

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**

**AA-1766**

**Adolph Torovsky House II**

**79 Franklin Street**

**Annapolis, Anne Arundel County**

**1913**

**Private**

The single-family dwelling at 79 Franklin Street was construction in 1913 for property owners, Adolph Torovsky and Annie Torovsky. Torovsky was a prominent member of the United States Naval Academy Band, having studied with Johann Strauss II while living in Vienna. This wood frame building is located on the Glebe Lands of St. Anne's Parish, property subsequently owned by the Farmers Bank of Maryland, the first banking institutions chartered in Annapolis. The bank retained ownership of the property, which was improved by an early 19<sup>th</sup> century dwelling, until the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Since its construction, the building has been held by only three owners, all of whom occupied the building. In 2000, the single-family dwelling was converted into commercial office space occupied by the present owners.

The house is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay-wide wood frame structure consisting of a main block and service wing. Set upon a rusticated concrete block foundation, the main block is covered with a hipped roof with hipped dormers, while the rear wing is covered by an intersecting gable roof. A full-width front porch is integrated under the second story and hipped roof of the house. The walls are clad with asbestos shingles, and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The modest-looking, but spacious (4,500 square feet) house, features a side-passage plan and has three full floors.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1766

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

historic Adolph Torovsky House II; Cleo J. Apostol House

other

## 2. Location

street and number 79 Franklin Street not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel County

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

name Thomas McCarthy, Jr. and Jessica McCarthy

street and number 79 Franklin Street telephone 410/2684016

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401-2723

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 9970 folio 423

city, town Annapolis tax map 4Z tax parcel 407 tax ID number 00163800

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				<u>1</u>	

---

## 7. Description

Inventory No. AA-1766

---

### 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.

Built in 1913, the house at 79 Franklin Street is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay-wide wood frame structure consisting of a main block and service wing. Set upon a rusticated concrete block foundation, the main block is covered with a hipped roof with hipped dormers, while the rear wing is covered by an intersecting gable roof. A full-width front porch is integrated under the second story and hipped roof of the house. The walls are clad with asbestos shingles, and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The modest-looking, but spacious (4,500 square feet) house, features a side-passage plan and has three full floors.

### Exterior Description:

The southeast elevation of the house faces Franklin Street with a small paved parking lot in front (in place of a yard). The first story, raised upon a rusticated pier foundation (infilled with parged concrete block), consists of an inset open three-bay-wide porch on the first story with an overhanging second story. The porch features three masonry Tuscan columns with a plaster finish. A modern brick stair with a contemporary iron railing leads to the main entry door, in the southwestern-most bay of the facade. The entry retains its original wood-and-glass door, along with its single-lite transom and architrave surround. A pair of original 1/1 windows is located next to the door.

The second story features three single 1/1 windows with original trim and sash. Above the windows is the wide, projecting roof eave with a hipped dormer on center of the front slope of the roof. A pair of original 1/1 windows dominates the dormer.

The northeast side elevation consists of an irregularly fenestrated main block, and a two-bay-deep rear wing. This elevation is defined principally by a two-story projecting bay located towards the rear of the main block. On the first story, this bay is three-sided with 1/1 windows in each of the chamfered sides, and a distinctive, diamond-paned casement in the center wall. On the second story, the bay is rectangular and overhangs the first-story projection. A single 1/1 window is located on the front wall of the bay and on the rear side wall.

In addition to the windows in the projecting bay, there are several other 1/1 windows irregularly placed across the elevation. On the first story, there is a single 1/1 window at the front bay of the first story, and two in the rear wing. On the second story, there are two single 1/1 windows in the main block--one located in the front bay, and one next to the projecting bay--and a single 1/1 window in the rear wing. A hipped roof dormer with paired 1/1 windows is centrally located on the hipped roof of the main block.

The rear ell is two bays deep, with two 1/1 windows on the first story, and one 1/1 window on the second story. The northwest end elevation consists of the rear wall of the service wing. This wing, two bays deep off the main block, is a single-bay wide, characterized by a small, shed-roof porch. The porch is set upon a replacement concrete block foundation, and features turned wood columns.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1766

Name 79 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

---

### Interior Description:

The interior of 79 Franklin Street consists of a side-passage, room-behind-room plan. The front entry, with its original wood-and-glass door, opens from the porch directly into the side passage. A quarter-turn stair, located on the southeast side wall, features elaborate square newels with recessed panels and projecting caps, square balusters, and a beaded string board with a unadorned paneling between the top and bottom string course. Across from the stair, the hallway opens into the front parlor through a newly cut, double-wide door opening. This interior wall and its opening, which recently replaced the original plaster wall, are new construction built of drywall. The opening has been designed to fit a sliding pocket door.

The front parlor features a corner fireplace, which has been recently exposed, after having been plastered over. The front and side walls have original windows and architrave window surrounds with a projecting cornice. The rear parlor (or dining room?) is reached from the front parlor by a large, arched opening with no doors. The rear parlor is a large room with a bay window on the exterior side wall with a contemporary, full-height bookshelves on the interior wall. Both the hall and parlors have original quarter-sawn pine floors, original wood baseboards, and original architrave surround window and door trim. The house's original hand-wrought, brass chandeliers in the house were discovered by the current owners in the basement, and are being electrified and reinstalled.

The rear parlor leads into an adjoining room that is accessed through a single, five-paneled door on the interior wall partition. This room is also directly reached through a five-paneled door at the end of the front stair hall. This room is a smaller space with a single window on the exterior wall. Behind this room, a hall continues back to the kitchen and service area, including bathroom and laundry area. A stair leading to the cellar is also reached off this rear hall. The kitchen extends the full width of the rear wing and features mid-20th-century kitchen appliances and cabinetry, a dropped ceiling, and vinyl floor tiles. A rear enclosed service stair leads from the kitchen to the second floor.

The second floor of the house consists of a hallway, four rooms and a bathroom. All of the wood floors and window casings are original. In the middle room of the main block of the house, a small section of World War II-era wallpaper, which had been protected behind a corner cabinet (since removed), has been preserved in place. The colorized wallpaper features a selection of military fighter planes.

The attic, or half-story, of the house is a partially finished space. The front area is finished with plaster walls and ceiling, wood floors and closets with the typical five-paneled doors found throughout the house. A radiator is located against the exterior side wall. The unfinished side of the house reveals the original oak rafters, located two-feet on-center, with circular saw marks, a ridge board, and collar ties. Oak sheathing boards nailed to the rafters support the original roof.

The cellar is a finished space full of architectural and other remnants. The original chandeliers that are being reinstalled were found here. The cellar is divided into two rooms, with the larger space further divided by vertical wood board walls. A bar in the back room is reputedly a Prohibition-era "speakeasy."<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> No historical documentation has been located to support the existence of a Prohibition-era speakeasy in the dwelling.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-1766

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:

<b>Specific dates</b>	1913-1945	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction dates</b>	1913		

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 single-family dwelling at 79 Franklin Street was construction in 1913 for property owners, Adolph Torovsky and Annie Torovsky. Torovsky was a prominent member of the United States Naval Academy Band, having studied with Johann Strauss II while living in Vienna. This wood frame building is located on the Glebe Lands of St. Anne’s Parish, property subsequently owned by the Farmers Bank of Maryland, the first banking institutions chartered in Annapolis. The bank retained ownership of the property, which was improved by an early 19<sup>th</sup> century dwelling, until the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Since its construction, the building has been held by only three owners, all of whom occupied the building. In 2000, the single-family dwelling was converted into commercial office space occupied by the present owners.

### Property History

James Stoddert surveyed the property on which the building at 79 Franklin Street stands in 1718. Stoddert’s map indicates lots (59, 60, and 61) were owned by St. Anne’s Parish, and remained unimproved under their custody. According to a 1742 act of Assembly, the Parish was given permission to lease the lots for twenty-one years to “such persons as might be willing and desirous to receive such Lease of the Lots aforesaid, or some of them, and to Build on and otherwise improve the same.”<sup>2</sup> A second act of Assembly was granted in 1747 that extended the period of the lease to sixty-three years with an annual fee of four pounds sterling. This second act was needed, as the Parish had been unable to lease the property, because the twenty-one year lease was not considered profitable by prospective investors. With the provisions of the new act, the Parish successfully leased all three lots within months.

Daniel Dulany leased lot 59, while lot 60 and part of lot 61 in parcel 5 were leased to William Reynolds. The westernmost portion of lot 61, “whereon is standing a stone house, formerly the prison,” was subleased to Thomas King.<sup>3</sup> Prior to leasing the property from the Parish, Reynolds maintained a shop in Annapolis where he sold “sundry European and India goods, spices, confections, spirits, and other miscellaneous merchandise.”<sup>4</sup> In 1747, Reynolds’ was noted in the *Gazette* as a hatter, and later as a public house keeper. Reynolds did not advertise that he maintained a tavern in his home on Church Circle; however, Mary Fonnereau appears to have placed a public notice announcing that she operated an ordinary on the property leased previously to Reynolds. Fonnereau was granted a license “to keep an Inn or Ordinary in the Dwelling House of William Reynolds” on November 11, 1755.<sup>5</sup> This license and advertisement, coupled with the lease granted to Reynolds by the Parish, indicates that the building presently standing at 6 Church Circle (AA-402) was constructed between 1747 and 1755. The sublease between Reynolds and Fonnereau was renewed in 1756. When Fonnereau’s lease expired in 1757, William Reynolds applied for a license to keep a tavern in “his dwelling house.”<sup>6</sup> Reynolds

<sup>2</sup> Bernard Christian Steiner, ed. *Archives of Maryland, Volume XLII: Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Volume 20, 1740 to 1744.* (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1923), p. 432.

<sup>3</sup> Vestry Minutes of St. Anne’s Parish, vol. 1, folio 295.

<sup>4</sup> Advertisements in *Maryland Gazette*, 1745-1751.

<sup>5</sup> Anne Arundel County Court Judgments, ISB #3, folios 335-336.

<sup>6</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1766

Name 79 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 2

---

appears to have renewed the tavern lease each year until 1767. An advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette* documents that Reynold's named his tavern the *Beaver and Lac'd Hat*.<sup>7</sup> His will was probated in 1777, and after monetary bequests, "all the rest and residue of [his] present estate both real and Personal" were devised to his second wife, Mary, and daughter Margaret. Reynolds' estate was valued at 2,440 pounds, with the house and leased lot valued at 1,200 pounds. Following the death of Mary Reynolds sometime before 1783, the property was conveyed to her daughter, Margaret Reynolds, and her husband, Alexander Trueman.

In 1789, Trueman leased the property to Deborah Reynolds, granddaughter of William Reynolds. Simultaneously, he deeded the residue of his real property to Gabriel Duvall in trust. A prominent lawyer and statesman, Duvall was charged with selling the land and paying Trueman's many debts. In 1794, two years after Indians killed Trueman while he was in the Ohio Valley, a Chancery Court case was brought against Duvall and William Dent Beall (a creditor of Trueman) by the Corporation of the City of Annapolis. The case was related to Trueman's many debts, which included the satisfaction of William Reynolds' legacies, payment of debt to the State of Maryland, payment of debts due to William Dent Beall, and payment of debts to the City Corporation. The Corporation was distressed because the property was not sold, yet the "interest on the debt [was] daily increasing and the property and improvements [were] decaying and becoming less valuable...."<sup>8</sup> Duvall testified that he had endeavored a number of times to execute the trust by selling the property, but had "never been offered for any of the said property...any price which was in his opinion nearly equal to the value of the property and therefore he deemed it most advantageous to the creditors to delay the sale...."<sup>9</sup> Duvall stated that "the said house and lot [had] been occupied by Mrs. Reynolds and her two daughters by direction of said Trueman until late in the year 1791 and when they left it, it was rented out by [Duvall] until the present time and the improvements were much out of repair when the same was rented."<sup>10</sup> After 1791, the property was leased to William Goldsmith, city councilman and sheriff of Annapolis in the 1780s. John Davidson bought the lease for 1,020 pounds several months after the Chancery Court case commenced. Davidson was a prominent member of Annapolis society, serving as collector of the port in the early 1790s, register of the free School, purveyor of arms for the Revolutionary Army, and city councilman. Upon his death in 1794, Eleanor Davidson received title to the lease, and appears to have lived in the dwelling sometime after 1794 until 1812. Title of the property was confirmed in 1798.

On February 3, 1812, Eleanor Davidson sold the lease and brick dwelling to the President, Directors, and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for \$3,600. Six years later, St. Anne's Parish sold lot 60 to the bank for \$350. The Farmers Bank of Maryland, incorporated in 1804, was one of the first four banking institutions chartered in the state, and the first in Annapolis. As documented in *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, the bank was formed specifically for the purpose of supporting agricultural production, complementing the Baltimore banks that primarily were involved with commercial and industrial activities. "Recognizing that farmers often had few assets besides land, Farmers Bank was the first in the state to accept real property as security for loans. The bank also was the first in the nation to pay interest on deposits."<sup>11</sup>

The Farmers National Bank retained ownership of Lot 60 throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, selling only the rectangular parcel at the intersection of Doctor Street (now Franklin Street) and Cathedral Street in September 1869. However, according to historic maps, the property fronting Franklin Street where the buildings denoted today as 79 and 81 Franklin Street now stand was subsequently improved by the construction of a single-family dwelling with a gambrel roof. The wide wood frame structure, which was approximately two bays deep, appears on historic maps as early as 1844 and stylistically appears to date from the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The building at Franklin Street stood on this property until the early 1880s, as noted by *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*.

<sup>7</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, August 29, 1765.

<sup>8</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, "Addendum to Reynolds Tavern," MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>9</sup> Chancery Court Record, Liber 29, Folio 14.

<sup>10</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, "Addendum to Reynolds Tavern," MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>11</sup> Marcia M. Miller and Orlando Ridout V, editors, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. (Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998), p. 72.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1766

Name 79 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 3

---

At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, after razing the rental house, the Farmers National Bank had the large parcel subdivided and began conveying the narrow building lots separately. The last of the four lots fronting Franklin Street between Church Circle and Cathedral Street to be sold by the Bank was 79 Franklin Street. Adolph Torovsky and his wife Annie Torovsky purchased the property for \$1,050 on March 26, 1913.

### **Building History**

Adolph Torovsky was born in 1870 in Prague, Czechoslovakia and migrated to the United States in 1892. Torovsky, who studied under Johann Strauss II in Vienna, was a member of the 26<sup>th</sup> Hungarian Regimental Band. He joined the United States Naval Academy Band as a trumpet player soon after settling in Annapolis. Torovsky rose to serve as director of the band, retiring in 1922. He was married to Anna Ruzicka, who was also born in Prague. The 1920 census indicates the Torovskys were born in Bohemia, while, in *Annapolis Maryland Families*, Robert Harry McIntire indicates they were from Prague. Soon after arriving in Annapolis, Torovsky commissioned for the construction of the building at 206 King George Street (AA-1134), where he resided until moving to Franklin Street.

Under the ownership of the Torovskys, the property designated as 79 Franklin Street was improved by the construction of a single-family dwelling of wood frame. Erected in 1913, the building was rectangular in plan with projecting bays and a rear ell. The façade was finished with a two-story porch that was enclosed on the second story to provide added living space. The 1920 census records that Torovsky lived in the dwelling with his wife, Anna, and their three sons. Adolph Charles Torovsky, born in Maryland in 1894, attended the Peabody Conservatory of Music, and joined the United States Navy during World War I. Eventually, Torovsky moved to Washington, D.C., where he served as organist and choir director at the Epiphany Church. Rudolph Adam Torovsky, born in 1897, was a medical photographer. Youngest son, Richard Herbert Torovsky, born in 1899, attended St. John's College (class of 1922) and served as a major in the United States Army during World War II. He retired as a Lieutenant Colonel.

The elder Adolph Torovsky, having retired in 1922, continued to reside in the Colonial Revival-style dwelling on Franklin Street until his death in August 1945. The widowed Anna Torovsky sold the Franklin Street property three months later to Cleo J. and Mary Apostol. Cleo John Apostol, born in Sparta, Greece in 1903, was the son of John and Georgia Apostol. In 1938, he married Mary Mandris, who was born in 1916. The couple raised three children, John Cleo (Mayor of Annapolis from 1973 to 1981), Georgia, and Nicholas Cleo Apostol. Cleo J. Apostol operated a restaurant on Market Space. In addition, Apostol operated a Greek Orthodox Church school in the dwelling.<sup>12</sup> After fifty-five years, Apostol sold the house at 79 Franklin Street in October 2000 to present owners, Thomas and Jessica McCarthy. As the third owners of the Colonial Revival-style building, the McCarthys have converted the dwelling into office space for the law firm of McCarthy and McCarthy.

---

<sup>12</sup> The current owners are in possession of the ledgers of the church school.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1766

Name 79 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 4

---

### Chain of Title

- 1694: Lot 61 surveyed for Vestry of St. Anne's Parish  
Archives of Maryland XIX, Folio 110
- July 16, 1818: St. Anne's Parish sold property to Farmers Bank of Maryland  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 6 Folio 31
- March 26, 1913: Farmers National Bank to Adolph Torovsky  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber GW 96 Folio 269
- August 8, 1945: Adolph Torovsky bequeathed to Annie Torovsky  
Will Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber RGP 2 Folio 216
- November 2, 1945: Annie Torovsky, to Cleo J. and Mary Apostol  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JHH 345 Folio 26
- October 2, 2000: Cleo J. Apostol to Thomas McCarthy, Jr. and Jessica McCarthy  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber 9970 Folio 423

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

Inventory No. AA-1766

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

Acreage of surveyed property 1 Acre  
Acreage of historical setting 1 Acre  
Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

---

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The building at 79 Franklin Street in Annapolis has been associated with Parcel 407 as noted on Map 4Z, Grid 15, since its construction in 1913.

---

## 11. Form Prepared by

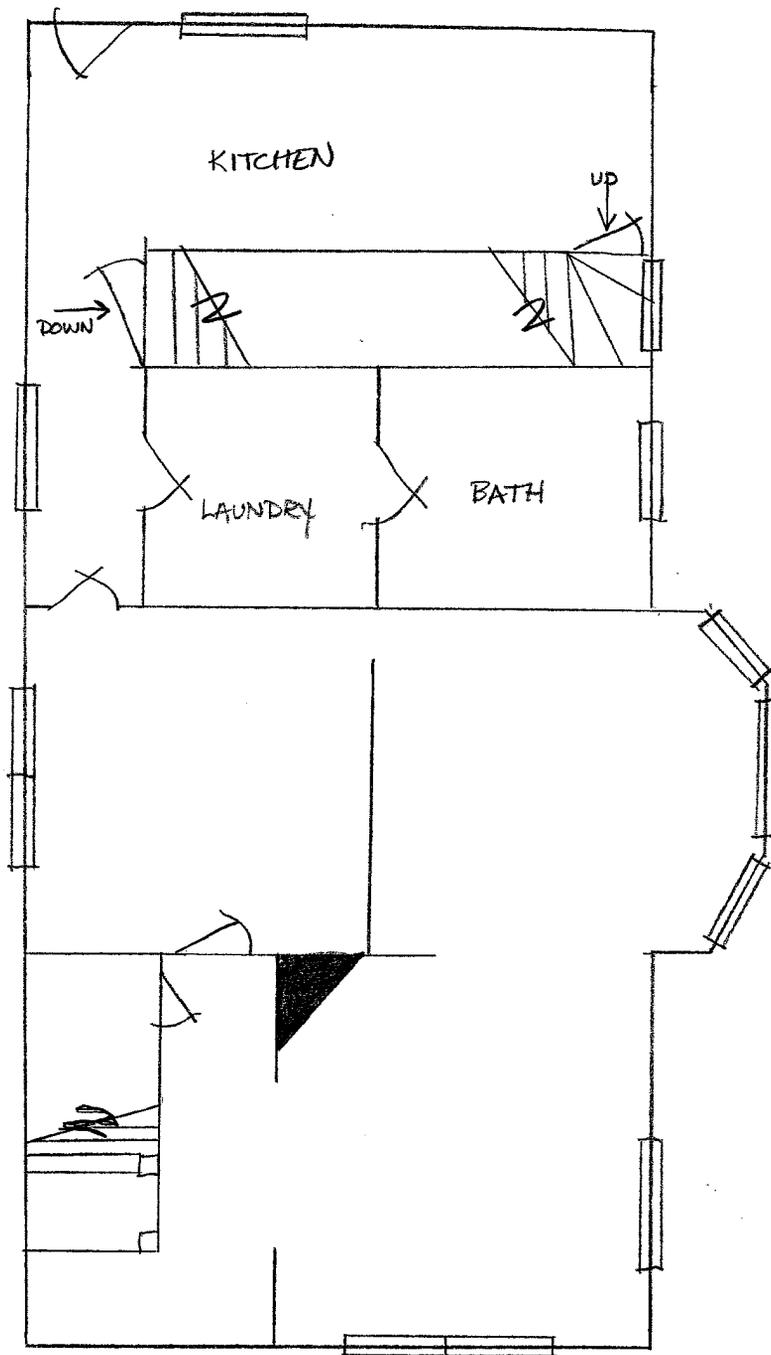
---

name/title	Laura Trieschmann and Kim Williams, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	April 28, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

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  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600



79 FRANKLIN STREET AA-1766  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

RESOURCE FLOOR PLAN  
FIRST FLOOR



NOT TO SCALE





AA-1766

99 FRANKLIN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

EAST CORNER, LOOKING WEST

1 OF 9



AA-1766

79 FRANKLIN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

NORTH CORNER LOOKING SOUTH

2 OF 9



AD-1766

79 FRANKLIN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SW ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

3 OF 9



AA-1766

79 FRANKLIN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SOUTH CORNER, LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 9



AA-1766  
79 FRANKLIN ST  
ANNAPOLIS, MD  
TRACERIES  
5/2001  
MD SHPO  
1ST FLOOR LOOKING SOUTH  
5 OF 9



AA-1766

79 FRANKLIN ST  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

1ST FLOOR, LOOKING NORTH

6 OF 9



AA-1766

79 FRANKLIN ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR HALL LOOKING SE

7 OF 9



AA-1766  
79 FRANKLIN ST  
ANNAPOLIS, MD  
TRACERIES  
5/2001  
AND SHPO  
ATTIC, LOOKING NORTH  
8 OF 9



AA-1766  
79 FRANKLIN ST  
ANNAPOLIS, MD  
TRACERIES  
5/2001  
MD SHPO  
BASEMENT LOOKING NW  
9 OF 9

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA 1766</u>	
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:	
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing	
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:	
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:	
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:	
PRESENT USE: <u>SF Res</u>	
ORIGINAL USE: <u>SF Res</u>	
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:	
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:	
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent ( ) Good (X) Fair ( ) Poor: ( )	
THEME:	
STYLE: <u>Four Square</u>	
DATE BUILT: <u>1908-1913</u>	

COUNTY: <u>Anne Arundel</u>
TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>
LOCATION: <u>79 Franklin Street</u>
COMMON NAME:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: <u>Res Map30 Par643</u>
OWNER: <u>Cleo J. &amp; Mary Apostol</u>
ADDRESS: <u>79 Franklin Street</u> <u>Annapolis, MD 21401</u>
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No ( ) Restricted ( )
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local (X) State ( ) National ( ) <input checked="" type="radio"/>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

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

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

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

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Number of Bays: 3 x 4

Approximate Dimensions: 20 x 60

Entrance Location: Left under porch

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Large hipped dormers at front and sides; second floor overhangs first to create a porch, supported on three Tuscan columns; deep overhanging eaves, large addition at rear projects beyond side wall.

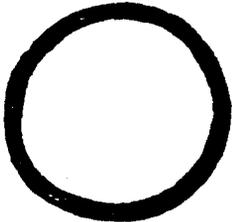
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Minor variety of Four-Square style with interesting porch treatment; inscale and contributes to the 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





79 Franklin

AA 1766

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SE Elevation/camera facing NW