Capsule Summary of 176 Main Street (AA-567)

Constructed ca. 1834, the Federal building at 176 Main Street has been altered on the first story exterior and significantly remodelled on the interior, but still retains its original form and massing. Once part of a large tract of land associated with William Bladen, the property was subdivided and developed as early as 1790.

The 2-1/2-story, flat-fronted building, constructed of brick, is covered with a gable roof and features three dormer windows on the front elevation. The gable roof is clad with standing seam metal with snow guards above the gutter. The side walls are laid in five-course American bond, while the front elevation has Flemish bond brickwork. A two-story, brick ell with a gable roof, added to the building between 1897-1903, extends off the northwestern half of the rear elevation. An addition, abutting the ell, projects from the southern half, with a one-story concrete block addition extending across the rear wall of these rear ells. The interior of the building has been completely remodelled on the first story and retains none of its original configuration, details or materials. The second story, currently unused, has molding and trimwork typical of the turn of the century, indicating that the original building was remodeled at the time of the addition of the rear ell.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Inventory No. AA-567
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

==========

1. Name of Property

==========

historic name _____
other names 62 Main or Church Street

==========

2. Location

==========

street & number 176 Main Street not for publication _____
city or town Annapolis vicinity _____
state Maryland code _____ county Anne Arundel code ___
zip code 21401

==========

3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

==========

==========

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

==========

==========

5. Classification

==========

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

X private
____ public-local
____ public-State
____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

1 building(s)
____ district
____ site
____ structure
____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	____	buildings
____	____	sites
____	____	structures
____	____	objects
1	____	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?
Yes X Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District
No ____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Commerce/Trade	Store
Domestic	Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Commerce/Trade	Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Standing seam metal
walls 5-course brick bond
Flemish brick bond
other

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

==========

8. Statement of Significance

==========

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

____ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

__X__ 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.

==========

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1834

Significant Dates ca. 1834

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder Charles Shorter, builder

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

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

Articles, Books, Published and Unpublished Resources

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

Anne Arundel County Assessment Records. 1876-1896; 1896-1905. Maryland State Archives. Record Group C35.

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Cromley, Elizabeth and Stephen Calloway. The Elements of Style, A Practical Encyclopedia of Interior Architectural Details. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991.

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

----------. American Vernacular Interior Architecture, 1870-1940. Ames, IW: Iowa State University Press, 1988.

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Lounsbury, Carl R. An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.

The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. Maryland Historical Trust. Department of Economic and Community Development, June 1986.

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

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

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

Radoff, Morris L. Buildings of the State of Maryland at Annapolis Publication No. 9. Annapolis, MD: The Hall of Records Commission, 1954.

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

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

Maps and Drawings

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

Photographs

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

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

Photographic Collection at the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

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City Directories

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

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

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

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

The property designated as 176 Main Street occupies Parcel 819 on Tax Map 4-6.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This parcel has been associated with the property since the construction of the building on the site in the early- to mid-19th century.

==========

11. Form Prepared By

==========

name/title Kim Williams & L. Trieschmann/Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date June 01, 1994
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone (301) 656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

==========

12. Property Owner

==========

name Everette E. Taylor, Jr.
street & number c/o Rite Aid of MD #348 telephone
city or town Harrisburg state PA zip code 17105

==========

==========

Constructed ca. 1834, the Federal building at 176 Main Street has been altered on the first story exterior and significantly remodelled on the interior, but still retains its original form and massing. The 2-1/2-story, flat-fronted building, constructed of brick, is covered with a gable roof and features three dormer windows on the front elevation. The gable roof is clad with standing seam metal with snow guards above the gutter. The side walls are laid in five-course American bond, while the front elevation has Flemish bond brickwork. A two-story, brick ell with a gable roof, added to the building between 1897-1903, extends off the northwestern half of the rear elevation. An addition, abutting the ell, projects from the southern half, with a one-story concrete block addition extending across the rear wall of these rear ells. The interior of the building has been completely remodelled on the first story and retains none of its original configuration, details or materials. The second story, currently unused, has molding and trimwork typical of the turn of the century, indicating that the original building was remodeled at the time of the addition of the rear ell.

The flat, southwest front elevation of the building consists of an altered first story, four bays of symmetrically aligned windows on the second story, and three dormer windows at the attic level. The first story contains repointed brickwork and shows signs, especially towards the south, of major modifications. It appears, however, that the most recent alterations to the building returned it to a more appropriate and period appearance. The first story consists of four bays of three windows and an entry door. The door, located in the second bay from the northwest and recessed beyond the wall surface, holds double glass doors with sidelights, a transom and glass side walls. Three 6/6 replacement windows with narrow muntins and wide panes, brick jack-arched lintels, and shutters are found to the sides. A 1967 photograph of the building indicates that a storefront extended across the entire first story of the building, indicating that the windows were replaced after that date. The second story consists of four bays of 6/6 windows with large single-bead casing, wood sills, brick jack-arched lintels and replacement shutters. The attic level has three 6/6 windows set within the gable dormers. The panes of these windows have been painted and two of the panes of the central dormer (lower sash) are missing and boarded up.

The northwest elevation of the main block of the building has a single 6/6 window in the gable end at the attic level. Set into the brick wall, the window has a wood sill and a brick header

lintel. The rest of the wall surface is unadorned brick, revealing the five-course bonding pattern. Metal flashing covers the wood raking cornice.

The rear ell of the building projects from the northeast elevation of the building and extends, flush with the northwest wall, back to the rear of the lot. This ell, covered with a gable roof, has two small brick chimneys protruding from it. The chimney on end has a metal flue protruding from the inside stack. The second story of the northwest elevation of the rear ell has three, 2/2 windows on the second story.

The northeast elevation of the original building is obscured by the addition of the ell and is not easily accessible from the public domain. One dormer window at the northwest end of the attic level is visible; however, it is covered with standing seam metal and boarded up. The state of the other two dormers cannot be detected. Signs of a dismantled chimney--repaired metal cladding on the roof--are located towards the northwest end.

The northeast elevation of the rear ell is also only visible in part. Here, a gable end window with a header lintel is covered with plywood.

The interior of the building was completely altered on the first floor in 1981. The first floor is one large open room, running the length of the original building, through the turn-of-the-century rear ell and the addition abutting the ell, to the one-story concrete block addition. No original materials or details survive.

Stairs located at the rear of the concrete block addition lead to the second floor of the ca. 1900 rear ell. The walls of the ell are plastered and the floors have narrow wood floorboards extending the length of the ell. A flat baseboard with a half-round shoe mold forms the juncture of the two. Multi-beaded window trim with corner blocks frames the three windows along the northwest wall. Two metal radiators with embossed vegetal decorative motifs are found between the windows. The ell has been divided into a series of spaces by plywood partition walls.

The original building is reached from the corridor of the ell by a narrow door opening which was cut into the second floor of the building (the original window was lengthened). No original trim survives around this opening and the cut brick has been covered

with plaster. The second floor of the original building was remodelled at the time the rear ell was added: beaded corner block window casing identical to that found in the ell frames the three front windows facing Main Street and identical radiators are found between them.

The straight-flight stair, located against the northwest wall, is in its original location, but does not date from the Federal era. Probably rebuilt with the rear ell, the stairs survive in deteriorating condition--the balustrade is no longer intact and the railing is supported by two-by-fours. The newel post is a narrow, tapered column.

