CAPSULE SUMMARY
Otto Peterson House
61 Cornhill Street
(AA-1302)

The building located at 61 Cornhill Street was constructed in 1903 on the site of an older 19th-century building which was destroyed by fire that same year. The small single-family dwelling with Italianate detailing was built by property owner Otto Peterson, a Naval Academy musician. Eventually converted into a store, the building currently stands as the only commercial structure on Cornhill Street--a street, which during the 18th and 19th centuries, was home to several commercial buildings, including inns, taverns, and stables.

The modest two-story, two-bay frame dwelling is presented in a vernacular mode with Italianate detailing, including a bracketed cornice and 2/2 windows. It is set upon a low brick foundation, which may predate the existing building, and is covered with a low-pitched gable roof, clad with standing seam metal. The modest structure lacks a chimney, or even any remnant of one. Its frame walls are covered with German siding. A two-story shed-roofed rear ell, angled back from the main block and also clad with German siding, originally had an open porch on the east elevation. A one-story addition abutting the rear ell was added after 1954.

Although the modest house is one of the most recent structures on Cornhill Street and lacks the architectural intrigue of its 18th-century neighbors, the history of the site provides valuable information on the development of this area of Annapolis and survives as an important contributor to the Annapolis Historic District.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. AA-1302

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1. Name of Property

==========

historic name Otto Peterson House

common/other name Annapolis Pottery

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2. Location

==========

street & number 61 Cornhill Street not for publication ___

city or town Annapolis vicinity __ state Maryland code MD

county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

X private
____ public-local
____ public-State
____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

1 building(s)
____ district
____ site
____ structure
____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	____	buildings
____	____	sites
____	____	structures
____	____	objects
1	0	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes X Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District

No ___

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Commerce/Trade	Specialty Store

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Vacant	Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular with Italianate Detailing

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Gable: Standing Seam
walls Wood: German Siding
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

____ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

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

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

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, objector structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance 1903

Significant Dates 1903

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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

"Historic View of Annapolis from State House", circa 1876-1877, in possession of William McWilliams, Jr, owner of 41 State Circle.

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

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

Radoff, Morris L., *The State House at Annapolis*, Annapolis, MD: 1972.

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

Smith, Richard W., Research Prepared on Cornhill Street. Not published: December 20, 1995.

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

Maps and Drawings

Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Charles Magnus, 1864, Reproduced, 1967. Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Edward Sachse, ca. 1858. (Maryland Hall of Records, MdHR G 1213-349)

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, 1954.

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

The Otto Peterson House at 61 Cornhill Street is located on Parcel 857 on Tax Map 4-6, dated 1991.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Peterson House has been historically associated with Parcel 857 since its construction in 1903.

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11. Form Prepared By

==========

name/title L. Trieschmann & K. Williams, Architectural Historian
organization Traceries date January 24, 1996
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

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12. Property Owner

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name William J. McWilliams, Jr.
street & number 146 Charles Street telephone
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

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The modest, two-story, two-bay frame dwelling at 61 Cornhill Street, historically known as the Otto Peterson House, was erected in 1903. It is located on the site of an earlier dwelling visible on historic maps and in historic photographs.[1] The existing dwelling is presented in a vernacular mode with Italianate detailing, including a bracketed cornice and 2/2 windows. It is set upon a low brick foundation, which may predate the existing building, and is covered with a low-pitched gable roof, clad with standing seam metal. The modest structure lacks a chimney, or even any remnant of one. Its frame walls are covered with German siding. A two-story shed-roofed rear ell, angled back from the main block and also clad with German siding, originally had an open porch on the east elevation. A one-story addition abutting the rear ell was added after 1954.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The facade (north elevation) of the two-story frame dwelling is two bays wide with a side entry. The walls are covered with German siding. The first story features a side entry and one 2/2 window, while the second story has two 2/2 windows. All of the windows on the facade have capped wood lintels and wood sills. The entry has narrow replacement double doors, each leaf having 10 lights and wide mullions.

The east elevation consists of the east wall of the main block of the house and the east wall of the rear ell and one-story addition. The main block of the house is two bays deep and has one window on the rear bay of the first story and two on the second story. These three windows have 6/6 sash with square-edged surrounds. The rear ell has two small windows on the second story. The ell has two window openings on the at the upper portion of the second story. The openings include a single-paned casement and a fixed 6-light window with interior mullions. The east elevation of the one-story rear addition has a row of four awning windows with metal frames.

