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# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. I.

MARCH, 1906.

No. 1.

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## SALUTATORY.

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The Maryland Historical Society announces to its members and the public, the establishment by it of a quarterly magazine of history under the title of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, of which the present publication is the first number.

That there is an ample field of usefulness for such a magazine has been well recognized, and this fact has frequently been urged upon the attention of the Society; but until recently the undertaking did not appear to be practicable.

The material for making this publication both of interest and value will, it is believed, prove ample. Original papers of real and permanent value are from time to time contributed to the Society, which, while too brief to justify their separate publication, would properly find their place in such a magazine as this. It is hoped that the opportunity for publication thus afforded will lead to an increase in the contribution of papers of merit, such as the Society would be justified in publishing.

It is also proposed to publish in the Magazine selections from the rich store of historical documents, letters, etc., in the possession of the Society, which have not hitherto been published.

Provision will also be made for the publication of genealogical notes of real interest and recognized authenticity.

Space for Notes and Queries, and such other features as experience may show to be desirable and expedient, may also be included.

It is moreover proposed to make the Magazine the medium for the publication of the Society's Annual Report and other official communications to members.

The editorial direction of the Magazine will be under the efficient management of Dr. William Hand Browne, well known to every member of the Society as the Editor of the Maryland State Archives.

It is hoped and believed that the publication will prove to be of both use and interest not only to members of the Society but to all students of American, and especially, of Maryland history. With this announcement of its aims, it is commended to their consideration.

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THE EARLY COUNTY SEATS AND COURT HOUSES  
OF  
BALTIMORE COUNTY.

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I.

Although we do not know the exact date, nor the Act, Order of Council, or proclamation under which it was done, there can be no doubt that Baltimore County was established about the year 1659. It has been repeatedly stated that several patents were issued during that year to Col. Nathaniel Utye and others, in which the land granted was described as being in Baltimore County, but this statement, I think, is incorrect. I have had examined every patent granted to Col. Utye prior to 1661, and a large number granted to other persons during the years 1658 and 1659, embracing land which was situated within the original limits of Baltimore County, but in none of them is there any recognition of the then existence of the county.

The transcribed copy of the earliest Land Record of Baltimore County, Liber "R. M., No. H. S.", is now in the Record Office of Baltimore City, and the earliest deed recorded therein is for a tract of land lying "in Potapasco known by the name of Roade River in the Province of Maryland", from Walter Dickeson to Thomas Powell, dated June 28th, 1659; and to be found on page four. There are two or three other deeds bearing date the same year recorded in this Liber, but, while found in a Baltimore County record, there is no mention of the county in any of them, and they were not recorded until 1661.

The earliest evidence of the existence of Baltimore County which I have been able to find, is the writ issued in the name of Cecilius to the Sheriff of Baltimore County, dated January 12th, 1659/60, directing him to provide for the election of four discreet Burgesses to serve in the Assembly to be held in the following February. This writ may be found on page 381 of the Proceed-

ings of the Assembly for that period, as published in the Archives of Maryland, and the session referred to is the first at which delegates from Baltimore County appeared.

When first established, the limits of the county included what are now Harford and Carroll counties, at least a part of Cecil, the City of Baltimore and other territory.

But while we know with tolerable accuracy the year of the erection of the county, we do not know from any documentary evidence that I am aware of, the precise location of its first County Seat, nor just when, within a certain period of eight years, the first Court house was built. The Land Record to which I have referred, opens with the record of the fact that a court was held in Baltimore County on July 20th, 1661, at the house of Captain Thomas Howell (which was in what is now part of Cecil County), and that the Commissioners present were Captain Thomas Howell, Captain Thomas Stockett, Mr. Henry Stockett, Mr. Thomas Powell and Mr. John Taylor. I have frequently seen the statement that a County Court was then and there held; but I have nowhere seen, in connection with it, any reference to the authority upon which the statement was made.