The attic level is a finished, but deteriorating space. The surviving dormer window on the southwest elevation, located towards the northwest side, is boarded up.

==========

Built in circa 1834, the building at 176 Main Street was originally constructed as a commercial structure. Once part of a large tract of land associated with William Bladen, the property was subdivided and developed as early as 1790. The building at 176 Main Street survives as an important physical reminder of late 19th century commercial Annapolis and is a significant contributor to the Annapolis Historic District.

At the request of William Bladen, the owner of the property in 1718, Lot 72 was surveyed and documented on the Stoddert Map. William Bladen, born February 27, 1673 in Hemsworth, Yorkshire, England, was the son of Nathaniel and Isabella (Fairfax) Bladen.[1] Within months of purchasing Lot 72, Bladen died, bequeathing his property to his son, Colonel Thomas Bladen. Thomas Bladen, born in 1698, served as Governor of Maryland from 1742 to 1747. Bladen died in England in 1780.[2]

Thomas Bladen had his agents convey Lot 72 along with the brick house constructed by Benjamin Fordham to Thomas Bordley in 1721 for L30.[3] Thomas Bordley, born in Yorkshire, England about 1682, was the son of Stephen Bordley. Thomas came to Kent County, Maryland in 1694. Educated as an attorney, Bordley served as Attorney General of Maryland from 1715 to 1726. Following his death in London on October 11, 1726, his vast land holdings in Annapolis were devised to his son, Stephen Bordley.[4] Stephen Bordley, born about 1710, was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Bordley. Stephen, also an attorney, served as Commissary General of Province.[5]

Stephen Bordley resurveyed all 22 of the Annapolis lots that he inherited in 1726.[6] By 1753, Bordley conveyed lot 72 to James Maccubbin for L350′ in currency. The conveyance included a "brick

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[1]Robert Harry McIntire. Annapolis Maryland Families. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1979), p. 59.

[2]McIntire, p. 59.

[3]Liber IB 2 Folio 499

[4]Will Liber L 19 Folio 99

[5]McIntire, p. 68.

[6]Liber LB Folio 132

house and lot, late in occupation, Hugh Kennedy, innholder, since in occupation, John Jordon, hatter, now occupied by Stephen Bordley, and pew on west side of church."[7] Maccubbin owned the property until his death about 1788 when his heirs relinquished claim to James Lingan.[8] In 1790, Lingan conveyed the southeastern portion of the lot to Absalom Ridgely for L1000 in currency.[9] Ridgely, born in May 1747, worked as a merchant in Annapolis.[10]

The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 charges Absalom Ridgely as owner of a two-story brick dwelling (50x20) and a brick stable (20x30) on Church Street, with James West as tenant.[11] In 1801, Ridgely conveyed the portion of lot 72 fronting on Church Street, which included the tavern occupied by Captain James West, to William Glover for $3000.00.[12] Following the purchase, Glover subdivided the lot into street addresses and development commenced.

The Maryland Gazette advertised the sale of Glover's house and West's Tavern in 1802.[13] John Wheeler, purchased part of the house occupied by Captain West in March of 1803 for $1,100.00, and in July purchased additional property fronting on State Circle.[14] Following the death of Wheeler in 1804, the property was bequeathed to Sarah Cornish Wheeler.[15] Within a year of becoming a widow, Sarah Wheeler married Leonard Scott. At that time the property is

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[7]Liber RB 3 Folio 632

[8]Liber TBH 2 Folio 609

[9]Liber NH 5 Folio 199

[10]McIntire, p. 583.

[11]Federal Direct Tax Charges, 1798, folder 15.

[12]Liber NH 11 Folio 227

[13]Maryland Gazette, February 25, 1802.

[14]Liber NH 11 Folio 738 and Liber NH 12 Folio 91; The lot history conducted by the N.E.H. study for Parcel 10, Section 1A, indicates that John Wheeler is black. No evidence has been located to date by Traceries to substantiate that fact.

[15]Will Liber Box w.

assessed and the Chancery Court records note that Henry Matthews is a tenant in the only building existing on the property.[16]

In 1817, the Scotts conveyed the property to Henry Price in the form of a trust established for John Henry Scott, and eventually Lucy Scott Ward.[17] When John Henry died without heirs the property was escheated (it was taken over by the State of Maryland due to the lack of heirs capable of inheriting under the original grant).[18] In 1837, Henry Matthews, a tenant on the property since 1804, applied to get the patent on the escheated land. The application was rejected as Lucy Scott Ward, was legally entitled to the property by the 1817 trust, although had never assumed ownership. The case remained in the Appeals Courts until 1841 when Henry Matthews was officially awarded the property.[19]

Although Matthews did not actually own the property in 1834, he engaged Charles Shorter, a carpenter, to construct a house on the vacant lot adjoining James West's Tavern on the west and the home of Thomas McNeir on the east.[20] A plat map, dated June 1837, places the building approximately 600-feet from the beginning of Church Street and Church Circle and 300-feet from Francis Street.

The property of Henry Matthews was purchased by William Bishop in 1834. Bishop, the son of Elijah Bishop, owned the property for almost thirty years when he conveyed it to Bernard Weil.[21]

The two-story brick building passed through various hands in the latter half of the 19th century; in 1909 it was sold to Edward Jewell. The Sanborn Maps indicate the building contained a millinery in 1891; a drug store in 1897; and a grocery store in

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[16]Chancery Court Records, B56 Folio 4

[17]Liber WSG 5 Folio 269

[18]Chancery Court B 156

[19]Chancery Court B 156 Folio 441

[20]H. Beatly and P. Jacobson. "176 Main Street Draft Report." Historic Annapolis Foundation, Inc. Property Files, 1981.

[21]Liber NHG 11 Folio 363

1903. Edward Jewell continued to operate the building as a grocery store until he conveyed it in 1931 to Easter J. Scala.[22]

Only three years after he purchased the building, Scala died and the property was devised to Albert J. Scala, Angelina Scala, Mary Scala Lorea, Samuel Lorea, Sophie Scala, Raphaela Gambardella Scala Lazzaro and Frank Lazzaro.[23] That same year, George W. Woelfel as Trustee for Margaret Scala conveyed it to Marianna Thomas.[24] According to the city directory for 1949 and 1958, 176 Main Street was occupied by Read's Drug and Chemical Company.

Marianna Thomas died in the 1980s, bequeathing the property to her husband Everette E. Taylor and their three children.[25] The building is currently leased to Crown Books.