The west elevation of the main block has one 6/6 window in the

[1] An historic photograph from 1889-1892, taken from the Dome of the State House shows a two-story frame building on the site. The building is covered with a steeply pitched gable with a window in the west end wall at the attic level. A ca. 1872 photo with citation (in possession of owner William McWilliams) looking up Cornhill to the State House shows the west elevation of this same building, including the steeply pitched gable, boxed wood cornice and wood weatherboard siding. Based upon the roof pitch, the box cornice and weatherboard siding, the present building on the site is clearly not the same as the building in these photographs.

front bay of each story, and a small square opening on center of the first story. The west elevation of the rear ell also has two 6/6 windows. The ell has 6/6 windows on both the first and second stories. All of these windows have square-edged wood surrounds.

The south elevation, visible only at the second story level of the rear ell, is pierced with a single 1/1 replacement window. The south elevation of the rear addition has no window openings

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the building is divided into three principal rooms with one room in the rear addition. Two rooms (a room-behind-room plan) are located in the main block of the house and one room is in the rear ell. The interior provides little architectural detailing, and is currently under renovation. The front room measures approximately 14 feet wide and extends across the width of the building. The walls and ceiling are drywall, either furred out from the original plaster or replacing the plaster. The wood floorboards and square-edged wood baseboards are original. On the front (north) wall, bull's eye cornerblocks cap the door and window openings, while the openings on the side walls are square-edged with no cornerblocks. Molding on the east wall is applied to the wall, suggesting a mantel which is purely a decorative feature from recent years. Shelves against the south wall are recent additions. A door between these shelves leads into the rear room.

Together, the front and rear rooms extend approximately 25 feet in depth. The rear room features a straight-flight stair against the west wall. The walls are sheathed with drywall and the floors laid in 2-1/2-inch-wide floorboards with a four-inch high baseboard. The door leading to the stair has casings with cornerblocks, while the window casings have not cornerblocks. An enclosed ladder stair is located under the straight-flight stair and leads to the basement.

The room in the rear ell has exposed ceiling joists with circular saw marks and wood floor boards approximately four inches wide. The plaster walls were replaced by drywall in 1984.

The second floor is divided into three rooms. The front room has bulls' eye cornerblocks ornamenting the windows on the front wall and square-edged casings around the windows on the side walls. The baseboards and floorboards are original, but have been recently

sanded. A molded chair rail and shelves along the side walls are contemporary. The rear room similarly features the original floorboards and square-edged baseboards. A bathroom, separated from the room by drywall partitions, was added to the southeast corner of the room. The entry leading into the shower from the half-bath has contemporary bull's eye cornerblocks and square-edged casings. Similarly, the entry leading to the this rear room of the ell has contemporary bull's eye cornerblocks. The real ell drywall walls, new aluminum windows, and vinyl flooring.

The basement of the house is reached by a ladder stair and was excavated into a full basement in recent years. The brick foundation extends under both the main block of the house and the rear ell. The brick is laid directly on the ground with no footings and, before being excavated, had an extremely tight crawl space. At the juncture of the main block of the house and the rear ell are brick piers, probably the remnants of what had been a solid foundation wall at the rear of the main block. The foundation of the ell abuts the piers, indicate that it was built after the main block. The ceiling joists have vertical saw marks. Based upon this foundation, it is appears that the main block of the house was built on the foundation of the earlier 19th-century structure on the site. This type of foundation is typical of the mid-to late 19th century buildings located on neighboring Fleet Street.

The building located at 61 Cornhill Street was constructed in 1903 following the demolition by fire of the earlier 19th-century structure on the site. The small single-family dwelling with Italianate detailing was built by property owner Otto Peterson, a Naval Academy musician. Eventually converted into a store, the building currently stands as the only commercial structure on Cornhill Street--a street, which during the 18th and 19th centuries, was home to several commercial buildings, including inns, taverns, and stables.

SITE HISTORY

The land presently designated as 61 Cornhill Street was originally a portion of the land surveyed and set aside for Governor Francis Nicholson in 1696. Nicholson, influential in the town planning of Annapolis, directed that the land located to the south of the State House, encompassed by State Circle, Main, Francis, and East streets be specifically set aside for use as a garden, vineyard, and site of a summer house.[2] In 1699, Francis Nicholson left Maryland to serve as the Governor of Virginia, but retained part of his Annapolis properties until his death in 1728.

