

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-520

George Dunn Family Single-Family Dwelling

191 Green Street

Annapolis, Maryland

Between 1891 and 1895

Private

The Queen Anne-style dwelling at 191 Green Street, along with the twin dwellings at 187-189 Green Street (AA-5190), was constructed between 1891 and 1895 by the heirs of George Dunn, who had purchased the property in 1823. The Dunn family, who occupied the early-eighteenth-century dwelling at 187 Green Street, sold the property in 1895 soon after it was improved. Sold separately from the twin dwellings in 1895, the single-family dwelling at 191 Green Street was first occupied by the family of shoemaker and furniture salesman, John George Brooks. During Brooks' tenure, the house was intermittently used as rental property, leased first to merchant Clemont C. Weedon and later to Dr. Jesse Oliver Purvis. The second owner-occupant was Frank M. Cantler, a veteran of the Spanish-American War who was a blacksmith in the United States Navy. Briefly used as rental housing in the third quarter of the twentieth century, the single-family dwelling is now owner occupied.

The two-and-a-half-story building has a rectangular plan augmented by a two-story rear ell that is set slightly at an angle because of the lot line. The wood-frame structure, set on a solid parged brick foundation, is clad with patterned shiplap siding with corner boards on the façade fronting Green Street. The siding was added between 1971 and 1982, replacing a stucco finish that had been applied to the dwelling. The side and rear elevations are parged. The side-gabled roof is covered with standing-seam metal and finished along Green Street with an overhanging boxed cornice. The wood cornice has an ogee profile, ogee bed molding, plain fascia with reeded frieze, and scrolled brackets set on corbels. The cornice returns on the side elevations. A single interior brick chimney that has been parged rises from slightly off-center from the ridge of the roof. The gable ends have a raked cornice. The full-width front porch on the façade stands one story in height on a brick pier foundation with lattice. The half-hipped roof, clad with standing-seam metal, is supported by turned posts and pilasters with scroll-sawn balusters, turned balusters, and a molded rail. The entry in the easternmost of the three bays has wooden stairs and flanking metal balusters. The slightly overhanging roof of the porch has a boxed cornice of wood with cavetto molding and ogee bed molding.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-520

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic George Dunn Family Single-Family Dwelling

other _____

2. Location

street and number 191 Green Street _____ not for publication

city, town Annapolis _____ vicinity

county Anne Arundel

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

name Sharon D. and David W. Luther

street and number 191 Green Street telephone _____

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 15558 folio 25

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 786 tax ID number 02221900

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: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>0</u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>1</u>

7. Description

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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 two-and-a-half-story dwelling at 191 Green Street was constructed between 1891 and 1895. The building has a rectangular plan augmented by a two-story rear ell that is set slightly at an angle because of the lot line. The wood-frame structure, set on a solid parged brick foundation, is clad with patterned shiplap siding with corner boards on the façade fronting Green Street. The siding was added between 1971 and 1982, replacing a stucco finish that had been applied to the dwelling. The side and rear elevations are parged. The side-gabled roof is covered with standing-seam metal and finished along Green Street with an overhanging boxed cornice. The wood cornice has an ogee profile, ogee bed molding, plain fascia with reeded frieze, and scrolled brackets set on corbels. The cornice returns on the side elevations. A single interior brick chimney that has been parged rises from slightly off-center from the ridge of the roof. The gable ends have a raked cornice. The full-width front porch on the façade stands one story in height on a brick pier foundation with lattice. The half-hipped roof, clad with standing-seam metal, is supported by turned posts and pilasters with scroll-sawn balusters, turned balusters, and a molded rail. The entry in the easternmost of the three bays has wooden stairs and flanking metal balusters. The slightly overhanging roof of the porch has a boxed cornice of wood with cavetto molding and ogee bed molding. A 1967 photograph archived at the Maryland Historical Trust indicates the porch was enclosed and clad with stucco, as was the façade. An oral history interview in the files of the Historic Annapolis Foundation records that the porch was opened in November 1971. The present porch was completed by 1982, and the stucco was removed from the façade.

The building fronts directly on the northwest of Green Street, with no front yard or landscaping. The dwelling sits directly on the northeast lot line, which is edged by a concrete-paved parking lot associated with 193 Green Street (AA-521). The narrow space between the single-family dwelling and the twin dwelling at 189 Green Street (AA-519) is blocked by a vertical-board wood fence.

The three-bay-wide façade has a side entry opening with a multi-light Craftsman-style replacement door. The single-leaf wood door has a one-light transom. The elongated window openings in the southern bays of the first story have 1/1 replacement windows. The second story is symmetrically fenestrated with three standard-sized windows with 1/1 replacement sash. The openings on the façade all have four-inch-wide square-edged surrounds with projecting ogee- and fillet-molded lintel caps. The windows have three-inch-wide wood sills. Hardware for operable shutters, which were removed by 1982, is present on the windows of the second floor.

The northeast elevation is pierced by a single four-light casement window that has been cut into the wall. Devoid of casing, the opening has a projecting wood sill that is two inches wide. The oral history interview indicates this window was added sometime after 1935. The parged finish of the wall disguises any evidence of other window or entry openings. Further, the connection between the main block and the two-story ell is no longer discernable. The gable end has a small louvered vent.

The southwest elevation is partially visible from public property. Two 1/1 replacement windows are located on the first and second stories. The gable end has a small louvered vent.

The rear of the property, including the northwest elevation of the main block, and the southwest and northwest elevations of the ell are not visible from public property. The interior of the house was not accessible at the time of the survey.

The oral history interview archived at the Historic Annapolis Foundation documents that originally the structure did not have a basement; however, a full-height basement was dug in the latter part of the twentieth century.¹

¹ Interview with Carol A. Durr, October 6, 1971. Archived at Historic Annapolis Foundation, Vertical Files for 191 Green Street.

8. Significance

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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 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 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: _____

Specific dates 1891-1895 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1891-1895

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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Queen Anne-style dwelling at 191 Green Street, along with the twin dwellings at 187-189 Green Street (AA-5190), was constructed between 1891 and 1895 by the heirs of George Dunn, who had purchased the property in 1823. The Dunn family, who occupied the early-eighteenth-century dwelling at 187 Green Street, sold the property in 1895 soon after it was improved. Sold separately from the twin dwellings in 1895, the single-family dwelling at 191 Green Street was first occupied by the family of shoemaker and furniture salesman, John George Brooks. During Brooks' tenure, the house was intermittently used as rental property, leased first to merchant Clemont C. Weedon and later to Dr. Jesse Oliver Purvis. The second owner-occupant was Frank M. Cantler, a veteran of the Spanish-American War who was a blacksmith in the United States Navy. Briefly used as rental housing in the third quarter of the twentieth century, the single-family dwelling is now owner occupied.

HISTORY

LOT 28

The property on which 191 Green Street stands was historically part of Lot 28, which extended from Duke of Gloucester Street southeasterly mid-block along Green Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been "the most prominent and by far the most successful" merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.² Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.³ Following Garrett's death, his heirs sold Lot 28 to Dr. Charles Carroll.⁴ By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 26, 29, 30, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll's "fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for

² Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett's death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne's Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

³ Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett's body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

⁴ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

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some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London.”⁵

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. “He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent.”⁶ This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.⁷ A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that “Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723....”⁸ A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.⁹ Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently the site of 188 Green Street (AA-1289).

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word “Gratis,” meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.¹⁰ The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or

⁵ Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

⁶ Risjord, p. 64.

⁷ Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

⁸ Historic Annapolis, Inc., “The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis,” Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

⁹ The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

¹⁰ Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, “Green Street.”

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lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.¹¹

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."¹² Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included the property on Green Street, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Lot 28, together with the surrounding lots fronting Green Street, was bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.¹³ Denoted as part of "Area K," the property at 191 Green Street was leased to Williams Biggs for 99 years. Biggs was to pay £70 annually for the lot, £46.13.4 was paid to Maccubbin Carroll and £23.6.8 to Margaret Carroll (wife of Charles Carroll the Barrister) for life. The property measured 190 feet along the north side of Green Street, extending 81 along Main Street to the end of Biggs's store. Unlike the other leases granted by Maccubbin Carroll on Green Street, the lease for Area K did not require Biggs to improve the lot within three years of the agreement. Rather, Biggs was to "sufficiently repair, support, and keep whatever buildings are already or shall hereafter be erected on the premises hereby devised or any part thereof..."¹⁴

¹¹ *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

¹² Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

¹³ Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

¹⁴ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 2, Folio 89 (October 25, 1784).

