

Capsule Summary of 236-238 Main Street (AA-408)

Constructed specifically for The Annapolis Banking and Trust Company, the building at the corner of Main Street and Church Circle was built in the first decades of the 20th century on the site of three 19th century buildings, portions of which may be incorporated into the present structure. The building, still occupied by the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company, provides a good example of an early 20th-century rebuilding of 19th century buildings to reflect the popular Colonial Revival style, then deemed appropriate to Annapolis.

The Annapolis Banking and Trust Company building occupies the important triangular lot of land formed by the eastern edge of Church Circle and the northwest end of Main Street, where it intersects with the circle. Designed in a Colonial Revival style, the building is a two-story brick structure which, although stylistically cohesive, includes three separate sections which correspond with the three different buildings that occupied the site historically.¹ The building has a wedge-shaped footprint in order to conform to the triangular lot lines, and has three elevations facing the three principal roads: Main Street, Church Circle and School Street. A bevelled edge forms the corner of the building at the intersection of Main Street and Church Circle, while entrance doors leading to the same space mark the Main Street and School Street elevations. The building has six-course American bond brick wall surfaces² and is covered with a combination hip and gable roof, clad with standing seam metal. An overhanging cornice has modillions on the soffit with pierced dentils below. Colonial Revival ornamentation, including the engaged pediments, the denticulated cornice and arched windows, characterize the building.

¹ The three sections include 1) the primary building occupying the corner site and extending six bays along Main Street and four bays along Church Circle; 2) the section which extends along Church Circle to School Street and includes two bays on School Street (this whole section may have been a separate building in the 19th century, and was merged with the bank during the rebuilding between 1921 and 1930); 3) the five-bay extension to the School Street elevation (a separate building in the 19th century which was merged into this building during the rebuilding in 1921-1930).

² The six-course bond brickwork is cohesive and appears to have been laid at one time. If, indeed, historic walls survive from previous buildings on the site, they have been completely obscured by this brick veneer.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

Inventory No. AA-408

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Annapolis Banking and Trust Company
other names _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 236-238 Main Street not for publication _____
city or town Annapolis vicinity _____
state Maryland code _____ county Anne Arundel code _____
zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

=====

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

=====

5. Classification

=====

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 _____

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
Annapolis Banking and Trust Company
236-238 Main Street
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-408
Page 2

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6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/Trade Sub: Financial Institution

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/Trade Sub: Financial Institution

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Standing seam metal
walls Six-course American bond brick
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
=====

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.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
Annapolis Banking and Trust Company
236-238 Main Street
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-408
Page 4

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1913-1921

Significant Dates 1913-1921

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.) See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
Annapolis Banking and Trust Company
236-238 Main Street
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-408
Page 5

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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.)

Articles, Books, Published and Unpublished Resources

Anderson, Elizabeth B. Annapolis: A Walk Through History.
Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1984.

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Maryland State Archives. Record Group C35.

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and Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Baltz, Shirley. The Quays of the City, An Account of the Bustling
Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis. Annapolis, MD: The Liberty
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Cromley, Elizabeth and Stephen Calloway. The Elements of Style, A
Practical Encyclopedia of Interior Architectural Details. New
York: Simon and Schuster, 1991.

Jennings, Jan and Herbert Gottfried. American Vernacular Design,
1870-1940. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1985.

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1870-1940. Ames, IW: Iowa State University
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Longstreth, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street. Washington,
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Lounsbury, Carl R. An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern
Architecture and Landscape. New York: Oxford University Press,
1994.

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Historical Trust. Department of Economic and Community
Development, June 1986.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American
Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985.

McIntire, Robert Harry. Annapolis Maryland Families. Baltimore:
Gateway Press, Inc., 1979.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
Annapolis Banking and Trust Company
236-238 Main Street
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-408
Page 6

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National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register
Registration Form 16A. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service,
1991.

Papenfuse, Edward. In Pursuit of Profit, The Annapolis Merchants
in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805. Baltimore, MD:
The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

----- . "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution:
Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant
#H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969.

Radoff, Morris L. Buildings of the State of Maryland at Annapolis
Publication No. 9. Annapolis, MD: The Hall of Records Commission,
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Record Group 29 "Records of the Bureau of the Census." 1900, 1910
and 1920 Census; Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Warfield, J.D. The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties,
Maryland. Westminster, MD: Family Line Publications, 1990.

Warren, Mame. Then Again...Annapolis, 1900-1965. Annapolis, MD:
Time Exposure Limited, 1990.