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[22]Liber FSR 90 Folio 22

[23]Liber FAM 140 Folio 426

[24]Liber FAM 146 Folio 462

[25]Will Liber NEH 2 Folio 321; Liber 3372 Folio 478

Inventory No. AA-567

176 Main Street
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

Historic Period Theme: Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period: Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Resource Type(s): Standing Structure

Inventory No. AA-567

176 Main Street
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

==========

Chain of Title for 176 Main Street:

1718: Surveyed for William Bladen
Stoddert's Notebook 75

1721: Thomas Bladen for William Bladen, deceased, to Thomas Bordley
Liber CW 1 Folio 505

1726: Thomas Bordley dies, devised estate to Stephen Bordley
Will Liber L 19 Folio 99

1753: Stephen Bordley to James Maccubbin
Liber RB 3 Folio 632

1788: Heirs of Maccubbin relinquish claim to James Lingan
Liber TBH 2 Folio 609

1790: James Lingan to Absalom Ridgely
Liber NH 5 Folio 199

1798: Absalom Ridgely leased, with option to buy, to Isaac Holland
Portion of lot facing Francis Street
Liber NH 9 Folio 166

1801: Absalom Ridgely to William Glover
Liber NH 11 Folio 227

1803: William Glover to John Wheeler
Liber NH 11 Folio 738
Liber NH 12 Folio 91

1804: John Wheeler devises to Sarah Cornish Wheeler
Will Box W

1817: Sarah Wheeler and her Husband, Leonard Scott, to Henry Price in trust for John Henry Scott, and then Lucy Scott Ward
Liber WSG 5 Folio 269

1825: John Henry Scott dies without heirs, property escheat
Chancery Court B 156

==========

1834: Henry Matthews gets escheat paten to land. Resurvey for Lucy Ward versus Henry Matthews. Ejectment of case, awarded to Lucy Ward
Chancery Court B 156 Folio 441

1837: Henry Matthews to William Bishop

1863: William Bishop to Bernard Weil
Liber NHG 11 Folio 363

1870: Bernard Weil to Frederick Vollmar
Liber SH 4 Folio 526

1888: Frederick J. Vollmar devised to sons, Frederick J. and Henry Vollmar

1891: Frederick J. and Henry Vollmar to Martin G. Smith
Liber SH 36 Folio 148

1909: Martin G. Smith to Edward Jewell
Liber GW 67 Folio 487

1931: Edward Jewell to Easter J. Scala
Liber FSR 90 Folio 22

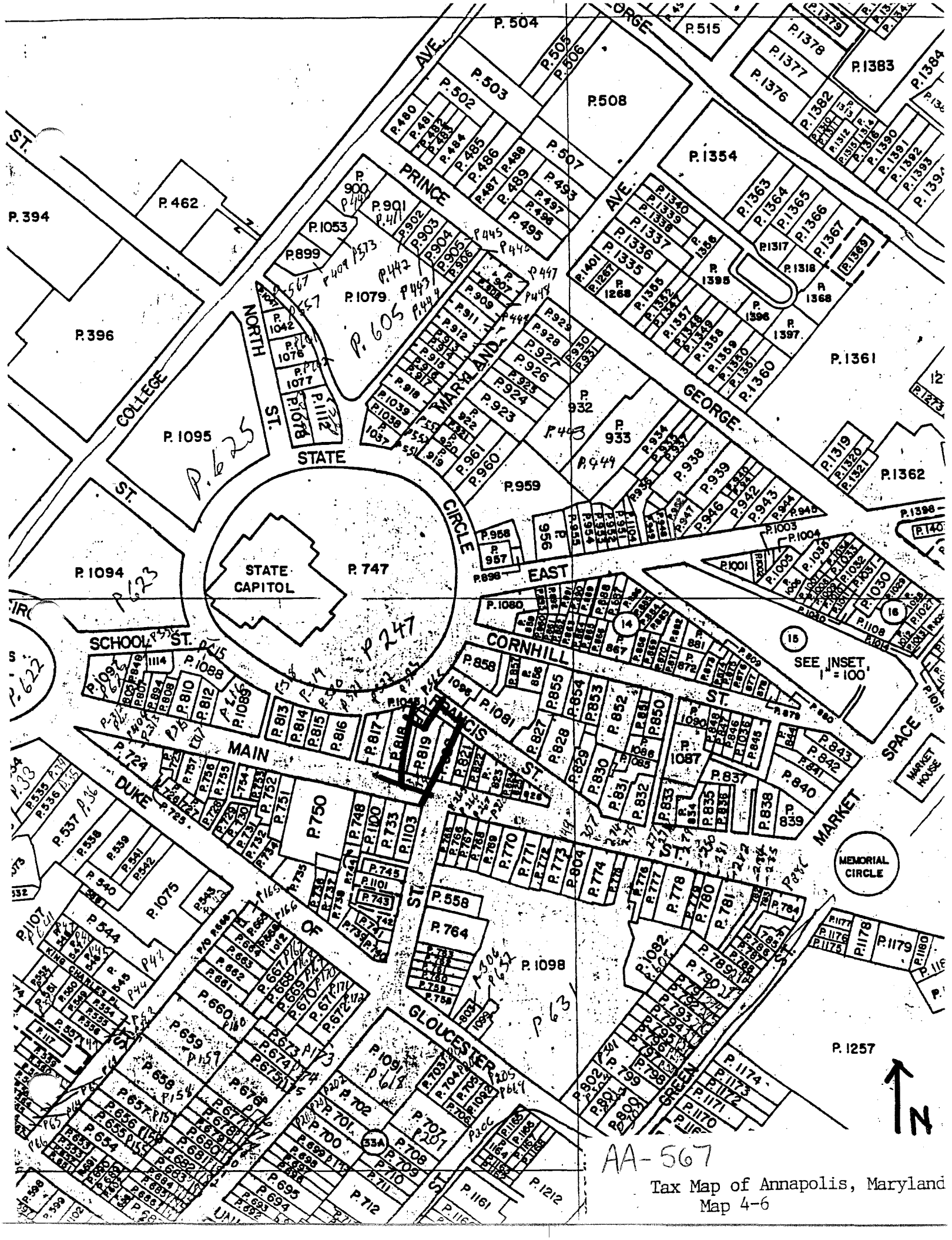
1932: Easter J. Scala devises to Frank Scala

1934: Frank Scala devises to brothers and sisters, Albert J. Scala, Angelina Scala, Mary Scala Lorea, Samuel Lorea, Sophie Scala, Raphaela Gambardella Scalla Lazzaro and Frank Lazzaro
Liber FSR 115 Folio 72

