

Capsule Summary for the Maynard-Burgess House (AA-1336)

Since its construction during the early- to mid-19th century, the Maynard-Burgess House has had long-term associations with two black Annapolis families and provides important insight into the life of African Americans in the years just before and after the Civil War. Based upon the site inspection, it appears that the Maynard-Burgess House was built in the first quarter of the 19th century. However, documentary evidence indicates that the house was built by John Maynard as late as 1847-1853. The Maynard family owned and occupied the property until 1915 when it was sold to African American, Willis Burgess, whose family owned it until 1990. The property has been the site of recent archaeological investigations and has provided a greater understanding of the lives of free blacks during the mid-19th century in Annapolis. The Maynard-Burgess House contributes significantly to the understanding of the history and architecture of Annapolis and is a vital resource in the city's historic district.

Based upon site inspections, it appears that the original house was a one-story, three-bay frame building with three openings spaced regularly across the front elevation. During the mid-19th century the house was raised to two stories. At the time the second story was added, a new front elevation was built and altered from the original three bays to four bays. The house appears today as a two-story, four-bay freestanding structure of frame construction. Originally rectangular in plan, it sits upon a sandstone foundation and is covered with a gable roof with two gable dormers projecting from the front elevation. A large central chimney was removed in recent years and the roof is now covered with asphalt shingles.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

Inventory No. AA-1336

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1. Name of Property

=====

historic name _____

other names The Maynard-Burgess House

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2. Location

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street & number 163 Duke of Gloucester not for publication _____

city or town Annapolis vicinity _____

state Maryland code _____ county _____ code _____

zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

=====

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District

No _____

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
163 Duke of Gloucester Street
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-1336
(Page 2)

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6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

roof Asphalt Shingles

walls Weatherboard

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.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
163 Duke of Gloucester Street
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-1336
(Page 4)

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Archeology
Architecture
Black History

Period of Significance 1780-1790
 ca. 1800
 1838-1847
 1840-1858
 1870-1877

Significant Dates 1780-1790
 ca. 1800
 1838-1847
 1840-1858
 1870-1877

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of
the property.) See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
163 Duke of Gloucester Street
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-1336
(Page 5)

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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.)

Articles, Books, Published and Unpublished Sources

Anderson, Elizabeth B. Annapolis: A Walk Through History.
Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1984.

Annapolis Historic District. National Register of Historic
Places Inventory-Nomination Form. 1984.

Archaeology in Annapolis, "African American Archaeology in
Annapolis, Maryland." Unpublished report submitted to Society
for Historical Archaeology, August 21, 1991.

The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. Maryland
Historical Trust. Department of Economic and Community
Development, June 1986.

The Maryland Gazette. June 1, 1820.

McWilliams, Jane W. "Historical Title Search and Documentation
163 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland." Prepared
for Port of Annapolis, Inc., February 1991.

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

Record Group 29 "Records of the Bureau of the Census." 1860,
1870, 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 Census; Anne Arundel County,
Maryland.

Maps and Drawings

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

"Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis", Edward Sachse, ca.
1858.

Gray's New Map of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, MD., 1877.

Hopkins, G.M. Map of Annapolis, 1877.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1908,

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Annapolis Survey
163 Duke of Gloucester Street
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Inventory No. AA-1336
(Page 6)

1913, 1921, 1930, 1954.

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 8,000 square feet

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

The property known as the Maynard-Burgess House and located at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street occupies Parcel 170 on Tax Map 32 of Annapolis.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Parcel 170 is part of the original tract of land on which was built the present late-18th century house on the site.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Revised by Kim Williams (based upon Paul Touart work)
organization Traceries date May 15, 1995
street & number 5420 Western Ave. telephone (301) 656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase, MD. state MD zip code 20815

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12. Property Owner
=====

name Port of Annapolis, Inc.
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state MD zip code _____
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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section 7 Page 1

163 Duke of Gloucester Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

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The Maynard-Burgess house stands at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street in the center of the City of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The two-story, four-bay frame dwelling faces northeast with the gable roof oriented on a northwest/southeast axis. Located on the south side of the street, the Maynard-Burgess house is flanked on the east by the Independent Fire Company #2 building, now used by the Anne Arundel County government, and other residential structures to the west.

