Inc. Architects and Planners to Major Crawford G. Coyner, letter dated May 8, 1980.

**Maps and Drawings**

*Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis,* Charles Magnus, 1864, Reproduced, 1967. *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis,* Edward Sachse, ca. 1858. (Maryland Hall of Records, MdHR G 1213-349)

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps,* 1885, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, 1954.

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10. Geographical Data  
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Acreage of Property Less than one acre

**Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)**

The building at 144 Prince George Street was originally part of 142 Prince George Street and was erected in the 1780s. Legally separated in 1912, the building is located on Parcel 1329 as indicated on Tax Map 4-6, dated 1991.

**Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)**

The building at 144 Prince George Street, partially erected in the 1780s, has been historically associated with Parcel 1329 since its separation from 142 Prince George Street in 1892.

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11. Form Prepared By  
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name/title L. Trieschmann & K. Williams, Architectural Historians  
organization Traceries date February 6, 1996  
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283  
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815  
=====

12. Property Owner  
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name Blaise B. and Patricia A. DeAloia  
street & number 144 Prince George Street telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401  
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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

Section 7 Page 1

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====

The 2-1/2-story, three-bay brick house at 144 Prince George Street is one-half of a larger late 18th century single-family dwelling that includes both 142 and 144 Prince George Street.<sup>1</sup> Originally constructed 1783-1785, the imposing brick dwelling occupied a large lot in downtown Annapolis and included several associated domestic buildings.<sup>2</sup> The house itself has seen three principal phases of construction. Phase I (1783-1785) reflects the original two-story, five-bay, central-passage dwelling on the site. Set upon a stone foundation with a watertable, the 50' by 32' building was constructed of brick laid in English bond and was covered with a gable roof with large brick end chimneys. The interior of the dwelling was well-appointed with an ornate plaster crown molding that is still partially intact.

The second phase of construction which occurred during the mid-19th century (by 1858, according to the Sachse *Bird's Eye View of Annapolis*) included the addition of a double-story porch on the southwest end wall of the house, and stylistic changes on both the interior and exterior of the house that reflected the then-fashionable Greek Revival style. In particular, a Greek Revival-style door surround, flat stone window lintels, and 6/6 sash replaced the original features. Also by that time, the house was connected by a two-story hyphen to the domestic outbuilding now designated 34 Randall Street (AA-1625).

The third phase of construction (Phase III), occurred ca. 1884, and involved the enlargement and interior division of the house. A single entry bay was added to the northeast end wall of the house (now 144 Prince George Street) to accommodate a side-passage entry. A two-story ell was also added to the rear, and the former single-family dwelling was divided into two separate, side-passage dwellings. At the same time, the facade of the dwelling was stuccoed (to obscure the addition of the bay and altered brickwork), three segmental-arched dormers were added to unify the facade and give it the appearance of being a single building, and the interior was slightly reconfigured to allow for the conversion from a single-family dwelling to two separate houses (i.e. doors were filled in).

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<sup>1</sup> See MHT Form for 142 Prince George Street (AA-653).

<sup>2</sup> One of the associated domestic buildings still stands at 34 Randall Street (AA-1625) and has been converted into a single-family dwelling.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

Section 7 Page 2

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====

**EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION:**

As it stands today, the dwelling at 144 Prince George Street is a 2-1/2-story, side-passage dwelling. Raised upon a stone foundation, the building is of brick construction; the facade is laid in header bond, though it is now covered with stucco leaving no brick visible. The exposed rear wall is laid in English bond, while the Phase 3 northeast side wall is laid in six-course American bond. The dwelling is covered with a gable roof and features a broad, projecting cornice (from Phase 3) with an ogee profile and modillions under the soffit. A segmental-arched dormer is located off-center between the second and third bays and a brick chimney (originally an exterior chimney, but encapsulated by the one-bay addition) is located within the end bay.

The facade is divided into three unequal bays and clad with a stucco finish. The northeast end bay is the widest and holds the side-passage entry on the first story and a 6/6 window on the second story. Two equally spaced 6/6 windows are located in the second and third bays on both the first and second stories. All of the windows have stone lintels and stone sills dating from the second phase of construction. The entry holds an eight-paneled wood replacement door with a three-light transom. The Greek Revival-style door surround is contemporary, reproduced in 1991 from the entry door located at 142 Prince George Street. The ground level has two three-light windows and flat stone lintels cut into the raised, rubble stone foundation.

The northeast side wall (from Phase 3) is constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond and extends the length of the main block of the house and the rear ell. This side wall has 6/6 windows on all stories with wood lintels and stone sills. Several openings towards the rear of the ell have been infilled with brick.

The southeast (rear) elevation includes two bays of the rear wall of the main block of the house and the two-story rear ell. The main block of the house is laid in English bond (it is not stuccoed on this elevation) and features a watertable and four-course wide beltcourse. Glazed headers are randomly scattered across the rear wall. The first and second stories of the main block have 6/6 windows with 18th-century Queen closers, as well as flat stone sills and lintels from the second phase of construction.

A boxed wood cornice is located above the second story of the southeast elevation and lacks the Phase 3 modillions that were

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

Section 7 Page 3

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====

added on the facade. A single gable dormer is located above the second bay (not directly) and features 6/6 sash and a return cornice. A bulkhead entrance to the cellar is located at ground level at the third bay. A segmental-arched brick lintel tops the door opening.

