Capsule Summary of 139 Market Street (AA-616)

Originally built during the first quarter of the 18th century, the Magruder House at 139 Market Street was enlarged in two subsequent building phases in the periods 1760-1790 and ca. 1854. Now confined to a single lot on the densely residential Market Street, the house at 139 Market Street was, at one time, part of 1/2-acre tract of land that included the present single-family dwelling and several demolished frame outbuildings and associated structures. Owned by the prominent Carroll family in the early 18th century, the property remained relatively intact throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Following the death of long-time owner of the property Henrietta Magruder in 1890, the land was subdivided and subsequently built upon with the late 19th and early 20th century single-family residences that now line the eastern end of the south side of Conduit Street and the north side of Market Streets.

The dwelling is an intriguing structure that is much grander in architectural treatment and detail than its size and scale would normally dictate. Although built in three phases, the 1-1/2-story brick building appears today to be a well-unified, five-bay, central-passage plan house with a central entry porch and pairs of brick end chimneys. Raised upon a high brick foundation, the walls are laid, in part, in English bond and part, in 5:1 bond. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles and features four gable dormer windows flanking a small central shed-roof dormer. The steeply-pitched first period roof with riven clapboards and 2nd period round butt shingles survives underneath.

The house provides important insight into the development of this area of Annapolis in the 18th and 19th century and survives as one of the most architecturally significant buildings in the Annpolis Historic District.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

Inventory No. AA-616

1. Name of Property

historic name _____
other names The Carroll-McCandless House; The Magruder House

2. Location

street & number 139 Market Street not for publication ___
city or town Annapolis vicinity _
state Maryland code _____ county _____ 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)

- X building(s)
- ____ district
- ____ site
- ____ structure
- ____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	____	buildings
____	____	sites
____	1	structures
____	____	objects
1	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: Domestic — Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic — Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Wood Shingles
walls 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.

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

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

__X__ 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)
Archeology
Architecture

Period of Significance 1718-1725
1760-1798
1840-1850

Significant Dates 1718-1725
1760-1798
1840-1850

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder unknown

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 Sources

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

Annapolis Historic District. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. 1984.

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

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

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

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

Russo, Jean. "139 Market Street." Unpublished report dated September, 1986. Historic Annapolis Foundation, Inc., Vertical Files.

Wright, Russell and Baker, Nancy T. "An Analysis of the Construction Sequence, 139 Market Street, Annapolis, MD." Unpublished report prepared for Luke Harvey Poe, Jr. March, 1980.

Wright, Russell. "Historic Sites Survey Field Sheets, Individual Structure Survey Forms," Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1983.

Maps and Drawings

Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Chas, Magnus, 1864, Reproduced, 1967.
Hopkins, G.M. Map of Annapolis, 1877.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, 1954.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9,088 square feet

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

The property known as 139 Market Street comprises Parcel 207 on Tax Map 32 of Annapolis.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Parcel 207 is part of the original large tract of land that was associated with the 18th century house on the site today.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kim Williams
organization Traceries date April 15, 1993
street & number 1606 20th St., N.W. telephone (202) 232-6870
city or town Washington, D.C. state ____ zip code 20009

12. Property Owner

name Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Poe
street & number 139 Market Street telephone (410) 263-6245
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

Originally built during the first quarter of the 18th century, the house at 139 Market Street was added onto in the late 18th century and again in the mid-19th century. The house is located on the north side of Market Street near the northwest corner of Duke of Gloucester and occupies an important site in the history of 18th century Annapolis. The freestanding dwelling is built up to the lot line and fronts the residential Market Street. It is separated from its eastern neighbor at 143 Market Street by a six-foot passageway and from the driveway of 133 Market Street to its west, by approximately 18 feet. The side and rear yards are enclosed by a modern brick wall which is reached, by vehicle, through a wooden gate towards the west and by a picket fence on the east. A recently constructed brick outbuilding is built into the southwest corner of the wall.

The single-family dwelling at 139 Market Street is an intriguing structure that is much grander in architectural treatment and detail than its size and scale would normally dictate. Although built in three phases, the 1-1/2-story brick building appears today to be a well-unified, five-bay, central-passage plan house with a central entry porch and pairs of brick end chimneys. Raised upon a high brick foundation, the walls are laid, in part, in English bond and part, in 5:1 bond. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles and features four gable dormer windows flanking a small central shed-roof dormer.

All of the windows on the front elevation are long and narrow and feature 9/9 sash set within the brick walls and protected by louvered shutters. The east end windows have brick lintels, while those on the west end abut the wood cornice line. The gable dormers have 9/6 sash, while the central shed-roof dormer has a four-light fixed window.

Despite its well-integrated appearance, the house was built in three distinct phases from the early 18th century to the mid-19th century and needs to be described accordingly. Based upon documentary sources and site examination[1], it appears that the original construction of the house, Phase 1, occurred between 1718

[1] Documentary evidence indicates that a "tenement" had been built on the property between 1718 and 1725. However, some of the architectural evidence conflicts with this date and raises serious questions about the established chronology. These issues will be highlighted in the text as appropriate.

and 1725. The house was then extended, Phase 2, in the second half of the 18th century. During the mid-19th century, ca. 1854, Phase 3, an addition was built across the entire rear elevation of the house.

Phase 1:

The oldest portion of the building is the three-bay southeastern section of the current structure. Although now clad with brick, this was originally a one-story frame building with one brick end wall and a steeply pitched gable roof.[2] The original building, now raised upon a five-course American bond brick foundation with a water table, may actually have been supported by wooden posts in the ground and would, therefore, provide an example of earthfast construction in Annapolis.[3] The west end wall, obscured on the exterior by the extension of the house towards the west during Phase 2, is visible in part, from the attic. The wall survives in excellent condition; it is laid in 3:1 bond with handmolded bricks and struck joints on the west (original exterior) side. An occasional glazed header ornaments the west side of the end wall at this level. This wall, with its 3:1 bond, is one of the buildings most serious puzzles. While the wall is clearly part of this Phase I period, a 3:1 bonding pattern generally implies a much later date of construction that would be in conflict with the documentary findings, as well as other architectural evidence.

The north face of the original roof, visible from the attic of the current house, and protected by the roof of the Phase 3 addition, is still intact and provides an excellent example of an early 18th century roof that is comparable to that of Cedar Park in Anne

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[2] The current owners of the house discovered the frame walls when they drilled into the north wall of the original house, now between the dining room and kitchen (conversation with current owner, Mrs. Poe, December 1992).

