

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Site of the Coffee House
197 Main Street
(AA-576)

The building at 197 Main Street was originally built ca. 1767 and was the center building of three similarly massed and attached buildings which stood at 195-199 Main Street. Although it cannot be unequivocally proven, research strongly indicates that these three buildings were the restaurant and inn known as the Maryland Coffee House. The row has been significantly altered and does not stand in its entirety; however, the history of the three buildings provides important information on the social and cultural development of Main Street in Annapolis.

Located on the southwest side of Main Street, 197 Main Street was originally a two-story, three-bay brick structure set upon a raised stone foundation and covered with a gable roof. Between 1897 and 1903, the building was entirely rebuilt--it was raised an additional story by the addition of a mansard roof, a new Italianate-style facade with projecting bays was built, and the interior was totally reconstructed--making it primarily a product of the turn of the century.

The Coffee House was an inn and social club, which during its heyday from 1767 to 1772, was the site of many social and business activities frequented by many of the city and the country's elite men. In 1898, the property was purchased by George T. Feldmyer, a dentist who drastically altered the building and used it as both his residence and dental office. The building is currently occupied by Interior Concepts.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

Inventory No. AA-576

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1. Name of Property

historic name The Maryland Coffee House

other names _____

=====

2. Location

street & number 197 Main Street

not for publication

city or town Annapolis

vicinity _____

state Maryland

code MD

county Anne Arundel

code _____

zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

N/A

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

N/A

=====

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>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </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: Specialty Store
Domestic Hotel

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce/Trade Sub: Specialty Store

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7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/brick

roof Slate

walls Random bond brick

English bond brick

other _____

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

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

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

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

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

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1767

1897-1903

Significant Dates 1767

1897-1903

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.)

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Warren, Mame. Then Again...Annapolis, 1900-1965. Annapolis, MD:
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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.

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Built in 1767, the building at 197 Main Street was significantly altered between 1897 and 1903. Located on the southwest side of Main Street between Ridout Alley and Church Circle, the former Georgian building was a two-story, three-bay brick structure set upon a raised stone foundation and covered with a gable roof. The building was the center building in a row of three similar and attached buildings, and known historically as the Coffee House.¹ Around the turn of the century, 197 Main Street was entirely rebuilt--a new mansard roof was added to the top floor of the building, a new Italianate-style front with projecting bays was built, the first floor was lowered, and the interior was totally reconstructed. Although the original stone foundation and brick walls² survive, the building at 197 Main Street is primarily a product of the turn of the century.

Today, the building appears as a 2-1/2-story, three-bay, side-passage brick building with a first floor storefront. Set upon a raised and scored stone foundation (stone rubble foundation walls are visible from the basement level on the interior), the building is covered with a mansard roof with three dormer windows. A three-story frame ell with a two-story frame ell projecting from it was added to the rear of the original building between 1897 and 1903.

The northeast front elevation consists of a first floor side-passage entry and storefront, a second floor divided into three bays of windows, and an attic level articulated by three pedimented dormers in the mansard roof. The side-passage entry, located in its original late 18th century position, is raised upon the stone foundation and reached from street level by a set of stairs. The original exterior door opening which was also most likely the exterior door following the reconstruction of 1897-1903, has been dismantled and cut through by the stairs. This opening with a

¹ The site of the Coffee House included the row of three buildings from 195-199 Main Street. The building at 195 Main Street attached to the south of 197 Main Street survives as a 2-1/2-story brick building. Although also altered, this building retains more of its original massing and configuration. The building originally attached to 197 to the north (199 Main Street) was replaced when the building at 199-207 Main Street was constructed on the site around the turn of the century.

² The bonding pattern of the front elevation cannot be detected due to the heavy paint; however, it appears to be a random bond. However, the original facade may have been constructed of English bond, as is the building next door at 195 Main Street and the original part of this building.

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transom bar still intact opens onto what was the vestibule leading to an interior door. This vestibule is decorated with marbleized glazed tiles with a double stripped green border at the base and a vegetal scroll of brown tile at the top. This tilework is typical in size and color to turn-of-the century tilework. The vestibule entry has a double door with two wood panels and single pane glass glazing. The double doors are surmounted by a single-light transom.

The storefront which projects from the plane of the original brick wall surface consists of a side door leading into the first floor store, and a projecting show window with a single, large, plateglass window. The storefront is on level with the street and opens directly into the store.³ The existing configuration of the storefront appears to date from the period between 1913 and 1921. Following the major alterations of the building between 1897 and 1903, the Sanborn Maps show the front elevation to have two projecting bays on either end of the facade. The bays continue to be noted on the maps until 1921, at which time they are no longer shown.

Directly above the show window and store door is a row of four single-light transoms. A wood lintel above the transom lights separates the first floor show window from the second floor. The second floor has three 1/1 replacement windows set within the brick facade and surrounded by molded trim. A projecting wood cornice supported by wood brackets and interspersed with modillions and dentils provides visual support for the mansard roof.

The mansard roof is covered with slate shingles on the front and features three pedimented dormers. The dormers with pilasters supporting a full pediment with dentils, have 2/1 and 2/2 windows. The dividing muntins on the lower sash of the two windows with a single-light lower sash have been sawn off.⁴ Brick firewalls at either end of the building project slightly from the front of the mansard roof.

