

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**65-67 West Street, Annapolis (AA-710)**

The brick commercial storefront at 65-67 West Street was constructed for merchant Raymond L. Moss in 1889. The structure was built on the front of a wood frame dwelling that was constructed in the first part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century for property owner Peter Shorter. The evolution of this building documents the transformation of this part of West Street, just west of the original Town Gates of the City of Annapolis, from an African American residential neighborhood in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to a 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial corridor within the city limits.

The circa 1819 century building is in deteriorating condition, and lacks both its front and rear walls. Its roof form is clearly visible from the rear of the property, while its structure is visible from the interior. However, from the facade, only the two-story, three-bay brick commercial building is visible. Set upon a low, brick and stone foundation and covered with a sloping roof, the building is characterized by its canted, plate glass show windows and its bracketed wood cornice. The building features a side entry door leading to a second floor apartment over the commercial first floor space. The interior of the building is currently being gutted, and the building entirely renovated.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-710

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic

other

## 2. Location

street and number 65-67 West Street \_\_ not for publication

city, town Annapolis \_\_ vicinity

county Anne Arundel

## 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Thomas A. Swarm

street and number 7701 Belle Point Drive telephone

city, town Greenbelt state MD zip code 20770

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 4Z Parcel 352

city, town Annapolis liber 9393 folio 69

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	1	_____ Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			_____		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				1	

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## 7. Description

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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Prepare both a one-paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The building located at 65-67 West Street consists of the 1889 commercial brick structure that is attached to the front of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century gable-roofed wood frame building. The circa 1819 century building is in deteriorating condition, and lacks both its front and rear walls. Its roof form is clearly visible from the rear of the property, while its structure is visible from the interior. However, from the facade, only the two-story, three-bay brick commercial building is visible. Set upon a low, brick and stone foundation and covered with a sloping roof, the building is characterized by its canted, plate glass show windows and its bracketed wood cornice. The building features a side entry door leading to a second floor apartment over the commercial first floor space. The interior of the building is currently being gutted, and the building entirely renovated.

Below is an architectural description of the two phases of construction of the building:

#### Description of early 19<sup>th</sup> century building (Phase 1):

The Phase 1 building at 65-67 West Street was constructed circa 1819 as a two-story, one-room-deep, wood frame dwelling that was subsequently enlarged by a one story shed addition on the rear. Set well back from the street, this building was raised upon a brick and stone foundation and covered with a steep gable roof, originally clad with wood shingles, and now covered with standing seam metal. The building was constructed of wood frame, and probably originally covered with weatherboard walls. The front wall of the building, however, was dismantled in 1889 when the front building was appended to it, and the rear wall has recently been removed as part of the 1999-2000 renovation. The side walls, still intact, are clad with a rough, pebble-dash stucco finish. The rear of the building reveals the original rear slope of the gable roof, including a centrally placed dormer and an interior brick end chimney.

The gutted interior of the building reveals the original foundation walls, framing walls, and roof system of the circa 1819 building. Based upon the exposed materials, it appears that the building sat upon a raised brick foundation, with a rubble stone foundation below ground. When the building was altered in 1889, the original first floor level was lowered to below the raised foundation level, to be on-level with the first floor of the commercial building in front of it. Holes for the original floor joists are visible in the exposed, raised foundation. The original wood framing members are similarly visible in places, most notably the rear wall at the second story. Of particular note is the corner cross bracing, where corner braces are pegged into the upright structural members. The roof consists of a common rafter system whose members measure 2" x 3" set at 2-1/2' on center. The rafters sit flat upon a board false plate. Wood shingles, most likely the original ones, are visible under the existing standing seam metal roof.

The attic is accessible from the second floor by the original winder stair. The stair walls are finished with plaster. The attic itself is a non-historic finished space. A hole, cut into the ceiling, reveals pegged and enumerated (with Roman numerals) rafters.

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### Description of commercial building (Phase 2):

In 1889, a two-story brick commercial building was appended to the wood frame dwelling. This addition sits upon a low brick foundation and is covered with a sloped roof, characterized by a bracketed wooden cornice. The building is clad with an all-stretcher, pressed brick facade and six-course American bond secondary walls.

The north elevation facing West Street is divided into three much altered bays. The first story features a storefront entry with recessed stepped plate glass show windows to either side of a central wood and glass entry door. A seven-light transom with two solid wood lintels (one on top of the other), spans the storefront entry. A single, side entry door leads to a second story apartment above the first-floor commercial space. A lunette transom fits above the four-paneled side entry replacement door, into the arched door opening. Reached by a set of non-historic brick steps, this arched opening features re-worked brick voussoirs and a stone keystone on center.

The second story consists of two groups of three windows, arranged in a 4/1, 8/1, 4/1 configuration. These windows, a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century alteration, replaced the original single windows, arranged into three symmetrical bays. The central opening has been bricked in; the flanking openings enlarged to their current size. The wood cornice with large brackets interspersed by wood modillions extends across the facade. Based on a circa 1908 photograph, the cornice is original to the building, although the triangular consoles projecting above the corners of the corner have been removed.

