

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Galilean Hall
91 East Street
AA-490

The building at 91 East Street was originally built between 1785 and 1798 as a dwelling and was significantly altered and enlarged in the mid-to late 19th century for use as a school for African American children. The school, known as Galilean Hall, was run by the "Order of the Galilean Fisherman" under the aegis of the Free Seat M.E. Church from 1868 until the mid-1890s. The school building was the 19th century's oldest, continually operated school for African American children in Annapolis. The building, which was renovated in 1989, provides physical evidence of the evolution of the city's architecture from the late 18th century to the late 19th century. In addition, the building is noteworthy as an important African-American site.

As originally constructed, the building was a substantial, 2-1/2-story, four-bay wide brick dwelling laid in Flemish bond and covered with a gambrel roof with dormer windows. Today, the building is a tall, flat-fronted, four-story brick building with an Italianate-style cornice. It is rectangular in plan and covered with a low gable roof. The first two stories retain the original Flemish bond brickwork, while the third and fourth stories are laid in all stretcher bond with a pressed brick facade. The low gable roof, sheathed in standing seam metal, is obscured from the front elevation by the overhanging Italianate-style cornice, supported by wooden brackets. A tall chimney stack, built against the eastern side wall of the building, extends above the roofline.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

Inventory No. AA-490

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1. Name of Property

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historic name Galilean Hall; Free School;
Galilean Fishermen's School

common/other name _____

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2. Location

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street & number 91 East Street not for publication _____
city or town Annapolis vicinity _____
state Maryland code MD county Anne Arundel code 003
zip code 21041

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District
No _____

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6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Educational</u>	<u>School</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Restaurant/Specialty Store</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Standing seam metal
walls Flemish bond brick; Stretcher 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
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

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

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

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
Galilean Hall
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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1790
1868-1885

Significant Dates ca. 1790
1868-1885

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation African American

Architect/Builder unknown

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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

Anne Arundel County Assessment Records. 1876-1896. Maryland State Archives. Record Group C35.

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

Archives of Maryland, XIX-XXXVIII. 1696.

Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory, Form prepared by William D. Morgan, 1967.

Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, Free School (Galilean Fishermen's School); June, 1976. Form prepared by James W. Clark, Maryland Commission on Afro-American and Indian History and Culture.

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

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

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

Maps and Drawings

Annapolis Plats. "Report to the Committee on the Return of the Commissioners to Open East Street." Maryland State Archives, March 27, 1820.

Gray's Map of Annapolis, 1877.

Hopkins, G.M. *Atlas of Anne-Arundel County, Maryland*. Philadelphia, PA: 1878.

Sachse, Edward. *Bird's Eye View of Annapolis*, ca. 1858.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, 1954.

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

The building at 91 East Street is located on Parcel 888 as designated on Tax Map 4-6.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building has been associated with Parcel 888 since its construction in the late 18th century.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Laura V. Trieschmann and Kimberly P. Williams
organization Traceries date March 1, 1995
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815
=====

12. Property Owner
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name Edmund D. and Jane M. Taliaferro
street & number 2333 S. Ode Street telephone _____
city or town Arlington state VA zip code 22202
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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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Galilean Hall at 91 East Street was originally constructed between 1785 and 1798 as a 2-1/2-story residential building covered with a gambrel roof. Between 1864 and 1885¹, the building was significantly altered and enlarged for use as a private school for African-American children. The gambrel roof was removed and the building was raised to four stories and covered with a low gable roof. A bracketed wood cornice was built at the cornice line of the tall, flat-fronted building, giving the building a commercial Italianate-style appearance that is common to similarly altered buildings found in commercial Annapolis. A third phase of construction occurred between 1897 and 1903 when an exterior stair was replaced by an interior stair hall. The building was renovated in 1989 by the Chenoweth Company.

EXTERIOR

Galilean Hall is located on the south side of East Street, near where Fleet and East street converge. It is a semi-detached building abutted on the eastern side by the late Federal/Greek Revival-style town house at 89 East Street and separated from the dwelling at 93 East Street by a narrow passage, or alley, closed to the street by a contemporary wooden fence.

As originally built, 91 East Street was a substantial, 2-1/2-story, four-bay wide and four-bay deep brick building laid in Flemish bond.² It had a side-passage entry with segmental brick arches over the door and window openings. Based upon the Sachse *Bird's Eye View* of Annapolis (from ca. 1850 and 1858), as well as ghosting left on the exposed western side wall of the building, it is apparent that the building was covered with a gambrel roof. The gambrel roof featured dormer windows.

Today, the building is a tall, flat-fronted, four-story brick building with an Italianate-style cornice. It is rectangular in plan and covered with a low gable roof. The first two stories

¹ The date of alteration is based upon archival research: the *Bird's Eye View of Annapolis*, ca. 1864, printed by Charles Magnus, shows the building as the original 18th-century gambrel-roof structure, while the 1885 Sanborn indicates that it had been raised to four stories. The owners of the property between those dates are not listed in the tax assessments records, providing no more clues to the date of the building's enlargement.

² The ca. 1850 Sachse *Bird's Eye View of Annapolis* from the State House looking towards the water indicates that 91 East Street was four bays deep.

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retain the original Flemish bond brickwork, while the third and fourth stories are laid in all stretcher bond with a pressed brick facade. The low gable roof, sheathed in standing seam metal, is obscured from the front elevation by the overhanging Italianate-style cornice, supported by wooden brackets. A tall chimney stack, built against the eastern side wall of the building, extends above the roofline.³

The front elevation of the building is four stories tall and four bays wide. The first two stories are brick, laid in Flemish bond and the upper two stories are of pressed brick, laid in a stretcher bond. It appears that the first-story brickwork was rebuilt and that the second-story brickwork was repointed, probably both during the 1989 renovation.

The first story of the front elevation consists of a side entry door and windows in the remaining three bays. The first story entry, located in the westernmost end bay, has a six-panelled replacement door, four-light transom, and is set within the ca. 1790, segmental-arched and recessed opening. A segmental-arched brick lintel and stone sill fill the top and bottom edges. The windows, long and narrow, are filled with 6/9 sash and are set within the original, ca. 1790 segmental-arched openings. Three stories of four bays of windows rise above this first story.

The second story has four 6/6 windows set within segmental-arched openings with stone sills. The stone sills appear to be original on the second story, but replacements on the first story.

The upper two stories are both filled with 6/6 windows with jack-arched brick lintels and wood sills. A bracketed wood cornice extends across the facade at the roofline and is supported by five large brackets, interspersed by two smaller ones.

