

John T. Barber of George Storehouse
AA-592
10 Market Space
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
ca. 1844
Private

The building at 10 Market Space, constructed circa 1844, is representative of the early- to mid-nineteenth-century development of the Annapolis dock and market area. Located on what was historically known as the Ship Carpenters Lot, which was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 for “use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province,” the wood-frame building was erected by John T. Barber of George, a profitable farmer who is believed to have used it as a storehouse for his produce. By 1870, the building had been renovated by William Killman for use as a boot and shoe store, with living space on the second floor. During most of the first half of the twentieth century, while owned by the Frantom family, the building was used as a beverage store and later as a billiard hall. It was purchased in 1950 by Sophie Reichel Kramer, whose family had owned the building for a short time in 1915-1916. In October 1968, Edward J. and Sophie Kramer conveyed 10 Market Space, along with neighboring 2-4 Pinkney Street (AA-1257), to the State of Maryland as a means to protect the historic buildings. Following extensive renovations in the late 1970s, the building was joined on the interior with 8 Market Space (AA-591) to serve as McGarvey’s Saloon. From the exterior, these two buildings represent two distinct periods and methods of nineteenth-century design and construction.

From the exterior, as a result of the renovations, the two-story building is representative of the early to mid-1800s in form, massing, and style; the interior reflects the building’s current use as a restaurant and retains few historic features. The wood-frame building is set on a solid brick foundation laid in English bond and clad in replacement beaded weatherboard siding. It is covered by a steeply pitched side gable roof of square-butt wood shingles. A boxed wood cornice extends the width of the façade. A large exterior-end chimney of English-bond brick is located on the northwest elevation. A two-story addition with a shed roof projects from the northeast elevation. The addition is wood frame clad in German siding.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-592

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic John T. Barber of George Storehouse (preferred)

other McGarvey's Saloon

2. Location

street and number 10 Market Space __ not for publication

city, town Annapolis __ vicinity

county Anne Arundel

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

name Manus McGarveys Saloon LTD

street and number 11 Pinkney Street telephone

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 3256 folio 331

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 1016 tax ID number 07674006

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

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-592

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.

Summary Description

The two-story building at 10 Market Space was constructed circa 1844 as a storehouse. By 1870, the building had been renovated for use as a boot and shoe store, with living space on the second floor. In October 1968, the property, along with neighboring 2-4 Pinkney Street (AA-1257), was conveyed to the State of Maryland as a means to protect the historic buildings. Following extensive renovations in the late 1970s, the building was joined on the interior with 8 Market Space (AA-591). From the exterior, as a result of the renovations, the building is representative of the early to mid-1800s in form, massing, and style; the interior reflects the building's current use as a restaurant and retains few historic features. The wood-frame building is set on a solid brick foundation laid in English bond and clad in replacement beaded weatherboard siding. It is covered by a steeply pitched side gable roof of square-butt wood shingles. A boxed wood cornice extends the width of the façade. A large exterior-end chimney of English-bond brick is located on the northwest elevation. A two-story addition with a shed roof projects from the northeast elevation. The addition is wood frame clad in German siding.

Site Description

The building at 10 Market Space is located on the northeast side of the street immediately south of its intersection with Pinkney Street. It fronts on a wide brick sidewalk. The southeast elevation abuts the brick building at 8 Market Space. Although reading as two separate buildings (and currently owned by different owners), the buildings are joined on the interior to function as one restaurant. The northwest elevation fronts a small yard at what is now 2 Pinkney Street. Associated with 4 Pinkney Street, the yard is enclosed by a tall vertical-board fence of wood with open slats at the top. The fencing is affixed to the northwest elevation of 10 Market Space. The rear addition that extends the full width of the building's northeast elevation faces a walkway that leads to the service door of 8 Market Space. The concrete walkway is reached by Wayman's Alley that runs from Pinkney Street to Prince George Street to the immediate northwest of 4 Pinkney Street. It is secured from public entry by a tall wood gate.

Detailed Description

The building at 10 Market Space is three bays wide and two structural bays deep with a two-story rear addition. Constructed of wood frame clad in seven-inch wide beaded weatherboard siding, the building is set on a partially exposed English-bond brick foundation. This foundation appears to have been reconstructed and certainly repointed as a result of the renovations undertaken in the late 1970s. Square-edged corner boards frame the structure. The steeply pitched side gable roof has been recovered with square-butt wood shingles. A wide boxed cornice with ogee bed molding extends the width of the façade; a cornice is suggested on the northeast rear elevation where the two-story addition has been added. The northeastern slope of the roof is pierced by large skylights to allow for natural illumination in the dining area of the restaurant. A large exterior-end chimney rises from the northwest elevation. Marked by single shoulders on both sides of the stack, the

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chimney is brick laid in English bond with a brick cap. Additions and alterations, including the construction of a building at 2 Pinkney Street circa 1878, resulted in the (possible) reconstruction and repointing of the chimney in the late 1970s. The two-story rear addition was constructed upon the demolition of 2 Pinkney Street.

The façade fronting Market Space is symmetrically fenestrated. The first story contains a wide single-leaf entry flanked by elongated double-hung window openings. The entry holds a vertical-board wood door with three strap hinges of hammered metal. It has a projecting wood sill (square edged) and four-inch surrounds with beaded casing and fillet-molded back banding. The door, which is used as an exit only, lacks a handle on the exterior. A four-light transom tops the opening. The flanking windows have 9/6, replacement wood sash. They have two-and-a-quarter-inch wide squared sills that project and, like the entry, include four-inch surrounds with beaded casing and fillet-molded back banding. The second story has a wide opening at the center that is slightly shorter than a typical entry opening. Used to load and unload stored produce on the second floor, the opening has a vertical-board wood door, also with strap metal hinges and no handle. The opening, like the main entry below, has a wood sill and four-inch surrounds with beaded casing and fillet-molded back banding. A beam, projecting from the base of the boxed cornice, supported a pulley use to hoist merchandise to the second floor. The notably small window openings flanking this second-story opening have 6/3, replacement wood sash. They have two-inch wide squared sills that project and four-inch surrounds with beaded casing and fillet-molded back banding.

The northwest elevation is dominated by the exterior-end brick chimney. The upper gable end, which is finished with a raked board, has small square openings that flank the tapering shaft of the chimney. The openings have four-light casement windows framed by projecting two-inch wide squared sills and four-inch surrounds with beaded casing and fillet-molded back banding.

The northeast elevation of the main block is fully obscured by the late 1970s addition that extends from below the building's eave. The construction of this addition required the complete removal of the main block's northeastern elevation. The solid masonry foundation of the addition is parged with a beveled edge that projects beyond the plane of the wall. The wood-frame addition is clad in German siding with four-inch wide corner boards. The slope of the shed roof obscures the material covering it from public view. Like the main block, the roof of the addition is pierced by large skylights to allow for natural illumination in the dining area of the restaurant. The roof is edged by plain raking boards. The northwest and northeast elevations of the addition, which are visible, have no fenestration. The southeast elevation, like that of the main block, abuts the building at 8 Market Space.

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Interior Description

The current configuration on the interior of 10 Market Space is the result of the extensive alterations undertaken in the late 1970s when the building was rehabilitated for use as a restaurant. It includes two dining areas, two bars, and oyster bar; the seating area and bar on the second floor are for private events. The space has been opened by the partial removal of the second floor at the northeast end and the northeast elevation of the main block. This allows for the skylights added to the roof to provide natural light. A wide opening has been created in the eastern end of the rear addition's southeast wall to allow for interaction between the dining spaces and bars of 8 and 10 Market Space. The opening has six inches of brick with ten-inch reveals.