The ell (from Phase 3) has a sloped roof with a deck on top, an enclosed, contemporary greenhouse on the end, and altered window and door openings.

**INTERIOR DESCRIPTION:**

The interior of the house has a side-passage, double-pile plan. The side passage dates exclusively from Phase 3 and reflects Victorian design tendencies in its ornamentation. The front and rear parlors are part of the original 18th-century house and, although they were altered during Phase 3, retain some 18th-century detailing of note.

The side-passage has a stair located against the northeast end wall and two doors opening into the front and rear parlors on the southwest wall, across from the stair. The hall leads directly back into the rear ell, which includes the kitchen and rear den. The floor is laid with narrow wood floorboards running the length of the hall and arranged in an alternating pattern of walnut and oak boards, creating a polychromatic appearance. The stair is highly Victorian with a fancy-turned newel post (typical of those found throughout Annapolis), turned balusters, and a beaded wall stringer with stair brackets. A tall, 12-inch high baseboard with an ogee profile forms the base of the wall.

The doors leading into the parlors from the side-passage are cut into the original exterior brick walls and have bulls' eye corner blocks and recessed pilaster casings.

The front parlor combines materials and ornamental detailing from all three phases of construction, but is most notable for its ornate and original 18th-century plaster crown molding. The room is rectangular in plan with a fireplace centered on the northeast wall and a double-wide doorway leading into the rear parlor. A door opening, once located on center of the southwest wall, originally provided access into the stairhall when the building had a central-passage plan. Ghosting in the plaster work and seams in the baseboard indicate the original location of this door.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

Section 7 Page 4

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====

The floor is laid with wood replacement floorboards, laid over the original random-width floorboards.<sup>3</sup> A tall 12-inch high baseboard encircles the room.<sup>4</sup> The chimney breast has an ornate Phase 3 marble mantel with a segmental-arched opening capped by a central keystone with a scallop shell motif that visually supports the thin shelf. The window openings have chamfered side panels with large, single beaded casings. The crown molding consists of a projecting cornice with alternating modillions and rosettes located on the corona and an egg-and-dart trim on the cymatium. The bed molding is ornamented with a fret motif, rope motif, and torus-shaped picture molding. The identical crown molding is found in the central-passage stairhall of 142 Prince George Street.

The double-wide opening leading into the rear parlor dates from Phase 3. Trimmed with bull's eye cornerblocks, each single-leaf doors has six raised panels and brass hardware.

The rear parlor (dining room) is similar in size and detail to the front parlor. It is rectangular in plan and features a chimney breast on center of the northeast wall with a similar Phase 3 marble mantel. The original 18th-century plaster crown molding similarly survives in this room, although some areas appear to have been repaired. The two window openings overlooking the rear of the property are trimmed with bulls' eye corner blocks and pilaster casings.

The rear ell, dating from Phase 3, includes the kitchen, den and attached greenhouse, and is contemporary in terms of materials, furnishings and finishes.

The second floor of the house has two rooms in the original section, and in the Phase 3 addition, a hall and one room in the ell. The original rooms were altered during the Phase 3 addition and include no original materials or details. The mantels in the front and rear rooms are marble, but unlike the ornate and highly Victorian segmental-arched mantels on the first floor. The mantels are classically inspired and have plain Tuscan columns supporting

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<sup>3</sup> The underside of the original floorboards can be seen in the cellar. The existing boards were either replaced in the Phase 2 or 3 periods of construction.

<sup>4</sup> This baseboard is identical to that in the hall (Phase 3). However, there are seams in the baseboard where the door opened into the original central passage, indicating that it pre-dated this phase of construction and that the hall baseboard copied that which already existed.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

Section 7 Page 5

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====  
an unadorned face and shelf. All of the trim on the second floor is flat and dates from either the Phase 3 period or from the later 20th century.

The third floor (dormer level) has one room in the original section of the house. This room retains its original random-width floor boards ranging from eight to 12 inches in width. A brick chimney breast on the northeast wall was altered during this century to look historic with a segmental-arched brick opening, no mantel, and a smaller false "bake oven" opening next to the fireplace opening. The original exterior end wall is exposed in this floor, showing the English bond brick work of the 18th-century house. Some replacement floorboards located in the south corner of the room may indicate the location of a stair which originally lead to this loft level. Wooden plugs extend across the room towards the front and may indicate the location of a partition wall, though it would have been an extremely narrow space.

The attic of the original five-bay central passage house is reached through an opening in the closet on the third floor. The original 18th-century roof structure survives and consists of rafters mortise and tenoned, and pegged with wooden pegs at the ridge. The roof extends across both 142 and 144 Prince George Street and stops at the original exterior wall exposing the English bond brickwork; the attic above the late-19th century (Phase 3), one-bay addition is not accessible.

