CAPSULE SUMMARY
Peggy Stewart House (AA-724)
207 Hanover Street

The Georgian-style dwelling at 207 Hanover Street was constructed in the period between 1761 and 1764 for Thomas Rutland as rental property. During the latter part of the 18th century, the dwelling was owned by such prominent statesmen as Thomas Stone (signer of the Declaration of Independence) and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (signer of the 1787 Constitution). In 1772, the property was owned and occupied by merchant Anthony Stewart, owner of the ill-fated Peggy Stewart, which was burned after Stewart paid duty on cargo arriving from England that included taxable tea. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the dwelling was owned by renowned Annapolitans Charles S. Welch, Georgiana Bailliere, and Judge Ridgely P. Melvin. In 1973, the Peggy Stewart House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and recognized as a National Historic Landmark for its thematic representation of the American Revolution and its politics.

Originally, the house was a two-story brick structure covered with a gable with slab brick end chimneys typical of the period in Annapolis. In 1896-1897, the gable roof was replaced by the present hipped roof, a balustrade was added at the ridge, gabled dormers constructed, and the chimneys were rebuilt to conform with the changed roofline. As it stands today, the house is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay-wide brick structure set upon a stone and brick foundation and covered with a hipped roof. The front and rear walls are laid in header bond, while the end walls feature English bond. A watertable is found on all elevations of the house, while a three-brick-wide stringcourse extends across just the front and rear walls. The windows feature gauged flat and segmental-arched openings.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Inventory No. AA-724
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. Name of Property

historic name The Peggy Stewart House; The Thomas Rutland House
common/other name

2. Location

street & number 207 Hanover Street not for publication
city or town Annapolis vicinity state Maryland code MD
county Anne Arundel code 003 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	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	3	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?
Yes X Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District; The Peggy Stewart House
No

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling
EDUCATION	Education-Related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Brick: Header and Flemish Bond
roof Hipped: Wood Shingles
walls Brick: Header Bond; English Bond; Six-Course American Bond
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)

_X_ 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.

____ 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.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance 1761-1948

Significant Dates 1761-1764
1774
1891-1897

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Thomas Stone
Anthony Stewart

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

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.)

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

Archives of Maryland, XXXVIII, "Act for Keeping Good Rules and Orders," 1696.

Historic American Building Survey, "Thomas Rutland House (Peggy Stewart House)," HABS MD 2-ANNA-15, MD-278.

The Maryland Gazette, March 15, 1798 and February 9, 1837.

McIntire, Robert Harry. Annapolis Maryland Families. Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.

Miller, Marcia M. and Orlando Ridout V, editors. Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide. Crownsville, MD: The Vernacular Architectural Forum and the Maryland Historical Trust Press, 1998.

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

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

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

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

Maps and Drawings

Magnus, Charles. Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, 1864, Reproduced 1967.

Sachse, Edward. Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, circa 1858. Maryland Hall of Records, MdHR G 1213-349.

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17420 Square Feet

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

The property designated as 207 Hanover Street is located on Parcel 1383 as shown on Grid 11, Map 4 in the City of Annapolis.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building has been historically associated with this property since its construction in 1761-1764.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title L. Trieschmann & K. Williams, Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date February 2, 1998
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

12. Property Owner

name Donald R. and Elaine Zuchelli
street & number 207 Hanover Street telephone
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

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The Peggy Stewart House, located at 207 Hanover Street on the northeast side of the street, was built between 1761 and 1764 and significantly altered during a late 19th century remodeling. Originally, the house was a two-story brick structure covered with a gable with slab brick end chimneys typical of the period in Annapolis. In 1896-1897, then-owner Thomas Gaither replaced the gable roof with the present hipped roof, added a full balustrade at the ridge along with gabled dormers, and rebuilt the chimneys to conform with the changed roofline.

As it stands today, the Peggy Stewart House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay-wide brick structure set upon a stone and brick foundation and covered with a hipped roof. The front and rear walls are laid in header bond, while the end walls feature English bond. A watertable is found on all elevations of the house, while a three-brick-wide stringcourse extends across just the front and rear walls. The windows feature gauged flat and segmental-arched openings.

A two-story brick ell, laid in six-course American bond, was added to the rear elevation between 1891 and 1897. The rear ell replaced a one-story ell that was documented by historic maps to have stood on the site by 1885. A modern one-story addition (post 1954), located between the ell and the main block of the house, occupies the same site as a one-story addition that stood in 1885. Despite these additions, the house still retains some classic 18th-century Annapolis architectural details, such as the header bond brickwork and rubble stone in the foundation with galetting in the mortar joints. Similarly, the interior was completely redone during the 1896-1897 remodeling, as well as during subsequent periods of alterations, but does, however, still retains its central-passage plan.

The facade (northeast elevation) facing Hanover Street is laid in all header bond brick and is divided into five equal bays. Based upon the use of modern nails and the clean profile of the muntins, it has been determined that all of the window sash of the facade are not original.

The first story consists of a central entry and its corresponding restored entry porch flanked by two 9/9 windows with segmental-arched, gauged brick lintels and stone sills. The open pedimented entry porch is a product of an early 20th century restorations, reconstructed with the aid of historic photographs and physical evidence. The porch is reached by a flight of wood steps, set upon

brick piers.[1] It has narrow Tuscan columns and pilasters supporting the vaulted roof and a square baluster railing spanning the bays between the porch columns and wall pilasters. The eight-paneled wood entry door on the facade is set deep into the brick walls of the house. The opening has a four-light transom and is surrounded with molded trim, mitred at the edges.

A three-brick-wide beltcourse separates the first and second stories. The beltcourse is interrupted at the center by the pedimented porch roof, but then extends continuously to the edges of the facade. The second story consists of five symmetrical 12/12 windows with soldier-course brick lintels and stone sills. The central window is smaller than the others, but occupies a similar-sized opening with a stone sill on level with the others.

Above the second story is a wide, unadorned frieze and wide eaves supporting the hipped roof, clad with asphalt shingles. The front slope of the roof features two wide 6/6 pedimented dormer windows that were added during the 1896-1897 remodeling.

Below the first story windows is a molded brick watertable separating the first story from the raised foundation. The foundation is laid randomly with stretcher and all-header-courses of brick and with rubble stones interspersed. The rubble stones are neatly laid with galetting in the mortar joints. On this front wall, the basement has two three-light windows to either side of the central entry. These openings have segmental-arched lintels, composed of brick laid in a rowlock-course. Next to the entry porch steps, partially embedded in the brick sidewalk, is a half-rounded stone ball with a metal rod on center historically used to tether horses.

The northwest elevation, including the main block and rear ell of the house, faces a brick-lined and gravel driveway set between 207 and 209 Hanover Street. At this elevation, the main block of the house is laid in English bond with Queen closers. It is three bays deep and reads as a central projecting pavilion, articulated by an enclosed gable flanked by end bays. The central pavilion is formed by the original brick chimney stack, which was widened when the

[1] A double-story entry porch, probably built during the 1896-1897 remodeling, sheltered a central entry with a fanlight and small, flanking windows. Ghosting of this alteration is visible on the facade of the building.

hipped roof was added and thus, created a more prominent projecting central bay. This alteration to the end chimney is clearly marked by the all-stretcher bricks seen above the roofline. The central pavilion is pierced by a single 9/9 window on the first story and a 12/12 window in the second story. Finished with segmental-arched brick lintels, both openings are set off-center because of their location next to the chimney stack and its flues. Altered brickwork under the first story window in the pavilion indicates some changes or major repair took place. The projecting gable is fully enclosed and offers a round opening on center with four keystones articulating the cardinal points.

The front and rear bays to either side of the central pavilion similarly have a 9/9 window in the first story and a smaller 12/12 window in the second story, each with segmental-arched brick lintels. Based upon the modern nails and clean profile, it appears that all of the wood sash and stone sills are not original.

The southeast elevation, facing 203-205 Hanover Street, is brick laid in English bond with Queen closers and is similarly divided into a central projecting bay and end wings formed by widening the end chimney stack. Symmetrically mimicking the northwest elevation, the southeast elevation has 9/9 windows on the first story and 12/12 windows on the second story. The foundation on this side wall features a greater use of rubble stone, some with galetting, than seen on the other elevations.