The western side wall has windows on three of the four stories and provides evidence of the configuration of the original gambrel-shaped roofline. Of particular note on this side wall are the metal tie rod ends. The tie rods, located on center of the wall at

³ Though this chimney is not original and was raised to project above the raised roofline, a chimney definitely served the original gambrel-roofed building on the site at this location. This is based on the fact that the first and second floor apartments have fireplaces against this wall, while the third and fourth floor apartments do not.

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each of the floor levels, were probably added during the major alteration of the building in the mid-to late 19th century. The first story originally had four openings, but now has only two. The two remaining windows, at the first and fourth bays, are filled with 6/6 sash and are set within segmental-arched openings, with segmental-arched brick lintels and wood sills. A window opening in the second bay has been filled with brick, while the third bay contained a single entry that has also been infilled with brick. The rear bay, located in the addition, has a 6/6 window. This opening has no segmental arch.⁴

On the second story of this western wall are three 6/6 windows, similarly set within segmental-arched openings with segmental-arched brick lintels above and wood sills below. A fourth 6/6 window opening is located in the rear bay, but does not have a segmental arch above.

Scarcely visible above this row of second-story windows is the original outline of the gambrel roof; the mid-to late 19th-century brickwork is well integrated and cleanly abuts the original roofline, almost obscuring its original shape. Also noticeable at the front edge of this wall surface, is the pressed brick facade of the upper two stories of the building, toothed into the common brick side wall.

The east side wall, exposed only on the upper two stories, also reveals upon close inspection, the outline of the original gambrel roof. The brick at the rear bay of this wall surface has been repointed in such a manner as to appear almost as a rear bay addition to the building.

The east side wall has a brick chimney shaft built against the wall in the front bay. The shaft, built at the time of alteration in place of the chimney which served the original gambrel-roofed building, projects approximately two feet above the roofline and has a brick cap and metal hood. A single 9/9 window is located

⁴ A similar situation occurs on the second story where the rear bay window does not have a segmental arch. This oddity raises a question as to whether this end bay were added to a three-bay deep building. However, because no change in brickwork can be detected on this end bay and because the rear wall of the building is laid in a Flemish bond pattern like the rest of the original structure, it does not seem logical that this end bay would have been added. Furthermore, as noted above, the ca. 1850 Sachse print shows the building as a four-bay deep structure.

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just behind this window.

Although the south (rear) elevation of the building has a one-story frame addition built against the first story which obscures the original brick wall surface at this level, the second story of the building is exposed. This second story has brick walls, laid in Flemish bond, as found on the first and second stories of the front and side walls. The second story is divided into two bays with two window openings capped by brick segmental arches and fitted with replacement windows and replacement trimwork. The third and fourth stories above the original structure are of brick laid in five-course American bond. Both stories are divided into two bays by windows topped with jack-arched brick lintels.

INTERIOR:

The interior of the dwelling-turned school/commercial building has been altered several times during the history of the building. Most recently the interior was renovated to create four apartments. The two apartments on the first and fourth floors were surveyed, as were the basement and attic levels.⁵ Although neither the original or historically altered floor plans appear to survive intact, some materials and details from a third phase of construction are visible and are worth noting.

Each of the four apartments is served by a side-passage stair hall that was erected between 1897 and 1903. According to the Sanborn maps from 1885 to 1897, the upper floors were reached by an exterior stair that was built against the west side wall. The exterior stair was removed prior to 1903. The interior stair hall, extending from the first floor to the fourth, has a heavy, fancy-turned newel post and turned balusters. The side hall has narrow beaded boards walls that appear original, and bull's eye corner blocks that are period replacements.⁶

The first floor apartment is the largest of the four, as it includes the single-story rear addition in its plan. The apartment has four rooms: three in the original block of the house and the

⁵ According to the present owners of the building, the second and third floor apartments have a plan identical to the fourth floor.

⁶ It is highly likely that this motif was replaced during the recent renovation, possibly copied from original detailing.

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fourth, a kitchen, in the rear wing addition. The front room, entered from the stair hall, spans three of the four bays of the building and exposes the original brick of the east side wall. Unlike the front, rear and west side walls that are laid in Flemish bond, this wall surface has a two and three-course random bonding pattern.⁷ It is most likely that this wall was partially rebuilt when the Federal/Greek Revival-style house at 89 East Street was constructed against it. This front room has a fireplace built against the east side wall. Though the location of the fireplace appears to be original, the chimney breast and mantel are replacements.

This front room opens onto a dining room and bedroom in the rear bays of the original building. Other than the exposed brick of the rear wall found in a closet against the rear wall of the dining room, no original materials or details are present. All of the walls are built of gypsum board, and all of the moldings and trim are replacements. The contemporary kitchen is located in the single-story rear wing of the building.

The attic of the building dates from the second phase of construction and features eight circular-sawn rafters set 24 to 36 inches apart, joined at the ridge with nails. Wide nailing boards separate the rafters from the standing seam metal roof. The side walls are exposed brick laid in a random pattern and the floor is covered with plywood.

The basement is a partial basement located under the front half of the building. The foundation walls, below grade, are of stone. A section of stone on center of the front elevation wall (facing East Street) has been filled with brick. This may well have been a bulkhead entrance that has been infilled. The chimney breast against the east side wall has been rebuilt with concrete block and the original floor joists have been replaced with joists having circular saw marks. Only one hand-hewn joist was visible.

⁷ The exterior of this wall, visible above the roofline of 89 East Street is laid in Flemish bond, however.

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Originally built between 1785 and 1798 as a residence, the building at 91 East Street was significantly altered and enlarged in the mid-to late 19th century for use as a school for African American children. The school, known as Galilean Hall, was run by the "Order of the Galilean Fisherman" under the aegis of the Free Seat M.E. Church from 1868 until the mid-1890s. The school building stands as the 19th century's oldest, continually operated school for African American children in Annapolis. Renovated in 1989, the building is an important historical, cultural and architectural contributor to the Annapolis Historic District.

SITE HISTORY

The property at 91 East Street was originally located on a portion of the land surveyed and set aside for Governor Francis Nicholson in 1696. Nicholson, influential in the town planning of Annapolis, directed that the newly established town of Annapolis be "surveyed and laid out in the most commodious and convenient parte of the said Towne six acres of Land intire for the erecting a Court House and other buildings as shall thought be necessary and convenient."⁸ The land located to the south of the State House, encompassed by State Circle, Main, Francis, and East streets, was specifically set aside for Nicholson, who intended to use the property for a garden, vineyard, and site of a summer house.⁹ In 1699, Francis Nicholson left Maryland to serve as the Governor of Virginia, but retained part of his Annapolis properties until his death in 1728.

