

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Ogle Hall (AA-530)
247 King George Street

The imposing building at 247 King George Street was erected between 1739 and 1742 for the family of Dr. William Stephenson. By 1747, the large dwelling was leased by owner Daniel Cheston to Maryland Governor Samuel Ogle, who utilized the building as the Governor's Mansion when in residence. In June 1773, Anne Ogle transferred the property, which included the main dwelling house, gardens, kitchen, and other dependencies, to her son, Benjamin Ogle. Ogle, who also served as governor of Maryland (1798-1801), was responsible for the 1775-1776 alterations to the dwelling. In the middle part of the 19th century, the dwelling was occupied for a third time by a governor of Maryland, Thomas G. Pratt. Referred to as Ogle Hall by the 20th century, the building was owned by the Brown family for thirty-three years before it was purchased by the United States Naval Academy Alumni Association in 1967. Architecturally, the house adheres to the principles of strict symmetry expected in a grand Georgian structure, but, in plan offers a less traditional interior arrangement which is a precursor to the regional model, or "Annapolis plan." Ogle Hall features 18th-century craftsmanship, in the exterior brickwork and in certain surviving original interior details, found only in the finest houses of the period.

Set upon a raised English bond foundation with a watertable, but no beltcourse, the elegant brick house is laid in Flemish bond with random, glazed headers and rubbed and gauged jack arches on the street facade. It is covered with a steep gable roof, with a flared rear slope. Clad with wood shingles, the roof is visually buttressed at the ends by broad brick chimneys with corbeled caps (the chimneys are not quite the slab type that became the standard in Annapolis in the 1760s and 1770s). A two-story octagonal ballroom wing was added to the southwest elevation of the house in 1775-1776. Its construction similarly engendered other significant modifications to the house, described as Phase II alterations, including the grand stair, and the jib window on the northeast elevation. A two-story end wing and hyphen on the southeast elevation was added to the house circa 1860. Between 1903 and 1908, the wing and hyphen were demolished to allow for the construction of an adjacent dwelling denoted as 243-245 King George Street. Finally, the house was renovated in the late 1930s, replacing practically all of the trim on the first floor, as well as the mantel in the ballroom wing. Some original doors, flooring and hardware, however, do survive, as do the majority of the finishes in the 1775-1776 ballroom addition and grand stair.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. AA-530

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1. Name of Property

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historic name Ogle Hall; Mansion House
common/other name U.S. Naval Academy Alumni House

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2. Location

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street & number 247 King George Street not for publication _____
city or town Annapolis vicinity _____ state Maryland code MD
county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing		Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	_____	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District
No

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6. Function or Use
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION Sub: College

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick: English Bond

roof Side Gable: Wood Shingles

walls Brick: Flemish Bond

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1739-1967

Significant Dates 1739-1742

1775-1776

circa 1860

1903-1908

circa 1930

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anne Arundel County Land and Will Records. Anne Arundel County Courthouse and Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Archives of Maryland, XXXVIII, "Act for Keeping Good Rules and Orders," 1696.

Davis, Deering. Annapolis Houses, 1700-1775. Cornwall, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., 1947.

McIntire, Robert Harry. Annapolis Maryland Families. Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.

Miller, Marcia M. and Orlando Ridout V, editors. Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide. Crownsville, MD: The Vernacular Architectural Forum and the Maryland Historical Trust Press, 1998.

Ogle, Mrs. Benjamin to Mrs. Samuel Ogle, February 5, 1776. Letter in possession of Mrs. Frederick Gore Richards, Ogle decedent.

Papenfuse, Edward and Jane McWilliams. "Southern Urban Society After the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969.

Record Group 29, "Records of the Bureau of the Census." 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 Census; Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Wheaton, Rodd L., "An Architectural Survey of Ogle Hall: The United States Naval Academy Alumni House," Prepared for Historic Annapolis, Inc., August 28, 1971.

Maps and Drawings

Magnus, Charles. Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, 1864, Reproduced 1967.

Sachse, Edward. Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, circa 1858. Maryland Hall of Records, MdHR G 1213-349.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, and 1954 updated.

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 20901 Square Feet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property designated as 247 King George Street is located on Parcel 504 as shown on Grid 4, Map 4Z in the City of Annapolis.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building has been historically associated with this property since its construction in the period between 1739 and 1742.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title L. Trieschmann & K. Williams, Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date February 2, 1998
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815
=====

12. Property Owner
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name United States Naval Academy Alumni Association
street & number 247 King George Street telephone _____
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401
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Ogle Hall is an impressive two-story, five-bay wide brick dwelling constructed between 1739 and 1742 that commands a prominent Annapolis site at the intersection of King George Street and College Avenue in downtown Annapolis. Set upon a raised English bond foundation with a watertable, but no beltcourse, the elegant brick house is laid in Flemish bond with random, glazed headers and rubbed and gauged jack arches on the street facade. It is covered with a steep gable roof, with a flared rear slope. Clad with wood shingles, the roof is visually buttressed at the ends by broad brick chimneys with corbeled caps (the chimneys are not quite the slab type that became the standard in Annapolis in the 1760s and 1770s).

A two-story octagonal ballroom wing was added to the southwest elevation of the house in 1775-1776. Its construction similarly engendered other significant modifications to the house, described as Phase II alterations, including the grand stair, and the jib window on the northeast elevation. A two-story end wing and hyphen on the southeast elevation was added to the house circa 1860. Between 1903 and 1908, the wing and hyphen were demolished to allow for the construction of an adjacent dwelling denoted as 243-245 King George Street. Finally, the house was restored in the late 1930s, replacing practically all of the trim in the front first floor rooms, as well as the mantel in the ballroom wing. Some original doors, flooring and hardware, however, do survive, as do the majority of the finishes in the 1775-1776 ballroom addition and grand stair.

In elevation, the house adheres to the principles of strict symmetry expected in a grand Georgian structure, but, in plan offers a less traditional interior arrangement which is a precursor to the regional model, or "Annapolis plan." Ogle Hall features 18th-century craftsmanship, in the exterior brickwork and in certain surviving original interior details, found only in the finest houses of the period.

The northeast elevation facing King George Street is laid in Flemish bond and is divided into five symmetrical bays. The first story consists of a central jib window, reached by a set of stone steps and clearly distinguished by an engaged Tuscan architrave surround. The architrave features 3/4-engaged, Tuscan columns supporting a Doric entablature with a triglyph and metope frieze. The jib window has 6/6 double-hung sash over a two-paneled lower section. Two 6/6 windows flank the central jib and feature refined rubbed and gauged brick jack-arches and wood sills. Although the jib window is historic, it is incongruous and unexpected on the

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primary facade of the building. It is possible that this jib window replaced the original entry door during the Phase II period of alterations.

The second story of the house has five 6/6 windows with rubbed and gauged brick jack-arches and wood sills. All of the windows on this elevation are recessed into the brick walls, and though they have replacement sash, they retain the original, large interior bead molding and refined, gauge brick arches.

Below the brick watertable, the cellar level is cut into the English bond brick walls. It includes four six-light windows with brown sandstone lintels.

Above the second story windows and separating the house from the steep gable roof, is a boxed wood cornice with modillions appended to the soffit and dentils adorning the bed molding. The roof is clad with wood shingles.

The northwest elevation of the house is also laid in Flemish bond and is divided into two bays, consisting of window and door openings to either side of the centrally placed chimney. On the first story, a small, four-light fixed window with a jack-arched lintel occupies the front bay of the wall, while a pedimented Tuscan columned entrance porch is located in the rear bay. The window opening, which lights an interior closet, is original, evidenced by the King and Queen closers in the brickwork, but the brick lintel has been altered and the four-light sash is a replacement. The pedimented entry porch, unaligned with the window above, has Tuscan columns with entasis, and wall pilasters supporting an entablature and pediment, broken by a vaulted porch ceiling. The entry porch is supported by brick piers across which span a set of entry steps. The entry includes a six-paneled wood door and a three-light transom. This door and entry porch were probably added during the Phase II alterations to the house, though based upon the brickwork it is not clear what type of opening this door would have replaced (a window would presumably have been located directly under the second-story window; however no alterations in brickwork suggest this relationship).

The second story of this elevation includes a balcony door in the front bay and a 6/6 window in the rear bay. The balcony door was originally a window, but was elongated to accommodate the door and cantilevered balcony, built during the Phase II period of alterations. The jack-arched lintel was rebuilt at that time. The

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6/6 window in the rear bay has a segmental arched opening which differs from the other windows on this elevation as well as the facade, but is similar to those on the rear elevation and in the ballroom wing.

Two 6/6 attic-level windows are located to either side of the central chimney in the gable end of this wall. These windows, similarly recessed into the brick wall surface, have rebuilt jack-arches and may have been later (Phase II) additions (there are no King or Queen closers as found on original openings). This elevation culminates with the corbel-capped chimney stack rising above the roof ridgeline at slightly off from center.

The southeast side of the main block of the house is partially obscured by the mansard roofed side wing. However, this wing is recessed from the facade of the house, leaving the front bay of 6/6 windows exposed on the first and second stories and a four-light casement at the attic level.

The southwest elevation includes the ballroom wing, built 1775-1776, which abuts the central three bays of the five-bay wall of the house. The two end bays of the original, main block of the house remain exposed. Both of these bays have 6/6 windows on both the first and second stories, set within segmental arched openings with brick lintels. These window openings lack the rubbed and gauged arches as found on the front elevation of the house, and as would be expected on the prominent garden facade of an 18th-century Annapolitan house. Though there is no evidence in the brickwork, it is possible that these windows were altered during the Phase II period of alterations to match the windows on the ballroom.

The octagonal ballroom addition projects off the three central bays of the rear elevation of the main building, presenting its octagonal face to the garden side of the building. Set upon a raised basement level, the two-story wing is laid in Flemish bond and is covered with a half-hipped roof, clad with wood shingles, and featuring a brick end chimney on the southeast wall. A modillioned cornice matches that of the main building.

The College Avenue elevation of the ballroom wing is three bays deep with 6/6 windows located on the first story and 3/6 windows located in the second story. All of the windows are set within segmental-arched surrounds with brick lintels and wood sills. Ghosting of a one-story porch, which according to historic maps existed as early as 1885 and remained in place until at least 1930,

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is visible on the brick wall between the first and second story windows on this elevation. Historic photographs of the building indicate that it was a three-bay deep porch, covered with a flat roof and supported by square wooden columns spanned by a square railed balustrade.

Each of the three facades of the semi-octagonal end of the wing are one bay wide. The beveled walls each have single 6/6 windows on the first story and 3/6 windows on the second story, while the end wall (garden wall) has a distinctive engaged and pedimented entry portico on the first story and a 3/6 window on the second story. All of the windows are set within segmental-arched openings with brick lintels and wood sills. Reached by a set of contemporary brick steps with an equally modern wrought iron railing, the entry portico is centrally located in the end wall and consists of Tuscan pilasters supporting a Doric entablature of alternating metopes and triglyphs, above which is the pediment with an unadorned tympanum. Set between the pilasters are a pair of double doors.

The southeast wall of the wing, defined primarily by its central brick chimney, is no longer exposed on the first story, as a one-story brick infill addition was built (after 1954) between the southeast wall of the ballroom wing and the two-story, mansard roof addition. However, there were no openings on the first story of this wall, while two 3/6 windows are located to either side of the brick chimney on the second story.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of Ogle Hall belies its five-bay exterior configuration. Where one would expect a central-passage plan house, the house instead offers a three-room configuration. This interior arrangement is a precursor to the regional model, or "Annapolis plan" and is simply laid out with two entertaining rooms on the King George Street side and a longitudinal passage running behind these rooms.

The passage is entered from the exterior door at the College Avenue end wall and opens into the two front rooms. Although there seems always to have been an exterior door at the College Avenue end of this hallway, it does not appear that this was intended to be the principal entry. Its main purpose, rather, was to allow direct circulation among the primary spaces. The principal entry, as expected, was through the central entry (now a jib window) on the

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facade.

The second story was similarly laid out with three rooms - two on the street side, with a room carved out of the space at the southeast end of the passage. A similar back room may have been located below on the first floor, but later alterations have obliterated the evidence.