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Within four years of the lease agreement, William Biggs obtains a mortgage from Allen Quynn and Benjamin Fairbairn. The mortgage was to pay Biggs's debts to a Baltimore merchant, and included as collateral part of the lot leased from Maccubbin Carroll in 1784. Negroes, and a billiard table. Unable to pay the mortgage, Biggs was forced to forfeit his Green Street property in 1788. James Williams was appointed trustee and advertised the sale of the real and personal estate in the *Maryland Gazette*. The announcement outlined the items, including a "valuable lot on lease, 80 feet fronting on Church [Main] Street and 180 feet on Green Street, now occupied by William Biggs and Simon Retallick with a 65-foot dwelling and storehouse on Church [Main] Street with kitchen, etc., and one dwelling on Green Street (26 feet front) with kitchen; plus Negroes, furniture, merchandise, etc."¹⁵

In 1789, Williams assumed the mortgage from Quynn and Fairbairn. He continued to own the lease with Biggs. In April 1795, the *Maryland Gazette* advertised the sale of a two-story frame house and lot on Green Street, which was the property of William Biggs of Chestertown, and now in possession of William Taylor, wheelwright. The house measured 26 feet with and 31 feet deep on a lot that was 25 feet by 70 feet. The ground rent was £8.2.5 annually.¹⁶ This improvement is believed to have been located at 185 Green Street (AA-518). With Biggs unable to sell lease agreement, it was reclaimed by Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll in May 1796. A prominent land owner and merchant, Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll was charged for ten dwellings throughout the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048. One of the structures was described as "one story old dwelling, part frame part brick 64 by 32, with two one story frame wings 16 by 12 in bad repair." Believed to be Area K, this property was assessed at \$200 with John Bond, Thomas Brewer, and William Goodman as tenants.

Upon Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll's death on May 22, 1812, all of his land holdings were equally devised amongst his wife, Ann Jennings Carroll, and his five children. Because two of the children, Thomas H. and John Henry Carroll were under age, and Ann Jennings Carroll was to receive dowager rights, the division of the property was referred to the Chancery Courts, with William Kilty acting as chancellor. Further, Margaret Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll the Barrister, "held a life estate in one undivided third part of all said real estate." Under Chancery Court #1213, Kilty "order partition into five part of the real estate of Nicholas Carroll, deceased, lying and being in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Kent Counties." John Eager Howard, Samuel Owings, Robert Lyon, Brice J. Worthington, and John Brice were appointed commissioners to examine and divide the property. John Brice was unable to fulfill the commitment as it was "inconvenient." On December 1, 1812, the Chancery Court appointed Christopher Hughes to replace him. Nicholas Brice was appointed guardian of the "infants" Thomas H. Carroll and John H. Carroll by Kilty on July 16, 1812.¹⁷

The division of property included The Caves and Stanton in Baltimore County, Clonisk and The Woodlands in Kent County, thirty lots in Baltimore County, land at Elk Ridge Landing, The Plains in Anne Arundel County, and various lots with improvements in the City of Annapolis. The entire estate was valued in 1812 at \$44,406.74, after deductions. William Kilty decreed on May 6, 1815 that Ann Carroll Mason and her husband William Temple Thompson Mason of Leesburg, Virginia, (and later Montgomery County, Maryland) were to receive title to The Plains and four-and-a-half lots in Baltimore County, as well as "all the lands, houses, lots, ground rent, and part of a wharf in the City of Annapolis." With a value of \$2,000, the land in the City of Annapolis included "a dwelling house and outhouses, and part of a wharf and garden on the East side of Green Street." Additionally, the Masons received "the house rented to Taylor and all the ground from the garden east of Green Street to the [unreadable] leading to Charles Carroll," which was valued at \$4,000. The ground rents, noted as £68.3.4 a year, were valued at \$1,800. The house on Main Street that was

¹⁵ Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 128.

¹⁶ *Maryland Gazette*, April 23, 1795.

¹⁷ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

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rented to William Goodman was valued at \$600. The two houses rented to Curran, one of which he occupied and the other on Main Street, were valued at \$300 and \$800, respectively.¹⁸

Although Mason had obtained title to the property at 191 Green Street in 1815, he did not immediately sell it, as was his custom on the southwestern part of Green Street. Area K was subdivided, with a portion of it sold to William Goodman. The tract at 191 Green Street, as well as 187-189 Green Street (AA-519) was conveyed to George Dunn in June 1823. The property was purchased for \$200 and included 2,432 square feet. The deed did not indicate if the property was improved at the time of the sale. Dunn, who is listed in the 1820 Census Records as a resident of the City of Annapolis, was married to Rachel A. Smith. In 1847, he transferred ownership of the Green Street property to Michael Dunn in trust for his wife.

The *Coast and Geodetic Survey* of Annapolis in 1844 does indicate the property on the north side of Green Street from Main Street was improved, possibly to the tract now known as 185 Green Street. The 1849 Real and Personal Property Assessments valued the holdings of Dunn at \$600. In 1860, the assessments charged the heirs of George Dunn with a single improvement on Green Street, which was valued at \$800.

The *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, by Edward Sachse circa 1858 and reprinted in circa 1864, suggests the property at 187-189 Green Street was improved by a two-story twin dwelling covered by a side-gabled roof. Each dwelling was three bays wide with a side-entry opening. The tax assessments for 1876 charged Dunn's heirs with a single frame dwelling on Green Street, which was valued at \$450. The lot measured 43 feet by 70 and was valued at \$645. The G.M. Hopkins *Map of the City of Annapolis* documents that the property at 187 Green Street was improved in 1878 by a square structure with a rear ell on the western end of the northwest elevation. A structure with a similar plan was attached at what is now 185 Green Street, suggesting the buildings were twin dwellings. The facades of the two dwellings were flush, set directly on the southeastern property lines. This thesis is supported by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps from 1885 and 1891. The property at 189 Green Street and 191 Green Street were not shown on the G.M. Hopkins *Map of the City of Annapolis* as improved in 1878, nor were any structures noted on the lots until July 1897 by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps. The 1880 census documents that the heirs of George Dunn occupied the single-family dwelling at 187 Green Street.

Building History

In 1889, George Wells, county treasurer, confiscated a portion of the property because the owners had failed to pay the State, County, and School taxes for 1887. The property, which was not improved, was 25 feet wide and 70 feet deep. Wells sold the property to James H. Vansant and J. Roland Brady for \$75. One year later, on March 24, 1890, William T. Williams paid \$200, becoming owner of the property. The remaining portion of the property that had been retained by the Dunn heirs was sold in July 1895 to Williams, following a Circuit Court case involving ownership. The same day Williams had purchased the remaining portion of the property, he conveyed all of what is today known as 187-191 Green Street to George C. and Annie E. Barber for \$1,200.

An oral history interview of a previous resident of 191 Green Street contends that George C. Barber was responsible for building the houses at 187-189 Green Street and 191 Green Street.¹⁹ However, Barber sold 191 Green Street, with improvements, the same day he had purchased the property from Williams. The price of \$1,200 for three lots in 1895 suggests the property was improved at the time of the sale. Further, the deeds state the property was improved "with buildings and improvements there upon erected..." and that the

¹⁸ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

¹⁹ Interview with Carol A. Durr, October 6, 1971. Archived at Historic Annapolis Foundation, Vertical Files for 191 Green Street.

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tract was bounded "through the partition wall between the two houses now standing on the respective lots..."²⁰ Thus, based on the maps and deeds of sale, the property at 187-189 Green Street, as well as 191 Green Street, was improved by the heirs of George Dunn between 1891 and 1895. Twin dwellings were built at 187-189 Green Street, and a freestanding dwelling was constructed at 191 Green Street.

The dwellings are noted on the July 1897 *Sanborn Fire Insurance* map, set back from street. This setback allowed for a full-width one-story porch. Barber, who was not identified in the census records as a resident of Annapolis, sold the property at 191 Green Street on July 19, 1895, the same day he had purchased it. It was acquired by John G. and Hannah Mary Brooks for \$400 and included 1,380 square feet.

John George Brooks was born about 1862 and worked as a shoemaker on Main Street in the City of Annapolis. *Annapolis Maryland Families*, by Robert Harry McIntire, states Brooks was also a furniture salesman, with a shop on Main Street.²¹ The 1900 census records that Brooks and his family lived on Main Street with his father-in-law, George Barten. Both Brooks and Barten are listed as merchants in the census. William Carter, who also lived with the extended family, was noted as a shoemaker. Merchant Clemont C. Weedon and his family leased the dwelling at 191 Green Street from Brooks.

Dr. Jesse Oliver Purvis and his second wife, Louisa Sommers, leased the dwelling in 1920, as documented by the census records. Purvis was a graduate of St. John's College, class of 1900, and attended the University of Maryland Medical School, graduating in 1904. He served as a captain in the United States Marine Corps during World War I.

