AA-654

Patrick Creagh House

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the "vertical files" at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 06-11-2004

AA-654

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Patrick Creagh House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Aunt Lucy's Bake Shop

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 160 Prince George Street (near East Street)

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Fourth as of Jan 1973

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

COUNTY: Anne Arundel — CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☒ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☒ No

less than fee simple ~~development rights~~

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Washi

Mr. & Mrs. Carroll A. Brice
100 West University Parkway
Baltimore, Maryland 21210

STREET AND NUMBER: 160 Princ

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DE

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Anne Arundel Co. Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: Church Circle at South Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland 21401 — CODE: 24

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey #MD-295

DATE OF SURVEY: 1965 ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C. 20540 — CODE: 11

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

(Patrick Creagh House)

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (cont'd)

Historic Annapolis, Inc. Architectural Survey
1970 Local "outstanding"
Historic Annapolis, Inc.
18 Pinkney Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401 code: 24

Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks
1972 State
Maryland Historical Trust
2525 Riva Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21401 code: 24

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One) ☒ Altered ☐ Unaltered			(Check One) ☐ Moved ☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located near the corner of Prince George and East Streets the Patrick Creagh House is one of the best small dwellings of its period in the area. It is a single pile, one-and-a-half story brick house laid in header bond on the street facade and English bond on both the rear and exposed NW end wall. A steeply pitched gambrel roof covers the structure with wood shingles beneath the present asbestos shingles. On each side of the roof are three shed dormers whose roofs follow the same angle of slope as the upper portion of the gambrel. In addition to its single interior end chimney the house at one time had a center chimney which was removed when the house was coverted into two apartments. During alterations, made sometime after 1875, a door was cut near the southern end of the building to give private access to that portion of the house. The building has been restored to a single house and this door converted into a window.

No original sash seems to remain in the house although the present 6 light casement windows in the dormers and first floor (6/6) are harmonious with architecture of the period. The basement windows originally had segemental arched brick lintels but several of these have been altered.

There are some visible indications of the original building methods and later alterations. Irregular lines in the SW end wall to the right of the door suggest that the house was built in two sections, but no documentation has come to light to confirm this. Various patches on the rear wall indicate the relocation of windows and doors, as well as the existence of a kitchen ell. Scars on the NW wall of the adjacent house offer evidence that the ell was rebuilt more than once.

Very little visible original fabric remains on the house's interior. What early fabric that may have dated into the early part of this century was probably removed when the house underwent a thorough renovation to convert it back to a single family dwelling.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- [ ] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 15th Century
- [ ] 16th Century
- [ ] 17th Century
- [x] 18th Century
- [ ] 19th Century
- [ ] 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- Aboriginal
  - [ ] Prehistoric
  - [ ] Historic
- [ ] Agriculture
- [x] Architecture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Conservation
- [ ] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [ ] Industry
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Landscape Architecture
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Political
- [ ] Religion/Philosophy
- [ ] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [x] Social/Humanitarian
- [ ] Theater
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Urban Planning
- [x] Other *(Specify)* Local history

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Patrick Creagh House is significant architectually as an example of the small, free-standing, mid-eighteenth century dwellings occupied by Annapolis' artisan and tradesman class. It is architectually reminiscent of the Maryland manor houses of the late seventeenth century.

The house was constructed by Patrick Creagh for his own use sometime between 1735 and 1747. Creagh was a prominent local builder and is credited with the construction of the Old Treasury Building on State Circle, and the earlier portion of McDowell Hall on St. John's College Campus, which was originally intended to be a Governor's Mansion. In addition to building, Creagh appears variously as a painter, farmer, supplier to His Majesty's forces in the West Indies, shipwright, ship owner, tobacco merchant, and owner of a brew house. Often debt-ridden, his occupations were typical of the successful colonial entrepreneur whose versatility brought him business success. According to Annapolis tradition, a tunnel was built between the Creagh House and the Brice House. The harbor was much closer to the house in the eighteenth century and such a tunnel would have greatly facilitated such undercover activities as smuggling.

In 1806 the house was sold to a free Negro couple, John and Lucy Smith. "Aunt Lucy" employed herself as a baker and gained a considerable reputation for "the choice morsels that her art divined in the kitchen". However, "Aunt Lucy's" bake shop is now known to have been located near the corner of Main and Green Streets, and thus the traditional name, "Aunt Lucy's Bake Shop" for 160 Prince George Street is an erroneous one.

In the late 19th century the house was converted into two apartments. It has since been restored as a single family dwelling.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Historic Annapolis, Inc., comp. Index Files, Hall of Records, Annapolis

Middleton, Arthur P. Tobacco Coast, Newport News: 1953

Riley, Elihu. The Ancient City, Annapolis: 1887

Gary, Joy. "Patrick Creagh of Annapolis", Md. Hist. Mag., XLVIII, Baltimore: 1953.

Land Records and Wills, Anne Arundel Co. Courthouse and Hall of Records, Annapolis

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	38°	58'	43"	76°	29'	14"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/16

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Calder Loth, Va. Historical Landmarks Comm. for

ORGANIZATION: Historic Annapolis, Inc.

