

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-374

Sarah J.E. Capron House

106 Cathedral Street

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

1878-1880

Private

The single-family dwelling at 106 Cathedral Street was construction between 1878-1880 on property owned by Sarah J.E. Capron. This modest wood frame building is located on the Glebe Lands of St. Anne's Parish, property subsequently owned by the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Historically associated with the property on which the Rams Head Tavern now stands, the Cathedral Street property was sold independently in the 1830s, only to be reunited with the West Street property. In the latter part of the 19th century, the Henry B. Myers Company, the precursor to the J.F. Johnson Lumber Company, used the building as rental housing with the coal and lumberyards to the immediate northwest. The building has been utilized primarily as rental housing since its construction in the late 19th century.

The single-family dwelling is a modest, three-bay-wide, side-passage wood frame structure. The house, which fronts directly on Cathedral Street with no setback, is set upon a low brick foundation and is covered with a side gable roof. The walls are clad with German siding on the facade, and weatherboard siding on the side and rear walls. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal and features a brick chimney on center. The facade features a full-width porch, while an original, two-story ell with a shed roof extends off of the rear of the house. A brick chimney projects from this roof towards the rear of the ell.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-374

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Sarah J.E. Capron House

other

2. Location

street and number 106 Cathedral Street not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel County

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

name A. Weems and Shirley R. McFadden

street and number 106 Cathedral Street telephone

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401-2723

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 3004 folio 605

city, town Annapolis tax map 4Z tax parcel 69 tax ID number 05167602

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 type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> 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:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u>1</u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-374

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The single-family dwelling at 106 Cathedral Street is a modest, three-bay-wide, side-passage wood frame structure built between 1878 and 1880. The house, which fronts directly on Cathedral Street with no setback, is set upon a low brick foundation and is covered with a side gable roof. The walls are clad with German siding on the facade, and weatherboard siding on the side and rear walls. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal and features a brick chimney on center. The facade features a full-width porch, while an original, two-story ell with a shed roof extends off of the rear of the house. A brick chimney projects from this roof towards the rear of the ell.

Exterior Description:

The facade is three bays wide and consists of a single entry and two 2/2 windows on the first story (behind a full-width front porch), and three, equally spaced 2/2 windows on the second story. The front entry features a six-paneled wood door with a two-light transom above. The 2/2 windows are elongated with projecting wood cornices and wood sills. The front porch is three bays wide, with turned columns and scroll-sawn knee brackets supporting the hipped porch roof. A railing with narrowly spaced balusters spans each of the columns. Historic maps indicate that this porch was added to the facade between 1913 and 1921.

The second story has three smaller 2/2 windows with projecting wood cornices and wood sills. A boxed wood cornice providing a bold delineation between the facade and front slope of the roof is located above the second story windows.

The southeast side elevation, which relatively unadorned, features original single 6/6 windows in the center and rear bays of the main block. An original door opening and single 6/6 windows pierce the ell. A small, single-story porch--an original feature of the house--fills in the intersection of the main block and the ell.

The northwest side elevation is separated from the neighboring building by less than three feet. This wall includes a fairly random arrangement of window openings, as well as a contemporary door opening. On the first story, one 2/2 window is located on center of the main block, while another 2/2 window is in the ell. Next to this window is the new door leading into the rear service area of the house, and providing direct access to the stairs leading to the second floor. On the second story, two 6/6 windows are located in the front and rear bays of the main block, while a single 6/6 window above them in the attic level is located on center, below the ridge line of the roof.

The northeast end elevation consists of a single bay of windows on the main block, as well as the rear wall of the service wing. The exposed bay of the main block features a single 6/6 window on the second story and a blocked off door on the first story. The rear wall of the ell has a single 6/6 window on the first story, and a boarded up single window on the second story.

Interior Description:

The interior of 106 Cathedral Street consists of a side-passage, room-behind-room plan. The front entry opens directly off of the porch into the side passage. The side passage is strictly a hallway providing access to the front and rear parlors. The passage features original wood flooring and wood baseboards with half-round caps. A single, hollow-core wood replacement door opens from the passage into the front parlor, while an original 4-paneled door at the end of the hall leads into the rear parlor.

