

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**Reynolds Tavern (AA-402)**  
**6 Church Circle, Annapolis**

William Reynolds had the Georgian style building at 6 Church Circle constructed circa 1747 as a dwelling and hat shop. This prominently sited brick building, located on the Glebe Lands of St. Anne's Parish, subsequently served as a tavern, bank, city library, and hotel. During its tenure as the *Beaver and Lac'd Hat* tavern in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the building hosted meetings of the Corporation of the City of Annapolis and the Mayor's Court. In 1812, the building was conveyed to the newly established Farmers Bank of Maryland, the first banking institutions chartered in Annapolis and the first bank in the nation to pay interest on deposits. The former tavern was used first as a banking hall, and then as the home of the Cashier of the Bank for nearly 125 years. Threatened with demolition, the building was purchased in 1936 by prominent members of Annapolis' preservation society for use as the city library. In 1974, Reynolds Tavern was transferred to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and by the 1980s, had returned to one of its original uses as a tavern. The property also includes a rare 18<sup>th</sup> century brick smokehouse.

Reynolds' Tavern is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay brick structure covered with a steep gambrel roof, clad with slate shingles, and is characterized by its quintessential Annapolis detailing, including massive slab brick end chimneys, and header bond brickwork. It is set upon a rubble sandstone foundation that rises to the original grade level, and features a projecting English bond water table, and a unique, four-course brick belt course which follows the segmental-arches of the first floor windows. A pedimented front entry porch dates to a ca. 1812 period of construction that included substantial interior modifications, while a two-story rear wing was added to the building around 1906. The interior of the center-passage, double-pile plan structure has been affected by several periods of construction, including a 1984 renovation, but retains much of its original 1747 detailing, as well as much of its ca. 1812 work--attributed to Annapolis cabinet maker John Shaw.



**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.

Prominently sited at 6 Church Circle, Reynolds' Tavern is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay brick structure built in 1747. The building is covered with a steep gambrel roof, clad with slate shingles, and is characterized by its quintessential Annapolis detailing, including massive slab brick end chimneys, and header bond brickwork. It is set upon a rubble sandstone foundation that rises to the original grade level, and features a projecting English bond water table, and a unique, four-course brick belt course which follows the segmental-arches of the first floor windows. A pedimented front entry porch dates to a ca. 1812 period of construction that included substantial interior modifications, while a two-story rear wing was added to the building around 1906. The interior of the center-passage, double-pile plan structure has been affected by several periods of construction, including a 1984 renovation, but retains much of its original 1747 detailing, as well as much of its ca. 1812 work--attributed to Annapolis cabinet maker John Shaw.

**Exterior Description:**

The primary northeast elevation facing Church Circle is brick, laid in all header bond, above an English bond watertable, and is divided into five equal bays. The first story consists of a central entry door with flanking 9/9 windows, while the second story features five, symmetrically arranged 6/9 windows. The central entry is clearly defined by the ca. 1812 pedimented entry porch, which replaced an earlier wooden platform. The porch, one of the alterations made by John Shaw to create a temporary banking facility, has a pedimented canopy with a flattened segmental arched soffit, resting on turned Tuscan columns and engaged pilasters. Two Aquia stone steps with scrolled ends are flanked by iron boot scrapers (one of which is broken) and the porch deck is enclosed by a Chinese Chippendale balustrade. The door itself, under a three-light transom, is a six-paneled replacement, occupying the place of an historic door that hung on three large wrought iron HL hinges, affixed to the inner north jamb of the entrance.

The 9/9 windows to either side are contemporary (1984) replacements with contemporary wood sills, set into square openings topped by segmental arches of gauged bricks. A four-course-wide belt course of header bricks separating the first and second story, follows the segmental arched window openings, thus forming a unique undulating belt course. The second story features five single windows with 6/9 replacement sash and wood replacement sills. A wood box cornice with a cyma reversa profile above an ovolo bed molding separates the second story from the gambrel roof and half-story above. Three shed-roof dormers with 6/6-replacement sash define the half-story.

The basement level features four 1984 replacement windows (two to either side of central entry) set within segmental-arched openings of rowlock bricks and protected by metal bars.

The southeast end wall is constructed of brick laid primarily in English bond, but with the middle segment of the wall in the eastern, front bay laid in all-header bond. The slab end chimney projects slightly from on-center of the wall. Openings are limited to a single 6/9 window on the rear bay of the second story, and two attic-level windows to either side of the chimney stack. An English basement is located towards the south corner of the

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building, exposing the rubble stone foundation wall at this elevation. Although the basement level door is a replacement, reached by a contemporary stair well, the opening itself appears original, based upon the brick work with its Queen closers.

The northwest elevation is only partially exposed, as the Farmer's National Bank building next to it was altered in 1936 to abut the tavern's chimney. The front bay of this end wall is brick laid primarily in English bond, but with header bond located on the center portion of the wall towards the front. The slab chimney is similarly brick, laid in a combination of header and English bond. Window openings here are confined to the attic level, while two blind arches relieve the mass of the slab chimney stack above the roofline.

The southwest elevation is dominated by the two-bay-wide rear ell, built ca. 1906. This rear ell is constructed of brick, laid in Flemish bond, and is covered with a gable roof with a parapet and interior end chimney built flush with the wall surface. Since the construction of this rear ell, only the southeast end bay of the main block remains exposed. The exposed bay of the main block is laid in all-header bond, and consists of a 6/6 window on the first story and a single 6/9 window on the second story. The first story window survives from the ca. 1812 period of alterations, while the 6/9 is a contemporary, period replacement. A pedimented porch with a flattened segmental-arch vault, moved from the center bay of this rear facade when the rear ell was added, is identical to the front entry porch and dates from the same ca. 1812 period of alterations.

The southwest end elevation of the 1906 wing is two bays wide, with single, 6/6 windows on both the first and second stories. The southeast side elevation of this rear wing is two bays deep with a single window and door located on the first story and a single window on the second story. The windows of the wing were built to match the earlier ca. 1812 windows on the main block, in terms of number of lights and sash configuration, just as the boxed wood cornice was designed to match the existing (and original) cornice. A contemporary brick deck with stairs and garden walls is located at the rear of the property.

### Outbuildings:

A brick, header-bond smokehouse covered with a pyramidal roof and dated to the original 1747 period of construction is located at the rear of the property, with a contemporary brick garage built abutting it.

### Interior Description:

Although it is not entirely clear how Reynolds' Tavern was originally configured, it historically offered a central-passage, three-room plan with corner fireplaces. During the circa 1812 period of alterations, certain fireplace configurations were altered, and new, Adamesque mantels were made to adorn them. The present corner fireplace in the NW rear room was altered in the late 19th century and fitted with a cast-iron fireplace.

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Over time, the various mantels were moved around. During the 1984 renovation, the mantels (mostly from ca. 1812) were returned to their ca. 1812 locations.

In 1906 when the two-story, rear wing was added to the building, the rectangular-plan structure was converted into a T-shaped building, and several windows were converted to doors.

The main, central entry to Reynolds' Tavern opens directly into the central stair hall with a stair located against the southeastern side wall. The front door features a six-paneled replacement door (ca. 1960) with a three-light transom from the ca. 1812 period of alterations.<sup>1</sup> The door frame is beaded around the opening and has an ovolo back band around the outside edge. The floors are covered with non-original, narrow oak floorboards and the walls feature raised panel wood wainscoting. A wood crown molding with a cyma reversa and cyma recta profile encircles the stair hall.

The main stair, from the original 1747 period of construction, is an open stringer stair which leads in two straight flights from the first floor to the attic, with a bi-level landing between, leading to the second floor of the main building and the 1906 wing. The stair features two turned balusters per tread and a molded handrail which ends in a scroll formed by a cluster of paired balusters. The stringer, above wide-board paneling features scrolled brackets. The second floor landing features two square newels with a baluster "in antis" and pilaster balusters on the inside face of the newels.

The passage opens on the left to the southern room which extends the full depth of the building and on the right, to what was originally a two-room front and rear parlor (the wall between the rooms has been opened up, but is apparent). The southern room features a fireplace on center of the southeastern side wall and two windows in the front wall. Two doors, which were originally windows, are located on the back wall. One opens to the exterior and onto the ca. 1812 porch (moved from on-center at the time of the 1906 addition), while the other opens into the 1906 wing. The mantel in this south room, from ca. 1812, is applied to the large, projecting chimney breast and features side pilasters supporting an entablature with a narrow architrave and wide frieze board. The pilasters are reeded in a herringbone-type pattern, while the frieze features a central tablet and end blocks. The central tablet has a flowering bud on center with scallop shells filling in the four corners; the end blocks have an elliptical reeded rosette. The cornice has a dentil course and a projecting mantel shelf above.

The northeast front parlor, originally offering a corner fireplace, now features a fireplace on center of the northwest wall. The ca. 1812 Adamesque mantel with pilasters supporting a narrow architrave and wide frieze had been in the rear room, and was returned to this location during the 1984 renovation. The pilasters are reeded and the frieze features two corner blocks with rosettes and a central tablet with a rosette on center. The

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<sup>1</sup> The replacement door was apparently based upon the original door that survives and is located in storage. The door originally swung in, but now opens out for safety code reasons.

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bed molding consists of an enriched cavetto and ornate dentils with a mantel shelf above. The mantel breaks out over the central tablet and end blocks.

The northwest rear parlor retains its corner fireplace and a mantel that appears to be the product of two phases of construction. The crosstetted fireplace surround with interior bead and ovolo back band may be the original 18th-century mantel, while the frieze board and complex mantel shelf were probably a ca. 1812 addition. The frieze features a central, unornamented tablet and fluted end blocks. This mantel had been moved, but was returned to this location as part of the 1984 renovation. This rear parlor also features an 18th-century corner cupboard with an arched opening with shelving.<sup>2</sup> Fluted pilasters frame the arched opening. Shelves below the arched opening are enclosed by two solid raised panel doors. The rear wall of the room has a door leading into the 1906 wing and a 1984 (18th-century period replacement) window.

The second floor of Reynolds Tavern has a stair landing with two rooms to either side and a small office occupying the center, front bay. The two front rooms have fireplaces located on center of their side walls and massive summer beams running across the room on center of the ceiling; the rear rooms have no fireplaces. The floors on this level are the original random-width wide floorboards, while the walls feature a wide wood chair rail with beading on the top and bottom. The doors opening into the front and rear rooms are located side-by-side, and retain their original 18th-century trim with an interior bead and a deep back band. All of the doors on the second floor have two raised panels.

The southeastern front room has a wide summer beam running the width of the room, a fireplace on center with a closet to one side, wide, random-width floorboards, a bold ogee cornice, and a plain chair rail with no bead. The mantel is relatively simple with a plain surround and a molded mantel shelf. A sort of overmantel is created by wood trim defining the edges and cornice of the plastered chimney breast and thereby forming a central panel. The closet features a two-paneled door with replacement hardware.

The southwestern rear room is separated from the front room by a wide, board partition wall with beading. A door on the back wall of this room leads to the 1906 addition, while a bathroom dates from an even later period of construction.

On the northeastern side, the front room is similarly defined by a wide summer beam running across the room, and by the fireplace on center, and closets to either side. The mantel in this room consists simply of a molded mantel shelf over the fireplace opening, and a similar overmantel treatment. The closet doors are four-panel replacements.

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<sup>2</sup> According to the Historic Structures Report, this cupboard is 18th-century, but may have been moved from elsewhere.

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The attic level consists of a large room on the southern side of the building, a stair landing and a small room in the center, and transverse corridor with two rooms (front and back) to either side on the northern side. The large room on the southern end has been extensively renovated, but retains a late 19th-century painted stone mantel on center of the southern side wall. The chimney breast has its original plaster finish exposed with remnants of a painted scene, and protected behind a plexiglass case.

The transverse corridor is a narrow hall of board partition walls and two-paneled doors leading into the front and rear rooms. The front and rear rooms are relatively unadorned with board partition walls on the inside wall and plaster walls on the exterior walls. The dormer windows in the gambrel roof light the front and rear walls of the front and rear rooms, respectively.

The basement level of the building is reached by a stair under the main stair, and is divided into two rooms--the tavern room and the hatmaker's shop (now equipped with a bar). The stair leading down is an enclosed, straight-flight stair with an original railing pegged into square banisters at the top and bottom. The stair passes under a large, beaded summer beam. Although renovated to accommodate a bar, the southern room features exposed ceiling beams, plaster walls, a brick-lined floor, and an original 18th-century cupboard that made use of a structural relieving arch.

The tavern room features exposed stone walls, brick-lined floors, and a large fireplace with a segmental arched opening, and a corner relieving arch. The back wall of the room has replacement wood paneling.

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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. 1747-1936	<b>Architect</b>	Unknown
<b>Specific dates</b>	ca. 1747-1812; 1812-1936	<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.)

William Reynolds had the Georgian style building at 6 Church Circle constructed circa 1747 as a dwelling and hat shop. This prominently sited brick building, located on the Glebe Lands of St. Anne’s Parish, subsequently served as a tavern, bank, city library, and hotel. During its tenure as the *Beaver and Lac’d Hat* tavern in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the building hosted meetings of the Corporation of the City of Annapolis and the Mayor’s Court. In 1812, the building was conveyed to the newly established Farmers Bank of Maryland, the first banking institutions chartered in Annapolis and the first bank in the nation to pay interest on deposits. The former tavern was used first as a banking hall, and then as the home of the Cashier of the Bank for nearly 125 years. Threatened with demolition, the building was purchased in 1936 by prominent members of Annapolis’ preservation society for use as the city library. In 1974, Reynolds Tavern was transferred to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and by the 1980s, had returned to one of its original uses as a tavern. The property also includes a rare 18<sup>th</sup> century brick smokehouse.

### Site and Building History

James Stoddert surveyed the property on which Reynolds Tavern stands in 1718. Stoddert’s map indicates the three lots (59, 60, and 61) were owned by St. Anne’s Parish, and 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.”<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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Daniel Dulany leased lot 59, while lots 60 and 61 in Parcel 5 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.<sup>4</sup> Prior to leasing the property from the Parish, Reynolds maintained a shop in Annapolis where he sold “sundry European and India goods, spices, confections, spirits, and other miscellaneous merchandise.”<sup>5</sup> In 1747, Reynolds’ was noted in the *Gazette* as a hatter, and later as a public house keeper. Reynolds did not advertise that he maintained a tavern in his home on Church Circle; however, Mary Fonnereau appears to have placed a public notice announcing that she operated an ordinary on the property leased previously to Reynolds. The notice was placed November 13, 1755:

Having Rented Mr. William Reynolds’ House, over against the Church (except a small part of which he has reserved for his own use) hereby gives Notice, That she has taken out License to keep a Tavern; And all Gentlemen may there have good Entertainment, for themselves, Servants, or Horses; the House being large and very well contrived, with a Good Number of Rooms for different Companies; She has good Wines, and other Liquors, and Gentlemen may depend on good Attendance, and civil Treatment for their humble servant, Mary Fonnereau.<sup>6</sup>

Fonnereau was granted a license “to keep an Inn or Ordinary in the Dwelling House of William Reynolds” on November 11, 1755.<sup>7</sup> This license and advertisement, coupled with the lease granted to Reynolds by the Parish, indicates that the building presently standing at 6 Church Circle was constructed between 1747 and 1755. The sublease between Reynolds and Fonnereau was renewed in 1756. When Fonnereau’s lease expired in 1757, William Reynolds applied for a license to keep a tavern in “his dwelling house.”<sup>8</sup> Between 1760 and 1768, the Corporation of the City of Annapolis held meetings in the tavern. In addition, the Mayor’s Court sat nine times for a total of thirty-two days in the building.<sup>9</sup> Reynolds appears to have renewed the tavern lease each year until 1767. An advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette* documents that Reynold’s named his tavern the *Beaver and Lac’d Hat*.<sup>10</sup> By law, the tavern had to provide lodging with six beds available at the rate of six pence per night.

Deeply in debt, Reynolds advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* that “As I am now more at Leisure, than when I kept Public-House, I purpose to give more Attention to the Hatmaking Business; My former Customers, and others, may be supplied with Hats of any Sort....”<sup>11</sup> From 1770 until 1777, Reynolds employed two apprentices for his hat making shop. His will was probated in 1777, and after monetary bequests, “all the rest and residue of

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<sup>4</sup> Vestry Minutes of St. Anne’s Parish, vol. 1, folio 295.

<sup>5</sup> Advertisements in *Maryland Gazette*, 1745-1751.

<sup>6</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>7</sup> Anne Arundel County Court Judgments, ISB #3, folios 335-336.

<sup>8</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>9</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>10</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, August 29, 1765.

<sup>11</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

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[his] present estate both real and Personal” were devised to his second wife, Mary, and daughter Margaret. Reynolds’ estate was valued at 2,440 pounds, with the house and leased lot valued at 1,200 pounds. The inventory lists nineteen rooms, including several passages, parlors, halls, kitchen, dining room, and hatter’s shop. During this period, the first addition appears to have been constructed on the north elevation of the building. This circa 1777 ballroom wing was noted in the inventory as the “new room in the yard.” On August 30, 1781, Mary Reynolds offered for lease “the large and commodious house, formerly the dwelling house of William Reynolds, well calculated for a tavern or private gentleman’s family, as there is every convenience for either rent or lease.”<sup>12</sup> Following the death of Mary Reynolds sometime before 1783, the property was conveyed to her daughter, Margaret Reynolds, and her husband, Alexander Trueman.

Alexander Trueman advertised a boarding house “in a convenient situation opposite the Church Circle, for the reception of boarders and lodgers...of the genteelest accommodation, and the strictest endeavors to please.”<sup>13</sup> Less than a year later, Trueman offered for rent the “very large, elegant, and convenient house, fit for public or private business.”<sup>14</sup> Cornelius Mills subleased the property from Trueman two months later, advertising that he had opened a boarding house “in a most elegant manner,” in “that commodious house opposite the Church Circle...formerly occupied by Major Alexander Trueman.”<sup>15</sup>

In 1789, Trueman leased the property to Deborah Reynolds, granddaughter of William Reynolds. Simultaneously, he deeded the residue of his real property to Gabriel Duvall in trust. A prominent lawyer and statesman, Duvall was charged with selling the land and paying Trueman’s many debts. In 1794, two years after Trueman had been killed by Indians while in the Ohio Valley, a Chancery Court case was brought against Duvall and William Dent Beall (a creditor of Trueman) by the Corporation of the City of Annapolis. The case was related to Trueman’s many debts, which included the satisfaction of William Reynolds’ legacies, payment of debt to the State of Maryland, payment of debts due to William Dent Beall, and payment of debts to the City Corporation. The Corporation was distressed because the property was not sold, yet the “interest on the debt [was] daily increasing and the property and improvements [were] decaying and becoming less valuable...”<sup>16</sup> Duvall testified that he had endeavored a number of times to execute the trust by selling the property, but had “never been offered for any of the said property...any price which was in his opinion nearly equal to the value of the property and therefore he deemed it most advantageous to the creditors to delay the sale...”<sup>17</sup> Duvall stated that “the said house and lot [had] been occupied by Mrs. Reynolds and her two daughters by direction of said Trueman until late in the year 1791 and when they left it, it was rented out by [Duvall] until the present

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<sup>12</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>13</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>14</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>15</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, March 23, 1786 and June 29, 1786.

