

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
The House by the "Town Gates"

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
63 West Street (at intersection of West, Calvert & Cathedral Streets)

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
First

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

COUNTY:
Anne Arundel

CODE:
003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Vacant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comments For sale <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
~~John Kallis~~ Dr. David Murrin

STREET AND NUMBER:
~~43 Sequoia Road~~ McPherson Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Severna Park Weems Creek, ~~MD~~ Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Anne Arundel County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Church Circle at South Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic Annapolis Inventory

DATE OF SURVEY:
1970

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:
St. John's College Campus

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE:
Maryland

CODE:
24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE						
<p>63 West Street stands just within the western reaches of the District of Annapolis near the junction of West, Calvert and Cathedral Streets. Originally free-standing on its lot, the two and one-half story Federal townhouse now has later buildings adjoining both side walls. Built of brick, the house has a three-bay front and is covered with a gable roof. The front roof features three original pedimented dormers containing what appear to be original crown moulding and six-over-six sash. On the rear roof is a single wide dormer, centered with two nine-over-six windows, accommodating the staircase within. At each end of the roof is an interior-end chimney with a simple two-course cap. The house originally had a double-pile, center-hall plan but has been enlarged by an extension of the rear.</p> <p>The first floor front of the house (north facade) has been replaced with modern shop windows, and the original first floor interior has been entirely removed. The second floor retains its original front wall and window openings, but these are completely hidden behind a modern louvered screen. Portions of the original brickwork are visible at the northwest corner, and though much obscured by many layers of paint, it can be seen that the side wall is laid in American bond.</p> <p>The original partitions and much woodwork remain on the second floor in the two front rooms. Still in place in these rooms are simple late-Federal mantels, window trim, doorways, and paneled doors. The doorways and window trim feature corner blocks with roundels. The original stair has been removed and the second floor must now be reached by a stair up through an addition on the east side.</p> <p>Although 63 West Street has been greatly changed and stands in only a fair state of repair, the building is structurally sound and could be restored.</p>						

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion Phi-
losophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<u>Location</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape
Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-
itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although the north facade of 63 West Street has been altered and obscured by modern work, the original appearance of this Federal townhouse could be restored. Taller than its immediate neighbors, it is located in a most conspicuous position at the busy, asymmetrical intersection where the city gates and gatehouse once stood. Restored, the building would acquire great visual importance by providing a suggestion of the many architectural treasures to be found within the Historic District.

The Annapolis Corporation Minutes of 1831-1840 record that a brick house was standing at 63 West Street during that period. It is possible, however, that the house was built prior to 1831 by Thomas Anderson, Peter Shorter, or John Miller (the latter two free Negroes), each of whom owned the lot in the 1820's. The first known owner of the house is Vachel Seviere (or Stevens), who acquired the lot in 1832 and whose name and house were specifically referred to in the Corporation Minutes when the house was cited as the beginning point of a survey. Seviere was a jack-of-all-trades and worked at various times as a surveyor, iron-worker, and would-be innkeeper. (In 1791 he was charged three times with selling liquor without a license.)

Seviere's house appears to have been built directly on the site where an early street, Sobieski Street, once joined the intersection of Calvert, Cathedral, and West Streets. With the erection of the house, Sobieski Street disappeared with the exception of a short cobblestone alley along the west side of the building. This alley is the only undisturbed example of original cobblestone paving known in Annapolis.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Annapolis Corporation Proceedings, 1831-1840, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
 Land Records and Wills, Anne Arundel County Courthouse and Hall of Records, Annapolis.
 Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Structures: Town Center Urban Renewal Area, Annapolis, Md., 1969.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		38 °	58 ' 41 "	76 ° 29 ' 47 "
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/7 acre

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Calder Loth, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission for

ORGANIZATION

Historic Annapolis, Inc.

DATE

Oct. 10, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:

18 Pinkney Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name

Orlando Ridout IV

Title

State Liaison Officer
for Maryland

Date

October 11, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-301
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		The House by the "Town Gates"	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
63 West Street (at intersection of West, Calvert & Cathedral Streets)			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Annapolis			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Anne Arundel	003
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
Historic Annapolis Inventory			
SCALE:			
1 : 1200			
DATE:			
1970			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS INVENTORY MAP

Scale: 1 : 1200

Date: 1970



The House by the "Town Gates"
(63 West Street)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