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The front parlor features an Italianate-style wood mantel on center of the rear partition wall, opposite the two single window openings on the front wall. To the west of the mantel is a four-paneled interior door leading to the rear parlor. The window and door trim features a complex molding profile that is defined by a large half-round molding at the center of the casing. In addition to the mantel and trim, the room retains its original flooring and baseboards.

The rear parlor, reached either from the hall or from the front parlor, features two windows on the exposed side wall, an Italianate-style mantel on the interior partition wall between the front and rear parlors, and narrow tongue-and-groove wainscoting. A door in the rear wall of the room leads into the ell; another door that originally led from the back parlor onto the rear porch has been blocked up, though the two-lite transom survives. A set of enclosed stairs built against the wall opposite the window wall, originally turned into this rear parlor, but were reconfigured as a straight flight to open into the service area of the ell. The opening where the stairs used to enter the room has been covered with drywall, though a seam is visible.

The service wing originally included a kitchen. The actual kitchen has been eliminated, as the former dwelling is now office space, and an expanded bathroom, hall area and closet have been accommodated in its place. The stairs now open into the rear hall area where an exterior door has been added to provide direct access to the stairs and second-story spaces. Despite the reconfiguration of the last few treads and risers, the stair remains intact and features original tongue-and-groove wall paneling, and the original hand rail with a child gripper underneath the principal gripper.

The second floor has two rooms. The front room, entered directly from the top of the stairs through a four-paneled door, occupies the entire three-bay width of the house, taking advantage of the three single 2/2 windows on the front wall. Opposite this wall is an Italianate-style mantel on center of the interior wall. This room retains its original wood floors and baseboards, while the original ceiling is hidden above a dropped acoustical tile ceiling.

The rear room is reached through the front room via a 6-paneled replacement door. Here, an enclosed flue for a wood burning stove (not intact) occupies the interior wall, while three single 6/6 windows are located on the each of the side and end walls. Presumably, the room would have originally featured an open fireplace that was later altered to accommodate a wood-burning stove.

The second floor of the ell has a small kitchenette and a bathroom. The attic level includes a finished space with 6/6 windows in the gable ends, wood floors with carpeting over them, and a central flue. The cellar, reached by a straight-flight stair under the main stair, was at one time a semi-finished space, with brick flooring, and plaster walls with lath exposed in places. The floor joists remain exposed.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-374

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 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:

Specific dates 1878ca-1945 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1878-1880

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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The single-family dwelling at 106 Cathedral Street was construction between 1878-1880 on property owned by Sarah J.E. Capron. This modest wood frame building is located on the Glebe Lands of St. Anne's Parish, property subsequently owned by the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Historically associated with the property on which the Rams Head Tavern now stands, the Cathedral Street property was sold independently in the 1830s, only to be reunited with the West Street property. In the latter part of the 19th century, the Henry B. Myers Company, the precursor to the J.F. Johnson Lumber Company, used the building as rental housing with the coal and lumberyards to the immediate northwest. The building has been utilized primarily as rental housing since its construction in the late 19th century.

Property History

James Stoddert surveyed the property on which the dwelling at 106 Cathedral Street now stands in 1718. Stoddert's map indicates St. Anne's Parish owned three lots (59, 60, and 61), which remained unimproved under their custody. According to a 1742 act of Assembly, the Parish was given permission to lease the lots for twenty-one years to "such persons as might be willing and desirous to receive such Lease of the Lots aforesaid, or some of them, and to Build on and otherwise improve the same."¹ A second act of Assembly was granted in 1747 that extended the period of the lease to sixty-three years with an annual fee of four pounds sterling. This second act was needed, as the Parish had been unable to lease the property, because the twenty-one year lease was not considered profitable by prospective investors. With the provisions of the new act, the Parish successfully leased all three lots within months. Daniel Dulany leased lot 59, while lot 60 and part of lot 61 were leased to William Reynolds. The westernmost portion of lot 61, "whereon is standing a stone house, formerly the prison," was leased to Thomas King.²

Reynolds, maintaining a tavern at 6 Church Circle, subleased portions of lot 61 to William Faris in 1761. This sublease extended 47 feet along West Street from the rear of the property historically associated with 6 Church Circle. Now designated as 21-27 West Street, the property extended southward to Cathedral Street. Reynolds leased the remaining sixty feet fronting West Street for forty-one years, beginning in 1769, to Samuel Chase. This lease included the property at 106 Cathedral Street and 29-31-33 West Street, where the original portion of the Rams Head Tavern now stands. In 1772, Chase subleased this land to Allen Quynn. A cordwainer and former Mayor of Annapolis, Quynn owned several lots in Annapolis, particularly on West Street.

