

CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE at 250

SIGNIFICANCE OF FUNCTION AND INTEGRITY OF FORM





Figure 1 (Front Cover): Photograph by John Dickey, 1977

Figure 2 (Inside Cover): Etching by Childe Hassam, 1927

Figure 3 (Opposite page): HABS architectural drawing, exterior

Chase-Lloyd House at 250

Significance of Function and Integrity of Form



University of Maryland
School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation
Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
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Team Members

Thomas Gross - Kate Kachovec - Sehba Imtiaz - Imania Price - Tyler Smith

Faculty Advisor
Dr. Constance Werner Ramirez



Program Director
Dr. Donald W. Linebaugh

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Chase-Lloyd House Staff, Trustees, and Volunteers:

Molly Smith, Vice Chair, Chase Home Board of Trustees

Carol Kelly, House Manager

Jan Scopel, Facilities Manager

Kim Forry, Gardener

Mary-Kate Eckels, St. John's College, Intern

Madeline Hughes, Windward Creative Services

Sue Smith, Volunteer

Amanda Gierke, Intern

Guest Speakers and Consultants:

John Cullinane, AIA, Historic Architect, Severna Park, MD

Patricia Williams, Cultural Resources Management Group, LLC

Marcia Miller, Chief, Office of Research, Survey, and Registration, Maryland Historical Trust

Jane McWilliams, Historian and Author, Annapolis, MD

Rachel Lovett, Curator, Hammond-Harwood House

Timothy Leahy, Board Member and Volunteer Steward, Charles Carroll House

Shelley Holtman, Group Tour Coordinator, Historic Annapolis, Paca House

Lisa Robbins, VP Education and Interpretation, Historic Annapolis, Brice House

Donna Ware, Senior VP of Preservation, Historic Annapolis

Bruce Lavery, Curator of Architecture, Philadelphia Athenaeum

Janice Hayes-Williams, Chair, Annapolis Commission on Maryland's 3rd Constitution and the Abolishment of Slavery

Maria Day, Director, Special Collections, Maryland State Archives

Mark Leone, Ph.D., Director of Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland

Jean Russo, Ph.D., Author and Historian, Annapolis, Maryland.

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Historic Preservation Program:

Dr. Donald Linebaugh, Director of Historic Preservation Program and Associate Dean of the School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, University of Maryland

Dr. Dennis Pogue, Adjunct Associate Professor, Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, University of Maryland

Historic Preservation Studio Supervisor:

Dr. Constance Werner Ramirez, Adjunct Faculty, Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, University of Maryland

Daniella Tai, Graduate Assistant, School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, University of Maryland



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Figure 4: Photograph © Roger Miller



Figure 5: Photograph © Roger Miller

INTRODUCTION

Chase-Lloyd House at 250 is both a study of the history of the Chase-Lloyd House in Annapolis, Maryland, and a demonstration of the role of preservationists in the treatment of historic places. The House has given us, five emerging professionals in the field of historic preservation, an opportunity to ask: what is the role of the preservationist? Are we historians? Architects? Theoreticians? Craftspeople? As individual practitioners, we may identify as one or more of these, or as something else entirely, but this leaves unresolved the matter of what “preservation” means. The question, in its purest distillation, is nothing short of existential: what do we do, and why do we do it? We see our role as historic preservationists as undertaking the work necessary to place human narratives within a physical context in order to justify the protection of places and spaces. We argue that preserving stories, those essential reminders of our shared or personal past, requires preserving as much as possible the settings in which those stories have unfolded.

This report, undertaken as the final studio project for the Master’s degree in Historic Preservation from the University of Maryland, puts this concept of preservation into practice by compiling and presenting historical research on the Chase-Lloyd House with the goal of helping to inform its future preservation and interpretation. The house is best known for its connection to Samuel Chase, one of Maryland’s four signers of the Declaration of Independence, as well as for being a classic example of late eighteenth-century Palladian-Georgian architecture with original interior and exterior features largely intact. Also remarkable is its current incarnation as a home for women, the result of a bequest in 1888 by Samuel Chase’s granddaughter, Hester Ann Chase Ridout. These two individuals largely define the current interpretation of the Chase-Lloyd House, which is understandable in light of their substantial achievements but also curious given that, by all accounts, neither lived for any significant period of time in the home.

Our project does not intend to discard or minimize the traditional telling of the Chase-Lloyd House history, but rather seeks to present a broader picture of the home, its occupants, and its relation to Annapolis history over the past two-and-a-half centuries. Samuel Chase is not forgotten here, but more attention is devoted to those people, mostly women, who have filled its rooms, served at table, tended its gardens, and managed its affairs as both a private residence and an institution. William Buckland, the home’s celebrated joyner, is noted for his important

contribution, but here we aim to expand the site’s physical history through accounts, drawings and photographs that show how the house has been adapted to changing times and needs. We recall the slaves and servants of the Chase and Lloyd families, to the extent that their underrepresentation in the documentary record permits. We fill the parlor, hall and dining room with furnishings long since discarded or sold off. In all of this, our mission is not to bring the Chase-Lloyd House “to life” – for it has been very much kept alive by the Chase Home trustees, staff, and residents – but rather to capture more fully the richness of detail and significance that animates this remarkable place as it approaches its 250th anniversary and looks forward to the future.

The main body of the report consists of an overview timeline, which shows key events in the history of the Chase-Lloyd House and of Annapolis, as well as short vignettes and graphics that add detail and color to the names and events listed. The timeline is followed by narrative sections that explore in greater depth the important threads of the home’s story: its property history, its architectural changes, the slaves and servants who lived and toiled in and around the house, the women who have made it their home, and its furnishings. We conclude by offering a set of “next steps” for the consideration of the Chase Home trustees and staff on how the information presented in this report could be used to advance the curatorial and interpretive activities they undertake in their management of the site.

Why is such an in-depth investigation necessary when the traditional historical narrative of the Chase-Lloyd House and its current operating mission are enough to justify its continued preservation? The intention of this studio project is to deepen appreciation for the significance and integrity of the property – which was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970 – and provide information for the benefit of those charged with its stewardship. We will succeed if our effort contributes even modestly to understanding how the Chase-Lloyd House is important in the context of national and local history, women’s history, the slave experience, and architecture and furnishings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. If this is accomplished, then this exercise will have provided greater clarity on the specific responsibility we bear as practitioners of historic preservation.



Figure 6: King George Street
entrance, circa 1955.

The research methods used in this report included consultation of both primary and secondary written sources, as well as personal interviews and e-mail correspondence. The specific methods vary according to subject matter and are summarized by each report section author below.

Property History - Tyler Smith

In understanding the Chase-Lloyd House, particularly the period in which it was built and later when the Chase Home was established, it seemed important to understand the property history. This involved researching the land records of the property on which the Chase-Lloyd House was built, as well as the lot histories of the property that subsequently was sold from the larger Chase parcel. Using this data and secondary sources describing the development of Annapolis, a deeper understanding of how the Chase-Lloyd House fits into the history of the city can be achieved.

Architectural Changes - Sehba Imtiaz

The architectural and structural changes that have occurred since construction of the Chase-Lloyd House began in 1769 are key to determining how the rooms and architectural details we see today were created and used. For this report, a careful examination was made of the physical structure, both interior and exterior, and of all documents, photographs and drawings containing useful information. These documents included early maps, financial records, inventories, Historic American Buildings Survey drawings and photographs, and a multitude of other historic drawings and photographs dating back to 1888. In addition, drawings and reports made by several architects in the last thirty years were reviewed. This analysis of the building and related documentation assists in determining the next steps for any subsequent restoration, repairs, or changes.

Chase, Lloyd, and Enslaved Persons - Imania Price

Researching the history of Samuel Chase, Edward Lloyd IV, and the enslaved servants of the Chase-Lloyd House has involved trips to the Maryland Historical Society, the Maryland State Archives, University of Maryland's Hornbake Library, as well as interviews with Annapolis historians. The Lloyd Papers, archived at the Maryland Historical Society, included accounts, letters, deeds, transactions, and property records from the Lloyd estate. The Maryland State

Archives' Beneath the Underground database features entries for over 300,000 individuals, including white and black, slave owners, enslaved and free individuals primarily from the period 1830 through 1880. Annapolis historian Janice Hayes-Williams provided a wealth of information that she has collected on Sall Wilkes and her family history in Annapolis. Dr. Jean Russo was interviewed on her research of the Lloyd Family. These resources were used to develop a brief history of each 18th-century person profiled in this report.

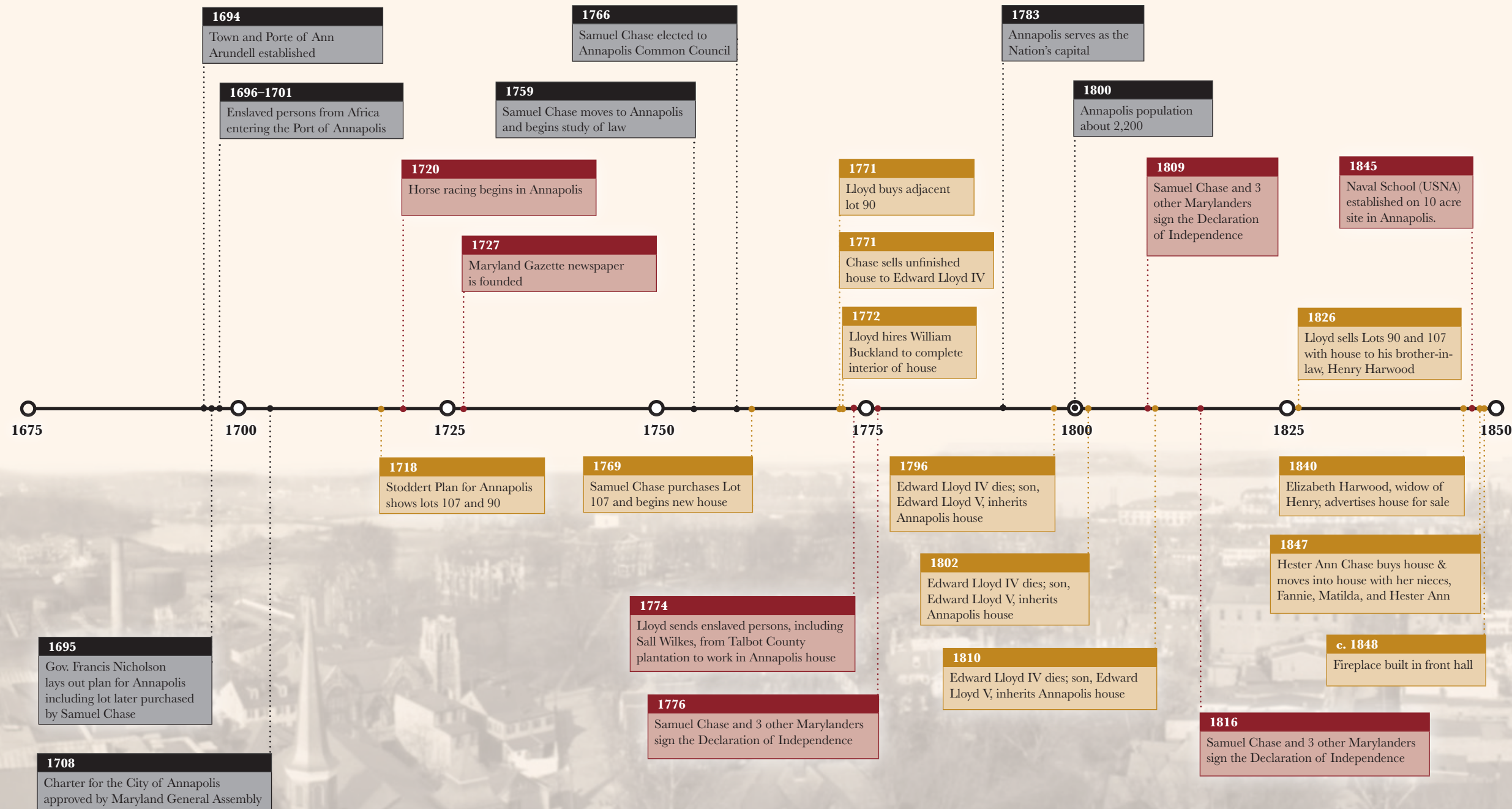
The Women of the Chase-Lloyd House – Thomas Gross

Research into the lives of the women who have lived and worked at the Chase-Lloyd House relied on both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources included wills and probate inventories for Jeremiah Townley Chase, Henry Hall Harwood, Hester Ann Chase, and Hester Ann Chase Ridout, all located at the Maryland State Archives. The records held by the Chase Home provided a wealth of primary source information, including excerpts from the Chase family bible, financial statements of the Chase Home Board of Trustees, and private correspondence between the trustees and the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, who serves as the board's chair. Census records for the years 1830 to 1940 provided data on the occupants of the Chase-Lloyd House, both before and after it was converted to institutional use through the bequest of Hester Ann Chase Ridout. Secondary sources of information included news accounts from the Baltimore Sun and the Evening Capital over the period 1880-1978, as well as several scholarly articles. The research on this subject also benefited from interviews with Chase Home Trustee Thomas I. Noble and former Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer Orlando Ridout IV, as well as correspondence with Chase Home Women's Auxiliary President Shirley Hatch and Dr. John Eric Fredland, Archivist, St. Anne's Episcopal Church.

Chase-Lloyd House Furnishings – Kate Kachovec

Due to the limited information available on the furniture and artifacts in the Chase-Lloyd House, research on this subject was based primarily on assessments and investigations of the inventories that were done of the Chase-Lloyd House in 1987 and 1992. This information was used to analyze surviving historic photographs of the home. In addition, a comparison was made of the current asset management system at the Chase-Lloyd House to other programs in order to recommend opportunities for improvement.

TIMELINE



TIMELINE

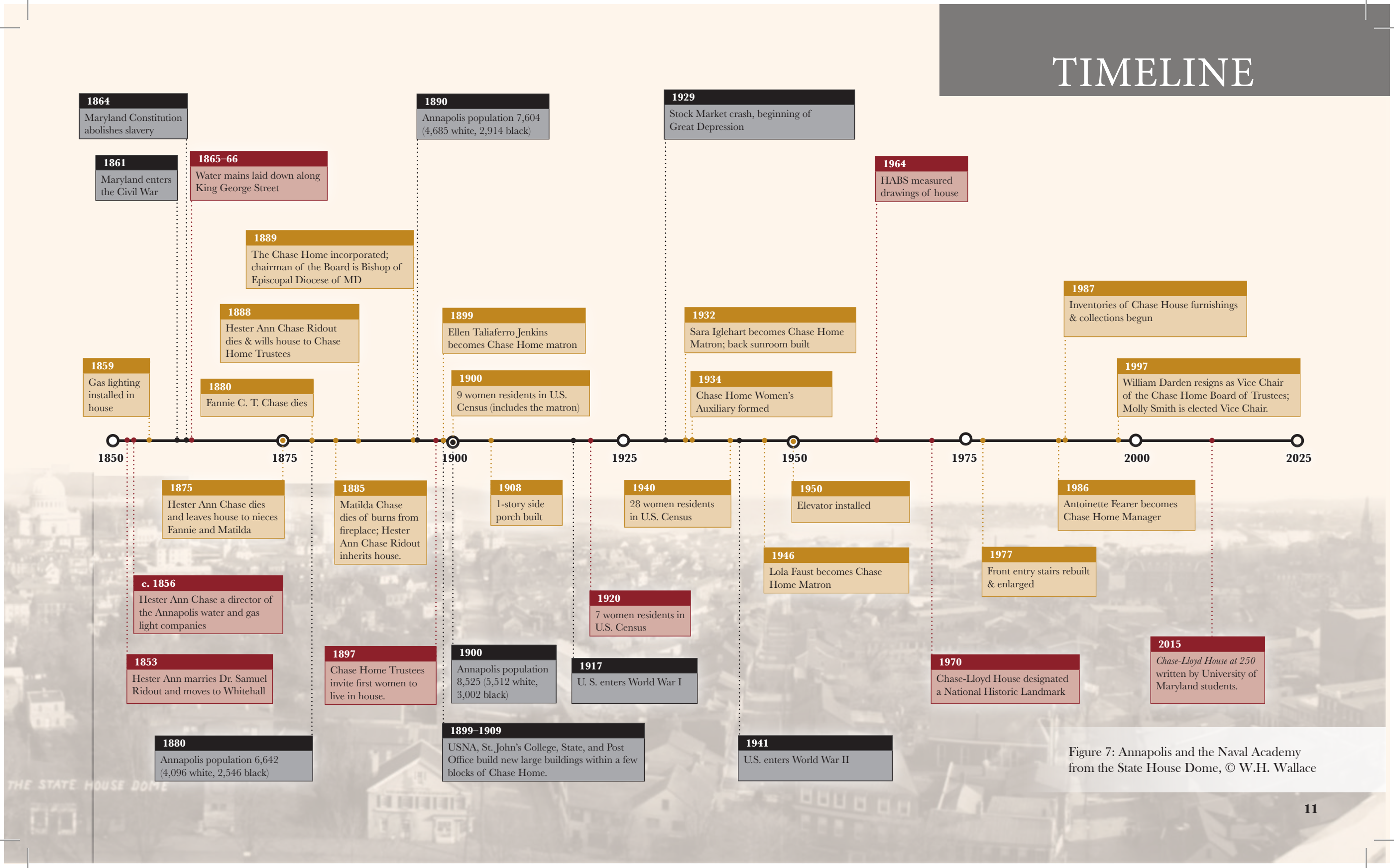


Figure 7: Annapolis and the Naval Academy from the State House Dome, © W.H. Wallace



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BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE
CAPITAL OF THE



CITY OF ANNAPOLIS,
STATE OF MARYLAND.

Figure 8: Bird's Eye view of the City of Annapolis, Edward Sachse, 1858

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In understanding why this house was built at the corner of Maryland Avenue and King George Street, the story begins with the founding of the colony of Maryland by the English. As early as 1608, Captain John Smith explored the Chesapeake Bay and provided information for maps of the navigable waterways, the Native American settlements, and fertile lands. It wasn't until 1631 that an English trading post was established on Kent Island, across the Chesapeake Bay from the future site of Annapolis. In 1632, King Charles I of England granted a charter for Maryland to Lord Baltimore,



Figure 9: Smith, Map of the Chesapeake Region, 1612.

Cecil Calvert, a Roman Catholic. Two years later, the first settlers arrived from England in the Ark and the Dove and landed on St. Clements Island, not far from the mouth of the Potomac River near the location where St. Mary's City was founded.

The Maryland Provincial Assembly, meeting in 1649, passed "An Act Concerning Religion," known as the Toleration Act, which upheld Governor Cecil Calvert's insistence on religious freedom. In the same year, Puritans from Virginia who faced severe punishment from the Royal Governor of Virginia if they did not conform to the Anglican Church accepted the offer from Governor Calvert of land grants and moved north to establish a settlement on Greenbury Point at the mouth of the Severn River. By 1651, settlers received the first land patents on the site of Annapolis. The settlement was called Anne Arundel's Town and the county was named Anne Arundel County after the wife of Lord Calvert.

During this early period, Maryland's population was growing and changing, particularly with the increase of enslaved Africans. Between 1640 and 1660 the African population increased from 20 to 600, which correlates with the growing commitment to tobacco as a staple crop. In 1664, slavery was made legal through the Maryland Act.¹ By the end of the century, the colony's population had reached almost 25,000 with much of that growth around Anne Arundel's Town.²

In 1683, the New Towns Act was passed by the Maryland Provincial Assembly. This act called for the establishment of several new towns. It specified

that Anne Arundel Town be laid out on one hundred acres with streets, lanes, alleys, places for the church, chapel, market house, and a town common. Richard Beard, the county's assistant surveyor, laid out a grid of streets with lots that covered the area from today's Shipwright Street to King George Street, linking either side of the inlet, which became dock space.

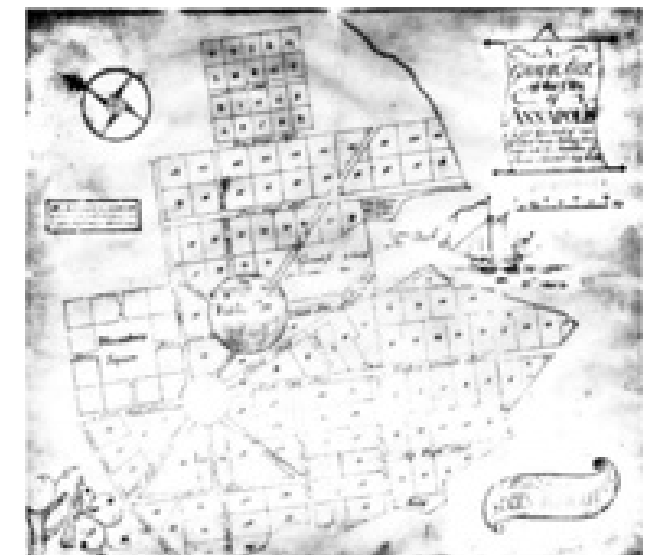


Figure 10: Stoddert, A Ground Plot of the City of Annapolis, 1718.

In 1694, Francis Nicholson, the former lieutenant governor of both Virginia and Maryland, was appointed Royal Governor of Maryland. Following his appointment the capital was moved north from St. Mary's to Anne Arundel's Town. In an Act of the Maryland Assembly, Nicholson designated the town as the government seat of the province. This effectively established a more central location for Maryland's capital with a good harbor and moved the center of power from a

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Catholic region to a Protestant one. The name Annapolis was given in honor of Princess Anne, a devout Protestant who would become Queen in 1702.³

In 1695, Governor Nicholson imposed a new street plan over the existing streets and lots. A military engineer, he was inspired by plans for the rebuilding of London after the fire of 1666 and by European cities and landscapes that featured focus points and radiating streets. The highest point of ground in Annapolis was laid off as State Circle and the second highest point was designated Church Circle for the Anglican Church. Radiating streets from these two circles included many that followed the compass points, including North East Street on which Chase later purchased lot 107. The city was on its way to becoming a social, cultural and economic hub of Maryland as well as its political capital. As a writer observed in 1699,

“Governor Nicholson hath done his endeavour to make a towne... There are in itt about fourty dwelling houses... seven or eight whereof cann afford good lodging and accommodations for strangers. There is alsoe a State house and a free schoole built with bricke which make a great shew among a parcell of wooden houses, and the foundations of a church laid, the only bricke church in Maryland. They have two market daies in the week.”⁴

In 1708, Queen Anne granted Annapolis a city charter. The Annapolis flag depicts her royal badge, a crown over the entwined thistle of Scotland and the Tudor rose of England.⁵ The city was still small, although important as the seat of government; by 1715, it is estimated that the population was about 400. The city in its earliest years is depicted in the 1713 Larkin Plat Map and the 1718 Stoddert Plat Map. These surveys and plat maps were drawn using the earlier survey of Richard Beard and incorporated Governor Nicholson’s plan.⁶ In 1720, George Calvert became governor and during this decade Annapolis experienced its first building boom of small privately owned structures.⁷



Figure 11: Herman, Map of Virginia and Maryland, 1670.

Between 1700 and 1770 the population of Maryland rose from about 31,000 people to 220,000.⁸ As Maryland grew, so did Annapolis and by 1730 (just a decade before Samuel Chase’s birth) it reached 800. By 1776, when Lloyd owned the house on North East Street, it had grown to more than 1,300.⁹

Growth in the export of tobacco and wheat from Anne Arundel County (which included the area of today’s Howard County) led to growth in the port activities in Annapolis – the custom offices, the traders, marine yards, and commerce. Growth in the Maryland colonial political system led to an increase in the number of elected officials, the Governor’s staff, attorneys, and the press. Schools and social groups were created, theaters were built, and gambling clubs and race tracks were established.

The first period is characterized by the emergence of Annapolis as an important place politically, economically, and socially. The years between the French and Indian War (1754-1763) and the American Revolution are described by some as the “golden years” of Annapolis.¹⁰ During this time, Annapolis reached its peak in maritime commerce with large exports of tobacco, iron, and grain.¹¹ Annapolis was not only a commercial hub but also a political center. Many of the city’s wealthy residents were involved in politics

¹ Maryland State Archives. Chapter 3 - Blacks before the Law in Colonial Maryland. November 14, 2000.

² Maryland Historical Society, Anne Arundel County Historical Society. “Annapolis: History.” - Early Settlement, Development of Annapolis, Annapolis Prospers, Site of Annapolis Convention.

³ Frens, Dale E., and J. Christopher Lang. “History and Architecture of Annapolis.” In Annapolis Historic District Design Manual, 11-16. 2011 ed. Annapolis, MD: Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission, 2011.

⁴ Frens, Dale E., and J. Christopher Lang. “History and Architecture of Annapolis.” In Annapolis Historic District Design Manual, 11-16. 2011 ed. Annapolis, MD: Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission, 2011.

⁵ The City of Annapolis Maryland. “History of Annapolis.”

⁶ The City of Annapolis Maryland. “History of Annapolis.”

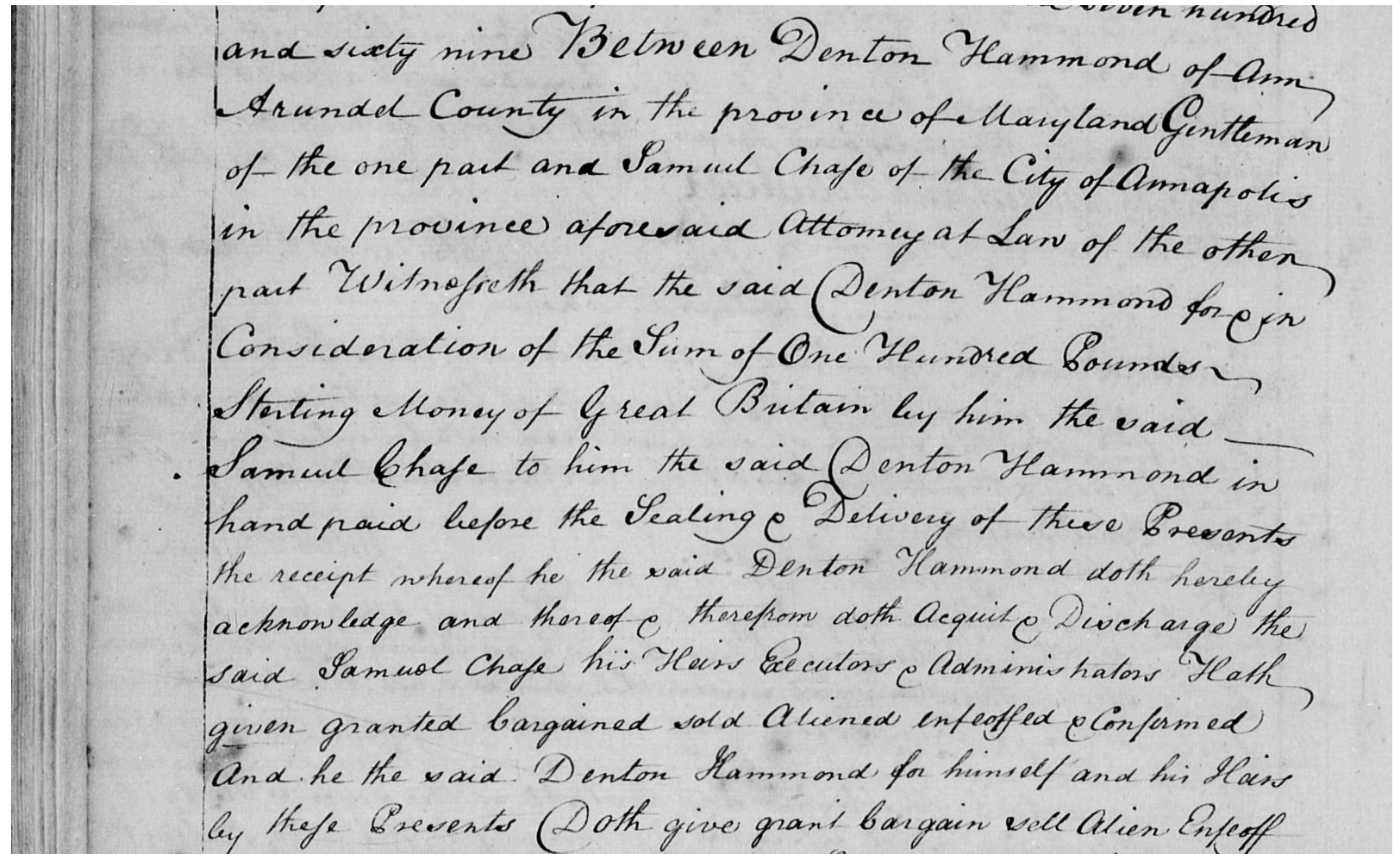
⁷ Miller, Marcia Myrl. “The Chase-Lloyd House.” Thesis. George Washington University, 1993.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

and a building boom was created from the construction of grand houses for wealthy and politically active young men including Upton Scott, John Ridout, William Paca, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Brice, Matthias Hammond and Samuel Chase, all of whom were leaders of the revolutionary movement in Maryland. Many of these homes can still be seen today.¹²

Into this scene, Samuel Chase arrived in 1759 to start his law apprenticeship. A decade later, he bought a lot just two blocks from the State House and three blocks from the port and commercial area on a corner with an unobstructed view of the Severn River and Chesapeake Bay. This was a fitting location for a young lawyer and politician in his prime.

Figure 12: Partial view of the 1769 deed from Denton Hammond to Samuel Chase, courtesy of the Maryland State Archives



⁸ McWilliams, Jane Wilson. *Annapolis, City on the Severn: A History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011.

⁹ Frens, Dale E., and J. Christopher Lang. "History and Architecture of Annapolis." In *Annapolis Historic District Design Manual*, 11-16. 2011 ed. Annapolis, MD: Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission, 2011.

¹⁰ McWilliams, Jane Wilson. *Annapolis, City on the Severn: A History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011.

¹¹ Brown, Vaughan W. *Shipping in the Port of Annapolis, 1748-1775*. Annapolis: [U.S. Naval Institute], 1965.

¹² McWilliams, Jane Wilson. *Annapolis, City on the Severn: A History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011.



Figure 13:
Aerial view of
Maryland Avenue,
1888-1895 Henry
Schaefer.

PROPERTY / LOT HISTORY

The history of Lot 107 on which the Chase-Lloyd House was built is linked to the history of the adjacent Lot 90, which Edward Lloyd acquired in 1772. This review of the ownership and development of these two lots is supplemented by a chain of title for each property in Appendix A.



Figure 14: Stoddert Plat Map with 1783 notations

In the spring of 1769, Samuel Chase purchased Lot 107, an undeveloped parcel at the corner of King George Street and Maryland Avenue (then North East Street) and began construction of his new house. Two years later, Chase sold the unfinished house to Edward Lloyd IV, a wealthy planter from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In the same year, Lloyd bought the adjacent Lot 90 to extend his property from King George Street to the end of the block on Prince George Street.¹ Land records show that the house was built around 1727, when Joshua George sold Lot 90 to Vachel Denton² and agreed to finish a frame structure on the lot at his own expense. A year later, when Vachel Denton filed at the Mayor's Court to have Lot 90 entered in his name, the

35' by 16' house was still described as unfinished. Future archaeological investigation of Lot 90 may be able to identify where the house was located.

As described in more detail in the next chapter, "Architectural Changes," there are no historical drawings or records of the original design of the house. Its location on Lot 107 allowed for a large rear yard, abutting Lot 108 owned by Benjamin Ogle, and the possibility of wings, maybe like those built by his friend William Paca a few blocks away. Unlike Paca, who had bought two lots together, Chase did not have space to build a terraced garden like the ones behind the houses of Paca, Ridout and Carroll. His lot was adjacent to a small stream or freshet that ran from College Avenue down King George Street to the harbor and may have provided a good source of water for the new house.