Resting on a stone foundation, the 30' x 18' main block is sheathed with a combination of beaded weatherboards, plain weatherboards, wood shingles, and novelty siding. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles that hide a layer of wooden shingles underneath. Attached to the back of the main block is a two-story, shed roofed addition.

The Maynard-Burgess house has had a complex architectural history including five periods of major construction. Dating around 1780-1790 is a single-story braced frame skeleton assembled with wrought-nails, which comprises the rectangular 30' x 18' ground floor of the main block. Labeled "Period 1," the late eighteenth century structure was designed with a center entrance and flanking window openings, although the original use and location of the building remain uncertain. The stout dimensions of the framing members and the original utilitarian interior finish suggest it was used as a domestic outbuilding, or perhaps a commercial or industrial structure. The headed-off floor joists in the southeast corner indicate that an allowance was made originally for a large opening in the floor framing. The exact purpose of this squarish opening is not known, but it may have been used to move large objects into the loft area of the initial single story structure. Centered on the south wall is a first period door post surviving with ghosts of wrought hinges.

The second period of construction dates to the late years of the eighteenth century. By 1800 the single-story frame structure had been raised to a full two-story elevation. A distinct division in the corner post system, lighter dimensioned material on the second floor, and a shift from yellow pine on the ground floor to oak on the second, indicate two separate periods of construction. The second floor framing is fastened with wrought nails as well. "Period 2" additions to the first floor structure include the beaded board ceiling in the west room. When the first floor was finished as a domestic space the inside corners of the large corner posts were shaved down. The exterior of the two-story

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section 7 Page 2

163 Duke of Gloucester Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

=====

house was finished with beaded corner boards fastened with wrought nails, beaded weatherboard siding, and a boxed cornice trimmed with an ovolo bed molding. Despite these extensive alterations and the increase in size of the structure, archeological evidence does not support the siting of the house at this location until the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

The third period of construction is estimated to date to around 1838, and definitely between 1838 and 1847. This includes the relocation of the house to its present site on Duke of Gloucester Street (formerly Southeast Street). A galletted stone foundation was laid and a circular sawn sill and floor joist system was assembled to support the relocated eighteenth century structure. The first floor joist system was framed to include a center brick chimney stack laid atop a stone foundation.

"Period 3" (1838-1847) and "Period 4" (1840-1858) overlap, since it is unclear exactly what alterations were made by James Iglehart between 1838 and 1847 or John T. Maynard after his purchase in 1847; although the tax assessment valuations suggest that Maynard financed the bulk of the changes. During the mid-19th century, the Duke of Gloucester Street elevation was rearranged from a three-bay elevation to a symmetrical four-bay facade with separate entrances filling the outer bays. Nine-over-six sash windows were introduced in the center two bays, and four six-over-six sash windows were placed across the second floor. The street elevation was resheathed with plain weatherboards fastened with mature cut nails, however the uppermost beaded weatherboard was left intact since it extends under the boxed cornice. The gabled dormers date from the mid-nineteenth century as well. The woodwork stored at the State Hospital at Crownsville also dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century and is closely associated with Greek Revival moldings common to the 1840s and 1850s. The front door was introduced during the early twentieth century.

The final period of major architectural change, "Period 5" (1870-1877) included a reworking of the domestic services for the house. A two-story, shed-roofed kitchen addition was erected against the back of the eighteenth century dwelling. It is clear from architectural evidence that the fabric of the kitchen incorporates reused materials, perhaps taken from a detached kitchen. It was also around this time that the front door on the

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section 7 Page 3

163 Duke of Gloucester Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

east end of the house was changed to a window, and the second floor six-over-six sash windows were replaced with two-over-two sash.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The northeast (main) elevation of the Maynard-Burgess house follows a four-bay fenestration with a side entrance accessed by a twentieth century brick stoop. The other first floor openings are filled with nine-over-six sash windows framed by narrow surrounds. Lighting the second floor are four evenly spaced two-over-two sash windows, and the roof slope is marked by a pair of gabled dormers filled with six-over-six sash windows. The eaves to the dormers are finished with short returns common to the mid-nineteenth century. Trimming the base of the roof is a boxed cornice e finished with an ovolo profile bed molding. Fixed under the cornice is a beaded weatherboard fastened with wrought nails. The balance of the front wall is sheathed with plain weatherboard siding secured by mature cut nails. The house is supported by a galletted fieldstone foundation. The stone has a distinct iron ore content.

