

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Christopher Hohne House
45 Fleet Street
AA-494

The modest and frugally designed dwelling known as the Christopher Hohne House, located at 45 Fleet Street, was built ca. 1770. It was erected on a portion of the land that had been set aside in 1696 for Governor Nicholson and purchased in 1770 by prominent merchant and businessman Charles Wallace who began the development of Fleet and Cornhill streets. Although undocumented reports relate that the house was built in the early 18th century by Francis Holland and that it was enlarged by his son-in-law, Christopher Hohne by mid-century, no archival evidence for this has been found or documented. Despite this unclear early history, the house is a rare survivor of a modest dwelling form that was once prevalent in Annapolis and is an important contributor to the Annapolis Historic District.

The 1-1/2-story dwelling is constructed of wood frame and sheathed with weatherboard siding, some of which is beaded and dates to the original period of construction. It is raised upon a sandstone foundation with galleting in the mortar joints and is covered with a gambrel roof, sheathed with wood shingles on the sides and asphalt shingles on top, and featuring two shed-roof dormers on the front and rear elevations. The massive end chimney is laid in English bond with bricks ranging in color from a chocolate brown to black.

Christopher Hohne purchased the house and lot in 1821, though he may already have been living there as early as the mid-to late 18th century. He lived at the house until his death in 1833.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

Inventory No. AA-494

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1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Christopher Hohne House

common/other name _____

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2. Location

=====

street & number 45 Fleet Street not for publication _____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
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone & Brick with Galleting

roof Gambrel: Wood Shingles

walls Wood: German Siding

other Wood: Weatherboard

Tar Paper

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
Christopher Hohne House
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1770

Significant Dates ca. 1770

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation undefined

Architect/Builder unknown

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saunders, Etta. "Patterns in the Architecture of 18th-Century Annapolis," Unpublished paper, April 30, 1986, Historic Annapolis Foundation, Vertical files.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey, Architectural Data Form, Holland-Hohne House, April 1984. Compiled by Eleni Silverman, Historian HABS. Report includes photographs by Jack Boucher, 1960 and measured drawings by HABS field office, 1964. MD-262

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

Maps and Drawings

Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Charles Magnus, 1864, Reproduced, 1967. Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Edward Sachse, ca. 1858. (Maryland Hall of Records, MdHR G 1213-349)

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 1280 Square Feet

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

The property known as 45 Fleet Street stands on Parcel 882 as noted on Tax Map 4-6.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The resource located at 45 Fleet Street has been associated with Parcel 882, since its construction in ca. 1770.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Laura Trieschmann & Kim Williams/Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date January 27, 1995
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815
=====

12. Property Owner
=====

name Orlando Ridout, IV, Trustee
street & number 1021 Whitehall Cove telephone _____
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401
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Christopher Hohne House
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The 1-1/2-story dwelling traditionally known as the Christopher Hohne-Holland House was built ca. 1770¹ on a large parcel of land that had been set aside, in 1696, for Governor Nicholson. The house is located on the south side of Fleet Street and is designated as 45 Fleet Street. Fleet Street was laid out by Charles Wallace in 1770. A rare survivor of what was a typical, mid-to late 18th-century house form, the 1-1/2-story frame building is set upon a stone foundation and is covered with a broad gambrel roof which features a massive brick end chimney and shed-roof dormers.

EXTERIOR:

Although findings from the 1954 renovation of the dwelling at 45 Fleet Street indicated that the building was originally built as a single-room dwelling with a raised cellar and loft level and that it was enlarged to its current appearance in the mid- or late 18th century,² no evidence for this theory was found as part of this investigation. Further, because the existing dwelling follows a typical and cohesive mid-to late 18th-century dwelling form and because it fronts directly on Fleet Street (which was laid out in 1770), it is being argued that the existing building was built in a single building campaign ca. 1770.

As it appears today, the 1-1/2-story dwelling is constructed of

¹ According to undocumented reports, 45 Fleet Street was built at least by the early 18th century, while the architecture of the dwelling reveals a less precise, mid-18th-century date. Therefore, the date of construction attributed to the house is ca. 1770, based on the 18th-century form of the dwelling and its siting on Fleet Street. Because the house fronts directly onto the street, which was not laid out until 1770, it seems likely that the house followed the construction of the street. Further, a ca. 1770 date of construction is not out of keeping with the building's form and details.

² When the building was undergoing renovation in 1954, workmen discovered that the chimney was built, not of solid brick, but of a shell of brick that was filled with tamped mud. According to the report, this is a primitive method of construction which was used to save brick, and gave archaeologists and historians the idea that a much older house existed on the site and that the present house was built around this original core. Further evidence (not elaborated upon in any documentation) indicated that the older structure, defined by the flooring and framing of the principal living space, was a sixteen-foot square, single-room dwelling with a cooking room in the cellar and a loft level above. Despite these findings, no clear evidence of this single-room configuration was apparent during this project's on-site inspection.

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wood frame and sheathed with weatherboard siding, some of which is beaded and dates to the original period of construction. It is raised upon a sandstone³ foundation with galleting in the mortar joints and is covered with a gambrel roof, sheathed with wood shingles on the sides and asphalt shingles on top, and featuring two shed-roof dormers on the front and rear elevations.⁴ The massive end chimney is laid in English bond with bricks ranging in color from a chocolate brown to black.

The house is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 27 feet by 16 feet 7-1/2 inches. The facade (northeast elevation) of the house faces Fleet Street and is clad with German siding from the late 19th or 20th century. The house is divided into four bays with four openings on the first story and two dormer windows in the gambrel roof attic level. The raised foundation is composed of large, rubble stones of sandstone laid with randomly placed galleting in the mortar and capped by molded bricks. The foundation mortar joints were repointed and the molded brick capping added during the 1954 renovation. The northwest corner of the foundation was rebuilt in stone and brick around 1970 when the original stone foundation was hit by a truck.⁵ Two basement-level window openings are recessed into the stone foundation and are currently covered with plywood.

The first story of this elevation includes a single entry door, raised above ground level and flanked by two 9/6 windows on the southeast end of the house and a single 9/6 window on the northwest end of the house. The replacement six-panel wood door is reached by a contemporary open porch. The 9/6 windows are similarly replacements, but appropriate to the period. Both the door and windows are trimmed with plain surrounds that appear to date from the 1954 renovation.

A boxed wood cornice, rebuilt in 1954, is located directly above

³ The sandstone is commonly referred to as pig iron and comes from western Anne Arundel County (from on-site interview with present owner, Orlando Ridout, IV).

⁴ The wood shingles were replaced during the early 1970s, according to owner, Orlando Ridout, IV.

⁵ Information based upon site visit with current owner, Orlando Ridout, IV.

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the first story windows, visually supporting the broad gambrel roof above. Two 9/6 dormer windows are asymmetrically placed on the front elevation of the gambrel roof. Though irregularly placed on the exterior, these windows are centrally located in each of the two rooms on the second floor.

The southeast side elevation of the house, which also exposes the foundation, is clad with some of the original beaded weatherboard siding and features, most notably, a massive brick end chimney. The beaded weatherboard, much of which dates from the original period of construction, ranges in width from 11 inches to 14 inches. A narrow bead is scarcely visible at the edge of the weathered weatherboard. The shaft of the brick chimney measures 7 feet 4-1/4 inches wide and 1 foot 8-1/2 inches deep. The shaft rises to seven stepped brick shoulders; the narrowed top shaft projects on center approximately four feet above the roofline.

The northwest side elevation, separated from 47 Fleet Street by an approximately five-foot side yard, is clad with wood shingles and has a single 9/6 window on the first story towards the rear.