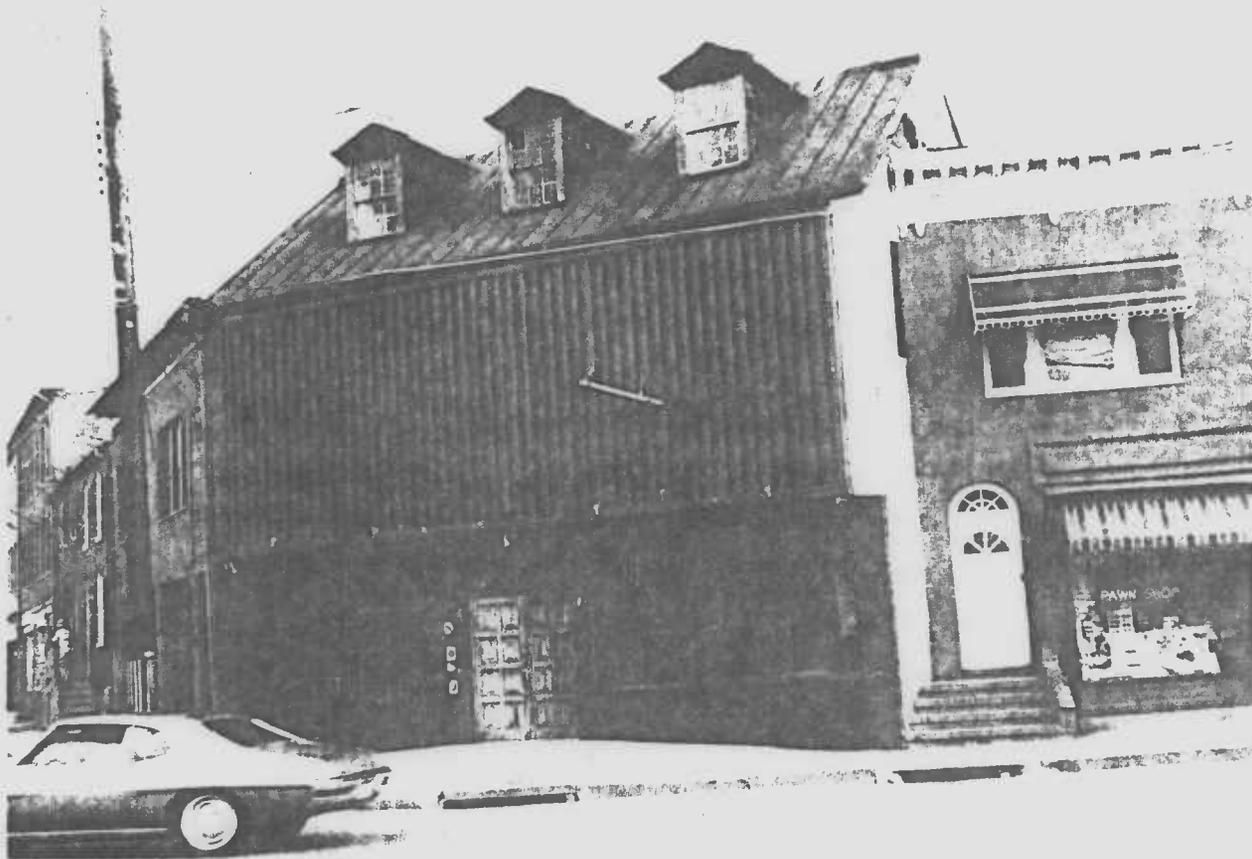
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: The house by the "Town Gates"		AND/OR HISTORIC:	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 63 West Street (at intersection of West, Calvert & Cathedral Streets)			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis			
STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Anne Arundel	CODE 005
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Calder Loth			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 1971			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Annapolis, Inc., 18 Pinkney Street, Annapolis, Md. 21401			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. North facade from the intersection of West and Calvert Streets showing first floor commercial treatment, louvered covering on second floor, and unaltered chimneys and dormers.			

GPO 9-21-737



CAPSULE SUMMARY
House by the Town Gates (AA-709)
61-63 West Street, Annapolis

The building located at 61-63 West Street was originally constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century as a single-family dwelling. The property on which the building stands was originally the site of the Annapolis "Town Gates." The dwelling was converted into two commercial spaces by the latter part of the 19th century, signaling its demise as a residential structure. Extensively altered, the building was the focus of an urban renewal project in the 1970s, prompting it to be individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 as the "House by the Town Gates." The storefront was removed by the end of the 20th century, and the façade restored to its original configuration.

The large and imposing brick building was built as a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay Federal-era dwelling. Set upon a rubble stone foundation, the building is covered with a gable roof featuring inside end chimneys and three gabled dormers. The building is laid in Flemish bond on the facade and five-course American bond on the side walls, all of which are covered with several coats of paint. The roof is clad with standing seam metal. A two-story rear ell, with a shed roof and a contemporary one-story extension, extends off the south (rear) elevation of the building. Though possibly built atop older one-story additions that historically occupied the site, the two-story addition was not built until the second quarter of the 20th century. The interior originally consisted of a central-passage, single-pile plan.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-709

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic

other House by the Town Gates

2. Location

street and number 61-63 West Street ___ not for publication

city, town Annapolis ___ vicinity

county Anne Arundel

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

name John Critzos and Arlene P. Critzos

street and number 1005 Eagle Passages Court telephone

city, town Davidsonville state MD zip code 21035

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 4Z Parcel 357

city, town Annapolis liber 6722 folio 303

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: Individually listed in the National Register

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	___ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	___	___ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	___	___ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	___	___ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>1</u>	___ Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		

				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u>1</u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-709

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The large and imposing brick building at 61-63 West Street was built in the second quarter of the 19th century as a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay Federal-era dwelling. Once the site of the original town gates of Annapolis, the building is located on West Street, where the street angles to intersect Cathedral Street. Set upon a rubble stone foundation, the building is covered with a gable roof featuring inside end chimneys and three gabled dormers. The building is laid in Flemish bond on the facade and five-course American bond on the side walls, all of which are covered with several coats of paint. The roof is clad with standing seam metal. A two-story rear ell, with a shed roof and a contemporary one-story extension, extends off the south (rear) elevation of the building. Though possibly built atop older one-story additions that historically occupied the site, the two-story addition was not built until the second quarter of the 20th century. The interior originally consisted of a central-passage, single-pile plan.

Exterior Description:

The north elevation facing West Street is divided into five equal bays. The first story features a central entry and flanking 9/6 windows set into the masonry walls. The entry features a wood paneled replacement door and a historic four-light transom. The windows have brick jack arches, large rounded wood window trim and wood sills. The second story has five equally spaced 6/6 windows with the identical trim and detailing to the first story windows. A corbelled brick cornice rises above the second story, supporting the eaves of the roof. The front slope of the gable roof has three gable dormers with 6/6 windows, cornice returns, and shingled cheek walls. Of particular note on this elevation is the apparent removal of a turn of the 20th century storefront. Altered brickwork extending across the facade between the first and second stories and at the building's edges, indicates the existence of such a feature. Evidence of the storefront is seen in a circa 1908 photograph of the adjacent building at 65-67 West Street.¹

The east elevation of the main block, facing an alley², is two bays deep with brick walls laid in five-course American bond. The first story at one time had a window opening in the front bay, now bricked up, but identified by the jack arch. The second story has two, 6/6 windows, while the attic level, to either side of the central chimney, has two four-light windows. The chimney stack, flush with the wall, rises above the roofline at the roof ridge. The east elevation of the two-story rear ell is canted slightly from the main block and extends further back along the alley. Stuccoed wall surfaces and openings, including a door and two windows on the first story of this elevation, have modernized the shed-roofed ell.

¹ Marion E. Warren and Mame Warren. *The Train's Done Been and Gone*. (Annapolis, MD: M.E. Warren, 1976), p. 95.

² This alley is the remnant of Sobieski Street, which once joined the intersection of Calvert, Cathedral, and West Streets. The alley, which is cobblestoned, survives as the only undisturbed example of original cobblestone paving known in Annapolis (from Historic Annapolis Vertical Files, Unpublished report by Historic Annapolis, Inc. Research Staff, August 1971.) An additional portion of the alley was uncovered behind 65-67 West Street in April 2000 during archaeological testing at the site (Memorandum from James Gibb to Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission, April 25, 2000, Department of Planning and Zoning, City of Annapolis.)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-709

61-63 West Street, Annapolis
Continuation Sheet

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The west side elevation is abutted by the commercial building next to it at 65-67 West Street, which was constructed in 1889. This building literally used the west end wall of 63 West Street as its east end wall. Because 65-67 West Street is currently in a gutted state, the original exterior brick wall is visible from the interior, revealing the original five-course bonding pattern and bricked-in windows. A portion of a bricked-in window is visible from the exterior in the front bay at the second story. One of the attic-level windows to either side of the central chimney is visible from the street.

The south elevation of the building includes the rear wall of the two-story ell, and the rear slope of the gable roof of the main block of the building. The roof, characterized by its standing seam metal cladding and end chimneys, also features a central dormer with pairs of 6/6 sash. The dormer is wider than would be typical for its original period of construction, and probably dates to the first half of the 20th century. The rear wall of the ell has a stuccoed wall surface, divided into five equal bays on the second story. A central door on the second story opens onto the built-up roof of a contemporary, single-story, shed roof wing.

