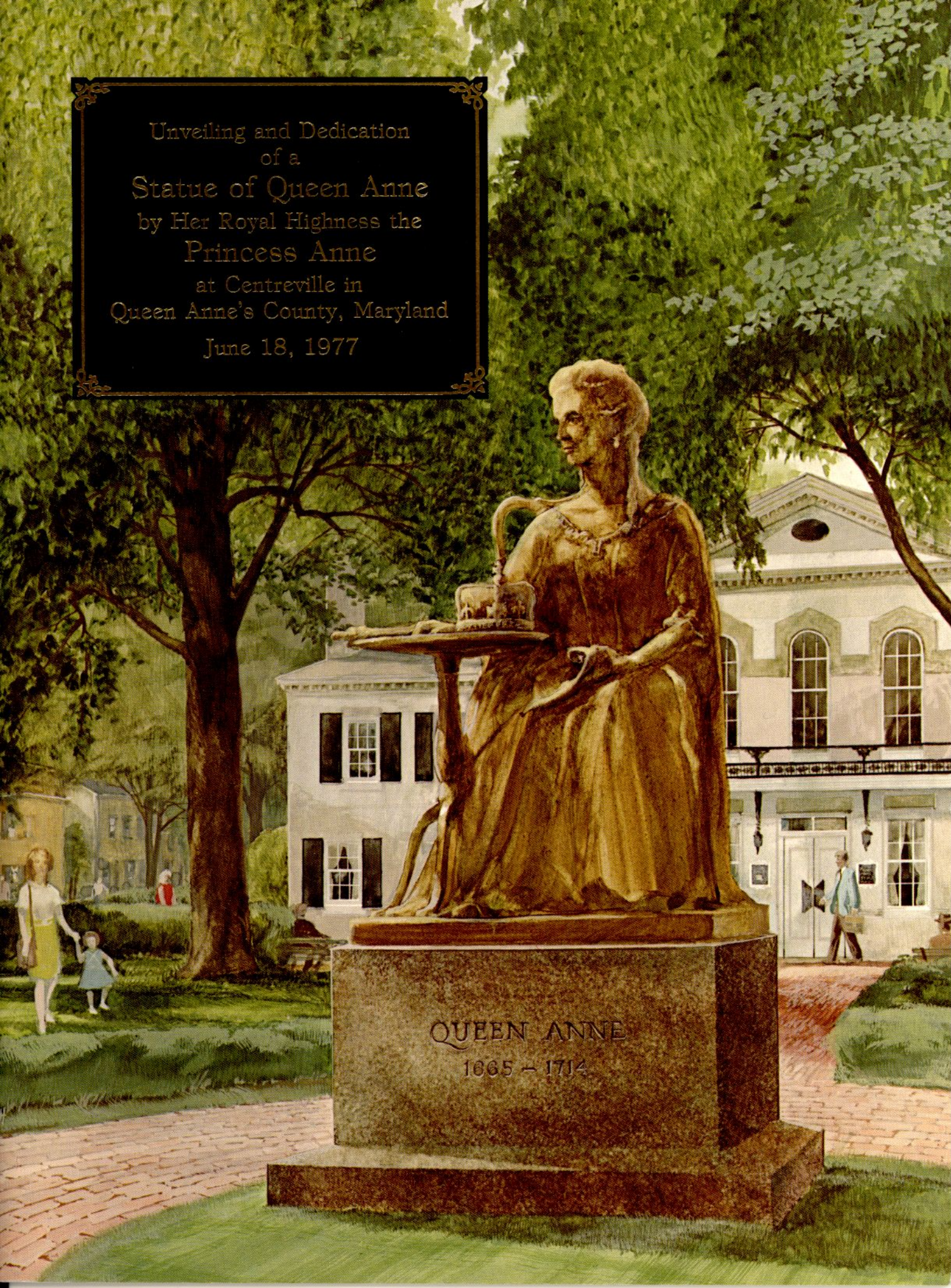


Unveiling and Dedication  
of a  
Statue of Queen Anne  
by Her Royal Highness the  
Princess Anne  
at Centreville in  
Queen Anne's County, Maryland  
June 18, 1977





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*In association with the celebration of Queen Anne's Day 1977*

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# Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of England

*A member of the latest generation of the House of Windsor, the daughter of the Queen of England visits Maryland to unveil a statue of Queen Anne, "the last of the Stuarts"*



Princess Anne with her husband, Captain Mark Phillips.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne, photographed in Buckingham Palace by Desmond Groves.

Princess Anne is the second child of Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburg. She was born at Clarence House on 15 August, 1950, when her mother was Princess Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the throne. She was baptised at Buckingham Palace on October 21 by the late Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, and was given the names Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise.