The cellar of the house is accessible from the bulkhead entrance on the east elevation. It is a full basement divided into two longitudinal rooms by a brick partition wall; a contemporary concrete block wall divides the original basement in half and separates 142 and 144 Prince George Street. The cellar reveals the solid stone foundation wall on the front and side walls, and a combination of original hewn and circular sawn replacement joists. The original, wide floorboards in the front and rear parlors are visible from the underside. A crawl space under the one-bay addition to the house was not investigated.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

Section 8 Page 1

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====  
The building at 142-144 Prince George Street was constructed by Thomas Rutland in 1783-1785 as a single-family dwelling. Sold to Dr. James Murray in 1785, the imposing building with its brick kitchen, medical shop, and smokehouse served as the home of the Murray heirs for over sixty years. In 1845, the property was purchased by James Iglehart, Jr., a merchant on Market Space who significantly altered the dwelling. Under the fifty year ownership of the Iglehart family, the building was ornamented with Greek Revival-style trim (ca. 1858), and by 1884, the interior had been divided into two separate single-family dwellings and a single entry bay was added on the north elevation. Leased as an independent building as early as 1884, the dwelling at 144 Prince George Street was retained by the Iglehart family, although 142 Prince George Street had been sold separately in 1892. Used as rental property, the building was purchased in 1919 by the Tarantino family, who retained ownership for sixty-seven years. The building, renovated in 1990, retains some notable original and intact detailing on the interior and provides an excellent example of 18th-century design.

**PROPERTY HISTORY**

Designated as part of Lot 96 on the 1718 Stoddert Map, the land on which the Dr. James Murray House now stands was originally part of a 49-1/2 foot tract extending north along Prince George Street. In 1748, the property was sold by Dr. Charles Carroll to Patrick Creagh. As early as 1730, Creagh had purchased Lots 95, 97, 98, and 99 from Amos Garrett. A builder, painter, and shipowner by trade, Creagh erected a dwelling on Lot 95 between 1735 and 1747. Creagh was in financial difficulties by 1754 with British merchants and was forced to mortgage a great deal of his Annapolis land holdings. With the mortgage remaining unpaid, Creagh devised the property to his wife Frances and daughter Elizabeth Creagh in 1761.

In 1762, Thomas Rutland, Sr. purchased Creagh's property from the British mortgagors for 350 pounds sterling. By 1780, Creagh's heirs had conveyed their dower rights in the property to Thomas Rutland, grandson of Thomas Rutland and son of Edmund Rutland. Born in the 1750s, Thomas Rutland was a prominent Annapolis merchant and planter, who was also known as the builder of the *Willing Tom*, the only known ship to have been built in Annapolis

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

Section 8 Page 2

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====  
during the Revolutionary War.<sup>5</sup>

**BUILDING HISTORY**

Between 1764 and 1783, at least fourteen major townhouses and four combination residence/businesses were erected in Annapolis, including the Paca House at 186 Prince George Street (1763), the Hammond-Harwood House at 19 Maryland Avenue (1774), and the James Brice House at 42 East Street (1776). Thomas Rutland, living slightly beyond his means, began to erect one of these major townhouses at 142-144 Prince George Street by the early 1780s. In 1783, Rutland was assessed for 1-1/2 acres (two lots) at 833 pounds. The tax list does not show any inhabitants occupying a household, thus suggesting that the property had not been improved until after 1783.<sup>6</sup>

Although the halt of economic growth by the early 1780s affected everyone to some degree, the greatest impact was to merchants and storekeepers who had benefited immensely after the end of the Revolution. Ironically, it was the optimism of the merchants in the postwar years that eventually eroded the unstable market by saturating it with goods. During the declining years of the 1780s, four of the eighteen major merchants left Annapolis. Of those who remained, all but Thomas Rutland managed to survive the setbacks, although the prospects of enormous profits had been greatly diminished.<sup>7</sup>

On January 14, 1785, Rutland wrote to Dr. James Murray requesting a loan; "...I have thought proper therefore to request of you, if you have a sum of money by you which you have not an immediate demand for, to let me have the use of it for a short time...for

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<sup>5</sup> Papenfuse, p. 16.

<sup>6</sup> 1783 Tax List, Annapolis Hundred, p. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Papenfuse, p. 166.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

Section 8 Page 3

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====  
over three months."<sup>9</sup> The following day, Rutland wrote Dr. Murray again suggesting that he would sell his house at 142-144 Prince George Street in an effort to raise funds. "Nothing would urge my selling it but my immediate demand for cash; it is so convenient to business of all kinds...the lowest price that I will take for house, office, yard, garden, etc, belonging to it, is 1800 pounds cash."<sup>10</sup> Rutland's desperate need for cash induced him to write Dr. Murray on January 24, 1785, "...it [the dwelling house] is so very commodious that I shall part with it very unwillingly at almost any price...Nothing but my immediate demand for cash would induce me to sell it."<sup>11</sup>

Labeled the worst failure during the 1780s economic decline, Thomas Rutland went bankrupt in 1785, owing over 20,000 pounds to his British creditors.<sup>12</sup> John Creagh Mackubin paid the creditors 2000 pounds in 1785 in return for the upper portion of Lot 95, which included the Patrick Creagh House. The remaining portion of Lot 95 and all of Lot 96, including the brick dwelling at 142 Prince George Street, were purchased by Dr. James Murray for 2000 pounds on February 19, 1785. All of the property not conveyed to Murray was seized just before the 1789 death of Rutland, who had relocated to Georgia, by the Anne Arundel County Sheriff to satisfy a debt incurred prior to its being transfer to Mackubin in 1785. Mackubin was never repaid by Rutland or his heirs, and the Creagh property was sold at a public auction to Absalom Ridgely in 1788 for 256 pounds.