In 1704 following the destruction of all Annapolis land records, the portion of Nicholson's land that extended from the State House to the Market Space was claimed by Thomas Bordley. The Bordley family retained ownership of the entire tract of land until 1770, when it was sold to Charles Wallace (1717-1812).

Charles Wallace, by then a prominent member of the merchant community, began his career in the 1740s as a staymaker[3] and, in 1771, joined forces with Joshua Johnson and John Davidson, creating the mercantile firm of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson. In addition to his mercantile business, Wallace involved himself in real estate and building ventures. In 1771, Wallace began the construction of the third State House and provided the supplies necessary in the building's construction. Unwilling to continue to work on the building for lack of what he considered to be adequate financial compensation, Wallace resigned as principal contractor in December

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[2] "Act for Keeping Good Rules and Order." *Archives of Maryland*, XXXVIII, 1696. It is not certain how the land was actually used.

[3] From St. Anne's Parish Register, 1: 79, as quoted in Edward C. Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 234-5, footnote 35.

1779.[4] Wallace died in 1812, leaving personal property appraised at $23,774.20 and extensive real estate in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.[5]

PROPERTY HISTORY

Upon the completion of his subdivision of Fleet and Cornhill streets, Wallace began to sell and lease lots on his property. Many of the lots were improved by tenants who constructed single dwellings, taverns, and stables. On July 12, 1770, Charles Wallace leased the property corresponding today with the frame house at 61 Cornhill Street to Reuben Merriweather. Merriweather also obtained the lease for the parcel of property fronting on Francis Street, known as the Free School Lot, and all of Lot 18, which fronted on State Circle between Francis and Cornhill streets. By 1773, Merriweather had subleased the land to Sarah Potts, who in turn subleased it to James Tootell and Robert Couden in 1780. Consolidating it with property leased directly from Charles Wallace, Tootell and Couden began to erect houses and stores on the land between 1780 and 1786. James and Ann Tootell converted the Kentish House at 16 Francis Street from a tavern into a single-family dwelling, while Robert Couden erected a single dwelling on the northern-most portion of the land, possibly fronting on State Circle.

The Last Will and Testament of James Tootell, filed in 1789, empowered his wife Ann "to convey by lease to Robert Couden all my right and interest to that lot or parcel of ground pailed in by him and lying near to my dwelling house and on which he has built a house, the said parcel of ground being part of the lots or leases he and I purchased jointly betwixt us of Mrs. Sarah Potts in the year 1780 and still undivided...."[6] James Williams, acting as the administrator for Tootell's Will advertised in May 1791 "...sundry lots on lease with the improvements thereon, the three lots whereon Dr. Shaaf, Mr. William Foxcroft, and Mrs. Ann Tootell live, with

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[4] A letter written by Charles Wallace explaining his reasons for not finishing the state house is reprinted in Morris L. Radoff, *The State House at Annapolis* (Hall of Records Commission, Department of General Services: Annapolis, MD., 1972), p 87.

[5] Papenfuse, pp 234-235.

[6] Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber TG 1 Folio 319.

one other lot."[7] Robert Couden's share of the leased property included what is now designated as 24 to 28 Francis Street as well as 6-8 State Circle and 57-61 Cornhill Street.

Dr. John Thomas Shaaf purchased the lease for the property presently designated as 57 and 61 Cornhill Street in 1791. According to the Federal Direct Tax of 1798, Shaaf was charged with "one frame dwelling house, 20' by 18,' two story, with a frame kitchen, 20' by 16,' single story." This is present building at 57 Cornhill Street (AA-453). In 1800, Shaaf leased a portion of the property to Lucy Rummels, who transferred the lease two years later to her son William Calder. Stephen Rummels agreed to purchase the property from the Wallace estate in 1819, although he failed to make actual payments. Thus, by 1826, the Chancery Courts ordered that Nicholas Brewer, the trustee for the estate of Wallace, sell the land. In September 1827, James Iglehart obtained ownership of the southern portion of Lot 19, which included the two-story frame dwelling at 57 Cornhill Street.