The northwest gable end of the house is distinguished by an almost complete sheathing of wide beaded weatherboards fastened with wrought nails. Several incriptions and the date "1838" are scratched on the boards. The few weatherboards close to ground level, however, date from the nineteenth century and were probably attached when the house was moved. Clearly evident on the wall surface are three blocked up window openings.

The south gable end on the other hand has been resheathed with a layer of novelty siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor. The wood shingles cover mid-nineteenth century weatherboards. Fixed in the upper gable end of is another attic window filled with a modern metal vent.

Covering a large part of the southwest (rear) wall is the two-story, shed roofed kitchen. The east end portion of the main block that is not covered retains a layer of beaded weatherboards fastened with wrought nails. An original beaded edge corner board remains in place on the southeast corner. The first floor is marked by a nine-over-six sash window opening flanked by a boarded over door opening that fills a former window location.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section 7 Page 4

163 Duke of Gloucester Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

=====

The second floor is lighted by six-over-six sash windows.

The balance of the rear wall is covered by the two-story shed roofed kitchen that dates to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Supported on a low masonry foundation, the kitchen exterior is clad with a combination of vertical board sheathing, reused weatherboards, and wood shingles. A paired window of twentieth century construction has been cut through the northwest wall. The rear wall of the kitchen appears to have had board-and-batten siding with the battens removed at a later date.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

Inside the Maynard-Burgess house the chimney, woodwork, as well as the plaster and lath have been removed to reveal the structural frame. Remaining on the first floor is a beaded board ceiling in the west room. The studding along the northeast (front) wall has been completely reworked in order to facilitate the rearrangement of windows and doors. Evidence for the former center entrance is provided by the tenon holes in the original plate. Clearly seen on the rear wall is the former center entrance, defined by a large hewn door post that survives with ghosts of wrought hardware.

The second floor of the main block is reached by way of a narrow stair that rises in the rear kitchen wing. The location of the original staircase remains uncertain. The second floor has fully exposed studding, and the joist ceiling is open as well. The studs are largely original to the eighteenth century structure and the placement of the former window openings are evident. A whitewash finish on the floor joists indicates that they were originally exposed, probably during the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century before the extensive remodeling around 1850.

Access to the attic is gained by a twentieth century ladder-type stair fixed between remaining portions of nineteenth century partitions. The attic was whitewashed and partitioned for living spaces during the nineteenth century. The common rafter roof system with an inch-thick ridgeboard is probably the result of a mid nineteenth century restructuring of the roof when the dormers were added. Wrought nails are found in the end wall studding.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section 7 Page 5

163 Duke of Gloucester Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

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The kitchen interior has been stripped of lath and plaster as well. The narrow dimensions of the framing members and the mature cut nails used in construction date the structure to the post Civil War era. A mixture of riven and sawn lath indicate reuse of materials. The staircase was originally enclosed with a vertical board enclosure that was removed during the early to mid-twentieth century and restyled with a square baluster railing.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section 8 Page 1

163 Duke of Gloucester Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

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Since its construction in the late 18th century, the Maynard-Burgess House has had long-term associations with two black Annapolis families and provides important insight into the life of African Americans in the years before and after the Civil War. Though not moved to the site until ca. 1838, the two-story, 30' x 18' frame house incorporates a ca. 1780-1790 single-story frame structure of uncertain use that was later raised and reworked as a dwelling by 1800. Wrought-nail construction, layers of wide beaded weatherboards, a beaded board ceiling, and a boxed cornice with an ovolo bed molding constitute the most significant features dating from the eighteenth century. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century (ca. 1838), the house was moved to this site and reworked with a center chimney stack and a restyled street elevation. The 19th-century alterations to the Duke of Gloucester Street facade included two entrances in a four-bay facade, not unlike duplexes erected elsewhere in the city. Between 1870 and 1877, a two-story shed roofed kitchen was attached to the back of the main block, thereby adding a convenience for the family that occupied the house.

