

## **CAPSULE SUMMARY**

**AA-1289**

**Annapolis High School**

**188 Green Street**

**Annapolis, Maryland**

**1904**

**Public**

The former Annapolis High School at 188 Green Street is the second oldest extant public school building in Anne Arundel County. Opening in 1905, the Classical Revival-style high school was constructed in 1904 by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissioners. The building is located on the site of the early-eighteenth-century dwelling owned and occupied by Dr. Charles Carroll, and later, successful local attorney, Frank H. Stockett. The prominently sited two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling was purchased in 1887 by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissions specifically for use as the Annapolis Public School. The former dwelling was the first building used for public education in Annapolis, with the first high school class graduating in 1899. Following a severe fire in February 1930, the high school was closed and students relocated to more efficient modern facilities at 801 Chase Street, now home of the Maryland Hall for Creative Arts. By the mid-twentieth century, the former high school on Green Street was being used as office space for the Anne Arundel County Board of Education, a use it continues to maintain.

The former high school stands two stories in height on a solid raised foundation of brick that has been parged. The masonry structure is constructed of brick, laid in Flemish bond. The large structure is covered by a hipped roof with slate shingles. An ornate boxed cornice encircles the main block of the structure. It has an ogee cap, ogee molding on the wide frieze, and ogee bed molding. Scrolled medallions visually support the overhanging boxed cornice. The recessed center bay of the façade has an open pedimented hipped roof with returns. Brick quoins frame the corner of the structure, as well as the projecting bays of the façade. The quoins only mark the first story of the structure. A five-course soldier brick belt course encircles the main block between the first and second stories. Between 1921 and 1930, a two-story addition on a raised basement was constructed on the southeast elevation, giving the structure an L-shaped plan. A large exterior chimney of five-course American-bond brick with a corbelled cap is located at the center of the southeast elevation. A smaller chimney that has been capped is located at the intersection of the main block and the projecting central bay.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1289

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic      Annapolis High School

other      Anne Arundel County Board of Education Building; Dr. Charles Carroll House (site of)

## 2. Location

street and number    188 Green Street           not for publication

city, town      Annapolis           vicinity

county      Anne Arundel

## 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name      Anne Arundel County Board of Education

street and number    2644 Riva Road      telephone    410-222-1600

city, town      Annapolis      state    Maryland      zip code    21401

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.    Anne Arundel County Courthouse      liber    SH 30    folio    63

city, town      Annapolis      tax map    52A      tax parcel    1257      tax ID number    00154207

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District  
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Recorded by HABS/HAER  
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>  1  </u>	<u>  1  </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>  1  </u>	<u>  1  </u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				<u>  1  </u>	

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. AA-1289

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Classical Revival-style high school at 188 Green Street was constructed in 1904 by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissioners on property they had purchased in January 1887. The school was occupied in 1905. The masonry structure, erected on the site of the Carroll house, stands two stories in height on a raised basement. As constructed, the main block of the building is rectangular in plan with a recessed central bay on the façade. The center bay projects slightly on the southeast rear elevation. Between 1921 and 1930, a two-story addition on a raised basement was constructed on the southwestern bays of the southeast elevation, giving the structure an L-shaped plan. The addition, although minimal in applied ornamentation, reflects many of the same details as the original main block, including the brick quoins, modillioned cornice (replaced based on existing materials in 2005) hipped roof, and parged foundation with chamfered cap.

By 1913, the building served a dual purpose as the Annapolis High School and the Manual Training School. Between 1930 and 1954 the school activities were relocated to more efficient modern facilities and the former high school was used as office space for the Anne Arundel County Board of Education, a use it continues to maintain today.

### Setting

The high school, set upon a rise above street level, is framed by a rough-cut, coursed granite retaining wall with saddleback concrete coping. The straight-flight concrete stair with cast-iron rail is edged by square granite posts that join the granite retaining wall and a poured concrete retaining wall that flanks the stairs. Iron hardware from a former gate or fence is set within the granite posts, which are topped by torus-molded caps. Concrete walkways lead to the building, and around the building to the playground at the rear of the property. The rear of the property, accessible by concrete stairs, is paved with asphalt to provide a play area. A community park, which fronts Newman Street, provides an additional play area for the school children. A chain-link metal fence encircles the property along the northeast and southwest sides, and around the paved parking lot that is accessible from Compromise Street. The playground was renovated in January 1987. Parking is provided directly behind the structure, with access from Compromise Street. The Annapolis Elementary School, constructed in 1895 and opened in 1896, is located on the property at 180 Green Street, to the west of the former high school.

### Description

The former high school at 188 Green Street stands two stories in height on a solid raised foundation of brick that has been parged (painted white) and has a chamfered cap. The masonry structure is constructed of brick, laid in Flemish bond. The large structure is covered by a hipped roof with slate shingles (repaired and restored in 2005 with Gale Associated Inc. of Baltimore as the architects). An ornate boxed cornice, which was replaced in 2005 based on existing materials, encircles the main block of the structure. It has an ogee cap, ogee molding on the wide frieze, and ogee bed molding. Scrolled medallions visually support the overhanging boxed cornice. The recessed center bay of the façade has an open pedimented hipped roof with returns. Brick quoins frame the corner of the structure, as well as the projecting bays of the façade. The quoins only mark the first story of the structure. A five-course soldier brick belt course encircles the main block and addition between the first and second stories. A small chimney, added to the southeast elevation prior to 1930, has been capped and is no longer functional. A large exterior chimney of five-course American-bond brick with a corbelled cap is located at the center of the southeast elevation. The chimney appears to date from between 1921 and 1930 when the rear addition was constructed, although possibly was added when the structure was repaired following a fire in 1930. A smaller chimney that has been capped is located at the intersection of the main block and projecting central bay on the southeast elevation.

The façade of the building, fronting northwest on Green Street, is nine bays wide. The central three bays are recessed, creating an entry bay topped by an open pediment with returns. The window openings are paired, each opening containing an elongated double-hung wood-sash. The window openings in the bays flanking the central entry bay are symmetrically placed, with three sets of paired openings on each side (twelve in all). The basement level windows in these side bays have 6/6 wood sash with rough-cut stone sills

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and two-inch torus-molded surrounds. The northernmost openings on the basement level have metal security bars. Those openings in the central entry bay have 2/2 wood-sash windows with rough-cut stone sills and two-inch torus-molded surrounds. The centermost opening of the entry bay has double-leaf metal doors with small wire-glass lights. The replacement doors are set within an ornate opening with an ogee-molded surround, semi-circular arched soldier brick lintel, and finely detailed fanlight.

On the first story of the façade, the projecting bays are pierced by paired 6/6 elongated windows. The openings are finished with rough-cut stone sills, two-inch-wide ogee-molded surrounds, and splayed jack-arched brick lintels. The first story of the recessed central entry bay is marked by paired 2/2 wood-sash windows, which flank a brick infilled center bay that appears never to have been pierced by an opening. Rather, this bay presently holds a parged sign reading "Board of Education of Anne Arundel County," framed by three courses of molded brick surrounds. The second story reads much like that of the second story, with paired 6/6 elongated windows in the projecting side bays. The openings, almost abutting the frieze of the boxed cornice, have rough-cut stone sills, two-inch-wide ogee-molded surrounds, and four-inch-wide mullions. The second story of the recessed central entry bay is classically inspired with a centrally placed paired 2/2 window flanked by single 2/2 windows. The openings are set within semi-circular arched openings with soldier brick lintels and projecting bricks that visually mark the impostes. The openings have rough-cut stone sills, ogee-molded two-inch surrounds, ogee-molded lintel caps, and four-inch-wide mullions. The field within the arches has been covered with a yellow stucco finish.

The northeast elevation is seven bays wide, with brick quoins marking the corners to the top of the first story. The window openings in the center bay indicate the location of a stairwell on the interior of the building. The basement level is pierced by six 6/6 windows with concrete sills and two-inch wide torus-molded surrounds. The openings in the northernmost bays have metal security bars. Ghosting of a former opening, or repair to the first-story windows is visible in the center bay on the basement level. The first and second stories of the northeast elevation are symmetrically pierced with elongated 6/6 windows. The openings have rough-cut stone sills and two-inch ogee-molded surrounds. Those on the first story have splayed jack-arched brick lintels, while those on the second story nearly abut the boxed cornice. The central bay has an elongated window opening holding 120 reeded glass blocks. The opening, which extends from the chamfered cap of the stuccoed basement story, has a painted stone sill and splayed jack-arched brick lintel. The deeply recessed opening, illuminating an interior stairwell, is devoid of surrounds. Directly above the glass block window on the second story are paired 6/6 windows. These openings have rough-cut stone sills and two-inch ogee-molded surrounds.