Shortly after her accession to the throne, the Queen moved with her family to Buckingham Palace, where Princess Anne received her early education in a small private class. In 1962, Her



## *The Princess*



Her Royal Highness Princess Anne, Chief Commandant of the Women's Royal Naval Service, inspects the passing out parade at HMS Dauntless, Burghfield. The Princess is wearing the Coronation Medal, the St. John's Cross, and, between them, the star insignia of the Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, which was awarded to her by Her Majesty the Queen for her bravery during a kidnapping attempt in 1974.

Royal Highness made a private educational visit to France. In the following year she became a pupil at Benenden School, a boarding school in Kent.

At the age of eighteen, Her Royal Highness began to undertake public engagements alone. She flew her personal standard for the first time in 1969 when she opened an education and training centre in Shropshire. In May of that year, she also accompanied the Queen and the Duke on a State visit (to Austria) for the first time.

In Westminster Abbey on November 14, 1973, Princess Anne married Mark Phillips of the Queen's Dragoon Guards.

Princess Anne is an expert horsewoman and has taken part in the Horse of the Year show at Wembley and the Badminton Horse Trials. In September 1971 she won the Raleigh Trophy in the Individual European Three-Day Event at Burghley, Lincolnshire, and was nominated sportswoman of the year by the Sports Writers' Association, the Daily Express, and World Sport (the journal of the British Olympic Association); she was also named the BBC's Sports Personality for 1971. She took part in the European Three-Day Event Championships at Kiev in the Soviet Union in 1973 and again in 1975 in West Germany as a member of the British team. In West Germany she won silver medals both as an individual competitor and as a member of the British team. In 1976 Her Royal Highness was a member of the British Equestrian team at the Olympic Games held in Montreal.



Princess Anne with her husband, Captain Mark Phillips, at Hickstead, Sussex.



# RESOLUTION

## Maryland General Assembly

February 25, 1977

A Senate/House Joint Resolution concerning

Her Royal Highness Princess Anne  
of Great Britain

For the purpose of requesting the Governor and others to welcome Her Royal Highness Princess Anne of Great Britain to Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

WHEREAS, 1977 is the 270th Anniversary of the founding of Queen Anne's County; and

WHEREAS, the Wye Institute has donated a statue of Queen Anne of Great Britain in whose honor the County was named; and

WHEREAS, Her Royal Highness Princess Anne of Great Britain has graciously consented to visit Queen Anne's County; and

WHEREAS, Saturday, June 18, 1977 has been set aside by the Commissioners to honor Her Royal Highness Princess Anne of Great Britain upon the dedication of the statue of Queen Anne at Courthouse Square, Centreville, Maryland; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Delegates and select representatives of the Senate and House Protocol Committees welcome Her Royal Highness Princess Anne to Maryland on the occasion of the dedication and extend the best wishes of this General Assembly and the hospitality of the State of Maryland to Her Royal Highness and her family.

Introduced in the House by Delegate Carter Hickman and others.



# RESOLUTION

## The County Commissioners Queen Anne's County, Maryland

WHEREAS, Queen Anne's County was created by an Act of the Assembly on April 18, 1706; and

WHEREAS, this Commission resolved, on October 9, 1973, that April 18th be declared Queen Anne's County Day and appropriate official activities prescribed in recognition therefore; and

WHEREAS, this Commission invited Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne to unveil a statue of Queen Anne to highlight the activities of Queen Anne's Day, 1977; and

WHEREAS, Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne has graciously accepted this Commission's invitation and will visit Queen Anne's County on June 18, 1977, to unveil the statue of Queen Anne; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that June 18th is hereby declared Queen Anne's Day for the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-seven and that appropriate activities and celebrations will be conducted; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, in future years, Queen Anne's Day shall be celebrated on April 18th.

The County Commissioners of Queen Anne's County

February 1, 1977

*Leonard E. Smith*  
*Julius G. Rollman*  
*John M. Ashby Jr.*





Events of an educational-cultural nature are a part of Queen Anne's Day. Potter David Ashworth's demonstration at last year's celebration was a center of attention.

### *The Occasion*

## Queen Anne's Day celebration

*Queen Anne's County, Maryland, celebrates its birthday and honors its royal namesake with an annual springtime celebration — a doubly royal event this year, as a princess visits to unveil a statue of the queen.*

Queen Anne's County in Maryland has the distinction of being the only county in the United States to bear the name of a queen. The county was formed by Act of the Maryland Assembly in 1706, four years after Queen Anne ascended the throne of England.

Each spring, the county recalls its colonial heritage and honors its royal namesake with a county-wide celebration called Queen Anne's Day. The celebration was made official in 1975 by Proclamation of the County Commissioners, who saw in it the potential for sustaining the constructive spirit of the Bicentennial long after the excitement surrounding the nation's two hundredth birthday had subsided. Their intention was to provide the county with a means of acknowledging its proud heritage, to give individuals and organizations impetus for volunteering their efforts in the public interest, and to develop in all members of the community a deeper historical knowledge of the county.



## *The Occasion*

The Queen Anne's Day celebration typically includes cultural, educational, and social events at locations throughout the county:

- A meeting of the County Commissioners in the colonial "Town Meeting" tradition
- Special plays, publications, debates, and athletic events in the schools to emphasize the county's history and economy
- An event of a festive nature, ideally recalling social and recreational customs of the colonial period
- An event of an educational-cultural nature in the colonial tradition.

In addition, special events organized by committees designated by the County Commissioners and independent projects of other organizations are encouraged.

Queen Anne's Day was first celebrated on April 24, 1976. The 11th Duke and the Duchess of Marlborough were the guests of honor in recognition of the first Duke of Marlborough's close ties to Queen Anne. Two years before the county's formation in 1706, the Duke had led English soldiers to victory at the historic Battle of Blenheim, thereby securing for himself honors and lands from a grateful Queen.

The Duke and Duchess attended the principal events of the celebration and the Duke lectured on Blenheim Palace and the era of Queen Anne. The visit was capped by the Duke's breaking ground for a statue of Queen Anne in the Court House square in Centreville.

This year, the major event of Queen Anne's Day is the unveiling and dedication of the statue of Queen Anne in Centreville. Her Royal Highness, the Princess Anne of England is the guest of honor, having accepted the County Commissioners' invitation to perform the unveiling and dedication ceremony.

Other events this year include the traditional special meeting of the Queen Anne's County Commissioners (this year in Sudlersville), a horse show, a boat parade, and a lecture by former British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Patrick Dean.



The Queen Anne's County High School Band provides music for the occasion.





TOP: The Duke of Marlborough breaks ground for a statue of Queen Anne in the Court House square, Centreville, on Queen Anne's Day, 1976. (Foreground L to R) Sculptor Elisabeth Gordon Chandler, County Commissioner John M. Ashley, The Duke of Marlborough, Governor Marvin Mandel.

RIGHT: The Duchess of Marlborough enjoys a Virginia reel at a festive event during Queen Anne's Day, 1976.











## *The Statue*

# In Memory of Good Queen Anne

*Two hundred and seventy-five years after  
her ascension to the throne of England,  
Queen Anne is honored by a statue  
in one of her erstwhile American colonies*

The Statue of Queen Anne that now adorns the Court House square in Centreville is a gift to Queen Anne's County from Wye Institute, Inc. In announcing the gift in May 1975, Institute Chairman and President Arthur A. Houghton, Jr. said, "Our county and our state owe much to Queen Anne, who sponsored the building of churches . . . and gave encouragement to the early colonists. Her influence for good is a lasting part of the Eastern Shore."

The statue is cast in bronze in an eighteenth century style, slightly larger than life size. It rests on a base of marble two-and-one-half feet high. In her left hand, resting on her lap, the Queen holds the charter establishing Queen Anne's County in 1706. On a small table are the royal crown and sceptre; her right hand rests on the latter. The chair in which the Queen is seated and the small table are both characteristic of the furniture style in vogue during her reign. Referred to universally as "Queen Anne" style, it provided the aesthetic bridge between the heavy furniture popular during the reign of William and Mary and the light, "fragile" pieces typical of the Georgian period. The statue was cast in bronze at the Modern Art Foundry, Long Island City, N.Y., in the spring of 1977, under the supervision of its distinguished sculptor Elisabeth Gordon Chandler of Old Lyme, Connecticut.



Although she is best known for her portraits in bronze, Mrs. Chandler has worked extensively in the field of commemorative medals. Her first major commission was to create the popular "Barkers for Britain" medal, which realized handsome profits for British war relief in the early days of World War II. Perhaps the most important of her bronze portraits are a bust of James F. Forrestall installed aboard the aircraft carrier USS FORRESTALL, a bust of Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone and a companion piece of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, which stand in the main entrance hall of the Law School at Columbia University, and a bust of Adlai Stevenson for the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University. Other subjects for her bronze portraits include: Charles Coburn, James Montgomery Flagg, Percy MacKaye, Charles S. Ingham, Edward Eames, James L. Collins, and John Jay.

In 1945 Mrs. Chandler's heroic sculpture "Victory", teamed with a building design by Stuart Constable, won first prize in the Brooklyn War Memorial design competition. She has been awarded the Thomas R. Proctor and the Dessie prizes for portraiture from the National Academy of Design, Solo Show Awards from the Pen and Brush, and numerous other prizes including fourteen gold medals. Besides being a member of several art organizations, Mrs. Chandler is honored to be an Associate of the National Academy of Design and a Fellow of the National Sculpture So-



Elisabeth Gordon Chandler of Old Lyme, Connecticut, has created numerous bronze portraits of famous people. Her statue of Queen Anne is her first of royalty.

ciety, American Artist Professional League, and International Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mrs. Chandler believes that portrait sculpture must be a blending of faithful imagery and creative interpretation. To this end, her research for Queen Anne's statue, her first royal subject, included not only the study of visual references such as photographs of paintings and a statue at Blenheim Palace, but also written histories and analyses of the Queen and her times. "I will work with her features until I am sure that the lady looking back at me is the Queen Anne I am coming to know through my research," said Mrs. Chandler when she started work on the project two years ago. The result now standing in Centreville's Court House square bears testimony to Mrs. Chandler's devotion to her task of portraying, as she described the queen, "a kind-hearted person who was well loved by her subjects."

Previous page:  
View of Queen Anne's County Court House from the  
statue of Queen Anne.



# There are other statues of Queen Anne

*All in England — some relocated, some in disrepair*

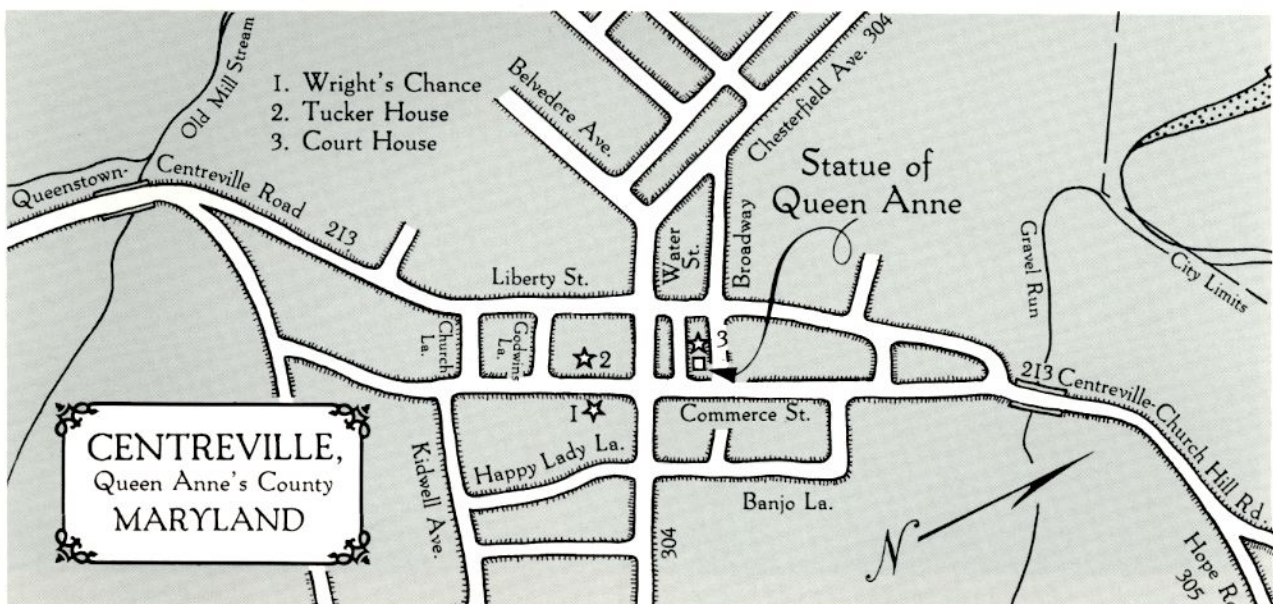
There are twelve known statues of Queen Anne. The one now in Centreville's Court House square is the only one outside England and the only one depicting the queen in a seated position. The locations, sculptors, and dates of the others are shown in the following table:

LOCATION	SCULPTOR	DATE
Queen Anne's Walk Barnstaple	(Unknown)	1708
Blenheim Palace	John Rysbrack	1738
Bonewaldesthorpe's Tower, Chester	John Tilston	1708(c)
College Green Gloucester	John Ricketts	1711
"Holmhurst" near Hastings	Francis Bird	1712
Market Place Kingston-on-Thames	Francis Bird	1706
Municipal Art Gallery Leeds	Samuel Carpenter	1712
Public Records Office London	(?) Durham	1866
Queen Anne's Gate London	(Unknown)	1704(c)
St. Paul's Cathedral	Richard Belt	1885
Worcester Guildhall	Thomas White	1709

Probably the finest of the English statues, and the one with the most chequered career, is Francis Bird's marble work now at "Holmhurst" near Hastings. It was executed between 1711 and 1712 to stand in front of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. After more than 100 years in that location, it was severely mutilated by a mad seaman who by some convulsion of mind considered it a reflection on his mother. John Hemming, the Younger, repaired the statue about 1825 but by 1885 it had become extremely dilapidated. However, it was a great disservice to St. Paul's aesthetic environment to remove the statue in that year and replace it with the sorry "copy" that now stands in its place. The copy was executed by Richard Belt who has been described as "one of the worst of the late Victorian sculptors". Contemporary preservationists will applaud the action of one Augustus Hare, who recovered Bird's original statue from the City stone-mason's yard and transported it with considerable difficulty to his house, "Holmhurst", on the grounds of which it still stands.

Fifty years after Bird's death, a mason named William Green wrote to Lord North offering to repair some of Bird's work "as it should be done, which is what ye old one never was, nor indeed was any of those things performed as they ought to be in Mr. Bird's shop from my knowledge".

The statue at the Public Records Office in London is one in a group depicting four English queens. Those at Leeds and Chester are not at their original sites, demolition and reconstruction in past years having required their relocation.









# Her "heart was entirely English"

## Queen Anne, 1665-1714

*Although Queen Anne's personality and style are far less known than those of Queen Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, the achievements of her reign require that she be ranked highly among British sovereigns*

Anne was born in 1665, the second daughter of James Stuart, then Duke of York, and his first wife Anne Hyde. Her childhood was not happy, as she was parted from her immediate family and spent years in France with relatives, later returning to live at home with a step-mother whom she distrusted. One intimate friend was an older girl, Sarah Jennings, but this friendship was destined to change to a bitter feud later when Sarah became the Duchess of Marlborough. Anne was considered as a possible bride for her cousin George of Hanover, but he rejected her because her mother was a commoner.

In 1683, when she was 18, Anne married 30-year-old Prince George of Denmark. She had a genuine affection for him in spite of his intemperate habits and general lack of intellectual ability. He was handsome, a kind husband, and a brave soldier. Their domestic life was saddened by the deaths of their 17 children, only one of whom lived beyond the age of ten. Her husband did not attempt to wield political power and died in the middle of her reign.

Anne was inclined to plumpness and plagued with weak eyes and poor health. Her beautiful hands were perhaps her best physical feature. She had a plain taste in clothes and disliked jewels but loved dancing, card playing, hunting, and horse racing. As Queen, she established the "Royal" Ascot races, which became a highlight of the social season. She was the first royal woman to breed and run her own horses.

Devotion to the Church was perhaps the strongest factor in Anne's conduct; she was a staunch Protestant and supporter of the High Church Party. While she had little interest in intellectual pursuits, she possessed the homely virtues of pity, kindness, moderation, and consideration for others. She was the first to involve members of the royal family in active work with charitable organizations.

Anne was not close to her Catholic father and acquiesced in the "Bloodless Revolution" of 1688 that deposed him and put William II and Anne's sister, Mary II, on the throne. She was soon on bad terms with them, however, due partly to animosities created by her one-time intimate friend Sarah Jennings, who had married John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough. When William III died without heir in 1702, Anne, the last of the Stuarts, succeeded to the throne. She was 37 years old and reigned until 1707 as Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland. When the Act of Union joined England and Scotland in 1707, her title changed to Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, which she held to her death in 1714.

Queen Anne began her rule by assuring her subjects that her "heart was entirely English." She struggled to rule independently with a nonpartisan

Sir Godfrey Kneller painted this 49" x 55" portrait of Queen Anne sometime between the Queen's ascension to the throne in 1702 and 1711, when he abandoned court painting to become Director of the Academy of Painting in London. Before this, he had served with success at the courts of Charles II and George I. The painting hangs in the court house at Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland.



## The Queen

policy and by steering a middle course between the factions and jealousies around her. She placed members of both parties in her Ministry, seeming to favor the Whigs but hesitating to give them outright support.

She gave considerable sums to the Church of England and built many new churches. Her trust fund to augment the salaries of clerics in "poor livings" became known as "Queen Anne's Bounty". Both in England and America she gave generously of Bibles, communion silver, and tablets engraved with the 10 Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostle's Creed. St. Luke's Parish in Church Hill, Queen Anne's County, and several other Eastern Shore churches were the recipients of her largess.

