

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Nicholas Harwood Green House (AA-391)
120 Charles Street
Annapolis, Maryland

The Queen Anne style dwelling at 120 Charles Street was erected in 1900 for Nicholas Harwood Green. The property on which the imposing dwelling stands was given in 1899 to Green by his mother, Harriet O. Green. The Green family lived in the adjacent Georgian style dwelling at 124 Charles Street (AA-382), which appears to have been erected in circa 1740 for printer Jonas Green. Nicholas Green, the 3rd-great grandson of Jonas Green, was state's attorney and judge of the circuit court. Now providing three rental apartments, the building has been owned by the Green family since its construction in 1900.

The wood frame structure presents Queen Anne architectural detailing with a wrap-around porch, intricate cross-gable roof, diamond-paned windows, and corbeled brick chimneys. The building is square in plan with an imposing cross gable roof sheathed with square-butt slate tiles. Set upon a brick foundation laid in five-course American bond, the building is clad on the first story with weatherboard siding. The second story is finished with square-butt wood shingles with Tuscan pilasters serving as corner boards. In addition to the variety of front gable dormers, the roof is pierced by two ornately corbeled interior brick chimneys.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. AA-391

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1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Nicholas H. Green House

common/other name _____

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2. Location

=====

street & number 120 Charles Street not for publication
city or town Annapolis vicinity _____ state Maryland code MD
county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>1</u> | _____ | _____ | buildings |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | sites |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | structures |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | objects |
| <u>1</u> | _____ | _____ | Total |

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District
No

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6. Function or Use
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Multiple Dwelling

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7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Slate Tiles
walls Weatherboard; Wood Shingles
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1900-1950

Significant Dates 1900
circa 1913

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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

Archives of Maryland, XXXVIII, "Act for Keeping Good Rules and Orders," 1696.

Brown, Mary Donya. "An Excerpt from: A Descriptive History of a House and Its Family." July 1989.

McWilliams, Jane W., "Jonas Green House, 124 Charles Street (AA-392)," Prepared for the City of Annapolis, Historic Preservation Commission and the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997.

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

Record Group 29, "Records of the Bureau of the Census." 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 Census; Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Risjord, Norman K. Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital, Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.

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

Maps and Drawings

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

Sachse, Edward. Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, circa 1858. Maryland Hall of Records, MdHR G 1219-349.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, and 1954 updated.

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

The property designated as 120 Charles Street is located on Parcel 657 as shown on Grid 16, Map 4Z in the City of Annapolis.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building has been historically associated with this property since its construction in 1900.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Laura Trieschmann, Architectural Historian
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date July 22, 1999
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815
=====

12. Property Owner
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name Clare G. Duckett and Randall Brown (120 Charles Street)
street & number 124 Charles Street telephone _____
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401
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The imposing two-and-a-half-story dwelling at 120 Charles Street was erected in 1900. The wood frame structure presents high-style Queen Anne architectural detailing with a wrap-around porch, intricate cross-gable roof, diamond-paned windows, and corbeled brick chimneys. The building is square in plan with an imposing cross gable roof sheathed with square-butt slate tiles. Set upon a brick foundation laid in five-course American bond, the building is clad on the first story with weatherboard siding. The second story is finished with square-butt wood shingles with Tuscan pilasters serving as corner boards. In addition to the variety of front gable dormers, the roof is pierced by two ornately corbeled interior brick chimneys. Constructed as a single-family dwelling, the building now provides three apartments.

When originally constructed, the square building was augmented by a two-and-a-half-story rear ell on the east corner. Between 1913 and 1921, a two-and-a-half-story addition was constructed on the southern corner of the building. It was set upon brick piers and mimicked the Queen Anne detailing of the main block. The first story of the addition included a cut-away porch with Tuscan columns.

The freestanding building was constructed on property historically associated with the ca. 1740 Jonas Green House at 124 Charles Street (AA-392). Upon the construction of the dwelling at 120 Charles Street in 1896, the property was encircled on the western side by a late-19th century wrought-iron fence. To the southwest of the building, a drive was laid that led southeast to the one-story garage in the south corner of the property. Constructed between 1921 and 1930, the hollow tile garage has a front gable roof. The walls of the structure are stuccoed, with a wood and glass roll-up garage door on the northwest elevation.

