

# MARYLAND

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### THE EDRIS AND VIRGINIA BERKLEY\* MEMORIAL COLLECTION OF WASHINGTON PRINTS

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[The social, moral and political impression made by the "Father of His Country," not only upon his own, but upon all subsequent times down to the present, has occasioned a degree of interest in him in the public mind unequalled by any other man that has lived in ancient or present days.

As a result this popularity, and particularly from the fact that Washington Ideals constitute the highest forms of Liberty, comprehended in the ability of an individual to use his brain and brawn to the best advantage for himself and for his State, has been recognized not only in numerous portraitures from life, but also in the reproduction from these, by processes of engraving, of more likenesses of Washington than of any other man the world has ever seen: Over seven hundred copper plates are known, and to these several hundred variations are to be added, making the total list well over a thousand.

The inspiration for the present collection, now tendered as a permanent loan to the Maryland Historical Society, came from the late Richard D. Fisher, gentleman of the old school, bibliophile, litterateur, and ardent member of the Society, at a time when the writer was invalided for several months, and was looking for some indoor occupation and amusement a little out of the ordinary run, and accordingly fraught with new interests. Mr. Fisher started the collection himself by presenting me with several Washington Prints taken out of scrap-books belonging to his father, and by placing me in communication with such dealers in engravings as he knew to be reliable. Out of this modest beginning the collection gradually arose; and many Summer vacations had zest added to them hunting prints in the shops of Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Canaan, Annapolis, Philadelphia and other towns. Philadelphia and its environs were found to be a

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\* Of Fairfax County, Va.

Third Edit., enlarged. From the press of Richard Folwell, Philadelphia, 1801.

*Life of George Washington*, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, throughout the War which Established their Independence, and First President of the United States.

By James Ramsay, M. D. Fourth Edit. Six engravings. Baltimore, Published by Joseph Cushing, Benjamin Edes, printer, 1815. Frontispiece, Washington. "Firm as the Surge Repelling Rock."

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## A NOTICE OF SOME OF THE FIRST BUILDINGS WITH NOTES OF SOME OF THE EARLY RESIDENTS

BY MRS. REBECCA KEY.

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### II

#### *Annapolis at my first recollection.*

[The notes herewith presented have been in the possession of the collaborator since 1905, at which time it was deemed desirable to obtain some information as to Richard Harrison,\* of Anne Arundell County, who died in 1761, and was the subject of some interesting correspondence between Cecilius Calvert in London, and Governor Horatio Sharpe, of this Province. As there was at that time no sufficient evidence of connection with the Harrison family furnished in the sketch, and no clue as to the identity of the writer, it was thought well to hold it for more definite authentication.

Through the courtesy of Robert Garrett, Esq., the Harrison papers lately

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\* Cecilius Calvert to Governor Sharpe.

"Mr. Harrison whom I've mentioned afore is represented by all here as a gentleman of good character and has been serviceable in the late proprietor's affairs in elections and is desirous to show his Interest in regard to the present Lord and you in contributing all in his power to your ease and satisfaction in Government. So soon as it is in your power, I hope you will give him testimony of your friendship. It will be agreeable to my Lord and I shall esteem it an obligation. His wife is a relation to our family."

placed in his possession have made it possible to establish the necessary historical connection and to afford these unique glimpses of bye-gone days.

Mrs. Rebecca Campbell Key, the writer of these "notes," was a resident of Annapolis during her long and interesting life. Born in 1754, the daughter of John Campbell II, and Frances Hammond, her paternal grandfather, John Campbell I, is registered as a Scotsman and Planter, who arrived in the Province of Maryland after the uprising of the /15 and whose will is probated in 1735. Her father, John Campbell II, appears as a vestryman of St. Anne's Parish, 1767-69, and occupied various positions of trust in the days preceding the Revolution. In his will, probated in 1777, he mentions his daughter Rebecca Key.

She had married an Englishman, Robert Key, architect, who also appears in the annals of St. Anne's Parish as sharing the fortunes of Church and State, especially those of the church, in its most critical period of dilapidation to its temporary abandonment in those troublous times.

The gentlemen of the Vestry, having leased from Mr. Douglas, the manager of the theatrical performances for which Annapolis was far-famed, the ground on which the Play House was built, Robert Key, with John Hesselius, is instructed "to take down the organ, pack same in proper boxes as the Reverend Rector, Mr. Lendrum, and Vestry agree that in the ruined condition of the Church building, the Play House be fitted up for a Place of divine Worship and that the clerk erect a pulpit therein."