The city directory for 1928 and the 1930 United State Census documents that John G. Brooks was living in the dwelling at 191 Green Street. Brooks shared the single-family dwelling with his son, John Fales Brooks and his family. Carol A. Durr recounted in an oral history interview in 1971 that John Fales Brooks was born in the dwelling at 191 Green Street.²² Brooks was born just three months prior to his mother's death in July 1899, possibly in the dwelling prior to the family's relocation to Main Street by 1900.

John Fales Brooks was married to Naomi Wagner, with whom he had two children (Marjorie and John Fales, Jr.). John Brooks was a chemist at the United States Navy Engineering Experimental Station, later known as the David W. Taylor Research Laboratory. The dwelling at 191 Green Street was valued in the census at \$4,500, which was comparable to similar houses fronting Green Street in 1930. It was during this period that the wood-frame structure was clad in stucco and mantels were installed, although the fireplaces were not operable.²³

Frank M. and Elise D. Cantler acquired the dwelling in April 1935. Durr indicated in the oral history interview that the Cantler had been leasing the dwelling from Brooks for \$35 a month prior to purchasing it for \$4,000 in 1935.²⁴ Frank Merriken Cantler, born in 1876, served in the Spanish-American War in 1898. *Annapolis Maryland Families*, by Robert Harry McIntire, states Cantler worked as a blacksmith.²⁵ This is supported by the 1930 census, which states Cantler was a blacksmith in the United States Navy. In 1930 prior to relocating to Green Street, he lived with his family on Prince George Street.

²⁰ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JCB 3, Folio 127-131 (July 19, 1895).

²¹ Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), p. 745.

²² Interview with Carol A. Durr, October 6, 1971. Archived at Historic Annapolis Foundation, Vertical Files for 191 Green Street.

²³ Interview with Carol A. Durr, October 6, 1971. Archived at Historic Annapolis Foundation, Vertical Files for 191 Green Street.

²⁴ Interview with Carol A. Durr, October 6, 1971. Archived at Historic Annapolis Foundation, Vertical Files for 191 Green Street.

²⁵ Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), p. 114.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-520

George Dunn Family Single-Family Dwelling, 191 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

In 1955, Frank and Elise Cantler conveyed one-half undivided interest to their daughter, Phirne Cantler Cockrell and her husband, Frank R. Cockrell, several months after their marriage. Cockrell, born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1892, was a fireman. Following the death of Frank Cantler in July 1958, the heirs sold their home to William B. DeCarlo and Jeannine F. DeCarlo. The city directory and deeds of sale record that the DeCarlos occupied the dwelling at 191 Green Street until 1964, when it was purchased by Doris E. Miller. Miller, who also lived in the dwelling, sold the property in 1967. William H. Durr, Jr. and his wife, Carol A. Durr became the new owners-occupants of the single-family dwelling at 191 Green Street. During the ownership of the Durrs, the stucco cladding on the full-width front porch was removed, and an open porch in the Queen Anne style was applied to the façade.

On January 12, 1973, Suzanne F. and Thomas J. Manley bought the house. Just over one year later, in March 1974, they sold it to W. Porter Ellington and Marie A. Ellington. The city directory documents that the Ellingtons, like most of the previous owners, occupied the dwelling. In August 1986, Keith Charles McKeown purchased the property, maintaining ownership until 1991 when it was purchased by Marian Thomsen, Brown, Lauren T. Brown Knott, and Sewell A. Brown, IV. Members of the Brown family continued to own the property, which had been used as rental housing since 1986. On March 2001, Sharon Duvall Gable, now Luther, became the owner of 191 Green Street, where she currently resides with her family.

Chain of Title for 191 Green Street

1718:	James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
April 4, 1735:	Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311 Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
February 20, 1752:	Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
September 29, 1755:	Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
March 23, 1783:	Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed) Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WB 3 Folio 503
October 25, 1784:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased to William Briggs Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 2 Folio 89
January 14, 1788:	William Briggs mortgages to Allen Quynn and Benjamin Fairbairn Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 3 Folio 204
July 29, 1789:	Allen Quynn and Benjamin Fairbairn to James Williams Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 4 Folio 332

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-520

George Dunn Family Single-Family Dwelling, 191 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

- May 27, 1796: William Biggs and James Williams to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll
Release of lease
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 8 Folio 206
- September 28, 1812: Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason
Chancery Court Papers 1213 (final decree 1815)
- June 7, 1823: William T.T. Mason and Ann Carroll Mason to George Dunn
Part of Lot 28 (One of two parcels)
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHN 5 Folio 7
- June 5, 1850: George Dunn to Michael Dunn in trust for Catherine Dunn
Part of Lot 28 (One of two parcels)
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHN 5 Folio 10
- March 25, 1889: George Wells, county treasurer, to James H. Vansant and J. Roland Brady
Default for Taxes for 1887
Part of Lot 28 (Second of two parcels)
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 34 Folio 594
- March 24, 1890: James H. Vansant and J. Roland Brady to William T. Williams
Part of Lot 28 (Second of two parcels)
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 36 Folio 545
- July 19, 1895: Daniel R. Randall, Trustee for Catherine Dunn, to William T. and Eliza V. Williams
Equity Case #1774: Catherine Dunn and Elizabeth Dunn versus Catherine E. Durling and Joseph S.M. Basil
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JCB 3 Folio 127
- July 19, 1895: William T. and Eliza V. Williams to George C. and Annie E. Barber
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JCB 3 Folio 128
- July 19, 1895: George C. and Annie E. Barber to John G. and Hannah Mary Brooks
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JCB 3 Folio 130

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-520

George Dunn Family Single-Family Dwelling, 191 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

- April 22, 1935: John G. Brooks, widower, to Frank M. and Elsie D. Cantler
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber FAM 137 Folio 308
- June 29, 1955: Frank M. and Elsie D. Cantler to Ridgely P. Melvin, Sr., Trustee
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 941 Folio 144
- June 29, 1955: Ridgely P. Melvin, Sr., Trustee, Frank M. and Elsie D. Cantler, and Frank R. Cockrell and Phirne Cantler Cockrell
Special Trust for Frank M. Cantler and Phirne Cantler Cockrell
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 941 Folio 146
- December 17, 1959: Elsie D. Cantler, widow, and Frank R. Cockrell and Phirne Cantler Cockrell to William B. DeCarlo and Jeannine F. DeCarlo
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GTC 1358 Folio 436
- April 10, 1964: William B. DeCarlo and Jeannine F. DeCarlo to Doris E. Miller
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber LNP 1748 Folio 522
- June 14, 1967: Doris E. Miller to William H. Durr, Jr. and Carol A. Durr
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber MSH 2075 Folio 518
- January 12, 1973: William H. Durr, Jr. and Carol A. Durr to Thomas J. and Suzanne F. Manley
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WGL 2554 Folio 173
- March 21, 1974: Thomas J. and Suzanne F. Manley to W. Porter Ellington and Marie A. Ellington
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 2663 Folio 226
- August 15, 1986: W. Porter Ellington and Marie A. Hardink, formerly Ellington, to Keith Charles McKeown
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 4140 Folio 752
- March 27, 1991: Keith Charles McKeown to Marian Thomsen Brown, Lauren T. Brown Knott, and Sewell A. Brown, IV
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 5298 Folio 201

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-520

George Dunn Family Single-Family Dwelling, 191 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

- June 22, 1992: Marian Thomsen Brown, Lauren T. Brown Knott, and Sewell A. Brown, IV, to Sewell A. Brown, IV and Lauren T. Brown Knott
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 5709 Folio 39
- February 19, 1996: Sewell A. Brown, IV and Lauren T. Brown Knott to Marian Thomsen Brown, Lauren T. Brown Knott, and Sewell A. Brown, IV
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 7333 Folio 96
- March 30, 2001: Marian Thomsen Brown, Lauren T. Brown Knott, and Sewell A. Brown, IV, to Marian Thomsen Brown
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 10317 Folio 393
- March 30, 2001: Marian Thomsen Brown to Sharon Duvall Gable
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 10317 Folio 397
- October 8, 2004: Sharon Duvall Gable (now Sharon Duvall Luther) to Sharon Duvall Luther and David W. Luther
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 15558 Folio 25

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-520

Interview with Carol A. Durr, October 6, 1971. Archived at Historic Annapolis Foundation, Vertical Files for 191 Green Street.
McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
Miller, Marcia M., and Orlando Ridout V. *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998.
Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.027
Acreage of historical setting 0.027
Quadrangle name Annapolis Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property at 191 Green Street has been historically associated with Parcel 786 as noted on Tax Map 52A since the constructed of the single-family dwelling between 1891 and 1895.