<sup>16</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>17</sup> Chancery Court Record, Liber 29, Folio 14.

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time and the improvements were much out of repair when the same was rented.”<sup>18</sup> After 1791, the property was leased to William Goldsmith, city councilman and sheriff of Annapolis in the 1780s. Goldsmith, like Reynolds, allowed the City Corporation to meet in the tavern. John Davidson bought the lease for 1,020 pounds several months after the Chancery Court case commenced. Davidson was a prominent member of Annapolis society, serving as collector of the port in the early 1790s, register of the free School, purveyor of arms for the Revolutionary Army, and city councilman. Upon his death in 1794, Eleanor Davidson received title to the lease, and appears to have lived in the dwelling sometime after 1794 until 1812. Title of the property was confirmed in 1798. The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 charged Davidson with a brick house (30 by 24), one frame stable (16 by 12), and a smokehouse (10 by 8), valued at \$1,200. On February 3, 1812, Eleanor Davidson sold the lease and brick dwelling to the President, Directors, and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for \$3,600. Six years later, St. Anne’s Parish sold lots 60 and 61 to the bank for \$350.

The Farmers Bank of Maryland, incorporated in 1804, was one of the first four banking institutions chartered in the state, and the first in Annapolis. As documented in “Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide,” the bank was formed specifically for the purpose of supporting agricultural production, complementing the Baltimore banks that primarily were involved with commercial and industrial activities. “Recognizing that farmers often had few assets besides land, Farmers Bank was the first in the state to accept real property as security for loans. The bank also was the first in the nation to pay interest on deposits.”<sup>19</sup>

Soon after obtaining the lease, the financial institution decided the former tavern was not suitable as the home of bank. Accordingly, they “took up the subject relative to the expediency of building a Banking House.”<sup>20</sup> A building committee was appointed to contract John Shaw (1745-1829) to construct a structure adjacent to the tavern and renovate the tavern for use as a dwelling. John Shaw was born in Glasgow on April 25, 1745, immigrating to Annapolis by 1763. The son of a cabinetmaker, Shaw is believed to have been apprenticed in the craft he would one day be widely known for. The first accounts of Shaw working in Annapolis appear in the 1768 ledgers of James Brice, who was erecting an imposing house on East Street. Shaw's expertise as cabinetmaker allowed him to expand his trade to include the traditional sideline of undertaking and retailer of sundry goods and foodstuffs. He served the community by holding numerous public offices, including state armourer (1777-1819), assessor, official fire engine keeper, City Councilman (1801-1812), city commissioner in 1803, and was elected to the legislature in 1806. In 1783, with the relocation of the Continental Congress to Annapolis, Shaw was charged with producing two flags to fly over the State House. As early as 1791, Shaw worked as chief mechanic, maintenance supervisor, and carpenter for the State House. A position he maintained until the 1810s, Shaw was responsible for completing construction of the State House, which included interior repairs, construction of a

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<sup>18</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>19</sup> Marcia M. Miller and Orlando Ridout V, editors, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. (Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998), p. 72.

<sup>20</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248 Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

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circular balustrade behind the seats of the Senate Chamber, as well as repairing desks and constructing benches and chairs. Additionally, the cabinetmaker was responsible for repairing the Chancery Office, making new feet for the chairs, providing hinges, banisters, glass, scantling and planks, as well as new blinds and carpet in the Senate Chamber. Shaw is most notably recognized for overseeing the completion of the dome in 1793 and his design of the 1798 House of Delegates Chamber.<sup>21</sup>

The contract between John Shaw and the Bank outlined that the building was “to be made on the plan laid before the Directors, but subject to such alterations as maybe directed by a committee to be appointed by the Board, under whose direction in general the said John Shaw is to act.”<sup>22</sup> Shaw was to purchase the materials and employ, superintend, and direct all of the workmen, “so as not to make the Bank responsible for the same.”<sup>23</sup> After the new building was completed at 5 Church Circle, Reynolds Tavern became the home of the Cashier of the Bank, a prominent position in the bank. Reynolds Tavern functioned as the home of the cashier until 1925, serving as the home of at least six bank cashiers. These include such prominent Annapolitans as Jonathan Pinkney, Samuel Maynard, Thomas Franklin, Richard Conman, and Nicholas Hammond. The former tavern was the home of L. Dorsey Gassaway during his tenure as cashier and bank president. During this period, about 1906, the rear ell was added to the main block and several interior alterations were done.

After the death of Gassaway in 1935, the former tavern stood vacant for nearly two years. Standard Oil Company envisioned the abandoned property as the ideal site of a gasoline filling station, and proposed to buy it from the Farmer’s National Bank for \$20,000. The construction of the filling station would have required the demolition of the circa 1747 tavern, which had been a landmark of colonial Annapolis for nearly two hundred years. This proposal prompted many prominent Annapolitans led by Elmer M. Jackson, Jr. to devise a plan to purchase the tavern from the bank and use the building in a public capacity. Using a trust fund dedicated for this purpose, the building became the home of the Public Library Association of Annapolis in 1936. The \$17,500 money available in the trust fund was the residue of the unused assets of the Female Orphan Society of the City of Annapolis. The Library Association of Annapolis used the former tavern just as office space beginning in 1965, when the Anne Arundel County Library was constructed on West Street. The association outgrew Reynolds Tavern by the mid-1970s. Aware of the building’s architectural and historical significance, the library association transferred title of the property in September 1974 to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the organization chartered by the U.S. Congress to further preservation in America. The Trust subsequently leased the tavern for 99 years to Historic Annapolis, Inc., with the concurrence of the Library board. The Maryland Historical Trust was granted an easement on Reynolds Tavern in 1974.

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<sup>21</sup> Morris L. Radoff, *The State House At Annapolis*, Publication No. 17, (Annapolis, MD: The Hall of Records Commission, Department of General Services, State of Maryland, 1972).

<sup>22</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

<sup>23</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, “Addendum to Reynolds Tavern,” MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-402

Reynolds Tavern, 6 Church Circle, Annapolis  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 6

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In the 1980s, Paul M. Pearson subleased the former tavern for use as a hotel with a 55-seat restaurant on the ground floor. The building, carefully renovated, was the fifth hotel open by Pearson and his associates (Historic Inns of Annapolis). By 1990, the company was bankrupt, forcing the tavern to close. A restaurant appropriately named Reynolds Tavern opened in the building in the mid-1990s, closing in 1999. The building is presently vacant.

### 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 and all of Lot 60 to William Reynolds for 63 years  
Archives of Maryland XLII, Folio 432  
Provincial Court Records  
Liber A Folio 297
- April 3, 1777: William Reynolds devised lease to Mary and Margaret Reynolds  
Will Records  
Liber EV 1, 33 Folio 2
- June 15, 1789: Alexander Trueman, husband of Margaret Reynolds, sold lease to Deborah Reynolds, portion of Lot 60  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NH 4 Folio 270  
Liber NH 7 Folio 325
- June 15, 1789: Alexander Trueman, husband of Margaret Reynolds, sold lease to Gabriel Duvall, portion of Lot 60  
General Court of the Western Shore  
Liber JG 1 Folio 466
- April 2, 1794: Gabriel Duvall sold lease to John Davidson, portion of property  
Chancery Court Records  
Liber 29 Folio 19

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-402

Reynolds Tavern, 6 Church Circle, Annapolis  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 7

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- August 2, 1798: John Davidson devised lease to Eleanor Davidson  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NH 9 Folio 275
- April 22, 1811: St. Anne's Parish renewal of lease to Eleanor Davidson  
General Court of the Western Shore  
Liber JG 7 Folio 422
- February 3, 1812: Eleanor Davidson sold lease and building to Farmers Bank of Maryland, portion  
of property  
General Court of the Western Shore  
Liber JG 7 Folio 531
- July 16, 1818: St. Anne's Parish sold property to Farmers Bank of Maryland, portion of property  
leased from Davidson  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 6 Folio 31
- January 31, 1936: Farmers Bank of Maryland sold to Public Library Association of Annapolis and  
Anne Arundel County  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber FAM 148 Folio 10
- September 19, 1974: Public Library Association of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County to National  
Trust for Historic Preservation  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber 2721 Folio 202
- December 18, 1974: National Trust for Historic Preservation leased to Historic Annapolis Inc.  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber 3148 Folio 6

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-402

Reynolds Tavern, 6 Church Circle, Annapolis  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 8

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## HISTORIC CONTEXT:

### MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)  
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/Tavern

Known Design Source: Unknown

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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AA-402

Anne Arundel County Court Judgments, ISB #3, folios 335-336.  
Baker, Mrs. Robert L. "Reynolds Tavern, National Register of Historic Places – Nomination Form," April 1975. (Not submitted to the National Register).

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of project area	<u>less than one acre</u>	
Acreage surveyed	<u>less than one acre</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Annapolis, MD</u>	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>

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## Verbal boundary description and justification

The building at 6 Church Circle has been associated with Parcel 426, Grid 15 on Map 4Z since its construction in circa 1747.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

---

name/title	L. Trieschmann and K. Williams, Architectural Historians
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.
street & number	5420 Western Avenue
city or town	Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

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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 Pllace  
Crownsville, MD 21032  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-402

Reynolds Tavern, 6 Church Circle, Annapolis  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 9 Page 1

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Chancery Court Record, Liber 29, Folio 14.

Historic American Buildings Survey, "Addendum to Reynolds Tavern," MD-248. Edited by Eleni Silverman, July 1975.

Historic American Building Survey, "Reynolds Tavern," MD-248. Blue Worksheet, Prepared by Howard Norman Ingle, August 1964 and updated by Anthony Oliver James, July 1975.

Historic American Building Survey, "Reynolds Tavern," MD-248. Photographs by E.H. Pickering, June 1936 and Jack E. Boucher, 1960.

Historic American Building Survey, "Reynolds Tavern (smokehouse)," MD-248-A. Photographs by Jack E. Boucher, 1960.

Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical building files, Annapolis, MD.

James, Anthony O. "Reynolds Tavern: A Historical and Architectural Study with an Adaptive Use Proposal." Paper prepared for American Architecture class at University of Virginia, December 1975.

*Maryland Gazette*, Advertisements between 1745-1751.

*Maryland Gazette*, August 29, 1765.

*Maryland Gazette*, March 23, 1786 and June 29, 1786.

Maryland Historical Trust vertical building files, Crownsville, MD.

Miller, Marcia M., and Orlando Ridout V, editors, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998.

Radoff, Morris L., *The State House At Annapolis*, Publication No. 17. Annapolis, MD: The Hall of Records Commission, Department of General Services, State of Maryland, 1972.

Steiner, Bernard Christian, 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.

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

AA-408

HABS No. MD-248

HACE

MD.

2-ANNA

8-

Reynolds Tavern  
#46 Church Circle at Franklin St.  
Annapolis  
Anne Arundel County  
Maryland

PHOTOGRAPHS

ADDENDUM  
FOLLOWS...

Reynolds Tavern  
Church Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland

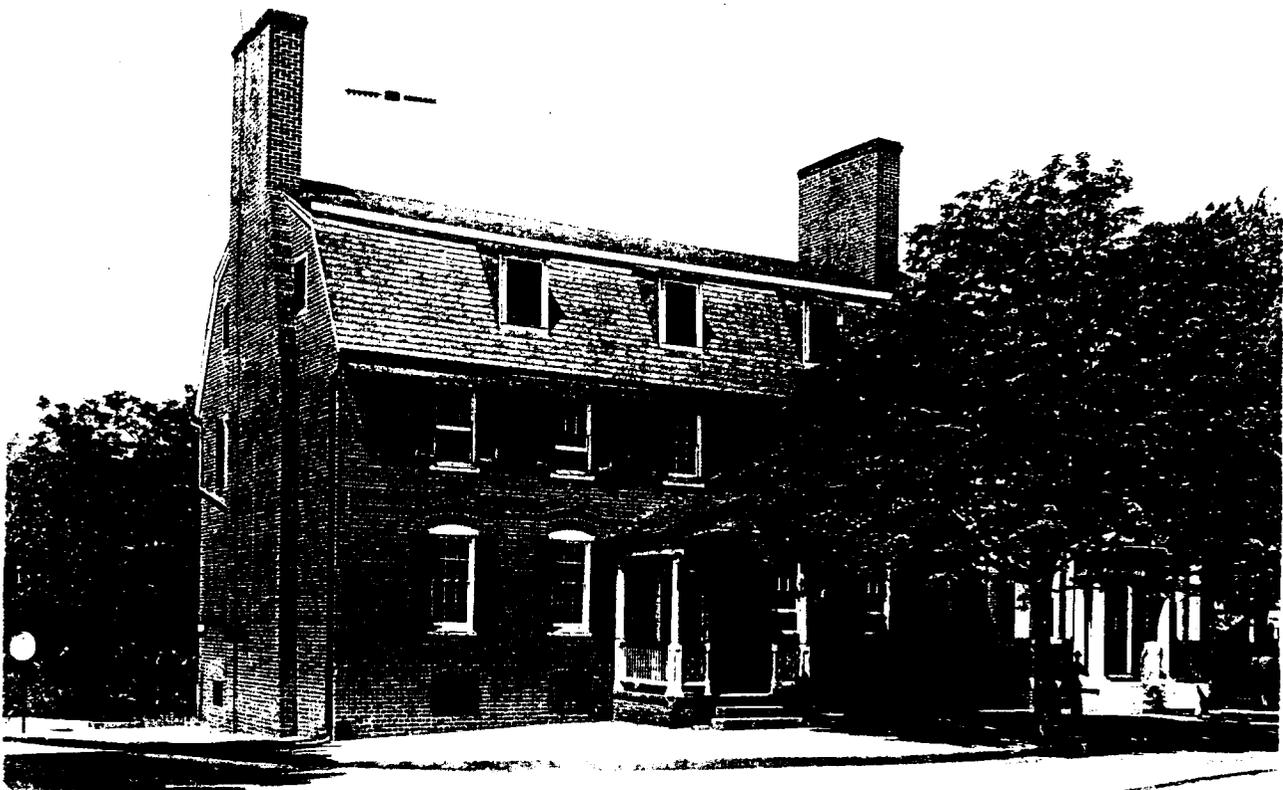
AA-402

HABS No. Md.

HABS  
MD.

2. Anna

2-1



Historic American Buildings Survey  
E. H. Pickering, Photographer

June 1936

44-402

Addendum to

Reynold's Tavern  
4 Church Circle at Franklin Street  
Annapolis  
Anne Arundel County  
Maryland

HABS No. MD-248

LIST  
MD  
2-ANNAP  
S-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

AA-400

HABS  
MD,  
2 - ANNA,  
8 -

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Addendum to

Reynold's Tavern  
4 Church Circle at Franklin Street  
Annapolis  
Anne Arundel County  
Maryland

HABS No. MD-248

Jack E. Boucher, Photographer 1960

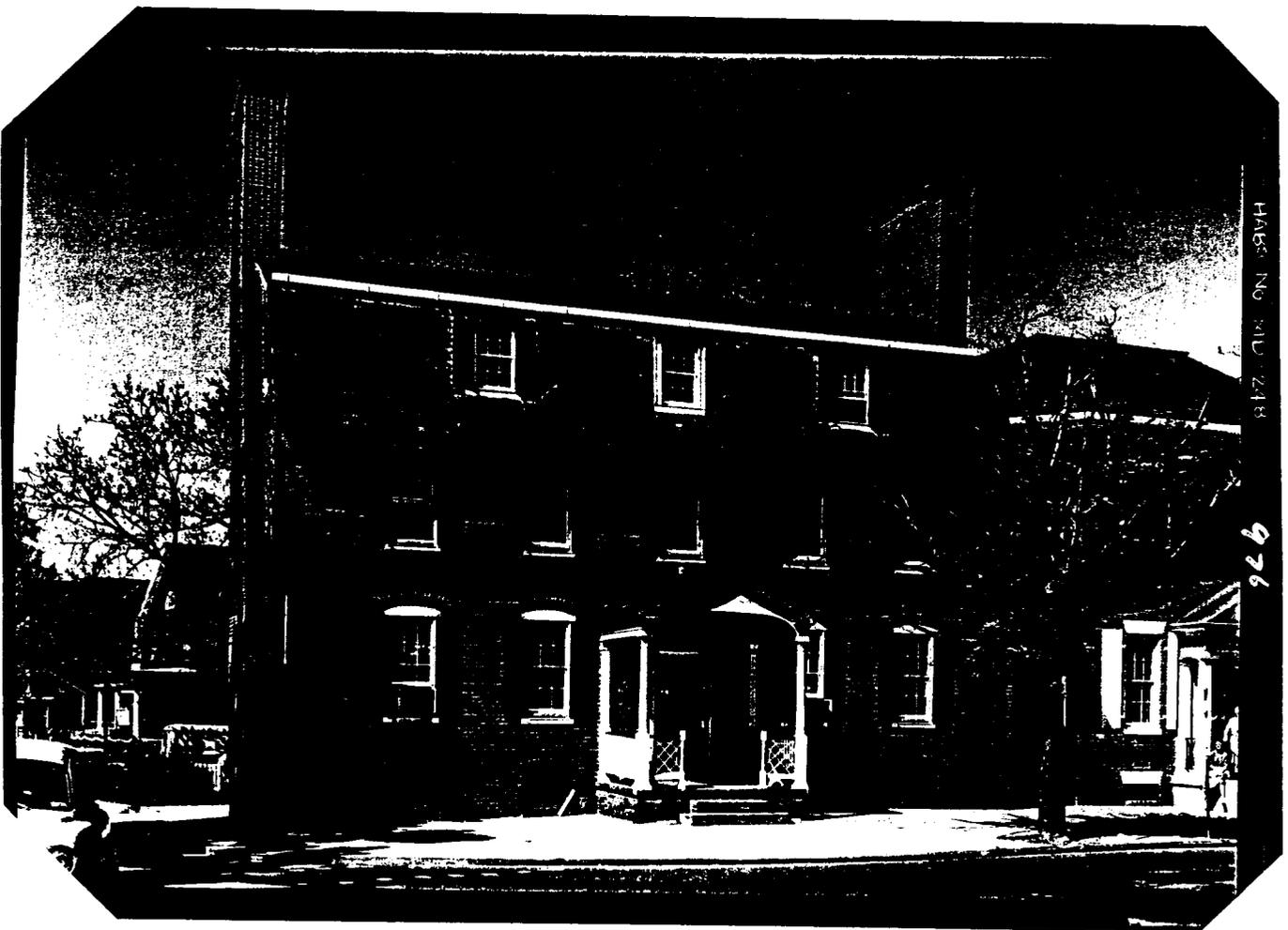
Photograph MD-248-1 was transmitted to the Library of Congress in 1936.