Today, the interior is divided into four principal rooms on the first story, including the Drawing Room, Dining Room, Passage and Ballroom.

The largest room on the first story of the main block of the house is the room designated as the dining room. Measuring approximately 19' x 14,' this room has a set of three windows on its front wall (one of which is the central jib window on facade) and, as its most notable architectural feature, a chimney breast and fireplace located slightly off-center of the northwest end wall. All of the interior trim in this room is period reproduction (done in the 1930s?) and was probably copied from the original, or from original trim elsewhere in the house. The walls have raised wainscoting below a chair rail, the floors are all laid with straight sawn boards with six-inch-high baseboards, and the ceiling features a plaster crown molding with a coved bed molding. The doors and windows have crossetted architraves with complex molded profiles and cavetto back bands. The windows have raised, side-paneled shutters that nestle into the wall pockets when not in use.

The fireplace mantel, similarly a period replacement piece, is crossetted with a wide and unadorned frieze board supporting the mantel shelf, articulated below with dentils.

The only 18th-century interior features in this room are the main doors leading to the stair passage at the rear of the room, the door into the closet next to the fireplace, and the jib window on the front wall. Both of the doors are six-paneled and joined with wooden pegs. Inside the closet, the small four-light window is trimmed with a full architrave surround, but lacks the backband as found on the trim elsewhere throughout this room.

The jib window is also joined with wooden pegs, indicating that it is an historic feature of the house, probably from the Phase II period (1775-1776). Should the window/door configuration have been altered at the time of the ballroom addition, as suggested here, the jib window as modified would still be pegged.

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From the dining room, a door on center of the end wall of the room across from the fireplace wall leads into the withdrawing room, while the door on the rear wall of the room leads into the stair passage. The withdrawing room is a significantly smaller room, measuring approximately 12' x 14.' It has two windows symmetrically aligned on the front wall of the room and a fireplace centered on the original exterior end wall, across from the door leading into the dining room. An off-center door leads from the rear partition wall of the room into the rear stair passage. All of the window and door casings (including the crosseted architraves), the wainscoting, the trim, and the mantel in this room are reproductions. Like the trim found in the dining room, the ornament appears to have been based upon that found in the ballroom and stair passage. The mantel, crossetted with an unadorned frieze board with dentils, is similar to the one in the dining room.

Behind the two front rooms (dining room and withdrawing rooms) runs the longitudinal stair passage running the full length of the original house. The stair passage is reached from the exterior via a door located at the northwest end of the house. The entry door leads into a vestibule which is set two steps lower than the main floor of the house in order to provide head room under the second landing of the stair. This entry vestibule has a single window on the back wall and a six-paneled door leading into the cellar on the interior wall. This window opening is the only surviving original opening on the original exterior wall of the main block, the others having been eliminated when the ballroom wing was added to the rear elevation of the house.

The quarter-flight stair, added during the Phase II period of alterations (1775-1776) against the partition wall, is beautifully proportioned and ascends to the second floor effortlessly. The risers and treads are each cut from a solid piece of wood in such a way that the soffit forms a cyma scroll terminating at a small fascia form which supports the next step. An end piece, matching the profile of the step, is mitred into the step. The treads appear to be cantilevered from the wall. A mahogany gripper hand rail is set on three square balusters per tread and terminates with a volute at a slender Tuscan column newel post. As it ascends to the landing, the rail curves around and goes into a landing newel at the top and then continues to form a balcony rail at the wall of the second floor hall. The handrail has an asymmetrical profile inspired by mid-18th-century Gothic pattern book designs. Similar rails can be found in other Maryland houses, including the James Brice House and Upton Scott House in Annapolis.

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Behind the stair passage and reached from it, is the polygonal ballroom wing of the house, finely trimmed with a delicate and ornate plaster cornice. The room features a fireplace and mantel against the southeast side wall and paired French doors leading to the garden side of the house on the southwest end wall, across from the door leading into the transverse hall. The windows have crossetted architraves and the trim is molded with a cavetto backband and a large, interior bead. Like the windows, the door leading from the ballroom to the passage is crossetted. Above the architrave is a projecting overdoor, supported by consoles which frame an unadorned frieze and support a molded cornice with dentils. This door is original to the Phase II period of alterations and, thus, appears to be the basis for the 1930s restoration work found throughout the house.

Opposite this hall door is the garden door. Here, French-type doors opens onto the garden steps. Although the interior door frame matches the window frames of the room, it is likely that the original opening on this wall was a jib door.

The mantel, located on the southeast side wall, has a molded architrave surrounding the fireplace opening and a mantel frieze board and shelf above. This mantel is a replacement, mimicking the mantel found in the room above. Like it, the mantel has end consoles spanning an unadorned frieze and supporting a projecting mantel shelf with dentils.

Of particular note in the ballroom is the original and ornate plaster cornice which extends around the room. The cornice features alternating foliated modillions on the underside of the acanthus-leafed crown mold and above the denticulated bed mold. A less ornate, boldly projecting chair rail similar extends around the room.

The second story is reached via the grand stair in the transverse hall. As in many local houses, this stair directed a visitor's eye to the upper floor. The plaster modillion cornice of the upper passage (Phase II re-trimming) and the scrolled consoles supporting the window sills in the stairway indicate this was a public space. Once upstairs, the passage opens onto the largest of the two front, street-side rooms through an arched door. To the west, a set of stairs provides access to the room above the ballroom addition. The arched opening features recessed side panels and fluted impostes from which spring the wide arch. A central keystone caps the center of the arch. Pairs of paneled wood doors were added to the

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arched opening in the 1840s. The room itself is finished with crossetted window surrounds, a chair rail, and six-paneled interior doors.

The room above the ballroom features an original 1775-1776 mantel, with scrolled and fluted consoles supporting a mantel shelf with dentils. A central and unadorned raised panel projects from the plain frieze board below the mantel shelf. The mantel has a quirked backband that is clearly original to the 1775-1776 construction of the addition. As the date of construction for this addition has been documented, the quirked backbanding on the mantel is believed to be the earliest known use of such detailing in the region.

The addition of the 20th-century wing on the south gable end has allowed for new circulation patterns to the attic and cellar. The attic appears to have been finished at a relatively early date with a 19th-century inclusion of a pair of rooms, possibly to house servants. The cellar was completely renovated following a fire in 1971 that destroyed all original finishes.

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The imposing building at 247 King George Street was erected between 1739 and 1742 for the family of Dr. William Stephenson. By 1747, the large dwelling was leased by then-owner Daniel Cheston to Maryland Governor Samuel Ogle, who utilized the building as the Governor's Mansion when residing in Annapolis. In June 1773, Anne Ogle transferred the property, which included the main dwelling house, gardens, kitchen, and other dependencies, to her son, Benjamin Ogle. Ogle, who also served as governor of Maryland (1798-1801), altered the large dwelling by erecting a semi-octagonal ballroom on the rear elevation, beginning in 1775. The property remained in the Ogle family until 1815, when it was conveyed to James Steele. In the middle part of the 19th century, the dwelling was occupied for a third time by a governor of Maryland, Thomas G. Pratt. Referred to as Ogle Hall, the building was owned by the Brown family for thirty-three years before it was purchased by the United States Naval Academy Alumni Association in 1967. In understanding its alterations and additions, Ogle Hall stands as an excellent example of Georgian architecture and the vernacular influences of the city of Annapolis in the 18th and 19th centuries.

PROPERTY HISTORY

The land presently designated as 247 King George Street was originally a portion of Lots 89 and 108 in Parcel 19, which were resurveyed in 1718 for Joseph Humphreys and Amos Garrett, respectively. By 1732, the heirs of Amos Garrett conveyed Lot 108, which was located at the northeast corner of Parcel 19, to John Beale. The deed of sale indicated that the property contained houses and dependencies. Within four years, Elizabeth Beale, the widow of John Beale, sold the lot to Dr. William Stephenson.¹

BUILDING HISTORY

Between 1739 and 1742, Dr. William Stephenson had a two-and-a-half-story house constructed at the corner of King George Street and Tabernacle Avenue (now College Avenue). Presently designated as 247 King George Street, the Georgian-style building was constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with a denticulated wood cornice. Based on the physical evidence of the structure, it appears that the building originally had a side-passage, two-room deep plan with

¹ Also spelled Stevenson.

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the main entry fronting on College Avenue. Secondary entries were symmetrically placed within the five-bay wide elevations facing King George Street and the landscaped gardens to the southwest. The account lists for Dr. Stephenson note various debts for the completion of the house, as well as the freestanding kitchen and wash house.

Following the death of Stephenson in 1739, construction of the house was under the direction of widow Francina Stephenson and her new husband, Daniel Cheston. Dr. Cheston had cleared the title for the dwelling and Lot 108 in 1742, the year the fashionable Georgian-style dwelling was completed.

Within months, Cheston increased the land holdings by leasing Lot 89, thus, enlarging the property to encompass one-half of the block along Prince George and King George streets, and College and Maryland avenues. By 1747, the large dwelling was leased by Cheston to Samuel Ogle, who had been appointed for a third non-consecutive term as governor of Maryland.² Now commonly known as Ogle Hall, the building served as the Governor's Mansion while Ogle was residing in Annapolis.

Governor Ogle died in office in 1752, bequeathing his Annapolis personal property to his wife, Anne Tasker Ogle. Within a year, in 1753, Colonel Benjamin Tasker, Jr. purchased title of the property (including the dwelling and Lot 108) from Cheston for seventy tons of Baltimore pig iron. The brother of Anne Tasker Ogle, Colonel Tasker eventually conveyed the property back to his widowed sister. The sale included "Lot 108 with dwelling house and stables late in occupation of Governor Samuel Ogle." One year later, in 1761, Anne Ogle also obtained the patents for Lot 89, which was located at the northwest corner of Parcel 19. The improved property had been owned by Joseph Humphreys since 1718 and had been escheated to the courts as Humphreys had died without heirs. Obtaining Lot 89 extended the Ogle holdings along College Avenue from the southwest corner of King George Street west to the southeast corner of Prince George Street. Anne Ogle had an eight foot wall constructed that divided the parcel in two.

By June 1773, Anne Ogle transferred the property, which included the main dwelling house, gardens, kitchen, and other dependencies,

² Numerous secondary sources erroneously attribute the construction of the dwelling to Samuel Ogle about 1740.

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to her son, Benjamin Ogle. Ogle, who served as governor of Maryland from 1798 to 1801, altered the large dwelling by erecting a semi-octagonal ballroom on the rear elevation, beginning in 1775. During the Revolutionary War, Henrietta (Henry) Margaret Hill Ogle wrote to her mother-in-law, Anne Ogle, expressing fear that the British would bombard the town: "It would be horrid provoking to have our House beat down now we have almost finished it...."³ This February 1776 letter appears to have unwittingly dated the renovation work while providing a glimpse of the turmoil the city of Annapolis faced as the city prepared for war. Ogle went on to declare that she had:

...not yet seen the Miss Anderson's - our House hear being in Confusion and litter with Workmen and most of our Furniture sent to Bel Air has prevented me from inviting them over....⁴

Governor Benjamin Ogle was charged in 1783 with two lots in Annapolis, although the assessment was not detailed.⁵ The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 assessed Ogle for a two-story brick dwelling house (measuring 38' by 28'), one-story brick kitchen/"landry" (measuring 16' by 32'), and two brick stables (each measuring 18' by 14') on one acre of land.⁶ The total value charged for the property was \$1,800.⁷

Governor Ogle bequeathed the property to his wife, Henrietta Ogle,

³ Mrs. Benjamin Ogle to Mrs. Samuel Ogle, February 5, 1776. (Original letter in possession of Ogle family, photostat located at the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni House).

⁴ Mrs. Benjamin Ogle to Mrs. Samuel Ogle, February 5, 1776; Several written sources erroneously attribute the design of the 1775-1776 ball room addition to William Buckland, who died in 1774.

⁵ 1783 Tax List, Annapolis Hundred, p. 3.