Figure 15: Detail of the Stoddert Plat Map

While Chase was building his house, the city continued to grow and the population increased with the arrival of craftsmen, workers, and construction laborers. In this period, Charles Willson Peale, whose portraits would document many of the people and families of the period, and John Shaw, a cabinet and furniture maker, set up business in the city. Leisure activities and horse racing continued to grow in popularity. These activities attracted Edward and Elizabeth Lloyd, who owned a large plantation across Chesapeake Bay from Annapolis. In 1771, they bought the unfinished house from Samuel Chase and quickly began the work to complete it. The house defined their position in Maryland society and became a symbol of their political and economic power. Of course, being near the Annapolis race track was also an attraction. As Jane McWilliams wrote about Race Week, an annual event, in 1772:

"This year Edward Lloyd IV came over from his plantation in Talbot County with his Thoroughbred mare Nancy Bywell, fresh from her win in a three-hundred-guinea match race against New Yorker James Delancy's horse Lath in Cecil County. Among the Virginians in town that week were George Washington and Jackie Custis, perhaps watching closely as Nancy Bywell ran away with the Jockey Club purse...The Virginia gentleman dined with Lloyd one night, although certainly not at his new house, still under construction on Northeast St. (now Maryland Avenue)..."³

While little is known about the garden, there is record of the brick wall built to separate the Lloyd property (Lot 107) from the property of Benjamin Ogle. Around the time that the home was completed, the brick party wall separating the two properties was constructed at a cost of £380, split be-

PROPERTY / LOT HISTORY



Figure 16: View of berm in garden at south side of Chase-Lloyd House

tween the neighbors. The wall stood 10 feet high and used 94,100 bricks bought from John Hammond.⁴ The bricks had been brought by boat from the Hammond place at the head of the Severn River.⁵ This wall was reconstructed in 1966 using the original bricks.⁶

Also in the garden is the only berm (a long dirt mound covered with grass) known in Annapolis. It stretches 58 feet

from the south side of the house and parallels Maryland Avenue. There is no evidence in the foundation wall of the Chase-Lloyd House that the berm contained a wine cellar or underground passage accessed through the basement, as has been speculated in the past. The berm prevents a view from the street to the grounds beyond, which include a garden with brick paths and plantings.⁷ The earth used to create the berm might have been excavated from the cellar of the home. One clue about the construction of the berm is contained in an account book that shows that a gardener employed by Lloyd at the house had a large stone “rowler” used to cut the extensive garden lawns. Historian Rosamond Bierne speculates that James Ayres, “Gardiner,” who was recorded doing 142 days work in the spring of 1774 for £28.9 but bought less than £2 worth of seeds and plants, may

have been involved in constructing the berm.⁸

To the northwest of the house, facing King George Street, is a structure that at one time contained a kitchen and laundry. Built of red brick, the two-story, four-bay structure has been converted for use as a single-family rental dwelling and is connected to the main house by an enclosed passageway.⁹ Since the building is not listed in the Federal Direct Tax records of 1798, this annex was probably built later than the house. More research may reveal information that will help

pinpoint the origins of this structure. The location of outbuildings on either lot is uncertain. When Lloyd purchased Lot 107 from Chase, there is a record of a brick shed with a chimney. Twenty-six years later, the 1798 tax records list the house and a brick stable 90’ by 10’ with two wings, each measuring 36’ by 20’. In Figure 4, the dimensions of the stable have been shown in two possible locations and to give an idea of the proportion of the building to the lot. A stable like this would have been an asset to an enthusiast of thoroughbred horse racing. Lloyd’s financial records show the purchase of various horses, although it is unclear at which of his properties they were kept. The Annapolis races described in McWilliams’ account were organized by the Maryland Jockey Club, which was founded in Annapolis in 1743 and of which Edward Lloyd was a member and steward.¹⁰ Bierne speculates that Lloyd’s stable would have included rooms for house servants and stalls for the string of Lloyd’s horses that competed in the annual Annapolis horse races. Bierne even suggests that Lloyd hosted members of the Maryland Jockey Club at his home.¹¹ Samuel Ogle, Maryland’s governor from 1733 to 1742 and neighbor of Edward Lloyd IV, was the owner of several famous horses including Britannia, Queen Mab, and Spark, and was also an early patron of horse racing in Annapolis.¹²

Little is known about the construction or use of any outbuildings during the period the Lloyd family owned the property. When Edward Lloyd IV died in 1796, his house and lots in Annapolis passed to his son Edward Lloyd V, with his wife Elizabeth serving as administrator until the younger Edward reached age 21 in 1800. The younger Lloyd, who served as Maryland governor from 1809 to 1811, sold the property in 1826 to Henry Hall Harwood. Between 1800 and 1810, the population of Annapolis declined. The 1834 Claude Family

PROPERTY / LOT HISTORY



Figure 17: Aerial map showing the size and two possible locations of the stable recorded in the 1798 tax record

Map shows the residence listed as that of “Harry Harwood.”

Harwood’s widow, Elizabeth (sister of Edward Lloyd V) offered the house for sale a year after her husband’s death in 1839. By the time detailed maps were made in the 1870s and 1880s, no indication remained of any of these outbuildings, except two along King George Street. One of these, a frame structure which appears on the Hopkins map of 1878 and the Sanborn map of 1885, no longer exists.

The other building, referred to in this report as the kitchen annex, still exists as 235 King George Street and is connected to the Chase House by an enclosed passageway. This

Figure 18:
30 Maryland Avenue,
Victorian House
With Turrets and
Two Story Front
Porch, 1895.



building is not listed on the Federal Direct Tax records of 1798. While its Flemish bond brick walls and large cooking fireplace suggest an early nineteenth-century date, no record has been found of its construction. The building has not been included in this study of the Chase-Lloyd House.

There are no records of changes to the buildings or the use of Lot 90 or the garden on Lot 107 until the 1870s. It has been asserted that the bricks from the Lloyds’ stable were used to build the Presbyterian Church on Duke of Gloucester Street. The Civil War with the location of hospitals and parole camps and port facilities brought a building boom to Annapolis, accompanied by the installation of water, electricity, gas and transportation infrastructure during the second half of the nineteenth century. The Naval Academy opened just two blocks away from the house in 1845, while in the 1850s, two marine railways, a savings institution, and the Annapolis Gas Light Company were all founded.¹³

The building boom and infrastructure improvements can easily be seen in the changes that occurred to the Chase-Lloyd House property. As early as 1859, the Baltimore Sun

reported gas streetlights and interior gas lighting at the house and at St. John’s College.¹⁴ Gas lighting began replacing oil lamps, which remained in use in parts of Annapolis for some time. Responsible for this illumination was the Annapolis Gas Light Company, which raised money through the sale of \$23,000 in stock to individuals, the Redemptorist order of priests, and the city corporation. One of the individuals to invest in the Annapolis Gas Light Company was Hester Ann Chase, who was also among the thirty-five individual subscribers of its service.¹⁵ Water service was installed along Maryland Avenue in 1865 or 1866 with iron or cement piping. In 1867, Maryland Avenue (then North East Street) was the first street in the city to be paved.¹⁶ In 1868, the first suburb of Annapolis, Eastport, was established on the peninsula between Spa Creek and Back Creek.¹⁷ In an effort to make more efficient use of its land, the City appears to have encouraged some landowners, such as the Randalls, Ridouts, Masons (owners of adjacent lots 108 and 87), and Hester Ann Chase, to subdivide their large lots.

In 1887, Annapolis city officials had an artesian well dug at the city dock for public use. Maryland Avenue had seen the installation of cement and sheet iron water pipes more than ten years earlier, which were most likely replaced with cast-iron pipes in the early 1880s. While the Chase-Lloyd House could likely afford indoor plumbing by 1887, many homeowners continued to rely on city hydrants, of which there were forty by 1884. The public well at the city dock was particularly critical given that many of the public and private wells in Annapolis had been contaminated by cesspools and inadequate sewers.¹⁸

PROPERTY / LOT HISTORY

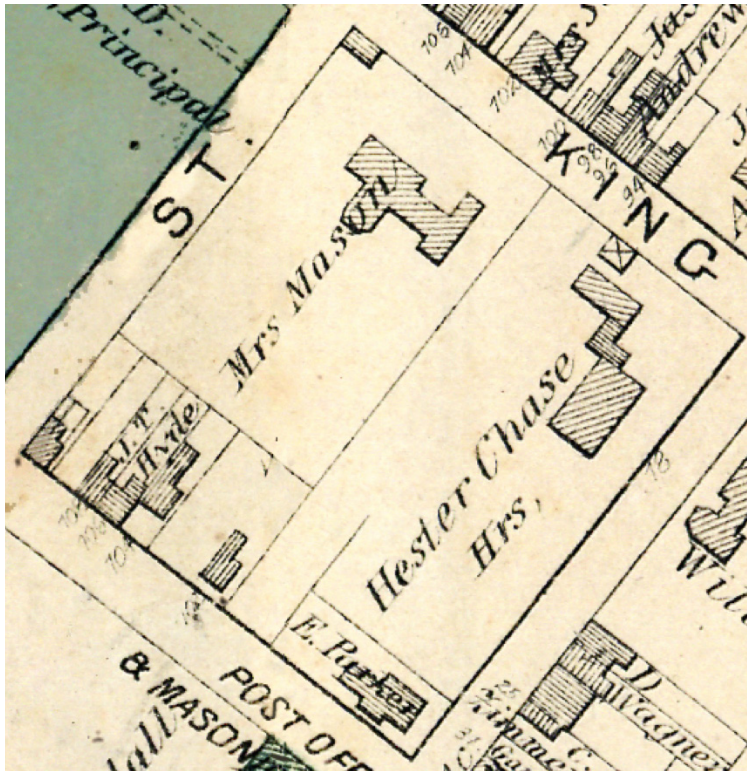


Figure 19: Hopkins, Map of Annapolis 1878

Other infrastructure improvements included the city's shift from gas- and oil-lit street lamps to electric lighting. Since 1859, a growing number of streets had been lit by gas lamps installed by the Annapolis Gas Company, or otherwise by oil lamps. The City Council began considering electric street lighting in late 1886, much to the chagrin of the Annapolis Gas Company. Five businessmen, including Dr. George Wells and Elihu S. Riley (who leased and later bought 232 Prince George Street), chartered the Annapolis Electric Light Company of Anne Arundel County in March 1888 and succeeded in pressuring the city government to go electric.¹⁹

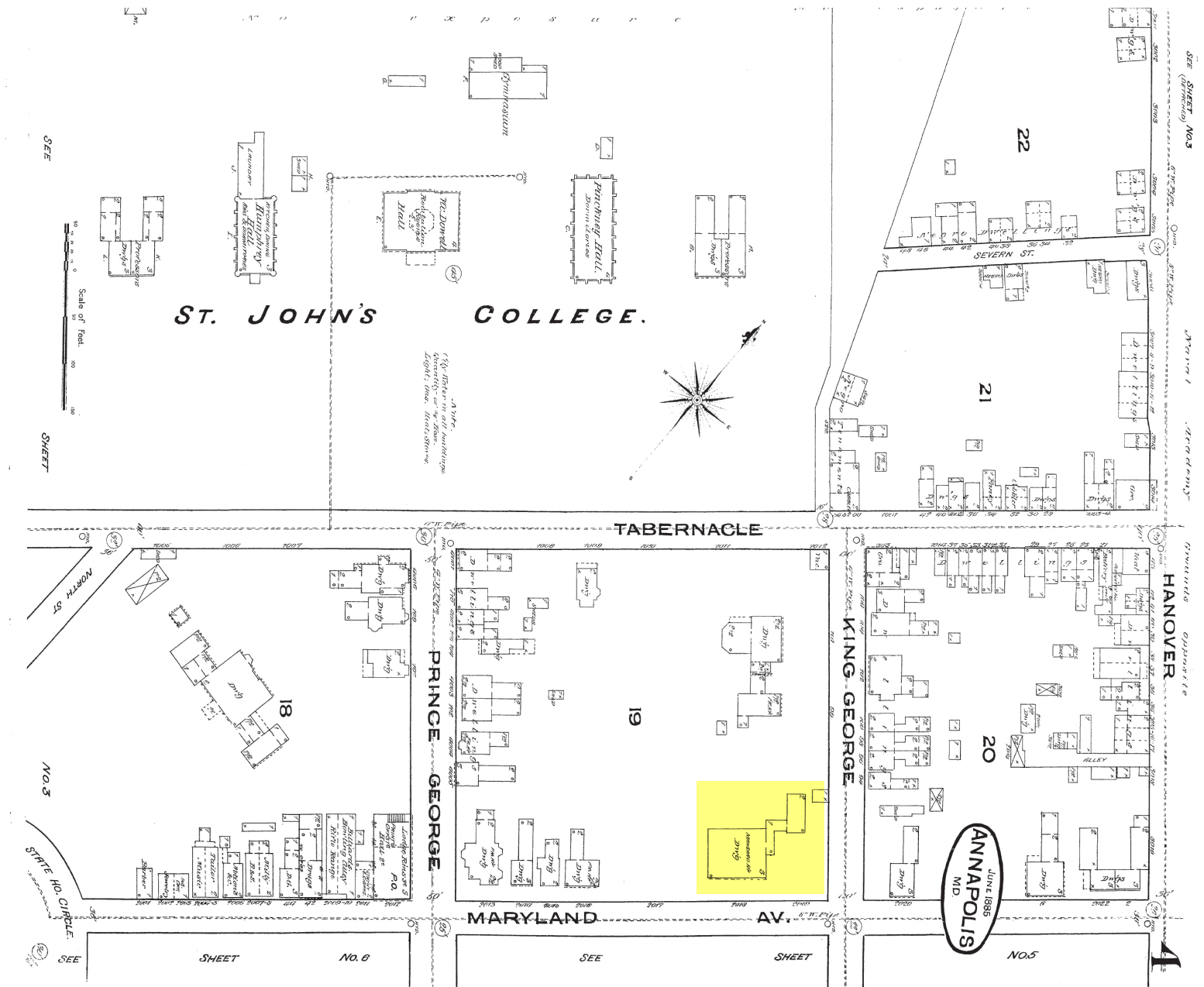


Figure 20: 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

PROPERTY / LOT HISTORY

Beginning in 1874, Hester Ann Chase began to subdivide Lot 90 and ultimately created the lots that exist today. A shrewd businesswoman, Chase or her nieces, Matilda and Fannie, leased the lots using 99-year ground leases that allowed for the building of a house. Such leases had been common in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The practice was used less frequently by the 1870s but was surely familiar to Hester Ann Chase.²⁰ The first lot, as seen on the Hopkins map of 1878, was a rectangular lot, 50' by 114', located at the corner of Maryland Avenue and Prince George Street, now 38 Maryland Avenue. The lot was leased by Chase to Edwin W. Parker in 1874 and apparently a house was constructed shortly thereafter. In 1875, the lot that is now 232 and 234 Prince George Street was leased for ninety-nine years by Chase to Thomas F. B. Parker. These two houses have an interesting history, as shown

in the chain of title in Appendix A. The house at 234 Prince George Street was leased to Elihu Riley, author of the first history of Annapolis and publisher of the Maryland Gazette. This property was in the estate of Hester Ann Chase Ridout and the ground lease was sold by the administrators of her estate in 1890.

The lot closest to the Chase-Lloyd House, and abutting the line between Lots 107 and 90, was sold before Hester Ann Chase Ridout's death to S. M. Basil. In 1924 it was willed to the Chase Home by Margaret Cameron Walton and then sold by the Chase Home in 1956 to Lee R. and Susan K. Conley. The other lots along Maryland Avenue, now numbers 32 and 36, were sold in 1885 and 1879. In 1890, the last lot, now 34 Maryland Avenue, was sold by Sallie H. M. Chase, who had inherited it from Hester Ann Chase Ridout,

to Dennis Griffin for three thousand dollars, which suggests that a house had already been built on it.

While the lot acquired by Edward Lloyd IV, probably for his stable, has been subdivided and sold, the lot purchased by Samuel Chase in 1769 has remained unchanged in its size and dimensions.

¹ It is interesting to note that when Lloyd bought Lot 90, it had a house on it that had been occupied by a tenant named Richard Beard, the name of the surveyor who had drawn up some of the first lots in Annapolis.

² Vachel Denton was an alderman and organizer of the 1721 race course.

³ McWilliams, Jane Wilson. *Annapolis, City on the Severn: A History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011.

⁴ Beirne, Rosamond Randall. "The Chase House in Annapolis." *Maryland Historical Magazine*, September 1, 1954, 177-95.

⁵ Beirne, Rosamond Randall. "The Chase House in Annapolis." *Maryland Historical Magazine*, September 1, 1954, 177-95.

⁶ John Milner Associates, Inc. *Condition Assessment and Recommendations For The Chase-Lloyd House Annapolis, Maryland*. Report. John Milner Associates. 2000. Print.

⁷ John Milner Associates, Inc. *Condition Assessment and Recommendations For The Chase-Lloyd House Annapolis, Maryland*. Report. John Milner Associates. 2000. Print.

⁸ Beirne, Rosamond Randall. "The Chase House in Annapolis." *Maryland Historical Magazine*, September 1, 1954, 177-95.

⁹ John Milner Associates, Inc. *Condition Assessment and Recommendations For The Chase-Lloyd House Annapolis, Maryland*. Report. John Milner Associates. 2000. Print.

¹⁰ *Maryland Gazette*. Annapolis Races. *Maryland Gazette Collection*, September 24, 1772. MSA. SC 2731, January 9, 1772 - September 10, 1779, M 1282, A Publication of the Archives of Maryland Online, Image 201.

¹¹ Beirne, Rosamond Randall. "The Chase House in Annapolis." *Maryland Historical Magazine*, September 1, 1954, 177-95.

¹² Papenfus, Edward C. *Recognizing the Contribution of Thoroughbreds and Horse Racing to Maryland History: Remarks by State Archivist Dr. Edward C. Papenfus In support of Senate Bill 43*. February 13, 2003.

¹³ McWilliams, Jane Wilson. *Annapolis, City on the Severn: A History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011.

¹⁴ *The Baltimore Sun*, *The City Lighted with Gas -- St. John's College -- Improvements &c.* 1859.

¹⁵ McWilliams, Jane Wilson. *Annapolis, City on the Severn: A History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011.

¹⁶ *Historic Annapolis*. "Annapolis For Kids." *For Kids - Historic Annapolis*. Accessed November 18, 2015.

¹⁷ McWilliams, Jane Wilson. *Annapolis, City on the Severn: A History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011.

¹⁸ McWilliams, Jane Wilson. *Annapolis, City on the Severn: A History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011.

¹⁹ McWilliams, Jane Wilson. *Annapolis, City on the Severn: A History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011.

²⁰ Doring, Alex C. "The Maryland People's Law Library." *Understanding Ground Rent in Maryland*. June 13, 2008. Accessed November 11, 2015.

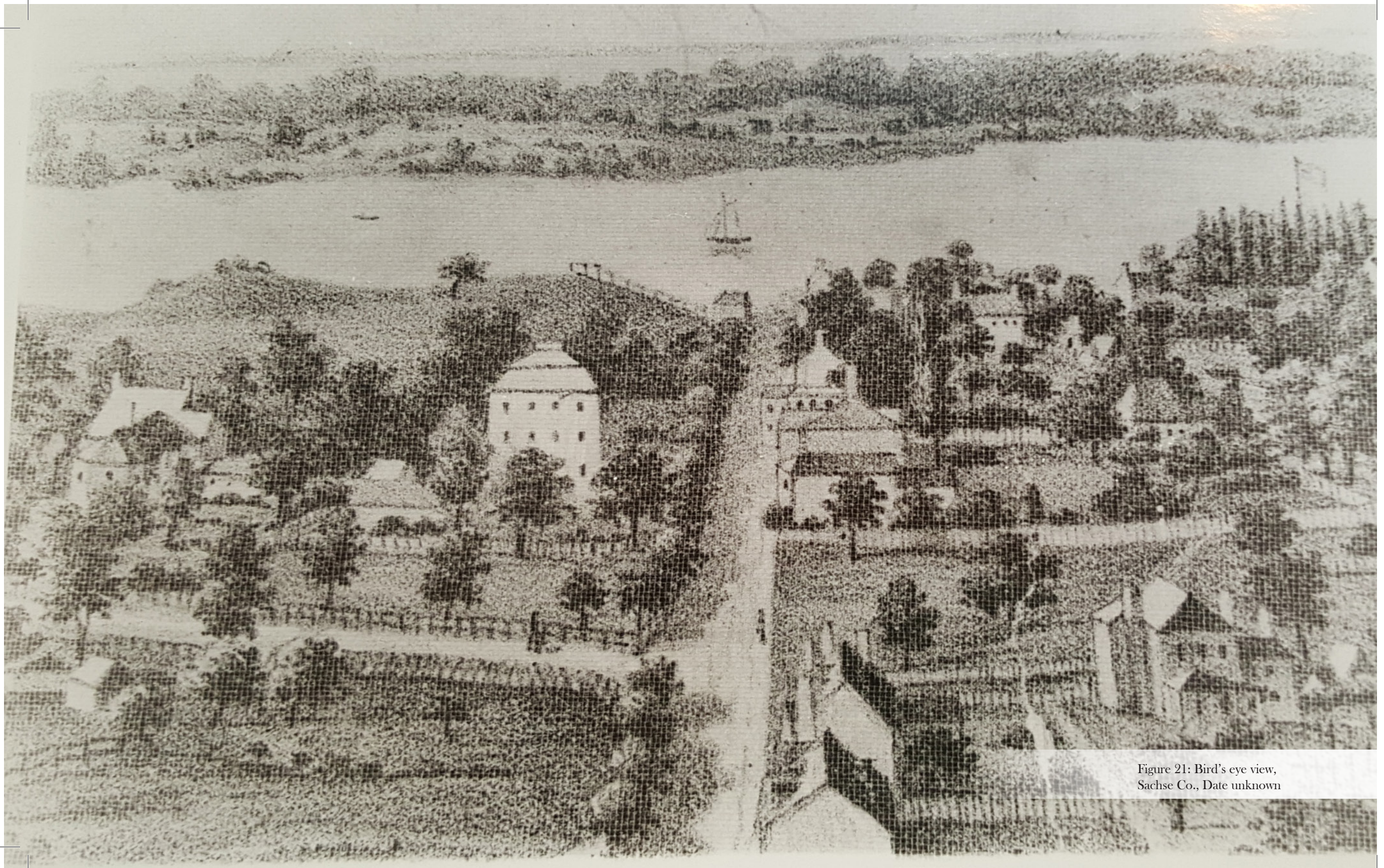


Figure 21: Bird's eye view,
Sachse Co., Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES



Figure 22: 1964 HABS front façade

The Chase-Lloyd House has never had to be restored. Small but visible changes have enhanced its livability without destroying its original design and architectural elements. These changes are identified in this report with any information available about them. Accompanying this description are the drawings shown in Figs. 15-17. The analysis of changes to the house has been divided into five periods in the property's history: Early construction and William Buckland; the Lloyd House, 1774-1847; the Chase and Ridout Years, 1847-1897; the Chase Home, Early Years; and the Chase Home, 1930-present. The last section

is entitled Unanswered Questions, which pertain to the various mysteries and small changes which have occurred to the house, for which more investigation and documentation is needed.

Begun by Samuel Chase in 1769, the origin of the design of the house is uncertain. Although various early twentieth-century writers have suggested places in England, there is no documentation to support such attribution. Marcia Miller, in her Master's degree thesis, *The Chase-Lloyd House* (1993), provides extensive research on the design and construction of the house, along with information about the craftsmen and the influence of William Buckland, the "joyner" who worked on this and other Annapolis houses. She attributes the design to a man named Scott from England, but unfortunately in the intervening years nothing more has been learned about him. Another resource in understanding the history of the house, both as a home for women and in terms of its architectural elements,

is Rosamund Randall Beirne's article, "The Chase Home in Annapolis" (1954). Aside from the works by Miller and Beirne, little research has been done on the design or changes to the house.

Early Construction and William Buckland:

Samuel Chase started construction on the Chase-Lloyd house in 1769, and by the following year the four exterior walls, cellar,

and chimneys were completed. A brick stamped with the year 1770 can be seen on the northern chimney. Chase was unable to complete construction due to a lack of funds and sold the uncompleted house in September 1771 to Edward Lloyd IV. Lloyd, a wealthy Maryland plantation owner, hired William Buckland to complete the interior. Between 1765 and 1772, William Buckland resided in Virginia and contributed to the design of Gunston Hall and Mount Airy. In 1771, he was hired by Lloyd and moved his shop to Annapolis.¹

The Lloyd House, 1774-1847:

Lloyd's new house, a sophisticated design is a play on the three part Georgian plan. In the colonies, as in England, the Georgian style is characterized by the rigid symmetry used in the placement of doors and windows in the front facade and the use of classical elements, with its full third floor gave an unobstructed view over the Chesapeake Bay to Lloyd's plantation on the Eastern Shore. Lloyd also bought the adjacent parcel, lot 90 on the James Stoddert map of 1718, on what is now Maryland Avenue, for



Figure 23: 2015 image of brick dated 1770 on chimney.



Figure 24: c. 1774- Charles Wilson Peale- portrait of William Buckland

ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES

the construction of gardens and a stable. In the fall of 1772, Buckland was engaged in the design and execution of the main entrance doorway and the Palladian window at the back of the house. Thanks to Lloyd's extensive construction accounts and finances, summarized in Miller's thesis, a lot is known about the work of Buckland and other workers in this period. The grand staircase in the front hall was built over about two years, from November 1772 until October 1774, during which time the interior trim and moldings were being constructed as well. By the winter of 1774, Buckland had left his job at the Chase-Lloyd House.²

The structure of the house begins with a basement. The exterior basement walls to the heads of the windows are fieldstone with garnets (a typical Annapolis construction - see Reynolds Tavern, Paca, and Brice Houses). The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond (a pattern of header and stretchers which lock together to form a strong wall). The transverse interior walls which form the rooms and passages, the foundations of the four chimneys, and the basement vaulting underneath the central hall are all brick. The roof is double-hipped with no dormers, although there is indication that the central portion has been raised or altered. The front entrance is flanked by two



Figure 25: c. 1946- Russell Whitehead- palladian window on main landing

narrow windows framed by columns and a pediment. This tripartite detail is reflected elsewhere in the house. The most prominent feature is the large Palladian window on the rear façade, facing the garden. The plan is the usual four room, typical of the large houses of Maryland and Virginia of this period, with a central hall and lateral passage between the front and back rooms. Unlike the Paca and Hammond-Harwood Houses, in which the staircase is located to one side or in a separate hall room, the main staircase is a main feature of the central passage at the Chase-Lloyd House. The front hall actually extends from the front door to the rear of the house, which could be accessed by doors underneath the staircase and leads to an exterior doorway to the garden underneath the Palladian window. The central staircase is flanked by two Ionic columns and pilasters, which are placed at the edge of the lateral passageway. The staircase runs in one straight flight to a landing, where it divides and continues, as hanging stairs, to the second floor. The elegance of the first floor is continued in the second floor hallway, which includes a central pediment doorway, flanked by two semi-circular headed niches. Interestingly, the central room has no fireplace, suggesting it was used for a reception area and not as a bedroom. The plan continues with four large corner rooms. Stairs to the third floor are in a separate stairway in the northwest corner of the house. These stairs run from the third floor to the first floor, suggesting that they were used by family members and servants or slaves. Access to the roof is through a trap door. Little is known about the uses of the basement. Many writers suggest that the barrel-arched area under the center of the house could have been a wine cellar or storage area. There is some indication of a fireplace or an arch support in the southernmost interior wall. Whether this was the location of the original kitchen, or whether it was in the northern interior chimney, is not known. In addition,

historic architect John Dickey speculated in the 1970s that there was perhaps a flue which ran below the dining room fireplace into the basement, which is no longer present. The adjacent building, known popularly as the kitchen annex, is of more recent construction, as the Federal Direct Tax list of 1798 shows no outbuilding except the stable. The Maryland Historical Trust Inventory of the kitchen annex shows a sketch and photographs from when the large fireplace and oven were uncovered in this building leading to speculation that it was built to be a kitchen.

The doorways of the first floor are elaborately carved and demonstrate a mastery of the Georgian idiom. The dining room doors are six-paneled with a bead down the center to simulate a double door, and includes an ornamental frieze with a broken pediment. The dining room windows include carved interior shutters, which are paneled with octagonal panels with rosettes. Whether the room had an elaborately



Figure 26: 1964 HABS, dining room door

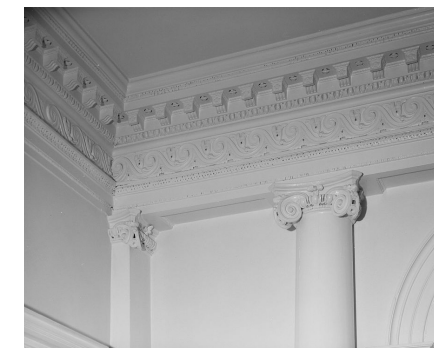


Figure 27: 1964 HABS, ornamental plaster on main landing

decorated plaster ceiling is not known. By contrast, the parlor ceiling still boasts a low relief central panel surrounded by shallow octagonal coffers with square rosettes.

ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES

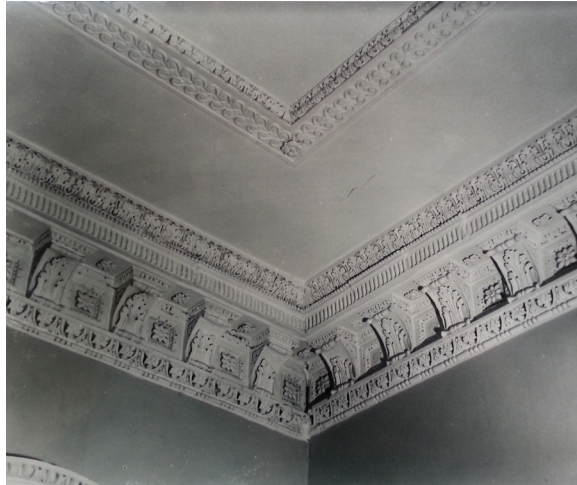


Figure 28:
1976 John
Dickey,
ornamental
plaster on
second floor

All of the interior wood and plaster carving is assumed to have been done by William Buckland. Buckland's assistant, John Randall, may also have been involved.

There are large gaps in the physical history of the house, especially where and when architectural changes occur. Between 1798 and 1847, very limited information is available on any changes that occurred at the house. For example, there is no information available to pinpoint when the kitchen annex was built. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax list notes the stable as the only outbuilding; the exact location of the stable is unknown but it is believed to have occupied the lot at the corner of Maryland Avenue and Prince George Street.

The Chase and Ridout Years, 1847-1887:

Among the largest changes in the house are the addition of the first bathrooms on the second and third floor, circa 1870, along with the addition and subsequent removal of the front hall fireplace, the construction of the kitchen

annex, and the disappearance of the dining room ceiling. The earliest photograph of the interior is dated 1885; if the dining room ceiling was as grand as the parlor ceiling, there likely would be photographic evidence. However, none of the photographs or notes even depict or mention what the dining room ceiling looked like. Therefore, it can be assumed that the ceiling fell before 1885, if it existed at all.

According to Rosamond Beirne, Hester Ann Chase installed a fireplace in the front hall in 1847 for her personal comfort. There are few photographs depicting the front hall fireplace, which was located on the back side of the dining room fireplace. The clearest photograph was taken from T. Henry Randall's "Colonial Annapolis" article from 1892, which means that seven years after Matilda Chase's well-documented and fatal accident by the fireplace, it had not been removed - unless Randall used a photograph from an earlier period. It

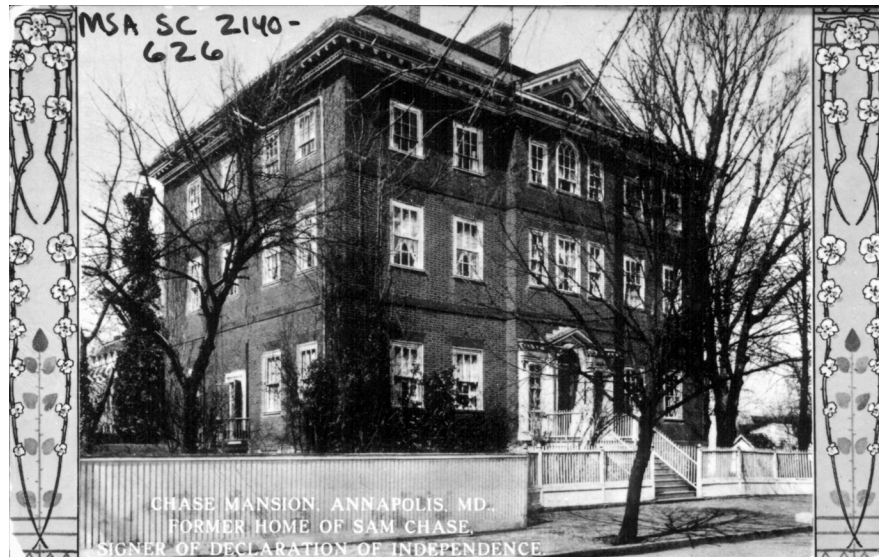


Figure 29: N.D., Image with no side porch during early 20th cent.



