

CAPSULE SUMMARY
172 Green Street
(AA-515)

The building at 172 Green Street was constructed in circa 1840, presumably for prominent landowner Richard I. Jones. The Greek Revival style dwelling, which predates the laying of Green Street in 1852, is located on property associated in the later part of the 18th century with the Charles Carroll family. Considered to be valuable property because of its location near the docks and market area, the land was subdivided and purchased by Jones in the early 1840s.

The three-story, three-bay, side-passage brick townhouse at 172 Green Street was originally attached to an imposing 18th century gambrel roofed dwelling at what is presently designated as 170 Green Street. Following the demolition of this attached building between 1864-1878, the dwelling underwent some major architectural changes, including the erection of a new side wall. The main block of the house is set upon a low brick foundation and is covered with a steeply pitched gable roof, clad with standing seam metal. A pair of end chimneys is located on the northeast side elevation and a saw-tooth brick cornice extends across the facade. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond on the facade, three-course American bond on one of the side walls and seven-course American bond on the reconstructed southwest side wall. Altered extensively throughout the latter half of the 19th century and the early 20th century, the freestanding building was enlarged by the construction of several brick and frame ell additions at the rear. One of the ell additions is an earthfast frame shed, presumed to originally be an outhouse, constructed of re-used 18th and early 19th century materials, providing one of the latest examples of earthfast construction in Annapolis. Renovated in 1991, the building serves as a bed and breakfast inn.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. AA-515

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1. Name of Property

=====

historic name _____

common/other name _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 172 Green Street not for publication _____

city or town Annapolis vicinity _____ state Maryland code MD

county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification

N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District

No _____

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Hotel

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7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Gable: Standing Seam Metal
walls Brick: Flemish Bond
other Brick: Three-course American Bond
Brick: Seven-course American Bond

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Intensive
172 Green Street
Annapolis, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-515
Page 4

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Archaeology

Period of Significance circa 1840

1885-1897

1913-1954

Significant Dates circa 1840

1885-1897

1913-1954

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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

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

Baltz, Shirley, *The Quays of the City: An Account of the bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*, Annapolis, MD: The Liberty Tree, Ltd., 1975.

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

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

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

Maps and Drawings

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

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

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

The building at 172 Green Street is located on Parcel 1174 as designated on Tax Map 4-6.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building has been historically associated with Parcel 1174 since the building's construction in circa 1840.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title L. Trieschmann & K. Williams, Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date June 10, 1996
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815
=====

12. Property Owner
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name John Allen Jr.
street & number 172 Green Street telephone _____
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401
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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 7 Page 1

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

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The three-story, three-bay, side-passage brick townhouse at 172 Green Street was erected ca. 1840.¹ It is located on the southeast side of the street between Duke of Gloucester Street and Main Street, and was originally attached to an imposing 18th-century gambrel-roofed dwelling at what is presently designated as 170 Green Street. Following the demolition of this attached building between 1864-1878², the dwelling underwent some major architectural changes, including the erection of new side wall that had been shared by the two attached buildings.

The main block of the house is presented in a Greek Revival style. It is set upon a low brick foundation and is covered with a steeply pitched gable roof, clad with standing seam metal. A pair of end chimneys is located on the northeast side elevation and a saw-tooth brick cornice extends across the facade. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond on the facade, three-course American bond on one of the side walls and seven-course American bond on the reconstructed southwest side wall. A double-story porch addition, built between 1903 and 1913, adorns the northeast side elevation. A three-story frame wing and a two-story brick and frame kitchen wing abutting this wing extend south towards the rear lot line. Although these rear additions have undergone extensive alterations and are generally a result of late 19th and early 20th century building campaign, it appears that the kitchen wing was built upon an older (possibly 18th century) brick foundation and incorporates part of the brick wall into its predominantly frame structure.³ Further, a two-room, earthfast frame shed that appears to date from the mid-19th century, abuts the rear kitchen wing. This shed, possibly part of an outhouse, is a makeshift structure built of re-used 18th and early 19th-century materials and provides a significant example of a late use of earthfast construction.

¹ The building is specifically mentioned in deeds of sales as early as 1843, and appears on the *Annapolis in 1844* map from a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844. The Greek Revival-style form and interior detailing conforms with the ca. 1840 date.

