

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-1607

**Henry Smart House
161-163 Green Street
Annapolis, Maryland
1910-1913
Private**

The dwelling at 161 Green Street (also designated as 163 Green Street) was constructed between 1910 and 1913 for Henry Smart, a mariner at the United States Naval Academy. The two-and-a-half-story dwelling illustrates the transition between the Queen Anne style, popular in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and the Colonial Revival style, which was fashionable in the first half of the twentieth century. Never occupied by Smart because of his untimely death, the property was first occupied by renter George B. Kessler, a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, and his family. The wood-frame dwelling is located on the site of the Wallace, Johnson and Muir counting house, which occupied the former dwelling constructed in 1787 by Joseph Eastman as part of a lease agreement with Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll. The counting house is believed to be the first home of the Farmers National Bank of which John Muir was president and chief cashier. The building was razed in 1891, having served as a single-family dwelling since about 1836.

The two-and-a-half-story dwelling is constructed of wood frame clad in square-butt wood shingles (reclad in 1995). The main block of the structure is set on a slightly raised solid foundation composed of rough-cut coursed stone, while the rear addition is set upon a poured concrete foundation. The cross-gabled roof is covered in standing-seam metal and has wide overhanging eaves finished with a boxed ogee-molded cornice, ogee bed molding, plain fascia, and raked cornice within the enclosed tympanums. The main block has a rectangular plan with a one-story, three-sided canted bay on the façade (southeast elevation). A two-story canted bay is located on the northeast elevation, marking the location of the northwest parlor. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the center of the main block. The full-width front porch, extending two bays in width, has a solid rough-cut coursed stone balustrade with rough-cut stone coping, square wood balusters, and Tuscan columns set upon rough-cut coursed stone piers.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1607

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Henry Smart House

other Farmers National Bank (site); Wallace, Johnson and Muir Counting House (site)

2. Location

street and number 161-163 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 John P. and Barbara J. Dugan

street and number 161 Green Street telephone 410/626-2028

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 6833 folio 369

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 799 tax ID number 01891380

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 type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	0	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	1	1
		<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:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				1	

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-1607

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The two-and-a-half-story dwelling, erected 1910-1913, is constructed of wood frame clad in square-butt wood shingles (reclad in 1995). The house illustrates the transition between the Queen Anne style and the Colonial Revival style. The main block of the structure is set on a slightly raised solid foundation composed of rough-cut coursed stone, while the rear addition is set upon a poured concrete foundation. The cross-gabled roof is clad in standing-seam metal and has wide overhanging eaves finished with a boxed ogee-molded cornice, ogee bed molding, plain fascia, and raked cornice within the enclosed tympanums. The main block of the house has a rectangular plan with a one-story, three-sided canted bay on the façade (southeast elevation). A two-story canted bay is located on the northeast elevation, marking the location of the northwest parlor. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the center of the main block. The full-width front porch, extending two bays in width, has a solid rough-cut coursed stone balustrade with rough-cut stone coping, square wood balusters, and Tuscan columns set upon rough-cut coursed stone piers. The granite steps in the southernmost bay of the porch are flanked by solid rough-cut coursed stone balustrades and a cast-iron metal rail. The porch has a wide overhanging boxed cornice composed of ogee bed molding and ogee fillet. The half-hipped roof of the porch is clad with standing-seam metal.

Setting

The single-family dwelling at 161-163 Green Street is set on a long rectangular lot. The southeast side of the property is bounded by a rough-cut coursed stone wall with concrete coping. A wrought-iron metal fence with scrollwork and pointed finials extends from the top of the wall. The wrought-iron metal gate has scrollwork, fleur-de-lis, and pointed finials. Concrete steps provide access to the property from the street, leading to the Pennsylvania Bluestone paving that runs along the southeast side where it meets with a concrete walk that extends to the rear of the property. A tall wooden fence, installed in 1996 and replaced in 2004, runs along the southwest and northwest sides of the property. This fence, which begins at the west corner of the rear addition, is a cedar flatboard fence with square lattice along the top. A vertical-board wood fence, largely obscured by ivy, extends along the northeast elevation of the property. A one-story wood shed is located in the eastern corner of the property, abutting the northwest side of the property at 165 Green Street (AA-510).

Exterior

The three-bay-wide façade (southeast elevation) of the house is marked by the side-passage single-leaf entry located in the westernmost bay. The wide opening is surrounded by a four-inch square-edged casing with slightly projecting ogee cap molding and astragal. The stained wooden door has a single oval beveled light ornately framed by ogee and dentil molding, and four floral motifs in the corners. The three window openings on the first story of the façade are set within a three-sided canted bay window. Each of the window openings holds a 1/1 wood-sash framed by four-inch square-edged casing with slightly projecting ogee cap molding and astragal, as well as two-inch wood sill. The second story of the façade is pierced by three openings, each holding 1/1 wood-sash windows. The surrounds on the second-story openings are four-inch square-edged casings with narrow wood sills. The continuous frieze of the roof acts as the head casing or lintel to which the openings abut. Hardware for shutters is present on the second-story openings. The center of the enclosed tympanum of the gable end has a single 1/1 wood-sash window. Like the openings on the first story, the window opening in the gable end has four-inch square-edged casing with slightly projecting ogee cap molding and astragal, and narrow wood sill.

Typical of Colonial Revival-style dwellings of the twentieth century, the northeast elevation of the structure is symmetrically pierced. The stone foundation is pierced by three-light awning windows of wood with large beaded surrounds and wood sills. A bulkhead entry to the basement is located in the southernmost bay of the elevation. The opening is covered by double-leaf metal doors. The first two bays of the elevation are marked on the first and second stories by single 1/1 wood-sash windows. Similarly, the northernmost bay is pierced on both stories by single 1/1 wood-sash windows. Elements of the Queen Anne style include the two-story canted bay that rises from the approximate center of the elevation. The bay is pierced on the three sides of the first and second stories by single 1/1 wood-sash windows. It is covered by a front gable with an enclosed tympanum and expansive overhanging eaves. Like the cornice ornamenting the roof of the main block, the cornice of the bay is boxed with an ogee profile, ogee bed

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molding, plain fascia, and raked cornice. A small 1/1 wood-sash window perforates the wood-shingled tympanum of the bay's gable. All of the window openings on the first and second stories, as well as within the tympanum, have four-inch square-edged casings with slightly projecting ogee cap molding and astragal, and narrow wood sills. Hardware for shutters is found on the first- and second-story openings.

The rear addition, constructed 1995 to the designs of architect Christopher Raphael of Wanamaker Raphael and constructed by Vic DeLeon, is a one-story structure set on a solid poured concrete foundation. The wood-frame structure, clad in square-butt wood shingles, measures 12 feet by 24 feet. The rear addition replaced a one-story, wood-frame porch that was constructed sometime between 1913 and 1921. The westernmost bay of the two-bay-wide porch was enclosed, creating a laundry room accessible from the interior of the house. The porch had turned posts, a half-hipped roof, and wooden steps. The first story of the original northwest elevation of the house was pierced on the first story by a 1/1 wood-sash window, single-leaf entry door, and 1/1 wood-sash window in the laundry room addition. Historic photographs within the Historic Preservation Commission's files indicate the openings had four-inch square-edged casings with slightly projecting ogee cap molding and astragal, and narrow wood sills. A bulkhead entry was located in the easternmost bay of the elevation. The northeast elevation of the main block of the structure steps in slightly, indicating the original rear wall of the main block of the house and the beginning of the 1995 addition. Covered by a cross-gabled roof of asphalt shingles, the addition is clad with square-butt wood shingles. The wide overhanging eaves have wide plain fascia, boxed cornice, ogee molding, and raked cornice with an enclosed tympanum. The addition is surrounded by wooden stairs and wrap-around deck with square balusters, square rails, and square newels with ball caps. The northeast elevation of the addition has paired 1/1 wood-sash windows with square-edged lintels that extend to the fascia of the cornice. One-light sliding glass doors flanked by fixed one-light windows that mirror the doors mark the northeast and northwest elevations of the addition, allowing access to the wrap-around deck. The western bay of the northwest elevation has a single-leaf, one-light wood door. All of the entry openings are framed by narrow square-edged wood casings that terminate at the fascia. The northwest elevation of the main block, visible above the one-story 1995 rear addition, is fenestrated with three 1/1 wood-sash windows. The enclosed tympanum had a single 1/1 wood-sash window. The openings have four-inch square-edged casings with slightly projecting ogee cap molding and astragal, and narrow wood sills.

The southwest elevation of the main block is asymmetrically fenestrated, an element indicative of the Queen Anne style and the interior use of space. The foundation is pierced by three-light awning windows with large beading and wood sills. The first and second stories have three 1/1 wood-sash windows. The gable end has a single 1/1 wood-sash window. All of the openings have four-inch square-edged casings and narrow wood sills. Hardware for shutters remains on the surrounds. The lintels of the first-story windows have a slightly projecting ogee cap molding and astragal, while the second-story windows abut the fascia of the roof's cornice.

Interior

The interior of the dwelling presents a side-passage, double-pile plan within the main block with a kitchen in the ell and one additional room in the rear addition. Additionally, the ell and rear addition provide a full bath, closet space, laundry room, and office. The entry vestibule is ornately finished with late-Victorian-era detailing, the majority of which is original. The floor is composed of one-inch hexagon ceramic tile field with a guilloche border made up of one-inch square tiles with square joints. Rosettes of colored tiles provide additional design to the white tiles of the field. The tiles are green, gray, black, and white. The white ceramic baseboard, with a coved bottom, is six inches high. The 29-inch-high wainscot is made up of green/white tiles, each six inches by one-and-a-half inches. Two narrow green stringcourses mark the base and top of the wainscoting, which has a two-inch wide ceramic chair rail. The chair rail is glazed, embossed with a bead-and-reel, egg-and-dart, and square-edged cap. The filling or field of the wall is papered with Lincrusta, a novelty wall treatment developed by an English entrepreneur named Frederick Walton. Lincrusta was made from linseed oil, fibers, and resins, and was patterned in high relief. Starting in 1883, Lincrusta was manufactured in the United States, becoming a popular mail-order product in the first decades of the twentieth century. The Lincrusta paper in the vestibule at 161 Green

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Street is floral and geometric, which was common for Sears, Roebuck and Company circa 1915. A three-inch-wide picture molding with an ogee profile edges the top of the paper. The plaster frieze is unadorned, bringing the eye to the three-inch-wide ogee-molded crown molding. Although there is no light fixture in the vestibule, a push button switch is located on the wall. The surrounds of the main entry and that to the side-passage hall are five-inches wide with an interior torus molding and head casing with fillet and projecting ogee cap molding. The ceramic base blocks are nine-inches high with a coved base. The door in the single-leaf entry opening between the vestibule and the side-passage is no longer present, but ghosting of the hardware is visible. The chamfered threshold is marble.