DATE: Nov. 29, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: 18 Pinkney Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland 21401

CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

Name Orlando Ridout IV

Orlando Ridout, IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date November 29, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Patrick Creagh House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Aunt Lucy's Bake Shop

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 160 Prince George Street (near East Street)

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Anne Arundel	003

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: Historic Annapolis Inventory

SCALE: 1 : 1200

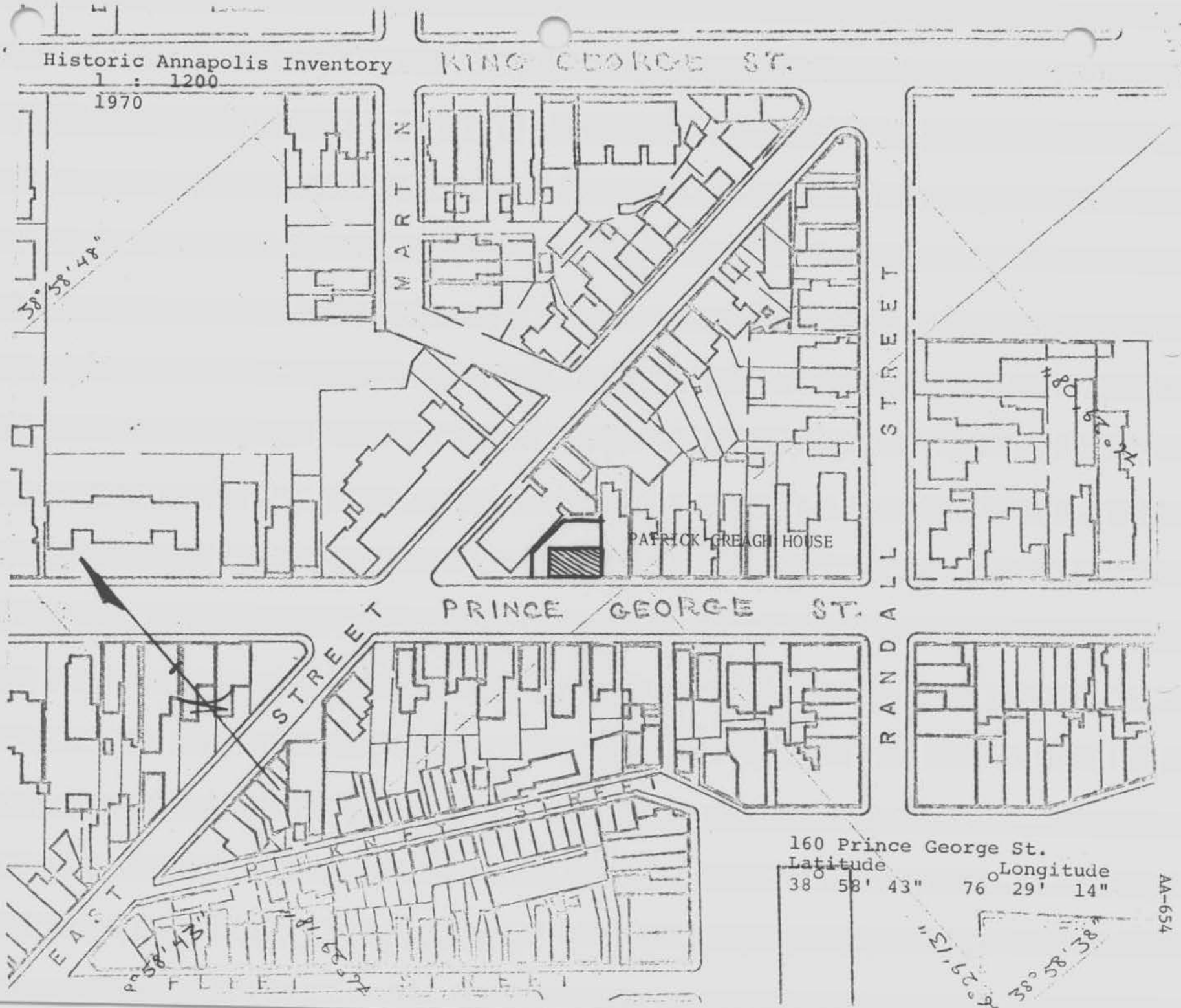
DATE: 1970

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

Historic Annapolis Inventory
1 : 1200
1970



160 Prince George St.

Latitude	Longitude
38° 58' 43"	76° 29' 14"

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AA-654

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Patrick Creagh House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Aunt Lucy's Bake Shop

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 160 Prince George Street (near East Street)

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Anne Arundel	003

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: M. E. Warren Collection

DATE OF PHOTO: ca. 1920

NEGATIVE FILED AT: M. E. Warren, Annapolis, Md. 21401 Negative #2705

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

SW facade and NW end wall from the corner of East and Prince George Streets. The facade is now obscured by dense foliage.

AA-654

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Patrick Creagh House
160 Prince George Street
(AA-654)

The low-lying 1-1/2-story gambrel-roofed house at 160 Prince George Street in downtown Annapolis was originally built between 1735 and 1747 by local craftsman Patrick Creagh. The dwelling was enlarged during the late 18th or early 19th centuries, extending southwest into the lot presently designated as 156 Prince George Street. In the early 19th century, the property was purchased by free African-American John Smith, whose wife operated Aunt Lucy's Bakeshop at the corner of Main and Greene Streets. The building is a significant example of a small freestanding, mid-18th century dwelling and an excellent example of the work and residence of local artisan and tradesman, Patrick Creagh.

Significantly renovated and partially razed in the 19th and 20th centuries, the building is located on the northeastern side of Prince George Street, just below East Street. As presented today, the house stands as a six-bay, central-passage, single-pile brick structure with walls laid in header and English bond. It is covered with a steep gambrel roof featuring one interior end chimney and three shed dormers. A 1-1/2-story brick wing laid in English bond and covered with a gambrel roof was added to the rear of the house after 1954.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Inventory No. AA-654
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

==========

1. Name of Property

==========

historic name Patrick Creagh House
common/other name Aunt Lucy's Bakeshop (erroneous)

==========

2. Location

==========

street & number 160 Prince George Street not for publication ___
city or town Annapolis vicinity ___
state Maryland code MD county Anne Arundel code 003
zip code 21401

==========

3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

==========

==========

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

==========

==========

5. Classification

==========

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

X private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

X building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Is this property listed in the National Register?
Yes X Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District and The Patrick Creagh House
No ___

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Domestic	Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone and Brick
roof Gambrel: Wood Shingles
walls Brick: Header
other Brick: English

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

==========

8. Statement of Significance

==========

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

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

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

_X_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

==========

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance 1735-1747
1900-1921

Significant Dates 1735-1747
1900-1921

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Patrick Creagh

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Patrick Creagh

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

==========

9. Major Bibliographical References

==========

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

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

Gary, Joy, "Patrick Creagh of Annapolis," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XLVIII, 1953, p. 310-326.

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

Loth, Calder, Virginia Historical Landmarks Commission, "Patrick Creagh House, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form," 1972.

Maryland Gazette, August 7, 1745; May 2, 1754; and December 1760

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

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

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

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

Maps and Drawings

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

Mayer, Frank B. "Patrick Creagh House," 1875 Sketchbook.

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

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

The building at 160 Prince George Street is located on Parcel 1322 as indicated on Tax Map 4-6, dated 1991.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building at 160 Prince George Street has been historically associated with Parcel 1322 since its construction in 1735-1747.

==========

11. Form Prepared By

==========

name/title L. Trieschmann & K. Williams, Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date February 16, 1996
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

==========

12. Property Owner

==========

name Norman and Constance Risjord
street & number 160 Prince George Street telephone 410/267-8214
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

==========

The low-lying 1-1/2-story gambrel-roofed house at 160 Prince George Street was originally built between 1735 and 1747 by local craftsman/carpenter Patrick Creagh. The Colonial style dwelling was enlarged during the late 18th or early 19th centuries, extending southwest into the lot presently designated as 156 Prince George Street. Significantly renovated and partially razed during the 19th and 20th centuries, the building is located on the northeastern side of Prince George Street, just below East Street. As presented today, the house stands as a six-bay, central-passage, single-pile brick structure with walls laid in header and English bond. It is covered with a steep gambrel roof featuring one interior end chimney[1] and three shed dormers. A 1-1/2-story brick wing laid in English bond and covered with a gambrel roof was added to the rear of the house after 1954.

The Patrick Creagh House underwent several periods of construction and alteration. As originally built, the house was a three-bay brick structure with a header bond facade and set upon a rubble stone foundation. Rectangular in plan, it was covered with a steeply-pitched gambrel roof[2], featuring two brick interior end chimneys.

By 1798, the house was extended to the southwest by a brick addition laid in English bond. This addition, extant only in part, was originally 20 feet wide. By circa 1864, eight feet of the addition were removed to allow for the construction of the present building at 156 Prince George Street (AA-1200); thus, the addition as it appears now is only twelve feet in length. This conclusion is based in part upon the measurements of recorded in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax and the 1858 Sachse's *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*. The 1798 Tax indicates that the building measured 50 feet by 16 feet, whereas the present measurements of the original house are 30 feet 8 inches by 20 feet, and the measurements of the original block *and* its addition are 42 feet 10 inches by 20 feet. The Sachse print shows the extended gambrel-roofed house with three chimneys--the two original interior end chimneys and an end chimney on the extension; this end chimney no

[1] An end chimney on the southeastern end of the original block of the house was dismantled, but is visible in the interior at the basement level.

[2] Based upon the exterior profile of the present gambrel roof and the brickwork in the end wall, the roof appears original. However, the 1858 Sachse *Bird's Eye View of Annapolis* shows the house with a gable roof and no shed dormers. The attic showing the roof structure is not exposed, having been covered with drywall and converted into a finished space.

longer survives. Further, the Sachse print shows the length of the extension, in proportion to the main house, to be equal to it and not 1/3 of it as it appears today. Portions of the addition possibly may have been incorporated into the brick building at 156 Prince George Street; thus, further investigations of the interior of that dwelling are highly recommended.

Around 1900, the house was converted into two dwellings with separate entrances. During the latter half of this century, the house was renovated, leaving no original interior features intact.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The southwest (front) elevation of the house is divided into six bays with an asymmetrically placed central entrance flanked by 6/6 windows. The northeast two-thirds section of the house is laid in header bond; the southwest end section in English bond. The entry is set above a slightly raised foundation and reached by a contemporary wood stair with wooden railing. The six-light door is a replacement recessed within the thick brick walls. The brick around this door has been relaid and may have originally been a window.

The second bay from the northeast end currently holds a 6/6 window, but change in the brickwork indicates that this was at one time a door opening. This opening has a row-lock lintel as opposed to the header lintels found on the rest of the original openings, further indicating that it was altered. Two segmental-arched basement window openings are located on either side of the entrance. They both have three-light replacement sash.

A boxed wood cornice (replacement) is located above the first floor with a plain, bed molding below it. The gambrel roof is clad with asphalt shingles and features three equally spaced shed dormers with six-light casements. The equal spacing of these dormers, in an attempt to unify the unbalanced elevation, indicates that they are not an original feature. However, an 1875 sketch of the house shows that shed dormers existed at that time.

The northwest end wall of the house measures 20 feet wide, as opposed to the 16 foot dimension found listed in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax. It is laid in English bond and though it has been repointed, does not appear to have been enlarged or otherwise significantly altered. This wall has two window openings in the

front bay on the first and second stories and both with Queen closers. The first story window has 6/6 sash with a row-lock course lintel interrupting the regular brick coursing of the wall; the second story window is an eight-light casement with a header lintel continuing the row of headers of the brick bonding pattern. A wide, raked board extends from the box cornice to the ridge line of the roof. The interior end chimney projects above the roofline, but has been reconstructed in brick laid in stretcher bond. Two diamond-shaped metal tie rods penetrate this wall surface between the first and second story and between the second story and roof ridge.

The northeast (rear) elevation currently consists of two bays of the main block of the house and a late 20th-century rear wing projecting from the remaining bay. The exposed main block is laid in English bond, but has several areas of altered brickwork, a heavy mortar finish (poor repointing) and renovated openings. Two segmental-arched brick openings at the basement have been filled with brick, and one window opening in the middle of the wall on the first floor has been filled with brick. A 6/6 window in the northeast end appears to be in its original location, although it is asymmetrically placed from the basement openings. The six-paneled wood replacement door in the southwest end is not an original opening, although Queen closers appear on only one side of the opening. Two shed dormers with six-light casements are located on this rear slope of the gambrel roof.