The southwest (rear) elevation of the house is presently clad with tarpaper over contemporary plywood sheathing. A 15-light contemporary French door and a 9/6 replacement window with plain wood replacement trim are located on this wall. A 20th-century brick chimney flue is built against the back wall at the northwest end of this elevation and rises above the gambrel roof. The two shed-roof dormers in the gambrel roof hold 9/6 windows and have plain wood surrounds.

Between 1897 and 1903, a one-story frame wing was built to connect the house to a 1-1/2-story frame kitchen in the rear yard.⁶ Between 1913 and 1921, the hyphen was dismantled and, by 1930, the rear outbuildings were in ruins. According to excavations of the site in 1954, as well as historic photographic views, the building was a one room-over-one room structure covered with a gambrel

⁶ The Sanborn Maps show this rear building as a two-story structure; historic photographs clearly indicate that it was a 1-1/2-story building covered with a gambrel roof.

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roof.⁷

INTERIOR:

The interior of the house is currently divided into three rooms on the first floor, including a passage with a corner winder stair, a parlor (currently a study) located to one side of the passage and another room currently furnished to accommodate a laundry room to the other side of the passage. Though both partition walls between the passage and the flanking rooms are clearly historic and the wall between the passage and parlor definitely original, the two walls vary in thickness and form, indicating that at one time, the house may have consisted of only two rooms--a hall and a parlor.

The interior is reached by either the front or back door, both of which enter directly into the passage (the front door is currently blocked by a bookshelf). The passage is 4 foot-5-1/2-inches wide. It is partitioned off from the present-day study by original vertical, beaded board walls, and from a laundry and kitchen facility by an historic partition wall, also with vertical, beaded boards. A winder stair is located in the southwest corner of the passage and leads to the upper floor, while a rebuilt winder under this one leads to the cellar.

The passage extends from the front to the rear of the house. Its floor is laid with eight-inch wide boards, apparently taken from a log house in Harford County, Maryland and put in place during the 1954 renovation.⁸ The plaster ceiling was similarly replaced during the renovation. Though re-set with modern support in 1954, the beaded, wood-panelled partition wall between the passage and the study dates from the original period of construction and retains an aqua-colored wash on it, also dating from the original period of construction. The beaded batten door between the passage and the study is hung on HL hinges.

The study measures 13 feet 5-1/2 inches by 15 feet 8-1/2 inches. A fireplace is centered on the southeast end wall; a wood chair

⁷ This information was provided by present owner, Orlando Ridout, IV, during the site survey conducted by Tracerics in December 1994.

⁸ Conversation with Orlando Ridout, IV, December 1994.

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rail and baseboard encircle the room. The chimney, with its rebuilt jack-arched brick surround, has a plain wood mantel with a single bead on the interior edge and a cyma reversa backband. During the 1954 renovation, the mantel, most likely dating from the construction of the house, was moved from the second floor bedroom to its current location in the study. The chair rail and baseboards are also original; the chair rail has a single bead on both the top and bottom edges, while the eight-inch high baseboard has a single beaded cap. The two windows on the southeast wall of the house have applied ogee trim with a single interior bead.

The laundry and kitchen room, 7 feet-9 3/4-inches by 10 feet 9-1/2 inches, has narrow wood replacement flooring, original baseboard and trim, a contemporary plaster ceiling, and gypsum board over the exterior northwest side wall. The baseboard features a single beaded cap; the window trim has an interior bead.

The second floor of the house is reached by the winder stair located at the southern end of the passage. This stair, enclosed by beaded board side walls, has thirteen risers and ascends to an open landing, two bedrooms and a bath.

The second-story stair passage has original wide wood floor boards, plaster walls and plaster ceiling. A beaded board partition wall separates the hall from the master bedroom.⁹ The master bedroom occupies the southeast end of the house and is directly above the first floor parlor. Like the stair passage, this room retains its original wide wood floor boards. Also original is the eight-inch high baseboard with a single bead at the top edge, as are the beaded side panels at the dormer window openings; the window trim has been replaced. A brick chimney breast with a stucco finish and a brick fireback and hearth is primarily a result of the 1950s renovation and is located against the southeast end wall.

The other two rooms on the second level were partitioned from a larger room in this century. Neither the small bedroom or

⁹ According to the present owner, the conclusion that this was originally a one-room house that was later expanded to its current size, was based partly on the change in the floorboards noticeable at this partition wall between the hall and the bedroom. This survey, however, did not confirm a clear distinction in the floorboards. Further investigation of the attic level would be required before such an assessment could be confirmed.

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contemporary bathroom contain original materials.

The cellar is reached by a winder under the main stair. Though the stair itself was rebuilt, the beaded wood panelled walls enclosing it are original. The cellar was excavated and lowered two feet to allow for additional headroom during the renovation of the house. As a result, the dirt floor was replaced by concrete. However, the original rubble stone foundation walls are visible at this level as are the original hewn floor joists, currently abutted by sister joists, added in the 1950s for additional structural support. The cellar chimney breast, centered on the southeast gable wall and historically a cooking fireplace, was completely rebuilt.

OUTBUILDINGS

No historic outbuildings currently stand on the property. However, an outside kitchen, probably from the original period of construction stood on the site until at least 1921. According to historic photographs and archaeology of the site, this building was a one-room-over-one-room building covered with a gambrel roof and set upon a rubble sandstone foundation.

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The modest and frugally designed dwelling traditionally known as the Christopher Hohne-Holland House,¹⁰ located at 45 Fleet Street, was built ca. 1770. It was erected on a portion of the land that had been set aside in 1696 for Governor Nicholson and purchased in 1770 by prominent merchant and businessman Charles Wallace who began the development of Fleet and Cornhill streets. Although undocumented reports relate that the house was built in the early 18th century by Francis Holland and that it was enlarged by his son-in-law, Christopher Hohne by mid-century, no archival evidence for this has been found or documented.¹¹ Despite this unclear early history, the house is a rare survivor of a modest dwelling form that was once prevalent in Annapolis. The house survives as one of the city's earliest residential buildings and is an important contributor to the Annapolis Historic District.

SITE HISTORY

The land on which the Christopher Hohne House stands was originally 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."¹² 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.¹³ In

¹⁰ The house has been referred to as the Christopher Hohne Holland House or the Holland-Hohne House since at least 1964 when it was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey.

¹¹ Several published and unpublished sources, including the 1964 HABS report, claim that the house was built by Francis Holland. However, no primary source documentation has been found to indicate that Francis Holland owned or leased the land on which the house was built. Furthermore, according to the land records, Christopher Hohne did not purchase the property until 1821.

¹² "Act for Keeping Good Rules and Order." *Archives of Maryland*, XXXVIII, 1696.

¹³ *Ibid.* It is not certain how the land was actually used.

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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 all Annapolis land records, the portion of Nicholson's land that extended from the State House to the Market Space was claimed by Thomas Bordley. The Bordley family retained ownership of the entire tract of land until 1770, when it was sold to Charles Wallace. No primary source documentation has been found to indicate whether or to whom the Bordley family may have leased this property in the interim. However, previous undocumented reports have attributed the construction of the house to Francis Holland, born in 1691, ~~constructed the dwelling by the early 18th century~~. This tradition would indicate that Holland leased at least that portion of the Bordley property. No primary source documentation has been found confirming this association.¹⁴

Architecturally, the dwelling is in keeping with similarly massed dwellings in Annapolis that were erected in the first half of the 18th century, such as the Jonas Green House, built 1725; the Donaldson House at 10 Francis Street, as enlarged, ca. 1730; the Brooksby-Shaw House at 21 State Circle, ca. 1720; and the Barracks at 43 Pinkney Street (18th century). However, because the house fronts directly on Fleet Street which was not platted until 1770, it seems unlikely that it existed prior to that time.¹⁵ Therefore, based upon its site as well as its overall form and massing as compared to other similar Annapolis dwellings, a ca. 1770 date of construction has been applied to the house at 45 Fleet Street.