In the same volume (p. 13) is the formal entry of a session of the Court held on September 13th, 1665, at which were present Captain Thomas Stockett and eight other Commissioners, but there is no mention of the place where the Court met. Each of these sessions seems to have been confined to taking acknowledgments and the receipt of deeds for record. I have found no other entry in this Liber of a formal Session of the Court, but on p. 15, at the end of the record of the first deed recorded after the Session of 1665, is the entry that it was acknowledged "in open Court" on November 6th, 1682, and there are many similar entries in this book, though I found no such entry, nor any deed dated, between the years 1665 and 1682.

It is stated in Johnson's *History of Cecil County* (p. 62), that a Court was held in Baltimore County on June 7th, 1664, at the house of Mr. Francis Wright, for the purpose of examining into the case of a Seneca Indian arrested under suspicious circumstances, and the author says there is reason to believe that Balti-

more County Court frequently met (in that part of the County which is now) on the Eastern Shore. It is probable that in the very early days of the County, the Court met at one place or another as convenience or occasion required.

The earliest volume of the Proceedings of the County Court to be found in our Clerk's office, so far as preserved (the first few leaves having been lost) begins with the session of 1682, but so far as I have been able to examine them, they make no mention of the place where the Court was being held. An Act was passed in June, 1674, ch. 16 (Archives, II, p. 413), requiring the Commissioners of *every* County, within a time limited, and under the penalty of a fine, and at the cost of the County, to provide and build a Court house and prison. From the Proceedings of the Assembly of 1674 (Archives, II, p. 430), it appears that the Commissioners of Baltimore County were divided touching the most convenient place for the Court house and prison, which they were required to build under the Act just mentioned, and on the petition of Captain Thomas Todd, who was then a member of the Lower House, it was ordered by the Upper House on February 30th, 1674/5, that the Commissioners should erect said buildings at the head of the Gunpowder River on the north side. The Lower House does not seem to have taken any action in the matter, and certainly no Act was passed. There being some question as to the validity of the Act of 1674, it was repealed in 1676 (ch. 2). It thus seems plain that no Court house had been built previous, at least, to 1675, although some have thought otherwise, and there is no evidence that any Court house was built on the Gunpowder until nearly twenty years later.

The earliest mention of an existing Court House that I know of, is the following Order passed by the County Court on June 6th, 1683 (Proceedings, p. 49), viz. :

“Ordered that Mr. Miles Gibson, High Sheriff of this County of Baltimore, have power and authority to employ carpenters for repairing the Court house and likewise to take care for the setting up of the pillory and stocks.” The earliest mention of its location is to be found in the Act of 1683, ch. 5. This Act, passed November 6th, 1683, for the advancement of trade, provided for

the establishment of numerous towns and ports, and among them directed that a town should be laid off "On Bush River on the Town Land *near the Court House.*" There was at that time, as appears by the Map of Maryland and Virginia, prepared by Augustine Herman in 1670, and by other early maps, a town on the east side of Bush River called Baltimore, and there is no reason to question the accuracy of the tradition that this town was then the County Seat, and there is every reason to believe that it was the first established County Seat, and that this court house was the first one built in the county. The Act of 1674, requiring every county to build a court house, and the difference of opinion among the County Commissioners touching the most convenient place for its erection, seem to indicate plainly that at that time there was not only no Court house, but no fixed County Seat. The fact that the Court House on Bush River needed repair in 1683, shows that it had been standing for some years, and the probability is that it was built during or not long after the year 1675. No evidence has been found of any earlier County Seat or Court House.

I am able to submit some evidence confirming the belief that this court house was on the east side of Bush River, and thus fortify the tradition that it was at Old Baltimore. The Proceedings of the Council (Archives, v, p. 473), show that on May 5th, 1686, a petition was submitted asking for the removal of the Court house to a point on the South side of Winter's Run "neere the path that goes from Potomock to the Susquehannoh Rivers." Winter's Run emptied into Bush River from the northwest. Among the reasons given for removal were, that the then court house was out of the way, was difficult of access, and that "in the winter people cannot come for the frost." These reasons would scarcely have been good unless the court house had been on the east side of the river. Consideration of this petition was postponed in order to consult the sheriff and other citizens of the County who then were at St. Mary's, and no further action seems to have been taken.

Again, in a deed from William Osborne to James Phillips, dated June 24th, 1686, Liber R. M., No. H. S., p. 185, the land is described as being on Bush River, and beginning at an oak "a

little beyond the court house." One of the lines of this tract, a certain point having been reached, is, "thence *west* to the river."

In a paper on "Old Baltimore on Bush River," read before this Society in 1875 by Rev. Dr. Leakin, there is an interesting account of this old town, the site of which, he says, was then a clover field about two miles south of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge.

We thus know that the County Seat with its Court House was on the Bush River in 1683 and as late as 1686, and we also know that the County Seat was settled at Joppa on the Gunpowder in 1712 (ch. 19). We now meet the question which has been much mooted for many years, viz., Was Joppa the second or third County Seat? Was the County Seat moved from Bush River to some other place before it was established at Joppa? I have not been able to find any Act of Assembly, or Order of Council, which authorized the removal; but, with the assistance received from my friend, Mr. Henry F. Thompson, I feel that the fact can now be established that, at some time between the years 1686 and 1695, the County Seat was moved from Bush River to a point at or near the head of the Gunpowder. Of course, we all understand that where we find a fixed court house, there we have the County Seat.

It has been stated in various historical writings and addresses that, after Bush River, there was a Court house at Forster's Neck on the Gunpowder, but the authority given for the statement has always been the Acts of 1706 and 1707, and the construction given to the Act of 1707 was, that it directed the desertion of a supposed Court House at Forster's Neck. This construction is erroneous, and whether there was then a court house at Forster's Neck, or not, these Acts throw no light on the inquiry.

The Act of 1706, ch. 14, in providing for further towns and ports, directed that a town should be laid off "on Forster Neck on Gunpowder River." The Act of 1707, ch. 16, provided that "The place appointed for a town on Gunpowder River on the land called Forster's Neck" should be deserted, and that in lieu thereof (that is, of that proposed town) a town should be erected on a tract on the same River belonging to Anne Felks and called Taylor's Choice, "and the Court house to be built there." But an exami-

nation of these Acts shows that it was the proposed site for a town, and not any supposed court house at Forster's Neck, which was to be deserted; that no provision was made for the erection of a court house at that place, and that there is no recognition of the existence of a court house there at that time. Others, having examined these Acts, have also seen that they furnished no evidence of the existence of a Court house at Forster's Neck, and then, having no evidence of a previous removal, have concluded in their writings that the County Seat continued on Bush River until moved to Joppa.

But, as I have stated, there was a removal to some place on the Gunpowder between 1686 and 1695. The first fact I have that throws light on the question as to a possible removal from Bush River, is the residence of a certain Mr. Moses Groome, the importance of which appears as follows.

In the proceedings of the County Court in February, 1695, p. 564, it is recorded that Moses Groome of Baltimore County filed a petition praying to be saved harmless "for vending and selling liquors by retail to his Majesty's Justices of this said County Court." It was "Ordered that the said petition be continued until next Court ensuing." He appears to have been "saved harmless," for the only action taken at the next Court (March, 1695, p. 568) was, not to punish him for having sold, nor to warn him not to sell again, but to grant him a license to keep an ordinary, so that he might freely and legally continue to sell his liquors to his Majesty's Justices and all others. But the order for a license shows the fact that Groome's residence was his "dwelling plantation at Gunpowder River," and while this record throws several side lights, the one it throws on our present inquiry is the inference that Groome must have lived conveniently near to the Court; that, living on the Gunpowder, it is not likely he would have been selling liquor, particularly at retail, to the Justices if they were still holding Court on Bush River.

The next fact discovered is of much more direct importance. In the proceedings of the County Court at the June Session, 1695 (p. 416), appears the following order, viz., "Ordered that the Justices of each hundred enquire into their respective hundreds

who will be purchasers of the late Court house and land adjoining at Bush River, and accordingly make return at next court of what offers were made." It is afterwards recorded on the same page, "That Mr. John Ferry biddeth four thousand pounds of tobacco for the court house at Bush River." It is thus clear that in 1695 the old court house had been abandoned.

The question now is, where was the Court then being held? The proceedings of this Session do not tell us this nor whether a new court house had then been built; but in Liber H. W., No. 2, p. 126, of the Land Records of Baltimore County, is recorded a deed from Michael Judd to John Hall and others, the inhabitants and freeholders of said County, dated April 1st, 1700, which, in consideration of 3000 pounds of tobacco, conveys to them a two acre parcel of ground "whereon the court house of the said county now standeth," the same being part of a tract called "Simm's Choice." Now, then, where was Simm's Choice? In the same Liber, p. 109, is recorded a deed from Michael Judd to John Taylor, dated June 14th, 1701, which conveys a tract of fifty acres lying "at the head of Gunpowder River in the County aforesaid, excepting only the County Court house and two acres of land thereabout unto to the said Court house belonging, being part of the said fifty acres." These fifty acres are described as being the one-third part and the easternmost end of "Sim's His Choice," and it is further shown by this deed that this tract began "at the northernmost bound tree" of a tract called "Swanson."

On the Rent Rolls of Baltimore County (*Calvert Papers*, p. 224) is an entry of the survey of "Sin's Choice" for Richard Sins on November 28th, 1673, described as containing 150 acres and lying on the south side of the Gunpowder near its head, and at the northernmost bounds of the land called "Swanson." The patent for this tract dated September 28th, 1674 (Land Office Liber 18, p. 205), grants it to Richard Simms, and describes it (as in the survey) as containing 150 acres "lying in the said County on the south side of Gunpowder River near the head of said River," and called "Simms his Choice." The metes and bounds in the patent are, viz., "Beginning at the northernmost bounded tree of the land of the said Simms called Swanson [Swanson had been pre-

viously conveyed by the patentee to Richard Syms—see *post*], and running north and by east fifty perches to a bounded oak by a small branch, then northwest and by west  $533\frac{1}{2}$  perch, then south and by west fifty perches, then southeast and by east to the first bounded tree.” These slightly differing names represent the same tract. Richard Sims by deed of September 2nd, 1679, recorded in Liber II, No. P. P., p. 43, conveys this tract to Nicholas Hempstead by name and description as in the patent.

Some facts must now be noted about the Gunpowder River and its branches. The Gunpowder proper is formed by the junction of the Great and Little Gunpowder Rivers, the Great Gunpowder coming from the northwest, and the Little Gunpowder having a general course from the north by west. Just above the junction, on one side of the neck of land formed by the fork, are the Falls of the Great Gunpowder, and on the other are the Falls of the Little Gunpowder. But while the general course of the Little Gunpowder is as indicated, all the maps, and particularly the larger ones (Taylor's, 1857, and Hopkins', 1878), show that at the junction the shore line of this River, on the neck side, runs somewhat northeast and southwest. The Gunpowder and the Little Gunpowder now form a boundary line between Baltimore and Harford Counties.

