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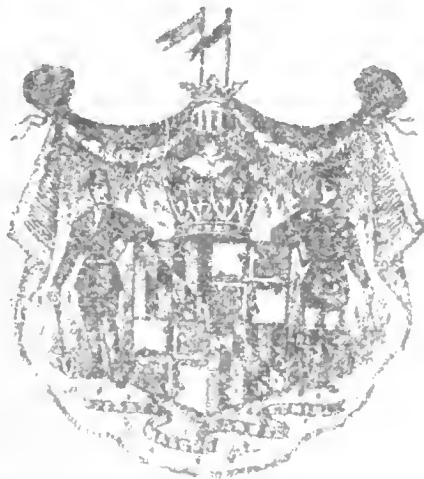
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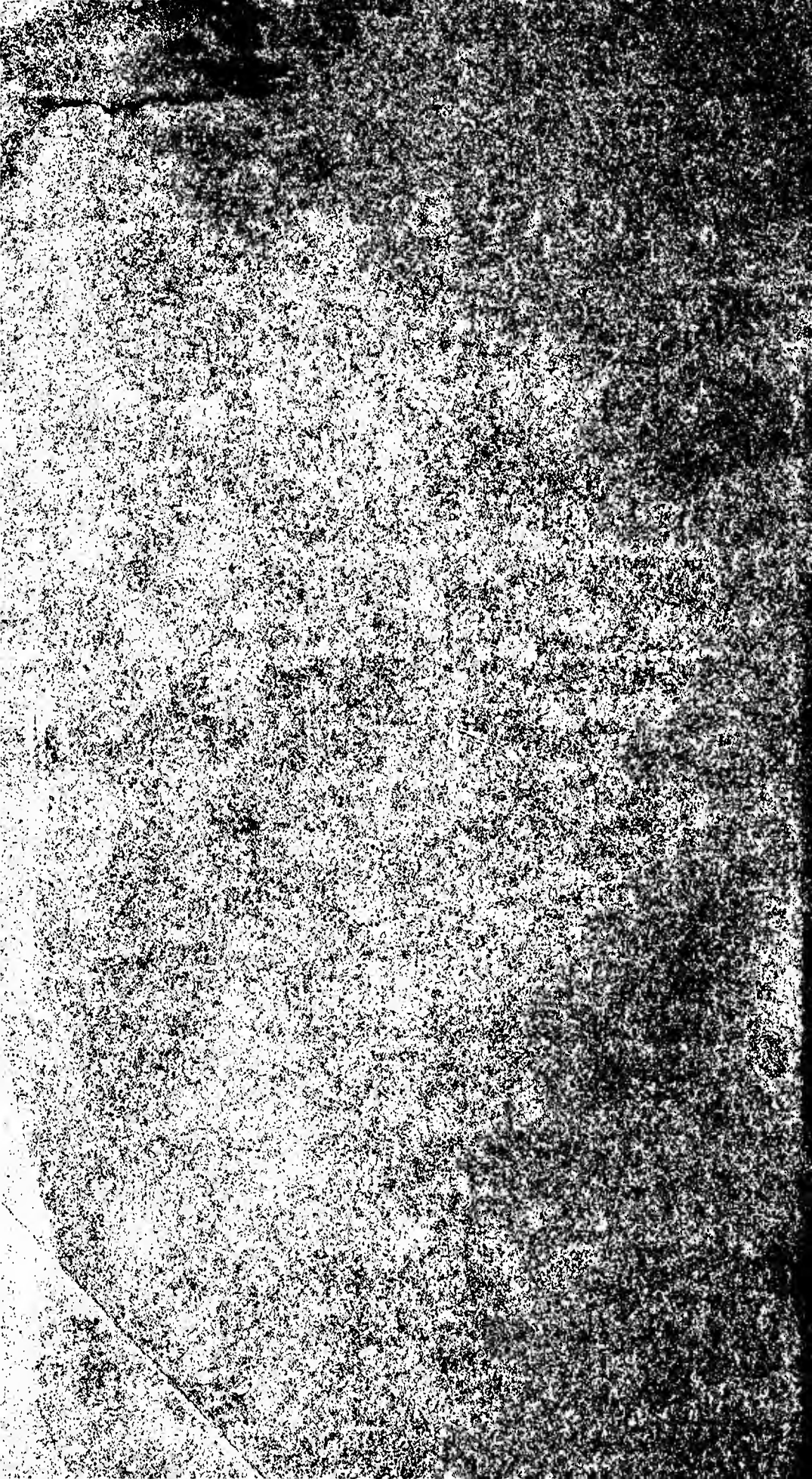
1922

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ANNAPOLIS

HISTORY OF YE ANCIENT CITY
AND ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS





ALBERT C. RITCHIE. Governor
PHILIP B. PERLMAN, . . . Secretary of State

ANNAPOLIS

HISTORY OF YE ANCIENT
CITY AND ITS PUBLIC
BUILDINGS



PUBLISHED AND DISTRIBUTED BY
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JAN. 3, 1937

ANNAPOLIS.

History of Ye Ancient City

AND ITS

Public Buildings.

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The famous Toleration Act, known as the Act concerning Religion, passed by the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland at Saint Mary's in 1649, 'the proudest memorial of Maryland's Colonial history,' attracted to the shores of the Severn river its earliest white settlers. It was in this year that ten families of Puritans from Nansemond county, Virginia, headed by Richard Bennett and Edward Lloyd, having been presented by the Sheriff of that county for seditious sectuaries, for not repairing to their church and for refusing to hear common prayer, sought religious toleration in Maryland. They sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and established themselves on the peninsula where Annapolis now stands. They called their settlement Providence, and, in the following

year, 1650, sent delegates to the Assembly at St. Mary's, which passed an Act "erecting Providence into a county by the name of Ann Arundel, in honor of Lady Baltimore, the wife of Cecilius Calvert, with Edward Lloyd as commander. The success of the Cromwellian rebellion in England, about this time, caused the Maryland Puritans to yield obedience to Cromwell, and renounce allegiance to Lord Baltimore. The struggles between Puritan and Cavalier, then being waged in England, was now to have its counterpart in Maryland, culminating in the

BATTLE OF THE SEVERN.

On Sunday, March 25th, 1655, Lord Baltimore's Governor, William Stone, with an army of 150 men from St. Mary's, was defeated and captured by the Puritans, under the command of Captain William Fuller at Horn Point, now Eastport, just below Annapolis. Several of Stone's officers were executed and for a time the Puritans were in control of the Colony. Three years later, however, Lord Baltimore regained con-

trol of the Government of the Province, and the Puritans quietly acknowledged his authority.

ANNAPOLIS IN EARLY COLONIAL DAYS.

In 1694 the capital was removed from St. Mary's to Ann Arundel Town, which by Act of 1695, Chapter 7, was given the name of Annapolis. A few years after Annapolis became the Capital, a writer describing this town, says: "Colonel Nicholson has done his endeavors to make a town of that place. There are about forty dwelling houses in it, seven or eight of which can afford a good lodging and accommodations for strangers. There are also a State House, and a free school, built of brick, which makes a great show among a parcel of wooden houses, and the foundation of a church is laid, the only brick church in Maryland." This church stood upon the site of the present Saint Anne's Church. The free school was King Williams' school, built during the reign of William and Mary, and completed in 1701. St. John's College was the outgrowth of

this school. In 1708, Annapolis was granted a charter as a City, by Queen Anne, on her accession to the throne of England, and for whom the town had previously been named when she was Princess Anne. Between this period and the revolution Annapolis became the centre of refined and attractive society, noted for its gaiety and intelligence, which gained for it the title of "The Athens of America."

ANNAPOLIS DURING THE REVOLUTION.

William Eddis, a noted Maryland Tory during the Revolution, in a letter to Governor Robert Eden, then in England, written from New York July 23rd, 1777, gives an interesting description of the defences of Annapolis at that date. Eddis says, "The temper of the leading men in Maryland still continues to be guided by a spirit of rancour and violence; they appear confident of succeeding in their favorite scheme of Independence, but if conclusions may be drawn from favorable appearances, the majority of the people are disgusted

with the conduct of their Rulers and ardently wish for a restoration of legal government.

“Annapolis has assumed a very different appearance since your Excellency left it. They have formed a battery from Mr. Walter Dulany’s lot round the water’s edge to the Granary adjoining your Garden; the cannon are mostly 18-pounders, the works appear strong, and I am told are so. From your wharf to the hill where Callihorne lived they have thrown up a covered way to communicate with that part of the town adjacent to the dock. They have another fortification on Hill’s Point and a third on Mr. Kerr’s land, on the North side of the Severn, on a high cliff called Beaumont’s Point. Three companies of artillery are stationed at the respective forts, and in spite of experience, they talk confidently of making vigorous resistance in case of an attack.”

Governor Eden’s house stood in the present grounds of the U. S. Naval Academy, a little above where the new Armory building stands.

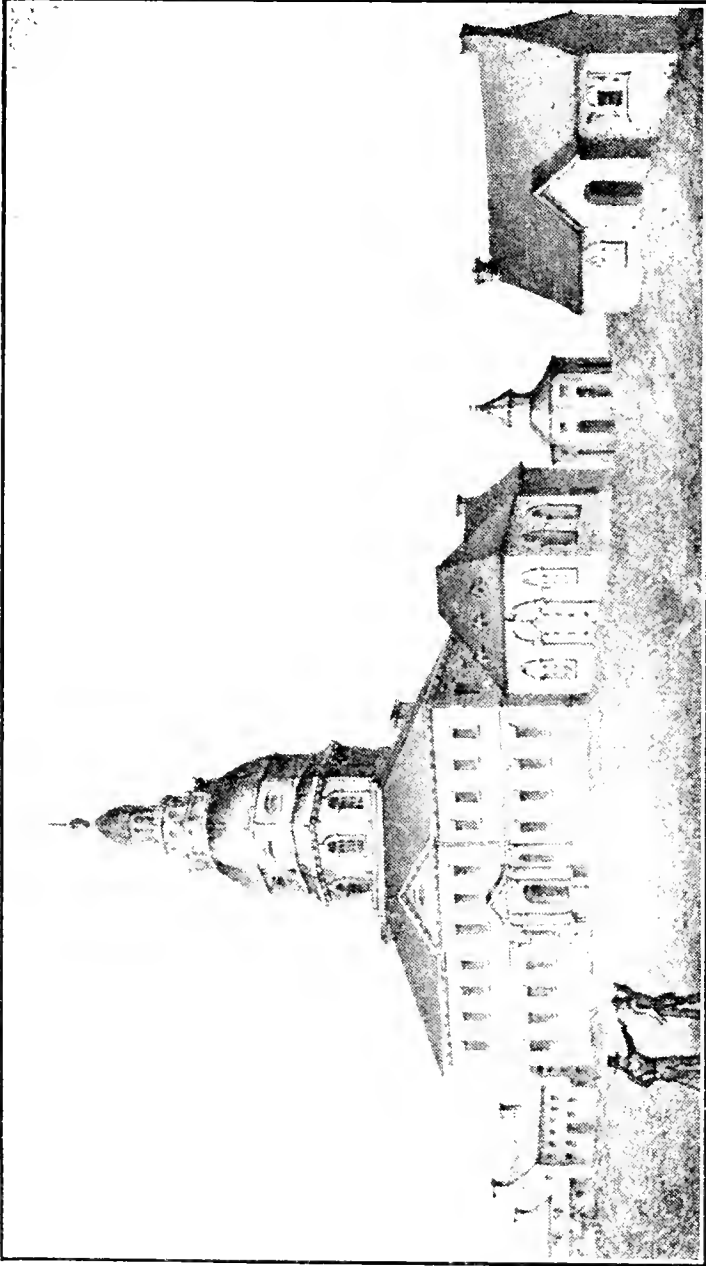
THE STATE HOUSE.

The present State House is the third one that has stood upon the same site. The foundation of the first State House was laid April 30, 1696, shortly after the removal of the Capital from St. Mary's to Annapolis. In June, 1697, as is shown by Chapter 6, of the Acts of that year, this building was so well advanced as to be set apart for public use. The officers in charge were Francis Nicholson, Governor; Hon. Sir Thomas Lawrence, baronet, Secretary; Hon. Kenelm Cheseldyne, Commissary General. Struck by lightning in 1699, and entirely consumed by fire in 1704, the first State House had but a brief existence. This gave Governor Seymour occasion to say, "I never saw a public building left entirely to Providence but in Maryland." The second State House was finished in 1706. It was an oblong square, entered by a hall, a cupola surmounting it. It was used for sixty-six years, when replaced by the present one in 1772. On the north side of it stood an Armory, which was also the ball room. This Armory appears in

the small halftone picture of the present State House, here reproduced, from the frontispiece of Ridgely's *Annals of Annapolis*, 1840, as it appeared in the year 1789.

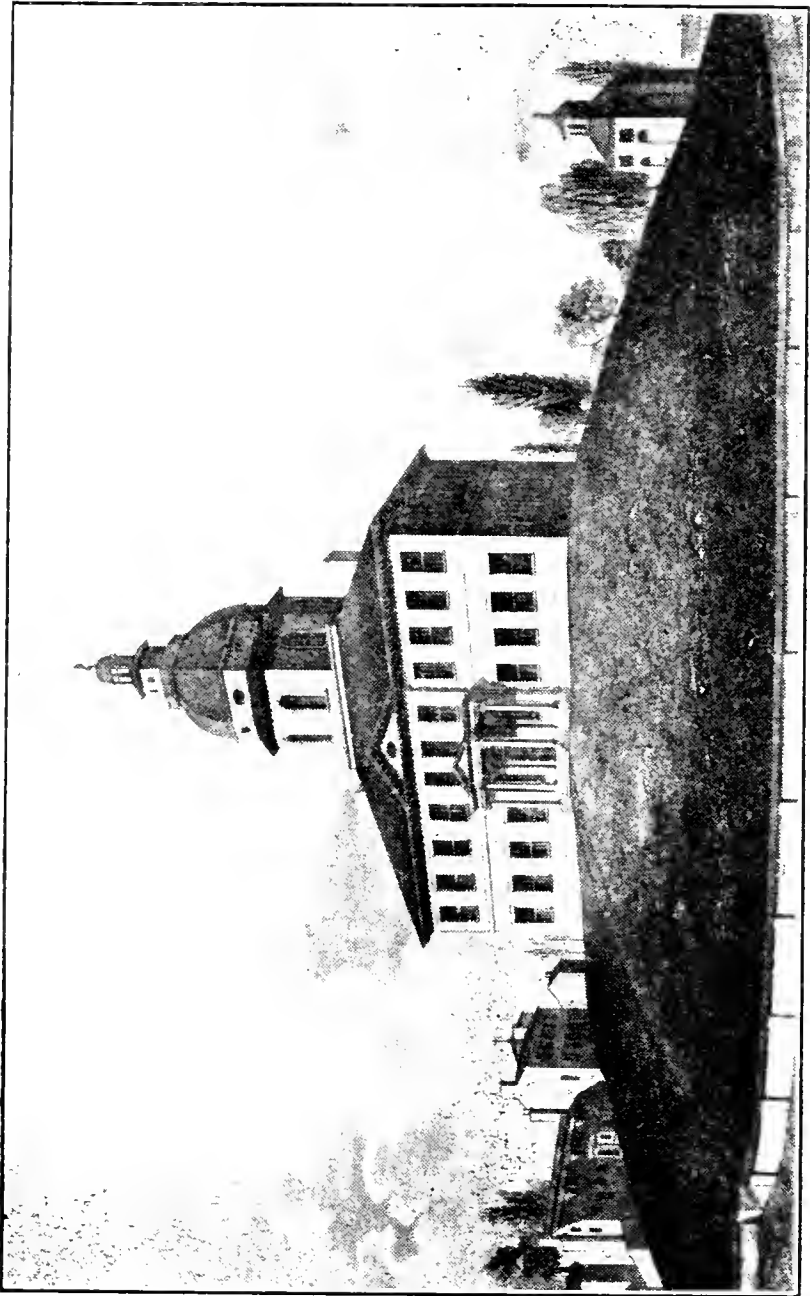
David Ridgely, in his "*Annals of Annapolis*," published in 1841, in his description of the State House, says: "The hill on which stands this noble edifice is enclosed by a neat and substantial granite wall, surmounted by a handsome iron railing, which is entered by three gates, one situated at the head of Francis street and in front of the building, the second to the southwest and the third to the northeast of the circle." These gates were securely locked at night and a couple of fierce watch dogs were turned loose inside.

In 1769, the General Assembly appropriated the sum of 7,500 pounds sterling to be applied to the building of the third and present State House, and appointed the following Building Committee: Daniel Dulany, Thomas Johnson, John Hall, William Paca, Charles Carroll, barrister, Lancelot Jacques and Charles Wallace.



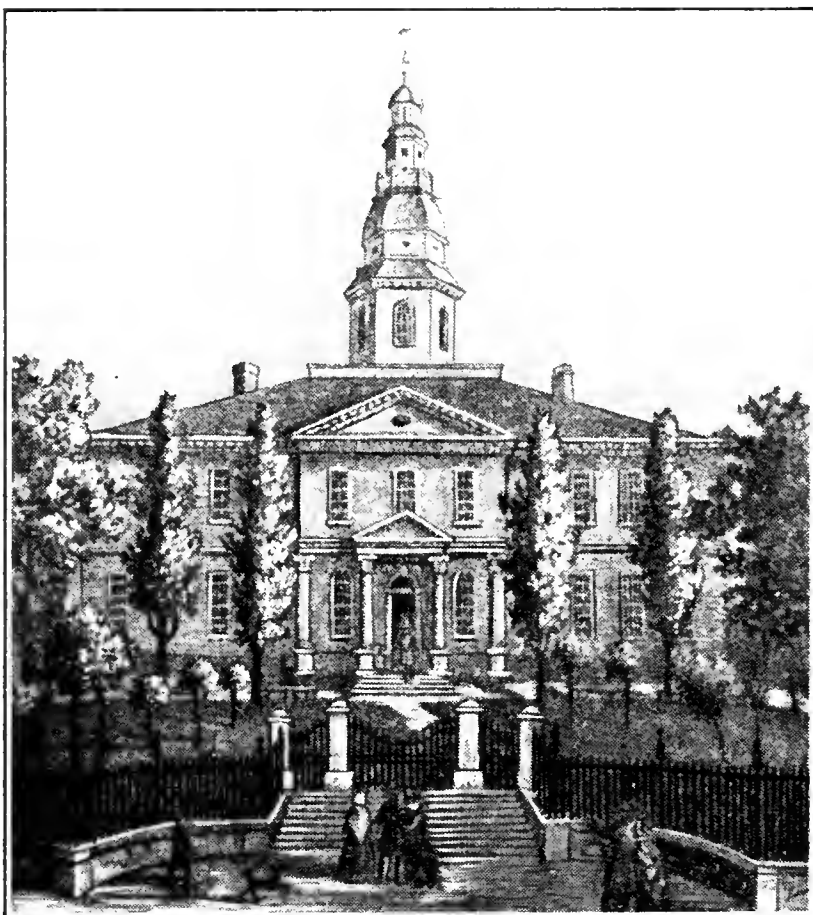
STATE HOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS IN 1789

The foundation stone of this edifice was laid on the 28th day of March, 1772, by the last colonial Governor, Robert Eden. On his striking the stone with a mallet, as was the custom, tradition informs us there was a severe clap of thunder from a clear sky. It was thought to have been an omen of the impending Revolution. This omen was realized, for two years later, when this building was ready for occupancy, it was a revolutionary body that first assembled within its walls. They styled themselves the "Association of Freemen." Ninety-one deputies from all the counties upon the calling of the roll, on May 31st, 1774, answered to their names and organized a Convention, with Matthew Tilghman, of Talbot county — "The Patriarch of the Colony" — presiding. It was a most distinguished body of the colonial gentry of all Maryland, who evinced their patriotism by passing a series of resolutions denying the right of the British Parliament to tax their American colonies without representation, demanding the repeal of the duty laid on tea, and offering assistance to the then blockaded port of Boston.



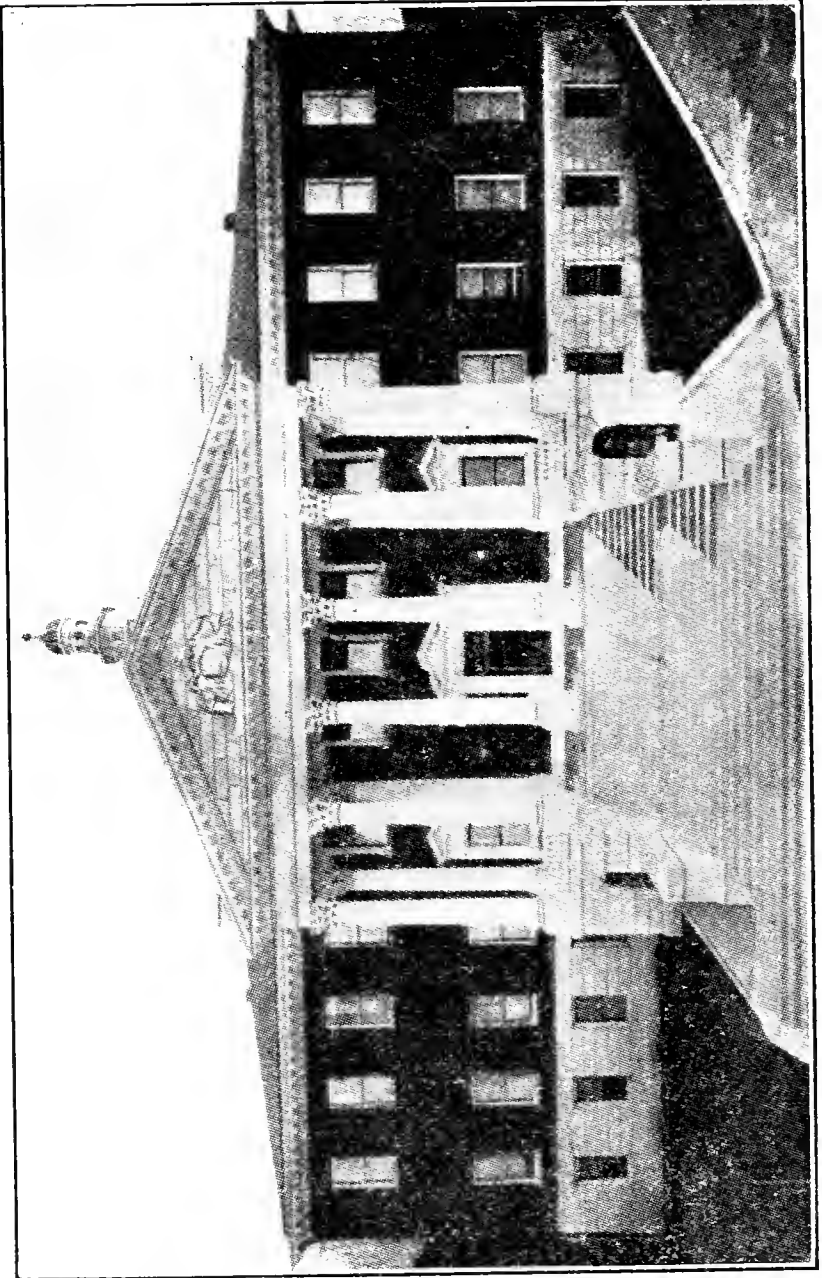
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They addressed a letter to the Virginia Committee of Correspondence proposing a Congress of delegates from all the 13 colonies. This Congress met in Philadelphia on September 5th, 1774, at Carpenter's Hall, and Maryland was the first of the colonies to elect delegates to it. The Continental Congress met again on May 10th, 1775, and on June 15th, 1775, Colonel George Washington of Virginia, was nominated by a Maryland deputy, Thomas Johnson, Jr., Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces. A copy of the resolutions promulgated by the Association of Freemen of Maryland, with the autograph signatures of the signers appended thereto, hangs upon the wall of the Old Senate Chamber.



THE DOME OF THE STATE HOUSE.

The interior workmanship on the dome was not completed until 1793. Thomas Dance, who executed the fresco and stucco work on the interior of the dome, fell from the scaffold just as he had finished the centre piece and was killed. This old building is greatly admired for its architectural proportions, its commanding site and lofty dome, but its chief attractions are its historic associations, both local and national. Here, on December 23rd, 1783, General Washington surrendered his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies to the Continental Congress then in session in the old Senate Chamber, and like the Roman General Cincinnatus, retired to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, but only to be recalled as the first President of the Republic. In this chamber, in 1784, the treaty of peace with Great Britain was ratified and signed and sealed in the presence of Congress. Here.



too, in 1786, a commercial convention of six States met to consider their interstate trade relations. This led to the Convention of 1787, in Philadelphia, which framed the Constitution of the United States.

HISTORIC OLD SENATE CHAMBER
MUTILATED IN 1878 — RE-
STORED IN 1896.

Maryland and Massachusetts are the only ones of the 13 original States which can still boast of their original colonial capitols: but from time to time, to supply the public needs, additions have been made to both these historic buildings, which are entirely out of harmony with the originals. In 1878, the Legislature of Maryland attempted to modernize the whole interior of this ancient State House, the old Senate Chamber, hallowed by so many sacred memories and historic associations, was mutilated beyond recognition, the attractive gallery and lobby beneath it were torn out, the big chimney with its immense fire place was taken out, the niche behind the chair of the President of the Senate was concealed behind heavy curtains, the recess seats in the windows removed, and the window sashes, with small panes

of glass, were replaced by sashes with big panes like shop windows, a desecration that was beyond explanation.

During the administration of Governor Edwin Warfield in 1906, a commission appointed by him for the purpose, restored this old Senate Chamber to its original appearance in the minutest detail, so that it has become ever since a mecca for patriotic societies and pious pilgrims, who reverence this spot made sacred by its association with the immortal Washington.

THE OLD TREASURY BUILDING.

Within the circle enclosing the State House stands a quaint old colonial one-story brick building of modest proportions, which invariably attracts the attention of the visitor. It is venerable as well as memorable, and is supposed to be the oldest building in Annapolis. The ancient tulip poplar tree standing on the campus of St. John's College is the only living witness of its building, more than two centuries ago. It is built in the shape of a Greek cross. The massive lock and key and the heavy handmade iron hinges on the original entrance door are objects of especial interest to all visitors. It was originally designed for the accommodation of the provincial Governor and his Council, as a Council Chamber for the Upper House of the Provincial Legislature; the Lower House, or House of Burgesses, at that time, holding their meetings in the State House. It was at one time used as the Provincial Court Room. It was also the Colonial Treasury, and

for many years the office of the State Treasurer. It is now the office of the County Superintendent of Public Education.

ANNAPOLIS BUILT THE FIRST THEATRE IN AMERICA.

Dunlop, in his history of the American Theatre, says: "Annapolis has the honor of having erected the first theatre, the first temple to the dramatic Muse. Of this fact there can be no doubt, for as early as 1752 a theatre was built here in which were performed some of Shakespeare's best plays."

DE KALB MONUMENT.

There stands upon Capitol Hill, on the southeast side of the historic old State House in the ancient city of Annapolis, a beautiful bronze statue, of heroic size, of a Brigadier in the armies of France and a Major General in the American Army of the Revolution, the Baron de Kalb, who fell mortally wounded in the Battle of Camden, South Carolina, on the 16th of August, 1780, while leading the remnant of the Maryland line and a few Delaware troops against a superior force commanded by Lord Cornwallis. The General is shown as stepping forward, leading a charge on foot, with his sword waved aloft, while the head is turned in the direction of the confused Continentals, in the act of an impassioned call to rally to his support. The moment chosen is a historically great one, and the sculptor has rendered it well. The statue is the work of Ephraim Keyser, a young Maryland artist, and was erected by the United States Government, in accordance with a resolution of Congress passed in 1780, a few

days after de Kalb's death, August 16, 1886, one hundred and five years later, this statue was unveiled.

BURNING OF THE BRIG PEGGY STEWART.

The throwing overboard of a lot of tea in Boston harbor by a band of masked men has been heralded in every History of the United States as one of the most heroic acts that led up to the American Revolution, but it fades into insignificance when compared with the burning of the Peggy Stewart on Oct. 19, 1774, in the harbor of Annapolis, the first overt act of the Maryland Colonists against the King. This vessel had arrived in Annapolis a few days prior to this event from London, having on board an assorted cargo of merchandise, among which were seventeen packages of tea, something over a ton in weight, the odious duty upon which had been paid by her owner, Mr. Stewart. A band of liberty-loving patriots from the western section of Anne Arundel county, later known as the Hills of Howard, headed by Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, hearing of

the arrival of this Brig, with tea on board, rode on horseback to Annapolis with the avowed purpose of burning this vessel and cargo. These brave men, instead of wearing masks, each wore a printed label on his hat band bearing the motto, "Liberty and Independence or Death in Pursuit of it." Major Warfield at the head of his troopers, in broad daylight, waited on Mr. Anthony Stewart and addressing him said, "We have come to offer you the choice of two propositions, you must either go with us and fire your own vessel, or hang by the halter at your own door. Stewart was at first bold and defiant. By way of intimidation a gallows was erected, when, believing they were about to carry their threats into execution, Stewart took a burning chunk of wood from his open fireplace in his house and with his own hand set fire to his ship and watched its total destruction, together with its entire cargo. Exactly seven years thereafter, to a day, American Independence was assured by the surrender of the army of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

MARYLAND STATE FLAG.

The flag of the State bears the escutcheon of the great seal — the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered. The device seems to have been adopted by common consent, as there was no formal adoption of any design as the official flag of the State until 1904. To Mr. James W. Thomas, of Cumberland, Md., the author of "Chronicles of Colonial Maryland," is due the credit of the passage of the Act of 1904, Chapter 48, "to formally adopt and legalize the Maryland flag."

That the Colony had a distinct flag or standard we know. The first recorded instance of the use of a Maryland flag occurs in Leonard Calvert's report of the reduction of Kent Island (February, 1638), in which he says that he and his force marched with Baltimore's banner displayed. At the Battle of the Severn, in 1655, where the supporters of the proprietary government, under William Stone, the Governor, were defeated by the Puritan party under Captain William Fuller, Stone's forces marched un-

der the flag of Maryland, borne by William Nugent, "Standard-bearer of the Province," while Fuller's party displayed the Flag of the Commonwealth, charged with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. It is also said that a Maryland flag was carried by the Marylanders who accompanied Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh), in 1755.

The Maryland Flag, like the great seal, was evidently designed and adopted by Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, and sent out by him with the Colony, as it was unfurled and officially used a few days after taking formal possession of the Province, when Governor Calvert, to more forcibly impress the natives, ordered the "Colors to be brought on shore" and a military parade. While there does not seem to be any distinct record of the design of the colonial flag of Maryland, it is believed to have been the same as the one now in use. Maryland is also as unique in her State flag as she is in her Great Seal, in that it, too, is strictly of heraldic design, and is an exact repro-

duction of the shield or escutcheon upon the reverse of the Great Seal of the Province. Apart from its historic interest, the Maryland Flag, as may be seen from the accompanying illustration, possesses marked symmetry and beauty. The parallel and diagonal lines of the Calvert quarterings being in singular harmony with the crosses and transposed colors of those of the Crossland arms. The combination, too, of the colors of the former — gold and black — while in brilliant contrast with those of the latter quarterings — silver and red — are both effective and pleasing. Silver being a white metal, the white color is substituted for silver in Maryland flags made of bunting or silk, and is so provided for in the Act of 1904, Chapter 48. When painted on panels or printed in colors, however, the rich heraldic colors, gold and black, silver and gules (blood red), should be adhered to. This flag appeared for the first time printed in the four purely heraldic colors in the Maryland Manual of 1906, edited by Oswald Tilghman, Secretary of State.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

The Great Seal and Flag of Maryland are so intimately connected the one with the other that their history is inseparable. The flag of the State bears the escutcheon of the Great Seal -- the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered. Maryland is unique in her Great Seal, and presents a marked contrast with those of the other States of the American Union, in that it consists of Armorial bearings of a strictly heraldic character, while the others bear "emblems indicative of agriculture and commerce, plenty and prosperity, or kindred subjects represented in a more or less pictorial or allegorical manner."

The first Great Seal brought over by Governor Leonard Calvert, in 1643, was "Treacherously and violently taken away by Richard Ingle, or his accomplices, in or about February A. D., 1644, and hath ever since been so disposed of it cannot be recovered." In 1648, Baltimore sent to the Province, through Governor William Stone, a second Great Seal cut in silver. The escutcheon bore

the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered. The first and fourth quarters consisted of "six pales" or vertical bars, alternately gold and black with a bend dexter counter charged — that is, a diagonal stripe on which colors are reversed — being the Calvert arms; the second and third quarters consisted of a quartered field of red and silver charged with a Greek, or equal-limbed cross, classified as "Bottony" — its arms terminating in trefoils — and also counter-charged, that is, with the colorings reversed, red being on the silver ground and silver on the red — the latter quarterings being from the Crossland, Baltimore's maternal arms — Alicia Crossland having been the mother of the first Baron of Baltimore, George Calvert. These quarterings were surmounted by an earl's coronet and full-faced helmet, which indicated his rank in America as that of a Count Palatine — his rank in England being that of a Baron only — a distinction which no other American Colonial charter conferred. On the helmet rested the Calvert crest, a ducal

crown, with two half bannerets, one gold and one black. The escutcheon was supported on one side by the figure of a farmer, and the other by that of a fisherman — symbols of each his two estates, Maryland and Avalon. Below them was a scroll bearing the Calvert motto: “Fatti maschii Parole Femine” — manly deeds, womanly words, or more strictly, deeds are males, words, females. Behind the escutcheons and coronets was engraved an ermined-lined mantle, and surrounding all, on a border encircling the seal, was the legend: “Scuto Bonæ Voluntatis tuæ Coronasti Nos” — with favor wilt thou compass us as with a shield. The heraldic terms used in describing the colors in the Calvert arms are *Or* and *Sable*, meaning gold and black: *Or* has been so frequently misinterpreted as an abbreviation of Orange, that orange and black have been erroneously adopted as the colonial colors of Maryland by the leading institutions of learning in the State. This error has, furthermore, been perpetuated by the State itself, for the two circular cartoons, depicting in colors both sides of

the Great Seal, which have hung on the walls of the State House for the past thirty-five years, and which Governor John Lee Carroll in his message to the Legislature of January 7, 1880, states, are the work of Robert Goodloe Harper Pennington, although artistically executed, has the Calvert colors on the escutcheon or shield, orange and black, instead of gold and black, and the Crossland colors red and white, instead of red and silver.

THE OBVERSE OF THE GREAT SEAL.

As displayed in the other circular cartoon, represents Baron Baltimore as a Knight in full armor, with drawn sword and helmet decorated with feathers. He is mounted on a richly caparisoned charger, in full gallop, adorned with his paternal coat of arms, below which are engraved a strip of seashore, grass and flowers; around the whole is an inscription containing his name and titles, “Cecilius Absolutus Dominus Terræ Mariæ et Avaloniæ Baro de Baltemore.”

The Great Seal of the State, or Nation, stands as her symbol of honor, and the signet by which her official acts are authenticated and accredited. In colonial Maryland to every deed granting lands by the Proprietary, who held the fee therein, to the colonist settlers, was suspended by a piece of linen tape, a large wax seal, with the impression of both the obverse and the reverse of the Great Seal thereon. Upon the accession of William

and Mary to the throne of England, Maryland became a Royal Province and the Church of England became the established church of the Province. During the sway of the Royal Governors, from 1692 to 1715 other seals came into use, but upon the restoration to Lord Baltimore in 1716 of the Province, "The Greater Seal at Arms" was again used. The convention of 1776 adopted the Great Seal of the Province as the Great Seal of the State, until a new one could be devised. Later, notably in 1794, and in 1817, many changes were made in it, but in 1876 a joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature was passed restoring the seal to the exact description given of it in Lord Baltimore's Commission to Governor Stone on August 12, 1648.

THE LAND OFFICE BUILDING.

In 1858, in order to relieve the crowded condition of the State House, and to provide a safe place for the archives of the State, a large two-story brick building was erected at the foot of the State House circle directly opposite the west end of Maryland avenue for the Commissioner of the Land Office, who is the custodian of the land records, the chancery and will records and other archives. In addition to the valuable papers preserved in the Land Office, there are many maps and relics of colonial times of more than ordinary interest. This building was torn down in 1906.

THE COURT OF APPEALS BUILDING.

This handsome fire proof building, completed in 1906, stands on the west side of the Capitol. The rooms on the first floor are occupied by the offices of the Land Commissioner, the State Treasurer, the State Tax Commissioner and the Commander of the State Fishery Force. The rooms on the second floor

by the Court of Appeals and the State Library. Over the landing of the massive marble stairway in this building is a handsome stained glass window, by Tiffany & Co. of New York, depicting both the obverse and reverse of the Great Seal of Maryland under the proprietary government of the Lords Baltimore.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The handsome home of the Governors of Maryland, with its ample grounds, is a credit to the State. The State having sold to the United States Government, in 1866, the old Executive Mansion that stood within the present Naval Academy grounds, built this mansion during the administration of Governor Thomas Swann. It has cost the State about \$250,000.

THE TANEY STATUE.

Immediately in front of the entrance to the State House stands the bronze statue of Roger Brooke Taney (March 17, 1777 — October 12, 1864), Chief Justice of the United States from 1836 to 1864. This is the work of William

Henry Rinehart, a Maryland sculptor, and was unveiled on March 17, 1874, the anniversary of Taney's birth. Of this work Severn Teackle Wallis, in his magnificent address, said: "The artist has chosen to present us his illustrious subject in his robes of office, as we saw him when he sat in judgment. The statue is heroic, but with that exception the traits of nature are not altered or disguised. The weight of years that bent that venerable form has not been lightened, and the lines of care, and suffering, and thought, are as life traced them. The figure has been treated by the artist in the spirit of that noble and absolute simplicity which is the type of the highest order of greatness, and is, therefore, its grandest, though its most difficult, expression in art."

OLD COLONIAL CANNON.

On the northeast front of the old State House, mounted on a granite pedestal, is an old colonial iron cannon, being one of five guns which furnished the armament of the Ark and the Dove, the two pinnacles which brought over from England

the first Maryland pilgrims who landed at old Saint Mary's March 25th, 1634. When the colonial capitol was removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis, in 1694, these cannon were left to protect the fort there. The site of this fort was on a steep bluff, which, long prior to the American revolution, by the erosions of time, had gradually crumbled and washed away, leaving these old cannon, that had toppled into the St. Mary's river, partially covered with sand and barnacles to be corroded by the salt water. It is a most interesting relic of the Maryland pilgrims.

HISTORICAL PAINTINGS IN STATE HOUSE.

The most striking of these historical paintings hangs over the landing of the stairway in the annex to the Capitol. It represents General Washington resigning his military commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies, to the Continental Congress, then in session in the old Senate Chamber, on December 23, 1783. It was painted by Edwin White, of New York, and was

finished in 1859. It cost \$6,000. The oldest historical painting in the State House was painted by Charles Willson Peale in 1785, pursuant to a resolution of November 20, 1781, in commemoration of the Surrender of the Army of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19th, 1781. It contains life-size portraits of General Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, and Col. Tench Tilghman. Washington's confidential secretary and Aide-de-Camp, of whom he said: "He left as fair a reputation as ever belonged to a human character."

In the Executive Chamber hangs a portrait of George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, 1582-1632, who secured the charter of Maryland. Dying before this charter had passed the seal, the colony was established under his son, Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, in 1634. The portrait is a copy from the original by Daniel Mytens, a celebrated Dutch painter, who probably painted it between 1623 and 1630, the period of his residence in England. It was presented to the State by John W. Garrett in 1882, who employed an artist named Vintner

to copy it from the original, then in the possession of Earl Verulam, Glastonbury, England. The artist, Frank B. Mayer, said of this portrait: "The head expresses refinement, intellect, and patient endurance, revealing a life of noble endeavor clouded by disappointment and wounded sensibility; the pose is dignified and the details of the costume carefully elaborated."

Planting of the colony of Maryland and the burning of the Peggy Stewart are two historical paintings of interesting subjects by a Maryland artist, Frank B. Mayer. The celebrated Maryland portrait painter, Charles Willson Peale, 1741-1827, painted for the City of Annapolis portraits of the following early Governors of Maryland: Thomas Johnson, William Paca, George Plater, William Smallwood, Samuel Sprigg, John H. Stone and John Eager Howard, in exchange for a full length portrait of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, supposed to be the work of Van Dyck. This latter is now in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, having been deposited there by Titian Peale in 1877.

C. W. Peale also painted the full length allegorical portrait of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Mr. Peale describes this portrait as follows:

“Mr. Pitt is here represented in a Roman dress, in the action of an orator, extending his right arm, and points to the figure of Liberty, and holding a scroll in his left hand, on which is written, ‘Magna Charta’; before him an altar with a civic crown on it and a flame rising, designate his zeal in the cause of Liberty. The altar is ornamented with the bust of Hampden and Sidney, and wreaths of oak leaves embrace them. In the background is a piece of elegant architecture, Whitehall, in front of which King Charles I. was beheaded.”

Mr. Peale states that he sold this portrait to the State of Maryland for 200 pounds.

Frederick, Sixth Lord Baltimore, 1731-1771. This painting is by an unknown hand, and it is even doubtful if it be a portrait of Frederick, as the name was not attached to the frame until 1885. This portrait was originally the property of the City of Annapolis, and,

with several others, was turned over to the State for safekeeping during the Civil War. Ridgely, in his "Annals of Annapolis," speaks of a full-length portrait of *Charles, Third Lord Baltimore*, as being in possession of the city at that time (1841), and had another portrait been on the walls of the old Assembly Room, so careful a man would surely have mentioned it. Further, the bayonet scars, left by the Pennsylvania troops, show, conclusively, that this portrait was removed to save it from destruction, and there is no record of any other picture answering Ridgely's description. The features of this portrait are entirely unlike those of the engraving of Frederick in Vol. V of Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*.

THE SIGNERS.

Hanging on the walls of the spacious Rotunda of the old State House, two on either side, are the full-length portraits of Maryland's four signers of the Declaration of Independence, viz.:

Charles Carroll of Carrollton — Delegate to the Continental Congress, 1776;

United States Senator 1789-1792; born in Annapolis in 1737; died in 1832, aged ninety-five. This portrait was painted by order of the General Assembly of 1832, by Thomas Sully, a pupil of Benjamin West.

William Paca—Born 1740; died 1799; delegate to Continental Congress 1774-1779; third Governor, 1782-1785; painted by John B. Bordley. By joint resolution No. 89, of the General Assembly of 1834, the Governor was authorized to order full-length portraits of the signers, Paca, Chase and Stone. Resolution No. 44, of 1835, shows that the work was done by John B. Bordley and authorizes the purchase of frames for these portraits.

Thomas Stone — Delegate to the Continental Congress 1775-1779 and 1784-1785; born 1743; died 1787, aged forty-four years.

Samuel Chase — Delegate to the Continental Congress 1774-1778; Associate Justice of the United States 1784-1785; Supreme Court 1796-1804; born 1741; died 1811, aged seventy years.

THE OLDEST STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

In the Flag Room in the old State House is the only Star-Spangled Banner in existence known to have been carried in battle during the War for Independence.

This flag was carried by the Maryland troops during the War of the American Revolution, and is thought to be the oldest United States flag in existence made in accordance with the Act of Congress, June 14, 1777.

It is positively known to have been carried as the Regimental Flag of the Third Maryland Regiment, under Col. John Eager Howard, at the battle of Cowpens, S. C., in January, 1778, in which battle it was carried by William Bachelor. Bachelor was wounded in this battle and sent to his home in Baltimore, bringing with him the flag.

After the death of Bachelor, which occurred March 28, 1781, the flag remained in his family, and when the British invaded Maryland in 1814, this flag was

again carried, at the Battle of North Point, by Bachelor's son, William, a member of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Maryland Militia.

This William Bachelor carried the flag in all the parades of the Twenty-seventh Regiment up to about 1840, when the regiment organization expired. Being a member of the Old Defenders Association, he carried the flag in all parades and functions of the association as long as he was able to take part, and died in 1885, at the age of ninety-nine.

The flag remained in the possession of his family until 1894, when it was presented to the Society of the War of 1812, the successor of the Old Defenders Association, and by that society preserved until presented to the State of Maryland, at Annapolis, October 19, 1907.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

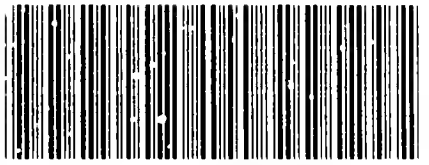
The Hon. George Bancroft, while Secretary of the Navy, under President James K. Polk, signalized his administration by the establishment of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, upon the site of an abandoned army post known as Fort Severn. Annapolis was chosen as the most suitable location for such an institution, and academic routine began Oct. 10th, 1845.

Captain Franklin Buchanan, of Maryland, was its first Superintendent. During the Civil War, 1861-'65, he was an admiral in command of the Confederate Navy. Since 1900 the U. S. Government has expended ten millions of dollars in the erection of magnificent buildings for the accommodation and education of young men for officers of the United States Navy. Annapolis can now boast of the finest and best technical naval school in the world.

1870

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