

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Anne Arundel
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME	
COMMON:	Colonial Annapolis Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Colonial Annapolis Historic District

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 4th	
STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24	COUNTY: Anne Arundel	CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	OWNERSHIP <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Individual ownership, public and private; address correspondence to Historic Annapolis Inc.,			
STREET AND NUMBER: 18 Pinkney Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Anne Arundel County Courthouse, Clerk of Circuit Court			
STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 71			
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey			
DATE OF SURVEY: various			
DEPOSITED AT: Library of Congress/ Annex			
STREET AND NUMBER: Department of Prints and Photographs			
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D.C.	CODE: 11	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
 COUNTY: Anne Arundel
 ENTRY NUMBER: 11

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Departing from the grid pattern characteristic of many American towns, the planners adopted a modified baroque plan, first applied by French baroque designers in garden layout, as at Versailles. This influence soon spread to England and was adapted by Christopher Wren and John Evelyn for the rebuilding of London after the 1666 fire. In the accepted planning practice of this style, the highest and most commanding locations were reserved for the State House and church.

The focal point was a large (528-foot diameter) public circle where the State House would stand dominating harbor and town. Nearby was a smaller (340-foot diameter) circle set aside for a publicly supported Anglican church. From the two circles a system of radial streets extended outwards toward the edges of town. Those leading into the statehouse circle have a pinwheel alignment so no one is directly on axis with the center of the circle. Because of this arrangement, the plan fails to achieve one of the major aims of baroque design which is the creation of terminal vistas by ending diagonal streets at some great public building, monument, or natural view. That the planner did not fully comprehend the problems of baroque layout is also seen in the awkward land shapes which result from the many lots bisected by diagonal streets.

An additional feature of the plan, never implemented, was a residential square inspired by and named for London's famous Bloomsbury Square. For the comfort and pleasure of town dwellers, the planners separated residential and official areas from necessary artisan, commercial, and port activities. In addition the Maryland Assembly ordered the construction of a handsome pair of gates with gate houses for the town "rangers" at the main overland (West Street) entrance and the ditching and planting of hedges (quick-sets) along both sides of the road outside the town from the gates to the top of the hill.

The State House on State Circle is a National Historic Landmark in its own right. Begun in 1772 and completed in 1784, it was the meeting place of the Continental Congress, 1783-84. It was here that George Washington resigned his commission as commander of the American armies, December 23, 1783, and Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris, formally ending the Revolutionary War on January 14, 1784. This noteworthy Georgian public building, capped by a 150-foot wooden dome which was completed in 1793 and is the prototype of many subsequent state house domes, is still in use as the State Capital. The old Senate Chamber where Congress met has been restored and is notable for its fine woodwork by William Buckland. Near the State House is the Old Treasury, the oldest public building in Annapolis. It was built in 1735-37, for the Commissioners for Emitting Bills of Credit and, with its exterior brickwork laid up in Flemish bond, survives virtually unaltered.

The Hammond-Harwood House, Maryland Avenue at Prince George Street, is also a National Historic Landmark. Generally regarded as William Buckland's masterpiece, this superb formal Georgian mansion in the Palladian manner is one of the finest examples of pre-Revolutionary

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

((NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS))

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (1) Colonial Annapolis Historic District