Born in Chestertown and educated in Edinburgh, Dr. James Murray was a prominent military physician who lived and practiced medicine at his house at 142-144 Prince George Street. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax charged Murray with one brick dwelling (50' x 32'), a one story brick kitchen (32' x 16'), a brick medical shop (16' x 16'), and a brick smokehouse (10' x 8'), assessed at \$1200.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> "Letter Books of Thomas Rutland," Volume I, 1783-1787, (Maryland State Archives, MS1725).

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Papenfuse, p. 166.

<sup>13</sup> Federal Direct Tax of 1798, folio 12.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

Section 8 Page 4

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====

Murray died in 1819, devising his estate to his wife Sarah Nevett Murray. The Murray family, which consisted of five children, continued to own and reside in the dwelling. Murray's second child, Sally Scott Murray was married to Governor Edward Lloyd (served 1809-1811), who died in the Murray house in 1834. By 1841, however, the building was used as a boarding house by lessee Nicholas Edwin Watkins.<sup>14</sup> Renouncing all claim to their mother's estate, the Murray heirs allowed Alexander Randall to sell the property to James Iglehart, Jr. for \$1530 in 1845.

James Iglehart, Jr. (1790-1874) was a merchant who maintained a store on Market Space. During the ownership of James Iglehart, and by 1858, the house was altered by the addition of a two-story porch on the southwest elevation, and stylistic changes reflecting the Greek Revival style were undertaken on both the interior and exterior.

Anne Sellman Iglehart and William Thomas Iglehart, the children of James Iglehart, Jr., etched their names into a glass pane located in the southeastern parlor on the first floor. The window, which opens onto the two-story frame porch, is inscribed with the date February 1860. Biographical research indicates that in 1860, Anne Iglehart was about 36 years old and William Iglehart was 25 years old.

Although James Iglehart, Jr. did not die until 1874, he transferred ownership of the dwelling at 142-144 Prince George Street to Anne Sellman Iglehart in 1868. Anne Iglehart continued to live in the dwelling with her husband Captain James Iredell Waddell, whom she had married in 1848. Waddell was a naval officer, commanding the *Shenandoah*, the only Confederate ship to circumnavigate the globe.

As indicated by the census records of 1880, the building was occupied by William T. Iglehart and his family. A lawyer and editor, Iglehart was leasing the dwelling from his sister Anne Waddell, who had moved to a new house on College Avenue. Around 1884, as indicated by the deed records and Sanborn map of 1885, the dwelling at 142-144 Prince George Street was altered by the construction of an additional bay on the northeast elevation and the house was converted, by a dividing wall, into two separate dwellings. In November of 1884, Waddell leased the northern

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<sup>14</sup> "142-144 Prince George Street," Property Files at Historic Annapolis, Inc.; Chancery Records 10428.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

Section 8 Page 5

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====  
portion of the building, designated today as 144 Prince George Street, to the Board of Governors of the Arundel Club of Annapolis for \$30 a month.

With no surviving children of her own, Anne Waddell bequeathed the entire building in 1891 to her brother Harwood Iglehart for life, then to his sons J. Harwood and Eugene W. Iglehart. Harwood Iglehart died in New York City two years after his sister in 1893. Unable to agree on ownership, the Iglehart heirs were ordered by the circuit court to sell the building at 142 Prince George Street; thus, trustee Frank H. Stockett conveyed the dwelling to Robert L. Werntz for \$2,500 in November 1892 (see MHT form for 142 Prince George Street, AA-653). The dwelling at 144 Prince George Street was retained by Eugene W. Iglehart, who used it as rental property. According to the 1900 census records, 144 Prince George Street was leased by Medora Richardson, who operated the building as a boarding house.

Having obtained full ownership of the property, Eugene W. Iglehart sold 144 Prince George Street to the Trustees of the Congregation Kennesseth Yishroal "Assembly of Israel" of Annapolis in 1912. The Sanborn map for 1913 shows that the building was used as a dwelling by the congregation which continued to retain ownership until 1919, when it was sold to Moses and Sarah Katceff for \$3500. Over a period of eleven months, the property was sold three times before being purchased by Pasquale and Flora Tarantino in November 1919. The census records for 1920 show that 144 Prince George Street was leased and occupied by Rose Burlingame, who used it as a boarding house.

The Tarantino family owned the building at 144 Prince George Street for sixty-seven years. In 1986, it was sold to Graham William Gardner and Robert Anthony Bryant. Gardner and Bryant renovated the interior of the building and replaced the main entry surround with a contemporary copy of the surround located at 142 Prince George Street. Approximately ten years later, in November 1995, the building was sold to Blaise B. and Patricia A. DeAloia, the current owners and occupants.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:**

**Geographic Organization:** Western Shore

**Chronological/Development Period (s):**

Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680-1815  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870  
Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

**Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):**

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and  
Community Planning  
Social/Education/Cultural

**RESOURCE TYPE(S)**

**Category:** Building

**Historic Environment:** Urban

**Historic Function (s):** Domestic/Single Dwelling  
Domestic/Hotel

**Known Design Source:** Unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====  
**Chain of Title for 144 Prince George Street:**