MD-248-2 MAIN ELEVATION

MD-248-3 REAR ADDITION

MD-248-4 FIRST FLOOR, STAIRWAY TO SECOND FLOOR

MD-248-5 PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF FIREPLACE AND CORNER CUPBOARD



HABS No. 110-245-2

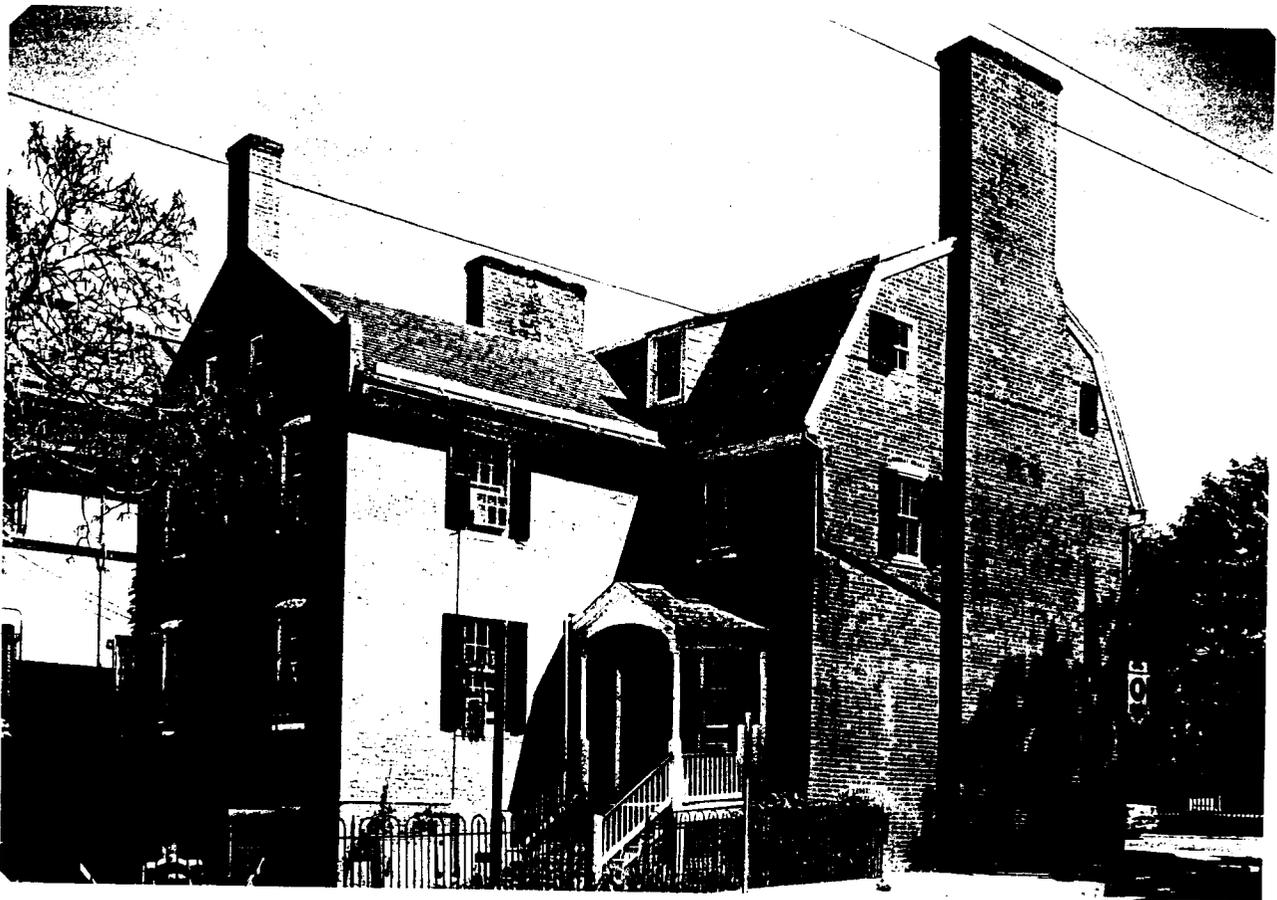
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION  
HABS No. 110-245-2

S. ARCH

110-245-2

AA-4102



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. *MT 2 3*

*HABE  
MD,  
2-ANNA  
8-3*

AA-402

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

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2-ANN  
8-4

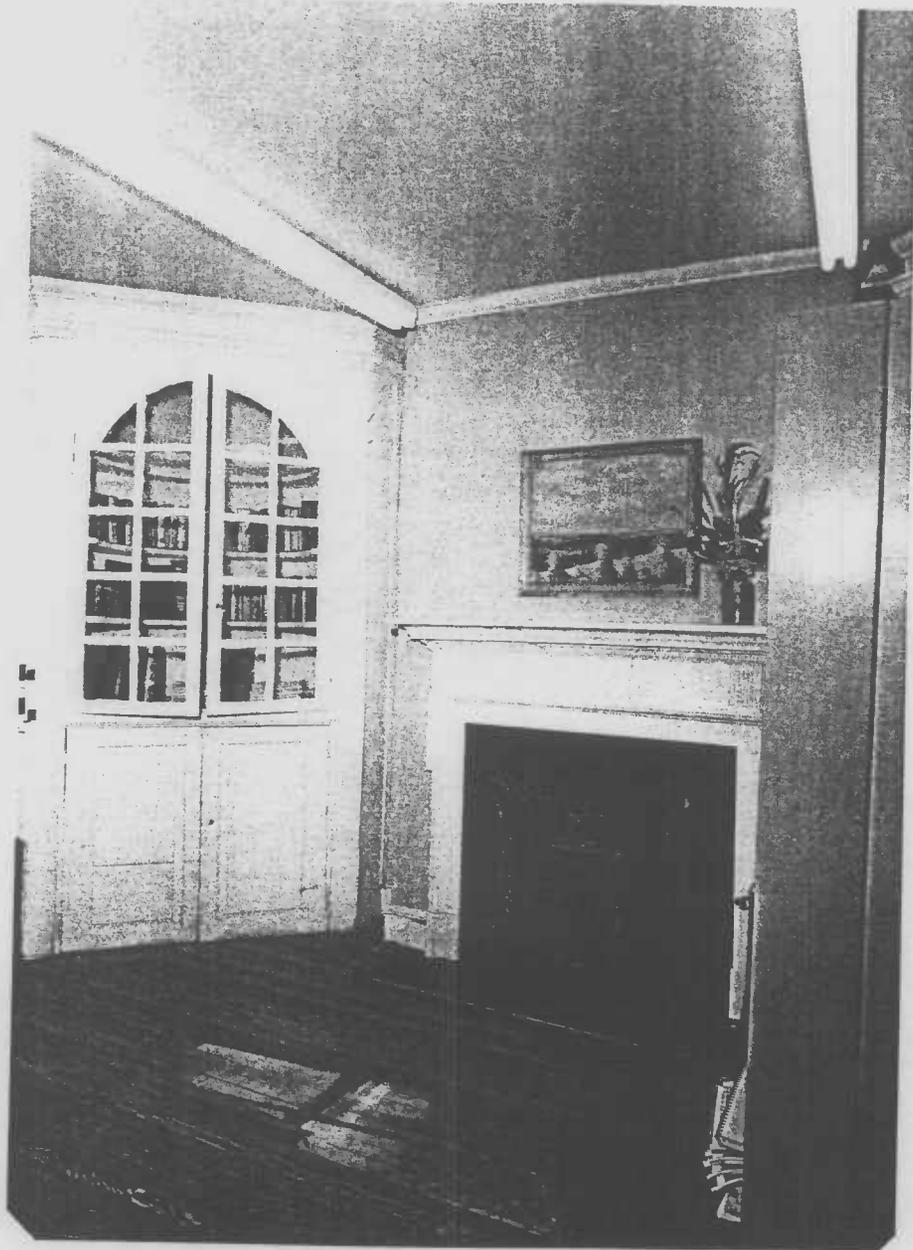


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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

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2-ANNA  
8-5



AA-402  
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MD,  
2-ANNA,  
8-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ADDENDUM TO  
REYNOLD'S TAVERN

MD-248

Location: 4 Church Circle at Franklin, Annapolis, Anne Arundel  
County, Maryland.

Present Owner: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts  
Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Present Occupant: Historic Annapolis, Inc.

Significance: An eighteenth century tavern with interesting brickwork  
typical of Annapolis architecture.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: After 1747, when the lot was leased to William Reynolds, before 1755, when Mary Fonnereau was granted license to keep tavern in the "Dwelling House of William Reynolds."
2. Architect: Not known.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The first definite documentation found on the original owner of the lot on which Reynolds Tavern was built appears in the survey made by James Stoddard (or Stoddert), done in 1718. Stoddard's map shows three lots (59,60,&61) belonging to St Anne's Parish, two of which (60&61) were later leased to William Reynolds.

1 Sept  
1747

Lease, St Anne's Parish to William Reynolds, lots 60 and 61, for 63 years. Reynolds Tavern was subsequently built on lot 60. Reynolds leased parts of lot 61 to various people over the years, but did not subdivide lot 60.

St Anne's vestry minutes, Liber A, folios 297-299

3 April 1777	Probate of William Reynolds' will of 7 October 1776 d unsold parts of lots 60 and 61 to wife Mary and daughter Margaret. In the early 1780's Mary died and Margaret married Alexander Trueman.	Anne Arundel County Wills, EV 1, 33, folio 2.
22 Sept 1784	Alexander Trueman gives bond to the Corporation of the City of Annapolis for purchase of Dean Street, which separated lots 60 and 61 and was not in use as a street; payment was not made.	Chancery Court Records, Liber 29, folio 2.
15 June 1789	Lease, Alexander Trueman to Deborah Reynolds, 99 years at £10 per annum for house on Cathedral Street, part of lot 60. She later gets title to the property, 25 Sept 1794 (Anne Arundel County Deeds, NH 7, f.325).	Anne Arundel County Deeds, NH 4, folio 270.
15 June 1789	Deed, Alexander Trueman to Gabriel Duvall, all of Trueman's property, including remainder of lot 60, in trust to be sold to pay Trueman's debts.	General Court of the Western Shore Deeds, JG 1, folio 466
2 April 1794	Sale, Gabriel Duvall to John Davidson, remainder of lot 60, for £1021. On October 11 Davidson dies intestate leaving widow Eleanor and children. Property deeded to his heirs 2 August 1798 (Anne Arundel County Deeds NH 9, f.275).	Chancery Court Records, Liber 29, folios 19&20
22 April 1811	Renewal of Lease, St Anne's Parish to Eleanor Davidson, for lots 60 and 61, except parcels leased to others, as set forth in this lease.	General Court of the Western Shore Deeds, JG 7, folio 422
3 Feb 1812	Deed, Eleanor Davidson to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, parts of lots 60 and 61 as described in lease of 22 April 1811, for \$3600.	General Court of the Western Shore Deeds, JG 7, folio 531
16 July 1818	Deed, ST Anne's Parish to Farmers Bank of Maryland, fee simple title to property acquired by deed of 3 February 1812, for \$350.	Anne Arundel County Deeds, WSG 6, folio 31

31 Jan 1936	Deed, Farmers National Bank to the Public Library Association of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County, for \$17,500.00.	Anne Arundel County Deeds, FAM 148, folio 10
19 Sept 1974	Deed, The Public Library Association of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, same lot as described in deed of 31 January 1936, for \$10.00.	Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber 2721, folio 202

4. Original plan and construction: No original plans, specifications, or descriptions have been found. The exterior is little changed, but the interior has had many alterations over the years. A 1777 inventory of William Reynolds' estate records nineteen rooms in which were all of Reynolds' "Goods + Chattels." This inventory, together with a paint analysis done by Frank S. Welsh<sup>3</sup> and the remaining physical evidence, makes it possible to suggest several original features which have been altered.

The inventory lists the various rooms in the following order:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. the upper large Room                      | 9. the Dining Room Below               |
| 2. the little passage Room                   | 10. the Passage below                  |
| 3. the other passage Room                    | 11. the Hall                           |
| 4. the little Green Room on the second floor | 12. the little Back Parlour            |
| 5. the great Green Room                      | 13. the little new room in the yar     |
| 6. the stair head Room                       | 14. the Kitchen                        |
| 7. the White Room on the second floor        | 15. the seller                         |
| 8. the little blew Room Second floor         | 16. the back kitchen                   |
|  | 17. the little back Room next the Hall |
|  | 18. the Hatters shop below             |
|  | 19. the Hatters Bow Shop               |

Numbers 1 through 3 appear to be in the attic, leaving the center front room and a small storage room empty, but there is probably no structural change.

Numbers 4 through 8 appear to all be on the second floor. Room 6 has since had a partition removed making it part of the second floor hall. Only one of the small rooms has a coat of blue paint on the woodwork, while the other has a "moderate Yellowish Green." Of the larger rooms both had coats of green, but neither had a coat of white. All walls were white washed plaster.

The first floor and the basement are harder to decipher as there are ten rooms to fit into the two floors. This suggests that there were more rooms on both floors. Several of the rooms could be accounted for if the one-and-one-half story gambrel roofed wing seen in old photographs<sup>4</sup> was existing at that time. If it was it could possibly be the "little new room in the yard" Cited in the inventory, as it extended beyond the rear of the house, on the north end. This wing could also account for some of the rooms in the basement (particularly

either the back kitchen or the seller). The present south room on the first floor was probably two rooms originally (the Hall and the little back Room next the Hall), architectural evidence supporting this supposition includes the chimney foundations in the south room of the basement (a block of two parts: one parallel to the end wall, another set at an angle, as though to support a corner fireplace above), indicating two fireplaces on the first floor; the woodwork in this room differs from the rest of the trim in the building, and the paint researcher states that "no original baseboards exist in the room. All the . . . wood trim has been stripped of its paint layering," suggesting that it was installed at a different time and therefore does not have the same paint layering as other woodwork in the building. In the northwest room on the first floor the fireplace was probably originally in the northeast corner of the room as the chimney foundation in the basement has this configuration, there is no foundation under the present fireplace, in fact there was a door in the basement wall beneath this fireplace, now bricked up, and there must have been a door into the wing, the logical position of which would be where the present fireplace is.

5. Alterations and additions: There have been many alterations to Reynolds Tavern over the years, but few major additions. The woodwork has had some changes in practically every room and almost every window has been replaced, except possibly the window lighting the basement stair. Also, as noted above, several rooms probably have been eliminated.

The first major addition appears to have been the small wing to the north. This wing, of eighteenth century appearance, is possibly the little new room in the yard mentioned in the 1777 inventory. Architectural evidence indicates that this wing definitely <sup>is</sup> an addition, as the south wall, which remains incorporated into the adjacent bank building, is not keyed into the wall of the tavern, but rather is butted against it. In 1794 the Corporation of the City of Annapolis stated that the property was "decaying & becoming less valuable."<sup>5</sup> Gabriel Duvall states that it was "much out of repair when the same was rented which has occasioned a great part of the rent to be laid out in repairs."<sup>6</sup> The extent of these repairs is unknown.

The next major addition occurred in 1812, after the bank bought the property, when the Board of Directors decided a separate structure was needed for a "Banking House." A contract was entered into with John Shaw to "cause to be erected an addition to the House in Annapolis wherein the Bank is at present held, which has been lately purchased by the Directors, and have the said addition fitted up with Vaults etc as a Bank."<sup>7</sup> The second clause of the contract states that the building is to be made on a plan which the Board had, which plan has not come to light. The seventh clause is also very important as it directs Shaw to "have the House and premises now held by the Bank including the present banking room repaired

and fitted for the accomodation of the Cashier and his family in a neat and comfortable manner . . ." The mantles in the south and northeast rooms probably date from these repairs, as might the mantle shelves over the other first floor and the two second floor fireplaces. The front and rear porches might also date from this time.

Repairs were also ordered in 1823 and 1829 for the Bank property. A Franklin stove was purchased for the banking room in 1838. In 1847 a coal stove was bought for the directors room. In 1852 the directors room was repaired and newly furnished. In 1853 a study was undertaken to determine what repairs to the property might be needed.<sup>8</sup>

No major additons were made to the bank until c1892<sup>9</sup> at which time the bank building was raised to two stories. Some-time previous to this alteration the single window on the ~~street~~ (east) facade of the wing was replaced by a door and a new window was added to the right. Louis Cahn states that the bank was added to in 1900 also, "including a modern new vault with safe deposit boxes."<sup>10</sup> In 1906 <sup>11</sup> a wing was added to the rear of the Tavern and additions were made to the bank itself. Several interior changes were made at this time, including the introduction of double doors between the north-east and northwest rooms, and probably the relocation of the fireplace and the addition of the new corner cupboard in the northwest room. In 1915 "the entire bank was remodelled at a cost of \$13,000;"<sup>12</sup> it was at this time that the small wing was totally engulfed by the bank building, as the bank was extended to abut the chimney of the tavern itself. In 1936 the property was split in two and the only change made to Reynolds Tavern was the restoration of the basement kitchen in the 1950's. The bank was greatly enlarged and remodelled in 1969.

- B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure: The three lots owned by St Anne's Parish, opposite the church in Annapolis, in 1742, had, according to an act of Assembly in that year, "had hitherto remained unimproved and might do so for the future, for want of a Power . . . to Lease the same . . . 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."<sup>13</sup> This act allowed a lease of twenty one years. Apparently this was too short a time period to be considered by investors, as, in 1747, an act of Assembly was passed repealing the previous act and lengthening the lease period to sixty-three years. This was necessary because the Parish had failed to lease the lots, "that such Endeavors have proved ineffec-tual, by Reason of the short Limitation of Time for which they could make such leases . . ."<sup>14</sup> With the provisions of the new act the Parish easily leased all three lots within several months. Lot fifty nine went to Daniel Dulaney, Lots sixty and all of sixty one except the westernmost part were taken by William Reynolds, and the westernmost part of lot sixty one, "whereon is standing a

Stone House, formerly the Prison,"<sup>15</sup> was leased by Thomas King. William Reynolds, before leasing the ground from St Anne's, kept a "Shop in Annapolis" where he sold sundry "european & India goods," spices, confections, spirits, and other miscellaneous merchandise.<sup>16</sup> The last advertisement Reynolds placed in the Maryland Gazette offering such goods was on 9 October 1751. He is mentioned in 1747<sup>17</sup> as a hatter and in later advertisements he appears as a public house keeper and hatter. He was apparently not the first person to use his house as a tavern, however, as the first public mention of either his house or of anyone keeping tavern there appeared in an advertisement in the Maryland Gazette of 13 November 1755, which read as follows:

Mary Fonnereau

Having Rented Mr. William Reynolds' House, over against the Church (except a small part of which he has reserved for his own use) hereby gives Notice, That she has taken out License to keep Tavern: And all Gentlemen may there have good Entertainment, for themselves, Servants, or Horses; the House being large and very well contrived, with a Good Number of Rooms for different Companies: She has good Wines, and other Liquors, and Gentlemen may depend on good Attendance, and civil Treatment from

Their humble Servant  
Mary Fonnereau

Fonnereau was granted a license "to keep an Inn or Ordinary in the Dwelling House of William Reynolds"<sup>18</sup> two days earlier. She renewed the license the next year, for the "Dwelling House of William Reynolds"<sup>19</sup> again, but in 1757 she renewed her license to keep tavern in "her Dwelling House."<sup>20</sup> In 1758 Reynolds himself renewed his license to keep tavern in "his Dwelling House,"<sup>21</sup> but a previous license could not be found. He renewed his license through 1763. No licenses were recorded in 1764 and 1765; however, in 1766 Reynolds was granted a license "to keep an Ordinary or House of Entertainment." City records unfortunately do not exist for most of the period 1767 through 1783.