The southeast elevation as originally constructed consisted of recessed end bays, each with four openings on each story, and a centrally placed bay that projecting slightly. Because of the circa 1921 addition to the southwesternmost bays of the elevation, only the southeastern bay and the projecting central bay are exposed. Further, a large exterior brick chimney was constructed on the eastern corner of the projecting bay circa 1921. A metal fire escape that extends from the ground level to the second story obscures much of the southeastern bay.

Beginning in the southeastern bay of the southeast elevation, the basement level is pierced by four large 6/6 wood-sash windows. The openings have concrete sills and two-inch-wide torus-molded surrounds. The southwestern opening has wire glass. The first story has three 6/6 window openings unequally flanking a single-leaf entry opening. The window openings have rough-cut stone sills and two-inch-wide ogee-molded surrounds. Two of the openings, in the northwestern bays, have jack-arched brick lintels. The narrower opening to the southwest of the entry has a segmentally arched lintel of brick. The wide entry has a replacement wood door with nine fixed lights over a cross panel. It is topped by a three-light transom. There is one course of infilled brick under the jack-arched lintel, above the transom. The opening has a chamfered surround with an exterior torus bead. The second story of the southeast elevation is symmetrically fenestrated, mimicking the openings of the first story. The wide windows have 6/6 sash with rough-cut stone sills and two-inch ogee-molded surrounds. The windows abut the frieze of the cornice. The lower six-light sash of the southwest window has been removed and filled with plywood. The single-leaf entry opening has a flush metal replacement door with a three-light transom. The opening has a chamfered surround with an exterior torus bead.

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The northeast side of the projecting central bay on the southeast elevation is one bay deep, marked on the first and second stories by openings. The basement level of this elevation has a large rectangular opening holding a metal louvered vent with no sill. The first story has a 6/6 window with rough-cut stone sill, two-inch ogee-molded surround, and jack-arched brick lintel. No openings appear on the second story of the northeast side of the projecting central bay. An all-stretcher bond chimney with random headers is located within the intersecting corner of the southeastern bay and the projecting central bay. Finished with a parged foundation that does not match the height of the foundation of the main block, the chimney extends to just below the frieze of the cornice. The chimney is capped below the cornice line, and is no longer in use. The capping of the chimney presumably dates to the construction of the larger chimney on the southeast elevation of the projecting central bay. This chimney appears to have been constructed after the 1904 construction of the high school as the chamfered foundation caps do not meet, the stack is constructed around the string course, and the bonding is not consistent with the main block. Further, the stack of the chimney abuts the casing of the existing window openings on the southeast elevation main block and the northeast elevation of the projecting central bay. The chimney is believed to have been constructed prior to the addition of the larger chimney on the southeast elevation of the projecting central bay.

To the southwest of the circa 1921 chimney, the projecting central bay is pierced on the basement story by two louvered metal vents. The lower portion of the opening in the southwestern bay has been infilled and parged. The openings have rough-cut stone sills and two-inch-wide torus-molded surrounds. The first story has three 6/6 windows, each with rough-cut stone sills, two-inch ogee-molded surrounds, and jack-arched brick lintels. The second story has a large triple window with three 6/6 windows. Like those on the first story, the second-story openings have rough-cut stone sills, two-inch ogee-molded surrounds, and jack-arched brick lintels.

The northeast side of the circa 1921 addition is three bays wide, with a metal fire escape extending from ground level to the second story. The basement level has a flush metal door in the northernmost bay. The transom has been covered with plywood. The southern bays each have a single 6/6 window with painted concrete sills, and wire security bars. The first story has a single-leaf entry in the northernmost bay. The replacement flush metal door is topped by a three-light transom and jack-arched brick lintel. The openings in the southern bays have been infilled with brick and read as blind openings. The rough-cut stone sills and jack-arched brick lintels remain intact. The second story has a single-leaf entry in the northernmost bay. The replacement flush metal door is topped by a three-light transom and jack-arched brick lintel. The openings in the southern bays have 6/6 wood-sash windows with rough-cut stone sills, two-inch square-edged surrounds, and jack-arched brick lintels.

The southeast side of the circa 1921 addition has no fenestration. The southwest side is pierced on the basement level by four sets of paired 6/6 windows. The openings have concrete sills, two-inch square-edged surrounds, and twelve-inch-wide mullions. Wire security bars have been placed over the openings. The first and second stories are symmetrically pierced, each with two sets of banded windows. Each band contains five 6/6 wood-sash windows. They have concrete sills, two-inch square-edged surrounds, and twelve-inch-wide mullions. The lintels of the second-story windows abut the frieze of the cornice. The addition is stepped in slightly from the main block, indicating it was an addition.

The southeast elevation of the main block has six 6/6 windows on the basement level. The openings have wire security bars, two-inch torus-molded surrounds, and rough-cut stone sills. The windows flank the centrally placed double-leaf entry, which has flush metal replacement doors with small rectangular wire-glass lights. Like the main entry on the façade, this second entry has a semi-circular arch with a brick lintel, four-light fanlight, ogee-molded architrave with dentil molding, and four-inch-wide ogee-molded surrounds.

The first and second stories of the southeast elevation are symmetrically pierced with 6/6 windows flanking the central bay. The elongated openings have rough-cut stone sills and two-inch ogee-molded surrounds. The openings on the first story have splayed jack-arched brick lintels, while those on the second story abut the frieze of the cornice. The first story of the central bay has four square window openings, each holding six fixed lights. The two upper windows are more deeply recessed within the wall than those

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symmetrically placed below. The upper openings have two-inch cavetto surrounds, rough-cut stone sills, and splayed jack-arched lintels. The lower openings have two-inch square-edged surrounds, brick sills, and jack-arched lintels. The second-story openings in the central bay are paired with narrow 6/6 wood sash.

### Interior

The interior of the former high school reflects its rehabilitated use as offices for the Board of Education of Anne Arundel County. The primary and secondary entries in the basement level open into stairs that provide access to the first floor of the building. The primary entry, accessible from the façade along Green Street, opens to the straight-flight stair that is enclosed by flanking classrooms. The stair is finished with light green and black terrazzo with scored metal nosing that is three inches deep. The risers are seven-and-a-half-inches high and the treads are twelve-and-a-half-inches deep. A modern metal balustrade with a double rail runs down the center of the stair. The dog-leg stairs in the southwest and northeast sides of the structure are constructed of metal, with round metal newels with a ball cap, round paired balusters, and ogee-molded brackets on the stringer. The landing newels have chamfered caps. The stair on the southwest side provides access from basement level to the second floor, while the stair on the northeast side leads from the first floor to the second floor.

The main block of the former high school contains four offices along the northwest side of the building and three offices on the southeast side. The configuration of the rooms on the southeast side has been altered to allow for the circa 1921 construction of the addition. The rooms and stair are set around a large interior hall. The second floor has a large central hall, or meeting space, that is surrounded by smaller classrooms and offices. The basement was not accessible at the time of the survey.

The floors of the hall and former classrooms are carpeted with six-and-a-half-inch square-edged baseboards. The plaster walls are finished in several of the rooms with a paneled wainscoting or an ogee-molded chair rail that is four feet above the floor. Because of interior alterations, including the division of larger spaces, the wainscoting and chair rails do not fully encircle all of the rooms. The window surrounds are one-and-a-half inches wide with a mitered square edge. The doors are all flush metal replacements with small rectangular wire glass lights and brass hardware. They are framed by three-and-a-quarter-inch wood casings with a square outside molding and rounded interior molding. The surrounds are mitered and have plain base blocks. A picture molding encircles the main hall on the first floor. The wood molding has an astragal profile with an ogee base. The ceilings are covered with acoustical tiles, including both a dropped ceiling and one with square tiles applied with an adhesive directly to the original ceiling. Missing tiles have exposed a pressed tin ceiling on the first floor. The tin ceiling is composed of square panels, each with four pressed diamonds making up the field of the ceiling. The molding, filler, and cornice of the tin ceiling were not visible, if extant. The missing acoustical tiles on the second floor expose a plain ceiling that appears to be plaster. Lighting in the main hall consists of four direct fixtures with link chains and white glass bell shades. Florescent light boxes and recessed florescent lights are found throughout the building. Florescent "schoolhouse" light boxes illuminate the large central room on the second floor above the main hall.

A flat-arched double-leaf opening with no doors provides access to the circa 1921 addition on the first floor. This arch, located within the main block, is framed by a three-inch wood surround with torus-molding and base blocks. The floor of the hall to the addition, as well as in the hall along the northeast side of the addition, is covered with linoleum tiles with a black border. A smaller segmentally arched double-leaf opening leads from the main block into the addition. An elevator is located to the immediate northeast of the arched opening. Access to the exterior is found to the east of the elevator, though a single-leaf metal door that leads to the fire escape. Classrooms, entered from within the main block and single-leaf entry openings in the side hall, line the southwest side of the addition. Access between the rooms is in the southern corners, via single-leaf entry doors of wood with wire glass. The second floor of the addition was not accessible at the time of the survey.

