

GENEALOGY.....
AND BIOGRAPHY
OF
LEADING FAMILIES
OF THE
CITY OF BALTIMORE
AND
BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF MANY WELL KNOWN
CITIZENS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT

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Robert Poole & Sons' Company, machinists and foundrymen, remaining in their employ nearly five years. At the expiration of that time he severed his relations with the company and in 1892 engaged with the Baltimore Traction Company as an assistant engineer, from which he gradually worked his way up to positions of increasing importance. September 17, 1896, he was appointed general manager, in which capacity he has since been retained. By industry and close attention to the details of the business management, he has been very successful in the responsible position that he holds. He has always made the interests of his employers his business, which accounts in no small degree for the success he has attained. Fraternally he is identified with the Royal Arcanum.



DAVID GREGG McINTOSH, of Towson, Baltimore County, was born March 16, 1836, at Society Hill, S. C., a short distance from the spot where his ancestor and great-grandfather, John McIntosh, settled, about the year 1756. John McIntosh and his younger brother, Alexander, left Scotland after the reverses suffered at the battle of Cullodin, and were among the early pioneers who settled on the upper waters of the Great Pee Dee, in what was called the Welch Neck. Though Presbyterians in faith, they were active participants in the organization of the "Parish of Saint David."

John died prior to the breaking out of hostilities with the mother country; Alexander held a commission as captain in His Majesty's service in 1765 in contests with the Indians, but was a staunch Whig during the Revolution, being elected major of the Second Regiment, by the Provincial Congress, and afterwards made brigadier-general and placed in command of the eastern section of the state. His conduct of a campaign into Georgia, in charge of a detachment of regulars and militia in 1778 added to his military reputation. He was also a member of the Legislative Council of the state and was in active corres-

pondence, during the war, with General Moultrie and Henry Laurens, president of the Council of Safety.

John McIntosh left five sons, of whom the eldest, Capt. Alexander McIntosh, became distinguished as a partisan leader when the state was overrun by the Royalist forces. The youngest son, James, married Margaret Lucas, whose son, James H. McIntosh, married Martha Jamison, the daughter of David and Athalinda Gregg; to them were born three daughters and five sons, the subject of this sketch being next to the eldest.

On the 3d of July, 1752, John Gregg, the grandfather of David Gregg, who had removed from the north of Scotland to Londonderry, Ireland, and thence emigrated to America, petitioned the council, stating that he was desirous of settling himself and family in the province, that his family consisted of himself and wife, one Dutch servant and five negroes, for whom no grant had been obtained. Grants for thirteen hundred and fifty acres near the Pee Dee were issued to him out of the surveyor-general's office. John Gregg had seven children, of whom the eldest, James, was a captain in the Revolution, and rendered efficient service in the cause of liberty.

James Gregg, who married Mary Wilson, of the Presbyterian colony of Williamsburg, had a family of four sons and five daughters. David Gregg, his second son, left three daughters, of whom Martha Jamison was the eldest, and one son, the late Right Reverend Alexander Gregg, of the diocese of Texas. His brother, Col. James Gregg, of Columbia, S. C., was one of the leading lawyers and one of the most esteemed men of the state in his day.

David Gregg McIntosh was educated at St. David's Academy, Society Hill, until he entered the South Carolina College in the seventeenth year of his age. After three years spent in college he graduated with distinction. The two succeeding years were spent at home and devoted to agricultural pursuits. In 1858 his attention was turned to law, and in December of that year admission was had to the bar. The years 1859 and 1860 were given to the practice of law in Darlington and the adjoining counties and to the

study and discussion of the absorbing political questions of the day, the Charleston convention, which adjourned to Baltimore, and the state convention, which passed the ordinance of secession, receiving his close attention as a spectator. On the 3d of January, 1861, the Darlington Guards, of which he was first lieutenant, was ordered by Governor Pickens to report for duty immediately at Charleston. The company left at a few hours' notice, was the second country company to arrive, was mustered at once into state service and ordered to report to Col. Maxcy Gregg, then organizing the First South Carolina Regiment.

Some weeks were spent on Sullivan's Island drilling and doing guard duty, during which time the Star of the West endeavored to succor Ft. Sumter and was fired upon and compelled to go back. This was the first hostile gun of the war. Upon transfer of the regiment to Morris Island, a detachment of the company which was stationed at the Light House, on Folly inlet, under command of Lieutenant McIntosh, was placed in charge of an open battery of twenty-four pounders, planted on the edge of the beach, and had the amusement of stopping ignorant sailing craft at night until daylight made known their character.

After the reduction of Ft. Sumter the governor of the state called for volunteers to proceed to Virginia, where it was anticipated the theatre of war would be transferred. Owing to the hurried manner of leaving home, only a portion of the company under the command of the first lieutenant volunteered and continued with the regiment as Company B. The regiment was transported through Richmond, where it was received with great enthusiasm, to Manassas Junction, and from there moved to Centreville and Fairfax Court House, where it occupied the advance post of the southern force. During this time a reconnaissance was made by Colonel Gregg with his regiment and Kemper's Battery, and the skirmish occurred at Vienna, where General Schenk's brigade was ambushed. The regiment was mustered out of service at the expiration of its enlistment for six months, returned home, was imme-

diately re-enlisted and recruited with Company B under command of Captain McIntosh.

In the following winter at Suffolk, Company B was detailed to take charge of a battery of light guns and was then known as the Pee Dee Artillery or McIntosh's Battery. As such it was attached to Gregg's Brigade, and took part in the seven days' fight around Richmond in 1862, the battles of second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. After the battle of Fredericksburg, Captain McIntosh was promoted to be major of artillery, and assigned to the command of a battalion. The battalion served with A. P. Hills Corps in the army of Northern Virginia, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristol Station, the Wilderness and the siege of Petersburg. After the battle of Gettysburg Major McIntosh was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. On the retreat to Appomattox two battalions of artillery were selected out of the corps and equipped for active duty with the marching column, and the command of one of these was entrusted to Colonel McIntosh, who received his commission as such on the march.

When the anticipated surrender of the army was made known, Colonel McIntosh, in company with half a dozen of his friends, including his ordnance officer, M. H. Houston, and Gen. M. W. Gary and some of his staff, and Capt. I. Hampden Chamberlain, of the artillery, made their way by night, having lain in the swamp of the Appomattox during the day, through General Grant's lines, and proceeded to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. That army being about to surrender, Colonel McIntosh joined the escort of President Davis, then on its way to Charlotte, N. C., and after ascertaining the intentions of the president, proceeded along to his home, two of his brothers, Capt. Edward McIntosh and Lieutenant Lucas McIntosh, following him from the army in a few days.

In the fall of 1865 Colonel McIntosh married Virginia Johnson Pegram, daughter of Gen. James W. Pegram and Virginia Johnson, and sister of Gen. John Pegram and Col. William I. Pegram, who were killed in battle near Peters-

burg. He took up his residence in the city of Richmond, but the following year returned to Darlington, S. C., and carried on the practice of law until the promulgation of military orders suspended the collection of ante-bellum debts, when in the summer of 1868 he settled in Towson, and shortly afterwards forming a partnership with Arthur W. Machen and Richard S. Gittings, he entered actively into the practice of his profession. In 1879 he was elected by the Democratic party prosecuting attorney for the county, and filled that position for four years. He has never held any other civil office. He has two children living: Mrs. William Waller Morton, of Richmond, and **David G. McIntosh, Jr.** His elder daughter, Virginia, died in 1896.



DAVID W. JONES, M. D. There is no man more highly esteemed in the community than the family medical practitioner; and there is not among all the physicians of Baltimore a physician who is held higher in the public favor than Dr. David W. Jones, who was born in Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, February 16, 1862. He was the third son of John W. and Mary (Reese) Jones, also natives of Wales, who came to America about 1866 and settled in Scranton, Pa., where the father engaged in the mining business and at the time of his death was the foreman of the Delaware & Hudson Mining Company. He was accidentally killed, with the superintendent of the company, in 1889, by the explosion of gas in one of the mines. He was an industrious, intelligent man and a citizen worthy the respect of all. He was the father of twelve children, of whom four sons and four daughters are now living. The other brothers and sisters still make their home with their widowed mother in Scranton.

The boyhood days of David W. Jones were spent in Scranton and there his early education was acquired in public and private schools. In early manhood he embarked in the coal business in Pennsylvania, continuing it for several years, but this was only a means to an end, for from

early boyhood it had been his ambition to become a physician, and he began carrying out his views in this respect in 1883 by commencing the study of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, where he remained one year. At this time he came to Baltimore and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he remained one year. In 1886 he graduated from the Baltimore University. In a very short time he located in Canton, and began professional work. So successful was he in the treatment of those who were placed under his care that it was not long before he had a large and paying practice, which has continued to increase constantly up to the present time. His patrons are among the best people of the city and surrounding country, and he is universally regarded as one of the most successful and reliable physicians of the county.

In 1891 Dr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Kindervatter, but their happy married life was of short duration, for soon after the birth of their little daughter, named Elizabeth for the mother, Mrs. Jones died. She was born in Baltimore, a daughter of Frederick and Hannah Kindervatter. Dr. Jones has always affiliated with the Republican party, and is influential in its local councils. As a citizen he is public spirited and helpful toward all public interests and has always had the welfare of the community warmly at heart. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



PROF. BERNARD PURCELL MUSE, M. D., physician and surgeon, at No. 1002 Edmondson avenue, Baltimore, and professor of physiology and hygiene in the Baltimore University School of Medicine, was born in Essex County, Va., January 23, 1868, and is the son of S. W. and Mary Louise (Purcell) Muse, both natives of Virginia. His father, at the opening of the Civil war, enlisted under General Lee, and for two years was in the infantry, and for a similar period in the cavalry. Shortly before the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of colonel