

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Governor Calvert House
56-58 State Circle
AA-692

The Governor Calvert House, constructed in five phases extending from 1728 through the 1980s, is a prominent domestic building in the Annapolis Historic District, providing an excellent illustration of the growth of the city from its 18th century origins of large estates to the more densely built 20th century city. In addition to this important building's association with several prominent Annapolis families, such as the Governor Calvert and Claude families, it provides important insight into the understanding of the overall architectural and physical development of Annapolis.

Although the building appears today as a large, well-unified, freestanding structure, it has undergone five distinct phases of construction: Phase 1 in 1728; Phase 2 in 1764; Phase 3 in 1854; Phase 4 between 1908 and 1913; and Phase 5 between 1983 and 1984. Elements of all five phases can be seen today in the two-story, three-bay brick building with stylistic elements influenced by the Italianate and Victorian Gothic styles. The basement contains a brick hypocaust, used in antiquity to conduct hot gases from a furnace into the rooms above through a hollow floor and tile flues within the walls. Believed to be the earliest surviving example in America, the hypocaust was constructed to heat the orangery that once stood at the southeast corner of the building.

Historically used as both a single and multiple dwelling, the building continues its domestic use, currently serving as a hotel.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

Inventory No. AA-692 (AA-1597)

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1. Name of Property

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historic name Governor Calvert House; Claude Apartments
other names 56-58 State Circle

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2. Location

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street & number 56-58 State Circle not for publication
city or town Annapolis vicinity _____
state Maryland code _____ county Anne Arundel code _____
zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District
No

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
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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 1728

1764

1854

1903-1913

1983-1984

Significant Dates 1728

1764

1854

1903-1913

1983-1984

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder unknown

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

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

Articles, Books, Published and Unpublished Resources

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

Anne Arundel County Assessment Records. 1876-1896; 1896-1905.
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York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975.

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Jennings, Jan and Herbert Gottfried. American Vernacular Interior
Architecture. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1988.

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Historical Trust. Department of Economic and Community
Development, June 1986.

McIntire, Robert Harry. Annapolis Maryland Families. Baltimore:
Gateway Press, Inc., 1979.

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

Pehnt, Wolfgang, editor. Encyclopedia of Modern Architecture. New
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Record Group 29 "Records of the Bureau of the Census." 1900, 1910
and 1920 Census; Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

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Maps and Drawings

Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Chas. Magnus, 1864, Reproduced, 1967.

Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Sachse, 1858.

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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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.

City Directories

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

Polk's City Directories 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 0.475 acres

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

The property designated 56-58 State Circle occupies the entire Parcel 959 on Tax Map 4-6.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This parcel was originally part of a larger tract of land belonging to Charles Calvert, and his family, and has been associated with the property since the construction of the building in 1728.

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11. Form Prepared By
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name/title Laura Trieschmann/Architectural Historian
organization Traceries date March 14, 1994
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone (301) 656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

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12. Property Owner
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name Historic Inns of Annapolis Limited Partnership
street & number 56-58 State Circle telephone _____
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

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Prominently located on State Circle across from the State House of Maryland, the building at 56-58 State Circle was the second building constructed on the eastern side of the Circle between East Street and Maryland Avenue. The building was constructed in a series of phases between the early-18th century and the late-20th century. Although the building appears today as a well-unified, freestanding structure, it has undergone five distinct phases of construction: Phase I in 1728; Phase 2 in 1764; Phase 3 in 1854; Phase 4 between 1908 and 1913; and Phase 5 between 1983 and 1984.

Phase 1:

Constructed in 1728 on the c1720 foundation of a wood frame structure, the building originally was a one-story with basement dwelling with a gambrel roof and exterior end brick chimneys.¹ Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the five-bay wide building consisted of a central hall, flanked by two symmetrical rooms with an orangery to the southeast. The facade contained 6/6 windows with wide, single-beaded casing and a single entry. Located in the basement of the orangery was a hypocaust, used in Ancient Roman times to conduct hot gases from a furnace into the rooms above through a hollow floor and tile flues within the walls.² Evidence gleaned from the 1989 archaeological survey indicates that the orangery was constructed circa 1730 and demolished in circa 1765, when a small rear wing was added.³

This one-story original building stood relatively unaltered on the site until 1764 when it underwent major reconstruction. Part of this early-18th century building has been incorporated into the structure as it stands today.

¹No building appears on the Stoddert Map of 1718, however the 1723 deed of conveyance, Liber RCW 2 Folio 197, mentions a dwelling on the site. The Baltimore Sun article "New Annapolis Gem" (October 28, 1984, p. J9) states that a wooden structure was demolished and a one-story brick structure constructed by Calvert on the existing foundation.

²Cyril M. Harris. Dictionary of Architecture and Construction. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975), p. 258.

³Miller, Naomi F. "Calvert Interim Report #7, The Calvert Site, Seed Remains." October 1989, p. 5.

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Phase 2:

Struck by lightening in 1752 and partially destroyed by fire in 1764, the remains of the one-story brick dwelling were incorporated into a two-story Georgian dwelling.⁴ There is no physical evidence to determine the configuration of the building after the alteration or any interior renovations that possibly could have occurred.

Phase 3:

In 1854, the two-story dwelling was renovated a second time by the addition of a third story, constructed of brick laid in American Stretcher bond.⁵ According to the 1858 Sachse Bird's Eye View of Annapolis, the L-shaped dwelling stood three-stories in height with a gable roof and exterior end brick chimneys.⁶ The exterior of the building was renovated, producing a grand three-story Italianate brick dwelling with dormer windows. Typical of the Italianate style, the building was ornamented with wide bracketed eaves, elongated 2/2 windows, a stringcourse, and double entry doors with glass panels. During the renovation, interior architectural detailing from the American Victorian period (1840-1910), such as mantles, casing, and baseboard molding, were installed.

Between 1891 and 1892, a one-bay wide wood frame portico was constructed at the center of the facade to provide access to the raised first story.⁷ Measuring 45-feet in width with a straight-flight stair, the portico was constructed of wood with Italianate ornamentation, such as paired square posts, pointed arches, and paired modillions. A plat map, dated 1904, indicates that the

⁴Documentation gleaned from written histories of the site and archeological surveys. (Property files located at Historic Annapolis Foundation).

⁵The date of the addition is gleaned from the Claude mortgage, Liber SH 25 Folio 606, dated 1854.

⁶The Sachse Map of 1858 documents the L-shape plan for the first time; additionally only one exterior end chimney appears on the southeastern elevation. There is no evidence indicating the exact date of the second Flemish bond brick chimney.

⁷Historic Photograph: View from Dome, State House Circle and East Street, ca 1889-1892. Mame Warren Collection; Sanborn Maps, 1891 and 1897.

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dwelling had paired exterior end brick chimneys.⁸

Phase 4:

Between the years 1908 and 1913, the wood frame portico was removed and a two-story projecting brick bay was constructed. During the same time period, the gable roof was removed and a straight-sided mansard roof was built.⁹

Phase 5:

After several years of abandonment and neglect, the three-story dwelling was restored and renovated into a historic inn. The work was done by the architectural firm, C S and D Architects, from Baltimore, Maryland. Following an excavation of the site, a four-story addition, on a poured concrete foundation, was constructed on the rear of the historic building with a three-story central atrium. A two-story underground parking garage was constructed to the east of the addition. Four-foot deep concrete piers were placed at the eastern ends of the side elevations of the historic building to insure its stability.

Restoration of the two exterior end brick chimneys involved the installation of metal tie rods that extended the width of the building. The severely deteriorated eastern end of the southeast elevation was razed and reconstructed. The two-story projecting brick bay was removed and the second-story, one-bay wide wood frame portico reconstructed from historic photographs. The mansard roof was replaced by the side gable roof.

Although every attempt was made to preserve historic materials, the sever deterioration of many windows required the installation of replacement 2/2 wood sash windows. All the 9/9 windows dating from the one-story dwelling remained intact. The original floorboards

⁸Plat GW 36 Folio 388, dated 1904.

⁹The date of construction for the projecting bay and the mansard roof is based on the Sanborn Maps of 1908 and 1913. The appearance of the bay and roof is based on historic photographs, circa 1970, located at Historic Annapolis Foundation.

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were removed due to their deteriorated state. Two layers of glued plywood with one layer of oak floorboards were placed on top of the original beams to create a new and stable floor.

The newly restored building, historically larger in size and scale than the other commercial/residential buildings on the block, appears much as it did following the 1842-1854 renovations, save for the massive addition to the rear of the building and interior alterations.

Today, the building at 56-58 State Circle stands as a grand, three-story brick structure with stylistic elements influenced by the Italianate and Victorian Gothic styles. The first story, comprised of the remains of the original one-story dwelling, is a Flemish bond brick English basement. The three-bay wide building is constructed of all-stretcher bond brick. Covered by a standing seam gable roof, the building has three massive exterior end chimneys constructed of Flemish and all-stretcher bond brick. Three pedimented gable dormers with 1/1 aluminum sash windows project from the gable roof.¹⁰ The overhanging eave of the facade is ornamented with an ogee cornice, paired brackets, and a plain friezeboard. The rear of the building consists of a four-story all-stretcher bond brick addition with a poured concrete foundation and a flat standing seam metal roof. A wood frame portico on concrete piers projects from the raised first story.