While much is known about the 19th-century history of this structure, the original 18th- and early 19th-century use and location of the building are not known. The present site of the dwelling is known to have been unimproved until 1838. In 1847, the building was definitely moved to its present location and the property was purchased by John Maynard, a free black whose family owned and occupied the property until 1915. At that time, it was sold to Willis Burgess, also African American whose family owned it until 1990.

SITE HISTORY:

The land upon which 163 Duke of Gloucester Street sits was originally part of Lot 33 on the Stoddert Map of 1718 and owned at that time by Charles Carroll. In 1762, Lot 33, along with adjacent Lot 34 and 1/2 Lot 35 came into the possession of John Hall who held onto the property as one large tract of land. Hall, a prominent attorney from a noted Anne Arundel County family, lived on his property at the 18th century house located at 139 Market Street.

Following John Hall's death, the property remained in the Hall family until 1809 when it was sold to James H. Weems. Within a year, Weems sold the property, in its entirety, to Henry

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section 8 Page 2

163 Duke of Gloucester Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

=====

Maynadier, who later sold the land to insolvent debtor, George Medkiff.¹ In 1820, the judge presiding over the Medkiff case appointed Nicholas Brewer, Jr. trustee, to sell the real and personal property of Medkiff for the benefit of his creditors.²

At that time, Medkiff's property was divided, breaking apart the large tract of land consisting of Stoddert Lots 33, 34 and 1/2 35 that had been consolidated by John Hall in 1809. A plat prepared by John Duvall, surveyor, July 1820 shows that part of Lot 33 was divided into a series of 10 lots along Duke of Gloucester Street, eight with 25-foot frontages and two with 31.5-foot frontages. The property at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street sits on Lot 9, near the southeast corner of Duke of Gloucester and Market Street, and having 31.5-foot frontage on Duke of Gloucester. All ten of these lots were advertised for sale in the Maryland Gazette on June 1, 1820 and were sold by Brewer between 1820 and 1838.³

Lots 9 and 10 were sold as a unit by Brewer to Alexander Magruder in 1821. Sometime prior to October 2, 1838, James Iglehart purchased Lots 9 and 10 on Duke of Gloucester Street from Magruder for \$250.00. Iglehart, a merchant and entrepreneur, had significant land holdings in Annapolis and eventually became one of the wealthiest men in the city. The 1837-1838 Annapolis assessments of real property show that Iglehart had three improved lots, and one unimproved lot in the city (no locations for the properties are given). However, based upon the assessed value of Lots 9 and 10, and research into Iglehart's other properties, it appears that Lots 9 and 10 were unimproved at the

¹ No deed between Maynadier and George Medkiff is recorded for this property. However, later deeds make reference to Medkiff's ownership of the land, as do the Anne Arundel County Court Papers, 1815-1839, Medkiff Insolvency Case.

² Anne Arundel County Court Papers, 1815-1839, Medkiff Insolvency Case.

³ Jane McWilliams, "Historical Title Search and Documentation 163 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland." Prepared for Port of Annapolis, Inc. February 1991.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section 8 Page 3

163 Duke of Gloucester Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

=====

time of sale.⁴ A scratched inscription of "1838" in the west gable end of the dwelling, which corresponds with the date of Iglehart's purchase of the property, provides good evidence that Iglehart moved the building to the site in that year.

In 1847, James Iglehart sold the two lots to John Maynard for \$400 which are listed in the deed as being "with buildings."⁵ It is certain, therefore, that the frame building was moved to the site between 1838 and 1847. The 1858 Sachse "Bird's Eye View of Annapolis" clearly shows the house at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street with a two-story, four-bay configuration. The 1860 tax assessment records show that Maynard was assessed for a house and lot on Duke of Gloucester Street valued at \$1,000.00.⁶ This far exceeds the value of \$400 in 1847 and indicates that Maynard made significant improvements to the dwelling, including the change from three bays to four bays and the addition of the dormers on the roof.