architecture in America. Across Maryland Avenue is the Chase-Lloyd House. Begun in 1769 for Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Justice of the United States Supreme Court, it was completed by Edward Lloyd IV, in 1772. The house is the only three-storied pre-Revolutionary dwelling built in Annapolis and the interiors are particularly fine with elaborately carved trim in the dining room, drawing room, and large center hall by William Buckland. The Chase-Lloyd House, along with the Brice House and Paca House, are individually designated landmarks. Many other notable 18th-century structures are within the district. Among them are the William Reynolds Tavern at Church Circle, McDowell Hall and the Charles Carroll-Barrister Birthplace on the Saint John's College Campus, the John Ridout House on Duke of Gloucester Street, the Peggy Stewart House on Hanover Street, the Slicer-Shiplap House near the waterfront and the Upton Scott House on Shipwright Street. The damage to the over-all appearance of the city caused by the six-story Hilton Hotel is not as severe as was expected. The Hotel sets off to the side, south of the wharf, and is not as intrusive as the Naval Academy's Field House, built 15 years ago, immediately to the north of the wharf area. The area between Franklin, Northwest, Calvert, Larkin and Shaw Streets contain approximately 25 eighteenth-century buildings. Commercial fronts hide the antiquity of 16 early Annapolis buildings along West Street between Church Circle and the intersection of West, Calvert, and Cathedral Streets, which marks the site of the historic entrance to the original town of Annapolis. To the west of this is Acton, at Acton Place, a Palladian mansion completed in 1762 for Philip Hammond, slightly outside the original town limits. The house is noteworthy for its unusual design, the facade facing Acton Place being composed of two pavillion motifs flanking a slightly recessed single center bay, the reverse of the usual arrangement.

Boundaries of the Colonial Annapolis Historic District:

The present boundary roughly approximates that of the original town plan, with slight additions to the Northwest to include open land behind St. John's College to College Creek and to the West to include Acton Place and the quiet residential atmosphere which remains down to the waters of Spa Creek.

The Boundary as shown by the green line on the accompanying Map #1 runs counterclockwise from the Annapolis City Dock area along the property line of the U.S. Naval Academy on the east to College Creek; thence in a westerly direction along the creek to the western curb of Roscoe Rowe Boulevard and Calvert Street; thence in a northwesterly direction on West Street at the south curb to Larkin Street; thence south on Larkin at the west curb line to Shaw; thence south on Shaw at the west curb line to the rear of the properties facing Franklin Street; thence along the rear property line of the buildings on Franklin Street in a westerly direction to the west boundary of the property on the northwest corner of

(continued)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
(NATIONAL HISTORIC INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (2) Colonial Annapolis Historic District

Franklin and Southgate Streets; thence south along the rear property lines of the houses on the west side of Southgate Street to Spa Creek; thence along Spa Creek in an easterly direction to the point of beginning at the Annapolis City Dock area.

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1695

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Annapolis, capital of the colony and subsequently of the State of Maryland is a rare example of an attempt to create a European urban environment in a North American setting by the use of a modified baroque plan. With few changes, Annapolis developed in harmony with the original plan of 1695 to emerge in the mid-eighteenth century as the focal point of Maryland government, politics, and commercial activity and as a center of provincial wealth, culture, and taste. In 1783-84, the town was host to the Continental Congress and in 1786 to the Annapolis Convention, forerunner of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The basic features of that city have survived to the present and provide the boundaries for the historic district. Some streets within Old Town have been widened and a few street names have been altered, but the original plan is little changed. In addition to the many outstanding individual examples of high Georgian design, scores of two and three story buildings, some trim and well maintained, others rundown, line streets such as Cornhill, Market, and Conduit. None are distinguished in design or detail, but all are harmonious in scale and materials. In mass, scale, and texture, the physical evidence of Annapolis places it as near to the 18th century as to our own.

History

In 1695, under the direction of Royal Governor Sir Francis Nicholson, the capital of the colony of Maryland was transferred from its original location, St. Mary's, to a more central and accessible spot on a peninsula between the present Spa and College Creeks at the mouth of the Severn River. The site of the new capital, then denominated Anne Arundel Town, had been sparsely settled since the mid-seventeenth century. Befitting the seat of royal power in absentia the colonial government determined to plan and survey a new town of about 100 acres, which was soon enlarged to over 140 acres. The town, renamed Annapolis in honor of Princess (the future Queen) Anne, was incorporated in 1696.