11. Form Prepared by

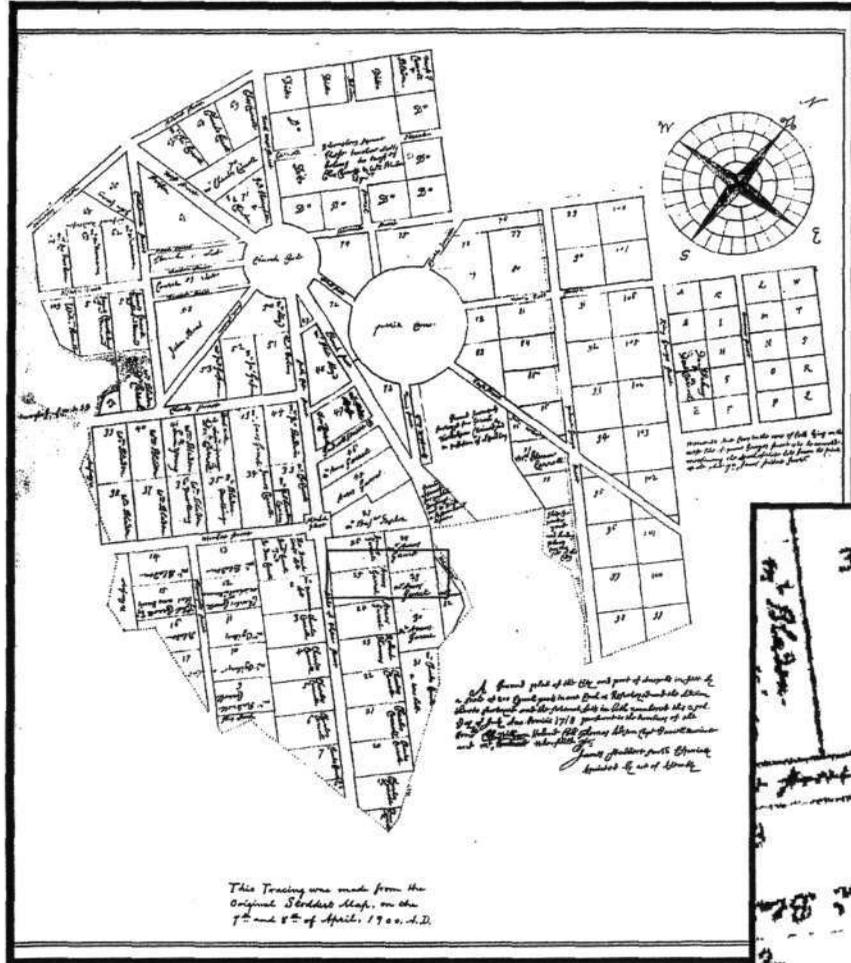
name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

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.

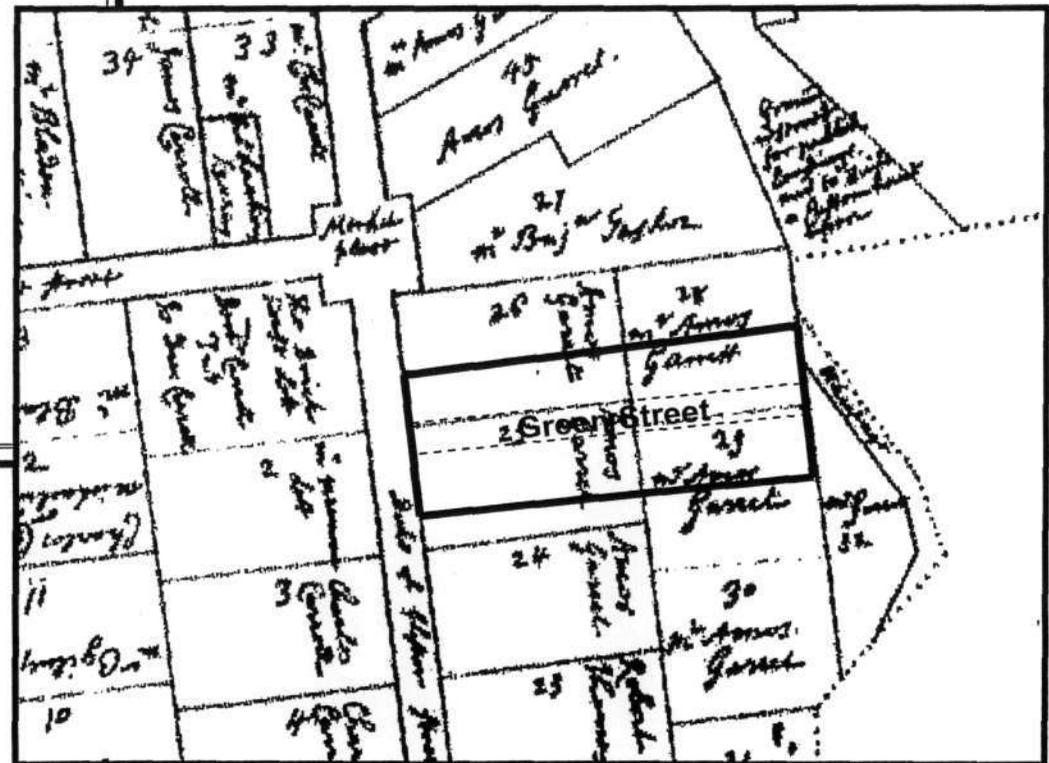
return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

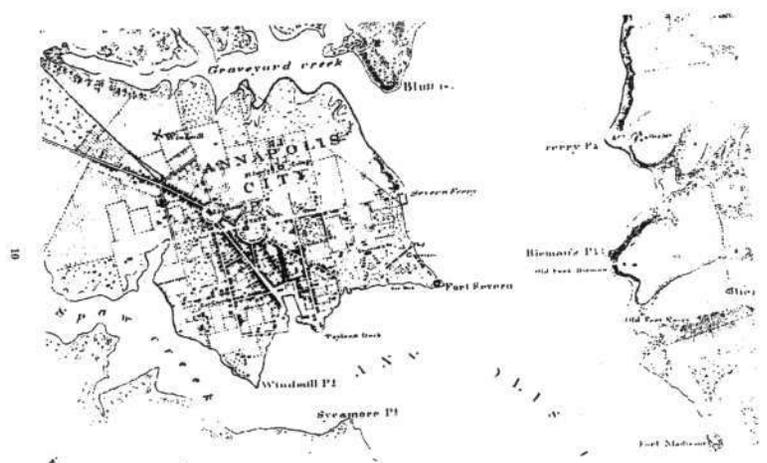


City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718

**Enlargement of Lots
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30
Showing location of
Green Street**



City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844



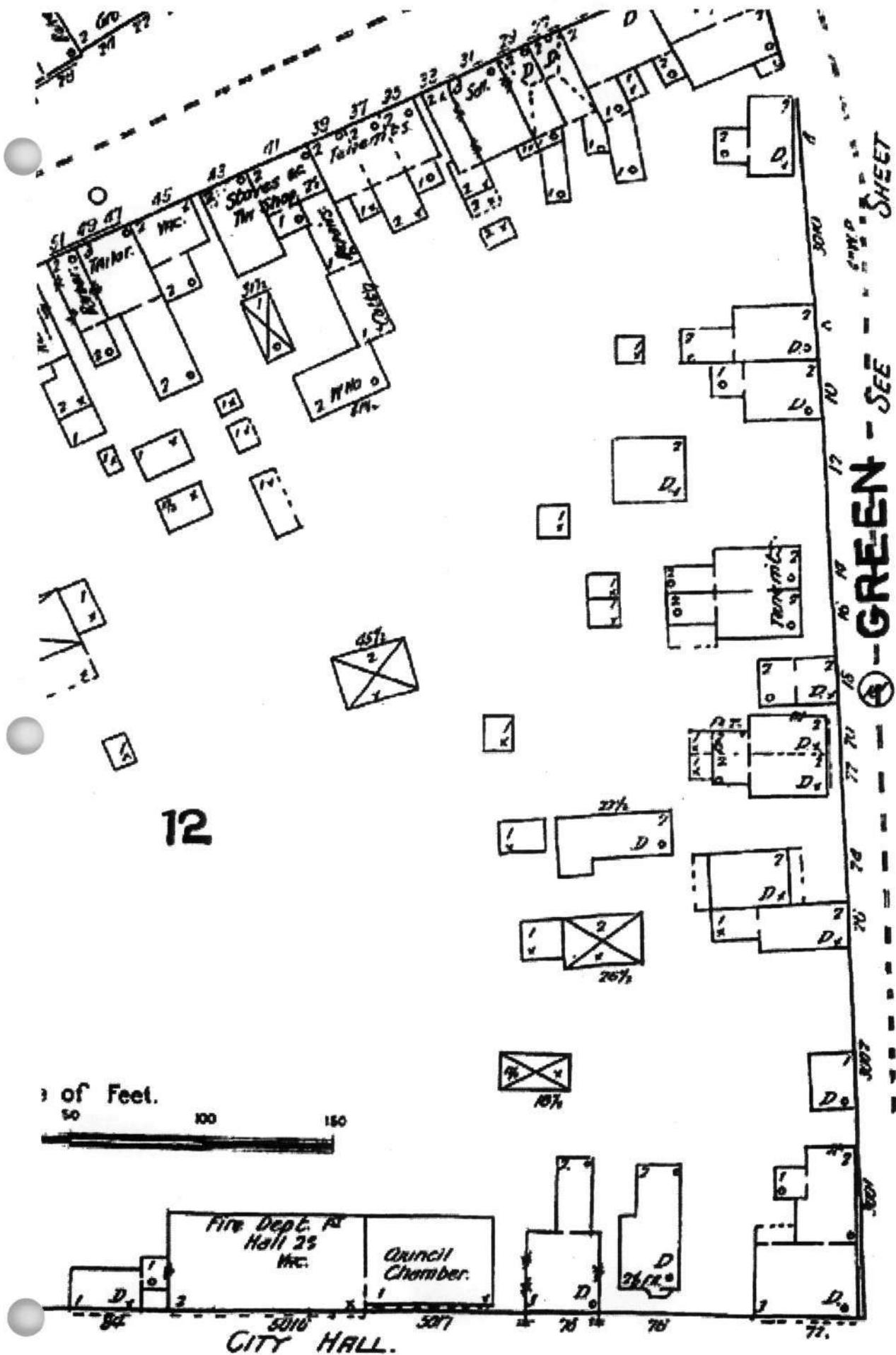
"Annapolis in 1844 (From a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844)." 1844

