

Anderson's People at the Glebe house £12/0/0." ¹⁶ Anderson did not long enjoy his plantation. Perhaps it was only a business transaction. The following year he sold it to William Noke, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County. The plantation carried a lien to Jonathan Wilkinson, a bricklayer of Annapolis who had a suit against Anderson and the sale was subject to a "Condition that Joseph Horatio Anderson pay Jonathan Wilkinson for his suit brought into the County Court August 1774 by May 1, 1775, then this deed to be of none effect and if not paid then to remain in full force." The consideration was £87:10. In 1777 Wilkinson got possession of "Gaither's Intent" from Noke who said he had received the £87:10 from Anderson and that Mrs. Anne Noke renounced any dower claim. ¹⁷

There were other ties than adjoining property between Colonel Sharpe, the ex-Governor, and J. H. Anderson. Sharpe had built himself in 1764 "a pretty box of a house" across the Severn from Annapolis with a view down the Bay which he designed as a hunting lodge and an escape from his official duties. When he retired in 1768, from his position as chief executive to this seat, "Whitehall," he wished to enlarge the house and make it his permanent residence. Drawings were made which are still in existence for wings and extension of wings, for a handsome octagonal stable for the Colonel's racehorses and for a court-yard. Directions on these plans are in the handwriting of Joseph Horatio Anderson. ¹⁸ It is clear that it was the intention of the owner and the architect to make what had been a bachelor's retreat into a noble, elongated mansion, with grounds landscaped after the best English plans, fit for a queen. However, the Colonel was past marrying and the rumble of trouble in the colonies was in his ears. Bedroom wings were built before he left for a visit to England, unconscious of the fact that he would never again see his beloved place.

The elaborate plans for flush toilets, a rarity even on the continent in those days, for the stable and for a courtyard at the land approach resembling a fortress, are the work of a trained architect. They are undated and unsigned but unique in design and scope. Undoubtedly the writing is similar to that of the 1770 letter to the

¹⁶ Charles Scarlett, Jr., "Governor Horatio Sharpe's Whitehall," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XLVI (Mar., 1951), 18.

¹⁷ Anne Arundel Deeds, IB #4, f. 534; Anne Arundel County Mortgage, IB #5, 1774-1778, f. 380, H. of R.

¹⁸ In the collection of the owner of "Whitehall."

College at Providence from J. H. Anderson. Whether the extreme extension of the wings with their adjoining passageways, the stable, and the other improvements were ever actually completed has not yet been fully determined by the research of the present owner, Charles Scarlett. ¹⁸ He has restored what on the blueprint appears to be a fortress to the north of the front entrance. The terminology, bastions, petard gate, ramparts, etc. seem to prove that the good Governor was unduly alarmed by fear of Indian attacks. Perhaps, it was only memories of his part in the French and Indian War for from 1764 on the only trouble was far to the West of the Blue Ridge mountains. Those in authority bent over backwards to placate the Redman and to keep peace for the belligerent colonists in the "wild lands." ¹⁹

There is one other puzzling fact in connection with Anderson's plans for "Whitehall." He did not design the handsome interiors because the surviving plan is in another hand. Most students of this house have attributed the wood work to William Buckland. If Anderson's plans had been accepted and carried out would he not have boasted of it in his letter to Providence? The mansion of the ex-governor of Maryland would have been more of a feather in his cap than the house of Joseph Galloway, Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. When the complete history of "Whitehall" comes to be written more evidence will be forthcoming and perhaps this enigma may be solved.

Anderson was still in Annapolis in 1774, trying to make a living by one means or another. His patronage was extended to lesser men as witnessed by an advertisement in the *Gazette* for January 20:

Samuel Rusbatch, late pupil of Robert Maberly, Esq. coach and herald painter and varnisher to their majesties and the royal family; proposeth (under the direction of Joseph Horatio Anderson, architect in Annapolis) to carry on all the various branches of coach and herald painting, varnishing, gilding; as well plain as in the most decorated taste. Also painting in fresco, cire-obscure, decorated ceiling for halls, vestibules and saloons, either in festoons of fruit, flowers, figures or trophies. Carved ornament in deception, gilding and burnishing in the neatest manner, in common colours etc. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their commands, may depend on his speedy execution; which he flatters himself will soon recommend him to the favour of the public. N. B. All letters and orders, sent or directed to Mr. Anderson (as above) will be particularly attended to.

¹⁹ Shelburne to Sharpe, Sept. 1766; Dulany Papers III, *Md. Hist. Soc.*; Hamersley to Sharpe, July 18, 1768, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XLVI (Mar., 1951), 8-26.