The floor of 10 Market Space is covered in one-inch square ceramic tiles set in a hexagonal pattern. The white tiles are framed by an alternating blue and gray tile border. An opening has been created at the center of the floor, at the northeastern end of the room. It has a circular masonry planter from which a tree grows. The upper half of the southeast party wall between 8 and 10 Market Space has exposed brick revealing seven- and ten-course American bonding (presumably the result of the rehabilitation in the late 1970s and earlier repairs). The wide straight-flight stair to the remaining portion of the second floor is located along this party wall, which is covered at the lower half (first floor) with beaded boards. Banquette seating has been added at the southern end of the wall. The northeast wall is the exterior wall of the rear addition; it is exposed brick laid in six-course American bond. Window openings are suggested by elongated mirrors with two-inch wide wood surrounds with a square edge. The recessed openings have seven courses of header bricks that are corbeled. The lower half of the northeast wall is covered with banquette seating that acts as a sill for the false window openings. The southwest wall facing Market Space and the northwest wall are covered in beaded board paneling. Those walls with beaded paneling have seven-and-a-half-inch baseboards with an ogee molded cap and quadrant bead at the base.

The installation of skylights and removal of part of the second floor has exposed the principal rafters, ceiling joists, ridge beam, breast timber, and tie beams. Although now stained, the structural system of the main block does reveal circular saw marks. The structure has half-lap joints that have been provided with addition support by the installation of metal anchors and plates. The edges of the tie beams have chamfered edges that indicate they were originally exposed. The ceiling at the southwestern end of the building, where the second floor remains intact, has a pressed metal ceiling (painted to mimic copper). It is edged by a coved cornice with stippling and bolection molding. The field, framed by stippled molding, is composed of multiple plates with six-inch square-in-squares. The plates are divided by reeding with beads at the intersections. This metal ceiling is located on the first and second floors. Stained-glass pendant lights and belt-operated fans with lights hang from the ceiling.

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The straight-flight stair with landing is an open structure that extends from the beaded board shelf created on the first floor of the southeast wall. The top of the shelf is used for display. The stair, which is carpeted with metal nosing, has a turned main newel and square landing newels, each topped by a ball. The turned posts sit on a reeded shoe rail and support a molded hand rail. The wall and stair stringers have an ogee profile. Storage space has been created under the carriage of the stair. The window and entry openings on the southwest elevation fronting Market Space have three-inch wide surrounds of wood with bead and concave pilaster casing finished with a fillet back band. The bar is located along the northwest wall, with an oyster bar in the west corner. They have paneled sides with brass rails along the base. The counters have marble tops and torus-molded shelves. Shelving and cabinets have been added along the wall. Recessed spot lights have been installed in the drywall ceiling above the bars.

The second floor has been carpeted and includes a six-and-a-half-inch baseboard with astragal bead. The surrounds of the window and entry openings are three inches wide, made of wood with bead and concave pilaster casing finished with a fillet back band. The walls are covered in beaded boards, while the ceiling has pressed metal panels like those on the first floor.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates ca. 1844 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates ca. 1844

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 building at 10 Market Space, constructed circa 1844, is representative of the early- to mid-nineteenth-century development of the Annapolis dock and market area. Located on what was historically known as the Ship Carpenters Lot, which was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 for “use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province,” the wood-frame building at 10 Market Space was erected by John T. Barber of George, a profitable farmer who is believed to have used it as a storehouse for his produce. By 1870, the building had been renovated by William Killman for use as a boot and shoe store, with living space on the second floor. During most of the first half of the twentieth century, while owned by the Frantom family, the building was used as a beverage store and later as a billiard hall. It was purchased in 1950 by Sophie Reichel Kramer, whose family had owned the building for a short time in 1915-1916. In October 1968, Edward J. and Sophie Kramer conveyed 10 Market Space, along with neighboring 2-4 Pinkney Street, to the State of Maryland as a means to protect the historic buildings. Following extensive renovations in the late 1970s, the building was joined on the interior with 8 Market Space to serve as McGarvey’s Saloon. From the exterior, these two buildings represent two distinct periods and methods of nineteenth-century design and construction.

HISTORY

Ship Carpenters Lot

The property on which 10 Market Space stands was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 for “use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province.”¹ Adjoining the waterfront along the northeast/southeast side, the lot had been a portion of the much larger Governor Nicholson’s Garden Lot. The lands specific allocation for use by ship carpenters reflected the “character to the life of the community that dominated [the city] for at least a generation.”² Historian Edward C.

¹ See “Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729,” Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

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), 11.

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Papenfuse explains further that “while tanyards, for obvious reasons of smell, were built on the periphery of town, shipbuilding was carried on in the very heart of the community, and the dock area was filled with the hulls of ships in progress, a ropewalk, and blockmaker’s shop.”³ The creation of the Ship Carpenters Lot, sometimes referred to as the “Sand Lot,” reflects the governor’s realization that the growth and sustainability of the dock area was essential to that of the City of Annapolis.

In June of 1719, the General Assembly, which had gained control of the land following the departure of Nicholson to Virginia, granted use of the Ship Carpenters Lot to Robert Johnson, who was a ship carpenter. The terms of the agreement specifically stated the land was to be used strictly to “carry on the business of a Ship Wright for the Space of Twelve months.” It was described as “a Certain Sand Bank that Intersects a tenement of Land Possesst [*sic*] by the said Robert Gordon and the Creek,” with “one hundred and twenty feet of Land along Prince Georges Street at the Upper end of the said Lott with the whole Breadth thereof with the Creek.”⁴ Johnson leased the property where he “built two small houses thereon” for five shillings a year; the exact location of these buildings, which are no longer extant, is not known. Fifteen months after the death of Robert Johnson in July 1722, the Ship Carpenters Lot was reclaimed by the General Assembly because his heirs had failed to meet the terms of the 1719 Act. Accordingly, in October 1723, the General Assembly granted the Ship Carpenters Lot to Robert Gordon, an Annapolis merchant. By the time Gordon took possession of the lot the “Representatives of the s^d Robert Johnson since his death had Sold & removed one of the s^d houses from off the ffreehold [*sic*].” The conditions of Gordon’s agreement, including the annual fee of five shillings, were the same as those in the 1719 agreement of Robert Johnson. The agreement stated the use of the land not impede the “industry” or “Improvements” and be “for the s^d Good of the Publick [*sic*].” The 1723 “Act for the Vesting and Settling An Estate of Inheritance...” described the property as “a Sand Bank that intersects a tenement of Land of his [Gordon] & the Creek Between the Bounded Poplar tree Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove & another Poplar tree standing on the South side of s^d Cove that the same Bank lyes [*sic*] without the lines of the s^d Nicholsons Cove within the Water Mark & not included within any Lot of the City.” In *The Quays of the City*, author Shirley V. Baltz suggests that James Stoddert noted the poplar tree “Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove” on his 1718 plan for the City of Annapolis.⁵ The illustration of a poplar tree does not appear on the original Stoddert plan or subsequent redrawings until the map was copied by Harry A.H. Ewald in April 1956. However, one of the few original notations on Stoddert’s 1718 plan denotes the southeastern portion of what is now Market Space as a “Ship Carpenters Yard.”

³ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 11.

⁴ See “Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729,” Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

⁵ Shirley V. Baltz, *The Quays of the City: An Account of the Bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The Liberty Tree, Ltd, 1975), 52.

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In May of 1739, Robert Gordon, who was now listed as “Esquire” rather than merchant in land records, sold the western portion of the Ship Carpenters Lot to Elizabeth Bennett, “aforesaid gentlewoman.”⁶ The property, conveyed for £80 current money, included “...all that dwelling House and Garden whereon Susanna Murray alias Puckman now lives lying & being in the City of Annapolis, being part of the Ground laid out for a Ship Carpenters Yard...”⁷ This portion included what is today 2-10 Market Space, 2-4 Pinkney Street (AA-1257), and 50 Randall Street (AA-1628). Another portion of the lot fronting Prince George Street was sold in 1742 to shipwright Asbury Sutton, and Judge John Brice purchased the section to the southeast in 1750. By 1783, Agnes Gordon, the daughter of Robert Gordon, sold off the remaining portions of the Sand Bank, which was then “owned by five people and contained dwellings, stores, warehouses and wharves.”⁸