Green Street



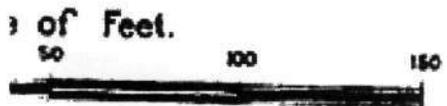
Taylor Dock

AA-520

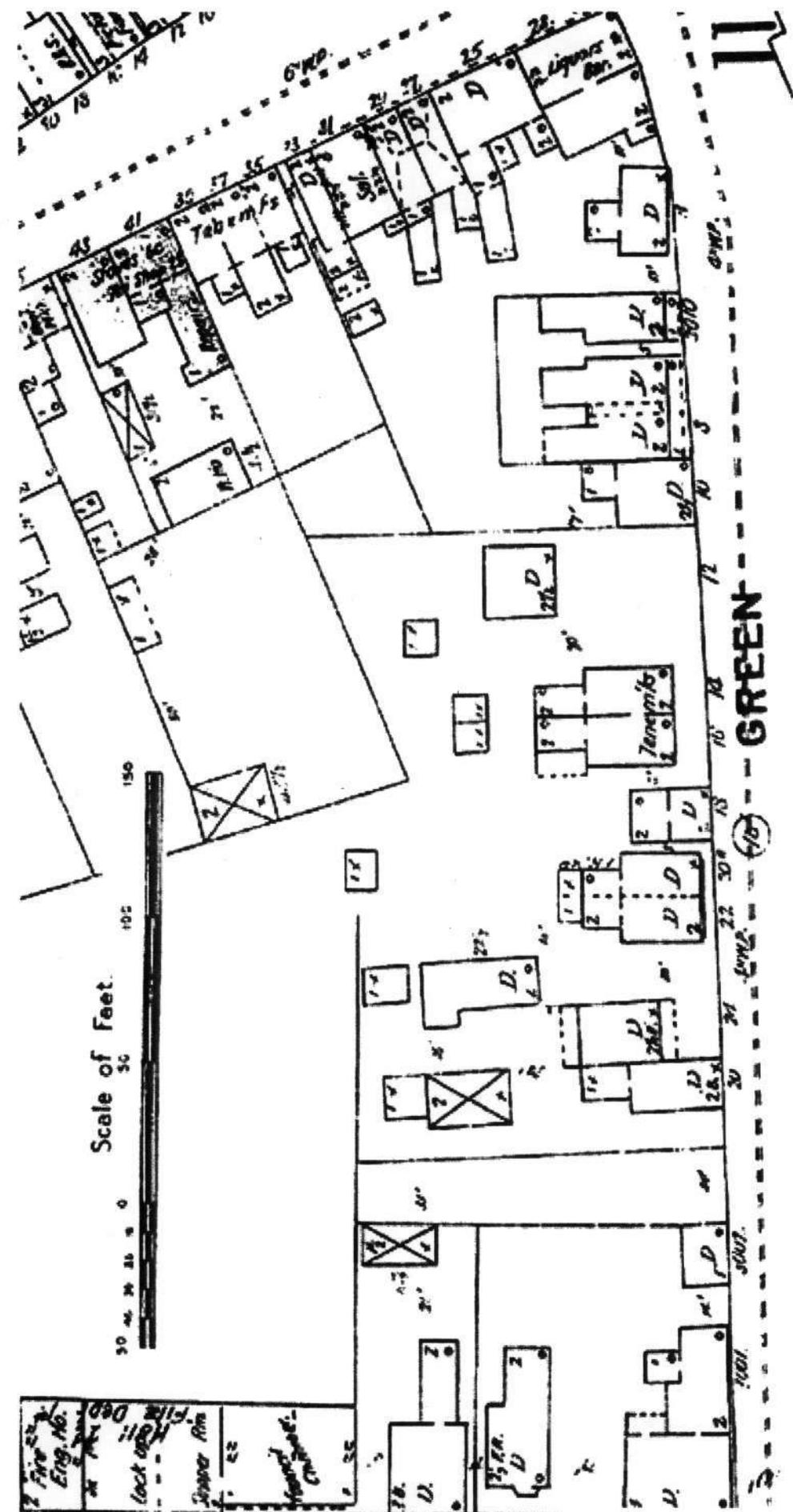


12

GREEN - SEE SHEET

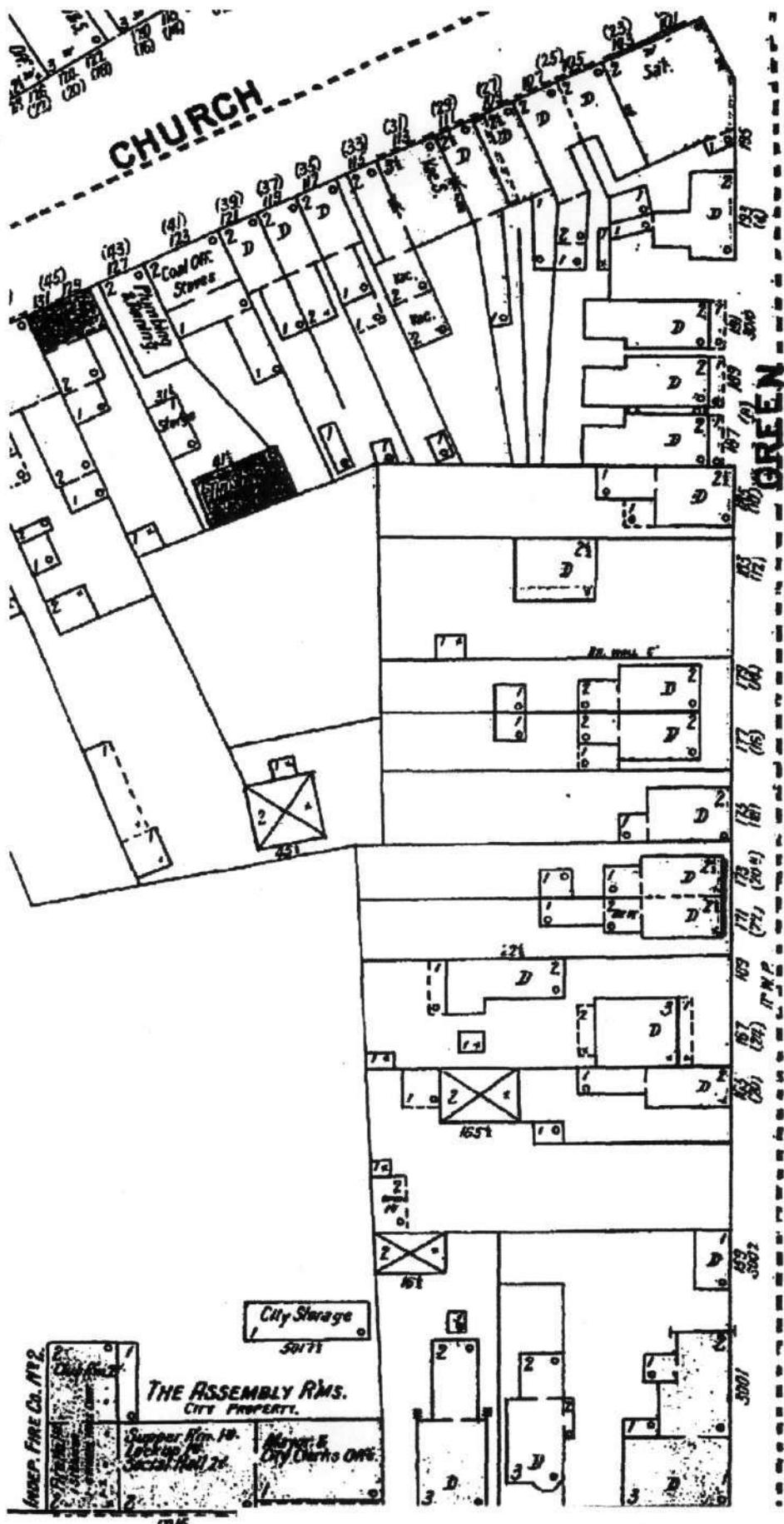


Fire Dept. Hall 25
 Council Chamber
 CITY HALL.