The side-passage hall has the original two-and-a-half-inch floor boards (refinished) with plaster walls and ceiling. The floor boards run the depth of the main block, laid prior to the insertion of the interior walls. The nine-inch high base board has a double-ogee cap and ogee-molded base shoe. The window and entry openings to the parlors and ell are framed by a nine-inch-wide surround with an interior torus molding and head casings with fillet and projecting ogee cap molding. The windows have three-inch square-edged aprons, and the entry openings have square base blocks. The ornate straight-flight oak stair is anchored to the southwest wall of the hall. The open stair has a circle-end starter step, a paneled square main newel and square landing newels, turned balusters (three per tread), and a molded rail. The main newel has recessed panels edged with beads, ogee molding, an egg-and-dart motif, and is augmented by the addition of an ornate brass light fixture with a frosted globe. The light fixture, which is not electrified, was installed by current owner, Barbara Dugan. The stair stringer is edged with square panels with concave corners. The wall stringer mimics the base board with a double-ogee cap. A closet with a five-paneled door was added under the carriage of the stair in the 1980s. The hall is illuminated by an original two-light combination (gas/electric) pendant fixture with two frosted shades (one indirect and one direct) gilt-finish hanger, and gas key. The shades are replacements.

The southeast and northwest parlors are identical in detailing, complete with the original two-and-a-half-inch heart of pine floor boards (refinished), plaster walls, and plaster ceiling. The nine-inch high base board has a double-ogee cap and ogee-molded base shoe. The window and double-leaf entry openings to the parlors, as well as between them, are framed by a nine-inch-wide oak surround with an interior torus molding and head casings with fillet and projecting ogee cap molding. The windows have three-inch square-edged aprons, and the entry openings have square base blocks. The parlors are divided by double-leaf openings with five-paneled sliding pocket doors with a cup escutcheon and square hook pull. Crown molding was added to the parlors in 1995 replicating a piece of original ornamentation from the second floor. It has a coved ogee profile and ogee-molded picture molding. The ceilings have plaster medallions with acanthus ribbons, and beading. The southeast parlor has an electric dome light fixture with crystal prisms, and an oil pendant. It is a late-Victorian-era fixture from Philadelphia. The northwest parlor has a reproduction branched combination fixture with three-light electrolier and two-light gas fixtures. Ornate radiators embossed with a floral pattern provide direct hot water heat for the structure, which was wired for electricity and gas when constructed.

The chimney breast in the southeast parlor is located in the west corner of the room. Constructed of oak, the mantel stands five feet high and fifty inches wide. The Victorian-era mantel, missing the overmantel, has freestanding Tuscan columns sitting on a nine-inch-high plinth with an ogee cap. The plain architrave is ornamented solely with foliage and a centered shell. The three-and-a-half-inch-wide mantel shelf has a chamfered edged with a torus molding and squared base. The surround is faced with green/white ceramic tiles (six inches by one-a-half inches) edged by a floral tile motif (six inches by three inches). A floral embossed firebox of metal is sixteen inches deep, set within the 29-inch-wide fireplace opening. The current owner indicated the fireplaces in both parlors were never operational.

The chimney breast in the northwest parlor, located in the southern corner of the room, is similar in ornamentation to that in the southeast parlor. The Victorian-era oak mantel stands five feet high and fifty inches wide. It has paired columns set on nine-inch-high plinths. Unlike the southeast parlor mantel, the architrave is plain with no ornamentation. The three-and-a-half-inch-wide mantel shelf has an ogee mold finished with gadroon and reel motifs. The surround is faced with light green/white ceramic tiles (six inches

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by one-a-half inches). A floral embossed firebox of metal is sixteen inches deep, set within the 29-inch-wide fireplace opening. The overmantel (a replacement from England) stands 44 inches high. It has ogee-molded surrounds with a gadroon and reel motif along the bed molding and torus and ogee molding along the frieze. The Corinthian and Ionic columns set on paneled plinths frame the beveled mirrors that are presented in a tripartite configuration. A former entry opening in the northern end of the northwest wall has been enclosed and the door reused within the new entry created in the western end of the southwest wall, providing access to the ell. The single-leaf French door, original a ten-light door, was divided into five lights per leaf.

The kitchen, with its modern appliances and cabinets, occupies the original portion of the ell. A brick chimney stack, devoid of openings, rises from the center of the southeast wall. An enclosed straight-flight stair is located on the southwest wall of the ell. Access to the basement is behind a paneled wood door in the southern end, while entry to the second floor is through a paneled wood door in the western end. The enclosed pine stair has a wall stringer with a double-ogee cap. At the second floor, the stair opening is edged by a balustrade of turned balusters with a molded rail and square landing newel topped by a torus molding, gadroon motif, and square cap. The 1995 rear addition has modern ornamentation, including square-edged surrounds with a shallow stepped profile typical of stock trim. The space includes built-in cabinets and shelves, bi-fold doors to the side hall, and sliding glass doors to the exterior. The pine floors are historic.

The second floor of the main block originally provided two bedrooms along a side hall. Subsequent alterations and the addition of the ell have resulted in the creation of two larger bedrooms and two baths. In the 1980s, the wall dividing the northwest bedroom in the main block and the smaller bedroom on the second floor of the ell was removed, creating a larger bedroom. However, the wide exterior wall of the main block and the centrally located chimney stack, now clad in drywall, are present to illustrate the original configuration of the structure. Further, ghosting in the floor marks the location of the interior dividing wall. Closet space is located along the southwest wall of the room. The original full bath is located in the western corner of the ell. Prior to the 1995 renovation, the bath has circa 1920 oil cloth on the walls. In contrast, during the 1995 renovations, the southwest bedroom was divided into two spaces – a bedroom with private sitting room. The narrow dividing wall is pierced by a double-leaf opening with a pair of fifteen-light French doors. Closets were added to the southern corner of the sitting room, which overlooks Green Street. The open space in the southern corner of the hall was enclosed to provide a full bath.

Like the first floor, the ornamentation on the second floor is typical of the late-Victorian era, although constructed of pine rather than oak. This includes the original two-and-a-half-inch floor boards (refinished), plaster walls, and plaster ceiling. The six-inch high base board has a coved ogee cap. The window and entry openings, both original and added, are framed by a nine-inch-wide surround with an interior torus molding and head casings with fillet and projecting ogee cap molding. The windows have three-inch square-edged stepped aprons, and the entry openings have square base blocks. The doors are five-paneled wood with metal hardware. Coved ogee profile crown molding, four inches wide, was added to the northwest bedroom in 1995, replicating a piece of original ornamentation. Electric ceiling fans have been added to both bedrooms.

The side stair hall is accessible by the two straight-flight stairs from the first-floor stair hall in the main block and the enclosed private stair in the ell. Although the enclosed stair in the ell was not a public stair, the ornamentation on the two stairs is remarkably similar on the second floor. The balustrade of the stair in the main block has turned balusters with a quarter-circle-turn molded rail and square landing newel with fillet, gadroon, and a square cap. The balustrade of the secondary ell stair is similar, although it has a straight rail with no crooks or turns. The original two-light combination (gas/electric) pendant light fixture over the main block stair has two frosted shades (one indirect and one direct), gilt-finish hanger, and gas key. The shades are replacements.

The third floor is accessible from the enclosed straight-flight stair over the stair of the main block. Accessible through a five-paneled wood door, the risers and treads of the stair are carpeted. The single bedroom with full bath on the third floor has a six-inch-high base board with square-edged cap and ogee base shoe. The square-edged casing on the window openings have lug lintels and stepped

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aprons. The wood floor boards are three-and-three-quarters inches wide. Vertical boards have been applied to the walls and double-leaf closets with five-paneled wood doors added. One of the gables has been enclosed to allow for the installation of the HVAC system. The claw-foot tub, not original to the house, was moved to the third floor from the second floor in 1995.

The basement under the ell of the structure has a poured concrete floor, exposed random rubble stone walls that were laid in a coursed pattern, and exposed floor joists with circular saw marks. The three-light awning windows have square-edged surrounds and sills. Square brick piers support the beams and chimney stacks. Bulkhead doors to the exterior of the structure are located in the eastern corner of the ell. A second bulkhead door was located in the western corner of the ell, but was removed during the construction of the rear addition.

8. Significance

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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 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 1910-1913, 1995 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1910-1913, 1995

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 dwelling at 161 Green Street (also designated as 163 Green Street) was constructed between 1910 and 1913 for Henry Smart, a mariner at the United States Naval Academy. The two-and-a-half-story dwelling illustrates the transition between the Queen Anne style, popular in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and the Colonial Revival style, which was fashionable in the first half of the twentieth century. Never occupied by Smart because of his untimely death, the property was first occupied by renter George B Kessler, a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, and his family. The wood-frame dwelling is located on the site of the Wallace, Johnson and Muir counting house, which occupied the former dwelling constructed in 1787 by Joseph Eastman as part of a lease agreement with Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll. The counting house is believed to be the first home of the Farmers National Bank of which John Muir was president and chief cashier. The building was razed in 1891, having served as a single-family dwelling since about 1836.

HISTORY

LOT 26

The property on which 161-163 Green Street stands was historically part of Lot 26, which extended from Duke of Gloucester Street mid-block on what is now Green Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot 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 1727.¹ Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.² Following Garrett's death, his heirs sold Lot 26 to Dr. Charles Carroll.³ By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 28, 29, 30, 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

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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."⁴

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became know, 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."⁵ 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.⁶ 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...."⁷ 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 1784.⁸ Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently the site of 188 Green Street (AA-1289).

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.⁹ 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

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

⁵ Risjord, p. 64.

⁶ Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

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Inventory No. AA-1607

Henry Smart House, 161-163 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

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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.¹⁰

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."¹¹ 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 the property on Green Street, 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.

Lot 26, together with the surrounding lots fronting Green Street, was 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.¹² Denoted as "Area D," the property at 161-163 Green Street was leased to John Welch for 99 years. Welch was to pay £9.6.8 annually for the lot, £6.4.5 was paid to Maccubbin Carroll and £3.2.3 to Margaret Carroll (wife of Charles Carroll the Barrister) for life. The property measured 28 feet along the north side of Green Street, extending back to Lot 27. Welch agreed to build a two-story brick, stone, or frame dwelling of approximately 400 square feet within three years of the lease agreement and pay all related taxes. By the summer of 1786, the lease was voided, as no improvements had been constructed. In April 1786, Joseph Eastman had leased the property for £10 annually (£6.13.4 to Maccubbin Carroll and £3.6.8 to Margaret Carroll). The property measured 30 feet on Green Street, two feet wider than the 1783 lease with Welch. Like the previous agreement, the 99-year lease required Eastman to construct a dwelling within three years. One year after leasing the property, Eastman died. The inventory for his estate noted a house and leased lot on Green Street. James Williams, administrator for the estate, conveyed the leased lot with improvements to Wallace, Johnson and Muir in 1790.

¹⁰ *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

¹¹ Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

¹² 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.

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Henry Smart House, 161-163 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

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In his book, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, Edward Papenfuse notes that Wallace, Johnson and Muir “found that the business of debt collection could be profitable, and their counting house on Green Street became the center of an informal, but exceedingly complex, financial institution. In 1791, a year after they formally ended their partnership with Joshua Johnson, [Charles] Wallace and [John] Muir’s books showed assets of £228,145 currency....”¹³ With Wallace somewhat retired, John Muir worked tirelessly to collect the debts owned to Wallace, Johnson and Muir. “In a deposition taken in 1832 one resident recalled seeing him hard at work at the counting house in Green Street, grumbling to anyone who stopped in about Wallace’s neglect of Wallace, Johnson and Muir’s affairs.”¹⁴

Papenfuse notes that by 1794, “Charles Carroll of Carrollton was using Muir’s services as a banker and ‘deposited’ large sums of money with him for his management. By 1804, Muir had decided that what he was doing privately could be rendered even more profitable if he could obtain a charter for a bank and sell shares. There is no direct evidence to prove that the idea of a farmers’ bank was first conceived by John Muir, but it is difficult to believe otherwise of a man who became its first president and chief cashier.”¹⁵ This thesis by Papenfuse corresponds with the accounts that 160 Green Street (AA-508) was the home of the first Farmers National Bank.¹⁶ Written documentation, as well as surveys completed by William D. Morgan for HABS in July 1967 and Russell Wright for Historic Annapolis in August 1983, state the building at 160 Green Street was the first Farmer’s National Bank. However, tax assessments, deed records, and the subsequent chancery court records related to the estate of Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll do not indicate the bank was associated with the property at 160 Green Street circa 1805. Further, the tax assessments, deed records, advertisements, and maps document that the present building at 160 Green Street was not constructed until circa 1834, nor did a structure exist on the site prior to 1834. Rather, the sale of the lease agreement for 161-163 Green Street to Wallace, Johnson and Muir, as well as the accounts of property on Green Street being used as a counting house, suggest 161-163 Green Street was possibly the first home of the Farmers National Bank.