Maps and Drawings

Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Charles Magnus, 1864,
Reproduced, 1967. Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Edward
Sachse, ca. 1858. (Maryland Hall of Records, MdHR G 1213-349)
Church Circle, Annapolis, MD, ca. 1790. Watercolor by C. Milburn.
Gray's New Map of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, MD., 1877.
Hopkins, G.M. Map of Annapolis, 1878.
Map of Annapolis, Southern Map Company, Baltimore, MD., 1905.
Plan of Annapolis, Geo. H. Shafer, 25 July 1718.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1908,
1913, 1921, 1930, 1954.

Photographs

Hayman Collection, 1920ca-1930ca. Record Group SC1406. Annapolis,
Maryland: Maryland State Archives.

Mame Warren Collection, 1859-1910. Record Group SC985. Annapolis,
Maryland: Maryland State Archives.

Photographic Collection at the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
Annapolis Banking and Trust Company
236-238 Main Street
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-408
Page 7

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City Directories

Mullin-Kille and Capital-Gazette City Directory of Annapolis, MD.
Ohio: Mullin-Kille; Evening Capital; and the Maryland
Gazette, 1949.

Polk's City Directory of Annapolis, MD. New York: R.L. Polk and
Co., 1928, 1954.

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreeage of Property less than 1 acre

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

Parcel 1097 on Annapolis Tax Map 4-6 includes the two properties
designated 234 Main Street and 236-238 Main Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Parcel 1097 was originally part of a larger property containing
several improvements. The building at 234 Main Street has stood on
the site since the early to mid-19th century; the Annapolis Banking
and Trust Company, built between 1921 and 1930, occupies the site
of earlier 19th century buildings.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title K. Williams & L. Trieschmann/Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date June 24, 1994
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone (301) 656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815
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12. Property Owner
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name The Annapolis Banking and Trust Company
street & number 236-238 Main Street telephone _____
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401
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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-408

Section 7 Page 1

Annapolis Banking and Trust Co.
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

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Significantly rebuilt in the first decades of the 20th century, the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company building occupies the important triangular lot of land formed by the eastern edge of Church Circle and the northwest end of Main Street, where it intersects with the circle. The bank building was erected on the site of three older 19th century structures, and incorporates portions of these buildings into the present structure.¹

Designed in a Colonial Revival style, the building is a two-story brick structure which, although stylistically cohesive, includes three separate sections which correspond with the three different buildings that occupied the site historically.² The building has a wedge-shaped footprint in order to conform to the triangular lot lines, and has three elevations facing the three principal roads: Main Street, Church Circle and School Street. A bevelled edge forms the corner of the building at the intersection of Main Street and Church Circle, while entrance doors leading to the same space mark the Main Street and School Street elevations. The building has six-course American bond brick wall surfaces³ and is covered with a combination hip and gable roof, clad with standing seam metal. An overhanging cornice has modillions on the soffit with pierced dentils below. Colonial Revival ornamentation, including the engaged pediments, the denticulated cornice and arched windows,

¹ Historic maps indicate that three separate, but attached and associated buildings occupied this site at least as early as 1885. According to the historic maps, these three buildings together have an almost identical footprint as the bank building today, strongly indicating that they were rebuilt as the bank building during the first decades of the 20th century. The irregular grouping of windows on the Church Circle elevation further indicates that existing buildings were adapted into one. Secondary sources, including Anderson's A Walk Through History, also advances this theory. An interior survey of the basement level, not conducted, may elucidate the building evolution of the site.

² The three sections include 1) the primary building occupying the corner site and extending six bays along Main Street and four bays along Church Circle; 2) the section which extends along Church Circle to School Street and includes two bays on School Street (this whole section may have been a separate building in the 19th century, and was merged with the bank during the rebuilding between 1921 and 1930); 3) the five-bay extension to the School Street elevation (a separate building in the 19th century which was merged into this building during the rebuilding in 1921-1930).

³ The six-course bond brickwork is cohesive and appears to have been laid at one time. If, indeed, historic walls survive from previous buildings on the site, they have been completely obscured by this brick veneer.

Section 7 Page 2 Annapolis Banking and Trust Co
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====

characterize the building.

The southwest elevation of the building faces Main Street and stands directly across from the prominent Maryland Inn. This elevation is six bays long, with five windows and a door making up the first story and six windows defining the second story. The door, located in the third bay from the northwest, has a Colonial Revival engaged portico surround. The surround features two end pilasters set upon a granite base and supporting a partial pediment (formed by return cornices) with a sunburst motif occupying the enlarged frieze section and tympanum area. The surround is applied directly to the brick wall surface of the building; the narrow pediment roof is covered with metal sheets with metal flashing. The entry door itself is recessed and has two double doors with 6-light sash on the upper half, single, raised wood panels on the lower half and sides. Each of the five windows (two to the north and three to the south of the door) on the first story are set within arched openings and have 6/6 windows. The arched openings are surrounded above by round, brick arches with central concrete keystones and end blocks and concrete sills. The arch above the windows is filled by a round sunburst motif, or lunette-type panel, of wood.