The southwest elevation of the main block of the house is predominately obscured by the two-story rear ell which spans two bays of the five-bay-wide house and by a one-story modern shed roof addition. However, both stories of the fully exposed bay towards the northwest elevation of the house reveal that the rear elevation was laid in header bond. This elevation similarly offered single windows on both stories with larger 9/9 windows on the first story and smaller 12/12 windows on the second story. The other aspect of the main block of the house which remains exposed is located on the second story towards the southeast end of the dwelling. Here, there are three openings, including one 1/1 window (opening is not original) and two 12/1 windows (original openings, but replacement sash). A shed-roof addition, clad with wood shingles, sits atop the central section of the hipped roof over the main block of the house.

The two-story rear ell is constructed of brick, laid in a six-course American bond and is covered with a gable roof. The ell is

three-bays deep, but does not consist of symmetrically aligned openings. The first story has three principal windows with segmental-arched, gauged brick lintels. The front bay has a narrow 6/6 window (sash have a 2 x 3 arrangement, rather than the traditional 3 x 2 arrangement of panes) and the second and third bays have 9/9 windows. An oval, plateglass window occupies the space between the first and second bays of the ell. The second story has a narrow 6/6 window identical to the one on the first story below and a 9/9 window between the second and third bays. The second story windows extend to the frieze board of the cornice line, which in turn acts as their lintel. A wide, pedimented dormer is located on center of the gable roof.

The southwest end wall of the rear ell is two bays wide with a half-hipped porch extension located on the first story. The second story has two 9/1 windows above the porch.

The single-story, flat-roofed addition is modern with large, plate glass windows forming its southwest wall. A band of single-light transoms span the plateglass windows. This addition was constructed post 1954.

The rear yard of the Peggy Stewart House is deep and includes a small, formal garden directly behind the house. An inground pool, forming the southwestern edge of the gardens, was infilled in the middle part of the 20th century to serve as landscaped gardens. Three non-historic multi-car garages, reached via the driveway, are located at the rear of the property. Two of these garages are open on the northeast elevation. The structures have gabled roofs supported by concrete block end walls and metal columns. The third garage is enclosed, large enough to house two cars. It is a concrete block structure with a gable roof, located directly behind the Peggy Stewart House.

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INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the Peggy Stewart House has undergone extensive alterations and remodeling in both the 19th and 20th centuries, and save for the original central-passage plan, little else of the original interior survives intact. The interior is organized around the central passage with two rooms (a front parlor and rear dining room) located to the northwest and a full-width living room occupying the southeast side of the house.

The central passage is a wide stair hall with the straight-flight stair located against the southeast side wall. The hall extends the full depth of the main block of the house and leads via door openings in the original exterior wall of the house into the kitchen ell (1891-1897) and the modern, one-story sunroom addition.

The stair, built during the 1896-1897 remodeling, has delicately detailed turned balusters (three per tread) which taper as they go up. On each tread, the three balusters are set upon plinth blocks which increase in size as they ascend the stair. They terminate in a volute, on the first tread of the stair, with a narrow, but robust newel post on the inside center of the volute. All of the trim within the passage, including the chair rail, the cornice and the acorn pendants on the stair, are modern alterations.

The living room is a long, rectangular space with a fireplace located in the front part of the room between the first and second window bays of the three-bay-deep wall surface. The large, Adamesque fireplace mantel is not original to the house, but may be historic. The crown molding and chair rail are modern additions. Based on the plan of the room and physical evidence, it appears that this space was historically two rooms, mirroring the configuration of the parlors to the north.

In the northeastern corner of the first floor, the front parlor occupies two bays of the three-bayed wall surface and features a fireplace on center of the end wall. The rear dining room, located directly behind the front parlor to the west, features a fireplace on the original rear wall of the house. This fireplace was added during the 1896-1897 remodeling and features a crosetted surround topped by a torus molding and projecting mantel shelf, trimmed with delicate moldings.

The second and half stories of the house have been completely altered, leaving virtually nothing of the original house intact.

One exception is the mantel in a second story bedroom, which based upon its wide, plain frieze board with a recessed panel, may date from the original period of construction. A service stair, located between the main block of the house and the rear ell, is similar in detail to the main stair, clearly ascertaining their 1896-1897 date of construction.

The basement of the main block of the house reveals the original foundation walls, and an original, segmental-arched brick chimney. Portions of the original rear wall of the house, constructed of solid stone, was removed between 1891 and 1897 when the rear ell was added. The brick chimney is located towards the front of the house and features a wide, segmental-arched opening (utilized for cooking) with a double row of rowlock brick courses forming the lintel.

An odd feature of the basement is the large stone buttresses, a feature created by the removal of an interior wall that ran north to south, dividing the rear rooms of the main block. These thick buttresses are angled in a way that makes one question whether they did not pre-exist the 1761-1764 house on the site, possibly as an original foundation wall. A 1835 advertisement for the property noted that the dwelling contained a "dry cellar," which could also account for the location and thickness of the buttresses.

The Georgian-style dwelling at 207 Hanover Street was constructed in the period between 1761 and 1764 for Thomas Rutland as rental property. During the latter part of the 18th century, the dwelling was owned by such prominent statesmen as Thomas Stone (signer of the Declaration of Independence) and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (signer of the 1787 Constitution). In 1772, the property was owned and occupied by merchant Anthony Stewart, owner of the ill-fated Peggy Stewart, which was burned after Stewart paid duty on cargo arriving from England that included taxable tea. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the dwelling was owned by renowned Annapolitans Charles S. Welch, Georgiana Bailliere, and Judge Ridgely P. Melvin. In 1973, the Peggy Stewart House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and recognized as a National Historic Landmark for its thematic representation of the American Revolution and its politics.

PROPERTY HISTORY

The property on which the building at 207 Hanover Street is sited was historically owned by Captain Thomas Gassaway (1684-1739), who started his career as a storekeeper for Perkins, Buchanan, & Brown. A prominent Annapolitan born into a small planter family, Gassaway held the public offices of Commissioner in the Loan Office, Clerk in the Auditor's Office, and Register of Wills for Anne Arundel County.

At the time of his death in 1739, Gassaway owned only a portion of Parcel 25. The parcel, bounded by King George Street, Maryland Avenue, Hanover Street, and Governor Street, was divided into twenty equally sized lots denoted A through W. The Gassaway heirs retained ownership of six of the lots (B, H, I, G, L, and M) until the 1760s and 1770s. Now designated as 203-207 Hanover Street, Lot I was the first of the Gassaway tracts to be sold. The unimproved lot was bought for L30 in 1761 by Thomas Rutland, who, in 1760, had purchased Lot A, where the Colonel McLane Tilton House at 9 Maryland Avenue (AA-621) now stands.

BUILDING HISTORY

Born in the early part of the 18th century, Thomas Rutland was a prominent Annapolis merchant and planter, who was also known as the builder of the Willing Tom, the only known ship to have been built

in Annapolis during the Revolutionary War.[2] Known for living slightly beyond his means, Rutland began to erect the imposing dwelling at 9 Maryland Avenue as early as 1760 with construction of the equally impressive Peggy Stewart House at 207 Hanover Street commencing the following year in 1761. By the early part of the 1780s, Rutland was also responsible for the construction of another of Annapolis' major townhouses at 142-144 Prince George Street (AA-653).

Based on historic photographs and physical evidence, the dwelling at 207 Hanover Street was originally two-and-a-half-stories in height. It was constructed of brick, laid on the facade and rear elevation in header bond, and on the side elevations in English bond. The structure, set upon a brick and stone foundation, was five bays wide (measuring approximately 40 feet by 32 feet). The front entry opening was covered by a front gable portico. The elongated window openings, topped by segmentally arched brick lintels, have 9/9 sash on the first story and 9/6 sash on the second story. The side gable roof was marked by a boxed wood cornice and exterior end brick, slab chimneys. Interestingly, the Sachse Bird's Eye View of Annapolis, circa 1858, depicts a single exterior end chimney on only the southwest elevation.[3]

The imposing Georgian dwelling at 207 Hanover Street was leased for seven years soon after its completion in 1764 to William Thomas. In January 1772, the property which now partially extended to King George Street was conveyed for L810 to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (1723-1790). By the summer of 1772, Jenifer was in possession of Lots B, H, D, I, G, L, and M, thus, reuniting the lots originally owned by Gassaway in 1739. Jenifer was one of the most important individuals in the influential Province of Maryland prior to the Revolutionary War and, in the later events leading to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He first served on the Provincial Council under Sir Robert Eden, the last colonial

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[2] Edward Papenfuse, In Pursuit of Profit, The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805. (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 16.