Mrs. Rebecca Key, however, became after the death of Mr. Key, an ardent convert to the Roman Catholic Faith, as shown by a note written to one of the Ministers of the day arraigning him for statements made from his pulpit as to the errors "of that Church of which I have the happiness to be a member." The correspondence is quite interesting as showing the controversial spirit of the times.

She lived until the year 1840, and before her death gave her wedding ring to Mary Harrison, at whose death in 1857 it passed to Rebecca Harrison called for Mrs. Key. Letters written to her show in the phrasing of their old-fashioned courtesy the esteem and affection in which she was held.

Her "notes" were evidently dictated in her later years to someone not conversant with the Chronicles of the Center of Government, the Court Circle and the faithful if miniature reproduction the Mother Country found in the Annapolis of that day.

It is greatly to be regretted that this paper, numbered II, ending so abruptly, seems to be one of a series of which no other traces have been found, and it is hoped that its publication may attract the attention of someone who can throw light upon records which we can ill afford to lose.

ANNIE LEAKIN SIOUSSAT.

The size of Annapolis at my first recollection was apparently as large as it is now.

Among the early buildings stood some old and ruinous ones near where the present Episcopal parsonage<sup>1</sup> now stands occupying the corner as well as the middle of the lot. Among these some were large as if inhabited by people of some condition. All were built of wood, as were also a range opposite where the ball-room now stands; these were all said to have belonged to the Neutral French.<sup>2</sup> They remained in a ruinous condition until considered a nuisance and were destroyed soon after Gov. Eden came into the Province.

*City Hotel. Dulanies.*—The present City Hotel was then standing; it was the property of a widow Dulany and was inherited by her son Lloyd Dulany, from whom it was confiscated,<sup>3</sup> and it has since, I think, always been occupied as a hotel.

Lloyd Dulany went to England where a quarrel which had begun in America between himself and a Parson Allen, terminated in a duel, in which he was killed. He left an interesting young widow whose case being presented to Queen Charlotte, she settled upon her three hundred pounds sterling a year. She afterwards married the cousin of her husband Walter Dulany whose estates in America were also confiscated.

*Government House.*—The original Government House, the

<sup>1</sup> Vestry Proceedings of St. Anne's Parish, page 17. "All that lot of land . . . lying on the south and west of Hanover street and distinguished on plot by letter K, conveyed by Phillip Key and Theodosia, his wife (formerly widow of Reverend John Humphries), in 1759. The Rectory was in use until within a few years ago.

<sup>2</sup> Nine Hundred and Three of these unfortunates arrived in Annapolis December 9th, 1755, and, said Daniel Dulany: "have almost eat us up." Governor Eden came in 1769 (June 5) and left the Province in June, 1776. The sojourn of the French seems not to have been so permanent nor their quarters so substantial as in other places; some of their buildings having been in good preservation in Baltimore so late as 1824 and after.

<sup>3</sup> The Dulany estates were confiscated, but were partially restored to the three daughters of Walter Dulany, Mary Fitzhugh, Margaret Montgomery, and Katherine Belt, who remained in the Province and received from the Government, 400 acres each in what was anciently known as the Valley of Jehosaphat, now known as Dulany's Valley. Their tract was known as Epping, the reproduction from the English Epping Forest.

central part of the present one, was built by a Squire Jennings<sup>4</sup> and sold to the Proprietary Government; it must be more than a century old. My mother recollected when in her childhood it was occupied by S. Jennings. It was afterwards always used as a residence for the Governor and received the additional buildings in the time of Governor Eden. It was confiscated during the Revolutionary War and made the residence of the Republican Governor from that period.

*Garrison. The Du Laney.*—The central building in the garrison was built by the same architect Mr. Duff, who came from England to commence a new Government House where St. John's College now stands and was his property until it was purchased by a Dulaney. It was occupied by a Dulany until the Revolutionary War. The mother of W. and D. Dulany, an excellent lady, died in it. It was confiscated and the sons went to Europe.