The facade (southeast elevation) contains an English basement, constructed of Flemish bond brick and covered with scored stucco. The central entry has a panelled wood replacement door and a six-light transom with plain wood casing. Located on either side of the entry are two 9/9 windows, originally with only one operable sash. The windows have heavy ovolo shaped muntins and matching ovolo casing with a projecting wood sill. The raised first story, indicated by the slightly projecting header brick stringcourse, features a raised wood frame portico. Set upon concrete block piers, the portico has a hipped roof of standing seam metal. The portico is reached by a straight-flight wood stair, ornamented with turned balusters, overhanging treads, and cast iron newels with Gothic finials. Ornamented in the Victorian Gothic style, the

¹⁰A historic photograph, taken after 1892, indicates that the gable dormers had 2/2 windows.

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portico has pierced pointed arches, perforated panels in the balustrade, and paired brackets on a plain frieze board. The wide entry contains double doors of wood and etched glass with a three-light transom and jack-arched lintel. Flanking the central entry are paired 2/2 elongated windows with jack-arched lintels and projecting wood sills.

The second story contains three sets of paired 2/2 windows with the identical ornamentation as the second story. Although the thin single-beaded casing remains, many of the original windows on the second and third stories have been replaced. All of the window casings have hardware for operable shutters.¹¹ Located within the attic level of the gable roof are pedimented gable dormers with 1/1 aluminum sash windows.

The southeast elevation contains paired exterior end chimneys constructed of Flemish bond brick on the basement level and American Stretcher bond brick on the upper portions. The chimney, located at the western end of the elevation, is flanked on the first story by 9/9 windows with wide square casing and ovolo muntins. The chimney located at the eastern end of the elevation is flanked on the first story by 6/6 windows set approximately three-inches lower in height than the 9/9 windows.¹² The 6/6 windows have narrower casings and thinner projecting sills. The sash contains a central mullion flanked by three vertical panes. Located directly beneath the 9/9 windows are the granite and wood lintels of the original basement windows. The upper stories contain 2/2 windows, set symmetrically to those found on the first story. Capped by a jack-arched lintel, the windows have thin mullions, narrow wood sills, and single-beaded casings.

The northwestern elevation contains an exterior end brick chimney constructed of Flemish bond brick at the base with a American Stretcher bond brick shaft. Flanking the chimney are 6/6 windows with the same central mullion and vertical panes as those found on the eastern portion of the southeastern elevation. Directly

¹¹Historic photographs, post 1892, indicate the building had operable louvered shutters on the 9/9 windows in the English basement.

¹²A historic photograph (no date noted, although it was taken after the portico was constructed in circa 1897), owned by the Historic Inns of Annapolis, show that the present 6/6 windows were historically 9/9.

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beneath the first story window at the western end of the elevation is the granite and wood lintel of the basement window. The upper stories contain 2/2 windows with jack-arched lintels, thin mullions, and single-beaded casings.

The rear of the original dwelling was removed when the rear four-story addition was constructed in the late 1980s. The American Stretcher bond brick addition is set upon a poured concrete foundation and has a flat roof with a central atrium. The addition contains 1/1 aluminum sash windows with projecting header brick sills. The addition is finished with a projecting brick stringcourse and cornice. Several multi-light double doors have been installed at the first story to allow access to the central atrium and banquet rooms.

The interior of the original 1728 dwelling consists of a central-passage, two room plan. Although the interior has been renovated several times over the years, it retains the original projecting window aprons and panelled surrounds, from the 1728 period. The baseboard, approximately seven-inches in height, has a beaded ogee molding. The painted Federal mantel located in the southeast room, has Tuscan pilasters, a central panel, and projecting shelf. The hearth and fireback are constructed of brick. The window and doors have molded casing. The exposed wood mantel found in the northwestern room is designed in the American Victorian style (1840-1900). The projecting shelf of the mantel is supported by pilasters ornamented with fluting, double coning, and carved lotus. The elaborately carved central panel contains wave scolling, round rosettes, and leaves. The facing, hearth, and fireback are constructed of brick.

The northeastern room of the first floor contains a painted wood, American Victorian style (1840-1900) mantel. The projecting shelf of the mantel is supported by sculptured pilasters ornamented with fluted base blocks and capitals. The central panel contains horizontal fluting and a round rosette. The hearth and fireback are constructed of brick. The casing and baseboards are identical to those found in the western rooms. Directly below the room, located in the basement, is a brick hypocaust. The hypocaust, discovered during excavations in the 1980s, contains underground chambers or ducts. The hypocaust was developed during the Roman era to circulate hot air below floor in the Roman baths. Additionally, gases escaped up flues in the walls thus heating

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these as well.¹³ The hypocaust is visible through the transparent floor.

Presently the central hall provides access to the rear atrium and elevators within the addition. The rear addition was not included in the survey due to its recent date of construction.

The rooms located on the second and third floors of the historic dwelling contain projecting window apron, molded pilaster casing, and American Victorian style mantels.

The basement level of the historic dwelling has exposed brick foundation walls and poured concrete floors. Access to the basement is provided through the rear addition and the exterior side entry on the southeastern elevation.¹⁴

¹³The exact date of the construction of the hypocaust has not been determined; however, archaeologists suggest that it dates from the 1720s.

¹⁴A historic photograph (no date indicated), owned by the Historic Inns of Annapolis, indicated the basement was accessed by straight-flight wood stairs and double wood cellar doors.

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Constructed in 1728 on property once owned by Governor Charles Calvert, the building at 56-58 State Circle was the second building constructed on State Circle between East Street and Maryland Avenue. Its various phases of construction from 1728 until 1982, serve as an important physical reminder to the continuing evolution of Annapolis from the early 18th century until the present. The building's individual history, including its association with several prominent Annapolis families, provides important insight into the understanding of the overall development of Annapolis and is, therefore, a significant contribution to the Historic District.

Designated as part of lot 82 and all of lot 83 on the Stoddert Map of 1718, the property originally was owned by Philemon Hemsley, a merchant and member of the General Assembly. The property on State Circle was conveyed to William and Mary Hemsley Rogers in 1723. Between the years 1718 and 1723, a wood frame structure was constructed on the site by either Philemon Hemsley or William Rogers.¹⁵

After his term as governor was finished in 1727, Governor Charles Calvert purchased the property from Rogers for L220. William Rogers and his family remained in the wood frame house until 1728, when the mortgage was paid in-full.¹⁶ At that time, Calvert demolished the wood frame structure and built a one-story brick dwelling on the existing foundation. About 1734, Charles Calvert died and bequeathed the property to his wife, Rebecca and their daughters. Upon the death of Rebecca Calvert, Elizabeth Calvert, the only surviving Calvert child, obtained full ownership.

The one-story brick house was occupied by Elizabeth Calvert, the daughter of Charles Calvert, and her uncle/husband, the Honorable Benedict Calvert. Benedict Calvert, the brother of Charles Calvert, served as Governor for the State of Maryland from 1727 to 1731. In 1752, the one-story Calvert dwelling was struck by

¹⁵The exact date of construction of the wood frame structure has not been determined, therefore the original owner of the house is unknown. The building does not appear on the Stoddert Map of 1718; however, it is mentioned in a deed of sale dated 1723 (Liber RCW 2 Folio 197). An article entitled "New Annapolis Gem." in the Baltimore Sun (October 28, 1984, p. J9.) explains that the wood frame structure was demolished and replaced by a one-story brick dwelling in 1720 by Governor Calvert; however, deed research indicates that Calvert did not own the property until 1727.

¹⁶Liber RD 1 Folio 84

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lightening and in 1764 suffered severe damage by fire.¹⁷ Following the fire, the remains of the one-story brick building were incorporated into a two-story Georgian style brick dwelling. By 1765, the Calverts leases the property. In 1772, the mercantile firm of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson advertised in the Maryland Gazette, that they were selling imported goods at 56-58 State Circle. The journals for the Auditor General indicate that the building was used as barracks by the State of Maryland until 1784.¹⁸

The 1789 tax assessments for the city of Annapolis indicate that Edward Henry Calvert was charged with a two-story brick dwelling on State House Circle. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax indicates that the property contained "a two-story brick dwelling house 40 x 20 with a one-story shed 40 x 15, one frame outhouse 15 x 12, one brick smokehouse 12 x 12, assessed at \$1000.00 for half an acre with Robert Denney as Tenant.

The Calvert family owned the property until 1810, when Governor Charles Calvert's grandson, Edward Henry Calvert sold it to Robert Denney, a tenant since 1798. When Robert Denney purchased the property in 1810, the deed of sale listed the conveyance of "part of lot 82, all of lot 83, other buildings, and houses."¹⁹ Following Denney's death in 1817-1818, the property was sold to his nephew, printer Jonas Green II, by order of the Chancellor.²⁰ Jonas Green II was the grandson of Jonas Green I, printer to the colony of Maryland in the 18th century who re-activated the Maryland Gazette. Jonas Green II, assisted his father, Frederick Green, and his uncle, Samuel Green, with the publication of the Maryland Gazette following the death of Jonas Green I.