Maccubbin Carroll still retained ownership of 161-163 Green Street during the term of the lease agreement. A prominent land owner and 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. The property at 161-163 Green Street was valued in the tax at \$200. It was improved by a two-story frame dwelling that measured 24 feet by 16 feet. No tenant was noted.

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, 1812.¹⁷

¹³ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, p. 226.

¹⁴ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, pp. 231-232.

¹⁵ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, p. 232.

¹⁶ Elizabeth B. Anderson, *Annapolis: A Walk Through History*, (Centreville, Maryland: Tidewater Publishing, 2003), p. 70.

¹⁷ 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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Henry Smart House, 161-163 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
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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, (and later Montgomery County, Maryland) 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." 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. 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.¹⁸

On May 1, 1820, William T.T. Mason filed a claim on behalf of his wife, Ann Carroll Mason, for rights to the lease made in 1786 by Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Joseph Eastman. The lease had subsequently been conveyed by Joseph Eastman's administrator to Wallace, Johnson, and Muir. Mason's claim to the property because of unpaid rent was undisputed and thus granted by the courts.

Having gained full title to the property and voided the existing lease agreement, in December of 1820, Mason sold the property to Elizabeth Rawlings, the wife of William Rawlings. Rawlings purchased the improved parcel for \$445. It was described as "...hundred and eighteen feet from the corner of Green Street and Duke of Gloucester Street and running with Green Street north forty degrees and three fourths of a degree east thirty feet to a post then north forty nine degrees and one fourth of a degree west in a line parallel to Duke of Gloucester Street till [sic] it intersects the line of lot number twenty seven as distinguished in Stoddert's plat of the City of Annapolis, then with the line of the said lot number twenty seven south forty degrees and three fourths of a degree west thirty feet then with a straight line to the beginning."¹⁹ The deed specifically stated the property was improved at the time of the sale.

Between 1820, when Rawlings purchased the property, and 1836, it was conveyed to William R. Thompson. Thompson's occupancy of the former counting house is noted in a deed of sale for the adjacent property at 165 Green Street (AA-510) on June 13, 1836.²⁰ Born about 1793, Thompson was a shoemaker.

On April 15, 1844, Sheriff Benjamin Randall was charged with selling the property of William R. Thompson. The improved lot was purchased at a public auction by Thomas Sands of Joseph. Although the deed of sale indicated the property was purchased by Thomas Sands of Joseph (who also lived in Annapolis), subsequent deeds and those for adjacent lots document that the property was purchased by Captain Thomas Sands. Captain Sands, born in 1803, served in the United States Revenue Marine Service. His wife, Sarah Eliza Sands, born in 1805, went by the name Sally Eliza Sands. In 1836, she purchased the adjacent property known as "Area E" from William T.T. Mason. This property is known today at 165 Green Street.

The census documents that the Sands family was living on Duke of Gloucester Street, which through previous survey efforts has been determined to be 144 Duke of Gloucester Street (AA-467). The 1860 real property assessments charged Captain Thomas Sands for one building on [144] Duke of Gloucester Street and one building on [161] Green Street, collectively valued at \$3,100. In 1870 Sands's real estate was valued at \$5,000 and his personal property was valued at \$10,000. He was charged in 1883 for a lot on Green Street, measuring 28 feet by 131 feet, valued at \$420, and a single frame house (#28) that was valued at \$400.

¹⁸ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

¹⁹ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 7, Folio 544 (December 6, 1820).

²⁰ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 21, Folio 234 (June 13, 1836).

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Henry Smart House, 161-163 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
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With the death of Thomas Sands in 1883, ownership of the property was disputed by his heirs in an equity case. As a result, John Ireland was appointed to sell the property with its two-story building. According to the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps, the former counting house of Wallace, Johnson and Muir was razed in 1891, soon after it was sold to Charles A. Crandall for \$690. Born in Sudley, Maryland, in 1859, Crandall was a wine and liquor merchant, with a commercial store on Main Street. He also served as an alderman for St. Anne's Church. Crandall lived in the dwelling at 164 Green Street (AA-509) with his wife, Elizabeth E. (Lindenborn) and their seven children. Between 1897 and 1903, a two-story wood-frame structure that was open on the first story was constructed in the far western corner of the lot at 161-163 Green Street. It had a one-story wing on the northeast elevation. Based on the configuration of the structure and its siting, as well as a 1902 tax assessment, it appears the structure was a stable.

BUILDING HISTORY

Less than one year after Crandall's death in November 1905, the property at 161-163 Green Street was conveyed by trustee Frank H. Stockett to Henry Smart. The 1900 census documents that Henry Smart, born in Massachusetts in July 1833, and his wife, Margaret, who was born in Ireland in 1853, lived on the campus of the United States Naval Academy. Smart was listed as a mariner. In 1889, Smart had purchased the brick house at 160 Green Street (AA-508), which he appears to have used as rental property. The census for 1910 noted that he continued to reside at the Naval Academy, having sold 160 Green Street in 1907.

Henry Smart improved the property at 161-163 Green Street with a two-and-a-half-story dwelling constructed of wood frame. The house illustrates the transition between the Queen Anne style, popular in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and the Colonial Revival style, which was fashionable in the first half of the twentieth century. According to the census records and tax assessments for 1910, the property had not been improved yet. It does appear on the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* map for 1913, the year Henry Smart prepared his Last Will and Testament.

The newly completed dwelling was bequeathed to Smart's children, Annie Smart and Henry C. Smart. It was leased to George B. Kessler. Kessler, his wife, and three children were the first occupants of the dwelling. Kessler was born in 1889 in Missouri, and was a lieutenant commander at the United States Naval Academy. Soon after its construction, presumably while used as rental property, a one-story, wood-frame porch was constructed sometime between 1913 and 1921 on the southeast elevation.

On December 1, 1926, Annie L. Smart and her husband, Robert F. Bradbury, and Henry C. Smart, who was living in Washington, D.C., sold the Green Street property to Richard Lee Waller and Edith R. Waller. Prior to purchasing the dwelling at 161-163 Green Street, the Wallers rented the house at 202 Duke of Gloucester Street (AA-1366). Richard Waller, born in 1864, was a clerk at the Court of Appeals. The 1930 census documents that the house at 161-163 Green Street, which was valued at \$10,000, was home to Waller and his wife, Edith, son William, mother Mary Waller, and sister-in-law, Annie J. Waller.

The Wallers sold the property in December 1941, after living in the dwelling for fifteen years. It was purchased by John T. Mace Charles Burton Mace, and Ada Lee Mace. John Thomas Mace was born in 1872. His cousin, Charles Burton Mace was born in 1883 and married Ada Lee Marchant of Baltimore in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1914. Charles Mace was a master-at-arms at the United States Naval Academy. John Mace, a custodian, owned the dwelling at 104 Prince George Street, where he lived with several of his relatives including Charles and Ada Mace in 1930. The city directory and deeds of sale document that Charles Mace and his family lived at 161-163 Green Street until February 7, 1972, when Charles Mace, Jr. conveyed the property to Nicolas and Joyce Roper.

After two years, the property on Green Street was purchased by H. Grant DeHart and Linda DeHart. The DeHarts initially occupied the dwelling, then used it as rental property just prior to selling it in June 1977. David D. and Nancy Shobe, who occupied the single-family dwelling, used it as a bed-and-breakfast. It was known as "Green Street Bed-and-Breakfast." The property was conveyed in

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Continuation Sheet

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1988 to Arthur B. House and Lilith Ren, who continued to utilize the house as a bed-and-breakfast. It was renamed "Shaw's Fancy Bed-and-Breakfast." In October 1994, John P. and Barbara J. Dugan purchased the dwelling, soon thereafter they renovated the building. In 1995, the kitchen was renovated, and a one-story rear addition designed by architect Christopher Raphael of Wanamaker Raphael replaced the early-twentieth-century porch addition. Initially, the Dugans continued the new tradition of using the house as a bed-and-breakfast, known as "A Doll's House." However, it is now a single-family dwelling occupied by the Dugans.

161 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
- May 7, 1784: Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased to John Welch
99 year lease, released in 1786
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 2 Folio 31
- April 22, 1786: Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased to Joseph Eastman
99 year lease
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 2 Folio 45
- June 23, 1786: John Welch to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll
Release of 99 year lease
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 2 Folio 461
- 1787: Joseph Eastman dies
Inventory included house and leased lot on Green Street
Anne Arundel County Testament Papers Inventory
Box 13 Folio 2

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- 1790: James Williams, administrator for the estate of Joseph Eastman, to Wallace, Johnson, and Muir
Assignment of Lease
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 5 Folio 307
- September 28, 1812: Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason
Chancery Court Papers 1213 (final decree 1815)
- May 1, 1820: William T.T. Mason, on behalf of his wife, Ann Carroll Mason, claims right of lease made by
Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Joseph Eastman in 1786, thus claiming rents
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 7 Folio 176
- December 6, 1820: William T.T. Mason and Ann Carroll Mason to Elizabeth Rawlings, wife of William Rawlings
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 7 Folio 543
- 1820-1836: Elizabeth Rawlings to William R. Thompson
- April 15, 1844: Benjamin Randall, Sheriff, for William R. Thompson, to Thomas Sands of Joseph
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 27 Folio 297
- July 27, 1891: John Ireland, Trustee, to Charles A. Crandall
Equity Case Laura V. Sands et al versus James Bennett Sands et al
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 39 Folio 322
- May 21, 1906: Frank Stockett as Trustee for Charles A. Crandall to Henry Smart
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 49 Folio 206
- January 20, 1913: Henry Smart devised to Annie Bradbury and Henry C. Smart
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber OBD 1 Folio 123
- December 1, 1926: Annie L. and Robert F. Bradbury, and Henry C. Smart to Richard Lee Waller and Edith R. Waller
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WMB 40 Folio 298
- March 27, 1941: Richard Waller mortgaged to Annapolis Bank and Trust
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 232 Folio 460

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December 5, 1941: Richard Waller to John T. Mace, Charles B. Mace, and Ada Lee Mace
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 248 Folio 487

February 7, 1972: Charles Burton Mace to Nicolas and Joyce Roper
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 2468 Folio 39

June 6, 1974: Nicolas and Joyce Roper to H. Grant DeHart
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 2680 Folio 736

June 2, 1977: H. Grant DeHart and Linda DeHart to David and Nancy Shobe
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 2966 Folio 72

July 1, 1988: David and Nancy Shobe to Arthur B. House and Lilith Ren
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 4650 Folio 624

October 26, 1994: Arthur B. House and Lilith Ren to John P. and Barbara J. Dugan
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 6833 Folio 369

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-1607

- 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.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.121
Acreage of historical setting 0.121
Quadrangle name Annapolis Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property at 161-163 Green Street has been historically associated with Parcel 799 as noted on Tax Map 52A since the construction of the dwelling between 1910 and 1913.