The second story of this elevation consists of six 6/6 windows, asymmetrically spaced. The windows have molded trim, wood sills and flat wood lintels.

The Church Circle elevation includes a bevelled edge at the corner of the building; a four-bay section of the building extending along Church Circle which, together with the bevelled edge and the Main Street elevation, make up the original wedge-shaped building on the site; and a three-bay section extending further along Church Circle which, along with the section along School Street, make up a second historic building on the site. The bevelled edge, located at the intersection of Main Street and Church Circle, consists of a single window opening on the second story and a Colonial Revival style glass display case on the first story. The glass display case, with a single, central pane of glass, is surrounded by an engaged pediment. Two fluted pilasters support a partial pediment, formed by return cornices. The second story has a 6/6 window with molded trim, a wood sill and a flat wood lintel.

The four-bay section extending along Church Street is articulated on the first story by four bays of arched window openings,

Section 7 Page 3 Annapolis Banking and Trust Co
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====

identical to those found on the first story elevation of Main Street, and on the second story, by two 6/6 windows. These two windows, with their molded trim, wood sills and flat wood lintels are identical to the second story windows on the Main Street elevation. These two windows are asymmetrically aligned with the windows on the first story and have greater brick wall surfaces between them than those second story windows on the Main Street elevation. This asymmetry and irregular grouping of windows appears to be an alteration--discolored brick around the edge of this section of the second story indicates change in brickwork, and most probably, a change in window configuration.

The three-bay section of the Church Circle elevation extending at a slight canted angle to the four-bay section along the circle, actually consists of three bays on the first story and five bays on the second story. The three first story windows are set within arched surrounds identical to those on the first story of Main Street and the eastern section of the Church Circle elevation. Once again, these windows are arranged in an asymmetrical and unbalanced grouping, indicating that an existing building on the site was significantly altered to become part of the current bank building. Five second story windows with narrow brick wall surfaces between them, extend along this section of the building. Like the other second story windows, these have 6/6 sash, molded trim, wood sills and flat wood lintels.

The School Street elevation also consists of two sections: 1) the northern end of the street consists of a two-bay wall surface which formed the School Street elevation of the historic building at the corner of School Street and Church Circle; 2) the southern end of the street consists of a four and five-bay section which extends towards the inside of this lot of ground and formed the northeastern elevation of the historic building on the site.

The northern end section of School Street has a single window and door on the first story and two 6/6 windows on the second story. The entry is enframed by a Colonial Revival pedimented door surround identical to the door surround on Main Street. The double wood and glass doors are also identical. Next to the door to its north is a 6/6 window. Like the other first story windows which are set within arched surrounds, this window has a simple jack-arched brick lintel above it. The two second story windows are identical to those found on the other two elevations.

Section 7 Page 4 Annapolis Banking and Trust Co
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====
The four and five-bay section of the building extending further along School Street consists of four openings on the first story and five openings on the second story. The first story has a single door towards the northeast end and three 6/6 windows with splayed brick lintels. The second story has five 6/6 windows with wood sills and flat wood lintels. The first story door is a wood and glass door with a transom above.

The northeast elevation of the building is located at the east end of the wedge-shaped structure on the School Street elevation. This wall is stuccoed and faces an alley off of the street. No openings are visible from School Street. The southeast end elevation is that elevation which abuts the small, two-story buildings at the northern end of Main Street. This wall has a curved edge and features a single door opening on the first story and a 4/4 window above. The entry, raised slightly from street level and reached by two brick risers, has a 6-light wood and glass door with a transom and flat lintel above. The second story window, 4/4, also has a flat wood lintel. Plaster work forming the outlines to an end chimney which was once found on the dwelling next door at 234 Main Street, is clearly visible on this wall surface; the chimney shaft extends to the ridge of the combination hip and gable roof.

The first floor interior of the bank consists of early 20th century Colonial Revival detailing including the wainscoting and more recent, post-modern design features such as the columnated hall and the dropped ceiling. No further interior investigation was conducted. However, a survey of the basement level may shed light on the evolution of the site and provide information on the historic buildings which once occupied it.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY Inventory No. AA-408
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1 Annapolis Banking and Trust Co.
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====
Constructed specifically for The Annapolis Banking and Trust Company, the building at the corner of Main Street and Church Circle was built in the first decades of the 20th century on the site of three 19th century buildings, portions of which may be incorporated into the present structure. The building, still occupied by the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company, provides a good example of an early 20th-century rebuilding of 19th century buildings to reflect the popular Colonial Revival style, then deemed appropriate to Annapolis.

The land on which the bank building is located originally occupied a portion of the large triangular lot of ground designated Lot 73 on the Stoddert Map of 1718. Following the subdivision of the lot in the mid-18th century, the portion of property fronting Church Circle at the corners of Main and School Streets was first leased, then owned, by the saddler and farmer, Nathan Waters. In 1765, Waters sold this parcel to Joshua Frazier. Frazier died in 1791; his will, probated in 1799, left his lot and house "whereon I now live" to his nephew Richard Frazier, while the other properties of Frazier were to be sold by lottery.⁴ In 1798, the Federal Direct Tax charges Richard Frazier with a one-story dwelling house on Church Street. The tax describes the building as having brick ends, frame side walls and measuring 48 x 32 feet. Although no longer standing, this dwelling house appears in the 1794 watercolor attributed to C. Milbourne. According to the watercolor, it is actually 1-1/2-story, central-passage-plan building. A salt-box roof features three shed dormers on the Main Street elevation and a pair of brick end chimneys facing the circle.

In 1804, Richard Frazier sold the property to Anne Duckett, who in 1807, still owed a \$600 mortgage. In 1819, Frazier sold the property again, this time to Jonathan Pinkney. A Chancery Court Case in 1820 involving Richard Frazier and Anne Duckett clearly established that Richard paid off the mortgage to Anne Duckett and therefore confirmed the transfer of title to Pinkney.

Jonathan Pinkney, a Tory in the Revolutionary War, bequeathed the property to his children by the early 19th century.⁵ James Jones purchased it from the heirs by 1841 and conveyed it six years later

⁴Mcngomery county Wills, Box 3.

⁵Rcbert Harry McIntire. Annapolis Maryland Families. (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1979), p. 557.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY Inventory No. AA-408
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2 Annapolis Banking and Trust Co
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====
to Robert Wylie and Robert Wilson. James Jones petitioned the courts in 1854, against Wylie and Wilson, prompting Frank H. Stockett to be appointed Trustee.⁶ John M. Davis bought the land in 1854. Davis, born about 1813, was a carpenter by trade. He transferred the title of ownership to John Ridout in 1863, thus establishing dower rights to the property for his wife Ann H. Bowers Davis. The dower rights provided Ann Davis with an interest in the real estate for life, following the death of her husband. Although the property was conveyed to Henry Kaiser in 1864 for \$3,005.00, the dower rights were not transferred until 1865.⁷

Henry Kaiser, born in Kumboldstadt, Sachsen, Meiningen, Germany in 1821, operated a saloon on Main Street for over 30 years.⁸ According to the Sanborn Maps of 1885, the site contained a large U-shaped brick building that was used as a dwelling, a cigar shop, a restaurant, and an office. By 1891, the building contained two restaurants and two offices. Following the sale of the property to Luther H. Gadd and George Melvin in 1897 for \$5,805.00, the building was used as an annex to the Maryland Hotel, located directly across Main Street. In 1901, Gadd transferred his interest in both the annex and the hotel to George Melvin for \$40,000.00. Melvin continued to operate the second floor of the building as an annex to the Maryland Hotel, providing office and laundry space, as well as a grocery on the first floor.⁹

After a mortgage default on both properties by 1905, Melvin was forced to convey the building at 236-238 Main Street to the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company for \$7,000.00. The Bank occupied the corner portion of the building at Main Street and Church Circle, leasing the rest of the building to the Maryland Hotel. By 1913, the interior of the building was divided to create additional commercial space and was leased as a photography studio,

⁶Liber NHG 6 Folio 309

⁷Liber NHG 11 Folio 314

⁸McIntire, p. 382.

⁹Sanborn Maps, 1903 (Library of Congress).

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY Inventory No. AA-408
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3 Annapolis Banking and Trust Co
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====

an insurance office, a tailor and chinese laundry.¹⁰ It was during this period that the Bank significantly altered the building, creating the Colonial Revival brick building seen today. The Sanborn Maps for 1921 show that the building was used by the Bank and was flanked by office space and a photography studio.

The city directory for 1928-1929 shows that the building was occupied by the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company, civil engineer R.L. Burwell, the Chamber of Commerce, dentist H.M. Stoner, and the Chesapeake Realty Company. The Sanborn Maps for 1930 indicate that the building was primarily occupied by the Bank, with office space at the corner of Church Circle and School Street. By the 1950s, the entire building was occupied by the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company, and remains so today.

¹⁰Sanborn Maps, 1913 (Library of Congress).

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-408

Annapolis Banking and Trust Co
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====

Historic Period Theme: Architecture, Landscape Architecture
and Community Planning

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period: Industrial / Urban
Dominance, 1870-1930

Resource Type(s): Standing Structure

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-408

Annapolis Banking and Trust Co
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

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Chain of Title for 236-238 Main Street and 22-24 Church Circle:

- 1723: Margaret Steele to William Pontnoy
Sections of Lot 73
Liber B Folio 107
- 1726: William Pontnoy to Dr. Charles Carroll
Liber SY 1 Folio 260
- 1728: Dr. Charles Carroll to John Samuel Minskie
Liber RD 1 Folio 112
- 1733: John Samuel Minskie to Amos Woodward and Richard Bennett
Liber RD 2 Folio 34
Minskie continues to occupy property
- 1751: Richard Bennett devised one-half interest to Margaret
Chew, daughter of his cousin, Henrietta Dulany
Will Liber 34 Folio 330
- 1760: Nicholas Minskie conveys lease to Nathan Waters
Liber BB 2 Folio 371
- 1765: William Paca, husband of Mary Chew, to Nathan Waters
Liber BB 3 Folio 313
- 1765: Nathan Waters to Joshua Frazier
Liber BB 3 Folio 525
- 1791: Joshua Frazier devised to nephew, Richard Frazier
Will Montgomery County Box 3
- 1819: Richard Frazier to Jonathan Pinkney
Liber WSG 6 Folio 600
- 1827: Jonathan Pinkney devised to among children
- 1841: Ann and Mary Pinkney, et al, to James Jones
Liber WSG 26 Folio 44
- 1847: James Jones to Robert Wylie and Robert Wilson
Liber JHN 2 Folio 592

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-408

Annapolis Banking and Trust Co
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

- =====
1854: Frank H. Stockett, Trustee under decree in Equity Wylie
and Wilson versus James Jones, to John M. Davis
Liber NHG 6 Folio 309
- 1863: John M. Davis tranfers property to John Ridout, who
controls Dower Rights for Ann Bowers Davis
Liber NHG 11 Folio 138
- 1863: John Ridout, Trustee of Dower Rights, transfers to Henry
Kaiser
Liber NHG 11 Folio 314
Confirmed Title Liber NHG 13 Folio 208
- 1864: Alexander Randall and Alexander Hagner, Trustees under
decree for John M. Davis, to Henry Kaiser
Liber NHG 12 Folio 441
- 1897: James M. Munroe, Trustee under decree for Henry Kaiser,
to Luther H. Gadd and George Melvin
Liber GW 4 Folio 431
- 1901: Luther H. and Margaret Gadd to George and Maria L. Melvin
One-half interest
Liber GW 23 Folio 55
- 1905: George and Maria L. Melvin, (mortgage holders: Luther H.
and Margaret Gadd, Martin M. Smith, the Westminster
Deposit and Trust Company of Westminster, Maryland, and
the Manchester Bank of Carroll County, Maryland) to The
Annapolis Banking and Trust Company
Liber GW 42 Folio 276

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-408

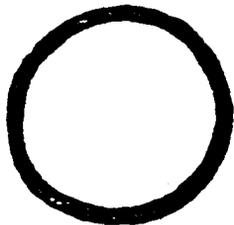
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

No architectural significance.

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:

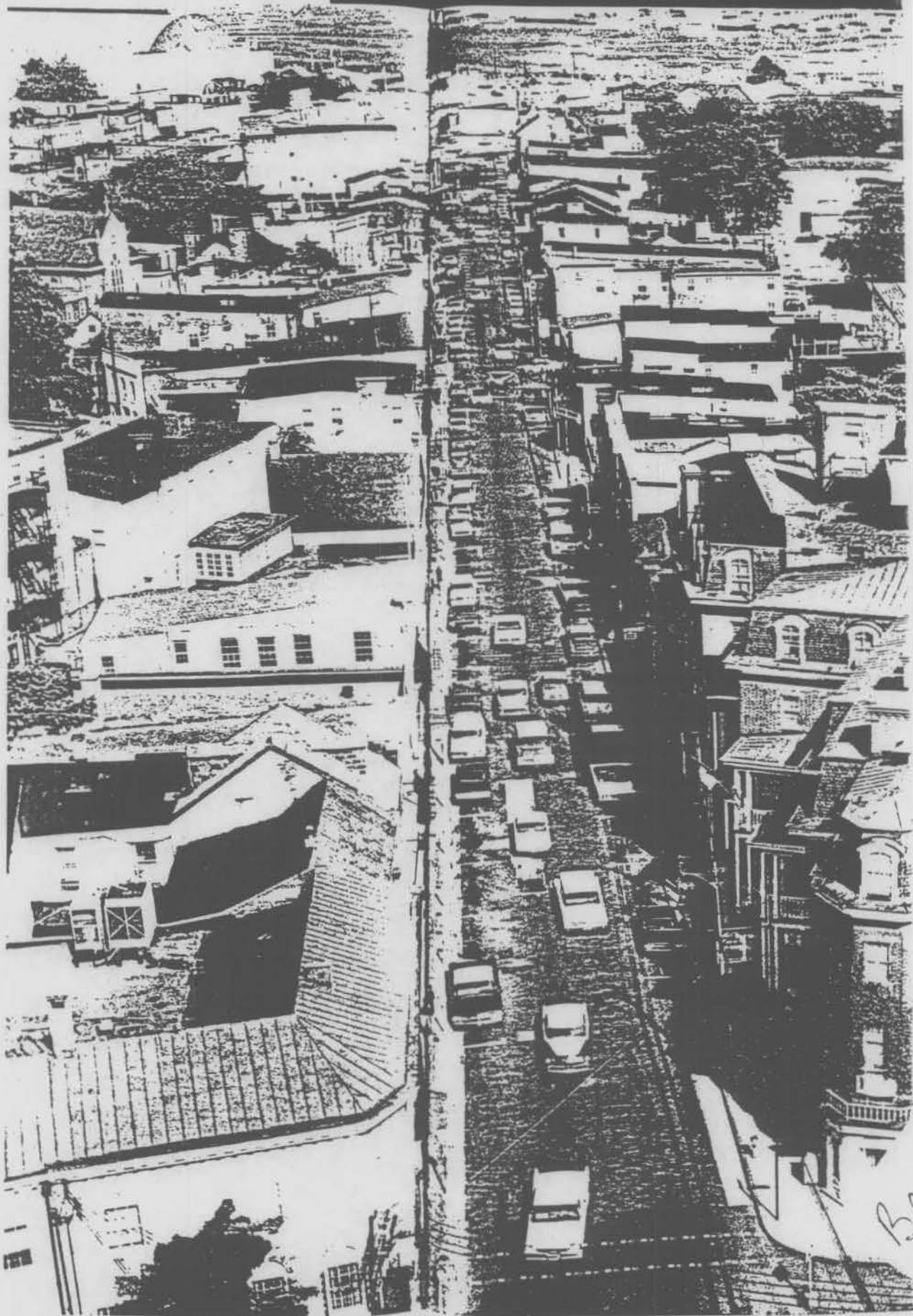
Aug. 1983

0204081512

Form 10-445
(5/62)

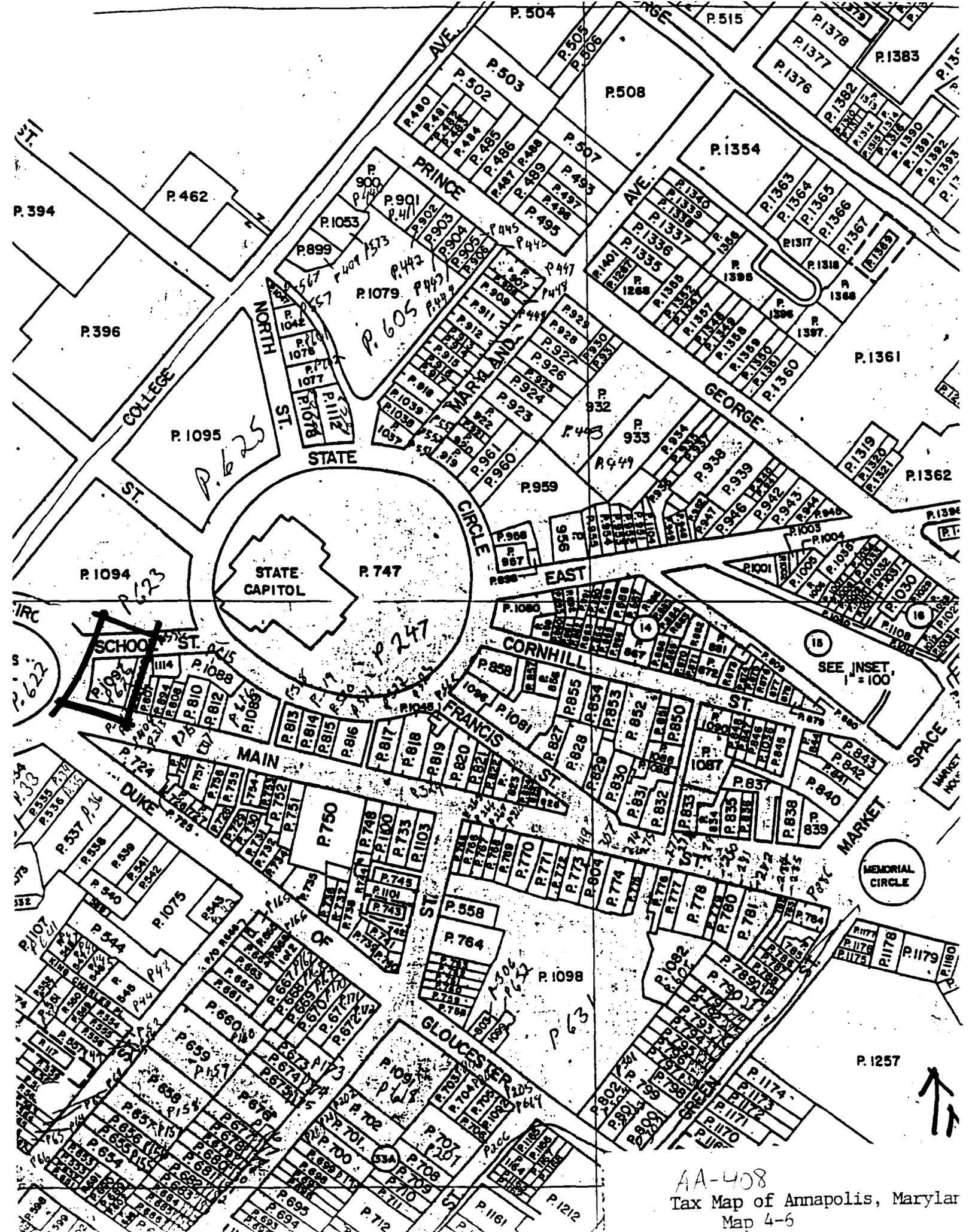
<p>1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. Church Circle at Main St.</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE commercial PRESENT OWNER Annapolis Bank & Trust PRESENT USE bank WALL CONSTRUCTION brick NO. OF STORIES two</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY</p> <p>2. NAME Annapolis Bank & Trust Co.</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD Mid 19th C. (?) STYLE 2nd storey-19th C. commerc. ARCHITECT 1st " -castrated colonia BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC yes</p> <p>The Bank is the only building on Church Circle that physically follows the shape of the circle. A handsome structure that "starts" on Main and wraps around to School Street - has a nice profile with slightly sloped roof and an extended cornice with modillions and dentil-like fretwork. 2nd storey windows are all 6/6 with original wooden lintels and sills. The 1st floor has sunburst semi-circular arches above each window and the same motif over doors but with addition of triangular hood. The building is solid, conservative, 19th C. building whose curves make it esp. interesting. Not outstanding but occupies central location and its removal or replacement could be disastrous. Probably Victorian but could be ante-bellum (note 2nd storey windows).</p>  <p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior good</p>	
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p>	<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p>
<p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p>	<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD June 29, 1967</p>

