

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Dr. James Murray House
142 Prince George Street
(AA-653)

The building at 142-144 Prince George Street in downtown Annapolis was constructed for Thomas Rutland between 1783 and 1785 as a single-family dwelling. Sold to Dr. James Murray in 1785, the imposing building with its brick kitchen, medical shop, and smokehouse served as the home of the Murray heirs for over sixty years. In 1845, the property was purchased by James Iglehart, Jr., a merchant on Market Space who significantly altered the dwelling. Under the fifty year ownership of the Iglehart family, the building was ornamented with Greek Revival-style detailing, and by 1884, it was enlarged and divided into two separate single-family dwellings.

One-half of what was originally a five-bay, central-passage dwelling, 142 Prince George Street is today a 2-1/2-story, three-bay building with an enclosed double-story porch on the end wall. It is covered with a gable roof, clad with slate shingles and features a broad, projecting cornice with an ogee profile and modillions under the soffit and two segmental-arched dormers located off-center between the second and third bays. A brick chimney is located on the southwest end wall between the house and its now-enclosed two-story porch. The interior of the dwelling was well-appointed with ornate ^{18th century} plaster crown molding, still partially intact, ^{and} bull's eye cornerblocks, and marble mantels, ~~all of which date~~ from the 1880s.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. AA-653

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1. Name of Property

=====
historic name Dr. James Murray House; Thomas Rutland House;
Heritage House; James Iglehart House

common/other name _____
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2. Location

=====
street & number 142 Prince George Street not for publication _____
city or town Annapolis vicinity _____
state Maryland code MD county Anne Arundel code 003
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>	_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	_____	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District
No _____

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Dr. James Murray House
142 Prince George Street
Annapolis, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-653
Page 2

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6. Function or Use
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

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

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

<u>Georgian</u>
<u>Greek Revival</u>

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Stuccoed Stone</u>
roof	<u>Gable: Slate Shingles</u>
walls	<u>Brick: English Bond/Stuccoed</u>
other	_____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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

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

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

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

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Dr. James Murray House
142 Prince George Street
Annapolis, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-653
Page 4

=====
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social

Period of Significance 1783-1785

pre 1858-1892

1892-1933

Significant Dates 1783-1785

pre 1858

1884-1892

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Dr. James Murray House
142 Prince George Street
Annapolis, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-653
Page 5

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Clark, Wayne E., MHT, "Dr. James Murray House Site, 18AN526/18AP26," Archeological Survey, January-June 1981.

Haskell, Jennifer A., "Plumbing at the Highlands, Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, 1845-1904," Masters Thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 1990.

Letter Books of Thomas Rutland, Volume I, 1783-1787. Maryland State Archives, MS1725.

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.

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

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

Riley, Elihu S., *The Ancient City: A History of Annapolis, in Maryland, 1649-1887,* Annapolis, MD: 1887, reprint Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Company, Inc., 1995.

Trostel, Michael F. of Edmunds and Hyde, Inc. Architects and Planners to Major Crawford G. Coyner, letter dated May 8, 1980.

Maps and Drawings

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

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

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Dr. James Murray House
142 Prince George Street
Annapolis, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-653
Page 6

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

The Dr. James Murray House at 142 Prince George Street is located on Parcel 1309 as indicated on Tax Map 4-6, dated 1991. The property is located on the northeast corner of Prince George and Randall streets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building at 142 Prince George Street has been historically associated with Parcel 1309 since its construction in 1783-1785.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title L. Trieschmann & K. Williams, Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date February 5, 1996
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 Crawford and Nancy Coyner
street & number 142 Prince George Street telephone 410/263-2573
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401
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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Section 7 Page 1

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

The 2-1/2-story, three-bay brick house at 142 Prince George Street is one-half of a larger late 18th century single-family dwelling that includes both 142 and 144 Prince George Street. Originally constructed 1783-1785, the imposing brick dwelling occupied a large lot in downtown Annapolis and included several associated domestic buildings.¹ The house itself has undergone three principal phases of construction. Phase I (1783-1785) reflects the original two-story, five-bay, central-passage dwelling on the site. Set upon a stone foundation with a watertable, the 50' by 32' building was constructed of brick laid in English bond and was covered with a gable roof with large brick end chimneys. The interior of the dwelling was well-appointed with ornate plaster crown molding, still partially intact.

The second phase of construction which occurred during the mid-19th century (by 1858, according to the Sachse *Bird's Eye View of Annapolis*) included the addition of a two-story porch on the southwest end wall of the house, and stylistic changes on both the interior and exterior of the house to reflect the then-fashionable Greek Revival style. In particular, a Greek Revival-style door surround, flat stone window lintels and 6/6 sash replaced the original features. Also by that time, the house was connected by a two-story hyphen to the domestic outbuilding, now designated 34 Randall Street (AA-1625).