John Maynard was born a free black in Maryland about 1811 and died in Annapolis in 1875. Having purchased his wife, Maria, and her daughter, Phebe Ann Spencer, out of slavery, Maynard lived at the house with his wife, their two young sons, and an older woman. David Maynard, another free black, lived with his wife, baby daughter, and another woman in the house adjacent to, or adjoining the present house.⁷

The inventory of Maynard's personal estate after his death in 1875 lists his effects, undoubtedly at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street, by room. The rooms listed include a "Front Room" a "Side Room," and the "Upstairs." The total value of the appraised

⁴ See Jane McWilliams, "Historical Title Search and Documentation, 163 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, MD," 1991.

⁵ Anne Arundel County Land Records Liber JHN 2 Folio 559.

⁶ Annapolis Real and Personal Property Assessments, 1860 [MdHR 9979].

⁷ U.S. Census Records, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1860. The house adjoining this house is designated as 161 Duke of Gloucester Street, but was actually structurally a part of the Maynard-Burgess House.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section 8 Page 4

163 Duke of Gloucester Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

=====

property was \$105.50.⁸

Although part of the property was sold off by the Maynard family after John Maynard's death, the house remained in Maynard family hands until 1914. In 1908, John Maynard's granddaughter and heir, Maria Louise Maynard Cooper sold a 30-foot frontage of the property at the corner of Market and Duke of Gloucester Street. This 30-foot frontage was a majority of the 31.5-foot frontage of Lot 10 as surveyed by John Duvall in 1820. Maria Louise Maynard held onto the property and operated the house as a boarding house. The 1910 census records list Maria Louise as a boardinghouse keeper.

In 1914, Maria Louise Maynard lost the house and property when she defaulted on her mortgage to Annapolis Savings Institution.⁹ The property was sold at public sale to Willis Burgess, a boarder at the house during Maynard family ownership. Willis Burgess died in 1936, but the property remained in the Burgess family until 1990. In 1991, Port of Annapolis purchased the property and is currently in the process of renovating the house.

Since the Fall of 1990, the Maynard-Burgess House has been the site of extensive archaeological excavations conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis. Archaeology in Annapolis is a collaborative project between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. The excavations were part of ongoing research into the history of the African-American population in Annapolis and focused on the lives of the city's free black population. However, despite an unpublished report on the property prepared by Jane McWilliams for Port of Annapolis, 1991, no findings from the archaeological excavations have yet been made public.

Despite its ruinous condition, the Maynard-Burgess House survives as an important architectural and historical landmark. The house provides the city with a greater understanding of its African-American heritage and the city's architectural legacy and stands as a significant contributor to the Annapolis Historic District.

⁸ Anne Arundel County Inventories, WB 1, 533. From Jane McWilliams, p. 21.

⁹ Liber GW 121 Folio 145.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section _____ Page _____

163 Market Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

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Historic Period Theme: Architecture, Landscape
Architecture and Community
Planning; Social/Education/Cultural

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period:
Rural Agrarian Intensification,
1680-1815
Agriculture-Industrial Transition
1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-
1930

Resource Type(s): Archeological Site
Building

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-1336

Section _____ Page _____

163 Duke of Gloucester Street
name of property
Anne Arundel Co., MD
county and state

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Chain of Title for 163 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET:

