Capsule Summary of 234 Main Street (AA-589)

Built in the period bewteen 1820 and 1841, the property at 234 Main Street, together with its attached neighbor at 230-232 Main Street, are known as the Price House. The pair was constructed by Henry Price, described as a "free person of color."[1] Unlike many of the late 18th century and early 19th century buildings along Main Street which were later "modernized" in the "Italianate" style, the buildings together survive as an example of the more modest residential/commercial buildings which were constructed in that period.

Set upon a brick foundation, the building is constructed of brick, laid in Flemish bond[2] with a pressed brick front elevation. It is covered with a gable roof, clad with asphalt shingles. An exterior end chimney, originally located on the northwest elevation, was dismantled; a stucco finish revealing the outline of the chimney is visible against the southeast wall of the bank building next to it. A brick chimney located on center of the pair of buildings has also been dismantled; evidence of this chimney is visible in the interior of the building.

---

[1] Elizabeth B. Anderson. A Walk Through History. (Centerville, MD: Tidewater publishers, 1984), p. 51.

[2] The front elevation is clearly Flemish bond; the side walls, visible on the interior appear to be random or Random Flemish.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Inventory No. AA-589
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

1. Name of Property

historic name Price House
other names 120 Main or Church Street

2. Location

street & number 234 Main Street not for publication _____
city or town Annapolis vicinity _____
state Maryland code _____ county Anne Arundel code ___
zip code 21401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

X private
____ public-local
____ public-State
____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

1 building(s)
____ district
____ site
____ structure
____ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Is this property listed in the National Register?
Yes X Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District
No ____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Commerce/Trade	Store
Domestic	Single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Commerce/Trade	Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Asphalt Shingles
walls Flemish bond brick
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.) See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object,or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

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

==========

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance 1820-1841

Significant Dates 1820-1841

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder Henry Price

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.) See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

==========

9. Major Bibliographical References

==========

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

Articles, Books, Published and Unpublished Resources

Anderson, Elizabeth B. Annapolis: A Walk Through History. Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1984.

Anne Arundel County Assessment Records. 1876-1896; 1896-1905. Maryland State Archives. Record Group C35.

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 Eightennth Century Port of Annapolis. Annapolis, MD: The Liberty Tree, Ltd., 1975.

Cromley, Elizabeth and Stephen Calloway. The Elements of Style, A Practical Encyclopedia of Interior Architectural Details. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991.

Jennings, Jan and Herbert Gottfried. American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1985.

----------. American Vernacular Interior Architecture, 1870-1940. Ames, IW: Iowa State University Press, 1988.

Longstreth, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987.

Lounsbury, Carl R. An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.

The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. Maryland Historical Trust. Department of Economic and Community Development, June 1986.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985.

McIntire, Robert Harry. Annapolis Maryland Families. Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1979.

==========

National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form 16A. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1991.

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.

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

Radoff, Morris L. Buildings of the State of Maryland at Annapolis Publication No. 9. Annapolis, MD: The Hall of Records Commission, 1954.

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

Warfield, J.D. The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland. Westminister, MD: Family Line Publications, 1990.

Warren, Mame. Then Again...Annapolis, 1900-1965. Annapolis, MD: Time Exposure Limited, 1990.

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)
Church Circle, Annapolis, MD, ca. 1790. Watercolor by C. Milburn.
Gray's New Map of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, MD., 1877.
Hopkins, G.M. Map of Annapolis, 1878.
Map of Annapolis, Southern Map Company, Baltimore, MD., 1905.
Plan of Annapolis, Geo. H. Shafer, 25 July 1718.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, 1954.

Photographs

Hayman Collection, 1920ca-1930ca. Record Group SC1406. Annapolis, Maryland: Maryland State Archives.

Mame Warren Collection, 1859-1910. Record Group SC985. Annapolis, Maryland: Maryland State Archives.

Photographic Collection at the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

City Directories

Mullin-Kille and Capital-Gazette City Directory of Annapolis, MD. Ohio: Mullin-Kille; Evening Capital; and the Maryland Gazette, 1949.

Polk's City Directory of Annapolis, MD. New York: R.L. Polk and Co., 1928, 1954.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

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

The property designated as 234 Main Street occupies Parcel 805 on Tax Map 4-6.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Parcel 805 was originally part of a larger property which was divided into two parcels in 1958. The two buildings on the two parcels were built together in the years between 1820 and 1841.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title K. Williams & L. Trieschmann/Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date May 24, 1994
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone (301) 656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

12. Property Owner

name Norman Fields Revocable Trust
street & number 1070 Pipestern Place telephone
city or town Potomac state MD zip code 20854

Built in the period between 1820 and 1841,[1] the building at 234 Main Street is one of two small-scaled and attached buildings on the northeast side of Main Street, immediately south of Church Circle. The building is attached to 230-232 Main Street to the south, and shares a common roof and cornice line with it.[2]

Set upon a brick foundation, the building is constructed of brick, laid in Flemish bond[3] with a pressed brick front elevation. It is covered with a gable roof, clad with asphalt shingles. An exterior end chimney, originally located on the northwest elevation, was dismantled; a stucco finish revealing the outline of the chimney is visible against the southeast wall of the bank building next to it. A brick chimney located on center of the pair of buildings has also been dismantled; evidence of this chimney is visible in the interior of the building.

The southwest elevation of the building consists of a side-passage entry and storefront on the first story and three bays of windows on the second story. The side-passage entry is filled with a four-panelled wood door with a single-light transom, covered with paint and surmounted by a jack-arched lintel, painted to simulate a flat stone or wood lintel. The wooden storefront, a contemporary replacement designed in a late-19th century commercial Italianate style, is applied directly to the brick wall surface and consists of a central entry, with a four-pannelled wood door, flanked by show windows. The windows, raised above recessed wood panels, have four, fixed lights. The wood surround culminates above the door and windows with a bracketed wood cornice. Four brackets extend across the boxed cornice, separating the window bays from the central door bay.

The second story has three unequally spaced windows, two of which have been altered. The 2/2 window in the northwest bay, immediately above the side-passage entry, has a jack-arched lintel. The two window openings to the south have been widened and filled

---

[1] The buildings are not mentioned in the deed of conveyance to Price in 1820, but are noted in the transfer of 1841.

[2] Although one building is frame and the other is brick, they are of similar size and scale, share similar histories, and are considered a single building in deed references.

[3] The front elevation is clearly Flemish bond; the side walls, visible on the interior appear to be random or Random Flemish.

with 1/1 replacement sash. The jack-arched lintels of the original, narrower openings are visible above the widened windows. The jack-arched lintels of all three windows have been painted to appear as flat, stone or wood lintels and to give the altered windows cohesiveness with the single window to the north.[4]

A continuous cornice extends from 234 to the attached building at 230-232 Main Street, while the gable roof similarly extends across the neighboring building.

The rear elevation of this building is not accessible from the exterior.

The interior of the building consists of a single room on the first floor that has been recently renovated.[5] Altered to create a rectangle in plan, the room has exposed brick on the original southeast wall. Close examination of the wall indicates that historically there was a chimney located at the center of what was originally a square room. The chimney was removed, possibly due to deterioration, and the opening infilled with brick, thus accounting for the lack of a fireplace opening. Located near the south corner of the room is an opening, with a segmental-arched brick lintel, that has been infilled with wood and brick. Because the building was historically associated with 230-232 Main Street, it is speculated that the opening was originally an interior door.

Located on the northwest wall is an enclosed quarter-flight stair, contemporarily finished with a newel and rail of two-by-fours. The ceiling has been covered the reflective panels, the floor partially covered with ceramic tiles, and the square-edged baseboard is finished with only quadrant beading. The upper floor was not accessible and was not surveyed.

---

[4] The 1983 Architectural Survey Form prepared by Russell Wright contends that these lintels have been painted this way for at least the past fifty years.

[5] This building was originally one-room deep. The rear wall of the building was been removed and the space opens directly into the rear addition.

Built in the period bewteen 1820 and 1841, the property at 234 Main Street, together with its attached neighbor at 230-232 Main Street, are known as the Price House. The pair was constructed by Henry Price, described as a "free person of color."[6] Unlike many of the late 18th century and early 19th century buildings along Main Street which were later "modernized" in the "Italianate" style, the buildings together survive as an example of the more modest residential/commercial buildings which were constructed in that period.

The land on which 234 Main Street is located originally occupied a portion of the large triangular lot of ground designated Lot 73 on the Stoddert Map of 1718. By the mid-18th century, this large lot of land was divided into several parcels and was owned by various individuals. Secondary sources indicate that the land was the site of the saddlery and sign-painting shop operated by Charles Wilson Peale from 1763 to 1765.[7] Based upon the property lines, it appears that, from 1765 to 1780, 234 Main Street was located on a parcel of land owned by Nathan Waters. In 1780, Waters conveyed this parcel to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Chisholm, who married Archibald Chisholm. In 1787, Archibald Chisholm again divided the property by selling a 27-foot frontage of the property on School Street. In 1798, Chisholm was charged with one, single-story frame dwelling house and a brick kitchen, in bad repair. Neither of these buildings survive today.

In 1803, Archibald Chisholm and his wife leased the property to Edward Roberts, for 99 years. Between the years 1799 and 1809, the ownership rights to the property were being examined in the General Courts, because of a petition submitted by Benjamin Harrison. The courts ordered the property be sold to the highest bidder at a public sale. Since no bidders were taken for the property known today as 234 Main Street, it was tranferred to Thomas Waters. Waters owned and leased the property until 1837 when he sold it to Mary Jane Price. In 1841, Price conveyed partial ownership to her husband Henry Price.

According to Elizabeth Anderson in A Walk Through History, the buildings at 230-232 Main Street and 234 Main Street are together

---

[6] Elizabeth B. Anderson. A Walk Through History. (Centerville, MD: Tidewater publishers, 1984), p. 51.

[7] Ibid, 51.

called the Price House, named after their builder, Henry Price. Price, a "free person of color," built the house in the years between 1820 and 1841. Price died in 1863.

Upon the death of Henry Price in 1863, his daughter Sarah Williams was bequeathed the property and following a decree of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County in 1879, she did infact obtain ownership from her mother, Mary J. Price. In 1880, Sarah Williams sold the property to Joseph S. Hays. The deed transaction for that sale mentions a dwelling house and store, part brick and frame.[8] This would correspond with the frame building at 230-232 Main Street and the brick building at 234 Main Street, and confirms that the two buildings historically, were considered one. Although considered a single building in the deeds, the historic maps show the buildings as two separate structures, having different uses.

In 1885, the building at 230-232 Main Street was a jewelry store and the building at 234 Main Street was a fancy goods store. The census records for 1880 show that Joseph Hays, a sewing machine dealer, did infact occupy the building. The census records for 1900 list Joseph Hays as the occupant of 234 Main Street, while 232 Main Street was leased by Sarah J. Rullman and her children.

The property remained in the Hays family for over 80 years. During the Hays family ownership of the property, from 1880 until 1948, the use of the two buildings changed frequently. In 1891 and 1897, 234 Main Street is shown as an office; from 1903 to 1913 it is marked "music" implying that it sold mercandise associated to music, such as instruments, and in 1921, "pianos" is noted on the building. In 1930, it is shown simply as a store.

In 1948, the property was purchased by Royal and Louise R. Wigby. In 1958, Wigby divided the property in two; he sold 230-232 Main Street to the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company and 234 to Patricia Holden. The property is currently owned by Norman Fields Revocable Trust and is occupied at the retail level by Embassy Opticians.

[8] Liber SH 15 Folio 504

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-589

234 Main Street
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

==========

Historic Period Theme: Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period: Agricultural/Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Resource Type(s): Standing Structure

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY Inventory No. AA-589
CONTINUATION SHEET

234 Main Street
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

==========

Chain of Title for 234 Main Street:

1723: Margaret Steele to William Pontnoy
Sections of Lot 73
Liber B Folio 107

1726: William Pontnoy to Dr. Charles Carroll
Liber SY 1 Folio 260

1728: Dr. Charles Carroll to John Samuel Minskie
Liber RD 1 Folio 112

1733: John Samuel Minskie to Amos Woodward and Richard Bennett
Liber RD 2 Folio 34
Minskie continues to occupy property

1751: Richard Bennett devised one-half interest to Margaret Chew, daughter of his cousin, Henrietta Dulany
Will Liber 34 Folio 330

1760: Nicholas Minskie conveys lease to Nathan Waters
Liber BB 2 Folio 371

1765: William Paca, husband of Mary Chew, to Nathan Waters
Liber BB 3 Folio 313

1780: Nathan Waters to granddaughter, Elizabeth Chisholm and Archibald Chisholm
Liber NH 1 Folio 159

1803: Archibald Chisholm leased to Edward Roberts
Liber NH 12 Folio 221

1809: General Court of 1799, Benjamin Harrison versus Archibald Chisholm. Public sale of property, no bidders.

Title transferred to Thomas Waters

1837: Thomas Waters to Mary Jane Price
Liber WSG 9 Folio 266

1841: Mary Jane Price and Henry W. Price to Henry Price
Liber WSG 25 Folio 485
Deed mentions property on south side of West Street

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY Inventory No. AA-589
CONTINUATION SHEET

234 Main Street
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

==========

1879: Equity Case #598; Sarah A. Williams vs. Mary J. Price et al. Property had previously been owned by Henry Price, deceased. Property passed into equity in 1879.

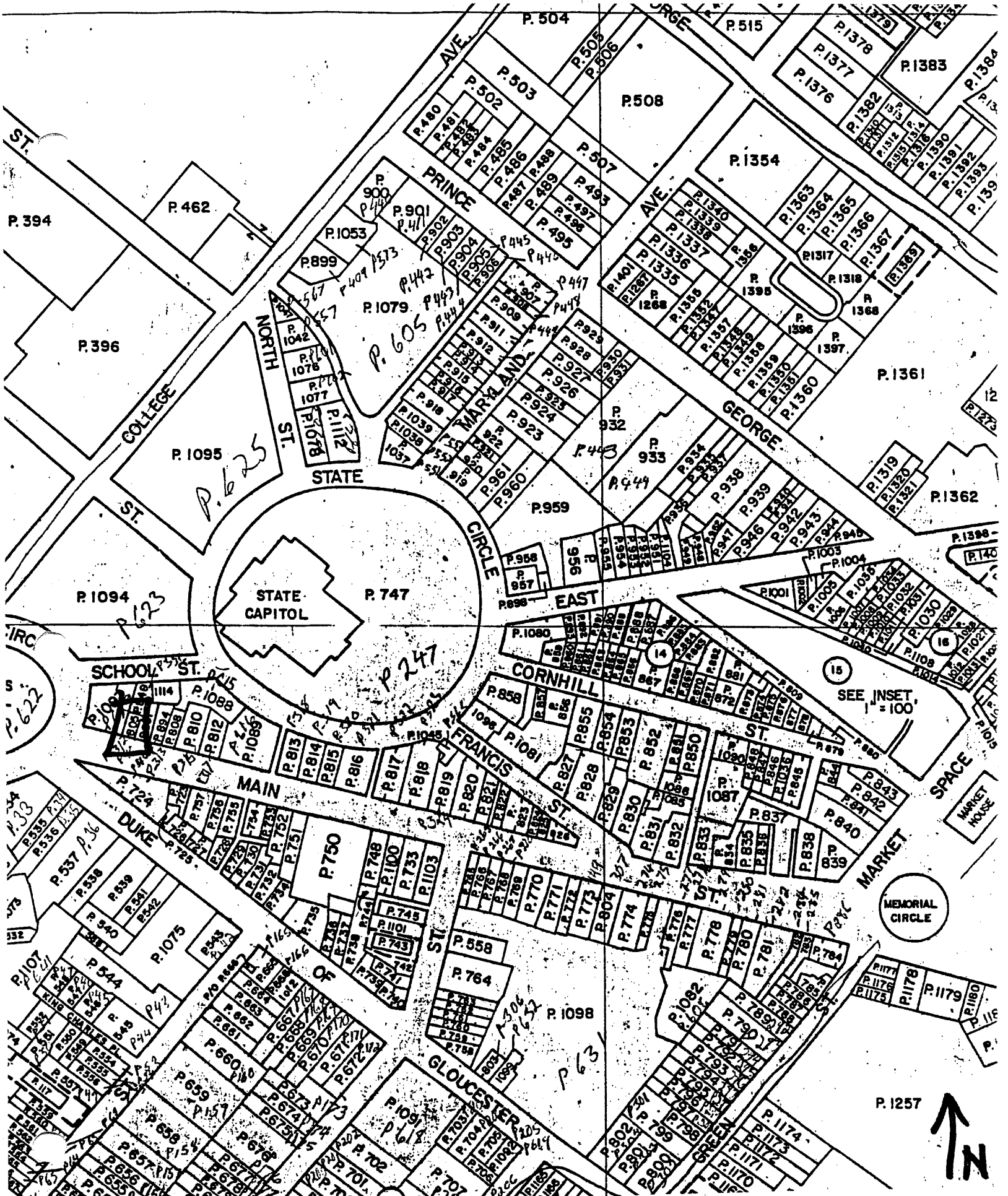
1880: Sarah Williams, daughter of Henry Price, to Joseph S. Hays
Liber SH 15 Folio 504
Deed mentions a dwelling house and store, part brick and frame

1948: James O. Onderdonk, Trustee to Royal H. and Louise R. Wigby
Liber JHH 455 Folio 80
Royal and Louise R. Wigby inherited the property from Amelia S. Hay, who inherited from her husband, Joseph Hay.

1958: Royal H. and Louise R. Wigby to Patricia B. Holden
Liber 1214 Folio 360
Consists of property including 230, 232-234, 236 Main Street and 15 School Street.

1985: Patricia B. Holden to Norman Fields
Liber 3921 Folio 30

1993: Norman Fields and Nanette Fields to Norman Fields Revocable Trust
Liber 5981 Folio 814



AA-589

Tax Map of Annapolis, Maryland
Map 4-6

224
-228

224-234 Main Street, circa 1920
Historic Annapolis Photographic Collection

AA-589

234 Main Street, circa 1974
Historic Annapolis Foundation
Photographic Collection

AA-589

AA-589

Main Street, from St. Anne's Churc
Steeple, June 16, 1962
MdHR G 1890-30.221A

AA-589

224-228 Main Street
27 December 1979

Embassy
Opticians

AA-589
234 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
SW ELEVATION
VIEW LOOKING NORTH
1/5

AA-589
234 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
NW END BAY SHOWING OUTLINES OF
ORIGINAL END CHIMNEY

2/5

AA-589
234 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994 / MD SHPO
DETAIL OF 2ND FLOOR WINDOW SHOWING
ORIGINAL JACK-ARCHED LINTEL

3/5

AA-589
234 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
INTERIOR, NW WALL
4/5

AA-589
234 MAIN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO
INTERIOR, SE WALL SHOWING BRICK
CHIMNEY INFILL

5/5

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 589

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

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

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 234 Main Street

COMMON NAME: Embassy Opticians

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 310

OWNER: Patricia B. Holden
ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1648
Annapolis, MD 21404

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

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Local (√) State ( ) National ( )

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Retail
ORIGINAL USE: Retail/Residence
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

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

THEME:

STYLE: Federal (Altered 19th C)

DATE BUILT: c1800

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:
Structural System
1. Foundation: Stone( )Brick(X)Concrete( )Concrete Block( )
2. Wall Structure
   A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam( )Balloon( )
   B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick(X)Stone( )Concrete( )Concrete Block( )
   C. Iron( ) D. Steel( ) E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard( )Board and Batten( )Wood Shingle( )Shiplap( )
   Novelty( )Stucco( )Sheet Metal( )Aluminum( )Asphalt Shingle( )
   Brick Veneer(X)Stone Veneer( )Asbestos Shingle( )
   Bonding Pattern: Other:
4. Roof Structure
   A. Truss: Wood(X)Iron( )Steel( )Concrete( )
   B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate( )Wood Shingle( )Asphalt Shingle(X)Sheet Metal( )
   Built Up( )Rolled( )Tile( )Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches( )Towers( )Cupolas( )Dormers( )Chimneys( )Sheds( )Ells( )
Wings ( )Other:
Roof Style: Gable(X)Hip( )Shed( )Flat( )Mansard( )Gambrel( )Jerkinhead( )
Saw Tooth( )With Monitor( )With Bellcast( )With Parapet( )With False Front( )
Other:
Number of Stories: 2
Number of Bays: 3
Approximate Dimensions: 20 x 30
Entrance Location: L and 3rd Bay

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION: AA-589

Flemish bond, second floor windows have crude splayed brick arches, which may have replaced timber lintels. The arches are painted to simulate flat lintels and have been so treated for at least the past fifty years. Right and center window oversized and assymetrically placed in regard to left window; transom lit Italianate round paneled door to second floor in left bay; shop front is late 19thC but extremely well designed, recently restored.

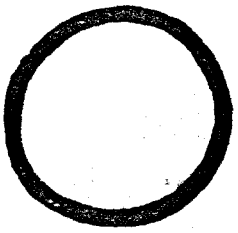
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Interesting but altered Federal townhouse of visual interest because of design anomolies; excellent shopfront Important to streetscape and part of an important row.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



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

RECORDED BY: Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION: Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED: Aug. 1983

AA-589

020589131

Form 10-445
(5/62)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland
COUNTY
TOWN VICINITY
STREET NO. 234-236 Main Street

ORIGINAL OWNER
ORIGINAL USE residence/commercial
PRESENT OWNER
PRESENT USE Law offices-Wiedemeyer
WALL CONSTRUCTION brick
NO. OF STORIES two plus attic

2. NAME

DATE OR PERIOD early 19th C.
STYLE Federal
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

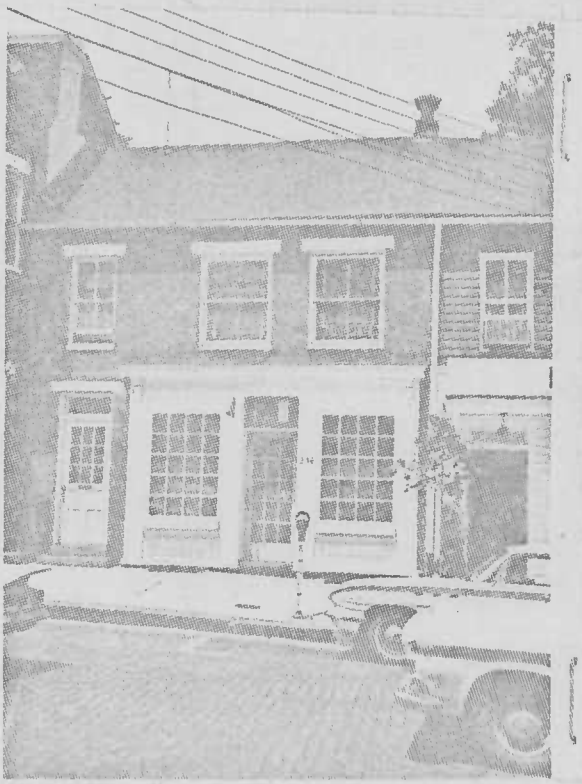
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC upstairs
yes

. A delightful early, small building - has a shop (later 19th C.) and doorway to stairs on street level. Doorway and 3 upstairs windows have primitively done splayed brick lintels (painted white). Windows are of 2 different sizes and unsymmetrically placed - adding to picturesque quality. (Rather a steep roof for Federal period, however, shares roof with 230-232 - may have been changed - or building may be older.)
Flemish bond. Chimney outline on Annapolis Bank & Trust Co. One of earliest on street. Very important and fun visually.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE E: good



6. LOCATION MAP (*Plan Optional*)

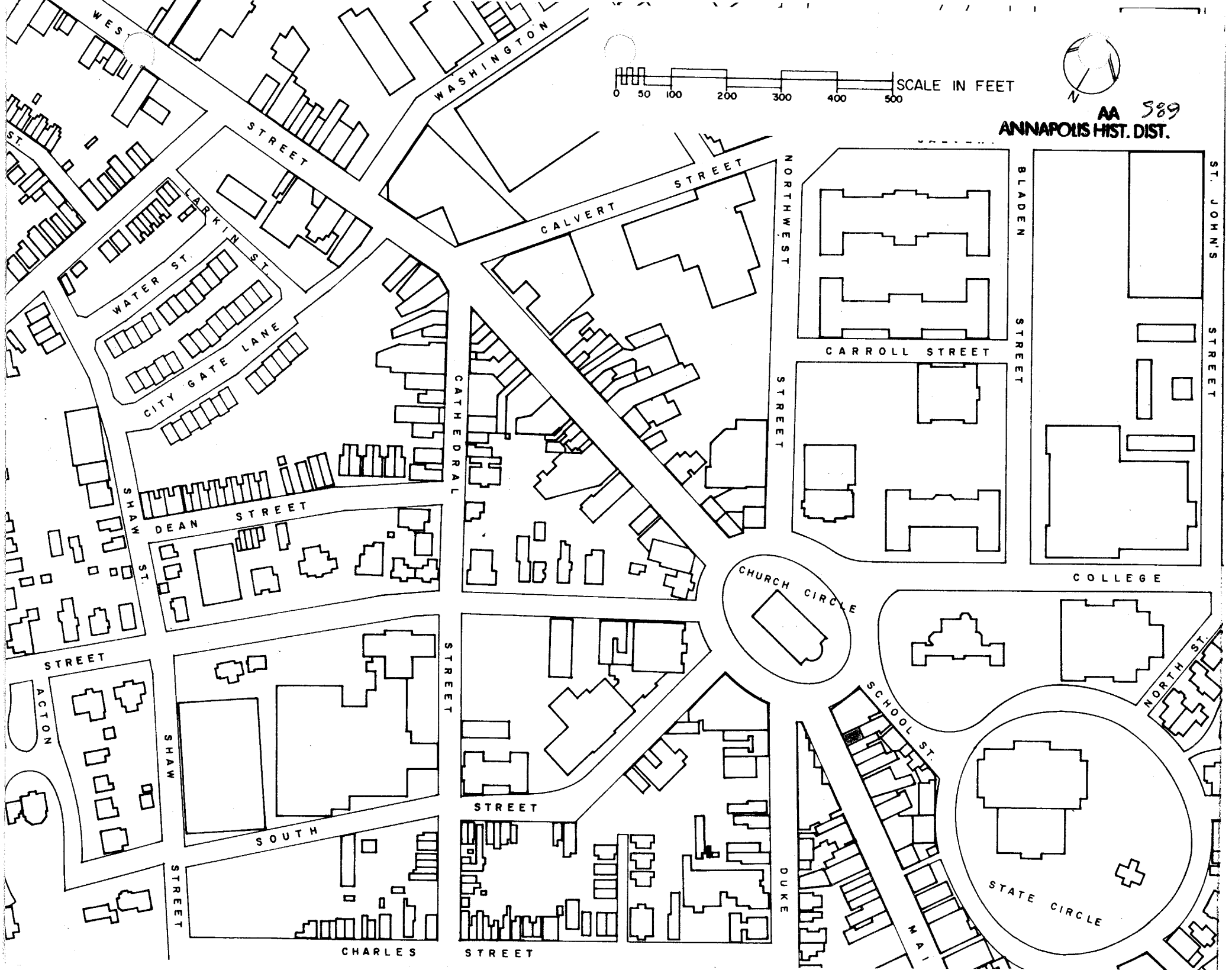
7. PHOTOGRAPH

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

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

DATE OF RECORD July 3, 1967

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


SCALE IN FEET
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
N
AA 589
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.
WASHINGTON STREET
CALVERT STREET
NORTHWEST STREET
BLADEN STREET
ST. JOHN'S STREET
CARROLL STREET
COLLEGE
WATER ST.
LARKIN ST.
CITY GATE LANE
CATHEDRAL STREET
SHAW ST.
DEAN STREET
CHURCH CIRCLE
NORTH ST.
SCHOOL ST.
STATE CIRCLE
ACTON STREET
SHAW STREET
SOUTH STREET
CHARLES STREET
DUKE STREET

KEY
OF

234 Main AA 589
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
SW Elevation/camera facing NE