In 1704 following the destruction of Annapolis land records, a portion of the Nicholson land was claimed by Thomas Bordley. In 1770, Charles Wallace purchased from John Beale Bordley a large tract of this land which stretched from the foot of Church street up to State House Circle. Charles Wallace, by then a prominent member of the merchant community, was born in Annapolis in April 1727 to John and Anne Wallace.¹⁰ He began his career in the 1740s

⁸ *Archives of Maryland*, XXXVIII. (1696), pp 23-25.

⁹ "Act or Keeping Good Rules and Orders in the Porte of Annapolis." *Archives of Maryland*, XIX. (1696), pp 498-504. Though intended to be used as a vineyard, it is not certain how the land was actually used.

¹⁰ *Maryland Gazette* (August 30, 1749).

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as a staymaker¹¹, and in 1771, joined forces with Joshua Johnson and John Davidson, creating the mercantile firm of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson. In addition to his business, Wallace involved himself in real estate and building ventures in the city. In 1771, Wallace began the construction of the third State House and procured the supplies necessary in the building's construction. Unwilling to continue to work on the building for lack of what he considered to be adequate financial compensation, Wallace resigned as principal contractor in December 1779.¹² Wallace died in 1812, leaving personal property appraised at \$23,774.20 and extensive real estate in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.¹³

PROPERTY HISTORY

Immediately following his 1770 purchase of the large tract of land between the State House and Church Street, Charles Wallace established Fleet and Cornhill streets and laid out building lots. Upon the completion of his subdivision, Wallace began to sell and lease lots on his property. In 1772, Wallace leased Lot 5 to Robert Lambert. Lot 5 corresponds today with the properties designated as 46 and 48 Cornhill Street and 91 and part of 89 East Street. Between this initial lease and 1779, the property changed hands multiple times. In September 1779, the lease came into possession of Richard Beard, Jr. Beard held onto the property until 1784 when he sold the lease to James West, a tavern keeper who operated West's Tavern at the present site of 184-186 Main Street.¹⁴ James West was the son of a prosperous planter, but according to Edward Papenfuse, West "never made money at anything he did...James chose to open a tavern and whiled away his time at cards or tried to prevent damage as his customers brawled..."¹⁵

¹¹ From St. Anne's Parish Register, 1: 79, as quoted in Edward C. Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 234-5, footnote 35.

¹² A letter written by Charles Wallace explaining his reasons for not finishing the state house is reprinted in Morris L. Radoff, *The State House at Annapolis* (Hall of Records Commission, Department of General Services: Annapolis, MD., 1972), p 87.

¹³ Papenfuse, pp 234-235.

¹⁴ See the MHT form on 184-186 Main Street (AA-570).

¹⁵ Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, p. 145.

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West built a frame house on the site of 91 East Street between his purchase of the property and 1785. According to chancery papers from 1835, the frame structure burnt down within a year or two of its erection, "whereupon the said West built the present house of Brick, using the old stack of chimneys."¹⁶ In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, James West was assessed for "one brick dwelling house, 36 by 24, two story on Fleet Street." Though the assessment says Fleet Street, this clearly refers to the property at 91 East Street, which is owned by West and sited at the intersection in the road where Fleet Street merges into East Street. This building constructed by West is visible on the Sachse's 1858 *Bird's Eye View of Annapolis*. It appears as a 2-1/2-story brick structure covered with a gambrel roof with two shed-roof dormers on the front elevation.

In 1803, James West mortgaged Lot 5 to Seth Sweetser and then in 1809 gave the lot to his son-in-law, Henry Thompson. In 1811, the sale of the property was recorded between Henry Thompson and Seth Sweetser.¹⁷

Between 1811 and 1854, the property changed hands several times, until it was purchased by George Taylor. Two years later, George Taylor purchased the adjoining property just below this one and built the Federal-style brick dwelling at 89 East Street in which he lived until his death in 1866. In 1859, Taylor also purchased a portion of Lot 4 adjoining this property to the north. In 1866, he purchased the "carpenters shop" to the south of his house at 53 Fleet Street (AA-41). In 1860, George M. Taylor was assessed \$6,850 for thirteen lots and thirteen houses in Annapolis, indicating that he owned property other than this large parcel of land on Fleet and East streets.

¹⁶ Chancery Case 154 Folio 1127 (1835). The property designated 91 East Street showed a succession of claimants (owners and lien-holders) which, in 1835, resulted in a chancery case (154:1127). In the chancery papers, Nicholas Brewer states that the property was a vacant lot until 1785 "when James West built a frame house thereon..." He elaborates upon the building as noted in the text.

¹⁷ Seth Sweetser is not included in McIntire's *Annapolis Maryland Families*, nor is he found in the occupational index to the 1783 Tax List as found in Appendix B of Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*.

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BUILDING HISTORY

George M. Taylor's will, written September 15, 1863, left his sons Lemuel K. and George M. sole heirs to his estate. However, according to the land records, George Taylor, Sr. had previously agreed to convey to the trustees of the M.E. Church of Annapolis a lot of ground lying between East and Cornhill streets for \$5,000.00. Based upon this Bond of Conveyance, George M. Taylor, Jr. executor of his father's will, conveyed the land (including Lots 4 and 5) to the trustees of the church in 1868. According to research, Lots 4 and 5 corresponds with the properties currently designated 89, 91, 93, and 95 East Street and 46, 48, 50 and 52 Cornhill Street.¹⁸

In December 1868, a deed was written recording the sale of land between George M. Taylor, Jr. to Trustees of Free Seat M.E. Church. The connection between the M.E. Church and the Free Seat M.E. Church is not clearly understood.¹⁹

Beginning in 1868, and under the aegis of the Free Seat M.E. Church, the "Order of the Galilean Fisherman" operated a school for African American children on the site. The "Order of the Galilean Fisherman" was founded in Baltimore on July 4, 1856 by Hemsley and Harriet Nichols. The order, which had over 1,000 members during the 19th century, was still in existence in 1974 with its national headquarters on West Franklin Street in Baltimore.²⁰ The "Bersheba Tabernacle #12" of the "Order of Galilean Fisherman" was first incorporated in Annapolis in October 1865. From its inception, the order provided education for African American children. The Annapolis Chapter ran a school at 91 East Street from 1868 until the mid-1890s, making this the oldest continuous school for African American children in Annapolis during the 19th century.²¹ In 1895, the Annapolis chapter was re-incorporated by John Boston, Charles

¹⁸ Jane McWilliams and Edward Papenfuse. "Appendix F: Lot Histories and Map." NEH Grant #H69-0-178. Volume I, Parcel 14.

¹⁹ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 2 Folio 269-270

²⁰ The present status of this order is not known.