In 1833, Jonas Green II was constructing a two-story printing office at 50 State Circle, located at the corner of East Street and State Circle. Aaron Duvall financed most of the construction for

¹⁷"Lot History for Annapolis, Maryland." Parcel 17, Section I, Lot 83 and part of 82.

¹⁸Auditor General Journals, Liber B Folio 416, March 6, 1784.

¹⁹Liber NH 11 Folio 508, dated 1810.

²⁰Robert Denney married Augusta Green, the daughter of Jonas Green I.

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the building, a total cost of \$700.00. Jonas Green, having borrowed from the banks since 1812 offered to sell Duvall a portion of the property fronting on East Street as payment. Green, unable to raise funds, mortgaged the lots to his brother as security for promissory notes taken out at the Farmers Bank. By the end of 1835, the Bank sued to recover the debt and Duvall, having never received his portion of the land, sued for title of the property. In a 1843 Chancery Court case, Aaron Duvall obtained title to most of the land he had claimed on East Street, while the two-story dwelling and printing office, fronting on State Circle, were sold to satisfy creditors.²¹

The State Circle property was purchased by Robert Welsh of Ben.²² Welsh leased the dwelling at 56-58 State Circle until 1854, when the property was purchased by Dr. Abram Claude.²³ The 1854 mortgage agreement between Welch and Claude, states the existence of "a frame office, a large three-story and attic brick house, now in process of erection, a two-story and attic brick building at corner of East Street, now used as a school house, frame stable and two other frame buildings, used as carpenters shops."²⁴

Dr. Abram Claude was the grandson of a watchmaker from Switzerland and son of Dr. Dennis Claude, who served as the Mayor of Annapolis (1828-1836 and 1853) and State Treasurer (1854-1860). Abram Claude was born in Anne Arundel County on December 4, 1818. He attended St. John's College in 1838. A physician by profession, he served as Mayor in 1847-1850, 1854, 1867-1868, and 1883-1889. During the years 1871 and 1883, he was a professor of natural sciences at St. John's College. Between 1895 and 1899, Abram Claude was postmaster. Abram and Rachel Ann Tuck Claude were the parents of seven children.²⁵

²¹"The Printing Office." 50 State Circle, p. 1. A report located at the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

²²Liber WSG 26 Folio 175

²³Liber NHG 4 Folio 197

²⁴Liber SH 25 Folio 606

²⁵Robert Harry McIntire. Annapolis Maryland Families. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), p 139.

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county and state

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Upon the death of Abram Claude in 1901, the property was bequeathed equally to his children. In 1911, the Claude heirs began to subdivide and convey portions of the lot. Between 1908 and 1913, the large single-family dwelling was converted into approximately six private apartments, occupied by members of the family. During this same period, the projecting brick bay was applied in place of the portico and the straight-sided mansard roof constructed. Descendants of the Claude family resided in the building until 1977, when a default in the mortgage prompted the sale of the neglected apartment building.²⁶ Douglas H. Gordon, Charles C.W. Atwater, and R. Tilghman Brice, III, were appointed trustees, empowered to sell the 20,697 square foot parcel. It was purchased by Bruce F. and Gretel D. Brown.

In 1982 through 1984, the University of Maryland and the Historic Annapolis Foundation conducted archaeological excavations in the original portions of the building and the surrounding property. A hypocaust, believed to date from the ownership of Benedict Calvert in the 1730s, was discovered to the rear of the building below the orangery. A hypocaust, a heating system developed by the Romans, conducted hot air from a basement furnace thru flues to individual rooms of houses and baths.²⁷ An article in the Baltimore Sun, entitled "New Annapolis Gem," suggests that the Calvert hypocaust "is the earliest surviving example in America...thought to have heated an orangery, where potted fruit trees were kept in winter."²⁸ The excavations uncovered over a half-million artifacts within the basement and surrounding the building.

After remaining abandoned and severely neglected, the building was purchased in 1983 by the Historic Inns of Annapolis Limited Partnership. The Partnership began to develop the site, constructing a four-story rear addition, excavating the surrounding property, and renovating the historic three-story dwelling. Within eighteen months the development of the building located at 56-58 State Circle was concluded. Now referred to as the Governor Calvert Inn, after the Honorable Charles Calvert, the original dwelling and contemporary rear addition contain 128 rooms and a

²⁶Equity 21,801, Liber 2935 Folio 166

²⁷Harris, p. 258.

²⁸"New Annapolis Gem." Baltimore Sun. October 28, 1984, p. J9.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

Section 8 Page *5

56-58 State Circle
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====

two-story parking garage.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 State Circle
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: Rural Agrarian
Intensification, 1680-
1815

Agricultural-Industrial
Transition, 1815-1870

Industrial / Urban
Dominance, 1870-1930

Modern Period, 1930-
Present

Resource Type(s): Standing Structure

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 State Circle
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====
Chain of Title for 56-58 State Circle:

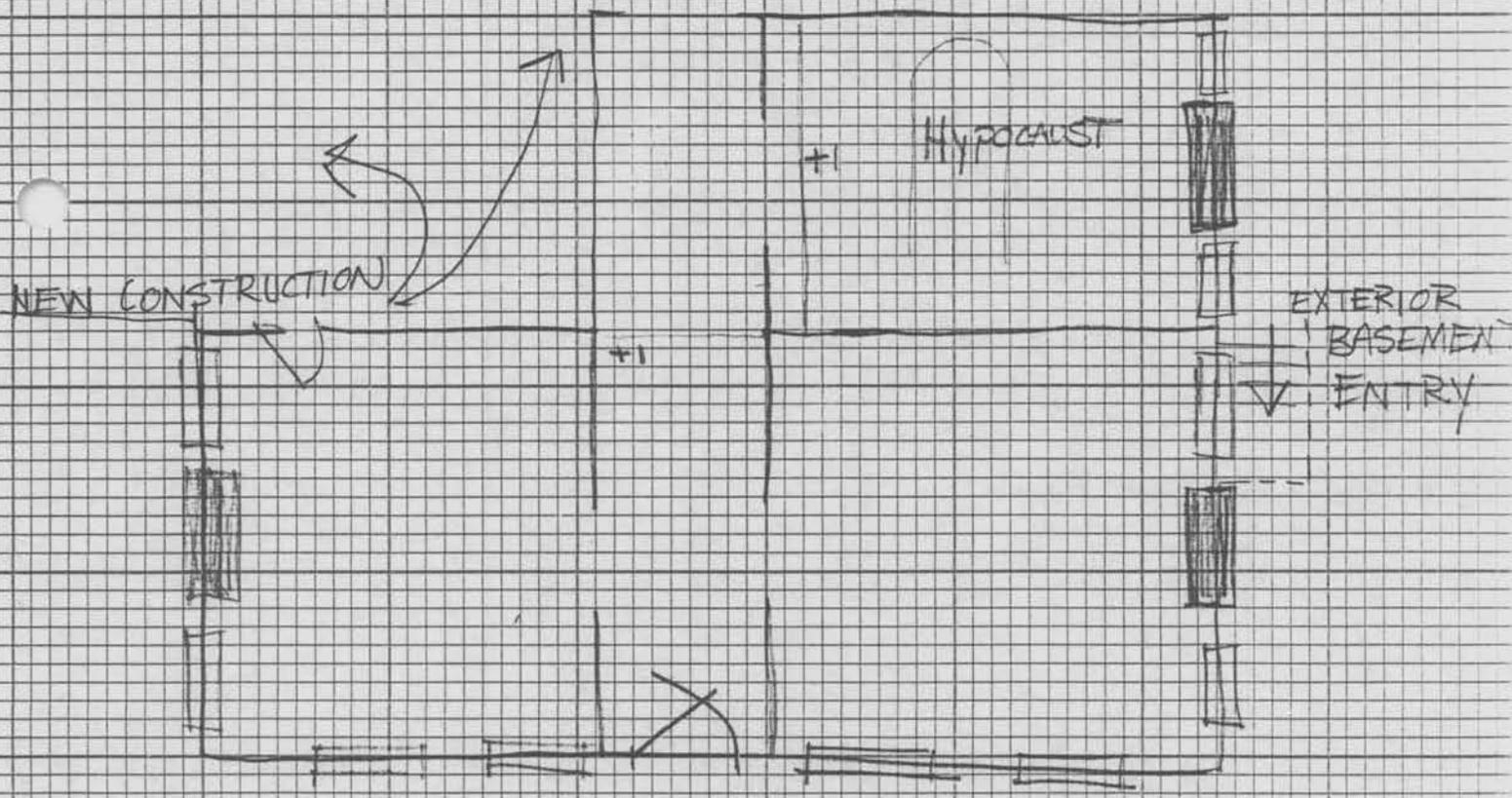
- 1718: Part of lot 82 and all of lot 83 surveyed by Stoddert for
Philemon Hemsley
- c1719: Philemon Hemsley to William and Mary Hemsley Rogers
- 1723: William and Mary Rogers to Thomas Larkin
Lot 83 and house
Liber RCW 2 Folio 197
- 1723: Thomas Larkin to William Rogers
Liber RCW 2 Folio 200
- 1727: William Rogers to Honorable Charles Calvert
Rogers to retain house until mortgage paid
Liber SY 1 Folio 286
- 1728: William Rogers to Honorable Charles Calvert
mortgage on property paid, Rogers vacates house
Liber RD 1 Folio 155
- c1734: Honorable Charles Calvert wills to wife Rebecca and two
daughters.
- 1747: Daniel Larke, Jr. to Elizabeth Calvert
Sale of 60 square feet
Liber RB 2 Folio 566
- 1788: Benedict Calvert, husband of Elizabeth Calvert, wills to
son, Edward Henry Calvert
- 1810: Edward H. Calvert to Robert Denney
Liber NH 11 Folio 508
- 1819: Ramsey Waters, Trustee for Robert Denney to Jonas Green
Liber WSG 6 Folio 421
- 1842: Jonas Green to Robert Welch of Ben and Martha Welch and
Mary Green
Liber WSG 26 Folio 175

