

### Capsule Summary of 6-8 Francis Street (AA-497)

Constructed on the east side of Francis Street where it intersects with Main Street, the building at 6-8 Francis Street was erected in the period between 1878 and 1885.<sup>1</sup> The two-and-a-half-story brick building was the second structure erected specifically for commercial and social use by the Chesapeake Tribe #38 of the Improved Order of Red Men. Sited on the Free School Land, the present building was constructed on the site of the Steuart printing office, which was constructed circa 1785. In addition to its historic association with the buildings located at 2-4 and 10-12 Francis Street, the building at 6-8 Francis Street is a good example of the commercial/social structures erected in the late-19th century in historic Annapolis.

The 2-1/2-story, side-passage brick building is rectangular in plan and is bordered by five-foot alleys that lead to the rear of the building. Built to house commercial space on the first floor and a social hall on the second floor, 6-8 Francis Street was designed in the Italianate style, characterized by an impressive venetian window with hood moldings and a bracketed wood cornice. The building is set upon a brick foundation, has brick walls laid in a seven-course American bond, and is covered with a flat roof with a single inside end brick chimney on the southeast elevation. The facade of the brick building has been altered by the application of formed stone, infilled windows, and a recessed storefront, but still retains much of its Italianate detailing.

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<sup>1</sup>The building does not appear on the 1878 Hopkins Map of Annapolis, but does appear on the 1885 Sanborn Maps.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

Inventory No. AA-497

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1. Name of Property

=====

historic name \_\_\_\_\_

other names 709 Francis Street

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2. Location

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street & number 6-8 Francis Street not for publication \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Annapolis vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

state Maryland code \_\_\_\_\_ county Anne Arundel code \_\_\_\_\_

zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes  Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District

No \_\_\_\_\_

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=====  
6. Function or Use  
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/Trade Sub: Store  
Social Meeting Hall

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/Trade Sub: Store

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7. Description  
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick  
roof Not visible  
walls Seven course bond brick  
All-stretcher bond brick  
other Formed Stone

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.) See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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

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

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

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

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1878-1885  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates 1878-1885  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**Articles, Books, Published and Unpublished Resources**

Anderson, Elizabeth B. Annapolis: A Walk Through History.  
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McIntire, Robert Harry. Annapolis Maryland Families. Baltimore:  
Gateway Press, Inc., 1979.

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Donaldson-Steuart House. October 4, 1971.

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Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant  
#H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969.

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

Scarborough, Katherine. "King William School in Annapolis."  
Maryland Gazette. April 29, 1924

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**Maps and Drawings**

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

**Photographs**

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

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

Photographic Collection at the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

**City Directories**

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

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

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10. Geographical Data  
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Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

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

The property designated as 6-8 Francis Street occupies Parcel 829 on Tax Map 4-6.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building located at 6-8 Francis Street has been associated with Parcel 829 since its construction in the period between 1878 and 1885.

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11. Form Prepared By  
=====

name/title Kim Williams & L. Trieschmann/Architectural Historians  
organization Traceries date June 27, 1994  
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone (301) 656-5283  
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

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12. Property Owner  
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name Opal Johnson  
street & number 27 South River Rd telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Edgewater state MD zip code 21037  
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Built between 1878 and 1885, the building at 6-8 Francis Street was constructed on the site of an attached wing to the Georgian dwelling at 10 Francis Street. The 2-1/2-story, side-passage brick building is rectangular in plan and is bordered by five-foot alleys that lead to the rear of the building. Built to house commercial space on the first floor and a social hall on the second floor, 6-8 Francis Street was designed in the Italianate style, characterized by an impressive venetian window with hood moldings and a bracketed wood cornice. The building is set upon a brick foundation, has brick walls laid in a seven-course American bond, and is covered with a flat roof with a single inside end brick chimney on the southeast elevation. The facade of the brick building has been altered by the application of formed stone, infilled windows, and a recessed storefront, but still retains much of its Italianate detailing.

The southwest elevation, facing Francis Street, is divided into two vertical parts and features a first story storefront. The vertical bays, defined by simulated rusticated piers of brick, include the narrow side-passage end bay and its corresponding window above, and the wider storefront towards the northwest and its corresponding three-part window at the second story. The first story of both vertical bays has been entirely covered with a formstone veneer, obscuring the end piers on the first story and breaking the intended verticality of the building.<sup>1</sup> The remodelled first story consists of a recessed and stepped storefront with a wood surround. An all-glass single entry door with a wood frame leads directly into the first story retail space. A small display window is located on the southeastern side, while a larger, plateglass window is found to the northwestern side. The side-passage entry, raised upon two granite steps, has a 9-light over three-panelled wood door. Metal sheeting above the door covers what was formerly a wide transom. The side-passage door leads directly to a stair hall which provides access to the second floor and social hall.

The formstone veneer continues above the storefront and side-passage door, abruptly stopping at the sill of the second story windows. The second story originally consisted of a three-part venetian window with hood moldings above the storefront and a

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<sup>1</sup> The first floor of the building originally had an Italianate storefront with a bracketed cornice. A portion of this storefront is visible in an historic photograph of the building next door to it at 2-4 Francis Street (Mame Warren, Then Again: Annapolis, 1900-1965, p. 40).

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single window opening with identical hood molding above the side-passage door. The windows were altered and the wall now consists of four metal windows. Above the storefront and in the place of the former venetian window is a central 12-light metal sash with central awning window flanked by 6/9 metal windows. Above the side-passage entry is a 6/9 metal sash window. Although all of the windows rest upon the original stone sills, the upper portions of the original openings have been infilled with brick. Hood moldings, left to float aimlessly above the newly defined windows, are round-arched and constructed of wood. Central wood keystones with tomahawks ornament the upper arc, while triangular-shaped pendants with incised ornamentation form the label drops. The tomahawk keystones clearly identify this building with its builder, the Chesapeake Tribe #38 of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Rising above the second story windows is the intact cornice, with its pairs of wood brackets placed at the top of the piers dividing the building into two vertical bays. Wood modillions are located between the three pairs of brackets and help to visually support the molded cornice. A wood frieze board extends across the lower portion of the brackets while incised wood panels are located between it and the cornice proper.