Lucy Rummels purchased the northern portion of Lot 19 and the southern portion of Lot 18 from Brewer in 1831, having received a mortgage from Iglehart for $119.69. By the 1840s, however, James Iglehart is listed as the owner of the property, suggesting the Rummels defaulted on the mortgage. Iglehart retained ownership until 1855, when he sold it to Mary Offer.

By 1878, Mary Offer Stepney subdivided her parcel and sold the portion of the lot designated today as 61 Cornhill Street to Margaret Ann Wiggins Colburn for $130. According to the 1885 Sanborn maps, the property contained a two-story frame dwelling with a one-story rear addition. Colburn devised it in 1892 to her daughter Wilhemina Denby. One year later, in 1893, Denby sold the property for $450 to bachelor Otto Peterson, a musician at the United States Naval Academy who immigrated from Sweden in 1871. In 1897, Otto Peterson was assessed $600 with a two-story frame dwelling house.

BUILDING HISTORY

In 1903, the brick and frame confectionery store at 6-8 State Circle and the adjacent frame dwellings at 61-63 Cornhill Street

[7] *The Maryland Gazette*, May 5, 1791.

were destroyed by fire.[8] The original frame building at 61 Cornhill Street was replaced with the present two-story, two-bay wide frame building in 1903. Born in 1850, Otto Peterson continued to reside in the dwelling at 61 Cornhill Street until 1923, when it was sold to Charles N. and Addie F. Carlson. In 1941, the frame building was purchased by Howard E. and Marguerite D. Burner. The Sanborn maps indicate that the building was changed by 1954 from single-family dwelling to a commercial store.

Continuing to function as a store, the building was purchased in 1970 by Bryan Mitchell. Ten years later, in 1980, William J. McWilliams, Jr. purchased the building, which operated as Annapolis Pottery until 1994. Presently vacant, the two-story frame building was recently purchased by new owners who are renovating the interior.

[8] See MHT Form 42-44 State Circle (AA-1594).

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscaped Architecture, and Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): Domestic: Single Dwelling
Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store
Vacant: Work in Progress

Known Design Source: Unknown

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Chain of Title for 61 Cornhill Street:

1704:	Thomas Bordley claimed property of Francis Nicholson
March 1770:	Charles Wallace purchased property from State House to Market Space from J.B. Bordley Provincial Court Judgement, Liber DD 5 Folio 35
July 12, 1770:	Charles Wallace leased to Reuben Merriweather Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber IB 2 Folio 201
July 6, 1773:	Reuben Merriweather leased to Sarah Potts Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber IB 4 Folio 93
May 12, 1780:	Sarah Potts leased to Robert Couden and James Tootell Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 1 Folio 107
1789:	James Tootell devised ½ interest in lease to wife Ann Tootell and Robert Couden Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber TG 1 Folio 319
July 2, 1791:	Robert Couden, James Williams, James Dowson, and Ann Wilson Tootell leased to Dr. John Thomas Shaaf Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 6 Folio 25
March 19, 1800:	Dr. John Thomas Shaaf leased to Lucy Rummels Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 10 Folio 206

June 10, 1819:	Nicholas Brewer, trustee for the estate of Charles Wallace, to Stephen Rummels Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 16 Folio 63
1826:	Stephen Rummels failed to pay purchase price or ground rent. Court orders property sold. Nicholas Brewer versus Stephen Rummels Chancery Court Case 6342
March 23, 1831:	Nicholas Brewer, Trustee, to Lucy Rummels Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 16 Folio 63
June 13, 1855:	James Iglehart, who held the mortgage for Rummels, to Mary Offer Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG 5 Folio 3
July 25, 1878:	Mary Offer Stepney conveyed to Margaret A. Colburn Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 13 Folio 336
January 1, 1892:	Margaret A. Wiggins Colburn devised to daughter Wilhemina Denby and William B. Denby Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 40 Folio 250
May 16, 1893:	Wilhemina and William Denby to Otto Peterson Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 43 Folio 650 Confirmatory Deed Liber SH 47 Folio 146
July 12, 1923:	Otto Peterson to Charles M. and Addie F. Carlson Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WNW 78 Folio 109