Figure 30: c. 1910 E.H. Pickering, Image with two story side porch



Figure 31: c. 1946 Russell Whitehead, Image with three story side porch

ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES

still appears in an 1895 photograph, but is gone by the time of the 1908 American Homes and Gardens article. So the fireplace must have been removed between 1895 and 1908.³

The Chase Home, Early Years:

Another major addition to the house has been the construction of the side porch. By analyzing historic photographs and Sanborn fire insurance maps, it can be estimated that the side porch was constructed between 1908 and 1910. The 1908 Sanborn map depicts the Chase-Lloyd House as a three-story dwelling with the connection between the house and the “kitchen;” however no side porch is shown. The next Sanborn map, from 1913, depicts a two-story frame structure attached to the south side of the house. The 1910 date is arrived at from a photograph by E.H. Pickering, which depicts the front façade of the house, along with the newly constructed two-story side porch, demonstrating that it was built between 1908 and 1910. However, the third story was not added to the porch until the 1930s. Interestingly, also visible in the 1913 Sanborn map is the current side entrance on the north side of the house, not shown in earlier maps.⁴

The Chase Home, 1930-present:

By the 1930’s, the third story of the side porch was constructed, along with the addition of the sunroom and bathroom at the rear of the house. The sunroom was constructed as living quarters for the husband of the new house matron, Mrs. Sara Price Iglehart. Mrs. Iglehart can also be credited for the addition of the fire escape and elevator in the kitchen passageway in the 1940’s. When the elevator was added, the door behind it was made into a false door with a shelf, opening to a shallow closet with shelves

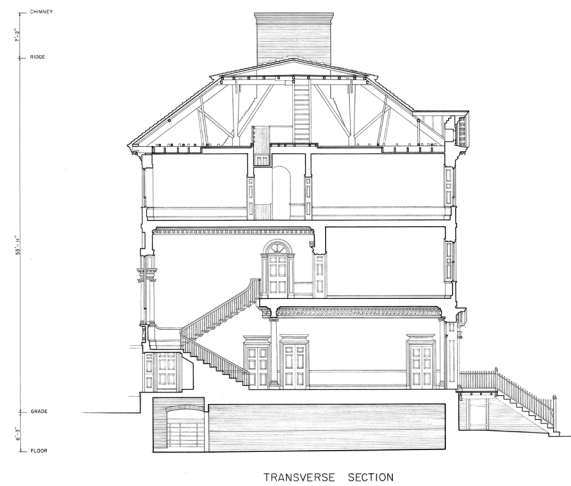


Figure 32:
HABS
drawing,
front to back
cross-section
drawing, 1964.

now used for exhibiting historic items. In order to create walkable space to the other side of the house, the dining room doorway next to the elevator, which had originally been a false door with shelves, was opened up. The removal of the shelves is visible on the interior of the doorway. Nevertheless, it begs the question of whether the removal of the false door led to greater compression of the wood lintel and is the cause of the visible cracks around the door and dining room mantle, which are visible in a 2000 conditions report by John Milner Associates.

The last major renovations at the house were in the late 1970s by architect John Dickey. Between 1976 and 1978, Dickey executed major alterations and renovations to the house, which included the alteration of the front porch to be widened to extend under the entire three-part entrance. Dickey also constructed new bathrooms in the bedrooms on the second and third floors, along with new closet space. Furthermore, he removed existing partition walls in the bedrooms, which were probably added in the 1910s to subdivide the large rooms into smaller rooms to accommodate an increased

number of residents. He also added the door to separate the secondary stair from the living quarters on the second floor. In order to do this, Dickey had to also alter the entrance to the hallway bathrooms on the second and third floor so that it would face the elevator rather than the stairs. Lastly, he altered the façade of the back sunroom and the north side entrance to create its current appearance.⁵

Unanswered Questions:

More research is needed, likely involving investigation of walls and ceilings, to establish an exact chronology of all changes to the house. Listed below are some of the most significant mysteries that remain:

1. The location of the original kitchen. Many suspect that prior to the building of the annex, the original kitchen may have been located in the basement. According to notes in John Dickey’s renovations, he suspects the kitchen fireplace was located underneath the dining room fireplace, with a shared flue. At the moment there are no interior stairs which go into the basement, except for the cellar door stairs, which were a later addition. In his 1914 book, *Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware*, John Martin Hammond states that between the dining room and the small breakfast room (now kitchen) “is a passage leading down a steep flight of stairs, through a very thick old door-frame to the kitchen.”⁶ This suggests that until at least 1914, there were interior stairs which went down into the basement, possibly in the area of the existing pantry. The old door frame could be the one through which the furnace is now located, on the other side of the elevator. There is no further evidence, either in written accounts such as

ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES

excavation or renovation notes, nor any photographs, that show the basement kitchen or any interior stairs leading into the basement.

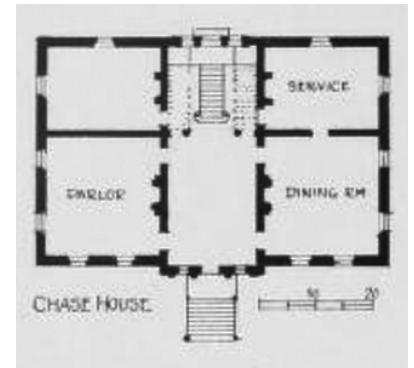
2. The exact construction date of the annex. An article from 1986 in the Capital Gazette states that “when the Chase-Lloyd House was built during the 1770s, it had a fireplace for cooking in its cavernous basement that was used for feeding residents and guests. An early owner decided he didn’t like the cooking odors emanating from the lower level and so had an annex built.”⁷ While this article assumes that the annex was built as an external kitchen and laundry space, whether there was an existing structure prior to the construction of the current building is unknown. There were multiple outbuildings on the property for which the exact locations, date of construction,

and architecture are unknown. An advertisement in the Annapolis Republican from March 1840, when the house was for sale, states: “This house is a large, handsome and commodious, three story brick dwelling exceedingly well built, with fine accommodations for servants, and all buildings requisite for the comfort and convenience of a family, a meat house, two carriage houses, a large stable, a cow house, a pump on the premises, a yard, and a large and productive garden, partly enclosed by a strong brick wall. This property is too well known, to need further description.”⁸ Unfortunately, little documentation is available for the outbuildings aside from a few accounts of the large stable.

3. When the small breakfast room on the first floor was first converted into a kitchen.

4. The discrepancies among the various floor plans over the years. For example, in T. Henry Randall’s floor plan, there are various architectural oddities which do not seem to match up with the current plan, however they do seem accurate based on the various changes over the years. In Randall’s plan, the dining room and parlor false doors are visible, with the doorway leading from the kitchen hallway straight into the sitting room. That sitting room door is now a closet, while a space has been pushed out in the sitting room on the opposite side of the fireplace, as an entrance into the sunroom. Randall’s plan also illustrates the side entrance as a narrow passageway into the kitchen and laundry annex. However, the 1919 floor plan by Coffin and Holden displays a basic center hall plan two rooms deep with no visible passageways.⁹

Figure 34: c. 1919 Coffin & Holden representation of the first floor plan



5. The installation of the doorway with arch at the foot of the side-staircase, and its relation to changes in the basement.
6. The construction of and changes to the entryway, stairs, and cellar entrance along the north wall.
7. The bathroom windows on the second and third floors. It would be interesting to find a record of the installation of the first bathroom and the cutting of the windows - the only windows which have been added to the 18th century house.

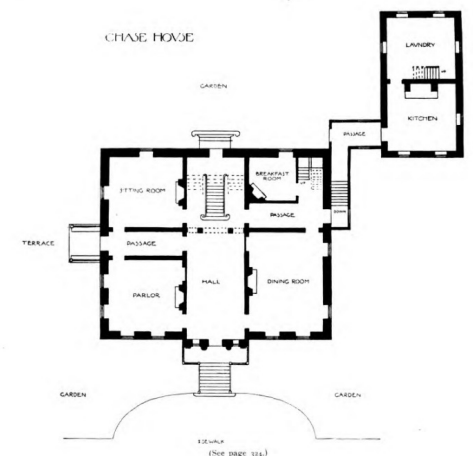


Figure 35: Floor plan by T. Henry Randall, 1892

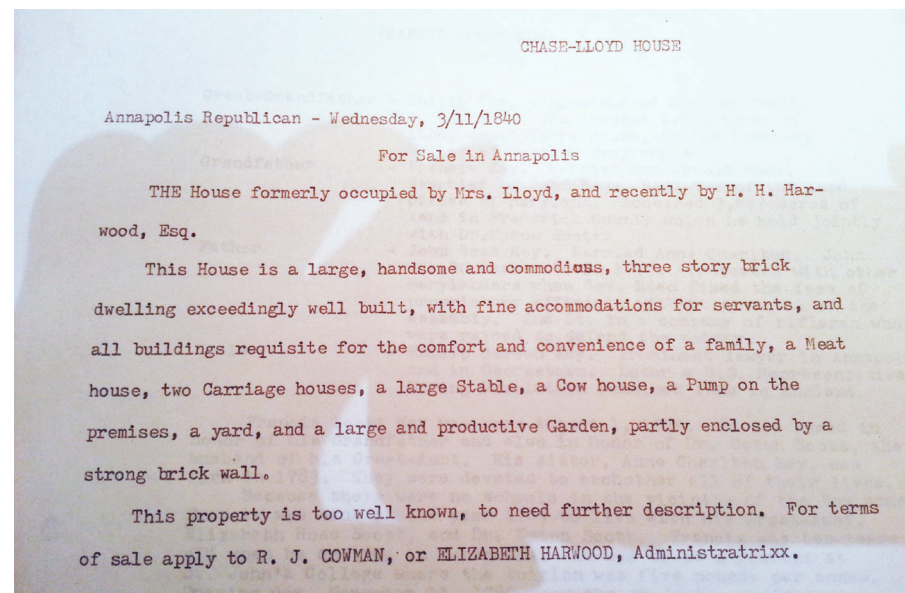


Figure 33: c.1840 Newspaper advertisement of the Chase-Lloyd House in the *Annapolis Republican* by Elizabeth Harwood

ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES



While there are some questions about the accuracy of the available documentation on the Chase-Lloyd House, for a late eighteenth-century home its core is remarkably unchanged. The Chase-Lloyd house is the only three story, high style Georgian mansion in Annapolis, and as with any private residence, it has changed over the years through various additions and renovations. However, as recalled by Commander Thomas Noble, grandson of former matron Sara P. Iglehart, “It’s been that way for as long as I can remember.”

Figure 36: 1964 HABS, rear elevation

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1. Rosamond Beirne and John Scarff, William Buckland 1734-1774: Architect of Virginia and Maryland, (Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 1958), 81-93.
 2. Ibid.
 3. Rosamond Beirne, “The Chase House in Annapolis,” Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 49 no 3. (1954), 18.
 4. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps
 5. John Dickey and William Bassett, Architectural Investigation of the Chase-Lloyd House in Annapolis, Maryland, report, May 1976.
 6. John Hammond, Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware, (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1914), 18.
 7. Frances Jaques, “Home of the Week: The Kinsolvings,” Capital Gazette, November 22, 1980.
 8. “For Sale in Annapolis,” Annapolis Republican, March 11, 1840.
 9. Lewis Coffin and Arthur Holden, Brick Architecture of the Colonial Period in Maryland and Virginia, (New York: Architectural Book Publishing Company, 1919), 13-18.

ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES

Floor plans representing architectural changes made to the house over the decades

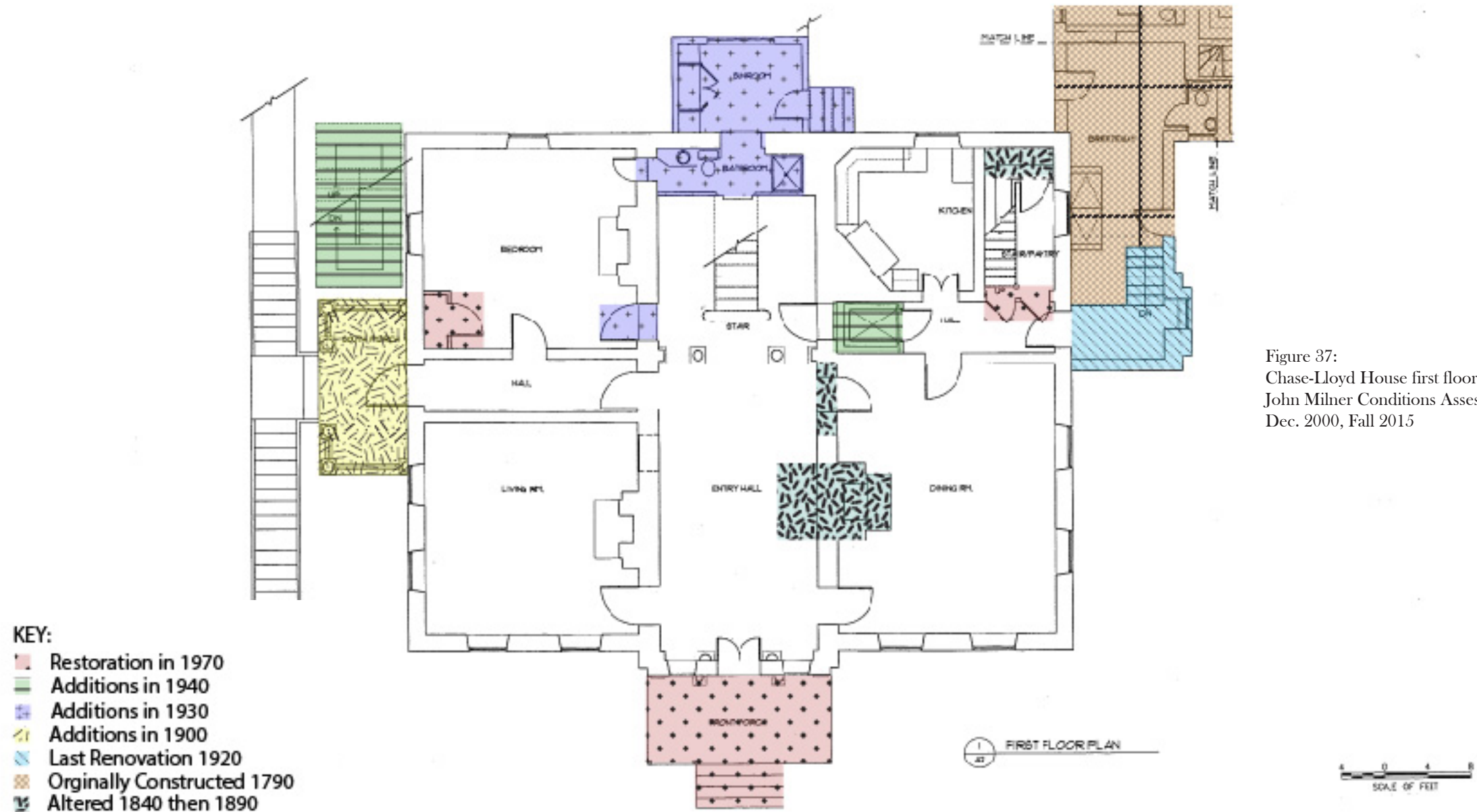


Figure 37:
Chase-Lloyd House first floor plan, edited from
John Milner Conditions Assessments Drawings,
Dec. 2000, Fall 2015

ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES

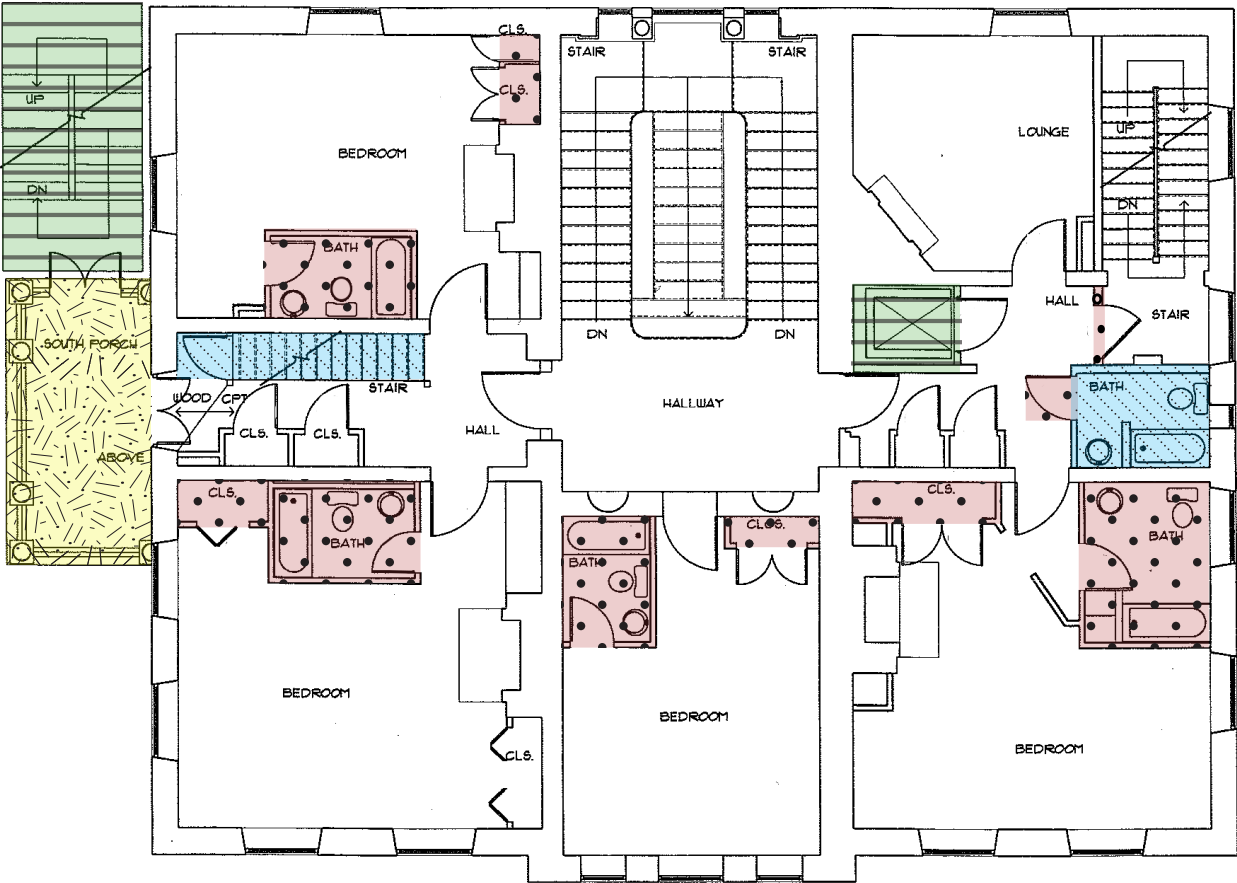


Figure 38: Chase-Lloyd House second floor plan, edited from John Milner Conditions Assessments Drawings, Dec. 2000, Fall 2015

KEY:

- Additions in 1970
- Additions in 1940
- Additions pre-1920
- Additions in 1900

1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
A3



ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES

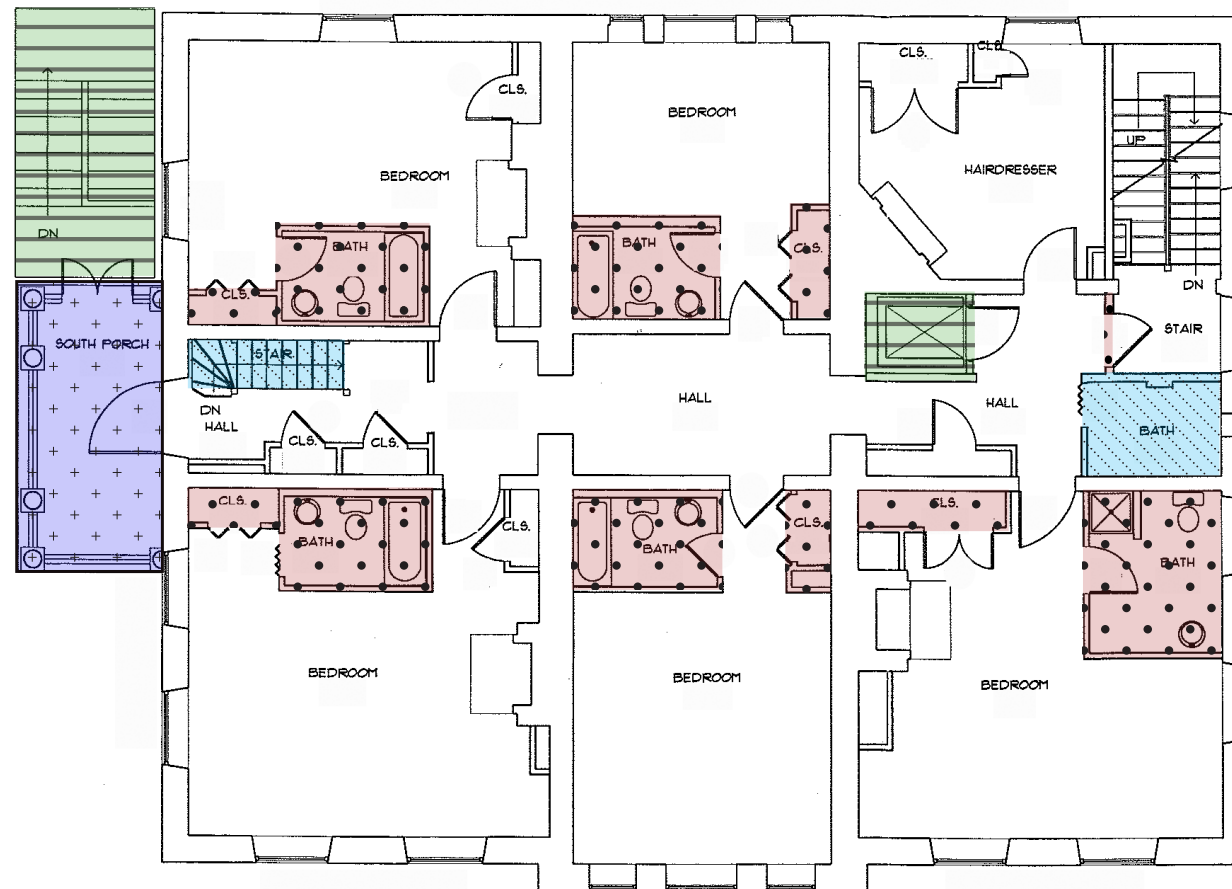


Figure 39: Chase-Lloyd House third floor plan, edited from John Milner Conditions Assessments Drawings, Dec. 2000, Fall 2015

KEY:

- Additions in 1970
- Additions in 1930
- Additions in 1940
- Additions pre-1920

1
A4 THIRD FLOOR PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET





Figure 40: Randall 1892 Front View

EARLY OCCUPANTS

Although the Chase-Lloyd House is known mostly for its architectural significance, the social history of the men and women who lived and worked in the home provide key information on labor and political relations in the city and the state. Owners and occupants of the Chase-Lloyd House varied from men to women and young to old. This section provides a general overview of significant early owners and occupants of the home in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These accounts are based on information from historical records located at the Maryland State Archives and the Maryland Historical Society, as well as from Annapolis historians. During its early history, the Chase-Lloyd House was associated with some of the most influential men in Maryland. While the narrative of early owners, Samuel Chase and Edward Lloyd IV, describe the political and planter life of wealthy, white, male slave-owners in the colony of Maryland during the late eighteenth century, the narrative of the enslaved persons, such as Sall Wilkes who worked in the home, describes the life of disadvantaged, black women and men that also resided in Maryland. By expanding the histories of both the elite property owners and their labor force, the Chase-Lloyd House can present an integrated history to visitors to the site.

Samuel Chase The Visionary

The construction of this house begins with Samuel Chase, a distinguished Maryland lawyer, a Supreme Court justice, and public figure.

Samuel Chase was born in Somerset County on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Thomas Chase, his father, was the first rector of Saint Paul's Parish in Baltimore where he served from 1745 to 1779. Although Thomas was far from poor, historians



Figure 41: Samuel Chase, William Peale painting, 1773

have acknowledged that he struggled to maintain his investments by living beyond his means, a trait inherited by his son, Samuel.¹ Thomas influenced his son through his lifestyle and also his education. Thomas tutored his son and his nephew, Jeremiah Townley Chase, who would later be associated with the home through his daughter, Hester Ann Chase.



Figure 42: Jeremiah Townley Chase by J. Wood, 1819

At the age of 18, Samuel Chase moved to Annapolis where he apprenticed in the law offices of Holland and Hall. Recognizing the need to associate with politically and economically powerful figures in order to gain future clients, Chase worked hard to be accepted into Annapolis' gentlemen society and its social clubs. Although Chase desired acceptance, he was known to be temperamental

throughout his career and often had heated debates with his colleagues. This is evident in his career by his expulsion from the Forensic Club for his "extremely irregular and indecent behavior"².

Not yet finished with his studies but eager to join his landowning colleagues, Chase began purchasing land around Maryland on credits called proclamation warrants in 1762.³ These warrants allowed Chase to purchase unclaimed surveyed land for a reduced price. That same year, he also married Anne Baldwin and the first of their seven children was born.

In April 1763, Chase was admitted to the Maryland bar along with his close friend and well-known Marylander, William Paca. Also in that year, William Paca married and purchased lots on Prince George Street for his new home. Paca and Chase's friendship and career are well documented and run parallel to each other. They both had active political careers in Maryland and both would be chosen to represent Maryland at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. They both also served on the vestry of nearby St. Anne's (Anglican) Church. Paca's decision to build a large, five-part, house in Annapolis was undoubtedly well known to Chase and could be the house that most influenced Chase's decision to build his house six years later just two blocks away.

As John Haw wrote, "By the end of 1764, Samuel Chase was a locally prominent figure in Annapolis."⁴ He had won a highly contested election and sat on the Maryland General Assembly's lower house. Although his political career was successful, his business endeavors were often unsuccessful and probably seen by him as a barrier to joining the elite aristocracy. In addition to an unsuccessful tobacco-trading

EARLY OCCUPANTS



Figure 43: Anne Baldwin Chase (Mrs. Samuel Chase) and her daughters Anne and Matilda Chase, William Peale

venture in this year, Chase's mother-in-law, Agnes Baldwin, and her two daughters, Hester and Rebecca, moved into the house he rented in Annapolis with his wife, Anne, and their daughter, Matilda. With a growing family, Chase needed a larger house.

In May 1769, Chase purchased Lot 107 at the corner of North East (now Maryland Avenue) and King George Streets for 100 pounds sterling. Eager to start his house and move his growing family, he hired a master builder named Scott from England and his friend, Allen Quynn, another Annapolis attorney, politician, and member of St. Anne's Church, to oversee the construction.⁵

Within a year of starting construction on the new house, Chase faced difficulties securing the funds to complete the house. Although he sold much of his land holdings (many of them to Paca) and borrowed money, he was unable to meet the growing construction expenses. With the basement dug and the strong masonry walls with their tall chimneys rising above the street, Chase sold his dream house to Edward Lloyd IV, a wealthy Talbot County planter not yet thirty years old. Fortunately for Chase, he was able to recover what he had already invested in the house and its lot.

Over the next several years, Chase continued to look for suitable homes in Annapolis but even his offer to buy the home of former Governor Robert Eden was unsuccessful. Finally, he accepted an invitation from his friend, Col. John Eager Howard, to move to Baltimore, and to build on the square of ten lots bounded by Eutaw, Lexington, Fayette and Paca streets.⁶ It was there where he lived during his appointment by President George Washington as a justice of the Supreme Court. Chase died in Baltimore in 1811 and is buried in St. Paul's Parish in Baltimore.

Samuel Chase envisioned a grand house for his family; his concept resulted in one of the grandest Georgian-styled mansions in Annapolis. Although his Annapolis home endeavors were unsuccessful, he did not let it discourage him or slow his career. He continued his work and many of his judicial rulings have shaped our country and are still referenced today.

The Lloyd Family – The Chesapeake Elite

The Lloyd family exemplifies one of the earliest and wealthiest families in the Chesapeake region and has been a part of Maryland politics since the seventeenth century.



Figure 44: Lloyd Family ca 1771 by Charles Willson Peale

As early agriculturalists and landowners, the Lloyd family built their fortune through different investments, selling and buying all kinds of products and goods, including enslaved people. This prominent political family held seats on the upper and lower houses of the Maryland General Assembly and was appointed to Governor's councils. Edward Lloyd V served the Governor of Maryland from 1809 to 1811. The Lloyd family brings a distinctive story of a Chesapeake elite lifestyle to the Maryland Avenue home. By 1744, the Lloyd family was one of the largest property owners in Maryland, both in land and slaves. Therefore is not surprising that the Lloyds were connected to the famous Maryland abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, who was enslaved at the family's Wye House plantation in Talbot County in his youth.

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The purchaser of the Chase-Lloyd House, Edward Lloyd IV, was born in 1744 at his family's estate in Talbot County. He was the eldest son of Edward Lloyd III and Ann Rousby. In 1769, at the age of twenty-five, Edward Lloyd IV inherited the family estate after his father's death. As the eldest son, he received most of his father's real estate, three vessels, and several stores located throughout Maryland. During this period, he married Elizabeth Tayloe of Virginia and became politically active in the Maryland General Assembly.⁷ Before the age of thirty, Edward Lloyd IV was the wealthy landowner that Samuel Chase struggled to become.

As Lloyd began his new political career in the Maryland state legislature in 1771, he purchased the unfinished house begun by Samuel Chase in Annapolis. Chase's failure to complete the home was well known around the city. Charles Carroll wrote at the time, "Colonel Lloyd has purchased [Samuel] Chase's house. It has cost the Colonel upwards 3000 currency and I really think when the offices are finishes [sic] and the house completed it will cost him 6000 more."⁸ Edward Lloyd IV, who had been accustomed to grand homes, hired well-known builders William Noke and William Buckland as the men primarily responsible for completion of the house. By 1774,



Figure 45: Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland, ca. 1787.

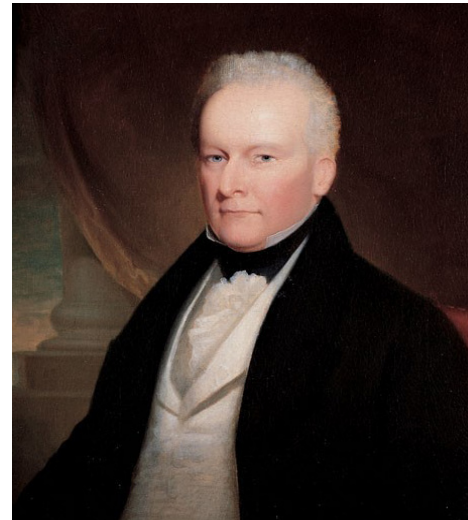


Figure 46: John Beale Bordley (1800–1882), Governor Edward Lloyd V, Maryland, 1828.

workmen finished the residence to Lloyd's specifications and added a large stable and coach house on the property.

At the time of its completion, Lloyd's Annapolis home was the only three-story house in the capital. The family's wealth allowed them to fill the rooms with imported mahogany furniture, carpets and draperies, custom-made chandeliers, mirrors, and ornaments.⁹ Edward Lloyd IV's wealth also made the house a suitable place for visitors to the capital to stay.

Between 1771 and 1776, Lloyd served in the lower house of the General Assembly. The decision to maintain a home in Annapolis reflected his commitment to public service as well as a need to be near his financial investments. For example, Lloyd sold meat and livestock to Annapolis butchers, as well as other goods.¹⁰ Edward Lloyd IV continued to be involved in politics and his family's investments until his death in 1796.

In 1779, Lloyd's son, Edward Lloyd V, was born at Wye House in Talbot County. After his father's death in 1796, Edward Lloyd V married Sally Scott Murray, daughter of Dr. James Murray, in Annapolis.¹¹ Their first child, Ann, was born in Annapolis, presumably at the Chase-Lloyd House. They eventually had seven children, mostly born at the Wye plantation. Based on the accounts in the Lloyd Papers at the Maryland Historical Society, the Annapolis house was often used as a vacation or city home for the Lloyds. In further research, it would be interesting to learn more about how Edward Lloyd V spent his childhood years in the Annapolis house.

Throughout his life, Edward Lloyd V was active in Maryland and national politics, serving as Governor of Maryland from 1809 to 1811, a presidential elector, a Maryland state senator, and a United States senator. It is assumed that Lloyd lived and entertained at the Chase-Lloyd House during his time as governor and until he sold the house in 1826 to his sister, Elizabeth, and her husband, Henry Hall Harwood. Records suggest that the house was the site of the wedding in 1802 of Edward's sister, Mary Tayloe Lloyd, to Francis Scott Key. More research is needed on how Lloyd used the house during his lifetime.

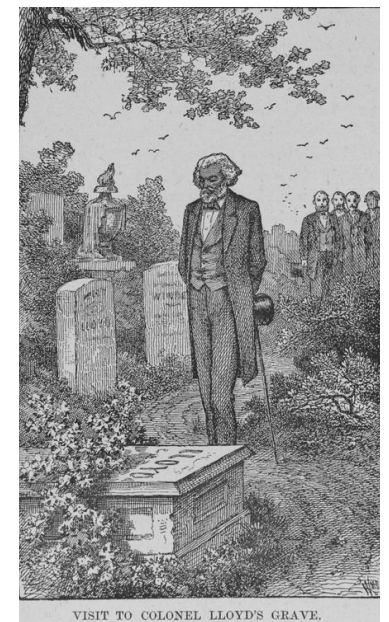


Figure 47: Sketch of Frederick Douglass standing over Lloyd grave from his book, *The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*: From 1817-1882

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Figure 48: A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole Province of Maryland with Part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1775.