The east side wall of the building abuts the building next to it, while the west side wall abuts an alley. This brick side wall, laid in six-course American bond, has two filled-in windows on the first story and four windows on the second story (the front windows are single replacement windows, the two rear windows are paired 6/1 varieties).

### Interior Description:

At the time of survey, the interior of the building was in a completely gutted state, awaiting renovation. A metal I-beam with a central iron column separates the interior of the Phase 2 building into two spaces that may have originally been separate rooms. Another metal I-beam (articulated with a cove molding with raised bas-relief decoration) and two iron columns (with fluted shafts and stylized leaf capitals) replaced the original front wall of the Phase 1 dwelling. This change is clearly a Phase 2 alteration, as the interior treatment is consistent in both Phase 1 and Phase 2 sections. Although the floor is no longer intact (the joists are covered with plywood), the ceiling retains its Phase 2 pressed tin sheathing, and some walls retain Period 2 tongue and groove wainscoting. The east side wall is the exterior, six-course American bond wall of the adjacent building at 63 West Street. Currently, wood studs are being built to fur out the interior side walls from the exterior walls.

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The second floor of the building is reached by the exterior door on the facade that leads into a side-passage stair hall. This passage, with linoleum tiled floors and plaster walls, retains its original straight-flight, open-stringer stair. The stair features square-in-plan balusters and a molded wooden handrail, which terminates in a spiral. The second floor retains its original narrow wood floorboards and its plastered exterior walls. Some studs of partition walls remain, but the lath has generally been removed. The ceiling is no longer intact, revealing the ceiling joists and roof sheathing.

The excavated cellar, reached from the exterior at the rear of the building, extends the full length of the building and includes both Phase 1 and Phase 2 sections. The original Phase 1 foundation wall is brick and stone with a brick chimney breast against the east wall (no fireplace opening). The rear wall of the Phase 1 foundation was partially dismantled, leaving the ends intact to act as structural piers. The floor joists, visible in the cellar, are mostly circular-sawn replacements, though some vertical sawn members still survive. The floor is a concrete slab replacement.

The cellar under the Phase 2 building has brick walls and a concrete slab floor.

# 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

<b>Significance dates</b>	ca. 1819-1939	<b>Architect</b>	Unknown
<b>Specific dates</b>	ca. 1819, 1889, 1939	<b>Builder</b>	Unknown

Evaluation for:

National Register                       Maryland Register                       not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The brick commercial storefront at 65-67 West Street was constructed for merchant Raymond L. Moss in 1889. The structure was built on the front of a wood frame dwelling that was constructed in the first part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century for property owner Peter Shorter. The evolution of this building documents the transformation of this part of West Street, just west of the original Town Gates of the City of Annapolis, from an African American residential neighborhood in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to a 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial corridor within the city limits.

### Site History

The property on which the building at 65-67 West Street now stands was originally a portion of the 256-acre tract patented by Richard Acton in 1658. The property was not included in the boundaries of Annapolis as documented by Stoddert in 1718. By 1730, planter, merchant, and prominent landowner Phillip Hammond had obtained title to the property. When Hammond died in 1760, his holdings were devised among his six sons, Charles, John, Rezin, Denton, Matthias, and Philip. In 1768 and 1772, John Hammond gained the interests of his siblings to the estate. Hammond was responsible for having the fashionable Georgian style Acton Hall constructed circa 1775. Located at 1 Acton Place, the prominent dwelling is set just south of Franklin Street, overlooking Spa Creek.

Following the death of John Hammond in 1784, William Hammond inherited the estate. It was during the tenure of William Hammond that portions of the vast estate were subdivided, particularly those located within close proximity to the growing city of Annapolis. Beginning with a lease in 1791, Hammond sold portions of the property to Smith Price in 1803. Price was the son Thomas Price, a free white from Dorchester County. His mother was Margaret Hall, a slave from Santa Domingo, bought by Thomas Price. Hall was freed in 1791, one year prior to the manumission of her son. Smith Price was married about 1795 to Anne Shorter, the daughter of Peter and Ruth Shorter of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

About 1806, Price transferred title to the property on West Street to his father-in-law, Peter Shorter, who was a free African American. Shorter was forced to mortgage the property in June 1812 to John Hicks for a \$20.19 debt. The mortgage was released upon full payment in August that same year. One day later, on September 1, 1812, Shorter mortgaged the West Street lot to John Hollidayoke for a \$163.25 debt. The mortgage described

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the property as adjacent to the lot where the town gate of the city formerly stood, being a part of Acton. No improvements were noted in the mortgage. Hollidayoke released the mortgage in 1818.

In 1819, Shorter was charged with one half acre lot improved by two dwellings, collectively valued at \$200. In 1831, the tax assessments charged the heirs of the deceased Shorter with a single improved lot valued at \$300. Charles Shorter, the administrator of the estate, was assessed independently for one improved lot valued at \$500. Charles Shorter was forced to relinquish the property to David Brogen, who was the administrator for the estate of James McCulloch. The transfer of property rights was due to the lack of payment of Peter Shorter's debts by his heirs to the deceased McCulloch's estate. Consequently, Sheriff John Selby offered the West Street property at a public sale. Sarah Brown (also known as Sally) purchased the land, which was improved at the time of the 1843 sale with two wood frame dwellings.