³ In order for the store to open directly onto the street, the raised foundation was removed, the first floor excavated, and the first floor, floor level was lowered.

⁴ The lower muntin was clearly sawn off as seen from the interior of the building.

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The southeast side elevation of the building rises above the building at 195 Main Street. Here, the brick side wall, covered with spalling stucco, of the added half-story is visible. A single window is located in this attic level towards the front of the building. The northwest side elevation is attached to the 2-1/2-story building to its north and is, therefore, not exposed.

The southwest rear elevation consists of the two and three-story frame ells which project from the rear of the building. The three-story ell extends across two-thirds of the rear wall of the building; the exposed end bay on the main block is covered with wood shingles and has a single metal door on the attic level. A wooden stair leads from this attic story to the alley. The three-story ell is clad with asbestos shingles and has a single window on the third floor. Abutting the rear of this ell is a two-story wing with a shed roof and an enclosed stairwell. Clad with painted wood shingles, this wing has openings on both its southeast and southwest walls.

The southeast side wall has a single 2/2 window in the second floor of the wall towards the back of the wing. The southwest end wall has a metal fire door and 6/6 window on the first floor and a 2/2 window on the second floor. A wood deck with stairs leads off this rear wall and into the alley yard at the back of the building.

The side-passage, double-parlor interior of 197 Main Street is a product of the turn-of-the century rebuilding and retains much of the original materials and details from this period. Entered from the vestibule and now exterior door, the side-passage leads directly into a stair hall with the 1897-1903 straight-flight side stairs completely intact. At the end of the original building the hall opens through a door and into the rear ell. All of the door trim leading from the stair hall has bulls-eye corner blocks and molded enframements. Flat baseboards with half-round shoe molds extend along the base of the stairhall. The wood floors are covered with carpeting and original gas fixtures have been cut back from the wall and plastered. Stairs leading to the basement are under the straight flight stairs.

The stair hall does not provide access directly to the store; a wide door opening cut into the rear wall of the original building leads from the rear ell down a flight of steps into the front store room. This store space, which was lowered approximately four feet and made into one large room, was originally two parlor rooms. A

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beam which was originally a wall dividing the front room from the rear room, extends across the ceiling. Two chimneys project into the store from the northwest side wall; the mantels have been removed in this room. This room has been extensively remodelled and retains none of the original materials.

The second floor, reached from the side-passage stair hall, is divided into three rooms in the original section of the building, and a series of rooms in the rear ells. The stairs at one time led to a door entering onto a wrap-around sleeping porch.⁵ Enclosed stairs leading from the rear of the three-story ell to the exterior have been closed off by a fire door. All of the door and window trim on the second floor is identical to the stairhall and features turn-of-the-century bulls eye corner blocks. Mantles from the same period survive in the front and rear rooms of the original building.

The attic level (or third floor), is also divided into three rooms in the original section and leads into the three-story rear ell. The door and window trim and baseboard molding is identical to that found on the first and second floors.

The basement of the building is a complex combination of 18th and 19th century brick and stone foundations. Based upon a cursory inspection, it appears that the stone foundation walls form the perimeter of the original building. The front foundation wall has been broken through and rebuilt to support the storefront.⁶ The floor of the basement is earth and the ceiling exposes the wood joists of the lowered store room floor.

Although remnants of the late 18th century double-parlor plan building survive, the interior is primarily a result of the turn-of-the-century modifications. All of the interior materials and details date from this period and survive in good condition.

⁵ This was taken down three years ago according to the store manager.

⁶ A closer inspection of the basement may elucidate the question of projecting bays on either end of the front elevation and the central projecting bay on the building today.

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The former-Georgian building at 197 Main Street was originally built in 1767 and was part of three attached buildings from 195-199 Main Street. Although it cannot be unequivocally proven, the research strongly indicates that these three attached buildings were the restaurant and inn known as the Maryland Coffee House--the site of many social and business activities frequented by many of the city and the country's elite men, including William Paca, Charles Wilson Peale, and George Washington. Patrick Henry is also known to have had a brief meeting at the Coffee House. Although significantly altered around the turn of the century and retaining little of its 18th-century architecture, 197 Main Street survives as an important physical reminder of the history of 18th-century Annapolis.

The property was originally part of a large tract of land owned by Colonel Philemon Lloyd. At his request, the property was surveyed and documented as Lot 48 on the Stoddert Map of 1718. Colonel Philemon Lloyd, born in 1646, was the son of Colonel Edward and Alice (Crouch) Lloyd.⁷ Following the death of Lloyd in circa 1732-1738, Daniel Dulany inherited lots 48, 49, and 50. Daniel Dulany was the second husband of Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chew, the daughter of Philemon Lloyd. In 1748, Dulany sold the three lots with houses to his daughter Henrietta Maria Dulany and her husband, Edward Dorsey.⁸ Dorsey subdivided lot 48 in 1757, leasing one part to Thomas Hyde and another part to Charles Wallace for 99 years. Hyde's leasehold was described as "beginning above Nicholas Maccubbin's storehouse" on lot 47. Wallace's portion, which makes no mention of improvements, is described as "being above that of Hyde."⁹ Based on this finding, it appears that Hyde owned the lot now occupied by 193 Main Street, while Wallace owned 195-197 Main Street.

Daniel Dulany and Charles Wallace were members of the 1772 building committee for the third State House of Maryland.¹⁰ Wallace,

⁷Robert Harry McIntire. Annapolis Maryland Families. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1979), p. 433.