During the latter part of the 18th century, the property at 31-33 West Street appears to have been improved by a building that was residential in nature. The building's use, in part, as a tavern or inn is largely based on the occupations of those persons subleasing the

¹ Bernard Christian Steiner, ed. *Archives of Maryland, Volume XLII: Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Volume 20, 1740 to 1744.* (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1923), p. 432.

² Vestry Minutes of St. Anne's Parish, vol. 1, folio 295.

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property. In 1789, as stated in deeds of conveyance for adjacent lots, Keziah Lindsay Murrow Clark occupied the property at 31-33 West Street.³ A 1794 Chancery Court case for the adjoining lot formerly owned by Alexander Trueman mentioned that 31-33 West Street was leased to and occupied by Thomas Graham. Graham was a local shopkeeper, who maintained a tavern known as "Sign of the Green Tree." Graham's occupancy is supported by a March 27, 1794 advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette* that described the property as "adjacent to that of Trueman." These deeds and Chancery Court cases for adjacent property should be reexamined, as a second court dispute for the former property of Trueman indicates Graham continued to reside at 31-33 West Street in 1805, despite his death in 1795.⁴

Allen Quynn, who died in 1803, appears to have retained the primary sublease to the property, which was included in his estate. Ownership of the lease and use of the property for the period between 1803 and 1811 was restricted while Quynn's will was contested. As executor to Quynn's estate, son-in-law John Kilty renewed the lease for the property in Lot 61 with St. Anne's Parish in April 1811. Once the contention regarding the estate was settled, the property continued to be subleased by the Quynn family, with John Golder obtaining the rights in 1812.

By 1830, Alexander Randall had been appointed to convey Quynn's title to the property on West Street and Cathedral Street. Robert Welch of Ben purchased it on July 30, 1830 for \$122. He immediately sold the land to merchant John Washington Welsh Whittington, born in 1807. In 1831, Whittington was charged with a single improved lot in Annapolis, valued at \$400. The property extended through to Cathedral Street, encompassing the lots now denoted as 104 and 106 Cathedral Street. In 1849, eighteen years later, Whittington was charged \$2,500 for this same lot. Thus, supported by extant architectural detailing, it appears that the building now at 31-33 West Street (AA-701) was erected in the second quarter of the 19th century, specifically in the years between 1831 and 1849. The portion of the building at 31 West Street was commercial, with the residential section located at 33 West Street. Retaining the property on West Street with the early 19th century dwelling, Whittington sold the property fronting Cathedral Street. David J. Capron purchased the land on Cathedral Street in the years between 1830 and 1839.

David J. Capron, born in 1810, was a professor at St. John's College throughout the 19th century. Holding property fronting West Street at the western end of Parcel 5 Lot 61, Capron maintained ownership of the narrow, unimproved lot fronting Cathedral Street during his lifetime. In 1860, ownership of the property was contested, prompting an equity case between Capron and Mary Duvall, Margaret Duvall, and Rosella Duvall. Accordingly, in June 1863, ownership was confirmed and returned to David Capron by trustees Alexander Randall and Alexander Haynes.

Building History

With the June 29, 1870 death of David Jenks Capron, the property on Cathedral Street was bequeathed to his wife, Sarah Jenks E. Capron. Born in 1815, Sarah Capron oversaw the construction of the two-story wood frame dwelling designated today as 106 Cathedral Street in the years between 1878 and 1880. The rectangular structure was augmented by a rear ell and cut-away porch on the east corner. Ownership was shared by Capron's daughters, Sarah Ester and Clara Frances.

In July 1882, Capron sold the property with improvements for \$250 to Henry Myers. Born in May 1857, Myers formed the Henry B. Myers Company in a one-room grocery in 1880. Myers' six sons carried on the business, expanding to include hardware, garden supplied, and fuel oil. The lumber company was originally located on the south side of King George Street, across from the United States Naval Academy, while the mercantile was located at 49 West Street. The company also maintained a smaller storage facility at the corner of West Street and Cathedral Street. This secondary complex, established between 1885 and 1891, contained several wood

³ Edward Papenfuse 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, p. 19.