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## Secondary Resource

A one-story utility structure was constructed to the immediate southwest of the former high school, to the northeast of the elementary school. The masonry structure is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. It has a solid masonry foundation and side-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. Lacking a cornice, the roofline is finished with a plain frieze and narrow ogee molding. A single-leaf door is located on the southwest elevation, with a secondary entry with a single-leaf door on the southeast elevation. A tall vertical-board wooden fence, with a rectangular plan, runs from the corners of the southeast elevation. This enclosed space is used for the storage of maintenance equipment.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-1289

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

**Specific dates** 1904 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** 1904

Evaluation for:

National Register  Maryland Register  not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The former Annapolis High School at 188 Green Street is the second oldest extant public school building in Anne Arundel County. Opening in 1905, the Classical Revival-style high school was constructed in 1904 by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissioners. The building is located on the site of the early-eighteenth-century dwelling owned and occupied by Dr. Charles Carroll, and later, successful local attorney, Frank H. Stockett. The prominently sited two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling was purchased in 1887 by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissions specifically for use as the Annapolis Public School. The former dwelling was the first building used for public education in Annapolis, with the first high school class graduating in 1899. Following a severe fire in February 1930, the high school was closed and students relocated to more efficient modern facilities at 2700 Riva Road. By the mid-twentieth century, the former high school was being used as office space for the Anne Arundel County Board of Education, a use it continues to maintain.

### HISTORY

#### LOTS 29 AND 30

The property on which 180 and 188 Green Street stands was historically part of Section III in Lots 29 and 30, which extended mid-block on Green Street southeasterly to Church Street (now Main Street), prior to the laying of Green Street and Compromise Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lots in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been “the most prominent and by far the most successful” merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.<sup>1</sup> Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.<sup>2</sup> Following Garrett’s death, his heirs sold Lots 29 and 30 to Dr. Charles Carroll.<sup>3</sup> By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 26, 28, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll’s “fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for

<sup>1</sup> Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett’s death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne’s Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

<sup>2</sup> Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett’s body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

<sup>3</sup> Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

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some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London."<sup>4</sup>

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. "He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent."<sup>5</sup> This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.<sup>6</sup> A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that "Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723...."<sup>7</sup> A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.<sup>8</sup> Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently 188 Green Street.

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word "Gratis," meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.<sup>9</sup> The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or

<sup>4</sup> Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

<sup>5</sup> Risjord, p. 64.

<sup>6</sup> Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

<sup>7</sup> Historic Annapolis, Inc., "The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis," Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

<sup>8</sup> The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

<sup>9</sup> Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1289

Annapolis High School, 188 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 3

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lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.<sup>10</sup>

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."<sup>11</sup> Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included his home on Green Street on Lots 29 and 30, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Lots 29 and 30, including the imposing early-eighteenth-century brick dwelling constructed for Dr. Carroll at 188 Green Street, were bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.<sup>12</sup>

The first portions of the lots to be leased were Areas A through C. Area A was a rectangular lot of land that abutted the warehouses on Main Street. Area B included the lot designated today as 172 Green Street (AA-515), which was leased to Henry Sibell. Area C, which is now 168-170 Green Street (AA-512), was leased to Thomas Graham. Failure to meet the terms of the leases, which required the construction of dwellings and the payment of annual ground rents, allowed Carroll to reclaim the lots for "breach of covenants."<sup>13</sup> In 1810, William Wilkens, who also owned the lots fronting Main Street, purchased Area A from Carroll.<sup>14</sup> A prominent land owner and

<sup>10</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

<sup>11</sup> Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

<sup>12</sup> Edward Papenfuss and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

<sup>13</sup> Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 12, Folio 631 (July 10, 1805).

<sup>14</sup> Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 15, Folio 628 (April 5, 1810).

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Inventory No. AA-1289

Annapolis High School, 188 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

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merchant, Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll was charged for ten dwellings throughout the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048.

Upon Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll's death on May 22, 1812, all of his land holdings were equally devised amongst his wife, Ann Jennings Carroll, and his five children. Because two of the children, Thomas H. and John Henry Carroll were under age, and Ann Jennings Carroll was to receive dowager rights, the division of the property was referred to the Chancery Courts, with William Kilty acting as chancellor. Further, Margaret Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll the Barrister, "held a life estate in one undivided third part of all said real estate." Under Chancery Court #1213, Kilty "order partition into five part of the real estate of Nicholas Carroll, deceased, lying and being in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Kent Counties." John Eager Howard, Samuel Owings, Robert Lyon, Brice J. Worthington, and John Brice were appointed commissioners to examine and divide the property. John Brice was unable to fulfill the commitment as it was "inconvenient." On December 1, 1812, the Chancery Court appointed Christopher Hughes to replace him. Nicholas Brice was appointed guardian of the "infants" Thomas H. Carroll and John H. Carroll by Kilty on July 16, 1812.<sup>15</sup>

The division of property included The Caves and Stanton in Baltimore County, Clonlisk and The Woodlands in Kent County, thirty lots in Baltimore County, land at Elk Ridge Landing, The Plains in Anne Arundel County, and various lots with improvements in the City of Annapolis. The entire estate was valued in 1812 at \$44,406.74, after deductions. William Kilty decreed on May 6, 1815 that Ann Carroll Mason and her husband William Temple Thompson Mason of Leesburg, Virginia, were to receive title to The Plains and four-and-a-half lots in Baltimore County, as well as "all the lands, houses, lots, ground rent, and part of a wharf in the City of Annapolis." With a value of \$2,000, the land in the City of Annapolis included "a dwelling house and outhouses, and part of a wharf and garden on the East side of Green Street." This was the dwelling erected in the early eighteenth century for Dr. Carroll. Additionally, the Masons received "the house rented to Taylor and all the ground from the garden east of Green Street to the [unreadable] leading to Charles Carroll," which was valued at \$4,000. These two lots constituted Section III of Stoddert Lots 29 and 30, which was considered to be valuable property because of its location near the docks and market area. The ground rents, noted as £68.3.4 a year, were valued at \$1,800. The house on Main Street that was rented to William Goodman was valued at \$600. The two houses rented to Curran, one of which he occupied and the other on Main Street, were valued at \$300 and \$800, respectively.<sup>16</sup> Not reflecting all of his holdings, William T.T. Mason was charged in the 1819 Real Property Assessments for four unimproved lots in Annapolis. In 1831, Mason's holdings included a single unimproved lot valued at \$200. Ann Carroll Mason is not listed in the 1819 or the 1831 Real Property Assessments.

On September 24, 1835, William T.T. Mason and Ann Carroll Mason sold Section III of Stoddert Lots 29 and 30 to Dr. Gustavus R. Barber, whose family owned the adjacent lots on Main Street along the wharf. Barber, who was born about 1812 and died in November 1885, was married to Isabella Ridgely, the daughter of David and Maria (Sellman) Ridgely. It is not clear whether Barber occupied the Carroll house on Lots 29 and 30, or if the property was leased. He was charged in 1849 in the Real and Personal Property Assessments for \$2,500 of improved land in the City of Annapolis, presumably the house at 188 Green Street. However, the same year as the assessment, Gustavus R. Barber was forced to sell his improved property on Green Street to Frank H. Stockett on July 30, 1849. Isabella Barber relinquished her dower rights to Stockett in July 1862. The deed of sale noted the transfer was undertaken by Sheriff Brynn. In 1865, Stockett mortgaged the property to Alexander B. Hagner, Trustee, for \$5,000.

Francis (known as Frank) Henry Stockett was born on May 1, 1824, the eldest surviving son of fourteen children born to Joseph Noble Stockett. Frank Stockett was a prominent member of the Maryland bar. He resided with his wife, Mary Priscilla (Hall) Stockett, and

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<sup>15</sup> Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

<sup>16</sup> Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

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Annapolis High School, 188 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

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their ten children in the former Carroll house on Lots 29 and 30. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps, Edward Sachse's circa 1858 *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, and late-nineteenth-century photographs document the house. It was a two-and-a-half-story masonry dwelling constructed of brick with a square plan on a raised basement. The imposing structure was four bays wide and three bays deep. It was augmented by a two-story addition or ell on the northeast elevation. By the latter part of the nineteenth century, a one-a-half-story addition was built on the northeast side of the two-story addition. The side-gabled roof was pierced on both slopes by two front-gabled dormers with double-hung windows. A single interior side chimney of brick was located on the east corner of the main block. A two-story canted bay projected from the center of the northwest elevation. A stone retaining wall edged the property along Green Street northeastward from 172 Green Street to the southwest elevation of 194 Green Street, and along the rear of the lots fronting Main Street and Compromise Street. Despite the size of the lot on which the structure was sited, the building did not front directly onto Green Street, nor was it set at the center of the lot. Rather it was angled, with the west corner set slightly closer to the street. The building was set substantially back from Green Street, within close proximity to the buildings on Main Street. The siting of the house is presumably the result of its construction prior to the laying of Green Street in 1752 and the importance of the wharfs to its immediate northeast. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps suggest the southwest elevation was the primary façade of the house, with an open porch at the center.