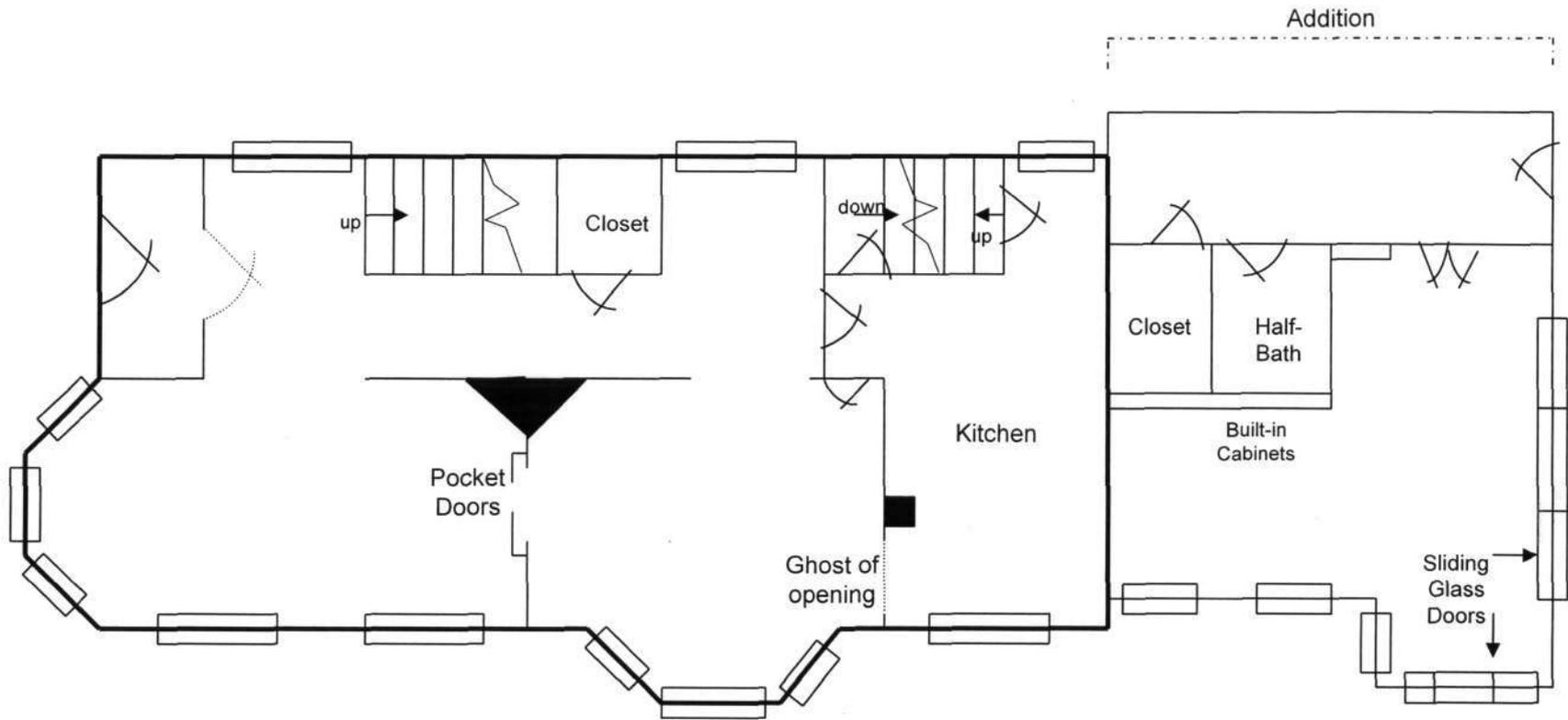
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Tracerics, 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.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



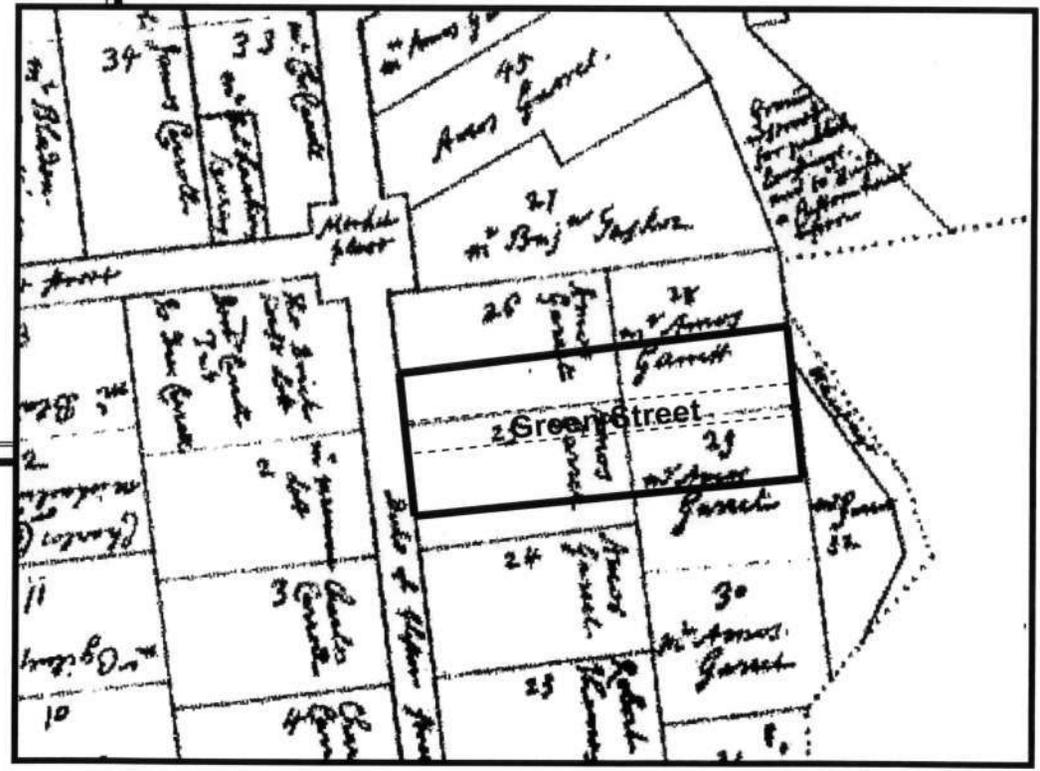
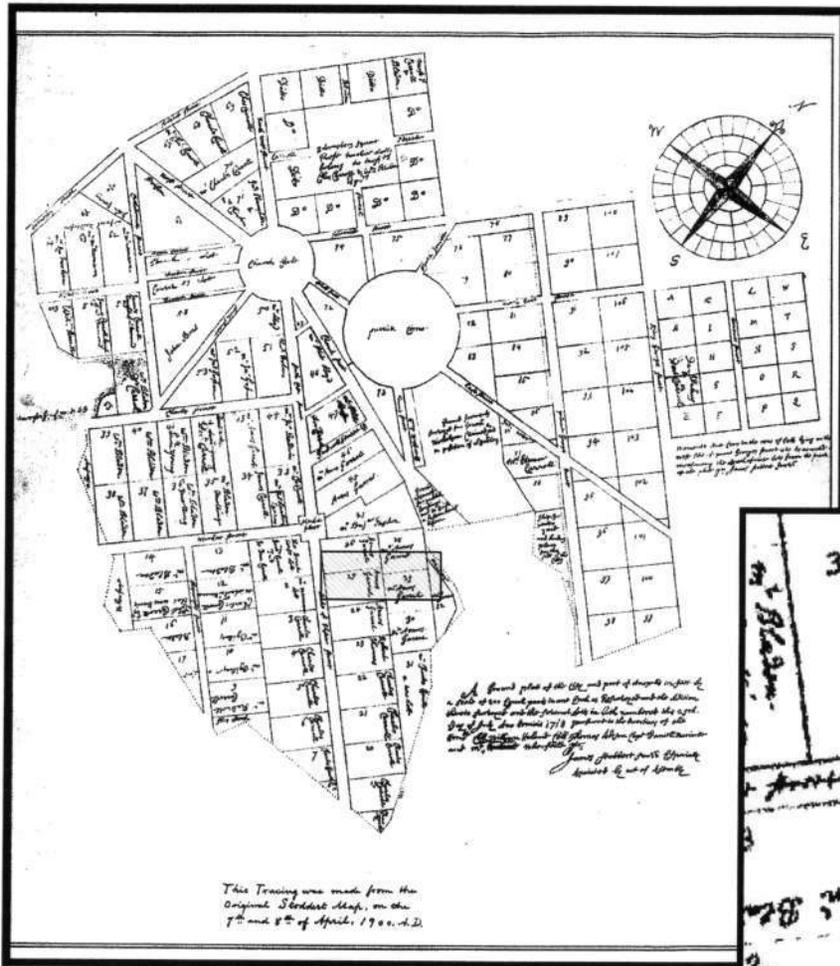
Resource Sketch Map, First Floor
 AA-1607
 161-163 Green Street
 Annapolis, Maryland

North ↘

not to scale

EHT Traceries
 July 2006

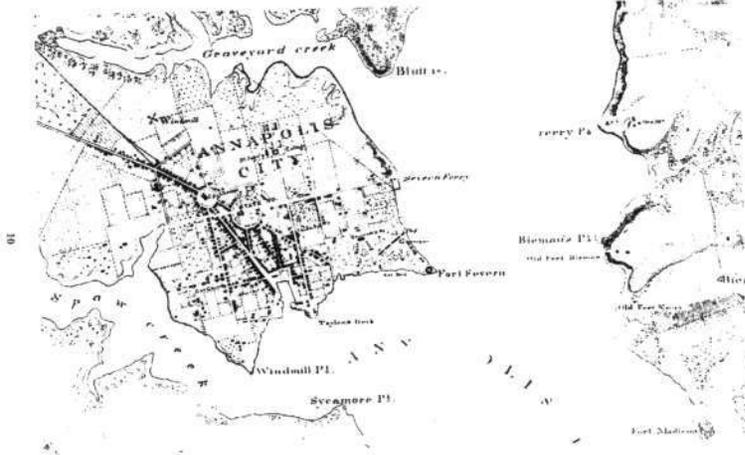
City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718