Interior Description:

The interior of 61-63 West Street has been drastically altered and retains little historic fabric. The original center-passage, single-pile plan of the building has basically been gutted into a free-flowing open space. The walls forming the center passage have been removed and replaced by square columns. The ceiling was dropped and fitted with modern lighting fixtures. The rooms to either side have furred out walls with modern crown molding, raised ceilings, and replacement windows and trim. A brick fireplace, located to the left of the entry, is raised above the current floor level and is the only remaining historic feature. The rear wing of the building consists of a series of contemporary offices, built out with drywall partitions, and carpeted. A narrow corridor connecting the front building to the rear wing has dropped acoustical tile ceilings above which are the remains of a pressed tin ceiling.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-709

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Significance dates	ca-1831-ca 1913	Architect	Unknown
Specific dates	ca 1831, ca. 1913	Builder	Unknown

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The building located at 63 West Street was originally constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century as a single-family dwelling. The property on which the building stands was originally the site of the Annapolis "Town Gates." The dwelling was converted into two commercial spaces by the latter part of the 19th century, signaling its demise as a residential structure. Extensively altered, the building was the focus of an urban renewal project in the 1970s, prompting it to be individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 as the "House by the Town Gates." The storefront was removed by the end of the 20th century, and the façade restored to its original configuration.

Site History

The property on which the building at 61-63 West Street now stands was originally a portion of the 256-acre tract patented by Richard Acton in 1658. By 1730, planter, merchant, and prominent landowner Phillip Hammond had obtained title to the property. When Hammond died in 1760, his holdings were devised among his six sons, Charles, John, Rezin, Denton, Matthias, and Philip. In 1768 and 1772, John Hammond gained the interests of his siblings to the estate. Hammond was responsible for having the fashionable Georgian style Acton Hall constructed circa 1775. Located at 1 Acton Place, the prominent dwelling is set just south of Franklin Street, overlooking Spa Creek.

The property also included the City Gates, located at the corner of Cathedral and West Streets. The gates, also referred to as the Town Gates, marked the western boundary of the city of Annapolis. The erection of the gates was part of the 1696 legislation that granted Governor Francis Nicholson Block 13, located just south of the State House. Known as the act for "keeping good rules and order," the law empowered the people to create a common and "that an handsome pair of gates be made at ye coming in of the towne, and two triangular houses built for ye rangers."³ The act stated that "the way from the gate to go directly to the top of ye hill without the towne, and to be ditched on each side and sett with quick setts or some such thing."⁴ Work on the gate house with "a gate and good lock and key" began in 1697. John Hammond and Edward Dorsey were allotted 8,000

³ Elihu S. Riley. *The Ancient City: A History of Annapolis, in Maryland 1649-1887*. (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1995), p. 64.

⁴ Riley, p. 64; also see Ridgely's Annals of Annapolis, p. 90.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-709

61-63 West Street, Annapolis
Continuation Sheet

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pounds of tobacco to have the jobs done.⁵

The property remained in the Hammond family until 1793, when William King, the brother-in-law of William Hammond sold lot 66 with improvements to Peter Casanave for 600 pounds. Lot 66 was triangular in shape, as noted on James Stoddert's 1719 *Plat of Annapolis*. It was bounded by Cathedral Avenue to the east, Calvert Street to the west, and abutted lot 65 to the south. West Street was located to the north, with only the tip of the triangular lot fronting this primary thoroughfare. Based on the shape of the lot and the approximately location of the town gates, it appears that the gates were located at the tip of the triangle along Sobieski Street, which once joined the intersection of Calvert, Cathedral, and West Streets.

Within a month, Peter Casanave began to subdivide lot 66 into four separate parcels. The property denoted as A in the "Lot History" prepared by Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, fronted West Street and ran eastward along Cathedral Street. The lots marked B, C, and D fronted Cathedral Street. Lots A-C extended southward and would have terminated at Sobieski Street.⁶

Building History

Within a matter of days, Casanave conveyed all four subdivided lots separately. Lot A, where the building now designated as 61-63 West Street stands, was purchased by Philip Schwarer (also seen as Schwer). It was sold on July 1, 1796 for 150 pounds currency. Ownership of the property in the first quarter of the 19th century is not clear. The individual National Register nomination form for this property, prepared by Calder Loth in 1972, indicates there were at least three separate owners in the 1820s. These include Thomas Anderson, John Miller, and Peter Shorter, the latter two being free African Americans. Although little is known about the owners, the tax assessments for 1831 indicate they all held property in Annapolis. Anderson held five improved lots, with a total value of \$4,250. Miller owned one unimproved lot, valued at \$300, and one improved lot, valued at \$800. Originally from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Shorter's heirs were charged \$300 for a single improved lot, which appears to have been the adjacent property at 65-67 West Street (AA-710).

In 1832, according to a subsequent deed of conveyance, Vachel Sevier (also seen as Seviere and Stevens) owned the property. Sevier also owned two improved lots and one unimproved lot, collectively valued at \$975 in 1831. Sevier was charged \$3,950 in 1845 and again in 1848 for four improved lots, in addition to three slaves and \$317 worth of furniture. Sevier's trustee, Alexander Randall, sold the property in March 1849 to Peter Saussar. The real property assessments indicate Saussar had no land holdings in 1848, just \$1,500 worth

⁵ Anthony D. Lindauer. *From Paths to Plats: the Development of Annapolis, 1651 to 1718*. (The Maryland State Archives and the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997), pp. 15-16.

⁶ Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969, p. 19.

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Inventory No. AA-709

61-63 West Street, Annapolis
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

of personal property. Born in 1800, Saussar maintained ownership of the property until his death in 1856. According to the 1860 real property assessments, the family inherited a dwelling on East Street and a dwelling on West Street. Previous work conducted by Traceries indicates the other dwelling for which the family was assessed was located at 92 East Street (AA-1814), a single-family wood frame dwelling erected between 1819 and 1831.

The date of construction for the brick dwelling at 61-63 West Street has not been positively determined. However, utilizing historic maps, deeds, and architectural features original to the structure, it has been concluded that the building dates from the second quarter of the 19th century. A 1812 deed of conveyance for the adjacent property at 65-67 West Street (AA-710) describes the property at 63 West Street as "where the town gate of the city formerly stood."⁷ This indicates the property was vacant by the second decade of the 19th century. Although the deeds of conveyance for this property are not clear during the period in which it appears to have been constructed, the tax assessments indicate that all of the suspected owners in the 1820s owned improved lots in Annapolis in 1831. Additionally, in 1845, the owner of 61-63 West Street, Vachel Sevier, was assessed for four improved lots. Furthermore, the Annapolis Corporation Minutes for 1831 through 1840 record a brick building stood at the intersection of West and Cathedral Streets. The present dwelling was recorded on the Coast and Geodetic Survey, a map produced in 1844. In addition, the building is noted on the *Harbor of Annapolis*, produced by George M. Bache and F.H. Gerdes in 1846, as well as Sachse's *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis* in 1858. Based on these documents and images, the building appears to have been constructed in circa 1831.

On October 27, 1880, trustee James Revell transferred ownership of the West Street property to Robert Vinton Clayton and Isabella B. Clayton, his second wife. Clayton's first wife, Elizabeth A. Sausser, was the daughter of Peter Sausser. The Claytons paid the Sausser heirs \$1,850 for the property and its brick dwelling. Robert Vinton Clayton, born 1829, was a clerk with the Court of Appeals from 1847 until his death in 1907. G.M. Hopkins' *Map of the City of Annapolis* listed R.V. Clayton as the owner of the property in 1878.

The census records show that Philip Clayton, the older brother of Robert Clayton, lived in the brick dwelling at 61-63 West Street. Born in 1812, Clayton was a bricklayer. He lived with his wife, Catharine, and son Ernest, who worked as a store clerk. In 1888, six years after the death of his brother, Robert Clayton sold the property to Harry E. Ellinghauser for \$3,400. Ellinghauser, a grocer from Germany, had been living above his store in the building then denoted as 44 West Street (later changed to 77 West Street). Ellinghauser was assessed in 1889 for a single lot at West and Cathedral Streets which was improved by one brick house (#37), jointly valued at \$3,765.

⁷ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 1 Folio 317.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-709

61-63 West Street, Annapolis
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

The *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* suggest that by 1891, the interior of the building had been divided into two separate commercial spaces with a single address. The eastern portion of the building was occupied by a saloon. The western portion of the building was vacant. Alterations to the structure by this time included a rear ell projecting from the eastern portion of the building and the construction of a wood frame exterior stair on the east wall. The 1897 maps show a dry goods store had moved into the west commercial space, with the saloon still in operation in the eastern space.

By the turn of the 20th century, as recorded in the 1900 census and 1903 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, the brick dwelling at 61-63 West Street was occupied James H. Vansant, who was born in 1843 and identified as an agent. Vansant must have lived in the residential space on the second floor of the building. As indicated on the 1903 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, the commercial spaces were individually designated as 61 and 63 West Street. The space at 61 West Street was used as a saloon with a poolroom in the ell, while 63 West Street was a grocery. Between 1908 and 1913, the first story of the building was significantly altered by the removal of the original openings and brick structure. To reflect the two commercial spaces within, the first story of the façade was reconstructed with projecting wood frame storefront. As seen from the historic photographs, the projecting storefront had three-sided windows with paneled frames. The sides of the storefront were framed with fluted Tuscan pilasters. A denticulate cornice ornamented the flat roof of the addition. This wood storefront was replaced in the middle part of the 20th century with a metal and glass storefront.

Because of the interior subdivision and the use of two building addresses, the domestic space on the second story was recorded as 61 West Street in the 1920 census. This determination was presumably based on the location of the exterior stair, constructed on the east wall of 61 West Street to provide the only access to the second story. The dwelling was occupied by Moses Catsef, a Russian immigrant who owned a livery stable.⁸

The city directory states 61 West Street was the Presto Lunch, and 63 West Street was a dry goods store in 1924. The directory for 1929 indicates the dry goods store was operated by Mrs. Mollie Applestine. An imposing addition was constructed on the side of the building between 1921 and 1930. This brick addition, located on the east side of the building, was connected to 61 West Street on the interior. It stood two stories in height with a flat roof. A two-story wood frame porch on the rear elevation united the entire structure.

Applestine's store was closed by the late 1940s, when the restaurant expanded into the space at 63 West Street. In October 1950, the heirs of Harry Ellinghauser received title to the rental property. By 1954, the restaurant, now the Presto Restaurant Hotel, had expanded to the second floor of the building with entertainment in the circa 1930 side addition. A one-story addition of concrete block was constructed on the rear of the building to house the kitchen facilities.

⁸ The spelling of Catsef's name is conjecture, as the 1920 census is difficult to read.

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61-63 West Street, Annapolis
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

As indicated by the city directory in 1961, Milton Henkel's Lobster and Steak House had replaced the Presto Restaurant. In 1967, the building was home to the Restaurant "63 West." It was during this period that the second story of the building, fronting West Street, was clad with metal louvers. The cladding provided the restaurant with the perfect platform from which to display signage. The "slipcover" treatment was typical of the period.

The interior space was divided again by 1969, when Dick Poole's Supper Club was noted in the directory as the occupant at 63 West Street, and 61 West Street was vacant. The immense signage for the supper club, however, suggested it occupied the entire building.

John Kallis and Nora Kallis received title to the property in the 1970s. Kallis, born in Yialousa, Cyprus about 1911, operated a café in the former dwelling at 61-63 West Street. Kallis sold the property in December 1972 to the Annapolis Urban Renewal Authority. The building at 61-63 West Street, and its additions, was part of an urban renewal renovation project of the early 1970s known as Town Center Renewal Project (MDR-43), which was adopted in 1970. One of the first activities undertaken by the authority was the razing of the side and rear additions, and the partial recreation of Sobieski Street as a pedestrian alley. The building was then returned to its original configuration on the exterior with a central entry flanked by two window openings.

In an attempt to protect the structure and its historic site, the building was listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The property was made available for sale by the urban renewal authority through sealed bids. It was expected to be purchased by Annapolis real estate developer Knut Aarsand and his partner David Shineman, who planned to use the building as rental property. The sale was not finalized; thus, in September 1976, the vacant building was sold for \$80,000 to the 63 Real Estate Association, represented by John W. Steffey.

Having incurred debts, the real estate association was forced to sell the property at 61-63 West Street. Benjamin Michaelson, Jr. was charged with this duty in June 1986. Michaelson appears to have purchased the building from the association on the same day it was transferred to him in a deed of trust. He maintained ownership/rights, utilizing it as rental property, until the 1990s. On November 3, 1993, the property was offered at public auction. It was purchased by the Annapolis Federal Savings and Loan Association, located at 140 Main Street. Because of a dispute between Michaelson and the 63 Real Estate Association, a substitute purchaser was ordered by the courts in 1994, thus, the Second GWR REFG, Inc. purchased the property on July 13, 1994. They conveyed it nine days later to John Critzos, II, and Arlene P. Critzos of Davidsonville. The building is presently vacant.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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61-63 West Street, Annapolis
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

Chain of Title

- 1760: Philip Hammond devised to six sons
Will Records Box H Folder 20
- 1768: Denton Hammond partial interest to John Hammond
Provincial Court Records
Liber BB 3 Folio 804
- 1772: Matthias and Rezin Hammond partial interest to John Hammond
Provincial Court Records
Liber IB 3 Folio 270
- 1784: John Hammond devised to son William Hammond
Anne Arundel County Will Records
Box H Folder 22
- 1785: William Hammond to brother-in-law William King
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber NH 2 Folio 334
- 1789: William King to William Hammond
Mortgage
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber NH 4 Folio 252
- 1792: William Hammond to William King
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber NH 6 Folio 237
- May 21, 1793: William King to Peter Casanave
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber JG 3 Folio 321
- July 1, 1793: Peter Casanave to Philip Schwarer
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber NH 7 Folio 402

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61-63 West Street, Annapolis
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

- 1820s: Ownership unclear (Thomas Anderson, Peter Shorter, and/or John Miller)
- 1832: Vachel Stevens owns
- March 22, 1849: Alexander Randall, Trustee for Vachel Stevens, to Peter Saussar
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber JHN 4 Folio 85
- October 27, 1880: James Revell, Trustee, to R. Vinton and Isabella Clayton
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber SH 27 Folio 18
- May 1, 1888: R. Vinton and Isabella Clayton to Harry L. Ellinghauser
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber SH 32 Folio 541
- February 10, 1921: Nicholas H. Green, Trustee, to Harry L. Ellinghauser
Equity 4473 (September 20, 1920)
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber WNW 36 Folio 295
- October 21, 1930: James N. Monroe, Trustee, to Harry L. and Elizabeth M. Ellinghauser
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber FSR 82 Folio 100
- October 20, 1950: Harry L. Ellinghauser devised to heirs
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber JHH 595 Folio 368
- December 8, 1972: John Kallis and Nora Kallis to Annapolis Urban Renewal Authority
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber 2548 Folio 407
- September 2, 1976: Annapolis Urban Renewal Authority to 63 Real Estate Association, in care of John W. Steffey, Sr.
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber 2890 Folio 479

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61-63 West Street, Annapolis
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

- June 30, 1986: 63 Real Estate Association, in care of John W. Steffey, Sr. to Benjamin Michaelson, Jr.
Deed of Sale
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber 4106 Folio 447
- June 30, 1986: 63 Real Estate Association, in care of John W. Steffey, Sr. to Benjamin Michaelson, Jr.
Deed of Trust
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber 4106 Folio 450
- July 13, 1994: Benjamin Michaelson, Jr. Trustee, to Second GWR REFG, Inc. of Virginia
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber 6713 Folio 407
- July 22, 1994: Second GWR REFG, Inc. of Virginia to John Critzos II and Arlene P. Critzos
Anne Arundel County Land Records
Liber 6722 Folio 303

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61-63 West Street, Annapolis
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)
Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
Modern Period (1930-present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
Commerce

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Town

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant

Known Design Source: Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

AA-709

Historic Annapolis Vertical Files, Unpublished report by Historic Annapolis, Inc. Research Staff, August 1971.
Gibbs, James. Memorandum to Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission, April 25, 2000, Department of Planning and Zoning, City of Annapolis.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of project area less than one acre
Acreege surveyed less than one acre
Quadrangle name Annapolis, MD Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The building at 61-63 West Street has been associated with Parcel 357, Grid 15 on Map 4Z since its construction in circa 1831.

11. Form Prepared by

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

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

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

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

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-709

61-63 West Street, Annapolis
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

Bibliography, continued

Lindauer, Anthony D. *From Paths to Plats: the Development of Annapolis, 1651 to 1718*. The Maryland State Archives and the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997.

Riley, Elihu S. *The Ancient City: A History of Annapolis, in Maryland 1649-1887*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1995.

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.

Warren, Marion E. and Mame Warren. *The Train's Done Been and Gone*. Annapolis, MD: M.E. Warren, 1976.



AA-709

63 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

1 OF 7



AA-709

63 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING, SOUTHWEST

2 OF 7



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63 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

3 OF 7



AA-709

63 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS

TRALERIES

2/00

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 7



AA-709

63 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2000

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING EAST

5 OF 7



AA - 709

63 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2000

MD SHPO

FIREPLACE, EAST ROOM

6 OF 7



AA-709

63 WEST STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2000

MD SHPO

REAR WING

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 709
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: Commercial
ORIGINAL USE: Tavern
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (x) Good () Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: Federal
DATE BUILT: c 1835

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 61-63 West
COMMON NAME: The Hair Cuttery
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: RES Map 30 Par 559
OWNER: Sixty Three West St. Assn.
ADDRESS: 63 West St Annapolis, MD 21401
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (x) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Nat. Reg. () Local (x) State () 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 (x) Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
 Bonding Pattern: 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 () Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (x) Chimneys (x) Sheds () Ells (x)
 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: 2½
 Number of Bays: 5 x 2
 Approximate Dimensions: 38 x 60 + Rear 35 x 40
 Entrance Location: Centered

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-709

Three gabled dormers with returns and original 6/6 sash; interior chimneys at both end walls with simple one course caps; second floor has five 6/6 windows (sash probably original) splayed brick arches; first floor recently c 1976 to conjectured original appearance, with two 9/6 windows at either side of a transom lit entrance.

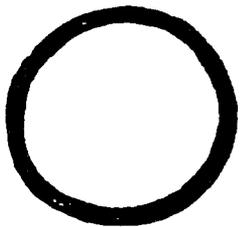
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Good example of restored Federal townhouse, built on the site of the city gate. National Register painted brick :

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

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY TOWN Annapolis VICINITY STREET NO. 63 West ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE resid. or commercial PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE Restaurant "63 West" WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick NO. OF STORIES 2 & dormer attic	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
	2. NAME DATE OR PERIOD c.1787 or earlier STYLE Late Geo. - early Republic ARCHITECT BUILDER
	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

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

63 West, probably one of the earliest bldg.s in the West St. area, is now masked by a first floor restaurant and a louvered-sun-baffle affair for advertising on the second. Third floor has 3 dormers of odd construction... (pediment doesn't meet or project beyond the sash as is common). Appearance of dormers otherwise fits house. House sits not exactly on lot (fits older street pattern?) There are two end chimneys and sidewall reveals $\frac{1}{2}$ window with splayed lintel. Metal roof. Even distinguished, 63 West shows distinguished form - probably once a very fine home. Important location and situation - good condition though dormer sash needs paint.

