

Capsule Summary of the First Presbyterian Church of Annapolis

Originally built in 1846-1848 on the site of the remains of the City Theater, the First Presbyterian Church at 175 Duke of Gloucester Street was enlarged and altered in 1874 and then was rebuilt in 1947-1948. Although primarily an entirely new building designed in a Colonial Revival style, the mid-20th century rebuilding campaign retained certain structural elements from the mid-19th century, including the south wall of the sanctuary proper and the king post truss system.

The First Presbyterian Church building is directly associated with the establishment of the Presbyterian denomination in Annapolis, which is traditionally recognized as having occurred in 1649. The church building provides insight not only into the history of religion in Annapolis, but through its various building campaigns, of the architectural evolution and trends that helped shape the built environment of the city from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

Inventory No. AA-1340

1. Name of Property

historic name First Presbyterian Church

other names _____

2. Location

street & number 175 Duke of Gloucester not for publication _____

city or town Annapolis vicinity _____

state MD code _____ county _____ code _____

zip code 21401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

5. Classification

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>	<u>1</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes Name of Listing Annapolis Maryland

No _____

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
First Presbyterian Church
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-1340
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=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Religion Sub: Religious Structure

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Religion Sub: Religious Structure

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof Slate

walls Brick

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition
of the property.) See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad 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.

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=====
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Archeology
Religion

Period of Significance 1846-1948

Significant Dates 1846
1874
1948

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.) See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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(Page 5)

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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.)

Articles, Books, Published and Unpublished Sources

Anderson, Elizabeth B. Annapolis: A Walk Through History. Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1984.

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

First Presbyterian Church of Annapolis, Maryland Directory. 1984-1985.

First Presbyterian Church of Annapolis, Maryland Directory. 1988-1989.

"Historic Customhouse Inventory Form," n.d., Historic Annapolis Foundation.

The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. Maryland Historical Trust. Department of Economic and Community Development, June 1986.

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

Warren, Mame. Then Again...Annapolis, 1900-1965. Annapolis, Maryland: Time Exposures Limited, 1990.

Wright, Russell. "Historic Sites Survey Field Sheets, Individual Structure Survey Forms," Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1983.

Maps and Drawings

Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Chas, Magnus, 1864, Reproduced, 1967.

Gray's New Map of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, MD., 1877.

Hopkins, G.M. Map of Annapolis, 1877.

Map of Annapolis, Southern Map Company, Baltimore, MD., 1905.

Plan of Annapolis, Geo. H. Shafer, 25 July 1718.

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 16,625 square feet

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

First Presbyterian Church occupies the entire Parcel 618 on Map 32 in Annapolis.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Parcel 618 includes the original parcel of land on which the first First Presbyterian Church building was constructed in 1846-1848, as well as additional lots of land that were purchased by the church in the mid- 20th century. All of the church-owned property at the corner of Duke of Gloucester and Conduit Streets has been designated Parcel 618.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Kim Williams
organization Traceries date January 26, 1993
street & number 1606 20th Street, N.W. telephone (202) 232-6870
city or town Washington, D.C. state zip code 20009

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12. Property Owner
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name First Presbyterian Church
street & number 175 Duke of Gloucester telephone (410) 267-8705
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401
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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1340

Section 7 Page 1

First Presbyterian Church
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

Located just south of the corner of Duke of Gloucester and Conduit Streets, the tall First Presbyterian Church building rises above the predominantly low-lying residential buildings of the block. Although built primarily in the mid-20th century, the First Presbyterian Church building incorporates sections, including the east wall and the roof framing system, of an earlier church on the site, erected 1846-1848.

As it stands today, the First Presbyterian Church is a temple-form building designed in a mid-20th century Colonial Revival style of architecture. The temple-form building with its pedimented front elevation faces Duke of Gloucester Street and extends four bays deep on the side elevations. The north elevation is clearly visible along Conduit Street, while the south elevation stands in close contact to the dwelling next to it and is only visible from a narrow alley and an interior courtyard. While the front (east) elevation and the north elevation were built in 1948, the south elevation survives, in part, as the only remaining section of the 1846-48 church building that is visible from the exterior of the church.

In 1957, an addition to house the church offices was appended to the church building. Although set apart from the church on the Conduit Street side, the L-shaped building extends beyond the 1948 church building and abuts its rear elevation. The addition has box-like massing that is articulated somewhat by Colonial Revival design features. In general, the addition clearly reads as such and is set away from the church's primary elevations and therefore does not detract from its overall form.

The front elevation of the church, facing Duke of Gloucester Street, is characterized by its temple-front design and its soaring steeple. A large end pediment, supported by a plain frieze, surmounts the tall, three-bay first floor. These three bays are defined by a centrally placed and deeply recessed entry bay flanked by two end piers, each fenestrated with long window openings. Corner pilasters of brick with stone caps and bases articulate the two end piers and provide visual support for the entablature above. The central entry, approached by a set of granite steps with an iron railing, features a pair of wooden double doors with a transom light. Projecting from the gable roof, towards the front of the church is the church steeple. Set upon a square wooden base, the steeple diminishes in mass as it rises, finally culminating atop the pyramidal spire, with a metal cross finial.

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The north elevation is divided into four bays by a series of four window openings located at both the basement and sanctuary level of the church. The entablature of the front elevation turns the corner and runs approximately 10 feet to a point where it abruptly ends and is supported by a brick pilaster. At this point a smooth wall surface continues the length of the side elevation. The 12/12 windows have jack-arched lintels.

Similar to the entablature at the northeast corner of the building, the entablature at the southeast corner of the building runs approximately 10 feet where it then terminates and is supported by a brick pilaster. At its terminus, the "facade" of the church abuts the south wall of the 1846-1848 church building that was left in place during the building of the new church in 1948. Although somewhat altered, the two-story brick wall is laid in four-course American bond and features the original mid-19th century windows. While the jack-arched lintels of the first floor appear to have been rebuilt during the 20th century rebuilding, some of the windows at the basement level, retain the original wood lintels. The 12/12 sash on the first floor and 8/8 sash at the basement level, however, date from the 20th century. Above the long and narrow first floor windows projects the original corbelled cornice.

The 1846-1848 wall of the building abuts, towards its western end, the chancel which was added during the 1948 rebuilding. Projecting from the enclosed chancel space on this elevation is a single-story boiler room with a tall chimney stack rising above the chancel roof. The boiler room is also of brick construction and dates from the time of the 1958 addition. The 1958 addition to the church abuts the rear elevation of the 1948 church building.

The interior of First Presbyterian Church follows a basilican plan with an entry narthex, chancel and balcony. In general, the interior of the church dates from the 1948 rebuilding, but includes some structural and architectural features of the 1846-1848 building, such as the south wall of the church (exclusive of the 20th century windows), the roof truss system, and the wood floors in the sanctuary proper. The entry narthex and the chancel date exclusively from the 1948 rebuilding.

The church is entered directly from the exterior double doors facing Duke of Gloucester Street. Upon entering these doors, one is led directly into the narthex. The narthex is a small space

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name of property
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county and state

flanked on either side by service facilities and a stair leading to the balcony above. At the same time that the walls enclose the service facilities, they also provide structural support for the balcony level. The narthex opens through a columnated opening into the sanctuary itself. The sanctuary is a double-story open space defined by a central aisle with rows of pews to either side. Four long, rectangular window openings on both of the side walls light the interior space. The window trim, which dates from the 1948 rebuilding, features molded architrave surrounds with projecting cornices. Only the floor boards on the interior of the sanctuary remain from the mid-19th century building. These wood floors are laid in two-inch strips and extend almost the entire length of the sanctuary. At the end of the row of pews, new floor boards resume where the old ones end. A flat ceiling with recessed lighting encloses the sanctuary space.

At the end of the nave, a segmental-arched opening and a slight step lead into the chancel space. An altar and lectern dominate the chancel proper, while two doors, leading to the office areas, flank the segmental-arched chancel opening.

Above the flat ceiling of the sanctuary rises the attic level of the church building. Reached by a ladder through an attic opening above the balcony, the attic level exposes the roof truss system of the church. This includes a king post wood truss system from 1847 as well as a modern metal truss system, added in 1948. The 1847 king post truss system is constructed of hand-hewn upright posts, through purlins, side bracing and rafters. The posts are joined with wooden pegs, and the pieces are enumerated with Roman numerals. One of the posts is labelled with a painted inscription bearing the following date and name: "1847 Wm. J. Jemell." Although it could well have been any worker, it is possible that Wm. J. Jemell was either the builder or the painter of the 1846-1848 church building.¹

In addition to providing information on the structural system of the 1846-1848 church building, the attic level serves as the storage place for the original mid-19th century oak church pew

¹ Traditionally, painters would paint their names on the buildings on which they worked. Census research into Wm. J. Jemell, not yet conducted, may reveal his profession.

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ends. These pew ends are elegantly designed with scroll arm rests and panelled sides framed by an egg and dart molding.

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Section 8 Page 1

First Presbyterian Church
name of property
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county and state

=====
Originally built in 1846-1848 on the site of the remains of the City Theater, the First Presbyterian Church at 175 Duke of Gloucester Street was enlarged and altered in 1874 and then was rebuilt in 1947-1948. Although primarily an entirely new building designed in a Colonial Revival style, the mid-20th century rebuilding campaign retained certain structural elements from the mid-19th century, including the south wall of the sanctuary proper and the king post truss system. The First Presbyterian Church building is directly associated with the establishment of the Presbyterian denomination in Annapolis, which is traditionally recognized as having occurred in 1649. The church building provides insight not only into the history of religion in Annapolis, but through its various building campaigns, of the architectural evolution and trends that helped shape the built environment of the city from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century.

The history of the First Presbyterian Church at 175 Duke of Gloucester Street goes back to the establishment of the Presbyterian denomination in Annapolis. The first meeting of the Presbyterian Church is traditionally recognized as having occurred in 1649 as an assembly on Greenbury Point, across the Severn River from Annapolis. The first confirmed Presbyterian service conducted by a Presbyterian pastor took place in Annapolis in 1788-1789, when the Presbytery of Baltimore directed Rev. Allison and Rev. Balch of Washington to conduct the services in Annapolis.

In 1832, formal steps were taken by Dr. John Ridout and the Presbytery of Baltimore to form the First Presbyterian Church of Annapolis. Dr. Ridout, the grandson of the Secretary of the British Governor of Maryland and a member of a strongly Episcopalian family, was instrumental in making the necessary arrangements for a new Presbyterian congregation. Following these initial and necessary steps, the first organizational meeting of the aspiring congregation was held in December 1845. In May 1846, the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church was formally chartered.

In July 1846, the members of the new congregation purchased the remains of the City Theater, located on Duke of Gloucester Street. The theater, a wooden and brick structure which had been built in 1828, reputedly with bricks left over from the construction of the second St. Anne's Church, was dismantled and the site used for the

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construction of the First Presbyterian Church building.² Shortly after the purchase of the old theater site, the congregation purchased the brick dwelling at 192 Duke of Gloucester Street. This building was used as the church manse until the 1930s.

On July 25, 1846 the cornerstone of the church building was laid, according to tradition, on the foundations of the theater building. This first church building, completed in 1847, was a two-story brick structure set back approximately 15 feet from Duke of Gloucester Street. It apparently had a flat-front elevation with no church tower or steeple.³

Following the Civil War, the congregation felt a need for greater space, and having failed to find an appropriate site in Annapolis, chose instead to expand the existing structure. In 1874, the front of the church was extended 15 feet forward to the edge of the lot line on Duke of Gloucester Street and a steeple was erected atop it. The 1874 church facade, shown in photographs and a drawing,⁴ was designed in a Victorian Gothic manner. Built of dark brick, the facade was characterized by a slightly projecting central pavilion with arched columns, flanked on the sides by two single entry doors. The two side entry doors featured heavy corbelled surrounds typical of the late Victorian era. Stained glass windows adorned the side elevations, while a central rose window pierced the second floor of the central pavilion of the facade.

In 1920, the First Presbyterian Church embarked upon a campaign to raise money for a new sanctuary and education facility. A site for a new church building was purchased at the corner of Acton Place and Franklin Street, but a new church building was never constructed. The present church manse, built in 1948, occupies a portion of the site that was intended in 1920 for the construction of a new church building.

² "Presbyterians in Annapolis." First Presbyterian Church Directory. 1988-1989.

³ *ibid.*

⁴ An historic photograph and drawing of the 1874 church front can be found in the First Presbyterian Directory, 1984-1985.

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In the period between 1920 and 1947, the First Presbyterian Church fell into disrepair. By 1947 the building was in such decrepit condition that the City of Annapolis ordered the building repaired or abandoned in 90 days. This ultimatum resulted in the dismantling and rebuilding of the 1874 facade and tower and a complete rebuilding of the 1847 church building. At the same time that a new facade and tower were added to the front of the building, a new chancel was built at the rear of the old church structure. The new church building was completed in 1948 and rededicated on May 6, 1948. As constructed, the 1948 church building was designed in a Colonial Revival style that recalls the Colonial roots of Annapolis. The architect clearly rejected the Victorian alterations made in the mid-19th century, and chose, instead the then popular Colonial Revival style, that was considered more historically "appropriate" to the Colonial port town.

The construction of the church in 1946-1948 involved the rebuilding of the mid-19th century structure, as well as the demolition of several late 19th century dwellings. Two attached dwellings at 177 and 177-1/2 Duke of Gloucester Street as well as a pair of dwellings at 140 and 142 Conduit Street were demolished in this period. In 1958, following the demolition of these residential structures, a large, two-story church office was erected on the site of 140 and 142 Conduit and extended back to the rear of the church building. The corner of Duke of Gloucester and Conduit Streets, formerly occupied by the two attached houses, remains an open courtyard, enclosed within a low brick church wall.

The history of the First Presbyterian Church has its roots in 17th century Annapolis when Presbyterian services were first held on Greenbury Point. The establishment of the First Presbyterian Church in 1846 and the erection of the first church building dedicated to this denomination make the church building an important contributor to the Annapolis Historic District. However, despite the historic importance of the First Presbyterian Church, its architectural character has been greatly compromised by the 1946-1948 rebuilding. The southeast exterior wall, the sanctuary floor boards and the roof truss system are the sole survivors of the mid-19th century structure.

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ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
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First Presbyterian Church
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
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Historic Period Theme: Architecture, Landscape Architecture and
Community Planning
Religion

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period: Agricultural-Industrial
Transition, 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban
Dominance, 1870-1930
Modern Period, 1930-Present

Resource Type(s): Archeological Site
Standing Structure

tion held Presbyterian services on Greenbury Point as early as 1649. Two months after the founding of the U.S. Naval Academy on December 14, 1845, regular Presbyterian services began in an old playhouse on Duke of Gloucester Street.

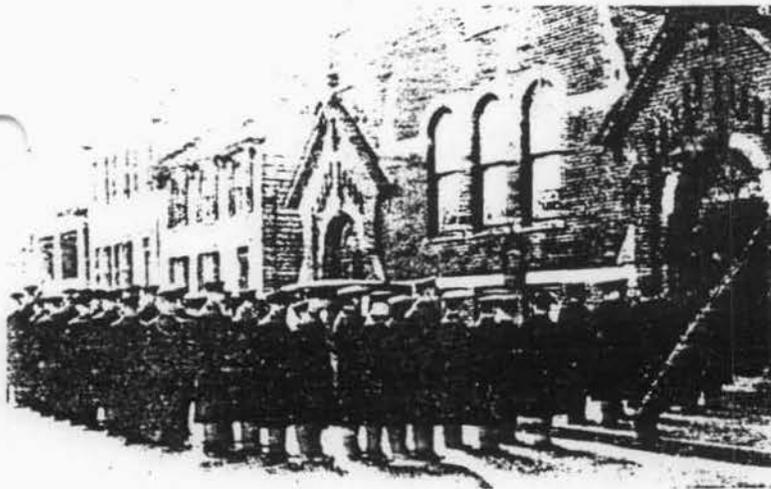
The congregation of the present church was organized on May 2, 1846. On July 25, 1846, the cornerstone of the original building, which was built on the foundation of the colonial playhouse, was laid. The tower was erected in 1874 when a new front was added.

The congregation is now 138 years old, and for that entire period has occupied the same sanctuary. The present building has been greatly enlarged and restored in the best colonial tradition. Only the floor boards in the nave and a portion of the exterior wall on the east side of the building remain as visible evidence of the original church building.

- AA-1340



1874 - 1947

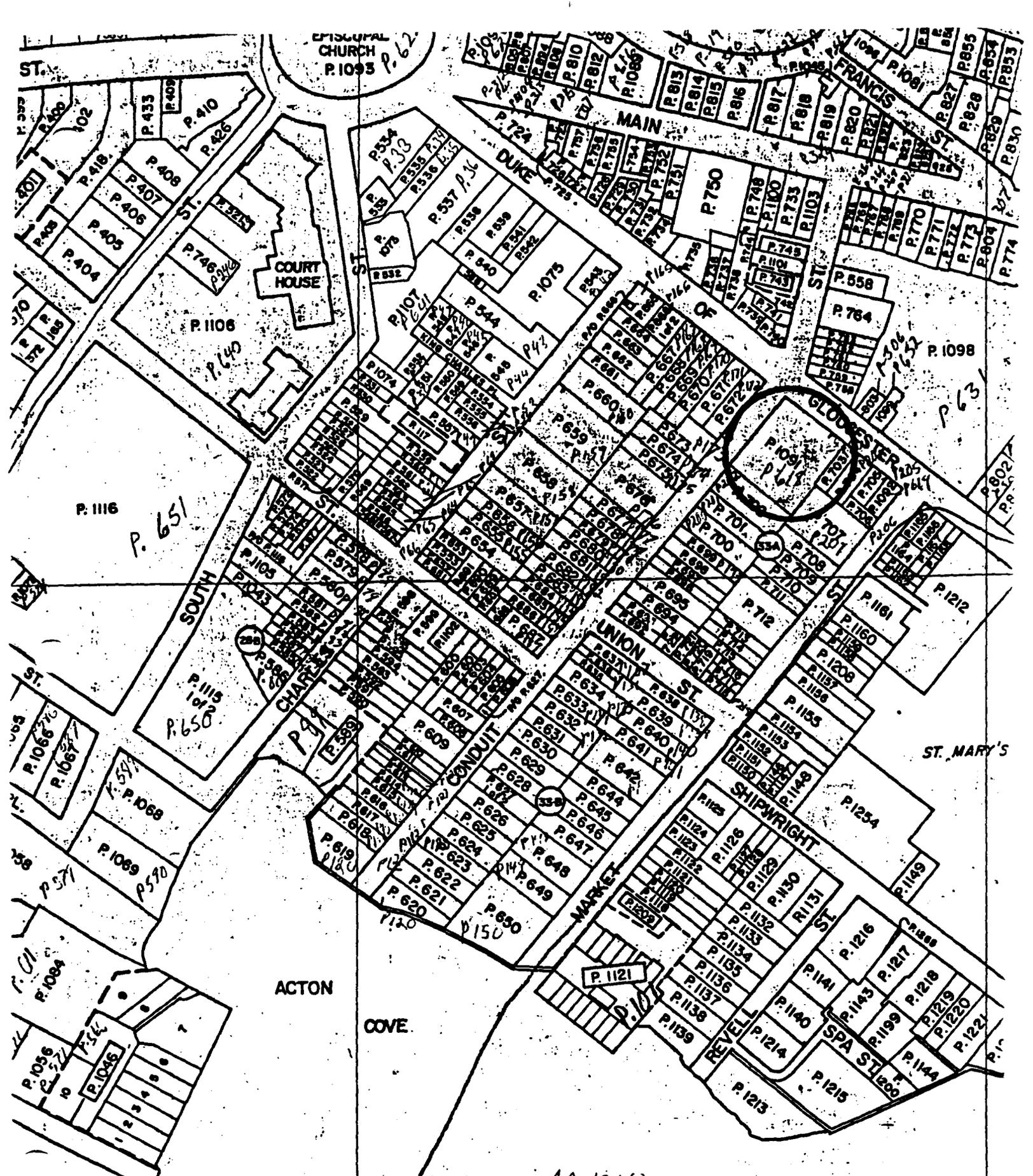


1924

History

MINISTERS OF THIS CHURCH 1847 - 19

Rev. Charles H. Ewing	1847-1848	Rev. George S. Bell	1897-1918
Rev. James J. Graff	1849-1861	Rev. N	
Rev. Isaac M. Patterson	1861-1865	Rev. S	From the <u>First Presbyterian Church</u>
Rev. Isaac J. Henderson	1867-1875	Rev. J	<u>Of Annapolis, Maryland Directory.</u>
Rev. Hugh O. Gibbons	1876-1881	Rev. E	1984-1985.
Rev. R.H. Williams	1882-1892	Rev. V	
Rev. J. William McIvaine	1892-1897	Rev. Winslow D. Shaw	1964-



AA-1340

City of Annapolis
 Property Tax Map Number 32
 Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
 Revised 1991
 Scale: 1"=200'



AA-1340

175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

NE ELEVATION

1/14



AA-1340

175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY, 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

NW ELEVATION

2/14



AA-1340

175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET (OR 144 CONDUIT STREET)

ANNIE ABUNDOL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

1958 ADDITION, NE & NW ADDITIONS

3/14



AA-1340

175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

DETAIL OF ORIGINAL CHURCH AND ADDITION

SE ELEVATION

4/14



AA-1340
175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET
ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

DETAIL OF NE ELEVATION, ADDITION

5/14



AA-1340
175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET
ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES
JANUARY 1993
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF SE ELEVATION

6/14



AA-1340

175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY, 1993

MARYLAND SAPO

DETAIL OF ROOF LINE ON SE ELEVATION

7/14



AA-1340
175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET
ANNIE ARUNDEL, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY, 1993
MARYLAND SHPO
ROOF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

8/14



AA-1340
175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET
ANNE ARUNDEL, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1993
MARYLAND SHPO
ROOF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM, DETAIL
9/14



AA-1340
175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET
AKINIE ARUNDEL, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY, 1993
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF ROOF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

19/14

1847 W. J. Jernell

AA-1340
175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES
MAY 1992
MARYLAND SHPO

DETAILS OF ROOF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

11/14



AA-1340
175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET
ANNE ARUNDEL, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1993
MARYLAND SHPO
INTERIOR VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST
B/14



AA-1340

175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST

13/14



AA-1340
175 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET
ANKIE ARUNDEL, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1993
MARYLAND SHPO
ORIGINAL PEW END

4/14

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 1340
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: Church
ORIGINAL USE: Church
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: Greek Revival - Altered
DATE BUILT: 1846; 1947 rebuilt

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 175 Duke of Gloucester
COMMON NAME:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Church Map 32 Par 618
OWNER: First Presbyterian Church ADDRESS: 144 Conduit St. Annapolis, MD 21401
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local (✓) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

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

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

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: 1 = 2
 Number of Bays: 3 x 4
 Approximate Dimensions: 40 x 90

Entrance Location: Centered

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:
 No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
 Development () Deterioration ()
 Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:
 Positive () Negative ()
 Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Temple form with full pedimented gable end, deep entablature; engaged pilasters at ends at recessed entrance; exceptional Greek Revival transom lit entrance with triangular pediment over cushioned frieze; triangular brownstone caps at tall 6/6 windows, front and sides; molded stone watertable; square tower with clipped ends, sur mounted by a later steeple.

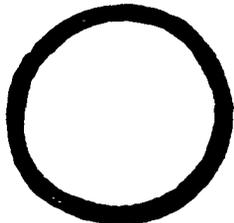
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Classic temple form Greek Revival church done in the late Victorian period, altered by the later steeple. Critical to streetscape and important as a type, especially the entrance.

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:

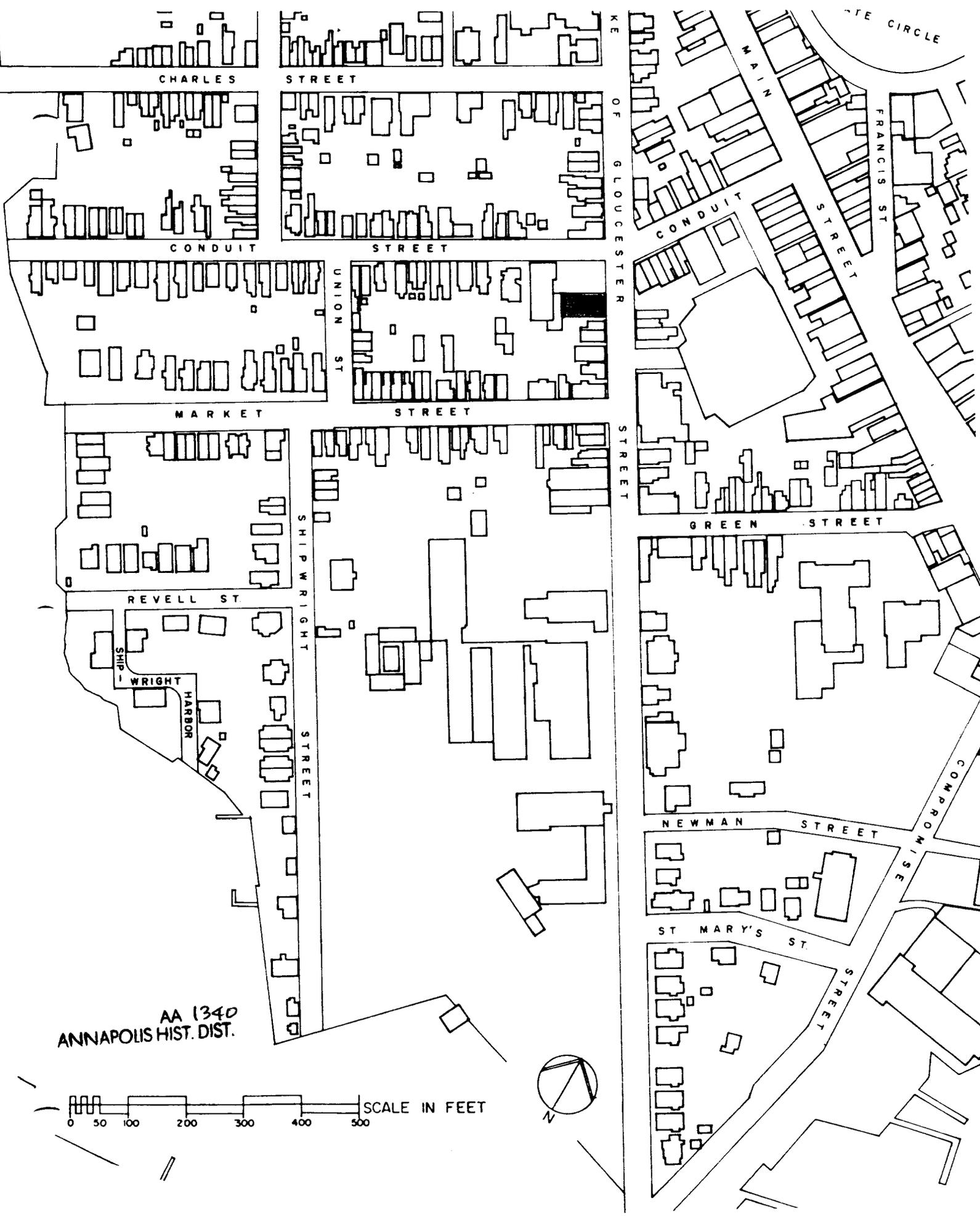
Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983



CHARLES STREET

CONDUIT STREET

MARKET STREET

UNION STREET

SHIP WRIGHT STREET

REVELL ST.

KE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

GREEN STREET

NEWMAN STREET

ST MARY'S ST.

ATE CIRCLE

FRANCIS ST

COMPROMISE

AA 1340
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

SCALE IN FEET



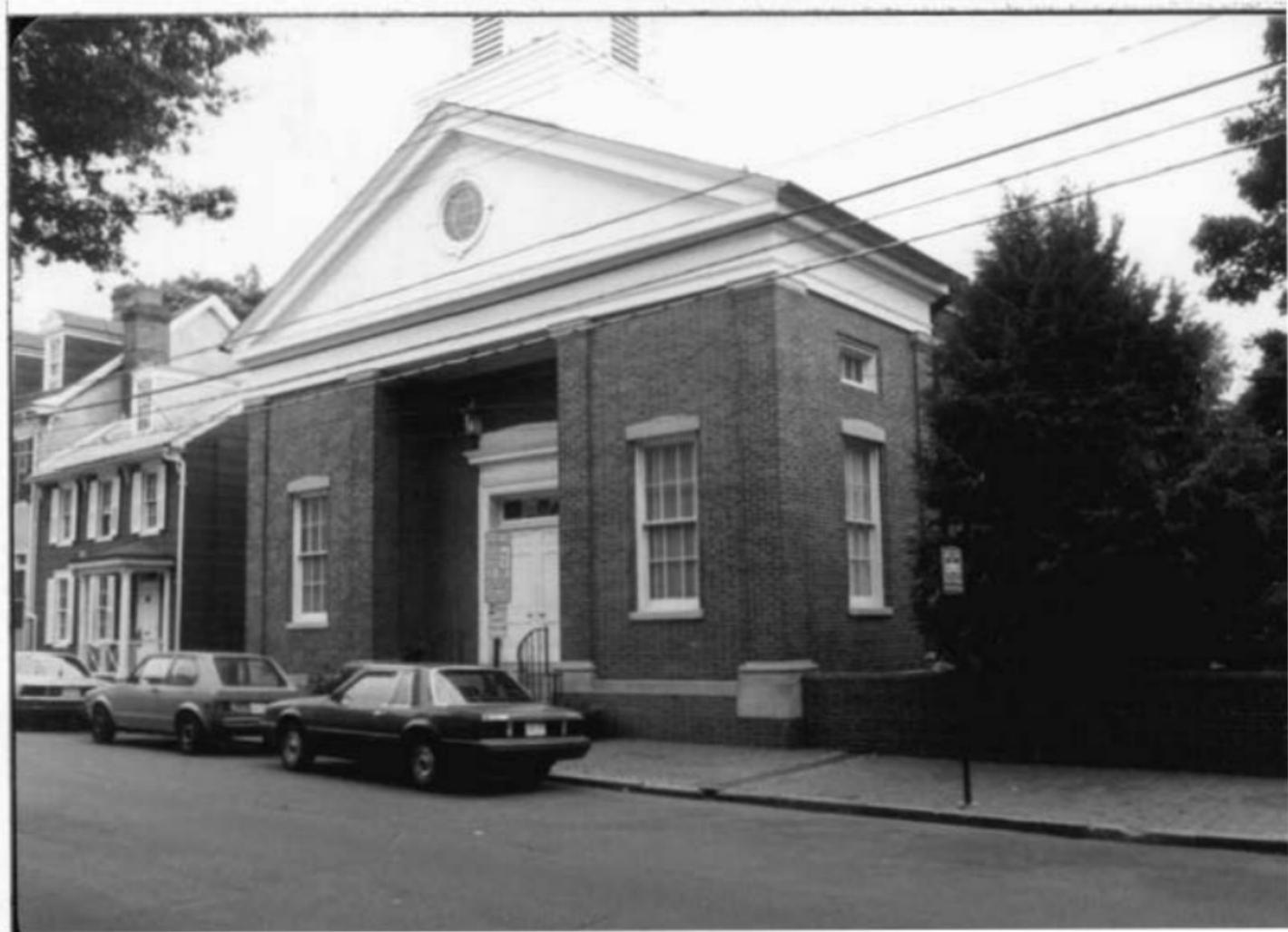


175 Duke of Gl
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
NWElevation/camera facing SE

AA 1340

July, 1982

175 DUKE OF GL



175 DUke of G1

AA 1340

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NW Elevation/camera facing SE

175 DUKE OF G10