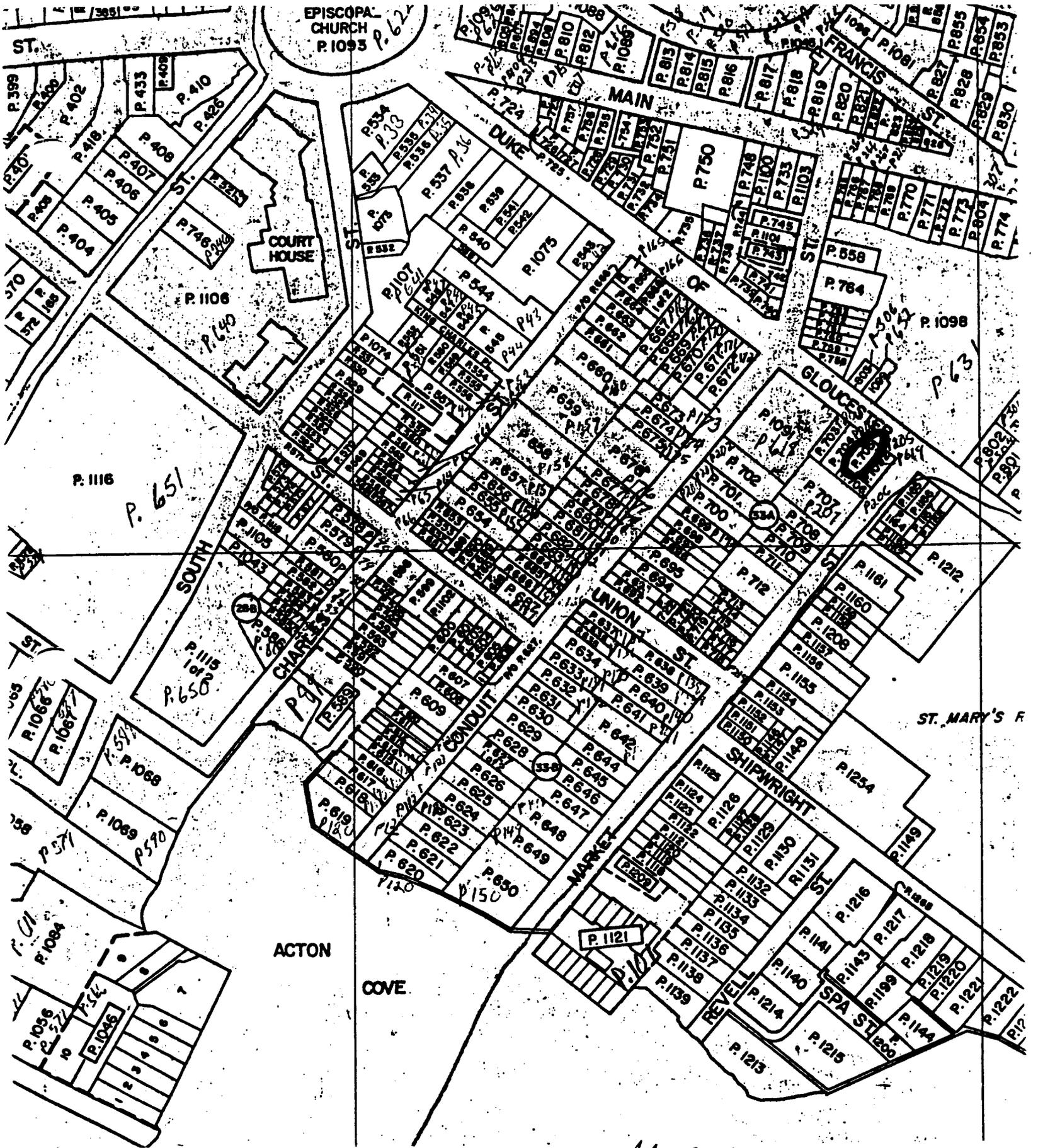
The land upon which 132 sits was originally part of Parcel 33 Section I Lot 33 and owned in 171 by the prominent Carroll family. Following the death of Charles Carroll the land was acquired by John Hall in 1762, who also owned the adjacent Lots 34 and 1/2 35. This large tract of land remained in the Hall family until 1809, when it was sold to James Weems. The following year, Weems sold the land to Henry Maynadier (NH 16 Folio 268). Henry Maynadier, at some time between 1810 and 1820, sold the land insolvent debtor, George Medkiff. In 1825, Nicholas Brewer, acting as trustee to Medkiff, paid Maynadier \$1800.00 plus interest in order to satisfy Medkiff's debt to Maynadier (WSG 11 Folio 470). Brewer then divided the property fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street into 10 individual lots and sold them as individual parcels between 1820 and 1838 (AA Co. Court Papers 1815-1839 Medkiff Insolvency Case). Lots 9 and 10, which each front 31.5' on Duke of Gloucester Street were sold to Alexander Magruder. Before a title was recorded, Magruder sold the lots to James Iglehart (Liber WSG 23, Folio 179).