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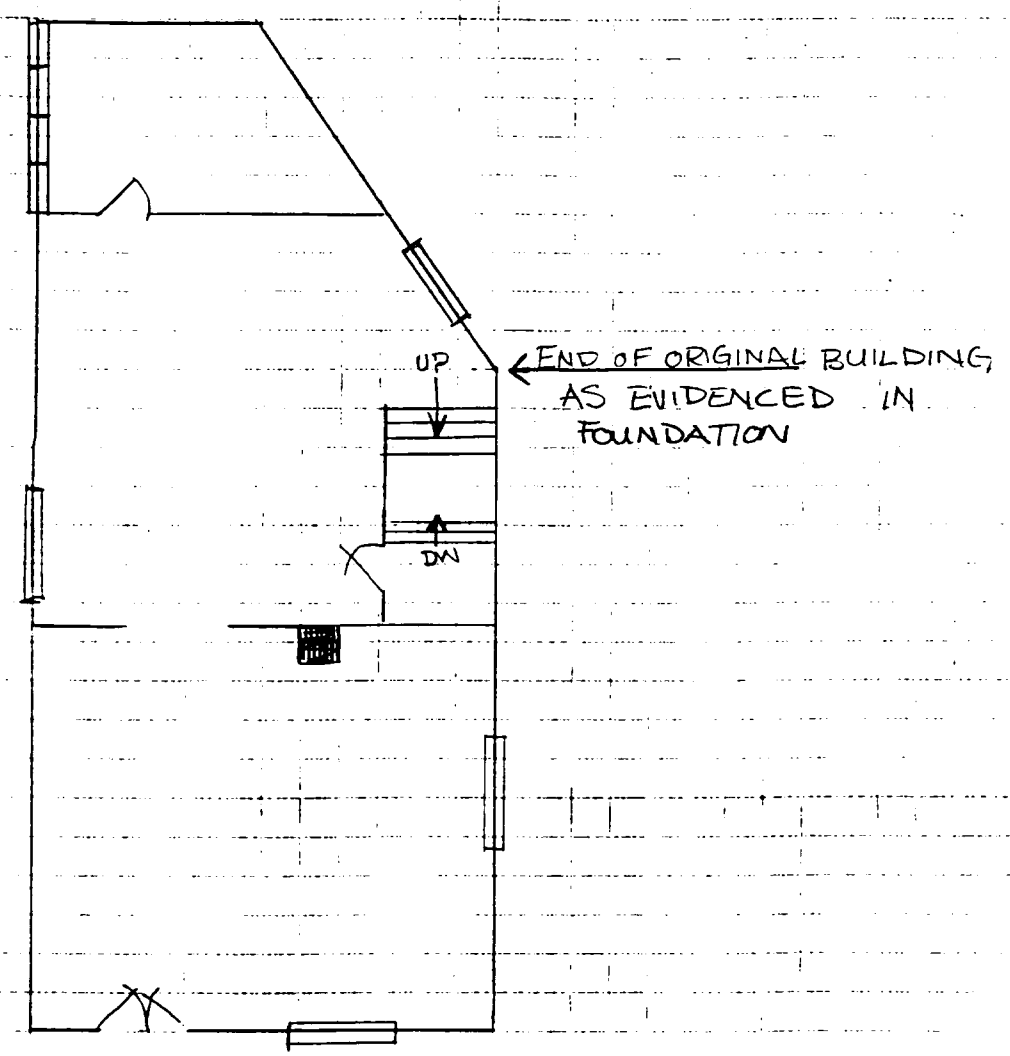
December 22, 1941:	Charles M. and Addie F. Carlson to Howard E. and Marguerite D. Burner Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHH 250 Folio 327
November 9, 1970:	Howard E. and Lovelle M. Burner to Bryan M. and Jan R. Mitchell Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 2372 Folio 797
December 31, 1980:	Bryan M. and Jan R. Mitchell to William J. McWilliams, Jr. Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 4271 Folio 492
April 8, 1987:	William J. McWilliams, Jr. to William J. McWilliams, Jr. and Genevieve Kathryn Hutchinson McWilliams Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 4313 Folio 840

