

Historic Annapolis Walking Tour



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A. Market House, 25 Market Space

The first market house on this site was built in 1784. The present market, which has been renovated many times, was first completed in 1858.

B. Waterfront Warehouse, 4 Pinkney Street

This building is a rare surviving example of the small warehouses that dotted the Annapolis waterfront in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Small tobacco growers brought their crops to merchants' warehouses like this one, where the crops would be purchased and stored until a sufficient cargo was assembled for shipment to England.

C. Shiplap House, 18 Pinkney Street & Hogshead, 43 Pinkney Street

The 1715 Shiplap House is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Annapolis. Its first occupant ran a tavern here, and it later housed merchants and artisans. The building now houses the offices of the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Hogshead is a typical middle class dwelling from the 18th century (note the mansard roof) and was likely used as a barracks during the Revolutionary War. It is open for visitors and houses Historic Annapolis' living history exhibit.

**Walk back down Pinkney Street and turn left into the alley next to the Waterfront Warehouse. Walk to Prince George Street and turn left.

D. Street Patrick Creagh House, 160 Prince George Street

This brick house was built between 1735 and 1747 by local craftsman Patrick Creagh, and has a gambrel roof typical of Annapolis dwellings from this era. In the 19th century it was owned by free African-American John Smith, whose wife operated Aunt Lucy's Bakeshop at the corner of Main and Greene Streets. Some walls of the house show scars from gunfire during the Civil War.

E. James Brice House, 42 East Street

James Brice tried (and sometimes succeeded) to advance the already considerable accomplishments of pre-revolutionary Annapolis architecture with this commanding five-part plan house on the corner of Prince George and East Streets built between 1767 and 1773. This house is occasionally open for tours through the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

F. William Paca House, 186 Prince George Street

William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence and three-term governor of Maryland built this five-part Georgian mansion between 1765 and 1769. The home is open daily for tours of the house and two-acre 18th century pleasure garden by the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

**Turn right on Maryland Avenue.

G. Hammond-Harwood House, 19 Maryland Avenue

The Hammond-Harwood House is a masterpiece of architectural design and has been described as "the most beautiful house in colonial America". Architect William Buckland designed the house in 1773. With his knowledge of English Palladian architecture he refined the typical Annapolis five-part plan concept and created a house of transcendent wholeness, harmony and balance. This home is open daily for tours by the Hammond-Harwood House Association.

H. Chase-Lloyd House, 22 Maryland Avenue

Edward Lloyd IV bought the then unfinished house from Samuel Chase, a later signer of the Declaration of Independence. The home was finished by Lloyd from 1769 to 1774. Lloyd's daughter married Francis Scott Key here in 1802. This home is open for tours- call 410.263.2723 for more information.

**Turn left on King George Street.

I. Ogle Hall, 247 King George Street

Ogle Hall, built between 1739 and 1742 takes its name from the Ogle family, who lived here from 1747 to 1815. Famous visitors to the house include George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette. Ogle Hall is now known as Alumni House and is home to the Naval Academy Alumni Association.

**Turn left on College Avenue.

J. McDowell Hall, St. John's College Campus

In 1744 Colonial Governor Thomas Bladen started construction on this building, but work stopped for lack of funding. "Bladen's Folly" stood as a ruin for nearly fifty years. After the Revolutionary War the ruins and property were confiscated from the British. In 1788 the building was completed with a third floor, roof and bell tower cupola, and has been in use by St. John's College ever since.

**Turn left on North Street.

K. Randall House Duplex, 86-88 State Circle

This duplex was built in 1878 by Alexander Randall, a lawyer, businessman, United States Congressman, and Maryland Attorney General. He and his family were very well educated, world travelers, and successful in business, science, and the arts. This home makes an emotional artistic statement: the wonderment of organic earthly life. The architectural spirit in this house links directly to the natural architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright in the 20th century and the biomorphic forms of architect Frank Gehry today.

L. Bordley-Randall House, State Circle

Built in 1760 by Stephen Randall, the Bordley-Randall house is the first five-part plan house built in Annapolis. This floor plan concept was made famous by Andrea Palladio in 16th century Italy, and became a staple of 18th century English Georgian country house architecture. You can catch a glimpse of this home through its iron gate on State Circle.

M. Maryland State House, 99 State Circle

The Maryland State House is the oldest state capitol in continuous legislative use and the only state capitol to have been a U.S. capitol. Construction began in 1772 and the legislature first met here in 1779. The State House dome is the largest wooden dome in the country. The State House is open daily for tours through the Maryland State Archives.

N. Maryland Governor's House, 110 State Circle

The land for the current Government House was procured in 1869 after selling the previous Governor's house and property to the Naval Academy. R. Snowden Andrews, a well regarded and accomplished Baltimore architect, designed the new Governor's residence to be "...modern in improvements, taste and ideas...and creditable to the public spirit of the State." Andrews created an eclectic building in-tune with the popular aesthetic movement of the time. Unfortunately by the 1930's this eclecticism was viewed as a dated relic of previous generations and the Governor's house was renovated into a "colonial" house resulting in the loss of a genuine 18th century architectural treasure. You can schedule a tour of the current Government House through the Maryland State Archives.

**Turn right on East Street, and then turn right to walk around Church Circle.

O. U.S. Post Office, Church Circle & Northwest Street

One of the most beautiful buildings in Annapolis is the United States Post Office designed in 1901 by United States Treasury Department architect James Knox Taylor, who skillfully blends classical design with architectural elements found specifically in Annapolis. This building was recently bought by the State of Maryland for use as government offices.

P. St. Anne's Church, Church Circle

The present church, built in the Romanesque Revival style, is the third to stand on this site. It commands the second-highest point of land in Annapolis, a site set aside by city planner Sir Francis Nicholson for the Church of England. Take a moment to enjoy the exceptional interior of this building.

Q. Maryland Inn, 16 Church Circle

This building was built by Thomas Hyde before the Revolution, and has remained an inn throughout its life. Presidents, Governors and statesmen have all stayed at the inn, including eleven delegates from the 1786 US Congress, as well as Spanish Admirals who were held prisoner at the Inn in 1898.

**At this point you can opt to complete the tour by walking down Main Street and ending at the Historic Annapolis Museum (skip to letter Z), across the street from where you started. Or, you can continue on with a detour down Duke of Gloucester Street to see more historic buildings.

Duke of Gloucester Detour

**Instead of walking down Main Street, walk down Duke of Gloucester Street and turn right on Charles Street.

R. Anne Catherine & Jonas Green House, 124 Charles Street

Once known as the "Jonas Green House", this home was renamed by the current occupants of the house, direct descendents of Jonas and Anne Green. It is now the "Anne Catherine Green House". Jonas Green set up a print shop in the yard behind their home and published the *Maryland Gazette* newspaper, but he died in 1767 with marginal assets. Anne expanded the printing business to include official governmental publications, and then the printing of paper money backed by the State of Maryland. Anne Catherine Green was the first woman to publish and own an American newspaper. You can schedule a tour of this home through Capital City Colonials.

**Turn left on Cathedral Street, and then turn left on Conduit Street.

S. Zimmerman House, 138 Conduit Street

This Queen Anne style home was built for Charles Zimmerman, leader of the United States Naval Academy band and composer of the Naval Academy fight song, "Anchors Aweigh". The home was constructed between 1893 and 1897 from plans by George Franklin Barber, and features ornamented gables, turrets and fishscale-patterned wood shingles.

**Turn right on Duke of Gloucester Street.

T. First Presbyterian Church, Duke of Gloucester St. at Conduit St.

The sanctuary was originally built as the Hallam Theater in 1828. The congregation was formed in 1846, one year after the establishment of the Naval Academy, and the new congregation purchased the theater, changing it into a space for worship. The room was enlarged and remodeled, including the addition of the church steeple, in 1948.

U. John Callahan House, 164 Conduit Street

John Callahan House, known previously as Pinkney-Callahan House when it was located on St. John Street was constructed by John Callahan around 1785-90. It has been moved twice in efforts to prevent its demolition. In 1900-01, the house was relocated to St. John's Street and then to its present site on Conduit Street in 1972. The home features an unusual gable-end principal facade and once served as St. John's College Infirmary.

V. Maynard-Burgess House, 163 Duke of Gloucester Street

The Maynard-Burgess House, currently owned by the City of Annapolis, is significant because it was continually owned by two interrelated African American families, from about 1850-1980. It was purchased by a free black man, John Maynard, in 1847 and the house and its residents bore witness to changes in African American lives that ran from slavery, to the Civil Rights movement, to the present day.

W. City Hall, 160 Duke of Gloucester Street

This building once served as a firehouse and was also a ballroom in the 1760's. It burned during the Civil War, but some of the walls survived and were incorporated into the present building. The current finishes in the meeting hall date to 1934.

X. John Ridout House, 120 Duke of Gloucester Street

This handsome Georgian home was built about 1765 by John Ridout, who came to Maryland as secretary to Governor Horatio Sharpe. Ridout also built the group of three row houses adjacent to his home shortly before the Revolution.

Y. St. Mary's Church, 109 Duke of Gloucester Street & Charles Carroll House, 107 Duke of Gloucester Street

This Victorian Gothic style church was consecrated in 1860. The octagonal steeple was added around 1876. The property on which St. Mary's Church and Rectory are located was given to the congregation in 1852 by four granddaughters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose birthplace and long-time home also is on the property.

The original frame structure that was once part of the Charles Carroll House dated back to 1687. The property was bought by the Carroll family in 1706, and construction on a brick house 10 feet away from the frame dwelling began in 1720. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was born in the house in 1737, and he combined and expanded the dwellings over the years that he lived there after his marriage. The original gambrel roof was replaced with a gable roof and massive chimneys. By the 1790's the house was the four-story dwelling seen today. Additional renovations and the demolition of the original frame house were undertaken when the property was given to the Redemptorist congregation in 1852. The house is open for tours, visit the Charles Carroll House of Annapolis website for more information.

**Walk back up Duke of Gloucester Street and turn right on Green Street. Turn right on Main Street.

Z. Historic Annapolis Museum, 99 Main Street

Erected in the 1790's shortly after a destructive fire, this building had commercial shops on the ground floor and residential uses on the upper story. The attractive Flemish bond brick pattern, the dramatically angled flat window arches, and tall thin chimneys further reflect the superior building craft achieved in late 18th century Annapolis. The building now houses the museum and gift shop of the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