1847: James Iglehart to John Maynard
Liber JHN 2 Folio 559

After John's death, the land was inherited by members of his family. The land was actually sold by his daughter-in-law and granddaughter. His granddaughter defaulted on the mortgages which she had on this piece of inherited property. This piece of land was sold at a public auction to Willis Burgess in 1914 as a result of Equity Case 3922.

1990: Lillian Burgess, Trustee to Julie Davis-Grimes
Liber 5160 Folio 487

1991: Julie Davis-Grimes to Port of Annapolis
Liber 5240 Folio 589



City of Annapolis
Property Tax Map Number 32
Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
Revised 1991
Scale: 1"=200'

AA-1336



AA-1236
MAYNARD-FULGESS HOUSE

ANNE ALONDEL

JANUARY, 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW OF NW ELEVATION

2/18



XA-1336

MAYNARD-BURGESS HOUSE

ANNE ALONDEL

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW OF SE ELEVATION

3/18



AA-1336
NAYNARD-BURGESS HOUSE
ANNE ARUNDEL, MD
TEACHERIES
JANUARY 1993
MARYLAND SHPC
7/18



AA-1330

MANNARD BURGESS HOLEE

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TEACHERIES

JANUARY FEB

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

8/18



AA-1336

MAYNARD-BURGESS HOUSE

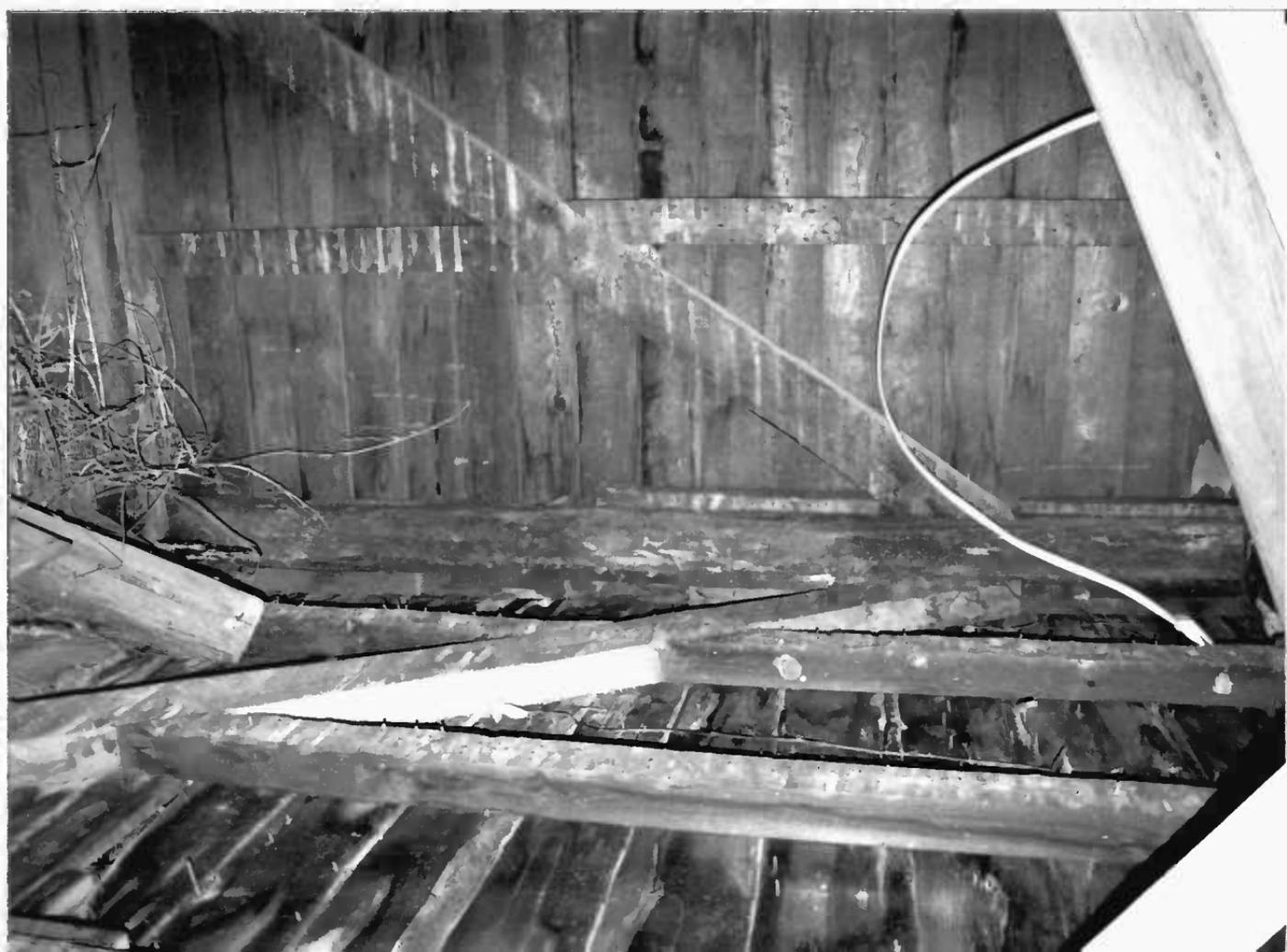
ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