Walter Dulany and Grafton Dulany, sons of Walter, all went to Europe. Grafton had a commission in the British Army and died in Jamaica from being overheated in dancing. The youngest of three daughters of the same Walter married a parson Montgomery<sup>5</sup> who afterward absconded and went to England where he was well received, had a parish given him and was admired for his talents at preaching. He was called "The Beauty of Holiness" from his interesting appearance. The second daughter married a Fitzhugh and settled in Baltimore County and died there. The eldest married a Mr. Addison of Oxen Hill upon the Potomac, ancestor of the family who now live in Georgetown. (My great grandmother was wife

<sup>4</sup> *Edmund Jennings.*

<sup>5</sup> The Reverend John Montgomery, rector of St. Anne's, married Margaret Dulany and departed to England early in the day. Their home in London was one of the centers of hospitality for the Maryland Loyalists, from which point he wrote to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Walter Dulany, "We have found an acquaintance here both male and female eminently respectable and our situation is far from uncomfortable." It is said that his unusually elegant deportment tempted Thackeray to use him as his study for the Reverend Mr. Honeyman.

to the Mr. Duff<sup>6</sup> who first occupied that building and she there breathed her last.)

*College. Parties.*—Mr. Duff, architect, came from Scotland at the instance of Cecilius Calvert (but I am not sure). He brought with him a plan of building of the Provincial Government House, an Act of Assembly having granted the land whereon St. John's College now stands. Under his direction the walls of the present main building were erected, joists laid and scaffolding prepared for roofing it in. The original design was to have had wings—united by a colonnade of pillars on each side—but in consequence of a difference between the two parties it was never executed. There were always two parties, the one called themselves the Country Party, the other was called the Court Party, and a large quantity of white marble was imported to finish off this building in handsome style. Small slabs for paving the Hall beautifully white and pure and black also—large fine slabs for the steps, etc. They were taken to the building—some were in the cellar and others piled on the outside. When the Country party, who were taxed to supply all these things in common with the other party, would not permit the building to proceed, declaring that the Province would be ruined, and that not another nail should be driven. The Court party argued that they had funds in England which might be drawn upon, but they would not permit them to be touched, and the building was left in that condition. The fine marbles were at the disposal of whoever chose to appropriate them and were consequently scattered about in various directions, the chimney pieces and hearths were of very superior quality and nobody knew what ever became of them. During the encampment of the French on the Green in the Revolutionary War, an officer of that Army expressed his surprise at seeing a much finer building than any most in the city, apparently in

<sup>6</sup> Simon Duff was certainly in the colony before 1728, as at that date he was one of a Committee of the Parishioners to petition the Vestry to allow the improvement and extension of St. Anne's Church previously ordered by them to proceed. He died according to the Harrison papers in 1759.

ruins ere it had been finished, and on being told the cause it is said, shrugged his shoulders and said: "the folly was not entirely monopolized by the Court party."<sup>7</sup> After the Revolution it was taken possession of and appropriated to literary purposes and now stands as St. John's College.

*Old Court House, now State House.*—The old Court House<sup>8</sup> stood where the State House now stands. It was a very neat little brick building, but might have been enclosed in the walls of the present State House. An oblong square in form, the entrance a hall opposite which, two or three steps from the floor, was the judges' seat, and on each side were apartments used as jury rooms. Over the judge's seat was a full length picture of Queen Anne presenting the Charter, which was presented at full length. On the upper floor were three apartments, the two largest were used for the Upper and Lower House of Assembly and the other was the apartment for the mace-bearer and the other officers depending thereon. A handsome cupola surmounted the building, surrounded by a bannister and furnished with seats for those who chose to enjoy the prospect. This building was surrounded by a palisade within which the troops used to parade; and at the time of the proclamation of the peace between the Colonies and the French after what was called the Old French War, the windows were filled with ladies to witness the rejoicings; but on other occasions they were not seen there. It was pulled down not because ruinous but because a larger building was needed, being defective in Council Chamber and other conveniences.

*Parties.*—Jennings, a young Englishman, having committed at home some wild prank which made it admissible for him to leave the country for a while, fixed in Annapolis, and being young and of fine talents he associated with young men, students of the bar, among who was Samuel Chase, then very young. These young students stood perusing the charter which Queen

<sup>7</sup> The forlorn ruin herein alluded to has always been known as "Bladen's Folly."

<sup>8</sup> Built 1704-06. Cf. *Ridgely's Annals*, p. 106.

Anne held in her hand in the Court House, found that it was violated in almost every particular by those in authority, and being of frolicsome character they had a very neat little walnut wood coffin in which they laid a copy of the violated charter. Upon it was written a very witty epitaph stating its death and burial. This was found at the foot of the full length portrait of Queen Anne and a great excitement and much mirth attended the general turnout of the citizens to see it. From this circumstance arose a long quarrel between the citizens who thus found themselves imposed on by those in authority, which resulted in a triumph for the Country party who again had their rights conferred upon them by the Charter committed to their keeping. The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council were once more in the gift of the people.

My father was one of the first chosen Aldermen on this occasion. (Jennings made a fortune in Frederick and afterwards returned to Annapolis.)

The two parties were always at variance and very busy in newspaper controversies. A man, just before the Revolution, seeking to recommend himself to the people assured them on one occasion that they might rest assured "that he would always be plump against the Government." He was much plagued about this saying. The picture of Queen Anne was destroyed during the war.

*Free School.*—The Free School stood on the south side of the State House, a plain building containing school rooms and a habitation for the teacher and his family. The Fund was supplied by Great Britain, the number of charity scholars not known, but some were educated on the foundation among the last of which was William Pinckney, the orator. It supported two masters who had been sent from England and at the Revolution returned to their native country.

*Armory.*—The Armory stood at the north side at an equal distance from the Court House, a large hall, the walls covered with arms above the seats which were all around the room. A seat opposite the door for the Governor and his lady over which

hung a full length portrait of Queen Anne. Nearly opposite to this picture hung another, a full length portrait of the Proprietor, Lord Baltimore, in his flowing robes.<sup>9</sup> Being used for a ballroom as well as an armory, a wooden gilt chandelier depended from the vaulted roof and the lights interspersed among the arms, gave it on ball nights a very splendid appearance. Three other apartments were appropriated one to the card parties, one to the supper, and the other to the armorer. The Armory was also used as a Council Chamber when the Assembly sat.<sup>10</sup>

*Other Buildings.*—There were also a stack of old buildings below Mr. Green's near where Mr. Henshaw has lately built, called Calvert's Old Buildings, and were in sufficiently good repair to be used as exhibition rooms by Mr. Peale within my recollection. The old Market House stood just below the present Gun House, it was about half the size of our present market house, but very commodious. The Church was enclosed by palisades and white railing and the yard was the grave-yard of Annapolis.

*Episcopal Church.*—Apparently co-eval with these was the old Church on the site of the Episcopal Church. The only one in the place originally, it was in the form of a T, a part added to it made it in the form of a cross. It was neatly finished inside, the principal entrance to the east; it was in a ruinous condition previous to the Revolution and the last minister often remonstrated with his congregation but did not prevail until the building of the Hallam Theatre; he published a little poem in the *Gazette* which had a better effect than all his previous

<sup>9</sup>In the correspondence of Governor Sharpe, Volume 3, page 273, 23rd of February, 1766, Frederick Lord Baltimore writes: "I have embarked by this occasion a whole length portrait of myself, Putt it up with those other portraits of my ancestors you have in the Province and inform me of whom they are. I have also sent some arms well painted which you will place in the Council Chamber, or wherever you think fitt."

<sup>10</sup>Cf. Ridgely, 107. It is apparent from the similarity of this and another paragraph, that Mr. Ridgely had access to these notes or referred to Mrs. Key when speaking "within the memory of persons now living."

labor. The old church was torn down, but the Revolution breaking out just then nothing further was attempted, and the Theatre was used as a church, forum and whatever else convenience dictated.

The Hallam Theatre stood above the bank, built of brick. (A note here in the copy says "uncertain.") It was afterward used for a school. The place was occupied as a residence standing on the brow of a hill, between the Court House and the Creek was the carriage house of Daniel Dulany. This building was similar to the original building of the City Hotel belonging to Lloyd Dulany and was called the "White House." On the hill overlooking the creek and nearly opposite the residence of P. Clayton stood a large building similarly constructed, the residence of the Tascar family. Both these buildings were burned to the ground, the latter was purchased by Mr. Charles Wallace and modernized. It has been burnt within the last ten years. The house appropriated to the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank was, during my early recollection, used as a tavern. It was occupied by William Reynolds. The small building on ——— Street belonging to the bank was once endeavored to be converted into a stocking manufactory but it did not succeed. My father took me to see the looms which were considered to be quite a curiosity at that time.

The building occupied by Mrs. Anne Harwood is one of the most ancient in the city. It was originally the printing office of the *Gazette*. The same paper has been under the same title in the same family, edited and established by Jonas Green, a New Englander, an ancestor of the present proprietor.

The building now owned by Gustavus Barber, commanding a fine view of Annapolis Harbor was always the property of the Protestant head of the Carroll family.<sup>11</sup> The house occupied by Charles Carroll is of more modern date and built for a family residence. An upper room of this house was used as a *Catholic Chapel* during his residence and afterward till this chapel was built. The priest had a room in his house—there

<sup>11</sup> Charles Carroll, Barrister.

was once a resident priest in the family but not for a few years previous to Mr. Carroll's removal. The building next to the priests' present room was one among a room known as Mac-Namara's buildings; they were in possession of the Carroll family until the ground was given for the present Catholic Chapel.

The buildings occupied by Dr. Ridout were erected by John Ridout, Secretary to Gov. Sharpe. There was a building on the hill, still known as Powder House Hill, in which powder was kept.

The house now occupied by Mr. R. Chase was built by J. Brice and used as his family residence. The building now occupied by Mrs. Lloyd was built and occupied by Gov. Ogle, but had many improvements by his son.

*Shipyards.*—When Annapolis possessed commerce there was a merchant named Wolstenholm lived on the bank of the Severn below Mr. Selby. He had a long range of warehouses; no vestige of these has remained for many years back. A wooden platform supported by wooden posts served this merchant instead of a wharf. Within the point of land projecting between the College and Graveyard was water deep enough to launch ships. The building yard was to right of the graveyard and where the ships were launched is now shallow and almost dry. The owner of the shipyard was named William Roberts<sup>12</sup>—he was a large importing merchant, reckoned to bring the best Madeira wines. His importations extended to London, Bristol, and other English and Irish ports. He built and occupied the house now of Col. Maynadier. This gentleman had a blacksmith shop to the north of his dwelling on which was a steeple in which hung the only bell in the city—below this stood his sail-makers' shop—he always had all things necessary to his business made here. The builders of the ships were Kirkwell and Black-

<sup>12</sup> William Roberts presented his account in 1769, 1770 and 1775 for certain sums for the use of his bell by St. Anne's Church, which account was approved and ordered to be paid by the Sheriff.

well. The first died early and was industrious and clever, as also the last.

The only vessel whose name I recollect was called "The Lovely Nancy" after Mrs. Roberts, an intimate acquaintance with whom I used to play in childhood. I remember the name from an incident connected with the launching. She was on the stocks and a large concourse of people assembled to see the launching. An old woman named Sarah McDaniel (white), a fortune-teller and witch, who was standing by said: "The 'Lovely Nancy' will not see water to-day." She moved finely for a while but stuck at last and Captain Slade with his sailors, fully under the impression that the vessel had been bewitched, determined to duck the old woman. They searched for her busily two or three days during which time she lay secreted in my father's kitchen, which stood adjacent to his dwelling on the lot opposite to Mrs. Walshe's residence. He removed from it to the lot adjoining Mrs. N's. The house was used as a hospital during the Revolution and was burned down afterwards. The "Lovely Nancy" did finally leave stocks and made several prosperous voyages.<sup>13</sup> The last recollected except one vessel was built by Mr. S. Chase and called the "Matilda." It was launched in the creek on the southwest side of Annapolis. The last was the "Lady Lee" fitted out by Gov. Lee; it was built elsewhere. My brother was the mate. She sailed to France. During the War the shores of the Bay were guarded by galleys. I do not remember the number. Commodore Gresham,<sup>14</sup> ancestor of A.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. Ridgely, p. 119.

<sup>14</sup> Commodore Thomas Grason. Acts of Assembly, Ch. 31, April Session, 1783: "III. And he it enacted, That the aforesaid Maria Grason, daughter of the said Thomas Grason, shall be maintained and educated at the expence of this state, until she arrives to the age of twenty-one years, or marriage after her arrival at the age of eighteen years, which shall first happen; and on such marriage or arrival to twenty-one years, there shall be paid by this state, to the said Maria Grason, the sum of five hundred pounds current money; and the governor of this state for the time being is requested to give his directions concerning the maintenance and education of the said Maria Grason, and to act as her guardian on behalf of this

J. Davidson (now Waters), was at the head of the service. He died in the service and his daughter was a State orphan. Other merchants traded from Annapolis. A large block-making establishment stood where Mr. Goodman now keeps store.

*West Street*—was called Cowpen lane. The most considerable building was a tavern kept by a widow McCloud—it was afterward used for a circulating library and kept by Mr. Rind (related to the Pinkney family). This was in 1762 or 63. I was taken there when a child by my sister; it was the resort of the wits and the literary. It did not succeed and Mr. R. received an invitation to Williamsburg. The house fell into the possession of Mr. Quinn.<sup>15</sup> Afterward it was modified by Mr. Harris; it is now the residence of Mr. J. Johnson. The only other house was Mr. McParlin, also the tavern. The lot occupied by Lockerman had on it in the center a large house. The corner also had buildings upon it.