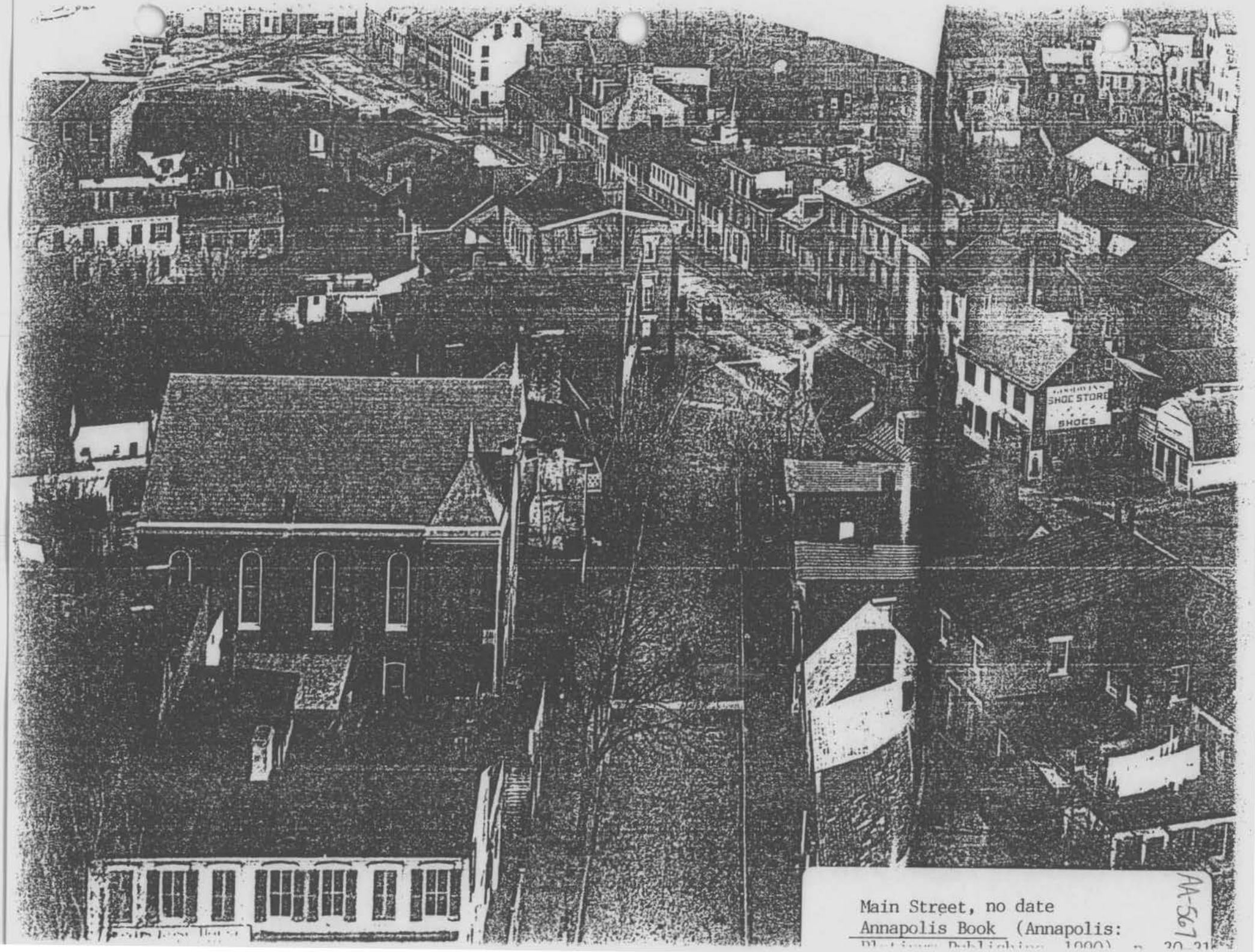
1935: Margaret Scale to George W. Woelfel, Trustee
Liber FAM 146 Folio 461

1935: George W. Woelfel, Trustee to Marianna Thomas Taylor
Liber FAM 146 Folio 462

1980s: Marianna Taylor devises to husband Everette E. Taylor and children
Will Liber NEH 2 Folio 321
Liber 3372 Folio 478



Tax Map of Annapolis, Maryland
Map 4-6



Main Street, no date
Annapolis Book (Annapolis:
Platinum Publishing, 1990), p. 20-21

AA-567

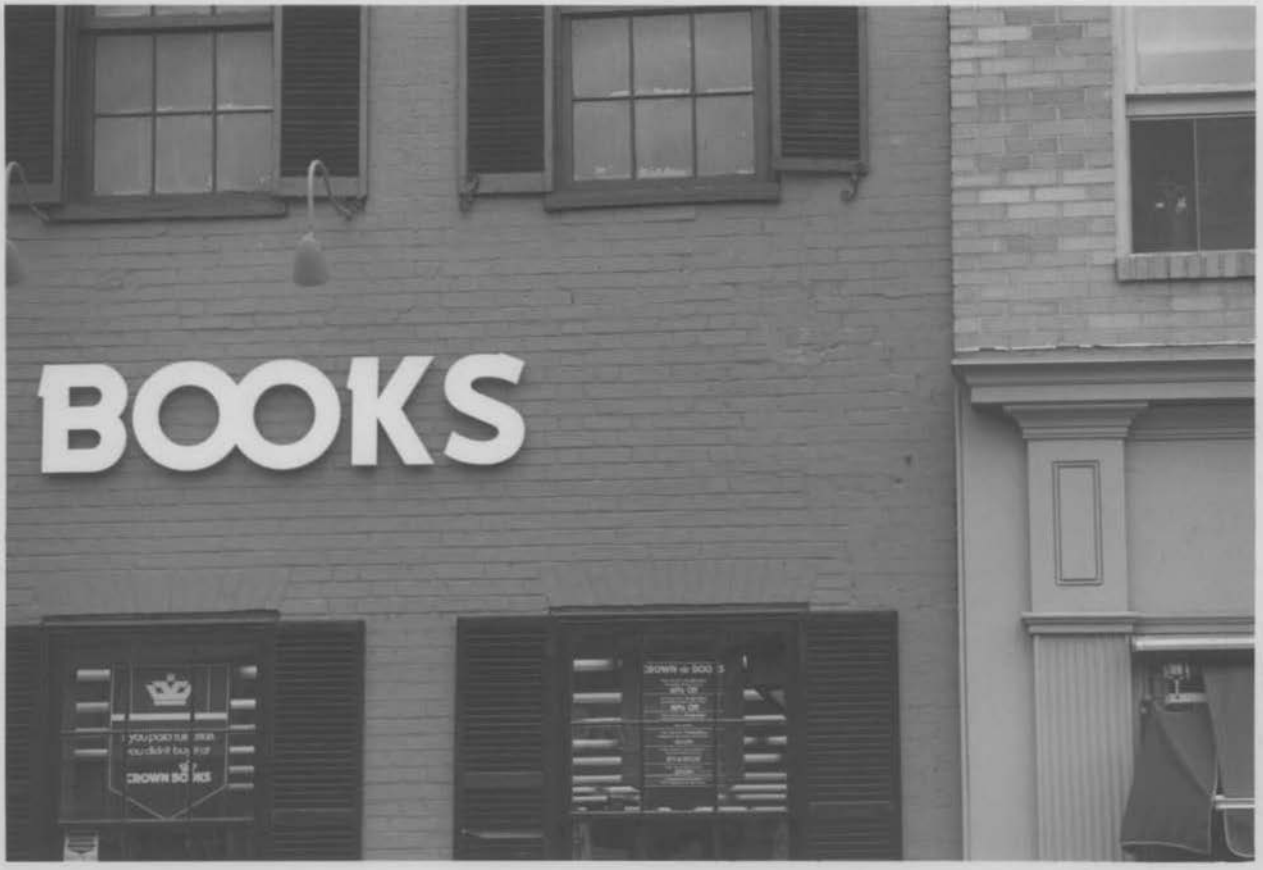

PEACH
CROWN BOOKS
GIFT

AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
SW ELEVATION
VIEW LOOKING NE
1/11


THE GIANT PEACH
CROWN BOOKS
GIFT AHOY

AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
NW + SW ELEVATIONS
VIEW FROM WEST
2/11

AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
SW ELEVATION, VIEW OF DORMERS
3/11


BOOKS

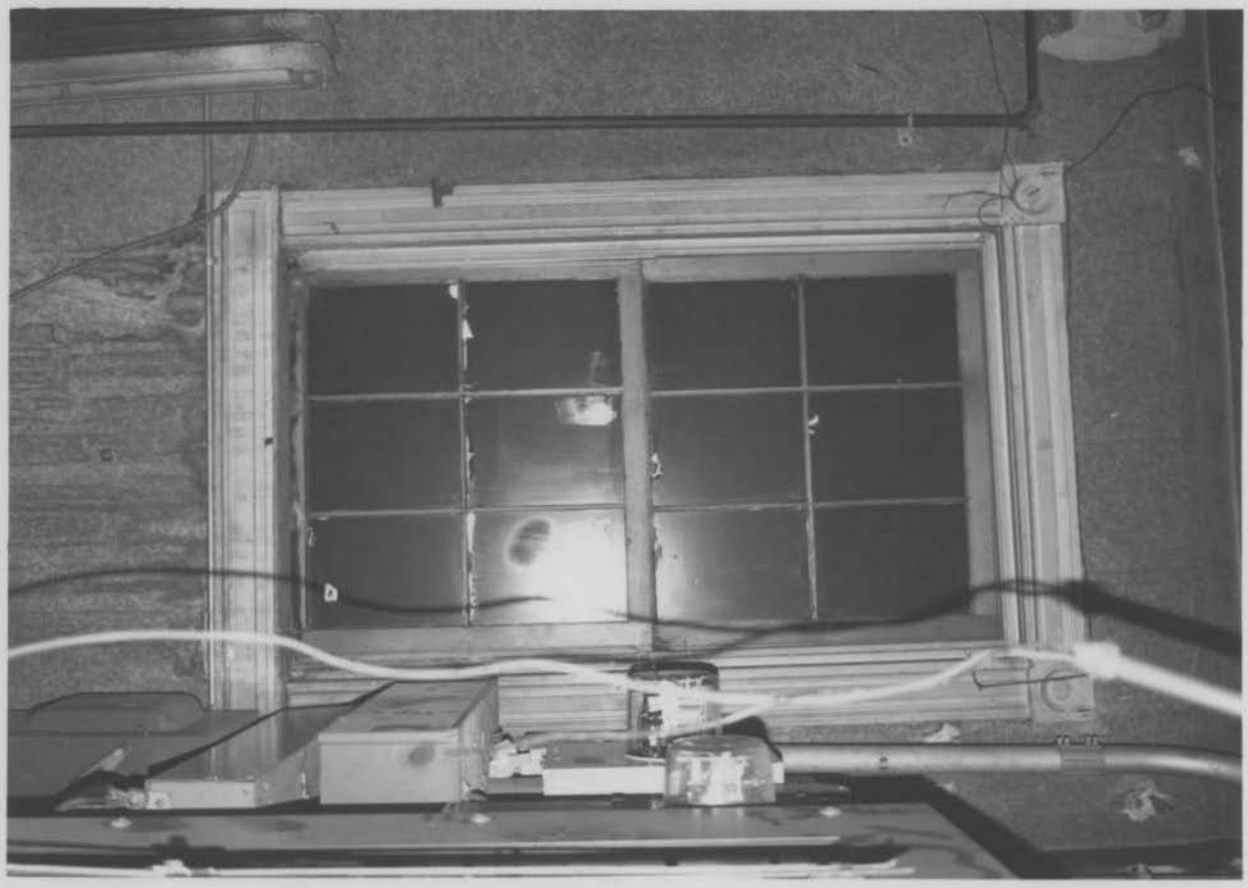
AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACEKIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
DETAIL OF ALTERED BRICKWORK, SW ELEVATION
4/11

AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
NE ELEVATION
VIEW FROM NORTH
5/11

AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
NE ELEVATION OF UPPER LEVEL OF REAR ELL
VIEW FROM NORTH
6/11

AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
INTERIOR, 2ND FLOOR, LOOKING FROM
REAR ELL INTO MAIN BUILDING

7/11



AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
INTERIOR, 2ND FLOOR WINDOW ON SW WALL

8/11

AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
SHPO--MD
INTERIOR DETAIL - RADIATOR AGAINST
NW WALL OF ELL

9/11

AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
INTERIOR, 2ND FLOOR STAIR LEADING
TO ATTIC (HALF STORY)

10/11

AA-567
176 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
INTERIOR OF DORMER IN HALF-STORY, NE WALL

11/11

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 567

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Retail
ORIGINAL USE: Residential
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:
Excellent (X) Good ( )
Fair ( ) Poor: ( )

THEME:
STYLE: Federal (altered first floor)
DATE BUILT: c1790 (first floor 1978)

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 176 Main Street

COMMON NAME: Crown Books

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 324

OWNER: Everett E. Taylor, Jr.
ADDRESS: 120 Granada Ave.
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
Yes (X) No ( ) Restricted ( )

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Local (✓) State ( ) National ( )

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( )Asbestos Shingle( )
   Bonding Pattern: Flemish Other:
4. Roof Structure
   A. Truss: Wood(X)Iron( )Steel( )Concrete( )
   B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate( )Wood Shingle( )Asphalt Shingle( )Sheet Metal(X)
   Built Up( )Rolled( )Tile( )Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches( )Towers( )Cupolas( )Dormers(X)Chimneys( )Sheds( )Ells(X)
Wings ( )Other:
Roof Style: Gable(X)Hip( )Shed( )Flat( )Mansard( )Gambrel( )Jerkinhead( )
Saw Tooth( )With Monitor( )With Bellcast( )With Parapet( )With False Front( )
Other:
Number of Stories: 2½
Number of Bays: 4
Approximate Dimensions: 32 x 58
Rear addition 30 x 50
Entrance Location: Left

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-567

Three excellent gabled dormers, corbeled cornice, splayed brick arches at second floor; first floor partially restored.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Excellent Federal townhouse with Flemish bond, first floor restored except for entrance, critical to streetscape and important as a type.

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

AA-567
0205671311

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Matthews-Shorter House

AND/OR COMMON
Read's Drug Store

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
176 Main Street

CITY, TOWN
Annapolis — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Anne Arundel

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Anna T. Taylor

Telephone #: 269-6753

STREET & NUMBER
Granada & Chase Streets

CITY, TOWN
Annapolis — VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
Maryland 21401

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Anne Arundel County

Liber #: GTC 1467
Folio #: 257-58

STREET & NUMBER
Church Circle

CITY, TOWN
Annapolis

STATE
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Historic Annapolis Survey

DATE
1970

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY X LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Historic Annapolis 18 Pinkney Street

CITY, TOWN
Annapolis

STATE
Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

AA-567

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Matthews-Shorter house at 176 Main Street built between 1834 and 1842 by Charles Shorter is of the Federal Style - a modest brick facade with plain cornices, square arches, gable windows and a steeply pitched roof. It is typical of the simpler version of Federal Style buildings to be found in Annapolis.

Long used as a commercial structure, the exterior has recently been restored to once again include residential windows on the ground floor to replace the large plate glass ones used previously. Also, other restored features are the use of shutters and period paints on the front facade.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

AA-567

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
*1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Henry Matthews House situated at 176 Main Street is a monument to 19th century "Free Black" tradesmen in Annapolis. The property was owned by black people for 60 years. John Wheeler (a free black) first acquired a portion of the land on which the Matthews House was built, in 1803, from William Glover. The property was expanded by the marriage of Wheeler's widow Sarah Cornish Wheeler to Leonard Scott in 1805. The building was erected between 1834-42, when the property was owned by Henry Matthews and Charles Shorter, the builder (Shorter probably built the house). In its last years of black ownership, the property belonged to William Bishop, the drayer and his wife Charity. Bishop was the father of Dr. William Bishop, who helped to establish many public health clinics in Baltimore City. Bishop sold the property into white hands to Bernard and Mary Weil in 1863, two years before the conclusion of the Civil War.

The Matthews House, located in the Historic District, its back door, directly across from the entrance to the Maryland State Capitol, serves to remind us that segregation laws proliferated after the Civil War not before. Free blacks did indeed live on Annapolis' Main Street and prospered there.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

AA-567

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Final Report - Appendix F, "Lot Histories and Maps", National Endowment for the Humanities, Grant # 69-0-178, prepared by Jane McWilliams and Edward Papenfuse, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All that lot of ground on the east side of Main Street, Annapolis, in Anne Arundel County in the State of Maryland having a frontage of approximately thirty-one (31) feet six inches on Main Street, with depth of approximately one hundred and five (105) feet to the west of Francis Street and having a frontage on Francis Street approximately twenty-three (23) feet, together with all improvements there on known as 176 Main Street.

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

ORGANIZATION DATE
Maryland Commission on Afro-American and Indian History and Culture

STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE
20 Dean Street 267-5955

CITY OR TOWN STATE
Annapolis 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

AA-567

CHRONOLOGY

Matthews-Shorter House (Read's Drug Store)
176 Main Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

184-186 Main Street (5 and 2005 State Circle)

1798

Absalom Rigely charged with 50 X 20 house and stable, James West, tenant.

$800 assesment
Fld. 15
Md. Hall of Records

1801

Ridgely to William Glover, $3,000, parcel between McNeir and Stewart with West's Tavern. (McW. Note: includes 1 double - 1 single house).

NH 11:227
Md. Hall of Records

1802

Glover advertises sale of his house or ½ of West's Tavern.

M(aryland) G(azette) 25 Feb.
Md. Hall of Records

March, 1803

Glover to John Wheeler, $100, part of house occupied by Capt. West _ _ _ _W. end of house.

NH 11:738
Md. Hall of Records

1
1803

George Wells to Leonard Scott - sale $750, for 32 ft. on Church Street with buildings.

NH 12:16
Md. Hall of Records

AA-567

1804

(*Wheeler is Black) John Wheeler deviser to Sarah Cornish Wheeler, house and lot from Glover.

Anne Arundel County Wills
Box W Fld. 80
Md. Hall of Records

November 7, 1805

Sarah Cornish Wheeler marries Lenord Scott.*

Anne Arundel County M.R.
1777-1813:90
Md. Hall of Records

*Note: Henry Matthews is tenant of Scott.

1817

Lenord and Sarah Scott to Henry Price, in trust, for John Henry Scott, then Lucy Ward (Scott's daughter).

WSG 5/269
Md. Hall of Records

1825

John Henry Scott, dies without heirs_____ property escheats.

Ch. Ct. B 156:448
Md. Hall of Records

October 8, 1834[2]

Henry and Elizabeth Matthews to Charles Shorter, mortgage $1,050 for 32 ft. between Wells (174 Main Street) and West's (182 Main Street)

WSG 19
Fo. 190
Md. Hall of Records

1837

Henry Matthews gets escheat patent to land from John Wheeler to Sarah _ _ _ _ resurvey Lucy Ward (daughter of Lenord Scott) vs. Henry Matthews. Ejectment case, Lucy wins. Matthews takes case to the Court of Appeals and loses.

AA-567

Pat. Cert. #404
Ch. Ct. B 156:441
Md. Hall of Records

1841

Matthews goes to Chancery and wins, title conferred to Matthews (by adverse poss.?)*

Ch. Ct.
B 156:441
Md. Hall of Records

*Note: The above entries (with the exception of those designated 1 and 2) are quoted from Final Report - Appendix F, "Lot Histories and Maps", National Endowment for the Humanities, Grant # 69-0-178, prepared by Jane McWilliams and Edward Papenfuse, Maryland Hall of Records.

176 Main Street (being part of that land previously described as 184-186 Main Street and 5 and 2005 State Circle).

November 4, 1842

John S. Selby (Sheriff) and Charles Shorter and Henry Matthews to William Bishop.

WSG 27
Fo. 126-128
Re: Ch. Ct. B 156
Fo. 441
Md. Hall of Records

June 25, 1863

William Bishop and Charity, his wife, to Bernhard Weil

NHG 11
Fo. 363
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

July 5, 1870

Bernhard Weil and Mary, his wife, to Fredrick Vollmer

WSG 19
Fo. 19-191
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

AA-567

September 14, 1889

Fredrick Vollmer and Catherine Vollmer, his wife, to John Weil Randall and Daniel Randall (trustee)

Equity Court 1285
Anne Arundel County

December 7, 1889

John Weil Randall and Daniel Randall (trustee) to Martin M. Smith and Catherine, his wife.*

SH 36
Fo. 148
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

*Note: The following is a comment on the Matthews-Shorter House written by Phoebe Jacobson, of the Maryland Hall of Records in 1970, which was included in a survey for Historic Annapolis.

"The house built in 1834 by Charles Shorter for Henry Matthews was most logically a frame one but Weils' house on Church Street in 1866 was listed as brick and worth $3,000. Ten years later when Vollmer owned it the house was valued at $2,640. In 1909 number 176-8 Main was known as the M M Smith Building a 2½ story brick. Matthews probably rented the house part of the time as did Bishop who followed him. Weil had a store in it and Vollmer sold shoes and dry goods after he bought it from Weil. The possibility exists that a brick front was added on to the frame house by Matthews, Bishop or more probably Berhnard Weil.

August 10, 1909

Martin M. Smith and Catherine, his wife, to Edward Jewell and his wife, Mary E. Jewell ($8,000.00)

GW #67
Fo. 487
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

September 16, 1931

Edward Jewell and Mary E. Jewell, his wife, to Easter Jewell Scala, by deed.

FSR 90
Fo. 22
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

AA-567

August 6, 1935

Albert J. Scala, et al. to Margaret Scala

FAM 140
Fo. 426-27
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

March 8, 1961

Lease arangement between Read Drug and Chemical Company of Baltimore City, listing Margaret Scala with Anna Scala Taylor and Everett E. Taylor, Jr. (Landlords).*

Present Deed Reference
GTC 1467
Fo. 257-58
L.R. of Anne Arundel County

*All entries in this Chronology from November 4, 1842 (and the entries for 1803 and October 8, 1834) thru March 8, 1961, were entered, and prepared by James W. Clark, Researcher for the Maryland Commission on Afro-American and Indian History and Culture, 20 Dean Street, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

AA-567

0205671311

Form 10-445 (5/62)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland
COUNTY
TOWN VICINITY
STREET NO. 176 Main Street

ORIGINAL OWNER
ORIGINAL USE residential/commercial
PRESENT OWNER
PRESENT USE commercial
WALL CONSTRUCTION brick
NO. OF STORIES two plus dormer attic