The third phase of construction (Phase III), occurred ca. 1884, and involved the enlargement and interior division of the house. A single entry bay was added to the northeast end wall of the house (now 144 Prince George Street, AA-1194), creating a side-passage entry. Additionally, a two-story ell was added to the rear of 144 Prince George Street and the former single-family dwelling was divided on the interior to form two separate side-passage dwellings. At the same time, the facade of the dwelling was stuccoed (to obscure the addition of the bay and altered brickwork), three segmental-arched dormers were added to unify the facade, and the interior was slightly reconfigured to allow for the conversion from a single-family dwelling to two separate houses (i.e. doors were filled in).

¹ One of the associated domestic buildings still stands at 34 Randall Street (AA-1625) and has been converted into a single-family dwelling.

Section 7 Page 2

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

As it stands today, the dwelling at 142 Prince George Street is a 2-1/2-story, three-bay, side-passage dwelling measuring 40' by 40'. Raised upon a stone foundation, the building is of brick construction; the facade is laid in header bond and covered with a stucco finish, leaving none of the brick visible. The rear and side walls are laid in English bond. The dwelling is covered with a gable roof, clad with slate shingles, and features a broad, projecting cornice (from Phase 3) with an ogee profile and modillions under the soffit. Two segmental-arched dormers are located off-center between the second and third bays. A brick chimney is located on the southwest end wall between the house and its now-enclosed two-story porch.

The facade is divided into three equal bays and clad with a stucco finish. The entry is located in the northeast bay, in what was the center bay of the original five-bay house, and the window openings are located to the south. The entry door is recessed with a Greek Revival-style wood door surround from Phase 2 composed of engaged pilasters supporting an entablature and projecting ogee cornice. The two windows on the first story and the three windows on the second story are all 6/6 with stone sills and lintels. Two segmental-arched dormers in the gable roof are fitted with 6/6 sash.

The southwest elevation facing Randall Street includes the two-story porch built against the original end wall and the gable end of the main block rising above it. The porch, built by 1858 according to the *Sachse Bird's Eye View of Annapolis*, is constructed of frame with Doric columns supporting the porch roofs. Originally an open porch, the bays were filled in during the second half of this century with groups of 6/6 windows on the second story and large 15-light casements on the first story. The gable end of the wall of the main house is visible above the porch, exposing the English bond brickwork and the exterior end chimney, which is also laid in English bond and features a corbelled cap. Two 6/6 windows are located on either side of this chimney in the attic level.

The southeast (rear) elevation includes two principal additions abutting the original rear wall of the house: 1) a two-story hyphen which existed by 1858 and built between the main block of the house and one of the domestic dependencies now designated 34 Randall Street; and 2) a frame, one-story kitchen wing located on the site of a 19th century rear wing, but mostly a product of this

Section 7 Page 3

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
century.

The hyphen is of frame construction, clad with stucco and is covered with a gable roof with a shed roof extension. The shed roof end wall faces Randall Street with a door on the first story and a 6/6 window above. The gable end directly abuts the domestic dependency at 34 Randall Street, exposing little wall surface.

The kitchen wing is a one-story frame structure clad with German siding and covered with a shed roof. The wing existed as early as 1885, according to the maps, but has been altered during this century with the German siding and fixed windows. Two bays of the main block of the house are exposed on the second story above this kitchen addition, revealing the English bond brickwork of the rear wall. One bay is filled with a 6/6 window; the other window rendered smaller with brick infill and filled with a four-light paired casement.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The interior of 142 Prince George Street has a side-passage, double-pile plan. The side-passage was originally the central-passage of the five-bay house and includes the stair and ornate 18th-century plaster crown molding identical to that found in the front and rear parlors of 144 Prince George Street. The crown molding consists of a projecting cornice with alternating modillions and rosettes located on the corona and an egg-and-dart trim on the cymatium. The bed molding is ornamented with a fret motif, rope motif, and torus-shaped picture molding. Located against the southwest wall, the stair is Greek Revival in style and is a product of phase 2 period of construction. It features a fancy turned newel post, turned balusters, a scrolled stringer, and paneled side walls. An entry opening in front of the stair leads into the front parlor. Other than the surviving crown molding, the trim in the hall is a result of the Phase 3 period of construction and features bull's eye cornerblocks and pilaster casings. The original floors have been carpeted and edged by eight-inch high baseboards with ogee molding.

The front parlor, rectangular in plan, has a chimney breast featuring a Greek Revival-style marble mantel centered on the southwest wall. The mantel has unadorned Tuscan-like pilasters, a plain frieze, and square-edged shelf. The northeast wall of the room provides access to the rear parlor through a very large

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Section 7 Page 4

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

double-wide entry opening with four folding single-leaf doors with eight panels each. The opening is trimmed with wide square-edged casings with an interior beaded surround. The floors retain their original wide wood floorboards, while all of the original trim was replaced during the second phase of construction and replaced with Greek Revival style-trim, characterized by wide, unadorned frieze.

