Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(NATIONAL HISTORIC INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM
LANDMARKS)

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

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

1. NAME

COMMON:

Colonial Annapolis Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

Colonial Annapolis Historic District

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Annapolis	4th

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Anne Arundel	003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public Public Acquisition: ☐ Private ☐ In Process ☒ Both ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☒ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☒ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☒ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☒ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☒ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ 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:	STATE:	CODE
Annapolis	Maryland	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:	STATE	CODE
Annapolis	Maryland	24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey
check under individual buildings

DATE OF SURVEY: various ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress/ Annex

STREET AND NUMBER:
Department of Prints and Photographs

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Washington	D.C.	

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	*(Check One)*					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed

	(Check One)			*(Check One)*	
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered		☐ Moved	☒ 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

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Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Caroll-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 water-
front 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 eighteeth-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 com-
pleted 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

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7. <u>Description</u>: (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.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian!
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☒ 18th Century
- ☐ 20th Century
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☒ 17th Century
- ☐ 19th Century

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

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation

- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape
      Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music

- ☒ Political
- ☐ Religion/Phi-
     losophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Human-
     itarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation

- ☒ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)*

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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)

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8. <u>Significance</u>: (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, foreshadow-
ing 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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(NATIONAL HISTORIC
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STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Anne Arundel

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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.

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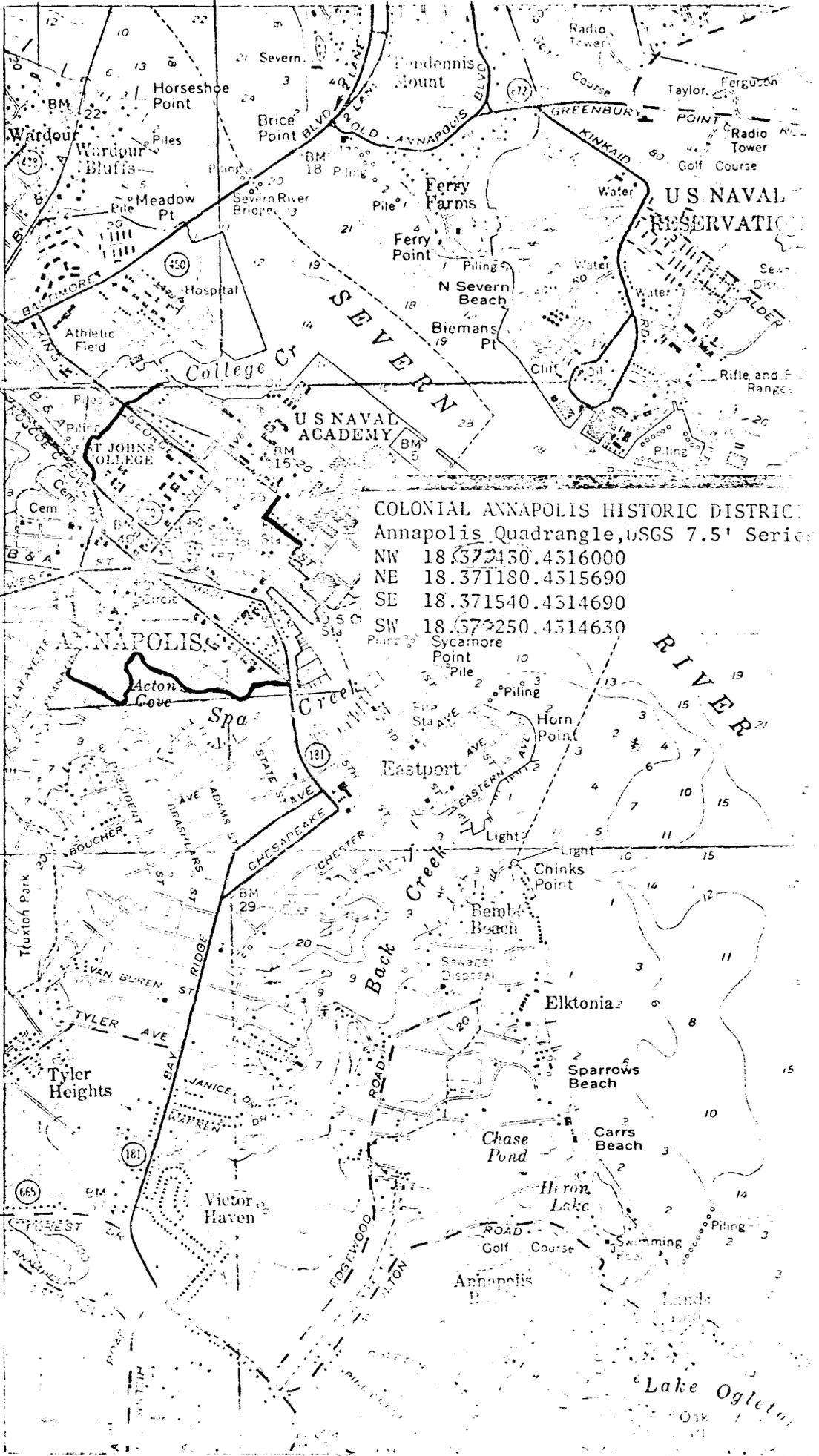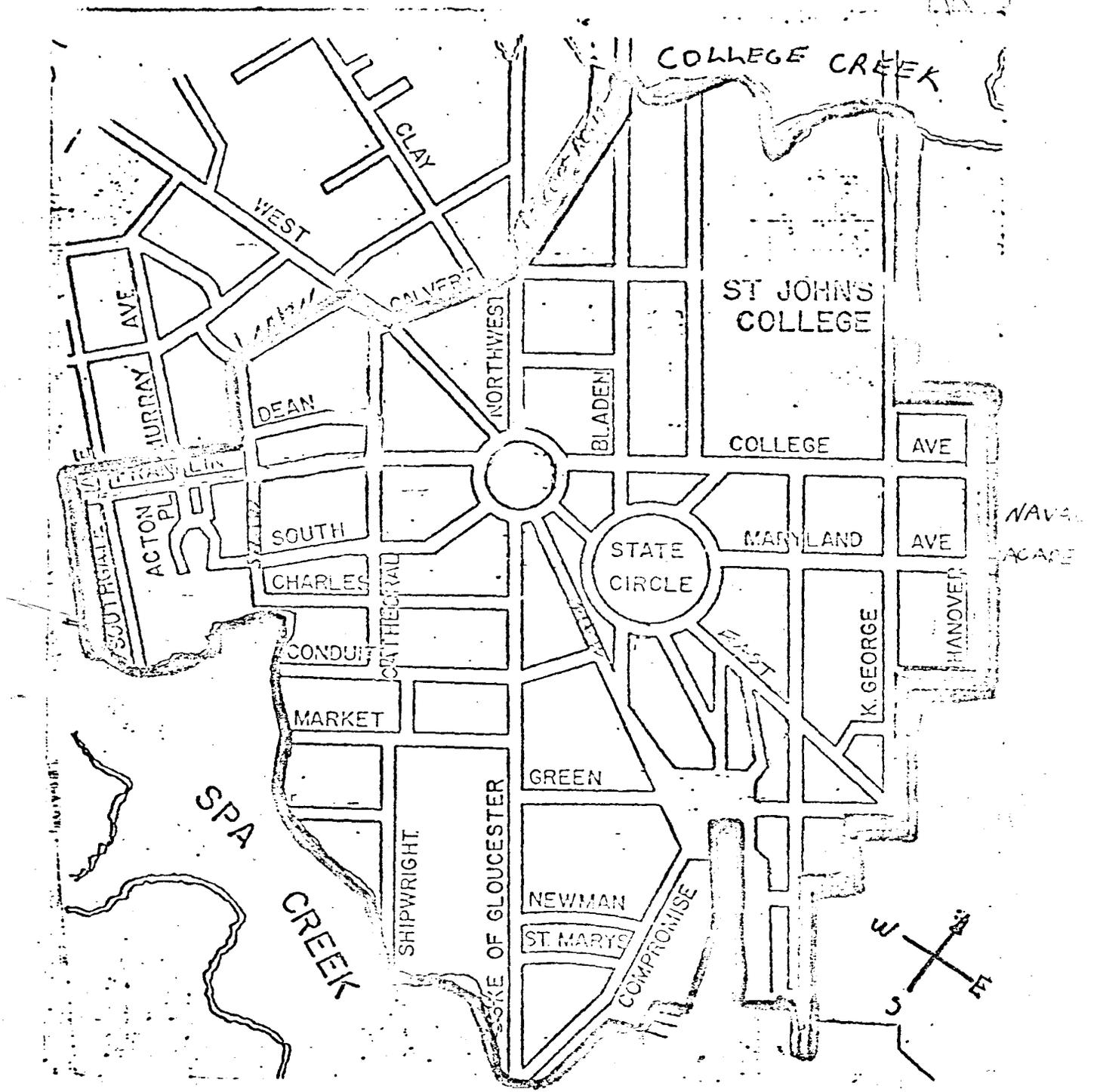**COLONIAL ANNAPOLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT**
Annapolis Quadrangle, USGS 7.5' Series
NW 18.372450.4516000
NE 18.371180.4515690
SE 18.371540.4514690
SW 18.372250.4514630

39°00'

U S NAVAL RESERVATION

SEVERN RIVER

U S NAVAL ACADEMY

ST JOHNS COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS

Spa Creek

Acton Cove

Eastport

Horn Point

Back Creek

Sycamore Point

Chinks Point

Bembe Beach

Elktonia

Sparrows Beach

Carrs Beach

Chase Pond

Heron Lake

Lake Ogleton

Tyler Heights

Victor Haven

Truxton Park

Horseshoe Point

Wardour

Wardour Bluffs

Meadow Pt

Brice Point

Ferry Farms

Ferry Point

N Severn Beach

Biemans Pt

Pendennis Mount

Greenbury Point

Radio Tower

Golf Course

College Cr

Hospital

Athletic Field

Annapolis Roads

Golf Course

Swimming Pool

57'30"

4317000m N.

1.2 MI. TO U.S. 50

PRIEST BRIDGE (JUNC. U.S. 301) 12 MI.
PAROLE 2.4 MI.

PAROLE (JUNC. MD. 2) 3.5 MI.

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

OR

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
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

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

ORGANIZATION D. Peter Myers, 1968.]
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 ☐

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Name _____

Title _____

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Landmark Designated:

Boundary Certified:

Boundary A.

Director, OAHP