The origins of the Annapolis town plan are obscure. In 1695, Richard Beard, Gentleman and surveyor of Anne Arundel County, drew up and surveyed the original plat, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1704. The earliest extant rendering of the plan was made by James Stoddart in 1748 from notes taken in 1718. The Old World influences on the plan are

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(NATIONAL HISTORIC INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance: (1) Colonial Annapolis Historic District

strong and perhaps their source was Sir Francis Nicholson. Nicholson, a strong-willed man who was governor or lieutenant-governor of five different American colonies, had traveled widely in Europe and must have known Christopher Wren's baroque plan for rebuilding London after the Great Fire, 1666. Before coming to Maryland he helped found William and Mary College and later participated in planning Virginia's new capital, Williamsburg.

For several decades after its founding Annapolis developed slowly. Limited harbor facilities and the small inland extension of the Severn River made it a mediocre site for the growth of commerce. But as the century progressed and tobacco-based prosperity came to the Chesapeake Bay region, Annapolis grew. As Colonial wealth accumulated, planters, lawyers and government officials moved to the city. By the eve of the American Revolution the town had reached its zenith as an important American center of taste, culture, and politics. In 1776, it had an estimated 3,000 residents and not only were most of its approximately 450 houses made of brick, but several were of major architectural significance.

In 1789, Baltimore became Maryland's official Port of Entry, foreshadowing the eclipse of Annapolis as the State's first city. However, Annapolis remained the State Capital through the 19th and 20th centuries and in 1845 received an infusion of new life from the founding of the United States Naval Academy. Since World War II, the town's population, prospects, and land values have increased markedly. The relatively placid history of Annapolis since 1800 has fostered the survival of much of the atmosphere, many of the structures, and the basic street plan of the colonial era.

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9. Bibliographical References: (1) Colonial Annapolis Historic District

Davis, Deering, Annapolis Houses, 1700-1775, New York, 1947.

Morrison, Hugh, Early American Architecture, New York, 1952, pp. 381-84.

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, Colonial Annapolis Files,
Correspondence, Inventory, and Reports, Historic Sites Survey,
Washington, D.C. 20240.

Reps, John W., The Making of Urban America, Princeton, New Jersey, 1965,
pp. 103-08.

Ridgely, David, Annals of Annapolis, Baltimore, 1841, pp. 87-131.

39°00'