The splayed side panels of the windows and the recessed panel under the windows appear to be original. The window located to the west of the chimney breast on the southwest wall was converted into a jib window during the Phase 2 period of construction, thus allowing access to the two-story porch.

The rear parlor similarly has a chimney breast located on center of the southwest wall. Based upon findings in the basement, it appears that this room originally featured a corner fireplace; a coal burning fireplace was added later (probably during the Phase 3 period of construction). Much less ornate than that found in the front room, the fireplace opening has a wood mantel with a stone shelf.

Two entry openings are located against the rear wall of the east parlor: one opening leads into the one-story kitchen addition and the other opening provides access into the two-story hyphen that connected the house to the associated domestic outbuilding. Originally a window opening, the door into the kitchen has splayed reveals, a two-light transom, and square-edged casings. The entry opening leading into the hyphen has a six-paneled door and square-edged casings. The opening to the hyphen does not appear to have originally served as a window; and thus, possibly was an original exterior entry to the rear of the property.

The second floor of the house is divided into two rooms, a side-passage hall, and a bathroom. The hall has been carpeted and wall papered, but seams in the baseboard indicate the location of the entry opening that originally provided access to the rooms on the northern portion of the building. Both the front and rear bedrooms have chimney breasts on center of the southwest wall. The stone mantels are adorned by Tuscan columns, unadorned faces, and projecting shelves. While the floors do appear to be historic, they measure approximately five inches wide as opposed to the more common eight to twelve-inch width of 18th century houses, suggesting they were replaced. The casings, in general, are square-edged with a large interior bead.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Section 7 Page 5

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

The third floor has two bedrooms with wide dormer openings, low ceilings, and square-edged casings. The wide chimney breast, which has no opening, appears to span the width of the southeast wall, suggesting that the third floor was originally one large room.

The entry opening in the hyphen between the house and domestic outbuilding (original use has not been determined) that was built by 1858 has been closed. No longer serving as a connector, the hyphen provides additional space for the main house at 142 Prince George Street. This space retains much of its 19th century detailing, including a boxed stair with paneled wall stringers.

The second floor of the hyphen contains a small office whose front wall exposes, in part, the original exterior brick wall of the main house and the four-course brick beltcourse. A small attic room above this office is fitted with a lead-lined floor that served as a cistern that drained rainwater from the roof of the main house. Plugged by a small metal stopper, a circular cut made in the ceiling of the office allowed the water to pour through a "showerhead." This type of a lead-lined cistern was a fashionable plumbing feature of the early 19th century in affluent neighborhoods and is the only one of its type known in Annapolis.²

The attic of the house extends across both 142 and 144 Prince George Street and can be reached from both houses. The original 18th-century roof structure survives and consists of rafters mortise and tenoned and pegged with wooden pegs at the ridge.

The cellar of the house is reached by a contemporary stair (1961) that replaced a ladder stair under the main stair in the center hall. Excavated in 1961, the basement still exposes the original foundation walls and some of the original hewn floor joists. The cellar is divided into two rooms running longitudinally; the wall between the front and rear room is stone with galetting. The front room of the basement features a stone chimney breast on center of the southwest wall. The chimney breast was reconstructed approximately 30 years ago. The back room has a stone chimney breast, located in the southern corner, that has no fireplace opening and a brick flue on center. This corner chimney breast provides evidence that the rear parlor on the first floor originally had a corner fireplace that was supplanted during the

² Jennifer A. Haskell, "Plumbing at the Highlands, Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, 1845-1904," (Masters Thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 1990), p. 11-13.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Section 7 Page 6

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

late 19th century by a coal burning stove. A bulkhead entrance on the rear wall of the cellar originally provided access to the cellar from the exterior, but now leads into the crawl space under the kitchen wing. The bulkhead walls were rebuilt with six-course brick walls and new steps were installed.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Section 8 Page 1

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

The building at 142-144 Prince George Street was constructed for Thomas Rutland between 1783 and 1785 as a single-family dwelling. Sold to Dr. James Murray in 1785, the imposing building with its brick kitchen, medical shop, and smokehouse served as the home of the Murray heirs for over sixty years. In 1845, the property was purchased by James Iglehart, Jr., a merchant on Market Space who significantly altered the dwelling. Under the fifty year ownership of the Iglehart family, the building was ornamented with Greek Revival-style trim (ca. 1858), and by 1884, the interior had been divided into two separate single-family dwellings and a single entry bay was added on the north elevation. Although not sold separately until 1892, 142 Prince George Street was purchased by Robert L. Werntz. The Werntz family, who used the building as a preparatory school for the Naval Academy and then as a rental property, sold the domestic outbuilding designated as 34 Randall Street in 1933. Despite the numerous alterations to the original plan of the building, 142-144 Prince George Street retains some notable original and intact detailing on the interior and provides an excellent example of 18th century and 19th century designs. Additionally, the two-story hyphen contains a pre-1858 lead-lined "shower" cistern, the only known plumbing feature of its type in Annapolis.

