

## **CAPSULE SUMMARY**

**AA-466**

**Thomas Ireland, Jr. House**

**128 Duke of Gloucester Street (formerly 152 Green Street)**

**Annapolis, Maryland**

**Circa 1836**

**Private**

The dwelling at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, formerly 152 Green Street, was constructed circa 1836 for Thomas Ireland, Jr., a prominent Annapolitan who served as port collector, sheriff, and postmaster. The Ireland family owned and occupied the house for over one hundred years, selling it in 1945. The structure, enlarged by 1877, had been divided into two dwellings by the Ireland family in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and renovated as a single dwelling by 1921. Briefly utilized as rental property, the house was rehabilitated in 1980 for sale as condominiums, providing two single-family dwellings designated as 126 and 128 Duke of Gloucester Street (Units 3 and 4). Lot 25 was improved by the construction of two additional buildings in 1980 at 156 and 158 Green Street (Units 1 and 2). Owned independently, the four condominiums occupy all that remaining portion of Lot 25, which was subdivided by William Sullivan in 1834.

The three-bay-wide façade of the single-family dwelling faces northwest, located in the east corner of the intersection of Green Street with Duke of Gloucester Street. The building reflects the Federal style with its elongated first-story openings, front-gabled dormers, and symmetry, although it is a very modest illustration of the fashionable style. The main block of the building stands two-and-a-half stories in height on a solid brick foundation. The wood-frame structure is clad in weatherboard siding, some of which has been replaced, and framed by narrow cornerboards. The side-gabled roof is covered with standing-seam metal edged by a boxed wood cornice with cavetto bed molding on the façade and a raked cornice along the side elevations. A single interior-side brick chimney is located at the center of the northwest elevation. The shaft is capped by four chimney hoods, two lancet-arched and two squared.



---

## 7. Description

Inventory No. AA-466

---

### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

---

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

When constructed circa 1836, the building at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street was originally known as 152 Green Street and appears to have consisted of the square main block, rising two-and-a-half stories in height at the corner of Green and Duke of Gloucester streets. However, by at least 1877, as documented by Gray's Map, the structure extended southward along Duke of Gloucester Street to include what is presently designated as 126 and 128 Duke of Gloucester Street (now Units 3 and 4). Additionally, the structure was enlarged in 1980 to the northeast along Green Street to include 156 and 158 Green Street (now Units 1 and 2). Collectively, the property includes four condominium units, each owned separately on Parcel 1264. With the creation of the four units, the original main block that was designed as 152 Green Street became 128 Duke of Gloucester Street (Unit 3).

The three-bay-wide façade of the single-family dwelling at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street faces northwest, located in the east corner of the intersection of Green Street with Duke of Gloucester Street. The building reflects the Federal style with its elongated first-story openings, front-gabled dormers, and symmetry, although it is a very modest illustration of the fashionable style. Constructed circa 1836, the main block of the building stands two-and-a-half stories in height on a solid brick foundation. The brick foundation, the coursing of which is not visible, is slightly visible along the façade on Green Street. The wood-frame structure is clad in weatherboard siding, some of which has been replaced, and framed by narrow cornerboards. The side-gabled roof is covered with standing-seam metal edged by a boxed wood cornice (largely obscured by the metal gutters) with cavetto bed molding on the façade and a raked cornice along the side elevations. A single interior-side brick chimney is located at the center of the northwest elevation. The shaft is capped by four chimney hoods, two lancet-arched and two squared.

The façade, facing northwest on Green Street, is three bays wide with a side entry. Accessed by a single granite step, the single-leaf entry holds a pair of wood shutters composed of inoperable louvers divided by a single cross rail. A small hollow metal knob is located along the side stile. The opening is framed by a narrow quirked ogee-molded surround of wood. The door, obscured by the louvered shutters, appears to have been removed and the opening filled with plywood. This entry is no longer used. The two bays to the northeast on the façade are pierced by single elongated window openings, each holding 9/6 wood-sash windows. The second-story openings are symmetrically placed over those of the first story, containing three standard-sized 6/6 wood-sash windows. The window openings on the façade are framed by narrow quirked ogee-molded surrounds of wood and operable louvered shutters. The wood shutters are not divided by a cross rail, although two replacement shutters on the second story are divided into two sections by a wide cross rail. The northwest slope of the roof is pierced by a front-gabled dormer with metal cheeks and standing-seam metal roof. The dormer has 6/6 wood-sash window with ovolo-molded surrounds and cornice returns, and a raked cornice.

The southwest elevation of the main block along Duke of Gloucester Street is marked on each of the stories by a single window opening. The first-story opening, which is elongated, has a 9/6 wood-sash window. The second-story opening holds a standard-sized 6/6 wood-sash window. The half-story, pierced by a standard-sized opening, has a replacement three-light casement window. Each of the openings is framed by thin wood sills and a narrow quirked ogee-molded surround of wood. Like the openings on the façade, the window openings on the southwest elevation are edged by operable louvered shutters consisting of a single section.

The two-story hyphen on Duke of Gloucester Street is noted on the earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance map, dating to 1885, as having interior access to the main block only. Historic photographs dating from 1967 document that the hyphen was flush with the wall of the main block and that of what is now 126 Duke of Gloucester Street. Inboards framed the hyphen, which is now recessed 24 inches from the plane of the wall. The hyphen is constructed of wood frame with weatherboard siding. It is covered by a very shallow pitched shed roof clad in standing-seam metal and edged by a boxed cornice of wood. The hyphen is pierced along Duke of Gloucester Street by a single-leaf entry opening holding a six-paneled wood replacement door that is topped by a three-light transom. The opening is framed by a three-inch square-edged surround. This is the primary entry into the dwelling.

The southeast elevation of the main block is partially obscured by the two-story hyphen and two-and-a-half-story dwelling at 126 Duke of Gloucester Street. The easternmost bay is pierced on the first story by an elongated 9/6 wood-sash window and on the second story by a standard-sized 6/6 wood-sash window. Each of the openings is framed by thin wood sills and a narrow quirked ogee-molded surround of wood. There are no shutters on the window openings. A double-leaf bulkhead of wood is located below the first-

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-466

Thomas Ireland, Jr. House, 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 7 Page 2

---

story window opening. The southeast slope of the roof is pierced by a front-gabled dormer with metal cheeks and standing-seam metal roof. The dormer has 6/6 wood-sash window with reeded surrounds and a raked cornice.

The northeast elevation of the square main block is fenestrated in the eastern bay by a single-leaf replacement door consisting of nine-lights over two panels. The opening, accessible from the full-width deck on the rear of a 1980 addition, is framed by a three-inch square-edged surround. The second story has a single 6/6 wood-sash window with a thin wood sill and a narrow quirked ogee-molded surround of wood.

In 1980, a one-and-a-half-story addition with a dominating mansard roof of standing-seam metal was constructed on the northeast elevation of the structure. Set back from the wall plane of the main block, the addition is constructed of wood frame with weatherboard siding. It is pierced by double-leaf fifteen-light French doors with three-inch wide square-edged surrounds. The entry is accessible by a shallow wooden deck that extends the width of the addition. The first story of the addition is largely obscured by a tall vertical-board wood fence that is flush with the façade of the main block. The southeast elevation of the mansard roof addition has triple-leaf French doors on the first story, which is reached by a wooden deck. The doors each have fifteen lights and are edged by a three-inch square-edged surround. The upper story of the addition has two one-light casement windows with square-edged surrounds finished with a narrow back band.

The two-story section now designated as 126 Duke of Gloucester Street (Unit 4) stands two stories in height with a slightly shorter two-story wing on the southeast elevation. Covered by a shallow pitched side-gabled roof clad in standing-seam metal, the wood-frame structure is clad in weatherboard siding with cornerboards. The dwelling is set upon a brick foundation, the coursing of which is not discernable from the exterior of the structure. The slightly overhanging roof has an ogee-molded boxed cornice of wood with returns. An interior-end chimney, located between the main block of 126 Duke of Gloucester Street and the two-story wing, is constructed of brick with a corbelled cap. The southwest elevation along Duke of Gloucester Street is symmetrically pierced on the first and second stories by standard-sized 6/6 wood-sash windows. A smaller 6/6 wood-sash window has been added in the southernmost bay. Similarly, the two-story wing is marked along Duke of Gloucester Street by small 6/6 wood-sash windows on the first and second stories. All of the openings have three-inch square-edged surrounds and wood sills.

The southeast elevation of 126 Duke of Gloucester Street has small 6/6 wood-sash windows on the first and second stories. The gable end is marked by a circular louvered vent. The northeast elevation, facing an interior courtyard with a gravel drive and parking, has a projecting entry bay at the center. The one-story bay is covered by a shed roof of asphalt shingles with a raked cornice and sits on a slightly raised brick foundation. The entry is located in the southeast side of the bay, with a six-paneled wood door. The northeast elevation of the entry bay is pierced by paired two-light casement windows of vinyl. The first story, flanking the entry bay, has single 6/6 wood-sash windows. The second story has four 6/6 wood-sash windows. All of the openings have three-inch square-edged surrounds and wood sills.

The interiors of 126 and 128 Duke of Gloucester Street were not accessible at the time of the survey.

The exterior and interior descriptions of 156 and 158 Duke of Gloucester Street (Units 1 and 2), both constructed in 1980, were not included because of the ages of the structures.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-466

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

<b>Specific dates</b>	circa 1836, circa 1980	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction dates</b>	circa 1836		

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 dwelling at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, formerly 152 Green Street, was constructed circa 1836 for Thomas Ireland, Jr., a prominent Annapolitan who served as port collector, sheriff, and postmaster (1861-1869). The Ireland family owned and occupied the house for over one hundred years, selling it in 1945. The structure, enlarged by 1877, had been divided into two dwellings by the Ireland family in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and renovated as a single dwelling by 1921. Briefly utilized as rental property, the house was rehabilitated in 1980 for sale as condominiums, providing two single-family dwellings designated as 126 and 128 Duke of Gloucester Street (Units 3 and 4). Lot 25 was improved by the construction of two additional buildings in 1980 at 156 and 158 Green Street (Units 1 and 2). Owned independently, the four condominiums occupy all that remaining portion of Lot 25 as subdivided by William Sullivan in 1834.

## HISTORY

### LOT 25

The property on which 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, formerly 152 Green Street, stands was historically part of Lot 25, which extended from Duke of Gloucester Street southeastward mid-block along Green Street, prior to the laying of Green Street and Compromise Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been “the most prominent and by far the most successful” merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.<sup>1</sup> Garrett who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.<sup>2</sup> Following Garrett’s death, his heirs sold Lot 25 to Dr. Charles Carroll.<sup>3</sup> By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 26, 28, 29, 30, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll’s “fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for

<sup>1</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), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett’s death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne’s Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

<sup>2</sup> Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett’s body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

<sup>3</sup> Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-466

Thomas Ireland, Jr. House, 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 2

---

some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London."<sup>4</sup>

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. "He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent."<sup>5</sup> This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.<sup>6</sup> A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that "Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723...."<sup>7</sup> A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.<sup>8</sup> Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently the site of 188 Green Street.

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word "Gratis," meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.<sup>9</sup> The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or

---

<sup>4</sup> Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

<sup>5</sup> Risjord, p. 64.

<sup>6</sup> Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

<sup>7</sup> Historic Annapolis, Inc., "The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis," Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

<sup>8</sup> The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

<sup>9</sup> Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-466

Thomas Ireland, Jr. House, 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 3

---

lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.<sup>10</sup>

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."<sup>11</sup> Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included the property on Green Street, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Lot 25, together with the surrounding lots fronting Green Street, was bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.<sup>12</sup> No records document the leasing of Lot 25 by Maccubbin Carroll in the last decades of the eighteenth century. A prominent land owner and merchant, Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll was charged for ten dwellings throughout the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048.

Upon Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll's death on May 22, 1812, all of his land holdings were equally devised amongst his wife, Ann Jennings Carroll, and his five children. Because two of the children, Thomas H. and John Henry Carroll were under age, and Ann Jennings Carroll was to receive dowager rights, the division of the property was referred to the Chancery Courts, with William Kilty acting as chancellor. Further, Margaret Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll the Barrister, "held a life estate in one undivided third part of all said real estate." Under Chancery Court #1213, Kilty "order partition into five part of the real estate of Nicholas Carroll,

---

<sup>10</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

<sup>11</sup> Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

<sup>12</sup> Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-466

Thomas Ireland, Jr. House, 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 4

---

deceased, lying and being in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Kent Counties.” John Eager Howard, Samuel Owings, Robert Lyon, Brice J. Worthington, and John Brice were appointed commissioners to examine and divide the property. John Brice was unable to fulfill the commitment as it was “inconvenient.” On December 1, 1812, the Chancery Court appointed Christopher Hughes to replace him. Nicholas Brice was appointed guardian of the “infants” Thomas H. Carroll and John H. Carroll by Kilty on July 16, 1812.<sup>13</sup>

The division of property included The Caves and Stanton in Baltimore County, Clonlisk and The Woodlands in Kent County, thirty lots in Baltimore County, land at Elk Ridge Landing, The Plains in Anne Arundel County, and various lots with improvements in the City of Annapolis. The entire estate was valued in 1812 at \$44,406.74, after deductions. William Kilty decreed on May 6, 1815 that Ann Carroll Mason and her husband William Temple Thompson Mason of Leesburg, Virginia, were to receive title to The Plains and four-and-a-half lots in Baltimore County, as well as “all the lands, houses, lots, ground rent, and part of a wharf in the City of Annapolis.” With a value of \$2,000, the land in the City of Annapolis included “a dwelling house and outhouses, and part of a wharf and garden on the East side of Green Street.” Additionally, the Masons received “the house rented to Taylor and all the ground from the garden east of Green Street to the [unreadable] leading to Charles Carroll,” which was valued at \$4,000. The ground rents, noted as £68.3.4 a year, were valued at \$1,800. The house on Main Street that was rented to William Goodman was valued at \$600. The two houses rented to Curran, one of which he occupied and the other on Main Street, were valued at \$300 and \$800, respectively.<sup>14</sup>

Within days of receiving title to Lot 25, William T.T. Mason and Ann Carroll Mason conveyed the entire parcel to John Brewer. The lot measured 264 feet along the southeast side of Green Street to Duke of Gloucester Street and back 131 feet four inches to the John Ridout House at 120 Duke of Gloucester Street (AA-463). The owner of the John Ridout House, John Brewer, paid \$430 for Lot 25. Born in 1778 to Joseph Brewer, Jr. and Jane Brewer, John Brewer was a prominent attorney, serving as Commander of the Land Office for the Western Shore and Clerk of the House of Delegates. In 1819, Brewer was charged for two lots, one of which was improved, in the City of Annapolis. The lots together totaled half an acre, valued at \$2,000. However, based on historic maps, and the physical evidence of the existing building at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, it does not appear that John Brewer improved the property prior to his death in January 1827. Two years later, following an equity case involving the subdivision of land holding amongst Brewer’s eleven surviving children, George G. Brewer was appointed trustee to convey Lot 25. It was purchased in April 1830 by the Trustees of the Primary School District #38. Nearly a year later, the property now known as 128 Duke of Gloucester Street (also known as 152 Green Street) was purchased by William Sullivan. The 1831 Real Property Assessments charged Sullivan with a single improved lot in the City of Annapolis. The location of this dwelling is not known.

### BUILDING HISTORY

In May 1836, the property was purchased by Thomas Ireland, Jr. Born in 1814, Ireland was a prominent citizen of Annapolis. He served as port collector, sheriff, and postmaster (1861-1869). Soon after purchasing the property to the northwest of 160 Green Street, Ireland had the current two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame structure denoted today as 128 Duke of Gloucester Street constructed. However, Ireland does not appear in 1841, 1845, or 1849 tax assessment. The *Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844* confirms that this corner parcel was improved. The 1860 Real and Personal Property Assessments charged Ireland with a house and lot on Green Street, with \$250 worth of furniture. Ireland’s house, located at the southern corner of Duke of Gloucester Street and Green Street, was one of twelve dwellings on Green Street included in the Assessments in 1860.

---

<sup>13</sup> Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, “Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate,” July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

<sup>14</sup> Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, “Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate,” July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-466

Thomas Ireland, Jr. House, 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 5

---

In October 1835, Ireland had married Elizabeth A. Nichols, the daughter of William Nichols. Together, the couple raised five children. The 1860 census records that the family, along with an African-American servant, resided at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street. In June 1863, Thomas Ireland and his wife exchanged property, with Elizabeth Ireland receiving the land at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street and her husband obtaining the improvements at 46 State House Circle (no longer extant). The deed specifically mentioned a "house and lot situated on the corner of Duke of Gloucester and Green Streets." Despite the transfer of title, the family continued to reside on Duke of Gloucester Street, as recorded by the United States Census Records for 1870. Thomas Ireland was listed as a tailor while eldest son, William, was noted as a merchant. The family was aided by Mary Snowden, an African-American domestic who was twelve years old in 1870. The subsequent 1880 census records that Thomas and Elizabeth Ireland continued to live in the dwelling, together with their son John and his wife, Mary Dashiell, and their daughter Lilly I. John Ireland, born in 1848, was an attorney. Ireland is listed as the owner of the property on the *City of Annapolis* map, produced by G.M. Hopkins in 1878. A stable was located in the south corner of the property.

According to her last will and testament, written in 1872 and probated in 1881, Elizabeth A. Ireland bequeathed her daughter, Lily J. Cooke, and her son, Dr. David Caldwell Ireland, the property at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street. Lily Cooke was living with her husband, D. McKim Cooke, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps from 1885 note that the dwelling stood two stories in height, with a two-story hyphen on the southern end of the southeast elevation. This portion of the building was entered from Green Street. The hyphen led to a rectangular two-story structure, which was augmented by a one-and-a-half-story wing on the southeast side. This second structure, constructed by 1877, appears on the maps as a separate dwelling with its own entry on Duke of Gloucester Street. The dwellings, although within the same structure, were separate on the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps until 1921.

The property was sold in October 1893 to John Irving Dashiell, the eldest brother of Mary Dashiell Ireland, who continued to occupy the wood-frame dwelling. The property was conveyed for \$900. Upon his death in 1899, Dashiell devised the property back to his sister, Mary Dashiell Ireland. One-half interest was also granted to youngest sister, Sally Kellum Dashiell, the wife of Grafton Duvall Ridout.

The 1900 census records that Mary Ireland, as well as Sally and Grafton Ridout, resided in the dwelling, which was given the address of 152 Green Street. Additionally, retired clergyman John H. Dashiell, the father of Mary Ireland and Sally Ridout, was living in the house. Mary Ireland's eighteen year old grandson, who was employed as a merchant, also resided at this address. The long rectangular form of the structure was amenable to housing two families, as the two largest sections of the building were connected by a one-story hyphen. The 1910 census notes the continued residency of Mary Ireland, John H. Dashiell, Sally Ridout, and Grafton Ridout in the house. By 1920, John H. Dashiell had died, leaving Mary Ireland as the head of household. The city directory for 1928-1929 lists Mary Ireland as the only occupant of the dwelling. However, the 1930 census had Sally Ridout as the head of household, living with her sister, Mary Ireland. The property was valued at \$7,000, which was comparable to the adjacent owner-occupied dwellings fronting Green Street.

With the death of Mary Ireland in 1943, her undivided one-half interest in the property was devised to Elizabeth Mary Ireland, her granddaughter. After being owned and occupied for more than one hundred years by the Ireland family, Sally K. Ridout and Elizabeth Mary Ireland (now Marable) sold the property to Maurice and Anne G. Ogle in November 1945.

Maurice Ogle, born in 1887, served as chief clerk for the Maryland Court of Appeals for forty-five years. The city directory records that for first since the building's construction circa 1836 it was no longer owner-occupied, rather it was leased to A.B. Ostroski in 1949. In September 1953, the rental property was conveyed to Barham R. and Elizabeth Joy Gary. The property was referred to as 152 Green Street, and included to "whole lot to brick house," the two-story dwelling at 122 Duke of Gloucester Street. Born in

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-466

Thomas Ireland, Jr. House, 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 6

---

Newport News, Virginia, in 1899, Barham Gary, Jr. graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1919 and the University of Virginia Law School in 1922. He served as a Second Lieutenant in World War I, and was a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Coast Guard during World War II. The city directory records that the Garys occupied the dwelling at Duke of Gloucester Street and Green Street, which was noted as 128 Duke of Gloucester Street. The family continued to own and occupy the dwelling throughout the third quarter of the twentieth century.

In November 1977, Elizabeth Joy Henry, the eldest daughter of the now deceased Barham and Elizabeth Gary, sold the property to the 128 Duke of Gloucester Association. In April 1980, the official name of the Association was changed to Duke of Gloucester Condominiums. Paul Pearson was involved in the development of the new single-family dwellings for the adjoining lots at 156 and 158 Green Street. Additionally, a modern side addition was constructed on the northeast elevation of the circa 1836 dwelling and the secondary structure that extended along Duke of Gloucester Street was once again subdivided to create a separate single-family dwelling. With a large landscaped rear yard that included parking, the property was collectively created into four condominiums (Units 1-4). The original dwelling at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street was sold separately in 1982 to Edward James Bruin and Pauline Bruin. The Bruins retained ownership until 1992, when it was purchased by present owner-occupant, Peter Meriwether Gleitz. The property is currently listed for sale.

### 128 Duke of Gloucester Street

- 1718: James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
- April 4, 1735: Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll  
Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311  
Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
- February 20, 1752: Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
- September 29, 1755: Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
- March 23, 1783: Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed)  
Will Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WB 3 Folio 503
- September 28, 1812: Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason  
Chancery Court Papers 1213 (final decree 1815)
- May 20, 1815: William T.T. Mason and Ann Carroll Mason to John Brewer  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 3 Folio 478
- April 26, 1830: George G. Brewer, Trustee, to Trustees of the Primary School District #38  
Equity Case: George G. Brewer et al versus Nicholas Brewer et al  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 15 Folio 264

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-466

Thomas Ireland, Jr. House, 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 7

---

- 1831: Board of County School Commissioners of Anne Arundel County to Jeremiah T. Boyd  
Sale Never Deeded
- March 31, 1831: Dennis Claude, Edward Sparks, and Thomas S. Alexander, Trustees for the Board of County  
School Commissioners of Anne Arundel County to William Sullivan  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 16 Folio 629
- May 24, 1836: William Sullivan to Thomas Ireland  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 21 Folio 110
- June 27, 1863: Thomas Ireland to Elizabeth A. Ireland  
Exchange of property (128 Duke of Gloucester Street and 46 State House Circle)  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NHG 11 Folio 371
- December 28, 1872: Elizabeth A. Ireland bequeathed to Lily J. Cooke (nee Ireland) and D. Caldwell Ireland  
Probated 1881  
Will Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JWB 1 Folio 583
- October 30, 1893: Lily J. Cooke (nee Ireland) and D. McKim Cooke, and D. Caldwell Ireland and Elizabeth H.  
Ireland to John I. Dashiell  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 45 Folio 69
- July 5, 1899: John I. Dashiell devised to Sally K Ridout and Mary D. Ireland  
Will Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber OBD 1 Folio 47
- November 17, 1943: Mary D. Ireland devised undivided interest to Elizabeth Mary Ireland
- November 24, 1945: Sally K. Ridout and Elizabeth Mary Ireland, also known as Elizabeth Ireland Marable, to Maurice  
and Anne G. Ogle  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JHH 348 Folio 14
- September 15, 1953: Maurice and Anne G. Ogle to Barham R. and Elizabeth Joy Gary  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber JHH 782 Folio 195
- November 2, 1977: Elizabeth Joy Gary by Elizabeth Joy Henry, attorney, to 128 Duke of Gloucester Association  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WGL 3038 Folio 371

**Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. AA-466

Thomas Ireland, Jr. House, 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 8

---

April 30, 1980:	128 Duke of Gloucester Association created Duke of Gloucester Condominiums Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WGL 3307 Folio 638
July 2, 1982:	128 Duke of Gloucester Association to Edward James Bruin and Pauline Bruin Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 3502 Folio 38
October 30, 1992:	Edward James Bruin and Pauline Bruin by James M. Griffin, attorney, to Peter Meriwether Gleitz Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 5818 Folio 397

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

Inventory No. AA-466

- McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
- Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.
- Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

Acreage of surveyed property 0.046  
Acreage of historical setting 1.0  
Quadrangle name Annapolis Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

---

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The property at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street, formerly known as 152 Green Street, has been historically located with Parcel 1264 as noted on Tax Map 52A since the construction of the present building circa 1836. Parcel 1264 currently includes four condominiums, noted as Units 1 to 4. The dwelling at 128 Duke of Gloucester Street is Unit 3. Unit 1 is 158 Green Street (circa 1980), Unit 2 is 156 Green Street (circa 1980), and Unit 4 is 126 Duke of Gloucester Street (pre-1877), which historically was part of 128 Duke of Gloucester Street.

---

## 11. Form Prepared by

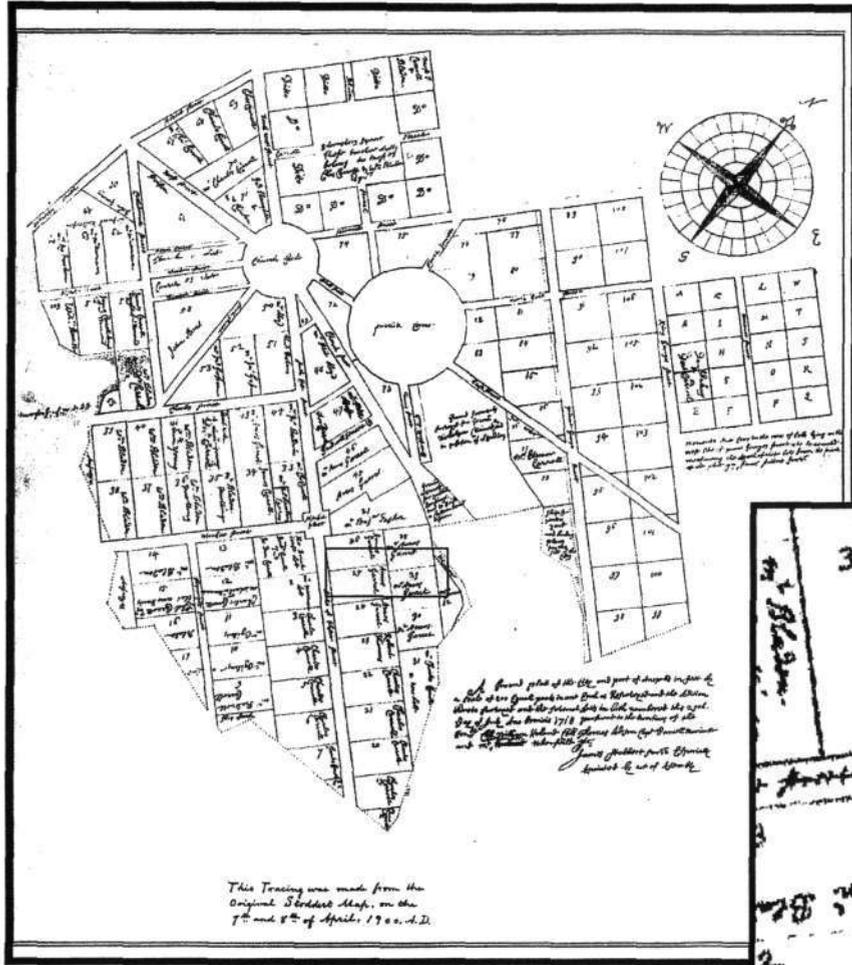
---

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

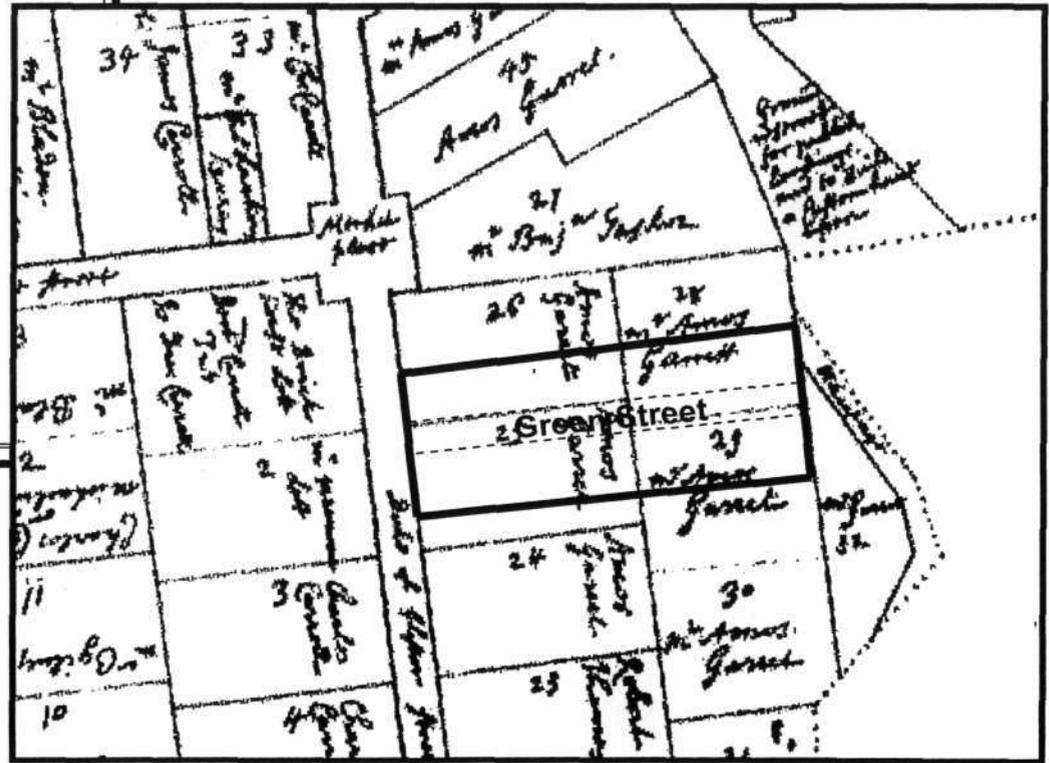
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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



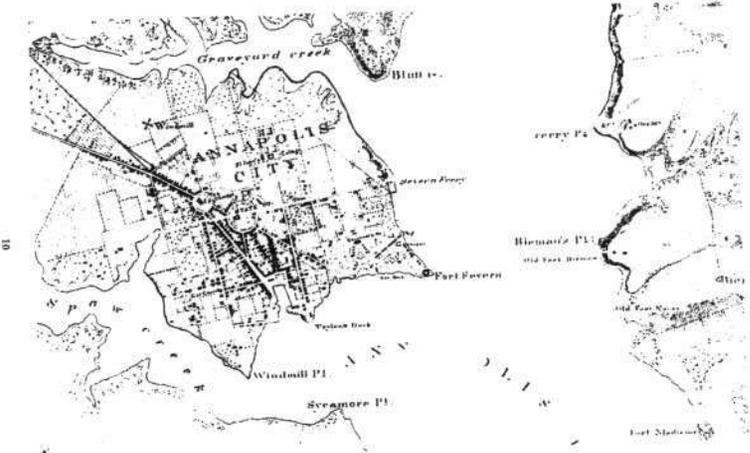
## City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718



**Enlargement of Lots  
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30  
Showing location of  
Green Street**

AA-466

# City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844

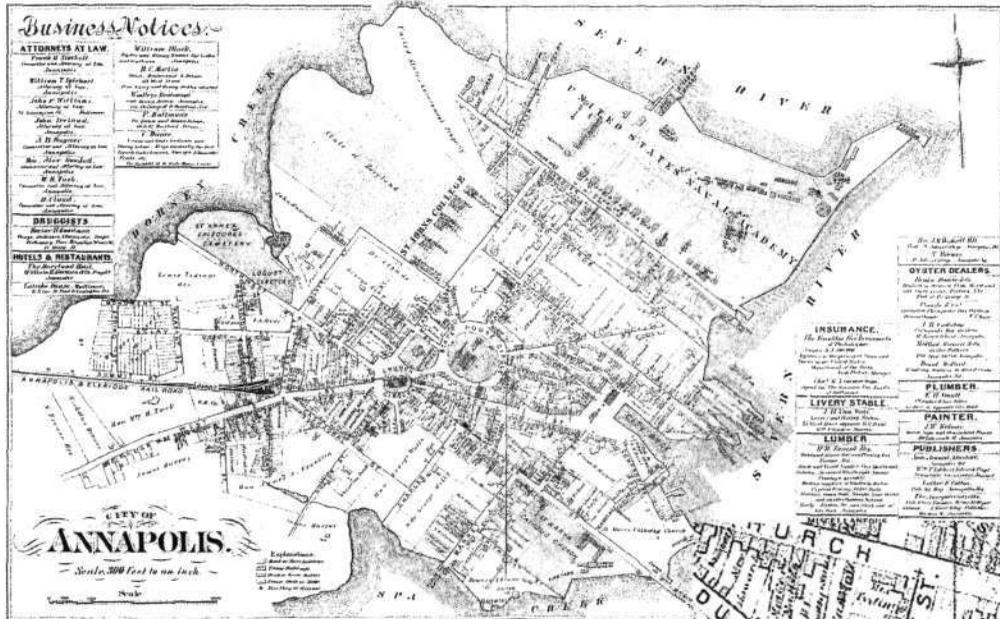


"Annapolis in 1841 (From a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1841)"

**Green Street**

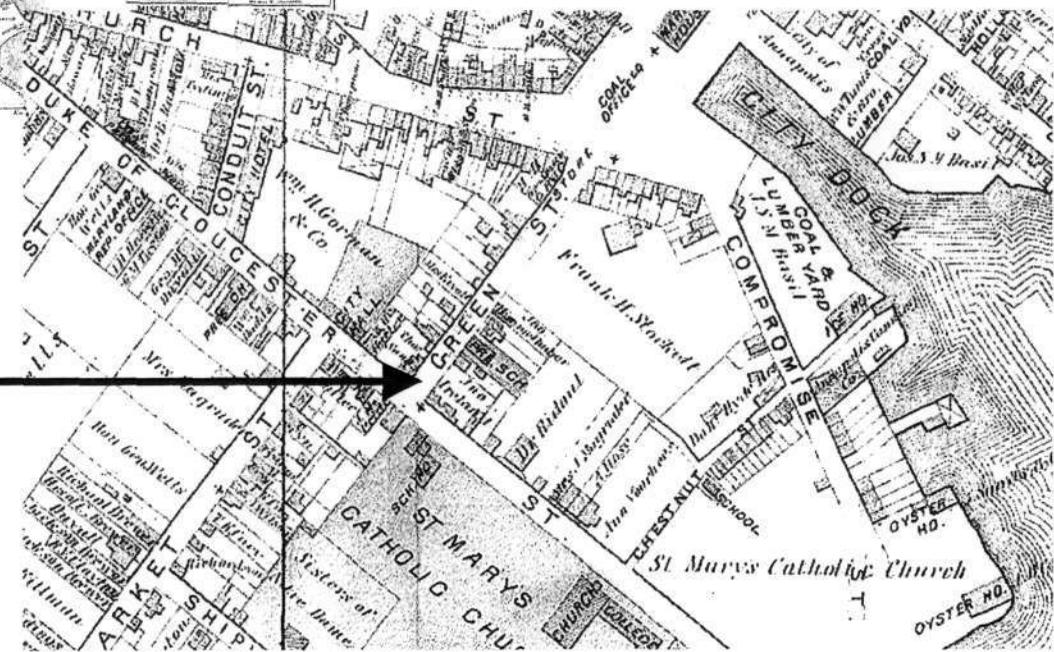


AA-466



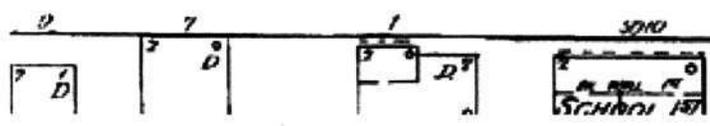
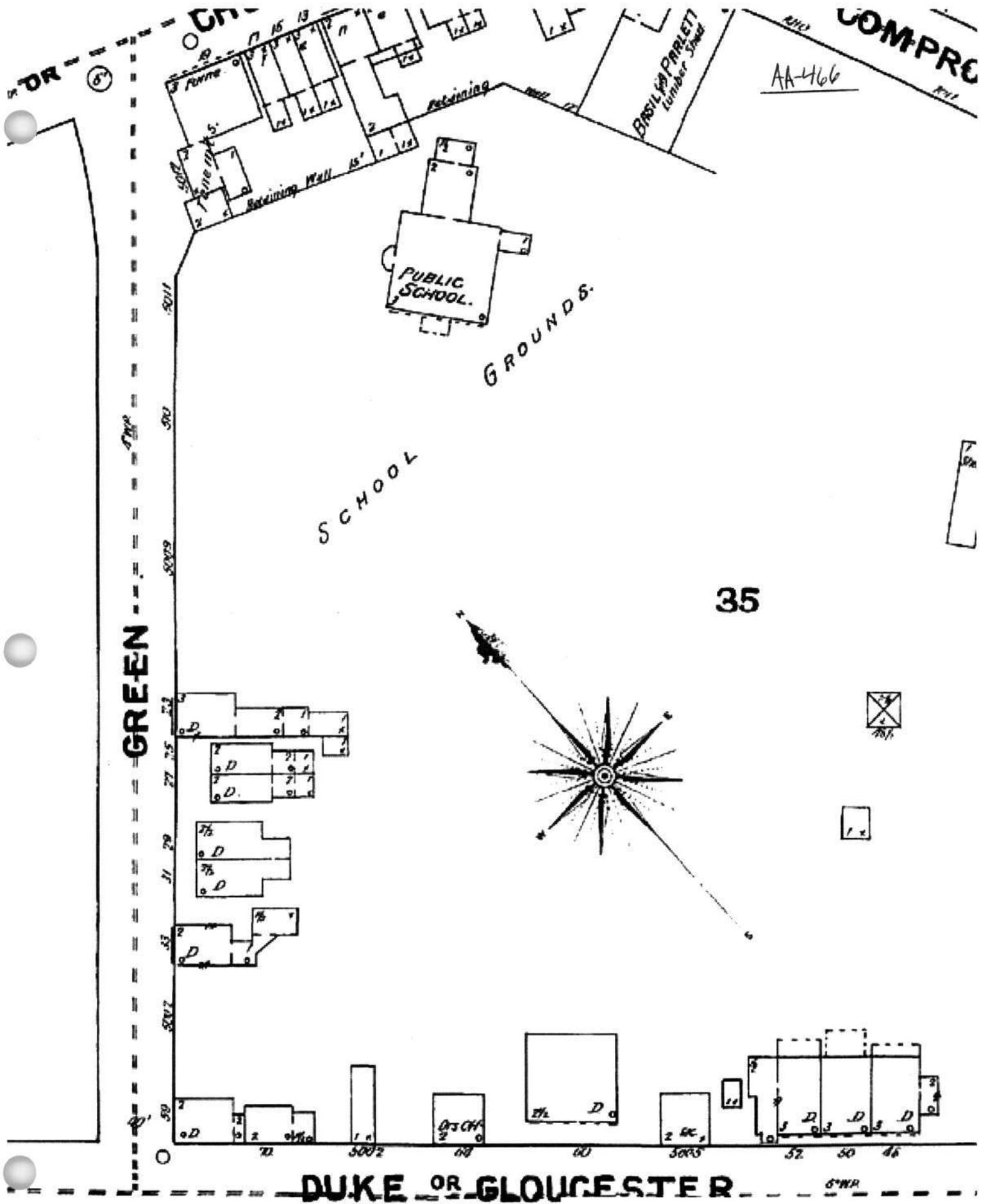
**City of Annapolis**  
**G.M. Hopkins, 1878**

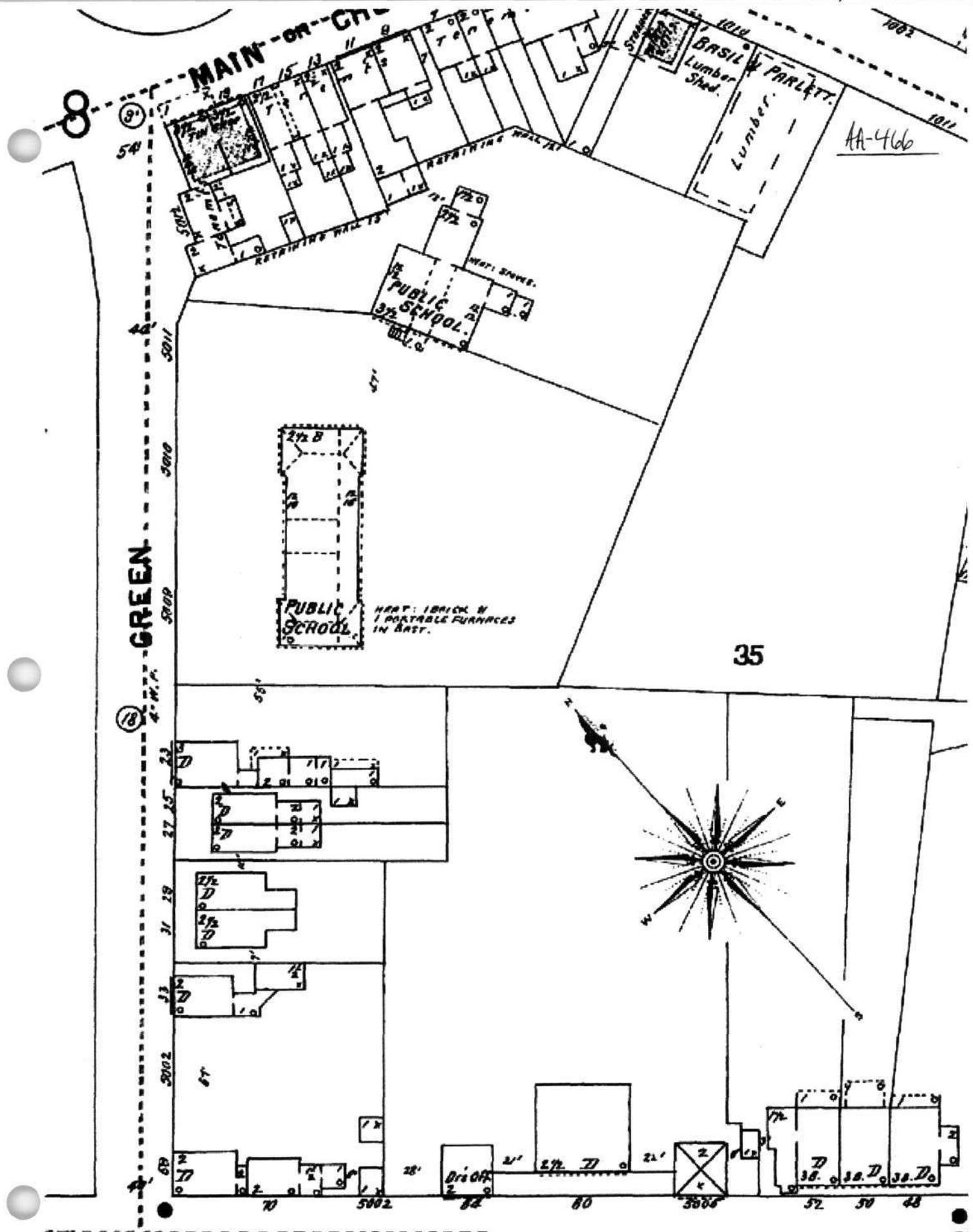
**Green Street**



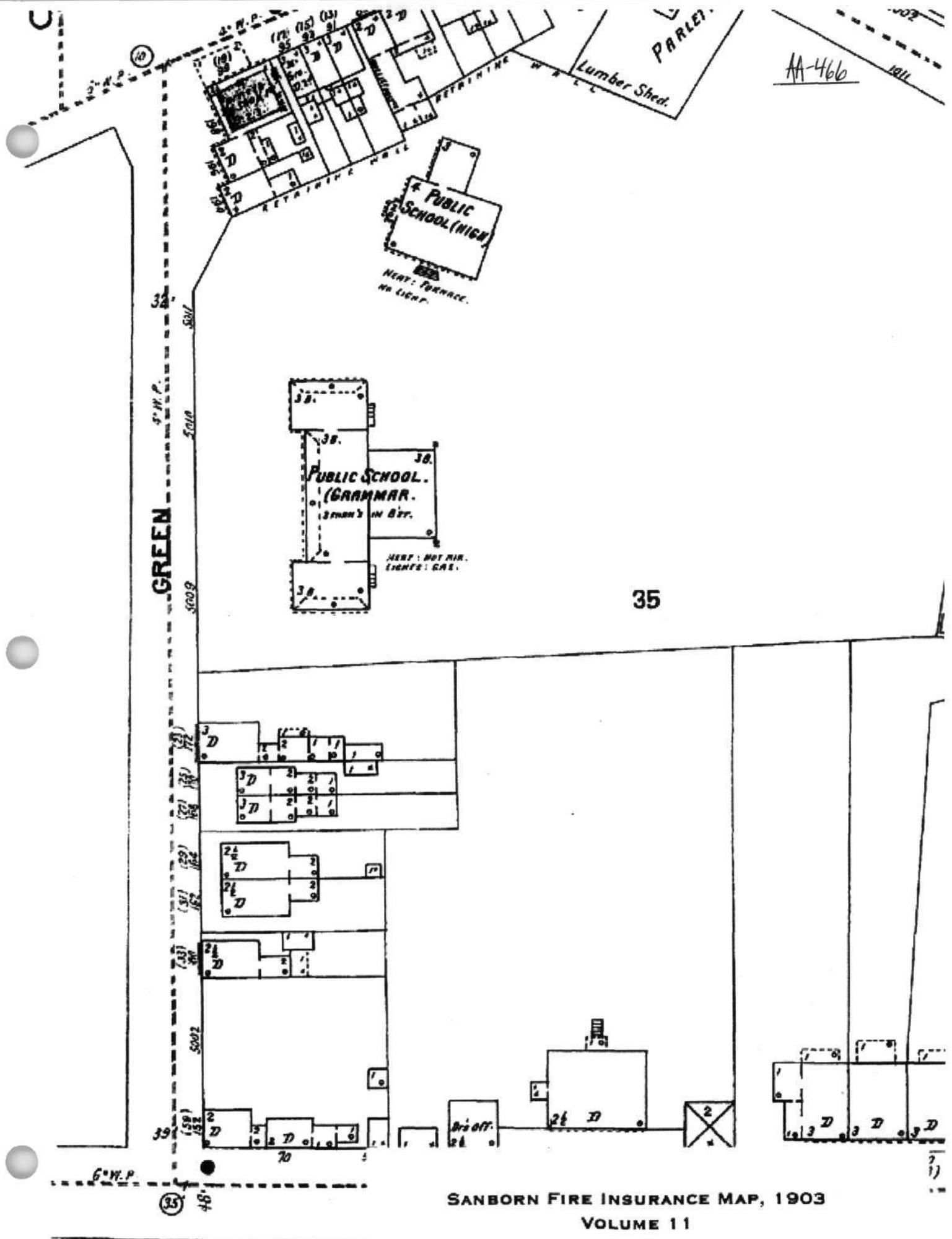
AA-466





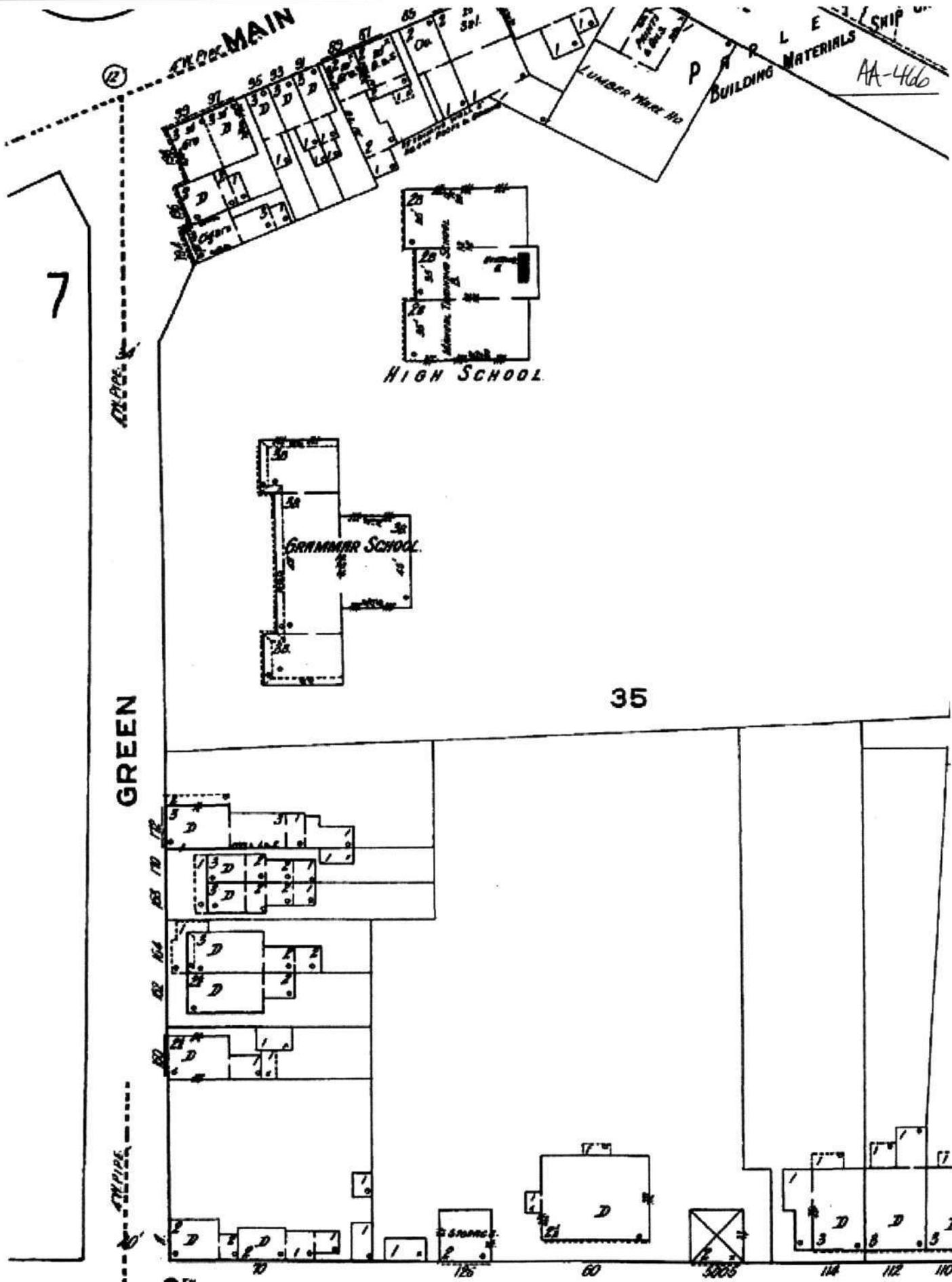


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1897  
 VOLUME 11

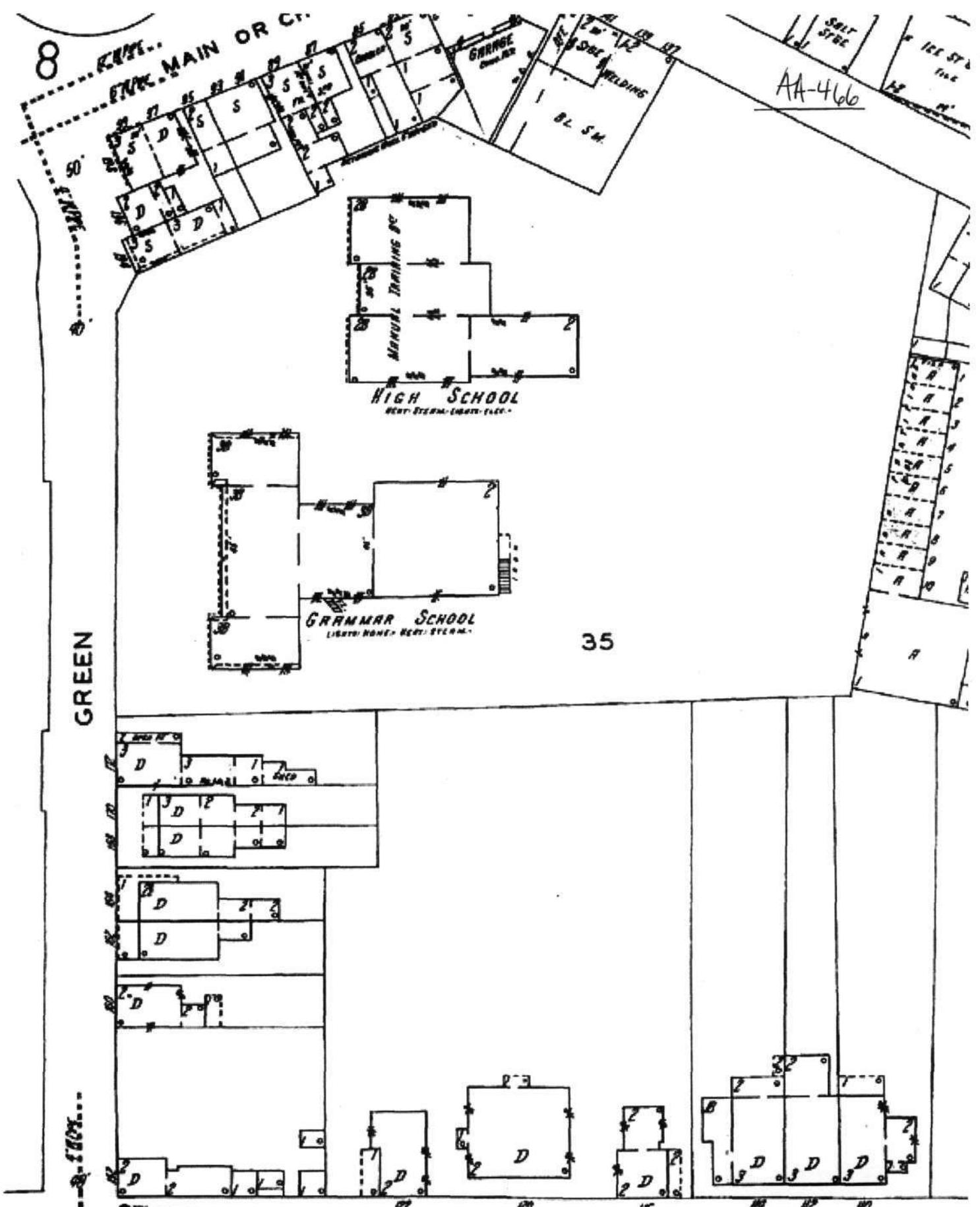


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1903  
 VOLUME 11

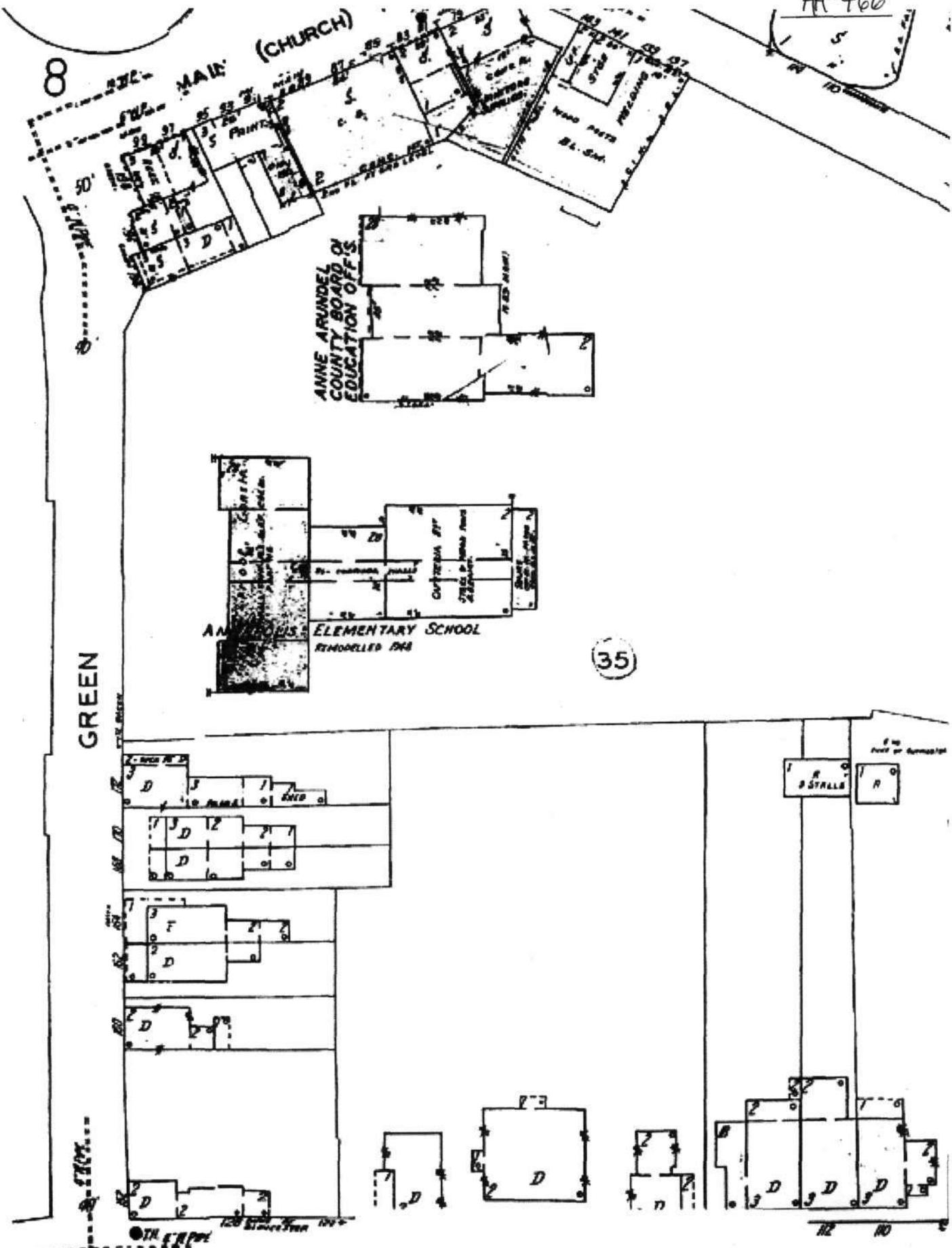




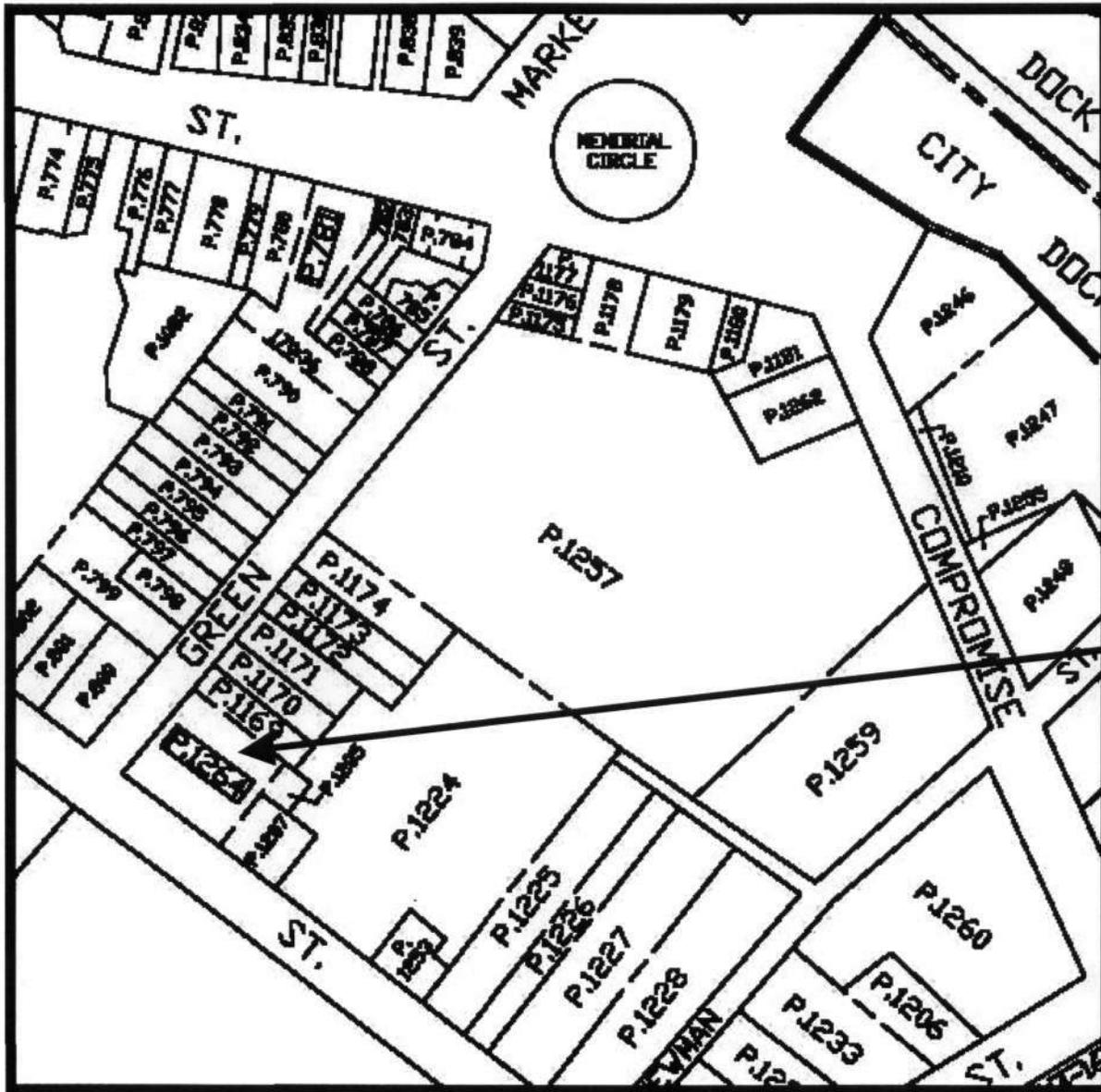




AA-466



**SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1954 UPDATED**  
**VOLUME 9**

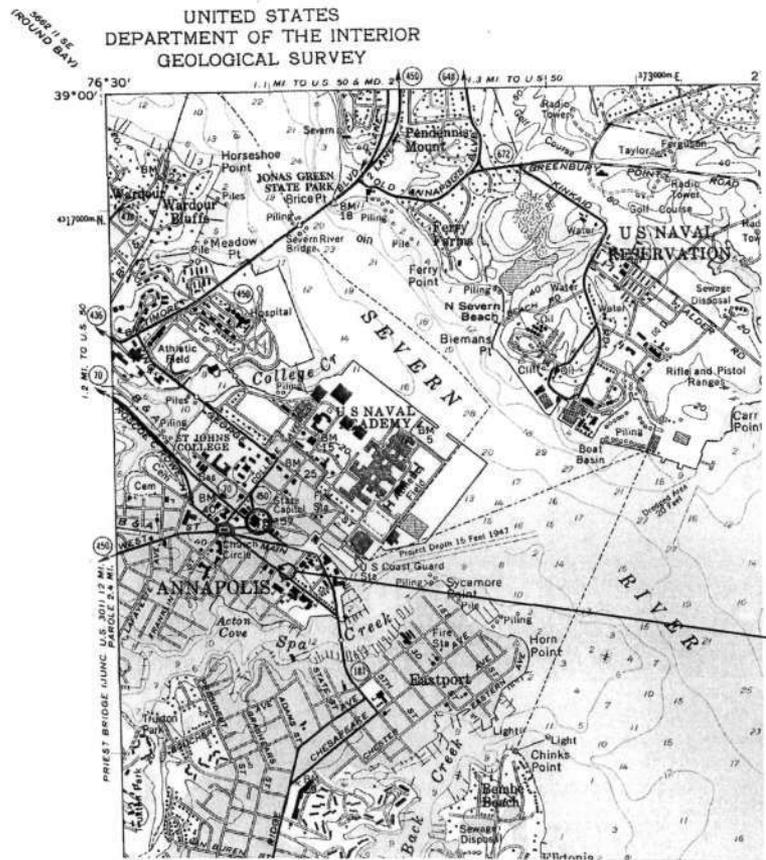


Tax Parcel Map of  
Annapolis  
Map 52A  
Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

128 Duke of  
Gloucester, AA-466  
Parcel 1264

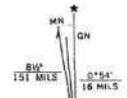
AA-466



**USGS Quadrangle Map**  
**Annapolis, Anne Arundel County**  
**Green Street, Survey Phase 10**

July 2006

128 Duke of Gloucester  
 Street, AA-466  
 Annapolis, Maryland



UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	—————	Light-duty	—————
Medium-duty	—————	Unimproved dirt	.....
U.S. Route	□	State Route	○

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

38076-H4-TF-024

1957  
 PHOTOREVISED 1978  
 DMA 5761 IV NW-SERIES V833

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978. Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority.

AA-466



AA-466

128 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHWEST

1 OF 4



AA-466

128 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

WEST CORNER LOOKING EAST

2 OF 4



AA-466

128 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHWEST

3 OF 9



AA-466

128 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTH CORNER LOOKING SOUTHWEST

4 OF 4

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
Individual Structure Survey Form

AA-466

COUNTY: Anne Arundel	SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA 1612</u>
TOWN: Annapolis	NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
LOCATION: <del>152 Green Street</del> <u>128 Duke of Gloucester St.</u>	UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
COMMON NAME:	U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map Par	PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
OWNER: ADDRESS:	ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No ( ) Restricted ( )	PRESENT USE: SF Res
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local (✓) State ( ) National ( )	ORIGINAL USE: SF Res
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structural System	ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
1. Foundation: Stone( ) Brick(X) Concrete( ) Concrete Block( )	BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
2. Wall Structure	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (X) Good ( ) Fair ( ) Poor: ( )
A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam( ) Balloon(X)	THEME:
B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick( ) Stone( ) Concrete( ) Concrete Block( )	STYLE: Vernacular
C. Iron( ) D. Steel( ) E. Other:	DATE BUILT: Pre 1878
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard(X) Board and Batten( ) Wood Shingle( ) Shiplap( ) Novelty( ) Stucco( ) Sheet Metal( ) Aluminum( ) Asphalt Shingle( ) Brick Veneer( ) Stone Veneer( ) Asbestos Shingle( ) Bonding Pattern: Other:	
4. Roof Structure	
A. Truss: Wood(X) Iron( ) Steel( ) Concrete( )	
B. Other:	
5. Roof Covering: Slate( ) Wood Shingle( ) Asphalt Shingle( ) Sheet Metal(X) Built Up( ) Rolled( ) Tile( ) Other:	
6. Engineering Structure:	
7. Other:	
Appendages: Porches( ) Towers( ) Cupolas( ) Dormers(X) Chimneys(X) Sheds( ) Ells(X) Wings ( ) Other:	
Roof Style: Gable(X) Hip( ) Shed( ) Flat( ) Mansard( ) Gambrel( ) Jerkinhead( ) Saw Tooth( ) With Monitor( ) With Bellcast( ) With Parapet( ) With False Front( ) Other:	
Number of Stories: <u>2 1/2</u>	Entrance Location: <u>Right</u>
Number of Bays: <u>3</u>	
Approximate Dimensions: <u>20 x 80</u>	
THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat(X) Zoning( ) Roads( ) Development( ) Deterioration( ) Alteration ( ) Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive( ) Negative( ) Mixed( ) Other:

## ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Gabled dormer; boxed cornice; excellent end wall chimney with pointed arched caps over four flues; simple torus mold casings at windows and door.

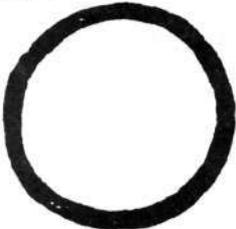
## RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Recently restored and added to, Federal townhouse is of good design and critical to streetscape at this important corner site.

## 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

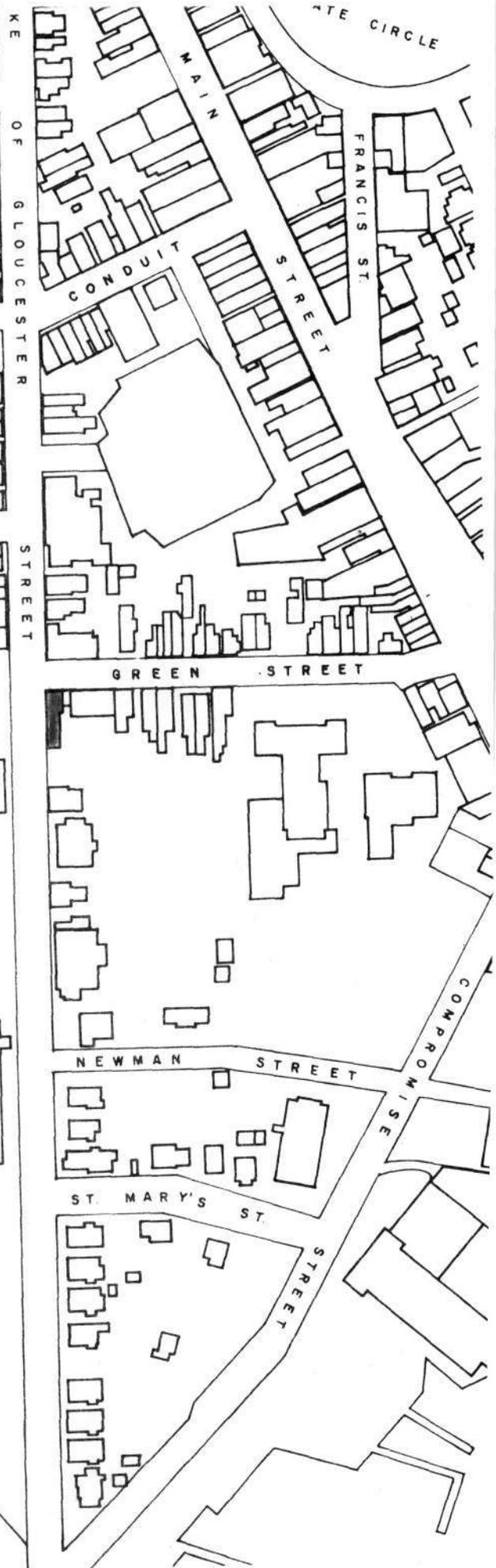
X

0204662304

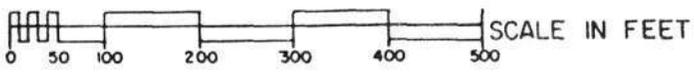
Form 10-445  
(5/62)

<p>1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland          COUNTY          TOWN VICINITY          STREET NO. 128 Duke of Gloucester Street</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER          ORIGINAL USE residence-school          PRESENT OWNER Barham <del>Russ</del> Gary          PRESENT USE residence          WALL CONSTRUCTION wood          NO. OF STORIES 2 plus dormer attic</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY          INVENTORY</p> <p>2. NAME Ireland House</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD early 19th C.          STYLE Federal          ARCHITECT          BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC no</p> <p>The Ireland House was the site of St. Mary's first parochial school, in addition it is a fine example of a Federal town house, one whose growth can be followed by the subsequent additions running down Duke of Gloucester Street. Besides typical 6/6 triangular dormers, 9/6 shuttered windows, etc. there is one large chimney with 4 arched hoods. Interesting visually, the Ireland House occupies important corner location not far from Ridout House and 1st Farmer's Bank at 160 Green Street.</p>	
<p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">good</p>
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> <p>7. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)          INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p> <p><i>correction: Mrs. Gary</i></p>	<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p> <p>8. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>William D. Morgan          Columbia University          New York City</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD August 8, 1967</p>

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



AA-466  
 AA 1672  
 ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





AA-466

Account Identifier: District - 06 Subdivision - 000 Account Number - 90027498

**Owner Information**

**Owner Name:** GLEITZ, PETER M      **Use:** RESIDENTIAL CONDO  
**Principal Residence:** YES  
**Mailing Address:** 128 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ST      **Deed Reference:** 1) / 5818/ 397  
 ANNAPOLIS MD 21401-2516      2)

**Location & Structure Information**

**Premises Address:** 128 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ST  
 ANNAPOLIS 21401  
**Legal Description:** UNIT 3  
 128DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ST  
 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER CONDO

Map	Grid	Parcel	Sub District	Subdivision	Section	Block	Lot	Group	Plat No:	Plat Ref:	
4Z	17	1264						82		18/ 3	
<b>Special Tax Areas</b>				Town	ANNAPOLIS						
				Ad Valorem							
				Tax Class							
<b>Primary Structure Built</b>			<b>Enclosed Area</b>		<b>Property Land Area</b>			<b>County Use</b>			
1710			1,981 SF								
<b>Stories</b>		<b>Basement</b>		<b>Type</b>			<b>Exterior</b>				
2 1/2		NO		CENTER UNIT			FRAME				

District - 06 Subdistrict - 000 Account Number - 90027498





774

AA-466

PHOTOGRAPH BY  
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

128 D. of Gl. 25.  
DWM/7/67



CITY OF BOSTON  
100 ft. E. of  
PARKING  
GARAGE  
←

152 Green

AA-466

~~AA 1612~~

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NE Elevation/camera facing SW