²¹ Maryland Historical Trust, Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, the Free School (Galilean Fishermen's School), Prepared by James W. Clark, July 1976 for the Maryland Commission on Afro-American and Indian History and Culture.

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Davage, et al, and known as the Bersheba Tabernacle #12 of the Galilean Fisherman of Annapolis.

Between 1868 and 1885, the 2-1/2-story gambrel roof building at 91 East Street was raised to four stories, and articulated with Italianate-style details.²² Though the Galilean Fishermen still owned the property, they closed the school (shown as Galilean Hall on the 1885, 1891 and 1897 Sanborn Maps) in the 1890s. Following the closing of the school, the building was rented to African American tradesmen and merchants. According to the 1903 Sanborn Map, the building housed a restaurant on the first floor and "Colored" Social rooms on the second, third and fourth floors.

By 1908, the Order of the Galilean Fisherman sold the property (all of Lot 5) to George W. Evans. Two weeks later, George W. Evans divided the property, selling the parcel on which 91 East Street stands to Daniel R. Randall. That same year, the Sanborn Map shows the building as vacant. During his ownership from 1908 to 1920, Daniel R. Randall leased the large building for commercial purposes. According to the 1913 Sanborn Map, the building housed a book bindery. Between Randall's ownership and the present, the building changed hands several times. By 1921, the upper floors of the building were converted into apartments, while the first floor still served a commercial use (the 1921 Sanborn Map indicates that the first floor was a soft drink counter).

In 1920, Daniel R. Randall sold the property to Mary Edward Howe. The 1928-1929 City Directory, indicates that the building was occupied by E.W. Howe, confectioner, and Walter Volland and Fred Coker (no professions listed). In 1946, the building and lot were purchased by Jacob and Fannie Blum. The Blums, who lived at and operated the grocery store at 6-8 Fleet Street, owned several houses and lots on Fleet Street which they rented out for additional income. The 1949 City Directory shows that a shoe shop was located on the first floor, while four apartments occupied the upper floors. In 1954, the first floor space was occupied by a rod and reel shop; by 1961, the first floor was vacant. Since 1961, no commercial use has been housed in the building. Currently, the building, with apartments on all floors, is owned by Edmund D. and

²² The 1858 Sachse Birds Eye View show the building as a 2-1/2-story building; the 1885 Sanborn Map indicates that it is a four-story brick structure. Tax assessment records have not been examined for this property. An examination of the value of the property may reveal a more precise date of alteration.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680-1815

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and
Community Planning

Resource Type(s)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): Domestic/Single Dwelling
Educational/School
Commerce/Trade-Restaurant/Specialty
Store
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

Known Design Source: Unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-490

Galilean Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
Chain of Title for 91 East Street:

- 1704: Thomas Bordley claimed property of Francis Nicholson
- March 1770: Charles Wallace purchased property from State House to Market Space from J.B. Bordley
Provincial Court Judgement,
Liber DD 5 Folio 35
- 1772: During 1772, Lot 5 is leased from Charles Wallace to Robert Lambert; from Lambert to Hugh Henley; and from Henley to Philip Meroney.
Provincial Court Records, Anne Arundel County, Liber B Folio 361-363
- 1774: Philip Meroney to Jordan Stigar; and Stigar to Philip Meroney
Provincial Court Records, Anne Arundel County, Liber B Folio 390
- March 1775: Philip Meroney to Thomas Gassaway, Jr.
Provincial Court Records, Anne Arundel County, Liber B Folio 404
- Feb 1779: Gassaway to George Gaston
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 1 Folio 15
- September 1779: Gaston to Richard Beard, Jr.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber IB 5 Folio 653

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-490

Galilean Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
March 1784: Richard Beard, Jr. to James West (all of Lot 5).
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber THB 1 Folio 218

July 1803: James West mortgages Lot 5 to Seth Sweetser
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 12 Folio 74

May 1809: West "gives" Lot 5 to Henry Thompson, his son-in-law
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 15 Folio 203

Sept 1811: Henry Thompson to Seth Sweetser
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 1 Folio 129

Jan 1812: Seth Sweetser to Priscilla Wyvill
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 1 Folio 315

Oct 1817: Susanna and Walter Wyvill to James Medford
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber EH 5 Folio 152

June 1819: George McCubbin and Nicholas Brewer, Jr. purchased the annuity and ground rent and lot..." Sale not ratified.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 12 Folio 629

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-490

Galilean Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
Sept 1827: Nicholas Brewer Sr., Wallace trustee to
George McCubbin and Nicholas Brewer, Jr.
"ground rent and lots..."
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 12 Folio 629

June 1832: James Medford (who still holds lease) to
Jeremiah Hughes
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 17 Folio 112, 231

June 1832: Jeremiah Hughes to Basil Shepherd
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 17 Folio 112, 231

November 1847: Jeremiah Hughes, George and Eleanor
McCubbin, Nicholas and Catharine Brewer
and Basil Shepherd to Richard S. Hardesty
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHN 2 Folio 617

December 11, 1854: Richard Hardesty to George Taylor
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NHG 4 Folio 172

May 29, 1855: George M. Taylor to William S. Clayton,
Thomas Franklin and wife
Liber NHG 4 Folio 489
N.B. Property is in trust for the
erection of a house of worship for the
use of the members of the Methodist
Episcopal Church.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-490

Galilean Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

December 1869: George M. Taylor, Sr. (deceased) to the Trustees of the M.E. Church (all of Lots 4 and 5)
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SH 4 Folio 164

December 30, 1869: George M. Taylor, Jr. Trustee and Samuel Taylor (heir) of George M. Taylor, Sr. to Trustees of Free Seat M.E. Church.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SH 2 Folio 269-270

N.B. The first agreement between George M. Taylor, Jr. and the Trustees of the M.E. Church called for a payment of \$5,000.00. A survey was made in Feb. 1866 by John Duvall, Esquire, Surveyor.