4317000m N

AA-137

RAIP

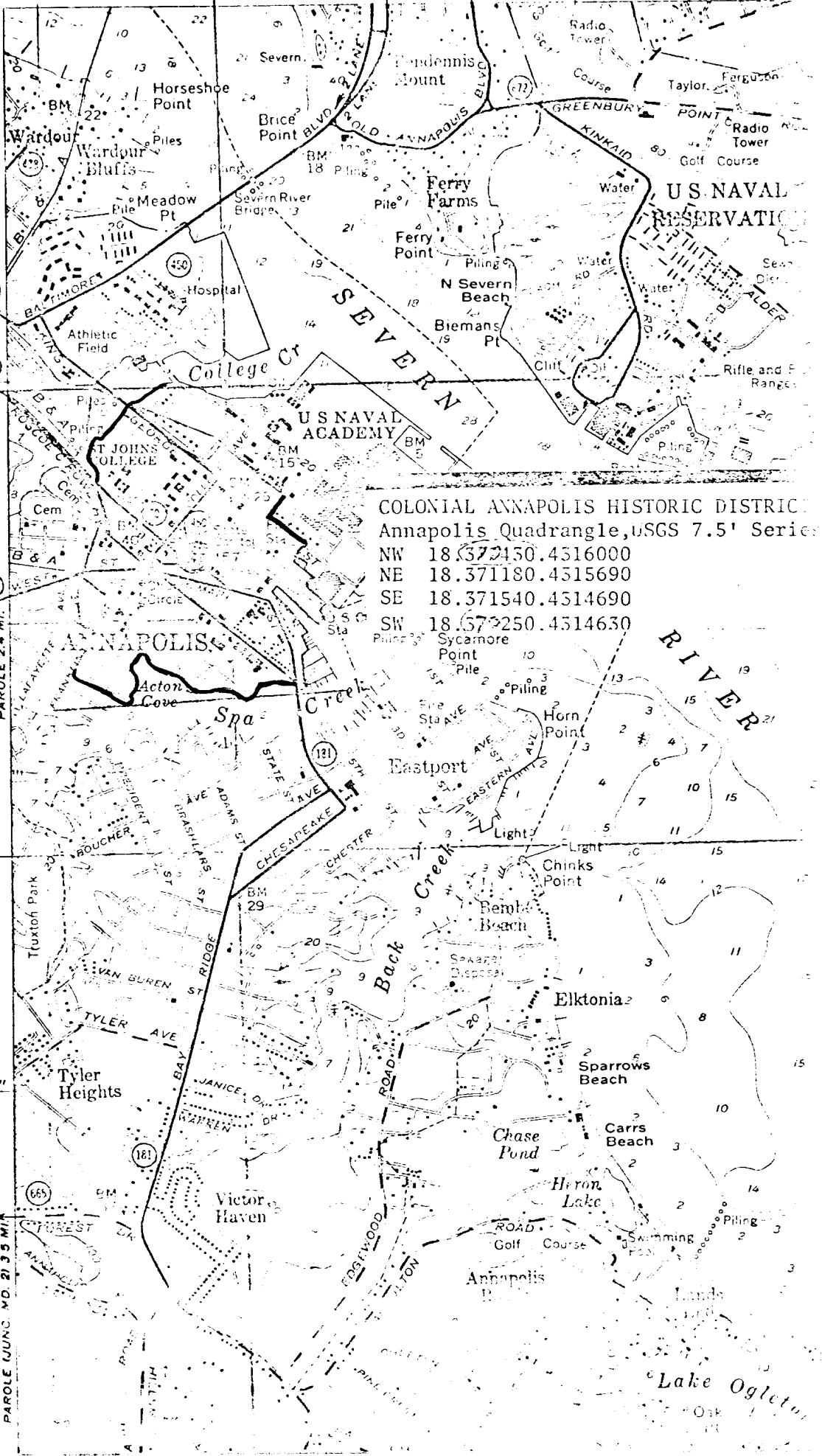
1.2 MI. TO U.S. 50

1.2 MI. TO U.S. 301

1.2 MI. TO U.S. 301 JUNC. PAROLE 2.4 MI.

57'30"