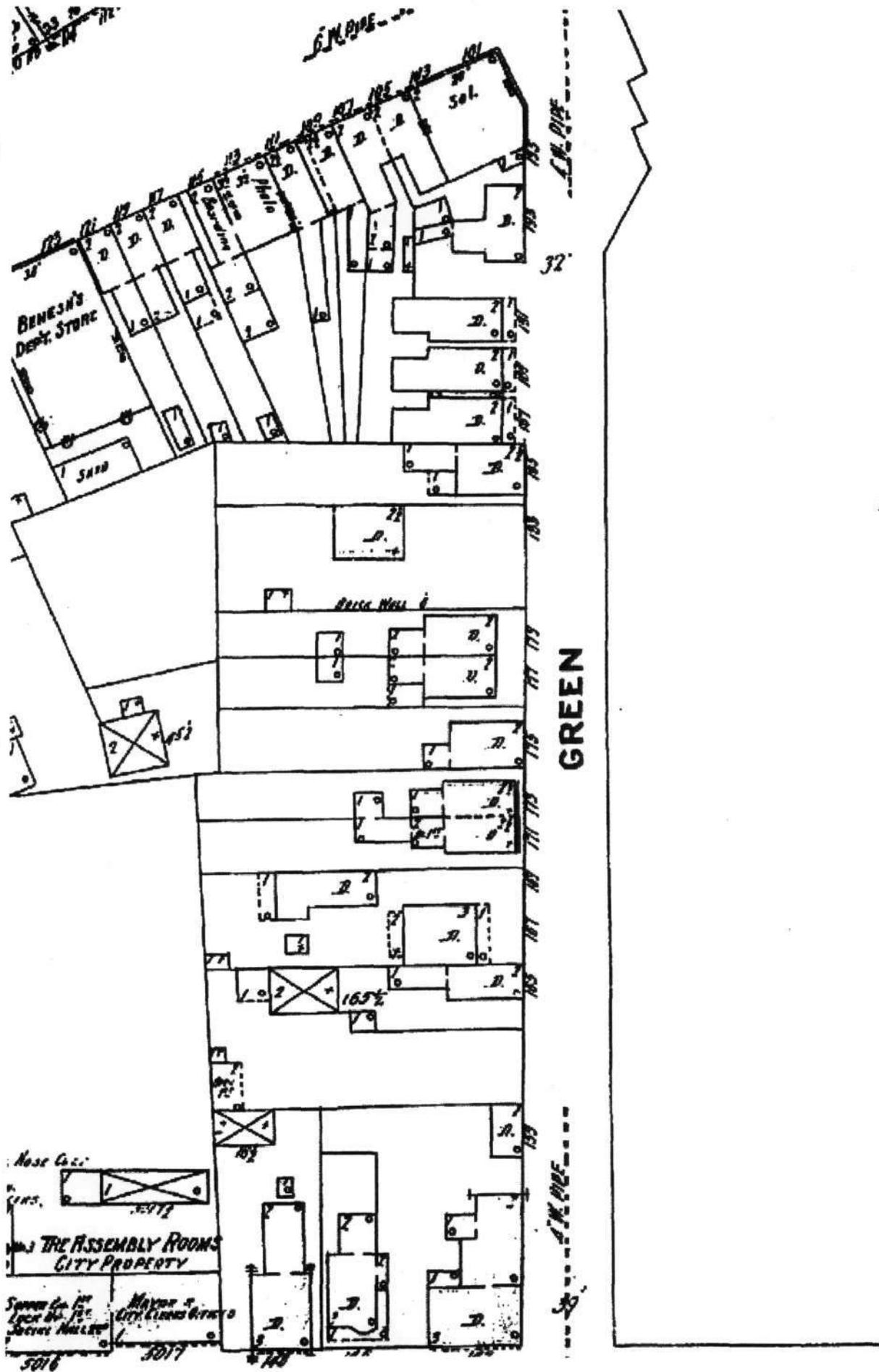


Scale of Feet.
 0 25 50 100 150

CITY HALL
 (40)
 Fire
 Eng. No.
 lock
 fire
 DED
 Fire
 Rm
 22
 Ground
 35

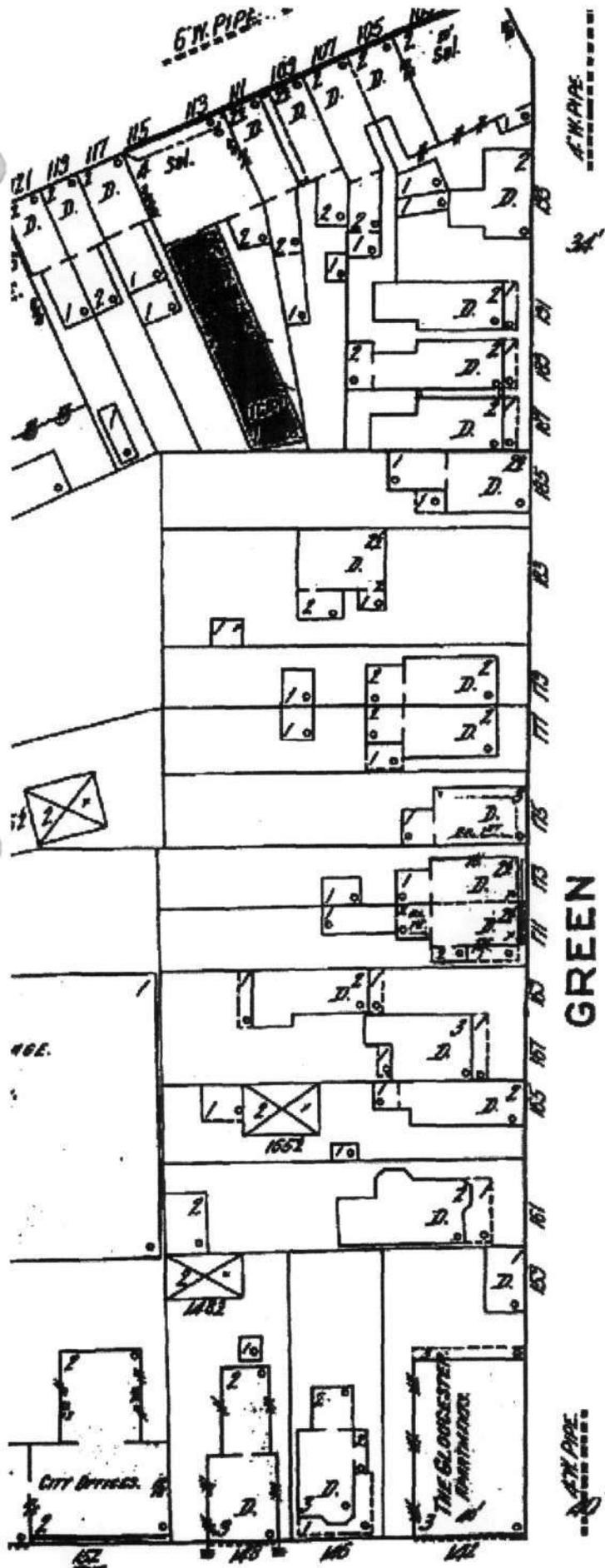


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1903
VOLUME 8



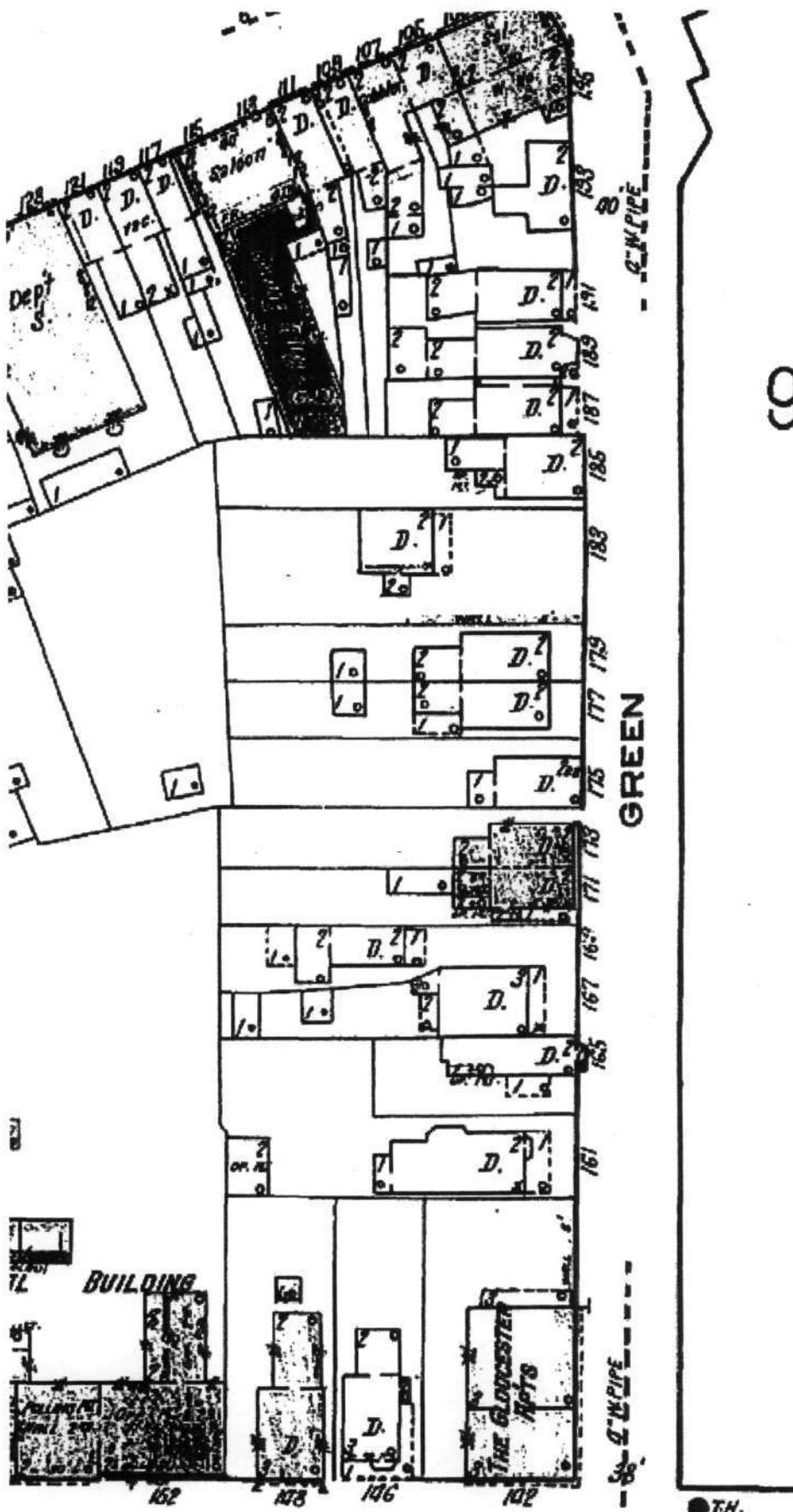
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1908
VOLUME 10

AA-520



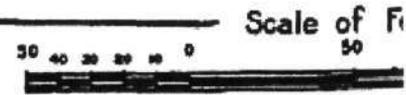
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1913
VOLUME 7