In 1834, Lloyd died at the age of 55. During the time that Edward Lloyd V owned the house in Annapolis, he was one of the largest slave owners in Maryland. Frederick Douglass mentioned in his publications the troubling experiences he had as an enslaved youth on Governor Lloyd V's Talbot County plantation.¹²

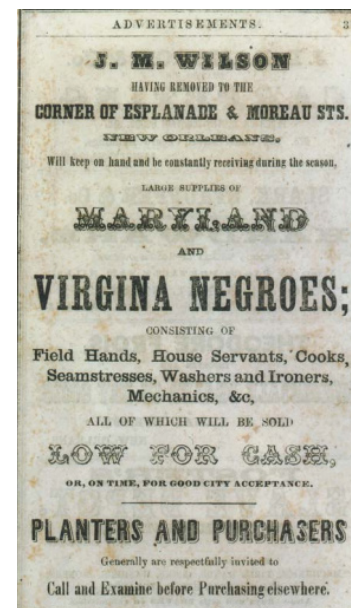
Like his namesakes before him, Edward Lloyd VI, born in 1798, continued to manage his family's wealth after his father's death and was known for his agricultural skills. He grew up with the young Frederick Douglass, who served as playmate for Lloyd's younger brother, Daniel.¹³ Although tobacco production had declined by the time Edward Lloyd VI was managing the family's land and there were too many slaves on the plantation to gain a profit, he refused to sell any slaves.¹⁴ Instead, Edward Lloyd VI offered the slaves the opportunity

to go to plantations in the South based on their willingness or as punishment for being "difficult" or "uppity".¹⁵ Edward Lloyd VI died in 1861 and his property, real, personal, and enslaved, was inherited by Edward Lloyd VII.

The long association from 1772 to 1847 of the extended Lloyd family, as well as the enslaved servants who worked for them with the Chase-Lloyd House, illustrates an important social history of life in Annapolis and in Maryland between the American Revolution and the approaching Civil War.

Enslaved Servants – The Labor Force

For the Lloyds, being part of the elite Chesapeake society required a large house with an efficient staff of workers and coordination between the owner and their servants, many of whom were enslaved. Recognizing the importance of the enslaved servants' history in the Chase-Lloyd House provides a diverse and inclusive perspective on life in Annapolis. Acknowledging the sacrifices African people had to endure in order to build America is the first step to reconciling with our past.



While speaking about slavery in Maryland, interpreters and guides must be aware of the terms used to describe the status of people. Most importantly, using the term "enslaved people" versus "slaves" shows that these people had lives beyond their

Figure 49: Advertisement from J.M. Wilson for sale of Maryland and Virginia Negroes.

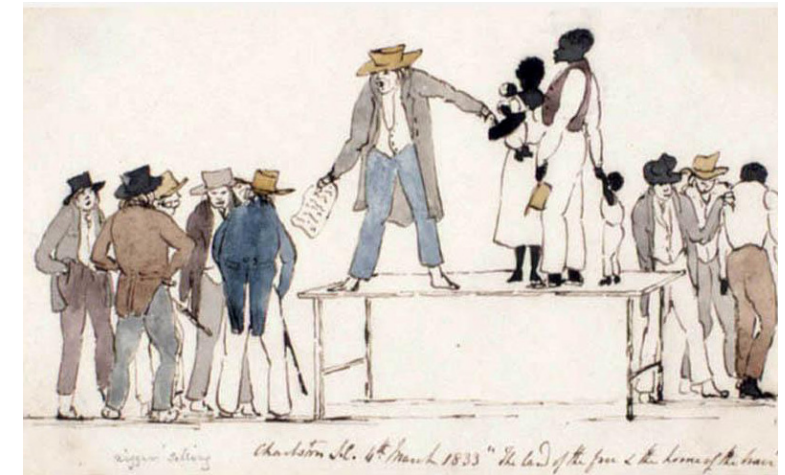


Figure 50: pen-and-ink drawing and watercolor by Henry Byam Martin depicts a slave market in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1833. An inscription on the original reads "Charleston S.C. 4th March 1833 "The land of the free & the home of the brave."

status as "slaves." This section will provide a brief history of slavery in Annapolis and detail the history of Sall Wilkes, a trusted enslaved servant of the Lloyds who worked for them in the Annapolis house.

Slavery was legalized in Maryland in 1634 and was not abolished until the Maryland Constitution was changed during the Civil War in 1864.¹⁶ During that time, enslaved Africans and African-Americans were critical in the building of the state of Maryland and the creation of the United States. During the late eighteenth century, the lifestyle of wealthy families in the Chesapeake was characterized by extravagance and luxury. Between 1763 and 1774, the influx of wealthy politicians and landowners caused the economy to boom in Annapolis. This provided employment for several types of professions in the city. It is important to note that Annapolis was different than most slave colonies in the South; it was

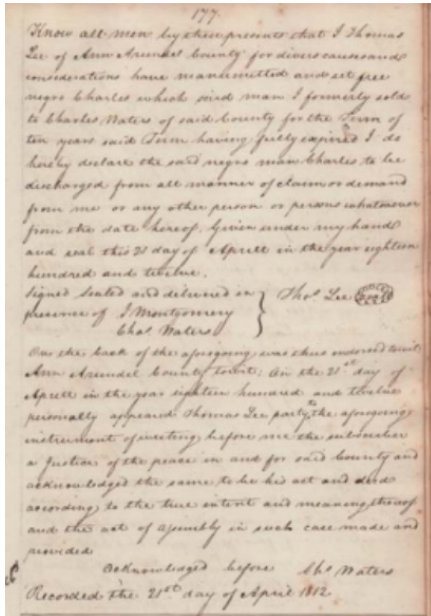
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a growing capital, a market town with a port, and had a diverse working community of enslaved persons, free-blacks, indentured servants, skilled laborers, and craftsmen.

Although the urban enslaved populations in Chesapeake towns were often small, working mostly in the homes and stores, the city offered certain freedoms for enslaved people to gather information and mix in with the free black people working and living in the city ¹⁷ (an important fact for Sall Wilkes’ story). The market space was often the main opportunity for enslaved servants to gather information on their community as well as news from abroad on slave rebellions, fugitives, or abolitionist activities.

By 1774, around the time Lloyd completed his Annapolis home, Maryland lawmakers officially ended the colony’s participation in the international slave trade, not for the benefit of the enslaved population but primarily to put pressure on England. Property owners continued selling the children of enslaved women throughout the colonies and the cycle of slavery continued for almost another hundred years.

Figure 51: Manumission Record Anne Arundel County, 1812, source: Maryland Archives, Guide to Slavery in Maryland



Although the system of slavery was entrenched in American culture, there were people who fought to end slavery. During the 1780s, abolitionist forces often presented their case for antislavery in Maryland to the floor of the state legislature throughout the decades. When the state refused to abolish slavery, several slave owners began writing manumissions, documents that freed enslaved person from the bonds of slavery. This helped create a new population of free blacks in the city of Annapolis by the start of the nineteenth century.¹⁸

Sall Wilkes – Annapolis Sall

Sall Wilkes’ story is an integral part of the social history of the Chase-Lloyd House. Her place and date of birth cannot be verified but she appears in Lloyd property records after the arrival of Elizabeth Tayloe from Virginia to the Wye Plantation.¹⁹ Sall lived at the Wye plantation in Talbot County and was among the first servants sent to work in the Annapolis

house. Throughout her life, Sall had six children born into slavery – Sally, Pucky, Anna, John, William, and Charlotte.²⁰ When Sall

Sall Wilkes	1
Pucky	2
Anna	3
John	4
William	5
Charlotte	6
Sall Wilkes	7
Pucky	8
Anna	9
John	10
William	11
Charlotte	12
Sall Wilkes	13
Pucky	14
Anna	15
John	16
William	17
Charlotte	18
Sall Wilkes	19
Pucky	20
Anna	21
John	22
William	23
Charlotte	24
Sall Wilkes	25
Pucky	26
Anna	27
John	28
William	29
Charlotte	30

Figure 52: Slaves Records of Edward Lloyd IV from Maryland Historical Society, Lloyd Papers.

was sent from Wye House to the Annapolis house, her daughters were often with her. Sall’s significance to the Lloyds is highlighted during the wedding of Mary Tayloe to Francis Scott Key in 1802 at the Chase Lloyd House. Janice Hayes-Williams, an Annapolis historian, references a letter found in the Lloyd Papers from Elizabeth Tayloe that mentions Sall’s contributions in preparing the Chase-Lloyd House for the wedding.²¹



Many of James Smith’s female slaves worked as domestic servants, either in his hotel or the family homes. Harper’s New Monthly Magazine, September 1857.

Figure 53: Harper’s New Monthly Magazine, September 1837; Maryland archives, Guide to Slavery in Maryland.

Working closely with the Lloyds meant that Sall possibly worked as a domestic servant. Enslaved women’s responsibilities often varied, including washing, ironing, mending, sewing, dusting, cleaning, making candles and soaps, stocking the cellar and storerooms, and other duties to keep the house in order. Historian Ira Berlin notes that urban enslaved women often lived in lofts, closets, makeshift alleys, back rooms, stables, kitchens, pantries, cellars, halls, or any tiny space that would hold a floor mat.²² Further research could be done to determine where the enslaved servants lived in the Chase Lloyd House; it is possible they lived in the kitchen annex or the stable.

Like many enslaved house servants, there is a question about the paternity of Sall’s children. Relationships between slave owners and their enslaved women often resulted in mixed-raced children. Approximately one-third of the children born

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out of wedlock in Annapolis were mulattos.²³ The law for “mulatto” children stated that if the child was born to a white mother they had to serve as an indentured servant until the age of thirty before they could obtain their freedom. The offspring of black women and white men, however, had no rights. Slave owners could manumit their mulatto children, although most did not. Frederick Douglass writes that William Wilkes was said to bear a very striking resemblance to

Figure 54: Henry Price’s home in Annapolis. Photo: Maryland Historical Trust Archives MSA AA-588.

Figure 55: Daniel Hale Williams, the first surgeon to open the chest cavity successfully.



Edward Lloyd V’s son, Murray. The Lloyds were known to rarely grant manumissions and records indicate that Sall’s children grew up alongside Edward Lloyd IV’s children, as their playmates, servants, or stable boys.

Frederick Douglass mentions Sall’s family in his famous autobiography. As a young boy on the Wye plantation with Edward Lloyd V, Douglass noted,

“Behind the tall backed and elaborately wrought chairs stood the servants fifteen in number carefully selected not only with a view to their capacity and adeptness but with especial regard to their personal appearance their graceful agility and pleasing address. Some of these servants armed with fans wafted reviving breezes to the over heated brows of the alabaster ladies whilst others watched with eager eye and fawn like step anticipating and supplying wants before they were sufficiently formed to be announced by word or sign. These [house] servants constituted a sort of black aristocracy. They resembled the field

7 Russo, Jean B. 1992. “A Model Planter: Edward Lloyd IV of Maryland, 1770-1796”. The William and Mary Quarterly 49 (1). Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture: 62-88. doi:10.2307/2947335.

8 “A Lost Copy-Book of Charles Carroll of Carrollton,” MHM, XXXII (1937). Lloyd Papers, Maryland Historical Society, Box XXIII Property Records.

9 Yentsch, Anne E., and Julie Hunter. A Chesapeake Family and Their Slaves: A Study in Historical Archaeology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

10 Eisenberg, Gerson G. Marylanders Who Served the Nation: A Biographical Dictionary of Federal Officials from Maryland. Annapolis: Maryland State Archives, 1992.

11 Douglass, Frederick. Frederick Douglass : Autobiographies : Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave / My Bondage and My Freedom / Life and Times of Frederick Douglass. N.p.: Library of America, 1893.

12 Douglass, Frederick Douglass : Autobiographies, 33.

13 Tilghman, Oswald, and Samuel Alexander Harrison, comps. History of Talbot County, Maryland, 1661-1861. Vol. 1. N.p.: Williams & Wilkins company, 1915. p217.

14 Ibid., 190.

15 The Maryland State Archives, and The University of Maryland College Park, comps. A Guide to the

16 History of Slavery in Maryland. N.p.: n.p., 2007.

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*hands in nothing except their color and in this they held the advantage of a velvet like glossiness rich and beautiful.”*²⁴

He mentioned that Sall was a “highly favored slave women” whose son, William, “was one of the exceptional cases where a slave possessed a surname and was recognized by it by both coloured and white people. [William] was a very fine looking man... about as white as any one on the plantation.”²⁵ Through his connection to the Lloyd and Wilkes family, Douglass provides a great primary source and should be recognized as another influential Marylander associated with the Chase-Lloyd House.

Sall’s position in Annapolis and connection to the Lloyd family had given her the opportunity to use marriage as a way of purchasing freedom for her daughters. In 1816, her daughter Anna married a prominent free black man named Henry Price.²⁶ Henry was the son of Smith Price, one of the founders of the African-American community in Annapolis and among the few black landowners in Annapolis. Sometime between 1818 and 1825, Edward Lloyd V sold his alleged son, William, at a slave auction in Baltimore because of his boldness and outspoken personality. Faced with losing her son, Sall turned to her son-in-law, Henry, for help. As a result

of this connection, Henry helped buy William’s freedom and saved him from being sold. Sall’s children married into several other free black families in Annapolis. After her death, her children continued to be prominent members of the African-American community in Annapolis. Sall would become great-grandmother of Daniel Hale Williams, an American general surgeon who, in 1893, performed the second documented successful pericardium surgery to repair a wound. He also founded Provident Hospital, the first non-segregated hospital in the United States.²⁷

The history of the Chase-Lloyd House shifts in 1826 when Edward Lloyd V sells the house to his sister, Elizabeth, and her husband Henry Hall Harwood. Nevertheless, Sall’s story is important and further research should be conducted on her and the other Lloyd, Chase, and Harwood enslaved servants. Her history and that of others helps enlarge the social context of the Chase-Lloyd House and highlights the importance of recognizing and relating African-American contributions to the life of the home.

Figure 56: Front parlor, photograph © Roger Miller



17 Ibid., Lucy Smith and her husband, John, a free Black couple, became tenants of a house in Annapolis, built between 1735- 1747. “Aunt Lucy” operated a successful bakeshop. Meanwhile, John operated a livery stable, carting and carriage business at the rear of the house.

18 Yentsch, Anne E., and Julie Hunter. *A Chesapeake Family and Their Slaves: A Study in Historical Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

19 Lloyd Papers. MS 2001. MdHS.

20 Ibid.

21 Janice Hayes-Williams, interview by the author, Annapolis, MD, November 13, 2015.

22 Ibid,

23 Yentsch, Anne E., and Julie Hunter. *A Chesapeake Family and Their Slaves: A Study in Historical Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

24 Douglass, Frederick Douglass : *Autobiographies*, .

25 Ibid.,

26 Maryland State Archives, Marriage Records, Arundel County, MD. 1810-1845.

27 Encyclopædia Britannica Online, s. v. “Daniel Hale Williams”, accessed January 17, 2016, <http://www.britannica.com/biography/Daniel-Hale-Williams>.



Figure 57: Sketch of front view, 1924,
Childe Hassam

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE

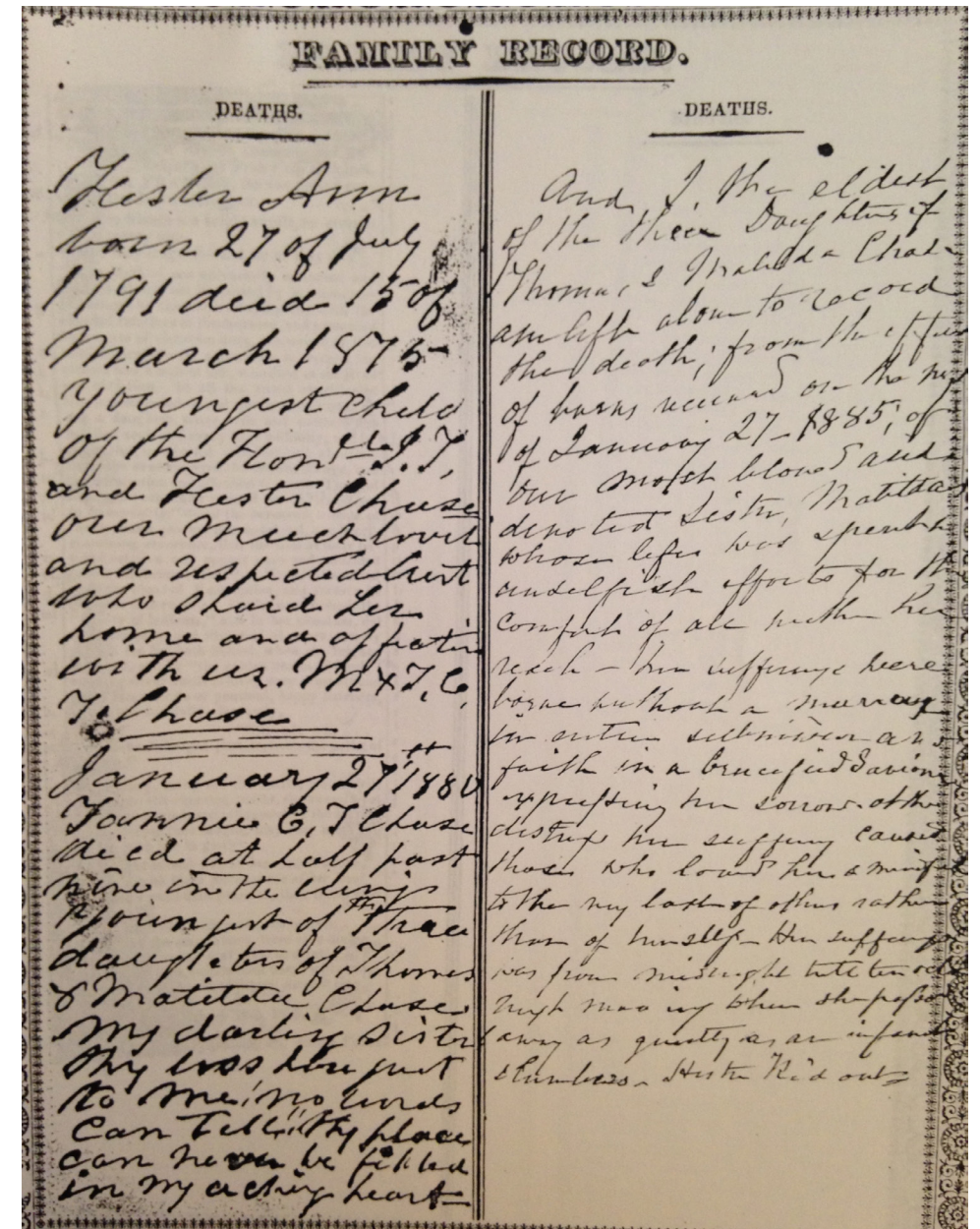
Introduction

The women who have owned and lived at the Chase-Lloyd House are an under-reported aspect of its storied past. For nearly 50 years following the death of Henry Hall Harwood in 1839, the home was owned by women; the most celebrated of these is Hester Ann Chase Ridout, who inherited the property in 1885 and bequeathed it three years later to eight trustees for use as a home for women. Important though Ridout's role was in establishing the Chase Home as it exists today, the full story of how women have shaped the history of the Chase-Lloyd House must begin much earlier. The narrative presented here begins with Ridout's aunt, Hester Ann Chase, who purchased the home in 1847 and held it longer than any other private owner. The story continues with the decade of ownership by Hester's unmarried nieces, Fannie and Matilda Chase. This is followed by the brief but pivotal period in which Hester Ann Chase Ridout, having inherited the home from her sister Matilda, determined that it should become a retreat for aged, infirm and destitute women following her death. The second half of the chapter relates details of the century-plus management and occupancy of the Chase Home by its succession of matrons and residents. The overarching purpose of this account is to point out that women have been central to the Chase-Lloyd House for over two-thirds of its history.

The lives of women who made their home and raised their children at the Chase-Lloyd House prior to 1847 provide fertile ground for further research. While the early history of the house is most closely associated with the men who owned it, far less is known about their wives and daughters. Historians interested in better understanding domestic life and the close linkages among families in the upper class of

Maryland society would likely find much of interest in the stories of any or all of the following figures: Colonel Edward Lloyd IV's wife, Elizabeth Tayloe of the Mount Airy, Virginia family; Governor Edward Lloyd V's wife, Sally Scott Murray, daughter of Annapolis physician Dr. James Murray; and Henry Hall Harwood's wife, Elizabeth Tayloe Lloyd, who was Edward Lloyd V's sister and owned the house for eight years following Harwood's death. The omission of these women from the following narrative reflects the restrained scope of this particular research effort rather than a conscious judgment on their relative importance to the history of the Chase-Lloyd House.

Figure 58: Handwritten memorials to deceased family members in the Chase family bible. Four Chase women are represented here: Hester Ann Chase, who purchased the Chase-Lloyd House in 1847; Fannie and Matilda Chase, the unmarried nieces who lived with her, and Hester Ann Chase Ridout (writing about Matilda), who inherited the house in 1885 and directed in her will that it be used as a home for women



WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE

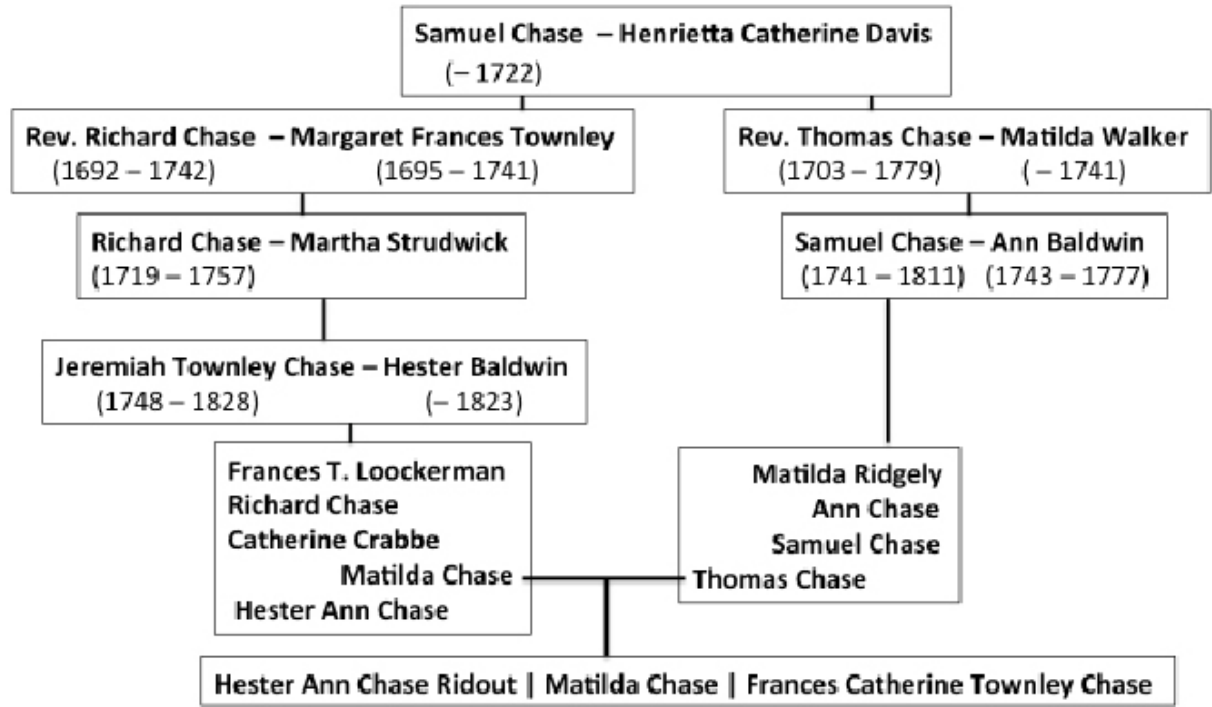


Figure 59: Family tree showing primary relationships within the Chase family of Annapolis



Figure 60: Portrait of Hester Ann Chase

Hester Ann Chase

Hester Ann Chase (1791-1875) was the youngest of four children of Jeremiah Townley Chase, Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of Maryland and the Maryland Court of Appeals, and his wife, Hester Baldwin, daughter of Thomas Baldwin and descendant of Hester Larkin, thought to be one of the first persons born in Anne Arundel County. Hester Ann Chase inherited a considerable share of her father's estate, mostly as a result of codicils added shortly before Judge Chase's death in 1828. Notably, in his final codicil he left his home in Annapolis to Hester and her sister Matilda (b. 1786); this change was made after the death in 1826 of Matilda's husband, Thomas Chase. This suggests a concern on Jeremiah's part that his widowed daughter and her three

children, along with the unmarried Hester, remain properly situated in life. This sentiment also appears in an 1826 letter from Jeremiah to a colleague seeking work for his cousin, Samuel Chase (Thomas's brother and son of Samuel Chase the Signer), in order that he might provide for his widowed sister-in-law and her children, who had "been almost reduced to "indigence [sic]." An account from American Consul to Paris David Warden, visiting the family of Judge Jeremiah T. Chase in 1811, presents a contrast with the dire circumstances of his cousin; he recounts that "Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Chase left town for some mineral waters," an activity suggesting a certain level of wealth.

Hester and Matilda lived in the house they inherited from their father, located on the northeast side of King George

Street opposite the rear garden of Jeremiah's other property, now known as the Hammond-Harwood House. Matilda died in 1829, leaving Hester to care for her three orphaned nieces – Hester Ann, Fannie, and Matilda. The four spent nearly twenty years on King George Street, until their home was destroyed by fire in April 1847. Fortunately, a suitable new residence was available nearby on North East Street – the house formerly occupied by Henry H. Harwood until his death in 1839, which his widow, the former Elizabeth Lloyd, had been trying to sell. Hester paid \$5,000 for what is now 22 Maryland Avenue and, presumably, moved in with her three nieces. This understanding of Hester's whereabouts is complicated by census records showing the four Chase women living with Richard Crabb, the widowed husband of Hester's sister Catherine, between 1830 and 1860. Since the census

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE

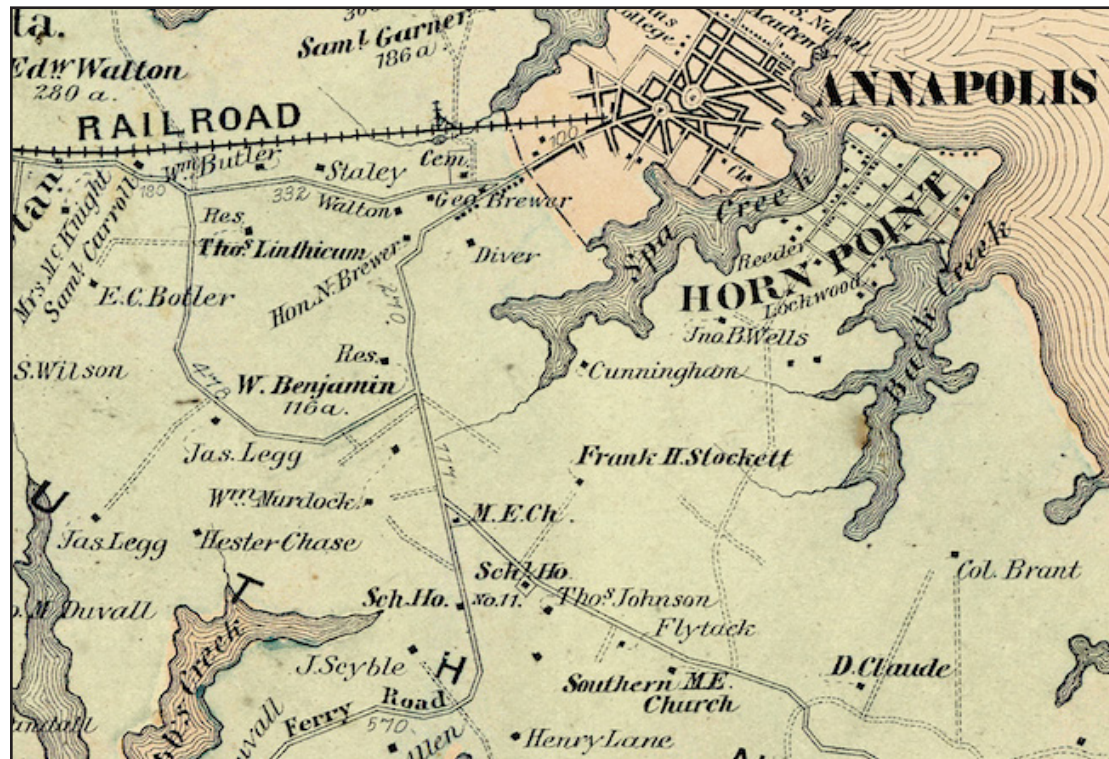


Figure 61: Detail of 1878 Hopkins Map showing Hester Ann Chase property near Crabb Creek

indicates where households were located as of June 1, it is possible they split their time between Annapolis and Crabb's property two miles west of town on land he and Catherine had been given by her father, Jeremiah T. Chase. It is known that Hester was in her King George Street house in March 1844, according to the diary of Isaac Van Bibber, who visited Hester to solicit a contribution toward the construction of a new Episcopal church in Westminster, Maryland.¹

Throughout her adult life, Hester Ann Chase by her own resourcefulness was able to add considerably to what she had inherited from her father. She was an early investor in

the Annapolis water and gas utility companies as well an underwriter of several mortgages, including a \$40,000 note on the Masonic Temple on Charles Street in Baltimore. In total, the financial instruments she held at her death were valued at \$60,480 – an amount equivalent to well in excess of \$1,000,000 today. Hester was known both for her business acumen and her generous spirit, the latter extended not only toward the two unmarried nieces with whom she shared her home but also in regard to larger philanthropic causes. One example is given by John Read Magruder, secretary of the Naval Academy, who related in 1858 that bricks from Hester's stable and coach house at the corner of North East Street

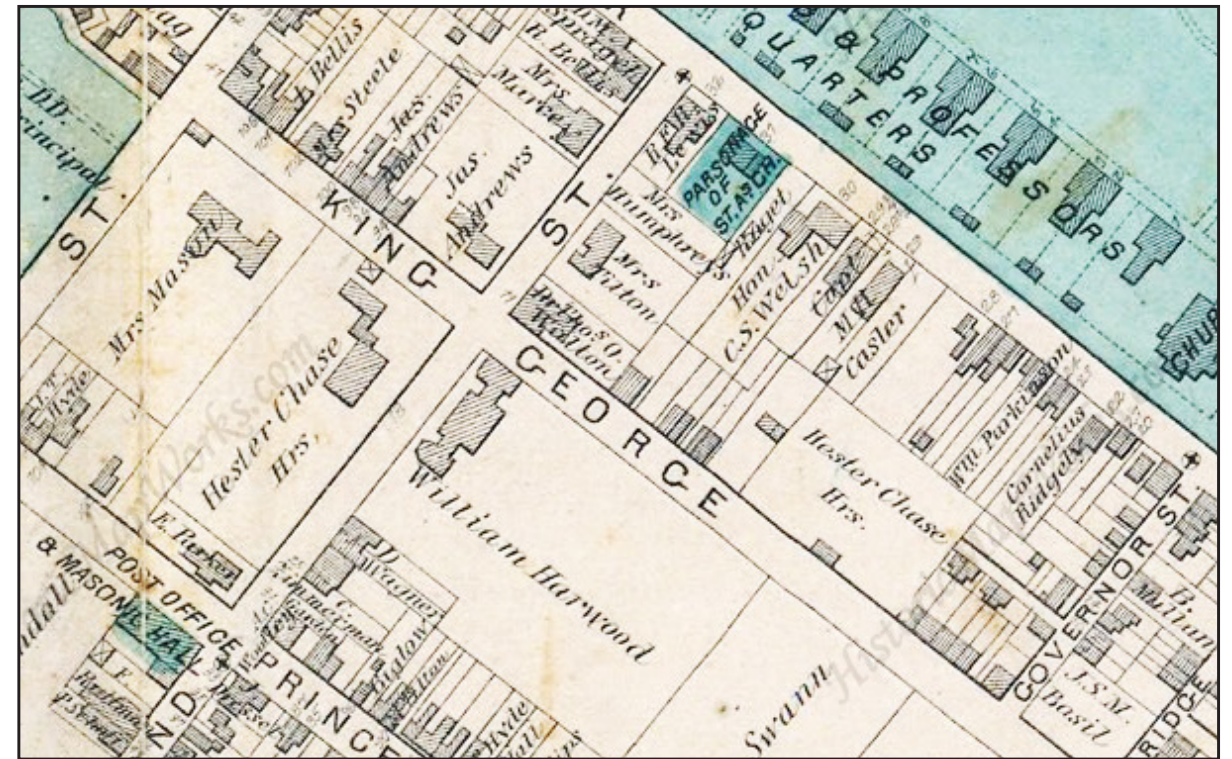


Figure 62: Detail of Hopkins Map showing Hester Ann Chase property on King George Street

and Prince George Street were used in the construction of the new Presbyterian church on Duke of Gloucester Street. The diary of Isaac Van Bibber furnishes another account of Hester's philanthropy, as well as the following description of the woman herself:

"At first sight it appeared as if one of the portraits hanging around had gently sunk into the wall, made a slight change in costume, silently reappeared and gracefully descended from the frame. She was a lady who seemed to blend in the happiest manner the most contradictory elements; she was dignified, though short; intellectual, though fat; motherly, although a maiden."

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE



Figure 63: Portrait of Matilda, Fannie, and Hester Ann Chase, ca. 1840

Matilda and Fannie Chase

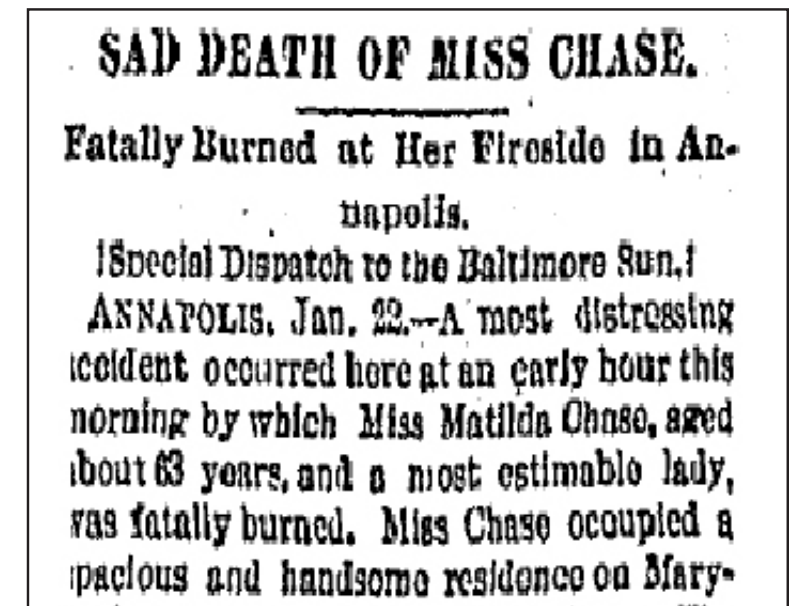
Matilda Chase (1820-1885) and **Frances Catherine Townley Chase (1821-1880)** were the second and third daughters of Matilda Chase and her husband Thomas, son of Justice Samuel Chase the Signer. Both Matilda and Thomas died before the girls were ten years old. Most of their childhood and adult lives were spent in the company of

their aunt, Hester Ann Chase, first on King George Street and subsequently on North East Street, as well as with their widowed uncle, Richard Crabb. Reliable census records are lacking for most of the decades in which the three women lived in the Chase-Lloyd House, so there is no clear picture of who composed the balance of their household. For 1870, however, the census indicates that two black women, Mary Queen and Ann Larkins, lived with the Chase women as servants, along with Larkins' four children – Jessie, Adelaide, Willie, and Susan. Hester Ann Chase had inherited at least one enslaved worker from her father, named Moses, but it is not known how long beyond 1828 he lived. Little documentary evidence is available to cast light on the daily lives or personalities of Fannie and Matilda, beyond the fact that neither married. What information exists was mostly recorded at the time of their deaths, in 1880 and 1885, respectively. An obituary published by the Baltimore Sun says only that Fannie was “an estimable lady” who had succumbed to kidney disease. It notes her connection to her grandfathers, Samuel Chase and Jeremiah Townley Chase, but otherwise says little of the decedent herself. A more personal tribute was recorded by Matilda in the family bible, who writes of Fannie, “My darling sister thy loss how gret [sic] to me! no words can tell! thy place can never be filled in my aching heart.”

The death of Matilda in 1885 was attended by much greater notoriety, owing more to the nature of her demise than to any specific detail of her life. While reading near the front hall fireplace on the evening of January 21, an errant spark caught the hem of Matilda's nightgown and consumed most of what she was wearing before she managed to put out the

Figure 64: Excerpt of obituary for Matilda Chase, Baltimore Sun, January 23, 1885

flames. She went upstairs to her room and, after speaking with her visiting cousin Nellie Ridout, went to bed. She was in severe pain by morning, and although Dr. William G. Ridout, the family physician, was called and attended to Matilda, his ministrations were to no avail and she died at 10:30 a.m. on January 22nd. Matilda's surviving sister, Hester, recorded the following in the family bible: “Matilda whose life was spent in unselfish efforts for the comfort of all within her reach- her sufferings were borne without a murmur in entire submission and faith in a Crucified Savior expressing her sorrow at the distress her suffering caused those who loved her and mindful to the last of others rather than herself.” Hester also honored her sisters by donating a brass lectern and onyx baptismal font in their memory to the Mission Chapel of St. Anne's Church; these items were loaned permanently to St. Margaret's Church in 1919 after the chapel was closed.²



WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE



Figure 65: Photo portrait of Hester Ann Chase Ridout

Hester Ann Chase Ridout

Hester Ann Chase Ridout (1817-1888) was the eldest daughter of Thomas and Matilda Chase and the last private owner of the home that her grandfather, Samuel Chase, had started to build in 1769. Census records suggest that Hester began her life in a rural area of Annapolis Neck, in a household with 18 slaves and a total of 12 persons engaged in agriculture. By 1830, her parents were both dead and she is believed to have been living with her two sisters and her aunt Hester Ann Chase on King George Street in Annapolis – and possibly spending summers with her uncle, Richard Crabb, on his property two miles west of town.

In 1853 Hester married, at the comparatively advanced age of 36, Dr. Samuel Ridout (1816-1885). A descendant of John Ridout, secretary to Maryland Proprietary Governor Horatio Sharpe, Samuel Ridout was trained as a doctor but is better known for his career as a clergyman. He assumed the post of rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in 1844, a position he held for 30 of his remaining 41 years. The marriage took Hester seven miles northeast of Annapolis to her husband's family home at Whitehall, which Ridout's grandfather had inherited in 1790 from his onetime employer, Governor Horatio Sharpe. The Ridout family also owned a large home in Annapolis at 120 Duke of Gloucester Street, although it is not known whether Hester lodged here or with her sisters and aunt on North East Street when she visited the city.

Dr. Ridout left his position at St. Margaret's in 1860 and moved, with Hester, to Albemarle County, Virginia. For ten years he served as rector of Christ Church,

St. Anne's parish, while also putting his medical training to use as surgeon to the Confederate army. Little is known of Hester's life, nor that of her husband, during their time in the Virginia piedmont. One unanswered question is whether Ridout, who was born into a slaveholding family and is recorded as owning slaves on his own account, ministered to the local black population as he had done in Maryland and would continue to do upon his return to St. Margaret's in 1870.³

Hester was far from an uninvolved minister's wife. Inspired perhaps by her aunt's combination of business savvy and philanthropic bent, she purchased the old St. Margaret's rectory in 1875 and had a new rectory built in 1878 nearer the main hall of the church. The old rectory was operated as a store and post office by Samuel Ridout's brother Horace, although it is unclear whether Hester profited from this arrangement. In 1884, she purchased eight acres adjacent to St. Margaret's Church and sold the property to the church for the nominal sum of five dollars.⁴

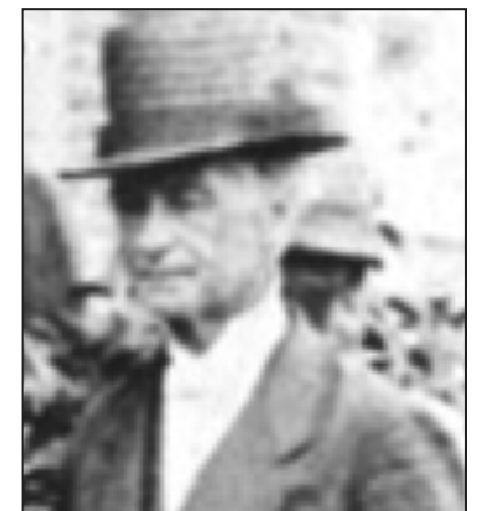


Figure 66:
Undated photograph of
Dr. Samuel Ridout

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE

Hester inherited the property at 22 Maryland Avenue upon the death in 1885 of her sister Matilda, who, like Fannie, had left no will. Although her husband died later that same year, there is no evidence that Hester left her home at Whitehall to take up residence in Annapolis for last three years of her life. The move would have been temporary, as she elected to be buried with her husband in the Whitehall cemetery.

The details of Hester Ann Chase Ridout's life can be scrutinized for clues as to the motivation behind her bequest of the Chase Home as a retreat for aged and infirm women who had suffered "the vicissitudes of life." The simplest explanation, however, is the most likely: with no interest in occupying the house herself and no children of her own to consider, Hester disposed of the property – which she came to own simply by outliving her two younger sisters – in a way that would honor their memory and the legacy of their aunt, Hester Ann Chase, who provided her nieces both a home and the financial wherewithal to do some lasting good in the world.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
Mrs. Ridout's Will—Provision for an
Aged Women's Home.

Figure 67: Headline of article relating details of the will of Hester Ann Chase Ridout, Baltimore Sun, Dec. 19, 1888

9th Desiring to establish a Home for destitute, aged, and infirm women where they may find a retreat from the vicissitudes of Life, and to endow the same, as far as my means will allow, to be called and known as the 'Chase Home'. I hereby devise and bequeath to Dr William G Ridout, John Sheaff Stokitt, John West Randall, Frank H Stokitt, Eugene Worthington Dr Gachovich D. Ridout Elizabeth M. Franklin and Fannie S. Stokitt and to their heirs, successors, and assigns, all that Lot of ground on Maryland Avenue in the city of Annapolis together with all the buildings and improve-

Figure 68: Excerpt of Hester Ann Chase Ridout will (Clause 9), which established the Chase Home for Women

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE

Matrons of Chase Home

The will of Hester Ann Chase Ridout directed the establishment of a Board of Trustees to own and operate the Chase Home for Women. The board was initially composed of eight of Ridout's close acquaintances affiliated with St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis; several were also on the Board of Visitors of St. John's College. The Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland was named as chair, with other members designated secretary and treasurer. The trustees incorporated the Chase Home in 1889 and immediately began the work necessary to operate the house in accordance with Hester Ridout's objectives. Among the first steps undertaken was a sale of Chase family portraits in July 1890; most were sold to members of the extended Chase family and netted a total of \$715.⁵ Over the next several decades, the trustees would turn repeatedly to the sale of furniture and artifacts to raise funds.

Another early priority of the Bishop and trustees was the appointment of a person who would oversee the day-to-day operations of the Chase Home. Whether it was the case initially, this position – always to be held by a woman – was by 1900 a live-in arrangement and remained so until at least the 1960s. From a reading of both news accounts and records of the home itself, it is clear that the matron (or house manager, as the position was later called) played an important role in running the home but ultimately was responsible for implementing the directives of the Bishop and trustees. The matron had a monthly budget to spend as she saw fit, but weightier financial matters such as the home's endowment were the purview of the treasurer. She was responsible for collecting rent from those residents who paid to live there, but deferred to her superiors when a resident or their relative requested any form of leniency in this regard. In short, the matron served to carry out the terms of Hester Ridout's will

among the aged, infirm or destitute women who were under her direct supervision.

The first recorded matron of the Chase Home was **Sister Emily Henderson**, who was appointed "deaconess" by Bishop William Paret and officially elected to the position by the trustees, likely in 1893. Henderson oversaw a benefit reception for 200 guests in January 1894, described by the Baltimore *Sun* as "financially a success, and a grateful tribute to the memory of the founder of the charity, Mrs. Hester Chase Ridout." Guests at the reception admired the many antiques that filled the house, which would start to be sold off in 1897 in order to raise funds. Unfortunately, no biographical details are known for Sister Emily, except that the *Sun* notes she had a history of charity work.

Sarah Barker Hunt Harrison (1819-1908) was appointed "directress" of the Chase Home in January 1897 by Bishop Paret. During her brief tenure, Harrison presided over the early preparations required to convert 22 Maryland Avenue to its intended use, which included a series of "entertainments" that were held to raise money for the fledgling institution. It is not known whether Harrison moved from her home in Baltimore to the Chase Home; her husband, J. Caile Harrison, had died in 1859 and her only son had died in 1885; however, census records show she had several grandchildren living in Baltimore and it is possible that she remained with them and discharged her managerial duties in absentia. Harrison resigned as directress on December 1, 1898.

Sarah Harrison was succeeded as matron in December 1898 by **Sister Frances** of the All Saints Sisterhood of Louisville, Kentucky. It is not clear why Bishop Paret made this selection or why, in May 1899, he transferred supervision of the Home to members of the same religious order in Balti-

more. The Sisterhood ended their oversight in January 1900, at which point the bishop named Ellen T. Jenkins as matron.

Ellen Taliaferro Jenkins (ca. 1852-1945) was named to the post of matron in 1899 by the trustees, one of whom was her brother-in-law, Eugene Worthington. Jenkins had lived in Annapolis from an early age and resided with the Worthingtons on Duke of Gloucester Street until her appointment to the Chase Home, where she lived for the next 33 years as matron and subsequently until at least 1940 as a resident. Jenkins' tenure as matron saw the Chase Home grow into maturity as a home for women, with its endowment grown by several generous legacies as well as the investment of funds derived from a ground rent the trustees continued to hold for

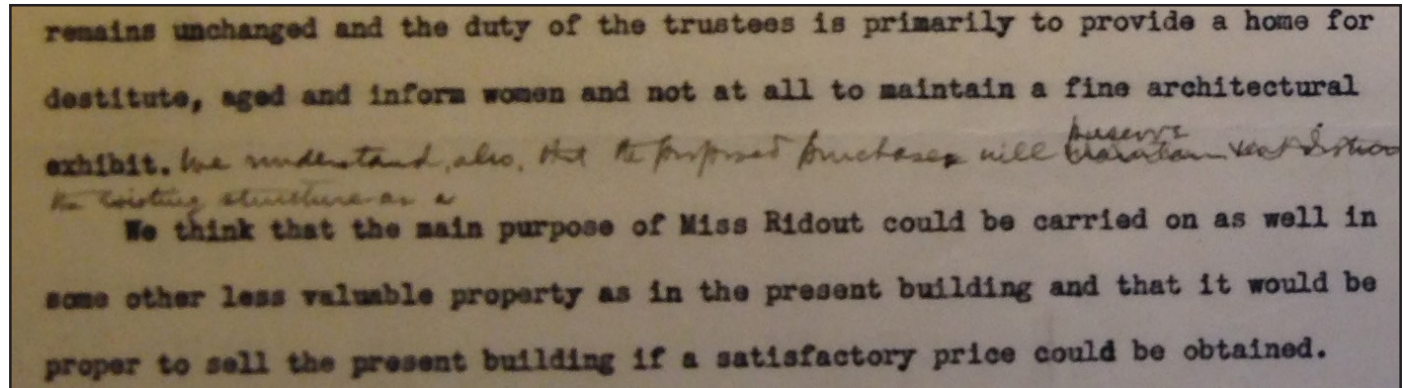
{ 18 days time for Higgins } 26 days 2.50 } \$ 65.00
{ 8 " " Orley } 1 day } \$ 2.00
{ Threads for front porch (11 of them) } \$ 2.00
{ Freight & hauling on steps from Balto } \$ 2.00
{ Material for front steps, back steps } \$ 2.00
{ grating on roof, barge board on roof } \$ 2.00
{ cornice window & door sills, sash } \$ 2.00
{ repairs on front door frame, weights } \$ 2.00
{ for windows, sash cord & pulleys } \$ 2.00
{ Carving heads for pillovers of front door } \$ 2.00
{ 2 at \$4.00 apiece, 2 at \$3.50 apiece } \$ 15.00
{ To pointing 3 chimneys & around } \$ 2.00
{ front porch } \$ 2.00
{ To patching slate roof } \$ 2.00
{ To plastering door in kitchen } \$ 2.00
{ To removing bell on front door } \$ 2.00
{ to door frame } \$ 2.00
{ To timing cornice on back building } \$ 2.00

Figure 69: Detail of 1897 invoice for work at the Chase Home

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE

part of Hester Ridout's property in Baltimore. The 1910s saw the conversion of the kitchen annex into a rental dwelling, which brought in additional income as well as the advent of the Chase Home as a highlight of Annapolis tourism. While news accounts show the house was open to visitors as early as 1894; while a report to the Board of State Aid and Charities in 1917 says that the house was now "visited by a large number of strangers desiring to view its architectural charms." This reflects a larger trend during this period of growing interest in colonial homes and history, both in Annapolis and elsewhere.

The Home's finances were apparently in good shape throughout most of Jenkins' tenure, which afforded not only cosmetic restorations but also the renovation and partitioning of several of the larger bedrooms by 1917 in order to accommodate additional residents. This picture of health, however, is contradicted by a May 1929 profile in the Baltimore *Sun* that portrays the house as a "shabby old aristocrat" with peeling paint and sagging stairs; the article suggests a general shortage of funding was to blame for the decay. Less than a month later, a letter to Bishop John Murray from the Board's treasurer, Daniel Randall, sets out matter-of-factly the terms of a possible sale of the Chase Home and the transfer of its residents to a newly acquired facility. The impetus for this recommendation is unclear, however; Randall states in the letter that the "condition of the Treasury is remarkably good." Perhaps addressing the criticism leveled by the *Sun* piece, Randall closes by noting that "Miss Jenkins proposes to do some painting and interior work which will make for the better appearance of the property generally." While the trustees appeared earnest in their proposal to sell the home and had sought counsel as to the legality of doing so under the terms of Hester Ridout's will, the plan was never executed and any thought of selling likely evaporated with the stock market crash four months later.



remains unchanged and the duty of the trustees is primarily to provide a home for destitute, aged and infirm women and not at all to maintain a fine architectural exhibit. We understand, also, that the proposed purchases will preserve the existing structure as a home. We think that the main purpose of Miss Ridout could be carried on as well in some other less valuable property as in the present building and that it would be proper to sell the present building if a satisfactory price could be obtained.

Figure 70:
Excerpt of letter
from Chase
Home trustees
to Bishop
John Murray,
recommending
sale of the
property,
June 1929

Jenkins ended her 32-year tenure as matron on June 1, 1932. A letter to Jenkins from Randall at the time of her retirement notes her desire to continue living in the home as a boarder but says the decision would rest with her successor, Sara Iglehart. For their part, the trustees thanked Jenkins for her "long, faithful and disinterested service on our behalf."

Sara Carnes Price Iglehart (1873-1962) presided over the Chase Home as matron during the trying and tumultuous years of the Depression and Second World War. She was well suited to her managerial responsibilities, having owned and run the Peggy Stewart Inn on Hanover Street until it was sold in the aftermath of the 1929 stock market crash. Initially reluctant to take the position at the Chase Home, Iglehart eventually acceded to the pleadings of Bishop Edward Helfenstein and assumed the post in June 1932. She was joined by her husband, Thomas, who occupied a newly built addition at the rear of the house until his death in 1934.⁶

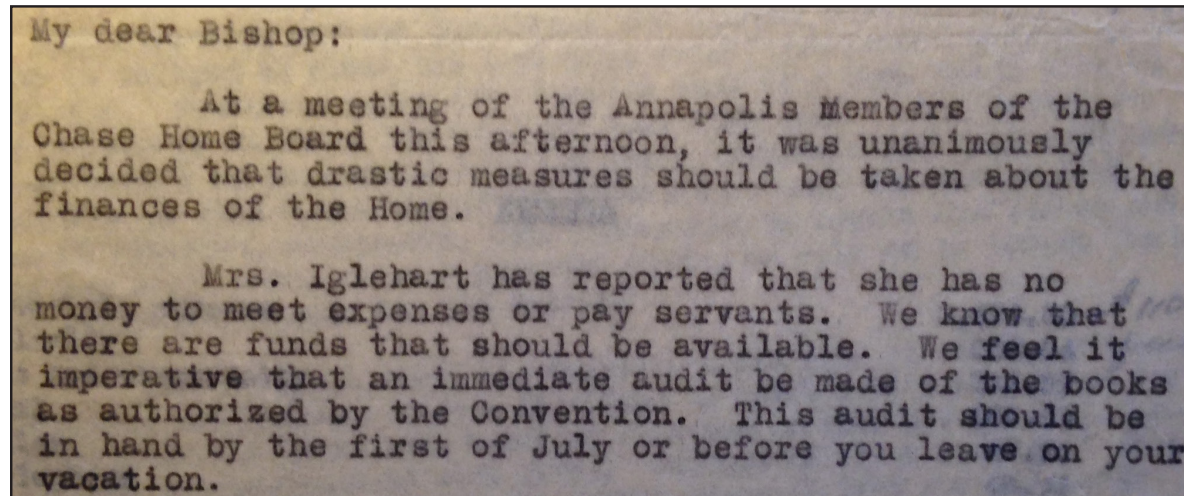
The finances of the home, which had previously been considered secure and well-managed, reached a point of crisis early in Iglehart's tenure. A letter from the trustees to the bishop in 1933 reported that no money was available to meet

expenses or pay the salary of the two black employees Iglehart had hired, Cora Stream and Sarah Parker. An audit of the books was conducted, which eventually led to the replacement of Daniel R. Randall as treasurer. Morale among the residents was similarly low in those days, which Iglehart's daughter, Anna, recalls as owing to their unhappiness with Jenkins's managerial style.

Iglehart is credited – by her daughter, at least – as turning the Chase Home into "one of the show places in town" during her time as matron. More attention was devoted to the garden, which came to include a magnolia planted in her husband's memory. One resident, Margarita B. LeSueur, took on the role of gardener and was sometimes accompanied in her labors by Iglehart's grandson (and current Chase Home Trustee) Thomas Noble in the 1930s. A key event during this period was the formation in 1934 of the Women's Auxiliary, described in further detail below.

World War II was an anxious time for the Chase Home. Iglehart, according to her grandson, was convinced that the Naval Academy made Annapolis a prime target for enemy bombing. Perhaps at her urging, the trustees drafted a set

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE



My dear Bishop:

At a meeting of the Annapolis Members of the Chase Home Board this afternoon, it was unanimously decided that drastic measures should be taken about the finances of the Home.

Mrs. Iglehart has reported that she has no money to meet expenses or pay servants. We know that there are funds that should be available. We feel it imperative that an immediate audit be made of the books as authorized by the Convention. This audit should be in hand by the first of July or before you leave on your vacation.

Figure 71: Excerpt of letter from trustees to Bishop John Murray describing the financial straits facing the Home and its matron, Sara P. Iglehart

of “air raid rules” that included procedures for evacuating the upper floors of the house, a list of designated “floor wardens,” and a directive to fill the tubs on each floor halfway upon hearing the air raid siren.

Nearing the end of her time as matron, concern was again expressed that Iglehart did not have adequate resources to discharge her duties. Following a visit to the Home in October 1945, Bishop Noble Powell asked the trustees to consider increasing her operating budget by \$75 per month. Powell refers to Iglehart as a “wonderful manager ... who has cut corners when she shouldn’t have.” The trustees agreed to the increase.

Having made such a favorable impression during her time as matron, it came as an unwelcome shock when Iglehart wrote to Powell in February 1946 to announce her intention to resign for health reasons. The bishop expressed hope that a temporary leave would be sufficiently restorative to allow her to continue, but this was in vain; Iglehart left her position in April and was succeeded by Lola Faust, who had been em-

ployed as the house nurse. Just as Jenkins had done, Iglehart remained at the Chase Home until shortly before her death in 1962.

Lola Smith Faust (1886-1973) was hired by Sara Iglehart in the 1930s to serve as the live-in nurse for the Chase Home residents – a position that no longer exists. Near the end of Iglehart’s tenure, Faust had assumed greater managerial responsibilities and was a logical choice for matron when the position became available. Faust was the widow of Horace Kirk Faust, a Baltimore City engineer, and appears to have arrived in Annapolis after his death in 1934.

Few records survive of Faust’s early years as matron, and what does remain casts her in a less than glowing light. A letter from the trustees in March 1949 directs Faust to “return to your duties at the Chase Home at once, as we feel that you have been absent long enough,” and she is admonished to notify the Board of any future absences. Concerns regarding Faust’s management clearly escalate by October of that year; a

trustee writes to Bishop Powell that “there are so many things that need correcting at the Home that I scarcely know how to begin.” Among the litany of problems reported to the bishop are the new cook, who “is no better than the former one as far as the cooking is concerned,” the need for “a maid who makes a better appearance than the one Mrs. Faust now has,” and the issue of having the manager “follow the instructions of the House Committee (which is not done so well at present).”

Notwithstanding these early rumblings of discontent, Faust remained in her position as matron at least into the 1960s. Her tenure saw further efforts to improve and redecorate both the house and its surroundings, including the installation of an elevator in 1950 and the restoration of the back garden wall in 1960. As had been the case since the Chase Home’s genesis, the trustees looked to the property’s ample store of antique furnishings as a source of funds. A thorough excavation of the basement and attic in 1949 supplied an inventory of furniture, china, glass and books for a garden sale that attracted large crowds and left the Home’s coffers “substantially replenished.”⁷ The Women’s Auxiliary, meanwhile, maintained a steady regimen of benefit teas, card games and garden parties that supplied additional income.

Faust attained a level of notoriety in 1961 when she discovered the strangled corpse of 86-year-old resident Margarita B. LeSueur, whose grisly death at the hands of 21-year old assailant John Emery Simms is recounted in detail below. It is not known when Faust retired, although it must have been no later than 1971, when Wilma Koester is known to have taken the position. Records show Faust had returned to Baltimore by the time of her death in 1973. More recent managers of the Chase Home have included Antoinette Fearer, who served from 1986 to 2013, and Carol Kelly, who has served in the position since 2013.

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE



Figure 72: Photograph of Women's Auxiliary members on staircase at Christmastime, *Evening Capital*, Dec. 24, 1965.

The Chase Home Women's Auxiliary

The Chase Home Women's Auxiliary was formed in 1934 by Mrs. Walton H. Hopkins, a trustee of the home at the time. In charge of the Auxiliary was Margaret E.B. Lazenby, who is described in her 1985 obituary as an "honorary member" of the Chase Home board, as well as a trustee of the Hammond-Harwood House. The Auxiliary held its first spring garden party in 1935 and has for the past 80 years supported the trustees and staff by organizing teas, garden parties and other events that have added to the Home's coffers and raised its profile among Annapolis society. According to Shirley

Col. Douglas F. Duval
221 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis, Maryland

My dear Col. Duval:

Thank you for your letter of February 23rd. I have a letter from Mrs. Iglehart along the same lines as her letter to you. I am wholly in favor of asking Mrs. Faust to continue until the first of April and have Mrs. Iglehart come back at that time and take over her work or so much as she may feel equal to do. Her experience and her irenic spirit are such valuable assets of the Chase Home that I would be in favor of asking her to return in charge, but with much of the work delegated to Mrs. Faust. What would you think of that? I would suggest that upon her return that I meet with the Executive Committee, and we discuss the matter along the above lines.

Thanking you for your unfailing attention to the affairs of the Home, and with high personal regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,
NCP:G
Adm. C. Powell

Figure 73: Letter from Bishop Powell to Douglas Duval concurring with appointment of Lola Faust, 1946

Hatch, president of the Auxiliary in 2015, the organization's activities also include celebrating birthdays, arranging local activities and transportation, and offering friendship to new and continuing residents. In addition, the Auxiliary has procured furnishings for the home, including the parlor drapes and the chandelier now hanging in the dining room.

My dear Mrs. Faust:-

At a meeting of the House Committee this morning I was directed to write and request that you return to your duties at the Chase Home at once, as we feel that you have been absent long enough.

It was ruled that in the future you will please notify a member of the House Committee of your absence, and that except in case of sickness, this absence must count on your vacation.

We are anxious to have the Home operated on a business basis, as we think it very necessary under present conditions.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary, Board of Trustees
Chase Home.

Figure 74: Letter to Lola Faust directing that she return to her duties from a prolonged absence, March 1949

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Chase home will hold its annual garden party for the benefit of the home at the Chase-Lloyd house on Maryland avenue on Wednesday. Mrs. John Bloodgood Wells and Mrs. Charlotte Winifree are general chairmen. Mrs. Kenneth H. Noble and Mrs. Coleman duPont will be in charge of refreshments. Mrs. Claude Handy and Mrs. Harry Hill will be in charge of antiques and Mrs. Clarkson Bright, parcel-post packages. Other chairmen in-

Figure 75: Announcement in the *Capital Gazette* of garden party held by the Chase Home Women's Auxiliary, 1955

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE



Figure 76: Photograph of Women's Auxiliary members at Appraisal Fair, June 2015

Chase Home Residents

Biographical information for the residents of the Chase Home is surprisingly difficult to find, which itself could say something about their lives and backgrounds. Obituaries, which can usually be relied upon to relate at least the basic facts of a person's existence, are lacking for all but a couple of the over 50 residents recorded in the census between 1900 and 1940. One perfunctory death notice could be located for Rebecca Harryman, who died in 1914 at age 87. The lack of documentary evidence for the women who lived at the home in its first half-century is consistent with Hester Ridout's plan

that the house be used to care for women of a vulnerable station in life. If no obituary was published, this indicates an absence of surviving family members or acquaintances who would have seen this carried out or a lack of means or inclination to do so among such family that did exist. For the most part, the women who lived at the Chase Home likely passed with no close living relatives.

The Women of Chase: Concluding Thoughts

The census records do permit a degree of generalization about the residents, however. They were, in the main, listed as either single or widowed, a slight majority having never married; for the few reported as still married, the circumstances of their admission to the Chase Home are a mystery. Among those who appear in the 1900-1940 census records, the average age is 67 and the oldest is 88 years old. The vast majority were born in Maryland, as were their parents, with some representation from Virginia and the District of Columbia and a few from as far

Funds Received from Beneficiaries of the Chase Home -

Resident	Date of Admission	Paid	Remarks
Miss Ditty E.	April 1923	Nothing	Nothing
Miss Keul E.	October 1930	\$400.00	Nothing
Mrs Duwall M.	April 1935	Nothing	\$30.00
Miss Johnson E.	June 1, 1922	Nothing	\$30.00
Miss Penner E.	1929	\$400.00	Nothing
Miss Conroy E.	Nov. 1932	\$300.00	Nothing
Miss Langley E.	March 1934	\$500.00	Nothing
Miss Dorsey E.	Nov. 1936	Nothing	\$30.00
Miss Taylor E.	June 1933	Nothing	Nothing
Miss Seddick E.	May 1933	Nothing	Nothing
Deaconess James E.	Aug 1938	Nothing	\$40.00
Mrs Curtis E.	Nov. 1932	Nothing	\$30.00
Mrs Lyles E.	Nov. 1930	Nothing	\$30.00
Mrs Lyles E. nurse		\$400.00	\$30.00
Miss Bartlett E.	Aug 1930	Nothing	Nothing
Mrs Taylor E.	April 1940	Nothing	\$15.00
Mrs Lyles E.	April 1940	Nothing	\$12.00

Figure 77: List of funds received from Chase Home residents, 1930s

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE

afield as Wisconsin, Canada and Ireland. Only two residents are listed as having children.

The circumstances of the women residing at Chase Home after 1940 could be different than the profile presented here. It is also possible that the lack of information for the earlier residents is due to inadequate research and that further study could reveal more illustrative details.

One resident about whom much is known is Margarita Blight LeSueur (1875-1961). As was true with Hester Ann Chase Ridout and her sister Matilda, it is the circumstances of LeSueur's death more than her life that figure prominently into the history of the Chase-Lloyd House. Born in Chile, LeSueur was sent to live with an aunt in England at a young age and arrived in Baltimore when she was 16 years old. She studied nursing at the University of Maryland and in 1903 married Napoleon Bonaparte LeSueur of Alabama.⁸ A son, Benjamin, was born in 1905. The family's domestic situation appears to have been less than ideal; the couple began their married life in Alabama, but the 1910 census shows Margarita living in a large boarding house in Baltimore, with Napoleon on his own in Alabama and five-year-old Benjamin living in an orphanage. The couple still lived apart in 1920 and it is not known whether they had reunited by the time Napoleon died in Alabama in 1924. Little else is known of LeSueur's life before her arrival at the Chase Home in 1939, including whether her son -- who is noted in her obituary -- returned home from the orphanage or was raised by another family.