[3] Although no basement is located under this section of the house, the crawl space was seen through an opening from the basement of the eastern end of the house. The brick foundation towards the rear of the original section of the house appears to have been a sort of underpinning, indicating that the original house may have been of earthfast construction (on-site survey inspection conducted with Orlando Ridout). However, until further investigation, this cannot be resolved.

Arundel County.[4] A steeply pitched gable, this roof was originally covered with riven clapboards of either oak or chestnut which were later clad, in Phase 2, with round butt shingles. The roof was constructed with riven rafters of various dimensions ranging from 1-1/2" x 5" to 3" x 3-3/4".

The interior floor plan of this original house cannot be clearly determined. However, it is likely that the house was a hall-parlor-plan house that was typical of Maryland and Virginia architecture in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The side entrance may well have been where it is today and opened into the existing dining room which would have been the all-purpose parlor.[5]

Phase 2:

Sometime during the last quarter of the 18th century, but prior to the 1798 Direct Tax[6], a two-bay brick addition was added to the frame house, incorporating the original west brick end wall into the new structure. This addition, on the west end of the present house, sits upon a raised English bond brick foundation with a water table, has English bond brick walls and is covered with a gable roof, continuing the line of the gable roof from Phase 1. A brick end chimney, laid in English bond, buttresses the west end wall of the addition. The use of English bond in the Phase 2 construction sequence again raises questions about the use of 3:1 bond in Phase I. English bond was common in the mid-to late 18th century in Annapolis, and generally predates the use of 3:1 bond. The fact that in this case a 3:1 bond was used on the early 18th

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[4] A perspective rendering of Cedar Park, built 1702, drawn by Cary Carson and Chinh Hoang indicate that its roof was also covered with clapboards and later clad with round butt cedar shingles (Donna Ware, Anne Arundel's Legacy, Office of Planning and Zoning, Anne Arundel County, MD., 1990, p. 28-30.

[5] In his report on 139 Market Street, Russell Wright asserts that the entrance door would have been on the eastern end of the building since the brick end wall held the fireplace and the entrance would not have opened onto the fireplace. However, no evidence of a chimney could be detected on the west end wall during this inspection.

[6] The 1798 Federal Direct Tax identifies a single-story brick dwelling house measuring 28' x 14' on the property, as well as a frame kitchen and a brick smokehouse.

century wall and English bond was used on a later addition, further confuses this issue.

Like the Phase 1 roof, the north face of the Phase 2 roof is clearly visible from the attic and is protected by the roof of the Phase 3 addition. This roof is more traditional than the earlier roof and features uniform rafters measuring approximately 2-3/4" x 3". The rafters are 1/2 lapped and pitsawn from hewn stock. The round butt shingles found on the Phase 1 roof continue across the Phase 2 roof. It appears, therefore, that the round butt shingles were added to the original clapboard roof during Phase 2 when the building was extended.

This Phase 2 addition was constructed over a cellar whose walls are similarly laid in English bond. From the exterior, the cellar, now reached by a bulkhead addition, was originally entered through an arched opening cut into the west end chimney base. This same architectural situation can be seen at NewTown Manor, in St. Mary's County, built ca. 1780-1790.

Based upon the on-site investigation, it appears that in the last quarter of the 18th century, the three-bay frame house was extended to the west by a two-bay brick addition. This addition converted the dwelling from a hall-parlor plan house to a single-pile, central passage-plan house.

Phase 3:

In the mid-19th century, the five-bay, single-pile house was enlarged to become a double-pile plan house. A brick addition, laid with 5:1 bond, was built across the entire rear of the house. A new roof, built over the north face of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 roof, extends off of the original ridgeline and stretches towards the rear of the house at a lower gable pitch. It also appears that in this period, the dormer windows were built providing light to the loft level of the house.[7]

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[7] This assessment is based upon documentary evidence and has not been confirmed by architectural evidence. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax refers to the house as a single-story brick dwelling, while records from 1853 describe the house as being a two-story brick dwelling. Based upon these records, it seems likely that the dormers were added to the house, qualifying it as a two-story building.

At the same time that this rear addition was built, the original three-bay frame house was encased in brick and exterior end chimneys were erected, so that the house then featured pairs of brick end chimneys.[8] It is evident that the frame walls were covered in brick at this time, as the entire east end wall is laid in an integral manner of five-course American bond that shows no sign of toothing in of the brickwork. In contrast, the west end wall features brickwork from both the Phase 2 and Phase 3 construction periods: the front part of the west end wall is laid in English bond, while the rear half is laid in five-course American bond.

The rear elevation of the house, exclusively from the Phase 3 period, consists of a slightly unbalanced five-bay elevation with a central entry flanked by window openings. On the first floor, a narrow, double-wood and glass door with diamond panes is flanked by single 9/6 windows. A narrow wood and glass door leading to the kitchen pierces the east end of this north elevation, while a window opening is found on the western side. Below this west window, however, brick has been infilled, indicating that this, too, was at one time a door.

The second floor of the north elevation comprises five 9/6 windows. Slightly irregular spacing of the windows is apparent at this level due to the interior plan and circulation. However, despite these irregularities, the rear elevation was well integrated in the builders' attempt to make the house look like it had been constructed at one time.

The east elevation is also from the Phase 3 period, as the frame end wall was sheathed with brick, the new rear wing added and pairs of chimneys erected. This surface is a rather austere elevation with a single window opening occurring in the attic level between the two chimneys. The pairs of chimneys are flush with the wall and project approximately five feet above the roof line.

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[8] While the pairs of chimneys on the east end wall and the rear chimney on the west end wall were built during this Phase 3 addition, the west end chimney towards the front was clearly built during the Phase 2 extension of the house. It is probable that a chimney from Phase 1 existed on the east end wall of the original frame structure and was rebuilt during this Phase 3 addition, but this is not clear. According to Russell Wright, the original chimney was on the west end wall and was taken down when the Phase 2 construction took place. However, no evidence of this exists either.

The rear yard, which during the 18th and 19th centuries contained several frame domestic outbuildings, including a stable and smokehouse, is now laid out in a formal planting pattern with brick paths and boxwoods. The yard is surrounded by a modern brick wall and provides a secluded and bucolic setting in the dense residential community.