The rear wing is a 1-1/2-story brick structure laid in English bond with random glazed headers. The addition is covered with a steeply pitched gambrel roof that abuts the roof of the main block and features an oversized box cornice. This addition was built in the latter half of this century and copied the existing form and style of the main house.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The interior of the house has a central passage plan with a central stair and hall flanked by two rooms. The interior was completely renovated, leaving no original details, including floors, walls or casings, intact. Some original materials, however, are visible inside closets and in the basement, providing some insight into the original structure.

The original exterior brick rear wall of the house is visible in

the closet and half-bath located in the rear ell. No bonding pattern is discernible in either space.[3]

The basement of the house extends only under the original portion. Although renovated, the original foundation walls and two brick end chimneys have been left exposed. The walls are rubble stone with the brick walls beginning below grade and sitting directly atop the stone. Both the northern and southern end chimneys are visible in the basement; the southern end chimney has been cut off at the first floor. Some of the original hewn joists survive, while most have been replaced. A brick and stone pier is located at the western corner of the basement. Projecting slightly into the space, the pier has no known structural use or function.

[3] Small holes are found in the bricks and mortar on this wall, and according to local tradition, are bullet holes from the Civil War when someone was shot against the wall.

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The building at 160 Prince George Street was constructed between 1735 and 1747 by builder Patrick Creagh as a single-family dwelling. Eventually owned by free African-American John Smith, the building is a significant example of the small freestanding, mid-18th century dwelling occupied by an Annapolis artisan and tradesman. Significantly enlarged by 1798, the building was razed in part to allow for the construction of 156 Prince George Street in the middle part of the 19th century. Converted into a multiple dwelling by 1900, the building was returned to a single-family dwelling and renovated in 1920 and, again in the 1980s.

BUILDING HISTORY

Designated as part of Lot 95, the land on which the Patrick Creagh House now stands was sold by the heirs of Amos Garrett to Patrick Creagh in 1730 for 190 pounds currency. The sale, which was not recorded until 1735, also included Lots 98 and 99. By 1748, Creagh had also leased Lot 97 from Charles Crook and purchased Lot 96 from Dr. Charles Carroll. When the sale of Lots 95, 98, and 99 was recorded in 1735, Creagh petitioned the land records office to "enter in my name the Ship Carpenter's lot and the Small Slip of Ground adjoining thereto, lying on the South side of Prince George Street, as it is not yet improved, and on which I delight to improve, and you will oblige, Your Humble Servant, Pat Creagh."[4]

Patrick Creagh (1697-1761) was described as a painter, merchant, shipbuilder, farmer, mariner, contractor for the maintenance of His majesty's forces, and gentleman.[5] As early as 1722, Patrick Creagh is documented as leasing property in Annapolis on Market Street. The 8,112 square foot parcel was leased from Benjamin Tasker for forty years, and proved to be Creagh's first of many financial defaults. In December 1722, Creagh borrowed 60 pounds sterling from Samuel Peale against the unexpired term of his lease. Not having received any payments, Peale foreclosed and seized the rental property which had been improved by Creagh.

Creagh used the unimproved 5-1/2 acre tract between Prince George Street and the water to erect ships. The land, known as Creagh's Discovery, was patented to him in February 1748; however, the city

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[4] Chancery Records 119, Folio 521.

[5] Joy Gary, "Patrick Creagh of Annapolis," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XLVIII, (1953), p. 310.

actually owned the land, having set it aside as a shipyard in 1719. Creagh's association with the land came in 1739 when the city hired him to construct the Public Gaol on the site. Eventually Creagh's title to the land was disputed.

The Old Treasury Building was constructed by Creagh in 1735-1737 for use by the newly created Commissioners for Emitting Bills of Credit, also known as the Loan Office. The Proceedings of the Acts of Assembly for 1735 "directed that Creagh be paid 587.9.5 pounds for building this office and other necessary charges, including 30 pounds for bricks."[6]

Simultaneously, Patrick Creagh was constructing his own dwelling house on Lot 95 between 1735 and 1747. Although purchased in 1730, the sale of the land from the heirs of Amos Garrett had not been finalized and recorded in 1735; and on June 5, 1747, Creagh made his will in which he devised "the lot and dwelling house whereon I now live, with appurtenances thereon known by the Plat of Town to be No 95" to his wife Frances.[7]

Creagh was in financial difficulties with British merchants by 1754 and was forced to mortgage a great deal of his Annapolis landholdings. With the mortgage remaining unpaid by his death, Creagh devised the property to his wife Frances and daughter Elizabeth Creagh in 1761.

In 1762, Thomas Rutland, Sr. purchased a portion of Creagh's property from the British mortgagors for 350 pounds sterling. The sale included the dwelling house on Lot 95 and part of Lot 96.[8] By 1780, Creagh's heirs had conveyed their dower rights in the property to Thomas Rutland, grandson of Thomas Rutland and son of Edmund Rutland. Born in the 1750s, Thomas Rutland was a prominent Annapolis merchant and planter, who was also known as the builder of the *Willing Tom*, the only known ship to have been built in Annapolis during the Revolutionary War.[9]

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[6] *Archives of Maryland*, XL, p. 30.

[7] Will Records 31, Folio 337.

[8] See the MHT forms for 142 (AA-653) and 144 Prince George Street (AA-1194) for more information on Rutland and the development of his property.

[9] Papenfuse, p. 16.

