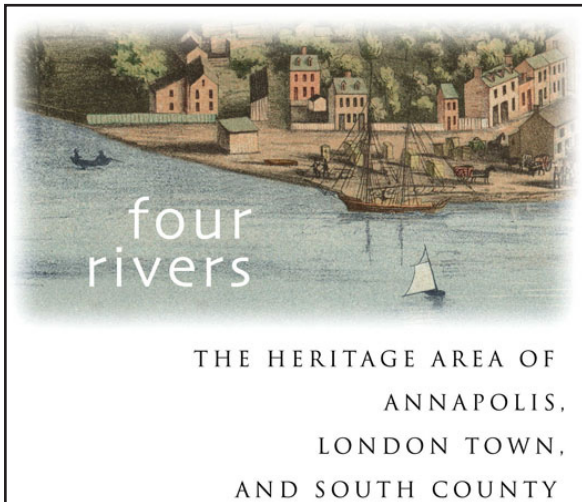


Four Rivers: The Heritage Area of Annapolis, London Town & South County is a 501 (c) 3, charitable non-profit organization, and your contributions are tax-deductible, and very much appreciated!

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*Four Rivers Heritage Area invites you to experience the rich history of*

*Maryland's Capital City, Annapolis, through the eyes of those that lived and worked here in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries...*



*...people that worked tirelessly to protect the freedoms guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence as well as freedom from prejudice and religious intolerance.*

Four Rivers: The Heritage Area of Annapolis, London Town, and South County presents a Heritage Stride that celebrates “Liberty in America”

## *The Signers' Stroll*

Take a walk with us and **explore, experience,** and **discover** Four Rivers Heritage Area!

*Please stay on sidewalks and in crosswalks at all times while enjoying the stride.*

# The Signers' Stroll

## Heritage Stride

### Map and Site Locations

(locations marked with \* represent homes owned or occupied by Maryland's Signers of the Declaration of Independence)



Stop 1: The **Charles Carroll House\*** was the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only Catholic to sign the Declaration of Independence. He was a defender of religious freedom, especially for those persecuted by the government at the time. *107 Duke of Gloucester (enter through driveway to St. Mary's Church)*

**Next stop:** Walk north on Duke of Gloucester Street

Stop 2: The **Maynard-Burgess House** was purchased by a free African American man named John Maynard in 1847, shortly after he purchased freedom from slavery for his wife, her daughter, and his mother-in-law. John Maynard was a well-respected community leader until his death in 1875. The house is now owned by the City of Annapolis. *163 Duke of Gloucester*

**Next stop:** From Duke of Gloucester St., turn left on Charles St., Jonas Green house is half a block on the left

Stop 3: **Jonas and Anne Catharine Green** were printers and publishers in the mid-18th century. The Greens famously protested the British Stamp Act by displaying the "death's head" stamp on the October 17, 1765 edition of the Maryland Gazette. After Jonas' death in 1767, Anne - a mother of 14 - continued as a printer and publisher of the Maryland Gazette. *Jonas Green House, 124 Charles Street*

**Next stop:** Return to Duke of Gloucester, walk north to Church Circle

Stop 4: **St. Anne's Church** has been in Annapolis since 1696, although the structure here today was built in 1858. For a part of the 18th century, it

was the only public church in Annapolis, and the parish welcomed citizens from all walks of life, wealthy and underprivileged alike. *Church Circle*  
**Next stop:** Walk east around Church Circle, make a right on School St., take a left at State Circle

Stop 5: This memorial to **Thurgood Marshall**, the first African American member of the U.S. Supreme Court commemorates, among other accomplishments, his most significant legal victory: the decision in *Brown v. The Board of Education* which declared segregated public education unconstitutional. The **Maryland State House** is the oldest state capitol still in continuous legislative use. *Lawyers' Mall, off of State Circle, facing the Maryland State House entrance*

**Next stop:** Continue east on State Circle, make a left onto Maryland Ave.

Stop 6: The **Chase-Lloyd House\*** was the only 3-story brick town house in Annapolis prior to the American Revolution. It was built for Signer Samuel Chase, yet he sold the house unfinished to the Lloyd family. *22 Maryland Avenue*

**Next stop:** Continue on Maryland Ave., make a right on Hanover St., the Peggy Stewart House is half-way down the block on the right

Stop 7: The **Peggy Stewart House\*** was once occupied by another Signer, Thomas Stone, from 1783 until his death in 1787. The *Peggy Stewart* was a cargo vessel from Maryland burned during the Revolutionary War whose owner also lived here. *207 Hanover Street*

**Next stop:** Return to Maryland Ave., walk back toward then cross King George St.; the grand doorway of Hammond-Harwood House faces Maryland Ave.

Stop 8: The "most beautiful doorway in America" belongs to the **Hammond-Harwood House**. Today it houses 18th-century furnishings and original artworks by artists such as Charles Willson Peale. *19 Maryland Avenue*

**Next stop:** Make a right (east) on King George, right onto Martin St. following the bend to the left, then a right onto East St.

Stop 9: In 1998, archaeologists discovered indications that African Americans, likely enslaved, who lived at the **Brice House** during the 18th and 19th centuries placed objects in a hidden "cache" that reflected the practice of Hoodoo, an African American spiritual belief system. *42 East Street*

**Next stop:** Make a right onto Prince George St.

Stop 10: The **William Paca House and Garden\*** was built between 1763-1765 for William Paca, another signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Paca family, African American slaves, and indentured servants all made their home here. In the early 20th century the building was a famous hotel named Carvel Hall. *186 Prince George Street*