In 1770, Charles Wallace purchased from John Beale Bordley the large tract of 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

¹⁴ The grantor/grantee indexes for the Land Records of Anne Arundel County, dating from 1696 to 1780, have been researched without results for any relationship between Francis Holland and the Bordley family.

¹⁵ It seems highly unlikely that if the house did exist prior to the laying of Fleet Street that it would be perfectly aligned to it, as it is today.

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1727 to John and Anne Wallace.¹⁶ He began his career in the 1740s as a staymaker¹⁷ 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 provided 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 1779.¹⁸ Wallace died in 1812, leaving personal property appraised at \$23,774.20 and extensive real estate in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.¹⁹

Upon the completion of his subdivision of Fleet and Cornhill streets, Wallace began to sell and lease lots on his property. In 1770, he leased the section of property fronting Fleet Street, known in the deed as Lot 10, and corresponding today with the frame house at 45 Fleet Street, to William Slicer.²⁰ Following Slicer's death, the lease for the land and building continued to be held by his son, Andrew Slicer. Colonel Andrew Slicer, born in 1774, was one of several cabinetmakers who worked on the construction and furnishing of the State House.

Slicer transferred the lease back to Wallace in May of 1796. Several years after the death of Wallace, in 1821, Nicholas Brewer, Sr., sold all of Lot 10, including the frame dwelling, to Christopher Hohne. Christopher Hohne, born in Frederick, Maryland in 1758, married Mary Holland (1763-1865), the daughter of Francis Holland. Hohne had served in the Revolutionary War as well as the

¹⁶ *Maryland Gazette* (August 30, 1749).

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Papenfuse, pp 234-235.

²⁰ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber B Folio 239

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War of 1812, eventually returning to Annapolis to become the messenger to the Annapolis Mayor and Alderman. Hohne was noted locally for risking his life to save the wooden dome of the present State House from destruction from fire, for which he was awarded fifty dollars by the Maryland Legislature.

Although the land records indicate that Christopher Hohne did not own the property until 1821, undocumented reports hold that the Hohnes lived in the house from either the mid- or late 18th century²¹ and that they enlarged the dwelling within that same time period. One indication that the land records may not be fully revealing and that there may be some credence to tradition lies in the tax assessments of 1819. In that year Christopher Hohne was assessed for one house, valued at \$800.00 and two lots and two houses at \$712.00. No address or other location identifier is included in the tax assessments for that year to clarify whether or not these may refer to the house on Fleet Street.

In 1826, all of Lot 10, including the frame dwelling, was confiscated by Sheriff William O'Hara from Christopher Hohne who was bankrupt. The house was sold to Robert Bryan, although documents of a later date indicate that Hohne continued to live there (see below). According to the 1831 Real Property Assessments, Christopher Hohne owned no property, unimproved or improved, in the City of Annapolis. In 1833, Christopher Hohne died. A notice in the Annapolis Mayor and Alderman Corporation Proceedings (1831-1840) reads, "Whereas the death of Christopher Hohne, late the Messenger of this board has been announced...for a series of years a most faithful and competent officer--therefore resolved that...members and officers of this board will attend his funeral from his late residence in Fleet Street this afternoon at 4 o'clock..."²² This notice of his death indicates that Christopher Hohne still lived at 45 Fleet Street.

Bryan retained ownership of Lot 10 until 1845, when he sold the

²¹ The HABS documentation on the Hohne-Holland House contends that Christopher Hohne and his wife lived at the house beginning mid-century. An unpublished report on the house and in the files at Historic Annapolis claims Hohne lived there beginning in 1790. Neither report cites a source for this information.

²² Annapolis Mayor and Alderman Corporation Proceedings (1831-1840), Vol. 17, p. 102.

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property to Martin Revell. Revell was born in Fairfax County, Virginia about 1800. Working as a merchant and tailor, Revell also served as the postmaster for Annapolis from 1844 to 1849. One year after the death of his wife, Mary Elizabeth Worrell (c1800-1829), Revell married Mary Anne Hohne (1802-1879), the daughter of Christopher and Mary (Holland) Hohne.²³ Months prior to his own death in 1849, Martin Revell sold the property to Elizabeth Robinson. The 1860 Real and Personal Property Assessments show that Betsey Robinson owned a house and lot on Fleet Street.

Sometime between 1860 and 1865, the ownership of the Fleet Street property was put into question by John Wesley Robinson and Louise Brewer, causing the dwelling and land to be sold by trustee James Revell. It was purchased in 1865 by Thomas Tydings, who sold it the following year to John Hardesty. In 1886, Julia E. and Benjamin Holliday, who had been living in the frame dwelling since ca. 1880, as indicated by the 1880 census records, purchased the property from Hardesty. Benjamin Holliday, born in 1840, worked as a waterman.

By 1897, the property was sold to Mary Moss, wife of George W. Moss. The building was leased to Adelia Johnson, an African-American laundress. African-American John Washington, a day laborer, was a boarder of Johnson's. George and Mary Moss transferred an undivided interest in 1901 to their children. The Moss family sold it in 1904 to Charles Bateman. Bateman sold the property in 1919 to Joseph Trautwein. Trautwein, born 1864, operated a ship chandlery and hardware business on Market Space. Although Bateman had sold the property in 1919, he and his daughter Annie Miller continued to occupy the rental building.²⁴

Following the death of Joseph Trautwein in 1937, the property remained in Trautwein family hands and continued to serve as rental property. By 1954, however, the dwelling was abandoned and condemned by city authorities as unfit for habitation. Saving the house from destruction, Louise E. Magruder, Elsie B. Barber, and Orlando Ridout, IV purchased the property with the intention of

²³ Robert Harry McIntire. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), p 331 and 579.

²⁴ Record Group 29, "Records of the Bureau of the Census." 1920 Census, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-494

Section 8 Page 6

Christopher Hohne House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
restoring the deteriorated building. Work on the dwelling began with the rebuilding of the foundation and the repair of the roof. In addition to a major renovation to the dwelling, archaeological investigations in the house and on the site took place. In 1959, Orlando and Elizabeth Ridout, IV became the sole owners of the building. In 1960 Historic American Buildings Survey photographer, Jack Boucher, documented the dwelling with black and white photographs, and in 1964, scale plan drawings, elevations and details of the existing dwelling were prepared by a HABS summer team directed by Harley McKee.

The house is currently occupied by members of the Ridout family, who continue the restoration work as necessary.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-494

Christopher Hohne House

name of property

Annapolis, Maryland

county and state

=====

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): Single Dwelling

Known Design Source: unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-494

Christopher Hohne House

name of property

Annapolis, Maryland

county and state

=====
Chain of Title for 45 Fleet Street:

- 1704: Thomas Bordley claimed property of Francis Nicholson
- March 1770: Charles Wallace purchased property from State House to Market Space from John Beale Bordley
Provincial Court Deed, Liber DD 5 Folio 35
- June 26, 1770: Charles Wallace leased to William Slicer
Provincial Court Deed, Liber B Folio 239
- May 17, 1796: Andrew Slicer, son of William, transferred lease by Wallace
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 8 Folio 204
- November 29, 1821: Nicholas Brewer, Sr., Trustee for Wallace, to Christopher Hohne
All of Lot 10
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 8 Folio 390
- August 3, 1826: Sheriff William O'Hara for the bankrupt Hohne to Robert Bryan
- September 19, 1845: Robert Bryan to Martin Revell
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHN 1 Folio 351
- February 21, 1848: Martin Revell and Mary Hohne Revell to Elizabeth Robinson
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHN 3 Folio 168
- June 21, 1865: J. Wesley Robinson, William Brewer, et al versus Louise Brewer
James Revell, Trustee, to Thomas Tydings
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NHG 13 Folio 315

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-494

Christopher Hohne House

name of property

Annapolis, Maryland

county and state

April 2, 1866: Thomas and Harriet Tydings to John Hardesty
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GEG 1 Folio 331

September 20, 1886: James Revell, Trustee, to Julia E. Holliday
Equity: Thomas Hardesty versus Rebecca Hardesty
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SH 29 Folio 146

January 28, 1897: Julia E. and Benjamin Holliday to Mary Moss, wife of George W. Moss
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 4 Folio 452

February 4, 1901: Mary and George Moss placed property in trust to Blanch Noble, G. Abram Moss and Robert Moss
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 20 Folio 170

July 26, 1904: George and Mary Moss, in addition to Blanch Noble, G. Abram Moss and Robert Moss, to Charles Bateman
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 37 Folio 264

October 20, 1919: Charles Bateman to Joseph Trautwein
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WNW 20 Folio 206

1940: Joseph Trautwein willed to wife, Carrie Leach Trautwein
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber RGP 1 Folio 29

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-494

Christopher Hohne House

name of property

Annapolis, Maryland

county and state

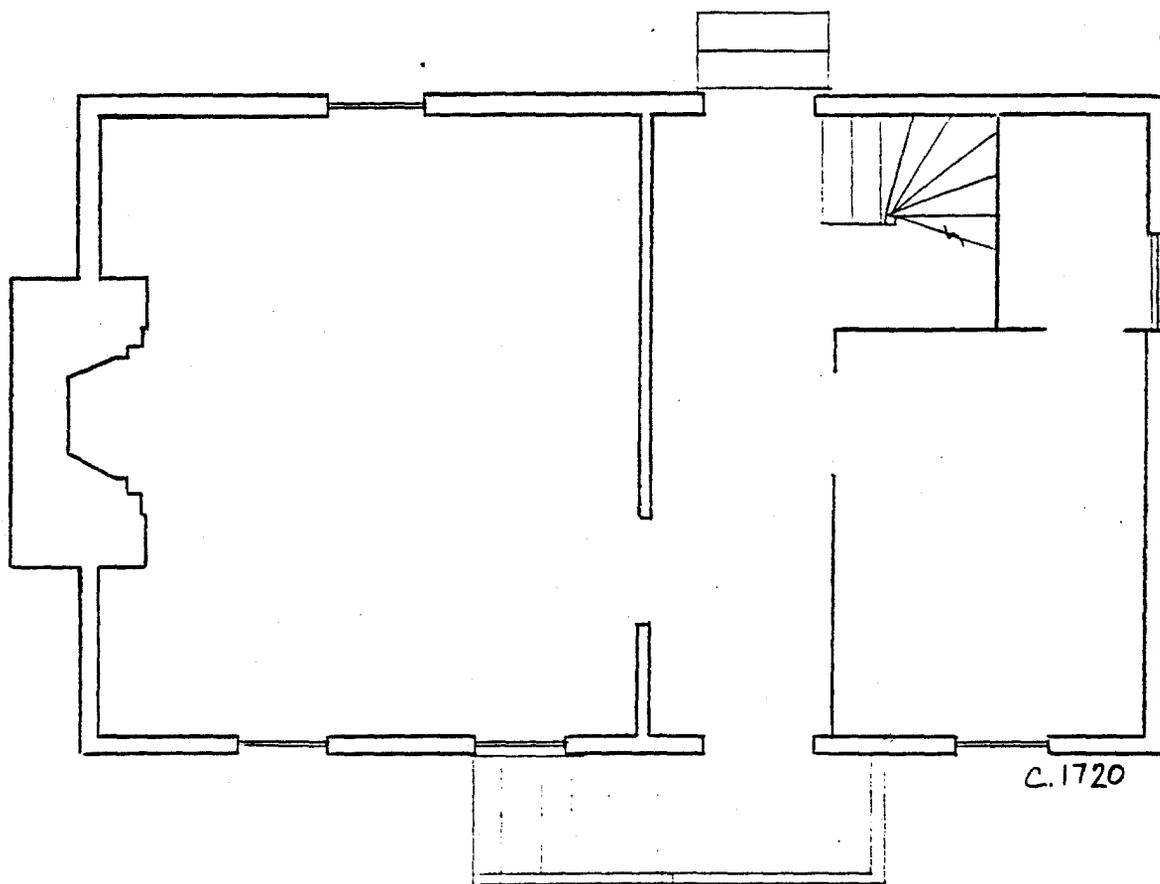
March 3, 1954:

Carrie L. Trautwein to Louise E.
Magruder, Elsie B. Barber, and Orlando
Ridout, IV
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHH 847 Folio 155

September 21, 1959:

Louise E. Magruder, Elsie B. Barber, and
Orlando Ridout, IV, tenants by
entireties, to Orlando and Elizabeth
Ridout, IV
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 1334 Folio 371-375

AA-494

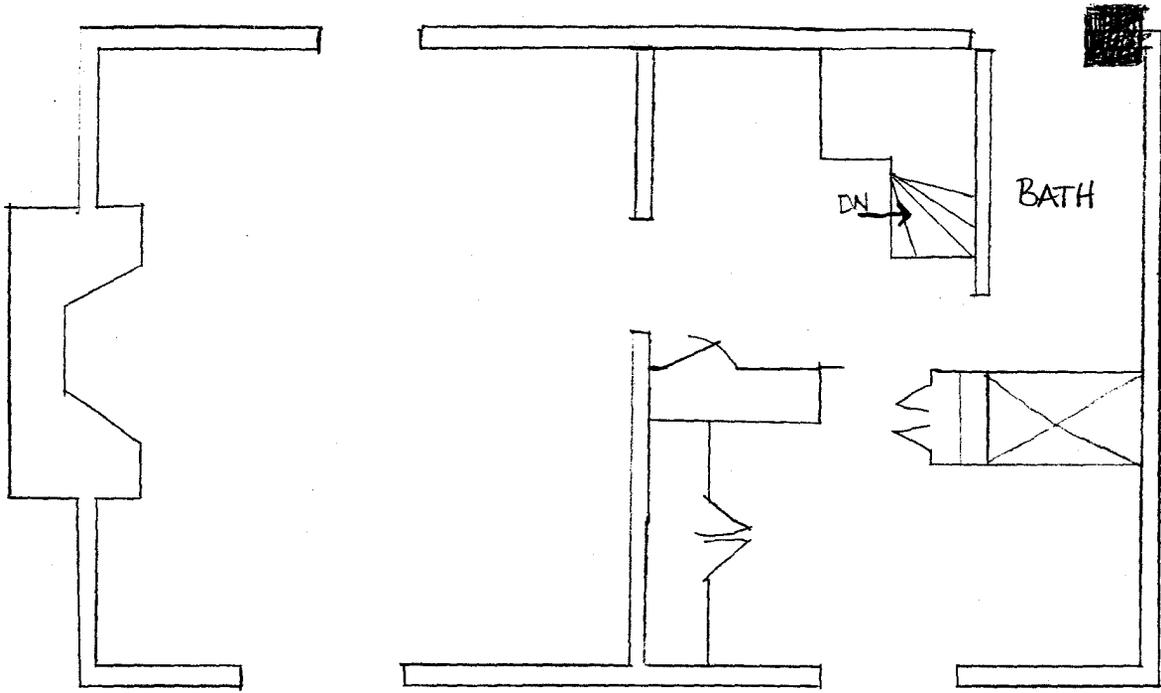


HÖHNE-MOLLAND HOUSE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN, EMS
(Fig. Bc)

DRAWING FROM HISTORIC
AMERICAN BUILDING SOCIETY

AA-494



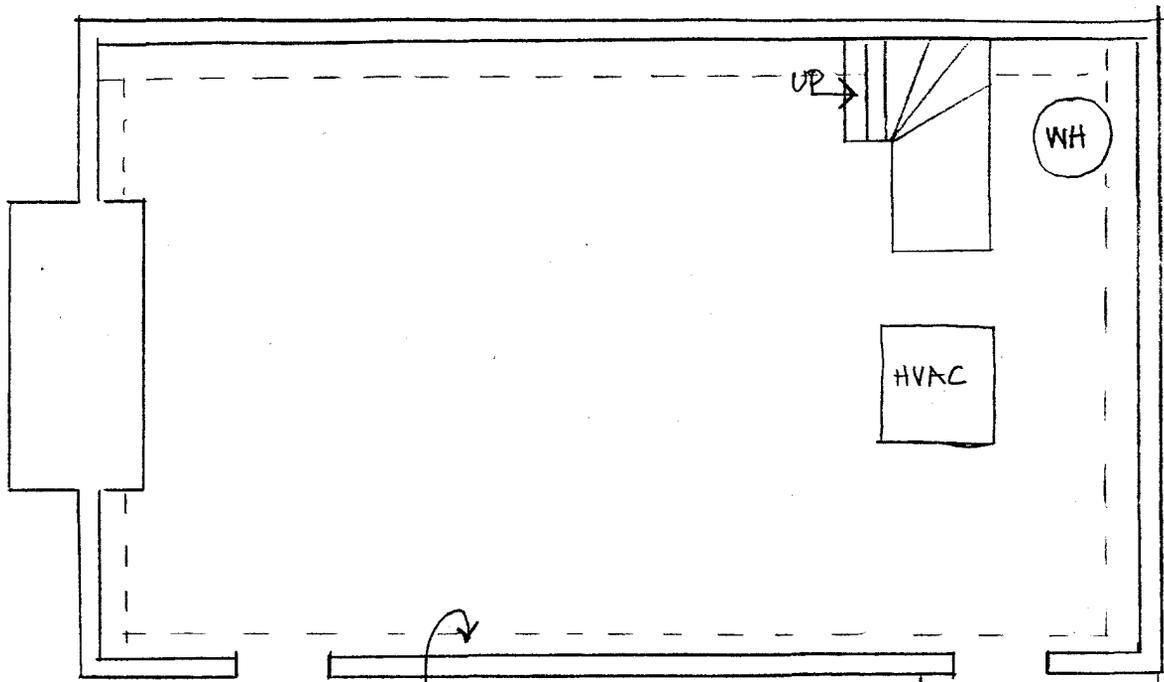
45 FLEET ST
HOHNE-HOLLAND HOUSE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

NOT TO SCALE

NORTH





LOW CONCRETE WALL
AT LEVEL OF ORIGINAL
DIRT FLOOR

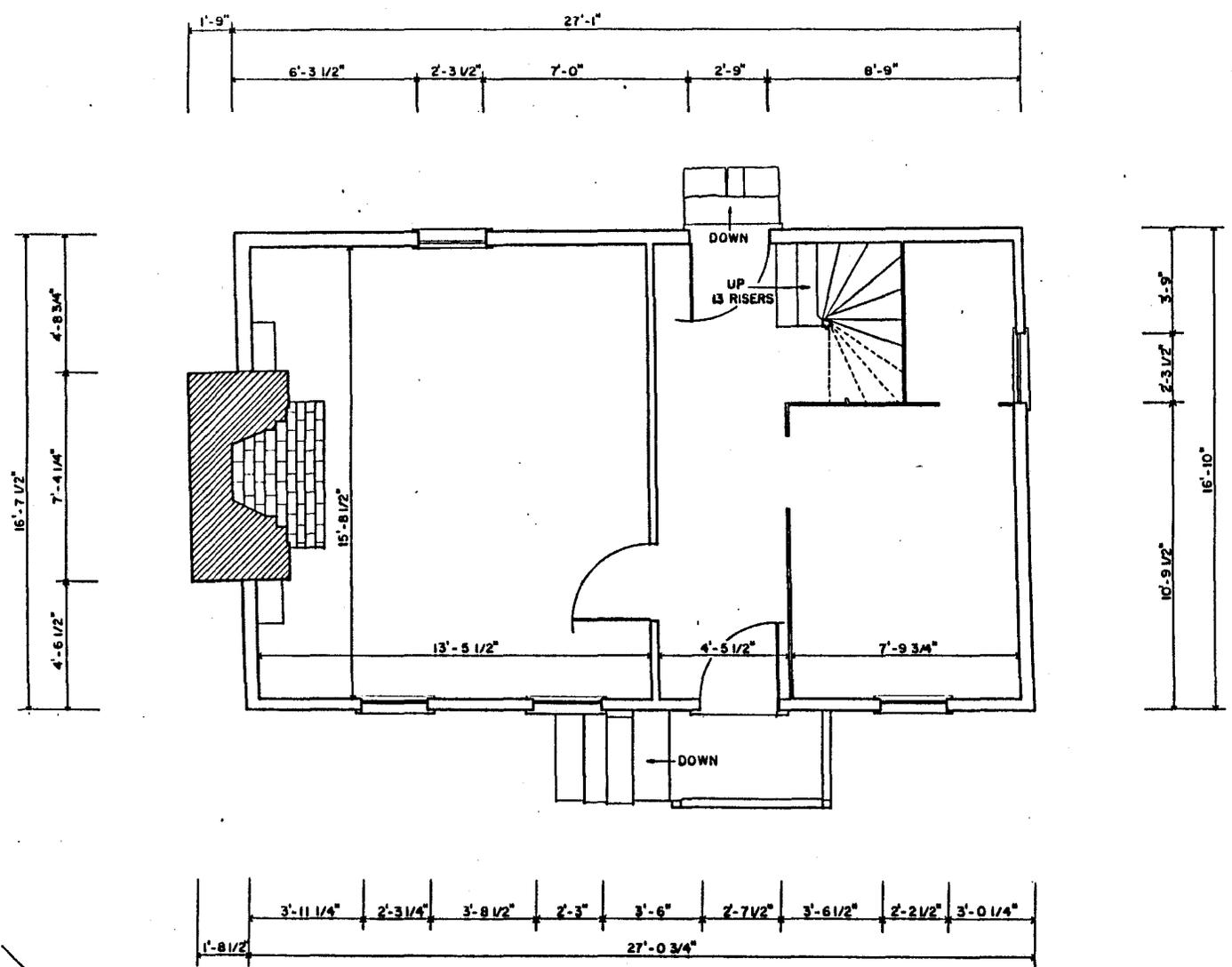
BRICK RECONSTRUCTION

45 FLEET ST
HOHNE-HOLLAND HOUSE

BASEMENT

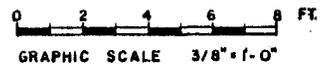
NOT TO SCALE
↓ NORTH

AA-494



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



JOHN G. WAITE, DEL.

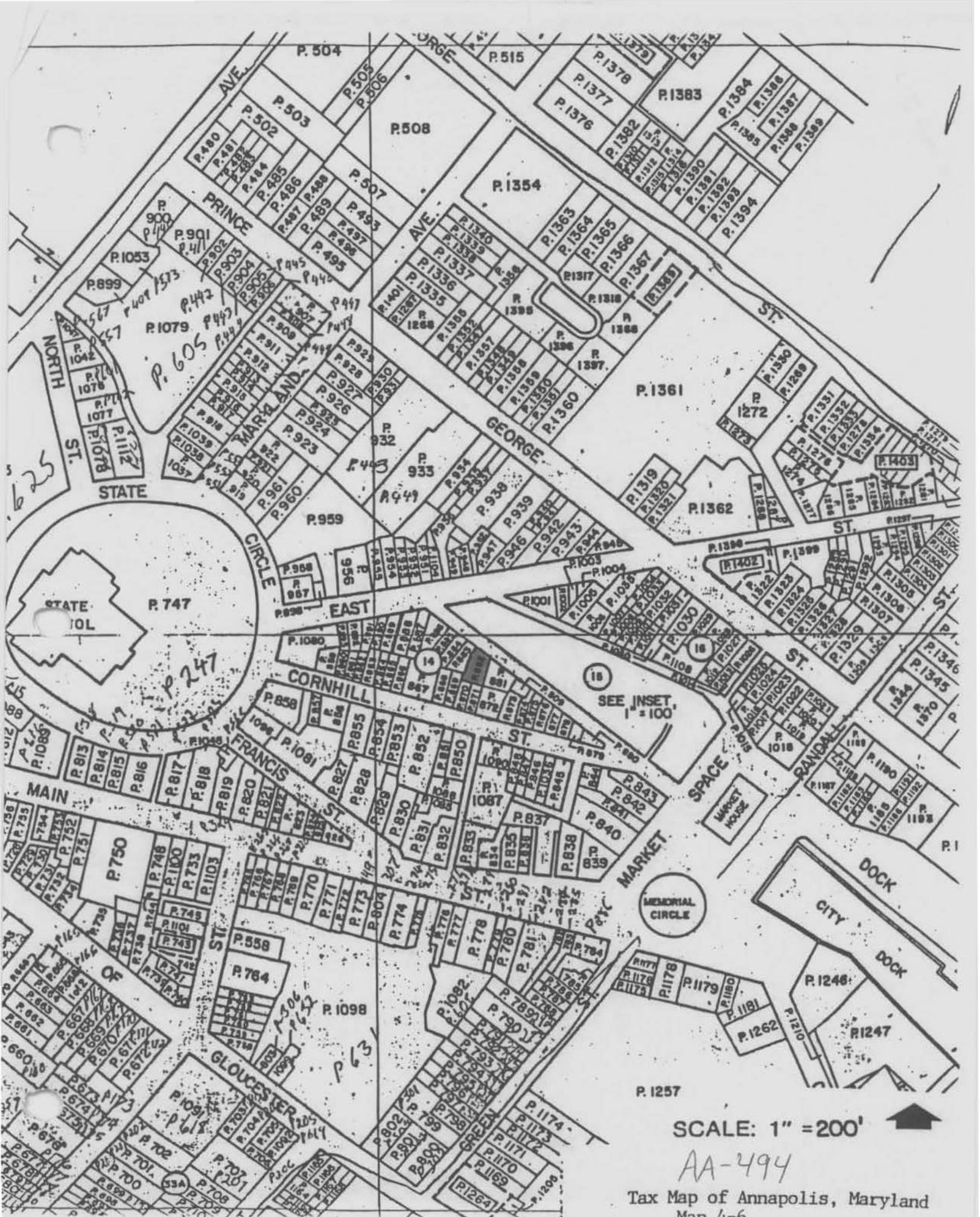
H.A.S. FIELD OFFICE
ANNAPOLIS, MD. PROJECT, 1964
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
THE HOLLAND - HÖHNE HOUSE
45 FLEET STREET, ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.
MD.
262

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 5 SHEETS

OFFICE OF HISTORIC
BUILDINGS



P. 1257
 SCALE: 1" = 200'
 AA-494
 Tax Map of Annapolis, Maryland
 Map 4-6



AA-494
45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH
1 OF 25



AN-72-4

AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRALERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

EAST CORNER, VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

2 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRALERIES
DECEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING
NORTHWEST

3 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

EXTERIOR END CHIMNEY, SOUTH EAST ELEVATION,
VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

4 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHEAST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING

SOUTH

5 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
DECEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO

NORTH CORNER, VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
6 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING EAST

7 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

QUARTER-FLIGHT STAIR TO 2ND FLOOR,
VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

8 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

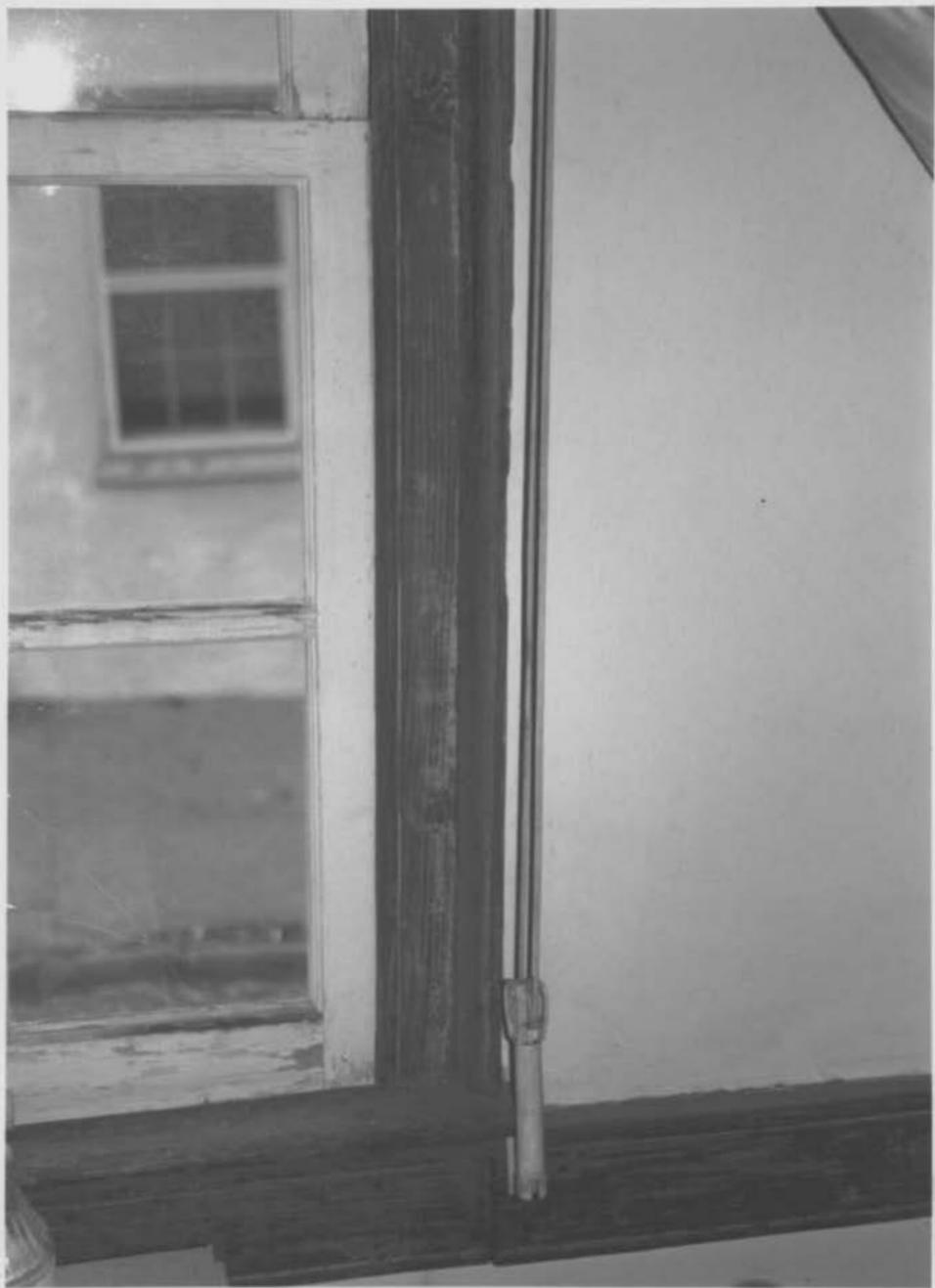
DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR CENTRAL HALL, ENTRY
TO BASEMENT, VIEW LOOKING

NORTHWEST

9 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, SOUTHEAST ROOM,
CASING, VIEW LOOKING EAST

10 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRAGERIES

DECEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, SOUTHEAST ROOM, CHIMNEY, VIEW
LOOKING SOUTHEAST

11 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
DECEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, SOUTHEAST ROOM, DOOR
TO HALL, VIEW LOOKING NORTH
12 OF 25



Handbook
A Study of

The
Atlantic

Handbook
of the

World

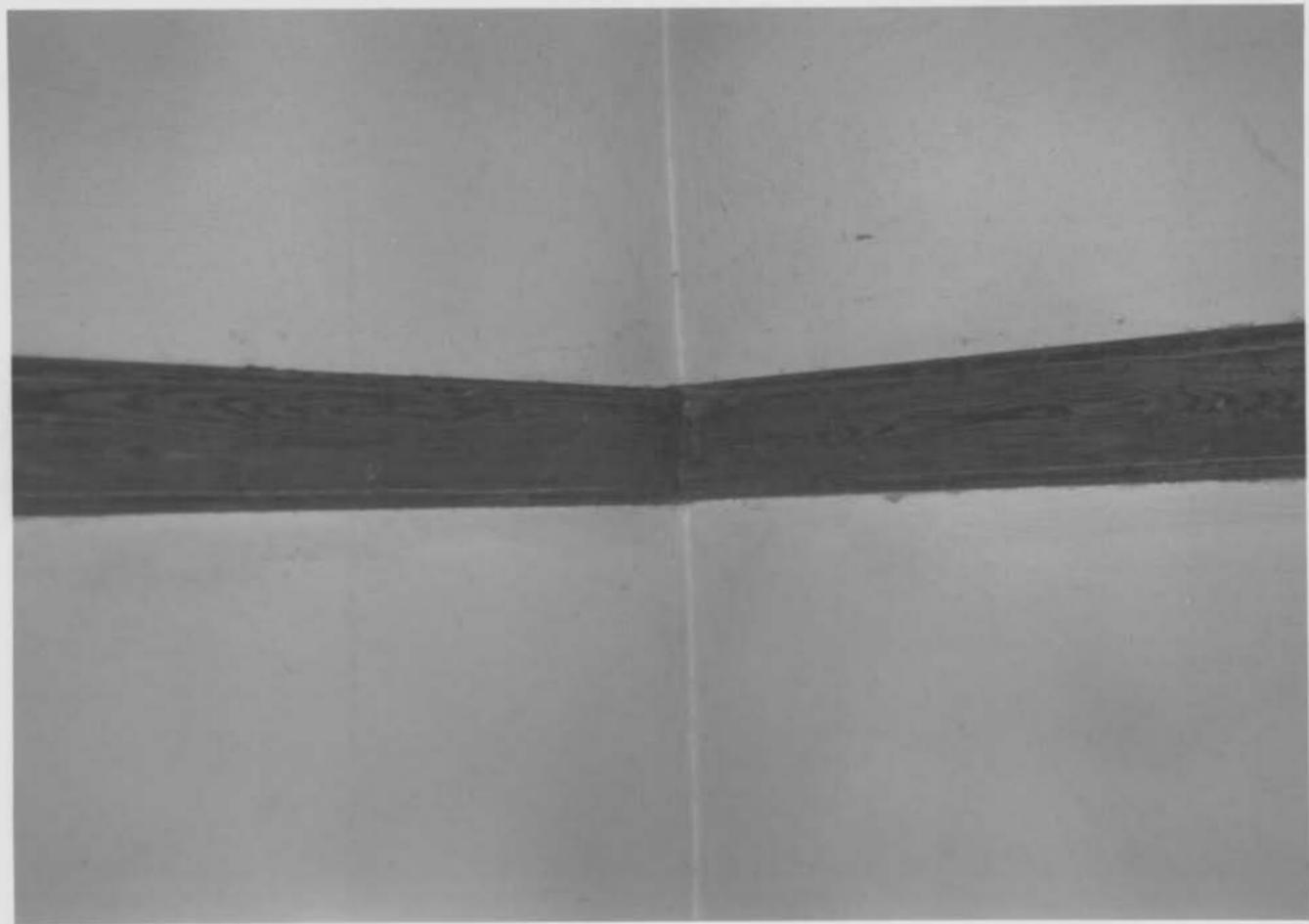
State
of the
Confederate

APP
to
LIVES

AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNA POLIS, MD
TRACERIES
DECEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR DOOR AND H-L HINGE,
VIEW LOOKING NORTH
13 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, SOUTHEAST ROOM, CHAIR RAIL, VIEW
LOOKING EAST

14 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES
DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR CENTRAL HALL,
SOUTHEAST WALL, VIEW LOOKING
EAST

15 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIE'S

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, SOUTHEAST ROOM, NORTHWEST WALL,

VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

16 OF 25



America: the third century



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRALERIES
DECEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, STAIR LANDING,
VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

17 OF 25



AA.494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRALERIES
DECEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SECOND FLOOR, SOUTHEAST ROOM,
VIEW LOOKING NORTH
18 OF 25



AA.494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, WINDOW CASING, VIEW
LOOKING WEST

19 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRALERIES
DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, SOUTHEAST ROOM, CHIMNEY,
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

20 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, SOUTHEAST ROOM, FLOOR AND BASE-
BOARD, VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

21 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST.

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

WALL ALONG BASEMENT STAIR,
VIEW LOOKING WEST

22 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRALERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT CEILING, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST
23 OF 25



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRAILERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT, NORTHEAST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING

24 OF 25 EAST



AA-494

45 FLEET ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

DECEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT, CHIMNEY, VIEW LOOKING

SOUTH EAST

25 OF 25

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA 494</u>
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME: Christopher Hohne-Holland House
PRESENT USE: SF Res
ORIGINAL USE: SF Res
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: Colonial
DATE BUILT: c.1720

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 45 Fleet Street
COMMON NAME: Artisan's House
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map32 Par 392
OWNER: Orlando & E. L. Ridout
ADDRESS: RFD 2, St. Margaret's Annapolis, MD 21401
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: HABS Local () State () National (X) <input checked="" type="radio"/>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam (X) Balloon ()
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard (X) Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
 Novelty (X) 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 (X) Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal ()
 Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
 Wings () Other:

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

Number of Stories: 1 1/2
 Number of Bays: 4 x 2
 Approximate Dimensions: 25 x 18

Entrance Location: Right

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:
 No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
 Development () Deterioration ()
 Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:
 Positive () Negative ()
 Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-494

Shed dormers on Gambrel roof, good simple cornice; novelty siding at front, clapboard at end walls, with massive end wall chimney at south end (Flemish bond.) Later stoop but well designed.

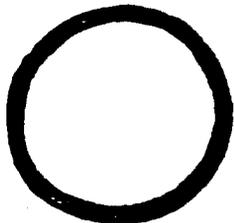
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Excellent example of early 18thC Gambrel houses, important as a type and critical to Fleet Street.

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

6204942104

Form 10-445
(5/62)

<p>1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY _____ TOWN _____ VICINITY _____ STREET NO. 45 Fleet Street</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER Christopher Hohne ORIGINAL USE residence PRESENT OWNER Orlando Ridout IV PRESENT USE residence WALL CONSTRUCTION clapboard NO. OF STORIES two</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY</p> <p>2. NAME Christopher Hohne-Holland</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD c. 1720 STYLE Colonial. ARCHITECT _____ BUILDER _____</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
---	---

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC **no**

The Holland-Hohne House is one of the nicest examples of the early 18th C. Annapolis gambrel roof house. A small modest house with a steep gambrel and a large end chimney with flemish bond. Windows are unshuttered 9/6. Base of house has stones and mortar with gelling. The house adds a picturesque quality to the street and is architecturally important, as well as visually. Annapolis should do everything to save these early structures. No. 47 next door is perhaps another very early structure - should have research, stylistically worth saving.

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



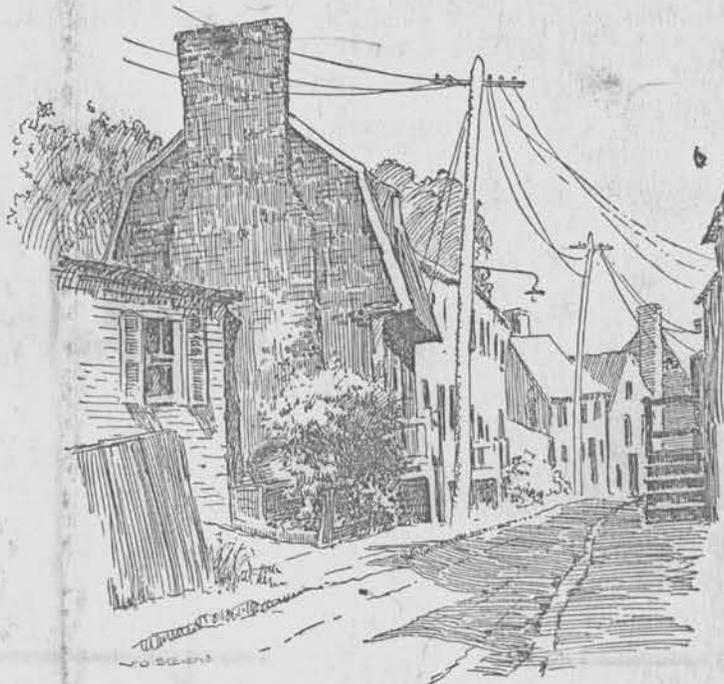
Exterior good

<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> <p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p> <p>Orlando Ridout IV</p>	<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p> <p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD August 15, 1967</p>
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This illus. is not of
45 Fleet St.

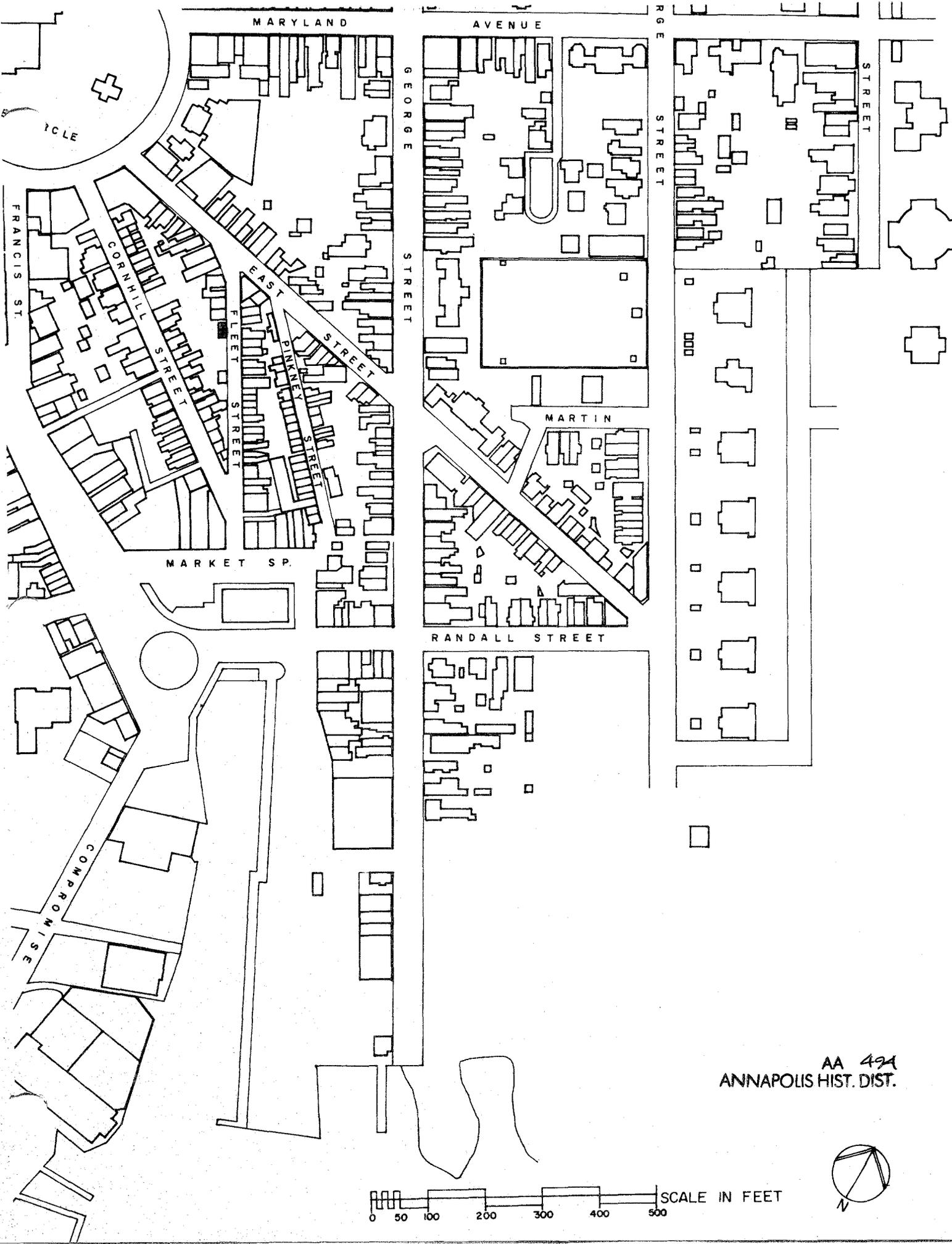
ANNAPOLIS

number of magnificent old brick mansions, with exquisite white-painted doorways, all in the classical tradition, but no two just alike. You begin to feel the wealth and grandeur of the



TAYLOR STREET, NÉE CARROLL ALLEY

town in the days of its glory. In fact, no other city in America can compare with Annapolis in the wealth of its colonial houses. And, in addition, there are still many smaller, more modest brick dwellings, with gambrel roof and little dormer windows, which also date from the eighteenth century and are older



MARYLAND

AVENUE

GEORGE

STREET

GEORGE

STREET

STREET

CORNHILL

STREET

EAST

FLEET

STREET

PINE

STREET

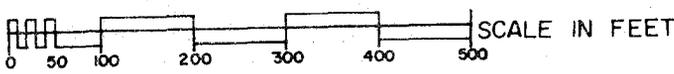
MARTIN

MARKET SP.

RANDALL STREET

COMPROMISE

AA 424
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





AA-494

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

45 Fleet Street
8/15/67

761



45 Fleet
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
NW Elevation/camera facing SE