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

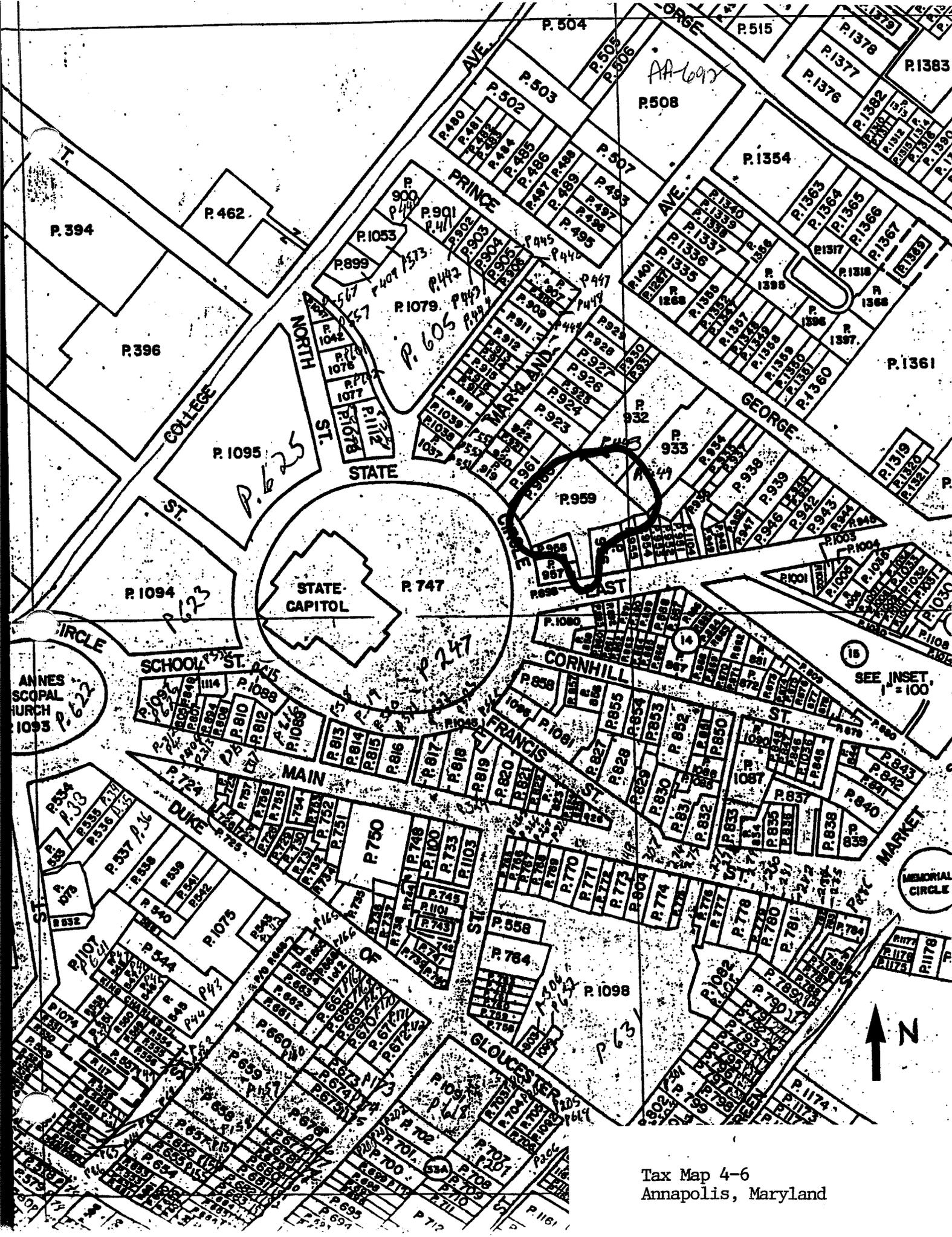
Inventory No. AA-692 ~~(AA-1597)~~

56-58 State Circle
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

- =====
- 1854: Robert Welch of Ben to Dr. Abram Claude
Liber NHG 4 Folio 197
- 1901: Will of Abram Claude to his children
Will Liber RB 1 Folio 59
- 1975: Descendants of Abram Claude default on mortgage
Equity Case 21,801
- 1977: Douglas H. Gordon, Charles C.W. Atwater, and R. Tilghman
Brice, III, Trustees, convey to Bruce F. and Gretel D.
Brown
Liber 2935 Folio 166
- 1983: Bruce F. and Gretel D. Brown to Historic Inns of
Annapolis Limited Partnership
Liber 3576 Folio 146



FIRST STORY
56-58 STATE CIRCLE



Tax Map 4-6
Annapolis, Maryland



View from Dome: State House Circle and
East Street Ca. 1889-1892

East Street, center, Cornhill Street, right [c. 1889-92]

(preceding pages) Extremely harsh winters often caused the oyster fleet to be frozen into Annapolis' harbor, bringing that industry, and commerce in general, to a standstill.

(preceding pages) Cornhill Street, center [winter 1876-7]

AP-692

AA-692



54 and 56-58 Main Street
Historic Annapolis, no date



54 and 56-58 Main Street
Historic Annapolis, no date

AA-692



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE, LOOKING EAST

1 OF 35



10

AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRALERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE, VIEW LOOKING EAST

2 OF 35



AA-692(~~AA-1592~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NORTH

3 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1991

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE VIEW LOOKING EAST

4 OF 35



39

AA-692(~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRLLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE, VIEW LOOKING NORTH

5 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1547~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS

TRALERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE, PORTICO TO 2ND STORY, VIEW
LOOKING NE

6 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1591~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994
MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE, 1ST STORY $\frac{1}{2}$ PORTICO VIEW
LOOKING NORTHEAST

7 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994
MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE, 1ST STORY WINDOW DETAIL

8 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE, 2ND & 3RD STORY VIEW

LOOKING NORTHEAST

9 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE, 3RD STORY $\frac{1}{2}$ PORTICO CORNICE
VIEW LOOKING NORTH

10 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA 169T~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPD

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, 2ND STORY
VIEW LOOKING NORTH

11 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

2ND FLOOR SOUTHWEST ROOM WINDOW DETAIL
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

12 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1591~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE, DORMER & CORNICE DETAIL, VIEW LOOKING NE

13 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION & ADDITIONS,
VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

14 OF 35



8

AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY, 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE AND REAR ADDITION, VIEW
LOOKING EAST

15 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-159T~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, 1ST STORY DETAIL OF
FOUNDATION VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

16 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

1ST STORY, NORTHWEST ELEVATION &

ADDITION VIEW LOOKING EAST

17 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1591~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION $\frac{1}{2}$ REAR ADDITION,
VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

18 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPD

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, 1ST STORY
VIEW LOOKING NORTH

19 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, WINDOW AND
BRICK DETAIL

20 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION STAIR TO
BASEMENT VIEW LOOKING SOUTH-
WEST

21 OF 35



AA-692(~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS

TRAILERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

22 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

WELL, WESTERN CORNER OF PROPERTY. VIEW LOOKING
NORTH

23 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

HISTORIC PHOTO ND

24 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

1ST FLOOR SOUTH PARLOR WINDOW DETAIL
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST

25 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

1ST FLOOR SOUTH PARLOR, MANTLE DETAIL VIEW LOOKING
SOUTHEAST

26 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS

TRALERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

MANTLE, GROUND FLOOR, NW PARLOR

27 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-159T~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