Nearly four years after purchasing the upper portion of the Ship Carpenters Lot, Elizabeth Bennett leased it to Horatio Samuel Middleton. Born in 1713, Middleton was a very successful entrepreneur who took advantage of the second distinct stage of growth in Annapolis that occurred before the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). This period, extending from 1715 to 1763, has been characterized by Papenfuse as “an era of bureaucratic growth and small industrial expansion.” The government, which initially caused the city’s population to increase only in the months when the General Assembly convened, “grew to a year-round operation sustained by a permanent resident bureaucracy.” Consequently, customers arrived on a regular basis in the city, sparking a growing market for the importation of goods that was dependent on the success of the wharf. Papenfuse cautions, however, that “although the demand for imported goods began to grown..., the market remained small for a number of years and was dominated by only a few merchants,” such as Amos Garrett or members of the Calvert family.⁹

By the second quarter of the eighteenth century, the establishment of a merchant-based economy in Annapolis began to transform Market Space into a commercial hub as merchants and craftsmen “recognized the opportunities presented by the growing market.”¹⁰ Although shipbuilders and tanners continued to dominate the landscape, the number of advertisements for dry goods in the *Maryland Gazette* grew from three to twelve between 1745 and 1753. Ironically, a growing number of the merchants were first tanners and/or shipbuilders. Many of the more prominent citizens, such as Patrick Creagh, combined shipbuilding and house building with mercantile interests, including slave trade.¹¹ It was during this period of mercantile prosperity that Middleton established his tavern and dry good store on the southwestern edge of the Ship Carpenters Lot fronting what is

⁶ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 3, Folio 182 (19 May 1739).

⁷ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 3, Folio 182 (19 May 1739).

⁸ Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, “Southern Urban Society After the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786.” (Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969), 404.

⁹ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 6 and 12.

¹⁰ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 15.

¹¹ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 15.

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today Market Space. Like others, Middleton “branch[ed] out into trade and other business enterprises.”¹² One such enterprise was a ferry, which he operated from Annapolis to Kent Island and Rock Hall on the Eastern Shore. Advertisements placed by Middleton in the *Maryland Gazette* for the ferry claimed “he keeps the best Entertainment, and as good Boats and Hands, as any that cross the Bay, hopes to meet with Encouragement. Those who shall favour [*sic*] him with their Custom, will greatly oblige.”¹³

Horatio Samuel Middleton purchased the property from Elizabeth Bennett for £200 current money in 1750. The deed of sale documented that a dwelling, where Middleton lived during the time he leased the land, existed on the property. Although the existence of a dwelling is noted by several previous deeds, it is believed that the current building at 2-6 Market Space (AA-1817) was not erected until after the property was purchased by Middleton. The approximate date of construction coincides with Middleton’s purchase of the property as well as the 1753 patent he was granted by the General Assembly. With this patent, the property was renamed *Middleton’s Wharf*, “ly[ing] in the City of Annapolis on the Dock along the Water side from the Head of the Wharfe that Joyns Cap^t Gordons [*sic*]....”¹⁴ The patent, which included a survey of the 21,700 square-foot lot (1/2 acre), did not mention any buildings or structures on the property, although this does not preclude their existence.

Little is know about Horatio Samuel Middleton, who was more commonly known as Samuel Middleton or Samuel Horatio Middleton. He was married to Ann Sutton and together the couple had five children. The eldest child, Samuel Sutton Middleton, was the only one of the Middleton children born in England prior to the family’s immigration to Annapolis by 1743. Middleton’s successful tavern was known as the “Inn for Seafaring Men,” an appropriate title considering its location at the head of the Annapolis wharf.¹⁵ Horatio Samuel Middleton died in Annapolis in 1770.¹⁶ Ownership of his landholdings, which was restricted to the property occupied by the wharf-side tavern, was devised to his wife, Ann Middleton. Upon Ann Middleton’s death in 1774, the tavern (now used as a boarding house) was granted to her son, William, who was required to compensate his brothers, sister, and niece £500 sterling. George Mann, who later opened City Tavern on Conduit Street, operated the tavern during most of the years of the American Revolution. Gilbert Middleton’s return as proprietor of his father’s tavern was announced in the *Maryland Gazette* in 1782. Despite the success of the tavern and his other business ventures in Annapolis, Gilbert Middleton (born 1752) moved his family to

¹² Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 11.

¹³ *Maryland Gazette*, 25 August 1768. (See Maryland Gazette Collection, MSA SC 2731, January 30, 1766-December 26, 1771, M1281, image 627, page 244).

¹⁴ Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Land Records and Plats, “*Middletons Wharf*,” Patent Certificate 977 (granted 11 August 1753). The patents states Middleton’s name as Samuel Horatio Middleton, but he often went by Samuel Middleton.

¹⁵ The tavern was also known as “The Sign of the Duke of Cumberland,” although when and under whose ownership is not certain. (See “A Walker’s Guide to Annapolis Sights & History,” by Jean Russo at <http://www.annapolis.com>).

¹⁶ Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), 479.

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the City of Baltimore in search of greater opportunities. The pending closure of the tavern was announced on October 12, 1786 in the *Maryland Gazette*.

Although no longer in Annapolis, Gilbert Middleton's operation of his father's tavern appears to have prompted his claim of ownership to the property. Accordingly, as William Middleton did not take full ownership as his father's will allowed, the siblings sought a legal determination to rights to the property. In May 1792, the Chancery Court ruled that Gilbert Middleton was to receive title to Lots 1-3 and Lot F in the Ship Carpenters Lot upon proper compensation to his relatives. This included the lot at 10 Market Space. Nearly one year later, in April 1793, Middleton sold the property to John Randall, who may possibly have been operating the tavern since 1786. John Randall was one of thirteen children born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, to planter Thomas Randall. At the age of thirteen, in 1763, Randall became an apprentice to William Buckland, the architect of George Mason's Gunston Hall (built 1755-1759). With the death of his father and pending second marriage of his mother, John Randall petitioned the Court to appoint Buckland as his legal guardian; the request was made legal on December 1, 1766 and for eleven years Randall lived and worked with Buckland.¹⁷ It was Buckland, hired to design the Hammond-Harwood House (AA-626) in 1774, who brought John Randall to Annapolis to serve as his chief assistant. Eventually becoming Buckland's business partner, Randall worked on the construction of the Maryland State House and "took over what business was left on the Buckland books" after the prominent architect's death in 1774.¹⁸ During the Revolutionary War, Randall served "as State Clothier and as Commissary."¹⁹ The tavern's location proved beneficial to Randall, who later served as the Collector of the Port after the resignation of John Davidson.

Randall announced his relocation in April 1793 "to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton, Where he has just opened, A General Assortment of Seasonable GOODS, Which he will sell cheap for Cash, or Country Product."²⁰ This proclamation took place just ten days after Randall purchased the building from Gilbert Middleton. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax assessed John Randall \$1,500 for two brick dwellings "near dock." One year later, in 1799, he was taxed \$1,200 for two brick dwelling houses (50 x 30); a two-story frame kitchen (30 x 15); frame stable (40 x 20); frame smokehouse (10 x 10); frame dairy (8 x 8); salt house (10 x 10); frame outhouse (20 x 16). Additionally, Randall was taxed for eight slaves.²¹ In 1800, he was assessed for twelve slaves. The assessment for 1819 recorded Randall owned two Annapolis lots, which collectively were improved by six houses. The 1.5 acres of land with improvements were valued at \$3,000. The description of the

¹⁷ Rosamond Randall Beirne and John H. Scarff, *William Buckland, 1734-1774: Architect of Virginia and Maryland*, (Annapolis, MD: board of Regents, Gunston Hall and Hammond-Harwood Association, 1970), 44.

¹⁸ Beirne and Scarff, 113.

¹⁹ McIntire, 569.

²⁰ *Maryland Gazette*, volume 2496, 23 April 1793. (See Maryland Gazette Collection, MSA SC 2731, July 5, 1787 – December 25, 1794, M1284, image 1331).

²¹ "2-6 Market Space," Vertical Files archived at Historic Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis, Maryland.

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Inventory No. AA-592

John T. Barber of George Storehouse
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

buildings for which Randall was assessed suggests that the wood-frame building at 10 Market Space had not yet been constructed.