In 1875, Stockett was forced to put the property into a deed of trust because he was unable to pay the mortgage. The related Equity Case #618 documented the existence of the dwelling house, where Stockett was living. Under the direction of the Trustee established by the 1865 mortgage, Stockett sold the property on January 28, 1887 for \$1,200 to the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissions.

Although there were some attempts to establish public education in the eighteenth century, an effective system for organizing and funding education was not instituted until the early nineteenth century in Maryland. In 1826, the legislature passed an act to create primary schools throughout the state. As a result, in 1830, the Trustees of the Primary School District #38 erected a one-story brick school house on the property at 162-164 Green Street (AA-509) soon after purchasing the property. In June 1881, the property, including the modest school house, was conveyed for \$950 to William F. Williams and Eliza V. Williams. The sale of the primary school property coincided with the State Schools Laws of 1870 and 1872, with additional changes made in 1874. The measures entrusted the State Board of Education with the supervision of public schools; placed educational matters affecting a county under the control of a newly formed Board of School Commissioners; gave regulation of the school district to a Board of three District School Trustees; and authorized the levy and collection of extra taxes from each county by the Commissioners. In response to the tremendous growth countywide in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the newly formed Board of School Commissioners established schools, employed teachers, and levied a tax of not more than four cents/\$100 of property value to pay for schools. This resulted in the January 1887 purchase by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissions of Lots 29 and 30 (now 180 and 188 Green Street) specifically for use as the Annapolis Public School. The former dwelling was the first building used for public education in Annapolis. The high school graduated its first class in 1899.

A photograph from circa 1891, reproduced in *An Annapolis Portrait, 1859-1910*, "The Train's Done Been and Gone" by Marion E. Warren and Mame Warren, documents that two imposing brick lanterns were added to the ridge of the former dwelling's roof. The lanterns were pierced by three openings on the northwest elevation and appear to have hipped roofs. Additionally, the open porch on the southwest elevation was replaced by a one-story side-entry portico with stairs. By 1903, the portico was replaced by straight-flight stairs.

By 1888, the growing student population in Annapolis was supported by four public schools, which were separated by sex and race, three parochial schools, and five private schools. The average attendance in the public schools was 450 white and 300 black children. The public schools staffed twenty teachers for the white students and six for the black students. The expanding student population required the construction of a purpose-built elementary school in 1895 (school opened in 1896). The two-and-a-half-story Colonial

# Maryland Historical Trust

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Annapolis High School, 188 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 6

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Revival-style structure on a raised basement was located to the west of the existing school building on Lots 29 and 30. The new school, which faced northwest at 180 Green Street (AA-1288), was an imposing structure covered by a gambrel roof with front-gabled dormers.

As a result of the continuing Equity Case #618, John Wirt Randall, surviving Trustee, sold property fronting 126 feet 3 inches on Compromise Street to Elizabeth F. Girault, Maggie A. Moss, Fannie W. Claude, Frank H. Thompson, Frank A. Munroe, and John F. Strange, Trustees of the White Public Schools of Annapolis, Maryland. The land was sold for \$1,500 and was to be used as a playground. The remaining 72,957 square feet of land on the southwest side of Compromise Street was to be reserved as a lumber yard. However, the property was ultimately deeded in June of 1901 to the Public Schools for use as part of the playground.

### **BUILDING HISTORY**

As the student population continued to grow in Annapolis and the surrounding neighborhoods in Eastport and Murray Hill, the school board responded by building a two-story addition, set on a raised basement, in the years between 1897 and 1903. Similarly, a larger and more modern high school was required. As a result, in 1904, the imposing early-eighteenth-century Carroll house was razed, and the present high school building was constructed at what is now designated as 188 Green Street. The new school, occupied in 1905 stands two stories in height on a raised basement, reflecting the Classical Revival style that was fashionable during the period in which it was constructed. Records of the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissioners do not document the original architect of the building.

The playground, which was noted in a deed as "for the White Children of the Public Schools," was extended further along the west side Compromise Street when Martha R. and Frank H. Thompson conveyed property to Elizabeth F. Girault, Maggie A. Moss, Fannie W. Claude, Frank H. Thompson, Frank A. Munroe, and John F. Strange, Trustees of the Public Schools for White Children, on June 5, 1906.

By 1913, the building served a dual purpose as the Annapolis High School and the Manual Training School. Between 1921 and 1930 a two-story addition on a raised basement was constructed on the southwestern bays of the southeast elevation, giving the structure an L-shaped plan. On February 11, 1930, the building was severely damaged by fire, which started on the second floor of the structure during school hours. The damage, happening less than two weeks after a fire at the elementary school, was estimated at \$25,000. The *Evening Capital* reported "Since the grammar school fire the heating plant in the high school has been kept very hot...to keep both buildings warm."<sup>17</sup> Shortly thereafter, high school activities were relocated to more efficient modern facilities at 801 Chase Street. The new high school on Chase Street, now the Maryland Hall for Creative Arts, was constructed in 1932. By the mid-twentieth century, the former high school on Green Street was being used as office space for the Anne Arundel County Board of Education. On August 24, 1962, Harry Feldman conveyed an additional 5,102 square feet on the west side of Compromise Street to Board of Education of Anne Arundel County. The property is paved and used as a parking lot.

Today, the Anne Arundel County Public Schools system is the fifth largest in Maryland, and among the fifty largest school systems in the United States. The expansive Board of Education continues to maintain offices in the former high school at 188 Green Street.

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<sup>17</sup> *Evening Capital*, February 12, 1930.

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### Chain of title for 180 and 188 Green Street

- 1718: James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
- April 4, 1735: Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll  
Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311  
Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
- February 20, 1752: Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
- September 29, 1755: Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
- March 23, 1783: Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed)  
Will Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WB 3 Folio 503
- September 28, 1812: Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason  
Chancery Court Papers 1213 (final decree 1815)
- September 24, 1835: William T.T. Mason to Gustavus R. Barber  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 20 Folio 228
- July 30, 1849: Gustavus R. Barber by Sheriff Brynn to Frank H. Stockett  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JHN 4 Folio 246
- July 29, 1862: Isabella Barber relinquishes dower rights to Frank H. Stockett  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NHG 10 Folio 470
- April 26, 1865: Frank H. Stockett and Mary P. Stockett mortgage to Alexander B. Hagner, Trustee  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NHG 13 Folio 221
- April 17, 1875: Frank H. Stockett and Mary P. Stockett to William H. Tuck and R. Wirt Randall, Trustees  
Equity Case #618  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 9 Folio 265
- January 28, 1887: Frank H. Stockett, by R. Wirt Randall, Trustee, to Anne Arundel County Board of School  
Commissioners  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 30 Folio 63

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Annapolis High School, 188 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

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### Additional Parcels

- June 27, 1901: John Wirt Randall, Trustee, to Elizabeth F. Girault, Maggie A. Moss, Fannie W. Claude, Frank H. Thompson, Frank A. Munroe, and John F. Strange, Trustees of the White Public Schools of Annapolis, Maryland  
Equity Case #618: N.R. Berry, Administrator, versus Frank H. Stockett  
Southwest side of Compromise Street, designated as "lumber yard" (72,957 square feet)  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber GW 21 Folio 291
- June 5, 1906: Martha R. and Frank H. Thompson to Elizabeth F. Girault, Maggie A. Moss, Fannie W. Claude, Frank H. Thompson, Frank A. Munroe, and John F. Strange, Trustees of the Public Schools for White Children  
"Playground for the White Children of the Public Schools"  
West side of Compromise Street  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber GW 48 Folio 418
- August 24, 1962: Harry Feldman to Board of Education of Anne Arundel County  
West side of Compromise Street (5,102 square feet)  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber 1590 Folio 77

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. AA-1289

- McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
- Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.
- Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 2.68  
Acreage of historical setting 6  
Quadrangle name Annapolis Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The former Annapolis High School at 188 Green Street, and the adjacent Annapolis Elementary School at 180 Green Street, have been associated with Parcel 1257 as noted on Tax Map 52A since the property was purchased by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissioners (now Anne Arundel County Board of Education) in 1887. The high school was constructed on the property in 1904 and the elementary school was constructed in 1895.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