2. NAME Matthews-Shuster House Read's

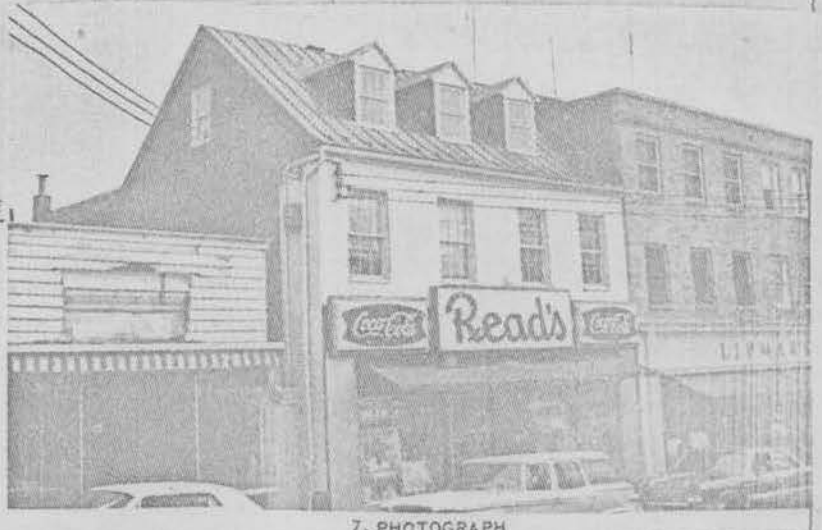
DATE OR PERIOD Late 18th C. early 19th
STYLE Federal
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC yes

The ground floor of 176 Main is a drug store and the front has been completely altered, however, the rest of the building represents one of Main Streets finest and most important buildings. Federal in style, 176 has Flemish bond with 4 (6/6) windows with splayed brick lintels on the 2nd storey. These had shutters until recently. Above the plain brick cornice is a steep metal roof with three triangular dormers (6/6) with metal pointed trim. The building is important historically, architecturally and esthetically. "178" if replaced should be low for exposed side of 176 is quite handsome and gable end breaks up a street made up of straight lines. Only store front needs remodeling; building would be greatly improved by removal of "Reads" and Coke signs.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE E
Good



6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

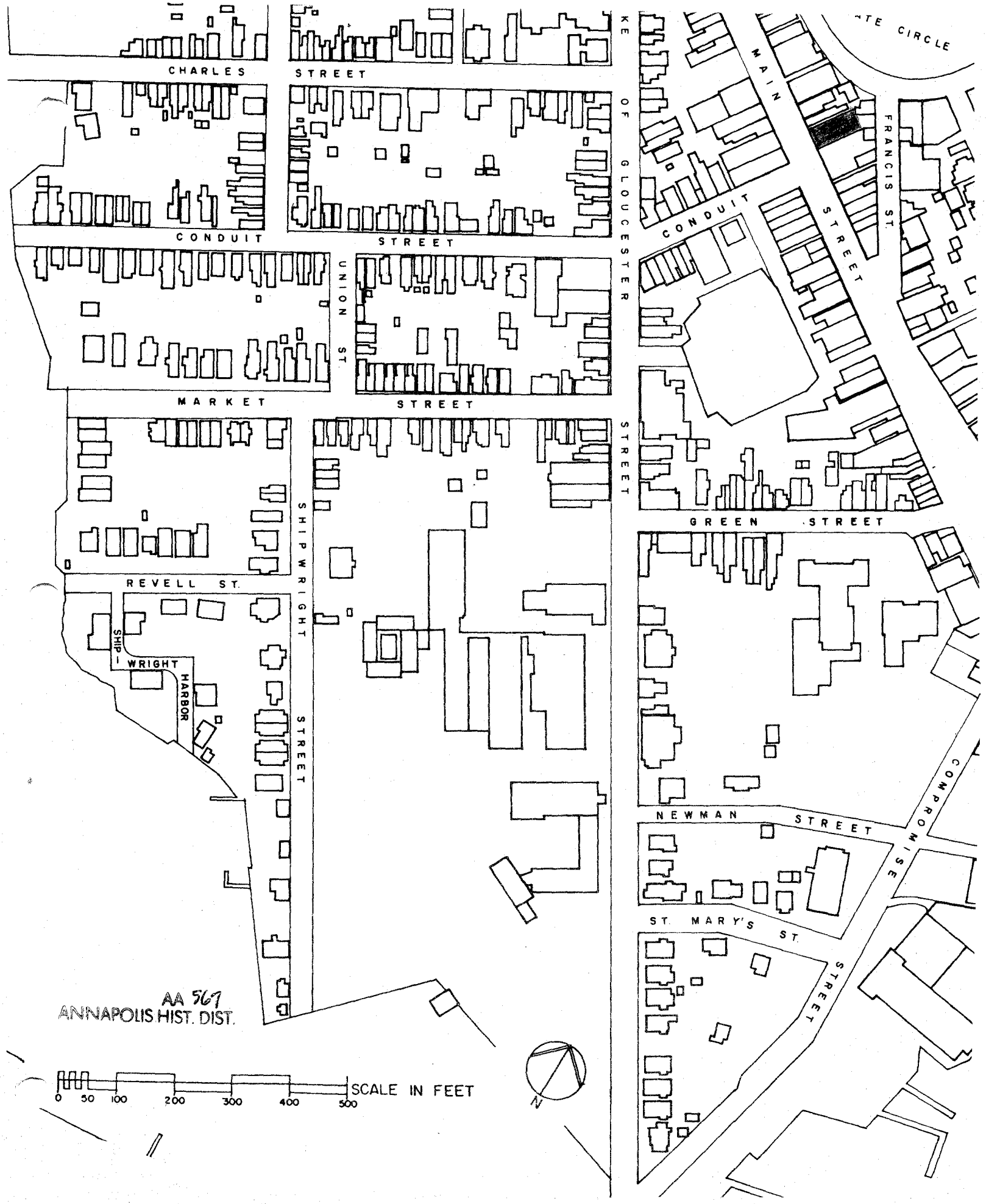
7. PHOTOGRAPH

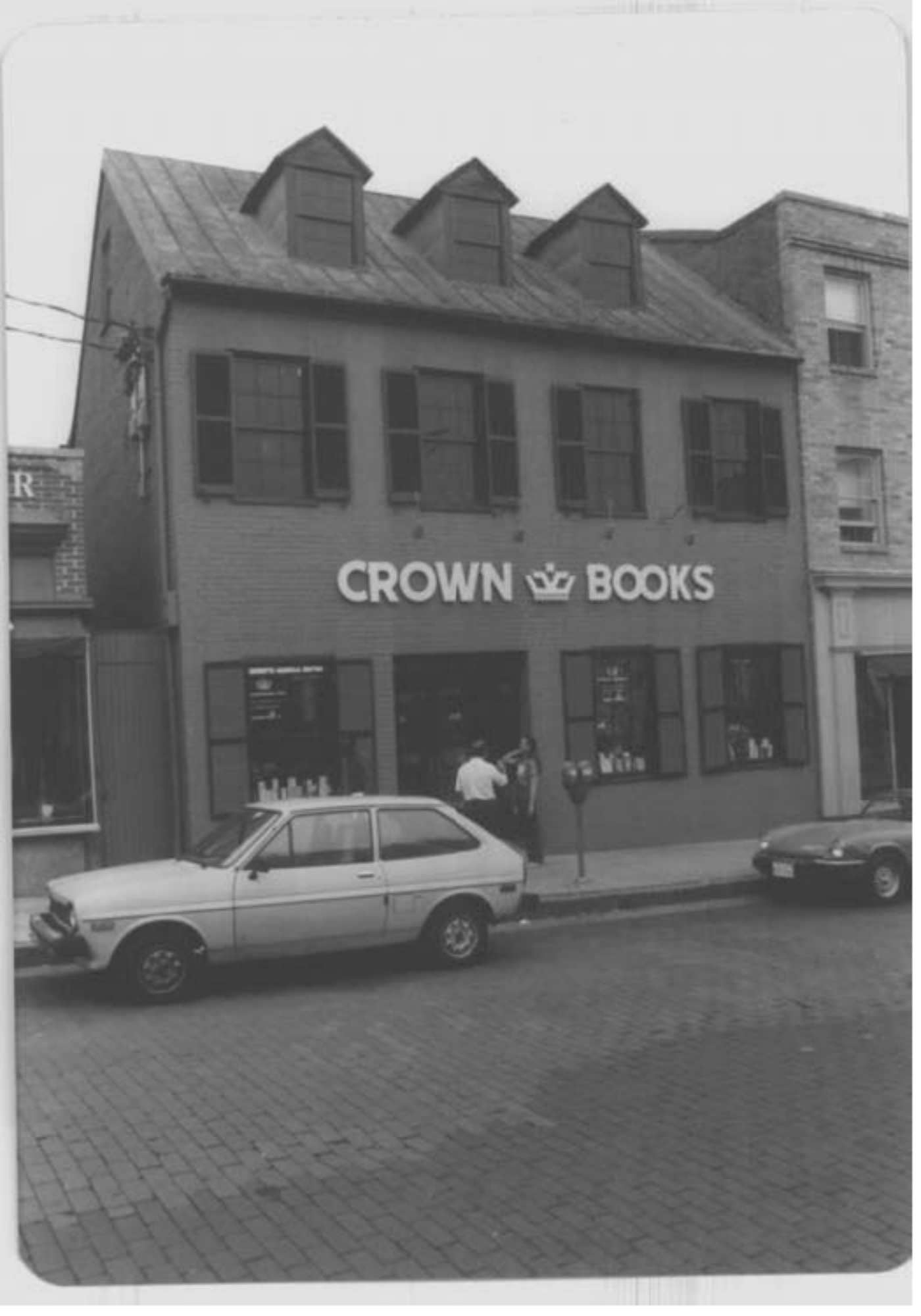
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
William D. Morgan
Columbia University
New York City

DATE OF RECORD July 7, 1967

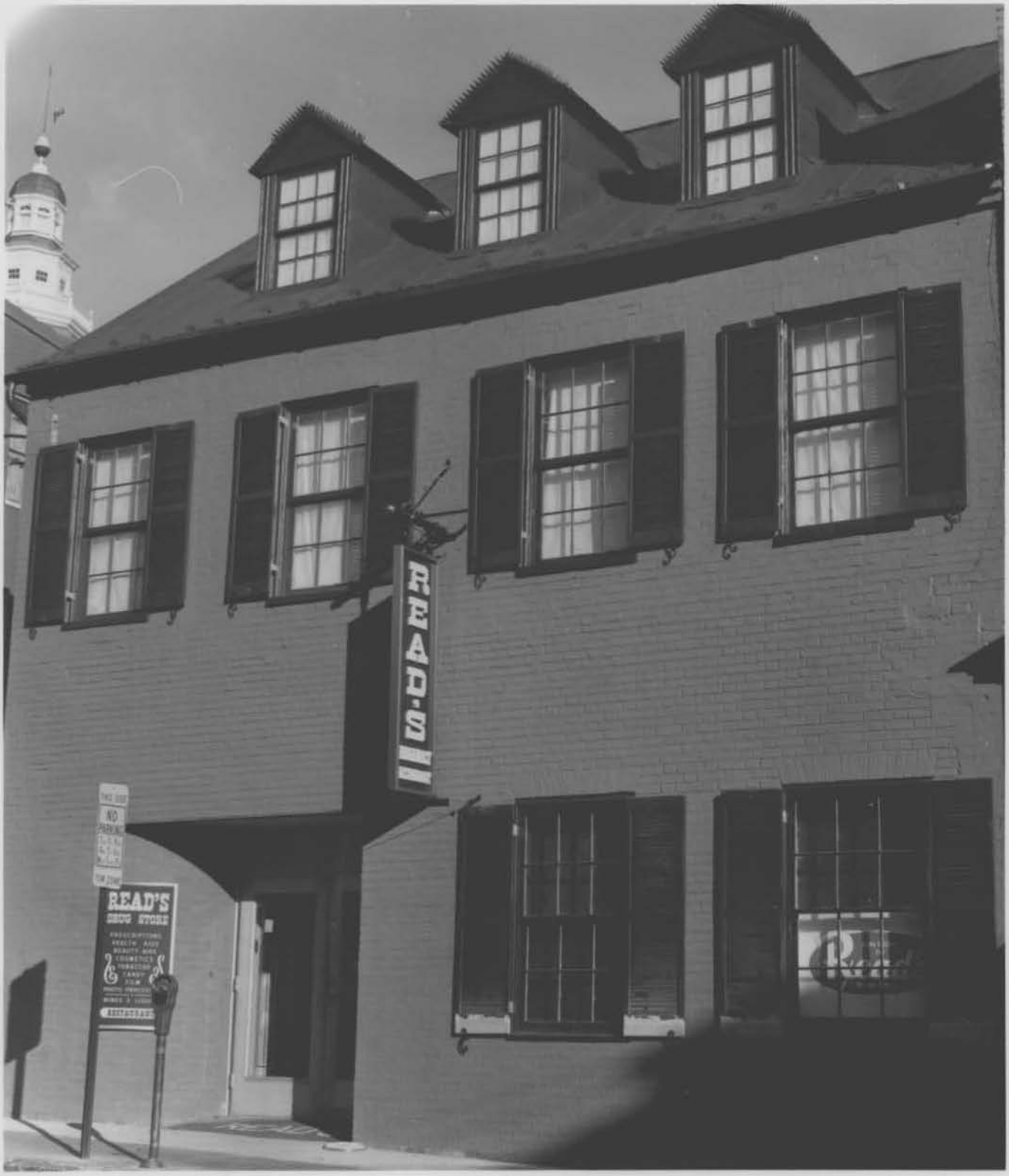
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE


CHARLES STREET
CONDUIT STREET
UNION ST.
MARKET STREET
KE OF GLOUCESTER STREET
MAIN STREET
CONDUIT
FRANCIS ST.
ATE CIRCLE
GREEN STREET
REVELL ST.
SHIPWRIGHT STREET
SHIP-WRIGHT HARBOR
NEWMAN STREET
COMPROMISE STREET
ST. MARY'S ST.
AA 567
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE IN FEET
N


CROWN BOOKS

176 Main AA567
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
SW Elevation/camera facing NE

176 MAIN



Mathews - Shorter House Anp.

AA-267

H. Mathews house, Apts