9/13



AA-1236
MANNARD-BURGESS HOUSE
ANNE ARUNDEL, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 4 1918
MARYLAND-HPO
1918



AA-1336

MANNING-BURGESS HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACETEE

JANUARY 1992

N. WINDSHAD

11/18



AA-1336

MAYNARD-BURGESS HOUSE

BINKIE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1973

MARYLAND SHPO

12/18



AA-1336

MAYNARD-BURGESS HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW OF STAIRCASE FROM 1ST FLOOR

B18



AA-1336

MAYNARD-BURNESS HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1913

MARYLAND STATE

VIEW OF 1ST FLOOR

14/13



AA-1336

MANNARD-BURGESS HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

FROM ADDITION ON 2ND FLOOR LOOKING INTO FROM ROOM
ON NW ELEVATION

15/18



AA-1336

MAYNARD-BURGESS HOUSE

ANNIE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY, 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW FROM STAIRCASE LOOKING PAST

2ND FLOOR TO 3RD FLOOR

14/10



AA-1386

MAYNARD-BURGESS HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1933

MARYLAND SHS

INTERIOR VIEW FROM 2ND FLOOR FRONT ROOM TO 3RD FLOOR
LOFT

17/10



AA-1336

MAYNARD BURGESS HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1993

MARYLAND SHPO

DETAIL OF FLOOR

18/18

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 1336
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: Apartments
ORIGINAL USE: SF Res
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent () Good () Fair (X) Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: Vernacular (Annapolis Federal)
DATE BUILT: 1881-1891

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 163 Duke of Gloucester
COMMON NAME:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 205
OWNER: Willis Burgess ADDRESS: 163 Duke of Gloucester Annapolis, MD 21401
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local (X) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon (X)
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle (X) 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 () Asphalt Shingle (X) Sheet Metal ()
 Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

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

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 1/2
 Number of Bays: 4 x 2
 Approximate Dimensions: 30 x 40

Entrance Location: Right

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads () Development () Deterioration () Alteration () Other:
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LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive () Negative () Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Gabled dormers with returns, center chimney, left entrance removed for window, later stoop.

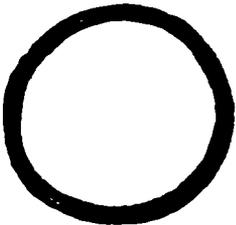
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Altered Vernacular Annapolis Federal but contributes to streetscape through scale, massing, and materials.

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