[3] This description is primarily based on the circa 1858 Sachse Bird's Eye View of Annapolis and the H. Schaefer 1887 photograph of the dwelling, depicted on page 23 in Edward Papenfuse's In Pursuit of Profit. This image is also archived at the Historic Annapolis Foundation with a note from the photographer that documents the date it was taken.

governor of Maryland. Later, Jenifer was appointed president of the Council of Safety, president of the first Maryland Senate, and Intendant of the Revenue for the new state government. On May 25, 1787, Jenifer was one of five Maryland delegates representing twelve states to sign the Constitution of the United States in Philadelphia, PA. Jenifer, however, appears never to have resided in the Hanover Street property, selling Lots B, H, and I within months to local merchant and importer, Anthony Stewart for L1200.

A loyalist with residences in London and Annapolis, Stewart was owner of the Peggy Stewart, a ship arriving from England loaded with taxable tea in the fall of 1774. The Non-Importation Act had been signed in Maryland, and the Sons of Liberty rioted in front of Stewart's house in protest after he had paid duty on the cargo. Rioters threatened to burn Stewart in effigy, to burn his warehouses, and to destroy his business. Stewart claimed that he knew nothing of the tea shipment, that it was included without his knowledge by his London agents, and that he had paid the duty on the entire cargo so that several ailing sailors could disembark to receive treatment. Stewart also stated that he was not a Tory. Mathias Hammond was able to gain control of the crowd, effecting a compromise that called for the Peggy Stewart to be run aground and burned on Windmill Point at what was then the end of Hanover Street.

Believing his future destroyed, Anthony Stewart left Annapolis for Nova Scotia. His wife and children remained, eventually defaulting on the mortgage and transferring the Hanover Street property back to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer in 1779. In May 1783, Thomas Stone of Charles County became the owner and occupant of the grand house. The property held by Stone include Lots B, I, G, H, L, and M of Parcel 25.

Thomas Stone (1743-1787), one of the four signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland, initially declined a nomination to serve in Congress because of his wife's poor health. He did serve, however, in the Maryland Senate in Annapolis prior to actually traveling to join the Congress in preparation of the Philadelphia Convention in 1786. Trained as a lawyer, Stone resided with his family in the Georgian house at 207 Hanover Street until his death on October 5, 1787, at which time title passed to his heirs. The family attempted to sell the property, which was advertised in the Maryland Gazette in January 1788. Unable to sell the property, John H. Stone was charged in 1798 by the Federal Direct Tax with a two-story brick house (40'x32'), frame stable and

coach house (20'x16'), and a brick smokehouse (14'x12') on one acre of land, collectively valued at $1,000.[4] The tax documents that a [Mr.] Darby was the tenant occupying the main dwelling. The property continued to be advertised in the local newspapers, now with General J.H. Stone listed as the occupant.[5]

Executors of the estate, M.J. Stone and G.R. Brown, eventually conveyed the vast property in 1801 to Thomas Harwood. The sale, which included the main dwelling, Lots B, I, and H, was confirmed by Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer that same year. Harwood (1743-1804) was the first Treasurer of the Western Shore under the Council of Safety and served as Continental Receiver General for Maryland under the Articles of the Confederation. Harwood died within three years of purchasing the Peggy Stewart House, as it is now known, and the property was inherited by his son, General Richard Harwood (about 1774-1835). General Harwood and his wife, Sarah Callahan (the granddaughter of architect William Buckland) resided in the grand dwelling at 207 Hanover Street for over thirty years.

Two years after the death of Harwood in 1835, the property was offered for sale in the Maryland Gazette as having "...twelve spacious rooms, eight with fireplaces, dry cellars, newly paved five acres of grounds, a carriage house, smoke house, dairy, wash houses, an excellent pump, a garden planted with choice fruit and shrubbery, all in excellent repair."[6]

Despite being offered for sale in the 1830s, the property remained in the hands of the Harwood family until 1864. Alexander Randall and Joseph H. Nichols were appointed trustees by the Chancellor to sell the real estate of General Richard Harwood of Thomas to Robert Welch of Ben, who resided on Main Street. The vast property, which stretched from Hanover Street to King George Street, was then immediately reconveyed by Robert Welch to his son, Charles S. Welch for $4,000 in 1864.

Residing in the prominent Georgian house at 207 Hanover Street, Charles Sellman Welch was an alderman and Judge of the Orphans Court for Anne Arundel County. By the late 1860s, Welch and his wife, Ann Rebecca Welch, began to subdivided and individually

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[4] Federal Direct Tax, Folio 16.
[5] The Maryland Gazette, March 15, 1798.
[6] The Maryland Gazette, February 9, 1837.

convey portions of the property fronting on Hanover Street. Having conveyed all of the subdivided parcels to the southeast of the Peggy Stewart House in the 1860s, Welch began to sell the lots to the northwest of his dwelling in the latter part of the 1870s.

The census records for 1880 list Charles S. Welch, a retired farmer, as living in the dwelling on Hanover Street. Listed with Welch are his wife Ann R., who ran a boarding house; son Robert, who was a Justice of the Peace; son William, a printer; son Burton, a college student; son Cleveland, unemployed; and Aunt L. Dishall. The census also noted the family of boarder Asa Wicker, a lieutenant in the United States Navy originally from New Hampshire; boarder James R. Tilton, who was stricken with rheumatism and unable to work; and a twenty year old female servant.

In January 1896, Welch sold the property to Thomas H. and Sophia B. Gaither, who had purposefully purchased the dwelling for their daughter, Georgiana Bailliere. A veteran of the Civil War from Baltimore, Gaither purchased the Peggy Stewart House as a wedding present for Georgianna and her husband, James Lawrence Bailliere. Bailliere, born in Orange, NJ, was the Collector of the Port.

Between 1891 and 1897, as seen on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the one-story wood frame ell, which partially enveloped the western corner of the main block, was removed. It is place was a two-story brick ell that was more rectangular in form than the former ell. Additionally, a one-story wood frame porch was constructed on the rear elevation of the ell. A second one-story wood frame porch was erected on the exposed elevation of the main block. On the facade of the building, a two-story wood frame porch was constructed on the central entry bay. This portico, razed by 1903, replaced a one-story porch that had been removed decades earlier.

At the turn of the 20th century, the imposing side gable roof was replaced by a hipped roof. This alteration has been documented with the use of historic maps, tax assessments, deed, and physical evidence to have occurred between 1896 and 1897 under the ownership of Gaither. Consequently, the exterior end slab chimneys were reconstructed to conform to the new roof line and the balustrade (widow's or Captain's walk) was added.[7] The property, following

[7] The projecting pavilion formed by the brick chimney breasts on the side elevations were not noted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps until 1921.

the alterations to the main dwelling, was assessed in 1904 for $8,200. The assessment of the barn and brick dwelling jointly valued $6,400. Previously, Welch has been assessed for a single brick dwelling, valued in 1889 at $3,000. While the value of property had increased between the assessments of 1889 and 1904, it should be noted that the appraisal for the main dwelling had doubled from $3,000 to $6,000, perhaps in reflection of the major alterations.

The 1900 census lists Bailliere, his wife, and two sons as living in the Annapolis dwelling on Hanover Street free of mortgage. With the death of James Bailliere in February 1917, Georgianna Bailliere moved to Baltimore to be near her family. The occupants of the Peggy Stewart House between 1917 and 1928 are unclear, as the 1920 census does not list 207 Hanover Street. In 1928-1929, the city directory notes that Mary R. Magruder was occupying the dwelling. Mary Randall Magruder, born about 1868, was the unmarried daughter of Chief Judge Daniel Randall Magruder of the Circuit Court and Rosalie Eugenia Stuart Webster.

By 1933, Georgianna Bailliere had sold the rental property to Ridgely P. Melvin. The deed specifically noted the property as "...bounded on the east by the property of George Heath and on the west by the property of Professor E.H. Roget...[improved by a] large colonial brick dwelling house known as the Peggy Stewart House."[8] Heath, the inventor of the tumble gates and patent locks used in the construction of the Erie Canal, erected 201 Hanover Street between 1869 and 1876. The parcel to the west that is now designated as 209-211 Hanover Street (AA-1104, AA-2187) was purchased by Professor Edward A. Roget and his wife, Eugenia A. Roget in May 1876. Born in France about 1801, Roget was a French professor at the United States Naval Academy by 1850. Historic maps indicate that Roget did not improve the Hanover Street property, which contained just two wood frame sheds in 1877.

Ridgely Prentiss Melvin (1881-1945) was a graduate of St. John's College (1899) and the University of Maryland Law School (1902). Melvin worked as the editor and publisher of the Maryland Gazette and the Evening Capital. He also served as the city attorney from 1907 to 1915, county attorney from 1915 to 1925, and associate judge in the Circuit Court from 1938 before becoming chief judge in 1942 to 1945. Melvin transferred title of the Peggy Stewart House

[8] Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber FSR107/Folio226.

to his wife, Augusta Burwell Melvin, in February 1944. The Honorable Ridgely Melvin died just under two years later in December 1945.

In December 1949, upon the death of Augusta B. Melvin, the Peggy Stewart House and its surrounding property was bequeathed to Elizabeth, Augusta M., John, Ridgely Jr., and Mary Melvin. It was during this transitional period that the house was leased to the Anne Arundel Board of Education. Following only minor interior alterations, the building was utilized as office space for the board and the County Superintendent of Schools.

On April 29, 1950, the Melvin heirs jointly conveyed the property on Hanover Street to J. Pierre Bernard. Jean Pierre Bernard, the son of George Richard and Jeanne (Wogan) Bernard, was born in New Orleans in 1901. Bernard attended the United States Naval Academy, graduating with the class of 1923. He served as commander of the U.S. Naval Reserve and as president, then chairman, of the Annapolis Bank & Trust.

Bernard initially continued to lease the Peggy Stewart House to the Anne Arundel Board of Education, while purchasing adjacent lots to increase his landholdings within Parcel 25. In February 1957, he purchased two lots of ground, totalling 4265.63 square feet, from Sara Longacre Terry, the widow of Nathaniel Terry. This property divided the lots of Schoff and Welch along the alley and extended back into Lot B. In April 1965, Bernard again increased his landholdings to include the property at 209 Hanover Street (AA-1104). The rectangular parcel, which had been conveyed in 1876 by Charles Welch, historically was associated with the Peggy Stewart House. It was improved by Peter Schoff, who had twin single-family dwellings erected in 1879.

Documented in the city directory, Bernard and his family occupied the Peggy Stewart House in the early 1950s. The single-family dwelling at 209 Hanover Street was leased in 1954 to Howard Hayman and, in 1967, to Mitchell A. Kapland. The modest late-19th century brick dwelling at 209 Hanover Street was renovated by 1974 to serve as two separate apartments, designated as 209A and 209B. The first and second floors were 209A, occupied by Kapland, while the basement level of 209B that fronted the street was leased to K. Fisher in 1974.

During the ownership of Bernard, in 1964 and again in 1984, the historically and architecturally significant Peggy Stewart House

was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS, MD-278). In 1973, the Peggy Stewart House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its association with the burning of Anthony Stewart's ship, Peggy Stewart, as well as for its architectural significance as a mid- to late 18th century Georgian house. Furthermore, the dwelling was recognized as a National Historic Landmark for its thematic representation of politics and diplomacy (1763-1783) during the American Revolution.

Bernard and his family sold both 207 and 209 Hanover Street jointly in January 1989 to Donald R. and Elaine Zuchelli. Retaining the Peggy Stewart House, the Zuchellis sold 209 Hanover Street in 1997. The Zuchellis, although offering the dwelling for sale, continue to reside in the Peggy Stewart House.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-724

The Peggy Stewart House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

==========

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)
Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)
Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
Modern Period (1930-present)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
Government/Law
Social, Education, and Cultural

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
EDUCATION/Education-Related

Known Design Source: Unknown

Chain of Title for 207 Hanover Street:

1761:	Thomas Gassaway to Thomas Rutland Provincial Court Records Liber BB 2 Folio 438
1764:	Thomas Rutland leased to William Thomas
January 1772:	Thomas Rutland to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer Provincial Court Records Liber IB 3 Folio 287
1772:	Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer to Anthony Stewart Provincial Court Records Liber DD 5 Folio 335
1779:	Stewart to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 1 Folio 85
May 30, 1783:	Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer to Thomas Stone Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 11 Folio 295
October 1787:	Thomas Stone died; property ordered to be sold by executors M.J. Stone and G.R. Brown Will Records of Charles County Liber AH 9 Folio 459
1801:	J.M. and Margaret Daniel and T. and Mildred Daniel to Thomas Harwood Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 11 Folio 348
June 16, 1853:	Alexander Randall and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esquire, as Trustees for the estate of General Richard Harwood to Robert Welch of Ben Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG 2 Folio 604

June 14, 1864:	Robert Welch of Ben to son Charles Welch Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG 12 Folio 337
January 13, 1896:	Charles S. Welch to Thomas and Sophia B. Gaither for daughter, Georgianna Bailliere Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 1 Folio 44
January 3, 1933:	Georgianna Bailliere, widow, to Ridgely P. Melvin Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber FSR 107 Folio 226
February 23, 1944:	Augusta and Ridgely Melvin to Laura R. Jickling, Trustee Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHH 309 Folio 458
February 23, 1944:	Laura R. Jickling, Trustee, to Augusta B. Melvin Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHH 309 Folio 459
December 9, 1949:	Last Will and Testament of Augusta B. Melvin to children, Elizabeth, Augusta M., John, Ridgely, Jr., and Mary
1949:	Melvin Heirs leased to Anne Arundel Board of Education
April 29, 1950:	Augusta M. and Theodore A. Torgerson, Mary M. and Garnett Y. Clark, Elizabeth M. and Donald H. Patterson, John B. and Mary Melvin, Ridgely P. and Mary M. Melvin, Jr. to J. Pierre Bernard 207 Hanover Street Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHH 568 Folio 200
1952:	J. Pierre Bernard leased to Anne Arundel Board of Education

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-724

The Peggy Stewart House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

==========

August 2, 1961: J. Pierre Bernard to Noah A. Hillman, Trustee
Includes 207 Hanover Street and Parcels 1/2
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 1505 Folio 478

August 2, 1961: Noah A. Hillman, Trustee, to J. Pierre and Sibyl M. Bernard
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 1505 Folio 481
Liber 1505 Folio 482

January 25, 1989: J. Pierre Bernard and Sibyl M. Bernard to Donald R. and Elaine Zuchelli
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 4777 Folio 892

==========

ALLEY

January 13, 1896:	Property and alley vested to Georgianna M. Bailliere Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 1 Folio 44
November 12, 1945:	Georgianna M. Bailliere devised to sons, Lawrence M. and Thomas H.G. Bailliere
October 21, 1964:	Lawrence M. Bailliere devised to wife, Violet H. Bailliere
March 30, 1973:	Last Will and Testament of Thomas H.G. Bailliere appointed son Thomas H.G. Bailliere, Jr. and the Maryland National Bank as Trustees to create to trusts 1) Marital Trust: for Marian Bailliere 2) General Trust: for children
November 7, 1974:	Marian Bailliere devised to children, Thomas H.G. Bailliere, Jr., Marian B. Daly, and Georgianna B. Finney
June 7, 1975:	Violet H. Bailliere devised to Thomas H.G. Bailliere, Jr., Marian Bailliere Daly, Georgianna Bailliere Finney as per Last Will and Testament of Lawrence M. Bailliere
January 12, 1989:	Thomas H.G. Bailliere, Jr., Marian Bailliere Daly, Georgianna Bailliere Finney, and the Maryland National Bank to J. Pierre Bernard Alley dividing 207 and 209 Hanover Street Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 4777 Folio 886

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-724

The Peggy Stewart House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

==========

PARCELS 1 and 2 (4265.63 Square Feet at Center of Parcel 25)

April 19, 1879: Silas W. and Louisa M. Terry, Peter and Cecelia Schoff, and Charles S. and Ann Rebecca Welch to Louisa M. Terry
Lot of Land: 10 feet wide and 185 feet deep
Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 14 Folio 169

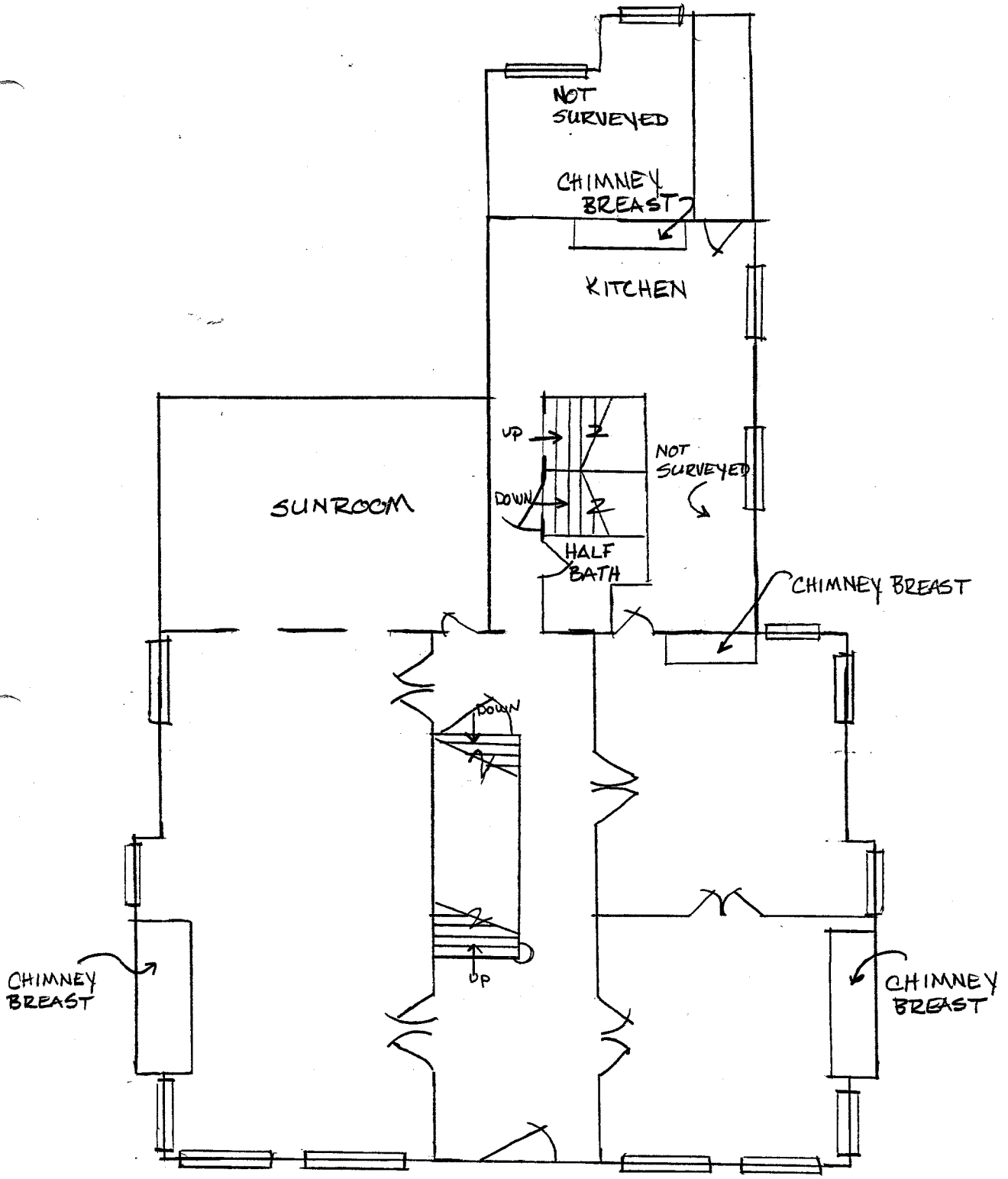
Louisa M. Terry devised to children J.T. Mason Terry and Eleanor Terry Camperio. J.T. Mason Terry gained full title
Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WNW 55 Folio 248

April 24, 1922: J.T. Mason Terry to Sara L. Keen Terry
Narrow Neck of Land...Dividing the Lots of Schoff and Welch
Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WNW 52 Folio 386

June 30, 1937: Ridgely P. Melvin to Sara L. Keen Terry
121.5 feet of land with fence
Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber FAM 164 Folio 485

February 18, 1957: Sara Longacre Terry, widow of Nathaniel Terry, to J. Pierre and Sibyl Bernard
Two lots of ground, 4265.63 square feet to divided original lots of Schoff and Welch at alley
Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GTC 1100 Folio 110

AA-724

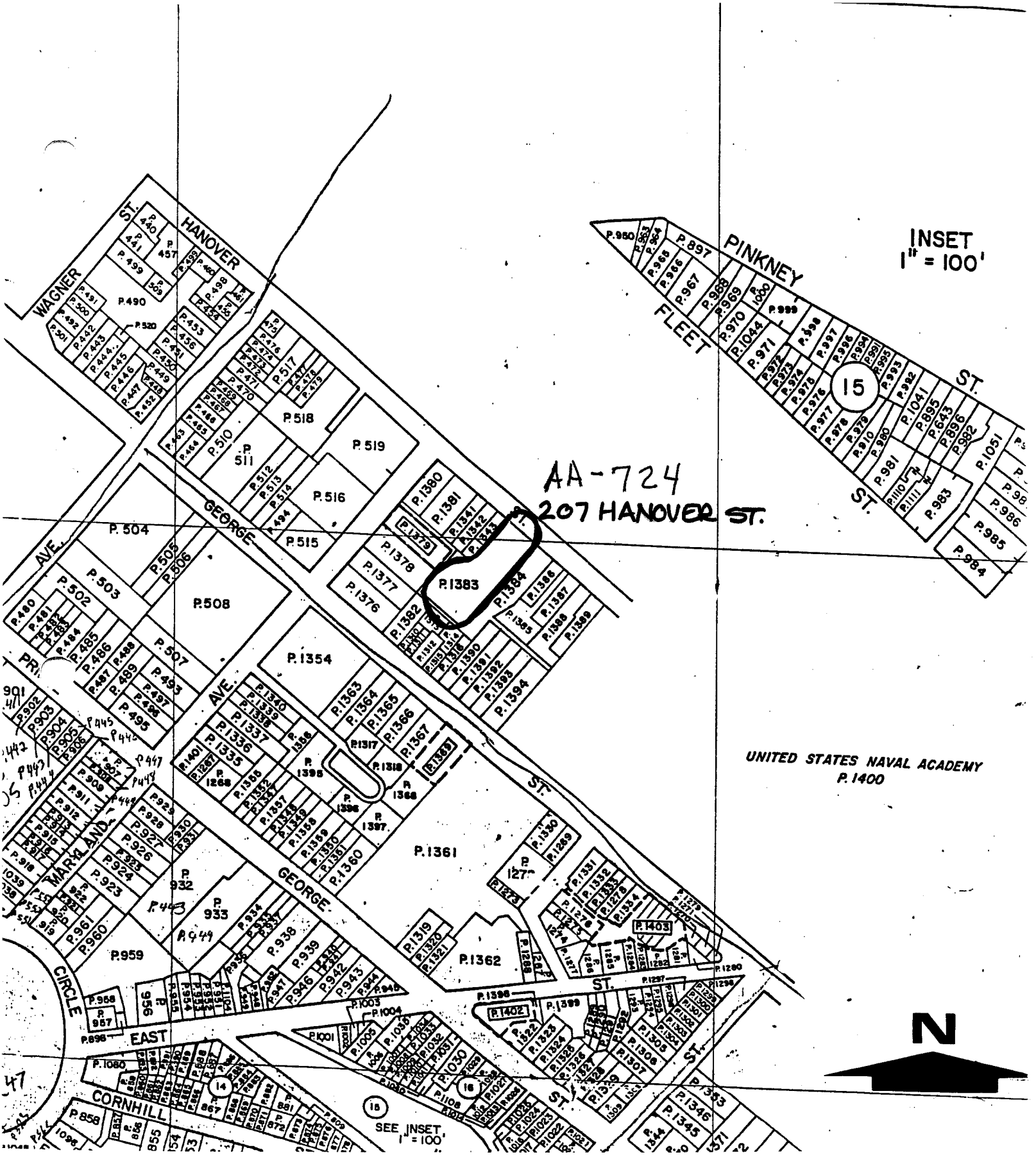


207 HANOVER STREET

FIRST FLOOR

NORTH

NOT TO SCALE



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

AA-724

Peggy Stewart House at 207 Hanover Street

1887 photograph by H. Schaefer (HAF Archives)

AA-724

PEGGY STEWART HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

circa 1953 (HAF Archives)

AA-724
PEGGY STEWART HOUSE
207 HANOVER STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MARCH 1998
MD SHPO
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
1 OF 15

AA-724
PEGGY STEWART HOUSE
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MARCH 1998
MD SHPO
VIEW LOOKING EAST
2 OF 15

AA-724
PEGGY STEWART HOUSE
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MARCH 1998
MD SHPO
VIEW LOOKING NE
3 OF 15

AA-724
PEGGY STEWART HOUSE
207 HANOVER STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MARCH 1998
MD SHPO
VIEW LOOKING WEST
4 OF 15

AA-724
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1998
MD SHPO
SE ELEVATION, LOOKING SW
5 OF 15

AA-724
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1998
MD SHPO
ENTRY HALL, LOOKING SW
6 OF 15

AA-724
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1998
MD SHPO
MAIN STAIR DETAIL
7 OF 15

AA-724
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1998
MD SHPO
SW PARLOR, LOOKING SOUTH
8 OF 15

AA-724
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1998
MD SHPO
NW PARLOR, LOOKING WEST
9 OF 15

AA-724
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1998
MD. SHPO
NW PARLOR CEILING
10 OF 15

AA-724
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1998
MD SHPO
SECOND FLOOR STAIR HALL. LOOKING EAST
11 OF 15

AA-724
207 HANOVER. ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1998
MD SHPO
SECOND FLOOR, REAR STAIR,
LOOKING NW
12 OF 13

AA-724
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1998
MD SHPO
BASEMENT, NW WALL
13 OF 15

AA-724
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JUNE 1998
MD SHPO
BASEMENT, NW WALL
14 OF 15

AA-724
PEGGY STEWART HOUSE
207 HANOVER ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MARCH 1998
MD SHPO
OUTBUILDINGS, VIEW LOOKING SW
15 OF 15

020727220 NHL

12

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 AA-724

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Peggy Stewart House (Rutland-Jenifer-Stone House)

AND/OR HISTORIC: Peggy Stewart House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 207 Hanover Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: Maryland

CODE:

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☒ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☐ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☒ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierre Bernard

STREET AND NUMBER: 207 Hanover Street

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis 21401

STATE: Maryland

CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey (3 photos, 7 data pages)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1964 ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C.

CODE:

(32)

STATE | COUNTY | FOR NPS USE ONLY | ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

AA-724

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	X Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	XX Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	X Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*if known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Rutland-Jenifer-Stone or Peggy Stewart House, built 1761-64, is a two-and-one-half story over-elevated basement Georgian brick house with a gable roof. Rectangular in shape, the dwelling is about 50 feet or five bays wide and 30 feet or three-bays deep. The facade is constrcred of all-header bond and end walls of English bond. The central pavilion projecting from each end contains a chimney in its front corner and a window near the rear corner. Each end pavilion is also pedimented and contains a round window. Basement and first-story windows have segmental brick arches and second-story openings have flat arches. The sills are of stone. A box cornice with a frieze board below extends around the eaves. The entranceway, located in the center bay of the street facade, is comprised of a paneled door topped by a rectangular glazed transom and is sheltered by a small modern pedimented wooden porch.

The house was extensively remodeled in 1894 and received its existing hip roof and the end chimneys were rebuilt in their present form at that time. There are two gabled dormers on the front and one at each end of the existing roof.

The Peggy Stewart House has a center hall plan, with the hall running through the structure to the rear. The stairs are set against the left wall and the entire left side of the house is occupied by the living room. To the right of the hall are two rooms, the parlor in front and the dining room in the rear. The large wing on the rear of the house is a modern addition. There are five bedrooms upstairs.

The interior of the house has undergone considerable remodeling in recent years. Only the southeast front chamber on the second floor still has its original mantel in place on the fireplace. In excellent condition, the Peggy Stewart House is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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AA-724

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) 1779-1783, 1787-1790

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☒ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry		
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	
☐ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Sculpture	
☐ Art		☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Commerce	☐ Literature		
☐ Communications	☐ Military	☐ Theater	
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Rutland-Jenifer-Stone House, more commonly known as the Peggy Stewart House, is the best extant house that has documented and significant associations with Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer. Jenifer served as agent and receiver-general for the last two lord proprietors of Maryland and held many offices of public trust. In 1766 he was made a member of the provincial court, and from 1773 to 1775 he sat upon the governor's council. He was chosen president of the Maryland Council of Safety in 1775 and showed great activity in securing aid for the Revolutionary cause. When the State government was established in 1777 he was made president of the Maryland Senate. The following year he was elected to the Continental Congress where he served from 1778 until 1782. In 1787 Jenifer was sent as a delegate from Maryland to the Federal Convention in Philadelphia where he signed the constitution.

The Peggy Stewart house was constructed around 1761-64 by Thomas Rutland. Jenifer owned the house from January-July 1772 and again from 1779 until 1783, when he sold the property to Thomas Stone. After Stone's death in 1787, Jenifer again acquired the property and held it until his death on November 16, 1790. The house has undergone extensive remodeling and is in excellent condition. Used as a private residence, it is not open to the public.

History

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer was born in 1723 on his father's plantation, Coates Retirement, (now called Ellerslie), in Charles County, Maryland. Never marrying and possessing considerable wealth, Jenifer made his country home on a large estate known as Stephney, which was located 3 or 4 miles from Annapolis. Besides serving as agent and receiver-general for the last two lord proprietors of Maryland, he held many offices of public trust. As a young man he was justice of the peace for Charles County, and later, of the western circuit of the province. In 1760 he was placed upon the commission for the settlement of the boundary dispute with Pennsylvania and Delaware. In 1766 he was made a member of the provincial court, and from 1773 to 1775 he sat upon the governor's council. In 1775 was chosen president of the Maryland Council of Safety and showed great activity in securing aid

(-37-)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. Significance (Continued) page 1

for the Revolutionary cause. When the State government was established in 1777 he was made president of the Maryland Senate. The following year he was elected to the Continental Congress where he served from 1778 to 1782. Beginning in 1782 he was for some years intendant of the Maryland revenues and financial agent of the state. He was also one of the commissioners from Maryland, who, in 1785, met first at Alexandria and then at Mount Vernon, to settle with Virginia the question of navigation of the parts of Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac shared by the two states. In 1787 Jenifer was sent as a delegate from Maryland to the Federal Convention in Philadelphia. He favored the completed constitution and signed it. His death took place in Annapolis on November 16, 1790, and he was buried on the Ellerslie plantation near Port Tobacco in Charles County, Maryland.

History of the Peggy Stewart House

Constructed around 1761-64 by Thomas Rutland, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer bought the house in January 1772 and in July of the same year sold the residence to Anthony Stewart, an Annapolis merchant. Because Stewart paid the tea tax on the cargo of his vessel, the "Peggy Stewart," Annapolis' Patriots forced him on October 19, 1774, to burn his own ship. Stewart fled to England in 1779 and Mrs. Stewart sold the house back to Jenifer in the same year. In 1783 Jenifer sold the property to Thomas Stone, lawyer, planter, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, delegate to the Continental Congress, 1783-84, and State senator for Charles County. Stone was also elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, but declined to serve because of the illness of his wife. Stone died on October 5, 1787, and the house was again acquired by Jenifer, who held it until his death on November 16, 1790. Jenifer's executors sold the Peggy Stewart House to Thomas Harwood in 1801.

AA-724

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. X, 42-43.

Maryland, A Guide to the Old Dominion (American Guide Series) (New York, 1940), 178-79.

Historic Annapolis, Inc., Three Ancient Blocks of Annapolis, Maryland's Capital City (Annapolis, 1963).

Henry P. Hopkins, "Colonial Houses of Annapolis, Maryland and Their Architectural Details," (Pamphlet, Baltimore, 1963).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	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	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		33°	58'	53"	76°	29'	13"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/10th of acre

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian

ORGANIZATION: Historic Sites Survey, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service

DATE:

STREET AND NUMBER:
1100 L Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C.

CODE:

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 _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

GPO 931-894

AA-724

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series,
Annapolis Quadrangle,
Maryland, 1957.
Peggy Stewart House
(Thomas Stone), Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer House)
207 Hanover Street.

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 724

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

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

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 207 Hanover
COMMON NAME: Peggy Stewart House
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: RES Map 34 Par 123
OWNER: Bernard J P
ADDRESS: 207 Hanover
Annapolis, MD 21401
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
Yes (X) No ( ) Restricted ( )
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: HABS
Local ( ) State ( ) National (✓)

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: SF & Museum
ORIGINAL USE: SF Res
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

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

THEME:
STYLE: Georgian
DATE BUILT: 1760-1772

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

Appendages: Porches(X)Towers( )Cupolas( )Dormers(X)Chimneys(X)Sheds( )Ells( )
Wings (X)Other: Widow's Walk
Roof Style: Gable( )Hip(X)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 3 Entrance Location: Centered
Approximate Dimensions: 45 x 35 + Rear 20 x 40

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION: AA-724

Excellent pedimented dormers on steep hipped roof with full balustrade at ridge; massive end wall chimneys at center of walls where the facade projects and is capped with a full pediment; excellent wood cornice at all four sides; watertable, be course; splayed arches at second floor windows, elliptical at first floor; gabled entrance portico with flat transom and double doors; all header bond, stone foundation with galleting.

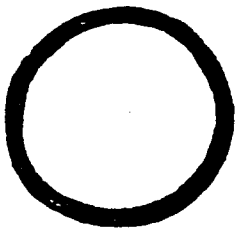
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

National Register Georgian structure of outstanding architectural and historic significance. Built by Thomas Rutland, sold to Anthony Stewart, who was forced by citizens to burn his brigantine Peggy Stewart because he had paid the tea tax (10/19/1774). SOld to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, member of Provincial Council and last colonial governor of Maryland. Sold to Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1983. Balustrade 1894.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



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

RECORDED BY: Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION: Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED: Aug. 1983

Washington, D.C. 20240

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION — PART 1

AA-724
SEC # AA1106

(Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976)

Instructions: *Applicant should read the instructions carefully before completing application. No Certification may be made unless a completed application fo been received (P.L. 94-455). Use typewriter or print clearly in dark ink to complete the application form. If additional space is needed to complete Part 1, use the r side or a separate plain sheet of paper clearly indicating the owner's name and mailing address. Part 1 of this application may be completed and sent to the ap ate State Historic Preservation Officer at any time during the year, and may be sent separately or with Part 2.*

PART 1 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: PEGGY STEWART INN

Address of property: Street 217 HANOVER ST.

City ANNAPOLIS County AA Co. State MARYLAND Zip Code 21401

Name of historic district in which property is located: HISTORIC DIST. OF ANNAPOLIS

2. DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:
(see instructions for map and photograph requirements—use reverse side if necessary)

3 STORY BRICK STRUCTURE - 11 APARTMENTS
SEE ATTACHED MAP AND PHOTOS
HISTORIC MARKER - REGISTER # TC-34-68 - COLOR MAUVE & TERRA-COTTA.

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:
(use reverse side if necessary)

SEE HISTORY OF BLDG ATTACHED.
BUILT 1723-1726 - ORIGINAL LOCATION
GEORGE WASHINGTON - PAUL CURTIS - REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER - RECTORY OF ST. ANNE'S PARISH

Date of construction (if known): 1723-1726 ☒ Original site ☐ Moved Date of alterations (if known):

4. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OWNER:

Name BERNARD L. HAGBERG JR.

Street 45 PACK CREEK RD.

City NORTH SHORE, PASADENA State MD Zip Code 21

Telephone Number (during day): Area Code 255-7376 AFTER 3PM.

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, and that I am owner of the property described above.

Signature Bernard L. Hagberg Jr Date 11/12/7

For office use only

The structure described above is included within the boundaries of the National Register historic district and ☒ contributes ☐ does not contribute to the chara the district.

The structure ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) and ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the Na Register in accord with the Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60).

The structure is located in a district which ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6), ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nated to the National Register in accord with Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60), and ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to contribute to the character district.

Signature _____ Date 1-21-80
State Historic Preservation Officer

This property has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Department of the Interior (36 CFR 67) and, if subject to depreciation section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954,
☐ is hereby certified a historic structure.
☐ does not contribute to the character of the historic district and does not merit certification as a historic structure. Reasons given on the attached sheet

Signature _____ Date _____
Keeper of the National Register

AA-724

On December 17, 1734 John Lomas and wife transferred to the Rev. John Humphrey, clerk, certain property in the City of Annapolis, Md. (See Anne Arundel County Land Records Liber R. D. 2 folio 188); quoting from this deed Whereas John Jordan late of the City by his last will, dated 6th. Sept. 1729, (among other things) devised in lossothe money arising from the debts and sales of the lott and house herein before mentioned should not be sufficient for the discharge of his debbs, that then the house in the City Annapolis wherein Ralph Smith, taylor, then lived should be sold by his executors (the executor was his wife; Daniel Dulaney, Charles Carroll, Robert Gordon and John Galloway were named as trustees). The deed described the property as follows;

All that house wherein the said Ralph Smith lately lived and all that lot whereon the house stands, being within the Addition to the City of Annapolis and distinguished in the Plot of said City by the letter K and lying on the south and west side of Hanover Street. Beginning at a locust post at the corner of a lot lain out for Charles Sasscar standing in the line of Hanover Street and running southwesterly 156' 9" to a locust post, thence northwesterly 132' to a locust post, thence northeasterly 156' to a locust post and thence southeasterly 156' 9" to the beginning.

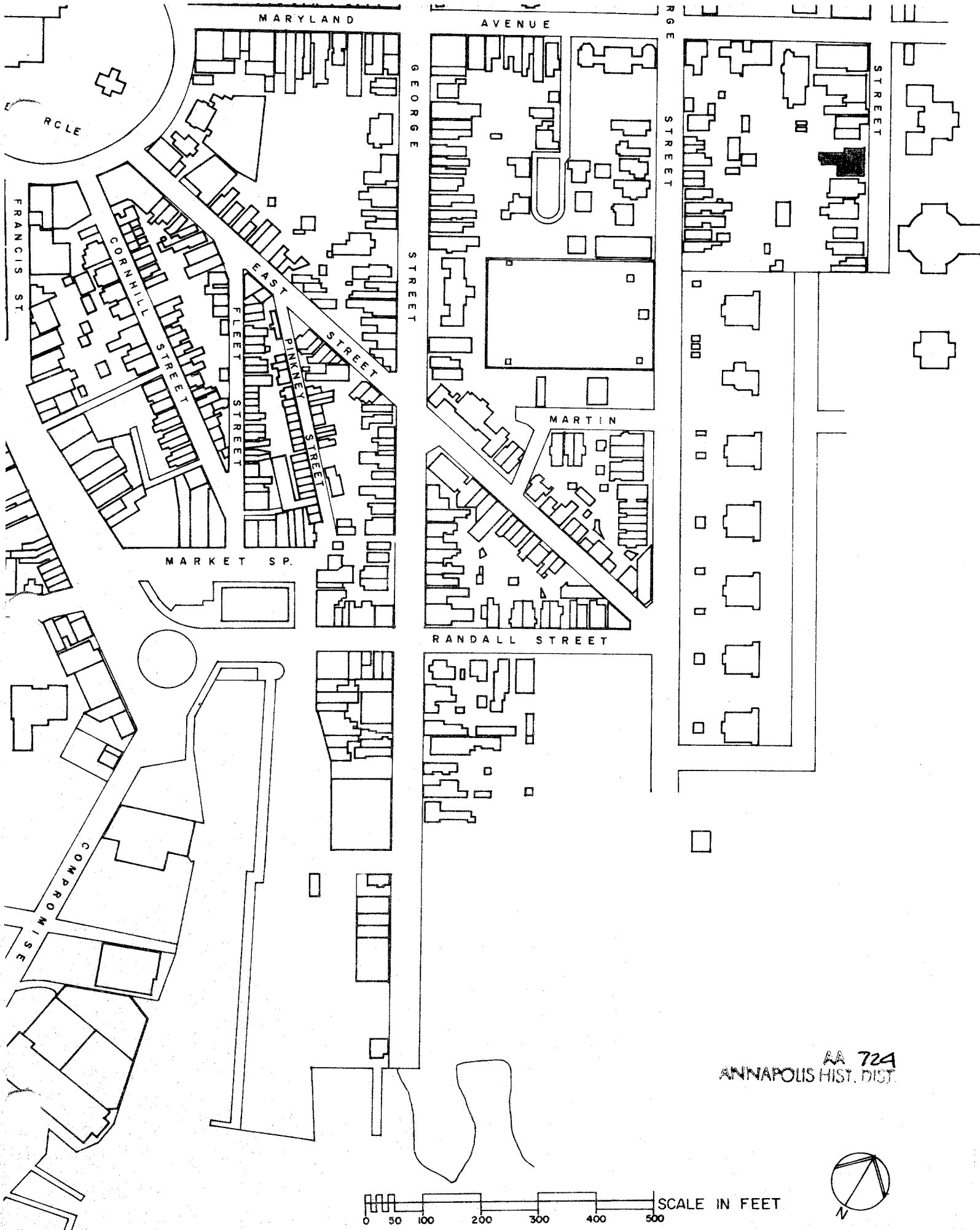
On June 6, 1759 Phillip Key of St. Marys County and his wife Theodosea, who was the widow of John Humphreys, transferred the property to Alexander Williamson and successors, rectors of St. Anne's Parish, by deed recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County in Liber B. B. 2 folio 266.

On Sept. 23, 1885 the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish transferred the property to A. Owen Iglehart of the City of Annapolis, Md., consideration $3,000. by deed recorded among the said Land Records in Liber S. H. 26 folio 564. This deed describes the property as "That lot and premesis situated, lying and being in the City of Annapolis on the South side of Hanover Street heretofore known and used for many years as the Rectory of said St. Anne's Parish, said lot or parcel of land is improved by a two-story and attic brick dwelling with frame addition on the eastern side--with a frontage of 76.5 feet on south or southeast side Hanover Street and extending back therefrom for a depth of 105.5' more or less and is a portion of Lot K on the original plot of the City of Annapolis and all now remaining of the lot and premises belonging to the said Vestry of St. Anne's Parish which was originally granted to one Alexander Williamson, Rector of said Parish by deed from Philip Key and wife. Mrs. Iglehart sold the easterly portion of the lot to Eulalie A. Coffman and on which now stands a brick dwelling abutting the Peggy Stewart Inn.

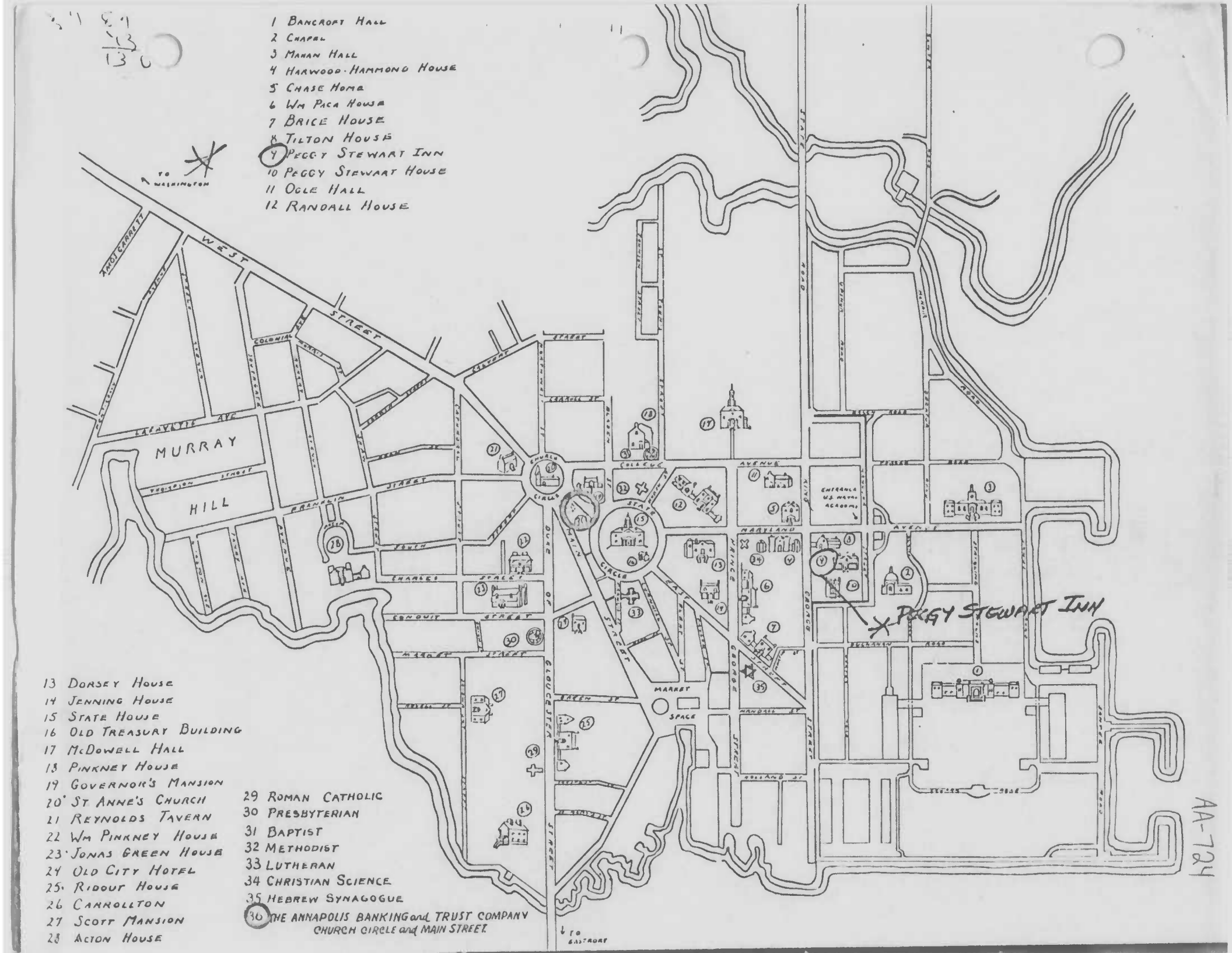
On November 21, 1924 Eugene Iglehart, son and heir of Mrs. Iglehart sold the property to Sarah P. Iglehart.

The Rev. Jonothan Boucher was Rector of St. Anne's from June 12, 1770 to June 1772. Though a clergyman, also conducted a school to which George Washington sent his stepson Parke Curtis. From George Washington's diary we learn that on Sept. 22, 1771 that he "Dine at Mr. Galloway's and lodged with Mr. Boucher in Annapolis.

Page 77 of Rev. Ethan Allen's "Historical Notes of St. Anne's Parish", published in 1857 says It was ordered by the Vestry that the Registrar search for a deed of the lot K in Annapolis whereon the parsonage stood in 1768 as it still does (1857)



AA 724
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.


1 Bancroft Hall
2 Chapel
3 Mahan Hall
4 Harwood-Hammond House
5 Chase Home
6 Wm Paca House
7 Brice House
8 Tilton House
9 Peggy Stewart Inn
10 Peggy Stewart House
11 Ogle Hall
12 Randall House
13 Dorsey House
14 Jenning House
15 State House
16 Old Treasury Building
17 McDowell Hall
18 Pinkney House
19 Governor's Mansion
20 St Anne's Church
21 Reynolds Tavern
22 Wm Pinkney House
23 Jonas Green House
24 Old City Hotel
25 Ridout House
26 Carrollton
27 Scott Mansion
28 Acton House
29 Roman Catholic
30 Presbyterian
31 Baptist
32 Methodist
33 Lutheran
34 Christian Science
35 Hebrew Synagogue
36 The Annapolis Banking and Trust Company Church Circle and Main Street
Peggy Stewart Inn
Market Space
Murray Hill
West Street
Main Street
Duke of Gloucester Street
Prince George Street
Maryland Avenue
Colleg Avenue
Franklin Street
Conduit Street
Market Street
Charles Street
Lafayette Ave
Amos Garrett
Colonial Ave
Calvert Street
Church Circle
Main Circle
State Circle
Entrance U.S. Naval Academy
To Washington
To Eastport

AA-724

AA-724

AA 724

207 Hanover
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1933
Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, Maryland
NW Elevation/Facade facing SE

AA 724

207 Hanover
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
NW location/camera facing SE

AA-724

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