**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 7th and 8th of April, 1900, A.D.

City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844



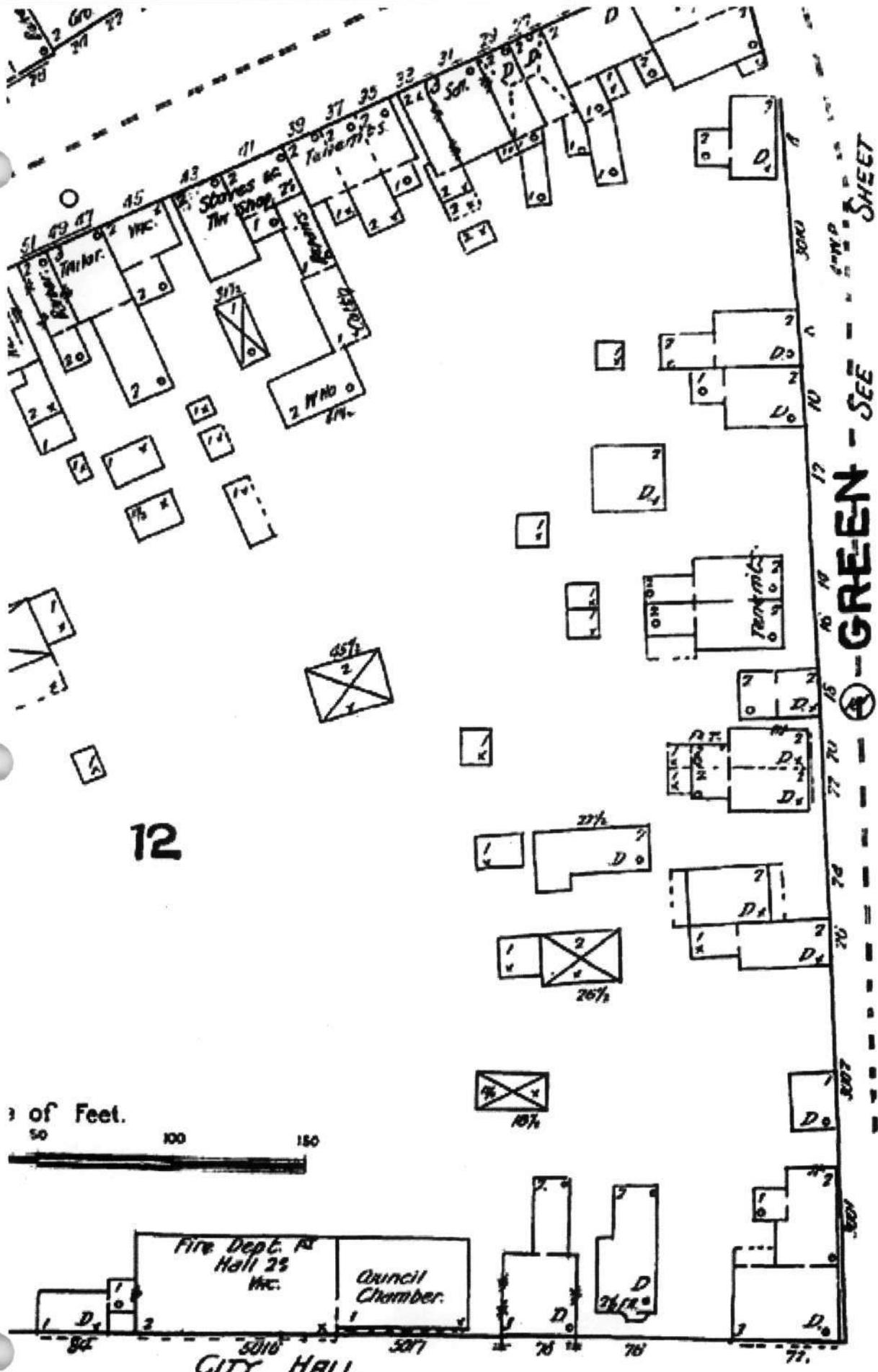
"Annapolis in 1844 (From a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844)."

Green Street



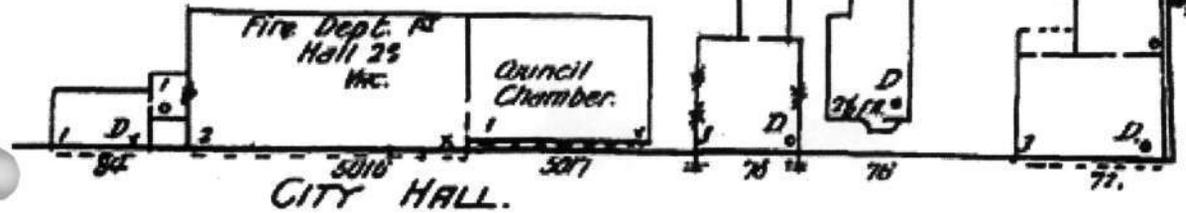
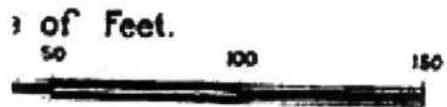
Taylor's Dock