- 1748: Dr. Charles Carroll to Patrick Creagh  
49-1/2 feet on Prince George Street, part  
of Lot 96  
Provincial Court Deeds,  
Liber BT 4 Folio 234
- January 12, 1761: Patrick Creagh willed to Frances and  
Elizabeth Creagh  
Dwelling house on Lot 95 and part of Lot  
96  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,  
Liber L 31 Folio 336
- 1762: Bartholomew Pomeroy and Joseph Janson  
transfer mortgage to Thomas Rutland  
Mortgaged by Creagh in 1754  
Lot 95 and part of 96  
Provincial Court Deeds,  
Liber DD 2 Folio 206
- November 22, 1780: Elizabeth Mackubin, daughter of Patrick  
Creagh, transferred dower rights to  
Thomas Rutland of Edmund  
Lot 95 and part of 96  
Provincial Court Deeds,  
Liber TBH 1 Folio 449
- February 19, 1785: Thomas Rutland to Dr. James Murray  
Part of Lots 95 and 96 with 105 feet on  
Prince George Street with houses, etc.  
21,292 Square Feet  
Provincial Court Deeds,  
Liber TBH 1 Folio 470
- December 17, 1819: Dr. James Murray bequeathed to wife Sarah  
Murray  
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,  
Liber EV 1780 Folio 73 Book 39

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====  
August 14, 1845: Alexander Randall, Trustee for the estate  
of Sarah E. Murray, deceased, to James  
Iglehart, Jr.  
A brick dwelling house, office, garden  
and all out houses on Prince George  
Street  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,  
Liber JHN 1 Folio 256

April 14, 1868: James Iglehart, Jr. to daughter Anne  
Sellman Iglehart Waddell  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,  
Liber SH 2 Folio 279

November 4, 1884: Anne Waddell leased to Board of Governors  
of the Arundel Club of Annapolis  
Lease of 144 Prince George Street  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,  
Liber SH 24 Folio 424

September 24, 1888: Will of Anne Waddell devised to Harwood  
Iglehart for life, then to J. Harwood  
Iglehart and Eugene W. Iglehart  
Included 142-144 Prince George Street  
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,  
Liber JWB 1 Folio 487

February 28, 1893: Harwood Iglehart died and property  
transferred to J. Harwood Iglehart and  
Eugene W. Iglehart  
Transfer of only 144 Prince George Street

September 30, 1912: Eugene W. Iglehart to the Trustees of the  
Congregation Kenneseth Yishroal  
"Assembly of Israel" of Annapolis  
Sale of 144 Prince George Street  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,  
Liber GW 93 Folio 204

January 3, 1919: The Trustees of the Congregation  
Kenneseth Yishroal "Assembly of Israel"  
of Annapolis to Moses and Sarah Katceff  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,  
Liber WNW 9 Folio 285

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1194

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| June 13, 1919:      | Moses and Sarah Katceff to Eleanor McParlin Davis, widow<br>Land Records of Anne Arundel County,<br>Liber WNW 14 Folio 69   |
| November 31, 1919:  | Eleanor McParlin Davis to Flora Tarantino<br>Land Records of Anne Arundel County,<br>Liber WNW 24 Folio 98  |
| November 11, 1925:  | Pasquale and Flora Tarantino to Winson G. Gott, Trustee<br>Land Records of Anne Arundel County,<br>Liber WMB 12 Folio 492   |
| November 11, 1925:  | Winson G. Gott, Trustee, to Pasquale and Flora Tarantino<br>Land Records of Anne Arundel County,<br>Liber WMB 12 Folio 493  |
| September 12, 1950: | Will of Flora Tarantino to John and Louis Tarantino   |
| September 25, 1953: | John and Louis Tarantino to Henry J. Tarantino, Trustee<br>Land Records of Anne Arundel County,<br>Liber JHH 793 Folio 418  |
| September 25, 1953: | Henry J. Tarantino, Trustee, to John and Louis Tarantino<br>Land Records of Anne Arundel County,<br>Liber JHH 793 Folio 420   |
| January 30, 1955:   | Louise Tarantino willed one-half interest to John Tarantino   |
| April 15, 1957:     | John Tarantino to William Boehm, Trustee to reconvey for use during life of John Tarantino, then transfer to Henry and Hannah Tarantino<br>Land Records of Anne Arundel County,<br>Liber GTC 1121 Folio 130 |
| April 15, 1957:     | William J. Boehm, Trustee, to John, Henry J., and Hannah Tarantino<br>Land Records of Anne Arundel County,<br>Liber GTC 1121 Folio 132  |