Building History

In July 1798, John Randall sold 7047.5 square feet of the property along the northwestern edge near Pinkney Street to George Barber for £375 “current money of Maryland;” this sale included what is now known as 2-4 Pinkney Street, 10 Market Space, and extended eastward to Prince Georges Street. The deed did not include a description of any improvements, suggesting no building existed at the time of the sale. George Barber, born circa 1761 although his pension record says 1764, served as a seaman in the Navy during the American Revolution.²² The pension records indicate Barber was taken prisoner during the war. An announcement of the marriage of his daughter in 1824 lists him as “Capt. George Barber, of Annapolis” and the deed of sale for the Market Space property noted Barber as a mariner.²³ Upon the death of Barber in 1836, his landholdings on Market Space were devised to his only son, John T. Barber. The Market Space landholdings were described at that time as “the lot of ground and store and dwelling thereon adjoining the lot of the late John Randall on Market Space [2-6 Market Space] in the City of Annapolis.”²⁴ The description of the improvements is thought because of architectural and archival evidence to be 4 Pinkney Street, which was the early-nineteenth-century Tobacco Prise Warehouse erected by George Barber.

Born in December 1804, John Barber was the eldest of the three children born to George and Catherine Barber. “John T. Barber of George” is noted in the 1850 census as the head of a household consisting of his second wife, seven children, and brother-in-law. He is listed as a farmer, with real estate valued at \$1,960. Although the 1850 census does not indicate which street or part of the city Barber was living at the time, it does state he lived in Annapolis. Further, the occupations of his neighbors, who were merchants, clerks, shipbuilders, and fishermen, suggest he may have resided on or near Market Space or the dock area although he had previously sold the Market Space property in 1844 to James Wilson of Annapolis for \$600. The deed of sale documents the 2,155 square-foot parcel was improved at the time of the transaction, but does not indicate the number or types of improvements. Yet, the existence of the buildings at 10 Market Space and 4 Pinkney Street by this time is recorded by the 1844 Coast and Geodetic Survey of Annapolis as well as the circa 1858 Edward Sachse *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*. Thus, John T. Barber of George appears to have been responsible for the construction of 10 Market Space prior to selling the property. As Barber was a farmer, it is possible the wood-frame building was erected as a storehouse for his produce. The Sachse print documents the two-story wood-

²² McIntire, 31; Ancestry.com. *U.S. Pensioners, 1818-1872* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Original data: Ledgers of Payments, 1818-1872, to U.S. Pensioners Under Acts of 1818 Through 1858 From Records of the Office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, 1818-1872; (National Archives Microfilm Publication T718, 23 rolls); Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury, Record Group 217; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

²³ See *Maryland Gazette*, 8 July 1824.

²⁴ Will of George Barber, Liber TTS 1, Folio 261 (1836).

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John T. Barber of George Storehouse
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

frame building at 10 Market Space fronting on the northeast side of Market Space, just below Pinkney Street (then known as Taylor Street and later as Carroll's Alley). The steeply pitched side-gabled roof was augmented by brick chimneys rising from both exterior ends of the building; only the northwestern chimney is extant. A one-story ell with a gable roof and end chimney appears to project from the center of the rear elevation. By the late nineteenth century (circa 1878), a one-story dwelling was constructed between 4 Pinkney Street and 10 Market Space. The location corresponds with 2 Pinkney Street; the dwelling was razed in the late twentieth century when both 4 Pinkney Street and 10 Market Space were restored.

James Wilson and his wife, Susan, retained ownership of the property for six years. No biographical or tax assessment information was located on the Wilsons, thus their use of 10 Market Space and 2-4 Pinkney Street is not known. The deed of sale documents they were residents of the City of Annapolis. The Wilsons sold the property for \$800 in May 1850 to Nicholas P. Killman. Born about 1808, Nicholas Killman was noted in the 1850 census as a merchant with property valued at \$1,500. Killman lived on Main Street (then known as Church Street) with his wife, Sarah Whitney, and their eight children. The 1860 Real and Personal Property Assessments charged Killman for six houses on five lots, with a total value of \$3,900. The tax assessment documents that his houses were located on Hanover Street, Church Street, Fleet Street, and included 12 Market Space (AA-2396) and the storehouse at 10 Market Space. He was charged for \$600 of private securities and his stock in trade (groceries) was valued at \$300. The tax assessments for 1866 through 1868 were more specific, noting Killman owned one frame house and lot on Market Space and one brick house and lot, also on Market Space. The frame house and lot corresponds with 10 Market Space.

Nicholas Killman died in March 1870. The division of his property was disputed by his three children. The Circuit Court decreed in July 1890 that eldest son, William Killman, was to receive 10 Market Space and 2-4 Pinkney Street. It was described in the equity case as "item 5: a lot of ground fronting on the north side of Carroll's Alley and Market Space, 62 feet 6 inches, improved with a framed dwelling and store and a brick storehouse now occupied by William P. Killman."²⁵ Born in 1833, William Killman lived with his wife, Mary Ann McGuire, on the upper floor of the building at 10 Market Space while operating a boot and shoe store/factory on the first floor. Killman was charged in 1896 for, along his many real estate holdings, a frame house and lot (26 feet by 30 feet) on Market Space, together assessed at \$1,250. The assessment also noted "stock in goods" at \$300 and furniture valued at \$110.

An historic image taken by Henry Schaefer about 1889-1890 shows the side-gabled building with the second-story windows framed by operable shutters. The southwestern slope of the roof is pierced at the center by a front-gabled dormer.²⁶ Another image by Schaefer shows little change to the building by 1900. The window openings held 2/2, double-hung, wood sash. A signboard had been placed above the first story, announcing the

²⁵ Circuit Court Records, Equity 1355 (1890).

²⁶ Ginger Doyel, *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005), 30.

Maryland Historical Trust

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John T. Barber of George Storehouse
Continuation Sheet

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building's commercial use.²⁷ The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate the shoe store remained in the building until about 1903, when it became a dry goods store. Additionally, the narrow rectangular building at 2 Pinkney Street was enlarged, wrapping around the north corner of 10 Market Space by 1903. A circa 1904 photograph shows a portion of the building, including the fixed show windows on the first story and 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows with louvered shutters on the second story. The cornice ornamenting the slightly overhanging eaves of the roof is finished with brackets and possibly a molded architrave.²⁸ By 1908, the building was used as a pawn shop.

With the death of both her parents by 1907, Sarah Elizabeth Killman became the sole owner of the buildings at 10 Market Space and 2-4 Pinkney Street. Born in 1855, Killman lived in Baltimore with her husband, Colonel Salome Marsh. The property in Annapolis was leased to commercial tenants. Sarah Marsh sold it in 1915, ending 65 years of ownership by three generations of the Killman family. She conveyed the buildings for \$3,500 to Louis A. and Fannie Schenker, who lived and owned 16 Market Space (AA-594). Russian born, Louis Schenker was a shoe merchant, and may have leased 10 Market Space and/or 2 Pinkney Street prior to purchasing it. The Sanborn map's notation that 2 Pinkney Street was used as a cobbler's shop suggests Schenker used the former dwelling as his store in 1908. Within six months, however, he sold the buildings to Samuel and Sadie Reichel. The mortgage indicates the property was not intended as an investment, as Schenker sold the land and buildings for exactly what he had paid. Similarly, the Reichels sold the property within one year, making only a \$200 profit.

The property was purchased in February 1916 by Lillian M. Frantom (originally Frantum). She devised it to her son, William H. Frantom, and daughter-in-law, Laura Virginia Frazier, upon her death. Frantom, a retail grocery merchant, leased a house that he later purchased on Prince George Street. The Sanborn maps indicate the building at 10 Market Space was being used in 1921 as a grocery, presumably by William Frantom. In 1929, as documented by the city directory, B.E. (Bernard Edward) Frantom operated the soft drinks store, which had by then expanded into 10 Market Space. The change in the building's use corresponds to the change in profession for property owner William Frantom, who was listed in the 1930 census as a policeman. Historian Robert Harry McIntire in *Annapolis Maryland Families* documents William Frantom was also at one time a waterman.²⁹ By 1936, the family had relocated to Baltimore, where Laura and William Frantom died within months of each other. They bequeathed the Annapolis property to their three children and one nephew. Youngest son, Bernard Edward Frantom, received full title by 1937 for \$4,250, which was divided between his sister (Laura), brother (John), and nephew (William Weiskope, also known as William Edward Frantom). Bernard Frantom continued to use building as a soft drink store.

