

**Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building**  
**AA-2397**  
**24 Market Space**  
**Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland**  
**ca. 1954**  
**Private**

The commercial building at 24 Market Space was constructed circa 1954 for Sophia Roth Kramer and Edward Kramer, whose heirs still own the property. Initially containing two commercial stores, the building was rehabilitated for use as a restaurant in 1955. The restaurant eventually expanded to include the Edward and Ella Lee Burtis House at 20-22 Market Space (AA-595). In 1985, following a renovation of the façade that included removal of the commercial storefronts, the buildings at 20-22-24 Market Space became The Federal House, a bar and grill. The history of the property at 24 Market Space began in the late seventeenth century as part of the Ship Carpenters Lot. With the development and increasing importance of the Annapolis dock and market area, the property was divided about 1762 by business partners Horatio Samuel Middleton and Richard Maccubbin. Both parcels were improved by commercial stores that prospered in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Maccubbin and his heirs retained ownership of the mid-eighteenth-century three-story building that occupied this prominent corner lot until 1813, when it was sold to local merchant Joseph Williams. The imposing brick building, which was razed in the mid-twentieth century, served as the store of many successful Annapolitan merchants, including John T. Barber, Joseph S.M. Basil, Harwood Iglehart, and Isaac Silver.

Set on a solid masonry foundation, the two-story building is constructed of brick laid in stretcher bond on the façade and six-course American bond on the exposed southwest side elevation. The brick has been painted, thus obscuring irregularities in the coursing of the façade where the two storefronts previously existed and the infill of openings on the side elevation. The flat roof is covered in a built-up composite material, hidden from public view by a parapet wall with metal coping. The entablature on the façade is reminiscent of the Colonial Revival style. A brick addition and concrete block addition project from the rear of the building along Jarboe Alley.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2397

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

historic Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building

other \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street and number 24 Market Space \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Annapolis \_\_\_ vicinity

county Anne Arundel

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

name 24 Market Space Associates c/o Mullen & Sondberg

street and number 2553 Housley Road telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21404

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 3894 folio 49

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 984 tax ID number 04516400

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- X Contributing Resource in National Register District
- X 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>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____ 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>	

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## 7. Description

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

### Summary Description

The two-story building at 24 Market Space was erected circa 1954 by property owner Sophia Roth Kramer. Replacing a three-story building dating from the late eighteenth century, the commercial building was originally constructed to house two commercial stores. It was rehabilitated to serve as a restaurant in 1955, and joined on the interior with 20-22 Market Space (AA-595) in 1985. Set on a solid masonry foundation, the building is constructed of brick laid in stretcher bond on the façade and six-course American on the exposed southwest side elevation. The brick has been painted, thus obscuring irregularities in the coursing of the façade where the two storefronts previously existed and the infill of openings on the side elevation. The flat roof is covered in a built-up composite material, hidden from public view by a parapet wall with metal coping. The entablature on the façade is reminiscent of the Colonial Revival style. A brick addition and concrete block addition project from the rear of the building along Jarboe Alley.

### Site Description

The masonry building at 24 Market Space is located on the north corner of Market Space and its intersection with Fleet Street. Front-in parking is located to the southeast of the property. The building occupies the entire lot, framed by brick sidewalks on the southeast and southwest sides. The rear of the property is accessible from Jarboe Alley, which extends northeastward from Fleet Street at its intersection with Cornhill Street. The building abuts 20-22 Market Space on its northeast elevation; the interiors of the two buildings were opened up to create one large space in the late twentieth century.

### Detailed Description

The two-story building is set on a solid masonry foundation (not visible). It is constructed of brick laid in stretcher bond and has been painted to show its association with 20-22 Market Space. The faces of the bricks are tooled. The modest building is capped by a flat roof that is concealed from public view by the high parapet wall on the façade. Originally providing two commercial stores, the building was altered in 1955 to serve as a restaurant. In 1985, as indicated by a date stone, the façade was changed to its current configuration, which does not include an entry opening. Changes to the façade are evidence by the two attached brick piers or pilasters that frame the first story and the changes in brickwork. Additionally, evidence of former signage applied to the façade between the first and second stories is visible. These piers project four inches out from the plane of the wall and are one foot wide. They rise to the top of the first-story window openings, approximately seven feet high. The piers are set on a slightly projecting sill that because of the slope of the site is higher on the southwestern end. A scrolled tie rod has been inserted between the first and second stories above the eastern end bay of the façade.

The façade of 24 Market Space includes replacement double-hung windows, each sheltered under large canvas awnings. The openings on the first story are elongated, while those on the second story are slightly shorter than

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standard size. The first story has a paired window at the center, flanked on either side by single windows. The second story has three symmetrically placed single windows. Each opening holds a 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash window set above header brick sills. The jack-arched openings have narrow square-edged surrounds with interior torus molding.

The entablature crowning the façade is constructed of wood with simple fillet profiles. A bolection-molded architrave has been applied approximately seven inches below the entablature. The narrow, plain frieze is trimmed at the base by a fillet molding. The boxed cornice, with a squared fillet profile, overhangs slightly. It is covered with metal coping.

The southwest elevation fronting Fleet Street at Cornhill Street is constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond. An elongated 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash window like those on the first story of the façade pierces the southern end bay of the first story. It has a jack arch, header brick sill, narrow square-edged surrounds with torus molding and canvas awning. Ghosting of smaller openings, possibly windows or for mechanical equipment, mark the two inner bays of the first story. The openings have been infilled with brick and there is no evidence of sills or arches. Two flush metal doors have been installed in the two western end bays of the first story. The inner of the two doors lacks exterior hardware and thus can be opened from the interior of the building only. A brick-infilled opening is set between the entry openings. The second story is pierced by eight unequally spaced window openings. Each opening holds a 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash window with header brick sill and narrow square-edged surround with torus molding. An entablature is suggested by the sheets of plywood applied to the top of the elevation, approximately seven inches above the second-story openings. The plywood has a molded architrave and meets the architrave wrapping around the corner of the building from the façade. It is topped by metal coping.