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

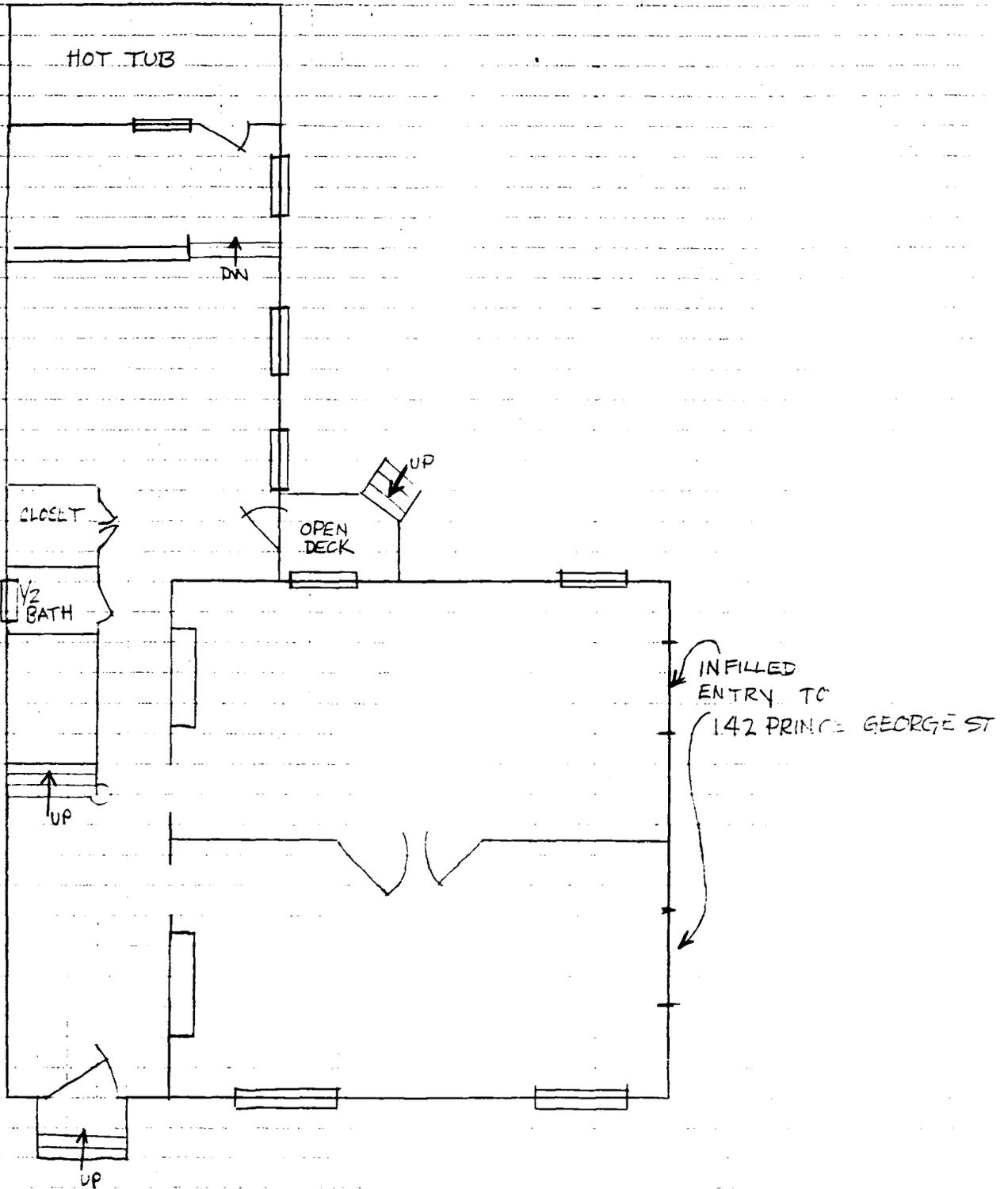
Inventory No. AA-1194

144 Prince George Street  
name of property  
Annapolis, Maryland  
county and state

=====  
October 1, 1986: Hannah E. Prince (formerly Tarantino) as  
the sole surviving owner, to Graham  
William Gardner and Robert Anthony Bryant  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,  
Liber 4159 Folio 751

November 8, 1995: Graham William Gardner and Robert Anthony  
Bryant to Blaise B. and Patricia A.  
DeAloia  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,  
Liber 7211 Folio 446

14-1/94



144 PRINCE GEORGE STREET  
FIRST FLOOR

NORTH  
NOT TO SCALE





AA-1194  
144 PRINCE GEORGE ST  
ANNAPOLIS, MD  
TRACERIES  
JANUARY 1996  
MARYLAND SHPO  
FACADE, LOOKING EAST  
1 OF 6



AA-1194

144 PRINCE GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

2 OF 6



AA-1194

144 PRINCE GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, ENTRY HALL,

LOOKING EAST

3 OF 6



AA-1194

144 PRINCE GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

FRONT PARLOR, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 6



AA-1194

144 PRINCE GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

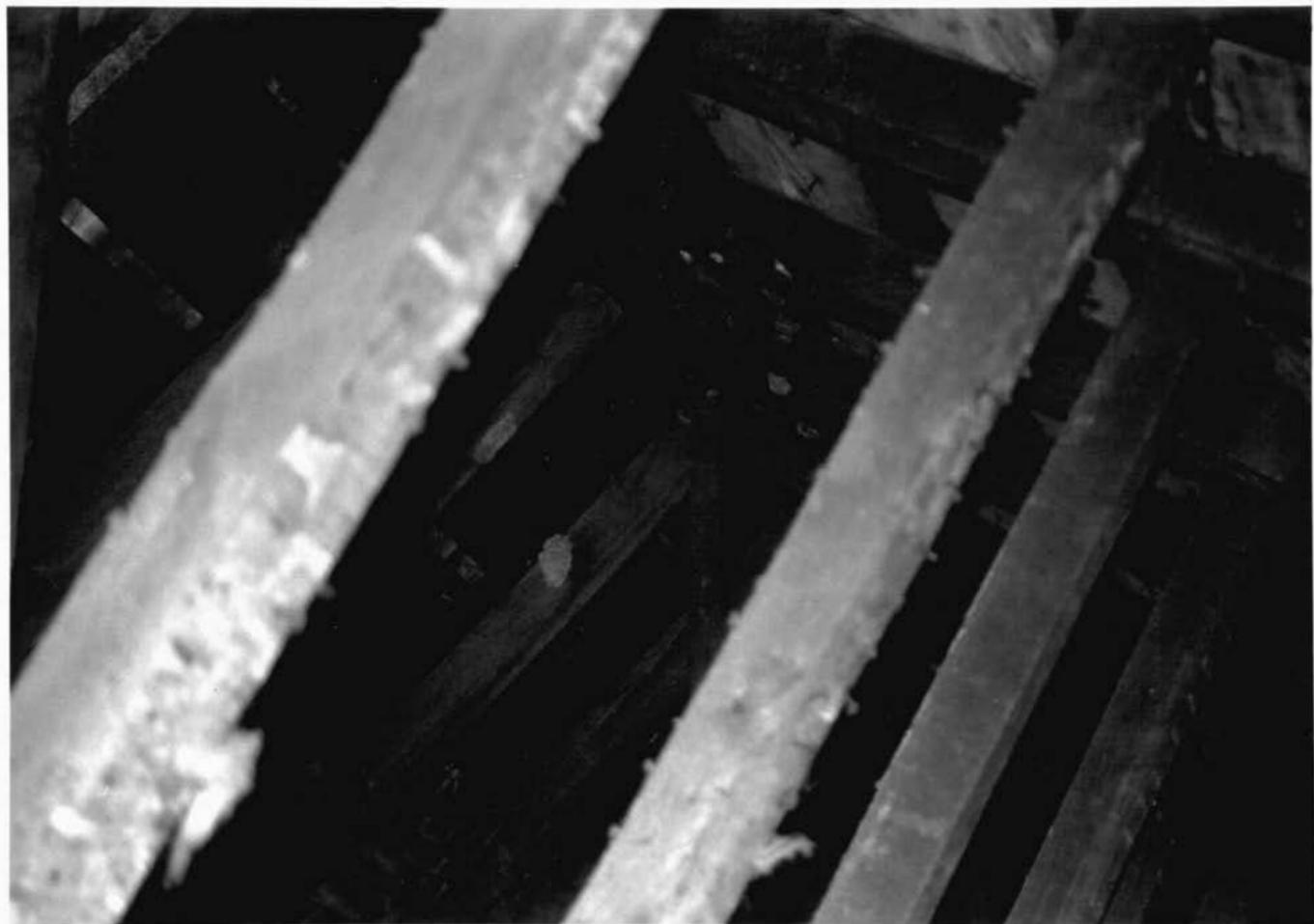
TRACERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

CORNICE DETAIL, FRONT PARLOR,  
LOOKING EAST

5 OF 6



AA-1194

144 PRINCE GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1995

MARYLAND SHPO

ATTIC, LOOKING SOUTH

6 OF 6

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
 21 STATE CIRCLE  
 SHAW HOUSE  
 ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
 Individual Structure Survey Form

|  |
|--|
| SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA 1194</u>  |
| NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:  |
| UTM REFERENCES:<br>Zone/Easting/Northing   |
| U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:  |
| PRESENT FORMAL NAME:   |
| ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:  |
| PRESENT USE: <u>SF Res</u>   |
| ORIGINAL USE: <u>SF Res</u>  |
| ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:  |
| BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:  |
| PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:<br>Excellent (X) Good ( )<br>Fair ( ) Poor: ( ) |
| THEME:   |
| STYLE: <u>Transitional Greek Revival</u>   |
| DATE BUILT: <u>c1830-1840</u>  |

|   |
|---|
| COUNTY: <u>Anne Arundel</u>   |
| TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>  |
| LOCATION: <u>144 Prince George</u>  |
| COMMON NAME:  |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: <u>Res Map 34 Par 66</u>   |
| OWNER: <u>John Tarantino</u>  |
| ADDRESS: <u>144 Prince George</u><br><u>Annapolis, MD 21401</u>                             |
| ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:<br>Yes (X) No ( ) Restricted ( )                                   |
| LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:<br>Local (✓) State ( ) National ( ) <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

- Foundation: Stone ( ) Brick (X) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )
- Wall Structure
  - Wood Frame: Post and Beam ( ) Balloon ( )
  - Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone ( ) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )
  - Iron ( ) D. Steel ( ) E. Other:
- Wall Covering: Clapboard ( ) Board and Batten ( ) Wood Shingle ( ) Shiplap ( )  
 Novelty ( ) Stucco (X) Sheet Metal ( ) Aluminum ( ) Asphalt Shingle ( )  
 Brick Veneer ( ) Stone Veneer ( ) Asbestos Shingle ( )  
 Bonding Pattern: Other:
- Roof Structure
  - Truss: Wood (X) Iron ( ) Steel ( ) Concrete ( )
  - Other:
- Roof Covering: Slate (X) Wood Shingle ( ) Asphalt Shingle ( ) Sheet Metal ( )  
 Built Up ( ) Rolled ( ) Tile ( ) Other:
- Engineering Structure:
- Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers ( ) Cupolas ( ) Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds ( ) Ells (X)  
 Wings ( ) Other:

Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip ( ) Shed ( ) Flat ( ) Mansard ( ) Gambrel ( ) Jerkinhead ( )  
 Saw Tooth ( ) With Monitor ( ) With Bellcast ( ) With Parapet ( ) With False Front ( )  
 Other:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2  
 Number of Bays: 3  
 Approximate Dimensions: 30 x 40  
 Rear = 15 x 40

Entrance Location: Left at porch

|  |   |
|--|---|
| THREAT TO STRUCTURE:<br>No Threat (X) Zoning ( ) Roads ( )<br>Development ( ) Deterioration ( )<br>Alteration ( ) Other: | LOCAL ATTITUDES:<br>Positive ( ) Negative ( )<br>Mixed ( ) Other: |
|--|---|

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Elliptical dormer, inset chimney, bracketed cornice, granite lintels and sills, transom lit door, full width later porch with bracketed cornice on slender columnettes resting on stuccoed base below rail height.