Figure 78: Photograph of Chase Home murder victim Margarita LeSueur, *Evening Capital*, Aug. 21, 1961



During her time at the Chase Home, LeSueur was active in the upkeep of the garden and often arranged flowers for residents in the shed connecting the house with the kitchen annex. Thomas Noble recalls helping LeSueur during visits to his grandmother, Chase Home matron Sara P. Iglehart. LeSueur was also an active member of St. Anne's parish and the Four Rivers Garden Club.⁹

On Friday, August 18, 1961, after washing her hair, preparing potting soil, and taking a nap after the midday meal, LeSueur encountered an unknown individual near the rear of the house who strangled and attempted to rape her. House manager Lola Faust was the first to discover LeSueur's lifeless body on the floor of the shed. As there was neither a witness to the crime itself nor anyone who could positively identify the assailant, the murder case proved difficult to close. The ensuing police investigation eventually led to charges against John Emery Simms, a 21-year-old black odd-jobs man, who was convicted of the crime in 1966. No motive was ever identified for the attack.

The women who have called the Chase-Lloyd House their home since it was purchased by Hester Ann Chase in 1847 have all been remarkable in some respect. Chase, through her generosity and business savvy, invested in the future of both her family and the development of Annapolis. Her unmarried nieces, Matilda and Fannie, stewarded the property responsibly during their decade of ownership and, in fact, played a larger role in the home's history than might be appreciated; it is because neither left a will that the property came to be owned by the Chase Home's benefactress, Hester Ann Chase Ridout. Had either sister married and had children of her own, it is possible the property would have remained in private hands.

WOMEN OF THE CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE

Hester Ridout, though she owned the house at 22 Maryland Avenue for just three years, is the pivotal figure linking its earlier history as a family home with its current incarnation as a retreat for women under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. The provisions of Ridout's will established the terms under which the Chase Home continues to be operated. Her vision, while ultimately entrusted to the Board of Trustees, has been carried out on a daily basis by the succession of matrons and house managers who have supervised the home and its residents since 1893. The residents themselves, though largely unseen by visitors and not recorded by name in scholarly works, are arguably the most significant aspect of the Chase-Lloyd House history. They are not simply the beneficiaries of Hester Ann Chase Ridout's philanthropic largesse; they are the living embodiment of a unique vision of charity and concern rarely articulated before or since. While much is known about the figures who built and occupied the house in the 18th and 19th centuries, it is these women who have written its more recent history and will continue to do so as the Chase-Lloyd House looks toward the future.



Figure 79: Photograph of Chase Home residents in the dining room, 2014.

¹ Beirne, Rosamond R., "The Chase Home of Annapolis," *Maryland Historical Magazine* XLIX, no. 3 (September 1954): 194.

² Fredland, John. E-mail message to author, November 18, 2015.

³ "2014 Trail of Souls: A Pilgrimage Toward Truth and Reconciliation," St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Westminster Parish, Annapolis, MD.

⁴ Ridout, Folger McKinsey, Jr., "Glebes, Salaries and Rectories," *The Spire* (April/May 1996), St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Parish, Annapolis, MD.

⁵ "Sale of Portraits of the Chase Family," *Baltimore Sun*, July 28, 1890.

⁶ Interview with Commander Thomas Noble and Mrs. Eleanor Burwell Noble, October 28, 2015.

⁷ "Jane Day's County Gleanings," *Evening Capital*, August 11, 1949.

⁸ "Official Reports of Societies," *American Journal of Nursing* 4 (1904): 559.

⁹ Funeral Rites Held for Victim, *Evening Capital*, August 22, 1961.



Figure 80: Chase Lloyd Home
Parlor View, Date Unknown

H. SCHAEFER,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

FURNISHINGS AND COLLECTIONS

The interior furnishings of the Chase-Lloyd House add to its historic significance and the story of the people who lived there. While few, if any, of the pieces of furniture and paintings have been in the house since the eighteenth century, many of them date to that period or have been in the house since the nineteenth century. Inventories made in order to settle the estate of two of the property's owners shed light on the furnishings in 1839 and 1875. Two inventories were compiled for the Chase Home in 1987 and in 1992, which provide most of the information we have today about the furnishings. This information is currently being put into a computer database by a volunteer archivist.

For this report, historic photographs have been used to identify furnishings that are now or were at one time in the front hall, the most public of the spaces in the Chase-Lloyd House. Among these are some of the earliest pieces in the house, which were brought over from Whitehall, an elegant home built northeast of Annapolis in 1764 by Maryland

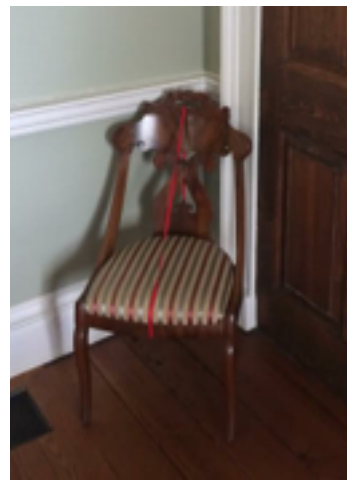


Figure 81: Parlor, 2015

Proprietary Governor Horatio Sharpe that was later the residence of Hester Ann Chase Ridout. These include the secretary, Governor Sharpe's sword, and the grandfather clock. The secretary (Fig. 82) is attributed to John Shaw (1745-1829), a prolific cabinetmaker in Annapolis who also did much of the wood carving on the State House. It can be seen in several photographs of the house, including a 1936 view



Figure 82:
Parlor, 2015



Figure 83: Front
Hall, 1936



Figure 84:
Parlor, 1897

of the rear of the front hall (Fig. 83); today it is located in the front parlor. The grandfather clock (Fig. 86), also from Whitehall, dates from about 1730. The metal work is signed 'Jonathan Which London.' It was typical for metal workers to sign their work during this period. The piece can be seen



Figure 85: Front
Hall, 2015

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Figure 86: Front Hall 2015



Figure 88: Front Hall, 1940's



Figure 89: Second Floor Stair Landing, 1892



Figure 87: Front Hall, 1976

in several photographs, including the 1936 view (Fig. 83) showing it located on the stair landing. Another item believed to have come from the Ridout home at Whitehall is the landscape painting that now hangs in the front hall above the settee (Fig. 86). The circa-1840 Regency style settee (Figs. 87 and 88) has been in the house since the nineteenth century in various locations, although little is known of its origins and there is no maker's label on it. Another Regency style piece is the chair that appears in many early photographs (Figs. 81, 83, and 84). Probably of the same era as the settee, it may have been part of a set and, although reupholstered, it is an important part of the house's furnishings. Other chairs now in the hall include three small ones (Figs. 92 and 93) that appear in a number of photographs. Many pieces of furniture in the old photographs are no longer in the house. One of these is the chair (Fig. 89) that appears in many of the photographs but is not in the most recent inventory. It appears



Figure 90: Front Hall, 1892

FURNISHINGS AND COLLECTIONS

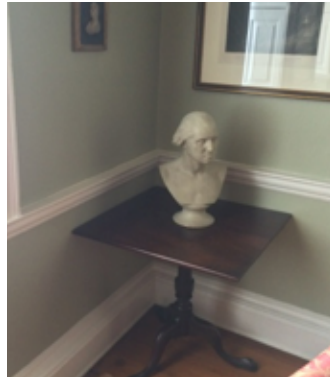
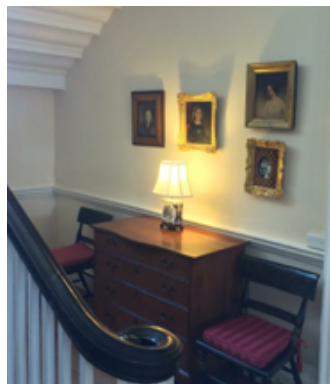


Figure 91: Parlor, 2015



Figure 92: Front Hall, 2015



to be an important, or at least favorite, piece. It can be seen in the second floor landing (Fig. 89) and in the front hall (Fig. 90) in one of the oldest photographs of the house, which also shows the fireplace. Another item about which little is known is the harp (Fig. 85) that appears in many images of the house. Made about 1850 by Browne and Buckwell, New York, the harp is identical to one in the Maryland Historical Society collection. Harps were popular instruments in the mid-nineteenth century, but it is not known if any of the Chase women ever played this particular instrument.

The grand piano and its matching stool that today sit by the harp in the front hall (Fig. 85) also date to the mid-nineteenth century. The name on the piano is 'T. Gilbert & Co.:' the address is 106 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Timothy Gilbert was a piano manufacturer, abolitionist, and religious organizer in Boston who built pianos from 1829 to 1868,

Figure 93: Front Hall, 2015

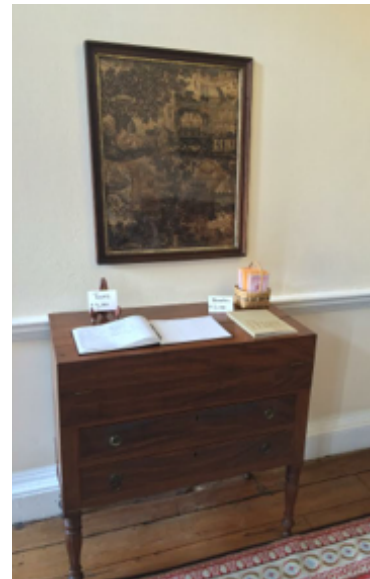


Figure 94: Front Hall, 2015

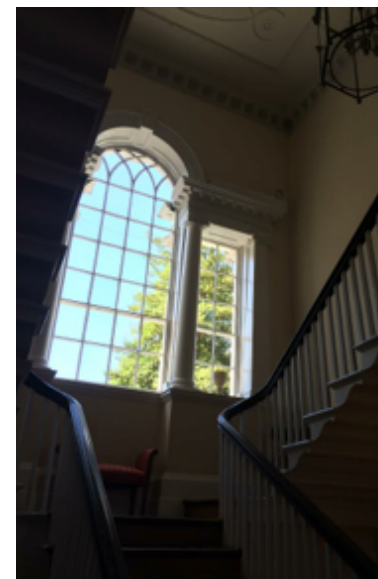


Figure 95: First Floor Stair Landing, 2015



Figure 96: Front hall, 1908



Figure 97: Dining Room, 1940



Figure 98: Front Hall, 1940

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Figure 99: Front Hall, 2015

including square grand pianos like the one in the Chase-Lloyd House. These were very expensive pianos and would have been a large investment for Hester Ann Chase. Among the art items that have moved around the house over time is the bust of George Washington (Fig. 91). At one time, it was located on the stair landing (Fig. 88). There is no indication on the piece of the sculptor, although it appears to be a copy of the bust by French artist Jean Antoine Houdon, who made a life mask of Washington in 1785 from which he carved several pieces. Two vases located in the windows on either side of the front door can also be seen in photographs from the 1940s (Figs. 98 and 99). These late-19th century pieces can be extremely high in value. At the rear of the hall are several small portraits and portrait photographs of the Chase women and of an unknown person (Fig. 93). Near the front

door are two etchings by American impressionist Childe Hassam (1859-1935) of the front and rear of the Chase-Lloyd House in 1929. Hanging over the reception desk is a framed textile about which nothing is known (Fig. 94).

In 1965, several pieces were given to the Chase Home by the family of Rear Admiral John Adams Hoogewerff (1860-1933), who graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1881. It is not known if Midshipman Hoogewerff knew Matilda Chase, who was living in the house while he was at the Academy, or her sister, Hester Ann Chase Ridout. The chest (Fig. 93) dates to about 1800, with a later replacement top. Another piece is the chest (Fig. 94) that was made in the mid-nineteenth century. Perhaps one of the most used pieces of furniture is the china closet or breakfront seen in the dining room in the 1940s and still there today (Fig. 96). In early photographs (Fig. 87), it is located in the hall. Mrs. Orlando Ridout IV, whose husband is the grandson of Hester Ann Chase Ridout's nephew, can be seen holding the china in a photo from the 1950s (Fig. 100).

Thanks to the inventories made in 1987 and 1992, we have some information about the house's furnishings. There are records indicating that many of the pieces in the house at the time of Hester Ridout's death in 1888 were sold to raise money for the newly established Chase Home; this seems to have happened in the twentieth century as well. On the other hand, there have also been donations of furniture to the home about which little or nothing is known. As both part of the historical record of the Chase-Lloyd House and for insurance purposes, it is important to continue improving the inventory of furnishings. The Chase Home uses PastPerfect Museum Software to catalog its items; moving forward, this database must be a living record of all furnishings and their location

within the house – every piece of furniture, artwork, book, and house ware (such as silver) – with historical information, appraised value, repair records, and photographs added as necessary as the collection continues over time.

The Chase-Lloyd House collection of furniture and art is important in making the house an elegant home for its residents and providing information about how earlier occupants lived in the house. In the future, consideration might be given to organizing the furnishings in a manner that reflects various periods of the home's history; for example, the parlor could be decorated to reflect the eighteenth century while the front hall furnishings could recall the nineteenth century. Any changes to the furnishings in these public spaces, as well as in the non-public rear sitting room, should be documented in the PastPerfect inventory.



Figure 100: Mrs. Orlands Ridout IV, Baltimore Sun, 1952

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Specific suggestions for improving the Chase Home's current collections management protocols, as well as for enhancing the public display and interpretation of the home's furnishings, are provided in the Next Steps section of this report.

Figure 101: Dining Room,
Photograph © Roger Miller



NEXT STEPS

This section is intended to provide the trustees and staff of the Chase Home with guidance on how the information contained in this report can be used to enhance the interpretation of the Chase-Lloyd House and the management of its collections. These next steps fall under four broad categories:

1. Preparation of Visitor Room Guides for each publicly accessible room and outdoor space
2. Further research to build on the information presented in the report and address remaining gaps in the property's history
3. Update of collections management protocols using currently available technology
4. Repurposing of the rear sitting room as an interpretive space

1. Visitor Room Guides

For as long as the Chase-Lloyd House has served as a home for women, it has also welcomed visitors interested in its architecture and furnishings. The Baltimore Sun noted in 1894 that the

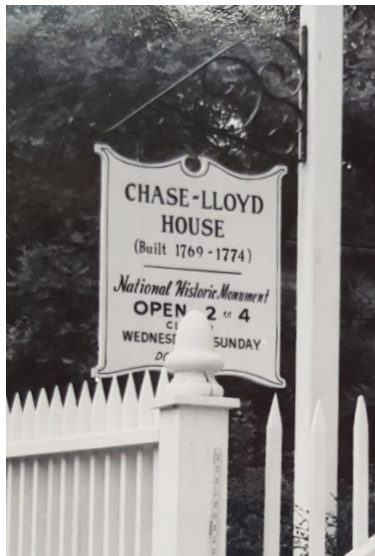


Figure 102: Sign for visitors in front of Chase-Lloyd House.

home was “open for inspection every Thursday afternoon from 2 to 4” – an abbreviated version of its current visiting hours. Its history as a tourist attraction stretches back even further. David Warden, a diplomat visiting Annapolis in 1811, records a visit to the house and gardens – then owned by Gov. Edward Lloyd V – led by two of the daughters of Jeremiah T. Chase. One of these women was likely Hester Ann Chase.

Because the Chase-Lloyd House figures so prominently in the history of Annapolis and is listed in guidebooks as a featured attraction of the city, it is worthwhile to consider how the interpretation of its public spaces could be enhanced in a way that does not interfere with or detract from the home's primary function. One way to approach this goal is through the preparation of room guides that contain appropriate interpretive materials for each room that is open to the public, as well as the garden. These binders could serve as a reference for both docents and visitors, with the aim of ensuring that all who tour the home have access to the same level of information about the home and its history. For each room and outdoor space, it is envisioned that the following material be included in the binder:

- The architectural style and details, including any known information about the craftsmen involved;
- The provenance of the furnishings and artifacts (as far as is known), as well as a list of the items shown in the inventory records for Henry Harwood (1839) and Hester Ann Chase (1875);
- Dated photographs and sketches to show changes over time;



Figure 103: Corner of the garden with historic boundary wall.

- Vignettes to enhance the visitor experience, including events associated with the space specifically (e.g. the Key-Lloyd wedding in the parlor, Matilda Chase's accident by the front hall fireplace, or Calvin Coolidge's visit with historical reenactors in the dining room), as well as historical accounts that do not relate to a specific space and can be told at any point during a tour;
- For the garden, a chronology of the original lot acquisition by Samuel Chase and Edward Lloyd IV and the later lot sales and leases by Hester Ann Chase and her nieces, as well as available information about the garden and the historic wall between this property and the adjacent historic Ogle House; and,
- Other information to help visitors understand the room or space.

The room guides could help familiarize new docents with the home's public spaces and provide a refresher for current docents. The binders should be accessible to visitors but displayed in a way that does not detract from the aesthetic integrity of each room. The materials should be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect the most recent research.

2. Further Research

The information presented in this report is intended to provide a comprehensive historical account of the Chase-Lloyd House. That said, the research was conducted in a short timeframe by five graduate students who are not trained as historians. The authors acknowledge that gaps exist in the information included in the report and encourage the trustees and staff of the Chase Home to pursue further research that will both benefit the management and public interpretation of the property and add to the existing scholarship on 18th- and 19th-century U.S. and Annapolis history, American architecture and furnishings, women's history, and the lives of African-Americans in Annapolis during the antebellum period.

Potential areas of further research include, but are not limited to:

- The craftsmen involved in the home's original design and construction, building on what is already known about the role of William Buckland, William Noke, and others;
- The original arrangement of outbuildings on the property, including the large stable near the corner of Maryland Avenue and Prince George Street noted in the 1798 federal tax rolls;

Figure 104:
About 1900 view from
King George Street of
rear elevation, kitchen
annex, and former frame
building and fence.



- Archaeological investigation of the earthen berm in order to determine its probable age and original purpose, as well as other areas of the garden in order to determine the location of the well and outbuildings that were located near the house;
- The construction date and usage over time of the "annex" at 235 King George Street, including through documentary research, archaeology, and possibly dendrochronology;
- The lives of women who lived at the house during the Lloyd and Harwood periods, including Sally Scott Murray Lloyd, Elizabeth Lloyd Harwood, as well as the children they raised in the house;
- Edward Lloyd IV's involvement in horseracing, including his tenure as president of the Maryland Jockey Club and his possible use of the large stable and coach house for his race horses; and,
- How the role of enslaved labor in the Chase and Lloyd families reflects larger trends in slaveholding in

Maryland and the nation.

In addition to this historical research, there is also the potential to both better understand the home's past and plan for its future by engaging historic architects and building material specialists to conduct a full building analysis and condition assessment. This could shed additional light on the methods used in the construction of the house and inform future maintenance, repair, and restoration work.

3. Collections Management

The inventories that were done of the Chase-Lloyd House in 1987 and 1992 are the main source of information about the furnishings in the home. These artifacts are a large part of what makes the home so important and unique. The use of the house as a home for women for nearly 120 years has created a scenario in that, although many of its artifacts are well known and cared for, other pieces have been lost over time. Moving forward, an improved management system could be put into place. Although the Chase Home does use one of the most current software applications for collections management, PastPerfect Museum Software, certain features of this program should be utilized that are not in use currently. This includes inputting images and physically tagging the items at the site with their PastPerfect identification number. The items should be tagged so that anyone using the system can identify the artifact without any previous knowledge of the piece. Photo documentation is another important element of this that is not currently being utilized. Another step is to bring a curator into the Chase-Lloyd House with the necessary knowledge and experience to evaluate the condition of artifacts in the home and identify maintenance and repair needs. This professional could help with the tagging and photograph component of the PastPerfect program and also

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work to solidify the home's interpretive plan.

4. Repurposing of Rear Sitting Area as Interpretive Space

Currently, there is no public space in the Chase-Lloyd House dedicated to interpreting the forty decades of ownership by Hester Ann Chase and her nieces. The rear sitting room provides an opportunity for telling the story of these remarkable women and showing how the home's interior may have appeared during the Victorian period. Inventory records for Hester Ann Chase can inform the future acquisition of period furnishings for the room, while interpretive signage could relate details of her life, the lives of Fannie, Matilda, and Hester Ann Chase Ridout, and the circumstances by which the property was established as a home for women. Because

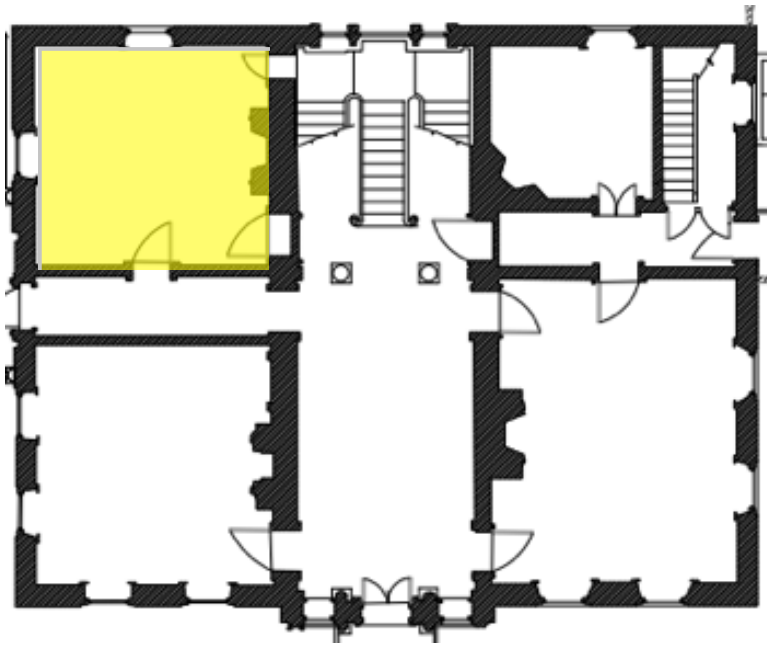


Figure 105: Location (yellow) of Rear Sitting Room

the room is separated from the main public areas of the house, its furnishings would not conflict visually with the earlier period represented in the parlor and dining room. Also, its location near the exit to the garden makes this room a logical setting in which to interpret this later period of the home's history.

The four themes described above are not intended as an exhaustive list of potential applications of the information compiled for this report. The Chase Home trustees and staff are in the best position to know what is required to properly maintain the property for its current function while preserving and interpreting its historical content. From our perspective as historic preservationists, we will consider ourselves successful if this studio project contributes in any way to that mission.



Figure 106: Entrance hall in 2014.
© Steve Buchanan Photography

NEXT STEPS



Figure 107 (above):
Portrait of Mary Tayloe Lloyd above
dining room sideboard.
© Steve Buchanan Photography



Figure 108: Architectural details
(clockwise); parlor ceiling, dining
room door; marble relief above
parlor fireplace; escutcheon on
dining room door; and marble relief
above dining room fireplace.
© Steve Buchanan Photography



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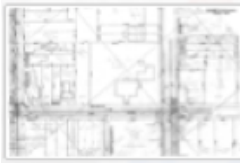
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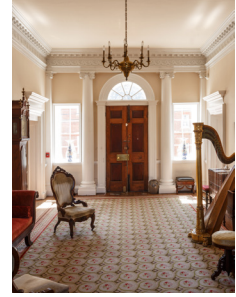
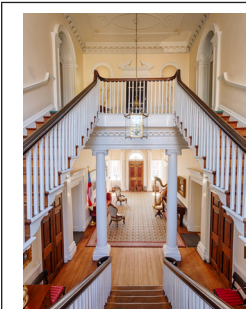
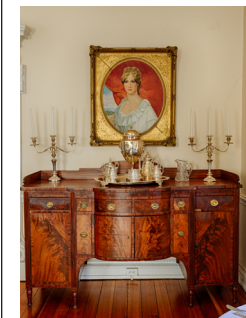
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Chase Home. Corner of the garden with historic boundary wall.



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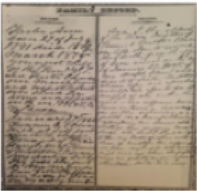










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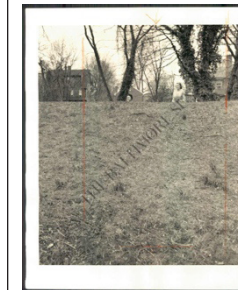
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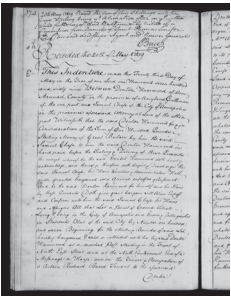
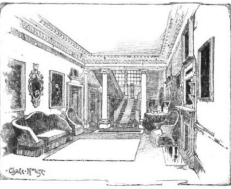




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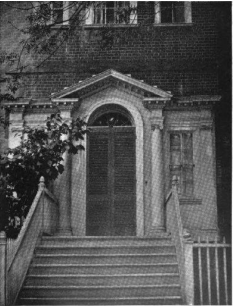





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	Singleton, Esther. <i>Front Hall</i> . 1908, Black and white photograph Chase House "Glimpses of Old Annapolis." American Homes and Gardens 5. no. 8 (August 1908); 319-335.
	Singleton, Esther. <i>Dining Room Door</i> . 1908, Black and white photograph. Chase House, Glimpses of Old Annapolis. American Homes and Gardens 5. no. 8 (August 1908); 319-335.
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IMAGE CREDITS







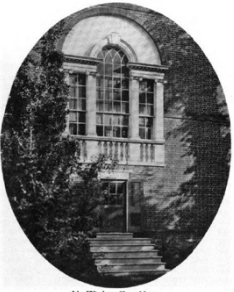














 <small>I—Parlor, Chase House</small>	Singleton, Esther. <i>Parlor</i> . 1908, Black and white photograph Chase House “Glimpses of Old Annapolis.” American Homes and Gardens 5. no. 8 (August 1908); 319-335.	 <small>MSA SC 2140-582</small>	Unknown, 21 Maryland Avenue (30 Maryland Avenue), Victorian House With Turrets And Two Story Front Porch. 1895, Black and white photograph, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD., Accession. No.: MSA SC 2140-1-582 Location: 33/02/02/26. From Maryland State Archives, http://histpics.msa.maryland.gov/pages/Search.aspx (accessed October 22, 2015).	 <small>MSA SC 2140-113</small>	Unknown, Beavin Annapolis And USNA, Aerial View. October 10, 1939, Black and white photograph, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis MD., Accession No.: MSA SC 2140-1-113 Location: 33/02/02/23. From Maryland State Archives, http://histpics.msa.maryland.gov/pages/Search.aspx (accessed October 23, 2015).	 <small>MSA SC 985-1-145</small>	Unknown, SC1477-1-6839, 1840-1940, Black and white photograph, Robert G. Merrick Archives of Maryland Historical Photographs, From Maryland State Archives, http://histpics.msa.maryland.gov/pages/Search.aspx (accessed October 24, 2015).
 <small>IV—Parlor, Chase House</small>	Singleton, Esther. <i>Parlor Fireplace</i> . 1908, Black and white photograph Chase House “Glimpses of Old Annapolis.” American Homes and Gardens 5. no. 8 (August 1908); 319-335.					 <small>MSA SC 985-1-145</small>	Unknown, SC1477-1-6840, 1840-1940, Black and white photograph, Robert G. Merrick Archives of Maryland Historical Photographs, From Maryland State Archives, http://histpics.msa.maryland.gov/pages/Search.aspx (accessed October 24, 2015).
 <small>V—Window, Chase House</small>	Singleton, Esther. <i>Rear Window</i> . 1908, Black and white photograph Chase House “Glimpses of Old Annapolis.” American Homes and Gardens 5. no. 8 (August 1908); 319-335.						
 <small>VII—Stairway, Chase House</small>	Singleton, Esther. <i>Second Floor</i> . 1908, Black and white photograph Chase House “Glimpses of Old Annapolis.” American Homes and Gardens 5. no. 8 (August 1908); 319-335.	 <small>MSA SC 985-1-145</small>	Unknown, Door. Black and white photograph. From Chase Home Archives.	 <small>MSA SC 985-1-145</small>	Unknown, Interior Door. Black and white photograph. From Chase Home Archives.	 <small>MSA SC 985-1-145</small>	Unknown, <i>Chase-Lloyd House, Front, On Maryland Avenue</i> . Black and white photograph, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD. Accession No.: MSA SC 985-1-145 Location: 33/01/02/46. From Maryland State Archives, http://histpics.msa.maryland.gov/pages/Search.aspx (accessed October 23, 2015).

IMAGE CREDITS

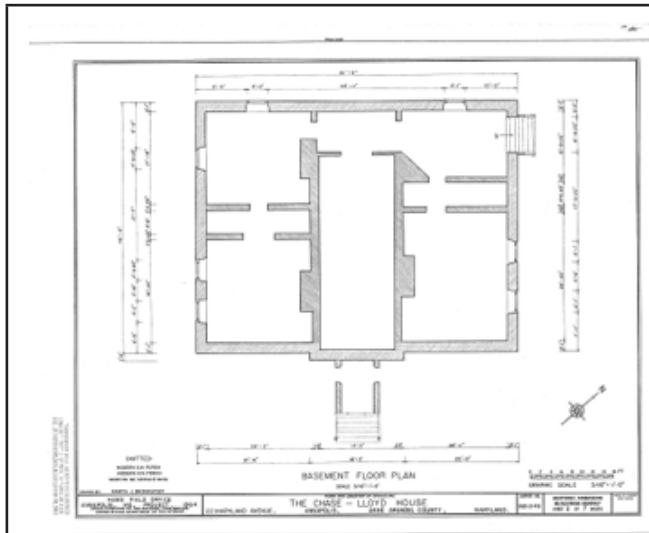
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	Whitman, Edward. Detail "View of Annapolis". Black and white enlargement. Sachse, Co. July 1977.

Portraits

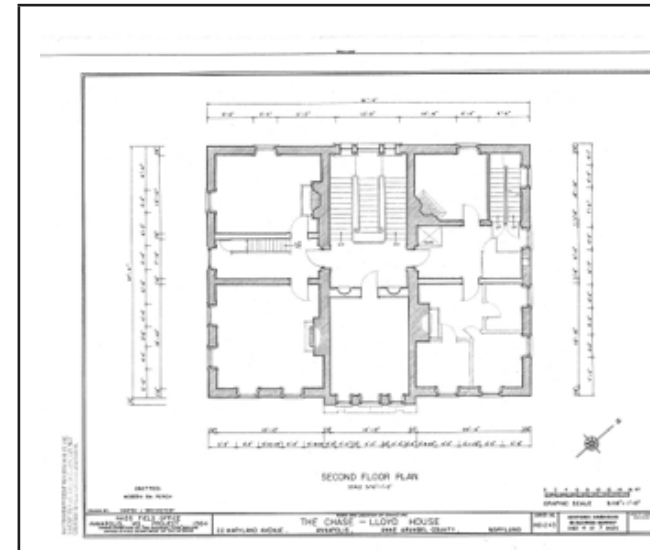
	Hester Ann Chase Ridout. Black and white photograph. From Chase Home collections.
	Edward Lloyd V. Painting on Canvas. From Chase Home collections.
	Mater Delorasa. Oil on canvas. From Chase Home collections.
	Peale, Charles Willson. Sara Turner. Oil on Canvas. c.1775. From Chase Home collections.

	Samuel Chase. From Chase Home collections.
	Samuel Ridout. Black and white photograph. St. Margarets Episcopal Church, Westminster Parish, Annapolis.
	Unknown, Francis Chase, Matilda Chase, and Anne (Hester Anne Chase Ridout) Chase. From Chase Home collections.

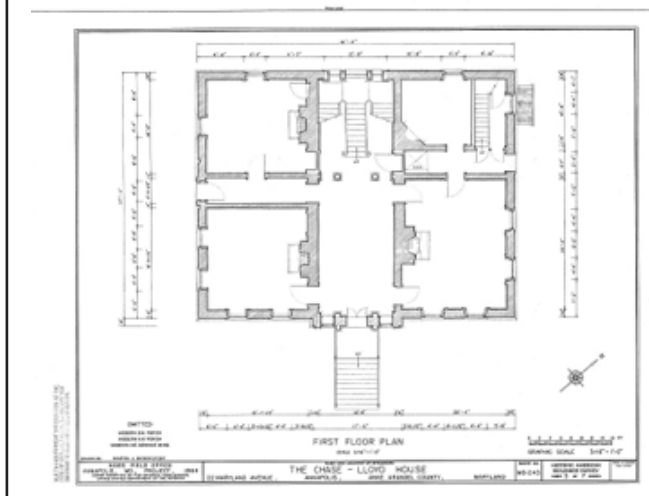
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS



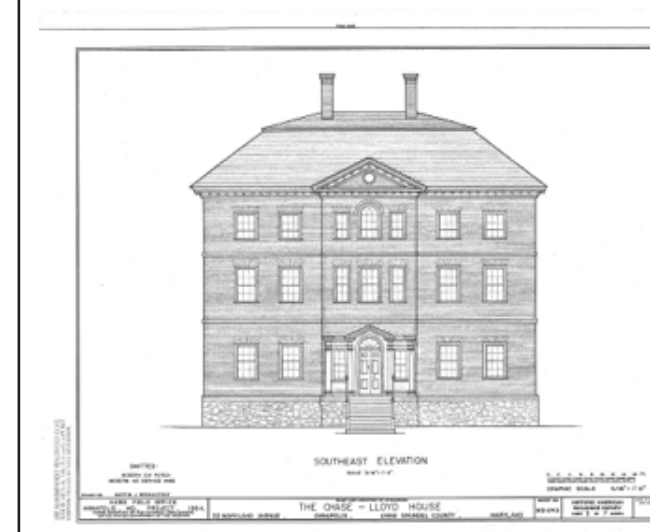
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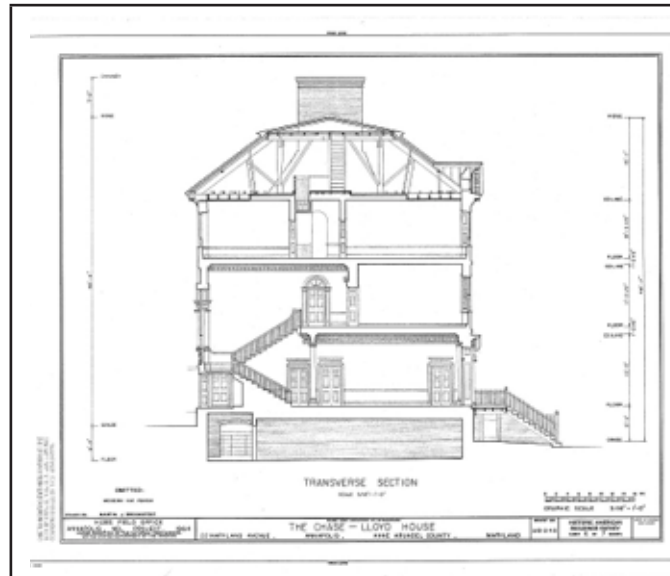


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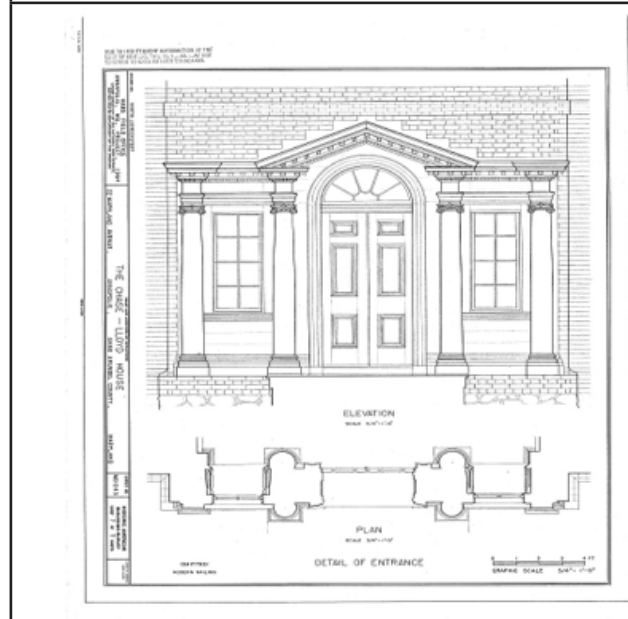


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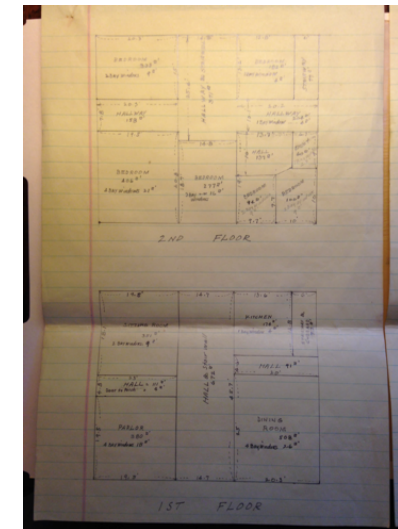
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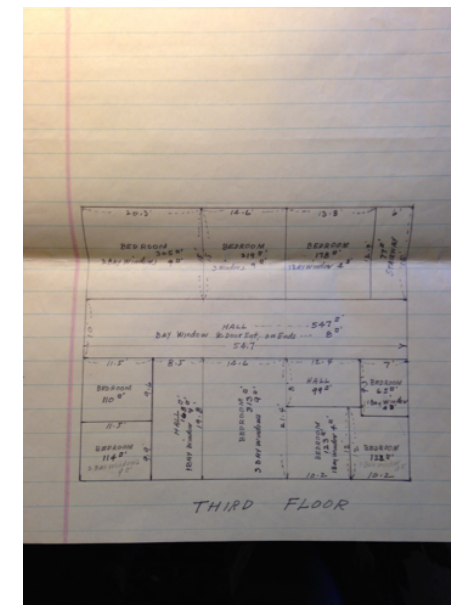
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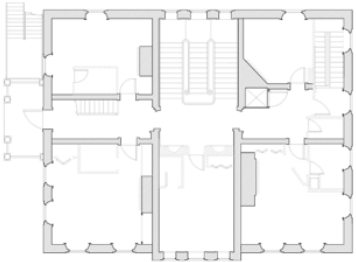

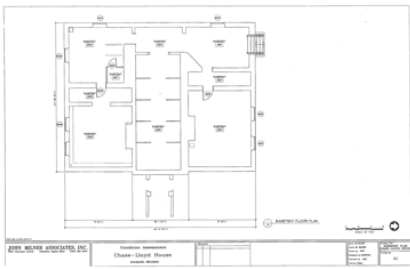


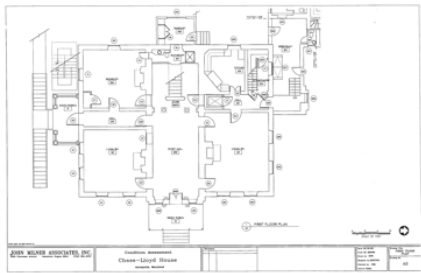
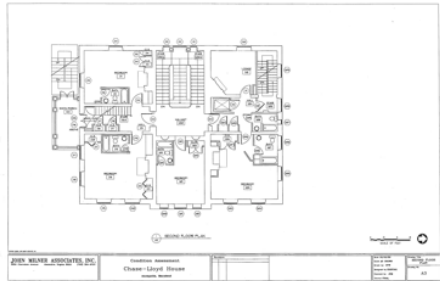
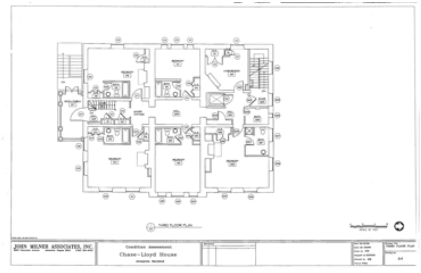
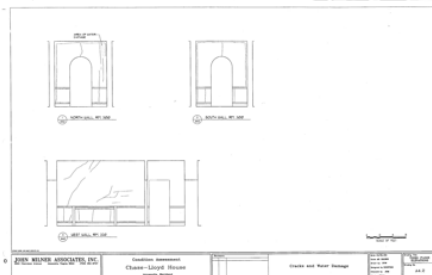
Unknown. Chase Lloyd House, First and Second Floor Plan. c. 1930. Image by Tom Gross. From Chase-Lloyd House Archives.



Unknown. Chase Lloyd House, Third Floor Plan. c. 1930. Image by Tom Gross. From Chase-Lloyd House Archives.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

	Gierke, Amanda. Chase Home First Floor. 2012. From Chase Home Archives.
	Gierke, Amanda. Chase Home Second Floor. 2012. From Chase Home Archives.
	Gierke, Amanda. Chase Home Third Floor. 2012. From Chase Home Archives.
	Gierke, Amanda. Chase Home First Floor. 2012. From Chase Home Archives.

	Milner, John. Chase-Lloyd House Condition Assessment First Floor Plan. December 2000. From Chase Home Archives.
	Milner, John. Chase-Lloyd House Condition Assessment Second Floor Plan. December 2000. From Chase Home Archives.
	Milner, John. Chase-Lloyd House Condition Assessment Third Floor Plan. December 2000. From Chase Home Archives.
	Milner, John. Chase-Lloyd House Condition Assessment, Cracks and Water Damage. December 2000. From Chase Home Archives.

PROPERTY RECORDS

22 Maryland Avenue
Built c.1769
Chain of Title

Anne Arundel Land Record, accessed through MDLANDREC.net unless otherwise noted.

	Description of Transaction
SY 1:19 ¹ August 1724	James Crook to Joshua George; 3,800 lbs of tobacco, ½ lot 90 (now 30-38 Maryland and 232 and 234 Prince George St.) with 99 feet on Northeast Street, adjacent to Lot 107(now Chase-Lloyd House Lot).
LB: 115 ² 1727	Joshua George to Vachel Denton, 80 pounds cur. all Lot 90 (198 ft. on Northeast St.).
LB: 154 ³ 1727	George agrees to finish the frame of house on Lot at his expense (description given of work to be done).
LB:157 ⁴ 1728	Vachel Denton files request in Mayor's Court to have Lot 90 entered in his name (approved). House, 35' by 16' not yet finished
RD 2:83 ⁵ May 1734	Joshua George to Vachel Denton, L.80 cur., title confirmed to all lot 90.
RD 2:86 ⁶ June 1734	Sara Crooke, Luke Raven Jr. and wife Sara L.60 cur. Lot 107 resurveyed in 1718 for Sarah Major now Sarah Raven; sold to Vachel Denton.
RB 2:436-441 ⁷ 1747	Vachel Denton and wife Anne clear title to Lots 90 and 107 (plus Lots 91 and 106 and A.A. Co. land). by transfers to and from Dr. Alexander Hamilton. On their deaths, land goes to Denton Hammond, son of Philip (see Parcel 24, Section 1.)
M.G. 14 ⁸ September 1752	Vachel Dennton dies, Anne is excecutrix
1765 MG 18 July ⁹	Anne Denton dies of smallpox at house of brother John Brice.
IB & JB1:374 ¹⁰ 1769	Denton Hammond to Samuel Chase, L100 ster., Lot 107 Chase begins house on Lot 107.
IB 2:159 1770	Denton Hammond to Matthias Hammond, L150 ster., Lot 90 with house occupied by Richard Beard, tenant of Denton.
Prov. Ct. Deeds DD 5:259 ¹¹ 1771	Samuel Chase to Edward Lloyd, L504.8.2 sterling, and L2491.17.7 cur., Lot 107 with houses, etc.

PROPERTY RECORDS

Prov. Ct. Deeds DD5:351 ¹² 1772 IB 3: 405	Matthias Hammond to Edward Lloyd, (plus #91 and #106 from Lloyd to Hammond) Lot 90 with house occupied by Richard Beard.
Bierne, 186. 1774	"Party Wall" between Section I and II finished with 94,100 bricks at cost of L380 split between Lloyd and Ogle families.
Bierne, 192 1796	Edward Lloyd IV dies, Edward Lloyd V is heir to property, but wife Elizabeth is adm.
Fed. Dir. Tax Folio 11 ¹³ 1798	Elizabeth Lloyd charged with 3 story brick house 62 x 44, brick stable 30 x 10 with 2 wings each 36 x 20 Assessed at \$2500.
Gen. Ct. of W.S. Deeds EH5:399 ¹⁴ 1826 W.L.G. 12:278 May 11, 1826	Edward Lloyd (V) to Henry Hall Harwood, \$6,500 cur. Lots 90 and 107 with houses, etc.
JHN 2:623 November 5, 1847	William Ghiselin and Mary Ghiselin to Hester Ann Chase; "...in consideration of twenty five hundred dollars...opposite the property of Ms. Frances S. Lockerman, of which the late Henry H. Harwood died seized, and which was conveyed to him by the late Edward Lloyd, by deed bearing date on the eleventh day of May in the year eighteen hundred and twenty six, and recorded in Liber W.L.G. No 12 Folio 278...

30 Maryland Avenue
built c. 1887
Chain of Title

Anne Arundel Land Record, accessed through MDLANDREC.net	Description of Transaction
22512:173 August 11, 2010	James Dunn to John P. Coale and Greta C. Van Susteren
15523:552 October 27, 2004	James Dunn to James Dunn
14579:800 March 29, 2004	Joseph M. Scarborough to James Dunn; 30 Maryland Avenue

PROPERTY RECORDS

11383:42 April 1, 2002	Robert J. Knight and Janet H. Knight to Joseph M. Scarborough
6684:662 June 20, 1994	<p>Sharyn Steffey, Debtor in Possession and John W. Steffey, Sr., Grantors to Robert J. Knight and Janet H. Knight, Grantees; \$580, 000 for real property described as</p> <p>“Beginning for the same at the north corner line of a lot leased on March 15, 1883 by lease recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County in SH 21, 297 to John H. Thomas fronting 2 feet on Maryland Avenue, being an extension of the lot heretofore leased to the said Thomas and upon which his dwelling house is erected and running thence in a northerly direction along and with the line of Maryland Avenue 40 feet, and then running at a right angle in a northwesterly direction about 180 feet to the wall separating this property from that of Mrs. John T. Mason: thence along with and down the center of said wall southwesterly 40 feet, more or less, and thence at right angles with the last mentioned line southeasterly to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Beginning for the same at the north corner of a lot heretofore leased to John H. Thomas on Maryland Avenue by Matilda Chase, et al, dated September 25, 1878, and recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County in Liber SH 12:200 and upon which the dwelling of said John H. Thomas has been erected and running thence in a northerly direction along and with the line of said Avenue two feet; thence at right angles northwesterly about 180 feet to the brickwall dividing said property from the property formerly owned by Mrs. John Thompson Mason; thence along and with and down the center of said wall two feet to a point that would intersect the line of the first lot leased to John H. Thomas extended and thence southeasterly at right angles and with the line of said lot to the place of beginning.”</p>
3751:63 June 13, 1984	John W. Steffey, Sr. and Sharyn Fuller to John W. Steffey and Sharyn Steffey;
3642:567 October 3, 1983	Frederick J. Tower and Barbara Stowe Tower to John W. Steffey, Sr. and Sharyn G. Fuller
2293:50 August 1, 1969	Oscar Brilliant and Gerdaldine H. Brilliant to Frederick J. TOWER and Barbara Stowe Tower;
1918:371 November 1, 1965	Susan K. Conley, widow to Oscar Brilliant and Geraldine H. Brilliant;
GTC 1467:290 August 1, 1956	The Chase Home to Lee R. Conley and Susan K. Conley; “... Beginning for the same at a cross cut in the top a a brick wall on the northwest side of Maryland Avenue; said cross intended to be at the end of the first line of the lease from Matilda Chase et al to John H. Thomas... (SH 21:297)...said point now being the easternmost corner of the conveyance from Chase Home to Lee. R. Conley and Susan K Conley, ... (GTC 1049:559)...to a P.K. nail set in the center of a seven foot high brick wall that runs from prince George Street to King George Street... That said first party grants and conveys to second parties easement for the present projection and over hanging of the house and its eaves over said property line of the parties hereto as long as said encroachments and overhanging exist...

PROPERTY RECORDS

GTC 1049:559 August 1, 1956	The Chase Home to Lee R. Conley and Susan K. Conley; “subject to following restrictive covenants: 1. The sale or dispensation of beer, wine, liquors, or any intoxicating beverages is hereby prohibited and said premises shall not be used for a cafe, saloon or restaurant; 2. That no noxious or offensive trade or activity shall be carried on on said premises...”
Will	Margaret Cameron Walton to The Chase Home
WNW 86:190 January 26, 1924	Duncan Cameron Walton, bachelor to Margaret Cameron Walton and Anne Lane Walton, sometimes known as Nancy Lane Rigg;
GW 17:36 March 17, 1900	James Munroe to Thomas C Walton;
GW 6:258 ? June 15, 1887	Joseph S.M. Basil to James Munroe

32 Maryland Avenue
Built c. 1880
Chain of Title

Anne Arundel Land Record, accessed through MDLANDREC.net	Description of Transaction
27880:219 December 15, 2014	Halbig, Michael C. to Halbig Michael C. Trustee and Thorman Jan C. Trustee
7812:60 March 11, 1999	Halbig, Michael C. to Halbig Michael C.
7812:60 March 10, 1997	Michael C. Halbig to Michael C. Halbig; “Beginning for the same at a fence post on the northwest side of Maryland Avenue said post being located at the same beginning point as described in a Lease from Samuel Ridout and Hester Ann Ridout to John H. Thomas by Deed dated March 11, 1885, and recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County in Liber SH 25:247; said point also being located the following two courses and distances from the intersection formed by the southwest curb line of King George Street and the northwest curb line of Maryland Avenue South 50 degrees 52’ West 292.54 feet”
3220:853 June 39, 1979	Bonner M. Field to Michael C. Halbig and Jan C. Thorman.

PROPERTY RECORDS

2674:742 May 13, 1974	Margaret G. Thomas to Bonner M. Field
GTC 1060:360 September 7, 1956	Kenneth W. Kingsbury and Florence K. Kingsbury to Margaret G. Thomas;
JHH 690:407 June 20, 1952	Irving P. Hall to Kenneth W. Kingsbury and Florence K. Kingsbury;
JHH 660:260 December 19, 1951	Philip H. Ross and Helen J. Ross to Irving P. Hall;
JHH 553:132 December 21, 1949	Marion Lee Appler to Phillip H Ross and Helen J. Ross; "Being known as No. 32 Maryland Avenue"
WNW 94:141 July 1, 1924	Trustees of the College Avenue Baptist Church to Marion L. Appler and Minnie K. Appler; "... John H. Thomas ... now deceased, did by will admitted to probate in the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, Maryland give devise and bequeath to Elizabeth C. Appler all of his property... John H. Thomas
SH 25:247 March 11, 1885	Samuel Ridout and Hester Ann Ridout to John H. Thomas; "...This Lease, made this Eleventh day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty five between Samuel Ridout and Hester Ann Ridout his wife of Anne Arundel county, Maryland of the first part and John H. Thomas of Annapolis of the second part, witnesseth, that the said Samuel Ridout and Hester Ann Ridout his wife (as the sole heir ___ Matilda and Fannie C. _ Chase now deceased) in consideration of the rent here after expressed to be paid, do lease unto the said John H. Thomas his executors, administrators and assigns, all that piece or parcel of ground and premises, situate, lying and being in the city of Annapolis aforesaid, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning for the same at a point on the Northwest line of Northeast Street or Maryland Avenue one hundred and two feet from where it is intersected by the northeast line of Prince George Street, and running thence and with the line of said NorthEast Street or Maryland Avenue Northwestwardly forty feet (40), thence parallel with the line of Prince George Street one hundred and fourteen feet, northwestwardly, thence parallell with the line of North east Street or Maryland Avenue, southwestwardly forty feet(40) thence at a right angles and parallel with the line of Prince George Street one hundred and fourteen feet (114) southeastwardly to the point of beginning. It being the same parcel or lot of ground particularly described in a Lease of ___ same from the said Matilda and Fannie C.E. Chase to the said Thomas dated 25 day of September 1878 and recorded among the Land Records of said county in Liber SH No. 12 folio 200 (and of which it said Lease this is the renewal or release) and is a part of the ground conveyed to Hester Ann Chase by _____ and wife and ____ and wife ..."
SH 12:200 September 25, 1878	Matilda and Fannie Chase leased to John H. Thomas

PROPERTY RECORDS

34 Maryland Avenue
built c. 1900
Chain of Title

Anne Arundel Land Record, accessed through MDLANDREC.net

	Description of Transaction
10941:361 November 19, 2001	Victor Deleon to Marina L. Martin and James Therry;
9036:426 February 24, 1999	Helen K. Clarke to Victor A Deleon;
6770:141 September 2, 1994	Rose Konstant to Helen K. Clarke; "All that lot or parcel of ground situated on the Northwest side of Maryland Avenue, in the City of Annapolis, Maryland, said lot having a frontage on said Maryland Avenue of thirty (30) feet more or less; with an even depth therefrom on one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, more or less, and being improved by a two and a half story frame dwelling house now designated as Street No. 34 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland."
3346:341 September 24, 1980	Nicholas J. Fotos to Rose Konstant, widow: "Beginning for the same at the distance of 311 feet in a southeasterly direction from the corner or right angle formed by the intersection of the line of King George Street on its Northeast side with the line of Northeast Street, now Maryland Avenue, in its southeasterly side and at the distance of 50 feet from the beginning point of the lot of ground conveyed to a certain Dennis Griffin by Sallie H.M. Chase by deed dated April 3, 1890, and recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County in Liber S.H. #36, folio #584 and running from said point of beginning and binding on the line of King George Street in a Southeasterly direction for the distance of 25 feet, thence leaving the line of said street and running by a line drawn North 46 degrees, East to the back line of the aforesaid conveyance from Chase to Griffin, thence Northwest with said back line to intersect a line drawn North 46 degrees East from the beginning point of the lot hereby conveyed South 46 degrees West to the place of beginning."
J.H.H. 219:276 June 29, 1940	Frank Palmieri widower to James G. Konstant and Rose Konstant; known as #202 King George Street
F.S.R. 106:270 November 23, 1932	Charles M. Carlson and Addie F. Carlson to Christina Palmieri
October 20, 1932	Nicholas H. Green to Charles M. Carlson
Will O.B.D. 1: 79	Daniel O'Lone devised to Mary O'Lone
G.W. 38: 485 November 16, 1904	Nicholas H. Green to Daniel O'Lone

PROPERTY RECORDS

SH 36:584 April 3, 1890	Sallie H. M. Chase to Dennis Griffin; "... for and inconsideration of the sum of three thousand dollars... all the lot of ground lying and being on the northeast side of King George Street in the city-of Annapolis which was devised to her the said Sallie H. M. Chase by the will of Hester Ann Ridout in and by the seventh clause of said will as will be seen by reference to and will avow enrolled among the Testament – Records in the Office of the Register of Wills for said Ann Arundel County duly executed to pass real estate and (admitted probate by the orphans Court for Ann Arundel County on the eighteenth day of December eighteen hundred and eighty eight) which said Lot of Ground by a plat and surveyed made by John Duvall on that twenty seventh day of March eighteen hundred and ninety is located and described as (designated on the plat of the city – of Annapolis as Lots C. and D. and contained within the following description. Beginning for the same at the distance of two hundred and sixty one feet in a southeasterly direction from the corner or angle formed by the intersection of the line of King George Street on its northeast side with the line of North East Street (now Maryland Avenue) on the southeast side and running from the said point of beginning and bounding on the northeasterly line of King George Street in a southeasterly direction for the distance of two hundred and sixty one feet six _____ with the southeast corner of said street and running by a line drawn north forty six degrees east one hundred and fifty nine feet six _____ to a post _____ the north east corner of said Lots _____ running with and bounding on the _____ or north west line of the said Lots by a line drawn north forty six degrees thirty minutes west two hundred and sixty _____ feet to a Post, being the northwest corner of said Lots thence running south westerly and bounding on the west line of said lots for the distance of one hundred and fifty five feet to the beginning point together with all the buildings and improvements thereon..."
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36 Maryland Avenue
built c.1879
Chain of Title

Anne Arundel Land Record, accessed through MDLANDREC.net	Description of Transaction
16032:453 March 10, 2005	Cheryl L. Wilder to Historic Annapolis Homes LLC
6273:715 October 4, 1993	Patrick J. Kelly to Cheryl L. Wilder
4988:596 December 8, 1989	George Theriault to Patrick J. Kelly; "...Being known and designated as all that lot of ground situate in Anne Arundel County, City of Annapolis. Beginning on the northwest side of Maryland Avenue 50 feet from the northeast side at Prince George Street; thence with Maryland Avenue, Northeast 30 feet; thence northwest 114 feet thence southwest 30 feet; thence southeast 114 feet to the place of beginning. The improvements thereon being known as 36 Maryland Avenue..."
4299:253 December 29, 1986	George Theriault and Florence Theriault to Patrick J. Kelly and Cheryl W. Kelly; "... 36 Maryland Avenue..."

PROPERTY RECORDS

3401:207 April 22, 1981	Emil F. Mostek and Cora M. Mostek to George Theriault and Florence Theriault;
MSH 2449:662 November 10, 1971	Property Development Corporation to Emil F. Mostek and Cora M. Mostek;
MSH 2342:558 May 8, 1970	Oscar Brilliant and Geraldine R. Brilliant to Property Developemnt Corporation
LNP 1730:109 January 1, 1964	Hajomax, Inc. to Oscar Brillian and Geraldine R. Brilliant; "...36 Mayland Avenue...248 Prince George St..."
G.T.C. 1361:380 December 29, 1959	Oscar Brilliant and Geraldine H. Brilliant to Hajomax; "... 36 Maryland Avenue.. 248 Prince George St.
J.H.H. 793:13 October 29, 1953	Meyer L. Frieman and Dorothy Frieman to Oscar Brilliant and Geraldine Brilliant.
JHH 553:311 January 1950	Louise B. Valliant widow to Meyer L. Frieman and Dorothy Frieman, remainder to Hubert Frieman and Anne Frieman;
JHH 491:427 September 23, 1948	Clayton Bordley, Inc to Harriet McNeal Antes and Louis B. Valliant;
JHH 463:18 March 18, 1948	Tench F. Tilghman and Margaret B. Tilgeman to Harriet McNeal Antes;
Will WHH 1: 51	Mollie Webster Milligan to Florence M. Tilhman(having departed this life, intestate, on or about the 6th day of August, 1947, leaving surviving her Tench F. Tilghman.
Will OBD 4: 577	Sarah A. Milligan to Mollie Webster Milligan
SH 14:193 May 3, 1879	Matilda Chase and Fannie C. J. Chase to Sarah A. Milligan; "... in consideration of nine hundred dollars paid by the said Sarah A. Milligan...
JHN 1:623 and 626	William Ghiselin and Wife and Elizabeth Harwood and Edward G. Tilton to Hester Ann Chase

PROPERTY RECORDS

**38 Maryland Avenue
built c. 1874 rebuilt c. 1918
Chain of Title**

Anne Arundel Land Record, accessed through MDLANDREC.net

Description of Transaction

14492:677 March 8, 2004	Janet Richardson-Pearson to Historic Annapolis Homes LLC
14156:261 December 5, 2003	Joan C. Datesman to Janet Richardson-Pearson
9219:609 June 3, 1999	Barbara Gehring to Historic Annapolis and Janet Richardson-Pearson; "Beginning for the same at a point on the Northwest Line of Maryland Avenue and running thence and with the line of Maryland Avenue, Northeastwardly 50 feet; thence parallel with Prince George Street, Northwestwardly 114 feet; thence parallel with the line of Maryland Avenue. Southwestwardly 50 feet; thence with the line of Prince George Street, Southeastwardly 114 feet to the place of beginning. The improvements thereon being known as Number 38 Maryland Avenue."
4530:89 January 8, 1988	James W. Tyson and Alice M. Tyson to Historic Annapolis
2794:313 September 30, 1975	Stephen D. Sander and Renee Sander and Historic Annapolis to James W. Tyson and Alice M. Tyson; "...proper use and benefit of the said Barbara Gehring and Roni Ray as tenants..."
2383:325 January 8, 1971	Stephen D. Sander and Renee Sander (first part), Arthur Korsunsky and Anne Marie Korsunsky (second part) and Historic Annapolis (third part) *photos
M.S.H. 2382:595 January 8, 1971	Arthur Korsunsky and Anne Marie Korsunsky to Stephen D. Sander and Renee Sander
EGO 1582:86 July 26, 1962	Carrie B. Albright Conrad D. Albright to Arthur Korsunsky and Anne Marie Korsunsky; "... Beginning for the same at a point on the northwest line of Maryland Avenue and running thence and with the line of Maryland Avenue, northeastwardly 50 ft.: thence parallel with Prince George Street, northwestwardly 114 ft.; thence parallel with the line of Maryland Avenue, southeastwardly 114 ft. to the place of beginning. Improvements thereon known as No. 38 Maryland Avenue."
J.H.H. 360:204 August 20, 1945	Lease: Bethesda Development Corp (first part). Antoinette Keane Nee (second part) Carrie B. Albright (third part); * 99 year ground lease
J.H.H. 331: 11 April 27, 1945	Dermot A. Nee to Bethesda Development Corporation
J.H.H. 331, 7 April 27, 1945	David S. Jenkins, Substituted Trustee in the Trust Estate of Robert L. Werntz to Dermot A. Nee;

PROPERTY RECORDS

W.N.W. 53:46 July 25, 1922	James A. Walton and Gertrude M. Walton to Robert L. Werntz;
GW 149:213 August 15, 1918	Francis T. Marchand, Bachelor to James A Walton; "... all that lot of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City of Annapolis, Maryland, at the north corner of Prince George Street and Maryland Avenue...Being the identical property which was devised unto the said Francis T. Marchand by Virginia Thornton by her last Will and Testament, duly admitted to probate by the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County and recorded in Will Book R. B. No. 1 folio 141...the interest of the said Alice P. Thornton in said property having been devised by her and to the said Virginia Thornton by the former's Last Will and Testament duly admitted to probate by the Orphan's Court for Anne Arundel County and recorded in Will Book W. P. P. No. 1 folio 313..."
S.H. 25:392 March 17, 1885	Edwin W. Parker and Elizabeth Parker (first part) Dr. Samuel Ridout and Hester Ann Ridout (second part) to Virginia Thornton and Alice P. Thornton (third part); Deed and Assignment of Lease "...that in consideration of the sum of four thousand six hundred and seventy two dollars paid by the said parties of the third part to the said parties of the first part and in consideration of the sum of one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars paid by the said parties of the third part to the said parties of the second part...being a part or portion of the ground conveyed to Hester A Chase by a deed from William Ghisilin and wife on the 5 day of November 1847 recorded in Liber J.H.N. no 2 folio 623...particularly described in a lease for ninety nine years from the said Hester Ann Chase to the said Edwin W. Parker..."
SH 8:502 October 8, 1874	Hester Ann Chase leased to Edwin W. Parker;

PROPERTY RECORDS

232 Prince George St.
c.1870
Chain of Title

Anne Arundel Land Record, accessed through MDLANDREC.net	Description of Transaction
14697:146 April 22, 2004	Michael Lane to Benjamin I Mednick and Stacey A Mednick
8816:796 November 19, 1998	Dennis Coughlin to Michael Lane
7333:306 February 26, 1996	William F. Grovermann to Dennis Coughlin
3609:247 July 8, 1983	Michelle Linhart to William F. Grovermann and Norma M. Grovermann; "Beginning for the same point on the Northeast side of Prince George Street, 124 feet from its point of intersection with the curbline of the Northwest side of Maryland Avenue and at the Southwest corner of the ____ ____ leased by Hester A. Chase to Edwin W. Parker and running these in a North-easterly direction parallel with the said Maryland Avenue and partly with the third line of Parkers lot, 145 feet, thence in a Westerly direction, parallel with Prince George Street, 32 feet 6 inches: thence at right angles and parallel with the first line hereof 145 feet in a Southeasterly direction to the line of Prince George Street; thence with the line of said street in a Southeasterly direction to the point of beginning. The improvements thereon being known as 232 Prince George Street."
3307:884 April 22, 1980	Doris R. Crews to Michelle Linhart;
M.S.H. 2276: 253 June 16, 1969	Alexander R. Slimmon and Mary M. Slimmon to Maurice V. Crews and Doris R. Crews.
L.N.P. 1605:301 October 19, 1962	Jesse Lee Wilkins to Alexander R. Slimmon
629:568 June 27, 1951	Ethel F. King widow to Jess Lee Wilkins and Cornelia Wellham Wilkins;
J.H.H. 329:23 March 23, 1945	Elizabeth D. Feldmeyer to Ethel F. King
F.A.M. 140:419 August 1, 1935	J. Oliver Clark to Elizabeth D. Feldmeyer, Ethel F. King and Wells P. King