Based on the assessments of Shorter and his heirs, and the 1843 deed of conveyance, it appears that the wood frame portion of the building at 65-67 West Street was constructed in the first part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The assessments indicate two modest dwellings stood on the property as early as 1819. Subsequent assessments increase the value of the property and its improvements, suggesting the earlier structures were replaced or, most likely, renovated. The existence of two improvements on a single lot continues into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. As recorded by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, the two wood frame dwellings were located at 67 and 69 West Street, the latter being replaced by 1913 with a brick building.

These two dwelling were recorded on the Coast and Geodetic Survey, a map produced in 1844. In addition, the buildings are noted on the *Harbor of Annapolis*, produced by George M. Bache and F.H. Gerdes in 1846, as well as Sachse's *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis* in 1858. Sally Brown was charged \$1,200 for two dwellings on two lots on West Street in 1860. Thus, a circa 1819 date of construction has been given to the wood frame portion of the building at 65-67 West Street.

G.M. Hopkins' *Map of the City of Annapolis* listed Sallie Brown as the owner of the property and its two improvements in 1878. The census records for 1880, the year Brown died, indicate Sarah Brown was an African American born in 1800. She lived at 43 West Street (later 71 West Street), in a two story wood frame building erected on the lot to the west of 67 West Street. Brown lived with her daughters, Jane Scott and Margaret Pounder, and four grandchildren. The property at 65-67 West Street was leased to William H. Calhoun, an African American servant who lived with his wife and three children. The contemporary dwelling at 69 West Street was leased to Moses Jennings, an African American carpenter.

Upon the death of Sarah Brown in 1880, the property was officially subdivided for the first time. Brown's will devised "lot 1 and portion A of the garden" to Charles Brown.<sup>1</sup> Eight years later, Charles Brown and his wife,

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<sup>1</sup> Equity Case 4209, 1880.

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Mary Jane Brown, sold the property to Clarence M. Jones for \$1,500. The subdivision of the property is supported by this subsequent deed, which describes the lot as extending from the "northwest corner of the brick dwelling of R.V. Clayton [65 West Street], west along West Street...to the northwest corner of the frame dwelling #39 on lot 1, along the west end of the dwelling two inches west of the brick foundation...to the southwest corner of the shed addition to the dwelling..."<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1885 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, the rear shed addition stood one story in height, extended the full-width of the main block, and was constructed of wood frame.

Clarence McKenzie Jones was born about 1864, and worked as a grocer and policeman. Immediately upon purchasing the wood frame dwelling, Jones was forced to mortgage it twice to John Wirt Randall. Jones was responsible for constructing the two-story brick portion of the present building at 65-67 West Street for use as his grocery. This 1889 alteration is supported by the increase in tax assessments charged to Jones and the 1891 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*. Denoted as #41 West Street, the property was assessed in 1888 as a single lot (41 by 177) with a frame house valued at \$500. One year later, the property was records as one brick dwelling and store, valued at \$1,200. Jones was also charged for "stock in trade," including \$600 in furniture, one horse, and one wagon.

Jones defaulted on the loan, and Nicholas Green offered the property at public sale. Margaret Worthington purchased the property on December 6, 1898 for \$4,000. Worthington used the commercial/residential building as rental property. In 1900, the census records state Wilson A. Foley, a laborer from Virginia, occupied the dwelling. Born in August 1864, Foley lived with his wife, Sallie, and four children. Access to this part of the building was located on the south elevation, at the rear of the property. Over the grocery, in the brick portion of the building, the second floor was utilized as domestic space. Denoted at 65 West Street, this apartment was leased to Galon D. Purdy, a laborer born in 1872.

On December 8, 1908, Margaret and Joseph Worthington sold the property at 65-67 West Street for \$5,925 to Raymond Livingston Moss. Born in 1870, Moss operated the commercial portion of the building as R.L. Moss Groceries.

A circa 1908 photograph of the building from West Street indicates the storefront was composed of a slightly projecting, wood frame, commercial style window. The two square windows, composed of a several large panes of glass with thick muntins, were set upon paneled bases and capped by a continuous entablature. The ornate entablature, Queen Anne in style, had paneled-scrolled brackets and modillions, interspersed with dentil molding. The canted entry was located at the center of the storefront. To the east of the store was a wide single entry, accessed by four wood steps. This ornate entry, holding a molded Italianate style wood door capped by a segmental-arched single-light transom, provided entry to the second story of the building. The residential space

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<sup>2</sup> Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 32, Folio 315

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on the second story was illuminated by four equally spaced single window openings. The openings, like the single entry on the first story, had stone sills, large interior beads, and gauged jack-arched brick lintels. The 2/2 segmentally arched windows were sheltered by louvered wood shutters. The signage on the exterior of the building indicated the mercantile offered hardware, agricultural implements, seeds, hay, and corn among its many items. The sign advertises that R.L. Moss occupied the building at the time of the photograph. This suggests a circa 1908 date for the photograph, although Moss could have leased the space prior to purchasing it in 1908. Additionally, the image is labeled "41 West Street," which was one of the several historic addresses applied to the property at 67 West Street.<sup>3</sup>

Relocating to Catonsville, Moss sold the property on West Street in April 1919 to Hyman and Lena Reichel. Born about 1871, Reichel operated a dry goods mercantile in the commercial storefront. During his ownership, Reichel had a two story wood frame addition erected on the rear of the circa 1819 dwelling. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* indicate the building no longer provided residential space; however, the 1929 city directory states Reichel resided in the building while maintaining his dry goods store in the first story.