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

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE



Good



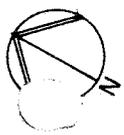
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

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

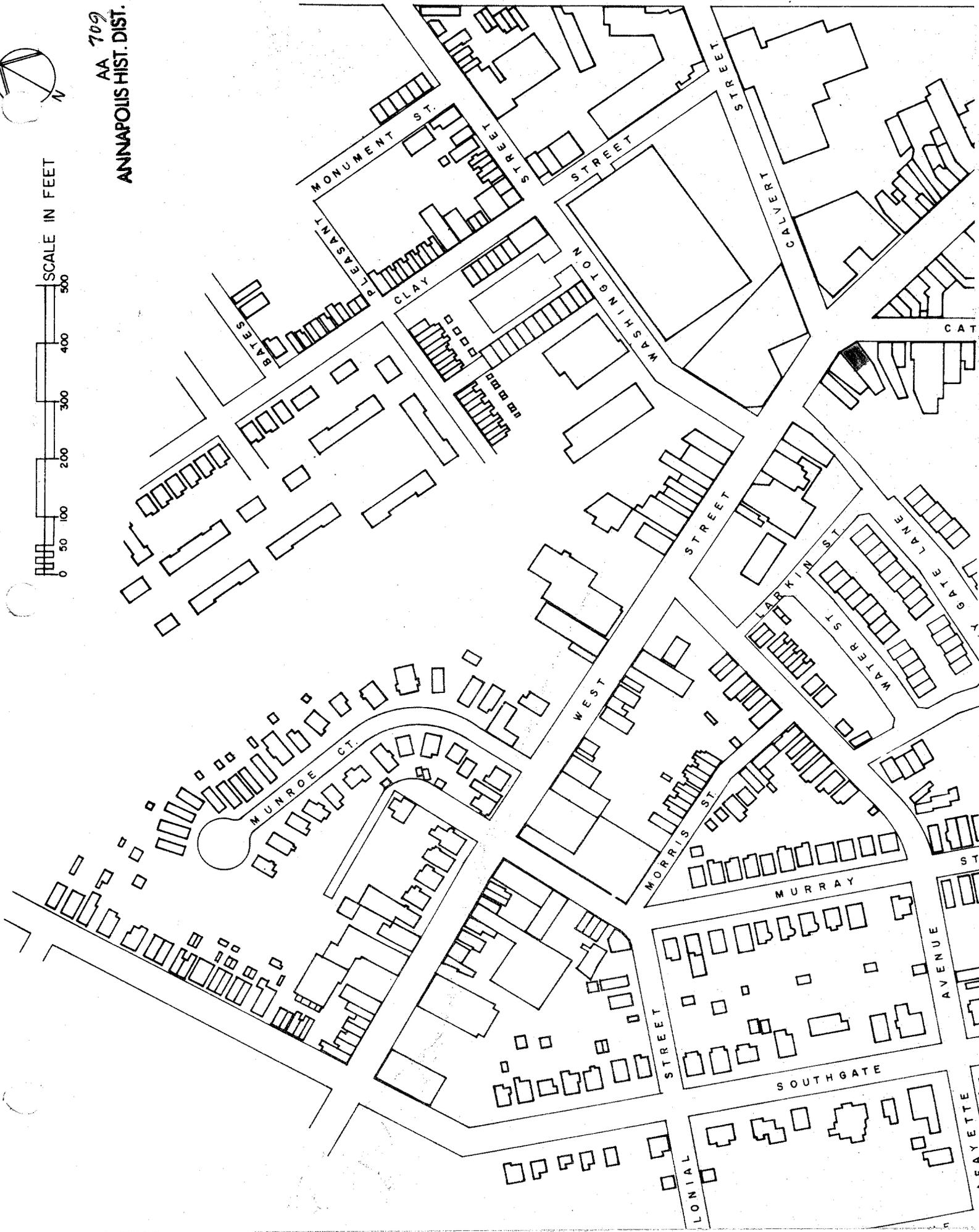
9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
William D. Morgan
Columbia University, N.Y., N.Y.

 DATE OF RECORD **June 16, 1967**



AA 709
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

NORTHWEST STR





The Hair Cuttery ✂

KS

House By the "Town Gates"

61-63 West

AA 709

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

m Elevation/camera facing 4

N 25



The Hair Cuttery 

THE HAIR CUTTERY

61-63 West

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright

July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

nw Elevation/camera facing 2

AA 709

J1 18