The interior of the house offers a combination of 18th and 19th century details, as well as period reproduction work. The central entry door leads into a wide hall off of which open the two front rooms, the living and dining room. The hall floor boards measure between six and eight inches and run the east-west width of the house. A Federal period straight-flight, open-string stair from Phase 2 is located against the west wall of the hall. The round stair railing terminates at a turned and tapered column. Reproduction (federal period) panelled wainscotting is located against the stair wall.

Opening off of the hall on either side of, and in front of the stair, are single doors leading into the front rooms. These doors are surrounded by moldings with cyma recta detailing. The east room, constructed during Phase 1, features the original wide floor boards similarly measuring six to eight inches in width. All of the trim, crown molding, panelled wainscotting, and the mantel are period reproductions that were done during a 1970s renovation.[9]

The west front room, from Phase 2, features the original wide floorboards, original window moldings with molded Georgian profiles and the original pulvinated Georgian mantel. Reproduction chair rail and crown molding, conducted during the 1970s, was based upon ghosting found on the wall. The mantel is a bold Georgian piece with a large pulvinated frieze supporting the projecting mantel shelf and crossetted surrounds. The recessed windows have splayed, recessed panels. A built-in corner shelf, from the 1970s renovation, is located at the southeast corner of the room.

The west rear room and now library, from Phase 3, is set at a lower level than the front rooms. The room includes a Greek Revival mantel flanked by diamond-paned casement windows. The mantel is composed of two, slender and tapered Tuscan columns which support

[9] According to the current owner, the architect of the renovation based his reproductions on 18th century Williamsburg examples.

a molded, recessed panelled frieze and mantel shelf with typical Greek Revival profile above. Built-in book shelves, erected at different times during the last 20-25 years surround the room.

A rear hall separates the east rear room from the kitchen. This space, although from the ca. 1850 period, has wide floor boards that appear contemporaneous to the front hall. The hall features built-in closets to either side of the door leading into the library space. The typical door trim in this rear hall is a flat Greek tiered rim with a back band ogee.

The kitchen (east rear room) is equipped with modern cabinetry and appliances. The kitchen door, leading to the back yard, is surrounded by a plain molded architrave and differs from the tiered Greek molding around the door leading into the library.

The upstairs includes four bedrooms: the front east room is from Phase 1, the front west room from Phase 2, and the rear rooms from Phase 3. The front east room, from Phase 1, includes the original wide floor boards, molded baseboards and a Federal period mantel. The mantel is a tall and delicate Federal piece which is applied to the plaster wall.[10] A plain architrave surrounds the fireplace opening and supports the plain frieze and curved, narrow mantel shelf.

The front west room has original wide floor boards, plain baseboards with a board and the original mantel. Unlike the elegant mantel from the Phase 2 Federal period in the downstairs living room, this mantel is a standard chamber mantel that was not intended to be publicly viewed. It is basically three wide boards, measuring approximately ten inches, surrounding the fireplace opening. A cyma recta molded shelf projects from the top of the surround. At this level the width of the chimney is reduced, leaving the mantel off-center against the chimney wall.

The two rear rooms are plain bedrooms with ornamentation limited to the door and window surrounds. These surrounds are beaded and have solid corner blocks. Mantels on the end walls are set within built-in closets to either side.

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[10] This mantel does not appear to date from the first quarter of the 18th century and therefore appears to have been added at a later date. The mantel features Federal detailing and appears to date to the late 18th century.

The attic level, reached through a ceiling opening, reveals the original Phase 1 and Phase 2 roofs and the original Phase 1 west end wall (described earlier).

The interior of 139 Market Street provides a timeline of interior architectural design. The house features architectural details from the early 18th century to the mid-19th century, as well as mid-to late 20th century reproduction pieces. As such, the house provides a instructive experience for the architectural historian and is a significant contributor to the architectural history and heritage of Annapolis.

Originally built during the first quarter of the 18th century and occupying a lot on the now-residential Market Street, the house at 139 Market Street was, at one time, part of 1/2-acre tract of land that included the present single-family dwelling and several demolished frame outbuildings and associated structures. Owned by the prominent Carroll family in the early 18th century, the property remained relatively intact throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Following the death of long-time owner of the property, Henrietta Magruder in 1890, the land was subdivided and subsequently built upon with the late 19th and early 20th century single-family residences that now line the eastern end of the south side of Conduit Street and the north side of Market Streets.

The land upon which 139 Market Street sits was originally part of Lots 33 and 34 on the Stoddert Map of 1718. These two lots, which fronted Market Street, were owned at that time by Charles Carroll. Carroll, a Catholic, was a former Attorney General of the province and a prominent landowner with significant holdings in Annapolis. In 1719, Carroll exchanged Lot 33 for another lot of land owned by Thomas Larkin. The deed recording this transaction describes Lot 33 as running 62 feet on Market Street and 151 feet 9 inches back. No mention is made of any improvements on the property, and as the exchange with Larkin was for a vacant parcel, it is most probable that Lot 33 was vacant at that time.[11]

In 1725, Larkin sold the property to George Plater and Edmund Jennings. At that time, the same property was described with a "tenement in possession of Mr. John Ross," indicating that the vacant lot had been improved between 1719 and 1725. Mr. John Ross, Examiner General of the province in 1725, later became Clerk of the Council, Register in Chancery and Naval Officer of the Patuxent, and mayor and alderman of the City of Annapolis. No further information regarding the "tenement" on the property has been found. However, it is likely, that this "tenement" refers to the original one-story frame dwelling on the site (Phase 1). Following this sale of the land, Ross remained a tenant on the property at least until 1729, when Jennings released his interest in the property to Plater and the tenement is described as "then in the

[11] Russell Wright and Nancy T. Baker, "An Analysis of the Construction Sequence of 139 Market Street, Annapolis, Maryland." Unpublished report prepared for L. Harvey Poe, Jr., March, 1980, p.1.

possession of John Ross."[12]

In April 1762, Plater sold the house and lot to John Hall, a local attorney from a noted Anne Arundel County family who was active in both civic and social affairs in Annapolis. That same year Hall purchased the adjacent Lot 34 and 1/2 Lot 35, consolidating the lots into a single, large tract of land that remained a unit throughout the 19th century. John Hall lived on the property until the late 1780s when he moved to his Anne Arundel county home, the "Vineyard." The 1798 Federal Direct Tax taken the year after John Hall's death, assesses his widow Eleanor $600 for One Brick Dwelling House Single Story 28 by 14; Frame Kitchen 20 by 16; Brick Smoke House 8 by 8 on 1/2 acre. Based upon the architectural evidence and the 1798 Direct Tax, it appears that the one-story frame dwelling (built 1718-1725) was extended by the addition of the brick section to the west end wall in the period 1760-1798. Although referred to as a one-story building in historical records, the dwelling had a loft and is considered a 1-1/2-story building.