⁸Liber RB 3 Folio 6

⁹Historic Annapolis Foundation, "195 Main Street" Property file.

¹⁰J.D. Warfield. The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland. (Westminster, Maryland: Family Line Publications, 1990), p. 214.

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responsible for the actual construction of the State House building, spent three years working on the State House before the onset of the Revolutionary War. Charles Wallace was a member of the subordinate Executive Committee "to represent and act for this county and city, to carry into execution the association agreed on by the American Continental Congress" in its opposition to the British troops.¹¹ Additionally, Wallace was responsible for the laying out of lots along Fleet and Cornhill Street, unsuccessfully promoting the construction of warehouses and stores along the edge of the Severn.¹²

On April 9, 1767, the Maryland Gazette advertized the opening of the Coffee House "on Monday next." The building is later described as containing "24 rooms excluding the garrets."¹³ Based upon this description, along with the Sachse Bird's Eye View of Annapolis, it seems clear that the site of the Coffee House was indeed the row of three, 2-1/2-story Georgian buildings from 195-199 Main Street. The three buildings together would have had 24 rooms on the first and second floors--four per floor--and also had garrets. Furthermore, no other buildings on this side of Main Street appear, on the Sachse print, to be architecturally associated (they differ in size and appearance), clearly marking these three buildings as the likely site of the Coffee House.

Within a short time of its opening, the Coffee House became the focal point for many social and business activities, including the sales and auctions of land, ships, slaves, horses and more. The Coffee House, leased by Charles Wallace from Henrietta Maria Dulaney and her husband, Edward Dorsey, was run by Charles Wallaces' sister, Mary Wallace Howard and her husband, Cornelius Howard.

Between 1767 and 1773 the Coffee House was the site of several meetings and gatherings as referenced to in the Maryland Gazette.

¹¹Warfield, p. 221.

¹²Elizabeth B. Anderson. Annapolis: A Walk Through History. (Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1984), p. 88.

¹³ The Coffee House is advertized for lease in the Maryland Gazette on May 12, 1780 and described as containing 24 rooms excluding the garrets.

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In February 1773, the Maryland Gazette, contained the reminder that "The members of the Lunatick Club are desired to take notice that the next meeting is fixed upon to be in Annapolis, at the Coffee-House, on Tuesday 8th day of March (being full moon). Dinner will be upon the table at six in the afternoon."¹⁴ The Homony Club, which included in its membership such gentlemen as Governor Robert Eden, William Paca, and Charles Wilson Peale also met at the Coffee House. Charles Carroll informed his father in October 1774, that he waited on Patrick Henry and Mr. Pendleton, who "passed thro' this place Monday last on their way to Williamsburg."¹⁵

In 1772, a Provincial Court case divided the property of Henrietta Maria Dulany between her daughters, Mary Chew Paca and Margaret Chew Bordley. William and Mary Paca received all of lot 48.¹⁶ William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence and third governor of Maryland, was born October 31, 1740 at "Wye Hall," Harford County, Maryland. Early in life he was sent to the State Legislature, was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774-1778, was appointed upon the Committee of Correspondence in 1774, and was in the Council of Safety in 1775. Upon the organization of the State he was elected to its first Senate. Appointed Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland from 1778 to 1781, Paca went on to serve as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and Admiralty. In 1782, he was elected the third Governor of Maryland. In 1789, he was appointed, by George Washington, Judge of the United States Court of the District of Maryland and served until his death in 1799. His wife was Mary Chew, daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Maria (Lloyd) Chew. Following the death of Paca, Mary Chew married Daniel Dulany.¹⁷

In 1785, Mary Howard, her son-in-law Alexander Contee Hanson, his wife Rebecca and their children lived in the Coffee House and in 1797, Mary Howard died, leaving the property to her children,

¹⁴ As quoted in Shirley V. Baltz's The Quays of the City, Annapolis, MD: The Liberty Tree, Ltd., 1975, p. 46.

¹⁵ Shirley Baltz, p. 46.

¹⁶Provincial Court Judgement, Liber DD 18 Folio 527

¹⁷Warfield, p. 235-237.

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Catherine Howard Latimer and Rebecca Howard Hanson.¹⁸

Rebecca Howard was married to Alexander Contee Hanson, editor of the "Federalist" and United States Senator.¹⁹ Hanson, son of the Chancellor of Maryland, was a staunch Federalist and frank opponent of Madison's administration and the War of 1812.²⁰ The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 charged Alexander C. Hanson and Randolph B. Latimer with three two-story brick houses on Church Street (Main Street), presumably 195 and 197 Main Street and a third similarly attached building which was on the site of 199 Main Street and replaced 1891-1893 by the frame store currently on the site.²¹

In 1813, Mary Howard's heirs entered a suit for rents for Wallace's property, and in 1817, James, George and John Shaw, Trustees sold two tenements. One of these tenements, was sold to Dr. Dennis Claude for \$1,805.00. This sale was confirmed in 1826.²² In 1876, the property was sold by members of the Claude family to Hannah Ann Gray. According to the census records for 1880, the building was occupied by 70 years old Hannah Gray and her daughter.