In 1761 Reynolds advertised for "a Sober Industrious Man for an Ostler, and other Business, in a Public House."<sup>23</sup> Tavern keeping does not seem to have agreed with him after ten years as he gave notice in 1767 that he would "decline . . . that Way of Business" the next December.<sup>24</sup> Perhaps the many long standing debts owed him were part of his reasoning for leaving the business.; and he advertised again in 1768 in an attempt to collect these debts.<sup>25</sup> In the same advertisement he stated "As I am now more at Leisure, than when I kept Public-House, I purpose to give more Attention to the Hatmaking Business: My former Customers, and others, may be supplied with Hats of any Sort . . ." During the period from 1760 to 1768 the Corporation of the City of Annapolis held their meetings in the tavern thirty five times, and the Mayor's Court sat nine times for a total of thirty two and -a-half days.<sup>26</sup> Reynolds kept up his hat making business until his death, advertising in the Maryland Gazette of 5 December 1776 for "a person properly qualified

to superintend and manage a Hatter's shop--any one well recommended for his skill and care in the management of stuff and wool, will meet with great encouragement." This person was "Wanted immediately," indicating Reynolds poor health. He died soon thereafter, his will being probated 3 April 1777.<sup>27</sup> The will, after monetary bequests, devised "all the rest and residue of my present estate both real and Personal," which included the unsold portions of lots sixty and sixty one. Mary Reynolds offered "The large and commodious house, formerly the dwelling house of William Reynolds, well calculated for a tavern or private gentleman's family, as there is every conveniency for either," for rent or lease, in the 30 August 1781 Maryland Gazette, but whether she did rent the house is not known. After Mary Reynolds died, sometime before 1783,<sup>28</sup> the estate went to Margaret and her husband Alexander Trueman, whom she married sometime after 29 May 1781,<sup>29</sup> the date of their marriage license. Whether the couple started living in the house right away is not certain as they are listed as being "of Charles County"<sup>30</sup> in 1783, but they must have been in Annapolis by 1785 when Trueman advertised a boarding house "in a convenient situation opposite the Church Circle, for the reception of boarders and lodgers . . . of the genteelst accomodation, and the strictest endeavours to please."<sup>31</sup> In less than a year, however, he offered "a very large, elegant, and convenient house, fit for public or private business,"<sup>32</sup> for rent. In two months a Cornelius Mills advertised that he had opened a boarding house "in the most elegant manner," in "That commodious house opposite the Church Circle . . . formerly occupied by Major Alexander Trueman."<sup>33</sup>

In 1789 Trueman leased to Deborah Reynolds, a granddaughter of William, "a small brick house about thirty feet in length and about twenty feet in breadth,"<sup>34</sup> situated on Cathedral Street at the rear of lot sixty, for ninety nine years at ten pounds per annum. On the same day Trueman, who had run into severe financial difficulty, deeded the rest of his property to Gabriel Duvall in trust for Duvall, a lawyer, to sell and settle Trueman's debts. That July Duvall advertised "That valuable and well situated Lot and Improvements in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Price . . ."<sup>35</sup> Who Price was and whether he was the saddler mentioned in an advertisement in the Maryland Gazette on 3 May 1787, is not known. Duvall did not sell the property in 1789 and again offered it for sale in 1790.<sup>36</sup> Alexander Trueman was massacred by Indians in 1792 while in the Ohio Valley "out to invite the Indians to treaty."<sup>37</sup> In 1794 a Chancery Court case was brought against Gabriel Duvall and William Dent Beall (a creditor of Trueman) by the Corporation of the City of Annapolis over Trueman's estate debts, which included satisfying William Reynolds legacies, paying a debt to the State of Maryland, paying a debt due to William Dent Beall, and paying a debt to the City Corporation. The Corporation was distressed because the property was not sold yet and "the Interest on the debt is daily increasing and the property and improvements are decaying and becoming less valuable all of which is against equity and good conscience."<sup>38</sup> To which Duvall responded by saying that he had "endeavoured at sundry different times to execute the trust by a sale of

to Reynolds second wife  
Mary and their  
daughter Margaret

the property which he has tried in vain at Public as well as private sale," and he had "never been offered for any of the said property . . . any price which was in his opinion nearly equal to the value of the property and therefore he deemed it most advantageous to the creditors to delay the sale thereof and he also saith that he advertised the same twice for sale at Public Vendue and attended for the purpose of making the sale according to advertisement but no bid was made at either time."<sup>39</sup> Duvall further said "That the said house and lot has been occupied by Mrs \_\_\_\_\_ Reynolds and her two Daughters by Direction of said Trueman until late in the year seventeen hundred and ninety one and when they left it, it was rented out by (Duvall) until the present time and the improvements were much out of Repair when the same was Rented." Exactly who Mrs \_\_\_\_\_ Reynolds was is not certain, but she must have been a relative of Margaret. After 1791 the property was rented to William Goldsmith,<sup>40</sup> sheriff of Annapolis in the 1780's. Goldsmith, like Reynolds before him, allowed the City Corporation to meet in the house.<sup>41</sup> John Davidson, collector of the port in the early 1790's, bought the property several months after the Chancery Court case was brought, but he soon died, leaving his widow Eleanor and their children.<sup>42</sup> The rest of the debts were made good by the proceeds of the sale of Trueman's various property and settled by Eleanor Davidson.

Eleanor apparently resided in the house from sometime after 1794 until 1812 when she sold the property to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, one of the first private banks in the nation. The bank decided to buy the house "for the accomodation of this Bank,"<sup>43</sup> for \$3600 on 15 January 1812. On February 26th the Board of Directors must have decided the house was not quite suited for a bank building as they "took up the subject relative to the expediency of building a Banking House," and decided in the affirmative. A committee was appointed "to contract with Mr. John Shaw for the building and completion of the same."<sup>44</sup> John Shaw (1745-1829) was the well known Annapolis cabinet maker who supplied the State House furniture used in the Senate Chamber where Washington resigned his commission. The contract outlines the agreement and is an interesting view of early nineteenth century building practice. The building was "to be made on the plan laid before the Directors, but subject to such alterations as maybe directed by a committee to be appointed by the Board, under whose direction in general the said John Shaw is to act."<sup>45</sup> This plan could have been designed by Shaw, but the contract does not make it clear who the designer was, only that the Board wanted to have a say in the final form of the building. Shaw was to purchase all materials and employ, superintend and direct all the workmen "so as not to make the Bank responsible for the same." Shaw was to receive "as a compensation for his personal Services and attention and agency Ten per cent of all the money laid out by him." The Board only recorded advancing Shaw five hundred dollars "on Account of repairing and building the Banking House;"<sup>46</sup> Whether that was the only payment made to him is not definitely known. After the new bank building was finished Reynolds Tavern became the home of the Cashier of the Bank.

During the War of 1812 the bank loaned \$150,000 to the State of Maryland, and between 1815 and 1822 loaned the State \$140,000 more. Thus the bank played a major role in the war effort and the revitalization of the state after the conflict. In 1841 the Bank was described in these terms: "It may be truly said of this institution, that it has ever been,

and still is considered as sound and as safe as any other banking establishment in this country."<sup>47</sup> The Bank has remained a very sound institution and has never closed its doors, except for the Depression bank holiday of 1933.<sup>48</sup>

Reynolds Tavern remained the home of the Cashier of the Bank until 1925 when L. Dorsey Gassaway, then Cashier, became President. During his stay in the house the rear wing was added and several alterations were made inside. He lived in the house until his death in 1935, after which the building stood vacant until the Library bought it. During the Depression "it became most important that the institution liquidate as many of its nonproductive assets as was feasible . . ." these included Reynolds Tavern. Standard Oil Company offered \$20,000 for the property, "it being its intention to demolish the building and erect a gasoline service station."<sup>50</sup> The Bank was willing to sell the property to another party who would preserve it if they could come up with the money. Mrs. F. Marion (Margaret) Lazenby suggested the library as a prospective purchaser. However, since they had no funds, it didn't appear likely that they would receive the building. The Female Orphan Society of the City of Annapolis had been established with a gift of money which had been collecting interest in the Farmers National Bank for years. The money was not enough to found an orphan assylum, but it was enough to purchase Reynolds Tavern, and the requisite amount was lent to the Library Association, allowing them to buy the tavern.

The Library itself occupied the tavern until 1965, by which time it had greatly outgrown the space available, when a new library was opened on West Street. Thereafter the tavern has been used as the Administrative offices of the county library system until the present (July 1975); the offices are shortly to be moved to new quarters in Parole, several miles west of Annapolis. The Library deeded the building to the National Trust for Historic Preservation on 19 September 1974.

Chronological List of the Use and  
Occupants of Reynolds Tavern

- 1747-1755 William Reynolds built house during this time, probably only used it as a dwelling.
- 1755-1756 Mary Fonnereau operated tavern, Reynolds occupied part of the house.
- 1758-1767 William Reynolds operated tavern and perhaps a hat shop. During the years 1760-1768 he allowed the city Corporation and the Mayor's Court to meet in the house.
- 1768-1776 William Reynolds operated hat shop, not known if for entire period.
- 1777-1791 Mary Reynolds and Margaret her daughter jointly held property until Marys death (sometime between 1781-83), Margaret married Alexander Trueman c.1781, and they probably occupied the house after 1783. Other members of the family appear also to have occupied the house for some space of time.
- 1785 Alexander Trueman advertised keeping a boardinghouse.
- 1786 Trueman offered the house for rent.
- 1786- ? Cornelius Mills advertised opening a boardinghouse here.
- 1789 Thomas Price occupied the house for part of this year and may have sometime previously also.
- 1789 Property deeded to Gabriel Duvall in trust to pay Trueman's debts.
- 1791-1794 Rented by Duvall to William Goldsmith. The city Corporation met in the house five times in 1792, five times in 1793, four times in 1794, and twice in 1795 and six times in 1796, however it is not known if the last two years (1795-96) were spent by Goldsmith in the tavern building, in which case the meetings were moved to his next place of residence.
- 1796 John Davidson bought property and died; not known if he occupied the house or not.
- 1796?-1812 Residence of Eleanor Davidson
- 1812 Used as a banking house by the Farmers Bank of Maryland for a short while until new banking house was built.
- 1812-1925 Residence of the Cashier of the Bank:
- |           |                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1812-1828 | Jonathan Pinkney and family |
| 1828-1836 | Samuel Maynard and family   |
| 1836-1853 | Thomas Franklin and family  |
| 1853-1854 | Richard Conman and family   |
| 1854- ?   | Nicholas Hammond and family |
| ? - ?     | ?                           |
| ? -1925   | L. Dorsey Gassaway          |
- 1925-1935 Residence of the President, L. Dorsey Gassaway, late Cashier, until his death
- 1935-1936 Building stood vacant
- 1936-1965 Occupied by the library
- 1965-1975 Occupied by the administrative offices of the county library system.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A mid-eighteenth century two and one half story brick tavern of unusual design.
2. Condition of Fabric: good, but needs some maintenance work.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 47 feet by 28 feet 6 inches.
2. Foundations: below watertable: English bond brickwork, with stone below the brick.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: All header bond on the main (east) facade and rear (west) facade, English bond on the gable facades, with small areas of all header bond on the east ends of these facades. Four course high belt course between first and second floors follows curve of segmental arches over the first floor windows, remaining level between the windows. Bricks are sized  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 4 inches by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches; color varies from medium orange-red to brown; many headers are nearly black. Tooled joints.
4. Structural system, framing: brick bearing walls; First floor framing, interior: two girders run longitudinally, bearing on interior partitions of hall; they are  $6\frac{1}{2}$ "-8" x 11", joists  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ", 18"-26" on centers. Joists are morticed into a 9" sill. Timbers are hewn, and generally irregular. Third floor joists are  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 9", 27" centers.
5. Porches: Front and rear porches are the same period, and later than the rest of the house. Front porch is over the the central first floor bay and is in a delicate federal style. Rear porch apparently has been moved from center of rear facade to the south when the rear wing was built, it is similar in style, although simpler, to the front porch.
6. Chimneys: One large exterior chimney on each gable end, extending 13 inches from the wall. The rear (west) edge of each chimney rises straight from the ground while the front (east) edge steps back. The chimneys are set forward of center. The north chimney has two inset arched panels near the top.

7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: There is a modern six panel door in the main entrance, with a three light transom over. The frame is beaded around the openings and has an ovolo on the outside edge.
  - b. Windows and shutters: Windows are six over six replacement sash, frames absolutely plain, probably replacement, sills are plain: rounded board shelf on top of flat board set level with brickwork. Basement windows have segmental arches made of an upright row of headers, first floor windows have segmental arches of one and one half brick height, second floor windows abut cornice. Jalousies (movable louvered shutters) on main facade are not original.
8. Roof:
  - a. Shape, covering: Slate covered gambrel roof.
  - b. Cornice, eaves: Cornice on main facade: box with cyma reversa (bottom) and ovolo (top) bed molding, crown molding of cyma reversa (bottom) and cyma recta (top); cornice on rear facade: box with cove (bottom) and Ovolo (top) bed molding and crown molding same as east cornice. Bargeboards are made up of a beaded board under an ogee molding.
  - c. Dormers: 3 on the front, 2 on the rear; shed roofed dormers continue slope of upper part of gambrel roof.

### C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:
  - a. Basement: Central stair hall with room on each side and small room to north of stair in hall.
  - b. First floor: Central stair hall with one room to the south and two to the north.
  - c. Second floor: Central stairhall with two rooms on each side.
  - d. Attic: Large room to south, stair hall to center rear, small room center front, passage to north with room on each side and small storage room at end.
2. Stairways: A basement stair rises in a single flight, closed string, of 12 risers, has a large post ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches) at each end connected by a heavy rounded handrail without balusters. There is an open string stair from the first floor to the attic, rising in two flights, with a bi-level landing between, to the second floor. The molded handrail ends in a scroll at the first floor landing. There are two turned balusters to the step and the first floor newel is made up of a cluster of four balusters, the posts above are square. There are scrolled step brackets.
3. Flooring: Typically single, yellow pine boards varying in width from  $6\frac{3}{4}$  " to 9"; some wider boards appear at stair landings. The under side of the first floor shows that many boards are chipped at bearing on joists to level them up. The first floor is now mostly covered with modern narrow oak flooring (and now covered with wall to wall carpet) and the second floor with (wall to wall carpet) except for the (northwest and southwest rooms). The attic floor reveals the original boards, which have shrunk to open cracks between the boards.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Whitewashed plaster, ceilings on split wood lath.
5. Doorways and doors: Mostly two panel doors of raised panels, one six panel door (door from south room, first floor into hall), with small panels in the middle; trim is simple.
6. Special decorative features, trim, cabinet work: Panelled window seats in northeast room; raised panel wainscoting in stair hall continues up the stair; most cornices are cyma reversa (bottom) and cyma recta (top), of wood; south room first floor has plaster cornice, cove (bottom) and shallow cyma recta (top). Mantles: first floor: south room: a large chimneypiece on a projecting chimney breast. . . on either side is a pilaster strip with patterned reeding, essentially of a herringbone type. The entablature has a narrow architrave. frieze with a central tablet, and end blocks with an elliptical reeded rosette. The cornice has a dentil course; northeast room: a corner fireplace with an Adam mantelpiece . . . It has reeded pilasters, architrave with two fascias, central tablet and end blocks in the frieze, each with an elliptical reeded rosette. The bed moldings consist of an enriched cavetto, ornate dentils, and a small cyma reversa. The corona bears a reeded band, above which is a cavetto and astragal carved with a rope motive. The cornice breaks out over the central tablet and end blocks. It appears probable that this fireplace was originally framed by a simple rail and stiles at the corners of the chimney breast; northwest room: a fireplace on a projecting chimney breast. The opening is now closed with an ornamental cast-iron fire front, probably dating from the late 19th Century. It has a wide border at the sides and top with rosettes in panels at the corners; the side panels contain somewhat naturalistic flowers set in an urn, while across the top is an arcaded motive. Above the central portion are foliated spandrels. The central portion projects, with rounded corner panels containing peacocks; in the center are two rows, of arcades, apparently serving to adjust the air intake. The ornament on this fire front is all in low relief; it is painted and in excellent condition. The mantelpiece is of wood, an architrave with shoulders, above which is a frieze with plain central tablet and fluted end blocks. A cornice with dentil course terminates in a cavetto; it breaks out over the tablet and end blocks. There is a clumsy mantle shelf added to the top (at an uncertain date) : Second floor: simple, molded mantle shelves, probably added, perhaps eighteenth century; attic: a stone mantelpiece (now painted) apparently dating from the mid 19th Century. It has low Tudor arch, chamfered pilasters and simple mantle shelf rounded at the corners. The frieze and pilasters are treated with 'panels' outlined by gouge-shaped incision. Corner cabinet in the northwest corner of the northwest first floor room has two doors of one raised panel each below, and two glass doors above set into a semi-circular opening, both sets of doors are flanked by fluted pilasters.

7. Hardware: Iron strap hinges in basement retain leather washers. Various doors hang on HL, strap, and butt hinges. Some doors have cast iron box locks with porcelain knobs. In the attic there is one Norfolk latch and one early thumb latch. The case of a wooden box lock remains in the basement.
8. Mechanical equipment:
  - a. Heating: originally by fireplaces, then stoves, now central heat.
  - b. Lighting: no original fixtures, now done by electricity.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: An urban corner lot, at the intersection of Church Circle and Franklin Street, facing busy Church Circle in downtown Annapolis.
2. Historic landscape design: Nothing at present above ground, except iron fence around rear of lot; archaeology may reveal something.
3. Outbuilding: One 14 by 14 foot brick smokehouse behind the tavern.

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>for a copy of this map see John W. Reys, Tidewater Towns: City Planning in Colonial Virginia and Maryland (Williamsburg, Va: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, ), figures 81 and 82.

<sup>2</sup>for an account of this activity see the renewal of lease, 22 April 1811, between St Annes Parish and Eleanor Davidson, see Appendix A.

<sup>3</sup>Frank S. Welsh, Reynolds Tavern: Paint Analysis of the Interior and Exterior to Determine Original Paint Colors (Prepared for Historic Annapolis, Inc., July 1974).

<sup>4</sup>See especially photographs in collection of M.E. Warren, #'s 4,5,6 (listed on page 11 above).

<sup>5</sup>Chancery Court Records, Liber 29, folio 10.

<sup>6</sup>Chancery Court Records, Liber 29, folio 15.

<sup>7</sup>Proceedings of the President and Board of Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, 4 March 1812.

<sup>8</sup>Bank Proceedings.

<sup>9</sup>Photographic evidence indicates date as 1892. Photographs before the addition of the dome to the courthouse (added in 1892) show the bank as two stories. Possibly earlier. Photographs and some historical data at M.E. Warren, Photography, Annapolis, Maryland.

<sup>10</sup>Louis F. Cahn, Sesqui-Centennial: the Farmers National Bank of Annapolis, 1805-1955 ([Annapolis:] the Farmers National Bank of Annapolis in Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of its Founding, [1955]), p.25.

<sup>11</sup>Cahn, p.25. At least before 1908, as this addition shows on the 1908 insurance map.

<sup>12</sup>Cahn, p.25.

<sup>13</sup>Steiner, Bernard Christian, ed., Archives of Maryland [vol.]XLIII Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, [vol.] 20, 1740 to 1744 (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1923), p.432.

<sup>14</sup>Archives of Maryland, [vol.] XLIV, p.659.

<sup>15</sup>Vestry Minutes of St Annes Parish, vol. 1, folio 295.

<sup>16</sup>various advertisements in the Maryland Gazette, 1745-1751.

<sup>17</sup>Maryland Gazette, 14 July 1747.

<sup>18</sup>Anne Arundel County Court Judgements, ISB#3 . folios 335-336.

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- 19 Anne Arundel County Court Judgements, ISB#3, folio 707.
- 20 Anne Arundel County Court Judgements, ISB#4, folio 103.
- 21 Anne Arundel County Court Judgements, ISB#4, folio 317.
- 22 Annapolis Records, Liber 3, folio 174.
- 23 Maryland Gazette, 13 August 1761.
- 24 Maryland Gazette, 27 August 1767, see Appendix A for copy.
- 25 Maryland Gazette, 25 August 1768, see Appendix A for copy.
- 26 See Appendix A.
- 27 Anne Arundel County Wills, EV#1:33, folio 5.
- 28 Chancery Court Record, Liber 29, folio 24.
- 29 Anne Arundel County Marriage Record, 1777-1813, folio 14.
- 30 Chancery Court Record, Liber 29, folio 23. Also, the state tax assessment of 1783 lists Trueman in Charles County.
- 31 Maryland Gazette, 19 May 1785.
- 32 Maryland Gazette, 23 March 1786.
- 33 Maryland Gazette, 29 June 1786.
- 34 Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber NH4, folio 270, see Appendix A.
- 35 Maryland Gazette, 16 July 1789.
- 36 Maryland Gazette, 27 May 1790, the "Valuable house and lot in Annapolis belonging to Captain Alexander Trueman".
- 37 Maryland Gazette, 9 August 1792, also referred to in American Heritage June 1950, p.109.
- 38 Chancery Court Record, Liber 29, folio 10.
- 39 Chancery Court Record, Liber 29, folios 14, 15.
- 40 Chancery Court Record, Liber 29, folio 20.
- 41 5 times in 1792, 5 times in 1793, 4 times in 1794, 2 times in 1795, and s  
1796 Annapolis Records, Liber AR 8, passim.

42. Davidson died intestate, 11 October 1794, Maryland Gazette 16, October, 1794.
43. Proceedings of the President and Board of Directors, Farmers Bank of Maryland, 6 November 1811, see Appendix C.
44. Bank Proceedings, February 26, 1812.
45. Bank Proceedings, March 4, 1812.
46. Bank Proceedings, April 29, 1812.
47. David Ridgely, Annals of Annapolis (Baltimore: Cushing & Brother, 1811), p. 246.
48. Letter from Marion Lazenby to Mrs. James E. Galloway, dated February 29, 1972.
49. Letter from Marion Lazenby to Mrs. James E. Galloway, dated Feb. 29, 1972.
50. Ditto.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old views:

a. Photographs in the Collection of Marion E. Warren, Annapolis

approximate date	negative #	description
1. between 1860-66	3202	View west from State House dome in winter, clearly shows Reynolds Tavern and One story bank building, stereopticon view by C.S. Hopkins
2. before 1866	1733	View west from State House dome in summer, Reynolds Tavern almost fully obscured.
3. probably 1892	3248	View west from State House dome in winter, tavern obscured by trees, bank shows with two stories.
4. c.1870's	3155	View from north in winter, tavern and bank are painted white. North wing of tavern connecting one story bank shows up well, with just one window on the first floor street facade. Stereopticon view.
5. c.1880's	884-1	View from north, very similar to previous photograph.
6. c.1892	631	View from north of one story bank building and tavern wing within days before the second story addition was begun. Henry Schaefer was commissioned by the Bank to document the building before it was altered. Connecting wing of tavern shows with door replacing window, and a new window to the right, street facade.
7. after 1906	3342	View from north of two story bank building with rear addition of 1906
8. c.1892-93	385 1084	View looking down West Street in winter, showing two story bank building soon after the completion of the second story.
9. after 1892	3236	View looking down West Street in summer, two story bank partially obscured by trees.
10. 1908	3012	Photograph of first street car, 1908, with the northeast corner of Reynolds Tavern, and the bank building in the background.

b. Photographs in the Hayman Collection, at the Hall of Records  
 file folder #

1.	c.1892	103	same as Warren #6 above.
2.	c.1892-93	104	same as Warren #8 above.

c. Photographs in the Forbes Collection, Hall of Records

approximate date	file folder #	description
1. between 1860-66	64	same as Warren #1 above.
2. --	184	Old Bank (no print available)
3. between 1892-1906	197	View from north, in winter, of the tavern and two story bank, before rear addition of 1906.
4. c.1870's	735	Same as Warren #4 above.
5. --	860	New Bank Building (no print available).
6. after 1892	872	Same as Warren #9 above.

d. Photographs in the Annapolis Public Library, West Street, in a booklet in the Maryland Room

1. Photographs of kitchen in 1950's after tearing out later work and before plastering.

e. Maps in the Hall of Records, Annapolis

1. June 1885 (Annapolis Maps: box 28, folder 11)  
Sanborn Insurance Maps of Annapolis, Map #2 shows unaltered outline of north wing and bank building.
2. October 1909 (Annapolis Maps: box 28, folder 7)  
Insurance Maps of Annapolis and Eastport, published by Sanborn Map Company. Shows enlargements to rear of bank and addition of second story, and shows rear wing on the tavern.

f. Maps at the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis

1. April 1930  
Insurance Maps of Annapolis, Maryland, published by Sanborn Map Company. Shows large 1913 alterations and additions to bank.

2. Bibliography:

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

1. Records at the Hall of Records, Annapolis
  - a. Annapolis Records
    1. Corporation of the City of Annapolis Minutes
    2. Mayor's Court Proceedings
    3. Ledgers
  - b. Anne Arundel County Records
    1. Court Judgements
    2. Deeds
    3. Inventories
    4. Wills

- c. Farmers National Bank, Annapolis. Proceedings of the President and Directors (of the Farmers Bank of Maryland), 1810-1856, 2 vols.
  - d. General Court of the Western Shore, Deeds.
  - e. (Maryland State) Assessment of 1783.
  - f. (Maryland State) Chancery Court Records.
  - g. St Anne's Episcopal Church, Annapolis. Vestry Minutes, 1708-1858, 2 vols.
  - h. Shaw Family Bible.
2. Deeds at the Anne Arundel County Court House
  3. A Brief History of Reynolds Tavern. Prepared by the staffs of the Maryland Historical Trust and Historic Annapolis, Inc, 1967. Copy at the Maryland Historical Trust , also one at the National Trust, under a HABS cover. Incomplete research with some inaccurate facts.
  4. Historic American Buildings Survey, Architects Work Sheet. Reynolds Tavern (MD-248), prepared by Harley J. McKee, August 6, 1964.
  5. National Register Nomination Form for Reynolds Tavern, Prepared by Mrs Robert L. Baker, Jr, Executive Secretary, Historic Annapolis, Inc, December 1973. Incomplete and inaccurate.
  6. Information at Historic Annapolis, Inc, Annapolis
    - a. Peterson, Charles E. Notes on Reynolds Tavern. Prepared for Historic Annapolis, Inc, August 16, 1974. Copy at the National Trust also.
    - b. Welsh, Frank S. Reynolds Tavern: Paint Analysis of the Interior and Exterior to Determine Original Paint Colors. Prepared for Historic Annapolis, Inc, July 1974.
  7. Interviews
    - a. 10 July 1975, Annapolis, with Mrs James E. Galloway, a former member of the Library Board. Confirmed that Reynolds Tavern was threatened with replacement by a filling station; and that no work was done by the library before the 1952-53 basement restoration.
    - b. 10 July 1975, Annapolis, telephone conversation with Miss Esther King, former director of the library. Confirmed filling station threat; during excavation of parking lot behind tavern to solve drainage problem, a pattern of brickwork was found; in 1952-53 basement restoration a door was found in the south room of the basement on the wall separating the room from the stair hall; no other work was done at that time; the smokehouse was painted by the Garden Club in 1936 or '37, at that time there was a dirt floor inside, with a depression in the center.

- c. 15 July 1975, Annapolis, with Mr Bosley O. Waters, senior vice president, Farmers National Bank.  
Date of most recent addition to bank: 1969.
  8. Letter from F. Marion Lazenby to Mrs James E. Galloway, 29 February 1972. Outlined history of the property in the 1930's.
  9. Papenfuse, Edward, director of Research, et al. Final Report, National Endowment for the Humanities Grant #H69-0-178, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis Maryland, 1782-86." Particularly useful are the lot histories in Appendix F.
- b. Secondary and published sources:
1. Books:
    - a. Cahn, Louis F. Sesqui-Centennial: The Farmers National Bank of Annapolis, 1805-1955. (Annapolis:) The Farmers National Bank of Annapolis in Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of its Founding, (1955).
    - b. Merrit, Elizabeth, ed. Archives of Maryland, [vol.]LXIV: Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, [vol.]32, October 1773 to April 1774. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1947.
    - c. Reps, John W. Tidewater Towns: City Planning in Colonial Virginia and Maryland. Williamsburg, Va: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation,
    - d. Ridgely, David. Annals of Annapolis. Baltimore: Cushing & Brother, 1841.
    - e. Semmes, Raphael, ed. Archives of Maryland, [vol.]LXIII: Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, [vol.]31, 1771 to June-July 1773. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1946.
    - f. Steiner, Bernard Christian, ed. Archives of Maryland, [vol.]XLII: Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly, vol.20, 1740 to 1744. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1923.
    - g. \_\_\_\_\_ . Archives of Maryland, [vol.]XLIV: Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, vol.21, 1745 to 1747. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1925.
  2. The Maryland Gazette. Various issues from 1745 to 1794, available at the Hall of Records, Annapolis.
  3. Vertical file on Reynolds Tavern, clippings of interest. Annapolis Public Library, West Street.

Reynolds Tavern Bibliography

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- Assessment of 1783 (Anne Arundel Co., Annapolis), "Glebe Land" (Reynolds Tavern assumedly) M871, at Hall of Records, Annapolis, Tax List - 1783.
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- Papenfuse, Edward, Director of Research, et al, Final Report, National Endowment for the Humanities Grant #H69-0-178, "Southern Urban Society After the Revolution: Annapolis, MD 1782-1786".
- Ridgely, David, Annals of Annapolis (from 1648 until 1812), Cushing & Brother (Baltimore, 1841).
- Riley, Elihu S., The Ancient City, A History of Annapolis, in Maryland 1649-1887. Record Printing Office (Annapolis, 1887).
- Reps, John W., Tidewater Towns: City Planning in Colonial Virginia and Maryland, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, VA; Distributed by the the University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.
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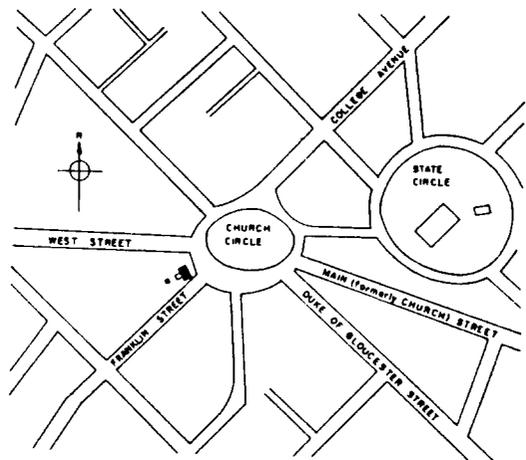
Beirne, Rosalind Randall and John H. Scarff, William Buckland. 1734-1774, Architect of Virginia and Maryland, Gunston Hall/Hammond-Harwood House Association.

Raymond, Parish, Pine & Plavnick, Urban Planning and Design Consultants, Maryland Historical Atlas, The State of Maryland, Department of Economic and Community Development, Department of State Planning (December, 1973).

AA-402

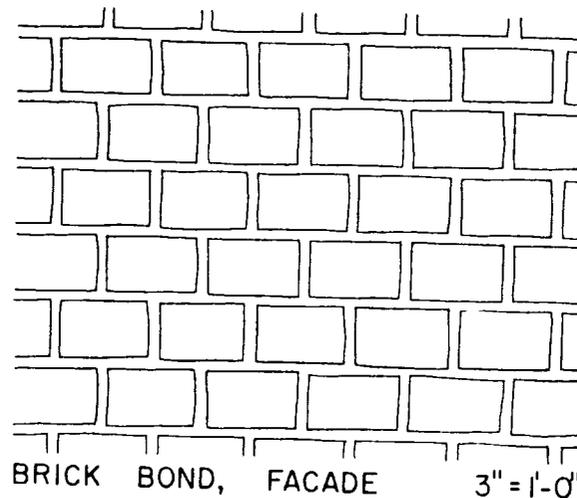
# REYNOLDS' TAVERN

CHURCH CIRCLE      ANNAPOLIS      ANNE ARUNDEL CO.      MARYLAND



ADAPTED FROM A MAP BY A. TRADER AND B. BEAVIN, CA. 1934

THIS MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BUILDING, LARGELY PRESERVED IN ITS ORIGINAL STATE, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF ANNAPOLIS ARCHITECTURE OF THAT EARLY PERIOD. IT HAS BEEN OCCUPIED IN RECENT YEARS BY THE ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY LIBRARY.



THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED FROM FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. MEASURED AND DRAWN IN THE SUMMER OF 1964 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES C. MASSEY, SUPERVISORY ARCHITECT, AND HARLEY J. McKEE (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), PROJECT SUPERVISOR, BY ARCHITECT JOHN G. WAITE (RENSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE) AND STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS MARTIN J. BROCKSTEDT (PRATT INSTITUTE) AND (MISS) D. KAY SPARKS (UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON), AT THE ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND FIELD OFFICE, WITH HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS, INC., AND THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST COOPERATING. ANALYSIS OF THIS BUILDING WAS EXPEDITED BY REFERENCE TO PLANS DRAWN BY EARLE S. HARDER, ARCHITECT, IN 1958.

DRAWN BY: JOHN G. WAITE



H.A.B.S. FIELD OFFICE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD. PROJECT 1964  
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 CHURCH CIRCLE,

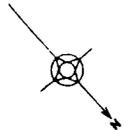
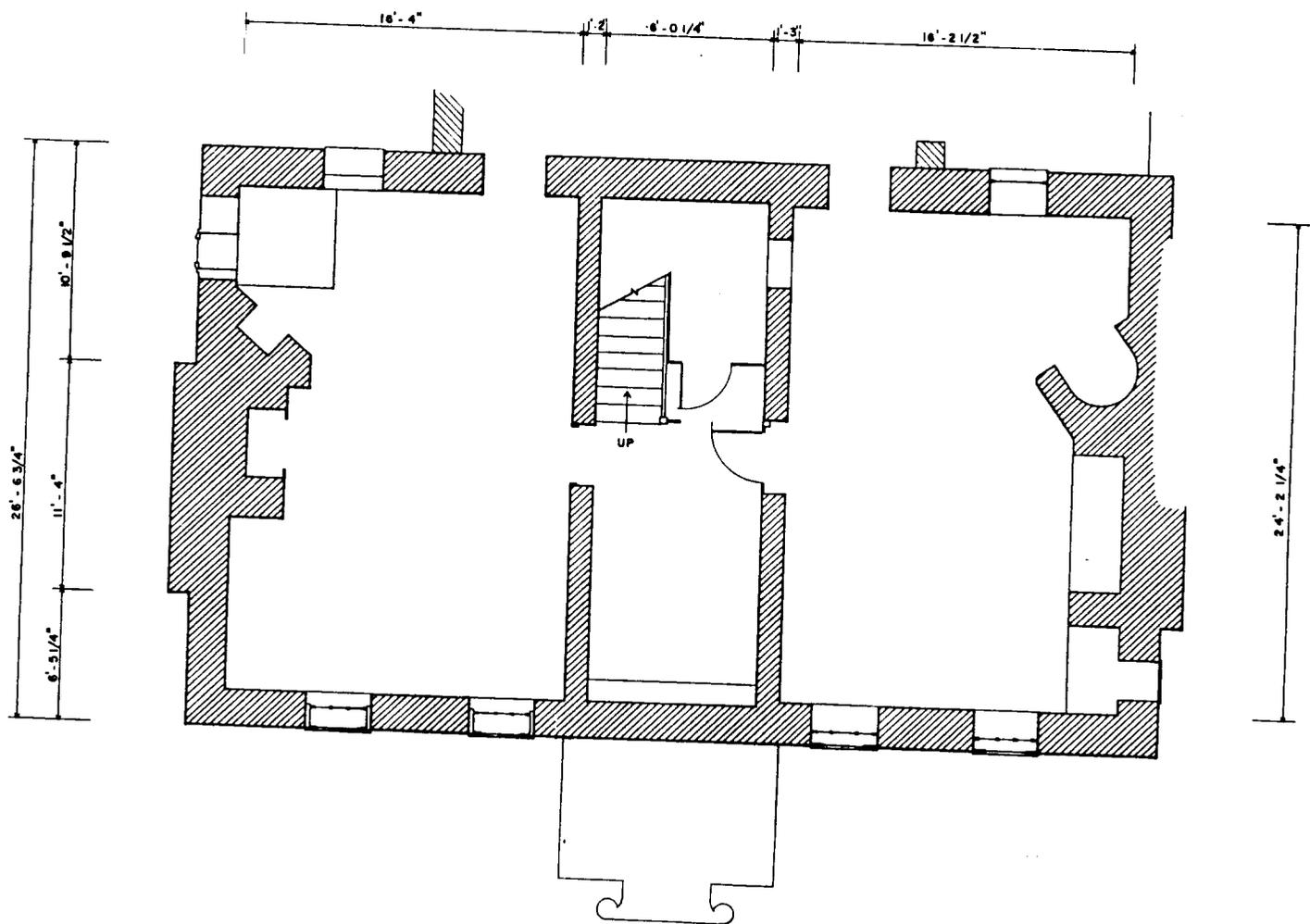
REYNOLDS' TAVERN  
ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.  
MD.  
248

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
1 of 9

REYNOLDS' TAVERN

AA-402



NOTE:  
MODERN ELL OMITTED

**BASEMENT PLAN**

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



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H.A.B.S. FIELD OFFICE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD. PROJECT 1964  
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

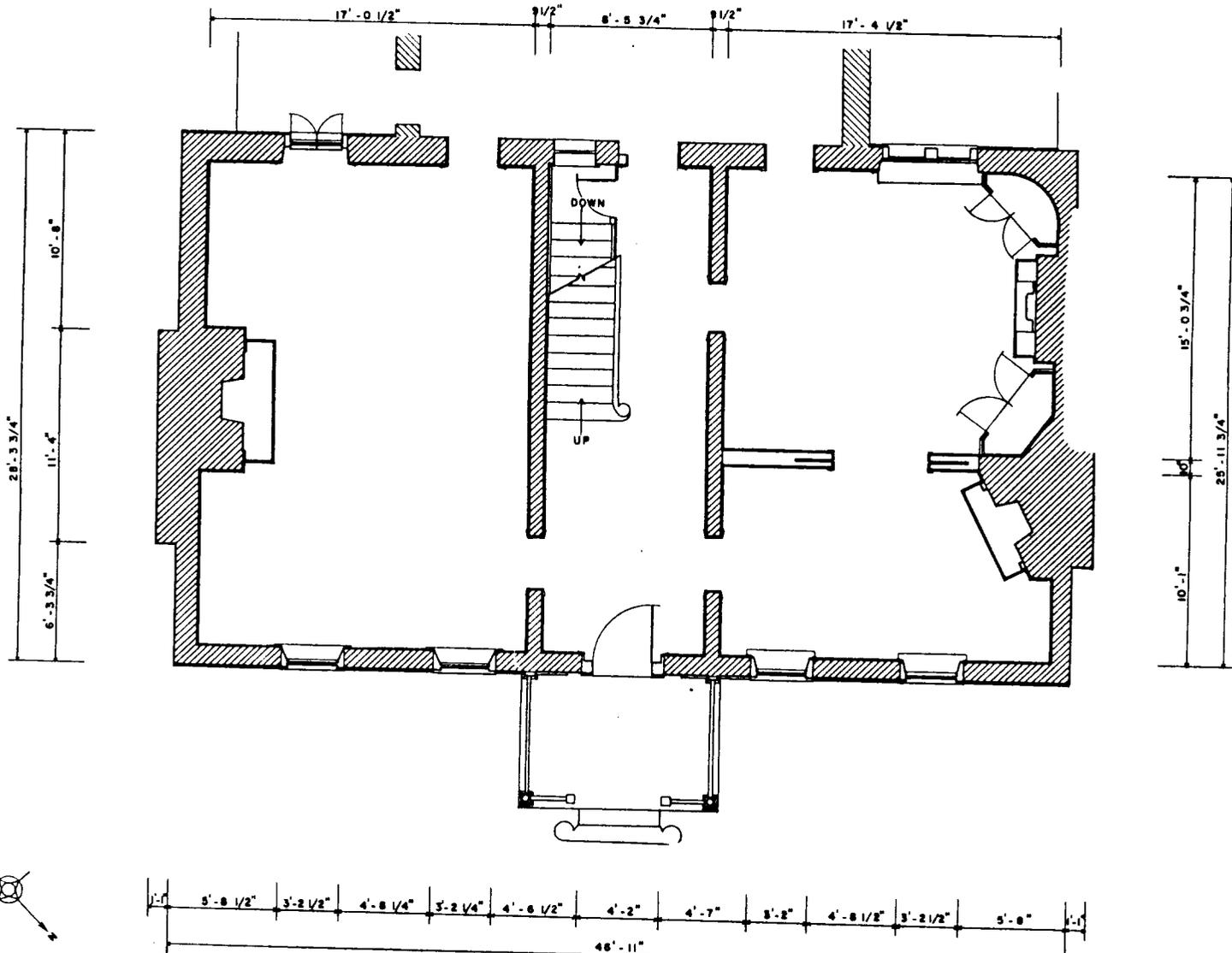
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**REYNOLDS' TAVERN**  
4 CHURCH CIRCLE, ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.  
MD.  
248

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
2 OF 9

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
HISTORIC ARCHIVES

AA-403



NOTE:

MODERN ELL OMITTED

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



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 ANNAPOLIS, MD. PROJECT 1964  
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

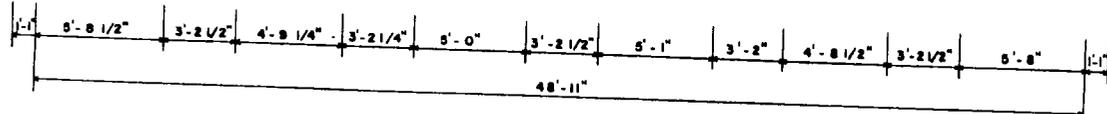
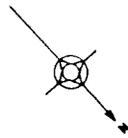
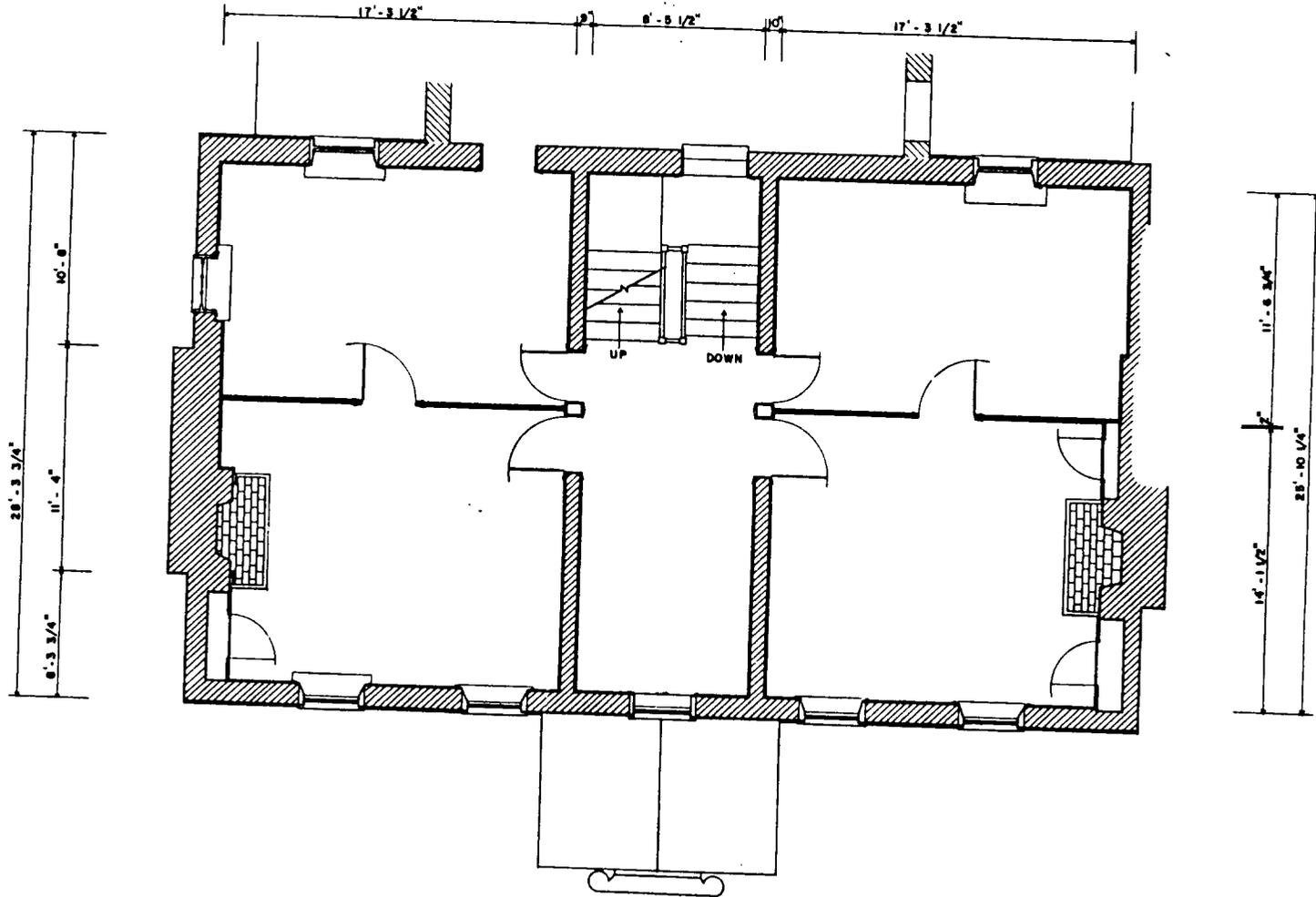
4 CHURCH CIRCLE,

REYNOLDS' TAVERN  
 ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.  
 MD.  
 248

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 3 of 9

AA-402



NOTE:

MODERN ELL OMITTED

### SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



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 ANNAPOLIS, MD. PROJECT 1964  
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 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**REYNOLDS' TAVERN**  
 4 CHURCH CIRCLE, ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.  
 MD.  
 248

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 4 of 9

AA-408



NORTHEAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



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UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

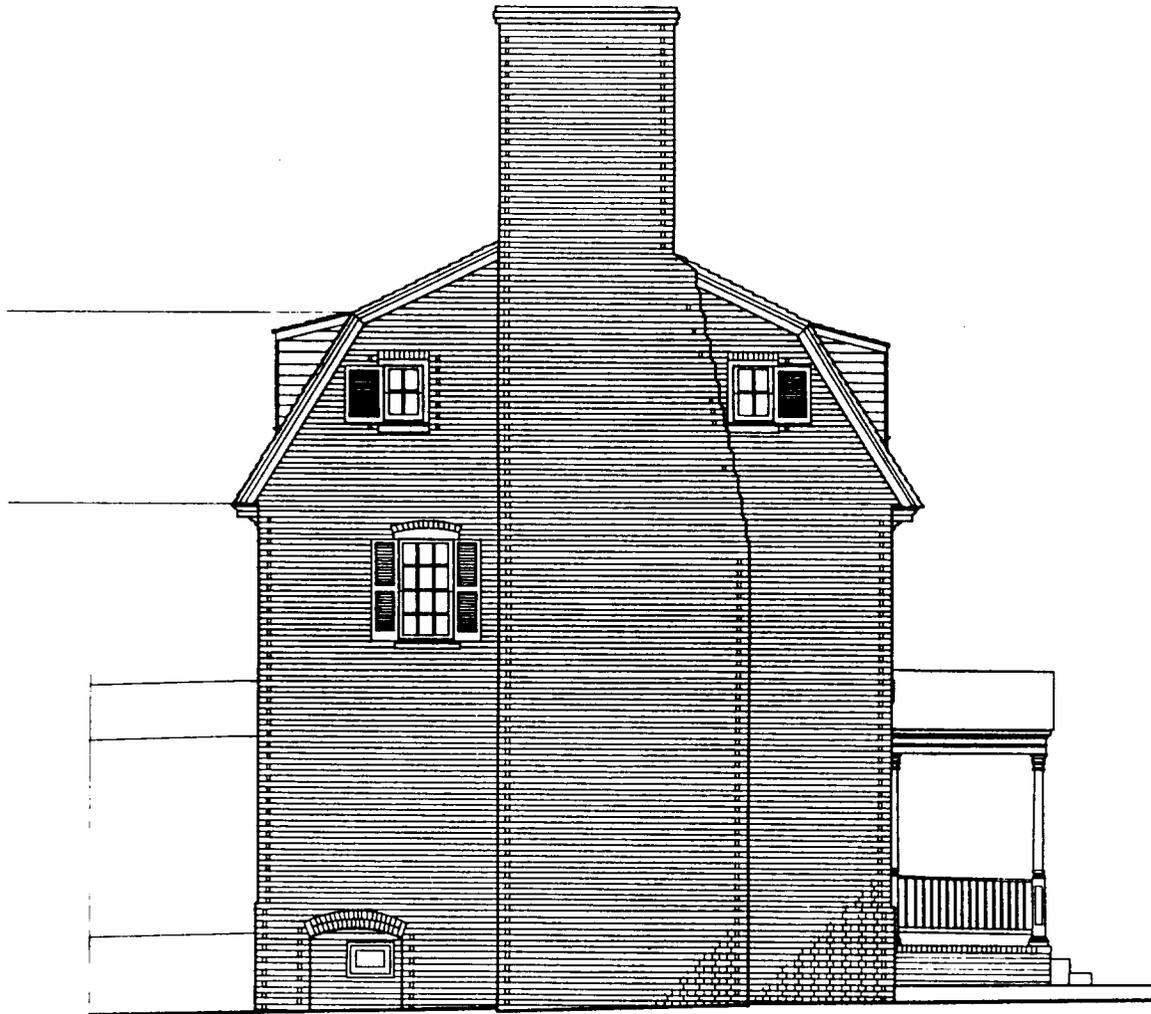
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

REYNOLDS' TAVERN  
4 CHURCH CIRCLE, ANNAPOLIS, ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.  
M.D.  
248

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
5 OF 9

AA-408



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

NOTE:

MODERN ELL OMITTED

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



GRAPHIC SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

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 ANNAPOLIS, MD. PROJECT 1964  
 UNDER DIRECTORSHIP OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

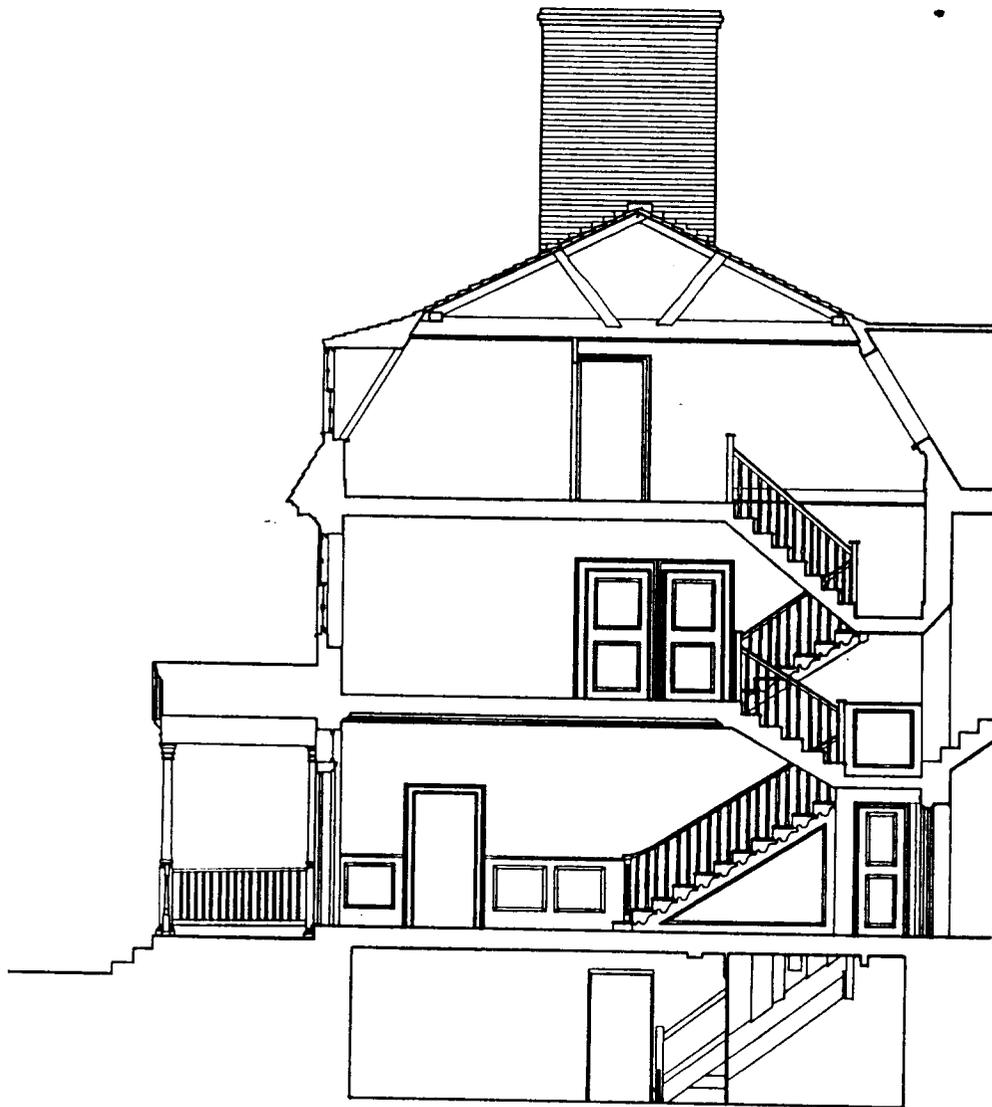
REYNOLDS' TAVERN  
 4 CHURCH CIRCLE, ANNAPOLIS, ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.  
 MD.  
 248

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 8 of 9

LIBRARY OF ARCHITECTURE  
 1964

AA-402



NOTE:  
MODERN ELL OMITTED

TRANSVERSE SECTION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



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UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

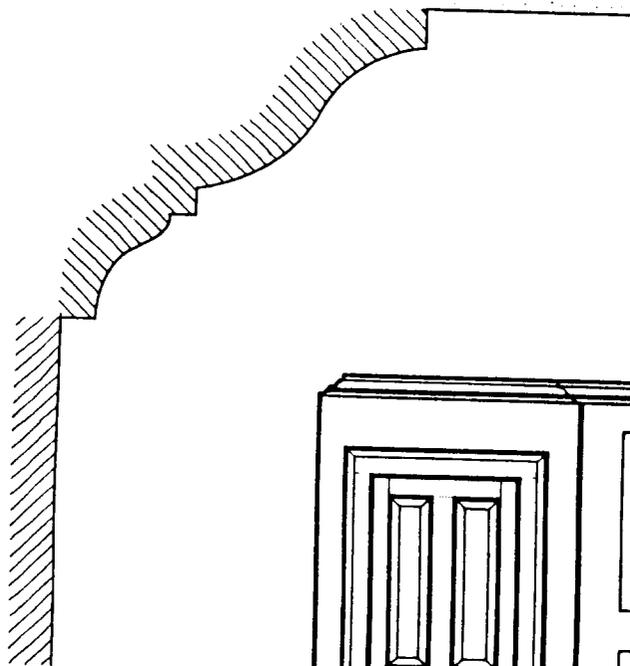
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

REYNOLDS TAVERN  
4 CHURCH CIRCLE, ANNAPOLIS, E ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.  
MD.  
248

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
7 OF 9

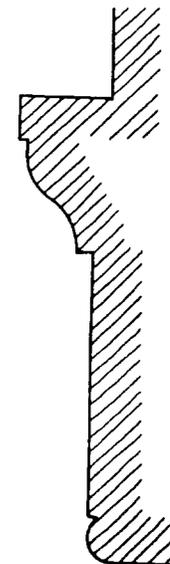
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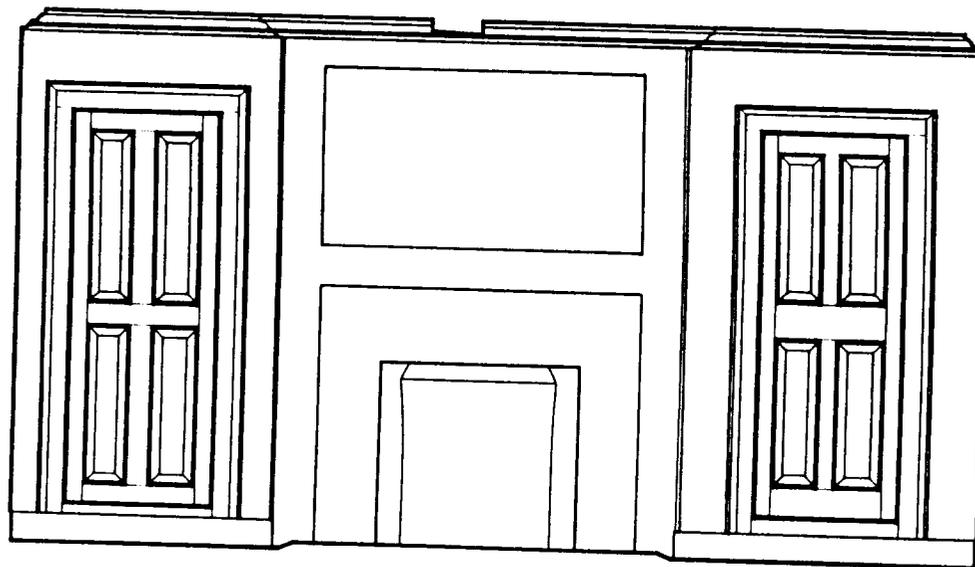
PROFILE  
CORNICE  
FULL SIZE



PROFILE  
DOOR PANEL MOULDING  
FULL SIZE



PROFILE  
DOOR TRIM  
FULL SIZE



ELEVATION, NW WALL, NORTH ROOM, SECOND FLOOR

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE:

LATER MANTEL SHELF OMITTED

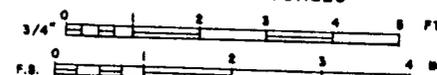
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ANNAPOLIS, MD. PROJECT 1964  
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

4 CHURCH CIRCLE, REYNOLDS' TAVERN  
ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

GRAPHIC SCALES

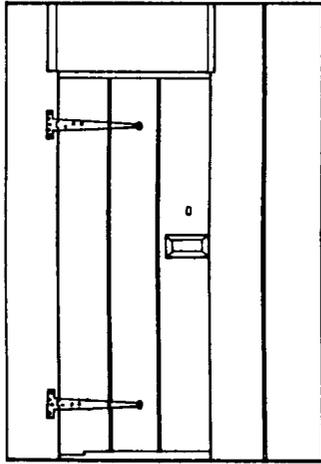


SURVEY NO.  
MD.  
248

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
8 OF 9

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
ARCHIVES

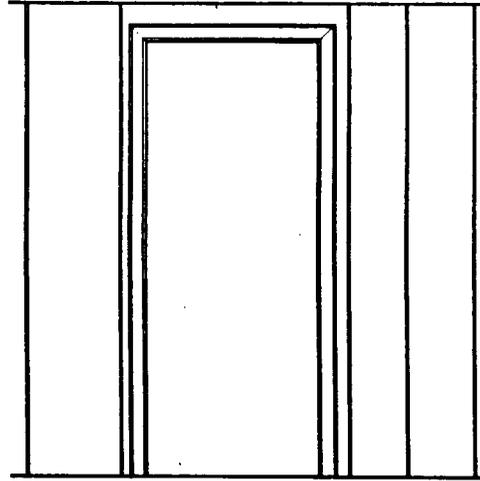
AA-408



HALL ELEVATION

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

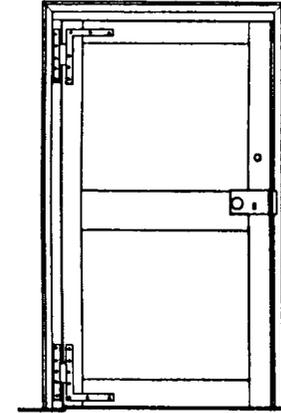
IN BASEMENT HALL



HALL ELEVATION

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

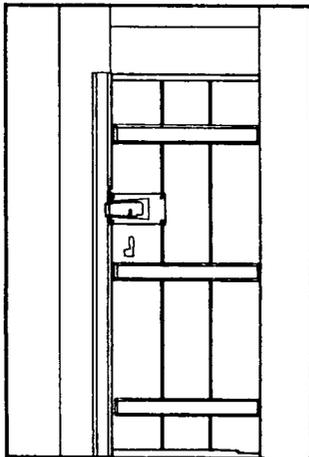
IN THIRD FLOOR HALL



ROOM ELEVATION

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

IN NORTH ROOM, SECOND FLOOR

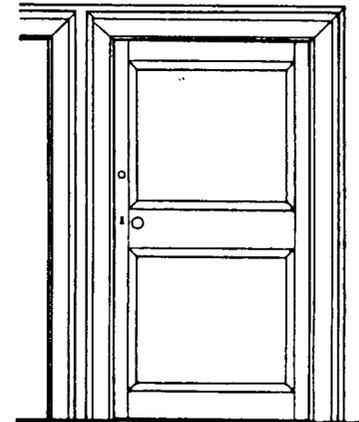
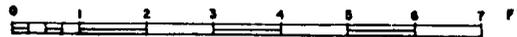


ROOM ELEVATION

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

DOORWAY DETAILS

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



HALL ELEVATION

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

DRAWN BY: JOHN G. WAITE

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ANNAPOLIS, MD. PROJECT 1964  
UNDEF  
DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

REYNOLDS' TAVERN  
4 CHURCH CIRCLE, ANNAPOLIS, ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.  
MD.  
248

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
9 of 9

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
LIBRARY

HABS-EDDC

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Form 3B

VII.15.1959

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
Historian's Work Sheet for "Photo-data Books" (Part I)

Name of Structure Reynolds Tavern

Address Maryland, Anne Arundel, Annapolis, Church Circle (SW corner of  
State, County, Township, Locality, Street Address or Location

Church Circle and Franklin Street).

Present Owner (give address) Anne Arundel Co. Library Association

Present Occupant Main Branch, County Public Library

Present Use Public Library

Brief Statement of Significance (historical): **One of the town's most important taverns in the eighteenth century.**

PHYSICAL HISTORY (All statements shall be documented)

Original and subsequent owners **Vestry of St. Anne's Church possessed Lot 60 according to Stoddard's Survey of Annapolis, 1718, p.63, Maryland Land Office, Annapolis.**

**Later deeds are cited in attached notes.**

Date of Erection **Built after 1747, when the Vestry of St. Anne's Church leased lot 60 to William Reynolds. Vestry Minutes, 1713-1767, folio 29**  
**Not known. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.**

Builder, suppliers, etc.

**Not known.**

Original plans, construction, etc.

**No original plans.**

Notes on alterations and additions **The principle addition was the "L" put on by Nicholas Cassaway circa 1910, for use as a kitchen. Cassaway was Cashier of the Farmers National Bank. The "Ballroom" wing and hyphen were absorbed into the bank next door and only the walls of this wing can now be seen.**

**HISTORICAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH STRUCTURE**

The building was erected as a tavern and was the scene of many public and private social events during the eighteenth century. The innkeeper, William Reynolds, was also a hat manufacturer. From February 1760 to February 1768 the building served intermittently as a meeting place of the corporation of Annapolis of the Mayor's court. (Records of the Corporation of Annapolis Accounts, Ledger H #1, 1761-1788, folio 7, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.)

Important old views (with location) **Collections of Photographs at the Hall of Records and the Public Library. See attached references for details.**

Sources of information (with location) **Indices of community records by Historic Annapolis, Inc. at the Hall of Records. Public records as cited in attached references.**

Likely sources not yet investigated **Continued indexing of local records may make further information available.**

Prepared by Howard Norman Ingle, Research Staff of Historic Annapolis, Inc.

Date August 1964

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOCUMENTATION**

- Published references: Give author's full name, exact title from title page (underlined), publisher, place of publication, date, page references.
- Manuscript references: Give location of manuscript and note if long-hand or typed. Cite "from," "to," date, etc.
- Interviews: If information came from a personal interview, give complete name and address of informant.

CONTINUATIONS: Any of the above entries may be continued on additional sheets. Exact transcripts in quotes from pertinent documents are especially welcomed as appendices or otherwise.

AA-402

~~Addendum to~~

Reynold's Tavern, Smokehouse  
Church Circle at Franklin  
Annapolis  
Anne Arundel County  
Maryland

HABS No. MD-248-A

1 A-11

2 A-11A

SA-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

AA-402

HABS

MD,

2-ANNA,

8A-

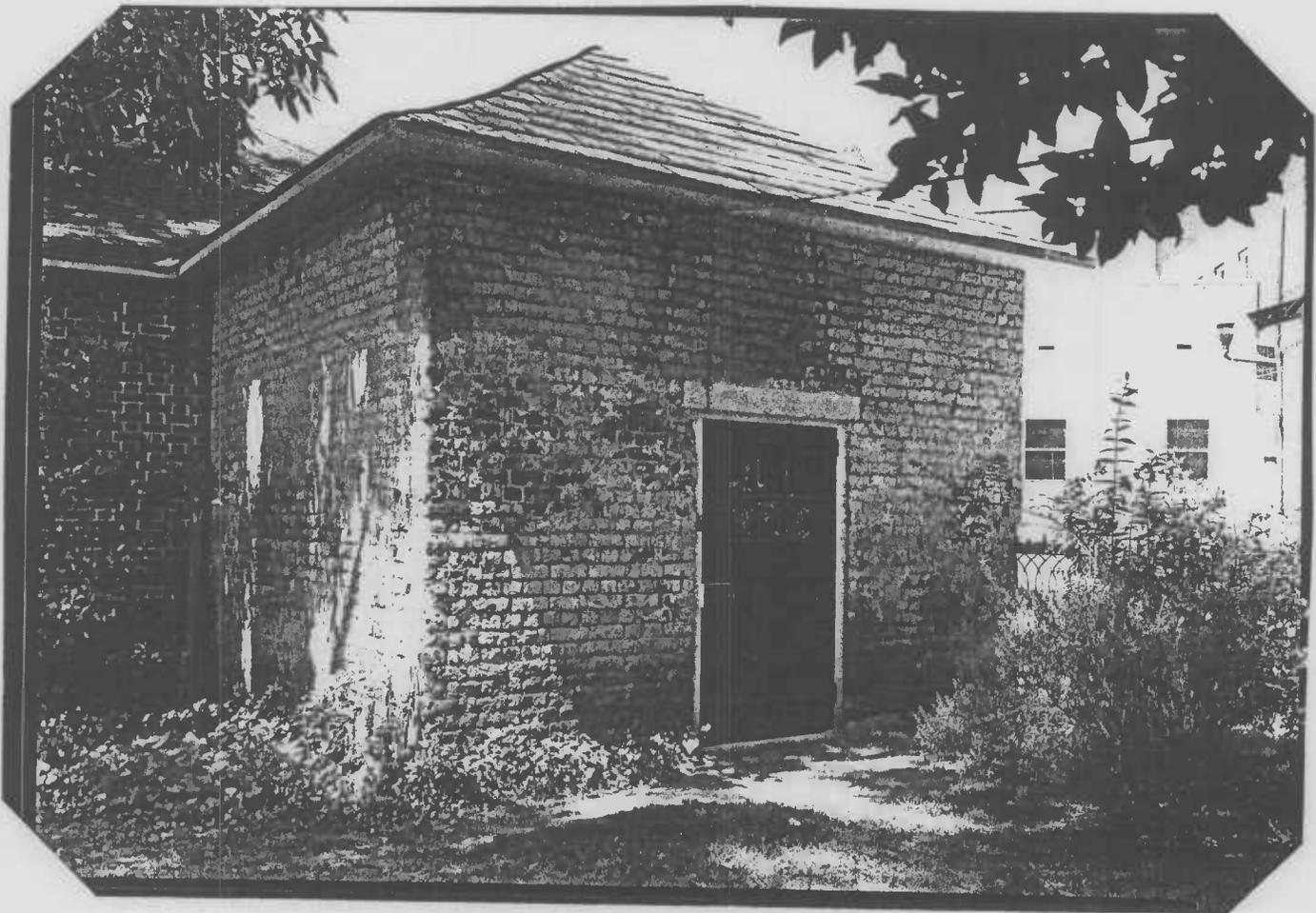
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

HABS No. MD-248

Reynold's Tavern, Smokehouse  
Church Circle at Franklin  
Annapolis  
Anne Arundel County  
Maryland

Jack E. Boucher, Photographer 1960

MD-248-A-1 FRONT ELEVATION



AA-402

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. ML-228

HABS  
MD,  
2-AMNH  
8A-1

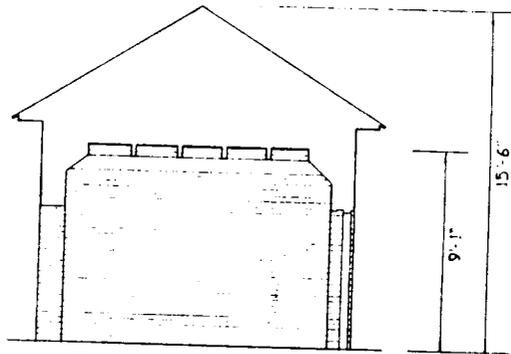
HABS AA-402  
MD.  
2-ANNA  
8A-

ARCHITECTURAL DATA FORM

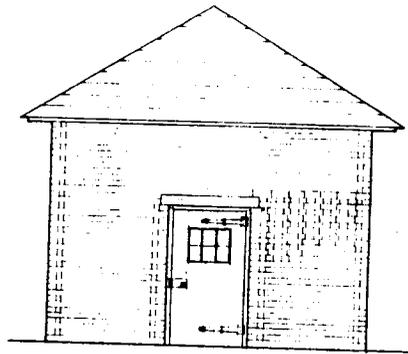
STATE Maryland	COUNTY Anne Arundel	TOWN OR VICINITY Annapolis
HISTORIC NAME OF STRUCTURE (INCLUDE SOURCE FOR NAME) Reynold's Tavern, Smokehouse		HABS NO. MD-248-A
SECONDARY OR COMMON NAMES OF STRUCTURE		
COMPLETE ADDRESS (DESCRIBE LOCATION FOR RURAL SITES) Church Circle at Franklin		
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE SOURCE)	ARCHITECT(S) (INCLUDE SOURCE)	
SIGNIFICANCE (ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL, INCLUDE ORIGINAL USE OF STRUCTURE) A rare remaining eighteenth century outbuilding.		
STYLE (IF APPROPRIATE)		
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS) Brick laid in English bond and painted white.		
SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS OF STRUCTURE (SKETCHED FLOOR PLANS ON SEPARATE PAGES ARE ACCEPTABLE) Square in plan, one story, one bay, 14' by 14'.		
EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE Pyramidal roof covered with grey slate shingles.		
INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE (DESCRIBE FLOOR PLANS, IF NOT SKETCHED)		
MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS WITH DATES		
PRESENT CONDITION AND USE		
OTHER INFORMATION AS APPROPRIATE Report submitted to HABS August 7, 1964.		
SOURCES OF INFORMATION (INCLUDING LISTING ON NATIONAL REGISTER, STATE REGISTERS, ETC.)		
COMPILER, AFFILIATION Eleni Silverman, Historian, HABS	DATE 3/9/84	

# REYNOLDS' TAVERN SMOKEHOUSE

CHURCH CIRCLE, ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

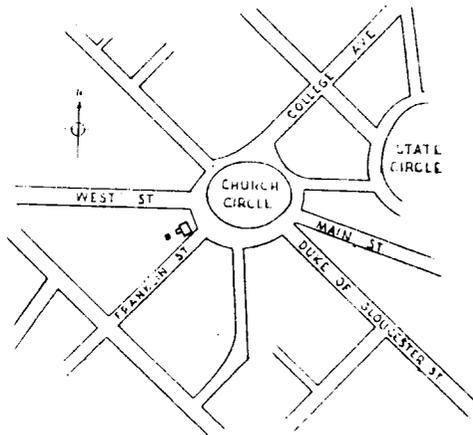


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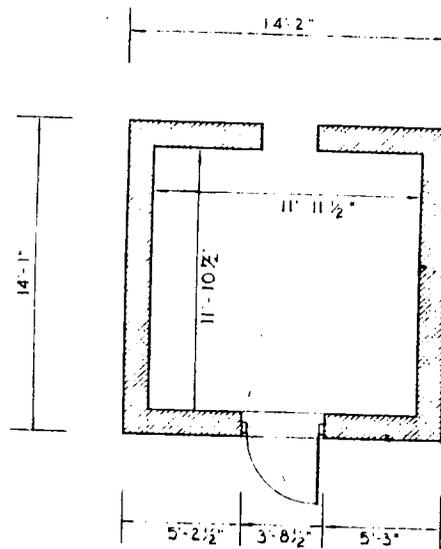


NORTHEAST ELEVATION

A RARE REMAINING EIGHTEENTH CENTURY  
OUTBUILDING, OF SIMPLE DESIGN

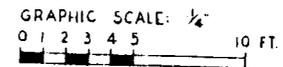


ADAPTED FROM A MAP BY A. TRADLER AND BEAVIN, CA 1934



PLAN SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED FROM FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE — MEASURED AND DRAWN AUGUST 1964 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES C. MASSEY, SUPERVISORY ARCHITECT, AND HARLEY J. MCKEE (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY) PROJECT SUPERVISOR, BY ARCHITECT JOHN G. WAITE (RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE) AND STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS D. KAY SPARKS (UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON), MARTIN J. BROCKSTEDT (PRATT INSTITUTE), DAVID T. VAN ZANTEN (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY) AT THE ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND FIELD OFFICE, HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS INC. AND MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST COOPERATING.