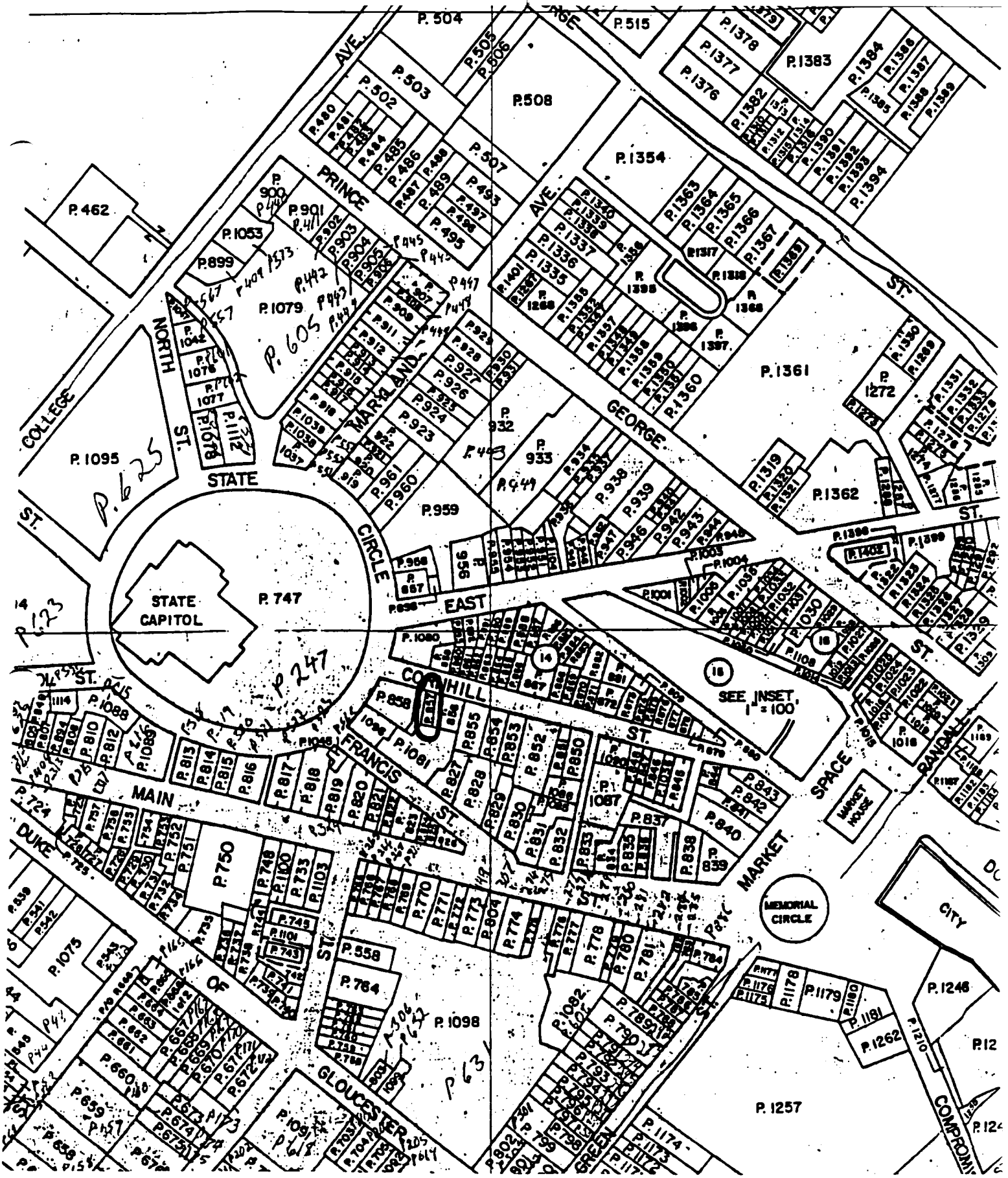


61 CORNHILL STREET

FIRST FLOOR

NORTH

NOT TO SCALE



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

FOR
SALE

AA-1302
61 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST
1 OF 4

AA-1302
61 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST
2 OF 4

Annapolis Hom

AA-1302
61 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH
3 OF 4

AA-1302
61 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
GALLERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR, 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 1302

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

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

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 61 Cornhill Street

PRESENT USE: Retail
ORIGINAL USE: SF Res

COMMON NAME:

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 364

OWNER: Bryan and Jan Mitchell
ADDRESS: 61 Cornhill Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

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

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

THEME:

STYLE: Vernacular (Annapolis Federal)

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Local (√) State ( ) National ( )

DATE BUILT: c.1880

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( )Towers( )Cupolas( )Dormers( )Chimneys(X)Sheds( )Ells(X)
Wings ( )Other: Stoop
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: 2 x 2
Approximate Dimensions: 15 x 35
Entrance Location: Left

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Bracketed cornice, molded window caps, transom removed at door and retrimmed.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Good Vernacular Annapolis Federal in important location at top of Cornhill Street, framing vista of State House.