⁴ Papenfuse and McWilliams, p. 19.

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frame buildings and a coal and wood yard. The largest two-story building on Cathedral Street was devoted to the storage of hay and feed. The adjacent two-story rectangular building housed coal in bins on the first story and hay on the second story. The northeast elevation of this structure was open to allow easy access to the materials. To the east stood a narrow stable that was two stories and an open wood shed that dated from the third quarter of the 19th century. Cords of wood were stored to the immediate north of the dwelling at 106 Cathedral Street. Adjacent to the house on the southeast side was a two-story wood frame stable with a corncrib to the rear. The latter structure was noted on the *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* for the first time in 1885.

By 1908, the hardware and lumber yard of the Myers Company was sold to the Farinholt Meredith Company. Everett R. Meredith and John Atwood Meredith operated the lumber and building material company at the rail yard of the Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis Railroad on West Street. This location provided storage space for the commercial location, which had expanded its holdings at the foot of King George Street. The property contained several lumber warehouses, offices, planing mill, steam drying houses, and storage facilities both indoors and out. The J.F. Johnson Lumber Company had taken over the King George Street lumber yard, as well as the rail yard property, by 1928. The buildings on Cathedral Street were razed, save the dwelling at 106 Cathedral Street, and early-20th-century commercial structures built.

In 1884, Henry Myers was charged for one frame house and one stable on Cathedral Street collectively assessed at \$1,000. Five years later, in 1889, the assessed value of the Cathedral Street property had increased to \$1,352. Myers was also assessed that same year for a lot on West Street improved by the brick house originally occupied by Allen Quynn.

With such vast holdings throughout Annapolis, the Myers Company used the property at 106 Cathedral Street as rental housing. The 1880 census showed Rebecca Gaither, born in 1824, occupied the house with daughter and C. M. McLeod, a lawyer. The census also indicated that William P. Gaither, the son of Rebecca and Thomas Gaither, occupied the neighboring dwelling at what was to become 115 Cathedral Street. The 1900 census documents that Henry McPherson Tongue occupied the rental property with his family. Tongue, born in 1843, was a private with the 39th Virginia Cavalry Battalion and served as a courier to General Jubal A. Early during the Civil War. Tongue, who was married to Agnes Green, worked as an oil dealer in the early years of the 20th century, possibly working with the adjacent Henry B. Myers Company. The Tongues lived in the modest dwelling at 106 Cathedral Street with their six children. By 1910, the dwelling was leased to Zora L. Davidson, a contracting bricklayer born in 1872 in Dorchester County. Davidson lived in the building with his wife, Addie, and two children.

The 1920 census showed that Myers leased the building to Frank Rogers, who was born in 1880. Working as a carpenter at a local shipyard, Rogers and his wife, Emma, supplemented their income by renting rooms in the modest dwelling on Cathedral Street to boarders. The census documents that five boarders lived in the dwelling in 1920 – William Hawkins, Martin Kavanagh, John Taylow, William Crandall, and William White. Several of the boarders were employed in the building profession, including carpenters and plasterers.

Henry Myers died intestate in 1923, forcing the courts to settle his estate. Accordingly, in April 1924, trustees Walter H. Myers and Nicholas H. Green oversaw the transfer of three lots to Juliet O. Myers, the second wife of Henry Myers. The modest dwelling at 106 Cathedral Street continued to be used as rental housing, occupied in 1928 by Florence Baker. In 1945, Juliet Myers had verbally contracted to sell the dwelling for \$3,000 to Bernard and Gertrude Hazel Agriesti. Unfortunately, Myers passed away before the sale was finalized. Thus, William J. McWilliams was charged as executor of the estate to oversee the sale, which was completed three months after Myers' death. The Agriestis were owner-occupants, living in the dwelling for a number of years before finally getting a divorce. Gertrude Agriesti had remarried by September 1950, as had Bernard Agriesti. That same year, Gertrude Agriesti Orluskie sold her one-half interest in the property to Bernard and Alice Arlene Agriesti. Four years later, the Agriestis sold the building to Robert and Marie Stallings. Two years later, the property was sold to George F. and Ruth L. Nesbit.