⁶ The semi-octagonal ballroom wing was not specifically called out on the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, which proposes the possibility that Mrs. Ogle was not referring to the construction of this addition in her 1776 letter to her mother-in-law.

⁷ Federal Direct Tax of 1798, Folio 13.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-530

Section 8 Page 4

Ogle Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

in 1809. Following her death in 1815, Benjamin Ogle, Jr. was appointed to sell the property. The Maryland Gazette advertised the sale which included "the town property of the late Henry Margaret Ogle...a commodious brick dwelling with offices, coach house, stable, ice-house, and garden with fruit trees."⁸

In October 1815, Ogle Hall and its surrounding lots were sold to James Steele for \$6,760. Although Steele died in 1816, his wife Mary Nevett Steele continued to reside in the building until her death in 1836. She was charged \$4,000 in 1831 for one improved lot, as well as slaves, plates, and other assessments. The Steele family retained ownership until 1839, when it was purchased by Mary Steele's half-sister, Sarah S. Lloyd, the daughter of Maryland Governor Edward Lloyd, V (served 1809-1811) and wife of Commodore Charles Lowndes. Sarah Lloyd was charged \$4,000 for a single improved lot, as well as six slaves, \$20 worth of livestock, and \$734 worth of furniture and plate.

Desiring to sell the substantial property in 1844, Lloyd advertised in the American & Commercial Daily Advertiser in Baltimore.

House for Sale in Annapolis. Occupied by Mrs. Lloyd, formerly the residence of Mrs. Steele, containing ten rooms and many conveniences for the accommodations of a large family. A good Back Building which includes pantry, store rooms, etc., a large and good kitchen and laundry adjoining with excellent accommodations for servants. A paved yard, with a pump of fine water, smoke house, ash house, coal house, stable and carriage house.

A delightful Garden, well stocked with an abundance of choice fruit now in full bearing, the House yard and Garden, including a half square, it is divided from the next residence by a substantial brick wall 8 or 10 feet in height, and is well calculated to train grapes, etc. on, as the house presents two fronts. It is surrounded by a large court yard, and is decidedly one of the most desirable residences in the City. The terms

⁸ Maryland Gazette, September 21, 1815.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-530

Section 8 Page 5

Ogle Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
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=====

will be made accommodating to the purchaser
and possession given immediately.⁹

By 1847, Lloyd had conveyed Lots 89 and 108, which was the northwestern half of the block bounded by College Avenue, King George Street, Maryland Avenue, and Prince George Street, to Governor Thomas G. Pratt for \$4,250. Pratt served as governor of Maryland from 1844 to 1847 and then as United States Senator from 1849 to 1856.

Based on historic maps and the Sacshe Bird's Eye View of Annapolis, it appears that during the period prior to the Civil War, the dwelling was substantially enlarged to the southeast by a one-and-a-half-story brick addition with a wood frame roof. The rectangular wing was connected to the main dwelling by a two-story brick hyphen with wood frame on the first story. The construction of the addition coincides with the increase in assessments, which charged Pratt in 1860 for a single dwelling on King George Street, valued at \$6,000. This evaluation shows a \$2,000 increase from the previous thirty years of assessments.

Just two years prior to the death of Pratt in 1869, the property was conveyed to John T. and Margaret A. Mason for \$5,000. Judge John Thomson Mason had begun to lease the property from Pratt in 1865, at which time the Pratts had relocated to Baltimore.

The Masons began to subdivide and sell portions of Lots 89 and 108 by the 1870s, although they retained the property at 247 King George Street. Referred to as the "Mansion House" in the land records, the dwelling served as the main residence for the Judge and his family throughout the 19th century. With the death of Margaret Mason in 1899, the property was devised to her daughters, Louisa Mason Terry and Elizabeth Mason Porter. A 1900 deed of conveyance documents that the heirs "agreed upon a division of the said real estate between them, whereby the property hereinafter described is to go to the said Elizabeth M. Porter...and the sum of \$1,475 cash is to be paid by the said Elizabeth M. Porter to Louisa

⁹ Rodd L. Wheaton, "An Architectural Survey of Ogle Hall" (Historic Annapolis, Inc.: August 28, 1971), Appendix III. Originally appeared in the American & Commercial Daily Advertiser, (Baltimore, Maryland: March 12, 1844), page 4, column 1.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-530

Section 8 Page 6

Ogle Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
M. Terry."¹⁰ The census records for 1900 list Elizabeth Porter and her two daughters as the residents of the dwelling.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show that the rectangular brick addition erected on the southeast elevation in the mid-19th century was removed between 1903 and 1908. The property was subdivided, establishing what is presently designated as 243-245 King George (AA-1127 and AA-2184) Street. By 1908, an imposing brick structure that consisted of two single-family residences was constructed on the site. Based on the deed of sale that followed the death of Elizabeth Porter, it appears that the building was erected for Margaret Mason Porter Cusachs and Rosalie Porter Van Ness.

In 1909, the Porter sisters gained full title of the property at 243 and 245 King George Street, as well as Ogle Hall at 247 King George Street. In 1910, their father, retired Naval Commodore Theodoric Porter, conveyed all interest in the property to Margaret and Rosalie. The two sisters retained ownership jointly until 1923, when Margaret Mason Cusachs and her husband, Carlos V. Cusachs, conveyed their one-half interest of 243 and 247 King George Street to Rosalie Porter Van Ness for \$4,500 in exchange for full title of 245 King George Street. Documented by the city directory, the Van Nesses lived at 235 King George Street (AA-529), the kitchen of the Chase-Lloyd House (AA-628).

Rosalie and Carroll Van Ness leased the "Mansion House," which, by 1923, was also referred to as "Ogle Hall" in land records.¹¹ They eventually sold the property, which included 243 and 247 King George Street, in 1934 to Zenith J. and Ford K. Brown. Responsible for the early 20th century renovations, the Browns retained ownership for thirty-three years before selling it to the United States Naval Academy Alumni Association in 1967. As the current owners, the Alumni Association has restored the building, largely through the efforts of Harry England.¹²

¹⁰ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 18 Folio 470.

¹¹ Ogle Hall was not listed in the 1928-1929 City Directory.

¹² Anderson, p. 33.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-530

Ogle Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)
Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)
Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
Modern Period (1930-present)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and
Community Planning

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
EDUCATION/College

Known Design Source: Unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-530

Ogle Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
Chain of Title for 247 King George Street:

- 1718: Lot 89 resurveyed for Joseph Humphreys
Lot 108 resurveyed for heirs of Amos
Garrett
Stoddert Notebook, Folios 93 and 112
- 1732: Heirs of Amos Garrett to John Beale
Lot 108 with houses
Provincial Court Deeds
Liber B Folio 210
- 1735: Elizabeth Beale, widow of John, to Dr.
William Stephenson
Lot 108 with houses
Provincial Court Deeds
Liber B Folio 209
- 1739: Dr. William Stephenson devised to wife,
who married Daniel Cheston in 1742 and
clears title of Lot 108
- 1753: Daniel Cheston to Benjamin Tasker, Jr.
"Lot 108 with dwelling house and stables
late in occupation of Governor Samuel
Ogle."
Provincial Court Deeds
Liber EI 9 Folio 66
- 1760: Benjamin Tasker, Jr. to Anne Ogle, widow
of Governor Samuel Ogle
"Lot 108 with dwelling house and stables
late in occupation of Governor Samuel
Ogle."
Provincial Court Deeds
Liber BB 2 Folio 357
- 1761: Anne Ogle obtains patent for Lot 89 which
was escheated after death of Joseph
Humphreys
Provincial Court Deeds
Liber BC/GS 19 Folio 206

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-530

Ogle Hall
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Annapolis, Maryland
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June 1773: Anne Ogle to son Benjamin Ogle
Lots 89 and 108 with houses
Provincial Court Deeds
Liber DD 5 Folio 551

1809: Governor Benjamin Ogle died and devised
property to wife Henrietta Margaret Ogle
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Box O Folder 1

September 1815: Benjamin Ogle, Jr. appointed trustee to
sell property
Chancery Court Records,
Liber 95 Folio 639

October 1815: Benjamin Ogle, Jr., Trustee, to James
Steele
Lots 89 and 108 with houses
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 4 Folio 64

1839: James Steele to Sarah Lloyd
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 24 Folio 83

September 28, 1847: Sarah S. Lloyd to Thomas G. Pratt
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHN 2 Folio 570

March 1, 1865: Thomas G. Pratt to J. Thomas Mason
Lease
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NHG 13 Folio 308

December 19, 1867: Thomas G. Pratt to Margaret A. Mason
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SH 2 Folio 328

January 23, 1899: Margaret A. Mason devised to daughters,
Louisa M. Terry and Elizabeth M. Porter

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-530

Ogle Hall
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
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March 30, 1900: Louisa M. Terry and Silus W. Terry to
 Elizabeth Mason Porter
 One-half interest
 Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
 Liber GW 18 Folio 470

July 8, 1909: Elizabeth Mason Porter devised to
 daughters, Margaret Mason Cusachs and
 Rosalie Porter Van Ness

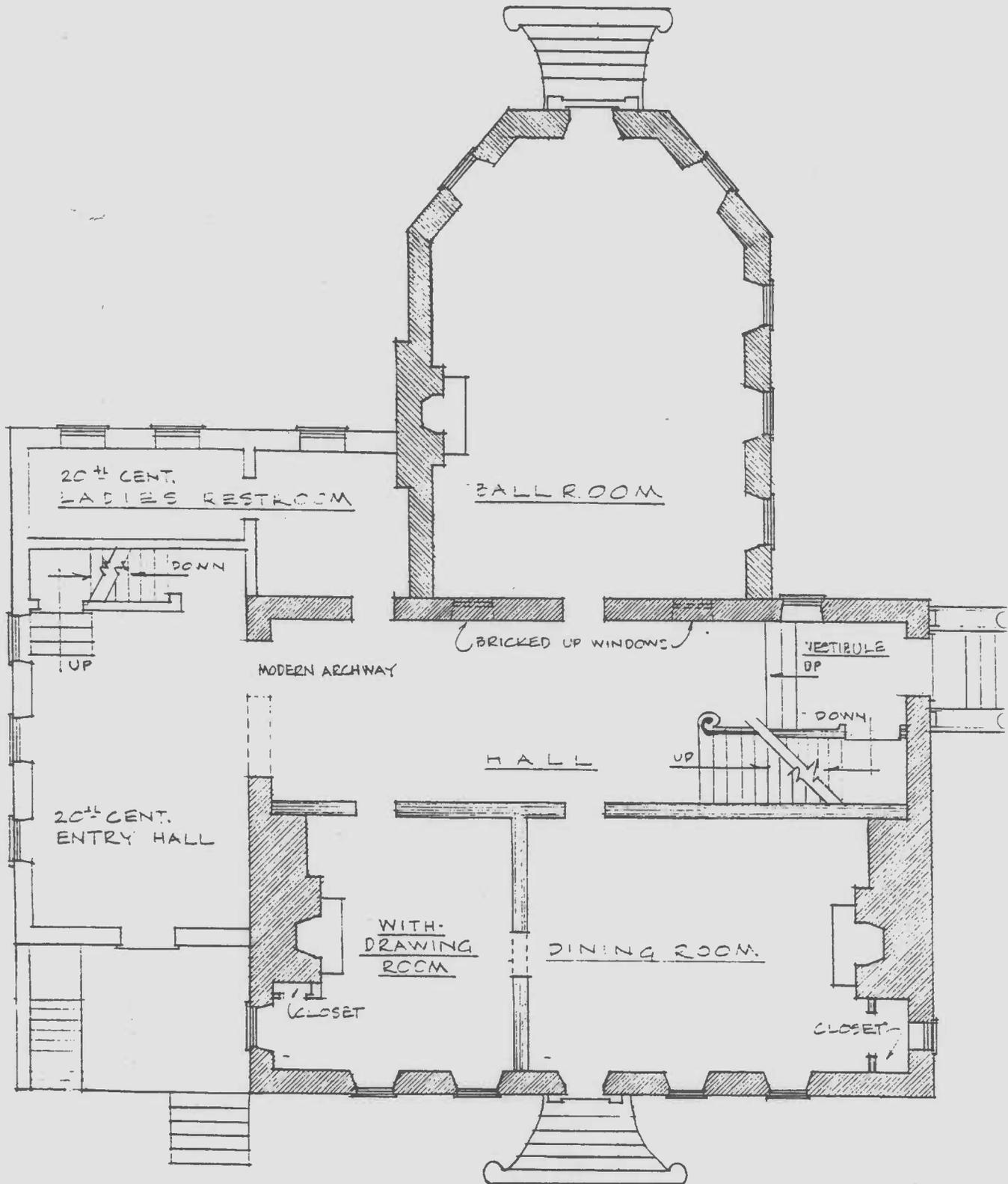
August 4, 1910: Theodoric Porter conveyed interest to
 daughters, Margaret Mason Cusachs and
 Rosalie Porter Van Ness
 Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
 Liber GW 79 Folio 351