A personal property inventory completed after John Hall's death in 1797 lists the rooms of his Annapolis residence as such: dining room, hall, "little" room, library and offices. Major furniture includes five beds, 12 tables, and 48 chairs of various types. The total inventoried valuation is L1265.15. The value of the property is equivalent to other men of Hall's standing at that time and corresponds to a 1-1/2-story brick dwelling with a central-passage, single-pile plan.

Following John Hall's death, the property remained in the Hall family until 1809 when it was sold to James H. Weems. Within a year, Weems sold the property, in its entirety, to Maynadier, who later sold the land to insolvent debtor, George Medkiff.[13] In 1820, the judge presiding over the Medkiff case appointed Nicholas Brewer, Jr. trustee, to sell the real and personal property of

[12] Russell Wright and Nancy T. Baker, p. 2.

[13] No deed between Maynadier and George Medkiff is recorded for this property. However, later deeds make reference to Medkiff's ownership of the land, as do the Anne Arundel County Court Papers, 1815-1839, Medkiff Insolvency Case.

Medkiff for the benefit of his creditors.[14]

At that time, Medkiff's property was divided, breaking apart the large tract of land consisting of Stoddert Lots 33, 34 and 1/2 35 that had been consolidated by John Hall in 1809. A plat prepared by John Duvall, surveyor, July 1820 shows that part of Lot 33 which fronted Southwest Street (Duke of Gloucester Street) was divided into a series of 10 lots which were then sold off individually. Although the exact land transactions in this period are unclear,[15] it is certain that the remaining land fronting Market Street and now occupied by 125-139 Market Street, was divided, but reconsolidated as the majority of the original tract by John Miller by 1839. John Miller was mayor of Annapolis from 1837-1839 and was one of the first Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Annapolis.

In 1841, Miller sold the property to William Seeders. At William Seeders' death, the property was left to his wife, Margaret, until she remarried. When Margaret Seeders remarried, the property went into equity and an equity case ensued for several years.[16] As a result of this case, the land was conveyed, in 1853, by Alexander Randall, Trustee, to Henrietta Magruder. The conveyance of land to Mrs. Magruder described the lot as "fronting on Market Street whereon is erected a two-story brick dwelling with various buildings attached..."[17] The two-story brick building refers to 139 Market Street, while the various buildings attached are most likely the rear frame buildings and stable that appear on the 1877 Hopkins Map. By 1877, Henrietta Magruder had also built a frame dwelling at 125 Market Street which is not listed in the deed of 1853.

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[14] Anne Arundel County Court Papers, 1815-1839, Medkiff Insolvency Case.

[15] Deed research does not clearly identify how the land was divided and no plats other than for the land fronting Duke of Gloucester Street have been found to clarify it. It appears, however, that part of the land which had been sold in separate portions to Richard I. Jones, Somerville Pickney (from John Tydings), and to Nicholas Brewer, trustee, was all acquired in the period 1823 to 1839 by John Miller.

[16] Henry and Margaret Callaway vs. William Seeders, Equity Case OS 19 Docket 1 Folio 6, 1852.

[17] Liber NHG 2 Folios 376 (1853).

It was during Mrs. Magruder's ownership of the property that the house was enlarged by the rear addition and the frame walls of the original house were encased in brick. Mrs. Magruder owned the large tract of land until her death in 1890. Following Henrietta Magruder's death, a Deed of Partition between her three sons, John R. Magruder, Richard R. Magruder and Daniel R. Magruder, resulted in the division of the large tract of land. A plat accompanying the Deed of Partition[18] indicates that the land was subdivided into a series of 9 lots, according to a survey conducted by John Duvall, Surveyor, May 26, 1890.

In an equity case involving John and Richard Magruder, some of these lots were subdivided into smaller parcels and sold off to clear previous debts incurred by John and Richard's company, called Magruder and Brother.[19] As a result of this case, Richard R. Magruder personally purchased, in 1900, the entire Lot 1, measuring 111 feet by 118 feet, for $2,000.00. At that time, Lot 1 included the already existing 18th century house and its land which today comprises both 133 and 139 Market Street.

While Richard Magruder retained ownership of Lot 1, the remaining eight lots were eventually subdivided into smaller parcels and sold to various individuals. Having been part of a larger tract of land, many of these parcels were unimproved and were, therefore, built upon in the years between 1890 and the first years of the 20th century.[20]

In 1906, Richard R. Magruder sold a portion of the entire Lot 1 to Richard N. Welch.[21] This parcel of land, now designated 133 Market Street, included several Magruder family outbuildings identified on the 1903 Sanborn Map as a single-story frame stable, a two-story

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[18] Deed of Partition, July 29, 1891. Liber SH 39. Folio 275.

[19] Equity Case No. 535. John and Richard Magruder were both merchants and operated a partnership called Magruder and Brother. The partnership was dissolved in 1871, at which time the brothers were in debt. After inheriting land from their mothers, the brothers agreed, in Equity Case No. 535, to sell part of their inherited lands.

[20] For a history of these lots, see the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory forms for 125-133 Market Street and 128-138 Conduit Street.

[21] Liber GW 46 Folio 448.

frame stable or carriage house, a two-story frame storage building, and a two-story frame greenhouse. By 1908, Welch had demolished two of these outbuildings to erect the house now standing at 133 Market Street.[22] Following the sale of this parcel of land, the Magruder family lot included the 18th century house, a two-story feed storage shed attached to the house and a two-story frame hay storage building.

The house and lot at 139 Market Street remained in the Magruder family until 1920 when Magruder family heirs sold the property out of the family to Bayless and Marguerite Poe. Three years later, the property was sold to Byron and Wilma McCandless who, in 1941, sold the property to Paul Mellon. Paul Mellon, son of Andrew Mellon, is a prominent Virginian and philanthropist who lives near Upperville, Virginia. Mellon, who was a student at St. Johns College at the time, purchased the house and had it renovated.[23] In 1948, Paul Mellon then sold the property to St. Johns College. In 1956, St. Johns College sold the property to the current owners, Dr. and Mrs. Luke Harvey Poe.

Although the documentary findings and the architectural evidence of the chronological development of the house do not always match, it is certain that the house was erected in three distinct phases from the early 18th century to the mid-19th century. The property began as a large 1/2-acre tract of land that remained intact until the late 19th century, when it was subdivided and built upon by the dwellings located to the north and west of the house today. In addition to the insight this house provides on the development of this tract of land, the building also survives as the earliest documented example of the use of clapboard and round-butt shingles in Annapolis. Further investigation into the house, including dendrochronology, may resolve some of the questions raised in this examination of this most important Annapolis dwelling.

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[22] For a complete understanding of the ownership of 133 Market Street, see the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for 133 Market Street.

[23] Traceries wrote Mr. Mellon a letter regarding the extent of restoration work that was undertaken during his ownership and enquiring about the existence of photographs or other documentation of the house. Mr. Mellon responded to the letter, but unfortunately could not remember the actual work that was conducted and has no documentation of it. He does think the work was done by a Virginia builder, however.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-616

Section _____ Page _____

139 Market Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

==========

Historic Period Theme: Architecture, Landscape Architecture $ Community Planning

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period: Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680-1815

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Resource Type(s): Archeological Site
Standing Structure

Chain of Title for 139 Market Street:

The land upon which 132 sits was originally part of Parcel 33 Section I Lot 33. It was surveyed for James Carroll in 1718 and passed on to Charles Carroll, the settler rather than the Declaration of Independence signer, in 1729. Charles Carroll's land goes to John Hall in 1762. John Hall is owner of the land until his death in 1797 when the property passes onto his wife Eleanor, then to his nephews Henry or Joseph Hall. In 1809, Dr. Joseph Hall sells the land to James Weems. James Weems sells his property in 1810 to Henry Maynadier NH 16 Folio 268. Henry Maynadier, at some time between 1810 and 1820, sells the land to George Medkiff. Medkiff unfortunately becomes and insolvent debtor and in 1825, his trustee Nicholas Brewer pays Maynadier $1800.00 plus interest in order to satisfy Medkiff's debt to Maynadier (WSG 11 Folio 470). With this transaction, Brewer now holds the title to the land the Medkiff once owned. Brewer sells Medkiffs lots between 1820 and 1838 (AA Co. Court Papers 1815-1839 Medkiff Insolvency Case). Part of the lot of land which this building now sits was sold by Brewer to John Tydings in 1820 and the formal title was conveyed in March of 1830 (Liber WSG 15, Folio 210). John Tydings dies by 1833 and the property is sold at a public sale.

1833: Somerville Pinkney, Trustee, to John Miller
Liber WSG 23 Folio 596
*Formal conveyance of title is in 1839

John Miller purchases another part of what is now 139 Market Street from Richard I. Jones in 1823 (Liber WSG 11 Folio 470).
These two distinct lots are sold jointly in 1841 by the Millers to William Seeders

1841: John and Margaret Miller to William Seeders
Liber WSG 26 Folio 9

1852: Alexander B. Hagner, Trustee for William Seeder to Alexander B. Randall, Trustee for Henrietta Magruder
Equity Case OS 19 Docket 1 Folio 6

1891: Deed of Partition of Henrietta Magruder's property by her sons
Liber SH 39 Folio 275

AA-616

1900: Charles A. Dubois, Richard R. Magruder and Edwin D. Pusey to Richard R. Magruder
Equity Record GW 40 Folio 199-267

Richard R. Magruder leaves the land to his nieces Mary R. Magruder, Roasalie S. Magruder, Mary N. Magruder and Eliza Nicholson Magruder
Testamentary Records Liber BRD 1 Folio 79

1909: Mary R. Magruder and Rosalie S. Magruder to Mary N. Magruder and Eliza Nicholson Magruder
Liber GW 69 Folio 100

1920: Mary N. Magruder and Eliza Nicholson Magruder to Bayliss F. and Marguerite E. Poe
Liber WNW 17 Folio 323

1923: Bayliss F. and Marguerite E. Poe to Byron and Velma K. McCandless
Liber WNW 81 Folio 182

1941: Byron and Velma K. McCandless to Paul Mellon
Liber JHH 244 Folio 200

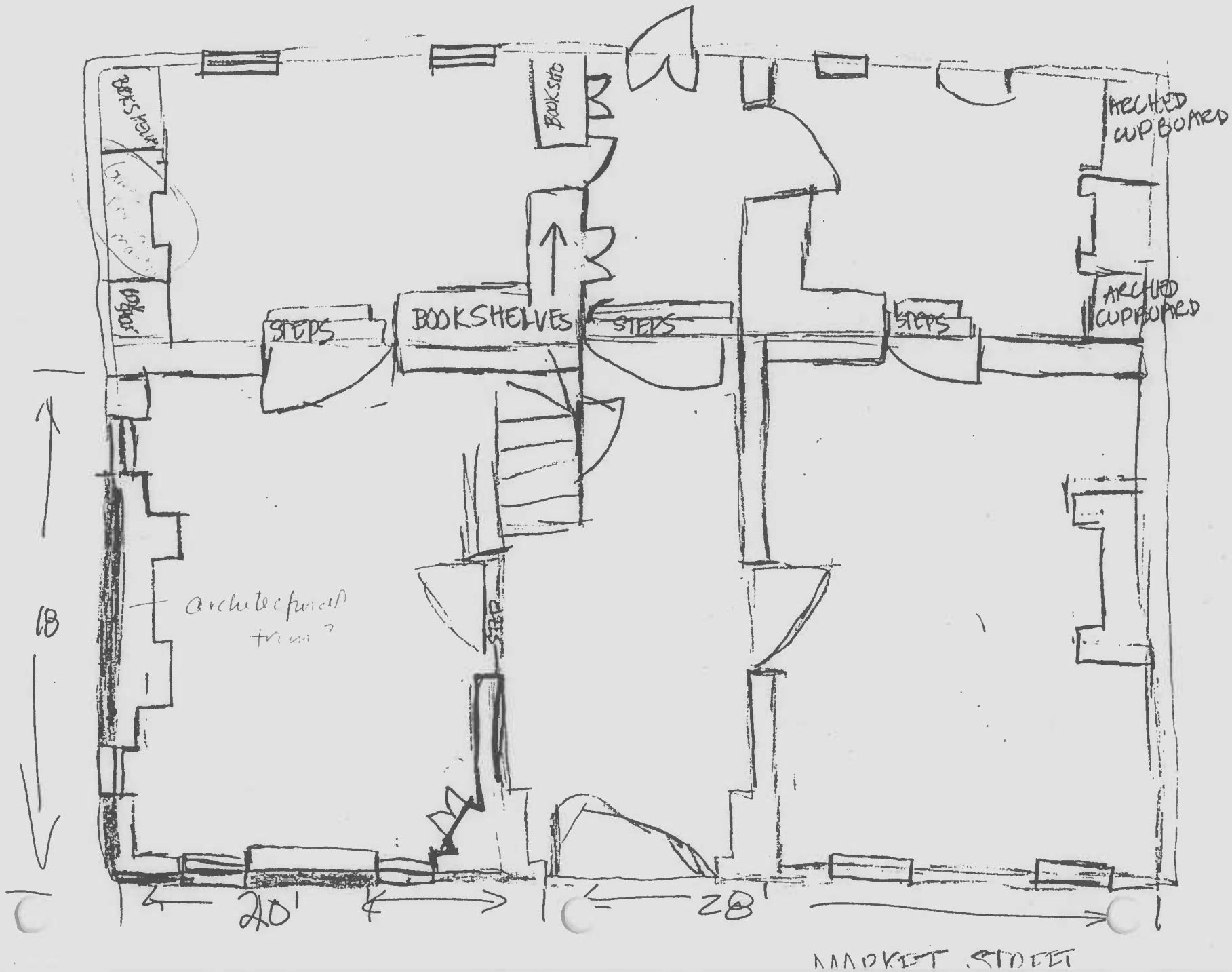
1948: Paul and Rachel Lambert Mellon to The Visitors and Governors of St. John's College in the State of Maryland
Liber JHH 496 Folio 536