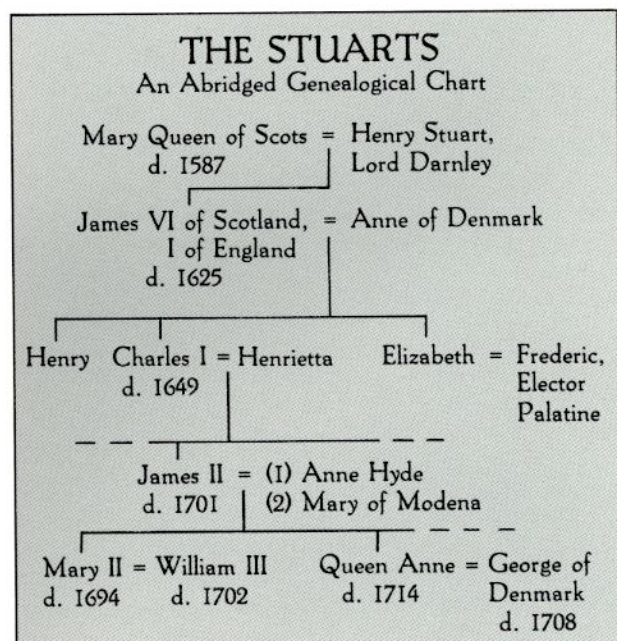
Her reign saw an intellectual awakening that spawned such thinkers as George Berkeley and Sir Isaac Newton and such scholars and writers as Richard Bentley, Swift, Pope, Addison, Dryden, Steele, and Defoe. Sir Christopher Wren and Sir John Vanbrugh were at the same time setting in stone and brick the rich elegance that was characteristic, and perhaps the most attractive aspect, of life and society under Queen Anne.

In furnishings, her reign was a transition period between the heavy William and Mary style and the lighter Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton of the Georgian period. A curvilinear style developed that made use of the cabriole leg, whose curved shape made stretchers unnecessary. Curves were characteristic of chair backs and seats, tops of cabinets, mirrors, and the corners of card tables. Veneer of warm toned walnut was popular. Marquetry went out of style and was replaced by plain panels with little carving.

Domestic and foreign affairs were dominated by the War of Spanish Succession, (called "Queen Anne's War" in America) which was fought to restrain France's Louis XIV from further domination of the continent. A glorious event of the war was the Duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim, for which he was rewarded with honors and royal lands. On part of the land, with funds from a grateful public, the famous Palace of Blenheim was built to commemorate the victory.

At the war's end in 1713, the treaty of Utrecht gave England important additions to her Empire. She gained strategic Gibraltar from Spain, a monopoly of the slave trade in Spanish America and the right to sell other goods there, and, from the French possessions in Canada, the Hudson Bay territory, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, all sources of valuable furs and fishing.

Queen Anne was kind and generous to her colonial possessions. The people of Maryland loved her no less than her subjects at home and mourned her death in 1714, after many years of ill-health. The traditional English schoolyard retort to stale news, "Yeah, Queen Anne's dead", reflects the circumstances of her last years. A helpless invalid, widowed, childless, plagued by intrigue, and the subject of periodic reports of impending death, she still strove to do her duty to her people and her country. She is entitled to be called forever "Good Queen Anne."



Queen Anne was a direct descendant of Mary Queen of Scots and the last sovereign of the House of Stuart.





St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Church Hill, was built between 1730 and 1732, making it one of the oldest churches in the United States. On either side of the apse arch are wooden tablets lettered in gold that were given by Queen Anne to the Up-River Chapel of Chester Parish, built about 1690 at the same site.





*The County*

## Queen Anne's County tempers “progress” with values rooted in history

*Queen Anne's County has enjoyed a predominately agricultural economy for all of its 270 years. Its rural charm has been preserved by the people's constant application of aesthetic and cultural standards that are an integral part of their heritage.*





Wright's chance was built on a plantation patented in 1681. The house was listed as "an old dwelling" in a 1744 survey of the area. In 1964, it was moved from its original site four miles from Centreville into the center of the town to serve as the home of the Queen Anne's County Historical Society. Every room has the original wood paneling and old glass window panes.

Queen Anne's County is populated mostly by people of English descent, resembling in disposition and character the original settlers of the area. Their number remained stable at about 14,500 for many decades before 1950; since then, the population has increased by about 200 each ten years. No doubt the upward trend reflects the 1952 completion of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, which links the Western and Eastern Shores of Maryland.

The bridge's eastern terminus is on Kent Island in Queen Anne's County, a fitting point of arrival for travellers crossing the Chesapeake Bay, for it was here, on August 21, 1636, that the first

settlement in Maryland was established by Capt. William Claiborne, a London merchant and adventurer. This was three years before the more celebrated arrival of the Calverts in the "Ark" and the "Dove" at St. Mary's on the Western Shore.

Twenty-five settlers arrived with Claiborne, one of whom was the Reverend Mr. Richard James, an Anglican Divine, who quickly established the first Parish in Maryland — St. Paul's. A fort and other buildings were erected and, about 1640, Giles Brent built Kent Fort Manor on a thousand acres granted to him as "Commander of the Isle of Kent." He had previously served as



## *The County*

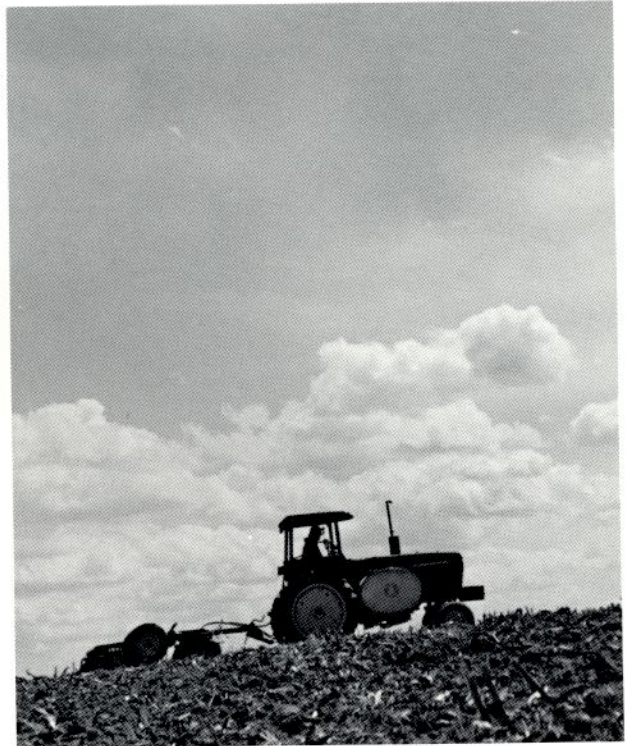
Treasurer of the Province. The unpretentious house still stands, possibly qualifying as the oldest structure in Maryland.

In 1642, almost all the settled territory north of the Choptank River was combined to form a single jurisdiction known as Kent Island County (or Kent County). A southern portion was carved out in 1662 to form Talbot County. When this county was extended beyond the Corsica River in 1665, Kent Island also became part of Talbot County.

In 1706 a "bill for the division and regulation of several counties on the Eastern Shore" was introduced in the Maryland Assembly. The bill called for the establishment of a new county made up of portions of Kent and Talbot counties, including Kent Island, to be called Queen Anne's in honor of the then reigning Queen of England. The bill was approved on April 18, 1706.

At the new county's seat of government, Queenstown, lots were laid out around two acres purchased for the court house from Major John Hawkins, whose fine home and estate, Bolingly, was on the outskirts of the town. Real estate values soared and Queenstown grew and prospered as a port, stimulated by the wealthy planters of the Wye River area.

By the time of the Revolution, Queen Anne's was one of the wealthiest counties on the Eastern Shore. With a strong agricultural economy based mainly on tobacco, the center of population was moving inland and it was becoming inconvenient for many of the planters to travel to Queenstown to conduct their business. However, the war brought normal activities in the County to a standstill. Companies of troops were raised both for local defense and for more distant campaigns. A company under the command of Captain Edward Veazey sojourned for a while on Kent Island and



Agriculture has always been the main industry in Queen Anne's County. Tobacco was the main crop until the Revolutionary War, when corn and wheat were introduced on a larger scale.

then marched to New Jersey to serve under General Washington. In the Battle of Long Island on August 26, 1776, Captain Veazey's company suffered heavy losses.

At home, politics played a strong role in daily life. Queenstown was the scene of trials for all persons suspected of Toryism on the Eastern Shore — and Queen Anne's County was not without its own Tories. Most notable was Edward Tilghman, who was arrested on suspicion of visiting British-held Philadelphia without permission.

Maryland's reputation as the "Breadbasket of the Revolution" gains significant substance from the provisioning activities of Queen Anne's County. On one occasion in 1779, Colonel Hemsley received an order for \$10,000 with which to purchase supplies for the Continental Army. Wheat was to be ground at his own mill at Wye Mills, and at others nearby. In the later days of the war, the county furnished 350 head of cattle for Washington's army as it faced Cornwallis at Yorktown. The cattle were slaughtered, salted, and deposited for shipping at the head of the Miles River.





The Old Wye Mill, located at the boundary between Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties at Wye Mills, has been in continuous operation since its construction in 1760. It provided flour for Washington's armies during the Revolutionary War.







As the war ended, so also did Queenstown's reprieve as county seat. In 1782, the Courthouse and prison were ordered sold to raise funds for land and buildings in Centreville, the newly designated county seat. Many difficulties arose with the project: there were no buyers for the old Queenstown buildings and funding had to be provided by Acts of the Assembly; haggling over the purchase of the land continued until 1789. Finally, in 1794, the Court moved from its 12-year "temporary" quarters in James Hutchin's store to the fine new Court House in Centreville that has remained in continuous use to this day. In the same year an Act provided for a surveyor to lay out lots "in not less than one-half acre dimensions", with allowances for streets, lawns, and alleys.

The War of 1812 is remembered in Queen Anne's County history chiefly for the "battle" of

Queenstown. The British had landed on Kent Island on August 5, 1813, with scarcely any resistance. (General Lewis Winder, a Federalist, subsequently was severely criticized for his inadequate defensive planning.) On the night of August 13, the British troops marched on Queenstown. Major William Nicholson with about 400 men was determined to make a stand before the town. However, hearing of a British landing by barge at "Blakeford", accompanied by rockets and round shot, and fearing a rear attack, Nicholson ordered his troops to retreat without firing. The British, unabashed by having landed at the wrong place — they had intended to land at Bolingly — vandalized the house at Blakeford and moved on to Queenstown, which they occupied for a few minutes, taking stores of bread and bacon and causing little trouble.

Oyster tonging at dawn along part of Queen Anne's County's 250 miles of shoreline.



The Tucker House was built in 1794 by James Kennard, a contractor who played a large part in the building of Centreville in its early days as the county seat.



Meanwhile, the residents of Centreville had erected an embankment forty feet high just below the town on the right side of the creek. The British came up the river, observed the "fort", and promptly anchored, sending a crew ashore on the opposite bank to set up temporary headquarters in the home of William Emory. Eventually they left without hostile action. There are some who would nominate the site of this earthwork, now called "Fort Point", as an historic shrine, the savior of Centreville from attack. The diaries of the British officers, however, show general disinterest in carrying out depredations on the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay. Their purpose was recorded as chiefly diversionary and nuisance-making.

Although the political and commercial heart of the county had moved to Centreville, Queenstown was still the social center. With the war over, the small circle of aristocrats, including the Hales, Masseys, Mitchells, Earles, Hindmans, and Tilghmans, soon resumed its social activities and lavish entertainments, much of which took place at Bolingly. Disaster struck the town on November 11, 1820, when fire destroyed a large part of it.

In the years leading to the Civil War, Queen Anne's County was a democratic stronghold. The people were in favor of moderate measures in regard to slavery and secession and seemed to favor the preservation of the Union by some peaceful settlement of differences. When the war broke out, recruiting stations were set up and Queen Anne's County filled its quotas, albeit slowly. There were some elements of Southern sentiment but persons with such leanings were dutifully arrested.

Since the Civil War, agriculture has been the county's basic industry, with corn, soy beans, barley, and wheat having replaced tobacco as main crops. A growing base of light industry and tradi-

tional water-oriented commerce give strong economic support. Crabs, oysters, and clams are the principal seafood products, more than six million pounds being harvested yearly.

Over the years, Queen Anne's County has kept pace with the great strides the nation in general has made. Perhaps it has succeeded in doing so more gracefully than most, recognizing the values of tradition and heritage, and intending to weave them into the fabric of its future.



The Chester River at Crumpton.

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*Program*

# Queen Anne's Day

## Queen Anne's County, Maryland

### June 17-19, 1977

#### *Schedule of Events*

#### *Friday, June 17*

- 8:00 p.m.      Lecture by Sir Patrick Dean, former British Ambassador to  
the United States.  
Chesapeake Bay Model  
Matapeake, Maryland

#### *Saturday, June 18*

- 9:30 a.m.      Special meeting of the Queen Anne's County Commissioners.  
Sudlersville Middle School  
Sudlersville, Maryland
- 11:00 a.m.      Unveiling and dedication of a statue of Queen Anne by Her Royal  
Highness the Princess Anne, preceded by performances of the  
U.S. Marine Drum & Bugle Corps, Drill Team, and Color Guard.  
County Court House  
Centreville, Maryland
- 3:00 p.m.      Boat Parade  
Kent Narrows  
Kent Island, Maryland

#### *Sunday, June 19*

- 10:00 a.m.      Invitational Horse Show  
The Gunston School  
Centreville, Maryland