PROPERTY HISTORY

Designated as part of Lot 96 on the 1718 Stoddert Map, the land on which the house now stands was originally part of a 49-1/2 foot tract extending north along Prince George Street. In 1748, the property was sold by Dr. Charles Carroll to Patrick Creagh. As early as 1730, Creagh had purchased Lots 95, 97, 98, and 99 from Amos Garrett. A builder, painter, and shipowner by trade, Creagh erected a dwelling on Lot 95 between 1735 and 1747.³ Creagh was in financial difficulties by 1754 with British merchants and was forced to mortgage a great deal of his Annapolis land holdings. With the mortgage remaining unpaid, Creagh devised the property to his wife Frances and daughter Elizabeth Creagh in 1761.

In 1762, Thomas Rutland, Sr. purchased Creagh's property from the British mortgagors for 350 pounds sterling. By 1780, Creagh's heirs had conveyed their dower rights to the property to Thomas Rutland, grandson of Thomas Rutland and son of Edmund Rutland. Born in the 1750s, Thomas Rutland was a prominent Annapolis

³ See MHT Form AA-654, 160 Prince George Street.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Section 8 Page 2

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
merchant and planter, who was also known as the builder of the *Willing Tom*, the only known ship to have been built in Annapolis during the Revolutionary War.⁴

BUILDING HISTORY

Between 1764 and 1783, at least fourteen major townhouses and four combination residence/businesses were erected in Annapolis, including the Paca House at 186 Prince George Street (1763), the Hammond-Harwood House at 19 Maryland Avenue (1774), and the James Brice House at 42 East Street (1776)¹⁷⁶⁵⁻⁶⁴. Thomas Rutland, living slightly beyond his means, began to erect one of these major townhouses at 142-144 Prince George Street by the early 1780s. In 1783, Rutland was assessed for 1-1/2 acres (two lots) at 833 pounds. The tax list does not show any inhabitants occupying a household, thus suggesting that the property had not been improved until after 1783.⁵ As early as 1760, Rutland was responsible for the construction of the imposing brick dwelling at 9 Maryland Avenue (AA-621).

Although the halt of economic growth by the early 1780s affected everyone to some degree, the greatest impact was to merchants and storekeepers who had benefited immensely after the end of the Revolution. Ironically, it was the optimism of the merchants in the postwar years that eventually eroded the unstable market by saturating it with goods. During the declining years of the 1780s, four of the eighteen major merchants left Annapolis. Of those who remained, all but Thomas Rutland managed to survive the setbacks, although the prospects of enormous profits had been greatly diminished.⁶

On January 14, 1785, Rutland wrote to Dr. James Murray requesting a loan; "...I have thought proper therefore to request of you, if you have a sum of money by you which you have not an immediate demand for, to let me have the use of it for a short time...for

⁴ Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*. (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 16.

⁵ 1783 Tax List, Annapolis Hundred, p. 4.

⁶ Papenfuse, p. 166.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Section 8 Page 3

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
over three months."⁷ The following day, Rutland wrote Dr. Murray again suggesting that he would sell his house at 142-144 Prince George Street in an effort to raise funds. "Nothing would urge my selling it but my immediate demand for cash; it is so convenient to business of all kinds...the lowest price that I will take for house, office, yard, garden, etc, belonging to it, is 1800 pounds cash."⁸ Rutland's desperate need for cash induced him to write Dr. Murray on January 24, 1785, "...it [the dwelling house] is so very commodious that I shall part with it very unwillingly at almost any price...Nothing but my immediate demand for cash would induce me to sell it."⁹

Labeled the worst failure during the 1780s economic decline, Thomas Rutland went bankrupt in 1785, owing over 20,000 pounds to his British creditors.¹⁰ John Creagh Mackubin paid the creditors 2000 pounds in 1785 in return for the upper portion of Lot 95, which included the Patrick Creagh House. The remaining portion of Lot 95 and all of Lot 96, including the brick dwelling at 142 Prince George Street, were purchased by Dr. James Murray for 2000 pounds on February 19, 1785. All of the property not conveyed to Murray was seized just before the 1789 death of Rutland, who had relocated to Georgia, by the Anne Arundel County Sheriff to satisfy a debt incurred prior to its being transferred to Mackubin in 1785. Mackubin was never repaid by Rutland or his heirs, and the Creagh property was sold at a public auction to Absalom Ridgely in 1788 for 256 pounds.

Born in Chestertown and educated in Edinburgh, Dr. James Murray was a prominent military physician who lived and practiced medicine at his house at 142-144 Prince George Street. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax charged Murray with one brick dwelling (50' x 32'), a one story brick kitchen (32' x 16'), a brick medical shop (16' x 16'), and a brick smokehouse (10' x 8'), assessed at \$1200.¹¹

⁷ "Letter Books of Thomas Rutland," Volume I, 1783-1787, (Maryland State Archives, MS1725).

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Papenfuse, p. 166.

¹¹ Federal Direct Tax of 1798, folio 12.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Section 8 Page 4

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

Murray died in 1819, devising his estate to his wife Sarah Nevett Murray. The Murray family, which consisted of five children, continued to own and reside in the dwelling. Murray's second child, Sally Scott Murray was married to Governor Edward Lloyd (served 1809-1811), who died in the Murray house in 1834. By 1841, however, the building was used as a boarding house by lessee Nicholas Edwin Watkins.¹² Renouncing all claim to their mother's estate, the Murray heirs allowed Alexander Randall to sell the property to James Iglehart, Jr. for \$1530 in 1845.

James Iglehart, Jr. (1790-1874) was a merchant who maintained a store on Market Space. During the ownership of James Iglehart, and by 1858, the house was altered by the addition of a two-story porch on the southwest elevation, and stylistic changes reflecting the Greek Revival style were undertaken on both the interior and exterior.

Anne Sellman Iglehart and William Thomas Iglehart, the children of James Iglehart, Jr., etched their names into a glass pane located in the southeastern parlor on the first floor. The window, which opens onto the two-story frame porch, is inscribed with the date February 1860. Biographical research indicates that in 1860, Anne Iglehart was about 36 years old and William Iglehart was 25 years old.

Although James Iglehart, Jr did not die until 1874, he transferred ownership of the dwelling at 142-144 Prince George Street to Anne Sellman Iglehart in 1868. Anne Iglehart continued to live in the dwelling with her husband Captain James Iredell Waddell, whom she had married in 1848. Waddell was a naval officer, commanding the *Shenandoah*, the only Confederate ship to circumnavigate the globe.

As indicated by the census records of 1880, the building was occupied by William T. Iglehart and his family. A lawyer and editor, Iglehart was leasing the dwelling from his sister Anne Waddell, who had moved to a new house at 61 College Avenue (AA-413). Around 1884, as indicated by the deed records and Sanborn map of 1885, the dwelling at 142-144 Prince George Street was altered by the construction of an additional bay on the northeast elevation and the house was converted, by a dividing wall, into two separate dwellings. In November of 1884, Waddell leased the

¹² "142-144 Prince George Street," Property Files at Historic Annapolis, Inc.; Chancery Records 10428.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Section 8 Page 5

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

northern portion of the building, designated today as 144 Prince George Street, to the Board of Governors of the Arundel Club of Annapolis for \$30 a month.

With no surviving children of her own, Anne Waddell bequeathed the entire building in 1891 to her brother Harwood Iglehart for life, then to his sons J. Harwood and Eugene W. Iglehart. Harwood Iglehart died in New York City two years after his sister in 1893. Unable to agree on ownership, the Iglehart heirs were ordered by the circuit court to sell the building at 142 Prince George Street; thus, trustee Frank H. Stockett conveyed the dwelling to Robert L. Werntz for \$2,500 in November 1892. The dwelling at 144 Prince George Street was retained by Eugene W. Iglehart, who used it as rental property.

Robert L. Werntz founded the Naval Academy Preparatory School, which first operated in the building at 142 Prince George Street, prior to relocating in 1907 to the third floor of the Annapolis Opera House Building at 44-48 Maryland Avenue (AA-635). Retaining ownership of the Murray House, Werntz used the dwelling as rental property. According to the 1920 census, bookkeeper Katherine Taylor lived in the building.

Upon the death of Robert Werntz in 1931, the property was bequeathed to nephew William C. Werntz. In 1933, William Werntz transferred ownership of the domestic building connected to the main house by a two-story hyphen to his son Charles Garner Werntz. The domestic building, designated as 34 Randall Street, was converted into a single-family dwelling.

The remaining portion of the main house at 142 Prince George Street continued to be owned by the Werntz family. In circa 1959, Nancy Jane Coyner, the daughter of C. Garner Werntz, and her husband Captain Crawford G. Coyner became the owners of the building. The Coyners, the present owner-occupants, enclosed the two-story side porch in the 1970s. In 1981, an archeological investigation was conducted in the basement, uncovering a brick well and 18th century artifacts (18AP26/18AN526).

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Dr. James Murray House

name of property

Annapolis, Maryland

county and state

=====

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

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/Single Dwelling
Education/School

Known Design Source: Unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
Chain of Title for 142 Prince George Street:

- 1748: Dr. Charles Carroll to Patrick Creagh
49-1/2 feet on Prince George Street, part
of Lot 96
Provincial Court Deeds,
Liber BT 4 Folio 234
- January 12, 1761: Patrick Creagh willed to Frances and
Elizabeth Creagh
Dwelling house on Lot 95 and part of Lot
96
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber L 31 Folio 336
- 1762: Bartholomew Pomeroy and Joseph Janson to
Thomas Rutland
Mortgaged by Creagh in 1754 to Pomeroy
and Janson
Lot 95 and part of 96
Provincial Court Deeds,
Liber DD 2 Folio 206
- November 22, 1780: Elizabeth Mackubin, daughter of Patrick
Creagh, transferred dower rights to
Thomas Rutland of Edmund
Lot 95 and part of 96
Provincial Court Deeds,
Liber TBH 1 Folio 449
- February 19, 1785: Thomas Rutland to Dr. James Murray
Part of Lots 95 and 96 with 105 feet on
Prince George Street with houses, etc.
21,292 Square Feet
Provincial Court Deeds,
Liber TBH 1 Folio 470
- December 17, 1819: Dr. James Murray bequeathed to wife Sarah
Murray
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber EV 1780 Folio 73 Book 39

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-653

Dr. James Murray House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

August 14, 1845: Alexander Randall, Trustee for the estate of Sarah E. Murray, deceased, to James Iglehart, Jr.
A brick dwelling house, office, garden and all out houses on Prince George Street
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHN 1 Folio 256

April 14, 1868: James Iglehart, Jr. to daughter Anne Sellman Iglehart Waddell
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SH 2 Folio 279

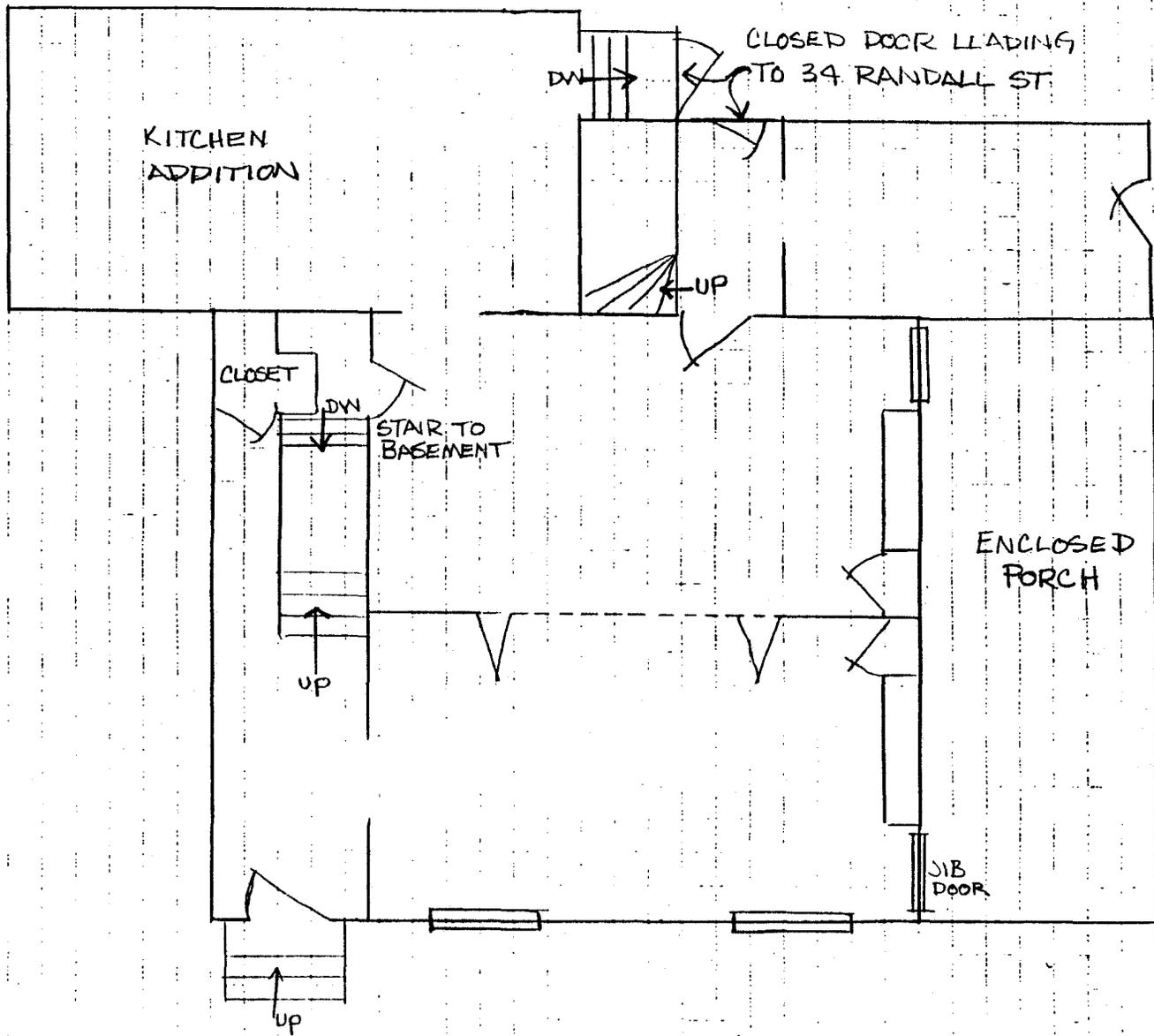
September 24, 1888: Will of Anne Waddell devised to Harwood Iglehart for life, then to J. Harwood Iglehart and Eugene W. Iglehart
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JWB 1 Folio 487

November 2, 1892: Frank H. Stockett, appointed trustee to sell in the circuit court case Osborn S. Iglehart versus Berkley Iglehart, to Robert L. Werntz
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SH 42 Folio 338

November 7, 1931: Robert L. Werntz willed to nephew William C. Werntz

June 21, 1933: William C. Werntz to son C. Garner Werntz
Transfer included 34 Randall Street only

June 24, 1959: C. Garner Werntz will to daughter Nancy Jane Werntz Coyner and her husband Crawford G. Coyner
Transfer included 142 Prince George Street



142 PRINCE GEORGE STREET
FIRST FLOOR

←
NORTH
NOT TO SCALE

AA-653



AA-653

142 PRINCE GEORGE ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE, WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST

1 OF 10



AA-653
142 PRINCE GEORGE ST.
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NE
2 OF 10



AA-653

142 PRINCE GEORGE ST.

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

3 OF 10



AA-653
142 PRINCE GEORGE ST.
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST
4 OF 10



AA-653
142 PRINCE GEORGE ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
ENTRY HALL, LOOKING EAST
5 OF 10



AA-653

142 PRINCE GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

ENTRY HALL, STAIR, LOOKING WEST

6 OF 10



AA-6053

142 PRINCE GEORGE ST.

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

CORNICE, ENTRY HALL

7 OF 10



AA-653

142 PRINCE GEORGE ST.

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

WEST PARLOR, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING SOUTH

8 OF 10



AA-653

142 PRINCE GEORGE ST.

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, EAST AND WEST PARLOR, LOOKING
EAST

9 OF 10



AA-653

142 PRINCE GEORGE ST.

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

HYPHEN, SECOND FLOOR, LOOKING
NORTH

10 OF 10

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 653
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: SF Res
ORIGINAL USE: SF Res
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Poor ()
THEME:
STYLE: Transitional Greek Revival
DATE BUILT: mid 19th C.

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 142 Prince George
COMMON NAME:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 34 Par 45
OWNER: Nancy W. & C. Coyner
ADDRESS: 142 Prince George Annapolis, MD 21401
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 (X) Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
 Brick Veneer () Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
 Bonding Pattern: 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 (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
 Wings () Other: Infilled porch at east end
 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: 2 1/2
 Number of Bays: 3 Entrance Location: Left
 Approximate Dimensions: 40 x 40

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-653

Elliptical dormers with returns, massive end wall chimney, end wall brick with timber lintels and sills at windows; two story infilled frame porch at end wall hides further detail, bracketed cornice at front with stone lintels and sills, facade stucco over brick; Greek Revival entrance with full entablature, transom and sidelights.

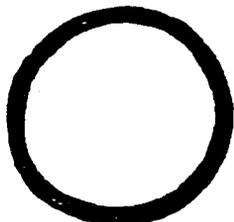
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Randall House is an excellent example of a Greek Revival facade on a Georgian residence, part of a row, important as a type and critical to streetscape at corner location.

