

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

A.

DATES ca 1782-1863

COUNTY

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

SUMMARY SHEET

NOTES

Dates	Initials	Number (circled)	Citations
9/10/84	Jmew	①	Cordell, Medical Annals of Md pp 17, 354, 45
		②	McIntire, R. H., AN, Md. Families (1980) pp 139, 313
		③	Gurney, J. T. III, Cemetery Inscriptions of AA Co., 95, 129, 130
		④	1850 Census, AA (m 1482), AN, p. 265
		⑤	Directory, LHP 2
		⑥	Alumni Register, St. John's College (AN 1968)
		⑦	Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Maryland, Vol III (1967 reprint) Appendix
		⑧	Senate electors 1781-1836 (m 228 1953)
		⑨	Schultz, Edward T., Freemasonry in Md, Vol II p. 741
		⑩	Proceedings of the House, 1829, 14 Jan 1830
		⑪	AA Test. Papers Box 56 f 2 56
		⑫	Univ of PA Biographical Dictionary (Phila, 1894)
		⑬	AA Inventories, B2G #4, 393
		⑭	Riley, Eliza, <u>The Ancient City</u> , LHP 1 Office file
		⑮	AA Adm. Accounts B2G #5, 170

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

PERSONAL BACKGROUND

DATES ca 1780-1863

NAME

Dennis Claude

BORN

1779 (1)  
→ ca 1782 (2) (4)  
— ca 1781 (3)

IMMIGRANT/NATIVE

prob. 2nd gen. AA (2)

RESIDENCE

Amapris (4)

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

FAMILY BACKGROUND

DATES ca 1782-1863

FAMILY BACKGROUND

Father: Abraham Claude ( ? - 1800 )<sup>(2)</sup>

mother: ?

Stepmother: as of 1785, Elizabeth Quynn, daughter of  
— ALLEN QUYNN (ca 1726-1803) of AN

Siblings -

John<sup>(1)</sup> -

Abraham<sup>(4)</sup>

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

MARRIAGES

DATES ca 1782-1869

MARRIED

13 Feb. 1816 (2)

Anne Jacobs (ca. 1784-1871) (3) (4) (3) (2)

WIFE'S/WIVES FAMILY

Father: Ezekiel Jacobs (2)

Mother: Anne (Davis) Jacobs (2)

## SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

CHILDREN

DATES ca 1792-1869

CHILDREN

- 1) Am H. (ca 1816-1864) m. GORDON M. HANDY of Snow Hill  
 member House of Delegates 1836  
 (Am H. is listed in father's records as "Am H. Claude" 1850  
 with a boy named "D. H. Claude" aged 10 - prob. Dennis  
 Claude Handy, their son)
- 2) Abram (1818-1901), physician, mayor of AV, professor of  
 natural sciences, St. John  
 m. 1850, Rachel Am Tuck (1828-1908)
- 3) WILLIAM TELL CLAUDE (1821-1873), lawyer,  
 member, House of Delegates, AA, 1864
- 4) Elizabeth (1824-1886) m. 1854, Chapman Harwood  
 (1811-1868), secretary State Senate

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

PRIVATE CAREER (1)

DATES ca. 1782-1863

EDUCATION

St. John's College <sup>(6)</sup> class of 1799, attended but did not graduate <sup>(6)</sup>

studied medicine w/ Dr. Reverdy Griselin <sup>(1)</sup>

MD, Univ. of PA 1802 <sup>(4)</sup> ← Not listed as matriculate or graduate <sup>(12)</sup>  
1795-1820

RELIGION

Protestant Episcopal ? - buried at St. Ann's <sup>(3)</sup>

CIVIC/SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT

Visitor + Governor, St. John's College <sup>(6)</sup>

- <sup>(9)</sup> member AN Lodge # 71, Freemasons,  
received degrees ca 1822
- 1825 elected master of his Lodge
- 1827 elected Junior Grand Warden
- 1828 ditto

## SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

PRIVATE CAREER (2)

DATES ca. 1782-1863

PROFESSION/OCCUPATIONpartner of Dr. Reverdy Ghiselin<sup>9</sup>

Physician -

Surgeons, male 1804; Surgeon, Regiment of Light Artillery, USA, 1808<sup>1</sup>  
 in the South and Southwest, cared for troops in epidemic of  
 Ternz aux Boeuf<sup>8</sup>

- Surgeon, Ft. Sarrin, AN<sup>9</sup> 1819-1829<sup>10</sup> (medical attendant)<sup>10</sup>

Member Md. Medical + Surgical Faculty, admitted 1808<sup>1</sup>  
 served as censor for Society, 1819, 1826, 1840<sup>1</sup>

OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS/INVOLVEMENTS

Owned 8 houses on leased land in AN, houses valued @ 4286, 1864<sup>13</sup>

PUBLICATIONS

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

PUBLIC CAREER (1)

DATES ca. 1782-1823

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

⑤ House, AN, 1811-1812, 1812-1813, 1813 EU, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817,  
1818 ; 1829, 1830

Senate, W.S., 1821 E, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825 ;  
1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835-1836

POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION/ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

PUBLIC CAREER (2)

DATES ca 1782-1863

OFFICEHOLDING

STATE-WIDE OFFICE

Senate Elector, AN, 1831 (8)

Treasurer of the Western Bank, 1844-1852, 1854-1860

Comptroller of the Treasury, 1861

LOCAL OFFICE

Mayor, AN, 1828-1836, 1853 (14)

MILITARY SERVICE

(see under profession)

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

PUBLIC CAREER (3)

DATES

NATIONAL SERVICE

Presidential Elector, 3<sup>rd</sup> Dist., 1825

## SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

WEALTH AND DEATH

DATES ca 1782-1863

PERSONAL/LANDWEALTH

rec'd salary of \$ 30-40 p/ mo. as Medical Attendant at Fort Severn,  
RN 1819-1829 (10)

real estate valued at \$ 8,000, 1850 (4)

TEV \$ 10,016.04 (15) FB 8726.22 (15)

owned stock in B+O RE  
AN Gas Light Co

valued e \$ 3025 (13)

DIED

9 Dec. 1863 (3)

buried in St. Anne's Cemetery, AN (3)

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS

IDENTIFICATION

DATES 4-17-62-1868

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MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES

*E. T. Schell* SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

PERIOD IV.]

FREEMASONRY IN MARYLAND. Vol II 761

1885

OTHO H. WILLIAMS,

*Junior Grand Warden, 1825 and 1826,*

A nephew of General Otho Holland Williams of Revolutionary fame, was born in Washington County in the year 1784. He was clerk of Washington County for a period of forty years, and for a time was a Judge of the Orphans' Court of the same county.

Bro. Williams was one of the earliest members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 33, of Hagerstown, and of which he was Master in 1806, and at various times subsequently. Upon the removal of Friendship Lodge, No. 84, from Williamsport to Hagerstown, he became a member of that Lodge and served a number of terms as Master. In May, 1825, he was elected Junior Grand Warden and re-elected in the following year.

He died at Hagerstown, 24th October, 1869.

DENNIS CLAUDE, M. D.,

*Junior Grand Warden, 1827 and 1828,*

Was born at Annapolis in the year 1782. He was educated at St. John's College and was a medical pupil and afterwards partner of Bro. Dr. Reverdy Ghiselin. He graduated M. D. at the Pennsylvania Medical University, in 1802. In 1808, he served as surgeon with Generals Wilkinson and Hampton, in the South and South West, and distinguished himself by his skillful care of the troops in the terrible epidemic among them at Terre aux Boeuf.

He was also surgeon at Fort Severn, Mayor of Annapolis, and served several terms in both branches of the Legislature.

Bro. Claude was a member of Annapolis Lodge, No. 71, having received the degrees about the year 1822. In 1825, he was elected Master, representing his Lodge in that capacity at the following May Communication of the Grand Lodge.

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

762

FREEMASONRY IN MARYLAND. [PERIOD IV.

PERIO

He was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1827, and re-elected in the following year.

He died in 1863, in the eighty-first year of his age. Bro. D. Claude Handy of Annapolis, is his grandson.

CHRISTIAN G. PETERS.

*Grand Treasurer, 1843 and 1845.*

Christian Gottlieb Peters, eldest son of Gottlieb Ernst and Anna Rosina (*née* Scheile) Peters, and grandson of Johann Christian and Rosina (*née* Müller) Peters, was born at Langebrück, near Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, April 12th, 1782.

At the age of twenty-one he went to London, where he resided three years and became so proficient in speaking the English language, that he might have been taken for a native of Great Britain or America.

He came to Baltimore in 1806, and very soon thereafter he joined the Columbia Blues, Capt. Thomas Sheppard, of the 6th Maryland Regiment, Col. McDonald, and was a member until 1815, having participated in the Battle of North Point, Sept. 12th, 1814, with that company, in Gen. Stricker's command.

In 1809, he married Ann, daughter of David Righter, of Trenton, N. J., by whom he had three sons and five daughters. Ann Righter was one of the girls who strewed flowers so profusely in the path of Washington, at Trenton, April, 1789.

Brother Peters was made a Mason in "Old Cumberland Lodge, No. 4," London, during his residence in that city, the date is not known, but it was prior to 1805, as among his effects is a notice to attend the funeral of a brother in that year.

Upon his arrival in Baltimore, he affiliated with Cassia Lodge, No. 45, but about the year 1820, he withdrew and affiliated with Concordia Lodge, No. 13. In 1823, he was elected Master, and was frequently at later periods called

Correll

73/ Dr. D. Claude, letters of in 1817 mentioned

354/ Dennis Claude, member of Md. Medical + Chirurgical Faculty,  
 admitted 1808  
 Born AN 1779 Educated at St. John's  
 student of Dr. Keeney of his  
 MD U of PA 1802  
 Surgeon's Mate 1804, Surgeon, Regiment of Light Artillery,  
 USA 12 Dec 1808  
 Mayor of AN 1828, 1852  
 Hon. Secy  
 State Treasurer 1854-60  
 \* Censur 1818, 1826, 1840  
 Presidential electn 1825  
 Died, AN 9 Dec 1863

45) Censur - appointed by <sup>the M.C.</sup> Society to see that unlicensed  
 practitioners did not serve as physicians  
 registered practitioners of medicine + surgery w/in their districts  
 w/ residence + date of beginning practice  
 3 from each CD, 4 BC, 2 AN, 2 PR, 1 Hagerstown  
 1856. 1852

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

MA Adm Docket 1830-1872

1487 filed Dec 22 1863  
Anne Claude admx

W/ Jw. + Jw. + Final Acc + 26 Mar 1864  
Report + Jw. " 31 Oct 1871

Jw. B264, 393 ✓

Acc'ts B263, 270, 275 ✓  
RID 1, 568 ✓

AA Adm Acc<sup>ts</sup> R 1 D<sup>no</sup> 1, 568

Rept:

Abram Claude + Wm Fred Claude adm<sup>s</sup> de bonis non  
of Dr. Devin Claude died intestate 1863  
rept that rents, etc in hands of Mrs Anne Claude,  
late adm<sup>x</sup> were used by her as her exclusive  
property + no acc<sup>ts</sup> kept - heirs agreed to that

They say estate has been distributed  
(no details)

31 Oct 1871

(2)

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

University of PA Biographical Dict. of Notables of the  
College 1749-1893 (Phil., 1894)

O for Claude 1795-1800 -

(14)

AA B Office list - 0

Rien, Ancient City, WHP, Office file

Mayor of AN. 1828-1836  
1853

8

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES, Dennis  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AN

Senate Electors 1781-1836 (MCHC 1953)

( State ) Senate Elector for AN, 1831

7

① SCHARE, J. THOMAS

HISTORY OF MARYLAND, VOL III

TRADITION PRESS, HATBORO, PENNA 1967

APPENDIX: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS pp. 753-755 1789 THRU 1877

10 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION JOHN Q ADAMS PRESIDENT, 1825

DISTRICT	NAME OF ELECTOR	DATE OF ELECTION OF ELECTOR
3 <sup>RD</sup> ③	DENNIS CLAUDE ①	

② MD VOTES 1796-1816

PHILIP J. LANGE -

③ A REVIEW OF THE MEETINGS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN MD 1789-1980

STATE ADM. BOARD OF ELECTION LAWS ANNAP 1981

6

Alumni Register, St. John's College, Annapolis, 1968 (MHR 1050 .E3S2 .A32)

Class of 1799 p. 2 (attended, did not graduate)

Claude Dennis, physician; senator of Md.,  
Treasurer of Md.; visitor + governor,  
St. John's College.

265, 271

(4)

Dennis Claude  
MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

1850 Census, AA (M 1482)

City MAP

265 / Name	age	Sex	occ	real est. value	born
Dennis Claude	68	M	-	8,000	MA
Ann "	66	F			"
Ann H. "	34	F			"
Abraham	32	M	M + D		"
Wm T. "	29	M	lawyer		"
Elizabeth	26	F			"
D.C.H. "	10	M.			"

271 / Dennis Claude jr	47	M	farmer	10,000	"	married within the year
E.G. "	40	F			maple	
Dennis "	17	M	student at law		md	Lacked "
Susan	15	F			"	
Hammond	13	M			"	
Marion H.	11	F			"	
Davidson	8	M			"	
Harriet	5	F			"	
Phoebe A	2	F			"	

265/271  
F

265/271

5

LHP 2 Director

Dennis Claude

AN H 1811-12, 1812-13, 1813 EU, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817,  
1818,

WS S 1821 E, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825

AN H 1829, 1830

WS S 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835-36

William T. Claude

AN H 1864

Gordon M. Hardy

WO H 1836

3

Gurney J. T. III, Cemetery Inscriptions of AACO

St. Anne's Cemetery

951 Dennis Claude 27 June 1822 - 13 Apr 1888

129/ (many Claudes here)

William Zell C. son of Dr. Dennis + Anne Jacob Claude  
26 Apr. 1821 - 4 Dec 1873

Dr. Abram son of Dr. Dennis + Anne Claude  
4 Dec 1818 - 10 Jan 1901

130/ Ann Claude Hardy wife of Gordon M. Hardy dau of  
Dr. Dennis Claude d. 3 July 1864 @ 48<sup>th</sup> yr

\* Dr. Dennis Claude d. 9 Dec. 1863 @ 82 yrs

Anne C. wife of Dr. Dennis d. 4 Aug 1871 @ 87 yrs

Dennis son of Dr. Abram Claude b. 29 June 1857  
d. 21 June 1936

1821  
83  
1784

1863  
82  
1781

(18)

Doctor Dennis Claude

Proceedings of the House 1829

Jan 14, 1830 Mr Buskirk reported to the Committee of Elections and Privileges that Dr Dennis Claude had been employed under contract with Capt James Reed of the U.S. Army Mar 6, 1819 as the medical attendant at Fort Severn & he had been paid up to Sept 30, 1829 at rate of 30-40 dollars per month. Assistant Surgeon King of the Army was assigned to duty at Fort Severn on the 18<sup>th</sup> ultimo, but not having reported his arrival, it was not known whether Dr Claude had been relieved or if so at what period his services ceased.

Jan 29, 1830. - committee on elections and privileges reports (as above), and asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

February 1, 1831 There is no evidence that Claude holds any office of trust or profit under the general government. ... no committee of elections & privileges state he is rightfully returned Delegate

Proceedings of the House 1843

11 Jan 1844

Dr Dennis Claude of the city of Annapolis appointed Treasurer of the State

Proceedings of the House 1852

29 Jan. 1852 Claude nominated Treasurer James Sowers however won 59-24.

Proceedings of the House 1854

14 February 1854 Dr Dennis Claude elected State Treasurer 52 votes for the ensuing term. James S. Owens received 43 votes.

Proceedings of the House 1856

15 February 1856 Dr Dennis Claude received 48 votes for State Treasurer. Dennis A. Claude " 2 votes Dick Simpson 1 vote

over

one person or 2?

3 Feb. 1858

Claude, Dennis United State Treasurer to

Maryland Manual, 1984

p. 742 Treas. of The W. Shore, appointed. 1844-1852.

State Treasurer, appointed 1854-1860

Comptroller of The Treasury, elected 1861

Schultz, History of Freemasonry in Maryland, Vol. II (MdHR 1050  
.F7M3 S2)

see p. 761 for biog.

Claude, Dennis

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Barnes, M+D from MQ

34/ Dennis Claude m. Miss Anne Jacob, all of AN last Tues evening  
(13 Feb) by Rev. Mr. Ryland  
MQ 15 Feb 1816

Dennis p of AN m. Miss Elizabeth Caton of Balto in Balto  
Sun morning last, by Rev. Mr. Bartow  
MQ 21 May 1829

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

②  
McIntire, R. H., AN Families (1980)

139/ Dr. Dennis Claude b. abt 1782, physician, Maryland  
1828-36 + 1853; State Treasurer 1854-60  
d. 9 Dec 1863

m. 13 Feb 1816, Anne Jacob, dau of Ezekiel + Anne  
(David) Jacob, b. abt 1785 d. 4 Aug 1871

had (Claude):

1) Ann H. (b. abt 1816-1864) m. 1838 Gordon M. Hardy  
of Snow Hill

2) Abram (1818-1901) physician, Maryland 1847-50, 1854,  
1867-68, 1883-89, prof. natural sciences, St. Johns,  
1871-83, postmaster 1885-89  
m. 1850 Rachel Ann Tuck (1828-1908)

3) William Teel (1824-1874) lawyer, city recorder

4) Elizabeth (1824-1886) m 1854, Chapman Howard  
(1811-1868) sec. State Senate

p 313/

Dr. Dennis is son of Abraham (? - 1800) - McIntire says  
Abraham m. Elizabeth Queen 1785 as 2<sup>nd</sup> wife.  
Dr. Dennis must be son of 1<sup>st</sup> (+ unknown) wife.  
see LHP 1 Allan QUINN

State of Maryland  
COMMISSION ON MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES  
Sitter Biography  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

NAME CLAUDE, DENNIS (1782-1863)

Public Offices TREAS. OF WESTERN SHORE 1844-52; TREAS. OF STATE 1854-59; COMPTROLLER 1861

Birth ANNAPOLIS, 1782

Family \_\_\_\_\_

Education ST. JOHN'S, ANNA; MD, UPA, 1802

Spouse(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Children \_\_\_\_\_

Biographical Sketch PUPIL AND PARTNER OF DR. REVERDY CHISELIN.  
NOMINATED SURGEON'S MATE IN U.S. ARMY BY THOMAS JEFFERSON \*  
MAYOR OF ANNAPOLIS ?  
MD LEGIS. ?

Death DEC. 9, 1863

References MHS "DIELMAN FILE"; HIST OF FREEMASONRY IN MD II, 761  
\* JNL OF EXEC PROC. U.S. SENATE, VOL I, p. 468

Portraits \_\_\_\_\_

Clz for

need to check request? betw Dr. Dennis - Dennis jr + Dennis A ✓

1850 Census ✓

Podare 1863 ✓

AA co office list ✓

Gift Com. ? Claude B. Lee?

Cardell - ✓

U of PA Geog - 0

Dist - BC papers ✓ in Balto Gazette

Am Mayors list ✓

AA co man Rec for Abraham Leg. m. to Queen - 0

AA Text. Pap Box 56 #156 ✓

LAP 1 file for Queen ✓  
\* get date

Ch 1726-1829 ✓

(4)

re father

AA Test. - Papers Box 56 fid 52

Ms Elizabeth Claude, adm x of Abraham Claude of AA  
do &

distribution

Bal \$ 141.12.5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cur.

to Elizabeth Claude, widow - <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>

to John Claude - <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of balance

to Dennis Claude - " 31.9.5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

to Abraham Claude 4

(3)

AA Inv. BEG # 4, 33

Inv. of Dr. Dennis Claude of AA

app. by A. Randall }  
Geo. E. Franklin } 17 Feb 1864

incl. 1 B+O RR bond \$500  
B+O RR stock 22 shares  
AN Gas Light Co 13 shares  
2 Brick houses on South St } subject to ground rent  
6 small houses " " } (lead to Dr. D.C.)

Stock valued @ 3025.00  
houses (minor land value) 4286.00

1 slave  
gold watch  
4 wheel carriage  
large milk cow  
furniture  
china  
silver coffee service (seated)  
silver plateware @ 145

Total 8284.40

1 cash in house 66  
Cash in Farmers Bank 818.75  
minus 165.70 belonging  
to Mrs. A. C. Hardy  
653.05

Total 9003.45

Anne Claude adm  
(March <sup>15?</sup> 1864?)

(5)

AA Adm Accts BCG # 3,

270) 1<sup>st</sup> + Final Acct of Mrs. Ann Claude, admin of Dr. Dennis Claude

Dr: Dr. 9043.45  
+ debts in

Total 10016.04

crd: 1289.42

Bal. 8726.62

30 Mar 1864

275) Debts due estate of Dr. Dennis Claude

Spence 907.45 (pd in 1<sup>st</sup> Acct)

Depute 93.14

"THE ANCIENT CITY."

21013

— |

—▲—

HISTORY

—OF—

10-2-1

ANNAPOLIS, in Maryland.

1649—1887.

BY ELIHU S. RILEY.

ANNAPOLIS.  
RECORD PRINTING OFFICE.  
1887.

6

breteness of his occupation, he presented to the mind the apparition of Old Time himself, lacking only the emblematic scythe to make the picture complete.

It was such a character that gave a thrill of terror to the juvenile mind whenever he came in sight, for it was the belief of the children that if Simmons looked at one and said: "I want you," the day of doom for it was fixed. Having occasion then to pass the aged sexton, the children were wont to don their most courteous graces, and with unusual politeness to simper in softest accents—"How do, Mr. Morgue?" This nickname, and that it was one the children were quite ignorant of, always infuriated Simmons, as the astonished children found by the sexton's vigorous replies that they had missed their mark, and had produced an effect just opposite from what they had intended.

The spirit of Simmons' occupation became more and more a part of him as his years grew apace. He had been known after somebody had offended him to pass an innocent gentleman on the street and to take a ghastly satisfaction in hissing at him, "I'll have you some day," in a tone that indicated that he thought, with him, remained the issues of life and death.

Simmons, however, had a genial side to that grim nature that made him a terror to young people and an offence to older folk. Amongst other duties that appertained to that of sexton of St. Anne's, was the ringing of "the one o'clock bell." On one occasion, as he was going into church on that duty, a lady said to him, "Oh, Mr. Simmons, do not ring that bell until I get home. Mr. ——— likes everybody to be ready to sit down to dinner at one." "Well, then," replied Simmons brusquely, "walk fast." As the lady put her foot on the first step of the porch of her house which was in the extreme end of the town, the bell of Old St. Anne's rang out the hour of one. Simmons had arrested the march of time to please his fair petitioner.

It was Simmons' habit when the clergyman ended the service for the dead at the grave to give a hearty, "Amen." There lived at Annapolis at this period, the Rev. Mr. Wyatt. He was of the Episcopal Communion with strong Methodist tendencies. On one occasion when Parson Wyatt, as he was familiarly known, was reading the service, some boys offended Simmons and he vented his wrath in language not permitted by the decalogue. The minister and sexton finished speaking together, and Simmons ejaculated "Amen." Parson Wyatt waited until the attendants at the funeral had departed, and, taking his cane in hand, shook it in Simmons' face, saying—"Don't you ever dare to stand along side of me again and say amen to any service I perform." Simmons, pointing to the other side of the grave as if the question at issue was one of position only, angrily retorted—"Well then go over on the other side."

Col. Mann, whom Simmons had faithfully served for years as caterer to Mann's Hotel, had touched the chords of his affection. Over his grave alone, of all the human dust he had interred, Simmons wept.

One incident has come down to us that does not reflect his character in an enviable light. There was in Annapolis one familiarly called, "Jeffrey Jig," (from whom Jeffrey's Point took its name,) who with "Jinny Cornercracker," his wife, lived at the foot of Duke of Gloucester street in a little hut so small they could not stand in it erect. Jef-

frey periodically fell into a comatose state and was several times prepared for interment, but always awoke in time to prevent the funeral. On one occasion his resuscitation was deferred until he was placed in the grave. Then as the grim sexton threw in the clods of the valley, a noise was heard in the coffin. The bystanders said Jeffrey was alive. Hardly realizing, let us believe, that the dead was alive, Simmons continued to fill up the grave, tradition says with the remark: "He's got to die sometime; and if he was not dead, he ought to be."

## CHAPTER LII.

## CHRONICLES OF ANNAPOLIS FROM 1810 TO 1839.

[1810-12.] During the years 1810-12, tradition tells us George Frederick Cooke, the brilliant and dissolute English actor played in the Annapolis theatre.

[1813.] Rev. Ralph Higginbotham, vice-principal of St. John's College, died April 21.

In October, Dr. D. Claude and Lewis Duval were elected delegates from Annapolis to the Legislature. The vote was Dr. Claude 137; Lewis Duval 157; T. H. Bowie 90. The two first were Democrats; the last a Federalist.

[1814.] Dr. Upton Scott, aged 90 years, died in Annapolis, on the 23rd of February. He was a native of Ireland, but had resided in Annapolis 60 years. His career was one of unbroken virtue, dignity, and usefulness. He was the chosen friend of Gen. Wolfe.

[1815.] On Saturday, February 25, 1815, a company of Pennsylvanians, from the neighborhood of Brownsville, and commanded by Capt. Giesey, was honorably discharged from the service. They won a high reputation among the citizens of Annapolis for their good conduct and scrupulous regard for the rights of the citizens.

[1815.] On Saturday, the 16th of March, His Britannic Majesty's frigate Niger, of 32 guns, Capt. Jackson, arrived off Annapolis, with the Hon. Henry Bagot, Minister to the United States, his lady and suite. The frigate gave the town a salute of 17 guns, which was returned by the City Battery. The Ministerial party landed the next day, under a salute from the ship, and proceeded to Washington.

Public feeling ran very high in the spring of this year over an alleged attempt on the part of the federalist to colonize the town with permanent residents of federal proclivities so as to carry the city for the Federalist Party. The democrats held a public meeting, in which the scheme was denounced in a string of resolutions. Party animosities were so bitter when the pedagogue of the town, one Mr. Bassford, changed his politics from democrat to federalist, his school became so reduced in numbers he had to quit the town.

On Thursday, May 23, the U. S. S. Washington, 74 guns, Com. Chauncey arrived off Annapolis. President Madison and wife, the

Secretary of the Navy, Commodores Rogers and Porter came to Annapolis, stopping at Caron's, (now the City Hotel,) and visited the frigate. On June 7th, the Washington sailed, having on board the celebrated William Pinkney and his family. Mr. Pinkney went as minister to Naples.

The election for delegates to the Legislature from Annapolis this year the Federalists reduced the democratic majority. The vote was: Federalists, Alex. C. Magruder, 91; Richard Harwood, of Thos. 90. Democrats, Lewis Duvall 109; Dennis Claude 109.

[1817.] The question of removing the capital to Baltimore was agitated in the Legislature of 1817 and referred to the next assembly.

The strongest point made against proposed removal was the mob in Baltimore in 1812, when Liagan was killed.

Christopher Hohne, at the same session, was voted fifty dollars for venturing his life by going on the roof of the State House to extinguish a fire.

Fort Severn at this period was put in an excellent state of repair under the supervision of Capt. James Reed, assisted by Lieuts. Bache and Smook. Fort Madison, at same time lay, in a state of dismantled desuetude.

On the 14th of August, Mrs. Ann Ogle, died at the advanced age of 94 years. Her remains were interred in the family vault at White Hall, at the seat of Horatio Ridout, Esq.

The quaint cut of a steamboat appears in the *Gazette* of September 18, 1817. It seems there was a very just suspicion in the minds of the public that steamboats were not altogether the safest mode of conveyance. So the proprietors, George Stiles & Son, of Baltimore, advertised that the Surprise's boilers, which steamer ran between Baltimore and Annapolis, "will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked." It was propelled by an engine on the rotary motion, and moved "with more ease and swiftness than any steamboat in the United States."

The subject of a naval depot at Annapolis was agitated in November, 1817. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hughes and Stephen, was appointed by the corporation to memorialize the general government on the subject and the President of the United States was addressed a long communication in which it was stated that "Annapolis is, from its situation, more accessible from the ocean than any other port within a convenient distance from the city of Washington. It has been spontaneously selected by the ministers from foreign provinces for their places of landing and our own envoys have generally made it the point of their departure."

The memorialists also told how the French 74, L'Eole, drawing twenty-one feet, seven inches, had come in the harbor of Annapolis in 1807, when the tide was not at its height, and that one mile above, Port Severn, the river was 50 feet deep.

[1817.] January 24, a meeting was held in Annapolis looking to the formation of a branch society to colonize, with their consent the free colored people of the United States in Africa.

The Legislature of 1818 showed no disposition to move the capital to Baltimore, although the corporation of Baltimore pledged all the funds necessary to erect public buildings in case the capital was removed. An effort to remove the capital to Baltimore, was also made in 1864. It was again unsuccessful. The location of the seat of

government at Annapolis is now a part of the organic law of the State.

On the 28th of May, President Monroe visited Annapolis and was received by John Randall, Mayor of Annapolis, and presented with a series of complimentary resolutions by the City Council, and was given a banquet by the citizens. The President visited Fort Severn where he was saluted with cannon. He then sailed up the Severn on the revenue cutter Active, as far as Round Bay, to obtain a view of the river. He remained until Saturday morning, the 30th.

At the election in October to select delegates to the Legislature from Annapolis, the following was the vote: Democrats—Dr. Dennis Claude 148. John Stephen 135; Federalists—Robt. Welch of Ben. 113. Addison Ridout 107.

[1819.] The question of changing the charter of Annapolis, which had remained almost untouched since its grant by Queen Anne in 1708, arose in 1819. A writer declared "its provisions are of the most odious kind, and in the highest degree repugnant to the sentiments, the feelings, and the wishes of the independent citizens of a free republic. In the true spirit of aristocracy, it permits none but freeholders to hold the office of mayor, alderman, or common councilman, and denies to our citizens the privilege of election more than one of the branches of government." Vacancies in the board of aldermen were filled by the common council, out of their own body, and also the Mayor was elected by a joint vote of the two branches, out of the board of common council. The charter was pronounced "one of the most aristocratical and absurd charters that ever disgraced the land of freedom." The movement was successful, and by act of December session, 1818, chapter '94, the charter of the city was altered and amended. On the fifth, the first Monday in April, 1819, the first election under the new city charter occurred, and the following were elected to fill the respective offices:

Mayor—Lewis Duvall.

Recorder—Thomas H. Carroll.

Alderman—James Hunter, Francis Hollingsworth, John Randall, Sr., Henry Duvall, Alex. C. Magruder.

Common Councilmen—John T. Barber, Geo. Schwarz, Joseph Sands, Washington G. Tuck, William M'Parlin, Henry Magruder, James Shaw.

Sunday schools were opened in Annapolis, in April, 1818. The number of scholars entered during the year was 64. The colored scholars numbered over 20. The schools were under the charge of one directress and four superintendents, with a number of ladies, acting in rotation, as teachers. The school does not seem to have been denominational.

In this year, the time appears most vague from the indefinite terms used by the correspondents from whom the facts are taken, the collector of the United States, at Annapolis, had possession of certain goods, taken from a British vessel, on a charge of smuggling. The state court issued a writ of replevin. The high sheriff of Anne Arundel proceeded to serve the writ, and the collector sent to Port Severn, and when the sheriff attempted to take the goods, he and his posse were met by a United States officer and a file of soldiers standing between him and the goods. The excitement amongst the citizens of Annapolis was intense. A number armed themselves, and executed

As an evidence of the scarcity of ready money in the Spring of 1838, and the morality of the county, at the April term of Court, over 680 suits were brought and only one indictment found by the Grand Jury and that of petty larceny. Anne Arundel at this time was the third in population in the State, having nearly 30,000 inhabitants. It was before Howard had been carved out of Anne Arundel.

By the report of the Mayor, Lewis Duvall, made in April of this year, it is learned "that the Police of the city is too much weakened, within the last few months, by the discontinuance of, or from reducing the number of city-constables, from which period the city appears to have relapsed into its former propensities, by indulging in riots and noise at nights, and gambling on the Sabbath and other days, to the annoyance of sundry parts of the city."

An article written for the *Maryland Republican* of June 31st, raises the question, and parenthetically answered it, whether, or not, the celebrated Marshal Ney of France, was not "a certain Michael Rudolph," of Cecil county, Maryland, who had served with distinguished bravery as a Captain in Lee's dragoons during the American Revolution. Ney's nephew, Edward C. Genet, gave the true place of his birth as one of the German departments of France, in 1769.

The pleasures of the turf in Annapolis were attended with evils that afflict them in modern days. The *Maryland Republican*, of October 18th, says: "It is with pleasure we announce that the members of the Jockey Club have reconsidered their articles of association and abandoned the proposed races this season. If there be any advantage to the breed of horses, in such sports we have certainly been paying too dear a price for that advantage in the sacrifice of time, money, character, and morals which the race week costs."

[1824.] A census of the population of Annapolis was taken February 1824. The population was 2,500 including the United States Troops, in Fort Severn. In 1820, the census had made the number 2,260.

During the December Session of the Legislature, of 1823, protracted until March, the question of the right of the soldiers, stationed at Fort Severn, to vote in Annapolis at the State and national elections arose in the General Assembly. The question came to the Legislature under a petition from the fifty-one men stationed at the Fort. The Fort was then in the corporate limits of Annapolis. The judges of election in the preceding October election "refused to receive the votes of certain soldiers who had been in Fort Severn a longer term than six months, and who were citizens of this state at the time they entered into the service of the United States." Some of the very men who were not allowed to vote at this election had voted at former elections. The indignation on the subject was further heightened by the fact that the officers had been allowed to vote. The Legislature adopted the report of the committee on the subject that it was then inexpedient to legislate on this question.

On the first Monday of ~~the~~ the city election occurred between the Caucus and Anti-Caucus party. The vote stood for Mayor—anti-caucus, R. Harwood, 161; caucus, James Boyle—152. For Recorder—anti-caucus, E. D. Ridgely, 159; T. H. Carroll, caucus—156. ~~For~~ ~~Common Councilmen~~, the following anti-caucus party men were elected: T. Anderson, 161; J. N. Watkins, 162; J. W. Duvall, 159; ~~and~~ ~~caucus~~, 159; J. Williamson, 157. For Common Councilmen—the anti-caucus men elected J. Randall, Jr., 161; Geo. Shaw, 160; Bennett

Hurst, 159; the caucus—W. G. Tuck, 158; B. B. Brewer, 158; J. Hughes, 158. W. R. Thompson, P. Schwrar and Jona Hutton, anti-caucus, and J. Boyd, caucus, each received 157 votes, and a new election had to be held to elect one Common Councilman. At that election the vote stood W. P. Thompson, 154; J. L. Boyd, 135. ~~parties represented on one side a party opposed to the caucus system of nomination and on the other the advocates of it.~~

August 12th, H. B. M. Frigate *Phaeton*, 44 guns, Captain Sturt, arrived in Annapolis with Mr. Vaughin, minister plenipotentiary from the Court of St. James to America. The usual salutes were exchanged between Fort Severn and the ship. The Mayor, General Harwood, and others waited on the minister, and congratulated him on his arrival. The Minister, whilst in the city, gave a dinner to Capt. Sturt, in honor of his attentions during the voyage.

March 9th, Dr. Wm. Rafferty, was chosen Principal of St. John's College.

In April, the Baltimore Medical College, awarded the first premium medal to Dr. Edward Sparks, of Annapolis, for the best medical Latin thesis.

On Monday, April 19th, the boiler of the Steamboat *Eagle*, on her first trip from Annapolis to Baltimore, exploded off North Point. A soldier from Fort Severn was killed, four persons were scalded, and Captain Weems and all his crew, more or less injured. Among the scalded was Henry M. Murray, of Annapolis, aged 84 years, who subsequently died of his injuries. The explosion set the *Eagle* on fire but it was extinguished by the crew and passengers. The son of Captain Weems, a lad of 12 or 13 years, was blown through the sky-light from the cabin without sustaining serious injury.

[1825.] At the foot of Maryland Avenue, on the Severn, now part of the Naval Academy, ran transversely the highest hills in and about Annapolis. They remained until that part of the city was taken into the Naval Academy. About the year, 1825, Daniel H. Wiggins, an ingenious inventor of various implements, one of which was a wheat drill, which successfully accomplished the work, conceived the idea of erecting on this prominent elevation a wind-mill that would run on any quarter from which the wind would blow. The idea conceived, the mill was built. On the day for it to start, the assembled citizens gathered around the ingenious contrivance, the sails were set, the wind filled their open wings, and the latent machinery began to move. Around and around it went obedient to the currents, but utterly uncontrollable by the inventor. He had neglected to provide means by which to throw off the power, and to render the mill subservient to his will. There it went on whirling and whirring to the chagrin of the inventor, who had to abandon his creation to the elements as a monument of misdirected genius.

The power was taken from the wind and conveyed to the mill by means of sails rigged to the spokes of a wheel that any wind would revolve.

[1827.] In this year the act was passed which established the State Library. The law restricted the use of the books to members of the executive or legislative departments.

In October, George Wells, Jr., and John N. Watkins were elected delegates from Annapolis to the Legislature. It seems to have been

a purely personal contest and party lines were not drawn. The vote was George Wells, Jr., 151; John N. Watkins, 143; Henry Hobbs, 142; Richard J. Crabb, 141.

In April of this year, Dr. Dennis Claude, was elected Mayor by this vote: Dr. Dennis Claude, 154; Richard J. Crabb, 138.

[1828.] In Annapolis this year, national politics showed itself in the election for delegates to the Legislature. The vote was:

Jackson ticket—Richard J. Crabb, 158; Thomas Anderson, 148. Adams ticket—John N. Watkins, 153; George Wells, Jr., 149.

Jeremiah Townley Chase, an ex-member of Congress, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, died in Annapolis, May 11th, aged nearly 80 years.

Jeremiah Townley Chase was from early manhood until nearly the close of his long and active life, a public man in many important offices, in all of which he acquitted himself with honor and distinction. Mr. Chase was born in Baltimore in 1748, and removed to Annapolis in 1779. He was Mayor of Annapolis in 1783, and delivered the address of welcome to General Washington when he came to resign his commission in 1783. He also enjoyed the honor of meeting and welcoming Lafayette, when he crossed the Prince George's border and entered Anne Arundel in 1824, on his way to visit Annapolis. Judge Chase took an early and decided part in the arduous and doubtful contest with Great Britain, supporting with vigor the rights of his country. During the whole of that trying conflict, he exhibited the most active and patriotic zeal and unshaken firmness.

The beginning of his public services was his appointment upon the first Committee of Safety in Baltimore, and he enlisted as a private in one of the first military companies in Maryland. In February, 1775, he was elected by Baltimore county, of which the town was then a part, a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and formed the Government of the State, and was one of that body which united in the Declaration of Independence for Maryland.

He continued to be a representative from Baltimore until he removed to Annapolis. He was at that time elected a member of the Executive Council, in which capacity he served to the close of the Revolutionary War. It was this Governor, Thomas Johnson, in whose council Judge Chase served, who received the acknowledgements of General Washington for procuring supplies of flour and cattle for the American Army. Judge Chase was a member of Congress in 1783, and, in 1784, was appointed one of the Executive Committee of that body to act in the recess of Congress.

In 1789, Mr. Chase was appointed a Judge of the General Court of the State. On the abolition of that Court, he was appointed Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

In June, 1824, Judge Chase resigned the office of Chief Justice. In the administration of justice, Judge Chase was firm, dignified, and impartial; in the domestic circle, amiable; in society, brilliant; in private conduct, kind and temperate; exhibiting in all his acts, public and private, the benign influence of a sincere Christian life.

Judge Chase died in 1828, and was buried in the City Cemetery, Annapolis.

[1828.] In December Session, 1828, an act was passed incorporating the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company to connect the city of

Annapolis and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The project came to naught.

At the election for the Legislature this year, the following was the vote in Annapolis:

Administration, (Jackson's Administration,) Richard J. Crabb, 150; James Murray, 137; Anti-Administration, George Wells, Jr., 137; Dr. Dennis Claude, 133.

[1830.] The following extract, taken from the Maryland Gazette, of May 18th, 1830, shows that the freemen of Annapolis early put the temperance question in politics:

At a meeting of sundry individuals, held on the 14th of April, 1830, in the city of Annapolis, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the manner in which elections have been for a long time conducted in the city of Annapolis, is viewed by us, as having a pernicious tendency to corrupt the morals of youth, as well as fraught with evil to our citizens in general: And, whereas, the baneful effects of such conduct cannot be counteracted successfully but by taking a decided stand against it; Therefore:

"Resolved by the undersigned, that we solemnly pledge ourselves to vote for no candidate or candidates for any office, for which we are entitled to vote, who shall himself give, or who shall for him, directly or indirectly suffer to be given, any kind of ardent spirits, fermented liquors, money, clothing or any thing else, to any voter or voters, at any election, for the purpose of obtaining their votes.

"Resolved further, That the course adopted by this meeting be recommended to our respectable fellow-citizens, and that they are invited to unite with us in putting down an evil as degrading as it is desolating.

"Resolved, That in order to carry our object more fully into effect, we agree to reserve our votes to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the business or circumstances of any of us should require him or them to vote earlier.

"Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the different newspapers printed in this city.

Signed by

Edward Williams,  
Lewis Gassaway,  
Basil Shephard,  
Andrew Slicer,  
Samuel Peaco,  
William Ross,  
Vachel Severe,  
Daniel H. Wiggins,  
Thomas Sands,  
Charles Henshaw,  
Thomas King, Jr.,  
Thomas King,  
William Kirby,

Samuel Goldsmith,  
Grafton Munroe,  
Thomas G. Waters,  
M. W. Conner,  
Jacob Bassford,  
Peter Saussac,  
Samuel Parrott,  
Daniel Dorsey,  
W. J. Goldsborough,  
N. J. Watkins,  
Phillip Clayton,  
William M'Parlin."

They are dead, but around the names of many of them there lingers the odor of a holy sanctity of life that has made their memory precious to their descendants and an honor to the community.

[1831.] The startling episode of American slavery, Nat. Turner's re-

as a day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer for a restoration of friendship among the States of the Union, adding a prayer be directed to Almighty God that "we may all again realize 'how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.'"

The Governor was at this moment besieged with importunities to convene the Legislature. He had been elected as a candidate of the American party, and the Legislature was democratic. He resisted these incessant petitions with a rare courage until the tragic events of the 19th of April in Baltimore.

In the meantime two parties were rapidly forming in the State—one for immediate secession, the other urging the maintenance of the Union and indorsing the course of Gov. Hicks. The *Gazette* was a valiant champion of Gov. Hicks' sentiments.

January 4, the day appointed by President Buchanan and endorsed by Gov. Hicks, was observed in Annapolis by religious services at St. Anne's, Salem Methodist Episcopal, St. Mary's Catholic, and the Presbyterian Churches. Rev. Mr. Davenport preached at St. Anne's. He argued that the national troubles were brought upon us mainly by the corruptions of politicians, and by a sort of *sans culottism* that had mastered the minds of the people, causing them to look to a "higher law," and to, consequently, be wanting in proper respect to our Rulers. He urged that this was contrary to the teachings of the Bible, and exhorted his hearers to yield their political passions and prejudices by submitting to the will of those who rule us by our own elections, and whose authority over us had the divine sanction taught in the Bible." Mr. Davenport was of northern birth, and continued to hold his strong Union sentiments, as long as he stayed in Annapolis, which was sometime after hostilities commenced; but his opinions, cropping out in church service, begot him a host of opponents. Rev. Mr. Clemm preached at Salem Church.

January 17, a meeting was held in Annapolis, of which Dr. Dennis Claude was appointed President, Col. John Walton and Dr. Edward Jacob, Vice-Presidents. Hon. Alex. Randall offered a series of resolutions on the State of the Union which were adopted. The resolutions denied the authority of a State to secede, declared the duty of the General Government to protect itself if any State should attempt to withdraw from the Union, and that, whilst they regret the election of Abraham Lincoln, they could see nothing in it that should impair the integrity of the Union.

On Tuesday, February 5, a Palmetto Flag was hoisted near St. Anne's Church. It was soon hauled down and torn in pieces.

On January 31, a meeting of the workmen of Annapolis was held. Mr. L. W. Seabrook was made president; Col. John Walton, Vice-President, and Norman Leslie, Secretary; John E. Stalker, James E. Hopkins, John R. Magruder, Benj. Hopkins, and Andrew E. Chauey were made a committee to draft resolutions. The resolutions which were adopted, declared unalterable attachment to the Union; that secession was "no remedy for the grievous ills under which the slaveholding State have been so long suffering; that the citizens assembled had full confidence in the patriotism and integrity of Gov. Hicks." The resolutions approved of the Crittenden Compromise.

Monday, April 1st, the municipal election was held. So soon in the struggle had party names been assimilated to political opinions. Only

one ticket was voted for—the "Union ticket." By this John R. Magruder was elected Mayor by a vote of 180, and Thomas J. Wilson recorder by 184 votes.

April 11th is the first date in which a headline appeared in the *Gazette* with war in it. It was "The War Excitement."

The Naval Academy began to pulsate to the war news. Under orders from Washington the authorities removed the cannon and ammunition from the battery to the practice ship Constellation. The ship took in a supply of oil and candles. The watchmen were armed with revolvers. During this period Annapolis experienced a new sensation in obtaining the stirring news of the times by telegraph.

Immediately after the 19th of April, Gen. Butler began to land the troops en route for Washington, in Annapolis; thousands of troops passed through the city, and the town assumed the appearance of a military outpost, and to experience the results of this distinction in a scarcity of provisions. There was now not three days supply on hand.

By the 1st of May, the excitement in Annapolis had subsided, and troops, munitions of war, and provisions, arrived and departed daily from the Naval Academy which had been made a depot, on their way, via the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad, to Washington. Their passage through the city no longer stirred up any excitement. The soldiers were well-behaved, and treated the citizens with every courtesy.

This was not accomplished without political throes that threatened to make Maryland the theatre of the war itself.

Gov. Hicks, had, in view of the extraordinary circumstances in and out of the State, on the 22d of April, called the Legislature to meet at Annapolis on the 26th of April in special session, "to deliberate and consider of the condition of the State, and take such measures as in their wisdom, they may deem fit to maintain, peace, order, and security within our limits." Annapolis being, subsequent to the date of the proclamation occupied by Federal troops, on the 24th Gov. Hicks changed the place of meeting to Frederick city, Frederick county.

Lincoln had called for Maryland's quota of troops to defend the capital from a real or supposed advance of the Southern forces upon Washington. There began immediately a diplomatic correspondence between Gov. Hicks and the Federal authorities as to the use of Maryland's levy. Whilst this was proceeding, the people of Maryland, whose sympathies were deeply aroused for the South, began to grow restive and threatening under the intention of the Federal government to force its troops through Maryland to Washington. The 19th of April came with its startling episode in the streets of Baltimore. The correspondence changed from diplomatic to dramatic. These letters and telegrams bring the actors on the stage and shift the scenes with living vividness. The first letter on the subject was this:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }  
April 17th, 1861. }  
HIS EXCELLENCY,  
THOS. H. HICKS,

Governor of Maryland.

DEAR SIR:—The President has referred me to your letter of this day, and, in reply, I have the honor to say that the troops to be raised

These rapid and warlike events, Gov. Hicks, in his message to the Legislature, April 27, thus depicted to that body then in session at Frederick:

"On Sunday morning last, I discovered that a detachment of troops, under command of Brig. Gen. B. F. Butler, had reached Annapolis in a steamer, and had taken possession of the practice ship Constitution, which, during that day, they succeeded in getting outside the harbor of Annapolis, where she now lies. After getting the ship off, the steamer laid outside our harbor, and was soon joined by another steamer, having on board the Seventh Regiment from New York City.

"Brig. Gen. Butler addressed me, asking for permission to land his forces. It will be seen, from the correspondence herewith submitted, that I refused my consent. The Mayor of Annapolis also protested. But both steamers soon afterwards landed at the Naval Academy and put off the troops. Subsequently, other large bodies of troops reached here in transports and were landed. I was notified that the troops were to be marched to Washington. They desired to go without obstruction from our people; but they had orders to go to Washington, and were determined to obey those orders. In furtherance of their designs, they took military possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad; in regard to which act I forwarded to Brig. Gen. Butler the protest, and received the reply herewith submitted. On Wednesday morning the two detachments first landed took up the line of march for Washington. The people of Annapolis, though greatly exasperated, acting under counsel of the most prudent citizens, refrained from molesting or obstructing the passage of the troops through the city.

"Seriously impressed with the condition of affairs, and anxious to avoid a repetition of events similar to those which had transpired in Baltimore, I deemed it my duty to make another appeal to the authorities at Washington. Accordingly, I sent a special messenger to Washington, with a despatch to the administration advising that no more troops be sent through Maryland; that the troops at Annapolis be sent elsewhere; and urging that a truce be offered with a view of a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties by mediation. I suggested that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties. The result of the mission will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted.

"These events have satisfied me that the War Department has concluded to make Annapolis the point for landing troops, and has resolved to open and maintain communication between this place and Washington."

Annapolis thus became an important military station, and so remained to the close of the war.

[1861.] Although the editor of the *Gazette* had abandoned the lone star policy for Maryland, Gov. Hicks, up to April 25, 1861, had not given up the hope that Maryland would not be a battle ground. Writing from Annapolis on that date to the Legislature at Frederick, the Governor said: "I can give no other counsel than that we shall array ourselves for Union and peace, and thus preserve our soil from being polluted with the blood of brethren." Gov. Hicks' remedy was of one kind and the editor of the *Gazette's* another. Both were

equally inefficacious as the battles of Monocacy, Sharpsburg, and Antietam well attest.

May 9, 1861, the *Gazette* had to defend its assertions made April 25. Amongst these were that "the people of Annapolis are highly indignant at the occupation of our city. But were powerless to oppose them. Yielding to the advice of the more prudent, our people have refrained from any open demonstration against the troops." Also, that "the feeling hereabouts is almost unanimous on the subject"—that is, on secession. He asserted that "at the time we penned them they were undoubtedly true, so far as we were able to ascertain." He added that "no doubt now (May 9,) secession is at a discount in Annapolis, because such a thing makes a disagreeable impression in the minds of the troops," and because it is "the thing" now to be a Union man.

A town meeting was held May 4, of which John R. Magruder was President, Dr. Dennis Claude and Col. John Walton, Vice-Presidents, and Oliver Miller, Secretary. "to take into consideration the proposed action of the Legislature to appoint a committee of Public Safety. The committee on resolutions were: A. Randall, Dr. John Ridout, Frank H. Stockett, and Wm. L. Seabrook. The meeting resolved that "the proposed bill was an act of lawless despotism, and that the passage thereof would be calculated to bring the people of this State in conflict with General Government."

By May 13, the Government had a track laid from the Naval Academy, via the College Avenue, to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Depot, and munitions of war were landed at the Naval Academy, and carried to Washington without change of cars.

Col. Smith of the 18th New York was, at this period, given command of the Naval Academy, the cadets having taken their flight to Newport, Rhode Island. Col. Smith, May 14, treated the citizens to a parade of the regiment through the town, a stratagem adroitly laid to allay any latent feeling of secession in the city. The little assumptions of authority of the colonel commanding the post brought out one of the local poets to declare in print:

"That Colonel Smith is a mighty warrior,  
He commands our Naval School,  
And he acts both judge and lawyer,  
Though sometimes he acts the fool."

There were several other verses, and they found their way into the hands of the colonel, who, instead of resenting this rhythmic criticism, enjoyed the effusion, and complimented the unknown author on his wit and verse.

The older heads that held secession views found it wise to be quiet, but a young company of secession youths boldly dressed in red, with wooden guns, paraded the town without fear or molestation, and on the night of July 21, 1861, when the news of the battle of Bull Run reached Annapolis, a crowd of young Southern sympathizers marched down town singing and rejoicing over the defeat of the Federal troops. But that was the last of it, the Federal authorities found they had earnest work on hand and open sympathy was met with the same vigor that was displayed in the field against the Southern Confederacy. The Marylanders even found it was a dangerous combination to put the colors red and white in juxtaposition in their articles of dress.