1956: The Visitors and Governors of St. John's College in the State of Maryland to Luke Harvey Poe, Jr.
Liber 1027 Folio 335

139 Market Street.

AA-6016

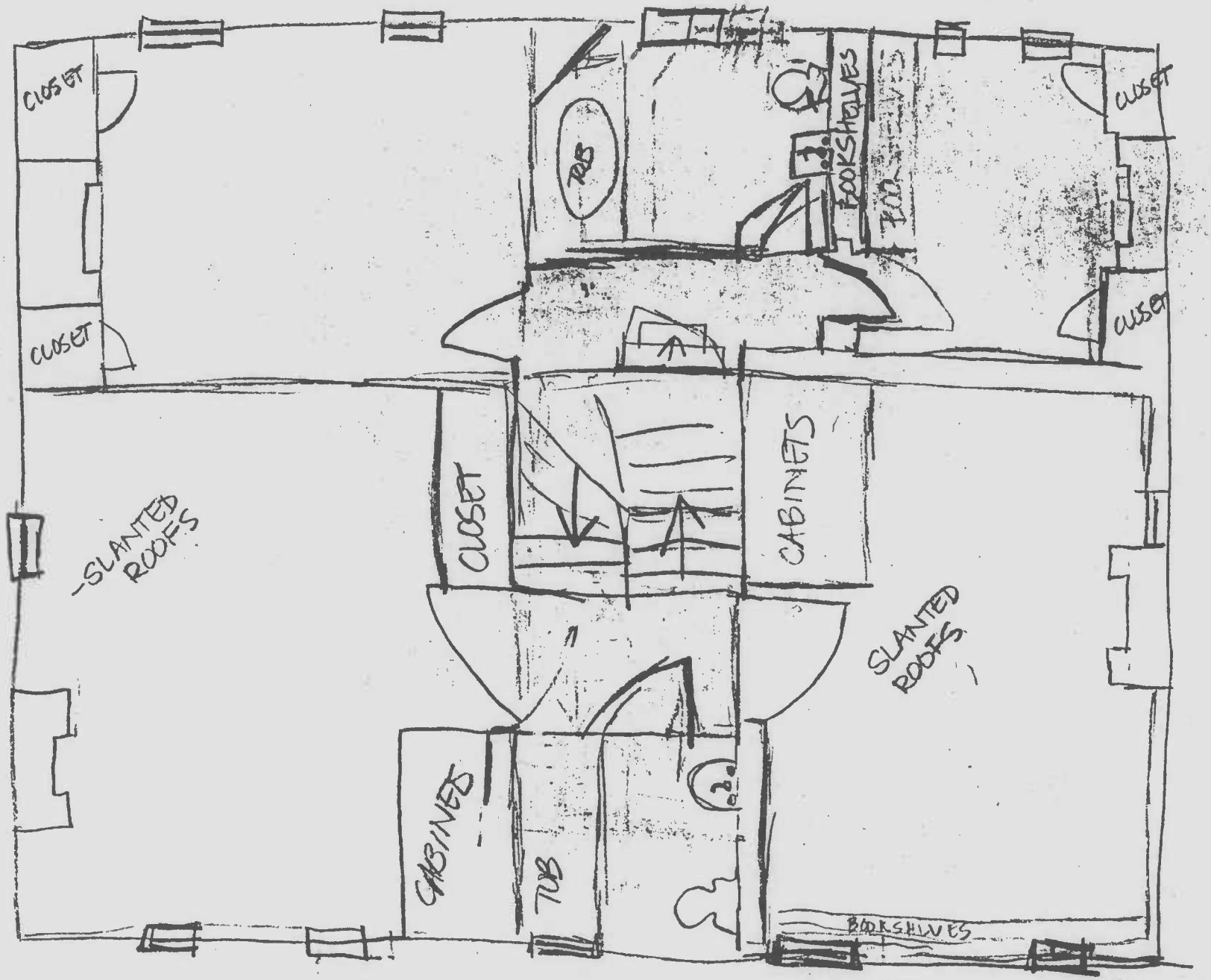
FIRST FLOOR
139 MARKET

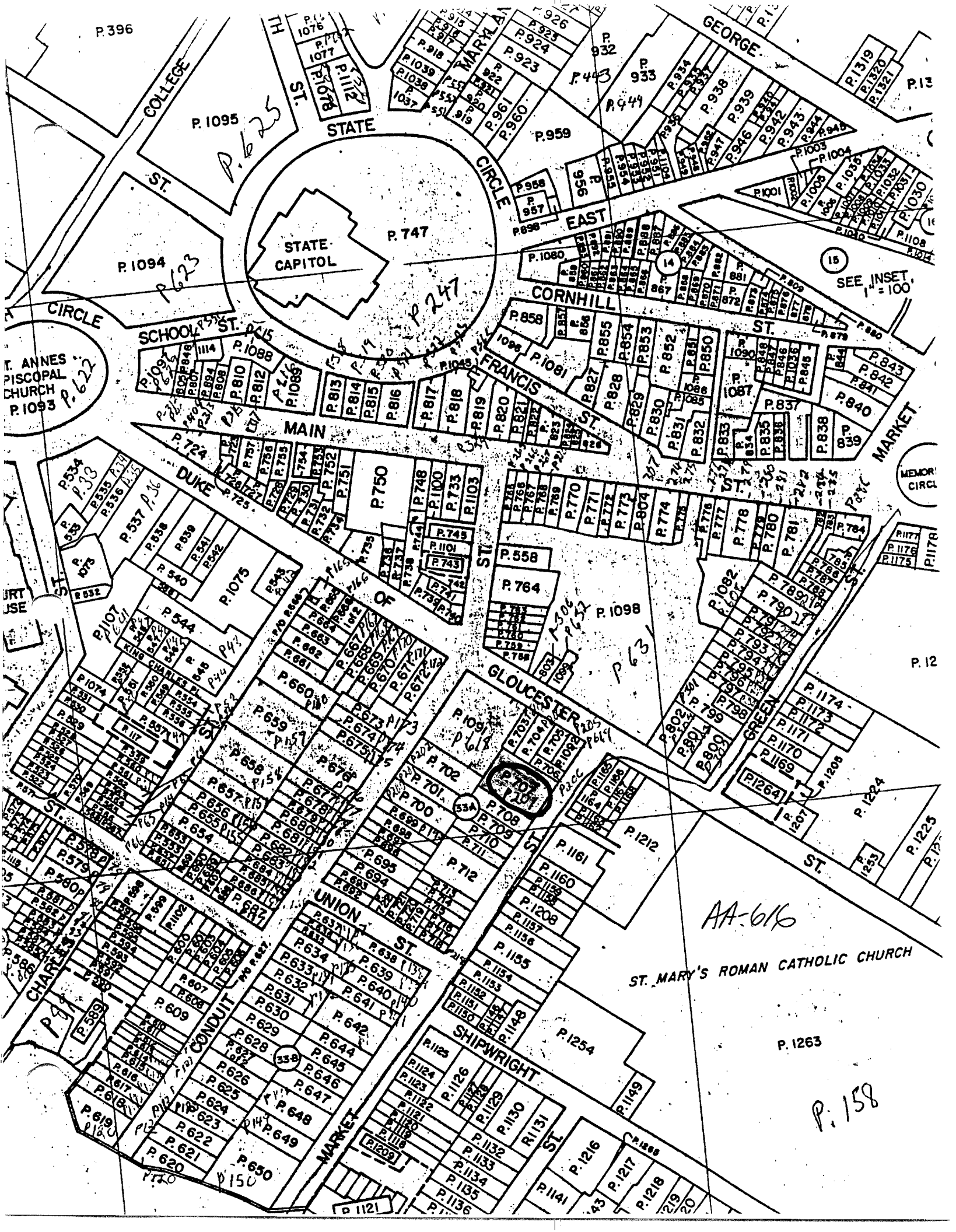


SECOND FLOOR

139 MARKET

AA-616




STATE CAPITOL
STATE CIRCLE
COLLEGE ST.
SCHOOL ST.
MAIN ST.
DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ST.
UNION ST.
CONDUIT ST.
CHARLES ST.
KING CHARLES PL.
FRANCIS ST.
CORNHILL ST.
EAST ST.
MARKET ST.
GEORGE ST.
GREEN ST.
SHIPWRIGHT ST.
ST. ANNES EPISCOPAL CHURCH
ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
SEE INSET 1" = 100'
AA-616

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Traceries; 12/92
MD SHPO
Southeast Elevation; view from east
1/16

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Jacobsen
December 1992
View from S of southwest & southeast elevations
2/16

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Jackson
December, 1992
Maryland SHPO
view of front entrance on
southeast elevation
3/16

AA-616

139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Facades
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
Southwest elevation
4/16

AA-616

139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Facades
December, 1992
Maryland SHPO
view of NE elevation
5/6

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Facades
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
Northwest elevation
1/6

AA-616

139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Traceries
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
~~view of [illegible]~~
view of front room on south side, 1st floor
7/16

AA-616

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Jacobs
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
mantle on NE wall of front east room, 1st floor
8/16

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Jackie
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
view of mantle; rear room, SE side, 1st floor
9/16

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Graceries
December, 1992
Maryland SHPO
view of mantle on [illegible] of
2nd floor front room on southeast side
19/16

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Facades
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
mantel of 2nd floor, front bathroom
11/16

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Facades
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
views of staircase from 1st floor
12/16

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Traverse
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
doorway from east room to
north room on 1st floor

13/16

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Source
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
door of 2nd floor front east room
14/16

AA-616
139 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Groceries
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
doorway of washroom, and floor

15/16

AA-616
124 Market Street
Annapolis, MD
Jacobs
December 1992
Maryland SHPO
Detail of brick arch from cellar entry into basement
16/16

AA-616
139 MARKET STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1993
MD SHPO
BRICK END WALL, PHASE I CONSTRUCTION
PERIOD, EXTERIOR GABLE END

AA-616
139 MARKET STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1993
MD SHPO
18th C. ROOF, PHASE II CONSTRUCTION PERIOD,
VIEW LOOKING SW

AA-616
139 MARKET STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1993
MD SHPO
18TH C. ROOF UNDER ADDITION, VIEW LOOKING NE
PHASE I + II CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

AA-616
139 MARKET STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1993
MD SHPO
Brick End Wall, Phase I construction period, interior view

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 616

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

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

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Single Family Residence
ORIGINAL USE: " " "

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

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

THEME:

STYLE: Georgian

DATE BUILT:
c.1720; c.1797; c.1880

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION:
139 Market

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: ~~Res~~ Map 32 Par 207

OWNER: Luke H. Poe, Jr.
ADDRESS: 139 Market St.
Annapolis, MD 21401

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

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: HABS
Local ( ) State (✓) National ( )

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:
Structural System
1. Foundation: Stone( )Brick(X)Concrete( )Concrete Block( )
2. Wall Structure
   A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam(X)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: Flemish Other:
4. Roof Structure
   A. Truss: Wood(X)Iron( )Steel( )Concrete( )
   B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate( )Wood Shingle( )Asphalt Shingle( )Sheet Metal( )
   Built Up( )Rolled( )Tile( )Other: Asbestos Tile Shingles
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches(X)Towers( )Cupolas( )Dormers(X)Chimneys(X)Sheds( )Ells( )
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
Number of Bays: 5x2
Approximate Dimensions: 45x25

Entrance Location: Centered

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION: AA-616

Gabled dormers, boxed cornice, paired exterior end wall chimneys, excellent one-bay porch with full entablature and Tuscan columns.

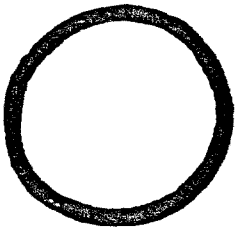
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Excellent Georgian structure, left half earlier than right. Right section originally frame, bricked over very early. Important as type and critical to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



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

RECORDED BY: Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION: Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED: Aug. 1983

AA-616

0206162104

Form 10-445 (5/62)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland
COUNTY
TOWN VICINITY
STREET NO. 139 Market Street

ORIGINAL OWNER Carroll
ORIGINAL USE residence
PRESENT OWNER Dr. Harvey Poe
PRESENT USE residence
WALL CONSTRUCTION brick
NO. OF STORIES two

2. NAME Carroll-Settler House

DATE OR PERIOD c. 1718 - earlier
STYLE
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

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

Carroll the Settler house is one of the city's most historic and architecturally important buildings. A modest structure compared to some of Annapolis' later 18th C. monuments, 139 Market Street shows the heights attained by earlier builders. The irregular gable roof gives it the appearance of a gambrel and 4 (9/6) triangular dormers protrude from the steep front roof (2nd storey). There are two large chimneys at the west end. There is a simple wood cornice and 4 simple 9/9 windows (with shutters). The raised entrance porch has a simple entablature supported by 2 tuscan columns and two pilasters. The six panel door has a 3 light transom. Bond is Flemish and there is a simple, unmolded water table.

Exterior Excellent

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

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

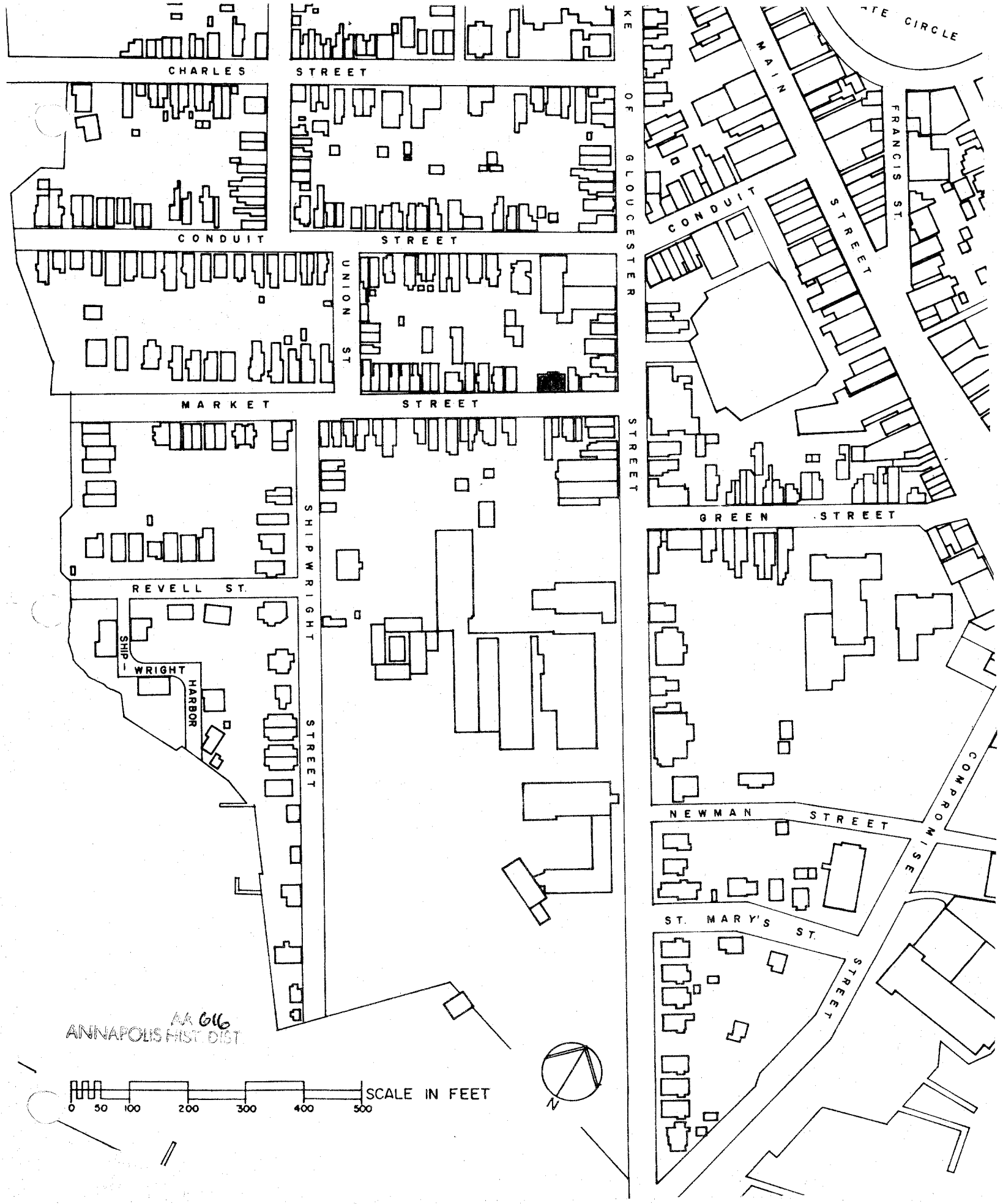
Abundant sources, Delos Smith, photo 1918.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

William D. Morgan
Columbia University
New York City

DATE OF RECORD July 21, 1967

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


CHARLES STREET
CONDUIT STREET
UNION ST.
MARKET STREET
KE OF GLOUCESTER STREET
MAIN STREET
CONDUIT
FRANCIS ST.
TE CIRCLE
GREEN STREET
REVELL ST.
SHIPWRIGHT STREET
SHIP-WRIGHT HARBOR
NEWMAN STREET
COMPROMISE STREET
ST. MARY'S ST.
AA 666
ANNAPOLIS HIST DIST
SCALE IN FEET
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
N

139 Mkt AA 616
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
SE Elevation/camera facing NW

139 MKT