In October 1930, Hyman and Lena Reichel divided partial interest in the property to their three children, reserving the right to change this disposition. Hyman Reichel died in December 1935, thus the dry goods store was closed. The heirs used the building as rental property. The 1939 city directory indicates it was leased to Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Alterations to the property during this period include the construction of a one-story concrete block addition on the rear of the wood frame dwelling and the construction of a large one-story, freestanding hollow tile automobile warehouse. The storefront appears to have been altered during this period, replacing the original projecting windows with a recessed stepped arrangement. Additionally, the single entry to the upper story was altered by the insertion of a Colonial Revival door with fanlight, and the replacement of the segmentally arched transom with a semi-circular fanlight. The second story was divided to provide apartments, rather than a single dwelling. The division appears to have required the replacement of four single 2/2 windows with two tripartite windows. Because of the substantial alterations to the building, the façade was painted to hide the ghosting.

The property was leased to a number of merchants, including J.J. Levay's shoe shop and People's Loan Office pawnbrokers. Despite the change in the commercial space, the residential space was home to Elerk Rosenbloom from the late 1949 until 1970.

Lena Reichel maintained rights to the property until her death in 1962. Her son, Samuel Reichel held the primary interest until 1972, when he sold it to Richard Clark Lane and Geraldine C. Harder. This sale excluded the rear portion of the property, where the automobile warehouse had been constructed. Lane occupied the dwelling, living above his flower shop, Lane's Florist. In 1977, Kathleen O'Conner purchased the property at

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<sup>3</sup> Marion E. Warren and Mame Warren. *The Train's Done Been and Gone*. (Annapolis, MD: M.E. Warren, 1976), p. 95.

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67 West Street, which she sold in 1979 to Peter S. and Ceinwen Coe. During this period, the building was home to Gateway Florist. Thomas Swarm, the present owner, purchased the building in August 1999. The vacant building is currently undergoing renovation, and is expected to open as a Moto Photo with office space on the second story.

### Chain of Title

- 1760: Philip Hammond devised to six sons  
Will Records Box H Folder 20
- 1768: Denton Hammond partial interest to John Hammond  
Provincial Court Records  
Liber BB 3 Folio 804
- 1772: Matthias and Rezin Hammond partial interest to John Hammond  
Provincial Court Records  
Liber IB 3 Folio 270
- 1784: John Hammond devised to son William Hammond  
Anne Arundel County Will Records  
Box H Folder 22
- 1803: William Hammond to Smith Price  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber NH 6 Folio 77  
Liber NH 12 Folio 114 and 803
- 1806: Smith Price to father-in-law Peter Shorter
- June 2, 1812: Peter Shorter mortgages to John Hicks  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber WSG 1 Folio 317
- August 31, 1812: John Hicks released land to Peter Shorter  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber WSG 1 Folio 577

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- September 1, 1812: Peter Shorter mortgages land to John Hollidayoke  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber WSG 1 Folio 578
- 1818: John Hollidayoke released land to Peter Shorter  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber WSG 6 Folio 112
- 1843: John Selby, Sheriff, to Sarah Brown  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber WSG 27 Folio 153
- 1880: Sarah Brown devised to Charles Brown  
Equity Case 4209
- March 13, 1888: Charles Brown to Clarence Jones  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber SH 32 Folio 315
- January 11, 1899: Clarence Jones defaults on mortgage to Dr. Burton Randall. Property sold to Margaret  
Worthington  
Equity Case 2094  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber GW 12 Folio 127
- December 8, 1908: Margaret Worthington to Raymond Moss  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber GW 66 Folio 80
- April 21, 1919: Raymond Moss to Lena and Hyman Reichel  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber WNW 4 Folio 381
- October 22, 1930: Lena and Hyman Reichel grant to children for redespotion  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber FSR 81 Folio 150
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- December 6, 1955: Lena Reichel to Emmanuel Klawans, Trustee  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber GTC 985 Folio 522
- December 6, 1955: Emmanuel Klawans, Trustee, to Lena Reichel and Samuel Reichel  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber GTC 985 Folio 525
- September 26, 1972: Samuel M. Reichel to Richard Clark Lane and Geraldine C. Harder  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber MSH 2525 Folio 302
- September 6, 1977: Richard Clark Lane and Geraldine C. Harder to Kathleen O'Connor  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber WGL 2999 Folio 859
- June 15, 1979: Kathleen O'Connor to Peter S. and Ceinwen Coe  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber 3215 Folio 122
- August 27, 1999: Peter S. and Ceinwen Coe to Thomas Swarm  
Anne Arundel County Land Records  
Liber 9393 Folio 69

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## HISTORIC CONTEXT:

### MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)  
Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)  
Modern Period (1930-present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning  
Commerce

Resource Type:

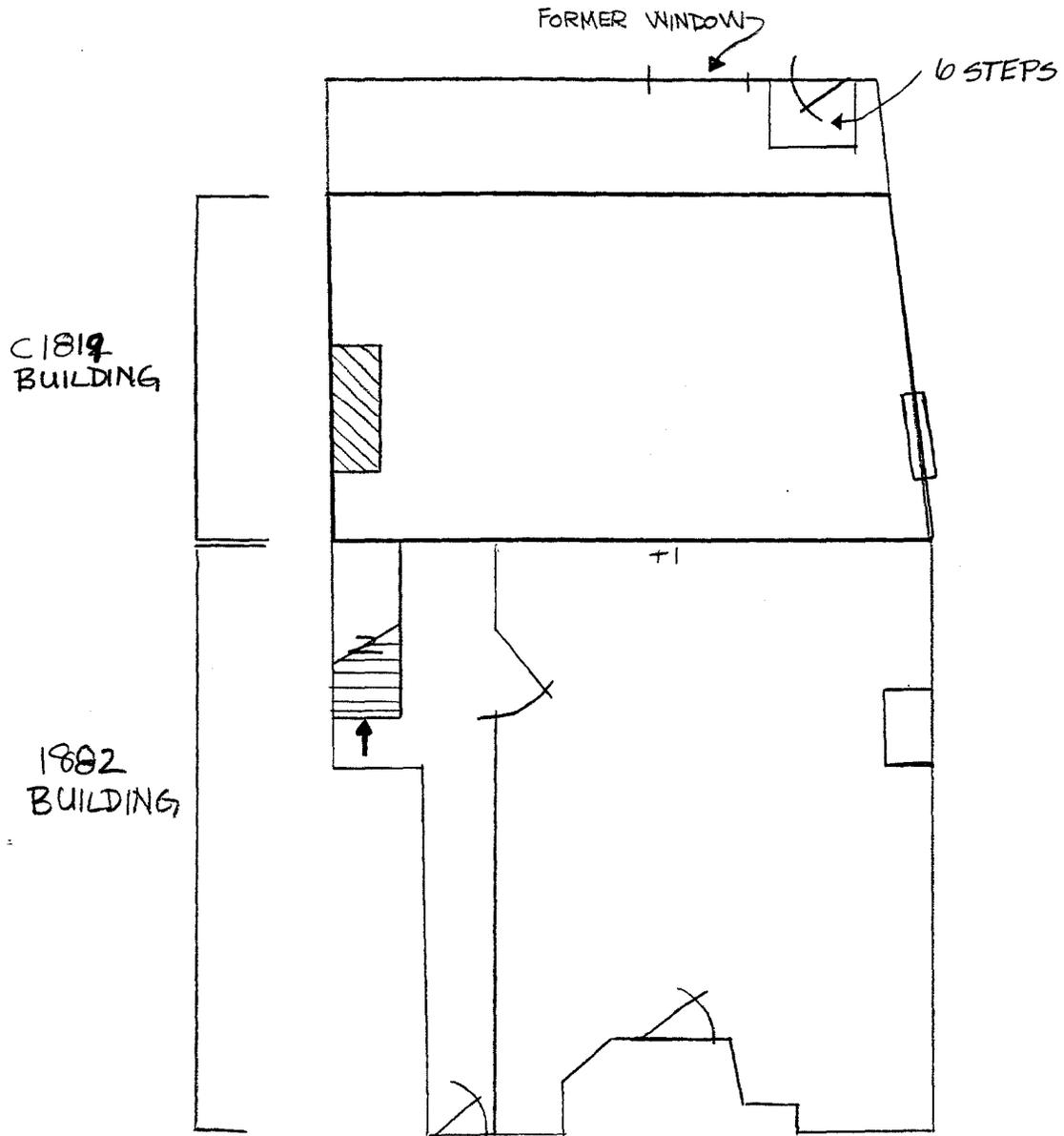
Category: Building

Historic Environment: Town

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store  
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Known Design Source: Unknown



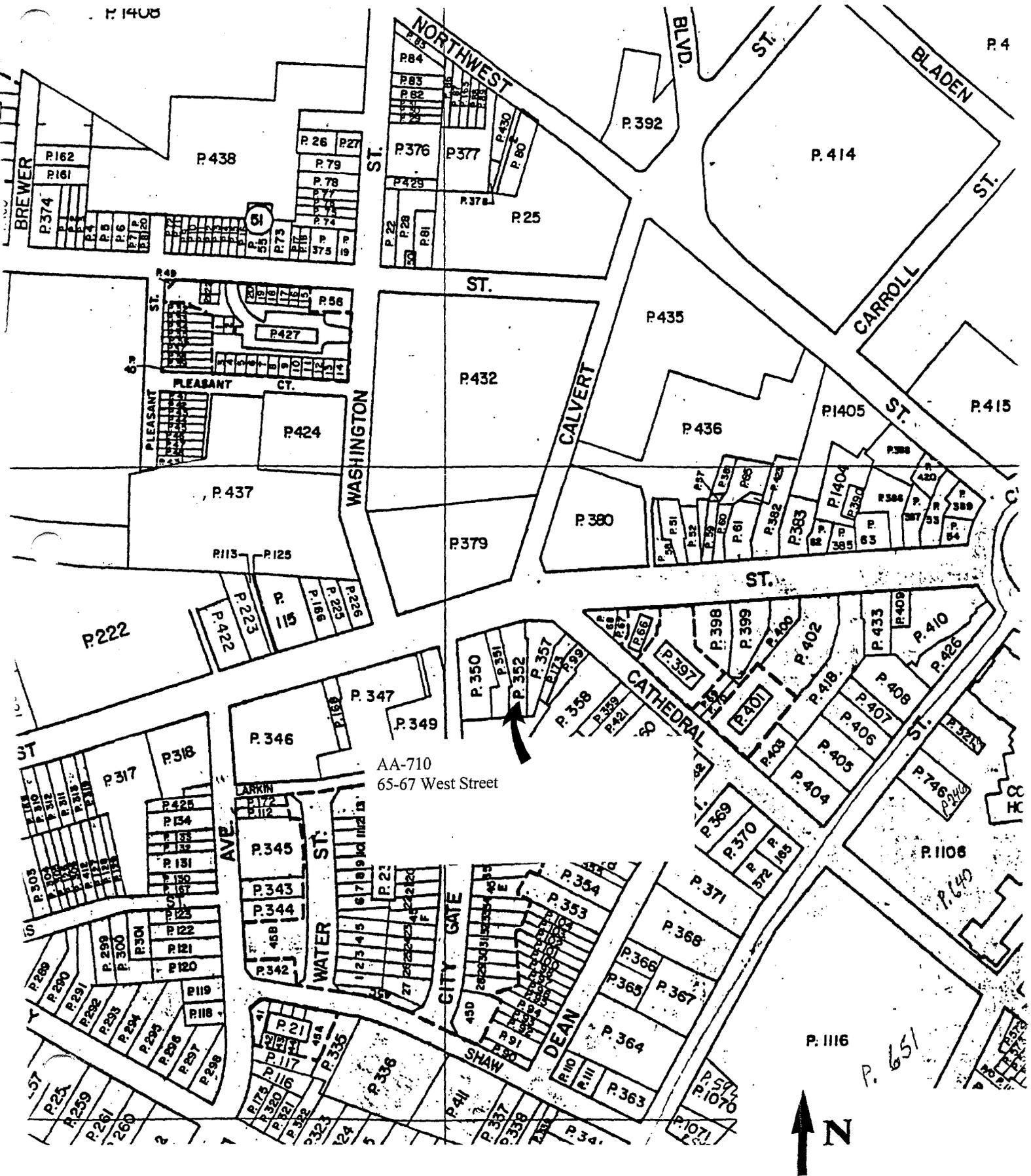


65-67 WEST STREET  
FIRST FLOOR

↓ NORTH  
NOT TO SCALE

MAP OF ANNAPOLIS, No.4-6  
Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation  
1967; Revised 1991  
Scale 1' = 200'

F 1408



AA-710  
65-67 West Street





AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

1 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

FIRST STORY NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING  
SOUTHEAST

2 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

FIRST STORY NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING  
SOUTH

3 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

4 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

5 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/06

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

6 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHWEST

7 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR LOOKING SOUTH

8 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING NORTH

9 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING NORTHEAST

10 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, PORTION OF ORIGINAL FOUNDATION  
NOW AT CENTER OF STRUCTURE  
LOOKING SOUTH

11 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

STAIR HALL, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

12 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

13 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS  
TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, LOOKING NORTHEAST

14 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS  
TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, LOOKING NORTH

15 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, LOOKING SOUTH (NOTE SHINGLES

16 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

FALSE PLATE, ATTIC OF ORIGINAL STRUCTURE

LOOKING NORTH

17 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR, LOOKING NORTH

18 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

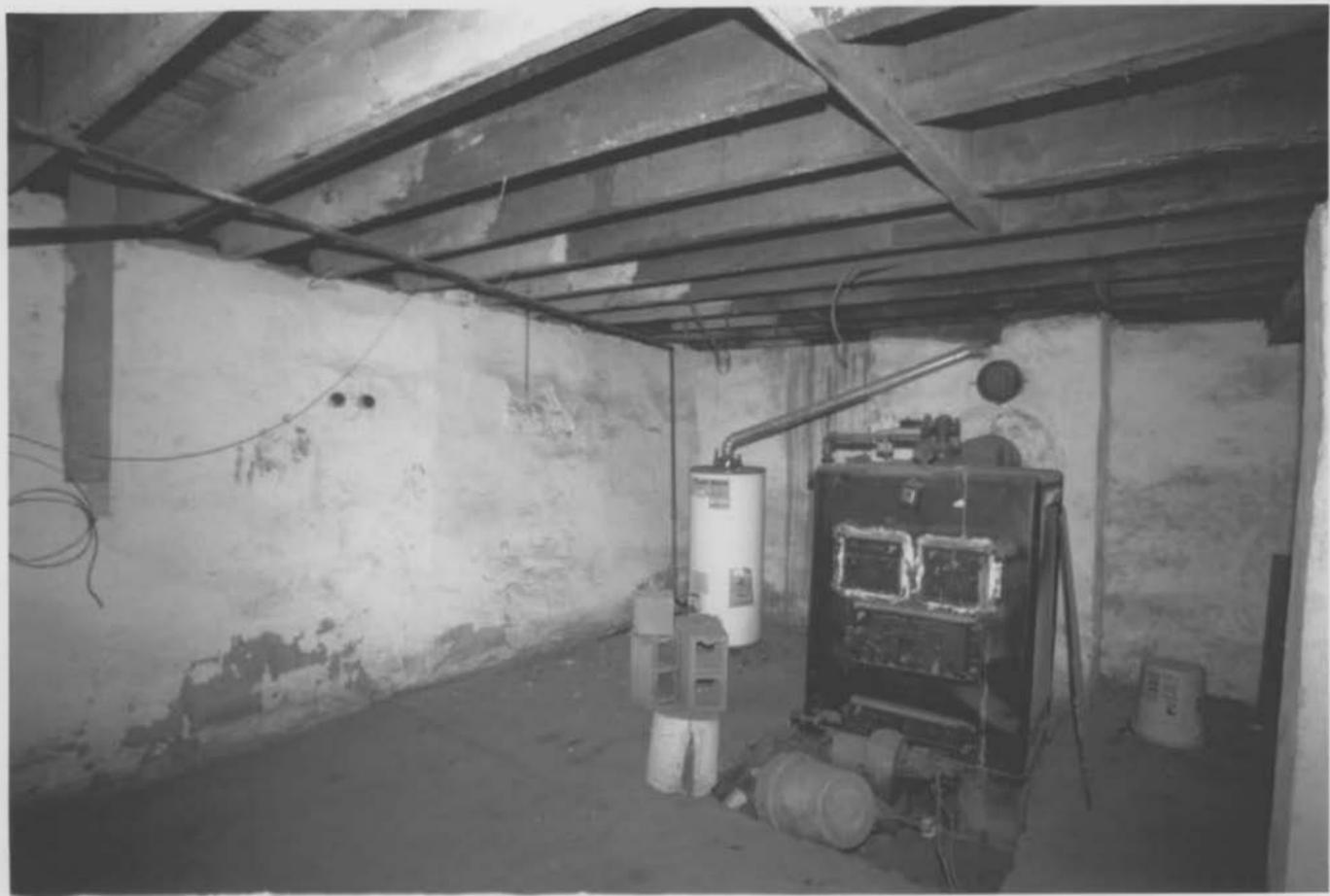
TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

BASEMENT, LOOKING NORTH

19 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

BASEMENT, LOOKING NORTHEAST

20 OF 20



AA-710

67 WEST STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SOUTH CORNER LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 1

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA 710</u>
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: Commercial/Apts
ORIGINAL USE: Commercial/Apts
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent ( ) Good (x) Fair ( ) Poor: ( )
THEME:
STYLE: Victorian Commercial
DATE BUILT: 1885-1891 (Earlier M 19th c under)

COUNTY: <u>Anne Arundel</u>
TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>
LOCATION: <u>65-67 West St.</u>
COMMON NAME:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: <u>COMM Map<sup>30</sup> Par<sup>533</sup></u>
OWNER: <u>Coe Peter S &amp; Ceinwen G</u>
ADDRESS: <u>67 West St</u> <u>Annapolis, MD 21401</u>
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (x) No ( ) Restricted ( )
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local (x) State ( ) National ( )

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

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

Appendages: Porches ( ) Towers ( ) Cupolas ( ) Dormers ( ) Chimneys ( ) Sheds ( ) Ells ( )  
 Wings (x) Other: Cornice @ First Floor

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

Number of Stories: 2

Number of Bays: 3 x 4

Approximate Dimensions: 30 x 40 + Rear 25 x 40

Entrance Location: L + R

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat (x) Zoning ( ) Roads ( ) Development ( ) Deterioration ( ) Alteration ( ) Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive ( ) Negative ( ) Mixed ( ) Other:
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ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-710

Good bracketed cornice with deep end consoles and frieze; triple windows at second floor; round headed entrance at left bay of front facade, remainder of facade altered early 20thC as storefront.

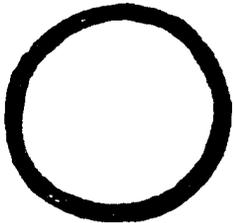
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Fair example of Victorian (Italianate) commercial slightly marred by later shopfront. Contributes to important streetfront.

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

Form 10-445 (5/62)

1. STATE <b>Maryland</b> COUNTY TOWN <b>Annapolis</b> VICINITY STREET NO. <b>65-67 West St.</b>  ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE <b>commercial</b> PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE <b>Pawn Shop</b> WALL CONSTRUCTION <b>brick</b> NO. OF STORIES <b>2</b>	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
	2. NAME  DATE OR PERIOD <b>c1880's - ?</b> STYLE <b>Victorian</b> ARCHITECT BUILDER  3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

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

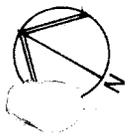
Variation of typical Victorian commercial. Dark red facade completely unadorned except for the panel over shop (off-centred because of stairway door at 65 West) - panel once used for advertising (probably gold or black lettering, etc.). Doorway at 65 West is up 4 steps, is narrow and topped by semi-circular transom and brick arch with keystone. Second story of bldg, and cornice are symmetrical - 2 simple 2 part windows. Cornice consists of overhang held up by brackets - 3 across front and 2 @ grouped at corner; also modillions ... emphasized by having 6 brick **COURSES** below cornice painted white. Side of bldg. (on alley) recedes from the facade at more than 90° (c. 105°). Bldg. looks in good condition - needs only awnings removed and store front redone. Interesting variation on type of bldg. that is not fully appreciated.

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



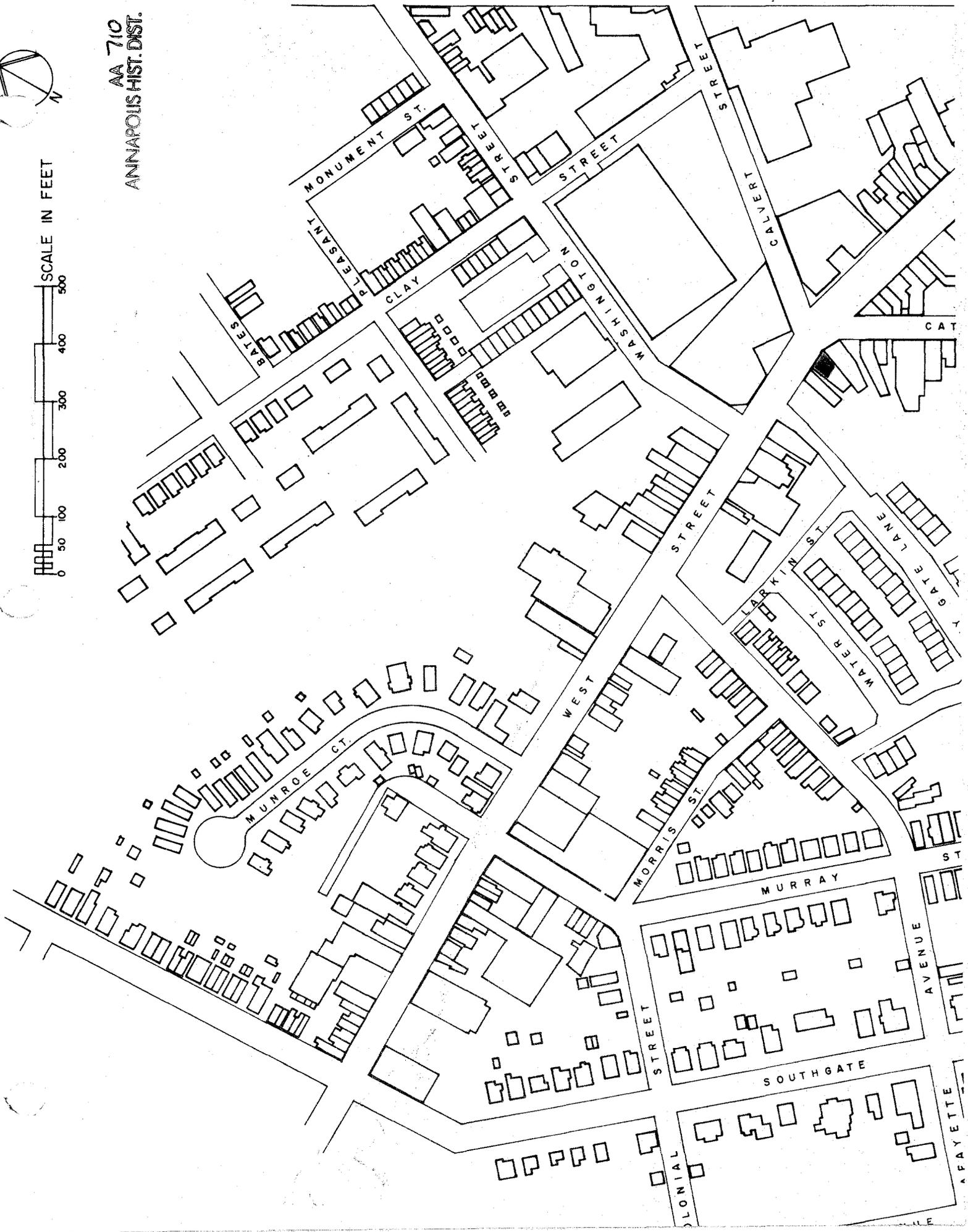
Exterior **Good**

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	7. PHOTOGRAPH
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER <b>William D. Morgan</b> <b>Columbia University, N.Y., N.Y.</b>  DATE OF RECORD <b>June 16, 1967</b>



AA 710  
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

NORTHWEST STR



uttery

THE GATEWAY FLORIST

DELI DEPOT



65-67 West

AA 710

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

nw Elevation/camera facing se

Jl 17