²⁷ Doyel, 44-45.

²⁸ Doyel, 56.

²⁹ McIntire, 251.

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John T. Barber of George Storehouse
Continuation Sheet

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The 1939 city directory documents that William Edward Frantom, who received ownership in February 1940, converted his uncle's soft drink store into a billiard hall. The building at 10 Market Space does not appear in the 1920 or 1930 census and, thus, is believed to have no longer provided residential space on the second floor. This is supported by the Sanborn maps, which note its sole use as a store. The 1949 city directory indicates the building was home to Hutton's Pool Room. Frantom (b. 1904) lived in Riva, Maryland, with his second wife, Nancy Lee Lawson, and their two daughters.

In June 1950, Frantom sold the property to Sophie Reichel Kramer, whose family had owned the building for a short time in 1915-1916. Sophie Reichel, born in New York in 1903, had married Edward J. Kramer in 1924. Born in Boston in 1895, Kramer was a graduate of Harvard University and operated a vending machine business. The Kramer family owned and occupied 80 Conduit Street (AA-1689) in 1930, later moving to Silver Spring, Maryland. Despite the sale, the building continued to be a pool hall, which was known as Downtown Pool Hall in the 1950s and 1960s. By 1950, the façade of the building had been substantially altered by a one-story addition with a large show window. The projecting storefront addition followed the diagonal of the property line as it moved northward from Market Space to Pinkney Street. The storefront addition continued along the northwest elevation, joining the building with 4 Pinkney Street. Additionally, the one-story dwelling at 2 Pinkney Street was enlarged to extend the full depth of the lot. The façade of this building was largely obscured by the one-story storefront.

In October 1968, Edward J. and Sophie Kramer conveyed 10 Market Space and 2-4 Pinkney Street to the State of Maryland as a means to protect the historic buildings. Under the direction of the Board of Public Works and the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), the buildings were leased to the Historic Annapolis, Inc. (HAF) in 1978. Within a month, HAF had subleased the property to Michael E. and Carol Lynn Ashford, who had purchased neighboring 8 Market Space in 1971. The Ashfords undertook an extensive renovation of both 8 and 10 Market Space, joining the two buildings on the interior to form McGarvey's Saloon. The renovations of 10 Market Space, both on the interior and exterior, required examination of the structure to determine what was original and when changes had been made. This was done in April 1978 by architectural historian Russell Wright and in February 1979 by Brown Engineering and Construction of Pasadena, Maryland. The investigations determined that original material was present including portions of the exterior walls (all of the east wall was determined to be intact), hewn corner posts, beaded weatherboard cladding (with varying widths of 8 to 14 inches), second-floor and attic joists (some with beading and quirks), and bracing for the original stair in the northwest corner.³⁰ HAF and MHT closely monitored the work, expressing their delight at "what had originally been thought to be a rather ordinary building has, upon investigation, turned out to be something quite extraordinary; an early-nineteenth- (perhaps eighteenth-) century warehouse. While there is not a great deal of original fabric remaining, there is, combined with the documentation of photographs, enough to provide information to

³⁰ Russell Wright, "Preliminary Architectural Analysis of 10 Market Space, Annapolis, Maryland," March 1978. Archived at the library of the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

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Inventory No. AA-592

John T. Barber of George Storehouse
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

produce an exterior restoration....³¹ Thus, “all the original wood studs, sills, plates, beams, beaded edge second floor joists, etc. [remained] in place to protect the original fabric of the building.”³² The late-nineteenth-century dwelling located between 4 Pinkney Street and 10 Market Space at 2 Pinkney Street was removed as part of the renovations.

McGarvey’s Saloon, which still occupies the building, opened in July 1980.

Chain of Title

- 1696: Governor Francis Nicholson sets aside property for “thus use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province.”
- June 6, 1719: Ship Carpenters Lot granted to Robert Johnson
- October 26, 1723: Ship Carpenters Lot granted to Robert Gordon
- May 19, 1739: Robert Gordon to Elizabeth Bennett
Provincial Court Records
Liber RD 3 Folio 182
- October 18, 1743: Elizabeth Bennett leased to Horatio Samuel Middleton
Provincial Court Records
Liber RB 1 Folio 362
- May 28, 1750: Elizabeth Bennett to Horatio Samuel Middleton
Provincial Court Records
Liber RB 3 Folio 280

³¹ Mrs. John Symonds, president of HAF, to Michael Ashford, McGarvey’s Saloon. Archived at the library of the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

³² “10 Market Space,” Brown Engineering and Construction, 22 February 1979. Archived at the library of the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

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John T. Barber of George Storehouse
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- August 7, 1770: Horatio Samuel Middleton devised to wife, Ann Middleton, then children and grandchildren
Will Records of the Provincial Court
Volume 38
Liber WD 3 Folio 32
- May 9, 1792: Chancellors Decree conveys to Gilbert Middleton
Chancery Court: Joseph Middleton, William Middleton, Ellen Middleton Alkin, and Elizabeth Middleton vs. Gilbert Middleton
Part of Ship Carpenters Lot (#1, #2, and #3) and Lot F
Provincial Court Records
Liber B 22 Folio 464
- April 13, 1793: Gilbert Middleton to John Randall
Part of Ship Carpenters Lot (#1, #2, and #3) and Lot F
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 6 Folio 610
- July 23, 1798: John Randall to George Barber
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 9 Folio 318
- August 26, 1836: George Barber to John Barber
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber TTS 1 Folio 261
- November 13, 1844: John and Mary Eliza Barber to James Wilson
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHN 1 Folio 213
- May 7, 1850: James and Susan Wilson to Nicholas P. Killman
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHN 4 Folio 599
- April 5, 1870: Nicholas P. Killman devised to children
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber RID 1 Folio 182

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John T. Barber of George Storehouse
Continuation Sheet

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- 1890: Circuit Court Records, Equity 1355
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 31 Folio 189/208/446
- June 17, 1907: Mary A. Killman, widow, devised to Sarah E. Marsh
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber BRD 1 Folio 349
- May 4, 1915: Sarah E. Marsh to Louis A. and Fannie Schenker
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 118 Folio 32
- October 25, 1915: Louis A. and Fannie Schenker to Samuel and Sadie Reichel
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 119 Folio 387
- February 17, 1916: Samuel and Sadie Reichel to Lillian M. Frantom
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 124 Folio 291
- May 24, 1936: Laura V. Frantom devised to William H. Frantom (d. December 10, 1936) and
children
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WMH 1 Folio 104
- August 20, 1937: Lillian M. Frantom Langley, executrix of Will of Laura V. Frantom, to Edward B.
Frantom and Geraldine M. Frantom
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber FAM 169 Folio 178
- March 31, 1939: Edward B. Frantom and Geraldine M. Frantom to William Edward Weiskope,
Trustee
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 211 Folio 388

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- March 31, 1939: William Edward Weiskope, Trustee, to Edward B. Frantom
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 211 Folio 389
- February 5, 1940: Edward B. Frantom, to William Edward Frantom
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 211 Folio 390
- June 19, 1950: William Edward and Nancy Frantom to Sophie Kramer
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 577 Folio 179
- October 9, 1968: Edward J. and Sophie Kramer to Board of Public Works and the Maryland
Historical Trust
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber MSH 2222 Folio 542
- October 4, 1978: Board of Public Works and the Maryland Historical Trust to Historic Annapolis
Foundation
Lease and Management Agreement
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WGL 3256 Folio 320
- September 11, 1978: Historic Annapolis Foundation to Manus McGarvey's Saloon LTD, Michael E.
and Carol Lynn Ashford
Sublease Agreement
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WGL 3256 Folio 331
- November 27, 1978: Historic Annapolis Foundation to Manus McGarvey's Saloon LTD, Michael E.
and Carol Lynn Ashford
Sublease Agreement Addendum
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WGL 3256 Folio 345

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

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John T. Barber of George Storehouse
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 14

May 31, 1979:

Historic Annapolis Foundation to Manus McGarvey's Saloon LTD, Michael E.
and Carol Lynn Ashford
Sublease Agreement Second Addendum
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WGL 3256 Folio 347

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-592

- Baltz, Shirley V. *The Quays of the City: An Account of the Bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*. Annapolis, Maryland: The Liberty Tree, Ltd, 1975.
- Doyel, Ginger. *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*. Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005.
- McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
- Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.
- Warren, Marion E. and Mame Warren. *The Train's Done Been and Gone*. Annapolis, Maryland: M.E. Warren, 1976.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property less than one acre
Acreage of historical setting less than one acre
Quadrangle name Annapolis Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The building at 10 Market Space has been associated with Parcel 1016 as noted on Tax Map 52A since its construction circa 1844. It is located on what was historically known as the Ship Carpenters Lot, which was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson in 1696 for "thus use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province." Since being subdivided by John Randall in the 1798, the property at 10 Market Space has been conveyed jointly with 2-4 Pinkney Street (which was sold separately to the State of Maryland in 1968). Together with 8 Market Space, the building is known today as McGarvey's Saloon.