November 21, 1876: Trustees of Wesley Chapel M.E. Church to Trustees for two organizations: 1) the Independent Order of the Chosen Sons and Daughters of Free Israelites, Chapter #1 and 2) the National Grand Tabernacle for the Order of the Galilean Fisherman, Bersheba Tabernacle #12.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SH 11 Folio 39-40

March 8, 1903: Trustees of the National Grand Tabernacle of the Order of Galileans #12 (now known as Galilean Hall) to Trustees of the Bersheba Tabernacle #12 of the Galilean Fisherman of Annapolis.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 29 Folio 209

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-490

Galilean Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

March 31, 1908: Trustees of the Bersheba Tabernacle #12
to George W. Evans
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 58 Folio 321

April 18, 1908: George W. and Martha A. Evans sell
portion of property--lot on which 91 East
Street stands--to Daniel R. Randall
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 58 Folio 317

February 17, 1920: Daniel R. Randall And Elizabeth Randall
to Mary Edward Howe
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WNW 26 Folio 170

August 2, 1946: Mary E. Howe, widow of Edward W. Howe to
Jacob and Fannie Blum
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHH 374 Folio 139

December 11, 1963: Noah A. Hillman, Trustee to Philip F. and
Thelma K. Richman
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber LNP 1720 Folio 595
Hillman named trustee in Equity Cause
15609 "Hillman, Trustee vs. Hessie Blum
et al"

August 16, 1968: Emmett W. and Eva Gude Brandt to W.
Warren and Idele K. Whittle
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber MSH 2203 Folio 550

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

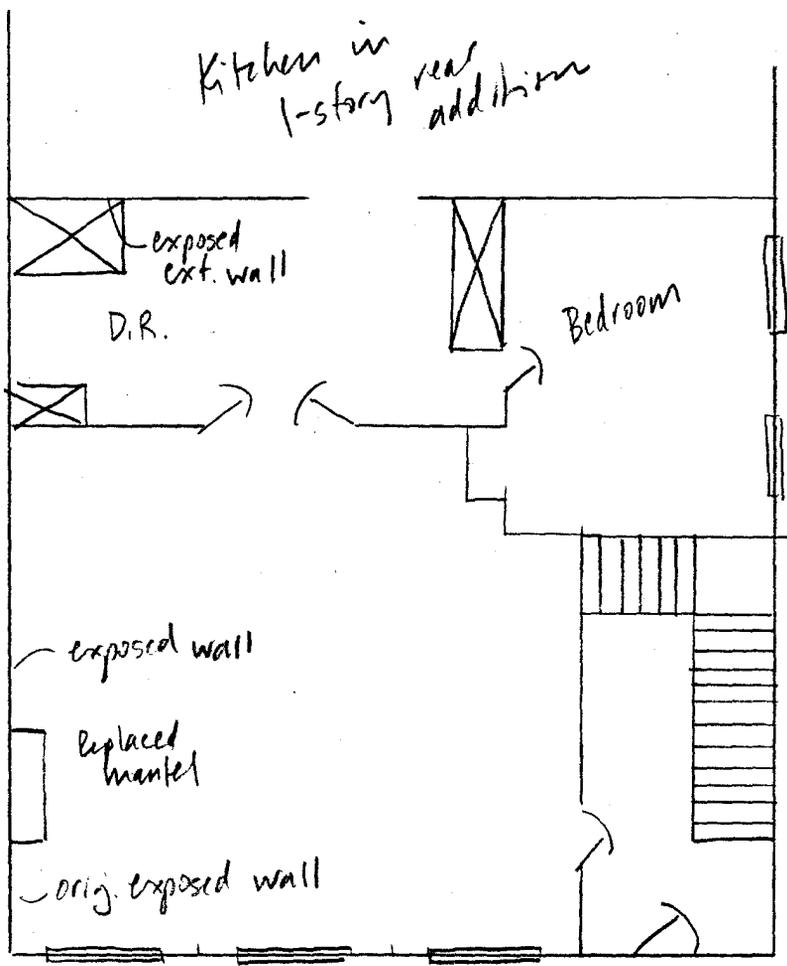
Inventory No. AA-490

Galilean Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

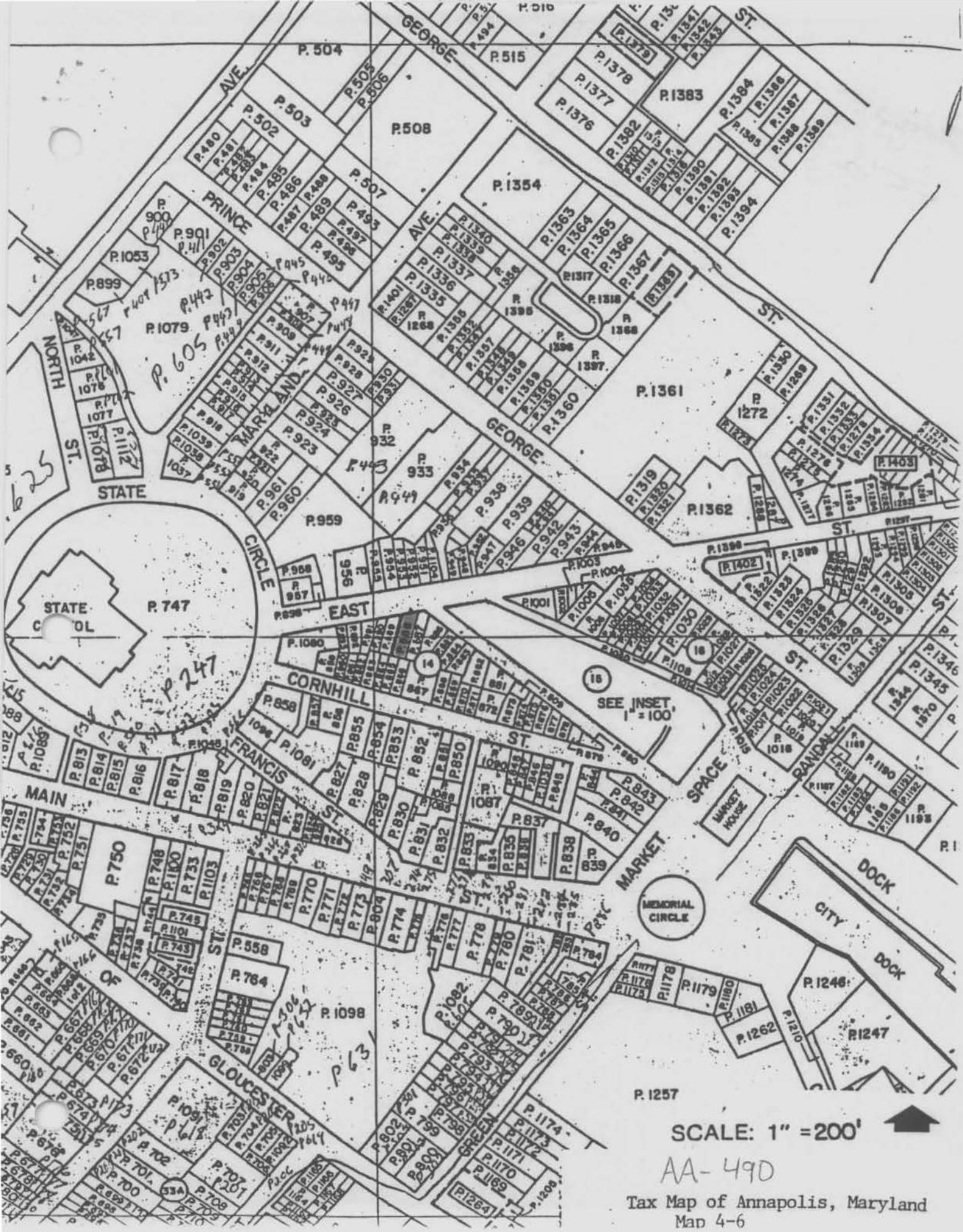
=====
April 20, 1977: Idele Whittle Robinson to James S. and
Joan O. Kehler
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 2952 Folio 743

July 24, 1987: James S. and Joan O. Kehler to William
and Susan Rogers
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 4420 Folio 196

October 11, 1994: William E. Rogers, Jr. and Susan Rogers
to Edmund D. and Jane M. Taliaferro and
Gerta H. Mumm
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 6805 Folio 568



First Floor Apartment
91 East Street



SCALE: 1" = 200'

AA-490

Tax Map of Annapolis, Maryland
Map 4-6



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRALERIES
MAY 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
STREETSCAPE, VIEW LOOKING WEST
1 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1995
MARYLAND SAPO
FACADE, VIEW LOOKING WEST
2 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FACADE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
3 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FACADE DETAIL, 2ND STORY,
LOOKING SW
4 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH CORNER, 2ND STORY,
LOOKING SOUTH
5 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH
6 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION DETAIL, FIRST
FLOOR, LOOKING NE
7 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FACADE DETAIL, 1ST STORY,
LOOKING SW
8 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FACADE DETAIL, LOOKING SW
9 OF 18



AA-490

91 EAST STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 1995

MARYLAND SHPO

SE ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING WEST

10 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRALERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
SE ELEVATION, LOOKING NW
1P OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH CORNER, LOOKING NORTH
12 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
SW ELEVATION, LOOKING NE
13 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
ENTRY HALL AND STAIR, LOOKING
NORTH
14 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
STAIR, LOOKING SOUTH TO SECOND
FLOOR
15 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR, CHIMNEY IN CLOSET,
LOOKING SE

16 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
SE WALL, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING EAST
17 OF 18



AA-490
91 EAST ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
FOUNDATION WALL, LOOKING NORTH
18 OF 18

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA 490</u>
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

COUNTY: <u>Anne Arundel</u>
TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>
LOCATION: <u>91 East Street</u>
COMMON NAME:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: <u>Res Map 32 Par 398</u>
OWNER: <u>James S. & Joan Kehler</u>
ADDRESS: <u>91 East Street</u> <u>Annapolis, MD 21401</u>
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: <u>Apartments</u>
ORIGINAL USE: <u>SF Res</u>
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/>
THEME:
STYLE: <u>Federal (Altered)</u>
DATE BUILT: <u>c.1800, altered mid 19th C.</u>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

- Foundation: Stone Brick Concrete Concrete Block
- Wall Structure
 - Wood Frame: Post and Beam Balloon
 - Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
 - Iron D. Steel E. Other:
- Wall Covering: Clapboard Board and Batten Wood Shingle Shiplap Novelty Stucco Sheet Metal Aluminum Asphalt Shingle Brick Veneer Stone Veneer Asbestos Shingle Bonding Pattern: Common Other:
- Roof Structure
 - Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
 - Other:
- Roof Covering: Slate Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Sheet Metal Built Up Rolled Tile Other:
- Engineering Structure:
- Other:

Appendages: Porches Towers Cupolas Dormers Chimneys Sheds Ells Wings Other:

Roof Style: Gable Hip Shed Flat Mansard Gambrel Jerkinhead Saw Tooth With Monitor With Bellcast With Parapet With False Front Other: Was Gambrel

Number of Stories: 4

Number of Bays: 4

Approximate Dimensions: 25 x 55

Entrance Location: Right

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Roads <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <input type="checkbox"/> Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-490

Fourth floor added to what was a gambrel roof three-story structure; bracketed cornice with deep frieze panel; segmental arched windows at second and restored first floor; transom lit entrance.

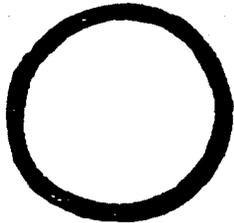
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Could be restored to Gambrel appearance but important in its present state as a large scale Victorian Italianate structure, slightly out of scale with contiguous structures but adding variety to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

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

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

AA-490

0204902304

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Free School (Galilean Fishermen's School)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

91 East Street

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

4th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Anne Arundel

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. Idelle K. Ribinson

Telephone #: 269-0686

STREET & NUMBER

91 East Street

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21401

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Anne Arundel County Courthouse

Liber #: 2203

Folio #: 550

STREET & NUMBER

Church Circle

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic Annapolis, Inc.

DATE

1974

—FEDERAL —STATE —COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

18 Pinkney Street

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

AA-490

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

According to the Historic Annapolis Survey in 1974, this present four story dwelling (now divided into apartment units) was built as a three story residence in 1785 by a Capt. James West.

The brick facade has been handsomely painted and brings out the outstanding features of the modified bracketed style.

The first two follors have a modified round arch whereas the upper two floors employ the flat arch. The six-over-six paned windows have been retained throughout.

The top floor (4th) was probably added during the 1870's when the school outgrew its facilities. The fourth floor consisted of a series of small classrooms.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES**BUILDER/ARCHITECT****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Ninety-one East Street is the site of the oldest continual school for black children in the city of Annapolis during the 19th century. Many black residents of the city have grand-parents that attended school at this location. When the "Galilean Fishermen" closed it's school in the 1890's the bottom section of the building was rented to black tradesmen, barbers, etc. It is a significant landmark in black educational history in the state's capitol.

Public schools for blacks did not exist in Anne Arundel County prior to 1865. In 1865, under the direction of the newly created Freedmen's Bureau, the first school for "blacks" in Anne Arundel County was established at Mill Swamp. This school was closed in 1870 when President Andrew Johnson, "a firm state's right's Democrat...vetoed a bill indefinitely continuing and increasing the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau established to act as guardian to the emancipated slaves." A report of the Maryland State Board of Education of 1867 shows that the burden of education for black youth was being carried by two Baltimore based organizations, the "Baltimore Association for the Moral and Mental Improvement of Colored Persons" and the "National Grand Tabernacle of Galilean of the United States" (as the "Order of Galilean Fishermen" were then designated).