October 13, 1923: Margaret Mason Cusachs and Carlos V.
 Cusachs to Rosalie Porter Van Ness
 One-half interest
 Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
 Liber WNW 73 Folio 131

June 13, 1934: Rosalie Porter Van Ness and Carroll Van
 Ness to Zenith J. Brown
 Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
 Liber WMB 127 Folio 402

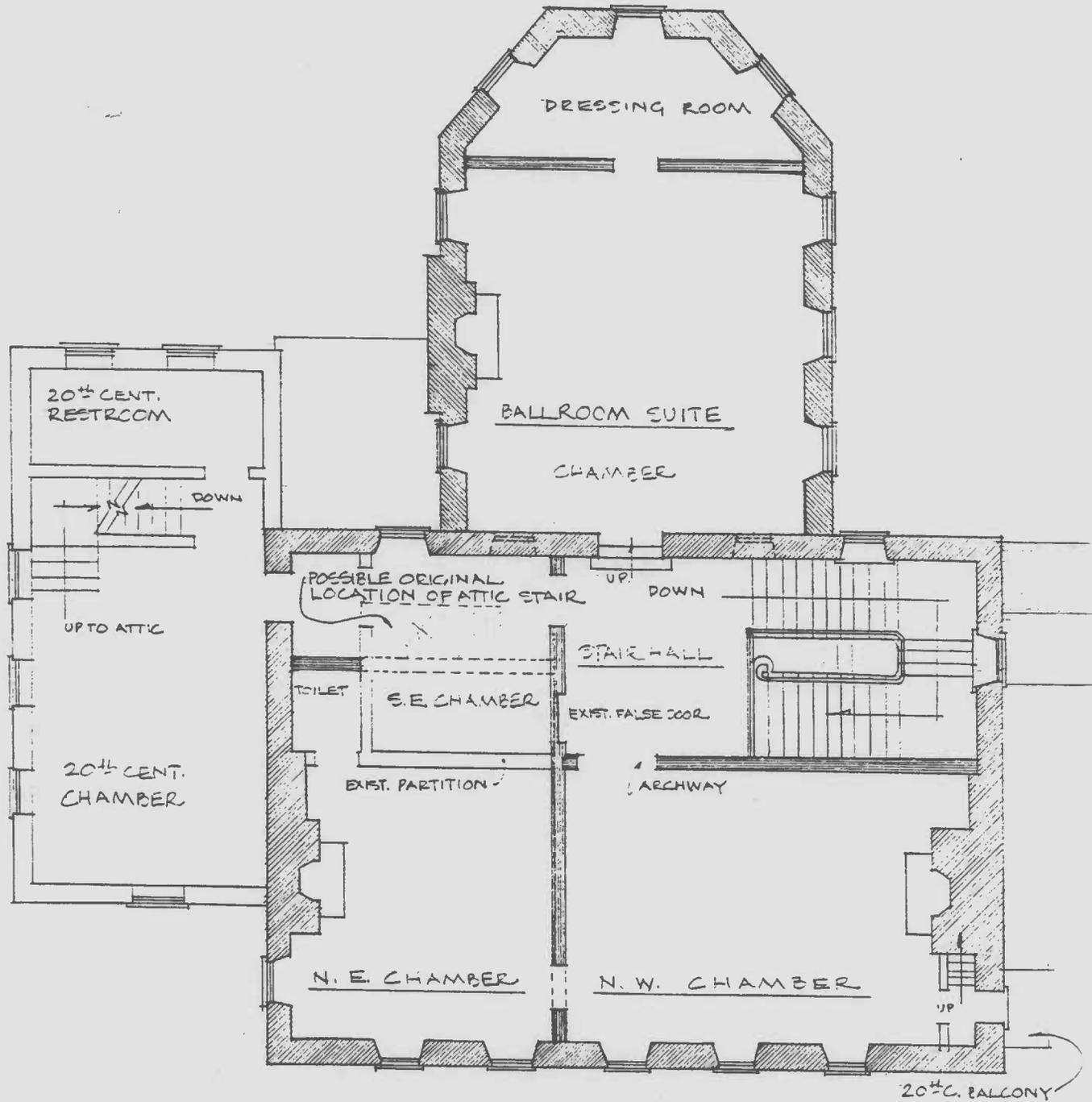
August 24, 1967: Ford K. and Zenith J. Brown to the United
 States Naval Academy Alumni Association
 Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
 Liber 2002 Folio 195

PLATE I



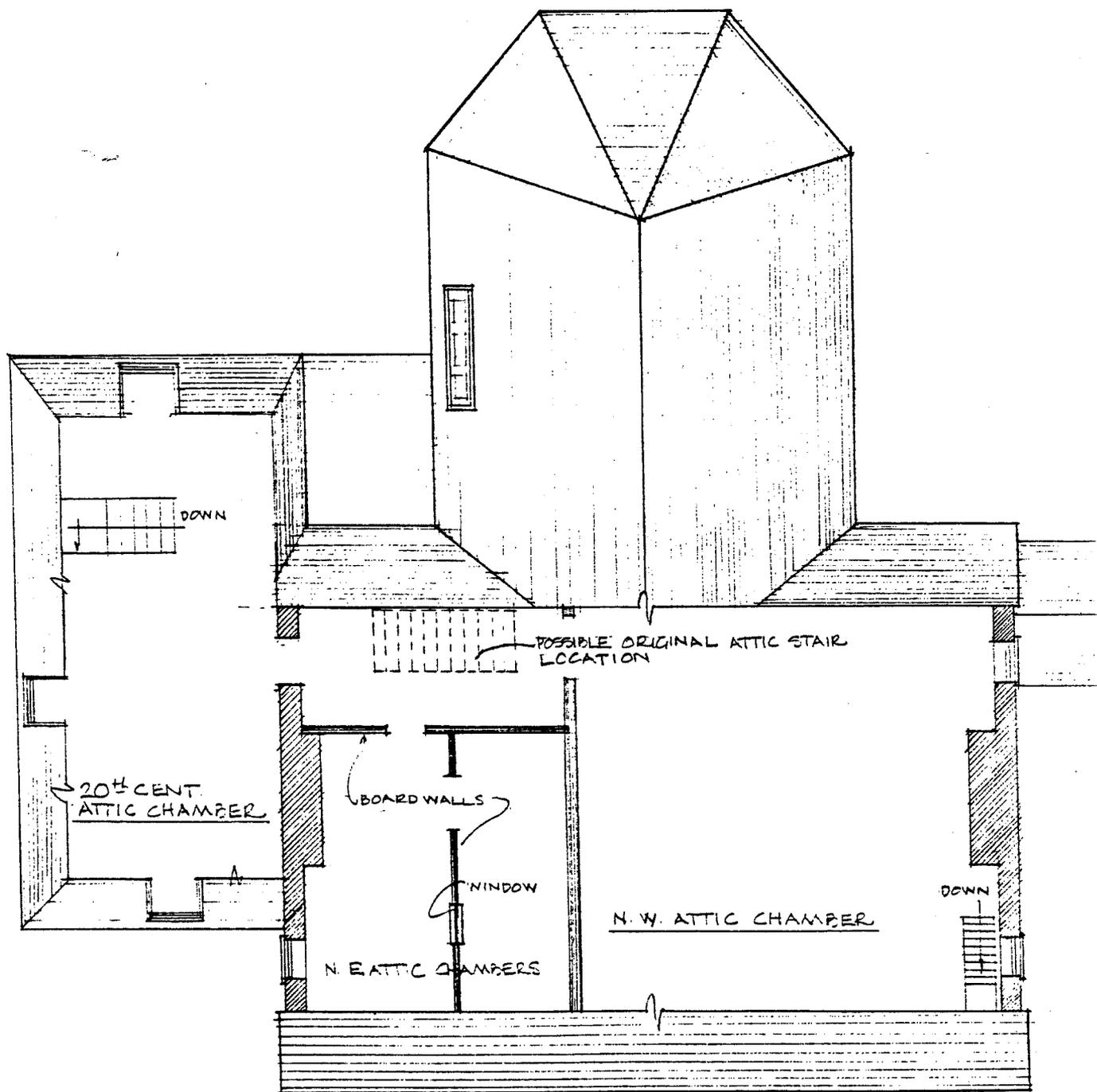
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 NAVAL ACADEMY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION-ALUMNI HOUSE
 OGLE HALL
 SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"±

PLATE II



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 NAVAL ACADEMY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION-ALUMNI HOUSE
 - OGLE HALL
 - SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" ±

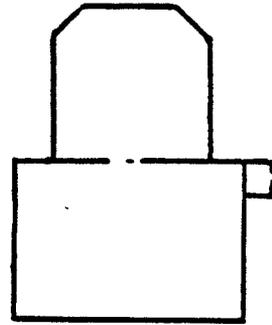
PLATE III



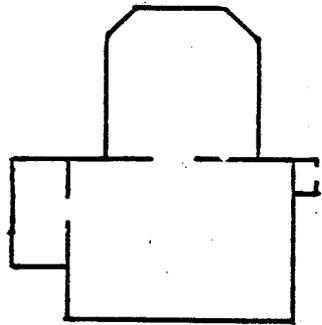
ATTIC FLOOR PLAN
NAVAL ACADEMY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION - ALUMNI HOUSE
O G L E H A L L
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"±



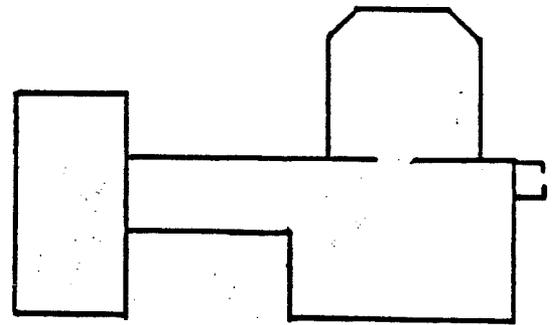
1739



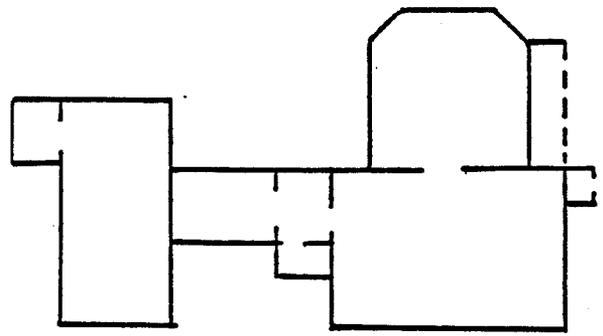
1776 (?)



1858



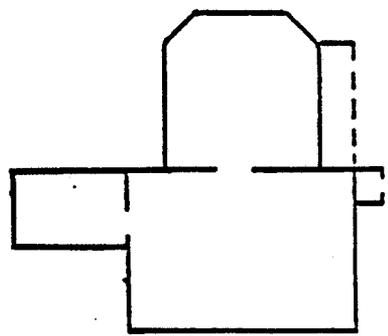
1878



#91

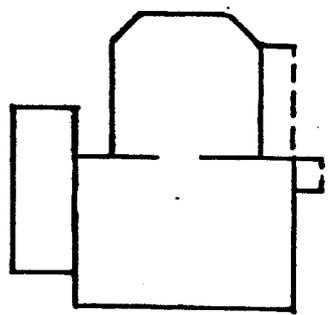
#93

1885-1903



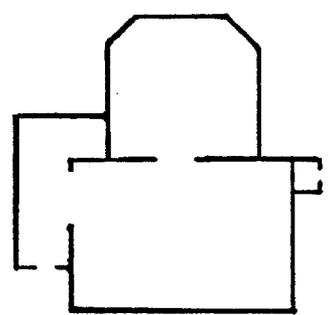
#251

1908-1913



#251

1921-1930



#247

1982

Letter written by Mrs. Benjamin Ogle, of Ogle Hall, Annapolis, to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Samual Ogle, in London, February 5, 1776.

Photostat presented to the USNA Alumni Association by Rear Admiral Frederick Gore Richards and Mrs. Richards, Great, Great, Great, Great, Grand-daughter of Mrs. Samual Ogle.

The photostat hangs in the hall of Alumni House, formerly Ogle Hall.

Dear Mama

Take this oportunity of writing a few lines by Mr. Holland which will be likely to get safe to hand. I am quite dispirited about waiting for so many letters I am sure must have been lost. It is a very long time since we have had the Pleasure of hearing from you. We are now very anxious to hear as the last Letters gave us no favorable Account of Mrs. Anderson's Health. Mr. Anderson has been here with us for some time, he is very well. Mrs. Anderson wrote him she intended going to the Bristol Hott Wells. We sincerely Hope she may be the better for it. Have not yet seen the Miss Anderson's - our House hear being in Confusion and litter with Workmen and most of our Furniture sent to Bel Air has prevented me from inviting them over and Mr. and Mrs. Ridout have spent this Winter at White Hall, so they have not been able to have them either. Annapolis is vastly dull, many Families having left it and almost every-one preparing to go. We have had neither Balls nor Bouts and very little Dining and Supping out. The same dull Scenes forever. Suppose Dan Dulany told you particularly.

We must all turn industrious in our own Defense and amuse ourselves with a Spinning Wheel. Goods of all sorts very scarce and high priced. Wish we could be with you till things are settled. Miserably afraid of a Man of War coming hear and destroying our Town. It would be horrid provoking to have our House beat down now we have almost finished it. I dare say you were very glad to see Frank Lowndes. We have not yet heard of his Arrival. Ben Lowndes is with us now, he has not been well lately we think Change of Air will be service. Miss Lowndes is with Miss Dulany and Becky with Miss They so that Mrs. Lowndes has only two left with her. Harriet married. Since I wrote last to you have had an Agreeable Excursion to Philadelphia & I was very much pleased with that place but crossing the Bay has almost put an end to my wishing to cross the Sea, we were in such Danger, it blew a Storm and I was so dreadful Sick. I was almost ready to think I should never be better. -

Pray what is become of Benson - does he ever talk of coming to Maryland he went off very sudden and left several Debts unpaid - tho they were trifling yet he ought to have paid them. Mr. Ogle writes by this Conveyance I refer you to him for particulars. My two little ones are quite well. The Boy is just beginning to walk and talk, a little Blue eyed Delicate thing. Nancy is full of her age & has been growing fat this Winter. She is a great Singer and Dancer. Old Peter is brought into the nursery almost every Evening to play the Fiddle for her and her Maid Nell. Nancy talks very often of going to London to see you especially if anyone Affronts her. How is Sam Ridout, suppose very much grown, does he wish to come back again. Nancy Ridout is much improved grown fat. Howace is still the same saucy fellow as ever. I have not- (torn out) -- yet to see them, propose going in a few days. I think it is time to put an end to this long dull Epistle. I hope we shall hear from you shortly. My Love to Mrs. Anderson & believe me to be Dear Mama your Dutiful & Affectionate Daughter

H X. Ogle

The "Bel Air" referred to in the letter was the country home of the Ogle family, located about 20 miles away. It is still standing, a very large and handsome brick house somewhat resembling the Hammond-Harwood House.

The construction work going on at the time of the letter is almost sure to have been the addition of the ballroom wing.

"Mrs. Ridout" was the sister of Benjamin Ogle, and the sister-in-law of the writer of the letter. Before her marriage Governor Horatio Sharp had loved and hoped to marry her, the then Ann Tasker Ogle. For her he built "White Hall", a magnificent house on the Bay near Annapolis. When he realized that Miss Ogle, many years younger than he, was in love with his handsome young secretary, Ridout, he gave their marriage his blessing. When he was recalled to London a short time later, he gave them "White Hall". The place remained in the Ridout family for many generations.

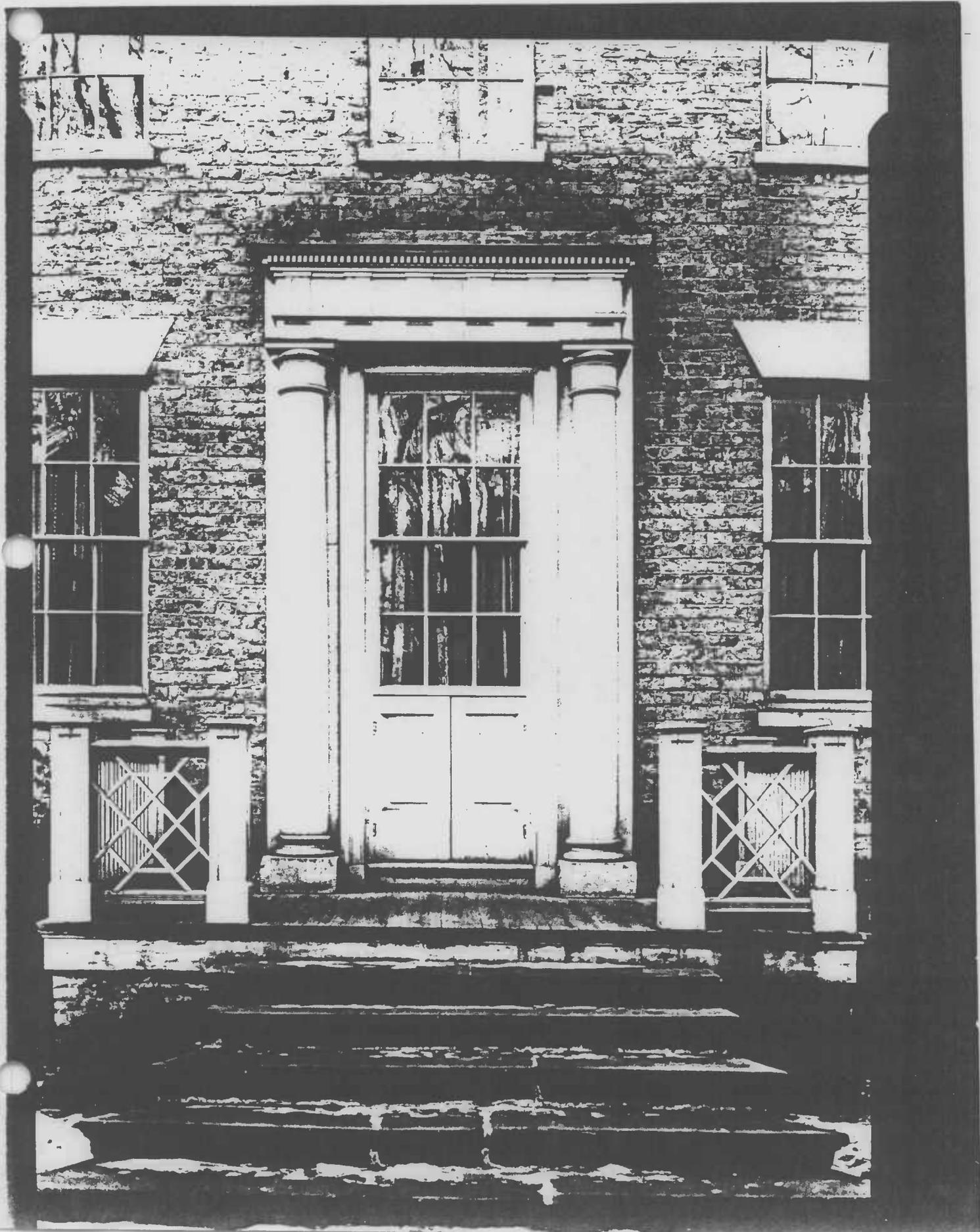
The names "Dulany", "Lowndes", "Ridout", and "Ogle" have continued to be prominent ones in Maryland.

247 KG: 4T

HAF P-021-KCIS-247-72

AA-530

Deles Smith, photographer, 1918

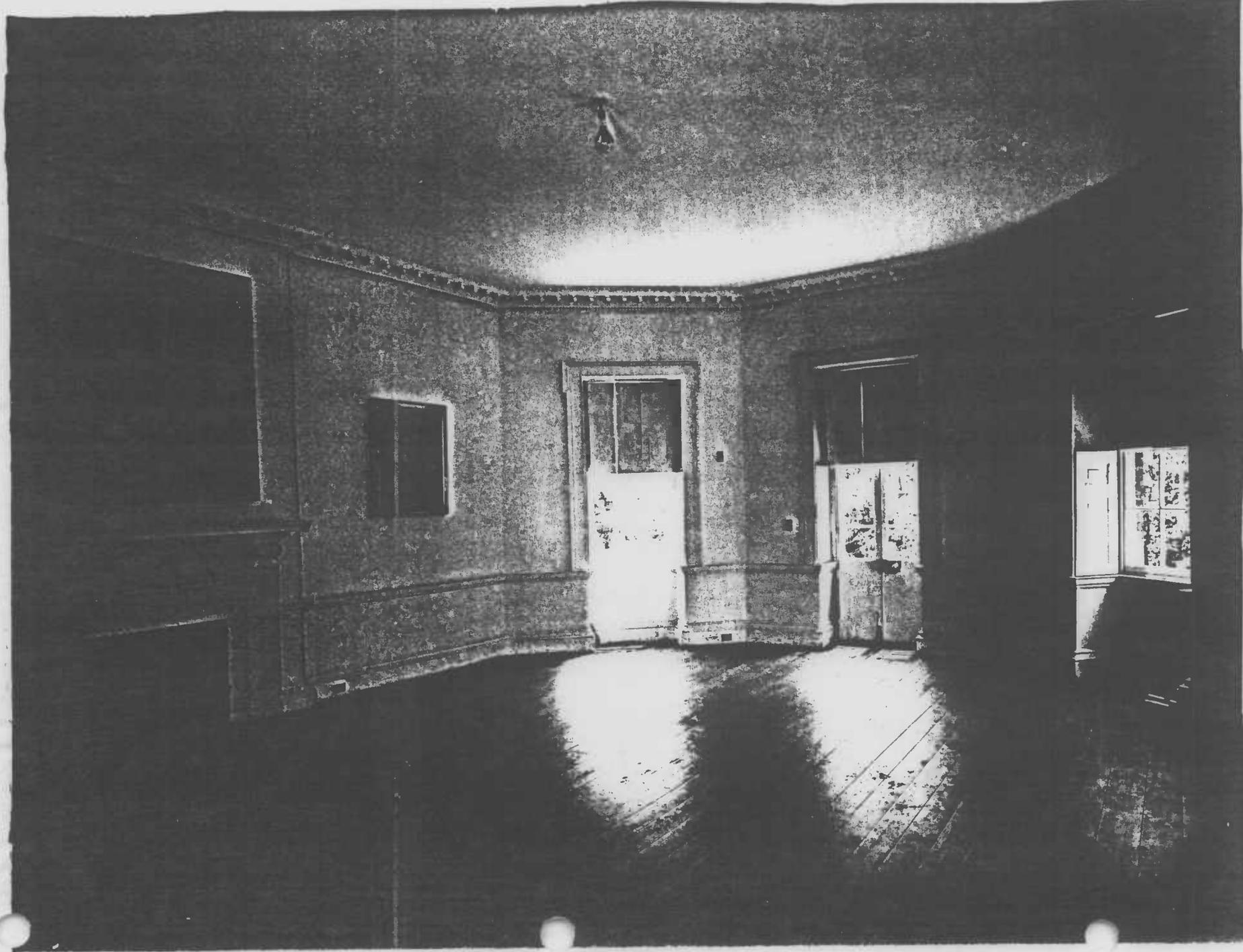


24-1 KG

HAF POZ1-KCS-247-12

Bull Room

AA-530

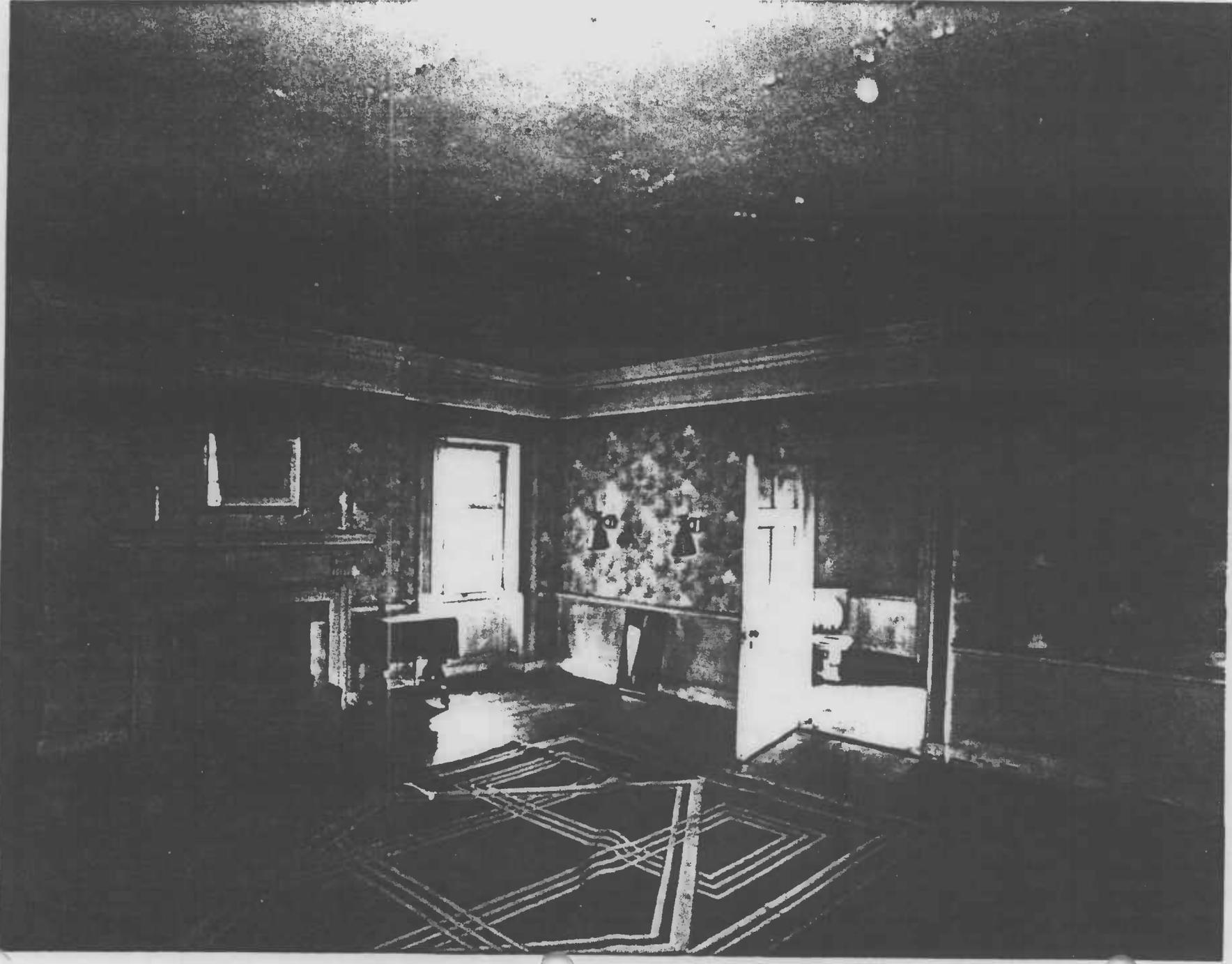


2471 K67

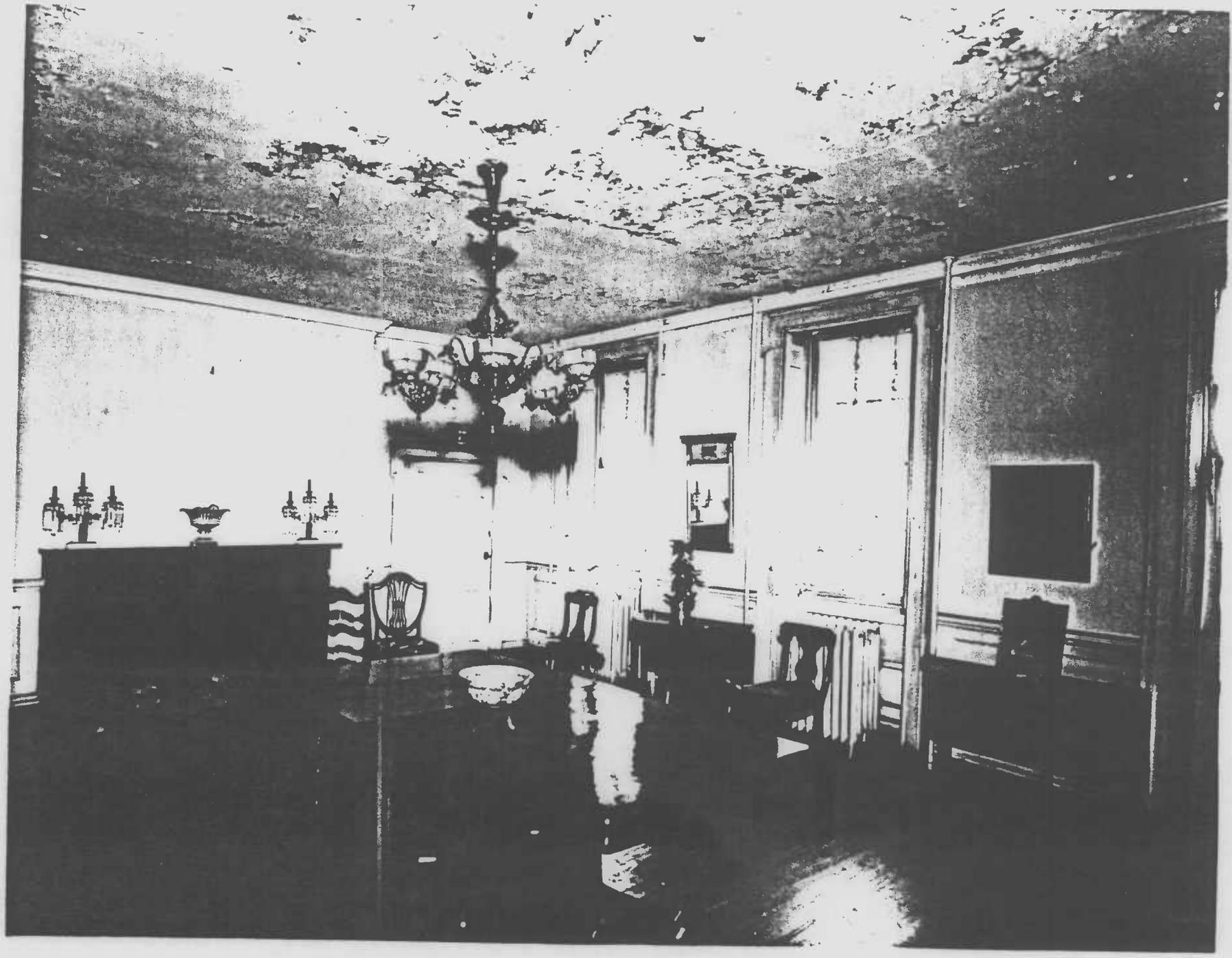
HAF PO21-K619-0477-14

present register's office

AA-530



AA-530



347KG
HAF 21-KGS; 247-10
Dining room

AA-530

247 K 6

HAF P 021-K 65-247-9

Basement

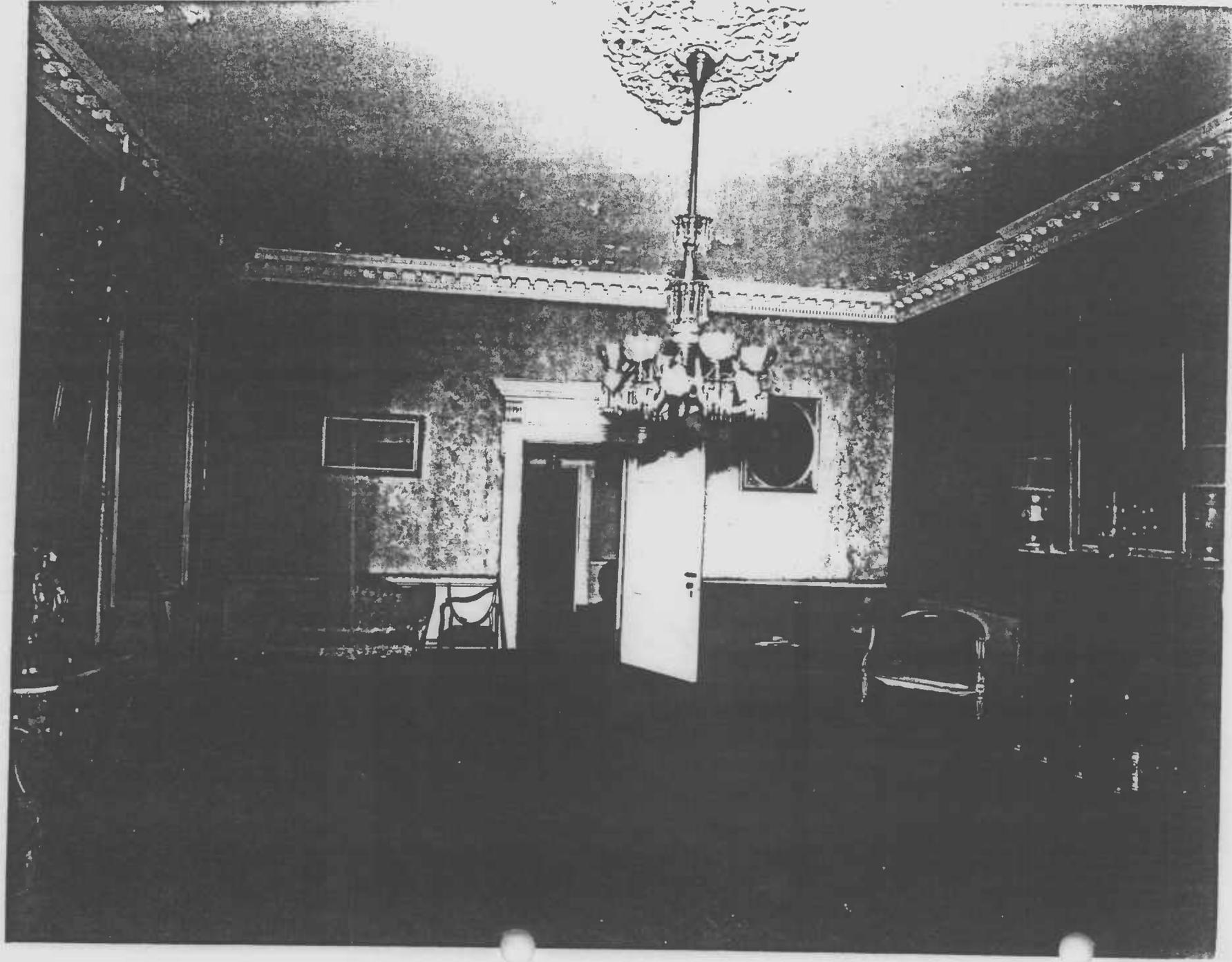


AA-530

247 K 6

HAF POA1-KGS-247-4

Back Room

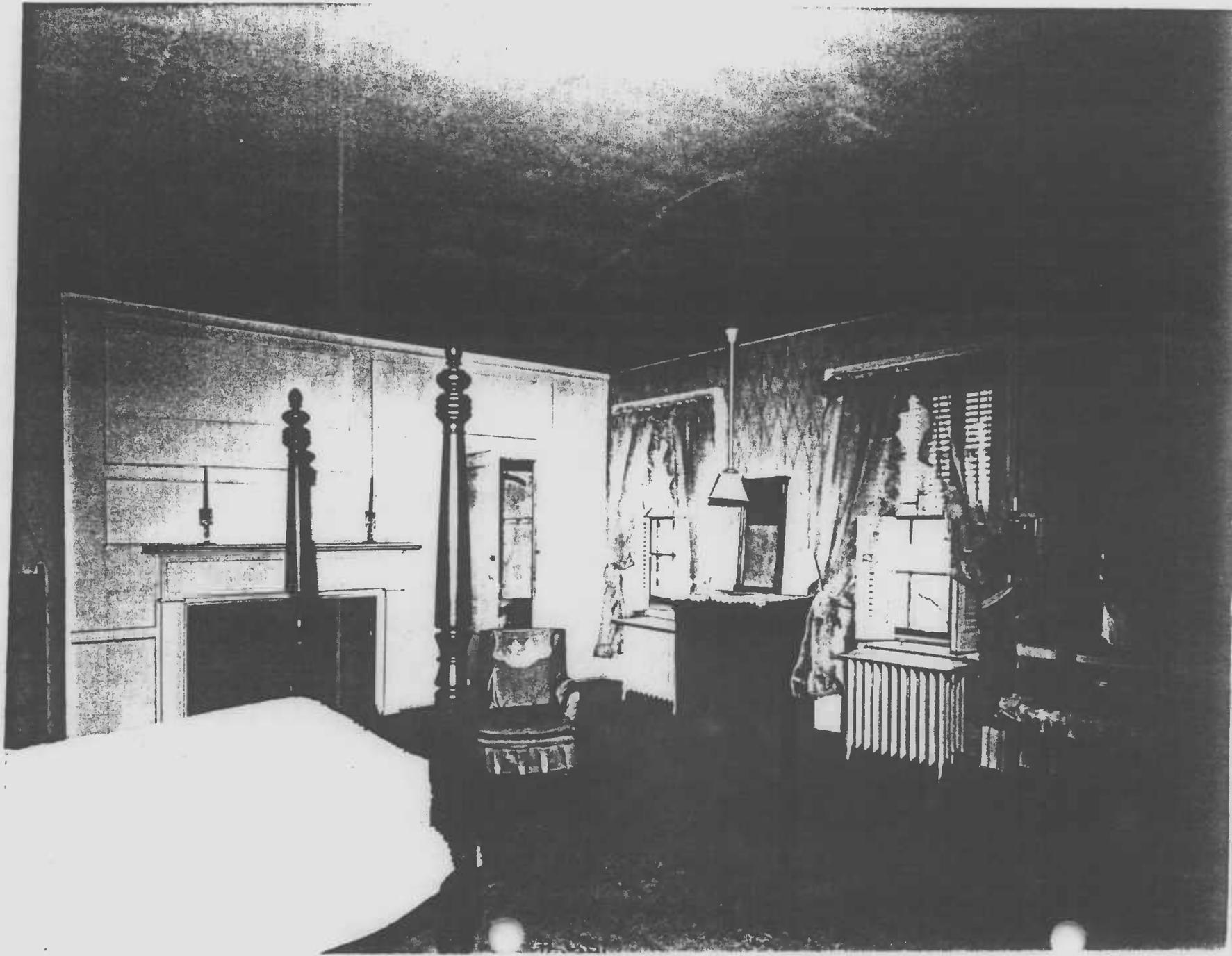


247 K G

HAF P-021-KES-247-7

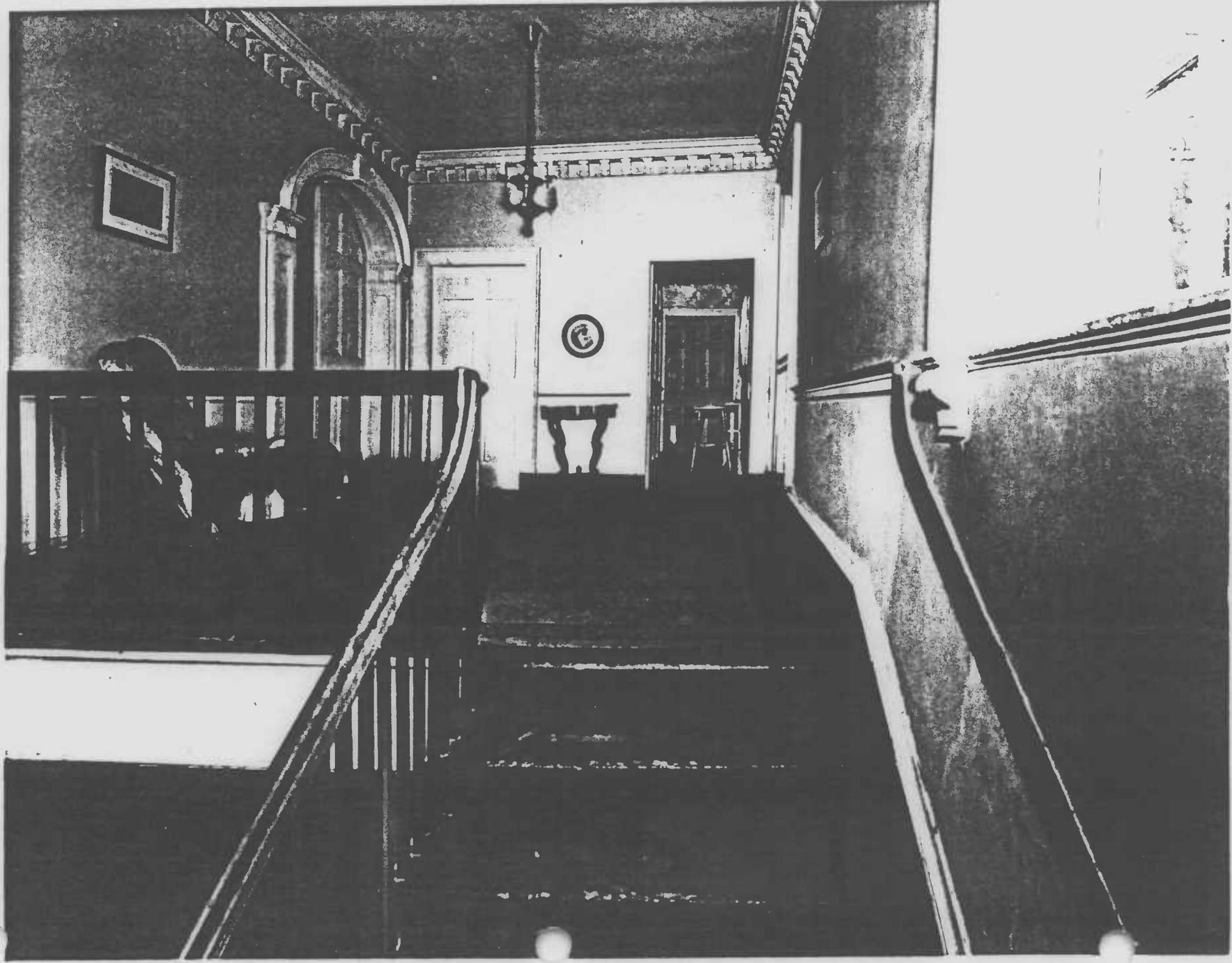
Present "Beard Room"

AA-530



247 KG HAF 081-KGS-247-8
2ND FLR LANDING

AA-530



247 K67 W. E. WATERBURY

1104 HIRG, 985 19K672849

AA-530



247KG

HAF POZI-KGIS-247-28

OCT 29, 1943

AA-530



2471 KG

HAF P-021-KGS-247-34

"P. 021" 1944"

AA-530