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-653
0206532204

Form 10-44
(5/62)

STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 142 Prince George Street	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE residence PRESENT OWNER Wm. Werntz PRESENT USE residence WALL CONSTRUCTION stucco/brick NO. OF STORIES 2 plus dormer attic	2. NAME Randall House DATE OR PERIOD c. 1773 STYLE Georgian/Greek ARCHITECT BUILDER
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	

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

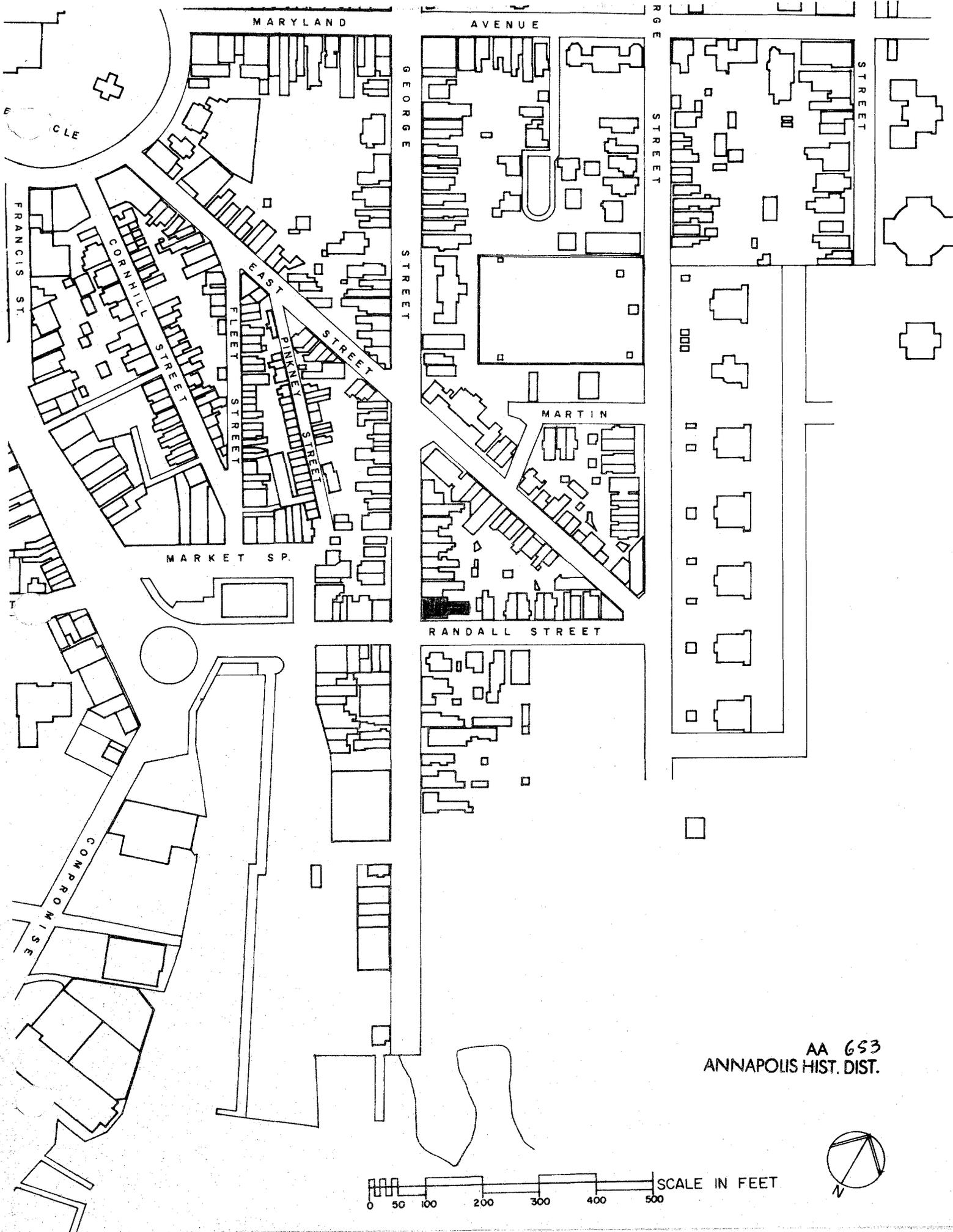
The Randall House is a 18th C. structure of rather large size with one giant end chimney and elliptical roof dormers (6/6). The house has been stuccoed and this facade modelling took place sometime in the mid 19th C., for there are granite caps and sills and the main door is a fine Greek Revival example with period marble steps. Randall house is historically important and attractive, even without restoration, but location, age, and scale make preservation important.

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



Exterior good

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	7. PHOTOGRAPH
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Historic Annapolis, Inc.	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD August 17, 1967



MARYLAND

AVENUE

GEORGE STREET

GEORGE STREET

STREET

CORNHILL STREET

EAST FLEET STREET

PINKNEY STREET

MARKET SP.

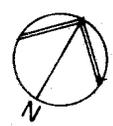
MARTIN

RANDALL STREET

COMPRISE

AA 653
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

SCALE IN FEET
0 50 100 200 300 400 500





142 Prince George

AA 653

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

sw Elevation/camera facing NE



142 Prince George

AA 653

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright

July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SW Elevation/camera facing NE



142 Prince George

AA 653

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SW Elevation/camera facing NE