In 1985, when the building was joined on the interior with 20-22 Market Space, a two-story concrete block addition was constructed along Jarboe Alley. Lacking window and entry openings, the addition spans the width of 20-22 Market Space and extends to abut the brick addition on the west corner of 24 Market Space. It has a flat roof with metal gutters resting on the wood fascia. The first story has two large square openings holding metal louvers that allow for ventilation of the restaurant equipment. A smaller opening on the first story has been infilled with concrete blocks. A similar infilled opening marks the center bay of the second story. Projecting from the second story, in the eastern end bay, is a small louvered vent. The brick addition at the west corner of the building appears to have been constructed in two parts, although the corbelling of the brick cornices corresponds. Inspection of the interior indicates this addition is constructed of concrete blocks that have been veneered in brick laid in a stretcher bond. Rising about five inches above the main block of the building at 24 Market Space, the addition has a poured concrete foundation and flat roof. The roof is edged by two courses of corbeled brick. The northwest elevation fronting Jarboe Alley is not fenestrated. The southwest elevation along Fleet Street at Cornhill Street has a flush metal door set on a concrete sill in the western end

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bay. A narrow garage opening (used for trash rather than parking) is set in the southern end bay of the addition. It has a soldier-course jack arch and roll-up metal door. The second story is pierced by two standard-sized window openings that continue the fenestration pattern of the main block's second story along Fleet Street. The openings have 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows with 3/1 false muntins. They are finished with header brick sills, soldier-coursed jack arches, and narrow square-edged surrounds.

### **Interior Description**

As a result of the extensive alterations taken soon after the building's construction and again in 1985, little of the original detailing remains intact. The interior is joined to that of 20-22 Market Space. The first floor of the main block provides a large seating area with restroom and storage closet to the west. The brick-veneered and concrete additions on the rear include the trash room, a straight-flight stair to the second floor, and restaurant kitchen equipment. The second floor of the main block includes one large open room with a bar along the northwest wall. The addition also includes storage, offices, and prep kitchen.

The first floor of 24 Market Space and 20-22 Market Space are joined on the interior through semicircular arched openings that have been created in the party wall. Possibly including portions of the late-eighteenth-century structure that once stood at 24 Market Space, the party wall is constructed of brick. Random bonding includes Flemish, three-course American, and six-course American. This brick wall is fully exposed on the interiors of both 24 and 20-22 Market Space. The three openings have soldier and rowlock bricks creating the arches. Because of the slope of the site and massing of the building, the first floor is reached by two steps down from the primary restaurant space at 20-22 Market Space.

The dining area has four-inch square ceramic tile flooring. The drywall on the walls is augmented by beaded board wainscoting that rises four feet high. Matching the wainscoting in the main restaurant, it has a three-and-a-half-inch high chair rail with ogee and bolection moldings. The wainscoting is finished with an eight-and-a-half-inch baseboard with quirk and bolection moldings. Drywall covers the ceiling, which is marked at the center by HVAC equipment surrounded by beaded boards. Crown molding with a cavetto profile frames the ceiling. Three brick pilasters, which rise to the second floor, are located along the southwest wall. Exposed on the first floor, the pilasters were once covered in plaster that has predominately been removed; the remains of the plaster obscure the bonding pattern although it appears to be stretcher bond. Cast iron columns with a Tuscan-like capital have been added for additional support at the center of the room. The elongated window openings are framed with stepped casing and molded back banding. The surrounds are four-and-three-quarters wide with a three-and-a-half-inch square-edged apron. The rounded sills have four-inch deep shelves. A raised platform for seating, surrounded by a metal balustrade, is located at the center of the southwest wall. Flush metal doors set in three-inch metal surrounds with a square edge provide access to the handicapped restroom in

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the north corner, the storage closet in the west corner, and the fire exit at the western end of the southwest elevation. A handicap ramp has been constructed from the entry opening in the northeast wall.

The second floor of 24 Market Space is reached by a large quarter-turn stair at 20-22 Market Space and a straight-flight service stair in the rear addition. The primary dining room on the second floor is used for private affairs. It is reached by a narrow side hall with one step down from 20-22 Market Space. It has four-inch wide replacement flooring edged by a four-inch ogee-molded baseboard. The drywall covering the walls is finished with a four-inch wide chair rail set three inches from the floor. The chair rail has fillet molding framing a large bolection molding. The brick pilasters exposed on the first floor have been incased in drywall and framed by a chair rail. The many window openings piercing the southeast and southwest walls have three-inch wide replacement surrounds with bead and cove molded casings. The four-inch wide sills also have bead and cove moldings. The openings have one-foot shelves along the Fleet Street elevation and seven-and-a-half-inch shelves on the Market Space elevation. The entry openings on the northeast and northwest walls have five-inch wide surrounds with a convex pilaster casing. The drywall ceiling, marked by HVAC and spot lights, has a five-inch wide crown molding with cavetto and ogee profiles. A bar has been constructed at the northwestern end of the room. Storage space is located beyond the flush wood door in the west corner of the room. Double-leaf doors provide access to the enclosed straight-flight stair leading down to the fire exit on Fleet Street. Access to the rear addition is gained by two steps up on the northwest wall (northern end). The second floor of the rear addition includes storage space and metal straight-flight stairs to the first floor. The addition has little ornamental detailing because of its use as part of the restaurant's prep kitchen. It has ceramic tile flooring, rubber baseboards and metal surrounds framing the flush metal doors. The walls and ceiling are covered in drywall.

## 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 checked="" 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** ca. 1954; 1955; 1985 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** ca. 1954

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 two-story commercial building at 24 Market Space was constructed circa 1954 for Sophia Roth Kramer and Edward Kramer, whose heirs still own the property. Initially containing two commercial stores, the building was rehabilitated for use as a restaurant in 1955. The restaurant eventually expanded to include the Edward and Ella Lee Burtis House at 20-22 Market Space. In 1985, following a renovation of the façade that included removal of the commercial storefronts, the buildings at 20-22-24 Market Space became The Federal House, a bar and grill. The history of the property at 24 Market Space began in the late seventeenth century as part of the Ship Carpenters Lot. With the development and increasing importance of the Annapolis dock and market area, the property was divided about 1762 by business partners Horatio Samuel Middleton and Richard Maccubbin. Both parcels were improved by commercial stores that prospered in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Maccubbin and his heirs retained ownership of the mid-eighteenth-century three-story building that occupied this prominent corner lot until 1813, when it was sold to local merchant Joseph Williams. The imposing brick building, which was razed in the mid-twentieth century, served as the store of many successful Annapolitan merchants, including John T. Barber, Joseph S.M. Basil, Harwood Iglehart, and Isaac Silver.

### HISTORY

#### Ship Carpenters Lot

The property on which 24 Market Space stands was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 for “use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province.”<sup>1</sup> Adjoining the waterfront along the northeast/southeast side, the lot had been a portion of the much larger Governor Nicholson’s Garden Lot. The land’s specific allocation for use by ship carpenters reflected the “character to the life of the community that dominated it for at least a generation.” Historian Edward C. Papenfuse explains further that “while tanyards, for obvious reasons of smell, were built on the periphery of town, shipbuilding was

<sup>1</sup> See “Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729,” Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

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carried on in the very heart of the community, and the dock area was filled with the hulls of ships in progress, a ropewalk, and blockmaker's shop."<sup>2</sup>

In June of 1719, the General Assembly of Maryland, which had obtained control of the land with the departure of Nicholson, granted use of the Ship Carpenters Lot to Robert Johnson, who was a ship carpenter. The terms of the agreement specifically stated the land was to be used strictly to "carry on the business of a Ship Wright for the Space of Twelve months." It was described as "a Certain Sand Bank that Intersects a tenement of Land Possesst [sic] by the said Robert Gordon and the Creek," with "one hundred and twenty feet of Land along Prince George Street at the Upper end of the said Lott with the whole Breadth thereof with the Creek."<sup>3</sup> Johnson leased the property where he "built two small houses thereon" for five shillings a year; the exact location of the buildings, which are no longer extant, is not known. Fifteen months after the death of Robert Johnson in July 1722, the Ship Carpenters Lot was reclaimed by the General Assembly because his heirs had failed to meet the terms of the 1719 Act. Accordingly, in October 1723, the General Assembly granted the Ship Carpenters Lot to Robert Gordon, an Annapolis merchant. By the time Gordon took possession of the lot, the "Representatives of the s<sup>d</sup> Robert Johnson since his death had Sold & removed one of the s<sup>d</sup> houses from off the ffreehold [sic]." The conditions of Gordon's agreement, including the annual fee of five shillings, were the same as those in the 1719 agreement of Robert Johnson, verifying that the use not impede the "industry" or "Improvements" and be "for the s<sup>d</sup> Good of the Publick [sic]." The 1723 "Act for the Vesting and Settling An Estate of Inheritance..." described the property as "a Sand Bank that intersects a tenement of Land of his [Gordon] & the Creek Between the Bounded Poplar tree Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove & another Poplar tree standing on the South side of s<sup>d</sup> Cove that the same Bank lyes [sic] without the lines of the s<sup>d</sup> Nicholsons Cove within the Water Mark & not included within any Lot of the City." In *The Quays of the City*, author Shirley V. Baltz suggests that James Stoddert noted the poplar tree "Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove" on his 1718 plan for the City of Annapolis.<sup>4</sup> The illustration of a poplar tree does not appear on the original Stoddert plan or subsequent redrawings until the map was copied by Harry A.H. Ewald in April 1956. However, one of the few original notations on Stoddert's 1718 plan denotes the southeastern portion of what is now Market Space as a "Ship Carpenters Yard."

In May of 1739, Robert Gordon, who was now listed as "Esquire" rather than merchant in land records, sold the western portion of the Ship Carpenters Lot to Elizabeth Bennett, "aforesaid gentlewoman."<sup>5</sup> Gordon retained the remaining portion of the property, which corresponds today with 12-24 Market Space. According to the

<sup>2</sup> Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit: The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), 11.

<sup>3</sup> See "Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729," Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

<sup>4</sup> Shirley V. Baltz, *The Quays of the City: An Account of the Bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The Liberty Tree, Ltd, 1975), 52.

<sup>5</sup> Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 3, Folio 182 (19 May 1739).

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mortgage agreement, which was held by esquire Richard Bennett of Queen Anne County, the property was described as "all that Lott or portion of the ground called Nicholson's Cove together with the Dwelling House thereon in the Occupation of William Thornton the Storehouse adjoining and all other Improvements and Appurtenances thereunto belonging all Situated and being in Annapolis...." The agreement, which was for £248 sterling, also included five slaves.<sup>6</sup>

In January 1758, Agnes Gordon (daughter and heir of Robert Gordon) sold the western portion of the property to Samuel Horatio Middleton and Richard Maccubbin (later seen as Mackubin).<sup>7</sup> This included what is today 20 through 24 Market Space. The deed documents that at the time of his death Robert Gordon was in possession "of a portion or piece of Land called the Sand Bank Situated lying and being in the City aforesaid on or near to the Dock in the said City...." Gordon had mortgaged the property to Richard Bennett, Esquire; Agnes Gordon repaid the indenture, thus entitling her to sell the property. The deed of sale described the land as "all that aforesaid portion or piece of Land called the Sand Bank or by whatsoever Name or Names the same may have been called...." It ran from the "stake standing at the end of John Andersons [12-18 Market Space]...to a water mark...and back to the beginning containing three thousand eight Hundred and twenty Square feet and one quarter of a foot more or less." The document continued by stating the sale included all improvements to the property. Gordon received £100 sterling for the transaction.

Little is known about Horatio Samuel Middleton, who was more commonly known as Samuel Middleton or Samuel Horatio Middleton. In 1750, he had purchased the nearby property at 2-6 Market Space (AA-1817), which he had previously leased from Elizabeth Bennett. The imposing building Middleton had erected circa 1752 on that property served as his dry goods store and successful tavern known as the "Inn for Seafaring Men." Richard Maccubbin, born in 1716 to John Maccubbin, Jr., was serving as customs inspector at the time he and Middleton purchased the property from Agnes Gordon. He held this prominent position from 1747 to 1758.<sup>8</sup>

Although both men were merchants and appear to have intended to go into business together, Middleton and Mackubin divided the property equally between themselves about 1762. A 1769 deed recounted the agreement that "...made Partition of the said Premises by them Purchased as aforesaid and divided the same by a Plank Partition between them by which the said Richard Maccubbin his Heirs & Assignees was to hold and occupy in Severalty that part of the said premises now or late in the Occupation of Thomas Wilson [24 Market Space] and he the said Samuel Horatio Middleton his Heirs & Assignees was to hold & occupy in Severalty that part of the said Premises Adjoining to the said John Anderson Tenement which hath been heretofore occupied by Henry Ward [20-22 Market Space]...."<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Provincial Court Records, Liber RB 2, Folio 311 (10 February 1746).

<sup>7</sup> Provincial Will Records, Liber 30, Folio 770 (1759).

<sup>8</sup> Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), 441.

<sup>9</sup> See Provincial Court Records, Liber IB and JB 1, Folio 355 (8 May 1769).

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Horatio Samuel Middleton sold his portion of the property at 20-22 Market Space; Richard Mackubin chose to retain ownership of his half of the parcel at 24 Market Space. Advertisements in the *Maryland Gazette* document that Mackubin occupied a building at this location in the early 1760s, using it as a store. Two separate announcements in the newspaper on March 11, 1762 suggest Mackubin was a builder, glazier and painter, as well as a merchant.<sup>10</sup> By 1764, George Newman occupied the commercial space, announcing in the *Maryland Gazette* that he was offering “sundry European and East-India Goods...” at the “Dock where Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Mackubin formerly kept Store.”<sup>11</sup>

The property was devised to James Mackubin upon the death of his father in August 1779. Richard Mackubin’s will, signed in November 1778, bequeathed his eldest son, John, the plantation on South River, two lots where his house was located in Annapolis to his wife, and money as well as slaves to his daughter. The will described the bequest to son James as a “parcel of land being part of Sand Bank situated at head of Dock in City of Annapolis with the houses, tenement, and appurtenances.”<sup>12</sup> The *Maryland Gazette* supports James Mackubin’s personal use of his father’s property on Market Space as a store. In June 1784, for example, he advertised “A QUANTITY of excellent West-India rum and Jamaica spirit, by the hogshead or smaller quantity. Also some port wine, of the finest quality, in bottles, upon the lowest terms, for cash...to be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store on the Head of the Dock.”<sup>13</sup>

The 1783 Tax List charged Mackubin for a single lot of .25 acres with a value of £150. In addition he was charged for four slaves, with a total value of £605. His property on Market Space was reduced slightly in July 1784, when together with his neighbors, James and Joseph Williams, James Mackubin was one of eight property owners who collectively conveyed 1.43 acres of land at the head of the dock for use as a market house. This was to be the fifth site for the city’s sixth market house. The “gentlemen” received “the Sum of five Shillings sterling to them in hand paid by the said Mayor Recorder Aldermen and Common council of the City of Annapolis the Receipt wherof [*sic*] is hereby Acknowledged have granted bargained sold aliened enforced [*sic*] released and confirmed by those Presents....” It was described as:

...all that portion or parcel of Ground lying and being in the City of Annapolis at the head of the Dock Beginning at a Post Standing at the North East Corner of Mr. James Williams’s House [22 Market Space] and running South forty Degrees West three Hundred and Ninety two feet & a

<sup>10</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, 11 March 1762. (See *Maryland Gazette* Collection, MSA SC 2731, October 26, 1758- October 21, 1765 and December 10, 1765, M1280, image 709).

<sup>11</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, volume 1006, 16 August 1764. (See *Maryland Gazette* Collection, MSA SC 2731, October 26, 1758- October 21, 1765 and December 10, 1765, M1280, image 1265).

<sup>12</sup> Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber EV 1, Folio 100 (10 August 1779).

<sup>13</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, 24 June 1784. (See *Maryland Gazette* Collection, MSA SC 2731, September 17, 1779 – June 28, 1787, M1283, image 787).

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half foot till it intersects the line of Church Street [now Main Street] on the south West Side of the Dock, then or with said Street South seventy five and a Quarter Degrees East two hundred and nineteen feet To a Post Then North forty Degrees East three hundred and Nineteen feet to a Post Thence with a Straight line to the beginning...<sup>14</sup>

The relocation of the market house within such close proximity to Mackubin's property would have served the merchant well. As historian Edward Papenfuse points out in *In Pursuit of Profit* that "at the same time [the market house was being constructed], land prices for privately held property on the dock jumped astronomically, although the owners preferred developmental leasing to outright sale."<sup>15</sup> Papenfuse describes the atmosphere of the dock after the American Revolution:

...merchants and other townspeople worked together to build better facilities for trade. In an area that had been the marshy site of a decaying shipbuilding industry and a few taverns and inns, respectable stores and substantial private wharfs arose, in addition to the public docks. These developments testify to the town's enthusiasm and hopes for the future, but it was not long before signs of overcommitment [*sic*] became painfully apparent.<sup>16</sup>

The prosperity that Annapolitans had come to enjoy began to diminish by 1786 as "taxes were high, money was in short supply, and the market was glutted with goods."<sup>17</sup> By the early 1790s, when the "era of business expansion had ended," the loss of this economic prosperity had so greatly affected property owners that they "had difficulty in leasing, while those who did lease often were unable to collect or were forced to reduce rents."<sup>18</sup> The opulence of the city was further threatened by the rapid expansion of the City of Baltimore, which had become the primary port in Maryland. These factors all prompted the discussion of relocating the state government from Annapolis to Baltimore, but high-ranking members of society and local officials were able to thwart the threats.

The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 appraised Mackubin's property at \$1,000. The tax included a detailed description of the improvements, specifically the three-story brick dwelling house on the Market Space lot (68 feet by 25.5 feet). The property, consisting of 1,734 square feet, was listed as being on "Cornhill Street fronting the dock."

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<sup>14</sup> General Court Deeds, Liber TDG 1, Folio 314 (28 July 1784) (also see NH 1, 428).

<sup>15</sup> Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

<sup>16</sup> Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

<sup>17</sup> Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

<sup>18</sup> Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 155-156.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2397

Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building  
Continuation Sheet

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In 1811, Mackubin mortgaged the property at 24 Market Space to James Williams. Two years later, on March 15, 1813, Williams purchased it for \$1,560. The deed of sale described the property at the time:

...all that large three storied brick house and lot in the City of Annapolis situated at and forming the South east corner of Cornhill Street...bounded on North east by lot and premises fronting Market Space in said City at this time belonging to and occupied by the said James Williams....”

The abutting property referred to in the deed was 20-22 Market Space, which James and Joseph Williams had inherited from their uncle, Thomas C. Williams.<sup>19</sup> James Williams inherited full title to this adjoining parcel with the death of Joseph Williams in 1790. An astute merchant and businessman, James Williams is believed to have leased the property at 24 Market Space or may possibly have used it as his own commercial space. Despite the economic changes in Annapolis at the turn of the nineteenth century, Williams’s enterprises improved, greatly increasing his wealth. James Williams died on April 18, 1818, although by 1816 his property was listed as the “estate of James Williams” in the tax assessment.<sup>20</sup> The valuation included six lots, all improved by houses. The assessed value of \$6,400 was notably higher than the assessments of many Annapolitans, indicating his real and personal property was plentiful.

James Williams’s nephew, also known as James Williams, together with Lewis Neth Jr., petitioned the court in 1825 to sell the property of Williams (Sr.) in order to “pay the Legacies as Soon as Possible without sacrificing the Property” as it was stated in his will.<sup>21</sup> As the resulting Chancery Court stated, Williams was in “Possess[ion] of Considerable real and Personal Estate.”<sup>22</sup> Among the items devised by the exceedingly generous Williams were £600 sterling to his many siblings in England, over \$6,000 to various family members and his housekeeper, and property in Baltimore County where his sister lived. Additionally, he freed all of his slaves, noting each by name and providing a financial allotment. He also \$100 “in Indian Meal, Tea and Sugar for the use of poor old widow woman of the city of Annapolis the first winter after my decease.”<sup>23</sup> Nephew James Williams of Philadelphia was the primary beneficiary of the estate, and together with “my cosen [*sic*] John Gruyer and my friend Lewis Neth Junior,” was to sell as much of the real estate to pay the legacies detailed in the will. Although Williams died in 1818, the dispersal of the real estate was not ordered in a timely fashion. On September 12, 1825, Chancellor Theodorick Bland ruled that the real estate of the late James Williams should to be sold. Lewis Neth, Jr. was appointed trustee and charged with selling the property, most of

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<sup>19</sup> Thomas Williams was largely responsible for the Annapolis Tea Party and the subsequent burning of the *Peggy Stewart* in October 1774. For a more detailed summary of this history of this event and the building associated with it, see 20-22 Market Space (AA-595). Thomas Williams devised one-half interest to Joseph and James Williams. Upon the death of Joseph Williams, James Williams obtained full title.

<sup>20</sup> Williams’s exact date of death is noted in Chancery Case 129: 535 (20 September 1825).

<sup>21</sup> James Williams Last Will and Testament, Exhibit I, Chancery Case 129: 536-538 (20 September 1825).

<sup>22</sup> Chancery Case 129: 535 (20 September 1825).

<sup>23</sup> James Williams Last Will and Testament, Exhibit I, Chancery Case 129: 536-538 (20 September 1825).

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2397

Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building  
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which was already dispersed. This included "the Brick House on the Dock square formerly belonging to and occupied by James Mackubin Esq<sup>r</sup>," which was sold to Walter Cross in June 1821 for \$1,998. This was the property at 24 Market Space. Additionally, Cross purchased "the lot adjoining the above last mentioned house for 302 Dollars." Thomas R. Cross received "the house formerly occupied by James Williams in his life time for 1700 Dollars."<sup>24</sup> This was the property now designated as 12-18 Market Space. Additionally, in 1827, Neth completed the sale of the "estate forming part of the row of Dock buildings fronting the market House" (32-34 Market Space, AA-1820), which Williams had also inherited from his brother. Thus, at the time of his death, James Williams owned all of the property located at what are today 12-24 Market Space and 32-34 Market Space.

By 1833, however, dispute over the legalities of the many transactions bestowed by Lewis Neth, Jr. on behalf of the estate of James Williams forced the sale to be reexamined. Williams's will had made his cousin John Gruyer one of the trustees of his estate, yet at the time of the conveyances, John Gruyer was not present. In fact, the Chancery Case that oversaw the sale of the property acknowledged that "a certain John Gruyer one of the Executors named in the said will but who declined acting being now absent from this Country and it being wholly uncertain when he will return and being for the benefit of the Estate of the Testator that it Should be Promptly Settled up – That your Petitioner James Williams is Residuary Legatee under the will of the said James Williams, deceased, and he is conscious that the above objects be accomplished and in the manner herein required."<sup>25</sup> By this time, James Williams, the nephew, was also deceased; he was followed soon thereafter by Lewis Neth, Jr. Samuel Maynard and Thomas S. Alexander were the trustees of Neth's estate (Anne Hicks was his heir) and thus had inherited the dispute over the sale of James Williams's real property. The testimony of Thomas R. Cross disclosed that he had never received the deed of conveyance for the property in question. Accordingly, the court appointed Thomas Alexander trustee and ordered him to sell the property. Cross appealed the decision, but was unable to pay the required bond to finalize the sale. Thus, in May 1827, John T. Barber purchased the property at 24 Market Space from trustee Lewis Neth, Jr.

The imposing three-story brick building, at the time the tallest building on Market Space to the east of Fleet and Cornhill Streets, remained in the Barber family for thirty-seven years. John T. Barber, the son of John Barber, was assessed \$2,500 in 1831 and again in 1849 for the improved lot. Although Barber appears to have died prior to 1860, he was assessed that year for a house on Market Space, valued at \$2,500. The deeds show that his heirs had received ownership prior to 1859, with John C. Barber, Margaret Barber, and Isabella Barber each owning one-third interest. Edward Sachse's *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, which dates from circa 1858, shows a three-story brick building, three bays wide fronting Market Space at its intersection with Fleet Street. The central entry was flanked by single double-hung window openings, which were symmetrically

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<sup>24</sup> Chancery Case 129: 541 (20 September 1825).

<sup>25</sup> Chancery Case 129: 535 (20 September 1825).

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2397

Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building  
Continuation Sheet

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balanced on the upper two stories. The upper gable end was marked by a smaller double-hung opening. The front-gabled roof was pierced at the center of the ridge by a brick chimney.

In 1864, members of the Barber family sold their interest in the property to J. Wesley Robinson. John G. Reaney, as the attorney for William R. Barber, sold the remaining one-third interest to Robinson the following year. John Wesley Robinson was born about 1823 and worked as a carpenter. He transferred a half interest to his wife, Ellen Johnson, in December 1865. Born about 1826, Ellen Johnson Robinson was the sister of John T. Johnson, who was shoemaker and city commissioner. The 1870 census, which does not indicate on which street residents of Annapolis lived, notes that J. Wesley Robinson's real estate was valued at \$4,100 and his personal property was \$1,500. The 1880 census records they lived on Prince George Street, although by this time they no longer owned the Market Space property having sold it in August 1874 to Harwood Iglehart. One of the most prosperous merchants in Annapolis, with real estate assessed in 1870 at \$31,000, Iglehart maintained ownership for only four months, selling in October 1874 to Joseph S.M. Basil.

Born in 1833, Joseph S.M. Basil was one of the more prominent merchants in Annapolis, maintaining a hardware and lumber store on Main Street, rental property on Fleet Street and Cornhill Street, and a brick house on Prince George Street. The building at 24 Market Space, which was noted as vacant on the Sanborn map, was valued at \$4,100 in 1885. His real estate holdings were assessed at \$37,819 in 1892. His other holdings included stock in trade: wood and coal valued at \$2,000 and groceries assessed at \$500. Basil's personal holdings were valued at \$8,698. Basil purchased the eastern center unit of Factor's Row at 28-30 Market Space (AA-1819) in 1860 and used the space as his grocery store. In 1874, he bought the western center unit of Factor's Row, now the site of 32-34 Market Space (AA-1820). He was responsible for the rebuilding of these structures after they were destroyed by fire in October 1883.

As shown on the Sanborn map of 1891, the three-story building at 24 Market Space, which was leased by Basil, was used as a tin shop. In 1897, the building was once again vacant, a possible sign of the economic difficulties Basil was then experiencing. Unfortunately, Joseph Basil was overextended and the rebuilding of 28-30 Market Space and 32-34 Market Space may have affected him financially as it had several of his immediate neighbors. Basil was forced to place all of his property, both personal and real, into a trust that was managed by James M. Munroe. As trustee, Munroe was charged with overseeing the collection of rents, repairing of the buildings, and as necessary, selling property. Deed records show that all of Basil's property had been sold by the summer of 1898. The building at 24 Market Space was sold to Isaac Silver. A disgraced Joseph Basil died in Baltimore County one year later.

Historic photographs document the appearance of the three-story brick building by the turn of the twentieth century. The front-gabled roof, covered in standing-seam metal, was pierced at the center by a large corbelled brick chimney. The façade facing Market Space was three bays wide with a central entry on the first story and

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Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building  
Continuation Sheet

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double-hung windows. Elongated on the first and second stories, the window openings held 9/9 sash. The standard openings on the third story had 9/6 sash, while the upper gable end window had six lights. The window openings were topped by lug lintels. A secondary entry opening was located in the southernmost end bay of the southwest elevation.<sup>26</sup> By the mid-1920s, the front gable on the Market Space elevation featured a hipped roof with a hipped dormer.<sup>27</sup> The windows had also been replaced with 2/2 sash.<sup>28</sup>

The 1900 census documents what little is known about new owner Isaac Silver, who was born in 1864 in Poland and immigrated to the United States in 1889. He became a naturalized citizen in 1900. His wife, Sarah G. Silver, and their two oldest children were also born in Poland and had since become naturalized citizens of the United States. The couple had eight children, seven of whom lived to adulthood. The census shows Silver lived at 24 Market Space with his family and was a merchant, presumably using the first floor of his dwelling as commercial space. The 1903 and 1908 Sanborn maps suggest that if Silver was the merchant at 24 Market Space, he maintained a clothing and shoe store as well as a tailor shop. His eldest daughter, Lena, served as a sales person in her father's store at the young age of 13.

Isaac Silver died on October 30, 1910. He bequeathed the three-story brick building at 24 Market Space to his wife and seven children. The family retained ownership of the property, which was briefly used as a saloon. Yet, they appear to have continued operation of the store, which is denoted on the 1921 Sanborn map as a clothing shop. The 1920 census records that Sarah Silver was a merchant in the general store, and two of her six daughters were listed as clerks at the "home store." The Silver's only son, Charles, worked as a clerk at the Patent Office. Although they maintained the store, the family seems to have moved outside of Annapolis by 1920, but continued to live in Anne Arundel County.<sup>29</sup> Yet, by 1930, the family including Charles and three of the unmarried daughters was living in Baltimore City. The city directory for 1928-1929 shows that the commercial building in Annapolis had been leased and was occupied by the dry goods store of Jacob Gottlieb. Born in 1892 in Russia, "Jack" Gottlieb maintained a woman's clothing store on Market Space for nearly thirty years.<sup>30</sup> His popular store would be relocated to his own building at 32-34 Market Space in 1928. By 1939, 24 Market Space was home to Captain Dan's Café.

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<sup>26</sup> Ginger Doyel, *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005), 33 and 53.

<sup>27</sup> Doyel, 68.

<sup>28</sup> Doyel, 73.

<sup>29</sup> The 1920 census states the Silver family lived in Anne Arundel County but does not indicate which city, town, or street.

<sup>30</sup> McIntire, 278.

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Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building  
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### Building History

In August 1947, slightly one year after the death of their mother, the children of Isaac Silver sold 24 Market Space to Charles Carroll Brice and Mary T. Brice. The Brices conveyed it the same day to Sophia and Edward Kramer. The deed of sale described the building as a "three story brick dwelling (now a tavern) formerly owned by Joseph S.M. Basil..." The 1949 city directory indicates the three-story building dating from the late eighteenth century was vacant, possibly in preparation of its demolition. The Sanborn map of 1959 documents that the property was improved by a new two-story building constructed of concrete blocks with the facades on Fleet Street and Market Space faced in brick. This map, supported by physical evidence, suggests the three-story building was completely razed. The late-eighteenth-century building occupied the entire parcel, extending from Market Space back to Jarboe Alley. However, the two-story building shown on the map does not occupy the entire parcel. Rather, the rear elevation is flush with that of the abutting building at 22 Market Space. Portions of the late-eighteenth-century building may remain on the interior, specifically the party wall between 22 and 24 Market Space. This interior wall, which has been pierced by several entry openings on the first and second floors, is exposed.

The interior of the new building was divided into two commercial stores, each with a single-leaf entry opening and shared show windows. The city directory shows that Dig's Barber Shop occupied the smaller space on the eastern side of the building and Dave's Bar was located in the larger space on the western side. Dig's Barber Shop, which occupied the building until the early 1970s, was owned by Howard Dignen. Dave's Bar, opening in 1955, was owned by Melvin Hyatt, who named the bar after his oldest brother. Dave's Bar was renamed Dockside Annapolis in 1967 when it was changed into a restaurant and expanded to include 20-22 Market Space. The restaurant was sold in 1985 to James Deckman, who oversaw the redesign of the interior based on the plans of Mike Lawson of Lawson Design Corporation.<sup>31</sup> The restaurant occupied the first and second stories of both buildings, and required the construction of a concrete-block addition along the northwest elevation fronting Jarboe Alley. Following a renovation of the façade that included removal of the commercial storefronts, from the mid-1980s through the mid-1990s, the building was occupied by Griffins, a restaurant and bar. The buildings at 20-22-24 Market Space now serve as The Federal House, a bar and grill.

In 1985, Sophia Kramer Roth conveyed the property to 24 Market Space Associates, a limited partnership established for her children and grandchildren.

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<sup>31</sup> Debra Viadero, "Dockside eatery to be sold," *Maryland Gazette*, 22 February 1985.

# Maryland Historical Trust

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Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building  
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### Chain of Title

- 1696: Governor Francis Nicholson sets aside property for "thus use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province."
- June 6, 1719: Ship Carpenters Lot granted to Robert Johnson
- October 26, 1723: Ship Carpenters Lot granted to Robert Gordon
- January 12, 1758: Agnes Gordon, heir of Robert Gordon, to Horatio Samuel Middleton and Richard Mackubin  
Provincial Court Records  
Liber BB 2 Folio 162
- ca. 1762: Division of property between Horatio Samuel Middleton and Richard Mackubin  
(See Provincial Court Records, Liber IB and JB 1, Folio 355)
- August 10, 1779: Richard Mackubin bequeathed to son, James Mackubin  
Will Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber EV 1 Folio 100
- March 15, 1813: James Mackubin to James Williams  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 2 Folio 224
- September 25, 1821: Lewis Neth, Jr., Trustee for estate of James Williams, to Walter R. Cross  
Sale not recorded
- September 20, 1825: Chancery Court 129: Sale of Property of James Williams (James Williams [nephew], Lewis Neth, Jr., and John Gruyer, executors order to sell property)  
Liber 129, Folio 535-546
- May 11, 1827: Lewis Neth, Jr., Trustee for James Williams, deceased, to John T. Barber  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 12 Folio 638

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Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building  
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January 5, 1836: John T. and Isabella Barber to William Reaney  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 20 Folio 492

November 21, 1848: William Reaney to John T. Barber of John  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JHN 3 Folio 619

Unknown: John T. Barber of John devised to Isabella Barber, wife, and children, John G.  
Barber and Susan Barber Griffith

April 12, 1859: John G. and Margaret Barber to Isabella Barber  
One-third interest  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NHG 8 Folio 61

May 3, 1864: Isabella Barber, Richard H. and Susan Griffith, heirs of John T. Barber, to J.  
Wesley Robinson  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NHG 12 Folio 287

November 14, 1865: John G. Reaney, Attorney for William R. Barber, to J. Wesley Robinson  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NHG 13 Folio 532

December 22, 1865: J. Wesley Robinson to Harrison McNemar, Trustee  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 1/GEG 1 Folio 135

December 22, 1865: Harrison McNemar, Trustee, to Ellen Robinson  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 1/GEG 1 Folio 136

August 4, 1874: J. Wesley and Ellen Robinson to Harwood Iglehart  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 9 Folio 2

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- October 27, 1874: Harwood and A. Owen Iglehart to Joseph S.M. Basil  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 9 Folio 17
- July 11, 1898: James M. Munroe, Trustee, to Isaac Silver  
Equity Case 2011: In the Matter of the Trust Estate of Joseph S.M. Basil  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber GW 10 Folio 307
- October 30, 1910: Isaac Silver bequeathed to Sarah Silver, widow, and children Charles Silver, Lena Silver, Reva Silver, Mary Silver, Ruth Silver, Hannah Silver, and Martha Silver
- May 4, 1938: Hannah Silver Kousky devised to John Kousky, who waives his interest
- July 23, 1946: Sarah Silver bequeathed to Charles Silver, Lena Silver Silberg, Reva Silver Berman, Mary Silver Wolf, Ruth Silver Schultz, and Martha Silver  
Will Records of Baltimore City
- August 6, 1947: Charles Silver, Lena Silver Silberg, Abe Silberg, Reva Silver Berman, Louis Berman, Mary Silver Wolf, Isaac Wolf, Ruth Silver Schultz, Isador Schultz, and Martha Silver to Charles Carroll Brice  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JHH 423 Folio 235
- August 6, 1947: Charles Carroll Brice and Mary T. Brice to Sophia and Edward Kramer  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JHH 423 Folio 239
- May 20, 1985: Sophia Kramer Roth to 24 Market Space Associates  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber EAC 3894 Folio 49

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. AA-2397

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- Warren, Marion E. and Mame Warren. *The Train's Done Been and Gone*. Annapolis, Maryland: M.E. Warren, 1976.
- 

## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property less than one acre  
Acreage of historical setting less than one acre  
Quadrangle name Annapolis Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The building at 24 Market Space has been historically associated with Parcel 984 as noted on Tax Map 52A since its construction circa 1954. Although owned separately, the buildings at 20-22 Market Space (1821-1884/circa 1891) and 24 Market Space have been occupied by the Federal House since mid-1990. Subdivided by Richard Maccubbin and Horatio Samuel Middleton about 1762, the two lots were historically part of the Ship Carpenters Lot, which was created by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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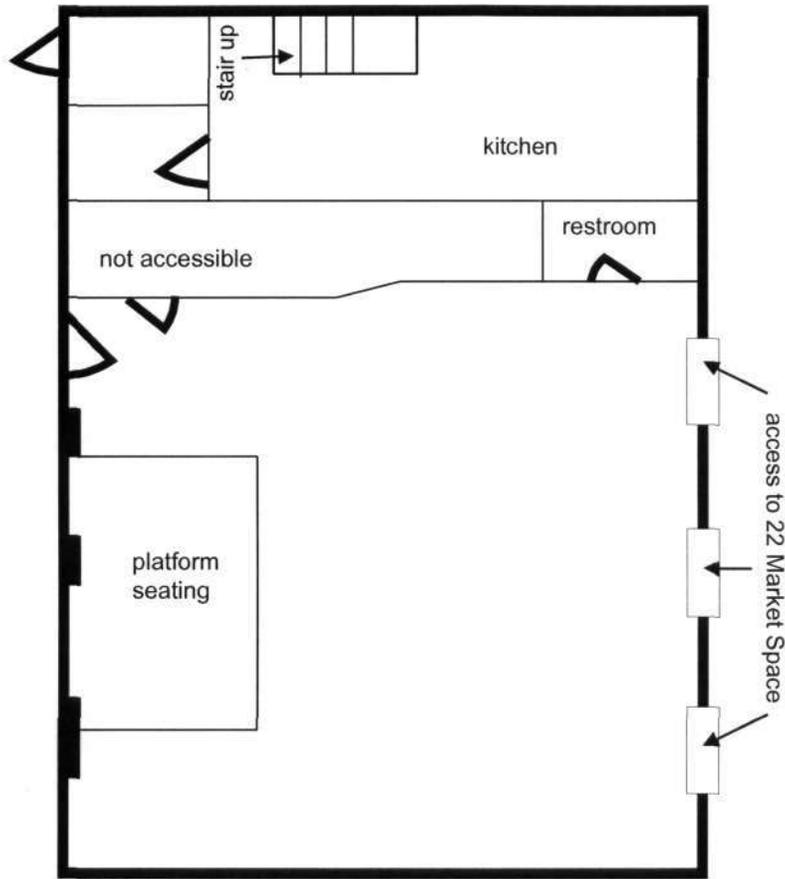
name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries	date	May 2009
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	District of Columbia

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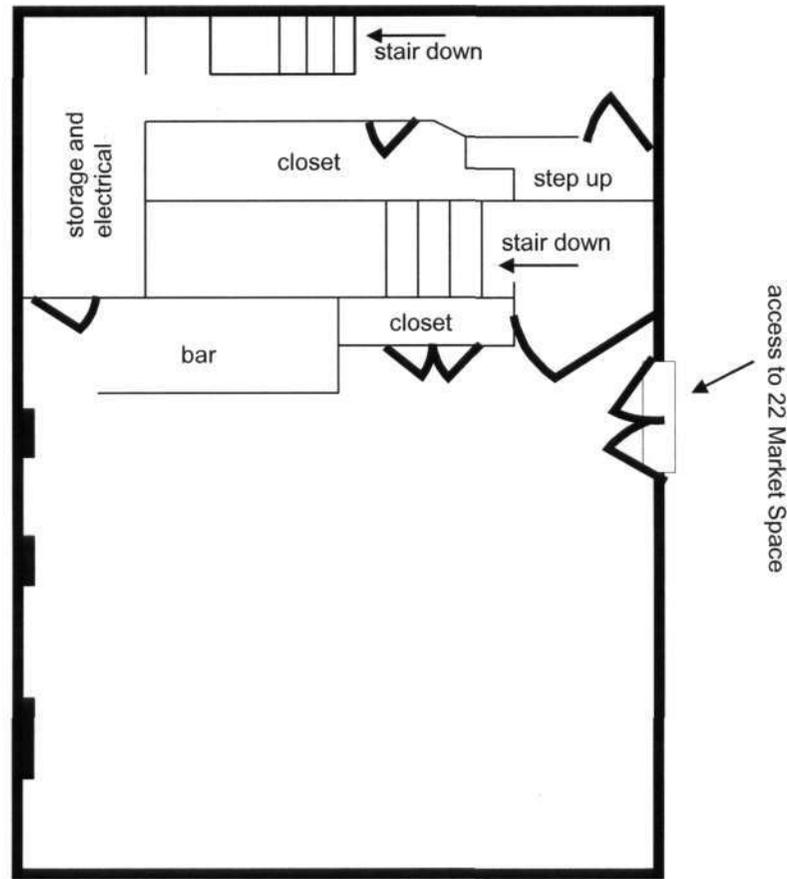
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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



First Floor



Second Floor

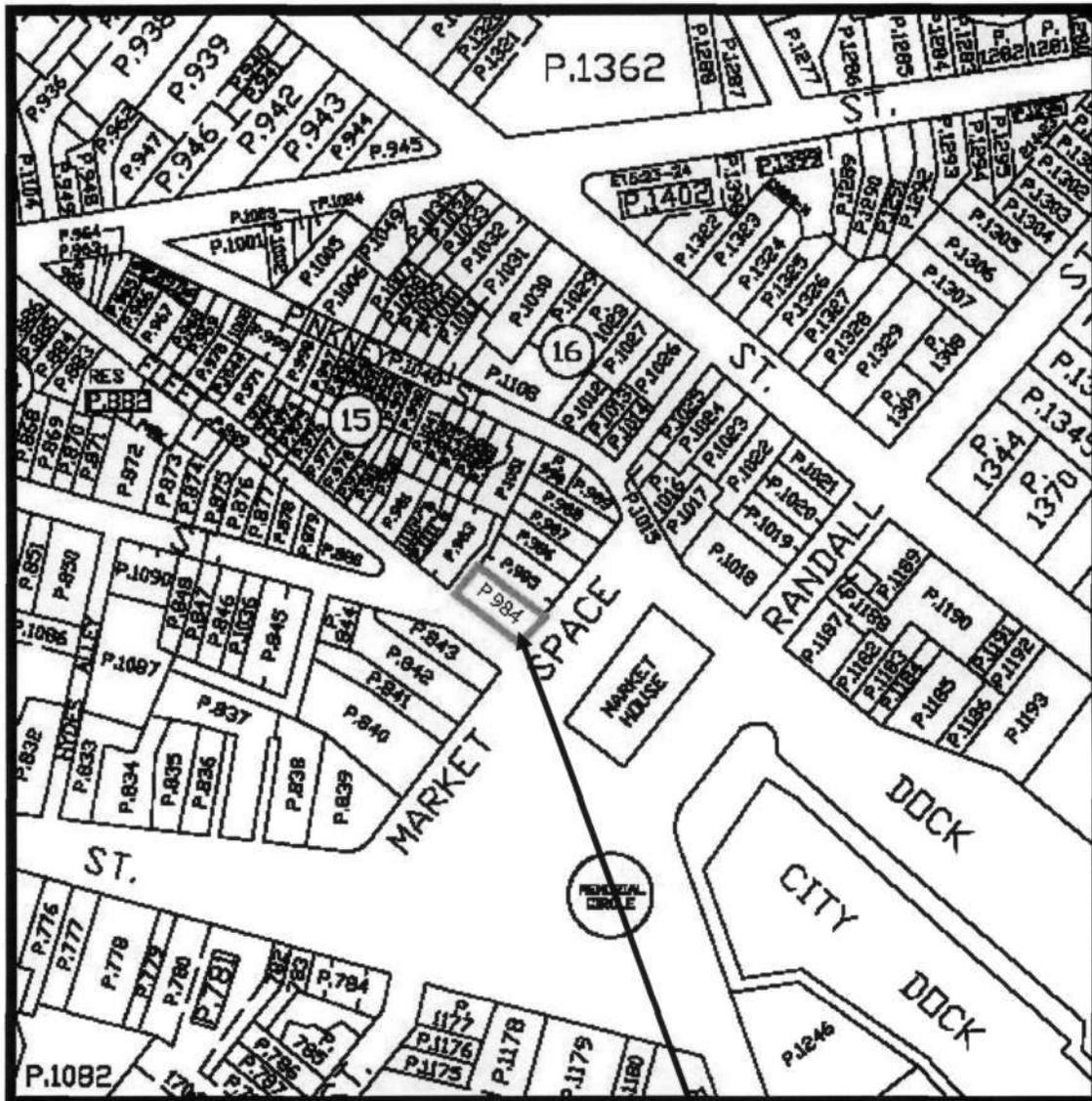
Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building (AA-2397)

24 Market Space, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County



Not to Scale

Drawn by EHT Tracerics, Inc.  
August 2009



**Sophia Roth Kramer Commercial Building (AA-2397)**

24 Market Space

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Tax Parcel Map 52A, Parcel 984

Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2009



<b>AA-2397</b> <b>24 MARKET SPACE</b> <b>ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND</b>	Photographer: EHT Tracerics  Date: April 2009  Paper and Ink Type: Not printed
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1.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_01.tif	South corner looking North
2.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_02.tif	SE elevation looking North
3.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_03.tif	SE elevation First story looking SW
4.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_04.tif	First floor looking South
5.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_05.tif	First floor looking NW
6.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_06.tif	First floor looking North
7.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_07.tif	Second floor looking South
8.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_08.tif	North corner looking SW
9.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_09.tif	West corner looking SE
10.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_10.tif	SW elevation detail looking NE
11.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_11.tif	SE elevation looking North
12.	AA-2397_2009-04-28_12.tif	SW elevation cornice detail looking NE



AA-2397

24 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EAT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH CORNER LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 9



DO NOT  
ENTER

The FEDERAL HOUSE  
*Place of Business*

AA-2397

29 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

2 OF 9

DO NOT  
ENTER

FEDERAL HOUSE



AA-2397

24 MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

3 OF 9



LAUREL WALKER

FLEET  
STREET  
SHOPS

AA-2397  
24 MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
EHT TRACERIES  
APRIL 2009  
MARYLAND SHPO  
SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH  
4 OF 9



AA-2397

24 MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

DETAIL SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

5 OF 9



AA-2397

24 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

6 OF 9



AA-2397

24 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING NE

7 OF 9



AA-2397

24 MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR LOOKING NORTH

8 OF 9



AA-2397

24 MARKET SPACE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

FHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR LOOKING SOUTH

9 OF 9