2417 K61

HAF P-021-K65-747-26

AA-530





AA-530
OGLE HALL
247 KING GEORGE STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
DEC 1997
MD SHPO
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

1/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING SW

2/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING SE

3/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NE

4/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRALERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NORTH

5/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

FRONT PARLOR/FORMER DINING ROOM

6/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPD

F/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

BALLROOM

8/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

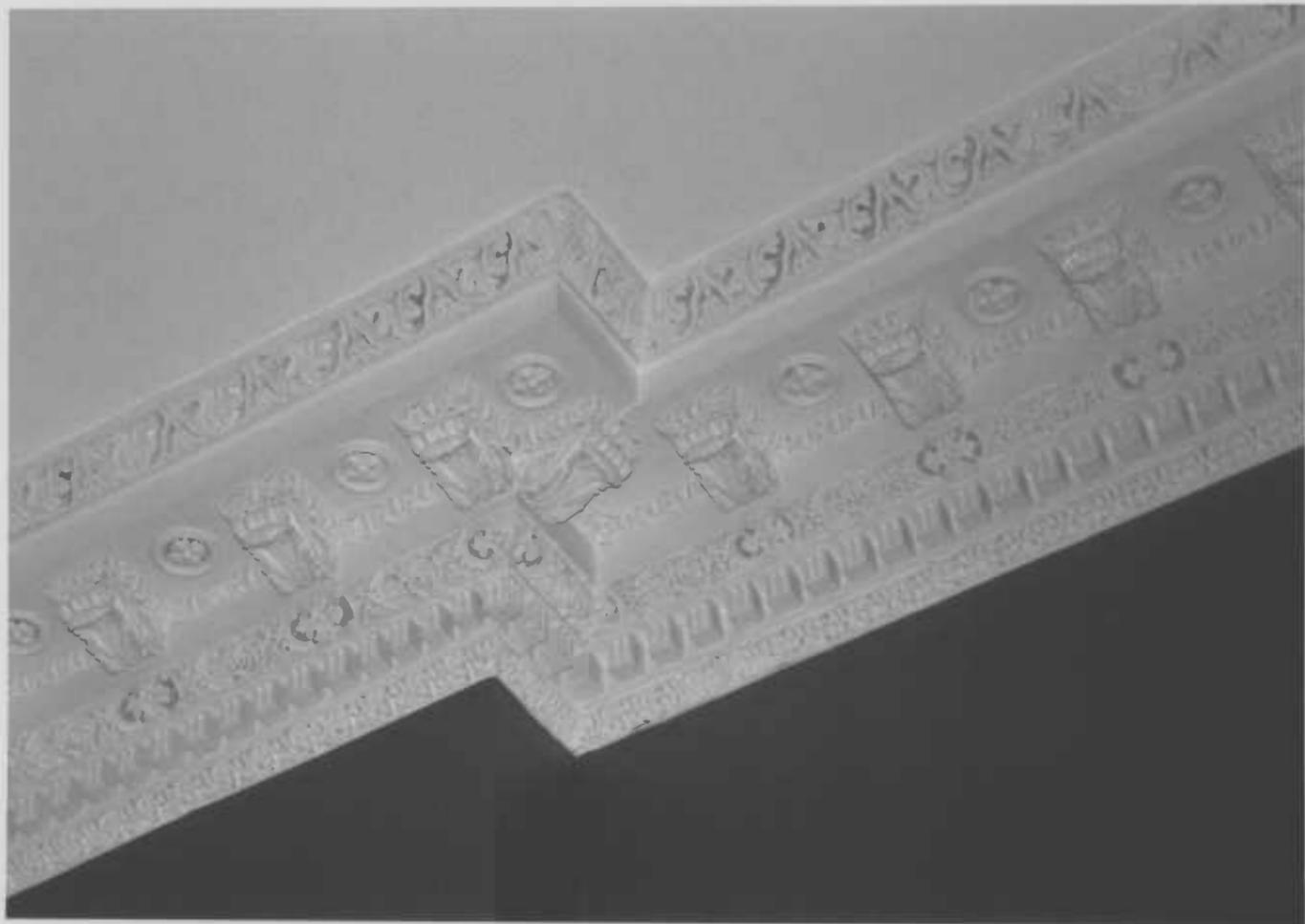
TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