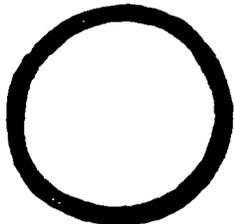
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Altered Georgian structure part of the Randall complex, important to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane( )Woodland( )Scattered Buildings( )  
Moderately Built Up( )Densely-Built Up(✓)  
Residential( )Commercial( )  
Agricultural( )Industrial( )  
Roadside Strip Development( )  
Other:

RECORDED BY:

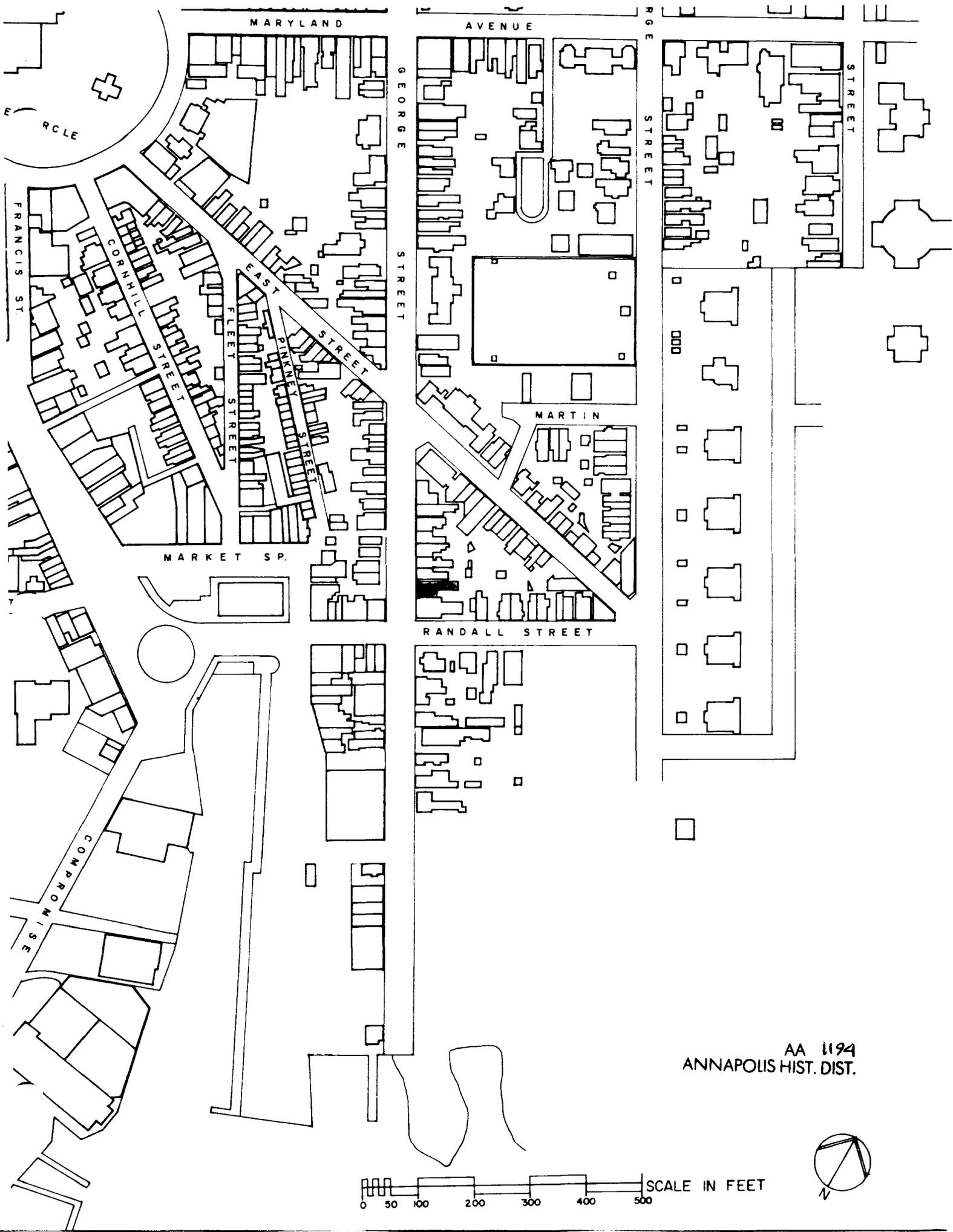
Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983



MARYLAND

AVENUE

GEORGE

STREET

GEORGE STREET

STREET

ARCLE

FRANCIS ST

CORNHILL STREET

FLEET STREET

PIKE STREET

EAST STREET

MARKET SP.

MARTIN

RANDALL STREET

COMPROMISE

AA 1194  
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 SCALE IN FEET





144 Prince George

AA 1194

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SW Elevation/camera facing NE