I do not remember in what year the present Episcopal Church was built. Mr. Key was the architect and builder.

*Governor Eden. Incidents, Etc.*—Governor Eden was in England after the commencement of the War. He was questioned by the Parliament respecting the condition of the State and the probability of the people long continuing the conflict. His replies differed from those of Gov. Hutchinson of Massachusetts. He told them he believed the people would not easily be subdued but that they would hold out to the last. He returned to this city and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. The Council of Safety sent a deputation down to the Government House for that purpose. He was at the moment on board

state, to see that she receives proper female education and accomplishments, as the adopted child of the state.”

This same act made provision for the education and maintenance of Thomas Walley, son of Capt. Zedekiah Walley who was killed on one of the State barges; both of these children were known as “the orphans of the state” or “children of the state.” By Ch. 25, Acts of 1785, Joseph Handy, son of Capt. Joseph Handy of the barge *Protector*, was likewise provided for, but apparently was not formally adopted. No other like instances are known to the editor.

<sup>15</sup> Allen Quynn, for many years one of the vestrymen of St. Anne's.

a vessel which lay at the bottom of his garden, and Mr. Key who was returning to the house to get something for him, seeing the deputation and suspecting their purpose, returned and gave them warning to be off. They immediately rowed from shore and made their escape—pursuit would have been in vain. The vessel in which he made his escape was either the “Annapolis,” his brother’s vessel or a government vessel, I know not which. His attachment to the Province was very great, his plans respecting the permanent welfare at Annapolis were very liberal. He was a favorite of the people and a very fine person, tall and commanding. General Washington previous to the period of his escape always staid with him when in this city. They resembled in stature. I had seen them walk arm in arm. He changed before death, took the sacrament, and at his death he requested to be buried in S. R. Churchyard.<sup>16</sup> After the embarkation of the Governor, Mr. Key was banished 10 miles from the city (for his activity I presume); he was an Englishman and his predilections were for his country. On the Governor’s return Mr. Key, then residing in Baltimore, came down to see him. He had under Governor Eden’s direction improved the ball-room very much. Governor E. regretted he could not pay him, but left him the chandeliers which he himself imported at £1200 sterling to sell and remunerate himself. The Committee of Safety seized them and appropriated them. A rumour without foundation stated that arms were secreted in the Governor’s house. In searching for them the chandeliers were found and taken. Their vigilance was very great. Mr. Key heard on one occasion of my illness and came to town to see me. He had not been in the house 15 minutes ere the Committee were there insisting that he should leave town. Tea being just ready, my mother said: “Why not let him take a cup of tea first?” They consented to stand at the window until he took tea and they saw him safely across the river.

<sup>16</sup> South River All Hallows Church, one of the oldest of which we have record before 1692, where Sir Robert Eden, according to his expressed wishes, is said to have been buried.

*Indians.*—The last Indians I recollect were a tribe on the Potomac. They exchanged their lands with the Calvert family for Baltimore County lands, where game was more plentiful. As the white population increased, they retired to the Susquehanna. The Eastern Shore tribes used to visit Annapolis previous to the Revolution. They were civilized and Christianized and I recollect the venerable appearance of King Abraham and Queen Sarah as they sat upon the steps of the old State House. The pond to the east of the Ice House Hill was called Deep Pond. My father has found fine oysters there and since the Revolutionary War Captain Prendergast was therein drowned. He had married previous to the Revolutionary War secretly. On his return he tried to obtain an interview with his bride, but her father prevented it. A few days after, his body was found, it was supposed he had drowned himself from vexation. Miss Mabury<sup>17</sup> was the lady. She lived in the house next to Judge Brewer's; her father cast her off when he discovered her marriage. She afterward married Mr. Onion of Harford Co.

*Fortifications.*—There was no fortification that I know of. The batteries at Sun Point excepted. The two points, Horn and Greenbury's were covered with trees until during the Revolution—they were cut down to erect fortifications.

*The present State House*—was originally built much lower the steeple and covered with copper. During the equinoctial gale the copper was torn off and rolled up like a scroll. It then received its present form. On the site of Mrs. Bowie's stood the tavern of "The Three Blue Balls," kept by John Ball—the property of Mr. West an opulent merchant, who emitted bills in his own name, called Stephen West's money. He resided at the Wood Yard and owned much property in this city. Mrs. B. Hyde purchased from him and erected from there down to G. Mackubin's.

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<sup>17</sup> Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Onion may be seen at Mount Clare, the property of Miss Winn and Mrs. Arthur B. Keating.