Exterior

The facade of the prominent dwelling fronts northwest on Charles Street. This three bay wide elevation is encompassed on the first story by a wrap-around porch that extends from the west corner to the two-story canted bay on the center of the northeast elevation. The porch is set upon brick piers interlaced with lattice. The half-hipped roof, sheathed with slate tiles, is supported by undulating Tuscan columns. Balustrades with square balusters frame the wood frame porch. The wide overhanging roof is composed of a broad frieze holding an ogee-molded bed molding. The narrow boxed cornice, which is presently obscured by the eave gutter, has an ogee profile. The western bay of the porch projects forward

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approximately one foot as it frames the one-story canted bay of the main block. The wood steps to the porch have metal pipes serving as the rails. A single square landing newel is located at the top left of the steps. It is finished by an oversized wooden urn with a ball cap.

Under the porch, the first story of the facade is clad with weatherboard siding and narrow corner boards. The main entry is located in the easternmost bay of the wall. The large opening is framed by a wood sill, square-edged casings, and lintel with a projecting ogee-molded cap. Sheltered by a wood and metal screen door, the opening holds a massive wood door. The original door has two horizontal panels under diamond-shaped leaded glass windows.

The westernmost bay of the facade has a one-story canted bay window. The large bay is pierced on all three sides by the original 1/1 windows, the widest of which is within the center bay. The openings have wood sills, square-edged casings, and accordion louvered shutters. The lintels of the bay window and the main entry are capped by a wide stringcourse that encircles the building. Under the porch, the stringcourse is further embellished with a quadrant beaded bed molding.

The second story of the facade is clad with square-butt wood shingles that have been stained dark brown in contrast to the white weatherboard of the first story and casings throughout the building. On the west and north corners on the second story, the structure is finished with fluted Tuscan pilaster that act as corner boards. This same detailing is located on the corners of the slightly projecting square bay at the westernmost end of the facade, set directly over the canted bay of the first story. This projecting bay holds two window openings separated by a fluted Tuscan pilaster. The pair of windows are framed together by a continuous wood sill, and extend to the narrow frieze of the roof's entablature. Identical in detailing, the windows have diamond-shaped panes in the upper sash, and a single light in the lower sash. A character-defining feature of the style, these are referred to as Queen Anne windows. They are framed by louvered wood shutters and narrow square-edged casings.

To the east of the Queen Anne windows is an oval window framed by a wide casing with backbanding. The wood casing is embellished with four stylized keystones. The narrow entablature of the building's roof has a narrow frieze with ogee bed molding. The underside of the very wide overhanging is constructed of narrow

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beaded boards. The narrow cornice, now hidden by the eave gutter, has an ogee profile. On the facade, the prominent cross gable roof of the building is dominated by a front gable. The tympanum of the gable is sheathed with square-butt slate tiles, as is the roof itself. Along the base of the gable, the roof has a hipped form that creates an enclosed gable. The steeply pitched gable is pierced by a Palladian window with narrow square-edged casings and wood sills. The semi-circular window in the center, holding a 1/1 sash, is topped by a fanlight and stylized keystone. The side casement windows have a diamond-shaped muntin pattern over vertical panes. The lintel of the Palladian window has an ogee-molded cap that extends as backbanding on the fanlight.

The southwest elevation is similarly finished with weatherboard on the first story and square-butt wood shingles on the second story. The solid foundation under the main block of the building is laid in five-course American bond brick. It is pierced by two recessed window openings with rough-cut stone sills. Covered with diamond-shaped wire screens, the openings have two-light windows. The first story has three 1/1 windows symmetrically marked by three 1/1 windows on the second story. All of the openings have wood sills, louvered shutters, and square-edged casings. The lintels are composed of the stringcourse on the first story and the frieze on the second story.

At the southern corner of the building, the foundation is composed of brick piers that support the cut-away screened porch on the first story. This portion of the structure was constructed between 1913 and 1921. It consists of a cut-away porch on the first story and a wood shingled second story with single window openings. Enclosed with screens, the cut-away porch is embellished with Tuscan columns, square balusters, and a wide frieze. The porch is reached from the western end of the southeast elevation, where wood steps have been added. Within the porch, the wall of the main block and original ell are clad with weatherboard. A single opening is located in the main block, filled with a 1/1 window. The southwest elevation of the ell has a 1/1 window and entry opening. All of the openings have square-edged surrounds and flat lintels.