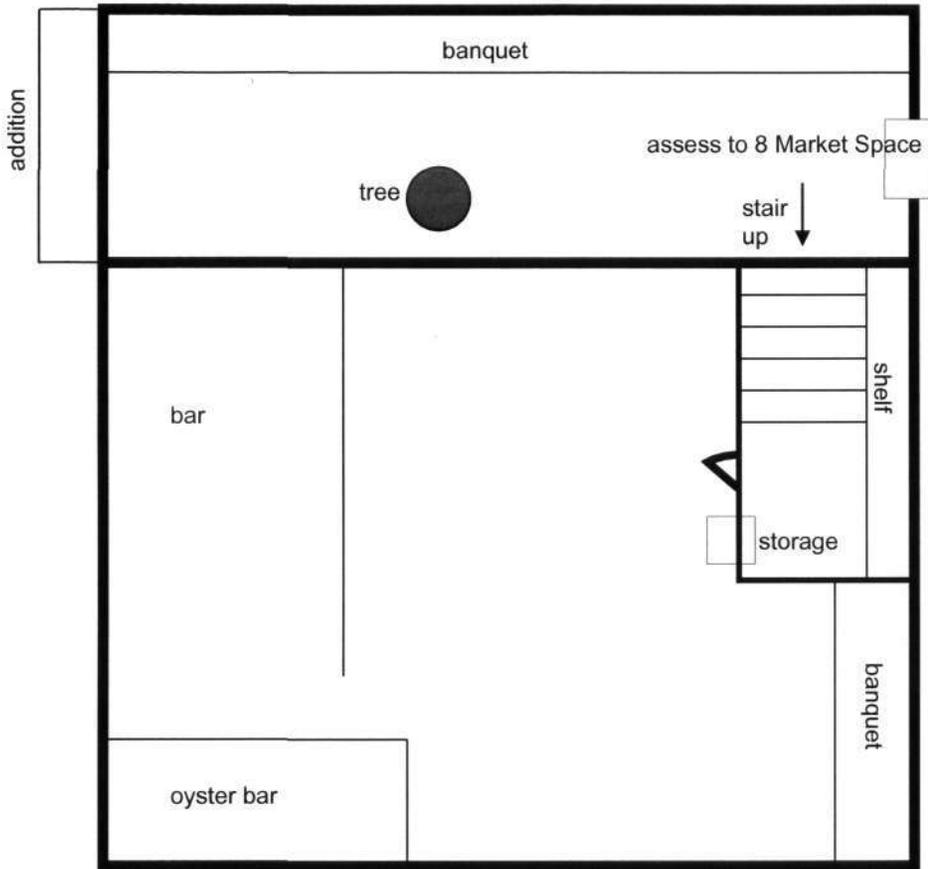
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries	date	May 2009
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	District of Columbia

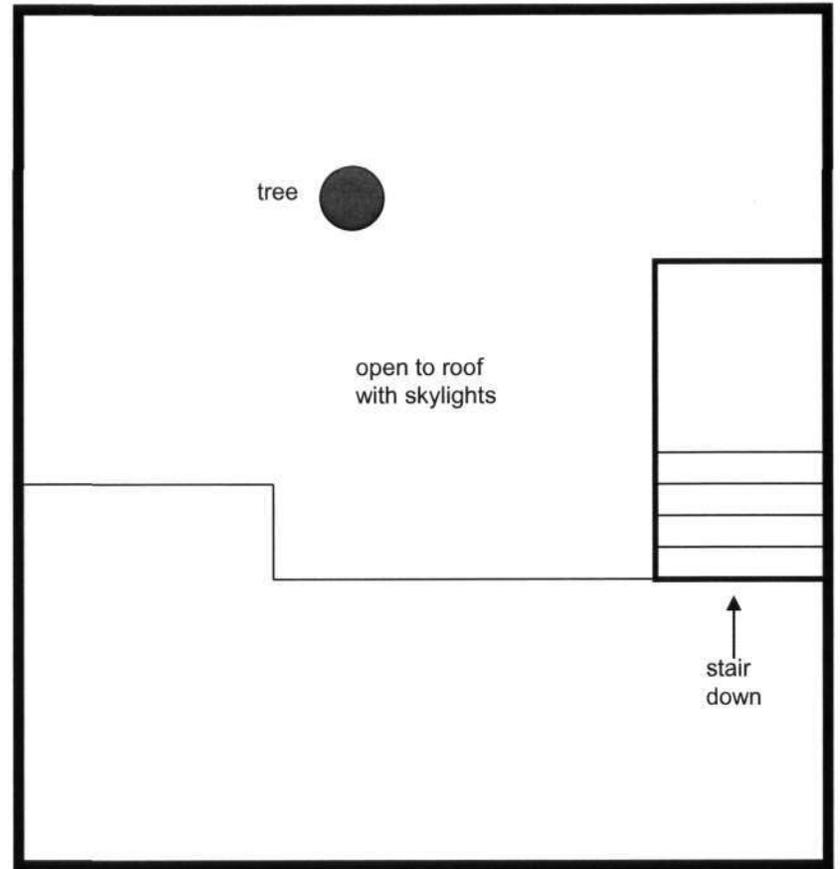
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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

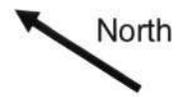
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