During the 1780s economic decline, Thomas Rutland went bankrupt in 1785, owing over 20,000 pounds to his British creditors.[10] John Creagh Mackubin paid the creditors 2,000 pounds in 1785 in return for the upper portion of Lot 95, which included the Patrick Creagh House at 160 Prince George Street. A portion of Lot 95 and all of Lot 96, including the brick dwelling at 142-144 Prince George Street, were purchased by Dr. James Murray for 2,000 pounds on February 19, 1785. However, prior to Mackubin's purchase of part of Lot 95, Rutland had conveyed the property to James Little in order to satisfy a debt. Therefore, all of the property not conveyed to Murray in 1785 was seized just before the 1789 death of Rutland, who had relocated to Georgia, by the Anne Arundel County Sheriff. Mackubin was never repaid by Rutland or his heirs, and the upper portion of Lot 95, including the Patrick Creagh House, was sold at a public auction to Absalom Ridgely in 1788 for 256 pounds. Presumably during the ownership of Ridgely, the building was significantly enlarged, extending southwest to the lot presently designated as 156 Prince George Street.

Absalom Ridgely (1747-1818) came to Annapolis to begin his career as a small storekeeper, eventually becoming a prominent Annapolis merchant with significant local landholdings.[11] In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Absalom Ridgely is assessed for a "one-story brick dwelling house (50' x 16') on Prince George Street, a one story brick kitchen (12' x 14') in bad repair" assessed at $150 with John Smith as tenant. Additionally Ridgely was charged for another dwelling house on the same lot, "two story frame dwelling house (16' x 20') on Prince George Street in bad repair," with Charles Ridgley as tenant.[12]

As early as 1806, Ridgely agreed to sell the building at 160 Prince George Street to free African-American John Smith, Sr for $600. The sale was not to be completed until after the death of Ridgely in 1820. Ridgely's will instructed that his executors complete conveyance of all real estate which had been agreed to during his life, including all that part of Lot 95 beginning at a post "standing at the south corner of Colonel James Brice's lot on the north side of Prince George Street and at the corner of the house

[10] Papenfuse, p. 166.

[11] Absalom Ridgely is one of 23 persons listed as merchants and storekeepers in the 1783 Tax List, Papenfuse, p. 142-143.

[12] Federal Direct Tax of 1798, Folio 15.

erected thereon...." John Smith operated a livery stable at the rear of the property.

Local legend states that Lucy Smith, the wife of John Smith, Sr., employed herself as a baker and gained a considerable reputation for "the choice morsels that her art divined in the kitchen." However, the location of Aunt Lucy's Bakeshop was not 160 Prince George Street as tradition indicates, but at the corner of Main and Greene streets.[13]

John Smith, Sr. continued to own and occupy the building until the middle part of the 19th century. John H. Smith and his sister Harriet Smith were unable to agree on title to the land; thus, Alexander B. Hagner was appointed trustee by the courts to sell the property. It was purchased by John H. Smith in 1852. John H. Smith and his wife Anna conveyed the property in 1863 to John L. Benjamin for $1,200. The property had been subdivided, allowing for the partial demolition of the southwest addition and the subsequent construction of 156 Prince George Street by 1877. By 1874, Benjamin sold it to the Rector, Warden, and Vestry of St. Anne's Parish for $1,600. The parish immediately razed the livery stables of John Smith, Sr. and began to erect a brick church building on the northern portion of the property, at the corner of Prince George and East streets. Reputedly there were underground tunnels used for smuggling that ran between the Creagh House at 160 Prince George Street and the Brice House at 42 East Street which were destroyed by the construction of the church in 1874.[14]

During the ownership of the church, the Patrick Creagh House was used as rental property. The 1900 census records show that the building had been separated into two single-family dwellings, designated as 158 and 160 Prince George Street. The southern portion of the building at 158 Prince George Street was occupied at that time by dressmaker Susan Holland, while the northern portion at 160 Prince George Street was leased by waterman William Flountain. The 1903 Sanborn maps further document the division of the building on the interior to create two separate dwellings. Additionally, by 1903, an addition had been constructed on the east elevation of 158 Prince George Street.

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[13] Calder Loth, Virginia Historical Landmarks Commission, "Patrick Creagh House, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form," (1972), Section 8, p 1.

[14] Loth, Section 8, p. 1.

In 1919, the Vestry of St. Anne's Church subdivided the lot and sold the property at 160 Prince George Street to William and Anna Fine. The Fines sold the building the same day to Harry H. and Helen G. Gaver. The Gavers renovated the building by 1921, removing the interior division wall and the pre 1903 rear addition. Following the divorce of the Gavers in 1938, the building at 160 Prince George Street was owned solely by Helen G. Gaver, who continued to live there until her death in 1951. The house and most of its contents were bequeathed to Washington Clement Claude, Jr. and his wife Charlotte Ewald Claude. Gaver requested that the Claudes subsequently bequeath the building to her niece and nephew Jacqueline Winn Dyment and John D. Winn, Jr.

A supervisor at the United States Naval Academy, Washington C. Claude and his family resided in the building for twenty-two years. In 1973, the property was sold by Charlotte Ewald Claude's son John B. Ewald, Jr. to Charlotte D. Brice. Over the next two decades, the Patrick Creagh House was sold several times. Vacant and suffering from neglect, the building was eventually renovated in the 1980s. In 1990, Norman and Constance Risjord purchased the dwelling. Used as a rental property until 1994, the Risjords are the present owners and occupants of the Patrick Creagh House.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

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

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): Domestic/Single Dwelling
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