The second story of the circa 1913 addition is pierced on the southwest elevation by a small segmentally arched window with diamond- and square-shaped panes. The opening is further embellished with a wood sill, square-edged casing, and louvered shutters. To the south of the segmental window is a single entry

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that appears to have been created from the window opening. The entry holds a three-light over four-panel wood door and is framed with square-edged casings. A single 1/1 window is located at the southernmost end of the addition. It is framed with square casings and louvered shutters. A wood deck, constructed in the 1990s, wraps around the second story of the building, terminating at the second floor entry on the southwest wall. The deck begins at the eastern corner of the building with a quarter-flight wood stair.

The varied roofline on the southwest elevation of the building includes a pedimented dormer and two triangular gables rising from the main structure of the roof. The northernmost dormer is square in form with a pedimented front gable. It is clad with square-butt slate tiles and has an intricately molded cornice. The tympanum of the gable is clad with slate tiles. The wide dormer holds a 1/1 window with a wood sill and square-edged casings. The two gables of the main roof to the south are similarly clad with square-butt slate tiles on the tympanums. The first gable holds a two-light casement window with diamond-shaped muntins. It has wide square-edged casings and a projecting ogee-molded lintel. The second gable has a wider opening that appears to have historically held a pair of casement windows. Presently, the opening has louvered glass windows framed with square-edged casings and a projecting ogee-molded lintel. A product of the 1913-1921 addition, the gable is pierced on the southeastern side by a shed roof dormer sheathed in slate tiles. The dormer has a 1/1 window with square-edged casings and a wood sill.

The southeast elevation of the building is two bays wide, featuring the 1913-1921 addition and the original ell on the east corner. As described above, the cut-away porch occupied the first story of the addition on this elevation. The second story has a wood-and-glass door framed with square-edged casings and a lintel that abuts the frieze of the building's entablature. This entry is accessible by the wood deck with steps that were constructed in the latter part of the 20th century. The first story of the original ell has a narrow entry with a 1/1 window to the east. The entry is accessed by a shed roof porch set upon brick piers. The porch has square balusters, wood steps with square newels, and square posts supporting the shed roof. The opening holds a wood-and-glass door sheltered by a screen door. The 1/1 window to the east is now partially obscured by the stair of the deck as it rises from the east corner to the second story of the building. Both openings have square-edged surrounds and lintels that abut the stringcourse. The second story of the ell has a centrally placed 1/1 window with

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wood sill, louvered shutters, and narrow casings. The lintel abuts the frieze of the building's entablature.

As seen on the southwest elevation, the roof of the southeast elevation has a triangular gable sheathed with slate tiles. The tympanum has a 1/1 window with wood sill, square-edged casing, ogee-molded lintel cap, and louvered shutters.

The northeast elevation fronts the concrete drive of the dwelling at 124 Charles Street. This elevation consists of the three bay deep ell and the main block of the building. The main block is marked on the first story, at the northern end, by the wrap-around porch. Under the porch, it is pierced by a rectangular opening that abuts the stringcourse. This small fixed window has leaded glass window with diamond-shaped muntins, square-edged casings, and wood sill.

Above the porch, the second story has a recessed semi-circular arched window. The elongated opening, with square-edged casing and wood sill, has a stained glass window with diamond-shaped leaded muntins. To the south of the porch and stained glass window is a two-story canted bay. It is set upon a brick foundation that holds three two-light casement windows with wire screens. The two stories of the bay are symmetrically pierced by 1/1 windows with wood sills. Each opening is further detailed with square-edged casings, louvered shutters, and abutting lintels. The deep eaves are finished at the edges of the canted bay by shallow brackets.

Over the bay, the roof of the building is marked by front gable with slate tile cladding. It holds a recessed opening with a casement window. The window has diamond-shaped muntins, a wood sill, square-edged casings, and projecting ogee lintel. Oddly, an oversized bonnet of wood construction has been placed over the lintel of the opening. The bonnet is stylized with a swan neck pediment.

The northeast elevation of the ell has a pair of 1/1 windows at the southern end. A smaller fixed window with a single light is set to the north, adjacent to the canted bay. The second story of the ell has three openings, one single and a pair of 1/1 windows. All of the openings have wood sills, square-edged casings, abutting lintels, and louvered shutters.

The interior of the building, converted in the latter part of the 20th century into three apartments, was not accessible for survey.

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The Queen Anne style dwelling at 120 Charles Street was erected in 1900 for Nicholas Harwood Green. The property on which the imposing dwelling stands was given in 1899 to Green by his mother, Harriet O. Green. The Green family lived in the adjacent Georgian style dwelling at 124 Charles Street (AA-382), which appears to have been erected in circa 1740 for printer Jonas Green. Nicholas Green, the 3rd-great grandson of Jonas Green, was state's attorney and judge of the circuit court. Now providing three rental apartments, the building has been owned by the Green family since its construction in 1900.

Lot History: Lot 42

The property on which the building at 120 Charles Street stands was historically a portion of the much larger Lot 42 in Parcel 31. Documented in James Stoddert's survey notebook, Lot 42 was resurveyed in 1718 for William Bladen. Bladen died that same year, in possession of twenty-one lots in Annapolis. Title was devised to Thomas Bladen, William's son. By 1722, having mortgaged sixteen of the lots, Bladen was forced to sell Lot 42 for the benefit of the mortgagee, a London merchant named Thomas Colmore. Daniel Dulany served as trustee for the sale, personally conveying all of Lot 42 to his business partner, Dr. Charles Carroll, in 1725 for 16 pounds sterling. The deed of conveyance stated that sale included "all houses, outhouses, gardens and all other buildings."

Documentary evidence indicates Dr. Charles Carroll owned the lot and improvements erected prior to the sale by the Bladen estate in 1725. Based on the character of the building in terms of detailing and size, and the lack of funds held by Green at the time, an argument can be made that Carroll was responsible for construction of the dwelling, in whole or part, now designated as 124 Charles Street. While residing at a dwelling at the corner of Church (later Main) and Conduit Streets, Carroll appears to have leased the dwelling at 124 Charles Street to Jonas and Anne Catherine Green by 1738. The exact date of construction of the building remains unresolved. According to tradition, the house was erected in the 1740s, the same decade in which occupant Jonas Green appears to have established a printing shop on Charles Street. The Green family's association with the lot corresponds to their arrival in the spring of 1738. Documentary evidence that a building existed on Charles Street in the summer of 1741 is largely based on Green's printing of the Acts of the Assembly from the May 1741 session. Advertisements indicated the Acts were on sale "at his Printing Office in Charles-Street."

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Jonas Green (1712-1767) was born in Boston, Massachusetts to Deacon Timothy Green and Mary Flint. Green served his printer apprenticeship with his father in New London, and later with the printing firm of Kneeland & Green of Boston. After the publication of this first and only printing in 1735, Green relocated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. By 1738, Jonas Green had moved to Annapolis, Maryland with his new wife, Anne Catherine Hoof. According to the register of St. Anne's Parish, the Green's had fourteen children, the first born in Annapolis on October 18, 1738. Of the six surviving children, the three sons continued the family tradition of printing, begun in 1630 with Jonas Green's great grandfather, Samuel Green of Cambridge.

In 1749, Carroll conveyed title to the property to Samuel Ogle, then Governor of Maryland, for 160 pounds sterling. The conveyance, witnessed by Jonas Green, included all houses, edifices, buildings, and gardens existing on the lot. Despite the sale, Green continued to reside in the dwelling and operate the printing office on the property. In 1770, after the deaths of both Samuel Ogle and Jonas Green, Benjamin Ogle (Samuel's son) transferred the lot and appurtenances to occupant Anne Catharine Green for 160 pounds sterling.

Anne Green continued the printing business and the production of the Maryland Gazette until her own death in March 1775. By 1783, her eldest surviving son, Frederick Green, gained full title to the Charles Street property, the printing presses, and the all associated equipment. The dwelling house, and surrounding acres, remained the home of Frederick Green until 1810. Previously, in 1805, Green had obtained a mortgage on the property for 250 pounds currency from William and John Sanders. The Sanders appear to have been Green's brothers-in-law, as Green had married Anne Sanders in 1775. By January 1806, the mortgage was released. In 1810, Frederick Green conveyed Lots 40, 41, 42, and 54 with buildings, houses, edifices, buildings, and gardens to Richard H. Harwood for \$1,000. Although title of the property was not maintained by a Green, it did remain in the Green family. William Sanders Green, son of Frederick and Anne Green, had married Mary Harwood in 1808.

Title of the property on Charles Street was conveyed to William S. Green in 1815 by his father-in-law. Dr. William Green, who was also court clerk, married his second wife, Matilda Bowie, in 1832. The couple obtained a mortgage in 1839 from the Farmers Bank of Maryland. By February 1845, with the mortgage in default, the property was presented for sale at public auction. It was

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purchased by George Wells, Jr. on July 23, 1845, ending seventy-five years of Green family ownership. The Greens continued to reside in the dwelling, however, leasing it from Wells.

Born in 1800, George Wells, Jr. was a prominent citizen of Annapolis, serving as president of the Farmers National Bank and the Maryland Senate, as well as manager of the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad. Wells had begun purchasing property, both improved and undeveloped, throughout Annapolis in the 1820s. By the 1840s, Wells had accumulated all of the parcels fronting Charles Street, which included the Adams-Kilty House at 133 Charles Street where Wells resided.

By the third quarter of the 19th century, Wells had overextended himself financially. Consequently, he mortgaged his landholdings to the Farmers Bank of Maryland in 1877. Wells immediately defaulted on the loans and was forced to sell his property on Charles Street, Duke of Gloucester Street, Market Street, South Street, Cathedral Street, Carroll Street, North West Street, and Bladens Street. Alexander Randall was made trustee of the estate, and charged with overseeing the subdivision and sale of the land. The property along Charles Street, which included Parcels 28, 30, 31, and 32 was subdivided to create 25 individual lots to be sold at public auction. The sale, completed by 1881, yielded \$16,563 for Wells to pay his creditors. Lot 42 in Parcel 31 was divided into two smaller plots, which were sold individually.

The property on which 124 Charles Street stands was purchased in 1879 by Harriet Oldham Kent Green, the wife of Dr. Richard Harwood Green. The sale included the vacant property, later denoted as 120 Charles Street that stood to the southeast of the Georgian dwelling. Dr. Green, who served as Mayor of Annapolis, was the grandson of Dr. William S. Green and the most recent occupant of 124 Charles Street. Green died in 1899, devising the property to his wife, Harriet Oldham Kent.

Building History

Living until 1926, Harriet Green made every attempt to keep her five children close at hand. Thus, in 1899, three years after their marriage, Nicholas Harwood Green and his wife, Frances Burns Green, were granted title of the vacant property to the southeast of the Green house. Considered a side yard for the historic dwelling, the property was conveyed for \$850 to Nicholas Green. In 1900, Green began to have the imposing single-family dwelling

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designated as 120 Charles Street erected next door to the house where he grew up, and where his mother still lived. In 1906, Harriet Green deeded the narrow strip of land between the dwellings at 120 and 124 Charles Street to Nicholas Green for \$125. The property is now used as a driveway by the Green heirs occupying 124 Charles Street.

Nicholas Green, born in February 1871, was a graduate of St. John's College. A lawyer, Green was state's attorney for fifteen years prior to serving as Judge of the Circuit Court from 1932-1935. He lived in the Queen Anne dwelling along with his wife, and five daughters. Seventeen year old Edith Tours is listed in the 1910 census as the family's private nurse and servant. With Green's death in 1935 in Hialah, Florida, the property was bequeathed to his wife, Frances Miller Burns Green. Born in 1874, Green continued to live in the dwelling with her children. Two of Green's daughter died young, and the remaining three moved from their parent's house when they married. Consequently, Frances Green leased rooms in the large dwelling for additional income, as well as company, to other members of the Green family. John T. Bowers lived with Mrs. Green for a number of years prior to her death in 1964. Bowers was married to Eveline Claire Green, who was Harriet Green's sister-in-law.

In 1962, Green transferred title of the dwelling, "with love and affection," to her youngest daughter, Mary Clare Maccubbin Green Duckett. According to the city directory, the dwelling continued to be occupied by Harriet Green and John T. Bowers despite the title transfer. Bowers is listed as the sole occupant of the property after Green's death, continuing to reside in the dwelling until the early 1970s. The 1972 city directory records Wilma Wilson as the only person living in the dwelling.

In 1969, title of the property was divided between Mary Clare Duckett and Eleanor Green Brown, the second oldest daughter of Harriet and Nicholas Green. With the death of Eleanor Brown in 1987, title was devised to Randall R. Brown, who currently owns and resides in the Jonas Green House at 124 Charles Street. Most recently, the single-family dwelling as been converted into three rental apartments.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
Modern Period (1930-present)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and
Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Known Design Source: Unknown

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Chain of Title for 120 Charles Street:

July 25, 1718: Lot 42 resurveyed for William Bladen
Chancery Court Papers
Stoddert Notebook, Folio 45

August 7, 1718: William Bladen devised to son Thomas
Bladen

September 11, 1722: Thomas Bladen to Thomas Colmore
Mortgage for 16 Lots
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber RCW 2 Folio 154

August 4, 1724: Thomas Bladen and Thomas Colmore to
Daniel Dulany, in trust for future sale
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SY 1 Folio 103

July 12, 1725: Daniel Dulany, Trustee, to Dr. Charles
Carroll
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SY 1 Folio 135

February 27, 1749: Dr. Charles Carroll to Governor Samuel
Ogle
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber RB 3 Folio 227

April 3, 1770: Benjamin Ogle, heir to Samuel Ogle, to
Anne Catherine Green
Provincial Court Land Records,
Liber DD 5 Folio 7

September 25, 1783: Frederick Green, heir to Anne Catherine
Green, to John Davidson
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 1 Folio 364

September 25, 1783: John Davidson to John Callahan
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 1 Folio 365

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-391

Nicholas H. Green House

name of property

Annapolis, Maryland

county and state

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|---------------------|---|
| September 26, 1783: | John Callahan to Frederick Green Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 1 Folio 366 |
| September 11, 1805: | Frederick Green to William and John Sanders Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 13 Folio 30 |
| December 10, 1810: | Frederick Green to Richard H. Harwood Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 16 Folio 565 |
| August 19, 1815: | Richard H. Harwood to William S. Green Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 3 Folio 628 |
| August 3, 1839: | William S. and Matilda Green mortgage to Farmers Bank of Maryland Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 24 Folio 26 |
| February 8, 1845: | Decree by Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, in Josiah Bayley, Attorney General of Maryland versus Nicholas I. Watkins, James Iglehard, William S. and Matilda Green, Farmers Bank of Maryland, Thomas Franklin, and William S. Green's estate. Decree appointed James Boyle and Alexander Randall to sell property Chancery Court Papers 6685 |
| July 23, 1845: | James Boyle to George Wells Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHN 1 Folio 314 |
| January 10, 1877: | George Wells to Farmers Bank of Maryland Mortgage Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 10 Folio 488 |
| February 9, 1877: | George Wells to Alexander Randall, land in trust to sell for creditors Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 10 Folio 544 |

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-391

Nicholas H. Green House

name of property

Annapolis, Maryland

county and state

=====
April 7, 1879: Alexander Randall, Trustee, and John W.
and Eveline Martin to Harriet O. Green.
Martin as per mortgage (SH10/488) to
Farmers Bank agreed to transfer interest
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SH 14 Folio 103

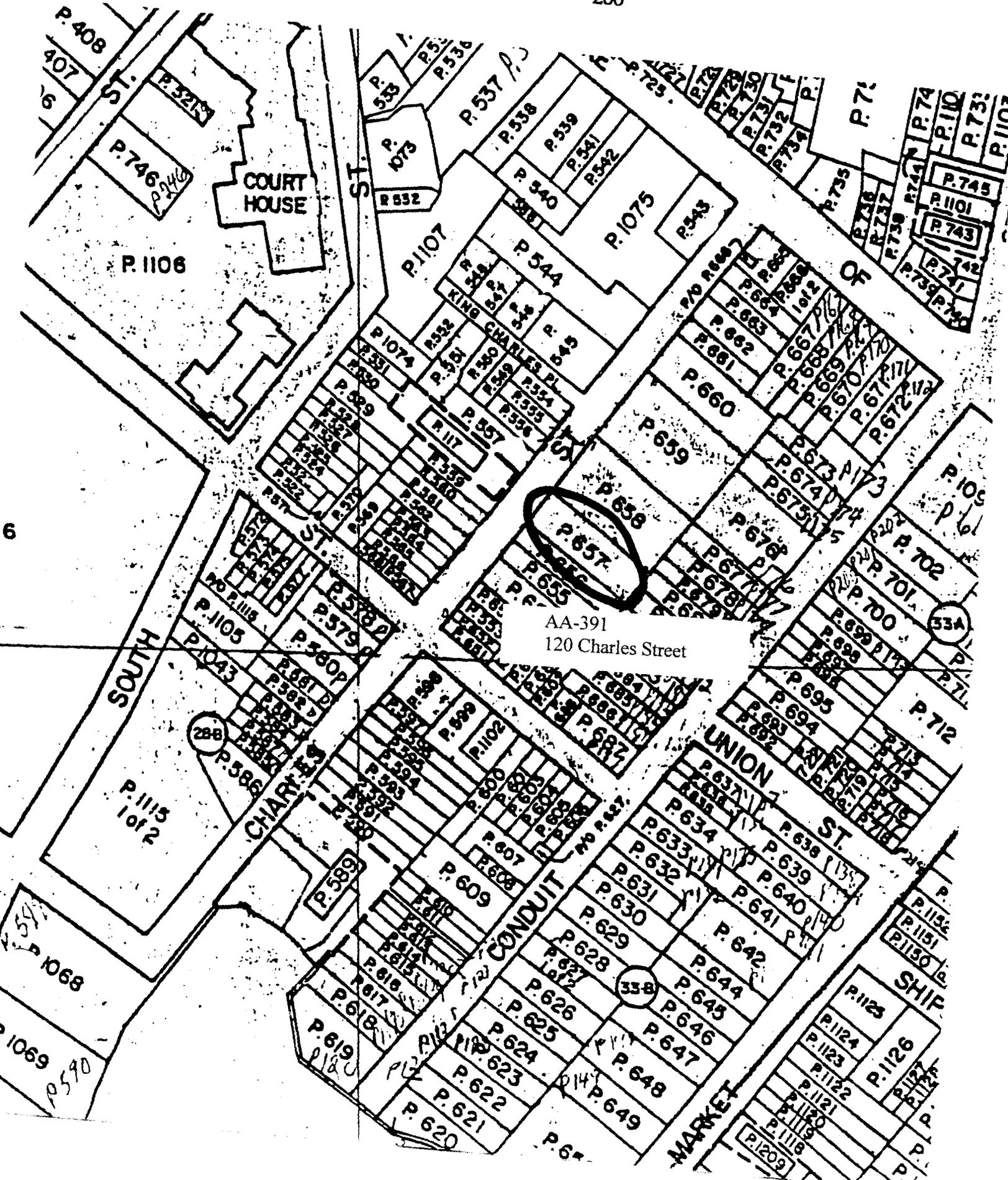
August 12, 1899: Harriet O. Green to Nicholas H. Green and
Frances B. Green
Half of Parcel
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 15 Folio 170

March 12, 1906: Harriet O. Green to Nicholas H. Green and
Frances B. Green
Remainder of Parcel
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 48 Folio 166

April 2, 1962: Frances B. Green to Clare Green Duckett
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHH 1555 Folio 377

December 5, 1969: Clare Green Duckett and O. Bowie Duckett
to Eleanor Green Brown
Half Interest
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 2321 Folio 208

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





AA-391

120 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

WEST CORNER, LOOKING EAST

1 OF 9



AA-391
120 CHARLES STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1999
MD SHPO
FACADE DETAIL, LOOKING SE
2 OF 9



AA-391

120 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JUNE 1999

MD SHPO

SW ELEVATION, LOOKING SE

3 OF 9



AA-391

120 CHARLES STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1999

MD SHPO

SOUTH CORNER, LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 9



AA-391

120 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

JUNE 1999

MD SHPO

SOUTH CORNER, LOOKING NW

5 OF 9

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AA-391
120 CHARLES STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MARCH 1999
MD SHPO
SOUTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHWEST
6 OF 9



AA-391

120 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JUNE 1999

MD SHPO

NE ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

7 OF 9



AA-391

120 CHARLES STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MARCH 1999

MD SHPO

NORTH CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH

8 OF 9



AA-391

120 CHARLES STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JUNE 1999

MD SHPO

GARAGE, LOOKING SE

9 OF 9

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Excellent cross gable with bell cast lower edges; gable to street has exceptional Palladian window (repeated at side gables) unenriched cornice that surrounds structure; second floor of street facade has oval window with keys at the cardinal points to the left of two large 1/1 windows, the upper sash with diagonal muntils; first floor has simple entrance flanked by three part bay window; wrap around porch swells at the one-story bay; left elevation has a projecting rectangular bay with octagonal second floor; round arched window in first bay of left elevation; right elevation has large pedimented dormer at first bay; good corbeled chimney.