First Floor

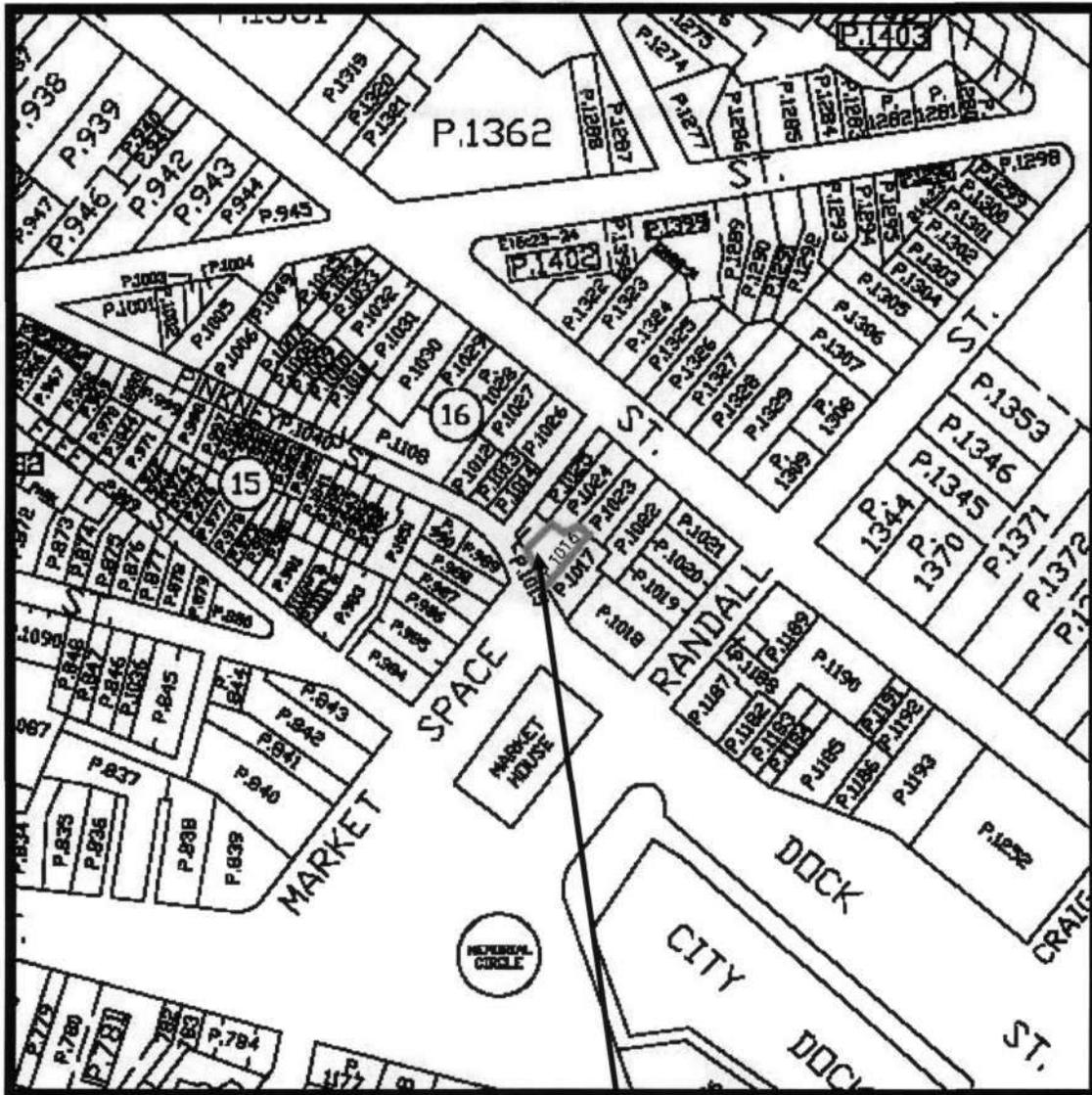


Second Floor



John T. Barber of George Storehouse (AA-592)
 10 Market Space, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

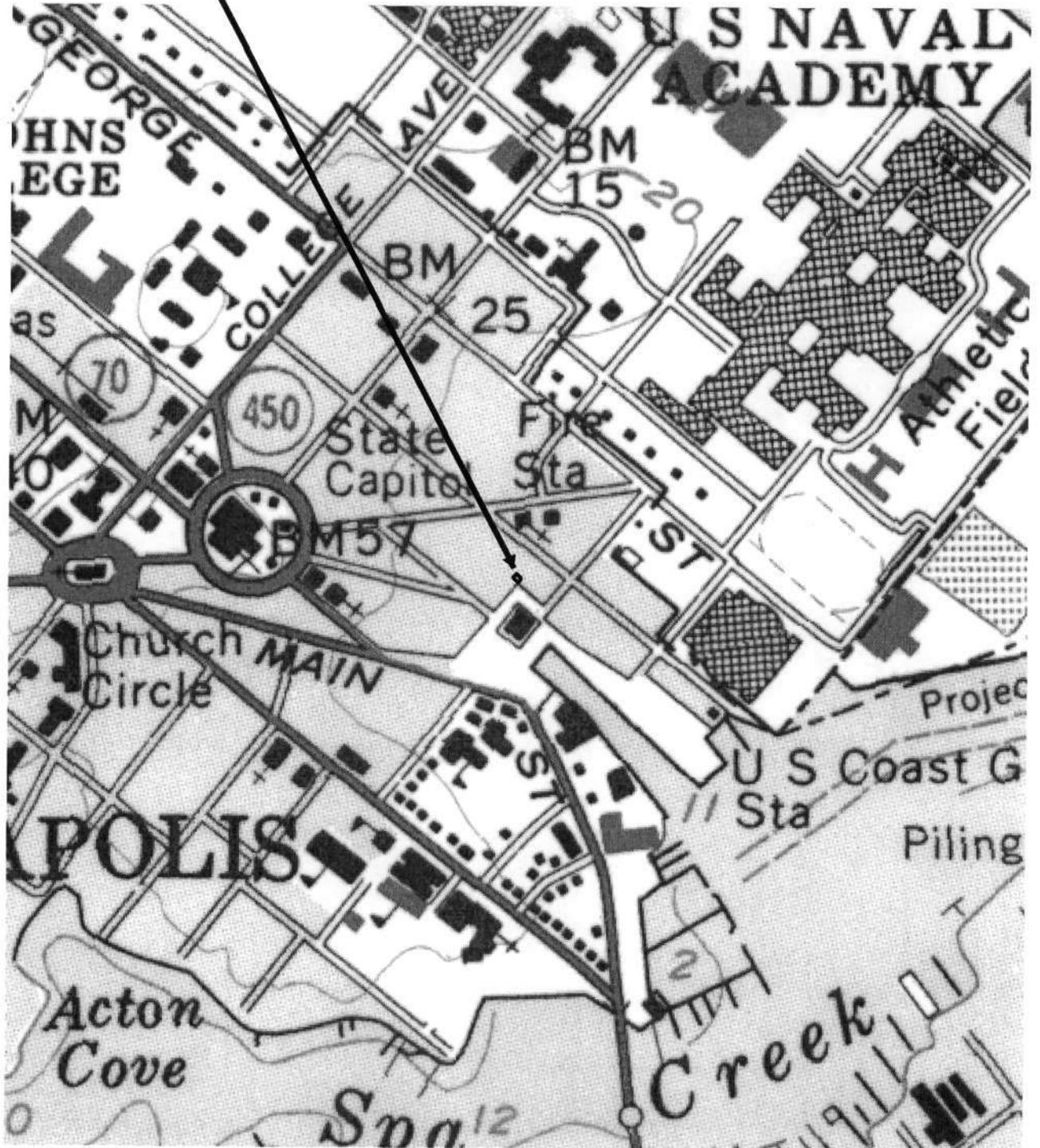
Not to Scale
 Drawn by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
 August 2009



John T. Barber of George Storehouse (AA-592)
 10 Market Space
 Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
 Tax Parcel Map 52A, Parcel 1016
 Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2009



AA-592
10 Market Space
Annapolis
Annapolis Quad



AA-592 10 MARKET SPACE ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND	Photographer: EHT Tracerics Date: April 2009 Paper and Ink Type: Not printed
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1. AA-592_2009-04-28_01.tif	First floor SE elevation upper gable end looking SE
2. AA-592_2009-04-28_02.tif	First floor looking West
3. AA-592_2009-04-28_03.tif	First floor looking SW
4. AA-592_2009-04-28_04.tif	First floor stair looking SW
5. AA-592_2009-04-28_05.tif	First floor looking SW
6. AA-592_2009-04-28_06.tif	Second floor from first floor looking SW
7. AA-592_2009-04-28_07.tif	First floor ceiling looking West
8. AA-592_2009-04-28_08.tif	First floor looking North
9. AA-592_2009-04-28_09.tif	Second floor looking NE
10. AA-592_2009-04-28_10.tif	Second floor looking North
11. AA-592_2009-04-28_11.tif	Second floor ceiling looking NW
12. AA-592_2009-04-28_12.tif	NW elevation of rear addition looking SE
13. AA-592_2009-04-28_13.tif	NW elevation looking East
14. AA-592_2009-04-28_14.tif	West corner looking SE
15. AA-592_2009-04-28_15.tif	NW elevation looking NE
16. AA-592_2009-04-28_16.tif	SW elevation looking NE
17. AA-592_2009-04-28_17.tif	Streetscape looking NE



AA-592
10 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRAILERIES
APRIL 2009
MARYLAND SHPO
STREETSCAPE, LOOKING EAST
1 OF 7 .



