

Burning of the Peggy Stewart (1898), hang in the State House. Historic Annapolis bought the house in the 1950s, and, except for a few years, has used it as a headquarters ever since. **The Barracks**, at 43 Pinkney St., may have housed troops during the Revolution.

Continue up Pinkney St., lined with small 18th- and 19th-century houses, to East St. Now the site of predominantly 19th-century buildings, East St. originally linked the State House with a mansion Maryland governors lived in until the construction, after the Civil War, of Government House. Turn to the left and climb to State Circle. Just before reaching the circle, note the house at **91 East St.**, built about 1790 as a residence by Capt. James West. In 1868 the Methodist Order of Galilean Fishermen bought the building and, until the 1890s, operated it as a school for African American children. Subsequent uses include apartment building, office space, and barber shop.

State Circle

Following Nicholson's original plan for the capital, streets radiate in all directions from this hilltop. Behind you, East St. now connects to Gate 1 of the naval academy. Clockwise, Cornhill St. links State Circle with Market Space via Fleet St., a charming narrow way. The restored 18th- and 19th-century houses along Cornhill St. provide visual evidence of the craftspeople who once lived in Annapolis and supported more conspicuous lifestyles. Thomas Callahan, a prosperous tailor, lived at 53 Cornhill St.; William Monroe, a moderately successful carpenter, lived at 49. Both built their houses on lots leased from Charles Wallace, a merchant with expansive ideas. In 1769, Wallace purchased a tract of largely undeveloped land that ran from the marshy basin at the foot of Main St. up the hill to State Circle. He then laid out the property into lots along two new streets, Cornhill and Fleet, named after their London counterparts. At the foot of his streets, Wallace envisioned an impressive row of four stores, which would house consumer goods transferred by open, shallow-draft boats from ocean-going ships anchored in the Severn River. Architectural evidence of his vision remains in the brick shell of 26–28 Market Space.

Next comes Francis St., named for Francis Nicholson. Where it joins State Circle, note **1 State Circle**, a two-story frame structure that houses professional offices. It was built ca. 1740, when the population of Annapolis stood at about a thousand persons. In early December 1997, when a five-alarm fire broke out in the adjoining building, firefighters managed to save the landmark by keeping water raining down on the roof.

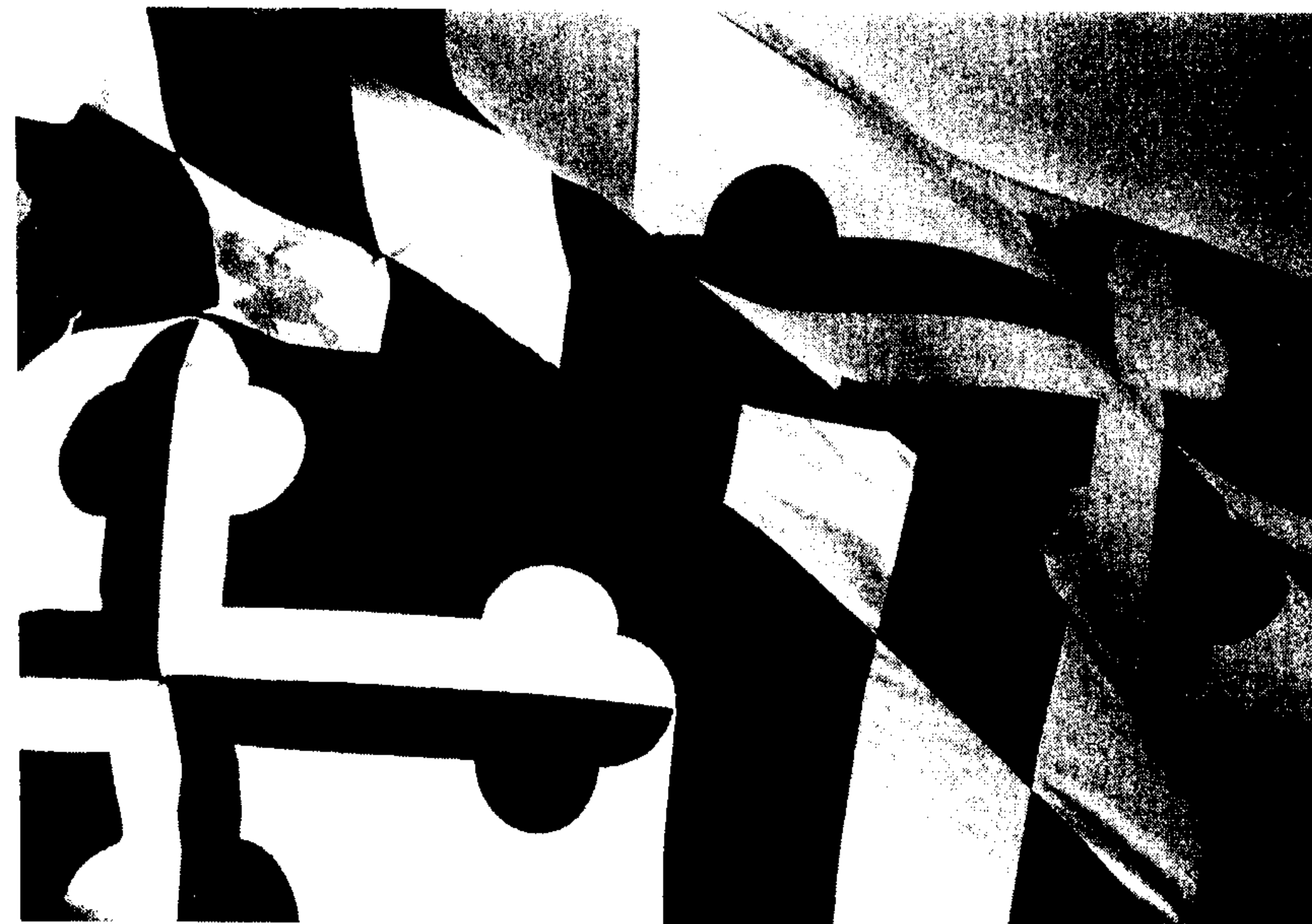
The **Brooksby-Shaw House**, 21 State Circle, dates to about 1722, when Cornelius Brooksby began building a large, gambrel-roofed house, construction of which was not completed until two years after his death. John Shaw, a cabinetmaker, bought the house in 1784 and may have done work for the Continental Congress and its members that year. Lt. Winfield Scott Schley, who in 1898 commanded the American warships that defeated the Spanish at Santiago, was married here to Anne Franklin. The house eventually passed from the Shaw family, became an Elks lodge for a time, and then was bought by the state of Maryland.

Continuing on, the visitor passes two picturesque alleys, Tate Alley and Chancery Lane, which connect to Main St. The very short School St., named for King William's School, connects State Circle to Church

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