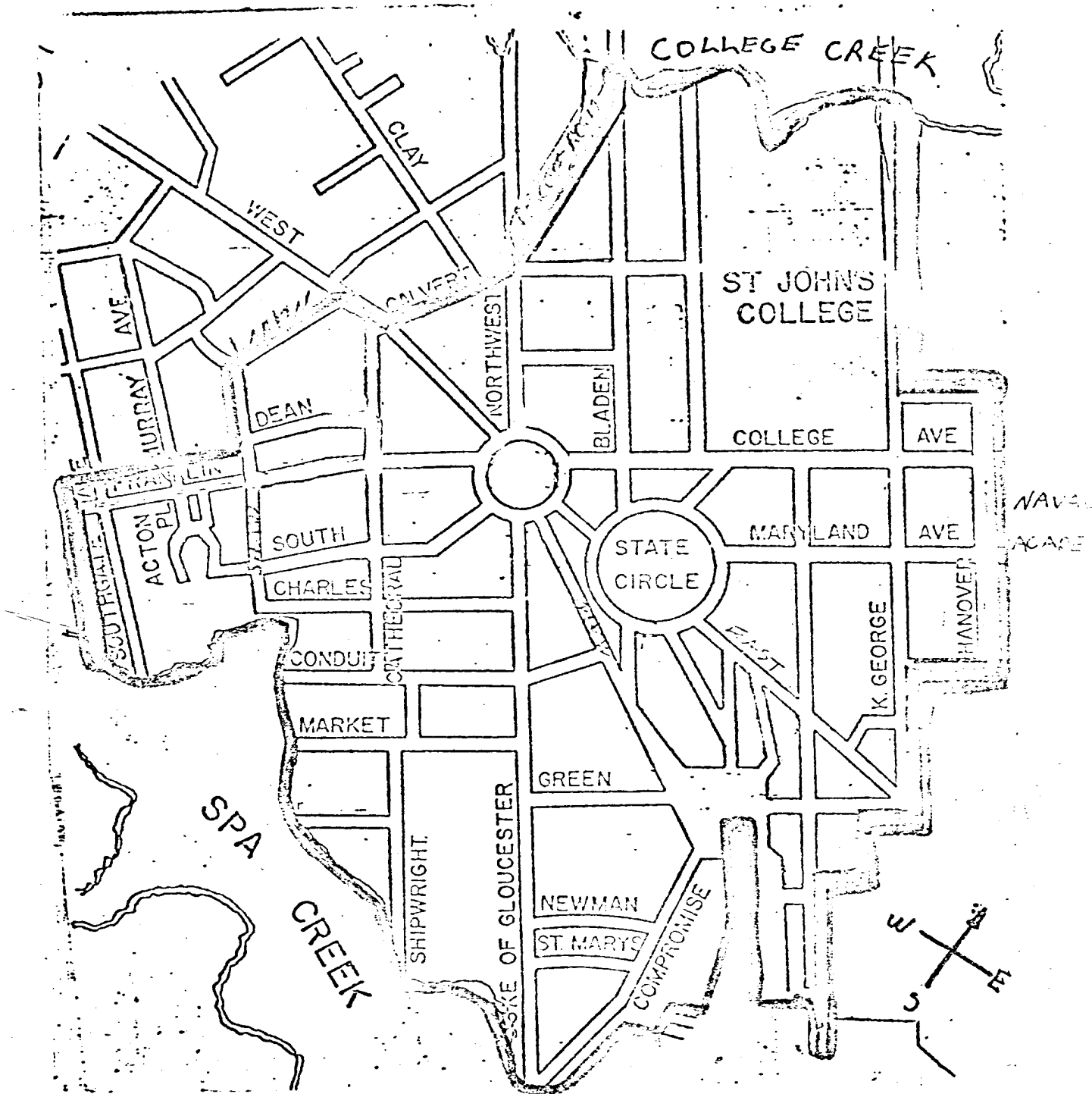
1.2 MI. TO U.S. 301 JUNC. PAROLE 2.4 MI.



COLONIAL ANNAPOLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Annapolis Quadrangle, USGS 7.5' Series
 NW 18.372150.4516000
 NE 18.371180.4515690
 SE 18.371540.4514690
 SW 18.372250.4514630

RIVER

Lake Ogletoun



Sketch Map of National Historic Landmark Boundary for the Colonial Historic District of Annapolis. unscaled

Map #1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bierne, Rosamond, and Scarff, John H., William Buckland 1734-1774 Architect of Virginia and Maryland, Baltimore, 1958.

Bradford, S. Sydney, "The Colonial Annapolis Historic District," National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings Report, Northeastern Region, National Park Service, Property Files, Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C., 1965.

Brown, William H. ed., "Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, September 1693 to June 1697," Archives of Maryland, 1899, pp. 78, 83, 95, 110, 112, 122, 187, 196, 226-27, 265, 283, 291-92, 501-03.

(continued)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY		O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	UTM		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
NW	18.370430.4316000			
NE	18.361180.4315690			
SE	18.371540.4314690			
SW	18.370250.4314630			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: .75 square miles about 230

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Patricia Heintzleman, Architectural Historian, Landmark Review Project; original report prepared by Charles D. McCormick, Joseph Watterson and D. Peter Myers, 1968.

ORGANIZATION: Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE: 7/30/74

STREET AND NUMBER: 1100 L Street, NW

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D. C.

CODE: 11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Title: _____

Date: (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Landmark Designated: June 23, 1974 date

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Boundary Certified: Corvelin Heintz 6-11-74 date

Date: _____

ATTEST: _____

Chief, Hist. & Arch. Survey

Boundary Attested: (Signature) date

Keeper of The National Register

Director, OAHF

Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS