

15,000-acre working plantation in Howard County. Despite the family's tremendous wealth, the 18th-century manor house was a relatively modest one-and-one-half-story brick gambrel building with a one-story brick kitchen and other outbuildings. During the Revolution, Carroll was a delegate to the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. In the 1780's, with the decline of the Tidewater's importance, Charles Carroll of Carrollton made Doughoregan Manor his principal residence. Still, despite early additions, the house was not a grand edifice. After the death of Adams and Jefferson in 1826, Carroll became the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, a living relic of the Revolutionary era. In 1827 Henry Gilpin visited the Signer. "A nice little old man . . . his hair very white & long, being tied with a ribbon behind," and his house, "an old one . . . the gradual growth of several generations . . . some one story, some two, so that although full of rooms, it is quite an insignificant place . . . their furniture a singular medley of old and modern fashions . . . fine new curtains of the gayest colours, sofas & chairs covered with glorious old cushions, so deep that you cannot sit but must really lie back in them."³⁹ Upon the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1832, his grandson, Charles Carroll of Doughoregan, added a second story to the central block and hyphens—to form a two-story façade three hundred feet long—and a rooftop balustrade and Grecian portico.

Samuel Chase, an ambitious young lawyer who later became another signer of the Declaration of Independence, began construction of a massive three-story mansion in Annapolis in 1769. But two years later, in 1771, he was obliged to sell the incomplete building—only the basement, exterior walls, chimneys, cornice and floors were in place—to Edward Lloyd IV, a wealthy Talbot County planter who had been further enriched by a recent marriage to Elizabeth Tayloe, of the distinguished Richmond County, Virginia, family. It was probably Lloyd's father-in-law John Tayloe, who suggested the name of William Buckland to complete this shell of a mansion-to-be.⁴⁰

William Buckland is the most well known of the English carver-builders who worked in Maryland.⁴¹ Born in Oxfordshire in 1734, he was apprenticed at the age of seventeen to a London joiner named James Buckland, who may have been his uncle. In 1755, Buckland sailed to Virginia as an indentured servant to design and supervise construction of the interiors of Gunston Hall, home of a Virginia planter who lived in Fairfax County, ten miles south of Alexandria on the Potomac River. In 1761 Buckland and a team of skilled carvers who worked for him moved to Richmond County, where he received the patronage of the powerful Car-

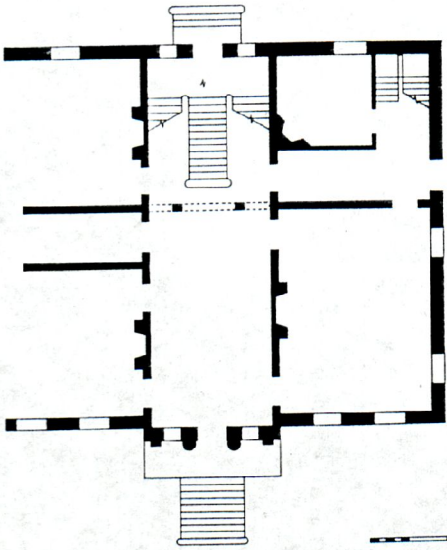


Doughoregan Manor, Carroll family mansion, Howard County, as it appeared in 1832 in a lithograph by Charles Hullmandel. *Maryland Historical Society*

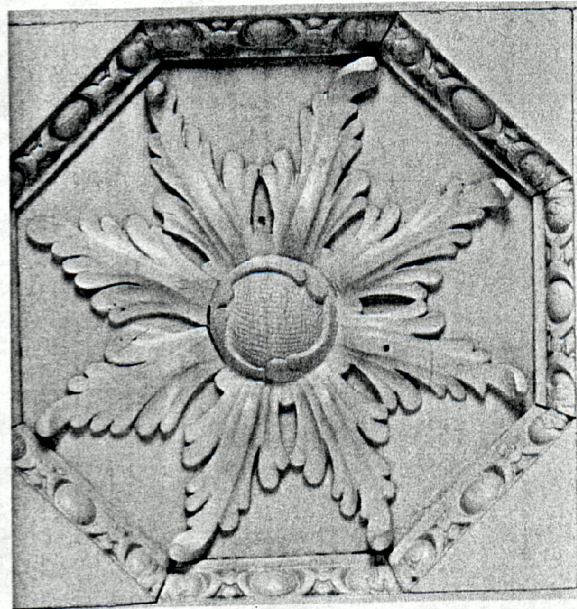


William Buckland, portrait by Charles Willson Peale, 1789. *Yale University Art Gallery, Mabel Brady Garvan Collection*

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Plan of the Chase-Lloyd House, Annapolis.



Detail of the window shutters at Mathias Hammond House, Annapolis, by craftsmen associated with William Buckland.

ter family and worked on the interiors of Mount Airy, the Tayloe family's imposing Palladian mansion.

In the fall of 1771 Buckland and at least four assistants, John Randall, Samuel Bayley, Thomas Hall and John Callis, moved to Annapolis to complete the Chase-Lloyd House on Maryland Avenue. After November, 1772, while Buckland continued to supervise the decorative carving, additional work was undertaken by the London-trained stucco-workers John Rawlings and James Barnes and the "gentleman" William Noke, who had come to Maryland about 1769 to design and build Governor Robert Eden's house at Annapolis. The Chase-Lloyd House is open to the public.

In the spring of 1774 Buckland provided the plan of a five-part mansion with polygonal-fronted wings for Mathias Hammond, a rich young lawyer. Here Buckland introduced to Maryland the fashionable English concept of an elegantly appointed drawing room on the second story above a dining room of the same size on the first story. This arrangement allowed ladies to "withdraw" with greater privacy and style while the gentlemen lingered at table. The interiors of the Hammond House are relatively plain, reflecting the new taste for more austere neoclassicism. In November, while Hammond's house was under construction, Buckland was also working on a courthouse and prison in Caroline County. Suddenly, at the age of forty, Buckland died. An inventory of his possessions included five black workers, tools and instruments, supplies of lumber, brick, gold-leaf, mahogany and glue and architecture books by Isaac Ware, James Gibbs, Abraham Swan, Batty Langley and others.⁴²

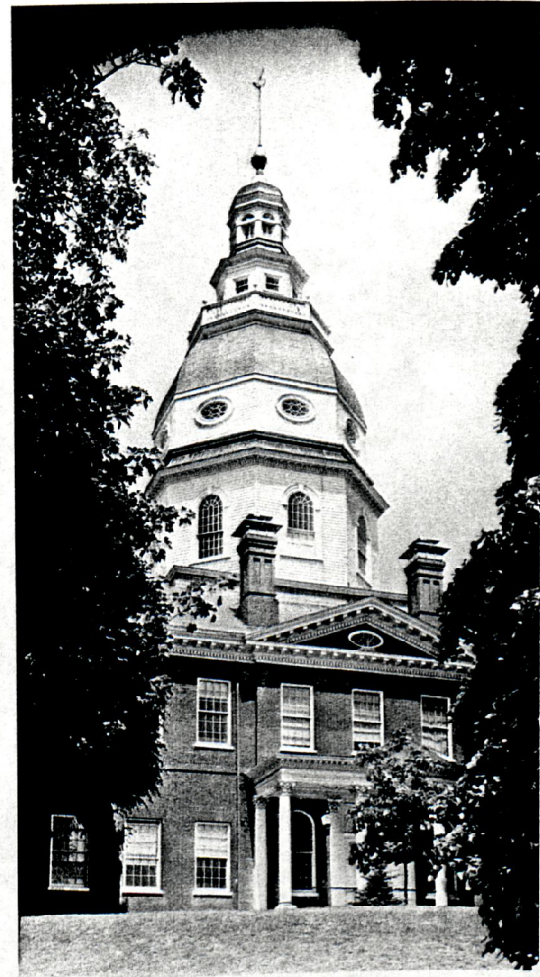
The Hammond House and Mount Clare may have inspired a similar design for Montpelier, Thomas Snowden's house in Prince George's County, ten miles south of present-day Laurel. Snowden was a planter and speculator who owned some nine thousand acres of land; his wife was the wealthy Ann Ridgely. Construction of the mansion, with its pedimented central block, may have begun as early as 1774, at the time of their marriage, but was probably not completed before 1783; the semi-octagonal wings may have been added in the 1790's. Another wing with kitchen and servants rooms was added about 1916. Montpelier is open to the public.

In 1769 the colonial legislature appropriated funds for a new State House at Annapolis.⁴³ The design was provided by Joseph Horatio Anderson, an architect who later drafted house plans for Charles Carroll of Annapolis, the colonial agent John Morton Jordan, Daniel Dulaney the Younger, and the extensions at Whitehall for former Governor Horatio Sharpe. In 1770, writing to the authorities of Providence, Rhode Island,

Anderson boastfully described himself as "Architect & Superintendent of the new State House at Annapolis, as well as several private edifices" with experience in "several Courts of Europe."⁴⁴ Unlike Buckland and other early "architects," Anderson seems to have been exclusively a designer and not a craftsman. Construction of the State House began in June, 1771, and continued for seven years under the direction of Charles Wallace, a local merchant who was a member of the building committee.⁴⁵ His friend Thomas Jennings rhapsodized poetically that Wallace "rears the Column and projects the Dome, And makes our Streets like those of ancient Rome / The Trav'ler views with pleas'd Surprise, Stupendous Fabricks reaching to the Skies/A grateful People shall preserve thy Fame, and rank with Jones and Wren thy honour'd name!"⁴⁶ The cornerstone of the State House was laid in late March, 1772, accompanied by "a cold collation, a few loyal and constitutional toasts and . . . three cheers." The roof was covered by the summer of 1774 but was blown off by a hurricane the next year, destroying the interiors of the upper rooms. In 1777, when the British fleet sailed into Chesapeake Bay, Wallace's workmen fled. Though not entirely finished, the legislative halls were in use by 1780.

In December, 1783, at a meeting of Congress held at the Maryland State House, General Washington resigned his commission and returned to the life of a country squire at Mount Vernon. In 1784 Congress, again meeting at the State House, ratified the Treaty of Paris, concluding the Revolutionary War. Construction of the incomplete State House was resumed in 1785, with a new roof and dome designed by Joseph Clark. In June, 1785, the carpenter Joshua Botts reported that he was "a going to take the Roof off[f] the State House and . . . a going to Raise it one story higher and the Dome to be Sixty foot hig[her] than the old one." Work, delayed by a lack of funds, was finally completed in the 1790's.⁴⁷ The present portico was added in 1882-83, and rear annexes were added in 1858-63, 1886-92 and 1902-06.

In the young Republic, Annapolis, though still the capital of Maryland, would become a sleepy provincial town of old-fashioned 18th-century buildings and the Eastern Shore an isolated backwater as the Tidewater's prosperity declined, while Baltimore and the interior would become new centers of commerce and culture, with an eager demand for new buildings and new styles of architecture.



Maryland State House, Annapolis, begun 1769, with the dome of 1785 and the portico of 1882-83. *Library of Congress*

The Annapolis lawyer Alexander Hanson recommended Clark to George Washington as "regularly bred to his profession in England."⁵ In April, 1785, Clark described himself as an "Architect, Builder and Surveyor" who "composes designs, draws plans, elevations and sections of buildings of all kinds in civil architecture . . . makes calculations and estimates of the expense of the labour as well as the materials . . . directs workmen, and surveys the execution of the building."⁶ In 1786 Clark began rebuilding the roof of the State House at Annapolis and prepared plans for the completion of Governor Bladen's mansion, which had been left as an unfinished shell for forty years. With new wings added, it would serve to house St. John's College. In 1792 Clark applied for the position of superintendent of public buildings in Washington, the new national city that, only months earlier, had been carved from chunks of Maryland and Virginia along the Potomac River. In September, 1793, Clark led the Masonic ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of the U.S. Capitol.⁷ In 1794 Clark, boasting of thirty years' study and experience as an architect, announced plans to publish "Polymathy, or the American Builder," a pair of octavo volumes containing an anthology of writings on architecture with lists of materials, costs of labor, formulas for varnish, geometric tables, a dictionary of ancient and modern architectural terms and the orders of architecture, "viz. the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, Chinese, Attic, Cargatic, Arabesque, Moresque, Grotesque, Saracenic, Rustic, Antique, Antiquo-Modern, Gothic."⁸ There is no record that the books were ever published.

In the early 1790's, Clark designed a mansion for William Paca, the rich and ambitious lawyer who had been one of four Marylanders to sign the Declaration of Independence.⁹ Deciding to retire from public life, Paca wanted to build a new mansion on a sprawling 1400-acre estate in Queen Anne's County, which he had inherited from his first wife. Joseph Clark's impressive elevation and plan for Wye Hall survives. With its semicircular Corinthian portico, overscaled bull's-eye window in the pediment, projecting center pavilion surmounted with a statue, Palladian windows set beneath a flattened arch and swags of carved wooden ornament, the wrought-iron lanterns atop the hyphens and two more statues on the pediment of each wing, Clark's drawing is a dreamlike idealization of English Georgian design. There is no record that the mansion was executed with all of these elegant details, but the 1798 tax inventory of William Paca's Wye Island listed "1 Dwelling House, main body 53 by 32, two Story, . . . 2 passages 12 by 20, one Story, . . . two wings, 25 by 34 each . . . 2 Venetian Windows," a description that parallels Clark's plan, but with shallower wings. The mansion burned in 1879. In 1795