The "Order of the Galilean Fishermen," was founded in Baltimore on July 4, 1856 by Hemsley and Harriet Nichols. In the 19th century the order had over 1,000 members, today its total membership is 415 persons. It's national headquarters is still in Baltimore, on W. Franklin Street (it is currently headed by Mrs. Julia B. Miles).

"Bersheba Tabernacle No. 12 of the "Order of Galilean Fishermen" was first incorporated in Annapolis, in October of 1865. Among the original "Trustees" were James Bishop, William Dorsey, et al. The chapter was re-incorporated in 1895 by John Boston, Charles Davage, et al. From it's inception the "Order of Galilean Fishermen", provided education for black children. They operated a school at 91 East Street from 1868 until the mid 1890's. Their first school was held under the aegis of the Free Seat M.E. Church (the "Order of the Galilean Fishermen" is a Methodist inspired organization). \$83.31 was paid to the Trustees of Stanton School in 1869 by Anne Arundel County, but that school was not in operation. The second and third storeys of 91 East Street were divided into classrooms. This was presumedly after 1867, when the "Galilean Fishermen" owned the property out-right.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

AA-490

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Jenkins, David S., A History of the Colored Schools in Anne Arundel County, Maryland and a Proposal for Their Consolidation. University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. May 18, 1942. (Thesis)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION BEGINNING FOR THE SECOND on the southwest side of East Street at a point 205.25 feet from the southeast intersection of said East Street and State Circle said point of beginning also being 4 feet 6 inches from the northwest corner of the brick building now erected on the lot hereby intended to be conveyed and the division line of property owned or formerly owned by Alexander Rohe and wife, which was conveyed to them by John F. Wiggins and wife by Deed dated August 24, 1900 and recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County in Liber G.W. No. 18 Folio 272 (contd.)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

James W. Clark

June 7, 1976

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Commission on Afro-American and Indian History and Culture

STREET & NUMBER

20 Dean Street

TELEPHONE

267-5955

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

10.

Verbal Boundary Description contd.

and running from thence and with said division line southwest 73.5 feet, thence southeast 31 feet thence northeast 74.5 feet to the southwest side of said East Street, thence with the southwest side of East Street, Northwest 32 feet to the place of beginning. As shown on a Plat made by J. Carson Boush, dated February 9, 1920.

The Improvements thereon being known as No. 91 East Street.

BEING the same property which by Deed dated December 11, 1963 and recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County in Liber L.N.P. No. 1720 Folio 597 was granted and conveyed by Philip F. Richman and Thelma K. Richman, his wife, unto the Grantors herein.

CHRONOLOGY

Galilean Fishermen School
91 East Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

1772

Wallace to Robert Lambert

Lib. B:361
Md. Hall of Records

1772

Gassoway to George Gaston

MH 1:15
Md. Hall of Records

1774

P. Mervy to Jordon Stigos

Lib. B:404
Md. Hall of Records

1779

Robert Lambert to H. Hewley

ND 1:15
Md. Hall of Records

1785-1803

George Gaston to R. Beard, Jr. *

IB 5:653
Md. Hall of Records

*Note: These early entries pertaining to the land now designated 91 East, show a succession of claimants (owners and lien-holders), this resulted in a Chancery case in 1835, between George MacCubbin, Nicolas Brewer, Jr. and J. Huges which will be noted later in this survey.

1803

Seth Sweetser to James West

NH 15:203
Md. Hall of Records

1809

James West to son-in-law, H. Thompson*

*Note: There was originally a frame house on this property which burned (1783-1785?), the present brick structure (2 storeys) were built by Capt. James West in 1785.

Annapolis
Elmer Jackson
Maryland Gazette Press
Annapolis, Maryland, 1936

1812

Seth Sweetser to P. Wyvill

WSG:315
Md. Hall of Records

1817

P. Wyvill to John Medford

WSG
EH5:152
Md. Hall of Records

1827

Nicolas Brewer to Nicolas Brewer, Jr. and George MacCubbin

WSG 12:629
Md. Hall of Records

1832

John Medford to Jeremiah Hughes

WSG 17:231
Md. Hall of Records

1832

Jeremiah Hughes to Basil Shepard

WSG 17:112
Md. Hall of Records

1835

Nicolas Brewer, George MacCubbin vs. John Medford*

Chancery 154:111-8
(December Term 1835)
Md. Hall of Records

Land and building awarded to Nicolas Brewer, et al.

1847

Jeremiah Hughes to George and Eleanor MacCubbin, H. Brewer,
Richard S. Hardesty, Basil Shepard, et al.

JHN 2:617
Md. Hall of Records

1854

Richard S. Hardesty, et al. to William S. Clayton, James Franklin
and George Taylor, Sr.

NH #4:172
Md. Hall of Records

1855

William S. Clayton and James Franklin to George Taylor, Sr.

NH #4:489
Md. Hall of Records

December 30, 1864

George M. Taylor, Jr. Executor for George M. Taylor, Sr. (deceased) to Wesley Robinson, Joseph S.M. Basil, William Dadds, Daniel Medford, Thomas I. Jones, et al. Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church.

SH #4:164
Md. Hall of Records

December 6, 1868

George M. Taylor, Jr. and Samuel Taylor, (heirs) of George M. Taylor, Sr. to William Dadds, John M. Robinson, Joseph S.M. Basil, et al. Trustees of Free Seat M.E. Church.*

SH #2:269-70
Md. Hall of Records

*Note: The first agreement between George M. Taylor, Jr. and the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church called for a payment of \$5,000. A survey was made in February of 1866 for the M.E. Church by John Duvall, Esquire, Surveyor.

November 21, 1876

Trustees of Wesley Chapel M.E. Church to William Dorsey, Thomas H. Young, James C. Bishop, et al. Trustees for The Independent Order of the Chosen Sons and Daughters of Free Israelities, Chapter #1 and The National Grand Tabernacle of the Order of the Galilean Fishermen, Bersheba Tabernacle #12.*

(\$1,800.00)
SH 11:39-40
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

*Note: Black ownership of this property dates from the first entry of the M.E. Church in 1864. Wesley Chapel M.E. Church is the successor to Free Seat M.E. Church and their sale of the land to the Galilean Fishermen marks the significant period of this building in the history of black education.

March 31, 1908

William Stewart, William Wiseman, John Brown,, et al. Trustees for Bersheba Tabernacle #12, of the National Order of Galilean Fishermen to George W. Evans and Martha, his wife.*

(\$1,100.00)
GW 58:231
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

*Note: In the Maryland Hall of Records is a sketch showing this building, circa, 1840. At that time, 91 East Street, was still a 2 story building. The third story was added in the 19th century, before the days of electrical wiring, presumedly by the "Galilean Fishermen", Chapter 12.

April 18, 1908

George W. Evans and Martha A. Evans, his wife to Daniel R. Randall

(\$1,150.00)
GW 58:317
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

February 17, 1920

Daniel R. Randall and Elizabeth W. Randall, his wife to Edward W. Howe and Mary E. Howe.

(\$2,500.00)
WNW 26:170
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

August 2, 1946

Mary E. Howe (widow) to Jacob Blum and Fannie Blum, his wife.

JHH 374:139
L. R. of Anne Arundel County

October 7, 1963

Noah A. Hillman, Trustee vs. Hessie Blum, et al.*

Equity Case #15609
Equity Records of Anne Arundel County

*Note: Land and building are awarded to Noah Hillman, Trustee for the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County and are offered at Public Sale.

Public Sale - October 1963

Noah Hillman, Trustee to Phillip F. Richman and Thelma K. Richman, his wife.

(#31,700.00)
L.N.P. 1720:595
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

December 11, 1963

Philip F. Richman and Thelma K. Richman, his wife to Emmitt W. Brandt and Eva Gude Brandt, his wife.

LNP 1720:597
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

August 16, 1968

Emmitt W. Brandt and Eva Gude Brandt, his wife to W. Warren Whittle and Idele K. Whittle, his wife.*

Liber 2203:550-51
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

*Note: Idele K. Robinson, is the widow of W. Warren Whittle and is the current owner of 91 East Street. Plots and maps of 91 East Street can be found on page 5, manual 3, in the Anne Arundel County Courthouse. A survey was made of 91 East Street by J. Carson Boush, County Surveyor, on February 9, 1920. That survey was recorded at 3 p.m. on July 29, 1920.

*Note: All entries in this Chronology, were made by James W. Clark, Researcher for The Maryland Commission on Afro-American and Indian History and Culture, 20 Dean Street, Annapolis, Maryland.

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Form 10-445
(5/62)

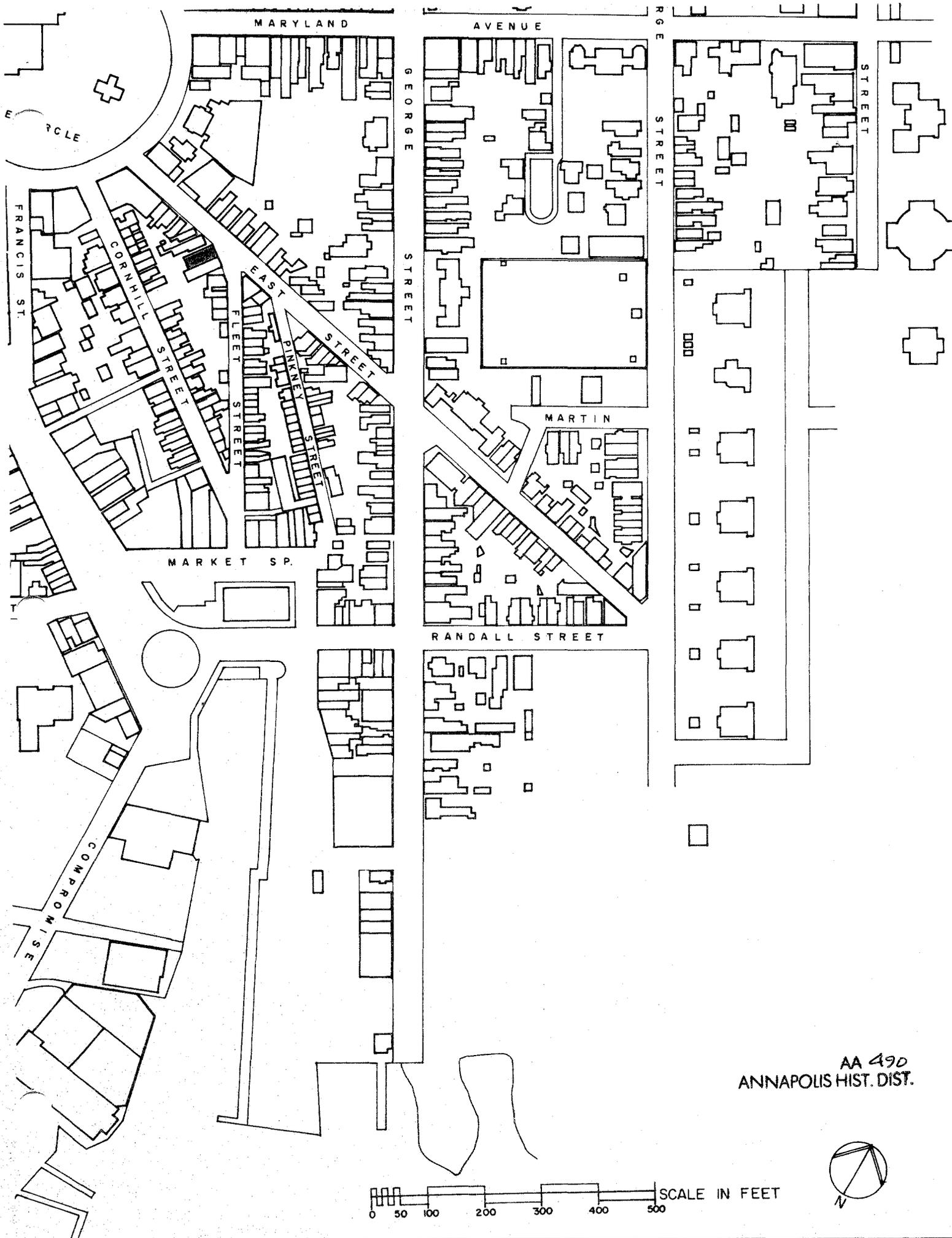
1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 91 East Street ORIGINAL OWNER E.G. BRANDT ORIGINAL USE residential/commercial PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE apartments WALL CONSTRUCTION brick NO. OF STORIES four	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME DATE OR PERIOD Early 19th C. STYLE Federal ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC NO <p>This large brick building was originally a gambrel roof structure with the lower slope of the gambrel at the present 3rd floor level. Present 4th storey is topped by Victorian cornice. This building is important because of age and location (next to 89 East) and should be preserved regardless of whether it is kept in present state or restored to earlier profile.</p>	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE	 <p style="text-align: right;">poor-fair</p>
6. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Orlando Ridout IV	7. PHOTOGRAPH 8. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD August 16, 1967

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



6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH



AA 490
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 SCALE IN FEET





91 East

AA 490

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NW Elevation/camera facing SE