PROPERTY RECORDS

S.H. 37:132
May 21, 1890

Frank H. Stockett and Zachariah D. Ridout to J. Oliver Clark; “This Deed made this twenty first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and ninety by Frank H. Stockett and Zachariah D. Ridout Executors and Trustees under the will of Hester Ann Ridout deceased, and as trustee under the order of the circuit court for Anne Arundel County in Equity, presed in the third day of April eighteen hundred and ninety, in a cause in said court depending wherein Richard M. Chase and others, were complaintants, and Frank H. Stockett and others, were defendants, known as no 1302 Equity, of the first part and Charles G. Feldmeyer of the second part, all of the City of Annapolis, Maryland, Witnesseth: where as on the twenty fourth day of January in the year eighteen hundred and seventy nine by a lease duly recorded among the land records of Ann Arundel County in Liber S.H. No 14 folio 435, Fannie ___. Chase, Matilda Chase and Thomas F.B. Parker and wife conveyed to Emily E. Levely the property here in after mentioned and described subject to a grand rent of fifty eight dollars and fifty cents, payable annually in two equal installments of twenty nine dollars and twenty five cents each, in which said lease was contained a covenant for the redemption of said grand rent and the conveyance of the fee simple title in said property to the said lessee or her assigns upon the payment of the sum of nine hundred and seventy five dollars and whereas by _____ conveyances a certain Charles G. Feldmeyer has become possessed ___ the aforesaid lease hold interest of said Emily E Levely in the aforesaid property and whereas upon the death intestate of said Fanny ___. Chase and Matilda Chase the reversion in the fee of said property became vested in the said Hester Ann Ridout as their only heir at law, and upon the death of said Hester Ann Ridout, the said version has become rested in the said Frank H. Stockett and Zachariah, D. Ridout as executors and trustees of said Hester Ann Ridout as aforesaid, and whereas by the said order of the circuit court for Anne Arundel County, in Equity, passed in the third day of April Eighteen hundred and ninety, the said executors and trustees were authorized and directed to convey to the said Charles G Feldmeyer in fee the property herein after described upon the payment by the said Feldmeyer of the sum of nine hundred and seventy five dollars, and whereas the said Feldmeyer has this day paid to the said executors and trustees for the redemption of said ground rent the sum of nine hundred and seventy five dollars: Now therefore in consideration of the premises and of the sum of five dollars, the said Frank H. Stockett and Zachariah __. Ridout as executors and trustees as aforesaid do bargain and sell, grant and convey unto the said Charles G. Feldmeyer in fee simple all that lot of ground. situate on Prince George Street in the City of Annapolis, which is described as follows; Beginning for the same at a point on the north east side of said Prince George Street distant one hundred and fourteen feet from its point of intersection with the northwest line of Maryland Avenue and at the southwest corner of the lot heretofore leased by the said Hester A Chase to Edwin W. Parker,. and running thence northeast parallel with said Maryland Avenue and partly with the third line of Parkers lot one hundred and fourty five feet thence in a westwardly direction parallel with Prince George street thirty two feet six inches; thence at a right angle and parallel with the first line hereof one hundred and forty five feet in a southeasterly direction to the point of beginning together with all the rights, roads, ways, water priviliges and _____ therto belonging or in any wise appertaining witness the hand and seals of ... ”

PROPERTY RECORDS

SH 14:435
January 4, 1879

Matilda Chase and Fannie __. __. Chase (first part) F.B. Parker and Julie __. Parker (second part) and Emily E Levely (third part); "... Whereas a certain Hester Ann Chase, by Lease dated the twenty eighth day of January, Eighteen hundred and seventy five and recorded in Liber S.H. No. 9 Fol. 135 one of the Land Records. of Anne Arundel County leased a certain lot of ground in the city of Annapolis fronting on Prince George's Street __ (and of which. the property herein after mentioned and described, in a part) to Thomas __. B. Parker, for and during the term of ninety nine years __ with the privileges to the said Parker upon _____ with the conditions of the said Lease of purchasing the said lot in fee at any time within the period of seven years from the first day of February 1878: and whereas the said Hester A. Chase since deceased by her last will and Testament dated the seventeenth day of March 1873, and recorded in the Register of Wills Office in Liber R.L.D. Folio 339 one of the Testamentary Records of the said County devised the said property. And whereas the said Parker and wife are willing to assign, transfer and sell over to the said Emily E. Levely, all of their right title and interest in and to a portion of the property included in the said Lease and which said portion is hereinafter particularly mentioned and described. And whereas the said parties of the first part have agreed to recognize, accept, and give force and effect to the said assignment and transfer __ and also to the __ land the time within which the property hereby leased may be purchased by the said Emily E. Levely, to ten years from the first day of January Eighteen hundred and seventy nine now therefore this Lease witnesseth that the said Matilda Chase and Fannie C. J. Chase of the first part, and Thomas F.B. Parker and Julia H. Parker, his wife of the second part in consideration of the rent hereinafter expressed to be paid do hereby lease unto the said Emily E. Levely her executors and assigns, all of that lot lying on Prince George's Street in Annapolis, which is included within the following description ___, Beginning for the same at a point on the northeast side of Prince George Street, distant one hundred and fourteen feet from its point of intersection with the northwest line of Maryland Avenue, and at the Southwest corner of the lot heretofore leased by the said Hester A. Chase to a certain Edwin W. Parker, and running thence north eastwardly and parallel with Maryland Avenue, and partly with the third line of said Parkers lot, one hundred and forty five feet: thence in a westerly direction and parallel with the line of said P. George's Street thirty two feet and a half thence at right angles + parallel with the first mentioned line, one hundred and forty five feet in a southwesterly direction to the line of Prince George's Street. thence, with the line of said street in a southeasterly direction thirty two feet and a half to the place of beginning, the same being one half of the lot of ground heretofore leased by the said Hester A. Chase to the said Thomas F.B. Parker by Lease dated the 28th day of January 1875, and recorded in Liber S.H. No 9 fol. 135 one of the aforesaid Land Records of Anne Arundel County __. __. together with all improvements thereon made, lanes, alleys, ways, waters, privileges, easements, _____ and advantages to the said ground belonging, or in any wisw appertaining to be held by the said Emily E. Levely her executors, administrators and assigns, for the term of ninety nine years beginning on the day of the dat of these presents, she the said Emily E. Levely her executors administrators or assigns yielding and paying unto the said Matilda and Fannie C.J. Chase their heirs or assigns, the rent or yearly sum of fifty eight dollars and fifty cents and that in even and equal half-yearly installments, accounting from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine over and above all deductions for taxes and _____ of every kind levied or _____ or to be leveed or _____, on said devised premises, or the rent _____ therefrom. Provided that if the said rent shall be in arrear in whole or in part, at any time, then it shall be lawful for the said Matilda Chase and Fannie C.J. Chase their heirs or assigns , to make _____ therefor, And provided also, that if said rent shall be in arear, in whole or in part, for sixty days then it shall be lawful for said parties of the first part, their heirs or assigns, to re enter upon the hereby devised premises, and hold the same, until all arrearages of rent therein, and all expenses incurred by reason of such unpayment shall be fully paid. And provided further, that of said rent shall be in arrears for one year, then the said parties of the first part, their heirs or assigns may re-enter upon the premises hereby described..."

PROPERTY RECORDS

SH 9:135 January 28, 1875	Hester A. Chase to Thomas F.B. Parker; leased "...beginning for the said lot-of ground hereby leased at a point on the North East line of Prince George's Street distant one hundred and fourteen feet from its point of intersection with the North West line of Maryland Avenue or North East Street and at the ____ West corner of the lot ____ leased by the same Hester A Chase to Edwin W. Parker and thence running North Eastwardly parallel with Maryland Avenue and partly with the third line of Edwin W. Parkers Lot aforesaid one hundred and forty five feet, thence north westwardly and parallel with the line of Prince George's Street about fifty-five feet – to the middle of the brick partition garden wall between the property of the said Hester A Chase and the adjoining property of the Northwest thereof, thence with the middle line of said partition wall one hundred and forty five feet South westwardly to the line of Prince George's Street, these with the lien of Prince Georges Street about fifty five feet southeastwardly to the point of beginning, the same being a part or portion of those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Hester A Chase by a deed from William Ghiselin and Mary his wife and Elizabeth Harwood, and by a deed from Edward G Tilton and Josephine his wife dated November fifty Eighteen hundred and forty seven and August third Eighteen hundred and forty seven _____ and recorded in Liber J.W. N. No 2 folio 623 and folio 626 respectively among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County Maryland ..."
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**234 Prince George St.
Built c. 1900
Chain of Title**

Anne Arundel Land Record, accessed through MDLANDREC.net	Description of Transaction
23925:381 October 24, 2011	Maner M. Lucas to Michael T Eckhart and Susan W. Eckhart
7325:356 February 21, 1996	Robert E. Burke to Maner M. Lucas
4961:51 October 31, 1989	Mildred C. France to Robert E. Burke
577:35 June 24, 1950	Francis E. Wilson and Josephine O. M. Wilson to Mildred C. France: "Beginning for the same at a point on the Northeast side of Prince George Street distant 146 ½ feet from its point of intersection with the Northwest line of Maryland Avenue and running thence North-eastwardly and parallel with Maryland Avenue 145 feet; thence in a Northwesterly direction and parallel with the line of Prince George Street 32 ½ feet to the middle of a brick partition wall between the lot hereby conveyed and adjoining property on the Northwest thereof: thence with the middleline of said partition wall 145 feet in a southwesterly direction to the line of Prince George Street: thence with the line of said street in a sSoutheasterly direction 32 ½ feet to the point of beginning. Improvements thereon being known as 234 and 234 ½ Prince George Street.:
J.H.H 380:234 August 12, 1946	Mark St. Clair Ellis and Wife to Francis E. Wilson;

PROPERTY RECORDS

J.H.H. 352:100 February 18, 1946	H. Buckner Smith and Edith A. Smith to Mark St. Clair Ellis and Rose Ellis;
J.H.H. 318:153 October 18th 1944	Elizabeth D. Feldmeyer and Ethel F. King to H. Buckner Smith and wife: "Being the same property which was conveyed to Charles G. Feldmeyer by Nicholas H. Green, Attorney, by deed dated October 8, 1926, and recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County in Liber W.M.B. No. 37, folio 177; and which property upon the death, intestate, of the said Charles G. Feldmeyer, lat of Anne Arundel County, on February 10, 1934, became vested in the saidElizabeth D. Fedmeyer, his widow, and Ethel F. King, his daughter, and only heir-at-law..."
W.M.B. 37:177 October 8, 1926	Nicholas H. Green to Charles G. Feldmeyer;
W.M.B. 3:355 November 20, 1925	Rose W Parkinson and John Parkinson to Nichlas H. Green;
W.M.B. 17:454 November 20, 1925	Clara T. Riley to Rose W. Parkinson;
S.H. 37:397 August 4, 1890	Frank H. Stockett and Zachariah D. Ridout to Elihu S. Riley;
S.H. 14:491 1879	Matilda Chase, Fannie C.J. Chase, Thomas F. B. Parker and Julia E. Parker leased to Elihu Riley
S.H. 9:135 January 28, 1875	Hester Ann Chase leased to Thomas F. B. Parker

1 Accessed through Lot Histories, Maryland State Archives.
2 Accessed through Lot Histories, Maryland State Archives.
3 Accessed through Lot Histories, Maryland State Archives.
4 Accessed through Lot Histories, Maryland State Archives.
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11 Accessed through Lot Histories, Maryland State Archives.
12 Accessed through Lot Histories, Maryland State Archives.
13 Accessed through Lot Histories, Maryland State Archives.
14 Accessed through Lot Histories, Maryland State Archives.

CENSUS RECORDS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Birth M/Y</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Father POB</u>	<u>Mother POB</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Birth M/Y</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Father POB</u>	<u>Mother POB</u>
1900	Jenkins	Ellen	10/1851	48	?		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland	1940	Carr	Rosa		84	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Sherman	Margaret B.	9/1859	40	Married	2	Wisconsin	New York	New York		Gwynn	Lulu		76	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Dalcour	Kate K.		67	Married		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland										
	Murch	Lavinia	8/1831	68	Single		Newfoundland	England	England		Barton	Susie		76	Single		Maryland		
	Anderson	Mary	7/1878	21	Single		Virginia	Georgia	Virginia		Ditty	Celia		76	Single		Maryland		
	Spurnis (?)	Abbie	1/1837	63	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland		Kent	Minnie		76	Single		Maryland		
	Norman	Anna J.	12/1822	77	Single		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland		Johnson	Sarah A.		87	Single		North Carolina		
	Lockwood	Reba	9/1854	45	Single		New York	Delaware	Delaware		Langley	Lelia		76	Single		Maryland		
1910	Sherman	Edward B.	4/1883	16	Single		Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Wisconsin		Scribner	Mary		78	Single		Maryland		
											Taylor	Elizabeth M.		65	Single		Maryland		
	Jenkins	Ellen		57	Single		Maryland	Virginia	Maryland		Heiner	Mary Ida		67	Unmarried		Maryland	Maryland	Pennsylvania
	Stales	Laura		60	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland		Michie	Kate M.	3/1835	65	Widowed	1	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	Noyes	Clara		66	Single		DC	DC	DC		Harryman	Rebecca		84	Widowed	0	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Murch	Laura		76	Single		French Canada	French Canada	French Canada		Dalcour	Kate		45	Widowed	0	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Armistead	Elizabet		48	Single		Virginia	Maryland	Maryland		Gilmore	Margaret		67	Widowed	0	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont
	Williams	Rebecca		49	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland		Mindell	Louisa		72	Widowed	0	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
1920	Stabler	Alice		58	Single		Virginia	Maryland	Maryland		Anderson	Jamie (?)		52	Widowed		DC	DC	DC
											Crisp	Mary E.		74	Widowed		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Jenkins	Ellen		67	Single		Maryland	Virginia	Maryland		Bostwick	Laura J.		73	Widowed		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Sollers	Frances		72	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland		Throckmorton	Fanny M.		60	Widowed		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Armistead	Elizabeth A.		70	Single		Virginia	Virginia	Virginia		Brainard	Mary M.		70	Widowed		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Powell	Rebecca C.		88	Single		Virginia	Virginia	Virginia		Lyles	D.C.		75	Widowed		DC	DC	DC
	Hodges	Manelia		81	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland		Erickson	Sophie		86	Widowed		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Warner	Alice G.		75	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland		Dalcour	Kate		76	Widowed		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
1930	Carr	Miss Rosalie		74	Single		Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky		Comegys	Rose		68	Widowed		Maryland		
											Dioral (?)	Mrs. Samuel		65	Widowed		Maryland		
	Jenkins	Ellen T.		79	Single		Maryland	Virginia	Maryland		Curtis	Margaret		72	Widowed		Maryland		
	Johnson	Sarah		70	Single		N. Carolina	N. Carolina	N. Carolina		Faust	Julia		55	Widowed		Maryland		
	Taylor	Lou		78	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland		LaSanne	Maude		65	Widowed		Maryland		
	Ditty	Cely		76	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland		Lyle	Jennie		58	Widowed		Maryland		
	Ditty	Mamie		76	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland		Iglehart	Sarah P.		58	Widowed		Maryland		
	Lynn	Ellen		70	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland										
	Lynn	Mary		77	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland										
	Lynn	Nanny		80	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland										
	Scribner	Mary		72	Single		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland										

CENSUS RECORDS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1870	Chase	Hester	78	White	Maryland	H. Keeping	
	Chase	Matilda	38	White	Maryland	at Home	
	Townley	Catherine	36	White	Maryland	at Home	refers to Frances C.T. Chase
	Queen	Mary	25	Mulatto	Maryland	domestic	
	Larkins	Ann	40	Black	Maryland	domestic	
	Larkins	Jesse	14	Black	Maryland	domestic	
	Larkins	Adelaid	12	Black	Maryland	domestic	
	Larkins	Willie	9	Black	Maryland	at Home	listed as female
	Larkins	Susan	3	Black	Maryland	at Home	
1880	Chase	Matilda	56	White	Maryland	Keeping house	age incorrect
	Larkins	Anne	40	Black	Maryland	Servant	age incorrect here and/or 1870
	Larkins	Jessie	24	Black	Maryland	Servant	
	Larkins	Adelaid	22	Black	Maryland	Servant	
	Larkins	Willie	19	Black	Maryland	Servant	
	Larkins	Susan	13	Black	Maryland	Servant	
	Larkins	Susan	13	Black	Maryland	Servant	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Head of Family</u>	<u>Free White Males (ages)</u>	<u>Free White Females (ages)</u>	<u>Free Black Males</u>	<u>Free Black Females</u>	<u>Male Slaves</u>	<u>Female Slaves</u>
1840	Elizabeth Harwood		1 (60-69)				
1830	Henry H. Harwood	1 (50-60)	2 (15-19); 1 (20-29); 1 (50-59)		1 (55+)	2 (10-23)	1 (<10); 2 (10-23)
1820	No reliable record found						
1810	Eliza. Lloyd	1 (26-44)	1 (<10); 1 (10-15); 1 (16-25); 1 (45+)			Total Slaves: 12	
1800	Elizabeth Lloyd		2 (16-25); 1 (45+)	One other free person listed (w/o race)		Total Slaves: 14	

Source: Ancestry.com

HENRY H. HARWOOD, INVENTORY 1839

<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>
Furniture in Drawing Room	1 sofa	10.00	Furniture in Little Room	2 lamps	5.00
	14 chairs	17.50		1 carpet much worn	15.00
	2 tables marble slabs	20.00		1 carpet much worn	15.00
	2 vases with flowers	4.00		1 large pine table	2.00
	1 carpet much worn	50.00		1 small pine table	1.00
	4 window curtains (much worn) with poles & pins	12.00		1 pair dogs tongs shovel & fender	2.50
	1 pair andirons shovel tongs standards & fender	15.00		6 chairs	1.50
	1 rug	3.00		14 chairs straw bottom	7.00
	2 looking glasses	100.00	Furniture in Passage	3 dining tables	40.00
				1 hat rack	2.00
Furniture in Dining Room	1 sofa	25.00		1 set drawers	6.00
	12 chairs	36.00		1 very old walnut table	1.50
	1 table with marble slab	12.00		2 old pine tables	1.50
	1 breakfast mahogany table & cover	14.00		3 passage lamps	18.00
	1 small mahogany table	2.00		1 thermometer	5.00
	1 side board	15.00	Furniture in Bedroom below stairs	1 bedstead bed mattress bolster 2 pillows & curtains	60.00
	2 knife cases	5.00		1 low bedstead bed mattress bolster and pillow	35.00
	1 book stand	5.00		1 pine press	10.00
	1 clock	20.00		1 mahogany wardrobe	20.00
	2 looking glasses	150.00		1 bureau and dressing glass	15.00
	4 flower vases	4.00		1 washstand basin & pitcher	5.00
	4 window curtains (very much worn) with poles & pins	12.00		7 mahogany chairs	7.00
	1 pair andirons shovel tongs standards & fender	15.00		2 small chairs	0.25

HENRY H. HARWOOD, INVENTORY 1839

<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>
	2 window curtains poles & pins	5.00		4 chairs	1.00
	1 carpet	15.00		1 old carpet	1.00
	andirons shovel tongs & fender	8.00			
	1 candle stand	2.00	Furniture in Back Room	1 bedstead bed bolster pillows & mattress	45.00
				1 low bedstead (pine) bed bolster & mattress	30.00
Furniture in passage opposite the above room	pine press	5.00		pine press	5.00
	small pine table	0.75		dressing table & glass	6.00
				lot of drawers	3.00
Furniture in Front Room upstairs	1 bedstead bed bolster pillows & mattress	50.00		washstand basin & pitcher	2.00
	1 low bedstead (pine) bed bolster pillow & mattress	30.00		small pine table	0.50
	dressing table & glass	12.00		6 chairs	1.50
	mahogany wardrobe	10.00		andirons shovel tongs & fender	6.00
	set of drawers	10.00	Furniture in the Passage opposite the above room		
	washstand basin & pitcher	5.00		pine press	5.00
	crib & mattress	7.00		pine table	0.75
	2 old pine tables	1.50	Store Room	1 demijohn very old madeira wine	
	1 carpet	20.00		India wine	
	8 chairs	2.00		old rye whiskey	
	andirons shovel tongs & fender	7.00		old whiskey	
				brandy	
Furniture in Little Room	1 bedstead mattress bolster & pillow	10.00		spirit	
	1 dressing table & glass	5.00		5 empty demijohns	
	old pine table	0.75		8 large black bottles	
	wash stand	1.50		104 common size bottles	
	andirons shovel and tongs	5.00		12 pickle pots	

HENRY H. HARWOOD, INVENTORY 1839

<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>
	36 pots preserves			2 benches	0.25
	16 small black bottles			6 jars	3.00
	4 painted barrels			2 soap jars	2.00
	half barrel			1 wire safe	2.00
	3 boxes			2 tables	1.00
	1 wire safe			1 wood saw	0.50
	1 table with weights & scales				
	tin canister		Books	36 vols. encyclopedia	
	2 tin boxes			2 vols. Delaplain's lives & portraits	
	1 basin & pitcher			4 vols. Of Looker on (?)	
	3 stone pitchers			4 vols. Homer Iliad	
	5 jugs different sizes			4 vols. Burns works	
	spice box			2 vols. Beatties Evidences	
	oil cans			2 vols. Practical Education	
	box containing 10 bottles old madeira			2 vols. American Revolution	
	2 small demijohns			3 vols. Goldsmith's Nature	
				Harris & McHenrys reports	
Garret	2 old besteads & mattresses for servants	6.00		4 vols. Modern Europe	
	1 old high post bedstead	1.00		2 vols. Hambleton on Education	
	6 old trunks	9.00		2 vols. Raymonds Political Economy	
	1 pine table	0.75		5 vols. Studies of Nature	
	2 pine benches	1.00		2 vols. Natural History	
				11 vols. Portfolio	
Cellar	1 old safe	2.00		6 vols. Dodsley's Poems	
	5 hogsheads	2.50		9 vols. Poetry	
	1 refrigerator	4.00		3 vols. Addisons works	
	1 table	1.00		39 odd volumes	1.00

HENRY H. HARWOOD, INVENTORY 1839

<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>
	Bucks. Theological Dictionary	0.25		4 iron spoons	
	Walkers Dictionary	3.00		1 pair warfle irons	
	Morses Gazetteer	2.00		1 cooks table & 2 benches	
	Currans Speeches	2.00		lot of bacon	
	Conventions of Maryland for year 1774, 5 & 6	1.00		3 oil cloth carpets in dining room hall & passage	
	McMahons Gardening	0.50		4 ends of passage & stain carpeting	
	Rassans (?)			1 rug	
	4 vols. National Portraits			1 lot of carpet ends & old rug	
	6 vols. Goldsmiths Nature			1 old passage carpet	
	9 vols. Sems (?) works			1 old room carpet	
	1 atlas			1 old passage carpet	
	2 maps			1 old screen	
	1 picture of General Washington in frame			1 old arm chair	
	1 inkstand			40 stair roods	
Kitchen	1 tin kitchen		Servants	Negro woman Phillis aged 23 years & child Ben	300.00
	5 grow pots			Negro woman Harret aged 30 years & two children John and Josephine	550.00
	3 bell metal stewpots			Sally Ann, 8 years old	200.00
	1 skillet			Eliza 7 years old	200.00
	2 Dutch ovens			little Harriet about 15 years old	400.00
	1 frying pan				
	2 tea kettles		Servants at Richland	about 24 servants, named individually in inventory	
	1 iron mortar & pestle				
	1 marble mortar & pestle				
	1 spider				
	1 griddle				
	1 gridiron				
	6 pieces wooden ware				
Whole Amount of Appraisement:					16724.26

HESTER ANN CHASE INVENTORY, 1875

<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>
Financial instruments	Mortgage on Masonic Temple, Charles St., B'more	40000.00		1 1/2 yds oil cloth	0.50
	Mortgage on Stockett Farm on West River	5000.00		70 yds carpeting	10.00
	Ditto Dr. Howard Duvall	2500.00		64 yds matting	12.00
	Ditto Daniel Sprogle	1000.00		1 old arm chair	5.00
	Ditto George M. Taylor, Jr.	400.00		1 straw chair	0.50
	Note of E.A. Owens	1000.00		1 old sofa	5.00
	Two notes of \$500 each of Thos. E. Richardson	1000.00		14 chairs	7.00
	Note James A. Iglehart	1040.00		1 rug	1.00
	Ditto James W. Allen	700.00		2 mirrors	4.00
	do George M. King	600.00		lot of engravings	5.00
	36 shares Farmers National Bank of Annapolis par	1080.00		3 glass shades	0.50
	90 shares Annapolis Gas Company par	2250.00		1 old side board	5.00
	8 shares Annapolis Water Company	400.00			
	1 leasehold on lot in Annapolis (G.W. Parker)	1560.00	Furniture in Parlour	1 set of rosewood furniture	300.00
	1 ditto on lot in Annapolis (T.F.B. Parker)	1950.00		1 ronto (?) table	8.00
Financial Instruments Total: 60480.00				1 shell chair	20.00
Furniture in Dining Room	1 mahogany extension table	15.00		1 round stuffed chair	8.00
	3 small mahogany tables \$5 each	15.00		4 reception chairs	15.00
	1 mahogany dumb waiter	2.00		1 folding chair	5.00
	1 liquor case (mahogany)	2.50		1 piano cover	5.00
	1 tin plate warmer	2.00		4 brocatella curtains	100.00
	1 voider (mahogany)	2.00		1 carpet in good condition and rug (80 yds)	50.00
	chandelier	20.00		1 chandelier & fixtures	30.00
	1 writing case	1.00		1 table cover	5.00
	1 drugget crumb cloth	1.00		1 fire grate & fixtures	10.00
	1 stove and fire board	10.00		1 backgammon box & chessman	10.00
				1 small rug	1.00

HESTER ANN CHASE INVENTORY, 1875

<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>
Furniture in Hall	1 hat rack	5.00	Chamber No. 3	1 set creton furniture covers	10.00
	lot engravings	5.00		1 set lace curtains	10.00
	lot mats	2.00		3 old trunks & a gas stove	5.00
	oil cloth on floor	30.00			
	28 yds of stair carpet and a rug	15.00		1 Brussels carpet rug & mats	50.00
	brass stair rods	10.00		1 walnut bedstead with the furniture in this room	200.00
	chandelier	10.00			
Furniture in Breakfast Room			Chamber No. 4	1 carpet & rug	5.00
	2 mahogany tables \$5 each	10.00		1 washstand & fixtures	10.00
	1 chandelier	10.00		1 lot of tin	5.00
	set of iron fire place fixtures	5.00		1 old arm chair	5.00
Chamber No. 1				2 ottomans	1.00
	44 yds carpeting & rug	20.00		2 pillows and 1 bolster	5.00
	1 small table	5.00		1 pair curtains	5.00
	2 bureaus and glasses	20.00		furniture &c. in hall on second floor	30.00
	1 bed stead, 2 feather beds, mattress, bolster &c.	30.00	Chamber No. 5	1 bedstead bed and bolster	50.00
	1 washstand and fixtures	5.00		1 looking glass & lot tin &c.	2.00
	1 commode	5.00		1 old carpet	2.00
	5 old chairs	3.00			
	1 mahogany wardrobe	10.00	Third story	1 bedstead bed & bolster	40.00
	the fire place fixings	5.00		1 old bureau & 2 small tables &c.	5.00
	house linen	124.00		1 old bedstead & furniture	15.00
	1 doz.knives & forks (tea) steel	5.00		1 lot old furniture	6.00
	1 1/2 doz. large knives steel	5.00		1 lot old ditto	2.00
Chamber No. 2	1 doz. Pearl handle, silver blade knives	25.00	Basement	1 refrigerator	2.00
	5 Marseille quilts	10.00		2 coal scuttles &c	1.00

HESTER ANN CHASE INVENTORY, 1875

Whole Amount of Appraisement: 64736.61

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TEAM BIOGRAPHIES

Imania Price received her undergraduate degree in History from Spelman College. She is currently a candidate for a Masters of Historic Preservation from the University of Maryland. She was responsible for the historical research of the Chase and Lloyd families as well as the history of the enslaved persons in Annapolis. She also compiled the project material into a report and presentation form.

Tyler Smith received his undergraduate degree in History and Studio Art from Warren Wilson College. He is a candidate for a Masters of Historic Preservation from the University of Maryland. He was responsible for the research of the Chase-Lloyd House property history, writing the general background history of Annapolis, and organizing the maps and photographs found during research.

Sehba Imtiaz received her undergraduate degree (Hon. BA) in Art History and Architectural Design from the University of Toronto. She is a candidate for a Masters of Historic Preservation from the University of Maryland. She was responsible for collecting research, data, and drawings for the Chase-Lloyd House, and providing an understanding of the architectural changes over the years.

Thomas Gross received his undergraduate degree in Government from the College of William and Mary. He is a candidate for the degrees of Master of Historic Preservation and Master of Community Planning from the University of Maryland. Tom was responsible for conducting research on the women who have owned and lived at the Chase-Lloyd House; in addition to composing this section of the report, he also authored the Introduction and Next Steps chapters.



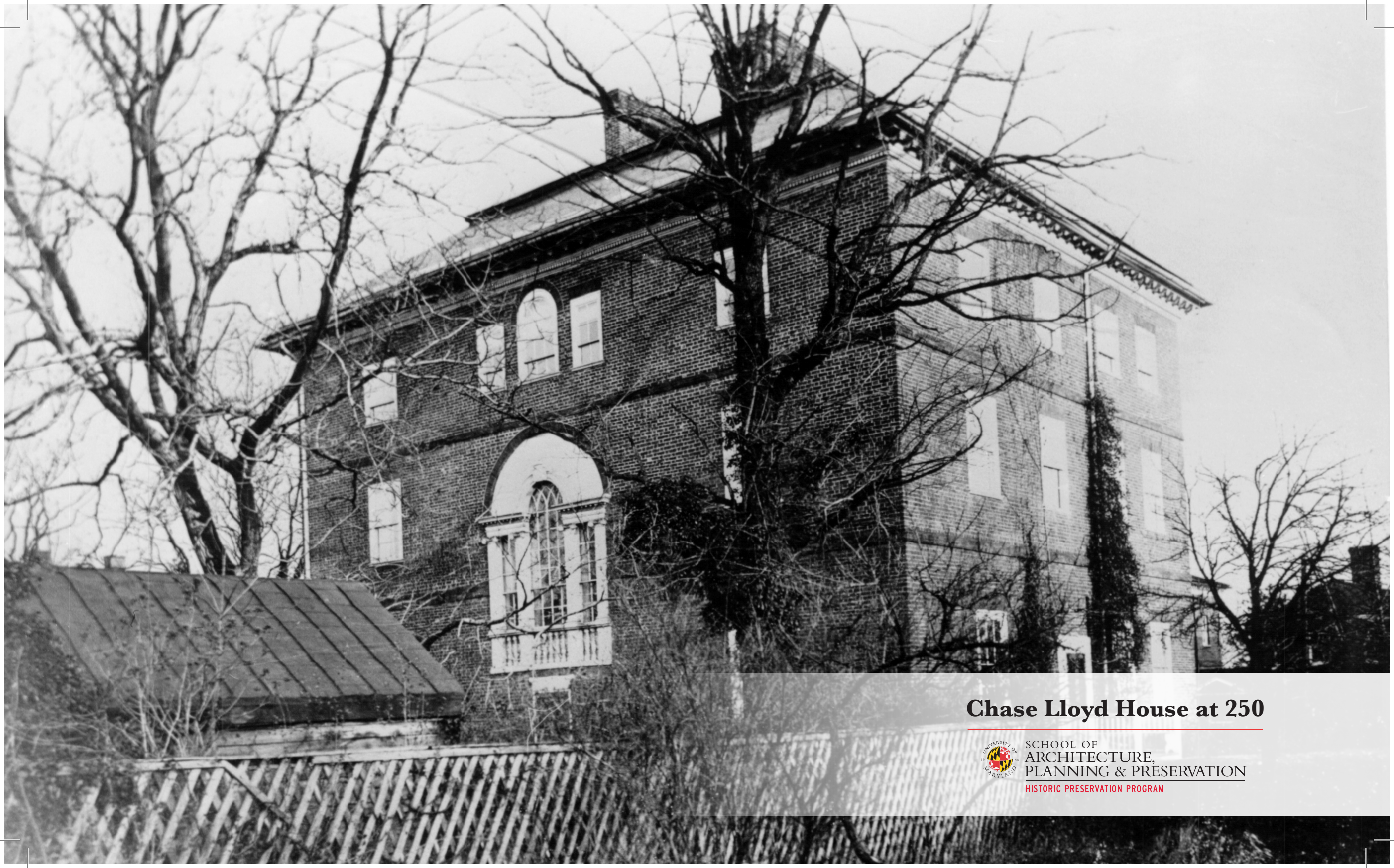
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Kate Kachovec received her undergraduate degree in interior design from Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York. She is a candidate for a Masters in Historic Preservation from the University of Maryland. She was responsible for conducting research and collecting data on the furnishings in the Chase Lloyd House, she also composed the bibliography for this report.



Figure 110: View from top second stair, 2014.
© Steve Buchanan Photography

Figure 111 (Back cover): Schaefer, Rear, Maryland Avenue,
1888-1895



Chase Lloyd House at 250



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