AA-592

10 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRALERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

2 OF 7



AA-592

10 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRAILERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

3 OF 7



AA-592
10 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2009
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH CORNER REAR ADDITION, LOOKING SOUTH
4 OF 7



AA-592

10 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR LOOKING WEST

5 OF 7



AA-592
10 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2009
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR LOOKING NORTH
6 OF 7



AA-592

10 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRAILERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR LOOKING NORTH

7 OF 7

AA-592

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:	AA-592 0000
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:	
UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:	
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:	
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:	
PRESENT USE:	Restaurant
ORIGINAL USE:	Warehouse
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:	
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:	1978 Brown Engineering
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:	Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Poor ()
THEME:	
STYLE:	Vernacular
DATE BUILT:	c. 1760; 1978

COUNTY:	Anne Arundel
TOWN:	Annapolis
LOCATION:	10 Market Space 8 10
COMMON NAME:	McGarvey's
FUNCTIONAL TYPE:	Whse Map 32 Par 527
OWNER:	State of Maryland
ADDRESS:	Dept. of Economic & Community Development, Annapolis 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 (X) Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
Novelty () 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 (X) Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal ()
Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches () Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells ()
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable () 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: 25 x 35

Entrance Location: Centered

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-592

Boxed wood cornice under wood shingle roof, molded trim at windows, second story loading door and transom lit entrance, massive end wall chimney.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Recently restored facade based on architectural and photographic evidence. Important as a type and important to Market Space.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

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

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

AA-592

0205921511

Form 10-445 (5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 10 Market Space ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE commercial PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE Pool Hall WALL CONSTRUCTION stucco-brick NO. OF STORIES two	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME Downtown Pool Hall DATE OR PERIOD Mid 19th C. STYLE 19th C. commercial ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE
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4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION	OPEN TO PUBLIC yes
<p>The Downtown Pool Hall is a 19th C. commercial building with a simple Victorian bracketed cornice. 2nd storey has 3 small windows 1/1. 10 Market Space echoes No. 8 - it is slightly smaller and sits back from the street. Most interesting is the store front which runs at a diagonal to the building and connects with the gable end of a brick building at the foot of Pinkney Street. This brick structure is either late 18th C. or early 19th C., has a steep roof, and two small windows, one is 6/6. No 10 Market Space does, or should include this brick building and together they are good buildings visually and are same scale as other buildings on the Market Space. The diagonal front leads the eye toward Pinkney Street, while the brick building defines the corner of the Market Space.</p> 	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE	Endangered Interior Exterior poor-fair

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

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	7. PHOTOGRAPH
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3. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Constance Werner Historic Annapolis, Inc.
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2. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD July 17, 1967

10 Market Space
AA-592
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0206921511

Form 10-445
(5/62)

HA title search by
Blundell, Lawler & Co.
9/67

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 10 Market Space and 4+6 Taylor's Alley on Carroll St	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
ORIGINAL OWNER Mr. and Mrs. Edw. J. Kramer. ORIGINAL USE commercial PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE Pool Hall WALL CONSTRUCTION stucco-brick NO. OF STORIES two	2. NAME Downtown Pool Hall DATE OR PERIOD Mid 19th C. STYLE 19th C. commercial ARCHITECT BUILDER
	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

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

The Downtown Pool Hall is a 19th C. commercial building with a simple Victorian bracketed cornice. 2nd storey has 3 small windows 1/1. 10 Market Space echoes No. 8 - it is slightly smaller and sits back from the street. Most interesting is the store front which runs at a diagonal to the building and connects with the gable end of a brick building at the foot of Pinkney Street. This brick structure is either late 18th C. or early 19th C., has a steep roof, and two small windows, one is 6/6. No 10 Market Space does, or should include this brick building and together they are good buildings visually and are same scale as other buildings on the Market Space. The diagonal front leads the eye toward Pinkney Street, while the brick building defines the corner of the Market Space.



5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior poor-fair

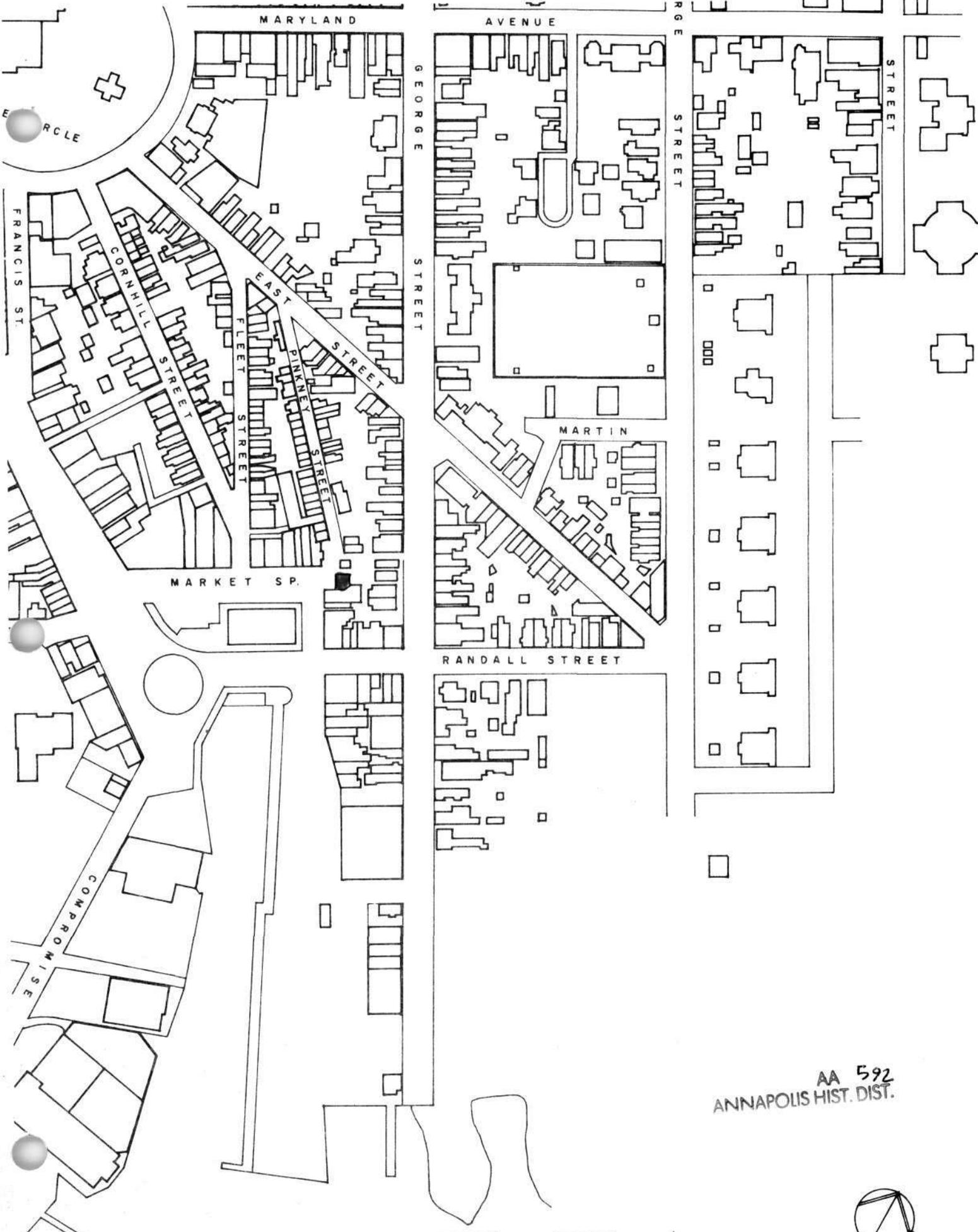
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) 7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. 9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
William D. Morgan
Columbia University
New York City
DATE OF RECORD July 17, 1967

Historic Annapolis, Inc. Research
1. Werner, Waterfront Study, 1963.
2. Ridout Survey, 1957.
3. Historical Map, 1960.

REV. 3-10-67 - Symonds

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



MARYLAND

AVENUE

GEORGE STREET

GEORGE STREET

STREET

FRANCIS ST.

CORNHILL STREET

FLEET STREET

PINKNEY STREET

EAST STREET

MARKET SP.

MARTIN

RANDALL STREET

CONGRESS

AA 592
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

SCALE IN FEET





JEWETT STREET

NO
PARKING

10 Mkt Space

AA 592

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NE Elevation/camera facing SW