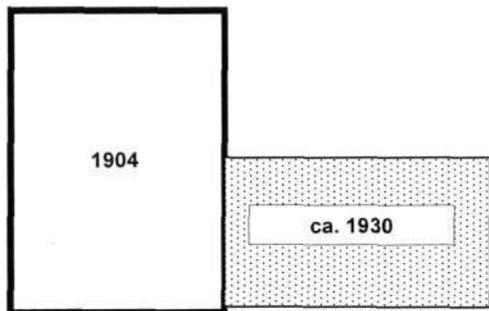
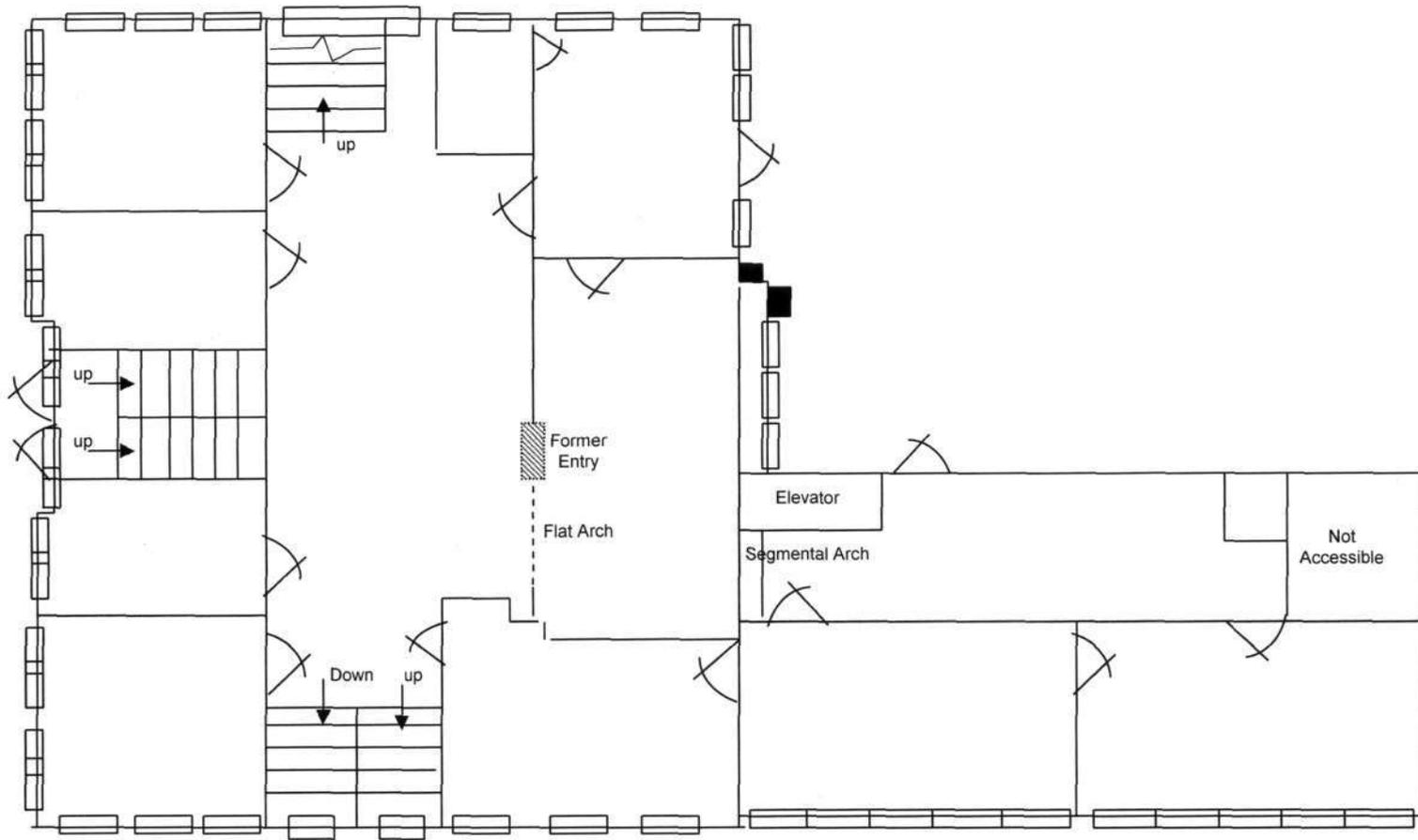
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name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

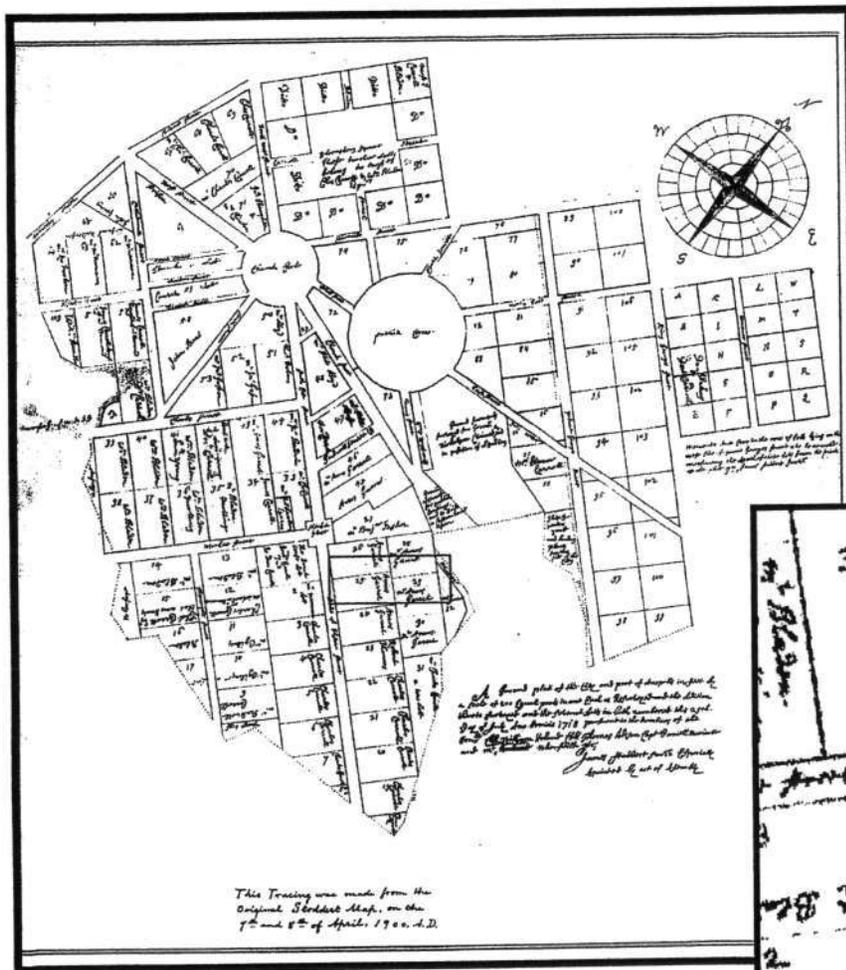
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Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600



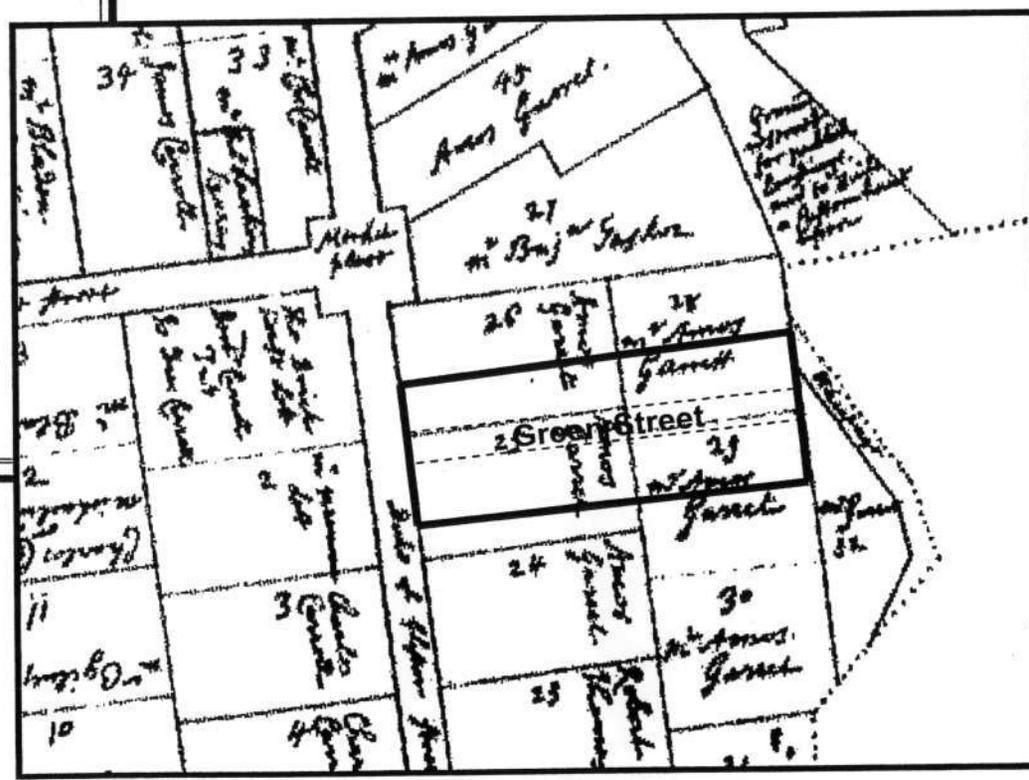
Resource Sketch Map, First Floor  
 AA-1289  
 188 Green Street  
 Annapolis, Maryland

North  
 not to scale

EHT Traceries  
 July 2006



# City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718

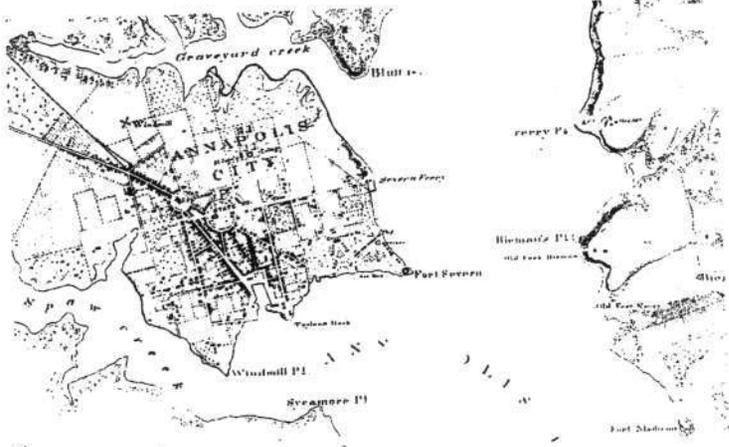


**Enlargement of Lots  
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30  
Showing location of  
Green Street**

*This Tracing was made from the original Stoddert map, on the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of April, 1900 A.D.*

AA-1289

# City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844



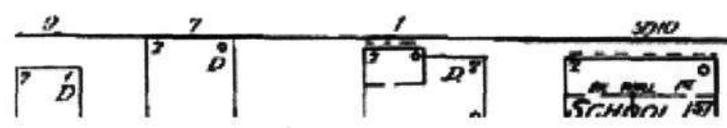
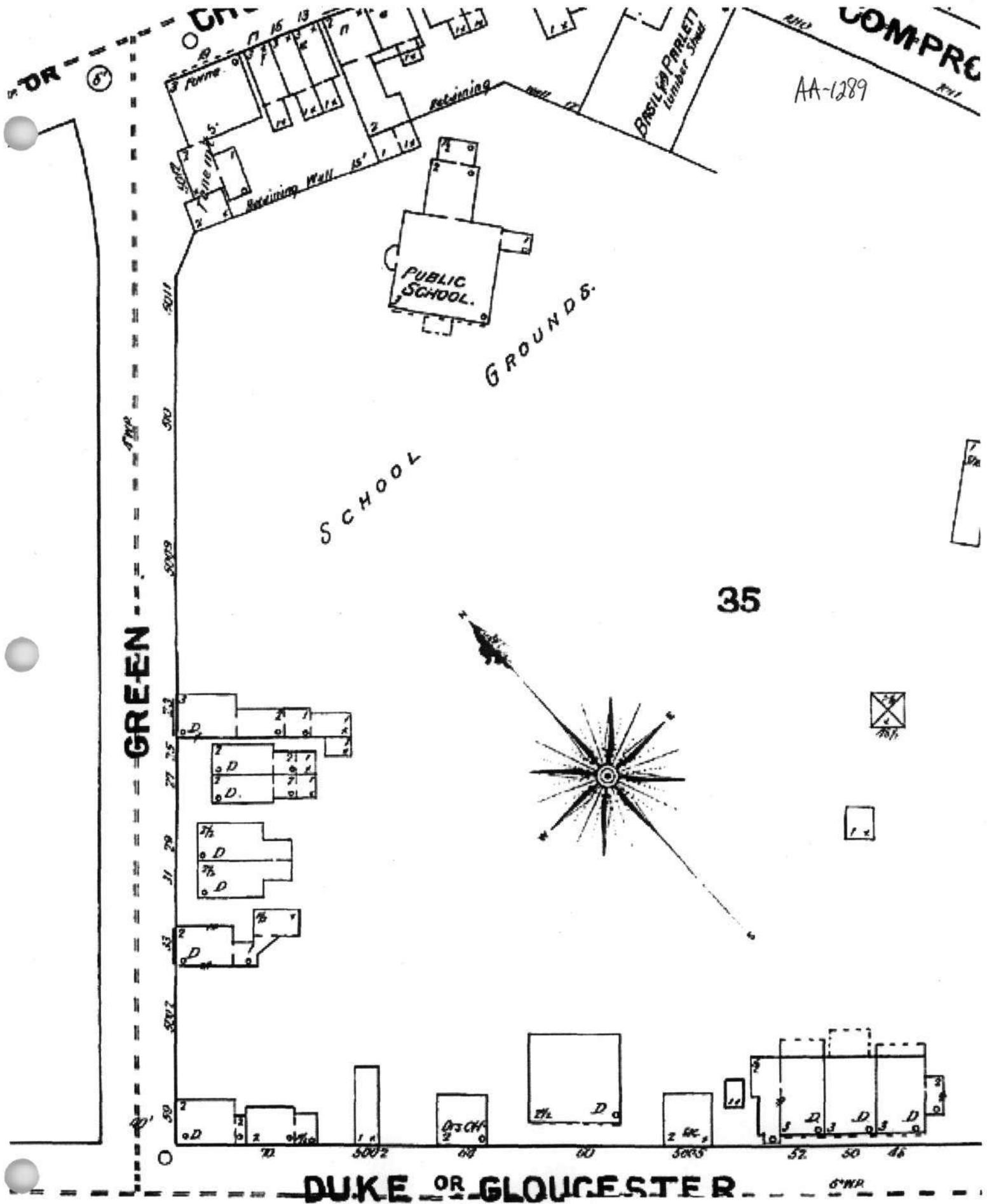
"Annapolis in 1844 (From a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844)."

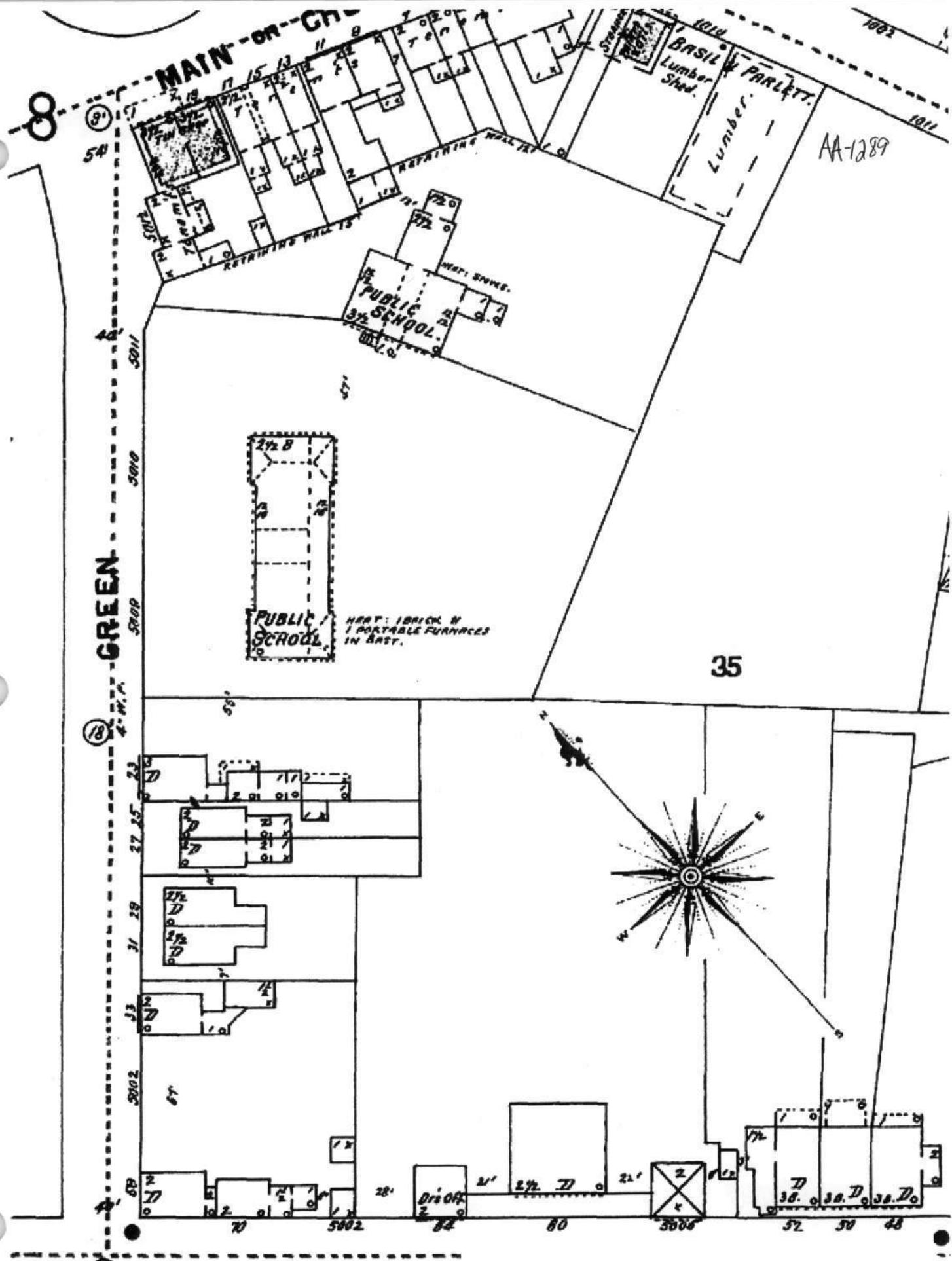
Green Street











SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1897  
VOLUME 11

AA-1289

GREEN

4 M.P.

6 M.P.

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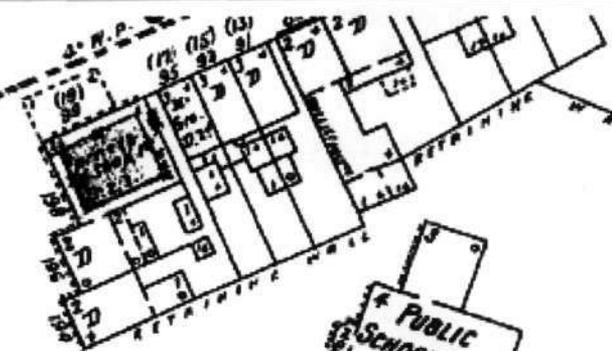
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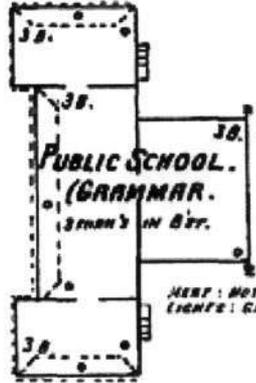


PARLET.

Lumber Shed.

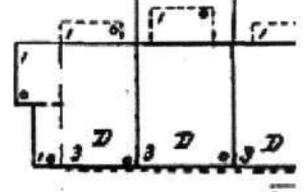
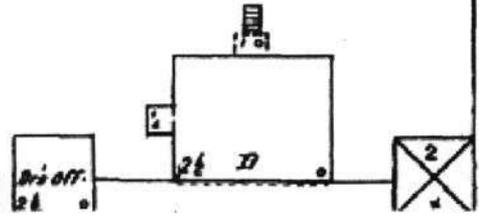
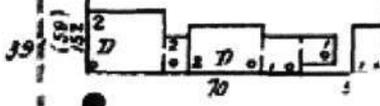
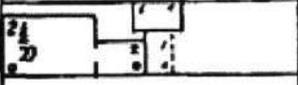
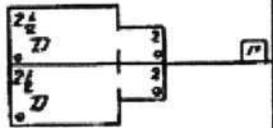
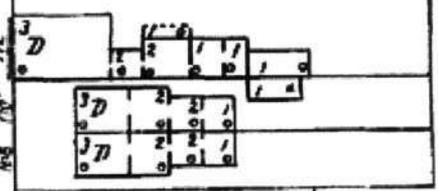


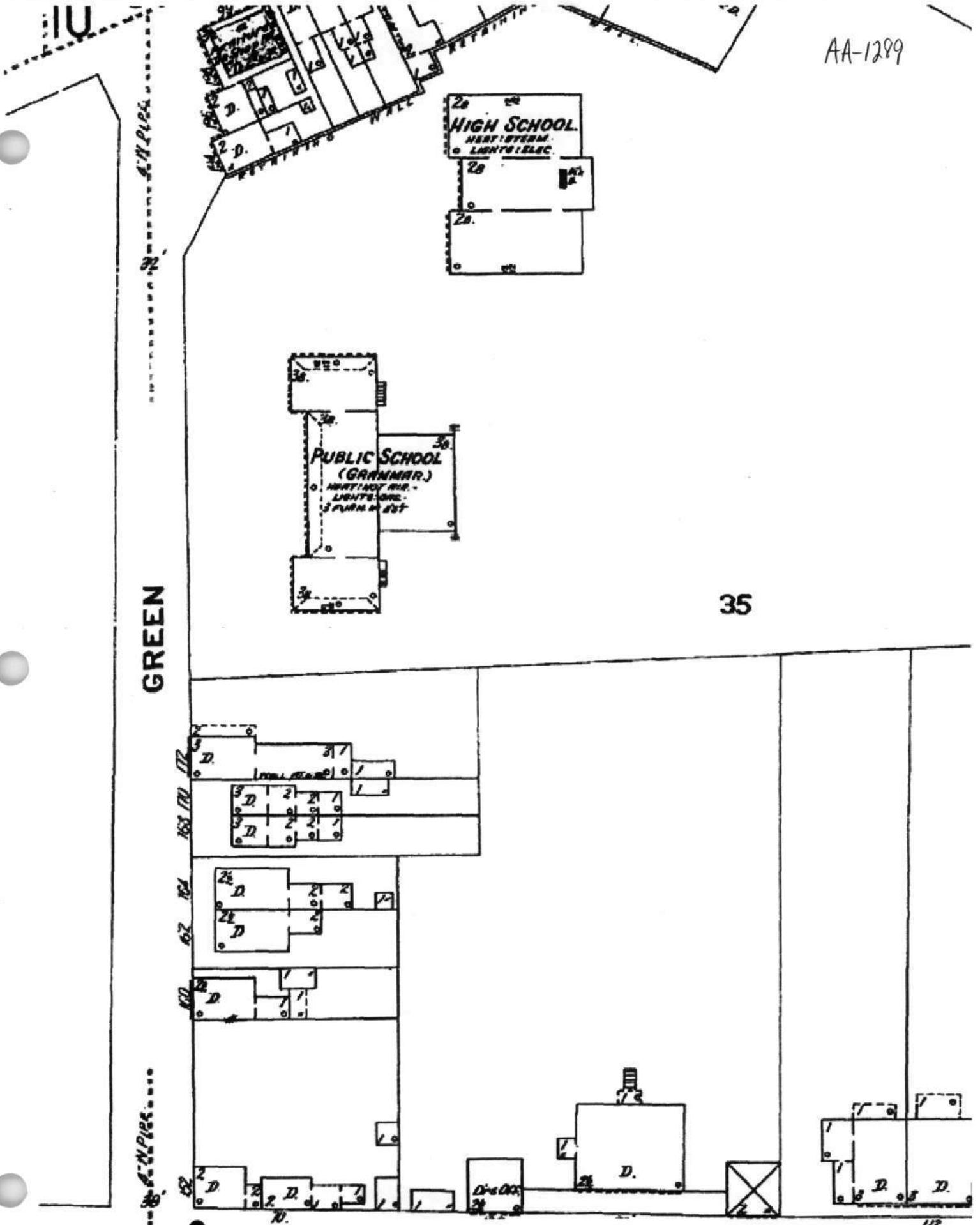
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HEAT: HOT AIR.  
LIGHTS: GAS.

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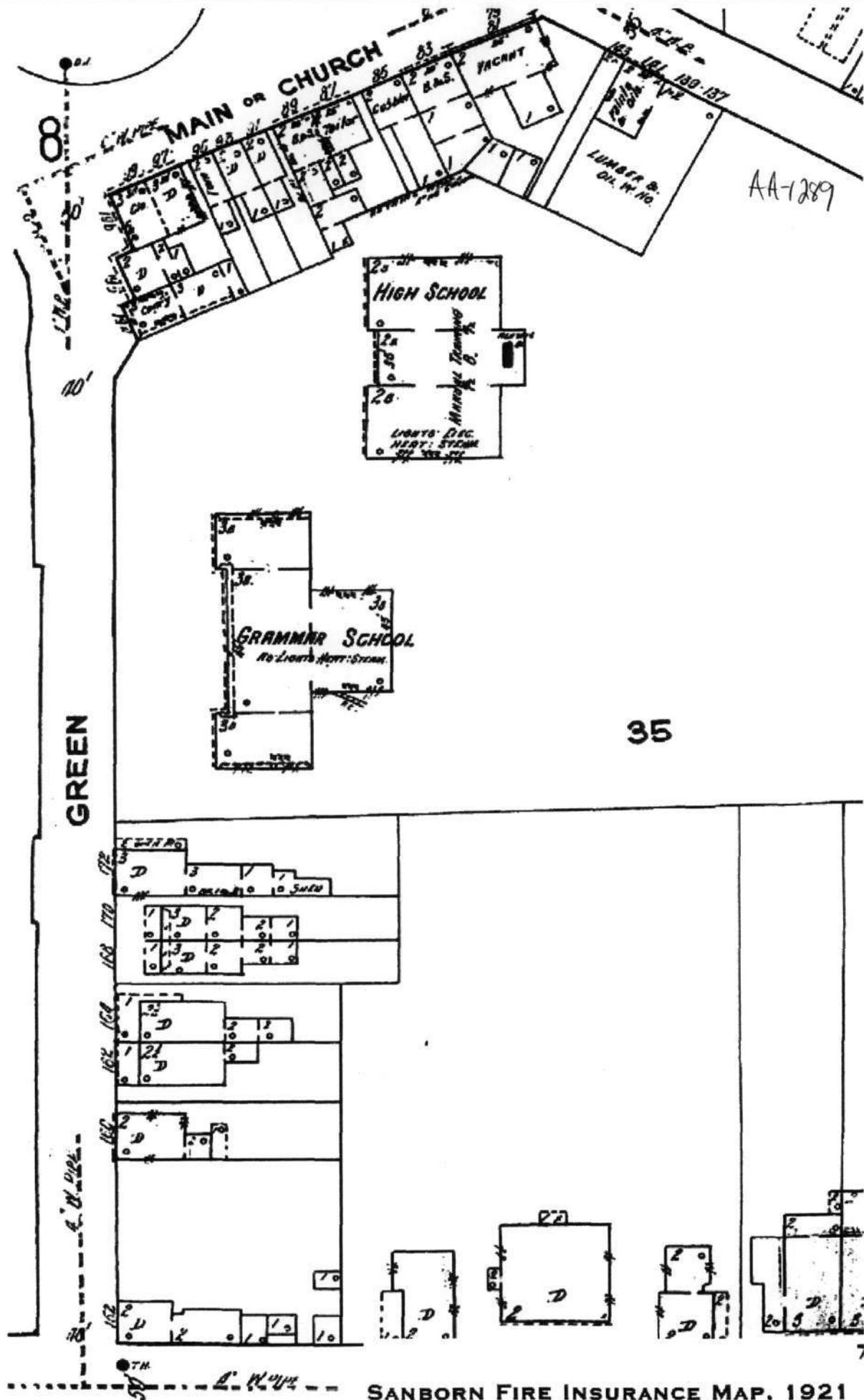




GREEN

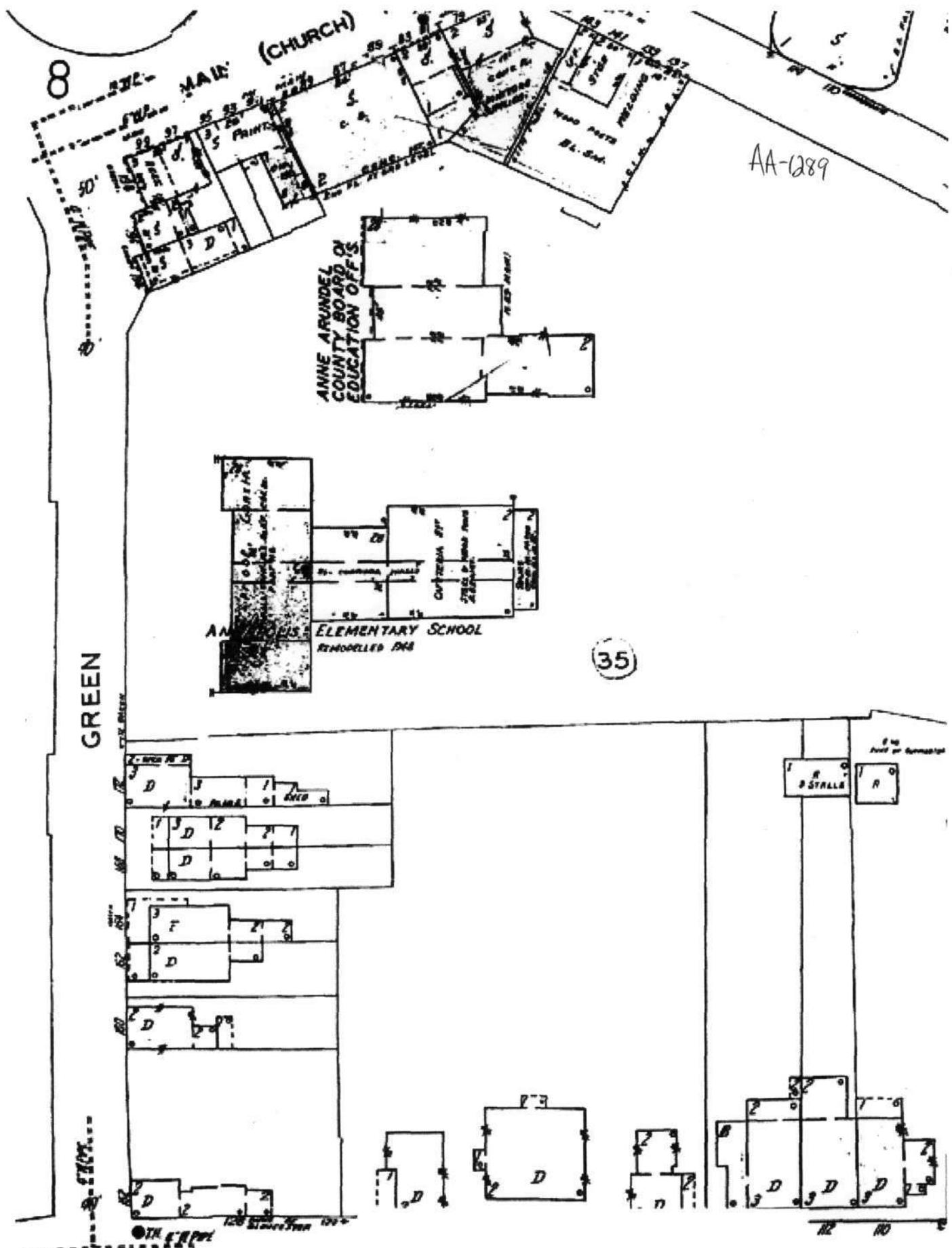
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SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921  
VOLUME 9

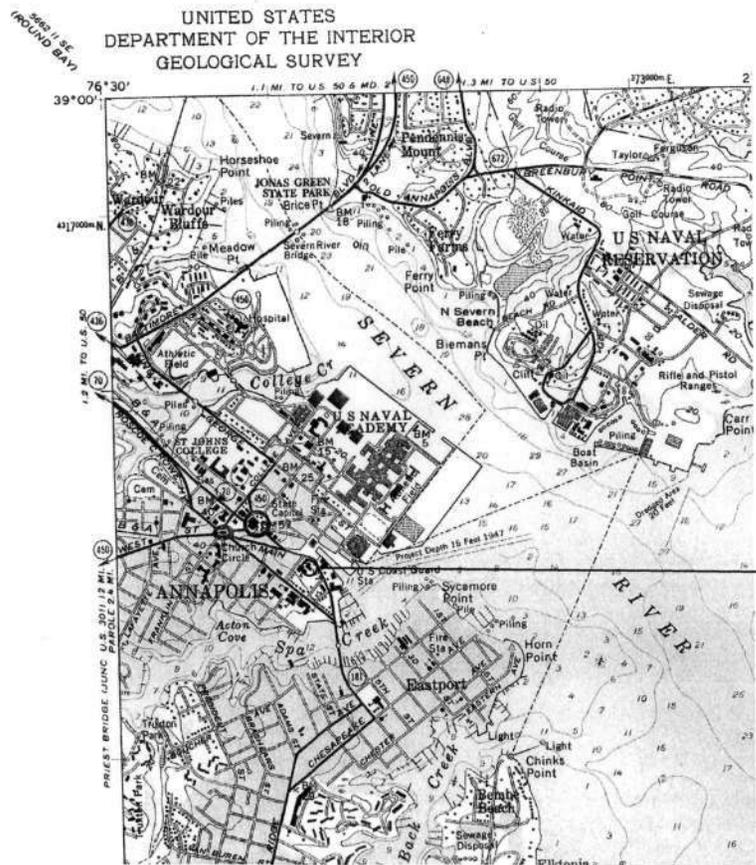




SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1954 UPDATED

VOLUME 9

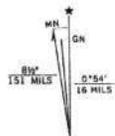




**USGS Quadrangle Map**  
**Annapolis, Anne Arundel County**  
**Green Street, Survey Phase 10**

July 2006

188 Green Street, AA-1289  
 Annapolis, Maryland



UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978. Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority.

**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**

- Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————
- Medium-duty ————— Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- U.S. Route      State Route

**ANNAPOLIS, MD.**

38076-H4-TF-024

1957  
 PHOTOREVISED 1978  
 DMA 5761 IV NW-SERIES V833



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NW ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

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FIRST FLOOR TO MAIN ENTRY, LOOKING NORTHWEST

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FIRST FLOOR LOBBY LOOKING SOUTHEAST

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