MANTEL IN BALLROOM

9/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIE'S

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

CORNICE IN BALLROOM

10/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

DOOR IN BALLROOM. LOOKING ACROSS

PASSAGE INTO FRONT ROOM / FORMER

DINING ROOM

11/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1977

MD SHPO

STAIR

12/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

STAIR DETAIL

13/18



AA-530
OGLE HALL
247 KING GEORGE ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACEKIES
DEC 1997
MD SHPO
STAIR DETAIL
14/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR ARCHED DOOR

15/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

MANTEL IN ROOM ABOVE BALLROOM

16/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

DOOR FROM ABOVE BALLROOM

LOOKING ACROSS 2ND FLOOR

HALL INTO FRONT ROOM

17/18



AA-530

OGLE HALL

247 KING GEORGE ST

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DEC 1997

MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR STAIR LANDING

18/18

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
 21 STATE CIRCLE
 SHAW HOUSE
 ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 530
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME: Ogle Hall
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME: Samuel Ogle House
PRESENT USE: Offices
ORIGINAL USE: SF Res
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR: Dr. William Stevenson
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: E Georgian
DATE BUILT: 1739 Rear

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: 251 King George
COMMON NAME: Ogle Hall
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: RES Map 31 Par 68
OWNER: USNA Alumni Assc
ADDRESS: Ogle Hall Annapolis, MD 21401
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Nat. Reg./HABS Local () State () National (X) <input checked="" type="radio"/>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:
 Structural System
 1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 2. Wall Structure
 A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon ()
 B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
 3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
 Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
 Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
 Bonding Pattern: Flemish Other:
 4. Roof Structure
 A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 B. Other:
 5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal (X)
 Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
 6. Engineering Structure:
 7. Other:
 Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys () Sheds () Ells ()
 Wings (X) Other: Balconette @ North End Wall
 Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
 Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
 Other:
 Number of Stories: 2
 Number of Bays: 5 x 2
 Approximate Dimensions 60 x 65
 Entrance Location: Centered

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads () Development () Deterioration () Alteration () Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive () Negative () Mixed () Other:
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ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-530

End wall chimneys, elaborate modillioned cornice, beaded rakes; present standing seam roof over fishscale shingle, job-door in center bay was probably window, now flanked by engaged Tuscan columns with a full Doric entablature; English bond watertable, Flemish bond walls; north end wall has later entrance in what was a window and a small balcony at what was a window, now a door in east bay, second floor; excellent two-story semi-hexagonal wing at rear c.1776. This rear wing blocked original entrance and caused new entrance at north end wall. Porch at NW side removed 1940; present wing at south end derived from series of additions starting 1858, in this form c.1921.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

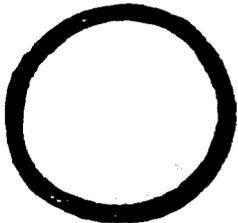
243-245 King George and 45 College (See forms for each)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

First of truly Georgian brick mansions in Annapolis, of critical importance to architectural history; National Historic Landmark; home of Benjamin Ogle, who with his father Samuel, who had previously rented the house, was governor; also owned by family of Admiral David Dixon Porter c.1867.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
 Moderately Built Up(x) Densely-Built Up()
 Residential(x) Commercial()
 Agricultural() Industrial()
 Roadside Strip Development()
 Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

0205301104

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland
 COUNTY
 TOWN VICINITY
 STREET NO. 247 King George Street
 ORIGINAL OWNER DR STEVENSON
 ORIGINAL USE Governor Ogle
 PRESENT OWNER Residence
 PRESENT USE USNA Alumni Assoc.
 WALL CONSTRUCTION Alumni House
 NO. OF STORIES 2 brick

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY

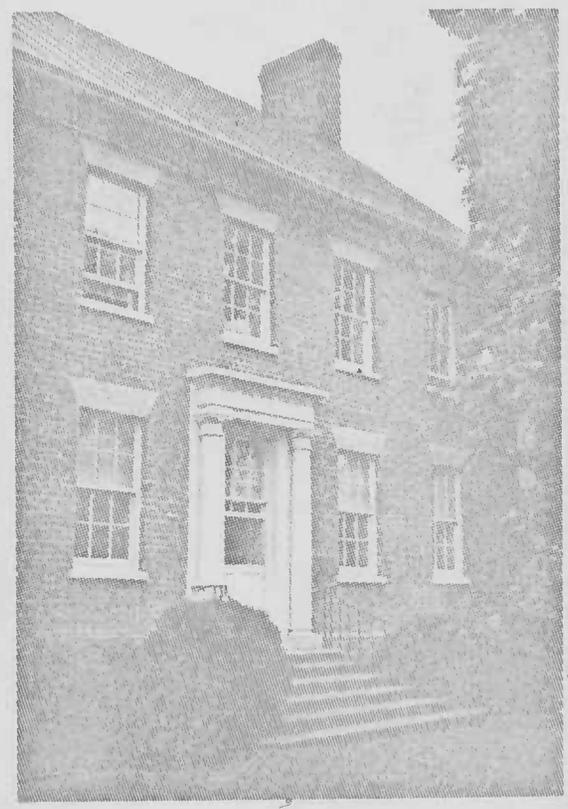
2. NAME Ogle Hall
 DATE OR PERIOD 1739
 STYLE Georgian
 ARCHITECT
 BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes

Basically a rectangular Georgian block with steep roof, no dormers, double end chimneys, etc., Ogle Hall has had various additions added to it. Facade (on King George Street) has Flemish bond, 6/6 windows with interior shutters and splayed brick lintels, and a simple classical doorway with Greek frieze entablature and unfluted half columns. Semi-circular stone steps lead up to this door (not used). Cornice is simple Georgian classical with plain modillions and a row of small dentils. Though obscured by foliage in summer, Ogle Hall occupies a very important corner location where many visitors enter Annapolis -- across from St. John's and Werntz House (248 King George Street).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



Interior Exterior

7. PHOTOGRAPH Ridout Survey

NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

William D. Morgan
 Columbia University
 New York City

DATE OF RECORD August 22, 1967



OGLE HALL-ALUMNI HOUSE

This beautiful colonial brick residence in Annapolis has been the official mansion of three Governors of Maryland, the home of the family and descendants of Admiral David Dixon Porter for eighty years, and is now the headquarters of the United States Naval Academy Alumni Association.

Ogle Hall was built by Dr. William Stevenson, who died just after its completion in 1739. His widow rented the house to Samuel Ogle, Colonial Governor of Maryland, who added the Juliet balcony on the northeast corner as a podium for speeches to the people. After his death, his brother-in-law bought the property and later deeded it to his sister, Ann Ogle. She added the ballroom wing, designed by William Buckland and later described by Lafayette as "the most beautiful ballroom in America", in 1776 after the Colonial Legislature had specifically exempted the property of "Mistress Ann Ogle" from the confiscation of all property in Maryland owned by British subjects.

Ann deeded the house to her son, Benjamin Ogle, who entertained George Washington for dinner on at least one occasion noted in the Washington diary. In 1798 Benjamin was elected Governor of Maryland, residing in Ogle Hall, and served three terms before selling the house to James Steele, who entertained Lafayette, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. In 1847 Ogle Hall again became the official mansion when it was purchased by Governor Thomas Pratt.

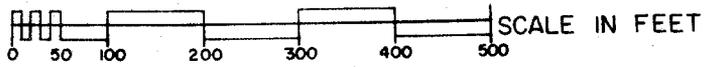
Mrs. Margaret Mason, mother-in-law of Commodore Theodoric Porter, leased Ogle Hall in 1865 and bought it in 1867 as a family residence. The Commodore's father was Admiral David Dixon

Porter, then Superintendent of the Naval Academy and later Senior Officer of the Navy for many years, so that the house became a regular meeting place for the senior dignitaries of the Army and Navy.

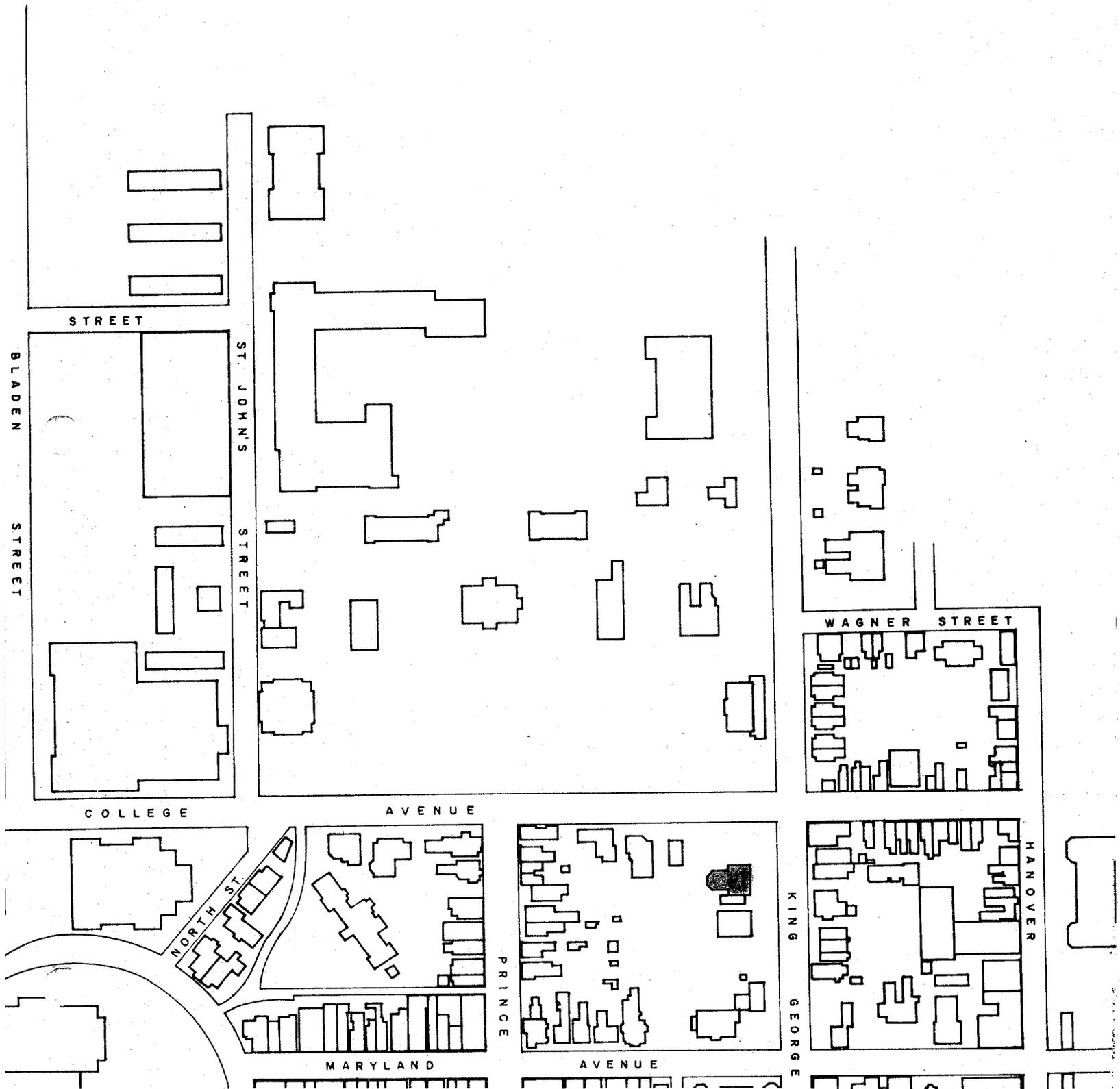
Ogle Hall remained in the Porter family until 1 March 1944, when it was sold to the Naval Academy Alumni Association. After extensive renovation and refurbishing to its colonial origins, it was ceremoniously opened on 13 October 1945 as a social meeting place for alumni and a working headquarters for the Association staff. Renovated again after a nearly disastrous fire in 1971, Alumni House today continues its long tradition of graceful living and distinguished visitors in an authentic colonial setting.



Compliments of the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association



AA 530
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





251 King George AA 530
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
NW Elevation/camera facing SE



251 King George

AA 530

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NW Elevation/camera facing SE