² The attached gambrel roofed dwelling at 170 Green Street appears on the 1864 Sachse *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, but not on the 1878 G.M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Anne Arundel County, City of Annapolis*.

³ The 1858 Sachse *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis* does not appear to show a rear ell and kitchen wing; however, heavy tree foliage which is depicted in the view may have obscured any existing structures.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 7 Page 2

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

Main Block:

The facade, northwest elevation, facing Green Street fronts directly on the sidewalk with no setback. It is divided into three bays with a side-passage entry and two windows on the first story, and three bays of windows on the second and third stories. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond with major reconstruction of the brick below the first-story windows and significant repointing above and below the second story windows. In addition, the southern end of the facade has been built out one brick-length from the original edge of the building, as has the saw-tooth cornice, to allow for the construction of a new southwest side wall (following the demolition of the imposing 18th-century gambrel roofed building next to it between 1864 and 1878 and with which it shared a wall). The new brick is toothed into the old, though it is clearly an alteration. Metal tie rods are capped with stars on the facade.

The side-passage entry is entered directly from the street with a stone stoop leading from ground level to the wooded entry sill. The six-panelled wood replacement door is recessed into the brick walls with narrow beaded casing surrounding the door and its four-light transom light. A re-built or heavily re-pointed jack-arched lintel tops the transom. Two 6/6 windows with the identical large interior beaded casing, wood sills, and repointed jack-arched lintels are located in the northern bays.

The second and third story have three 6/6 windows, those on the third story being shorter. All of the windows have the identical casing as found on the first story, and including those on the first story, have louvered replacement shutters. The third story windows lack the jack-arched brick lintels of the lower stories, being capped by the final row of bricks that form the facade. Above the third story is a corbelled brick cornice with two rows of bricks stepped out slightly and laid in a saw-tooth fashion. A single gable roof dormer with a 6/6 window projects from on-center of the front slope of the gable roof.

The northeast elevation is laid in three-course American bond and has a single opening cut into its sheer wall surface. Paired brick end chimneys, flush with the wall surface, rise above the roofline on either side of the gable ridge. A double-story, half-hipped roof porch with metal replacement columns on the first story and narrow tapered wood columns on the second story was added to this

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 7 Page 3

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

elevation between 1903 and 1913. A door, cut into the brick wall, opens onto the second floor of this open porch. The door is surrounded by early 20th century square-edged casing.

The southwest elevation is a reconstructed brick wall surface as described above. It is laid in seven-course American bond and has a single 6/6 window opening in the first story of the front bay. The brick wall has a high watertable, clad with a stucco or concrete finish, which rises above the first story.

The southeast rear elevation of the main block of the house is exposed only at the northern end and is largely obscured by a three-story rear wing. The exposed narrow bay of the main block has a single 6/6 window in each of the three stories. A gable dormer with a 6/6 window is located on center of the rear slope of the roof.

The Rear Wing and Adjoining Wings:

The rear of the dwelling includes an attached wing consisting of three sections, all of which have undergone significant alterations during the late 19th and 20th centuries. Based upon the historic maps, the rear wing consisted, in 1885, of a two-story brick section attached to the rear wall of the main block of the house; a one-story brick wing attached to this section; and a one-story frame shed attached to this wing.

Between 1891 and 1897, the two-story brick section was modified and appears to have been disconnected from the main block of the house and re-connected by a frame hyphen. By 1913, the two-story section was raised to three stories and three of its four brick walls replaced with a frame structure. The one-story brick wing was rebuilt partially of frame, leaving the brick walls intact on the southwest side and northeast end walls. After 1954, this one-story wing was raised to two stories, the second story being of frame construction. The frame sheds attached to the brick sections remained intact during this period of change.

As it stands today, the rear wing consists of a three-story, three-bay brick and frame section; a two-story brick and frame wing; and a one-story frame shed.

The southwest side wall of the three-bay section of the wing is part brick and part frame, abutting the rear wall of the main

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 7 Page 4

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
block. The wing is clearly delineated from the main block by a distinct seam in the brickwork on this elevation. However, as this side wall of the main block was reconstructed between 1864-1878, it is not clear whether it abuts the rear wing or whether the rear wing was built after it. In any case, the brick bonding of the main block is seven-course American bond, while the rear wing is laid in random five-, six- and seven-courses American bond. The brick wall is painted white to the first story and is unpainted on the second story. The third story, of frame construction, is clad with wood shingles. The remaining walls are constructed of frame and clad with wood shingles. The entire structure is covered with a shed roof and has a parged brick chimney built against its rear wall.

The northeast elevation of the wing, which faces the side yard and is three bays deep, is defined by three equally placed 2/2 windows on each of the three stories. A door is located between the first and second window bays on the first story, and all the openings are trimmed with square-edged casing with projecting, molded wood lintels.

A two-story wing, similarly of brick and frame construction and covered with a flat roof, abuts the three-story wing. This wing has brick wall surfaces on the northeast and southwest walls. The walls are laid in a random four- to seven-course bond and extend from the foundation level to the first story. The second story is of frame construction and clad with wood shingles. The first story of this wing features 2/2 windows with square-edged wood casings with projecting, molded lintels. The second story has squat, contemporary 1/1 windows.

A one-story, two-room, makeshift shed in turn abuts the rear wall of the kitchen wing. This earthfast shed is of frame construction, with uncut log posts placed directly in the ground. The shed roof is formed by uncut log rafters, and the walls are sheathed on the southwest with wide vertical boards, and on the others by wood shingles. The vertical boards are sawn, not hewn, and are joined to the log posts with cut nails. The wide roof sheathing boards are similarly sawn, some showing signs of circular saw marks. The northeast wall of the rear room of the shed is clad with re-used board and batten siding and horizontal planking.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 7 Page 5

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The interior of the main block of the house has a side-passage, double-parlor plan with Greek Revival-style and Victorian-era detailing. The side hall, entered directly from the side-passage entry, is a long and narrow space with a Victorian straight-flight stair (ca. 1878) located against the southwest wall. The stair has an octagonal newel post, turned balusters, and a closed beaded-edged stringer. The floor of the hall has narrow replacement boards located in the front part of the hall, to the stair, at which point the original wide floorboards extend the length of the hall. The narrow floorboards and stair were apparently replaced at the time that the southwest wall of the house was reconstructed. A wood baseboard with a beaded cap extends down the hall from front to back.

Two door openings lead from the front and the rear of the hall into the front and rear parlors, while a door opening at the end of the hall leads into the rear stair hall in the rear wing. A six-panelled door under the stair opens into a contemporary closet. All of the entry casings in the hall vary, dating from different periods. The casings around the entries leading into the front and rear parlors have bull's eye cornerblocks and fluted backbanding. The rear entry openings are adorned with just bull's eye cornerblocks. The original six-panelled closet door has contemporary square-edged casings with no cornerblocks. The lockbox on this door is inscribed, "Walker Improved Lock."

The front parlor and rear parlors are similar in size and plan with chimney breasts centered on their northeast walls. Both rooms are finished with random-width wooden floor boards, beaded baseboards, and square-edged window casings. The front and rear rooms are connected by a double opening between the rooms. The front parlor is ornamented with square-edged casings with a large interior bead, while the rear parlor has bull's eye cornerblocks. The plain recessed panel wood mantel in the front parlor appears to date from this century, while the arched marble mantle with a central keystone-like motif in the rear parlor dates from the ca. 1878 period of alterations.

The rear wing of the house, divided into three parts on the exterior, corresponds with the following rooms on the interior: the three-story brick and frame section includes a stair hall and breakfast room. The two-story rear wing attached to this section houses the kitchen; and the one-story shed is occupied by a

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 7 Page 6

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
shed/storage area.

The stair hall is a narrow transverse corridor with an early to mid-20th-century quarter-turn stair located in the southern corner and narrow wood floorboards. This stair has a plain square newel post with a round cap and square balusters. A beaded board door leading to a closet under the stair is original to the structure; the closet exposes the stair structure, showing its circular sawn members.

The breakfast room similarly features narrow wood floorboards and square-edged casings with bull's eye cornerblocks.

The kitchen, located in the rear wing, is separated from the breakfast room by a brick exterior wall. The kitchen is equipped with contemporary materials and furnishings. The cellar below the kitchen, reached from the shed attached to the kitchen wing, has brick walls and a dirt floor. The brick walls appear to represent several periods of construction and provide evidence that this wing was built upon the foundations of an older building on the site.

A crawl space located under the breakfast room in the three-story wing opens onto the cellar. Although the crawl space was not penetrated, it appears from the cellar that a header bond foundation supports the breakfast room structure. Further investigation is recommended before it can be determined if this foundation predates the construction of the actual wing addition.

The shed addition, notable as an example of earthfast construction, is divided into two rooms, the front of which may have been an outhouse. An archeological excavation in this shed was conducted in February 1991. The dig focused on a distinct depression within the front room of the two-room structure. According to a report in the vertical files of Historic Annapolis, Inc., the depression was most likely the hole of an early to mid-19th-century outhouse and was filled in before the 20th century. The floor is partially bricklined.

The second floor of the main block of the house is divided into two bedrooms and the hall with a small room located at the end of the hall. The bedrooms are connected by a single six-panelled wood door and both feature identical Greek Revival-style mantels. Attenuated, tapered columns support a wide recessed panel frieze and mantel shelf above. The floors have random-width boards. The

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 7 Page 7

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

typical door and window casings are mitred with molded backbanding. The front bedroom has a closet addition built into it, while the rear bedroom has a door opening next to the fireplace and leading to the second floor of the double-story porch. The opening has square-edged casings and a two-panelled wood and glass door. Two horizontal wood panels are located in the lower half of the door and a long single-light pane of glass is located in the upper half.

The rooms in the rear wing on the second floor have carpeted floors and plain cornerblocked casings. Two large doors of the closets in these rooms are six-panelled and feature lockboxes with a coin-like medallion. The rear room above the kitchen has square-edged casings and 20th-century windows.

The third floor of the main block of the house has the same configuration of space as the second floor and identical Greek Revival-style mantels. The third floor of the wing is divided into three rooms. The casings, typical of those found throughout the building, has plain cornerblocks.

A finished half-story is located in the dormer level of the main block of the house. The attic above this room reveals exposed rafters with mortise and tenon joints pegged at the ridge with wooden pegs. Roman numerals are inscribed on the rafters. Huge 24 to 36-inch sheathing boards are adhered to the rafters. No indication of the original roof covering is visible.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 8 Page 1

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
The building at 172 Green Street was constructed in circa 1840, presumably for prominent landowner Richard I. Jones. The Greek Revival style dwelling, which predates the laying of Green Street in 1852, is located on property associated in the later part of the 18th century with the Charles Carroll family. Considered to be valuable property because of its location near the docks and market area, the land was subdivided and purchased by Jones in the early 1840s. Altered extensively throughout the latter half of the 19th century and the early 20th century, the freestanding building was enlarged by the construction of several brick and frame wing additions at the rear. One of the wing additions is an earthfast frame shed constructed of re-used 18th and early 19th century materials, providing one of the latest examples of earthfast construction. Despite the alterations, the brick dwelling stands as an excellent example of the Greek Revival style.

SITE HISTORY

The property on which the building at 172 Green Street is sited, historically was associated with the Carroll family. Designated as Lot 25 on the 1718 Stoddert Map of Annapolis, the site is known to have contained a large brick and frame single-story dwelling house with two frame wings. The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 indicates that the single-family dwelling had been divided by the Carroll family into three separate dwellings and leased to tenants.

BUILDING HISTORY

Providing direct access east to the dock and market area, Lot 25 began to develop by the early part of the 19th century. Prior to 1843, no documentation has been discovered to indicate when and from whom Richard I. Jones purchased the newly subdivided property. However, according to a Chancery Decree from July 1843, Richard I. Jones is listed as the owner of "a house and lot fronting on Green Street...now occupied by John Quynn." A prominent landowner, Richard I. Jones was charged in the 1831 Real Property Assessments for twelve improved lots in Annapolis valued at \$13,350.

Although not the first structure erected on what would become Green Street, the three-story brick building at 172 Green Street was one of the most imposing structures in the area. Jones was assessed in 1845, the year the Chancery Decree of 1843 was finalized, for only four lots, two improved, and eighteen slaves, valued at \$2,300.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 8 Page 2

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
This assessment included the building at 172 Green Street, which Jones appears to have used as rental property. Additionally, Jones has been documented as owning the rental property at 163 Prince George Street (AA-1168).

Ordered to sell the property by the courts, John Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander officially transferred title of the three-story brick dwelling house for \$850 in 1847 to Robert S. and Julia Ann Bryan of Queen Anne's County, Maryland. At the time of the sale, John Quynn still occupied the dwelling. Quynn was the son of John Allen Quynn, a merchant, coroner, and delegate of the State Legislation from 1778-1803.

By 1850, after only three years, Bryan sold the rectangular shaped parcel and the three-story brick dwelling to Brice Beale Brewer, Jr. Born in 1826, Brewer, Jr. was a butcher.

Dr. Charles Carroll, who had retained ownership of the much of the property surrounding the building at 172 Green Street, advertised in February 1752 that he had laid out Green Street "from the end of Church Street (now Main Street) at the Water Side, through his lots to Duke of Gloucester Street for the reasonable convenience of others, as well as his own."⁴ Flanking the street on both sides were subdivided lots that Carroll offered for sale or lease. He boasted that the subdivided lots were "very conveniently situated for good air and prospect, and building or carrying on any trade of business."⁵ Despite the laying of the street and invitation to develop in 1752, a Coast and Geodetic Survey of Annapolis from 1844 documents that numerous buildings, including the Carroll family house and 172 Green Street, existed along what would become Green Street several years prior to its official creation by Carroll.

In 1860, Brewer was assessed for two dwellings on Green Street and one dwelling on Market Street. In 1867, he sold 172 Green Street to John Himmelheber. Occupying the dwelling, Himmelheber was a German-born immigrant who worked as a heights engineer at the State House. During the ownership of Himmelheber and his eight children, the building was extensively altered by the construction of three brick and frame wings on the southeast rear elevation. Following

⁴ *The Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

⁵ Shirley Baltz, *The Quays of the City: An Account of the bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*, (Annapolis, MD: The Liberty Tree, Ltd., 1975), p. 38.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

Section 8 Page 3

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

the death of John Himmelheber in 1895, his wife Mary Eva Himmelheber inherited the large dwelling. Also German-born, Mary Eva died in 1897, devising the building to her daughters, Mary P. and Agnes. It was under the ownership of the daughters that the present double-story frame porch was erected on the northeast elevation of the building by 1913. Mary P. Himmelheber died intestate in 1918, bequeathing her one-half interest to her brothers and sisters.

By 1929, after the death of several of the heirs, the property was transferred to trustee W. Meade Holladay. As Agnes Himmelheber was the only heir with an undivided 3/4 interest in the estate, Holladay had to officially cancel all previous sales of the property and grant Charles T. Williams all rights and privileges originally held by the then-deceased Agnes Himmelheber. As executor for Agnes Himmelheber, Charles Williams was directed by the Last Will and Testament of Himmelheber to sell the property. It was purchased by Elise Israel Bird of Davidsonville, Maryland for \$3,500.

Retaining sole ownership for over forty years, Bird conveyed one-half interest to her daughter Emma Bird Revelle of Baltimore, Maryland in 1971. Elise Bird died in 1979, and the property was sold by Emma Bird Revelle to John and Marilyn Revelle in 1981. Six years later, in 1987, the property was conveyed to Ruth A. Wojcik and Earl M. Meyers. Together Wojcik and Meyers renovated the single-family dwelling, converting it into the Green Street Inn, a twelve room bed and breakfast inn. During this same period, archaeological excavations were conducted in the rear one-story shed-roof wing, documenting one of the latest example of earthfast construction in the area. In 1994, Meyers conveyed his one-half interest to his daughter Michelle Ann Meyers, who just eight months later transferred it back. In 1996, the building was conveyed along with much of it's furnishings to John Allen, Jr. Presently renovating the Greek Revival style building, Allen plans to continue to use the building as a bed and breakfast inn.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930
Modern Period, 1930-present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and
Community Planning

Archaeology

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Hotel

Known Design Source: Unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
Chain of Title for 172 Green Street:

July 19, 1843: Chancery Court Case: John Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander versus Richard I. Jones

September 8, 1845: Thomas S. Alexander and John Johnson, for the estate of Richard I. Jones, to Robert S. and Julia Ann Bryan
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHN 1 Folio 377

July 20, 1850: Robert S. and Julia Ann Bryan of Queen Anne's County to Brice B. Brewer, Jr.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHN 5 Folio 160

May 20, 1867: Brice B. Brewer, Jr. to John Himmelheber
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GEG 3 Folio 93

1895: John Himmelheber bequeathed to wife Mary Eva Himmelheber
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber RB 1 Folio 378

1897: Mary Eva Himmelheber bequeathed to daughters, Mary and Agnes Himmelheber
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber RB 1 Folio 379

June 26, 1929: Charles T. Williams, Trustee for deceased Agnes Himmelheber, to Elise I. Bird
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber OBD 4 Folio 342
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber FSR 53 Folio 388

June 11, 1971: Elise I. Bird to Carrie M. Knight
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 2415 Folio 194

June 12, 1971: Carrie M. Knight to Elise I. Bird and Emma Bird Revelle
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 2415 Folio 196

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-515

172 Green Street
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

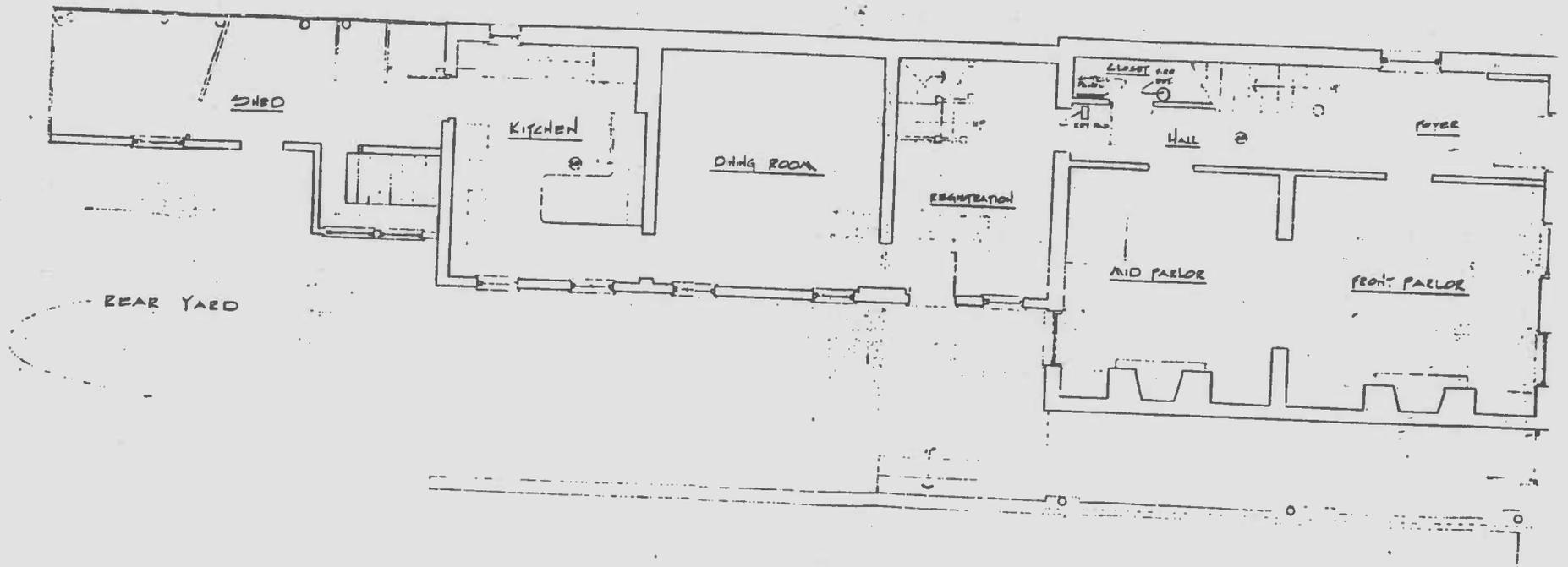
=====
April 1, 1981: Emma Bird Revelle to John and Marilyn
Revelle
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WGL 3396 Folio 653

June 29, 1987: John S. Revelle, Jr. and Marilyn M.
Revelle to Ruth A. Wojcik and Earl M.
Meyers
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 4394 Folio 690

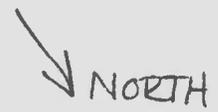
April 3, 1994: Earl Michael Meyers to daughter Michelle
Ann Meyers
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 6609 Folio 481

December 28, 1994: Michelle Ann Meyers to father Earl
Michael Meyers
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 6938 Folio 738

March 19, 1996: E. Michael Meyers and Teresa Giebel to
John Allen, Jr.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 7370 Folio 512



172 GREEN STREET
FIRST FLOOR



AA-515



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

NW ELEVATION

1 OF 7



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

NE ELEVATION

2 OF 7



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

SE + NE ELEVATIONS

3 OF 7



AA-515
172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1996
MD SHPO
SW ELEVATION
4 OF 7



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIE'S

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

STAIR HALL

5 OF 7



AA-515

172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

APRIL 1996

MD SHPO

FRONT PARLOR

6 OF 7



AA-515
172 GREEN ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
APRIL 1996
MD SHPO
2ND FLOOR REAR BEDROOM
7 OF 7

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:	AA 515
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:	
UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:	
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:	
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:	
PRESENT USE:	SF Res
ORIGINAL USE:	SF Res
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:	
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:	
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:	Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:	
STYLE:	Federal
DATE BUILT:	c. 1840

COUNTY:	Anne Arundel
TOWN:	Annapolis
LOCATION:	172 Green Street
COMMON NAME:	
FUNCTIONAL TYPE:	Res Map 33 Par 60
OWNER:	John S. & Marilyn Revelle
ADDRESS:	172 Green Street Annapolis, MD 21401
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:	Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Local () State (X) National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

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

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
 Wings (X) Other:

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

Number of Stories: 3 1/2
 Number of Bays: 3
 Approximate Dimensions: 25 x 100

Entrance Location: Right & at side porch

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads () Development () Deterioration () Alteration () Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive () Negative () Mixed () Other:
--	---

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-515

Gabled roof dormer, paired end wall chimneys, corbeled brick cornice; splayed brick arches (later?) at windows and transom lit door; exceptional two-story Charleston Verandah at left side elevations.

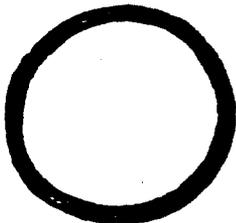
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Important Federal structure as a type, especially with the very rare (if not unique) Charleston Verandah. Critical to the streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

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

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

0205152404

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 172 Green Street ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE residence PRESENT OWNER Irving Bird PRESENT USE vacant WALL CONSTRUCTION brick NO. OF STORIES three plus dormer attic	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME Bird House DATE OR PERIOD c. 1840 STYLE Federal ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE
--	--

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

The Bird House is an exquisite example of high Federal in Annapolis. It is a three storey brick building with a brown shingle ell on the rear, and a Charlestonian veranda on the 2nd floor on the north side. Above the veranda is a massive double end chimney; there is a triangular roof gable with 6/6 sash. Below a angled brick cornice are three 3rd storey windows 6/6 with louvred shutters. 2nd storey has three 9/6 shuttered windows with splayed brick lintels. 1st floor has two identical windows and a doorway with four light transom and brick lintel. All windows have wood sills. One of the most elegant houses in Annapolis, 172 Green is most deserving of preservation and restoration, regardless of cost!



5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE

poor-fair



6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

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

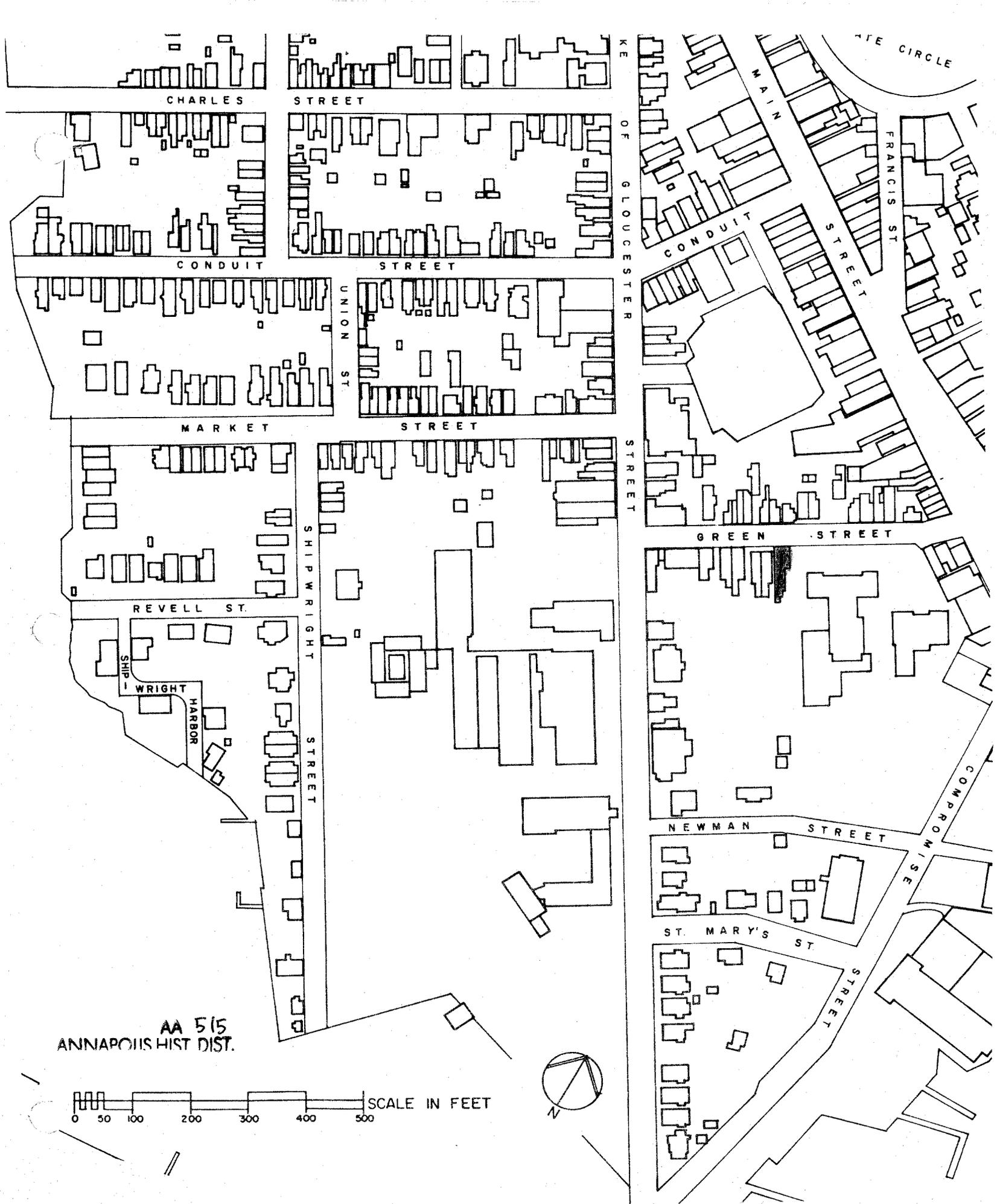
 Historic Annapolis, Inc.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

 William D. Morgan
 Columbia University
 New York City

 DATE OF RECORD July 19, 1967

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



CHARLES STREET

CONDUIT STREET

MARKET STREET

UNION STREET

SHIPWRIGHT STREET

REVELL ST.

SHIP - WRIGHT HARBOR

KEY OF GLOUCESTER STREET

GREEN STREET

NEWMAN STREET

ST. MARY'S STREET

WATER CIRCLE

FRANCIS ST

COMPROMISE

AA 515
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

SCALE IN FEET
0 50 100 200 300 400 500





AA-515

909

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

172 Green St.
VI / 19 / 67



172 Green

AA 515

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 198

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NE Elevation/camera facing sw



172 Green

AA 515

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NE Elevation/camera facing SW



172 Green

AA 515

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NE Elevation/camera facing SW