The northwest elevation is a long wall surface punctuated by four windows and altered brickwork at the upper portion of the wall. The upper wall appears to have been rebuilt or added to what had been a parapet wall (it does not appear that the bracketed cornice was added, therefore implying that it was a parapet). The windows on the second story of this elevation are similarly altered from the original and are filled with eight-light metal sash. The upper levels of the openings are infilled with brick and have brick lintels; the stone sills are original.

The southeast elevation is similarly configured with metal sash replacement windows. Here four, eight-light metal sash windows are located on the second story, while a single 8/8 light window and a vent are found on the first story.

The interior of the first floor retail space has been completely altered and retains none of its original materials or fixtures. The straight-flight stair in the side-passage entry, however, is preserved and features a fancy turned newel and an enclosed balustrade. The second floor, renovated in the 1970s, contains no historical detailing.

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Constructed on the east side of Francis Street where it intersects with Main Street, the building at 6-8 Francis Street was erected in the period between 1878 and 1885.<sup>2</sup> The two-and-a-half-story brick building was the second structure erected specifically for commercial and social use by the Chesapeake Tribe #38 of the Improved Order of Red Men. Sited on the Free School Land, the present building was constructed on the site of the Steuart printing office, which was constructed in circa 1785. In addition to its historic association with the buildings located at 2-4 and 10-12 Francis Street, the building at 6-8 Francis Street is a good example of the commercial/social structures erected in the late-19th century in historic Annapolis.

Designated as Lot 13 on the Stoddert Map of 1718, the land on the northeast side of Francis Street between State Circle and the intersection of Main and Francis Streets was originally laid out as the Free School Land, containing 14,964 square feet. According to the Assembly Proceedings from 1696, Governor Francis Nicholson was:

...excited by a laudable zeal and pious inclination of promoting a Free-School within the Town and Port of Annapolis and being possessed of three lots of land in the said Town, lying to the foot of the State-House Hill, on the eastward thereof, did not only freely give and bestow one of the said lots lying to the southwest side of the said lots, but also the sum of ten pounds sterling for and towards an house to be built thereon, but did also prevail with a certain Anthony, alias William Workman, formerly of Kent-Island, but then of Annapolis, Inn-holder, to advance, five and bestow one hundred and fifty pounds sterling more, for and towards the building of the said house or tenement on the aforesaid lot.<sup>3</sup>

The act further provided that Workman, together with bricklayer William Freeman from Philadelphia, began to construct the house, which was "...to be held and enjoyed by the said Workman, during his natural life, and afterwards to remain over to the use of the Free-School." Anthony Workman (alias William), born May 20, 1646, was the second son of William Workman, butcher, of the town of Colford, County of Gloucester, England. He assumed the name William upon the death of his elder brother, making him the direct heir to his father's small estate. Having arrived in the Colonies

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<sup>2</sup>The building does not appear on the 1878 Hopkins Map of Annapolis, but does appear on the 1885 Sanborn Maps.

<sup>3</sup>Assembly Proceedings, 1714-1726. 1715, Chapter IV. [Bacon's Laws] (Chapter I, VII-XIX, XXII-XXXIV, and XXXVI-XLIX, of Acts this Session printed in Volume 30 of Archives beginning at page 225).

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about 1668 as an indentured servant, Workman gained title to fifty acres in 1674 on Kent Island. Following several financial adventures such as smuggling and innkeeping, Workman had sufficient funds to acquire additional land, ultimately possessing 13 various tracts with a total of 1,630 acres.<sup>4</sup>

Several sources state the Workman operated an inn or ordinary business in Annapolis, through which he became acquainted with Governor Francis Nicholson. It has been suggested by Arthur Trader, keeper of the Land Office records of Annapolis in the 1920s, that Nicholson was aware of the smuggling on Kent Island and that he made this fact clear to Workman.<sup>5</sup> Nevertheless, Workman provided 150 pounds in sterling for the construction of Nicholson's Free-School, and was rewarded for his philanthropy, "by Ordinance of the General Assembly, had Liberty and License granted to him to keep an ordinary in the said house, during his natural life, free and discharged from the payment of the fine [tax] then imposed by law therefore."<sup>6</sup>

According to the records of the Assembly, the building was to be used as an ordinary by Workman and upon his death was to be used as the Free-School. It is believed that the inn or ordinary was called the Kentish Tavern, due to Workman's association with Kent Island. Workman died in 1708, leaving an estate valued at 1,461 pounds sterling. Mr. Trader states that there was nothing in Workman's will to indicate that he was ever associated with the Free-School property or that he maintained an inn/ordinary.

Although the 1696 Assembly ordered that the agreement with Workman and the Free-School be recorded in the Journal of the Governor and Council and the House of Delegates of the General Assembly, and enacted into law, it has been found not to have been recorded in

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<sup>4</sup>Katherine Scarborough. "King William School in Annapolis." Maryland Gazette. April 29, 1924, p 4-5.

<sup>5</sup>Scarborough, p 5.

<sup>6</sup>Acts of Maryland, Liber 11, Number 4, Folio 120.

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either Journal. By 1715, the Rector, Governors and Visitors of Free-Schools petitioned the courts, requesting that the property be designated as the Free-School Land. King George I granted the petition:

that the aforesaid lot and houses, or tenements thereon erected, shall, in all times to come, be deemed, reputed and taken, to be and remain, and be invested and remain in the aforesaid Rector, Governors and Visitors of the Free-Schools, and their successors, as in an indefeasible estate in fee-simple, for ever, to the use of the Free-School in the City of Annapolis, and to no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever.<sup>7</sup>

It can only be assumed that the Free-School, known then as the King William's School, occupied the building known as the Kentish Tavern. The Maryland Gazette in 1773 advertised the schools need for instructors, announcing that "any gentleman who is qualified to teach the classics..." should apply. The advertisement stated that "there are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars, with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the master, will render it a very comfortable place of residence." There is no documentation indicating when the King William's School closed, or if it ever actually occupied the Kentish Tavern on Francis Street.<sup>8</sup>

The existing lot histories of Annapolis, compiled through an N.E.H. study, contradicts the sources quoted above that indicate that what is now 10-12 Francis Street was the Kentish Inn/Workman House. The lot history states that the upper portion of the Free-School Land, 16-28 Francis Street, contained the Kentish Inn, while the portion from 2-12 Francis Street was separated from the upper portion sometime about 1773 when it was leased to Charles Steuart, who then occupied the Donaldson House at 10-12 Francis Street.

According to the existing lot histories, the Free-School leased all of Lot 13 to Sarah Potts by the late 18th century. A deed of

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<sup>7</sup>Assembly Proceedings, 1714-1726. 1715, Chapter IV. [Bacon's Laws] (Chapter I, VII-XIX, XXII-XXXIV, and XXXVI-XLIX, of Acts this Session printed in Volume 30 of Archives beginning at page 225).

<sup>8</sup>The article by Katherine Scarborough states that although many of the possessions of the King William's School are archived at St. John's College, there is nothing to show that the school ever occupied the Kentish Inn or when/how the property passed into private ownership.

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conveyance documents that Potts leased the portions fronting on State House Circle and Francis Street to Robert Couden and James Tootell in 1780.<sup>9</sup> The lot history further states that Chancery Papers #11315 indicate that the Kentish House was leased in 1769 to Reuben Merriweather, who leased it to Sarah Potts, who leased it to James Tootell. The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 charged Ann Tootell, the widow of James Tootell, with a brick dwelling house (32 x 16) known as the Kentish House at 16 Francis Street.

In the late 18th century, the lot was leased to George H. Steuart by St. John's College, formerly known as the King William's School. Steuart devised the lease to Charles and William Steuart. Reference to the printing office at 6-8 Francis Street has been documented as early as 1785, when Charles and William Steuart relocated their printing office from "Dick's house on Main Street"<sup>10</sup> to Francis Street. By 1800, the Maryland Gazette states that the printing office and post office have moved to a new building located opposite Captain West's Tavern on Church Street.<sup>11</sup>

Following the death of Charles Steuart in 1798, William Steuart obtained ownership of the leases for the Francis Street property. In 1819 he sublet the Caton house, the printing office, and the Donaldson house to Joseph Daley. The terms of the sale stated that Daley would pay \$2,800 for the whole property, retaining \$1,100 of the total for the purpose of paying off overdue ground rents to St. John's College.

Following Daley's death in 1820, the lease is owned by his wife Pricilla, who conveyed it to Jonathan Weedon and William Brewer. Weedon, who received only a 1/4 of the entire lot, was in possession of the 'property designated as 2-8 Francis Street. By 1853, the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College petition the court for the rights to their property. The question of ownership was never completely resolved as the College had not occupied or controlled the property since the latter part of the 18th century, therefore the Courts order the property sold by trustee.

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<sup>9</sup>Liber NH 1 Folio 107

<sup>10</sup>Maryland Gazette (July 29, 1784).

<sup>11</sup>Maryland Gazette (October 16, 1800).

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In 1860, the property where 2-8 Francis Street was eventually constructed was conveyed by Trustee James Revell to the Chesapeake Tribe #38, Improved Order of Red Men. Based on the information provided in Equity 1106, which assigned Revell with the power to sell the property, the present buildings at 2-4 and 6-8 Francis Street had not yet been constructed.

The Improved Order of Red Men constructed the present building at 2-4 Francis Street in the period between 1860 and 1877 as their social hall. By 1885, the Red Men constructed a new, more "fashionable" building at 6-8 Francis Street, which provided a larger social hall on the second floor. Both the buildings remained under the ownership of the Red Men for 100 years. While the second floor was reserved as a social hall, the first floor was a leasable commercial space. Following the completion of the building, the first floor was occupied by a paper hanger. According to the Sanborn Maps of 1897 through 1908, the first floor contained the Red Men's Library. Interior renovations by 1913 enabled the first floor to be leased by a 5 and 10 cent store in the 1910s, and Carl Stephan's barber shop in the 1920s.

Although the building was still under the ownership of the Red Men, the first floor was leased as early as 1949 to Joseph and Esther Ziff, who operated Ziff's Women's Clothing Shop. Deed JHH 798, folio 405 recounts the sale of the building by the Red Men to the Ziffs in 1953. Joseph Ziff was born in Philadelphia about 1885. He operated clothing and furniture stores on Francis and West Street. Ziff and his wife, Esther (1892-1954), were deceased within two years of purchasing the building at 6-8 Francis Street. The property was devised to Joseph's brother, Albert Ziff and his sons, who conveyed it in 1957 to Raymond and Fannie Valinsky and Rose Hoffman. Just two years later, in 1959, the building was owned by Richard and Opal Johnson.

Richard Montgomery Johnson, born in 1907, was a Corporal with the United States Marine Corps in World War II. He owned and operated Johnson's "On the Avenue" at Maryland Avenue and State Circle, a men's clothing and accessories shop. In 1937, he married Opal Wells, the daughter of Dr. George M. Wells of Bowling Green, Kentucky.<sup>12</sup> In 1987, Johnson conveyed all of his landholdings to his wife, Opal Johnson. Although some of the property was

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<sup>12</sup>McIntire, p. 370.

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transferred by Mrs. Johnson to her twin daughters, the building at 6-8 Francis Street remains under her ownership to date. The first floor is currently leased by Easy Street, a gift shop, while the second floor remains meeting space.