9



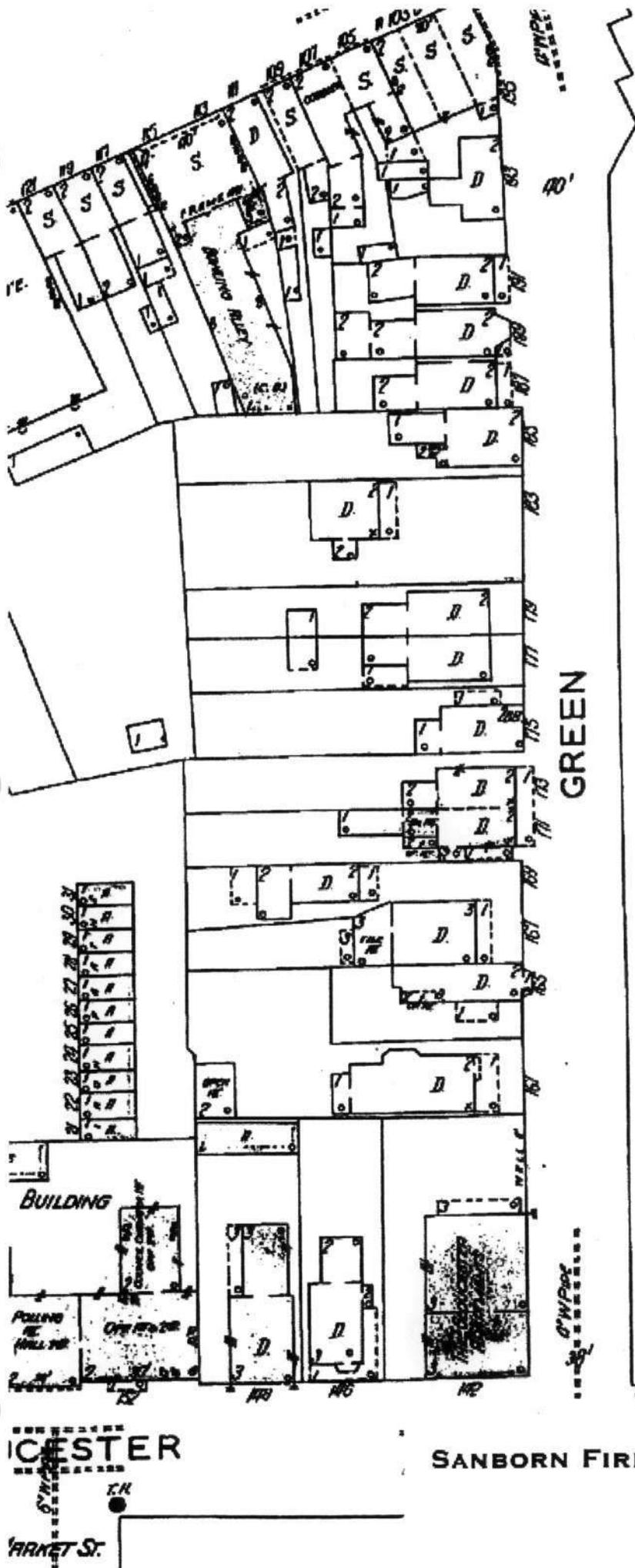
CESTER

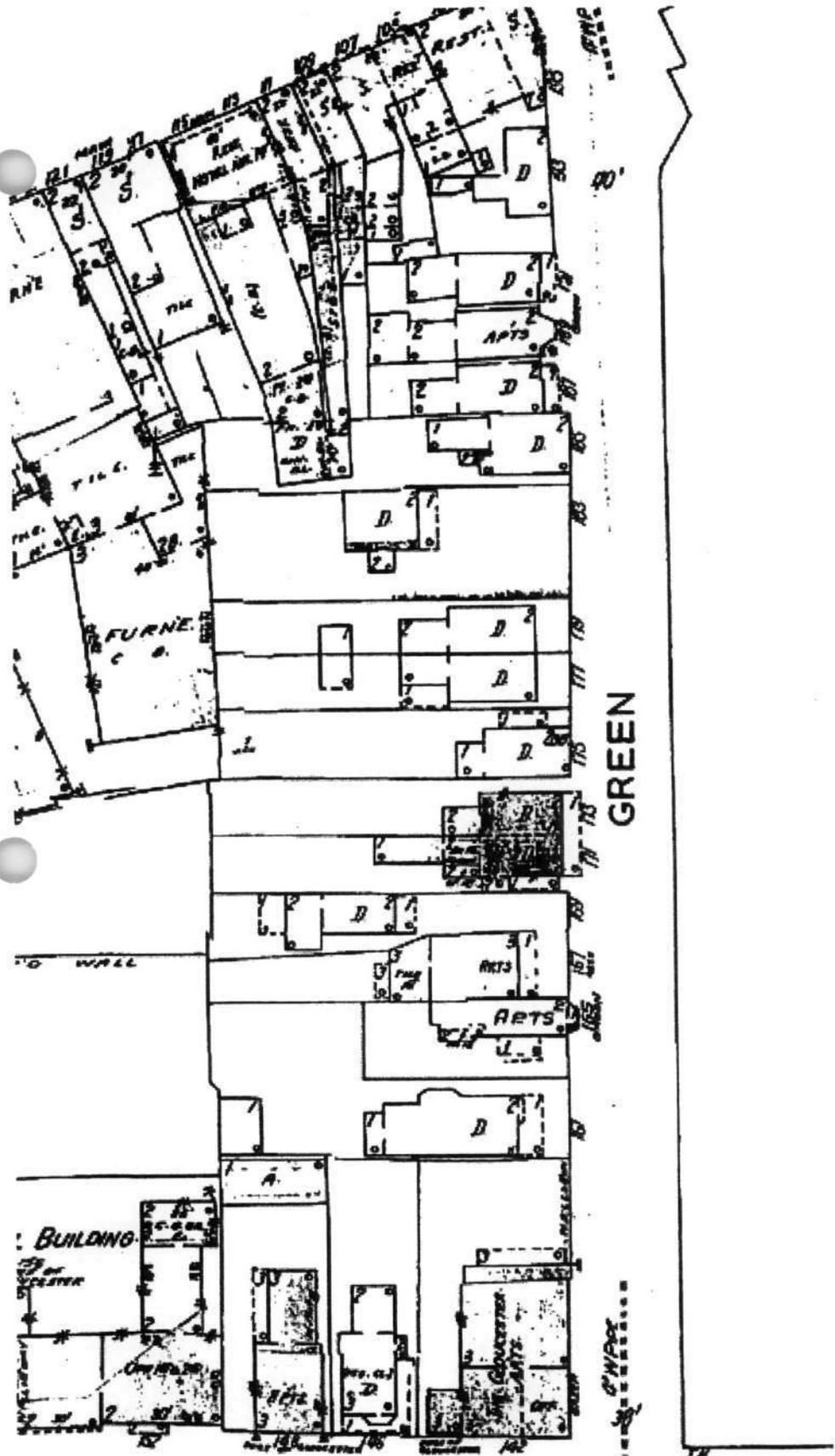
MARKET ST.



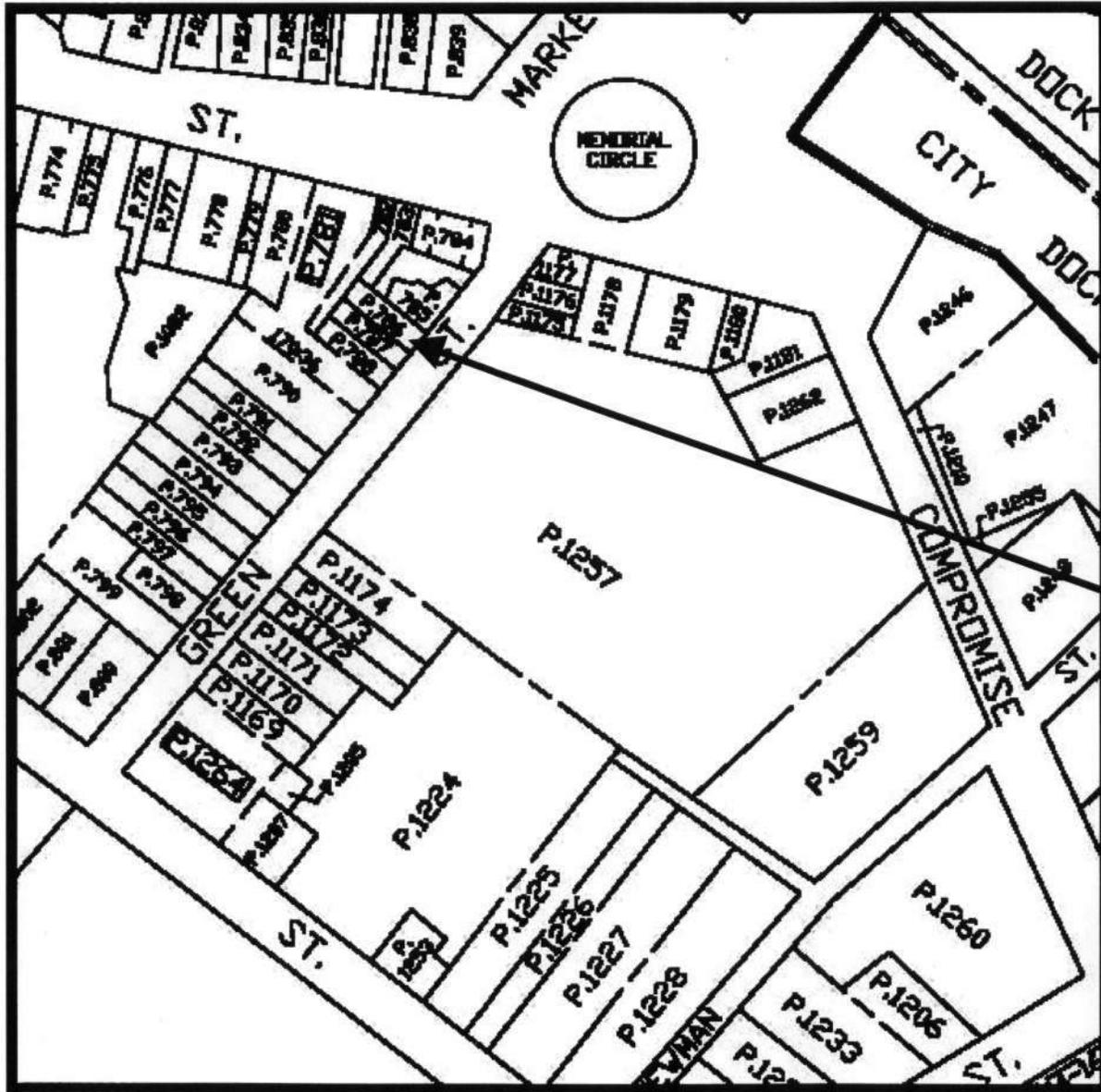
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921

VOLUME 8





SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1959 UPDATED
VOLUME 8



Tax Parcel Map of
Annapolis
Map 52A
Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

191 Green Street,
AA-520
Parcel 786



AA-520

191 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 4



AA-520

191 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

EAST CORNER LOOKING WEST

2 OF 4



AA-520
191 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
JANUARY 2006
MARYLAND SHPD
NORTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING WEST
3 OF 4



AA-520

191 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SW ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 4

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 520

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Easting/Northing

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

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: SF Res

ORIGINAL USE: SF Res

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent () Good (X)
 Fair () Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Vernacular (Annapolis Federal)

DATE BUILT: 1891-1897

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 191 Green Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 288

OWNER: W. P. & Marie H. Ellington

ADDRESS: 191 Green Street
 Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local (✓) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

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

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () 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: 2

Number of Bays: 3

Approximate Dimensions: 20 x 55

Entrance Location: Right

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

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

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()
 Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-520

Heavy bracketed cornice; molded window and transom lit door caps; good period door; excellent full width porch with turned square columns and sawn braces, turned balusters.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Excellent example of Vernacular enriched with Victorian cornice and porch, significant as a type and important to the streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

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

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

see Annapolis folder for this address-

AA-520

Form 10-445 (5/62)

<p>1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 191 Green Street</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE residential PRESENT OWNER Wm. H. Durr PRESENT USE residential WALL CONSTRUCTION stucco NO. OF STORIES two plus attic</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY</p> <p>2. NAME</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD Post Civil War STYLE 19th C. Annapolis residential ARCHITECT BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC no</p> <p>191 Green Street is another example of one Annapolis' 19th C. building types - the post Civil War residence that looks like early 19th C. residential (e.g. see 106 Cathedral Street). 191 Green Street is almost totally original except that stucco has been added over everything including the porch (probably originally brown shingle). The slightly sloping tin roof has original chimney and an extended bracketed wooden cornice. 2nd storey windows (1/1) have wooden sills and molded lintels, plus louvered shutters. Important to Green Street scale but merely an Annapolis building block. (owner is presently researching deeds, records, etc.)</p>	
<p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">good</p>
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> <p>7. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p> <p>Mrs. Durr</p>	<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p> <p>8. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD July 18, 1967</p>

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



AA 520
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

SCALE IN FEET



191 Green

AA 520

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SE Elevation/camera facing NW

191 Green



PA-520

507

191 Queen St.
VII/18/67

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN