

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-1767

Annapolitan Club

81 Franklin Street

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

1909

Private

The former single-family dwelling at 81 Franklin Street was construction in 1909 by the Annapolitan Club. 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 bank retained ownership of the property, which was improved by an early 19th century dwelling, until the turn of the 20th century. Since its completion in 1913, the building has served as the home of the Annapolitan Club, a local social club founded in 1897.

Reflective of the Dutch Colonial style, the part brick and part wood frame building presents its gambrel-roofed end wall as its primary facade, facing southeast on Franklin Street. Set upon a raised foundation delineated by a wide brick watertable, the rectangular two-story building is constructed of Flemish-bond brick on the first story, and wood frame clad with square-butt wood shingles on the side slopes of the gambrel roof at the second story level. The gambrel roof, which overhangs the first story and has a boxed eave, is sheathed with asphalt shingles and features a central brick chimney with a corbeled cap. A three-bay-wide porch extends the full width of the facade, and a small one-story, brick and wood frame shed-roof wing projects from the rear elevation.

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-1767

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 Annapolitan Club at 81 Franklin Street is a two-story building erected in 1909. Reflective of the Dutch Colonial style, the part brick and part wood frame building presents its gambrel-roofed end wall as its primary facade, facing southeast on Franklin Street. Set upon a raised foundation delineated by a wide brick watertable, the rectangular building is constructed of Flemish-bond brick on the first story, and wood frame clad with square-butt wood shingles on the side slopes of the gambrel roof at the second story level. The gambrel roof, which overhangs the first story and has a boxed eave, is sheathed with asphalt shingles and features a central brick chimney with a corbeled cap. A three-bay-wide porch extends the full width of the facade, and a small one-story, brick and wood frame shed-roof wing projects from the rear elevation.

Exterior Description:

The southeast elevation of the Annapolitan Club is divided into three bays, defined primarily by the full-width front porch and side entry door. The porch, consisting of four Doric wood columns supporting a plain frieze board, is raised upon a pier foundation and offers a flight of wooden steps to the principal entry door. The three bays of the facade consist of the main entry and two pairs of 14-light double French doors. The entry itself consists of a large wood and glass door, with lower wood panels and 9-light upper panel, flanked by sidelights and side panels. The French doors, which open directly onto the porch, have gauged brick jack arches for lintels.

The second story of the facade has two single 8/2 windows, symmetrically aligned above the two end bays on the first story. A three-light lunette window is located on center above the second-story windows in the attic level.

The southwest elevation is divided into four unequal bays on the first story and three bays on the second story. The front end of the first story has three single 6/1 windows, while the rear section consists of a multi-paned, tri-partite casement. All of the openings have stone sills, while the lintels directly abut the bed molding of the gambrel-roof cornice. The second story consists of two half-hipped dormers in the front half of the wall, and a tri-partite, half-hipped dormer window in the rear half. The dormers all have 6/1 windows set under the wide boxed eaves of the half-hipped dormer roofs. The basement level has five openings, all of which have gauged brick jack arches and stone sills. Three of the openings retain their original 9-light windows, while the others have been boarded up.

The northeast elevation is similarly divided into four unequal bays. Here, however, the front half of the first story has only one small, 6-light casement window, while the rear half is lit with three single 6/1 windows. All of the openings have concrete sills. The brick wall of the first story extends beyond the end of the main block, forming a side wall to a rear shed-roof wing on the building.

The second story has four windows, including three half-hipped dormers regularly spaced along the roof line, and a large multi-paned, tri-partite fixed sash. The front and rear bays each have single half-hipped dormers with 12-light fixed replacement sash, while the center bay consists of a pair of 4/4 sash in a slightly larger half-hipped dormer. The multi-pane, tri-partite window is located in the second bay from the front, and cut into the gambrel roof, interrupting its slope. The basement level has five openings, each with gauged brick lintels and concrete sills. Four of the five windows retain original, multi-paned casement sash; the remaining window is boarded up and holds an air conditioning unit.

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The northwest end elevation is divided into four bays, including the one-story, shed roof wing extending off the northern end. This wing features an unfenestrated brick wall on the northwest elevation, and wood shingles on the other three wall surfaces. Like the main block of the building, the wing is set upon a raised foundation, and offers a rear entry, at the top of a flight of wooden stairs. Next to the rear wing are three single windows in the rear wall of the building. The two outside windows have 6/1 sash, while the middle window features a 9-light replacement with an air conditioning unit accommodated in it. On the second story (in gambrel end) are two large windows, one original 8/2 sash and one 9-light replacement with an air conditioning unit. A pair of 4-light casements is located on center of the elevation at the attic level.

The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-1767

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 checked="" 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 1909-2001 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1909

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

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

The former single-family dwelling at 81 Franklin Street was construction in 1909 by the Annapolitan Club. 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 bank retained ownership of the property, which was improved by an early 19th century dwelling, until the turn of the 20th century. Since its completion in 1913, the building has served as the home of the Annapolitan Club, a local social club founded in 1897.

Property History

James Stoddert surveyed the property on which the building at 81 Franklin Street stands in 1718. Stoddert's map indicates St. Anne's Parish owned the three lots (59, 60, and 61), which 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."¹ 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.² 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."³ 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, 1755.⁴ 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."⁵ Reynolds appears to have renewed the tavern lease each year until 1767. An advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette* documents that Reynold's

¹ 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.

² Vestry Minutes of St. Anne's Parish, vol. 1, folio 295.

³ Advertisements in *Maryland Gazette*, 1745-1751.

⁴ Anne Arundel County Court Judgments, ISB #3, folios 335-336.

⁵ Historic American Buildings Survey, "Addendum to Reynolds Tavern," MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

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named his tavern the *Beaver and Lac'd Hat*.⁶ 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..."⁷ 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..."⁸ 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."⁹ 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."¹⁰

The Farmers National Bank retained ownership of Lot 60 throughout the 19th 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 were 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 19th century. The Franklin Street building stood on this property until the early 1880s, as noted by *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*.

⁶ *Maryland Gazette*, August 29, 1765.

⁷ Historic American Buildings Survey, "Addendum to Reynolds Tavern," MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

⁸ Chancery Court Record, Liber 29, Folio 14.

⁹ Historic American Buildings Survey, "Addendum to Reynolds Tavern," MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

¹⁰ Marcia M. Miller and Orlando Ridout V, editors, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. (Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998), p. 72.

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Building History

At the turn of the 20th century, after razing the rental house, the Farmers National Bank had the large parcel subdivided and began conveying the narrow building lots separately. The first lot fronting Franklin Street between Church Circle and Cathedral Street to be sold by the bank was 81 Franklin Street. Dr. Sewell Stavely Hepburn, Jr. and his wife, Annie McCaleb Burwell Hepburn, purchased the property for \$1,500 on February 26, 1908.

The property designated as 81 Franklin Street was improved by the construction of a single-family dwelling of wood frame with brick cladding on the first story. Erected by 1909, the building was rectangular in plan with a small one-story entry portico on the north end of the northwest elevation. The 1908 Sanborn Maps indicate a freestanding building, standing one story in height, was located at the southern corner of the property, fronting directly on Franklin Street. The building is noted as being temporary on the Sanborn Maps. Additionally, the irregularly shaped lot purchased from the bank also included the brick smokehouse historically associated with Reynolds Tavern at 6 Church Circle (AA-402). The structure, covered with a pyramidal roof, dates to the original 1747 period of construction of the tavern. Although it has commonly been referred to as a smokehouse, archeological investigations conducted circa 1979, could not confirm the building's historic use.

Dr. Sewell Stavely Hepburn, Jr., born in Loudoun County, Virginia in 1874, was the son of Reverend Sewell S. and Selina Lloyd Hepburn. Hepburn received his degree from the Richmond Medical School. In 1913, Hepburn had his residence constructed at 54 State Circle (AA-1596). Prominently located on State Circle adjacent to the Governor Calvert House (AA-692/1597), the Hepburn home also included the doctor's medical office. Dr. Hepburn conveyed the Franklin Street property to the Annapolitan Club just one month after purchasing it. This suggests that Hepburn was instrumental in locating the local club on Franklin Street. The club increased their holdings in May 1909, purchasing a second lot from the Bank. In 1909, the club was charged \$6,600 for the lot and building at 81 Franklin Street.

The Annapolitan Club was founded in 1897 as a mixed-gender social club for residents of the Annapolis community. It was the goal of the founders to establish a social organization in the city where they could gather on a regular basis. Additionally, it was intended to serve as a location for daily luncheons. Membership in the club is through sponsorship by a current member. Initially, the Annapolitan Club met at the Maryland Inn (AA-407) on Church Circle, then moved to the second floor of the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company at 236-238 Main Street (AA-408).

An error had been made in the deed of conveyance between Dr. Hepburn and the bank when the property was sold in February 1908. Accordingly, several confirmatory deeds were filed between Hepburn, the bank, and the Annapolitan Club in 1913. Thus, by March 1913, the lot containing the circa 1747 outbuilding historically associated with Reynolds Tavern was returned to the bank. During the ownership of the Annapolitan Club, the building at 81 Franklin Street was augmented by the construction of a full-width front porch of wood frame. Although the building was denoted on the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps as a single-family dwelling, it was noted in the city directory year after year as the home of the Annapolitan Club. The census records for 1920 indicate the building was used as housing, however. It was occupied by boarders J.D. Bayless (a storage company merchant), H. Henry Barnard (a bank cashier), and John T. Oursler. A pharmacist at the Naval Academy, Oursler was the only lodger noted in the 1910 census for 81 Franklin Street. The Annapolitan Club has continued to own and occupy the building at 81 Franklin Street for over ninety years, continuing as a mixed-gender organization. Despite the notation in the 1920 census records, the building has never functioned as a residence. The club still serves lunch from Monday through Friday and has an evening social function once a month for its members.

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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
- February 26, 1908: Farmers National Bank to Sewell S. Hepburn, Jr. and Annie McCaleb Hepburn
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 68 Folio 486
- March 26, 1908: Sewell S. Hepburn, Jr. and Annie McCaleb Hepburn to Annapolitan Club
First Lot
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 59 Folio 136
- May 12, 1909: Farmers National Bank to Annapolitan Club
Second Lot
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 70 Folio 447
- March 5, 1913: Annapolitan Club to Farmers National Bank
Correction in Property Boundary
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 96 Folio 172
- March 8, 1913: Farmers National Bank to Annapolitan Club
Correction in Property Boundary
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 96 Folio 173

9. Major Bibliographical References

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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 81 Franklin Street in Annapolis has been historically associated with Parcel 408 as denoted on Map 4Z, Grid 15 since its construction in 1909.

11. Form Prepared by

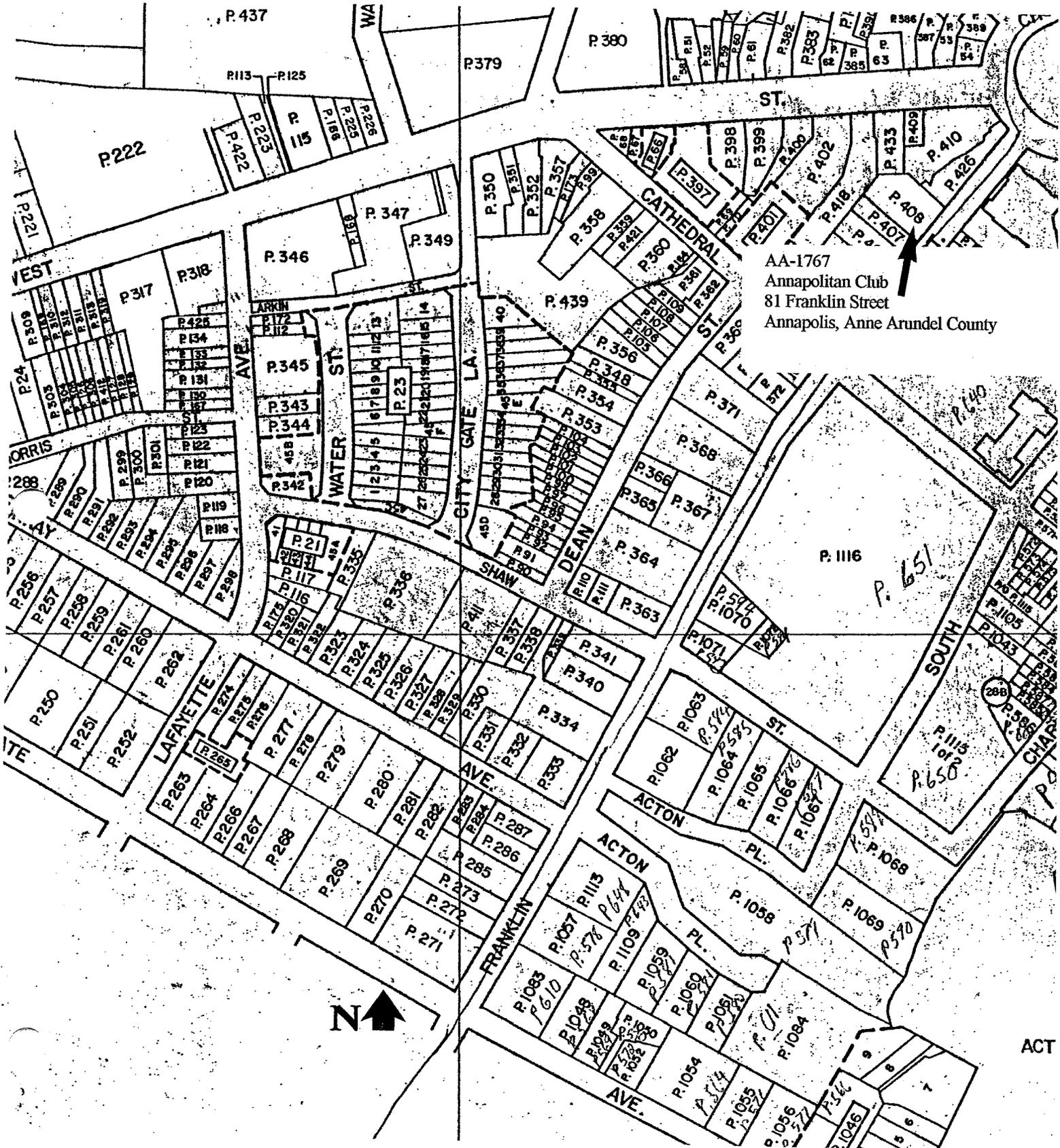
name/title	Laura Trieschmann and Kim Williams, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	April 28, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

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

MAP OF ANNAPOLIS, No.4-6
Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
1967; Revised 1991
Scale 1" = 200'



AA-1767
Annapolitan Club
81 Franklin Street
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County



ACT



AA-1767

81 FRANKLIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SE ELEVATION LOOKING NW

1 OF 4



AA-1767

81 FRANKLIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD. SHPO

NE ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

2 OF 4



AA-1767

81 FRANKLIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

WEST CORNER LOOKING EAST

3 OF 4



PRIVATE
PARKING

AA-1767

81 FRANKLIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SOUTH CORNER, LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 4

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA 1767</u>
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME: Annapolitan Club
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: Club
ORIGINAL USE: SF Res
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: "Dutch Colonial"
DATE BUILT: 1908-1913

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 81 Franklin Street
COMMON NAME: The Annapolitan Club
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 30 Par 644
OWNER: Annapolitan Club
ADDRESS: 81 Franklin Street Annapolis, MD 21401
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local (✓) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

- Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
- Wall Structure
 - Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon (X)
 - Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
- Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
 Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
 Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
 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 () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel (X) Jerkinhead ()
 Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
 Other:

Number of Stories: 2
 Number of Bays: 3 x 4
 Approximate Dimensions: 30 x 50

Entrance Location: Right at porch

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads () Development () Deterioration () Alteration () Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive () Negative () Mixed () Other:
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ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Gambrel roof end to street, rows of hipped dormers at side elevations, full width porch across front end wall; half-round window in gambrel end; porch has full entablature as cornice and Tuscan columns; full length windows first floor and side lit entrance.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

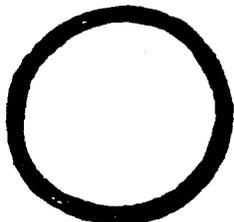
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Minor example of Dutch Colonial Revival, contributes to the street. Social value as Annapolitan Club.

X

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

ST. JOHN'S STREET

BLADEN STREET

NORTHWEST STREET

CATHEDRAL STREET

STREET

SHAW ST.

SHAW STREET

STREET

ACTON STREET

CHURCH CIRCLE

STATE CIRCLE

COLLEGE

SCHOOL ST.

DUKE

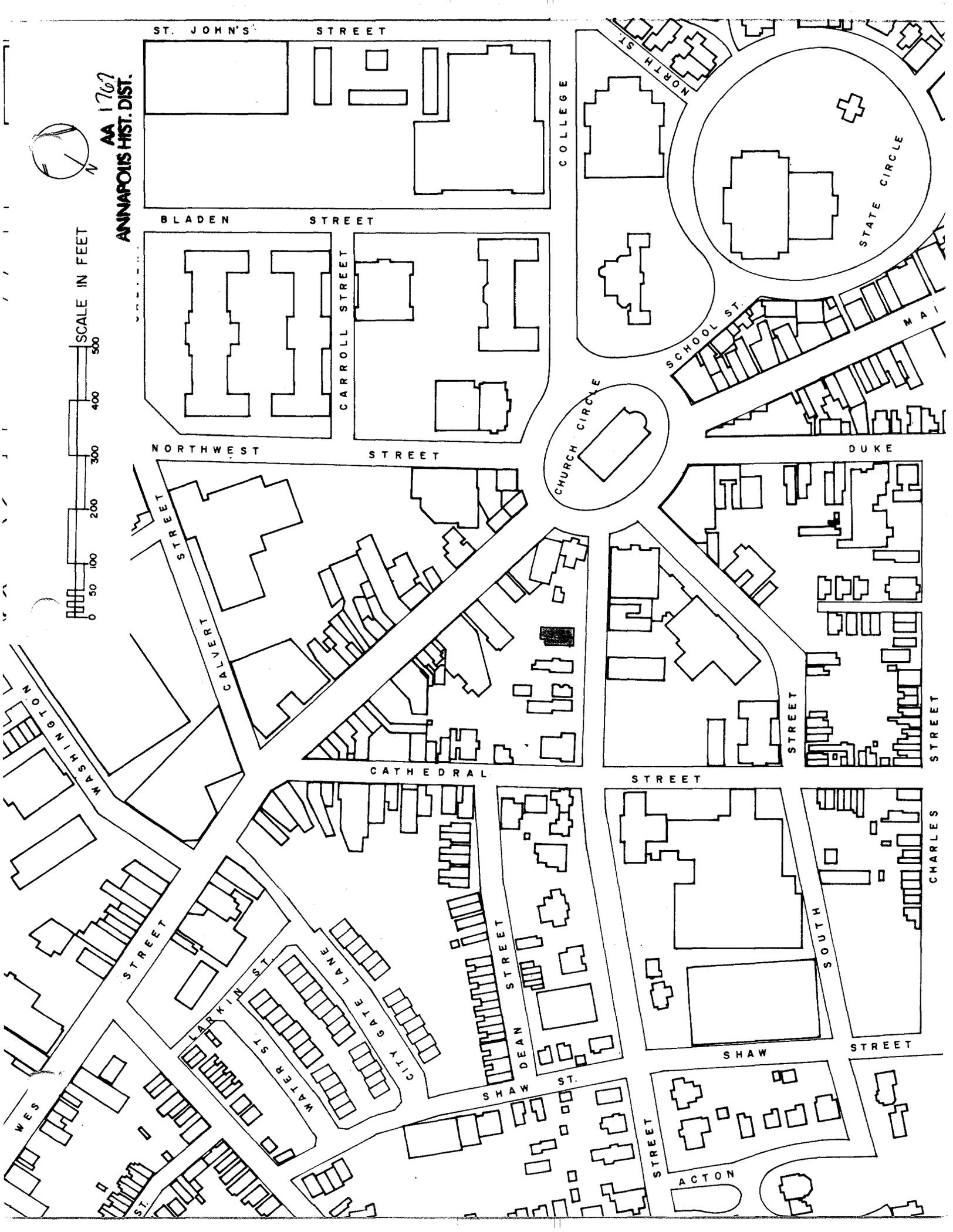
STREET

CHARLES

SOUTH

AA 1767
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

SCALE IN FEET





81 Franklin

AA 1767

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SE Elevation/camera facing NW