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The Nesbits maintained ownership for four years, selling in February 1960 to George B. and Kathleen L. Woelfel. In 1964, the Snyder family became owners of the property. Morris, Samuel, Emanuel, and Hyman Snyder had inherited ownership of the adjacent property at 29-31-33 West Street from their father Abraham Snyder and mother Witaska Snyder. Abraham Snyder had obtained ownership of this tract of land in 1921 from John S. Whittington, whose family had owned it since the early part of the 19th century.

Used as rental property while owned by the Snyder family, the dwelling was occupied by Raymond B. Pylant in 1954 and Charles C. Shell in 1961. In 1972, Charles M. Marsteller, Jr. purchased the property at 106 Cathedral Street and 29-31-33 West Street. The leasing of the commercial and domestic spaces continued under the tenure of Marsteller. Five years later, in 1977, Marsteller conveyed the single-family dwelling at 106 Cathedral Street, while retaining 33 West Street for another five years. The modest dwelling on Cathedral Street was owned by A. Weems and Shirley R. McFadden, with one-third ownership held by their daughter, Susan Selby McFadden. The McFadden family continues to use the modest wood frame dwelling at 106 Cathedral Street as rental housing.

Chain of Title

- 1694: Lot 61 surveyed for Vestry of St. Anne's Parish
Archives of Maryland XIX, Folio 110
- September 1, 1747: Vestry of St. Anne's Parish leased part of Lot 61 to William Reynolds for 63 years
- 1769: William Reynolds to Samuel Chase
Provincial Court Records
Liber DD 4 Folio 502
- 1772: Samuel Chase to Allen Quynn
Provincial Court Records
Liber LB Folio 356
- 1812: John Quynn, heir of Allen Quynn, to John Golder, trustee of estate of Allen Quynn
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 2 Folio 97
- July 10, 1830: Alexander Randall, administrator for estate of Allen Quynn, to Robert Welch of Ben
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 15 Folio 379
- July 10, 1830: Robert Welch of Ben to John W. Whittington
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 15 Folio 380
- Pre 1839: John W. Whittington to David J. Capron

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- January 27, 1864: Alexander Randall and Alexander B. Haynes, trustees in Equity to David J. Capron
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NHG 12 Folio 26
- May 19, 1870: David J. Capron devised to Sarah J.B. Capron
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber RID 1 Folio 225
- July 20, 1882: Sarah J.B. Capron, Sarah E. Capron, Alexander Bruce Robinson and Clara F. Robinson to Henry B. Myers
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 20 Folio 108
- April 23, 1924: Walter H. Myers and Nicholas H. Green, executors and trustees for will of Henry B. Myers, to Juliet O. Myers
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber OBD 3 Folio 133
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WNW 87 Folio 156
- June 15, 1945: William J. McWilliams, executor for the will of Juliet O. Myers, to Bernard and Gertrude Hazel Agriesti
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 332 Folio 375
- September 22, 1950: Bernard and Alice Agriesti and Gertrude Hazel Orluskie and Adam Orluskie to R. Tilghman Brice III
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 591 Folio 394
- September 22, 1950: R. Tilghman Brice III to Bernard and Alice Agriesti
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 591 Folio 397
- May 14, 1954: Bernard and Alice Agriesti to Robert Stallings and Marie B. Stallings
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 832 Folio 56
- November 7, 1956: Robert Stallings and Marie B. Stallings, together with the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Annapolis, to George F. and Ruth L. Nesbit
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GTC 1077 Folio 123
- February 18, 1960: George F. and Ruth L. Nesbit to George B. Woelfel, Jr. and Kathleen L. Woelfel
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GTC 1371 Folio 178