Important to streetscape and good example of type.

REFERENCES:

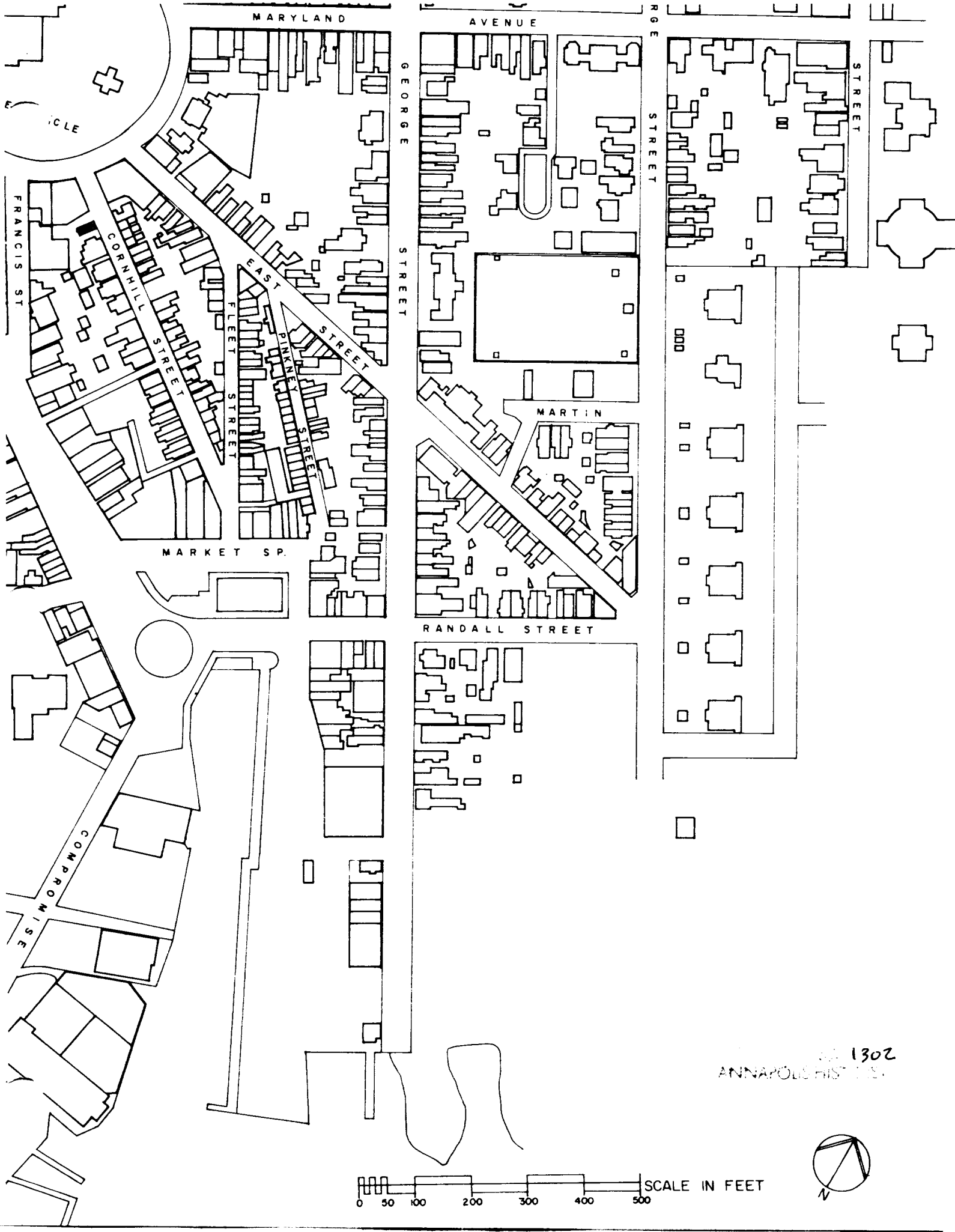
MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)

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



1302
ANNAPOLIS HIST

61 Cornhill AA 1302
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
NW Elevation/camera facing SE