In 1895, Jeremiah Hughes Gray acquired the property from his mother, Hannah Ann Gray. Three years later, George T. Feldmeyer bought the property from Jeremiah Hughes and held onto it until 1921. It was during George T. Feldmeyer's ownership, in the period from 1897 to 1903 according to the Sanborn Maps, that the building underwent significant alterations. The census records of 1900 state that the building was occupied by dentist Feldmeyer and his family.

¹⁸ Lot Histories.

¹⁹Warfield, p. 316.

²⁰Warfield, p. 340.

²¹ The history of this and adjoining parcels is complex; the lot histories are confused and incomplete. It is not clear at this time which lot corresponds with which property today. However, the 1858 Sachse Birds Eye View shows a row of three 2-1/2-story dwellings which occupy the sites of 195, 197 and 199 Main Street. While 195 and 197 survive intact with alterations, 199 Main Street was demolished and replaced with the frame building on the site.

²² Liber WSG 12 Folio 53.

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In 1921, when George Feldmeyer sold the property to John H. and Lillian P. Musterman, the building is shown as a millinery store. Prior to that time, it was listed as a dwelling on the Sanborn maps.

Following 1921, the building is simply shown as a store. In 1967 the property was sold to Nelson R. Knos; in 1977 to Michael B. Lamoureux; and in 1979 to current owners A. James Barnes and Sarah Jane Hughes. The building is currently occupied by Interior Concepts Collections which houses a store on the first floor and offices in the upper levels.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680-1815

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and
Community Planning
Social/Education/Cultural

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): Domestic/Hotel
Commerce-Trade/Specialty Store

Known Design Source: Unknown

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Chain of Title for 197 Main Street:

- 1718: All of Lot 48 on Stoddert's Map of Annapolis, owned by Philemon Lloyd Stoddert Notebook, #51
- 1732-1738: Philemon Lloyd died and bequeathed it to daughter, Henrietta Maria Chew Dulany and her husband, Daniel Dulany.
- 1748: Daniel Dulany conveyed to Edward Dorsey and wife Henrietta Maria Dulany
Liber RB 3 Folio 6
- 1752: Edward and Henrietta Maria Dorsey to James Chalmers, 7 year lease of 25 feet on Church Street
Liber BB 2 Folio 589
- 1757: Edward Dorsey leased to Charles Wallace for 99 years
Part of lot 48, 50 feet on Church Street
Liber BB 2 Folio 54
- 1772: All of lot 48 divided in Provincial Court case between Mary Paca and Margaret Bordley, daughters of Henrietta Maria Dulany. Mary Paca received ground rent for leases.

Provincial Court Judgements Liber DD 18 Folio 527
- 1773: William and Mary Paca to Charles Wallace
Liber IB 4 Folio 285
- 1797: Property owned by Mary Howard, sister of Charles Wallace. Bequeathed to her daughters Catherine Latimer and Rebecca Hanson
- 1798: Federal Direct Tax: Alexander C. Hanson and Randolph B. Latimer for three, two-story brick dwellings on Church Street.
- 1813: Chancery case vs. Mary Howard's heirs and Charles Wallace's executors.

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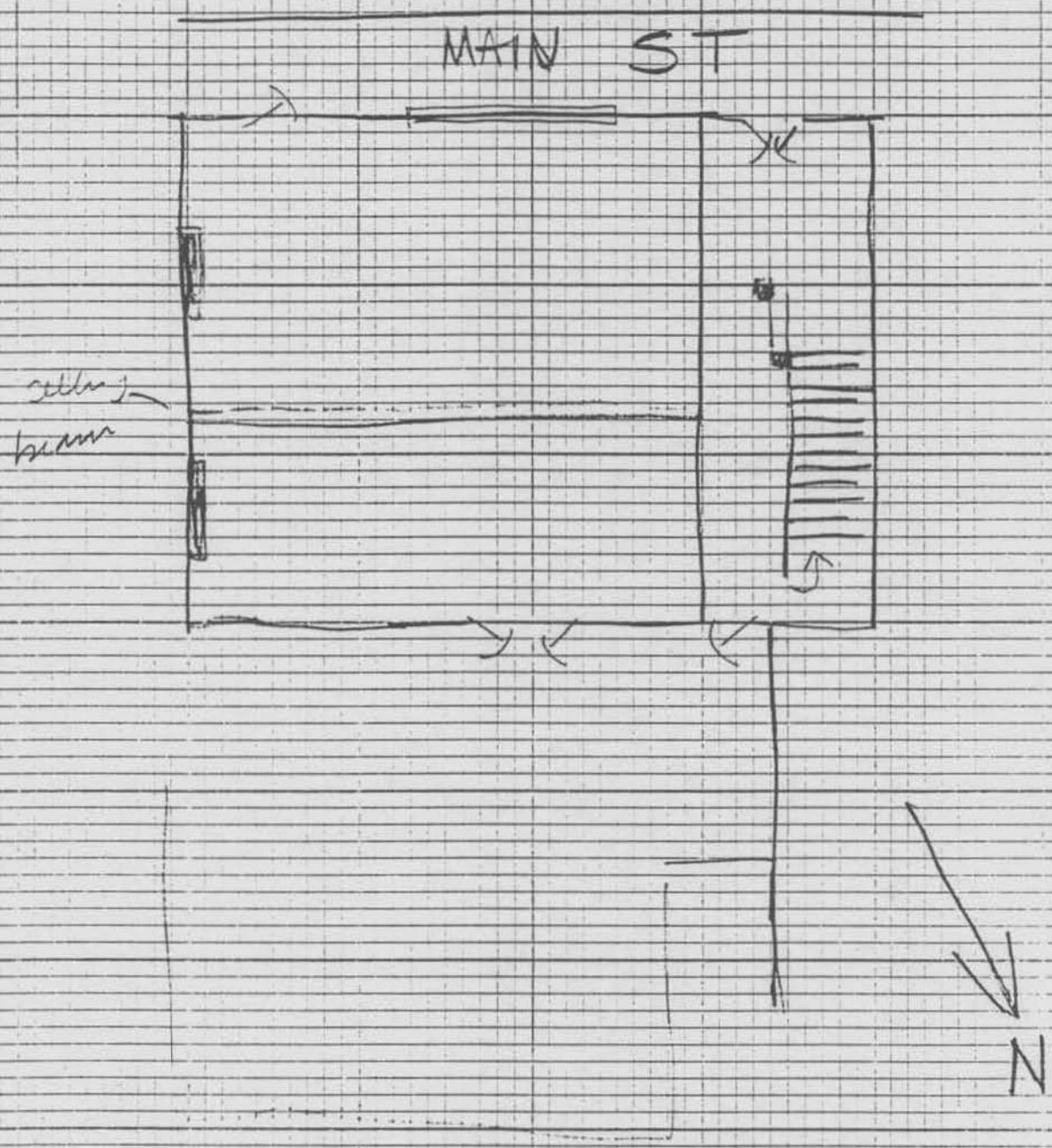
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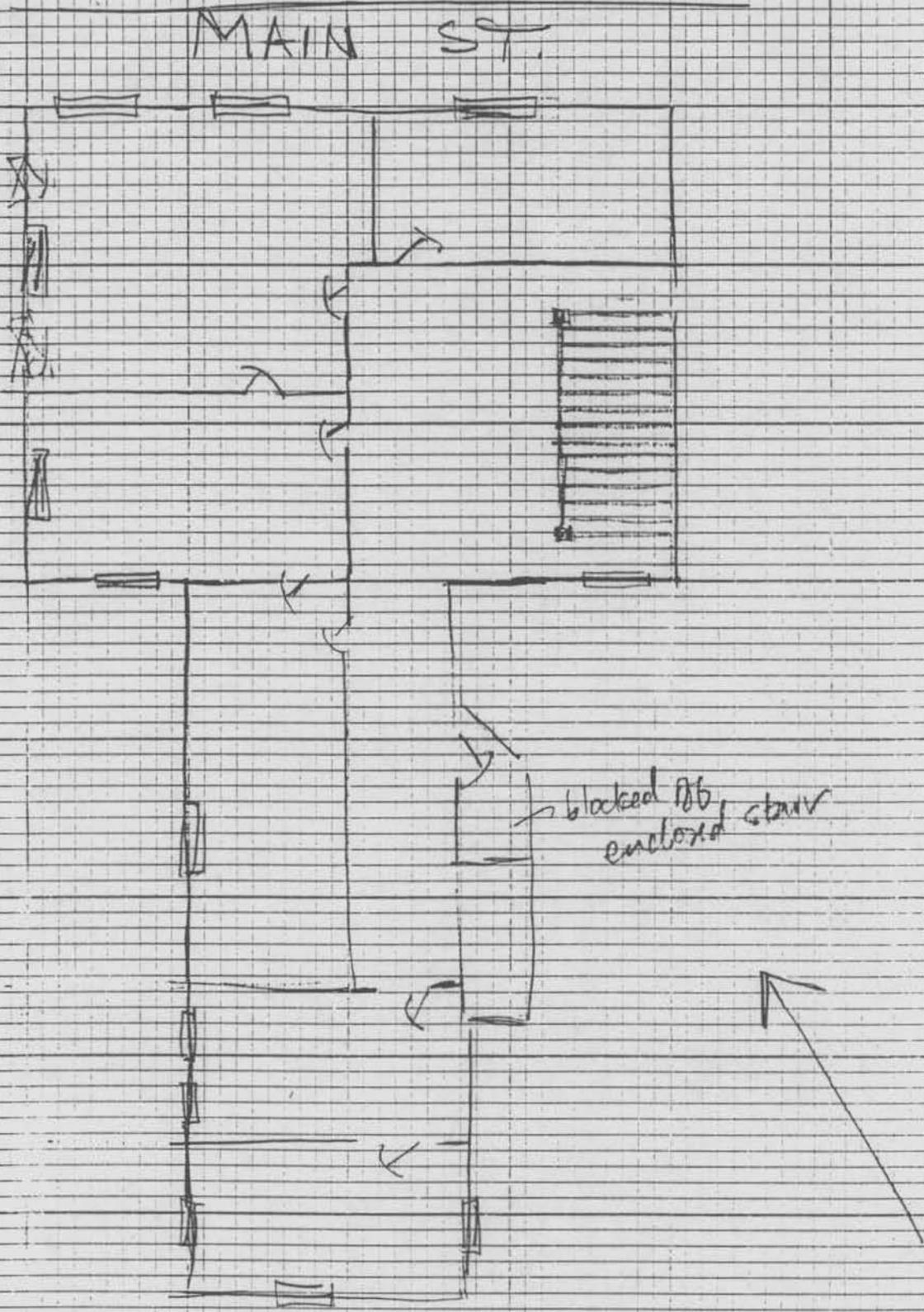
- 1817: James, George and John Shaw, Trustees sell property. It is divided into two parcels with two tenements. 197 is the tenement valued at \$1805.00 and sold to Dr. Dennis Claude.
- 1826: Sale to Dr. Dennis Claude confirmed.
Liber WSG 12 Folio 53
- 1876: Abram Claude, Rachel Ann Claude, D. Claude et al to Hannah Ann Gray
Liber SH 10 Folio 404
- 1895: Hannah Ann Gray to Jeremiah Hughes Gray
Will Book WFP 1 Folio 273
- 1898: Jeremiah Hughes Gray, wife et al to George T. Feldmeyer
Liber GW 9 Folio 264
- 1921: George T. Feldmeyer to John and Lillian Musterman
Liber WNW 42 Folio 305
- 1976: Lillian P. Musterman, widow to Nelson R. Knox
Liber 2900 Folio 124
- 1977: Nelson R. Knox to Michael Lamoureux
Liber WGL 3027 Folio 760
- 1979: Michael Lamoureux to A. James Barnes and Sarah Jane Hughes
Liber 3177 Folio 110

197 Main Street

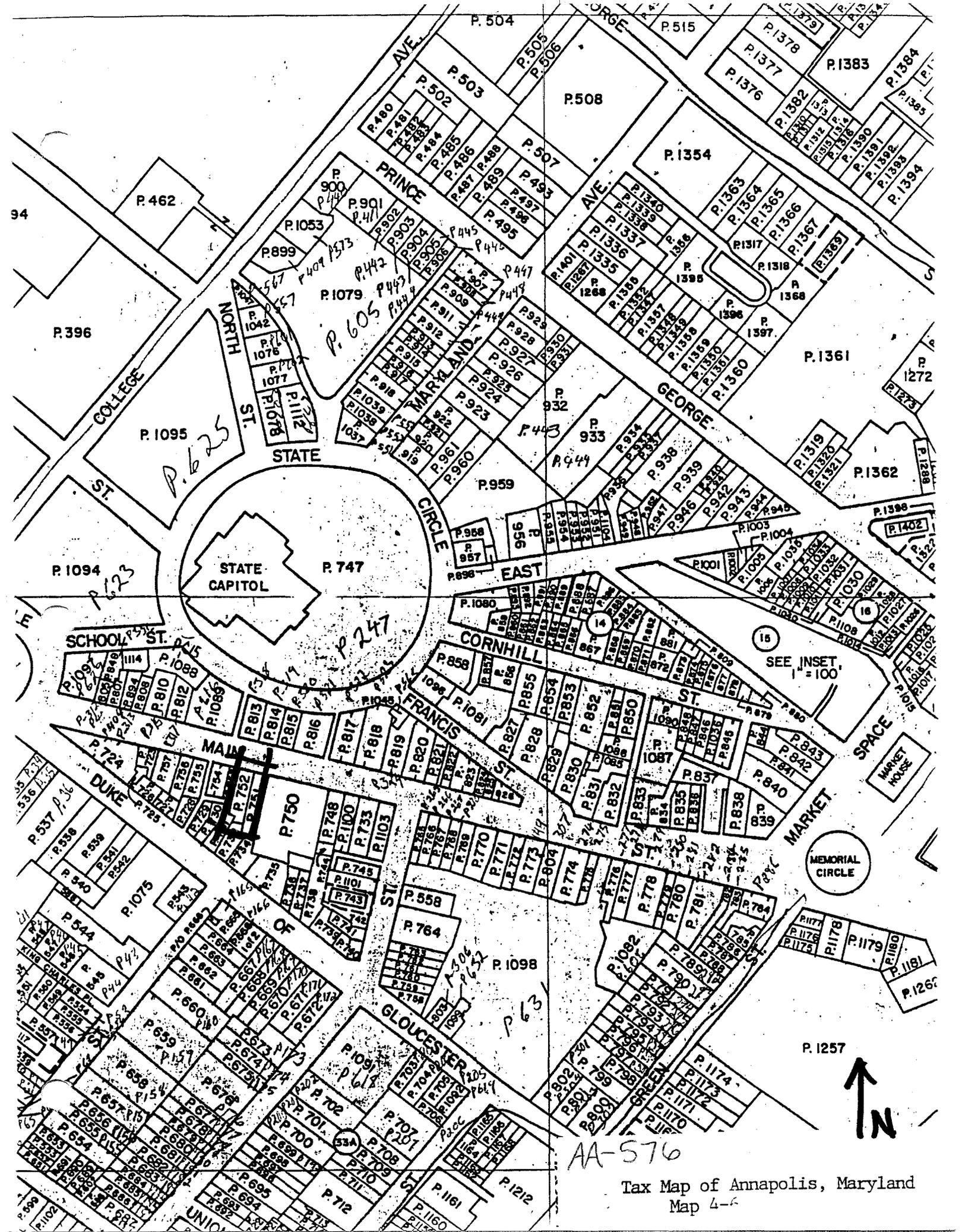
AA-576



First Floor



Second Floor



Tax Map of Annapolis, Maryland
Map 4-6

AA-576



SEE INSET
1" = 100'

94

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AA-576
197 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1994
MD SHPO
NE ELEVATION
VIEW LOOKING SW
4/14



AA-576

197 MAIN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPD

DETAIL OF DORMERS

2/14



AA-576
197 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
SIDE-PASSAGE ENTRY
3/14



AA-576

197 MAIN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPO

ENTRY VESTIBULE SHOWING TILEWORK

4/14



AA-576

197 MAIN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 1994

MD SHPD

SW ELEVATION / SE ELEVATION OF ELL

VIEW LOOKING NORTH

5/14



AA-576

197 MAIN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPD

SW ELEVATION OF MAIN BLOCK

VIEW LOOKING EAST

6/14



AA-576
197 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRALERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR STAIR HALL LOOKING TOWARDS
REAR ELL

7/14



AA-576

197 MAIN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPD

NEWEL POST, FIRST FLOOR STAIR

8/14



AA-576

197 MAIN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR HALL LEADING INTO REAR
ELL

9/14



AA-576
197 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO

TYPICAL TRIM, DOORS LEADING INTO
SW FRONT ROOMS,
SECOND FLOOR

10/14



AA-576

197 MAIN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPD

MANTEL, 2ND FLOOR, NW FRONT ROOM

11/14



AA-576

197 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPD

STAIR BETWEEN 2nd AND 3rd FLOORS

12/14



AA-576

197 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPO

STONE FOUNDATION WALL IN BASEMENT

13/14



AA-576

197 MAIN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPO

FOUNDATION WALL IN BASEMENT STAVING DISMANTLED

TOP TO ACCOMMODATE LOWERED FIRST FLOOR

VIEW LOOKING NORTH 14/14



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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 576
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: Comm/Apt
ORIGINAL USE: Comm/Apt
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent () Good (X) Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: Mansaro Victorian
DATE BUILT: E 19th c., altered e 1870

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 197 Main St.
COMMON NAME: Scottish-Irish Imports
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: RES Map 32 Par 252
OWNER: Barnes, A. James & Hughes, Sara ADDRESS: 3410 P St. NW Washington, D.C. 20007
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local (✓) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

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

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

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

Number of Stories: 3

Number of Bays: 3 Entrance Location: Rt & Lft

Approximate Dimensions: 28 x 70

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads () Development () Deterioration () Alteration () Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive () Negative () Mixed () Other:
--	---

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-576

Mansard roof with three pedimented dormers appears later, but well designed, heavy bracked cornice and decorative frieze; second floor windows with splayed brick lintels and stone sills; store front probably dates from addition of Mansard and third floor but is in keeping with the present design.

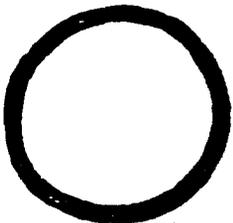
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Good example of Mansard Second Empire applied to an earlier structure, well designed and contributing to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

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

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

0305761331

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE **Annapolis, Maryland**
 COUNTY
 TOWN VICINITY
 STREET NO. **197 Main Street**

ORIGINAL OWNER
 ORIGINAL USE **commercial**
 PRESENT OWNER
 PRESENT USE **commercial-Musterman's**
 WALL CONSTRUCTION **brick**
 NO. OF STORIES **3 (3rd is Mansard roof)**

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 INVENTORY

2. NAME
 DATE OR PERIOD **Late 18th C. early 19th?**
 STYLE **Victorian**
 ARCHITECT
 BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

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

This building is built of brickwork that looks earlier than the Victorian period; also 2nd storey has 3 narrow windows with stone sills and splayed brick lintel - had shutters til recently. Above 2nd storey is a very fine Victorian bracketed cornice with modillions and 3 separate rows of dentils. 3rd storey is a slate mansard with 3 triangular dormers with classical detailing - fluted pilasters, dentils, etc. Though fits in scale with buildings to west of it, probably it was once 2 storeys.

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

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE

fair-good

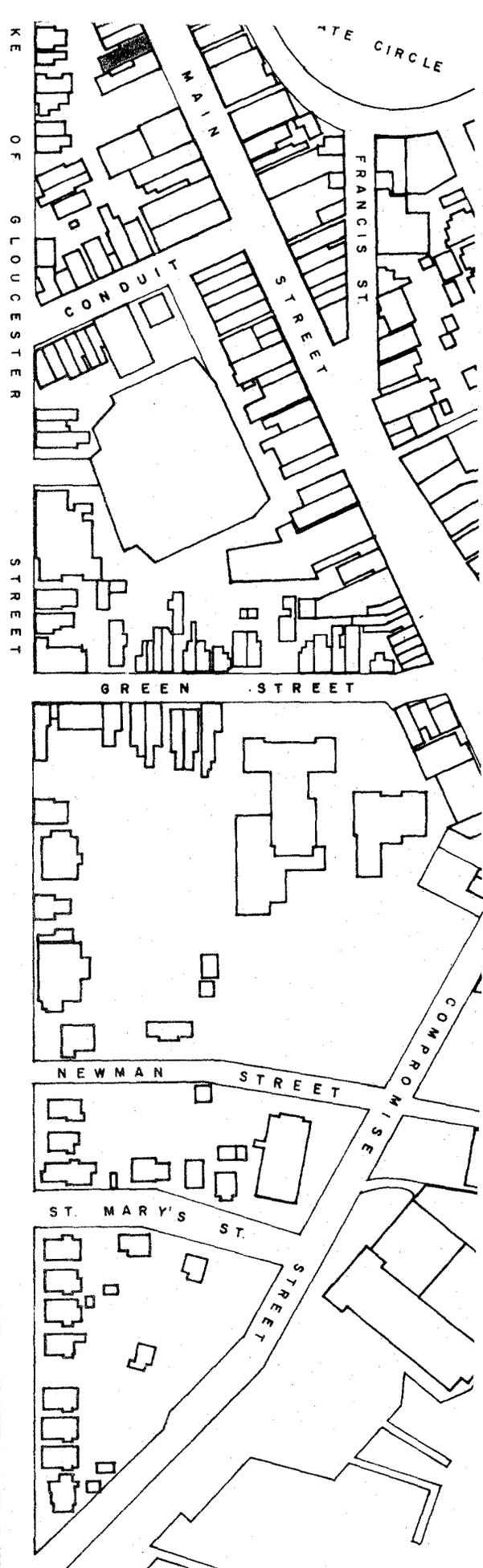
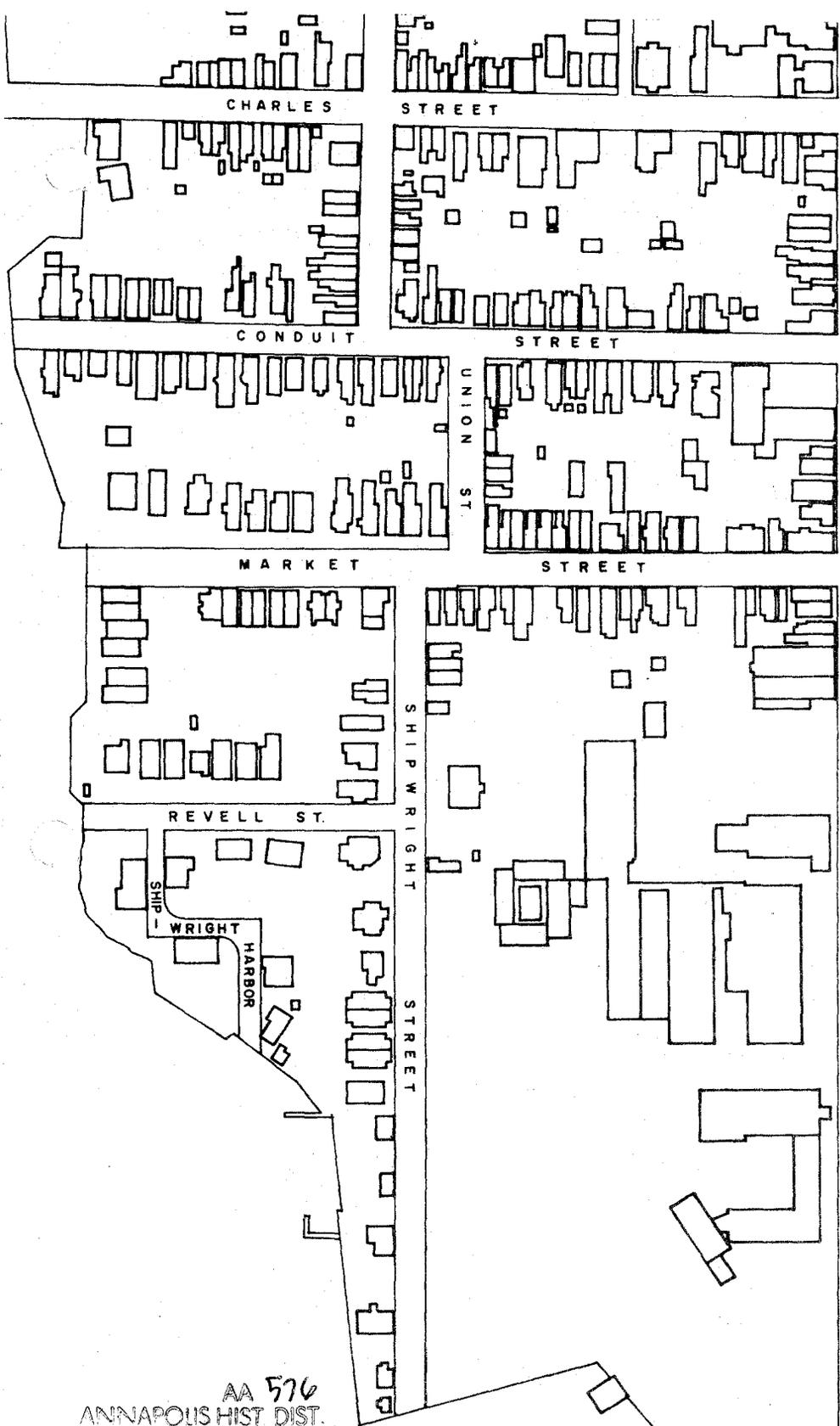


6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

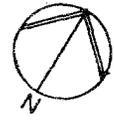
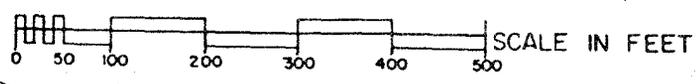
7. PHOTOGRAPH

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 3, 1967**



AA 576
ANNAPOLIS HIST DIST.





197 Main

AA 576

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NW Elevation/camera facing SE