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- January 15, 1964: George B. Woelfel, Jr. and Kathleen L. Woelfel to Hyman Snyder, Morris Snyder, Samuel Snyder and Emanuel Snyder
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 1724 Folio 364
- February 19, 1966: Hyman Snyder, Morris Snyder, Samuel Snyder and Emanuel Snyder Frank W. Walsh, Jr.,
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber LNP 1949 Folio 158
- February 19, 1966: Frank W. Walsh, Jr., Trustee for Hyman Snyder, to Morris Snyder, Samuel Snyder and Emanuel Snyder
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber LNP 1949 Folio 162
- April 11, 1972: Morris Snyder, Samuel Snyder and Emanuel Snyder to Charles M. Marsteller, Jr.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 2483 Folio 482
- September 15, 1977: Charles M. Marsteller, Jr. to A. Weems and Shirley R. McFadden and Susan Selby McFadden
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 3004 Folio 605

9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1 Acre
Acreage of historical setting 1 Acre
Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The building at 106 Cathedral Street in Annapolis has been historically associated with Parcel 69 as noted on Map 4Z, Grid 15 since its construction between 1878 and 1880.

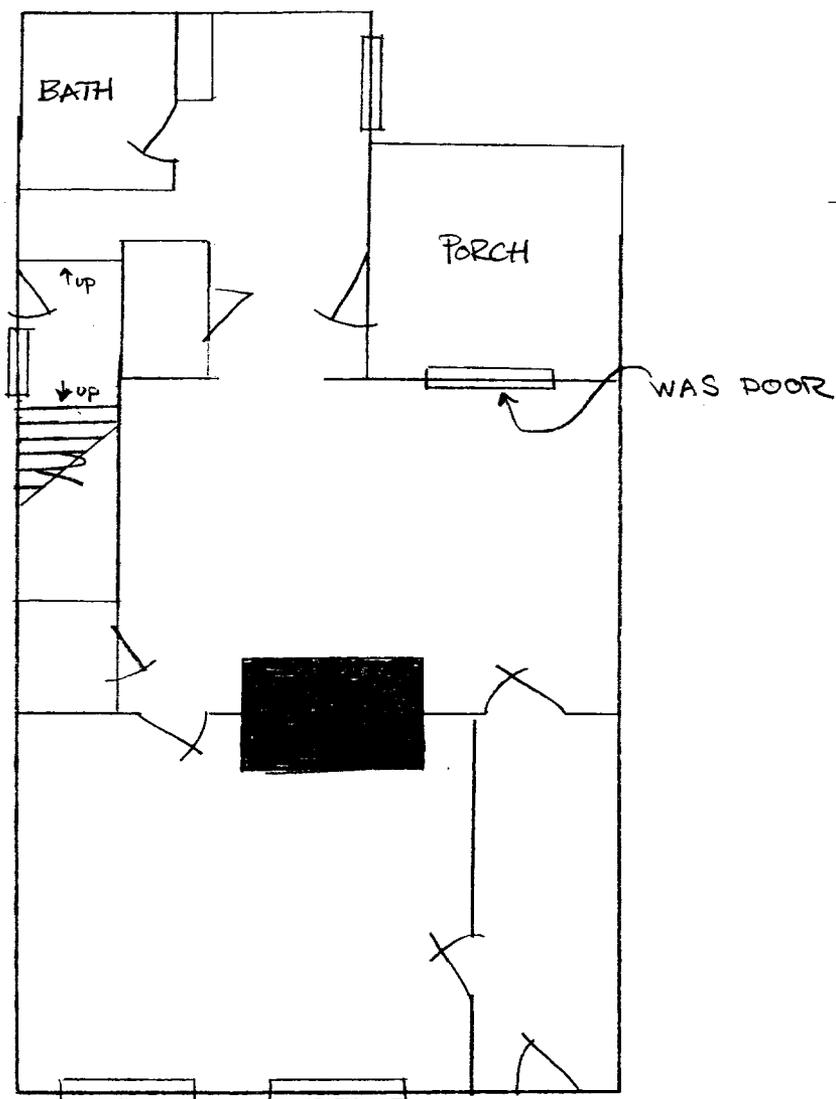
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura Trieschmann and Kim Williams, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	April 28, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



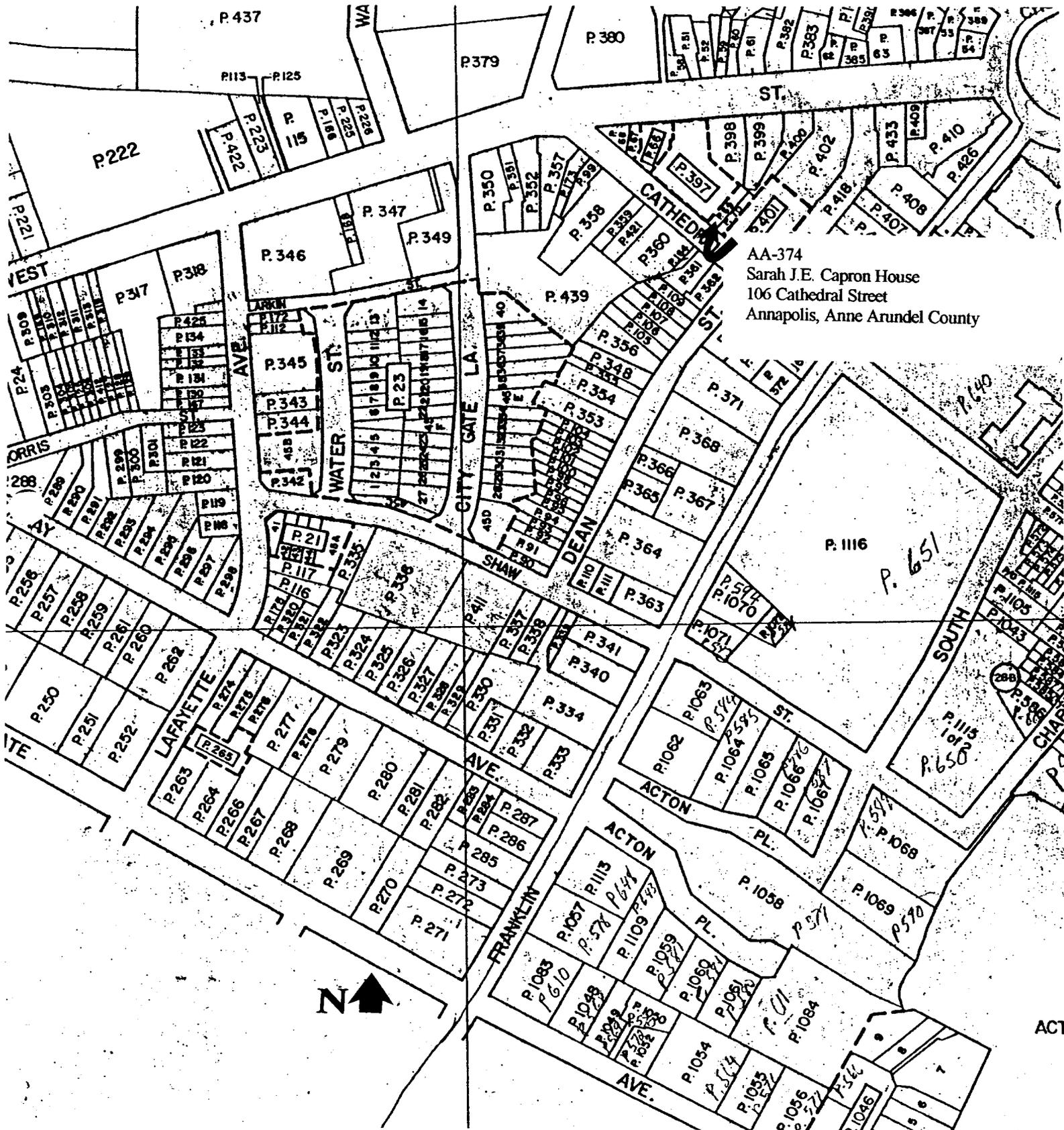
106 CATHEDRAL STREET AA-374
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

RESOURCE FLOOR PLAN
FIRST FLOOR

NOT TO
SCALE



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





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106 CATHEDRAL AVENUE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

FACADE, LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 8



AA-374

106 CATHEDRAL AVENUE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

FACADE, LOOKING NW

2 OF 8



AA 374

106 CATHEDRAL AVENUE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

FACADE, LOOKING EAST

3 OF 8



A-374

06 CATHEDRAL AVENUE

BALTIMORE, MD

TRACERIES

1/2001

MD SHPO

E ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

OF 8



AA-374

106 CATHEDRAL ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

1ST FLOOR FRONT PARLOR LOOKING NORTH

5 OF 8



AA-374

106 CATHEDRAL STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

1ST FLOOR REAR PARLOR LOOKING NORTH

6 OF 8



AA-374

106 CATHEDRAL ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

1ST FLOOR STAIR LOOKING WEST

7 OF 8



AA-374

106 CATHEDRAL STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR STAIR LOOKING NORTH

8 OF 8

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 374
 NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Easting/Northing
 U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
 PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
 TOWN: Annapolis
 LOCATION: 106 Cathedral Street
 COMMON NAME:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map30 Par 159
 OWNER: Mildred E. Gardner
 ADDRESS: 104 Cathedral Street
Annapolis, MD 21401
 ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
 Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
 Local (✓) State () National ()

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
 PRESENT USE: Office
 ORIGINAL USE: SF Res
 ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
 BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
 PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:
 Excellent () Good ()
 Fair (X) Poor: ()
 THEME:
 STYLE: Vernacular
 DATE BUILT: 1885-1891

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:
 Structural System
 1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 2. Wall Structure
 A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon (X)
 B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
 3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
 Novelty (X) Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
 Brick Veneer () 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 (X)
 Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
 6. Engineering Structure:
 7. Other:
 Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys () Sheds () Ells ()
 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: 2
 Number of Bays: 3 x 3 Entrance Location: Right
 Approximate Dimensions: 20 x 40

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-374

Heavy molded cornice with returns; molded window and transom lit door caps; full length hipped porch with excellent turned and square columns with elaborate sawn braces; cornice later, over original.

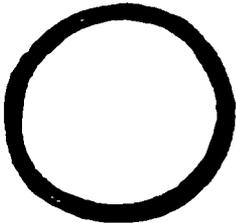
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Good example of Vernacular Annapolis Federal, important 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:

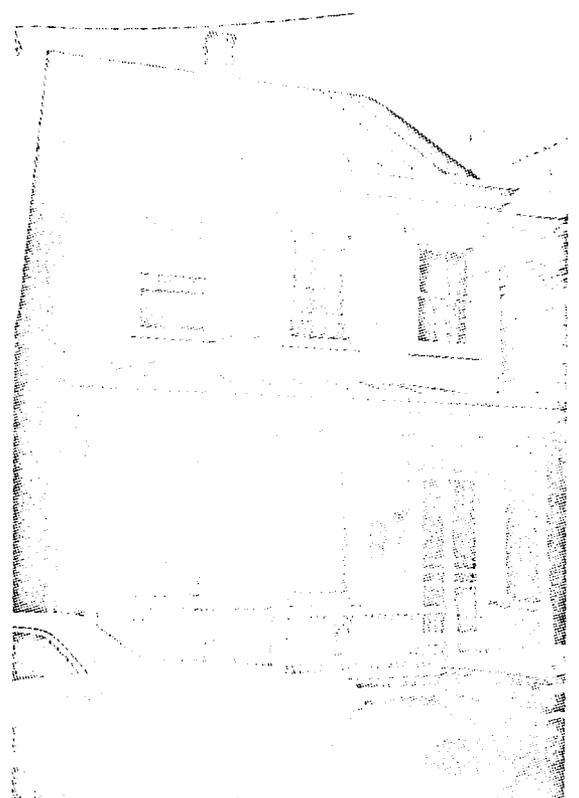
Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

0203742404

10-445
32)

<p>1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 100 Cathedral Street</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE residence PRESENT OWNER Ralph Clements PRESENT USE residence WALL CONSTRUCTION wood (cov. mod. shing) NO. OF STORIES two plus attic</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY</p> <p>2. NAME</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD 19th C. (Post Civil War) STYLE Late Federal, Greek (?) ARCHITECT BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC no</p> <p>A handsome little house with original chimney, windows (on sides) and cornice (underneath soffit of present cornice). Covered with modern siding, etc. windows front (2/2) however, side profile and windows, also roof (may have had a dormer) show it to be early 19th C. - with possibilities - especially if as old as appears.</p> 	
<p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE</p>	<p>good</p>
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> <p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p> <p>3. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p>	<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD June 22, 1907</p>

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



106 Cathedral AA 374
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
swElevation/camera facing NE.

106 CATHEDRAL



AA-374

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✓ PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

106 Co. Medical ST
ST/22/29, WDM