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

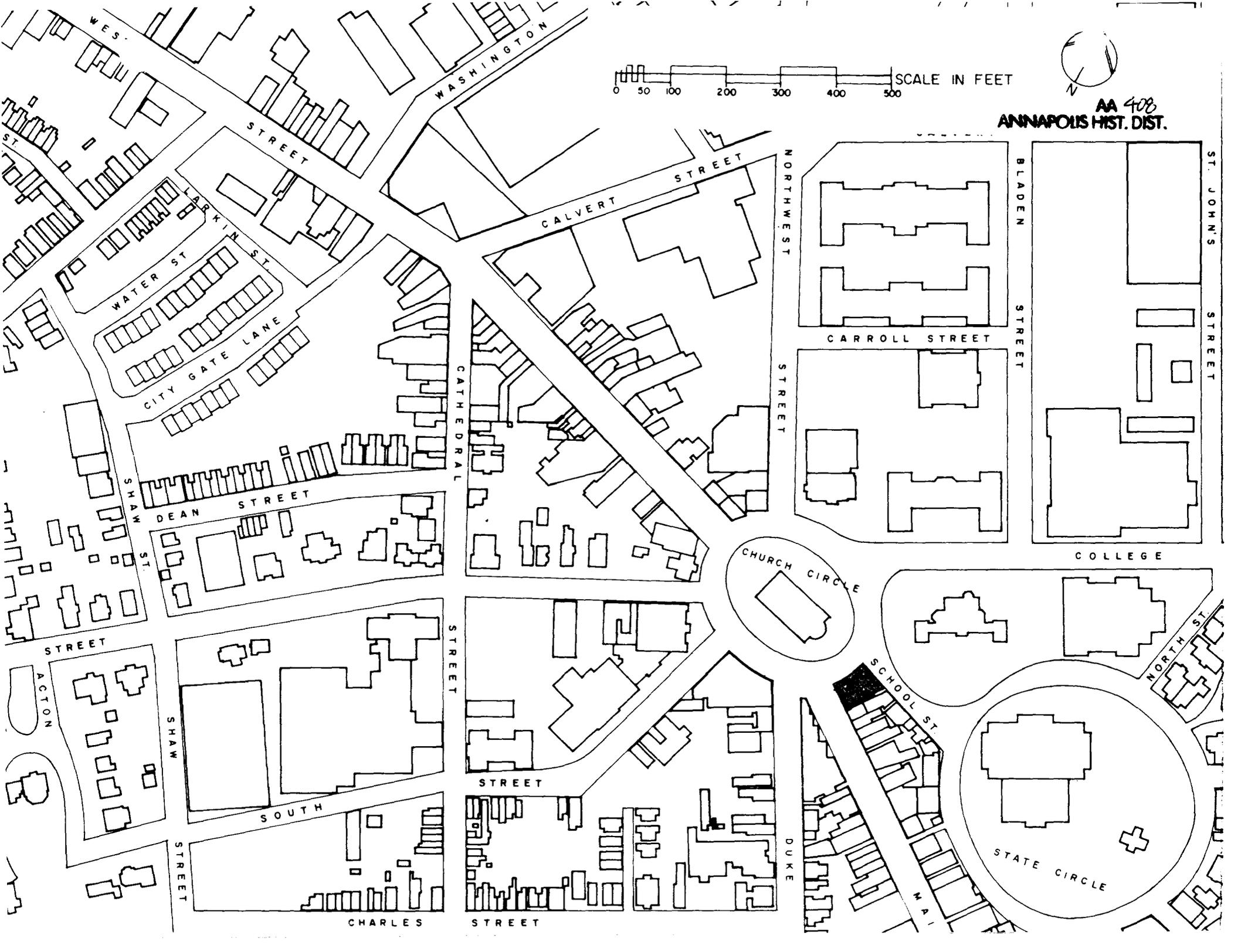


AA-408

Main Street, from St. Anne's Church
Steeple, June 16, 1962
MdHR G 1890-30,221A



AA-408
Tax Map of Annapolis, Maryland
Map 4-6



SCALE IN FEET
0 50 100 200 300 400 500



AA 408
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

WASHINGTON

STREET

STREET

CALVERT

NORTHWEST

BLADEN

ST. JOHN'S

STREET

WATER ST

CITY GATE LANE

CARROLL STREET

STREET

SHAW ST

DEAN STREET

CATHEDRAL

STREET

COLLEGE

CHURCH CIRCLE

STREET

SHAW

STREET

SCHOOL ST

NORTH ST

SOUTH

STREET

DUKE

STATE CIRCLE

CHARLES

STREET

MAIL



AA-408

ANNAPOLIS BANKING AND TRUST

236-238 MAIN ST.

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

WEST CORNER, VIEW LOOKING SE FROM CHURCH CIRCLE

1/6



AA-408

ANNAPOLIS BANK AND TRUST
MAIN AT CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

2/6



AA-408
ANNAPOLIS BANK AND TRUST
MAIN AT CHURCH CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH CORNER
3/6



AA-408
ANNAPOLIS BANKING AND TRUST
236-238 MAIN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
NE ELEVATION
4/6



AA-408

ANNAPOLIS BANKING AND TRUST

236-238 MAIN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

EAST CORNER, VIEW LOOKING WEST

5/6



AA-408

ANNAPOLIS BANKING AND TRUST

236-238 MAIN ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND STORY DETAIL, NE ELEVATION

6/6



AA-408

491

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

Annap R+T. Co.
VI/24/64, WDM



BRADLEY'S
BAKING & ICE CREAM
COMPANY

236-238 Main

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright

AA 408
July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SW Elevation/camera facing NE