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**Historic Period Theme:** Architecture, Landscape Architecture  
and Community Planning

**Geographic Organization:** Western Shore

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

**Resource Type(s):** Standing Structure

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**Chain of Title for 6-8 Francis Street:**

- 1773: Visitors of Free School lease to Charles Steuart  
All of property now known as 2-12 Francis Street
- 1774: Charles Steuart sublets to Isaac McHard for 7 years  
Liber B Folio 385
- 1788: William Caton sublet property from Charles Steuart,  
constructing a two-story brick dwelling  
Property includes 2-8 Francis Street
- 1819: Caton defaulted and lease revert back to Charles Steuart
- 1819: Heirs of Charles Steuart sell lease to Joseph Daley  
Sale included Donaldson House and Caton House  
Chancery papers 11315
- 1820: Joseph Daley devised to wife, Pricilla Daley
- 1823: Johnathan Weedon buys leases from Pricilla Daley  
Chancery Papers 11315
- 1853: I.W. White buys property involved in Equity Case 42  
Visitors and Governors of St. John's College versus  
Johnathan Weedon
- 1860: James Revell, Trustee, to The Chesapeake Tribe #38,  
Improved Order of Red Men  
Equity Case 1106, I.W. White versus F.O. White  
Liber SH 38 Folio 124
- 1953: The Chesapeake Tribe #38, Improved Order of Red Men to  
Joseph and Esther Ziff  
Liber JHH 798 Folio 405
- 1957: Albert Ziff, Rubin and Marcelle Labovity, Lee and Philip  
Kramer, Norman and Jean Labovity, William and Beatrice  
Labovity, and Henry and Dorothy Morris to Raymond  
Valinsky, Fannie Valinsky, and Rose Hoffman  
Liber GTC 1115 Folio 446

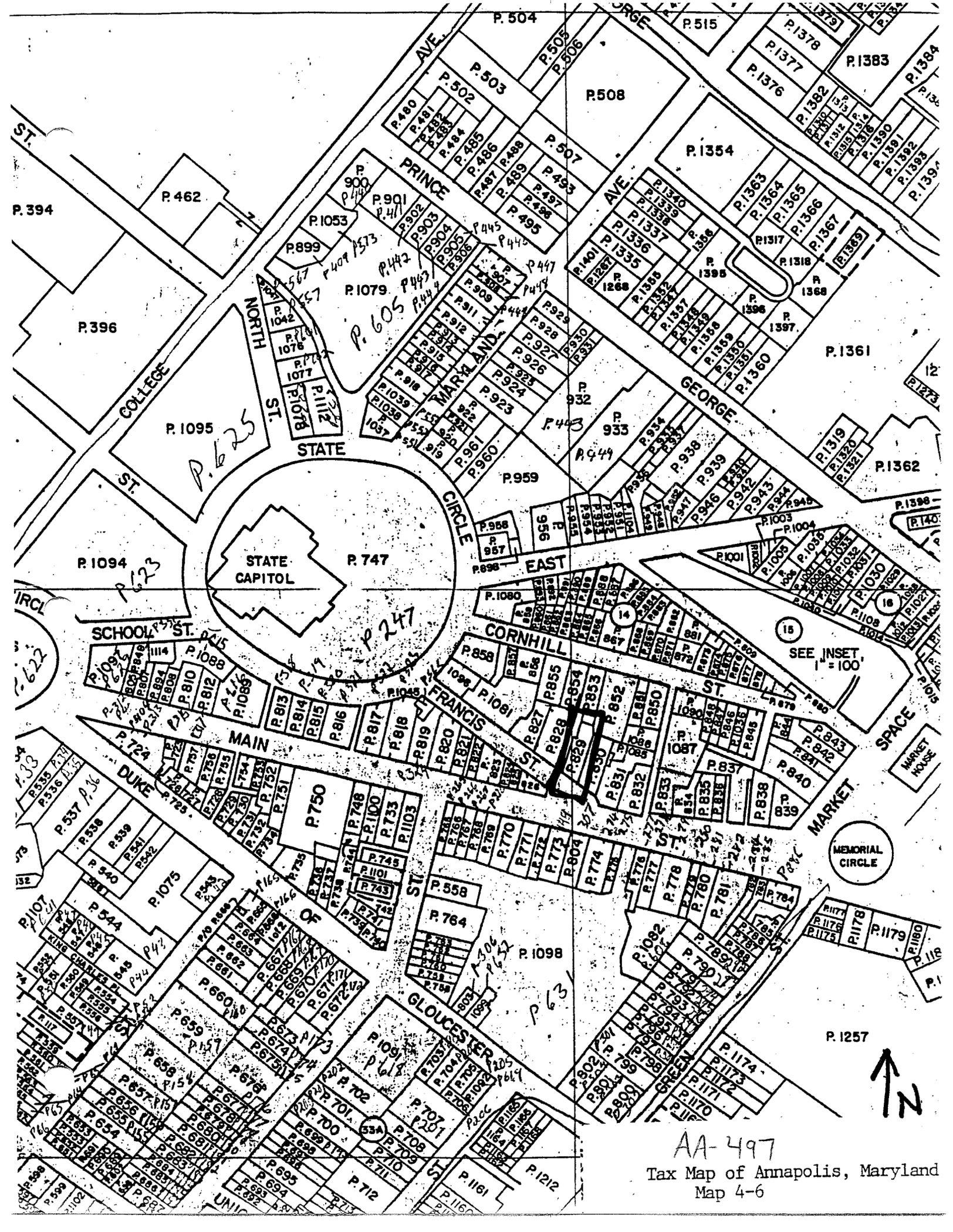
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- 1959:        Raymond Valinsky, Fannie Valinshy, and Rose Hoffman to  
              Richard and Opal Johnson  
              Liber 1347    Folio 30
- 1982:        Richard and Opal Johnson to Richard Johnson  
              Liber 3525    Folio 330
- 1987:        Richard M. Johnson to Opal Johnson  
              Liber 4529    Folio 153

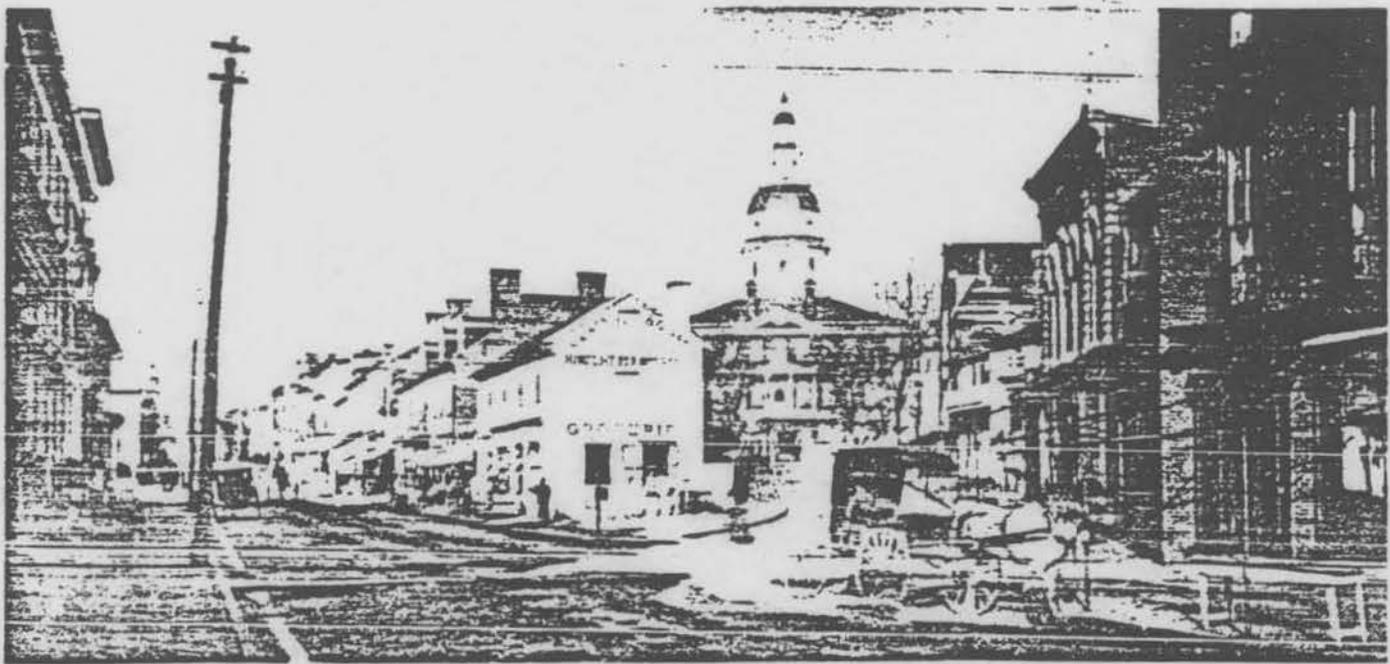


AA-497

Tax Map of Annapolis, Maryland  
Map 4-6

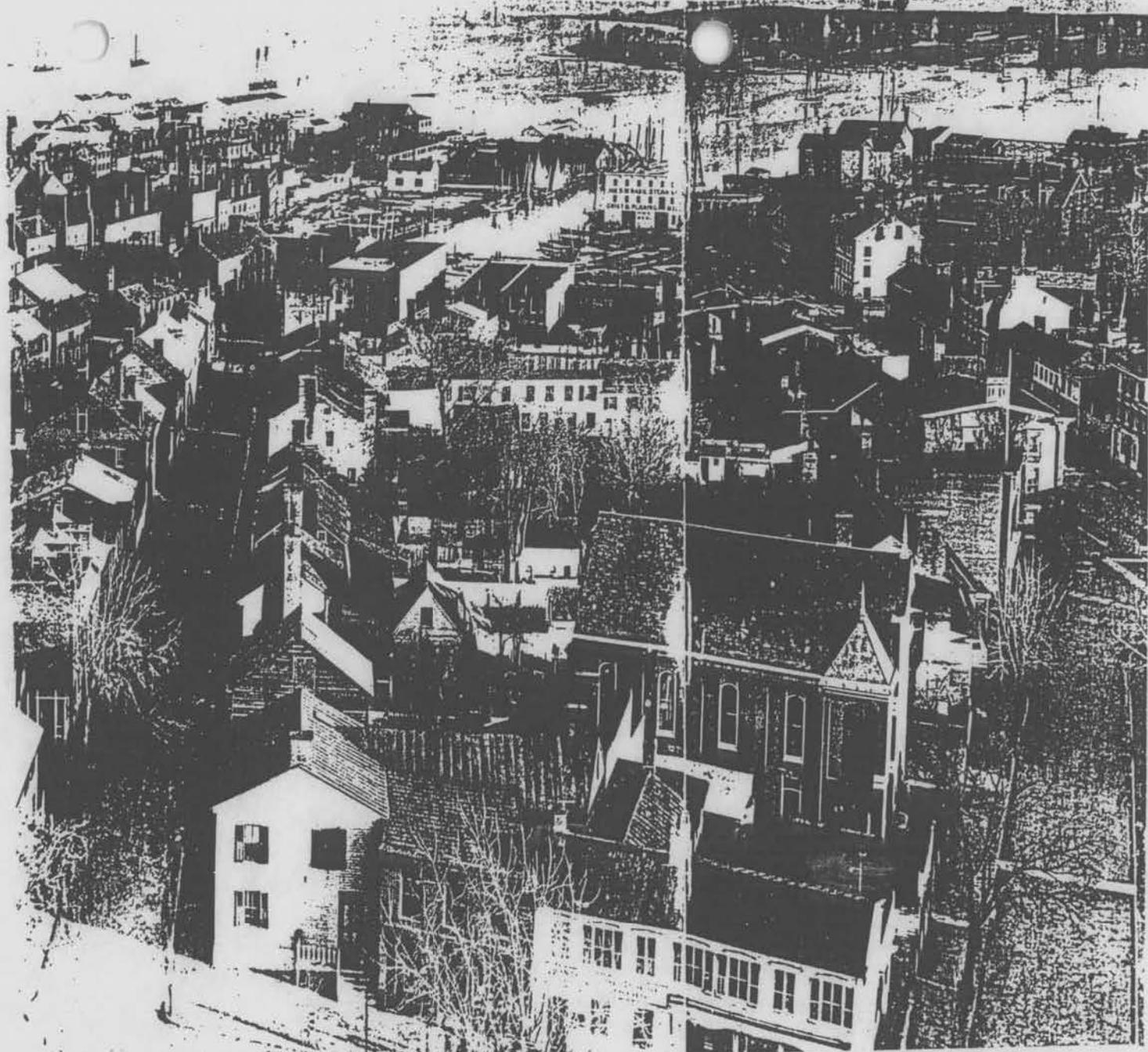


[before 1890]



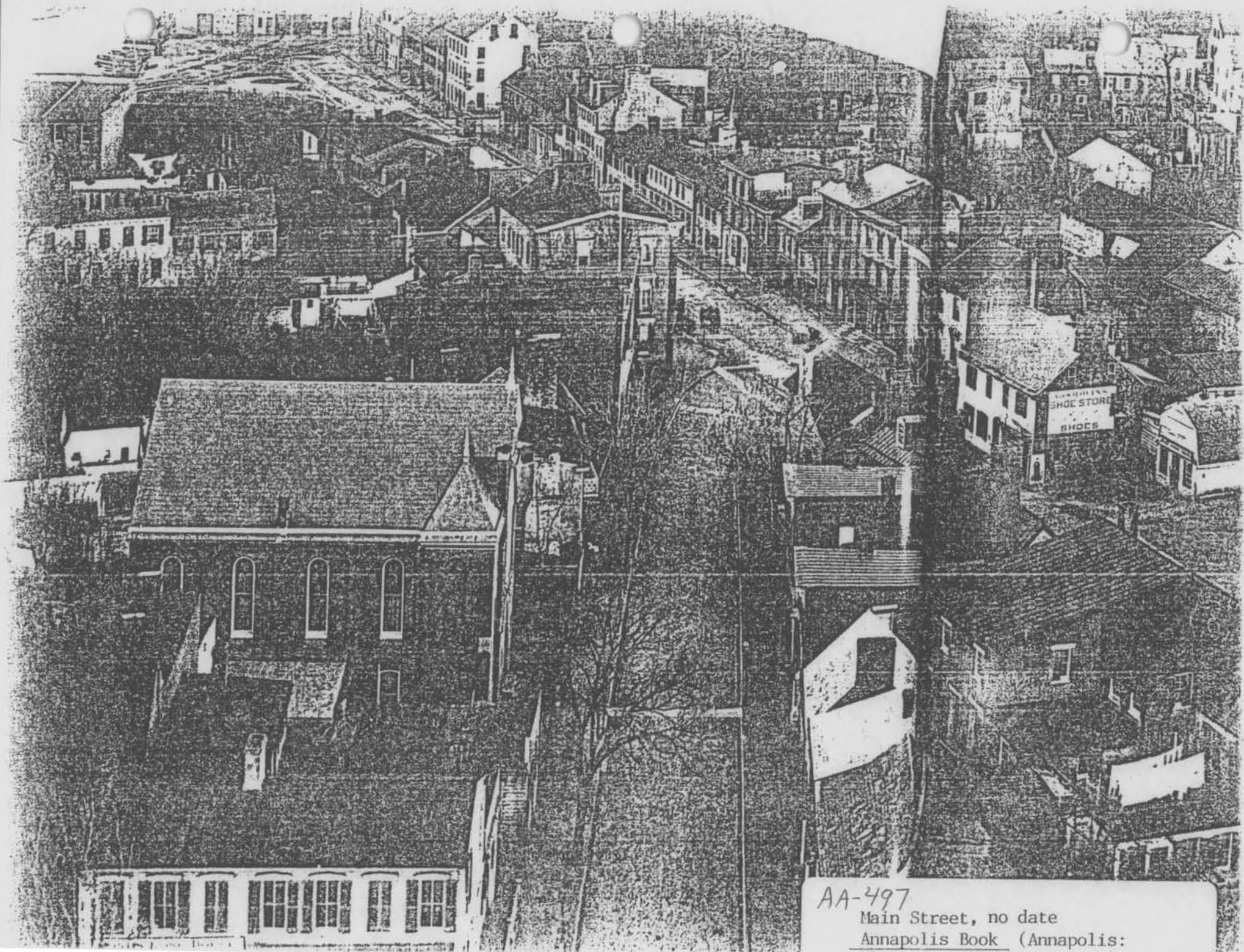
[1890-91]

AA-497  
Main Street at Francis Street  
before 1890 and 1890-91  
The Trains Done Been & Gone, Warren,  
Mame & Marion, p. 15

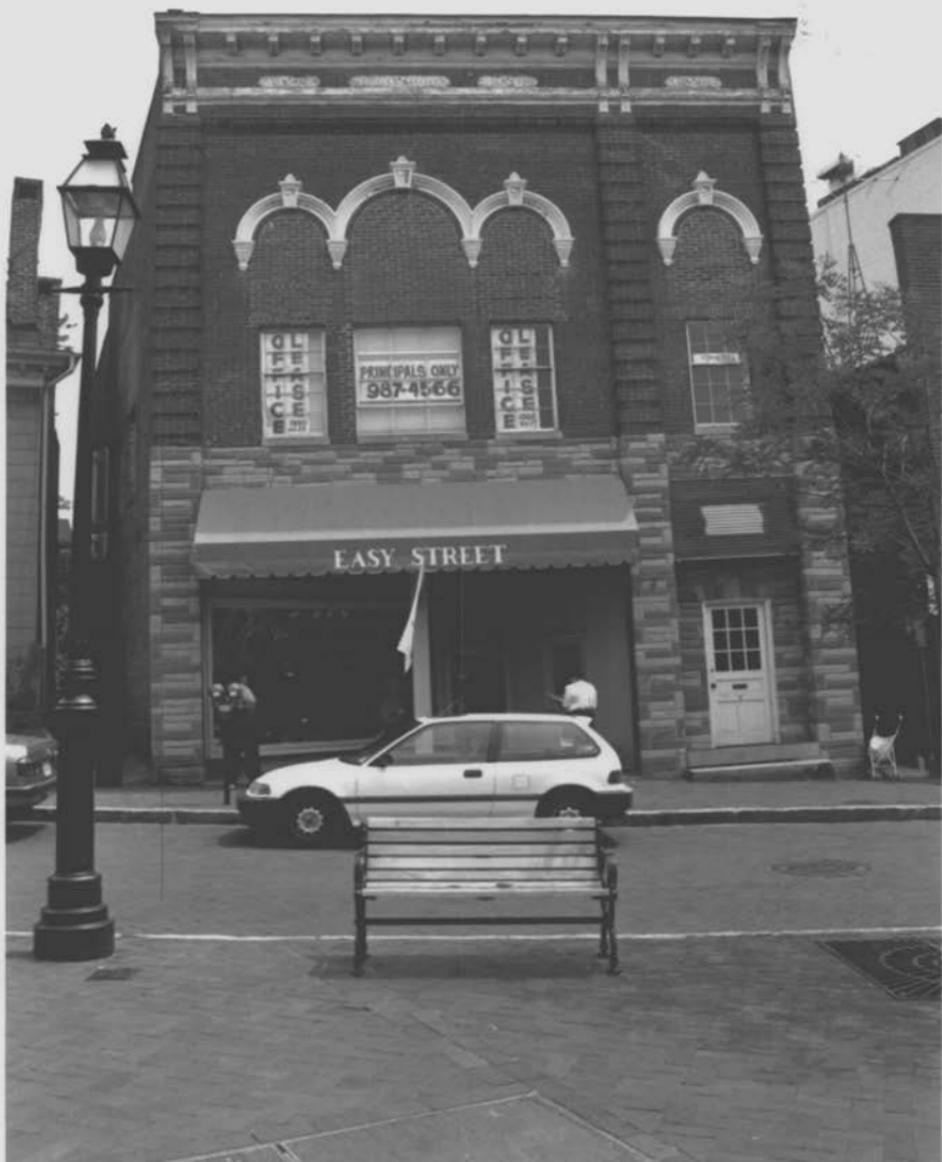


View from State House to City Dock  
c. 1889-1892  
MdHR G 985-277

AA-497



AA-497  
Main Street, no date  
Annapolis Book (Annapolis:  
1900)



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MD  
TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPO

SW ELEVATION

VIEW LOOKING NE

1/13



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPO

SW ELEVATION

VIEW LOOKING NORTH

2/13



OFFICE

PRINCIPALS ONLY  
987-4566

OFFICE

THE BANK

AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPD

CORNICE, SW ELEVATION

3/13



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPO

CORNICE, SW ELEVATION

4/13



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1974

MD SHPO

CORNICE, SOUTH CORNER

5/13



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACEKIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPO

DETAIL, 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR HOOD MOLDINGS

6/13



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPO

SOUTH CORNER LOOKING NORTH

7/13



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPO

SE ELEVATION

VIEW LOOKING NE

8/13



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPO

NW ELEVATION

VIEW LOOKING EAST

9/13



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPO

SE ELEVATION

VIEW LOOKING WEST

10/13



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS ST  
ANNAPOLIS, MD  
TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

NE ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

11/13



AA-497

6-8 FRANCIS ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTH CORNER, LOOKING SW

12/13



AA-A97

6-8 FRANCIS ST.

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPO

STAIR TO SECOND FLOOR, LOOKING  
EAST

13/13

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA-497</u>
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: <u>Retail/Office</u>
ORIGINAL USE: <u>Retail/Office</u>
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Fair (X) Poor: ( )
THEME:
STYLE: <u>Victorian Commercial</u>
DATE BUILT: <u>c.1870 Altered</u>

COUNTY: <u>Anne Arundel</u>
TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>
LOCATION: <u>6-8 Francis Street</u>
COMMON NAME:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: <u>Comm Map32 Par 334</u>
OWNER: <u>Richard M. &amp; O. W. Johnson</u>
ADDRESS: <u>Maryland Avenue</u> <u>Annapolis, MD 21401</u>
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No ( ) Restricted ( )
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local ( ) State ( ) National ( ) <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 ( ) Balloon ( )
  - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone ( ) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )
  - C. Iron ( ) D. Steel ( ) E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard ( ) Board and Batten ( ) Wood Shingle ( ) Shiplap ( )  
 Novelty ( ) Stucco ( ) Sheet Metal ( ) Aluminum ( ) Asphalt Shingle ( )  
 Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer (X) Asbestos Shingle ( )  
 Bonding Pattern: Common Other:
4. Roof Structure
  - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron ( ) Steel ( ) Concrete ( )
  - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate ( ) Wood Shingle ( ) Asphalt Shingle (X) Sheet Metal ( )  
 Built Up ( ) Rolled ( ) Tile ( ) Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

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

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

Number of Stories: 2=3  
 Number of Bays: 4  
 Approximate Dimensions: 30 x 60

Entrance Location: Right & Centered

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-497

Exceptional modillioned and bracketed cornice with tall end consoles; second floor windows infilled but retained elaborate cast iron drip molds and round arches; first floor altered, aluminum and form-stone.

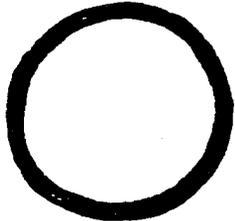
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Was important Victorian commercial structure, altered but restorable. Contributes to skyline vista and to a lesser degree to the 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:

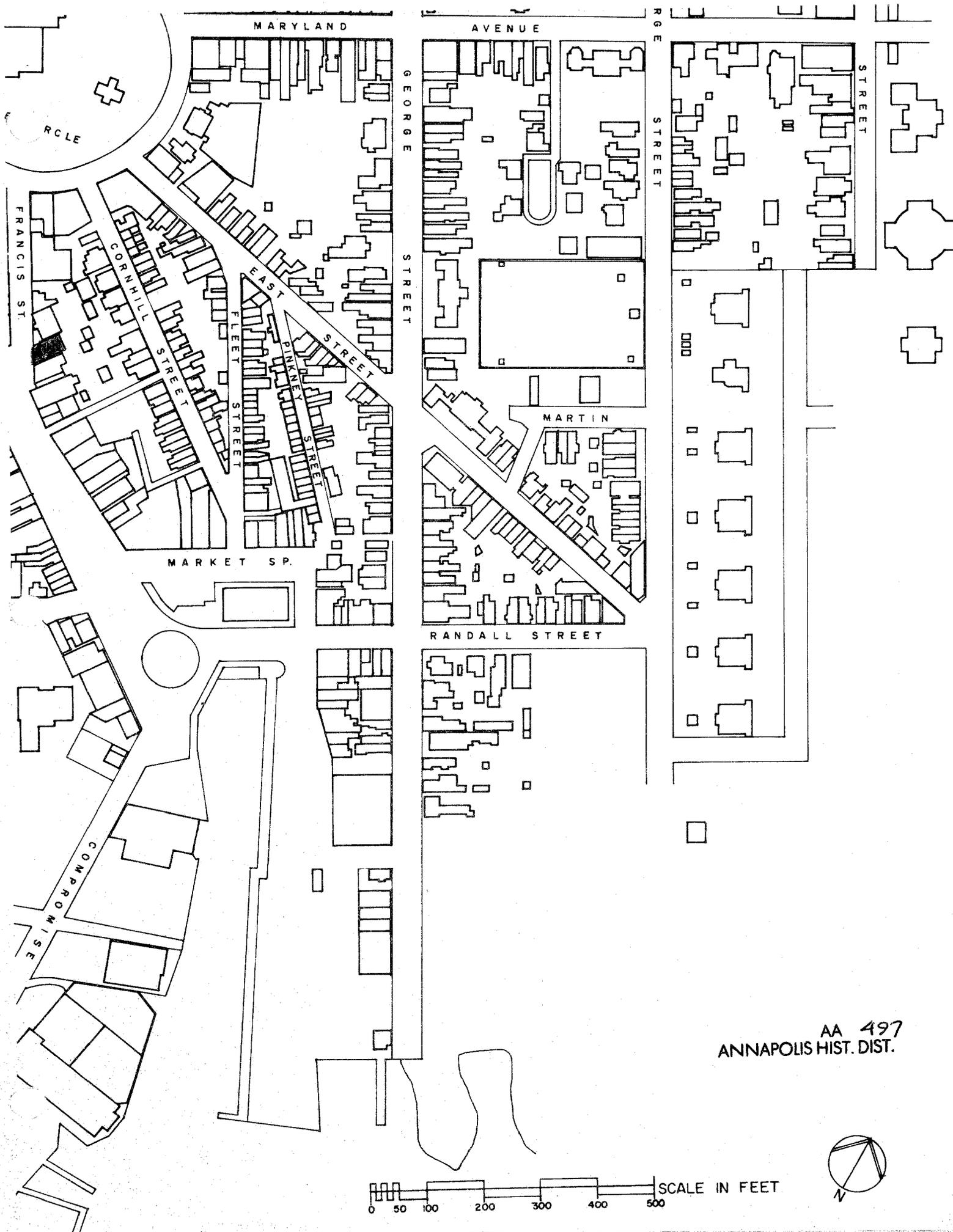
Aug. 1983

0204971512

Form 10-445  
(5/62)

<p>1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland          COUNTY          TOWN VICINITY          STREET NO. 8 Francis Street</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER          ORIGINAL USE commercial          PRESENT OWNER R. M. Johnson (?)          PRESENT USE loan office          WALL CONSTRUCTION brick          NO. OF STORIES two</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY          INVENTORY</p> <p>2. NAME</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD Mid-Late 19th C.          STYLE Victorian commercial          ARCHITECT          BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC yes</p> <p>8 Francis Street is a good Victorian commercial structure and one of those many buildings that don't have square corners. Though 1st floor has been modified and 2nd storey windows partially bricked up, there is a fine period cornice and marvelous drip moldings over the 2nd storey windows. Facade restoration would be worthwhile; important location next to Kentish Inn and 2-4 Francis, a 19th C. commercial structure.</p>	
<p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">good</p>
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p>	<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p>
<p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)          INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p>	<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>William D. Morgan          Columbia University          New York City</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD August 14, 1967</p>

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



MARYLAND

AVENUE

GEORGE STREET

STREET

RCLE

FRANCIS ST.

CORN HILL STREET

EAST STREET

FLEET STREET

PINNEY STREET

MARKET SP.

MARTIN

RANDALL STREET

COMPROMISE

AA 497  
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

SCALE IN FEET  
0 50 100 200 300 400 500





AA-497

PHOTOGRAPH BY  
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

8 Francis St  
8/14/67

762



6-8 Francis

AA 497

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SW Elevation/camera facing NE