AA-1607

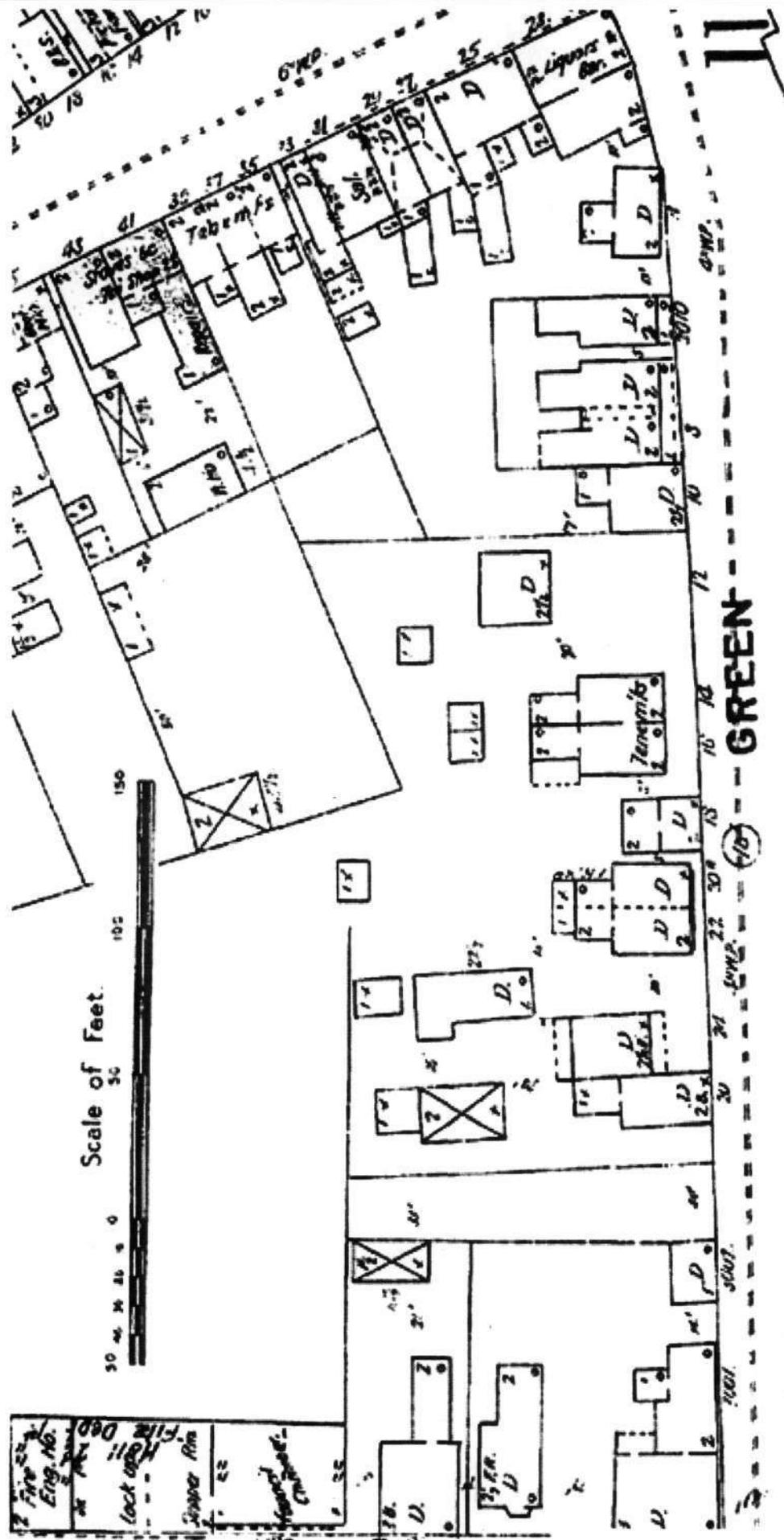


12

GREEN - SEE SHEET



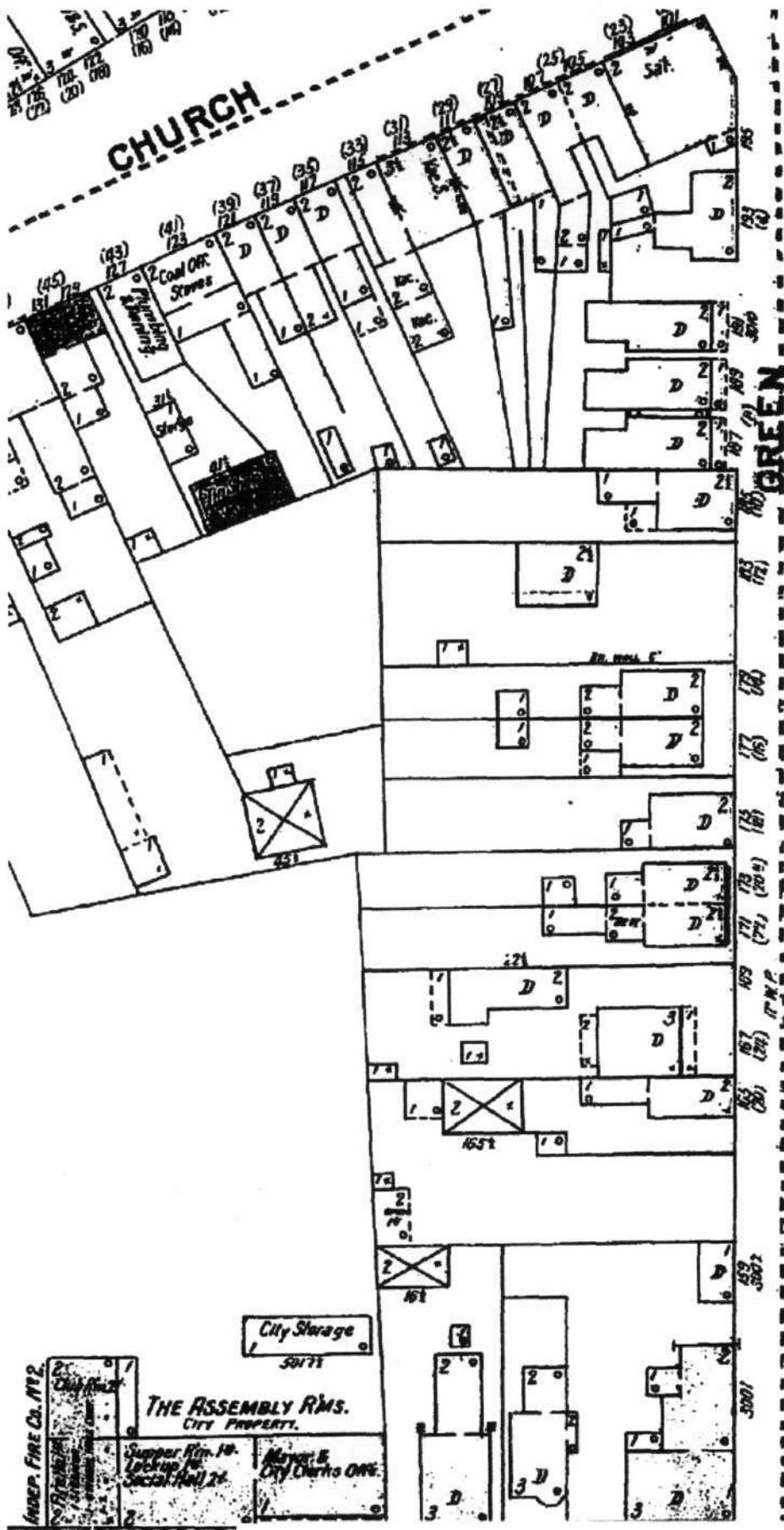
AA 1607



2 Fire
Eng. No.
Hall
lock up
Copper Am
Hand
Circuit

CITY HALL

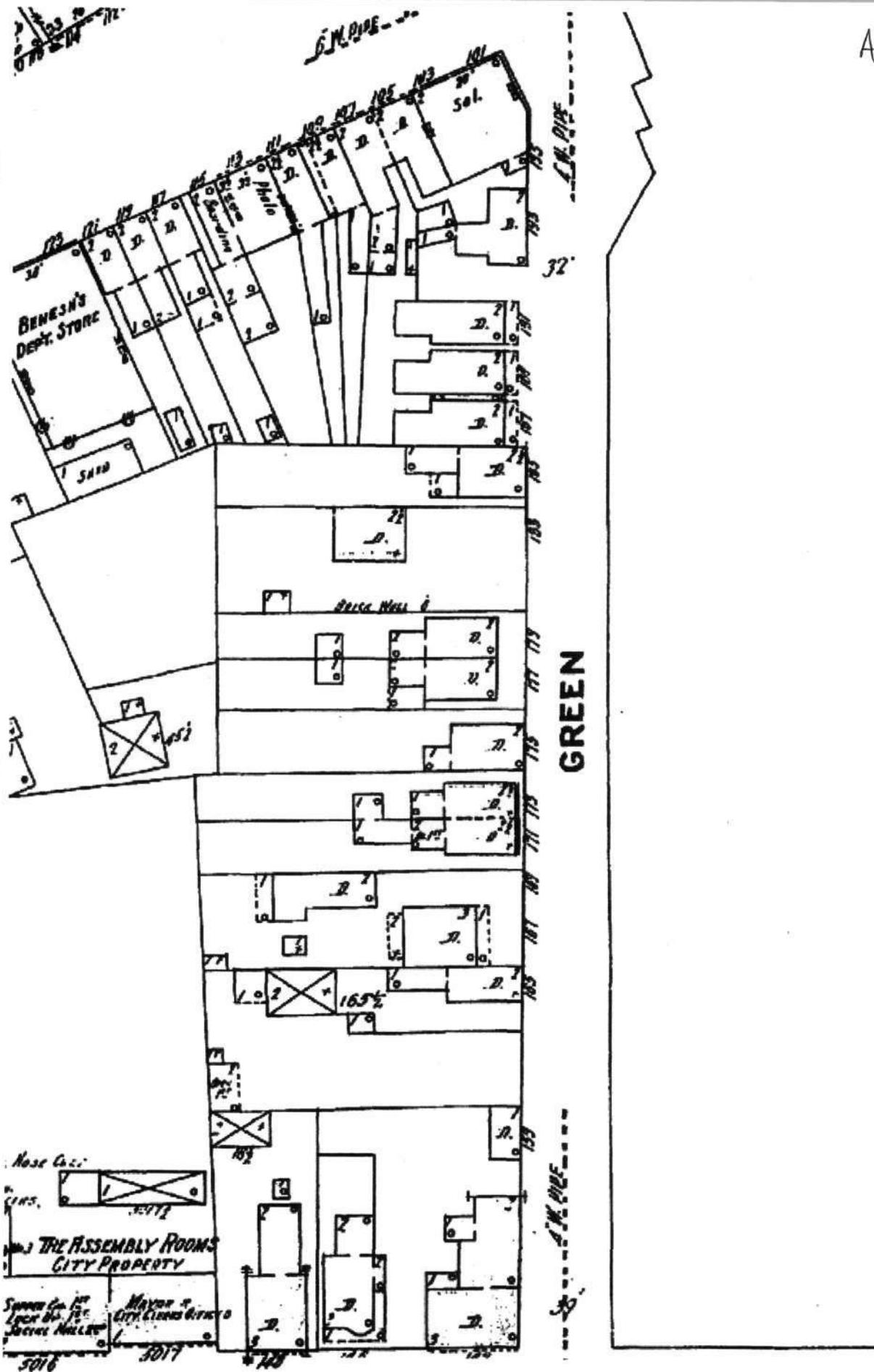
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1897
VOLUME 8



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1903

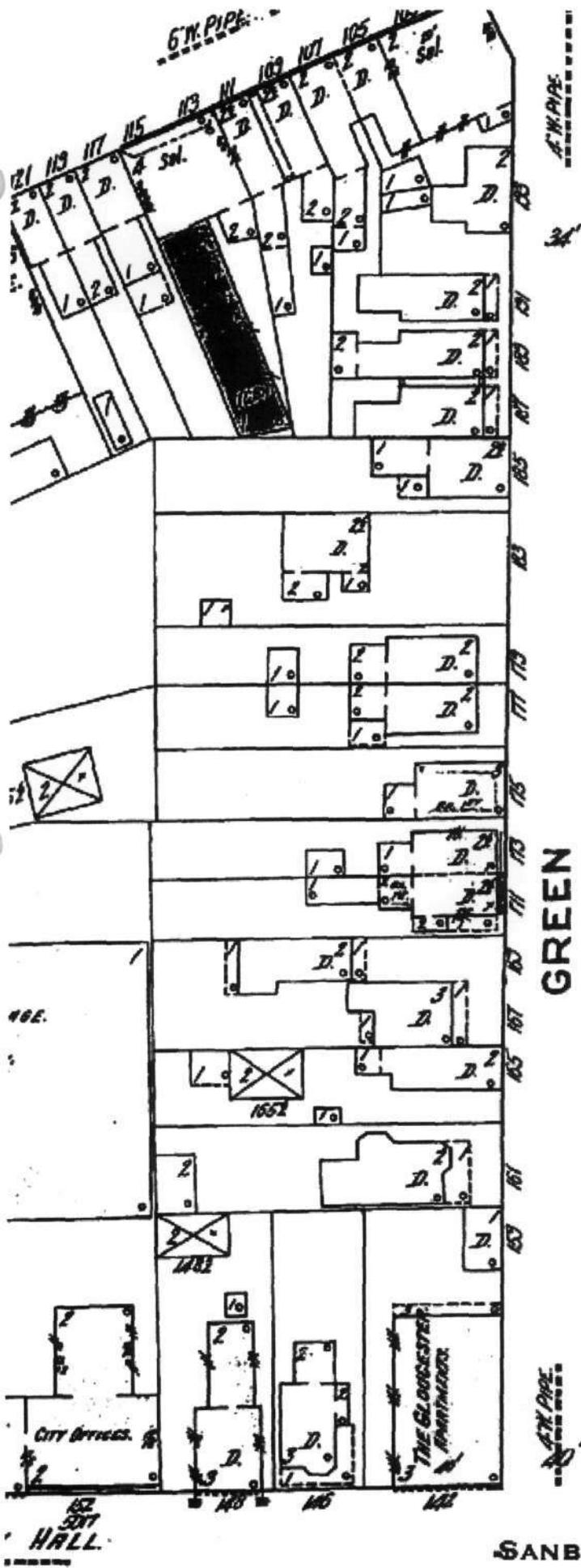
VOLUME 8

AA-1607



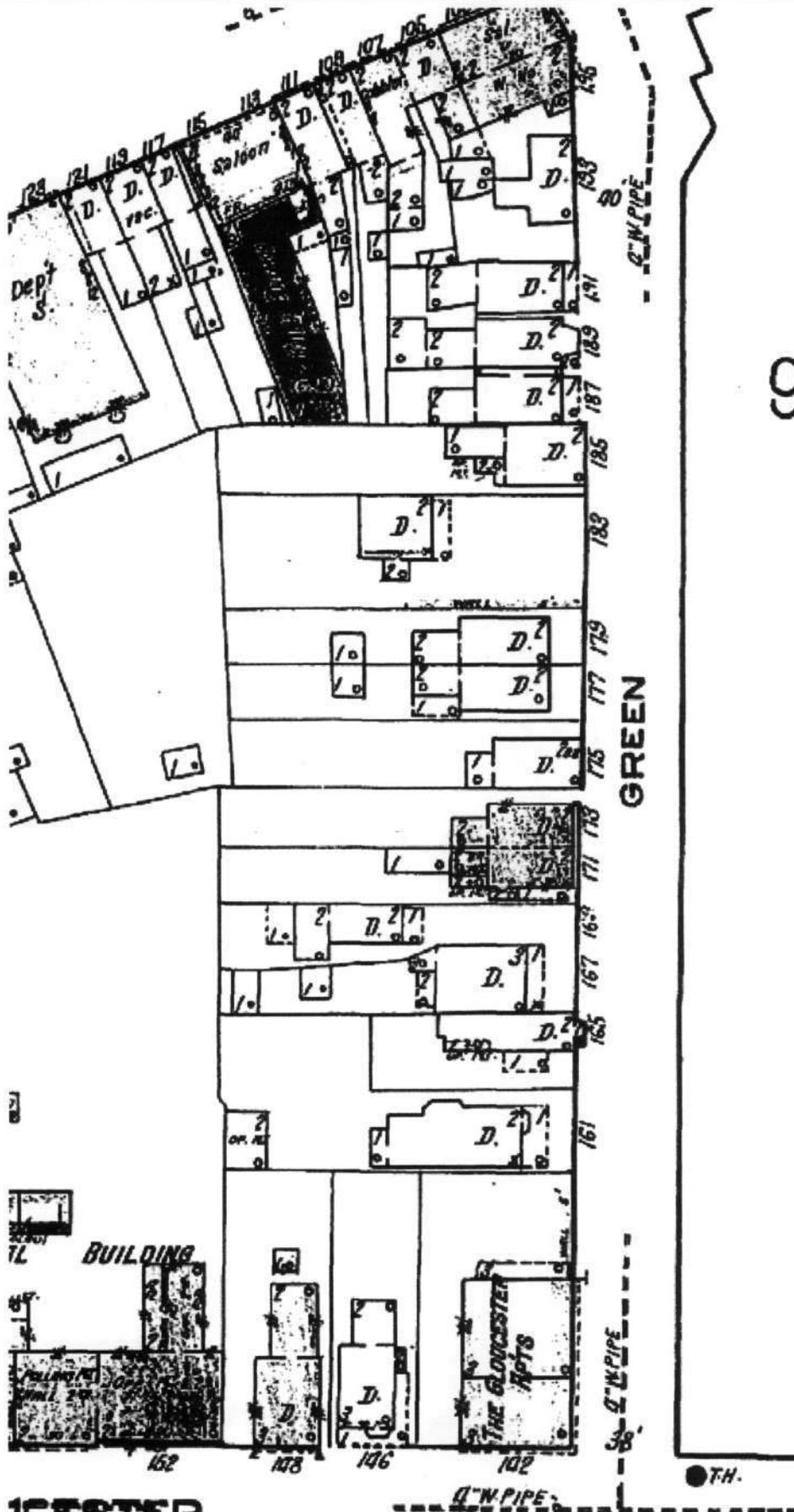
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1908
VOLUME 10

AA-1607



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1913
VOLUME 7

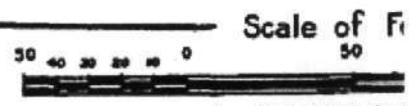
AA-1607



9

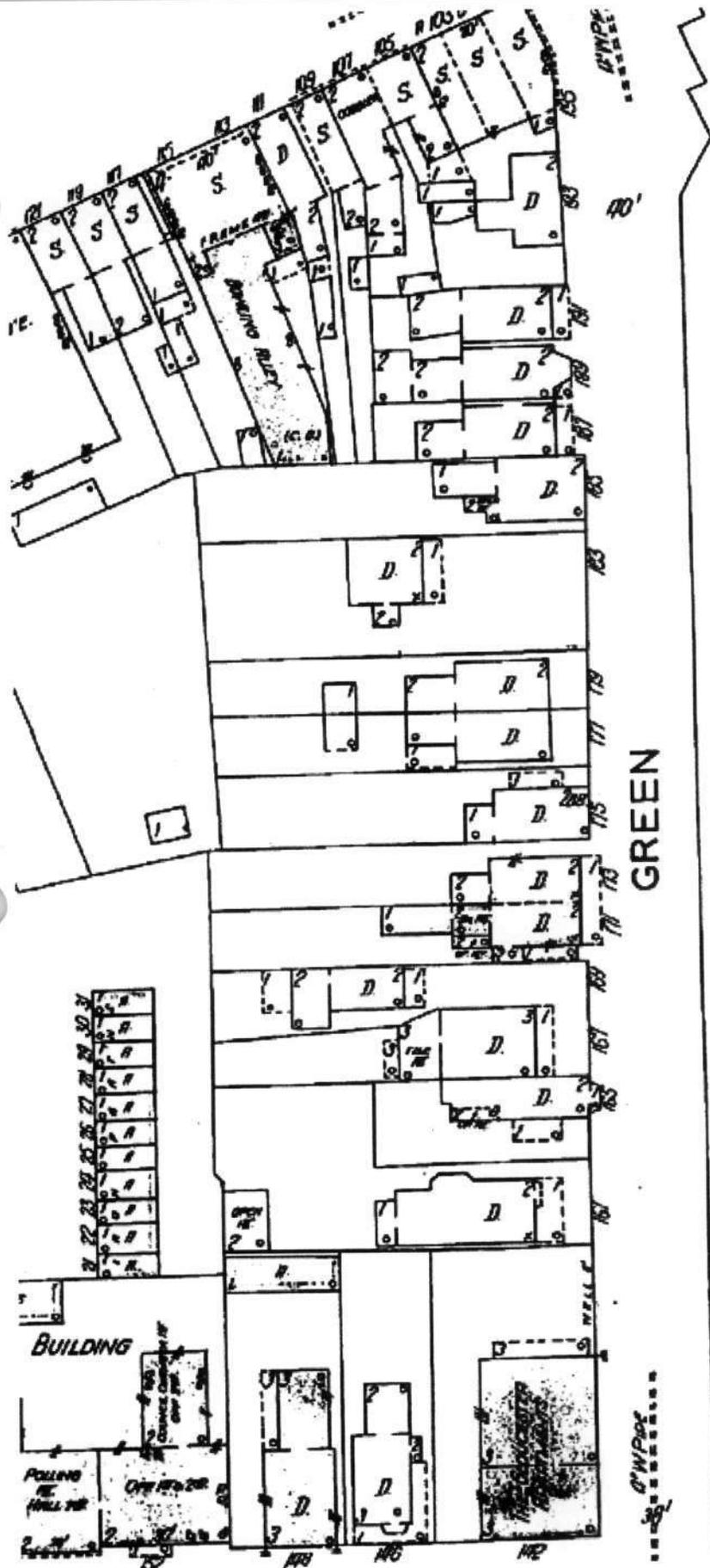
GLOUCESTER

MARKET ST.



Copyright 1921 by the Sanborn

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921
VOLUME 8

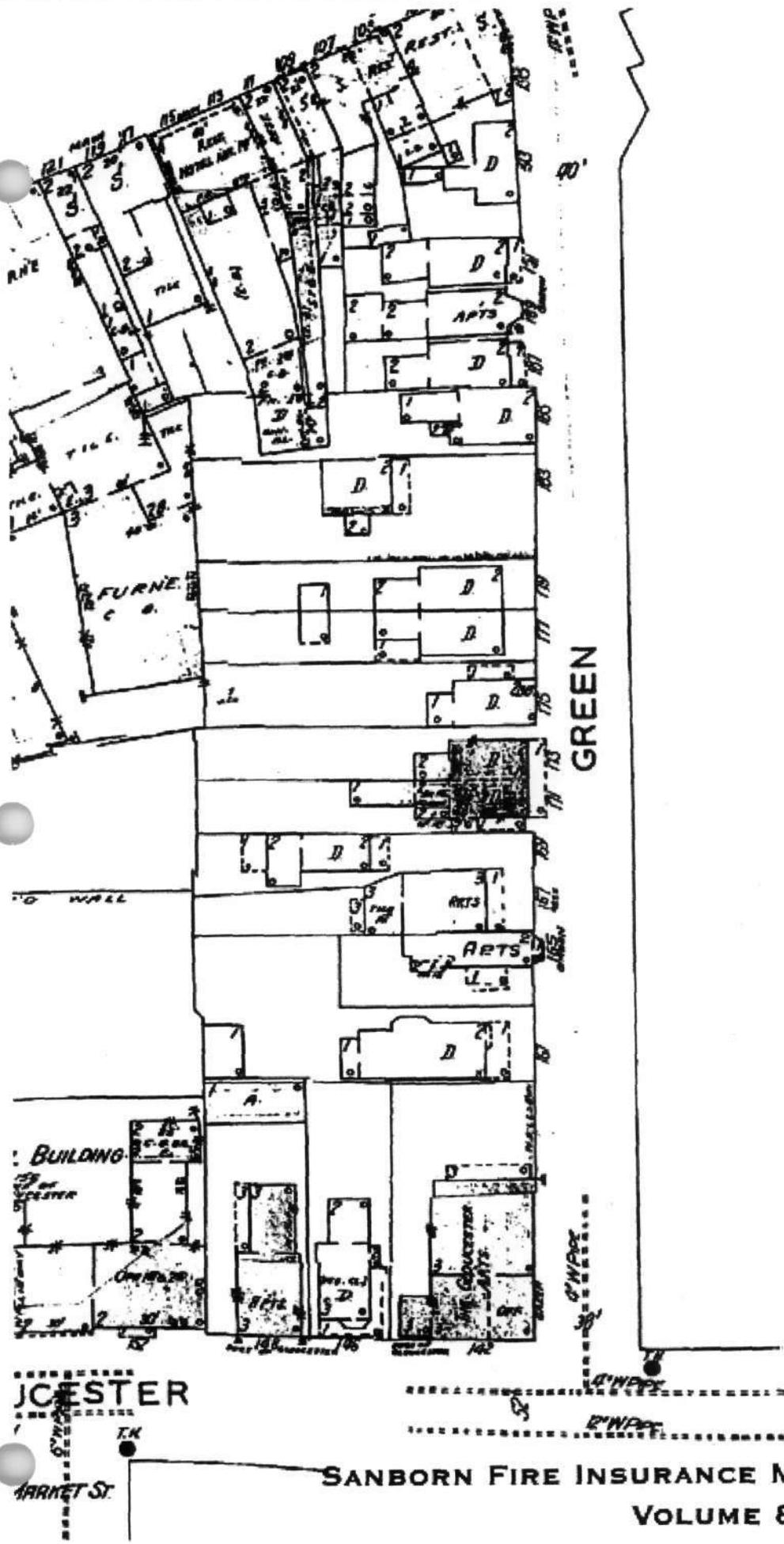


CHESTER

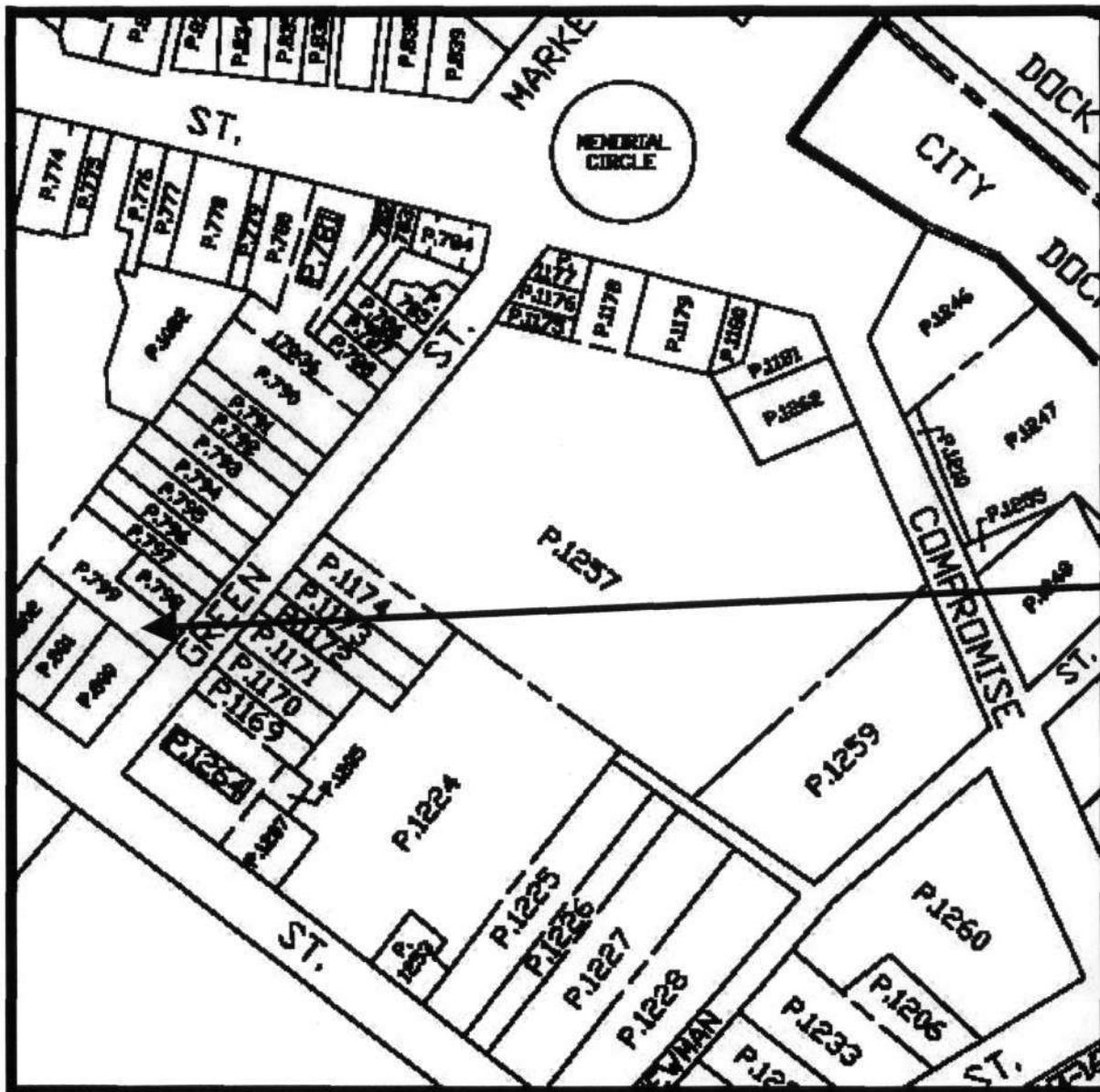
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1930
VOLUME 8

MARKET ST.

AA-1607



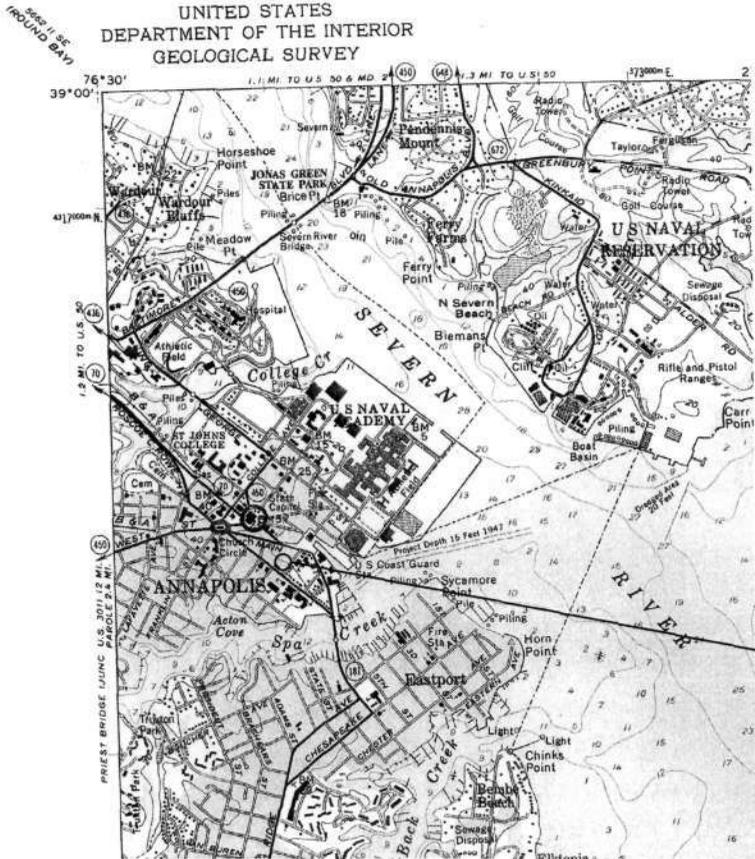
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1959 UPDATED
VOLUME 8



Tax Parcel Map of
Annapolis
Map 52A
Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

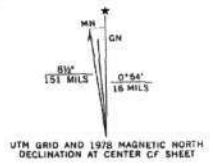
161-163 Green Street,
AA-1607
Parcel 799



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

July 2006

161-163 Green Street,
 AA-1607
 Annapolis, Maryland



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

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.



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

EAST CORNER, LOOKING WEST

2 OF 21



AA-1607

101 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NE ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHWEST

3 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

4 OF 21



AA-1607
160 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
MARCH 2006
MARYLAND SHPO
NE ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHWEST
5 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2005

MARYLAND SAPO

NORTH CORNER LOOKING SOUTH

6 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

7 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

8 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SW ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

9 OF 21



AA-1607
161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
MARCH 2006
MARYLAND SHPO
SW ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHEAST
10 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPD

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

11 OF 21



AA-1607

101 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH CORNER LOOKING NORTH

12 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SHED, LOOKING EAST

13 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

VESTIBULE LOOKING EAST

14 OF 21



AA-1607
161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
DECEMBER 2005
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR, SIDE PASSAGE LOOKING NORTHWEST
15 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR SE PARLOR LOOKING WEST

16 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR SE PARLOR LOOKING SOUTHWEST

17 OF 21



AA-1607
161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
DECEMBER 2005
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR NW PARLOR LOOKING SOUTHWEST
18 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR HALL LOOKING SOUTH

19 OF 21



AA-1607

161 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRALERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR SE BEDROOM LOOKING EAST

20 OF 21



AA-1607
101 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
DECEMBER 2005
MARYLAND SHPO
SECOND FLOOR NW BEDROOM LOOKING NORTH
21 OF 21

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA 1607</u>
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: <u>Apartments</u>
ORIGINAL USE: <u>SF Res</u>
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent () Good (X) Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: <u>Vernacular</u>
DATE BUILT: <u>c.1880</u>

COUNTY: <u>Anne Arundel</u>
TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>
LOCATION: <u>163 Green Street</u>
COMMON NAME:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: <u>Res Map 32 Par 301</u>
OWNER: <u>David D. & Nanch Shobe</u>
ADDRESS: <u>161 Green Street</u> <u>Annapolis, MD 21401</u>
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local (✓) State () National () <input type="radio"/>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

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

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
Wings () Other: Bay at right side elevation

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

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Number of Bays: 3

Approximate Dimensions: 25 x 60

Entrance Location: Left

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Pedimented gable to street with full size window, good raking and horizontal cornice; molded window caps, one-story bay at first floor to right of entrance; full width porch on Tuscan columns; cross gable roof at rear of side elevations breaks over two-story bays.

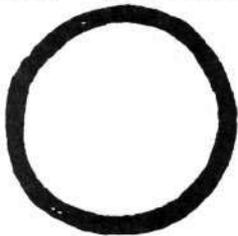
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Good Homestead style residence, set back on landscaped lawn. Important to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

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

RECORDED BY:

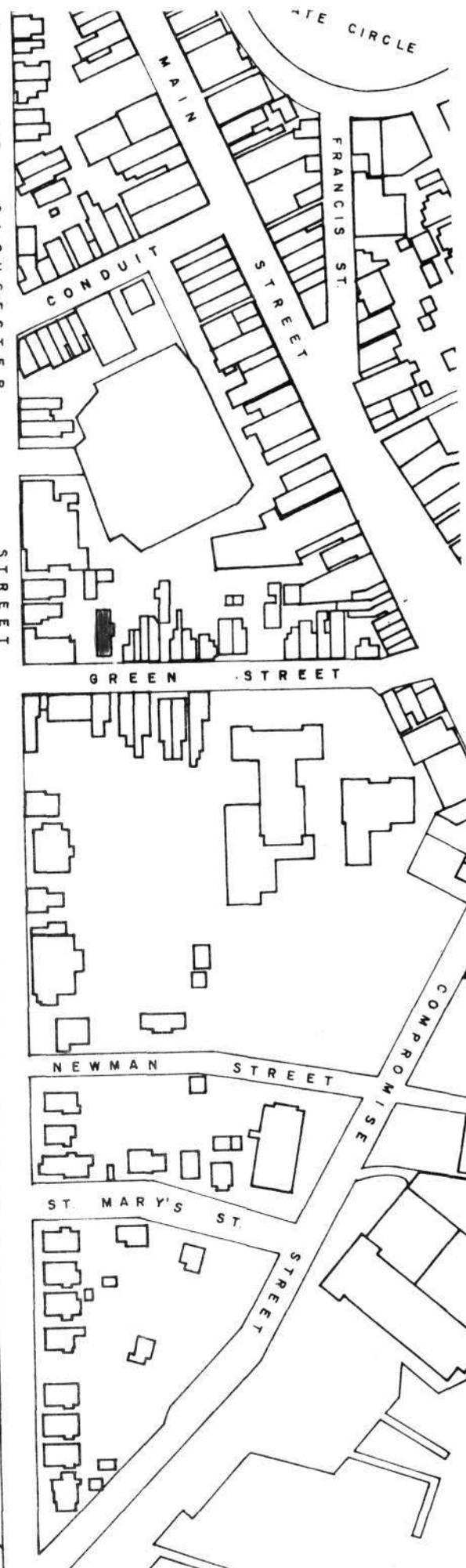
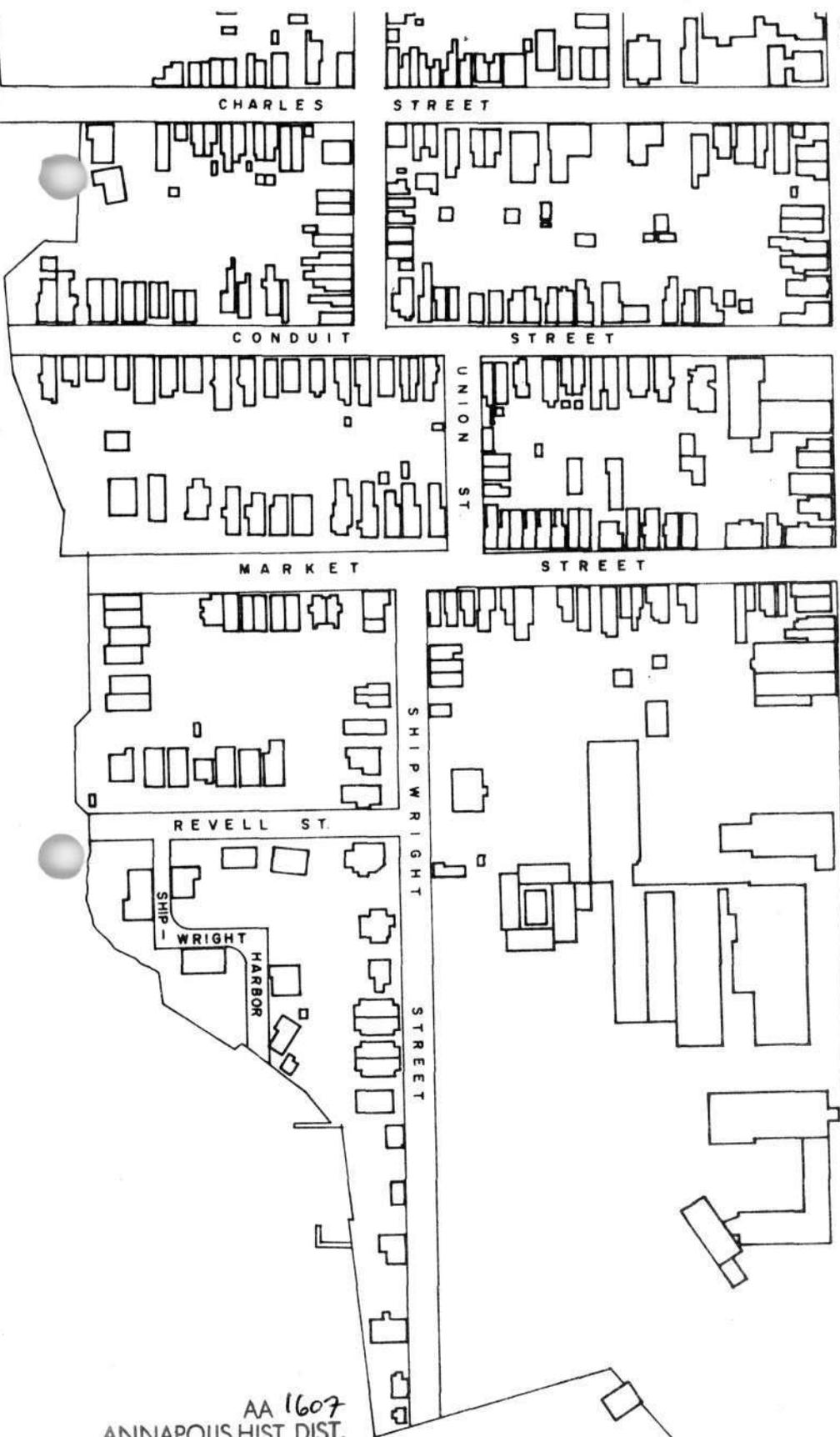
Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983



AA 1607
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