Known Design Source: Patrick Creagh

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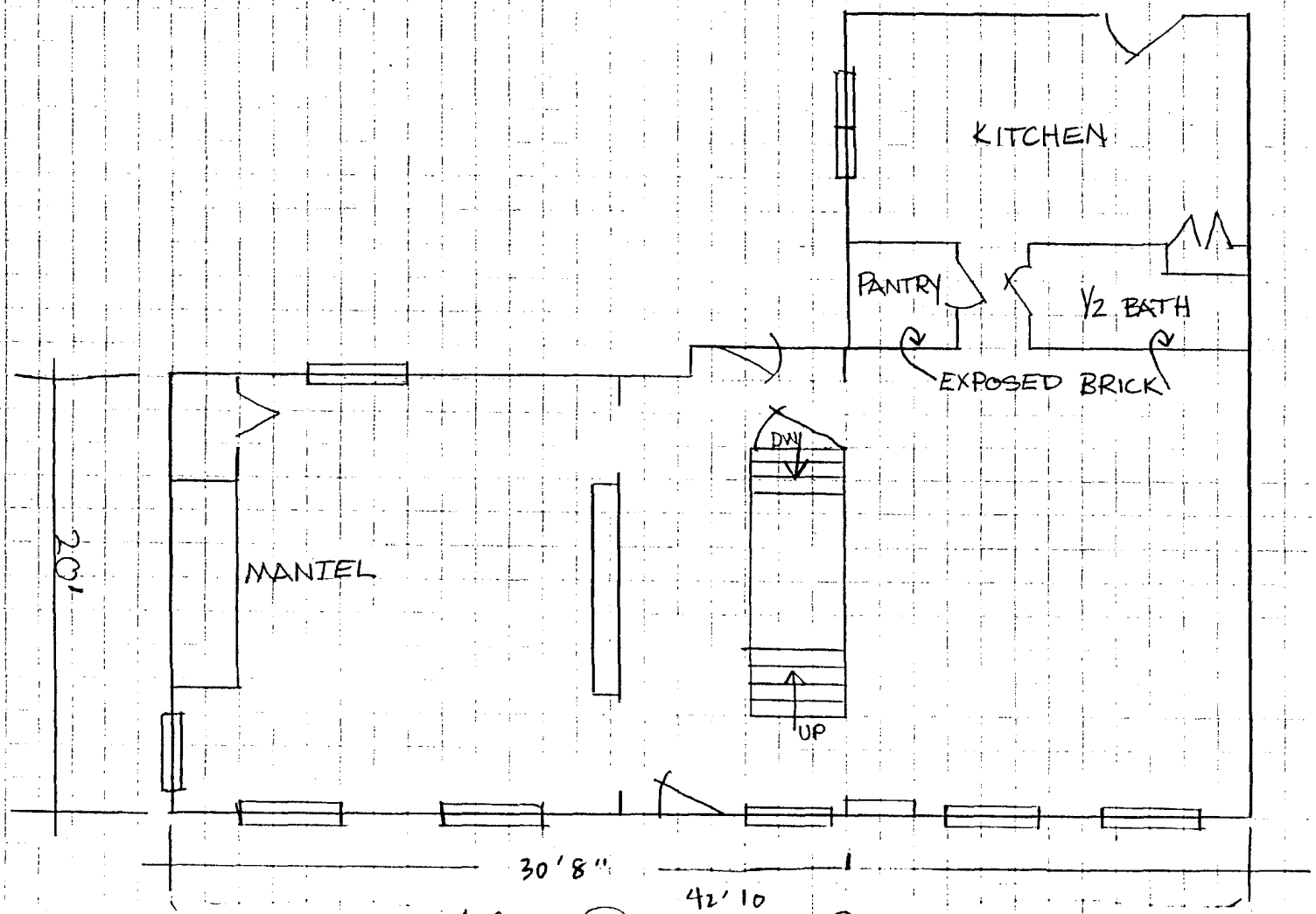
Chain of Title for 160 Prince George Street:

1730:	Amos Garrett to Patrick Creagh Lot 95 Provincial Court Deeds, Liber RD 2 Folio 216
January 12, 1761:	Patrick Creagh willed to Frances and Elizabeth Creagh Dwelling house on Lot 95 and part of Lot 96 Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber L 31 Folio 336
1762:	Bartholomew Pomeroy and Joseph Janson transfer mortgage to Thomas Rutland Mortgaged by Creagh in 1754 Lot 95 and part of 96 Provincial Court Deeds, Liber DD 2 Folio 206
November 22, 1780:	Elizabeth Maccubin, daughter of Patrick Creagh, transferred dower rights to Thomas Rutland of Edmund Lot 95 and part of 96 Provincial Court Deeds, Liber TBH 1 Folio 449
January 1786:	Thomas Rutland to John Creagh Mackubin Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 2 Folio 376
April 24, 1788:	David Steuart, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, to Absalom Ridgely Sold at Public Auction April 22, 1788 Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 3 Folio 405
1804:	Release of dower rights from Randolph B. Latimer and Catherine Latimer Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 12 Folio 400

December 8, 1820:	Dr. John Ridgely and David Ridgely, executors for Absalom Ridgely, deceased, to John Smith Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 7 Folio 430
September 25, 1852:	Alexander B. Hagner, trustee appointed by court in cause John H. Smith versus Harriet Smith, to John H. Smith Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG 1 Folio 486
August 29, 1863:	John H. and Anna Smith to John L. Benjamin Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber MHG 11 Folio 471
May 11, 1874:	John L. Benjamin to Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Anne Arundel County Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 8 Folio 388
December 15, 1919:	The Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of St. Anna's Parish to William and Anna Fine Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WNW 10 Folio 8
December 15, 1919:	William and Anna Fine to Harry H. and Helen G. Gaver Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WNW 11 Folio 491
January 24, 1939:	Harry H. and Helen G. Gaver to Roscoe C. Rowe Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHH 260 Folio 286
January 24, 1939:	Roscoe C. Rowe to Helen G. Gaver Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHH 260 Folio 287
January 29, 1951:	Helen G. Gaver to Washington C. Claude Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber RGP 4 Folio 103

March 4, 1963:	Washington C. Claude and James G. Woodward, trustee Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber LNP 1637 Folio 377
March 4, 1963:	James G. Woodward, trustee to Washington C. Claude, to Charlotte E. and Washington C. Claude Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber LNP 1637 Folio 380
June 27, 1972:	Washington C. Claude willed to John B. Ewald, Jr., son of Charlotte Ewald Claude, deceased Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GMN 74 Folio 501
July 2, 1973:	John B. Ewald, Jr., executor under will of Washington Clement Claude, Jr., to Charlotte D. Brice Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 2616 Folio 740
July 26, 1985:	Charlotte D. Brice to David W. and Mary Jane Stevens Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 3922 Folio 443
July 31, 1987:	David W. and Mary Jane Stevens to Edward S. Digges, Jr. Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 44221 Folio 328
August 31, 1990:	Amanda E. Smith appointed substitute trustee by the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company, the beneficiary for Edward S. Digges, Jr. Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 5162 Folio 210
December 27, 1990:	Amanda E. Smith, trustee, to Norman and Constance Risjord Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 5236 Folio 251



160 PRINCE GEORGE STREET

FIRST FLOOR

NORTH

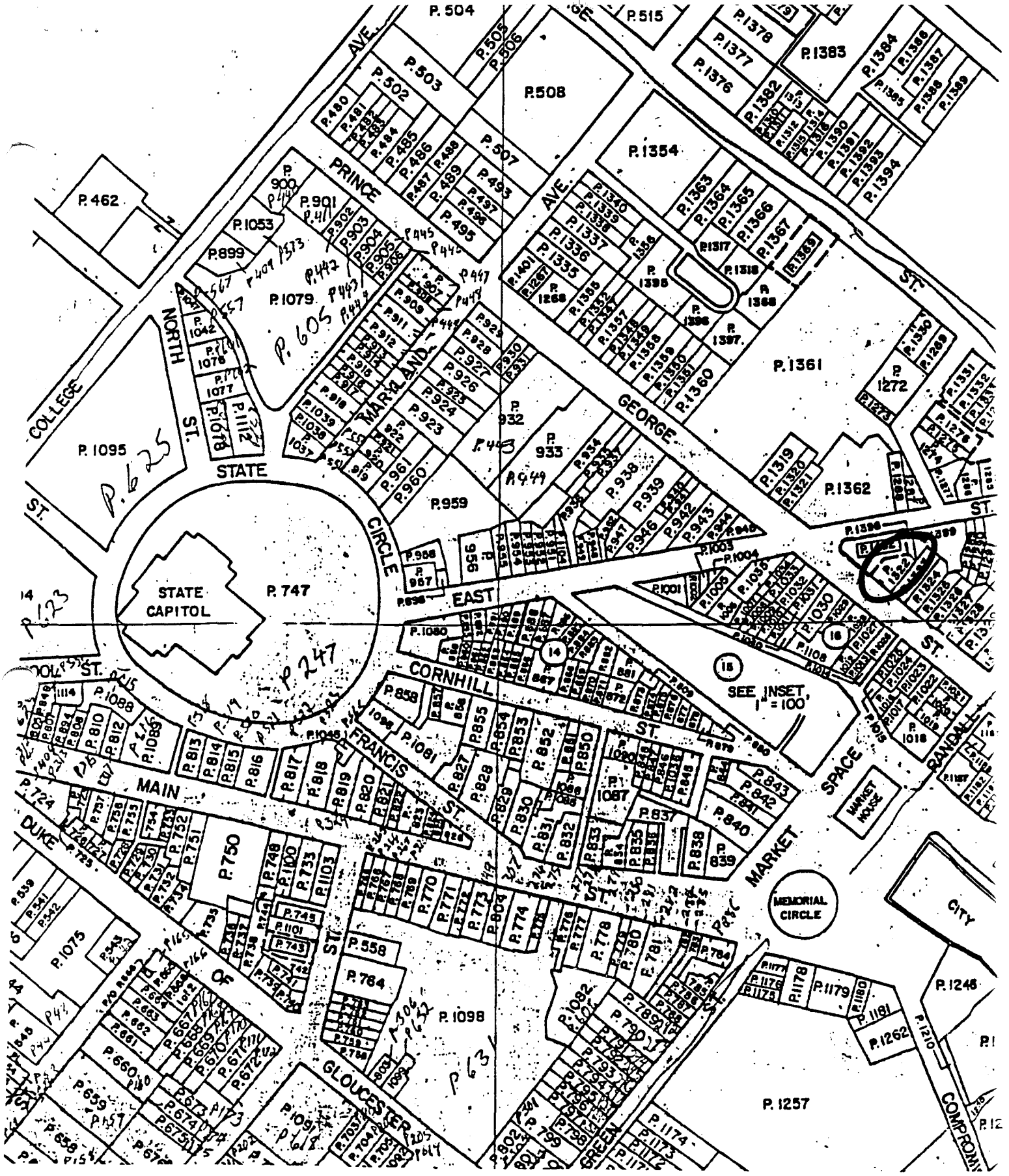
NOT TO SCALE

AA-654

PATRICK CREAGH HOUSE: LATE 19th CENTURY

PATRICK CREAGH HOUSE: PRESENT APPEARANCE

AA-654



AA-654

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

AA-654
160 PRINCE GEORGE ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
FACADE, LOOKING SE
1 OF 5

AA-654
160 PRINCE GEORGE ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING
SOUTH
2 OF 5

AA-654
160 PRINCE GEORGE ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST
3 OF 5

AA-654
160 PRINCE GEORGE ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
ADDITION, LOOKING SOUTH
4 OF 5

AA-654
160 PRINCE GEORGE ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR, WEST PARLOR,
LOOKING NORTH
5 OF 5

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 654

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

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

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 160 Prince George

COMMON NAME: Aunt Lucy's Bake Shop
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: RES Map 34 Par 59
OWNER: Charlotte D Brice
ADDRESS: 100 W University Pkwy
Baltimore MD 21210

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

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Nat. Reg./HABS
Local ( ) State (✓) National ( )

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME: Patrick Creagh House
PRESENT USE: SF Res (V)
ORIGINAL USE: SF Res/shop
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

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

THEME:
STYLE: Georgian
DATE BUILT: 1735

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: All Header/Flemish Other:
4. Roof Structure
   A. Truss: Wood(X)Iron( )Steel( )Concrete( )
   B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate(X)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( )
Wings ( )Other: Stoop
Roof Style: Gable( )Hip( )Shed( )Flat( )Mansard( )Gambrel(X)Jerkinhead( )
Saw Tooth( )With Monitor( )With Bellcast( )With Parapet( )With False Front( )
Other:
Number of Stories: 1½
Number of Bays: 6
Approximate Dimensions: 22 x 40
Entrance Location: Centered

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION: AA-654

Gambrel roof with boxed cornice, excellent brick work with some infilling of lesser quality, splayed brick arches at windows and door, later stoop.

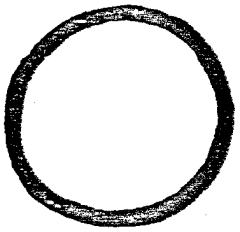
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Important Georgian residence in two sections, important to architectural melange that is the historic district and critical to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



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

RECORDED BY: Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION: Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED: Aug. 1983

AA-654

0206542104

Form 10-448
(5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland
COUNTY
TOWN VICINITY
STREET NO. 160 Prince George Street

ORIGINAL OWNER
ORIGINAL USE residence/jail (?)
PRESENT OWNER Clement Claude
PRESENT USE residence
WALL CONSTRUCTION brick
NO. OF STORIES two

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY

2. NAME Patrick Creagh House

DATE OR PERIOD c. 1735
STYLE Colonial
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

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

The Patrick Creagh House, or Aunt Lucy's Bake Shop, as it is also known, is a fine example of the smaller brick gambrel roof structure built in Annapolis in early part of 18th C. (see Carroll Settler, Jonas Green Houses.) The end wall exposed by the Calvary Church yard reveals fine early English bond and a tall chimney. Picturesque and important architecturally (there are too few early gambrel roof houses like this in America for Annapolis to lose any).

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE good

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

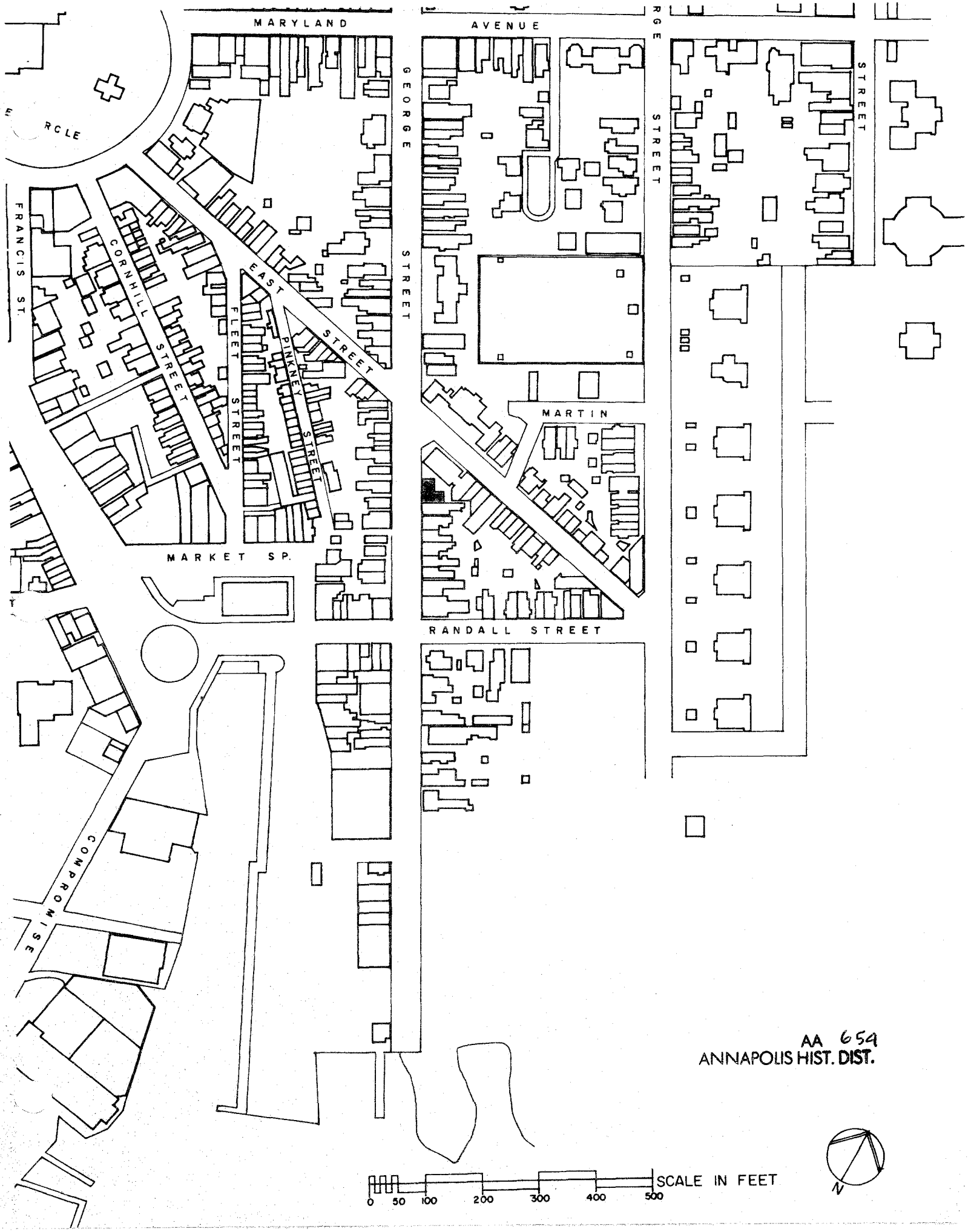
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

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

DATE OF RECORD August 17, 1967

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

9439


MARYLAND
AVENUE
RCLE
GEORGE
STREET
STREET
STREET
FRANCIS ST.
CORNHILL
STREET
EAST
STREET
FLEET
STREET
PINKNEY
STREET
MARTIN
MARKET SP.
RANDALL STREET
COMPROMISE
AA 654
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.
SCALE IN FEET
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
N

160 Prince George AA 654

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SW Elevation/camera facing NE