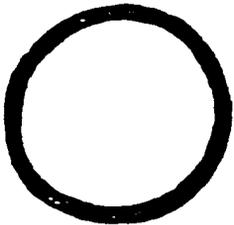
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Exceptional example of Colonial Revival with elements of American Queen Ann. Excellent companion to Jonas Green House to the east. Critical to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

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

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

020391 2604

Form 10-445
(5/62)

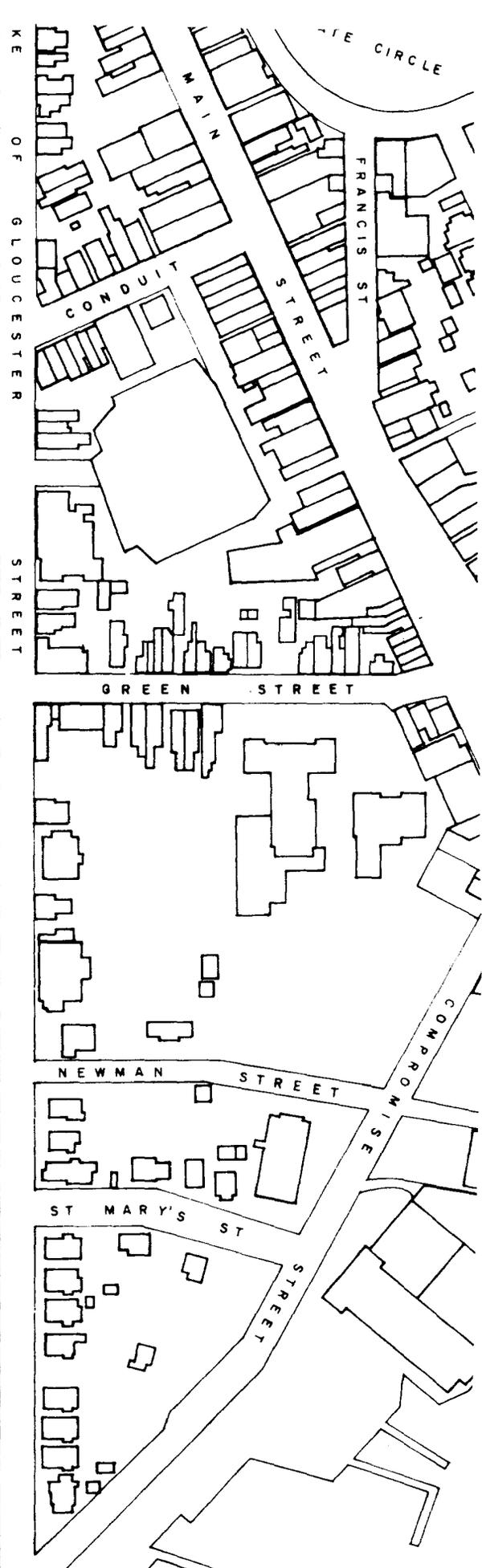
| | |
|---|--|
| 1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 120 Charles Street ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE residence PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE residence WALL CONSTRUCTION shingle/clapboard NO. OF STORIES three | HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY |
| | 2. NAME DATE OR PERIOD Late 19th C. early 20th C. STYLE Colonial Revival ARCHITECT BUILDER |
| | 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION | OPEN TO PUBLIC No |
| <p>120 Charles Street is the type of house that was being built in the wealthier Eastern suburbs around the turn of the century but is rather a rarity in Annapolis. The house employs several "colonial" motifs including a stylized Palladian window with Gothic sash, a window with diamond-shaped panes and an elongated swan's neck pediment, fluted pilasters, and an oval window. The basic shape and plan of the house with its slated peaked gables is closer to Victorian Queen Anne (see 138 Conduit St. or 88 State Circle). Well thought out and well built it will wear well and will undoubtedly find appreciation.</p> | |

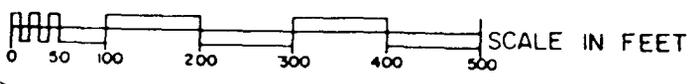


Exterior excellent

| | |
|--|---|
| 6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) | 7. PHOTOGRAPH |
| 8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. | 9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD July 27, 1967 |



AA 391
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





120. Charles

AA 391

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

N/E Elevation/camera facing SW



120. Charles

AA 391

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

N Elevation/camera facing SW



AA-391

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

120 Charles St.

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