DRAWN BY: DAVID T. VAN ZANTEN

H.A.B.S. FIELD OFFICE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD. PROJECT, 1964  
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
**REYNOLDS' TAVERN SMOKEHOUSE**  
CHURCH CIRCLE, ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

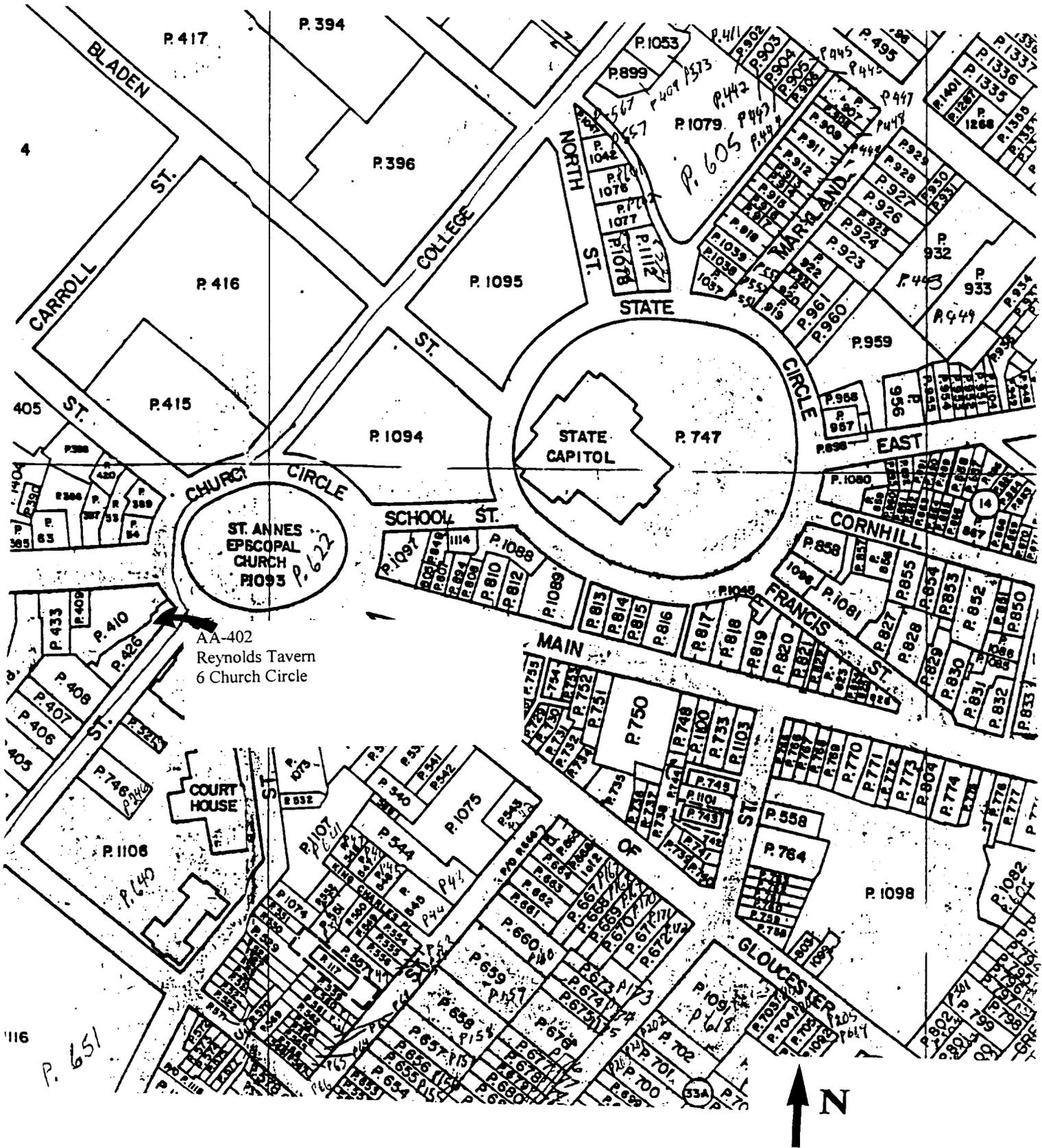
SURVEY NO.  
MD  
248-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
1 OF 1

HABS, MD, 2-ANNNA, 8A-

AA-402

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



AA-402  
Reynolds Tavern  
6 Church Circle





AA-402

6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

EAST CORNER, LOOKING WEST

1 OF 37



AX-402

6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

NE ELEVATION, LOOKING SW

2 OF 37



AA-462

6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

NORTH CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH

3 OF 37



AA-402

60 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

NORTH CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH

4 OF 37



AA-402

6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

SE ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

5 OF 37



AA-402

6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

SW ELEVATION, LOOKING NE

6 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 60 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

STAIR HALL

7 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

STAIR HALL

8 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

STAIR HALL, LOOKING SW

9 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 60 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

DOOR FROM STAIR HALL TO SOUTH ROOM

10 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

SW ROOM

11 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

MANTEL, SW ROOM

12 OF 37



AA-402

KEYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPD

MANTEL, NE (FRONT) ROOM

13 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, @ CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPD

NW (REAR) ROOM

14 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

CORNER FIREPLACE, NW (REAR) ROOM  
15 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPD

CORNER CUPBOARD, (REAR) NW ROOM

16 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

STAIR LANDING BETWEEN 1ST + 2nd FLOORS  
LEADING TO 1906 ADDITION

17 OF 37



AA-402

KEYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR STAIR LANDING LOOKING  
ACROSS TO 1906 ADDITION

18 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR STAIR LANDING

19 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

STAIR-- 2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR NEWEL

20 OF 37



AA - 402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

DOORS LEADING FROM 2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR  
HALL TO SOUTH SIDE FRONT AND  
REAR CHAMBERS

21 OF 37



AA-402

KEYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

PARTITION WALL BETWEEN FRONT AND REAR ROOMS,  
22 OF 37 SOUTH SIDE



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

MANTEL, 2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR, SE FRONT ROOM

23 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

FRONT WALL, 2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR, NE ROOM

24 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 60 CHURCH CIRCLE  
TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

DOORS LEADING FROM 2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR HALL  
TO NORTH SIDE FRONT AND REAR  
CHAMBERS

25 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPD

2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR, NW REAR CHAMBER

26 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

ATTIC, SW ROOM

27 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

ATTIC, TYPICAL DOOR

28 OF 37



AA - 402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPD

ROOM IN 1906 ADDITION

29 OF 37



AA - 402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPD

BASEMENT STAIRS LEADING TO TAVERN  
ROOM

30 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAYERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

~~BASEMENT, SOUTH ROOM~~

31 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAYERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

BASEMENT, NORTH ROOM

32 OF 37



AA-402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPO

BASEMENT, FRONT WALL OF NORTH ROOM

33 OF 37



AA - 402

REYNOLDS TAVERN, 6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

6/2000

MD SHPD

BASEMENT, PARTITION WALL, NORTH ROOM, LEADING TO

34 OF 37

1906 ADDITION



AA-402

6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE, EAST CORNER, LOOKING WEST

35 OF 37



AA 402

6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE, NW ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

36 OF 37



AA-402

6 CHURCH CIRCLE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

4/2000

MD SHPO

GARAGE, SE ELEVATION LOOKING WEST

37 OF 37

Assessment

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 402
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME: Beaver and Laced Hat
PRESENT USE: Vacant
ORIGINAL USE: Tavern, Library, Residence
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER: /Int. = John Shaw
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (X) Good ( ) Fair ( ) Poor: ( )
THEME:
STYLE: Georgian (Federal Int.)
DATE BUILT: c.1747, c.1808, 1910

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: Church Circle 6
COMMON NAME: Reynolds Tavern
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 30 Par 702
OWNER: National Trust for Historic ADDRESS: Preservation Washington, DC
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No ( ) Restricted ( )
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Nat. Reg./HABS Local ( ) State ( ) National (X) <input checked="" type="radio"/>

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 ( ) Stone Veneer ( ) Asbestos Shingle ( )  
Bonding Pattern: English, Flemish, Header 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 (X) Towers ( ) Cupolas ( ) Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds ( ) Ells (X)  
Wings ( ) Other:

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: 2 1/2  
Number of Bays: 5 x 2  
Approximate Dimensions: 48 x 50

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-402

Large gambrel roof accented by massive end wall chimneys and three shed dormers; molded wood cornice and rakes; exceptional and rare wave brick belt course that breaks over first floor windows; later porch of excellent design (John Shaw) with porch details repeated at rear (now south bay, moved 1909 from central rear door when rear addition made; first floor windows rectangular in elliptical arches, repeated at cellar windows that are set into molded watertable; second floor windows butt cornice that hides splayed brick arches; entrance door is later (original stored on site) with flat transom. Under restoration.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

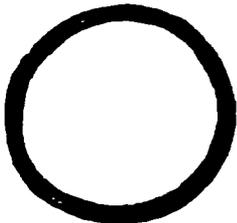
Smokehouse in rear, square in plan with steep hipped roof; timber lintel at entrance door; rear wall removed when garage appended c1930s. One of few surviving smokehouses in city.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Exceptional example of Georgian style with exemplary detailing and brick work, especially the rare undulating belt course and Shaw porch. Built on glebe land of St. Anne's Parish c.1747 and expanded 1800 was a popular tavern, known for a time as "The Beaver and Laced Hat," later a boarding house and a library. One of the most important examples of its period in Annapolis or the nation, critical as an individual structure and to the townscape of Church Circle and the city. Rear addition well designed and does not detract. NHL, HABS

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

*Case # AA-402*  
FOR USE ONLY  
RECEIVED  
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC  
REYNOLDS TAVERN  
AND/OR COMMON  
REYNOLDS TAVERN

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
Church Circle between Franklin & West St.  
CITY, TOWN  
Annapolis  
STATE  
Maryland  
VICINITY OF  
CODE  
24  
NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
Fourth  
COUNTY  
Anne Arundel  
CODE  
003

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME  
Annapolis and Anne Arundel County Library Association  
STREET & NUMBER  
Church Circle  
CITY, TOWN  
Annapolis  
VICINITY OF  
STATE  
Maryland

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.  
Anne Arundel County Courthouse  
STREET & NUMBER  
Church Circle  
CITY, TOWN  
Annapolis  
STATE  
Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE  
HABS MD 248/HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS, INC. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY  
DATE

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS  
Library of Congress/Hall of Records  
CITY, TOWN  
Washington DC/Annapolis, MD /St. John's Campus  
STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

AA-402.

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Reynolds Tavern is a five-bay 2 1/2 story Georgian structure located on Church Circle in Annapolis. The brickwork (laid in header bond above the molded watertable; in English bond below) is very fine. The belt course between the first and second stories follows the line of the window arches as it crosses them making a distinctive line of straight and curved sections. At basement level four simple arched windows meet the water table. Two massive exterior end chimneys are at either end of the building and three shed dormers follow the slope of the slate gambrel roof. All the windows have 6/6 sash. The front door is set off by a gable roofed porch with Chippendale railing.

Additions to the building have been made, but the only clearly visible one dates from the 1910 when Nicholas Gassaway constructed an "L" for use as a kitchen. A "ballroom" wing and hyphen were absorbed into the adjacent bank building.

The interior of Reynolds Tavern is remarkably intact and was studied by the National Park Service for information to be used in restoring a tavern in the Independence Hall area of Philadelphia.

Reynolds Tavern has been rated "Outstanding" on the Historic Annapolis, Inc. Architectural Survey begun in 1970. A panel of nationally known experts in the field of architectural history has taken an inventory on each of 3,000 buildings in the Annapolis National Historic District. Important sites are grouped into four categories (outstanding, excellent, notable and worthy of mention). Reynolds Tavern is one of only 75 placed in the highest category.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

AA-402

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PRE-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1747 St. Anne's Parish granted a 63 year lease on all of Lot 60 (Stoddert Survey of Annapolis 1718) to William Reynolds, a hatter, for £4 per year. On this glebe land Reynolds Tavern was built. Annapolis records are not specific as to the date of construction; however some authorities date the building as early as 1737.

Reynolds operated the tavern and carried on his hat-making business on this Church Circle site, but rented the tavern to others also. An advertisement in the Maryland Gazette (November 13, 1755) announces that Mary Fonnereau has rented "Mr. William Reynolds House (except for a small part which he has reserved for his own use)."

William Reynolds died in 1777 and the property remained in the hands of his heirs until its sale to John Davidson in 1794. The Davidson heirs sold the property to the Farmer's National Bank in 1818.

Reynolds Tavern, one of Annapolis' most important taverns in the 18th century, is now an outstanding example of adaptive use. Its architectural character and the historical integrity of the building are enhanced by a sympathetic but beneficial public use

**9) MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

44-208

Anne Arundel County Wills and Deeds: Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland, National Endowment for the Humanities Grant #H69-0-178: "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Md., 1782-86". Maryland Gazette November 13, 1755 Vestry Minutes St. Anne's Church 1713-1767 folio 291 (Hall of Records)

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 10,580 sq. feet

UTM REFERENCES

A 

18	37	06	2,0	43	1,5	19,0
ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			

B 

ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Mrs. Robert L. Baker, Jr., Executive Secretary

ORGANIZATION

Historic Annapolis, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

18 Pinkney Street

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

DATE

TELEPHONE

STATE

Maryland

**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

*Arthur C. Leonard*

4/17/75

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

# Easement

AA-402

0204040101

Form 10-445  
(5/62)

1. STATE <b>Annapolis, Maryland</b> COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. <b>Church Circle</b>	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
ORIGINAL OWNER <b>William Reynolds</b> ORIGINAL USE <b>Tavern</b> PRESENT OWNER <b>A.A.Co. Library Assoc.</b> PRESENT USE <b>Public Library</b> WALL CONSTRUCTION <b>brick</b> NO. OF STORIES <b>three (2+gambrel attic)</b>	2. NAME <b>Reynolds Tavern</b> DATE OR PERIOD <b>1747 1737</b> STYLE <b>Georgian</b> ARCHITECT BUILDER <b>Not known</b>
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	

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

Reynolds Tavern is truly one of Annapolis' superb buildings. In addition to its historical associations, the Tavern is an outstanding example of American colonial architecture. A large gambrel roof (slate) house with two massive end chimneys, three shuttered dormers (6/6) with roof slopes same as parent roof. 2nd storey has 56/6 windows with shutters and 4 (6/6) shuttered (all shutters later) windows on 1st storey. Front door has very fine porch, low sloping triangular gable roof. 4 small Gibbsian cellar windows are at basement level. The brick work is very fine - all headers above molded water table (flemish bond below). The belt course between the 1st and 2nd storeys is the most outstanding feature - it undulates with the window arches, gallops above them - only example in America (?). A very handsome building, one of the keystones of St. Anne's circle.

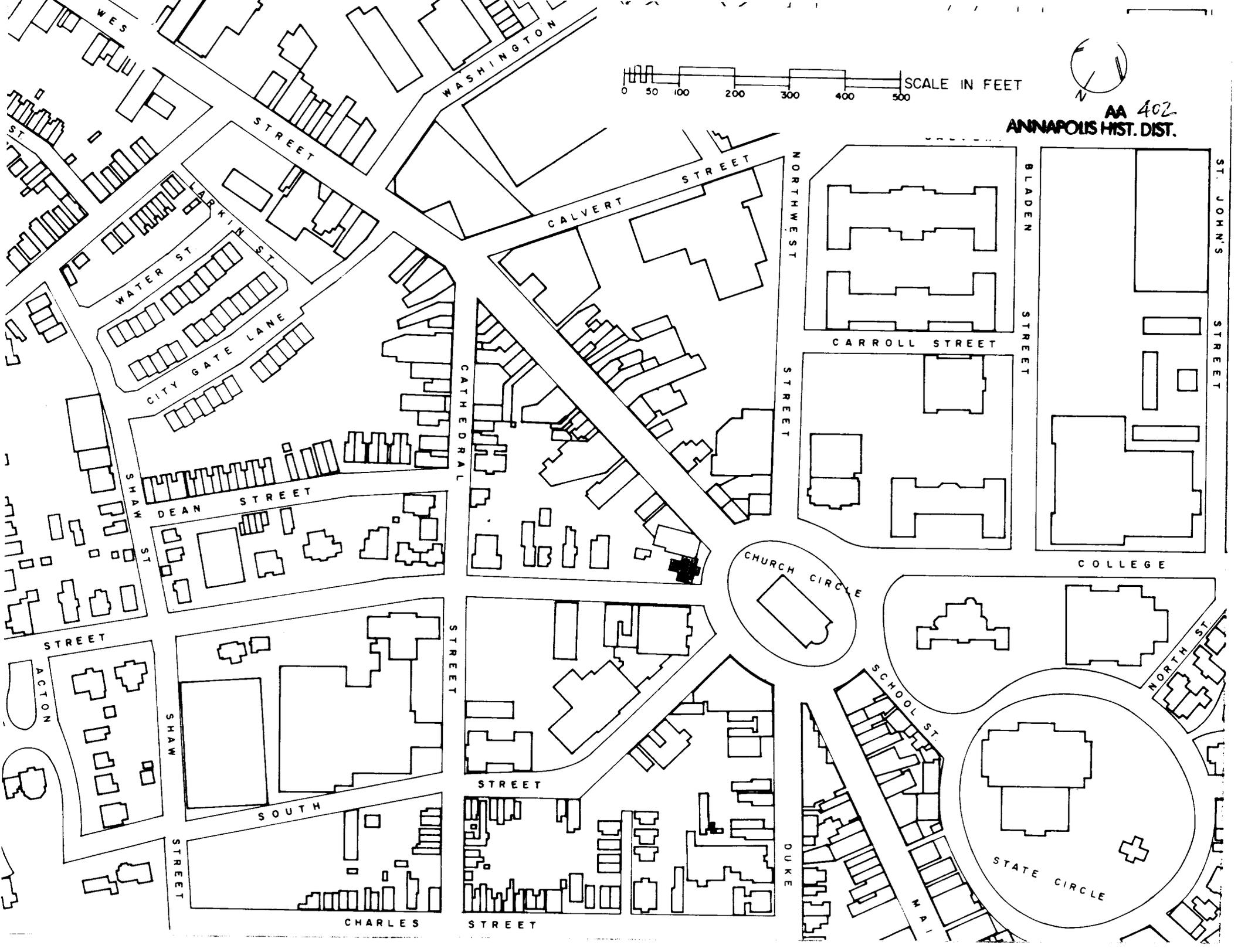


5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE

*Good*

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	7. PHOTOGRAPH
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.  <b>HABS, H.A. File, Hall of Records</b> <i>correcting Lamont thesis</i>	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER <b>William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City</b> DATE OF RECORD <b>June 28, 1967</b>

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



SCALE IN FEET  
0 50 100 200 300 400 500



AA 402  
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

WES  
ST  
WASHINGTON  
STREET

WATER ST  
LARK ST  
CITY GATE LANE

SHAW ST  
DEAN STREET

STREET  
ACTON  
SHAW  
SOUTH  
CHARLES STREET

CALVERT STREET  
CATHEDRAL STREET

STREET  
STREET  
DUKE STREET

NORTHWEST STREET  
CARROLL STREET  
BLADEN STREET  
ST. JOHN'S STREET  
COLLEGE

CHURCH CIRCLE  
SCHOOL ST  
STATE CIRCLE  
NORTH ST  
MAI



Church Circle

AA 402

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NW Elevation/camera facing SE



Reynolds Tavern

AA-402



R 4 Church Circle                      AA 402  
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County  
Russell Wright                      July, 1982  
Maryland Historical Trust,  
Annapolis, Maryland  
NWElevation/camera facing SE

*R 4 Church Circle*



Hse

4 Church Circle Smoke  $\wedge$  AA 402

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NWElevation/camera facing SE