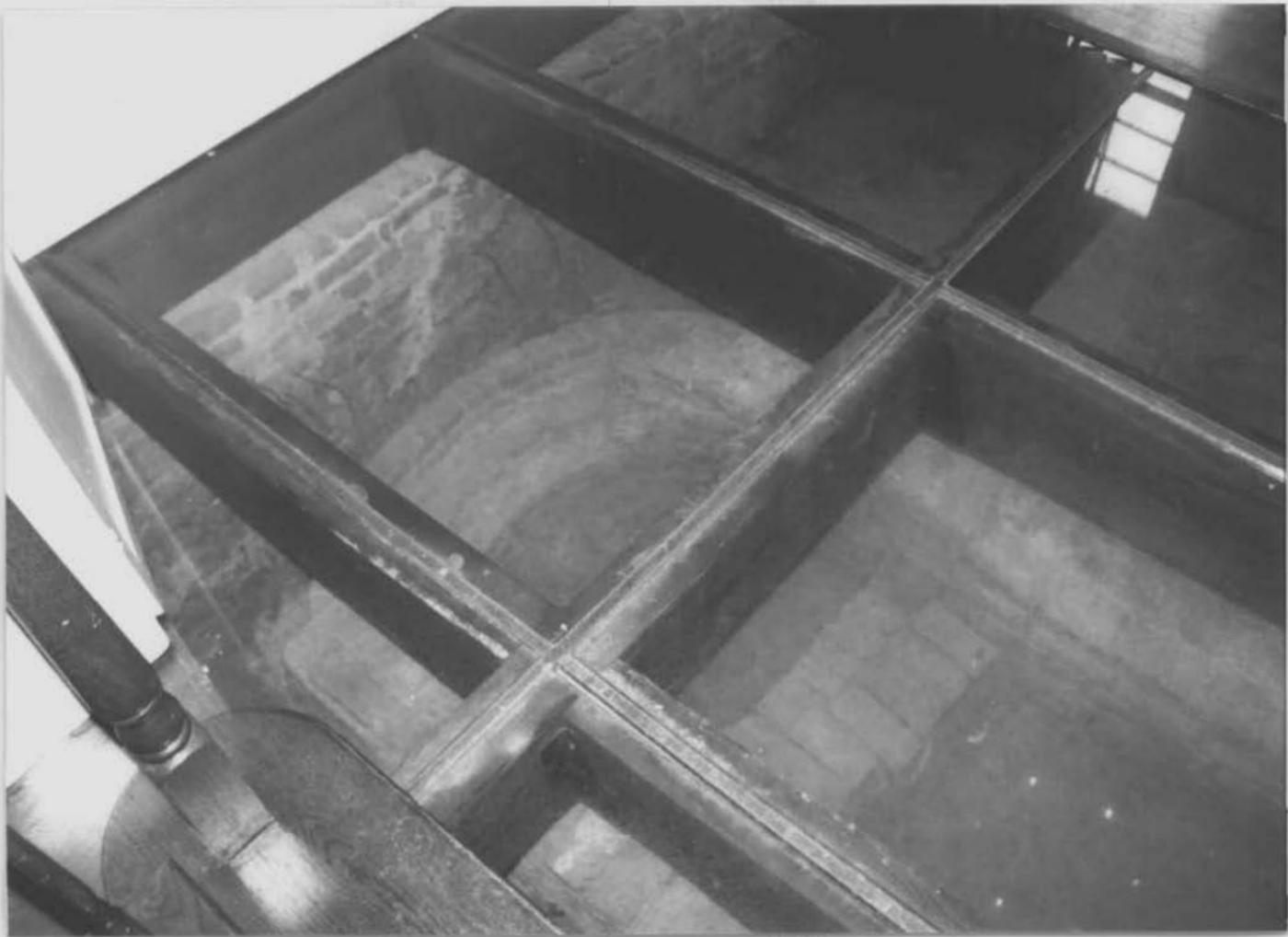
TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

1ST FLOOR SOUTHEAST ROOM, MANTLE ON SOUTHEAST
WALL, VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

28 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

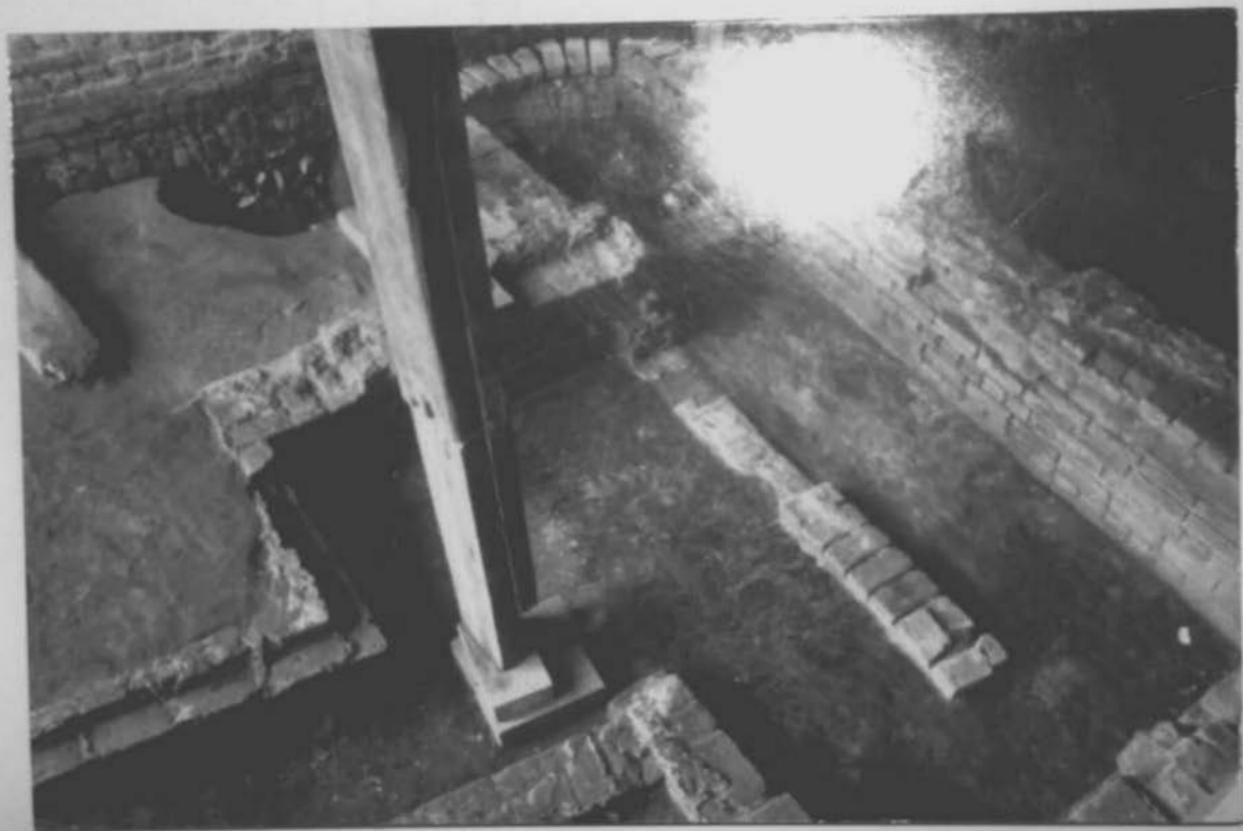
TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

1ST FLOOR SOUTHEAST ROOM. VIEW INTO HYPOCAUST

29 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

PHOTOGRAPH OF HYFOCAUST AFTER ARCHAEOLOGY C 1980

30 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRALERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, NORTHWEST ROOM, VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

31 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

2ND FLOOR SOUTHWEST ROOM WINDOW DETAIL

VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

32 OF 35



FIRE

EXTINGUISHER

AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT, ORIGINAL FOUNDATION &

ADDITIONS. VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST

33 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA-1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT, FOUNDATION WALL VIEW

LOOKING SOUTHWEST

34 OF 35



AA-692 (~~AA 1597~~)

56-58 STATE CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

PARKING GARAGE, REAR ADDITION VIEW LOOKING EAST

35 OF 35

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

AA-692

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
 TOWN: Annapolis
 LOCATION: ~~56-58~~ State Circle
 COMMON NAME:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 471
 OWNER: Brown Bruce F & Gretel D
 ADDRESS: 105 Scott Dr.
 Annapolis, MD 21401
 ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
 Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
 Local (✓) State () National ()

SURVEY NUMBER: ~~1597~~ AA-1546, 692
 NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Easting/Northing
 U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
 PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
 ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
 Calvert House/Claude Apts/
 PRESENT USE: Hotel
 ORIGINAL USE: Single Family Res; Apartments
 ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
 BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
 PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:
 Excellent (X) Good ()
 Fair () Poor: ()
 THEME:
 STYLE: Georgian (Altered)
 DATE BUILT:
 L 17th C.; M.18th C.; 1983

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: Other:
 4. Roof Structure
 A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 B. Other:
 5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal ()
 Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
 6. Engineering Structure:
 7. Other:
 Appendages: Porches () Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) 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: 3½
 Number of Bays: 6x3 Entrance Location: Centered
 Approximate Dimensions: 40x60 +Hotel Add.

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Currently under restoration. Gabled dormers; later cornice with paired consoles; corbeled chimneys at either end; windows at second and third floor paired 2/2 sash; entrance centered in second floor is of 19thC period, with paired paneled doors, flat transom; first floor rusticated stucco, with 9/9 sash, single leaf transom lit door; porch will be replaced.

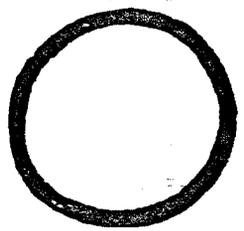
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Site of Charles Calvert, Governor of Maryland 1727-1735 house, a small gambrel roof structure incorporated into the present structure. Under restoration to Victorian period with thorough archaeological excavations. Important historically and will be representative of second phase of construction. Critical to State Circle.

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



HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION — PART 1

(Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976)

Instructions: Applicant should read the instructions carefully before completing application. No Certification may be made unless a completed application form has been received (P.L. 94-455). Use typewriter or print clearly in dark ink to complete the application form. If additional space is needed to complete Part 1, use the reverse side or a separate plain sheet of paper clearly indicating the owner's name and mailing address. Part 1 of this application may be completed and sent to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer at any time during the year, and may be sent separately or with Part 2.

PART 1 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Claude Apartments (to be known as The Governor Calvert House)

1. NAME OF PROPERTY:

Address of property: Street 58 State Circle
City Annapolis County Anne Arundel State Maryland Zip Code 21401

Name of historic district in which property is located: Colonial Annapolis Landmark Historic District

2. DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

(see instructions for map and photograph requirements—use reverse side if necessary)

The present appearance of the Claude Apartments is the result of a restoration project initiated in 1978, when a mansard roof and an enclosed front stair tower were removed. The structure began as a one story, probably gambrel roofed, rectangular stucco on brick residence (pre 1727)--

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

(use reverse side if necessary)

The Claude Apartment site was purchased in 1727 by Captain Charles Calvert, Governor of Maryland from 1727 to 1735, who built a small one story residence, part of which is incorporated into the existing building.

Date of construction (if known): c 1727, 1885 Original site Moved Date of alterations (if known): 1905

4. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OWNER:

Name Paul M. Pearson (by option agreement w/Bruce & Gretel Brown)
Street c/o The Maryland Inn, 21 Church Circle
City Annapolis State MD Zip Code 21401

Telephone Number (during day): Area Code 301-268-1402; from Washington 261-2631

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, and that I am owner of the property described above.

Signature [Signature] Date 4/15/82

For office use only

The structure described above is included within the boundaries of the National Register historic district and contributes does not contribute to the character of the district.

The structure appears does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) and will likely will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with the Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60).

The structure is located in a district which appears does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6), will likely will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60), and appears does not appear to contribute to the character of said district.

Signature [Signature] Date 6-15-82
State Historic Preservation Officer

This property has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Department of the Interior (36 CFR 67) and, if subject to depreciation under section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954,

is hereby certified a historic structure.

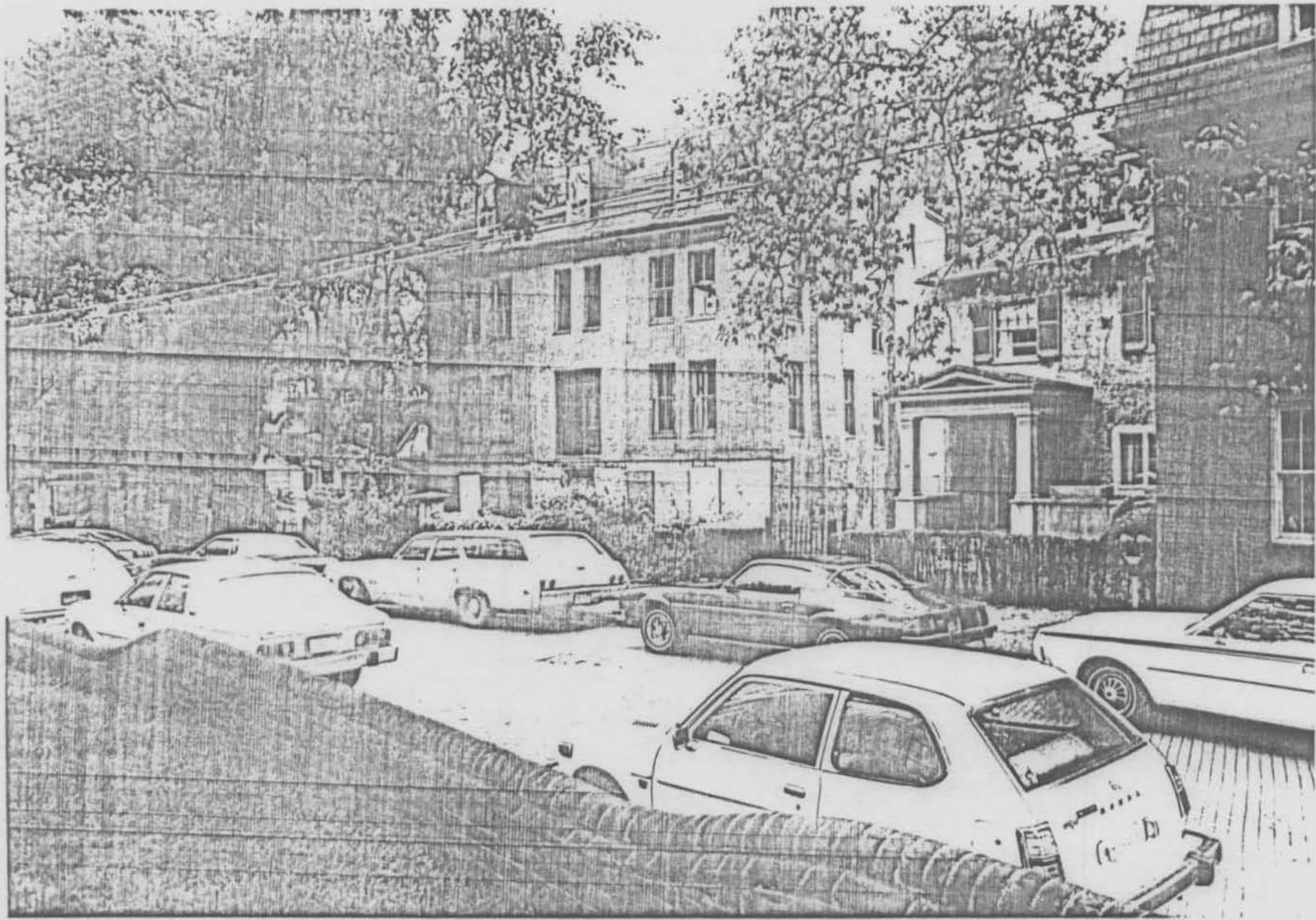
does not contribute to the character of the historic district and does not merit certification as a historic structure. Reasons given on the attached sheet.

Signature _____ Date _____
Keeper of the National Register

Description, cont. -with paired end wall chimneys. Changes made in 1885 included the addition of two floors to the c.1727 structure and a rear ell, both parts with gable roofs. The 1885 redesign, with the flat roofed rear section left when the mansard roof was removed in 1978, is what remains today. (The mansard roof, and the enclosed stair tower were made in 1905). The front facade is three stories with an attic lit by three gable roofed dormers (2/2 sash). The first level is five bays wide, with a central transom lit entrance. The brick has been stuccoed and scored to resemble ashlar. The windows had 9/9 sash (removed and stored) with louvered shutters. All first floor openings have timber heads and sills, and molded wood architraves. There is a four course belt course at the second floor line. The second floor is five bays, with two paired windows flanking the double door (six panel) entrance with three light transom. All openings have flat brick jack arches, timber sills and molded architraves. The third floor has three pairs of windows that duplicate those at the second floor. The brickwork at the upper levels is laid in common bond, 7:1, with the bonding course laid in Flemish bond. The roof cornice has seven sets of paired wood brackets and returns at both ends. The present roof is covered with roll bilding paper, but period photos show the 1885 roof as standing seam metal. The three dormers were added in 1978, copying photographs. The south end wall has the remains of the E 18thC structure at the first floor, front, with 9/9 sash in the timber framed openings. The upper floors are four bays wide, with jack arch windows 2/2 sash, the four course belt course at the second floor line and a wood rake board and cornice where the flat roof was retained. The brick is laid in common bond, varying from 4:1 to 7:1. The rear ell, two bays by one, repaeats the details of the upper floors of the main section, and has an enclosed rear stair at the east wall. The rear section of the north end wall of the main structure was removed during the aborted 1978 restoration, leaving the front two bays and one of the paired chimneys. The upper floors repeat the details of the front elevation. The first floor is similar to the first floor of the south end wall, except that the brick is laid in common bond, 3:1, with queen closers. All windows in the end walls had louvered shutters.

Prior to the 1978 restoration work, the Claude Apartments had an enclosed stair tower in the center bay, with paneled blank walls above the first floor and a door in the south wall. The entire structure, including the stair tower, had a high slate mansard roof with double dormers. The tower, which replaced an excellent Victorian stair, and the mansard were added in 1905, removed in 1978. The porch was hipped roof and served the second floor of the 1885 structure, reached by a straight flight of wood stairs with cast iron rail, balusters and newels.

Significance, cont. Evidence of this early 18thC construction remains at the east end wall where the lower parts of the two chimneys are clearly visible, and in the first floor, which retains its beaded timbers. As such, the Claude Apartments contain the only remnants of a residence in which it is documented that a Maryland Provincial Governor resided while in office. The property was eventually purchased in either 1854 or 1885 (records conflict) by Dr. Abram Claude, a civil war surgeon and professor at St. John's, who moved his family here in 1885. Claude added two stories to the one story residence in 1885. A mansard roof and enclosed stair tower were added in 1905, after Claude's death but while the building was owned by his daughters. The structure will be restored to its 1885 appearance, an excellent example of restrained Victorian residential construction, yet will retain the stuccoed first floor and end wall chineys of the early 18thC residence, an important document of the architectural developemnt of the historic district

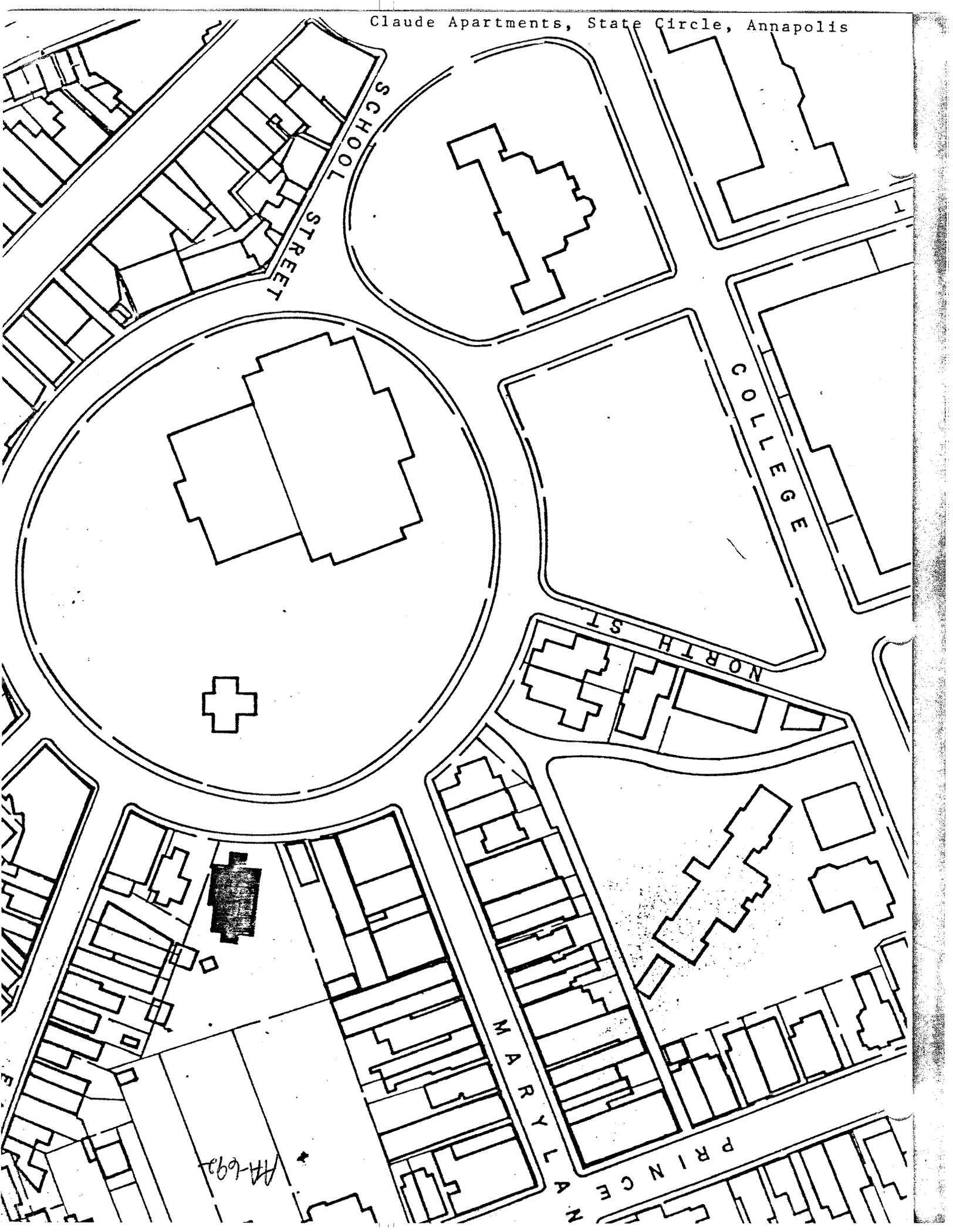


AA-692



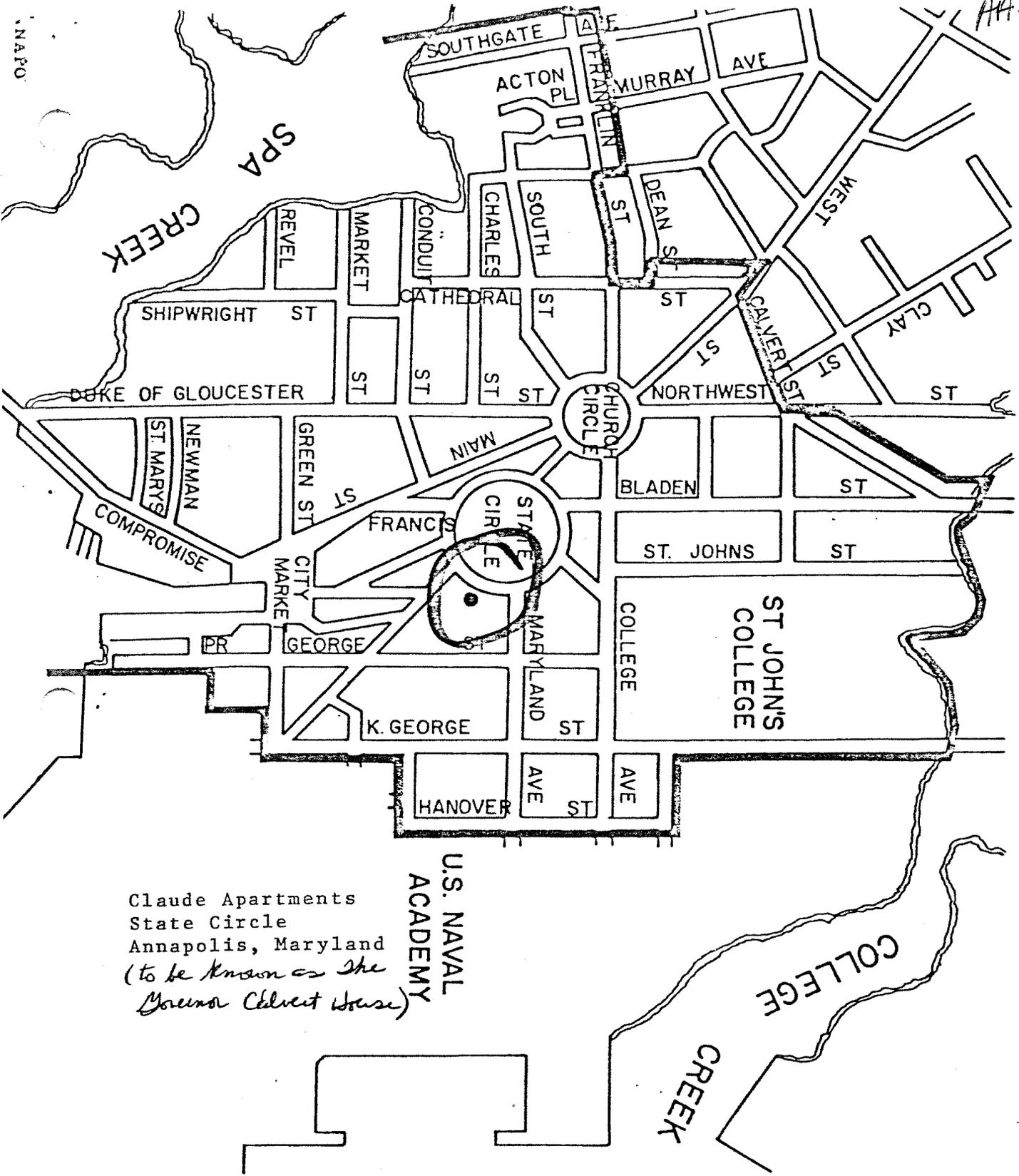
AA-692

Claude Apartments, State Circle, Annapolis



AA-692

AA-692



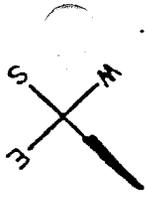
Claude Apartments
 State Circle
 Annapolis, Maryland
*(to be known as the
 Borena Celvest House)*

U.S. NAVAL
 ACADEMY

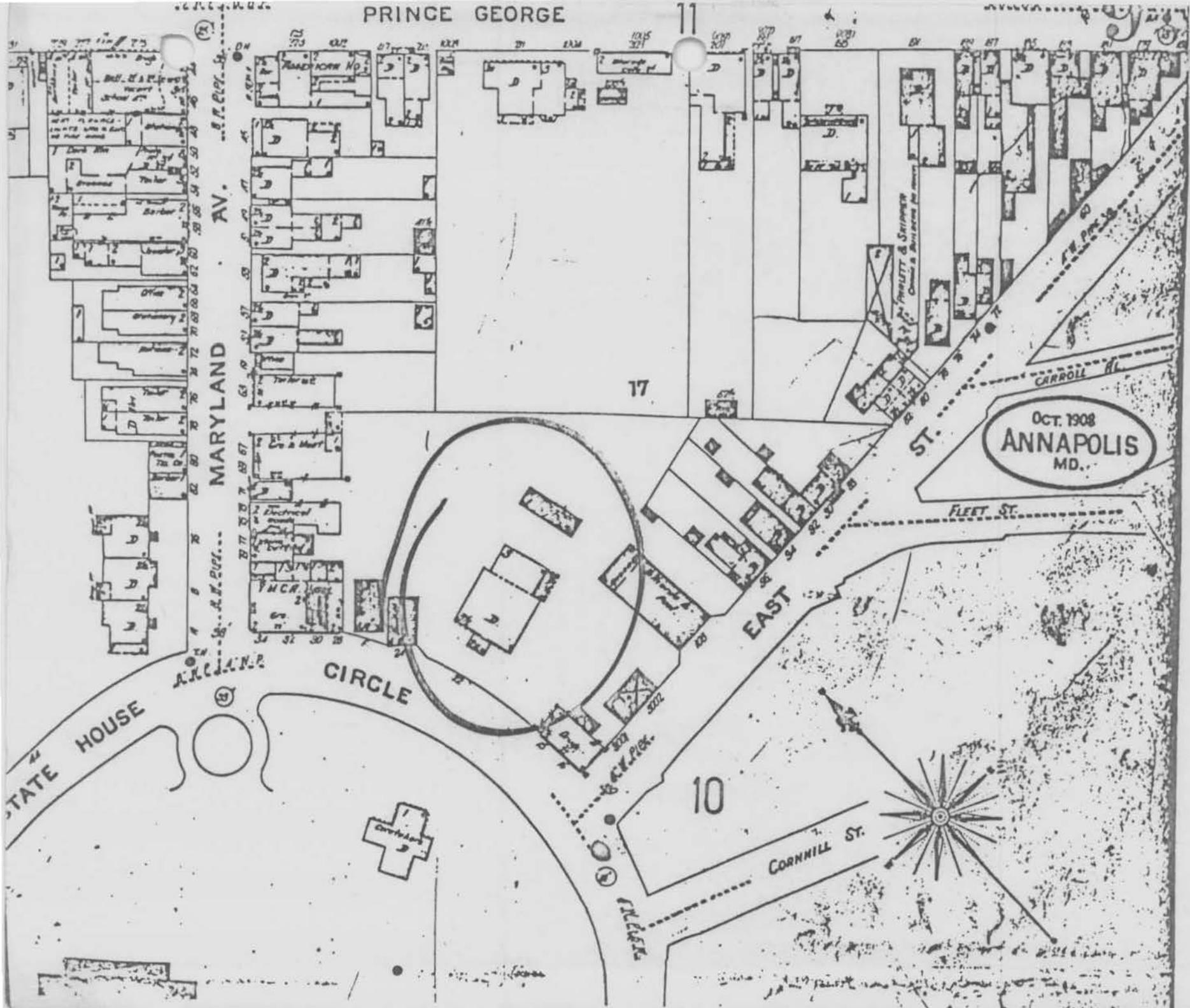
HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS

PREPARED BY THE ANNAPOLIS PLANNING AND
 ZONING OFFICE FOR THE ANNAPOLIS HISTORIC
 DISTRICT COMMISSION

AUGUST 23, 1971



PRINCE GEORGE



Clayde Apartments as shown on 1908 Sanborn Atlas

AA-692

AA-69E

0206922104

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE COUNTY Annapolis, Maryland TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 58 State Circle ORIGINAL OWNER Charles Calvert ORIGINAL USE residence PRESENT OWNER Claude Estate PRESENT USE Apartments WALL CONSTRUCTION brick NO. OF STORIES 4	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
	2. NAME Claude Apartment DATE OR PERIOD Early 18th Century STYLE Victorian (Georgian) ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

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

Charles Calvert, Governor of Maryland from 1727 to 1735 owned this piece of land and built a small, probably gambrel-roofed, structure over which the present building has accreted. The present building is a tall Victorian style building, the 4th floor being a mansard roof of slate. The building, like most on State Circle, are very important and any future plans should be made most judiciously.



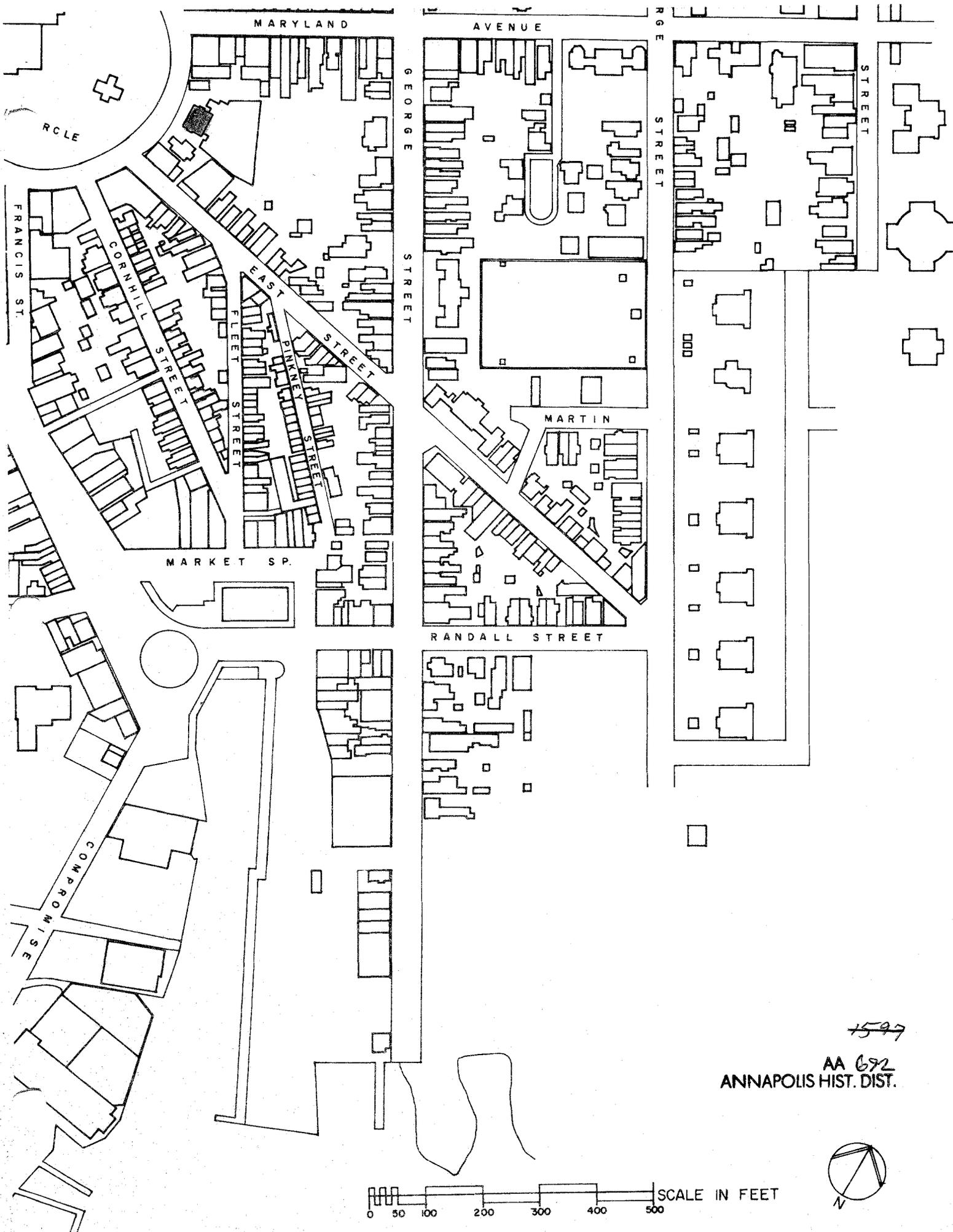
Exterior

Good

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	7. PHOTOGRAPH O. Ridout, IV
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8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. O. Ridout, IV	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD August 24, 1967
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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



RCLE

MARYLAND

AVENUE

GEORGE

STREET

GEORGE STREET

STREET

FRANCIS ST.

CORNHILL STREET

FLEET STREET

PINKNEY STREET

EAST STREET

MARKET SP.

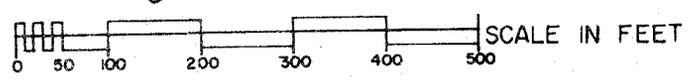
MARTIN

RANDALL STREET

COMPROWISE

1597

AA 692
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





DANGER - UNBLENDED ASPHALT

56 State Circle

AA 692

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SW Elevation/camera facing NE



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