The next deed brings us now still nearer to Sim's Choice. By deed dated November 2nd, 1692, recorded in Liber H. M., No. H. S., p. 356, "Sym's Choice" is conveyed by Charles Ramsey to Michael Judd. Though the name has been slightly changed, a comparison of the points of beginning, metes and bounds, shows that it is the same tract granted by the patent, and this is the same Judd who subsequently, by the deed already mentioned, conveyed the parcel of two acres on which the Courthouse stood, in which deed he calls it a part of "Sim's Choice." In the deed to Judd, the tract is said to begin "at a bounded oak the easternmost bound tree" of Swanson, while the patent calls for it to begin at the northernmost bounded tree of that tract; but it will appear from the courses of Swanson that it was rhomboidal in shape, so that the tree at its northeasterly corner would be at the same time, both its northernmost and easternmost bound oak. The fuller description

contained in this deed from Ramsey enables us to much more nearly fix the location of this tract. It is therein described as "Being in the forks of Gunpowder River by the side of the said River," beginning at the Swanson oak and running thence "North and by East for the length of 50 perches up the said River," thence northwest and by west "into the woods," &c., as already given.

The description and metes given in the documents referred to, thus unquestionably locate Simm's Choice on what is now the Baltimore County side of the Little Gunpowder.

This location is confirmed by what the records disclose as to Swanson. The patent for this tract was granted to Edward Swanson, September 23rd, 1665, (Land Office Liber 8, p. 424—100 acres) and it is therein described as "lying at the head of Gunpowder River between two branches," beginning at a beech tree and running thence north and by east up the northernmost branch thirty perches to a red oak (this is the oak which was the beginning of Simm's Choice), thence northwest and by west into the woods 534 perches, then south and by west thirty perches, and then southeast and by east to the beginning.

By deed of July 22nd, 1672, recorded in Liber T. R., No. R. A., p. 31, Edward Swanson of Bush River, conveyed this tract to Richard Syms of Gunpowder River (who in 1674 got his patent for Simm's Choice), which is therein described as lying "in Gunpowder River" near its head "betwixt the Two Falls," and as running according to the lines of the patent. The tract afterwards comes into the possession of Michael Judd (the owner of Simm's Choice) who by deed dated June 12th, 1701, recorded in Liber H. W., No. 2, p. 126, conveys it to John Taylor (who two days later bought the fifty acres of "Sim's His Choice" from Judd) by the description in the patent, that is, as between two branches and running up the northernmost branch, &c.

It thus appears that Simm's Choice and Swanson were each at or near the head of the Gunpowder; that Simm's Choice adjoined Swanson on the north, and therefore, like Swanson, it too must have been "betwixt the two Falls," or, as described in Ramsey's deed to Judd, it was "in the forks of Gunpowder River by the

side of the said River," and its first line ran north by east "up the said River." Simm's Choice, therefore, was on the neck formed by the junction of the Great and Little Gunpowder, which, on Herman's map is called "Sim's Point."

Having clearly located Simm's Choice on the neck called Sim's Point, the statement in the patent that this tract was on the south side of the river, when, according to present knowledge, it ought to have been described as being on the westerly, or southwesterly side, must be ascribed to the lack of precision in the early surveys, or of accurate information in respect to the course of the river. Taylor's Choice, which we know was nearly opposite, is described in the patent as on the north side, and the order of the Upper House already mentioned also speaks of the "north" side of the Gunpowder at its head.

As the result of our joint investigation of this question, I, therefore, feel safe in saying, with the concurrence of Mr. Thompson in the statement, that there was another County Seat after Bush River and before Joppa, and that this second County Seat, with its courthouse, was not at Forster's Neck, but at the head of the Gunpowder, on the neck of land formed by the junction of the Great and Little Gunpowder, and called "Sim's Point." When I began this investigation, I thought it possible that I might find that there had once been a court house at Forster's Neck, but I had never seen or heard a suggestion that there had ever been one on Sim's Point.

One word as to Forster's Neck, about which much has been said as having once been the supposed site of a court house. As this name is spelled both Forster and Foster in a certain patent granted to the man, no attention need be given to the difference in spelling found in other papers. It has been with great difficulty that any accurate information could be obtained as to this tract, or neck; but it was not on Sim's Point. Not far below the Gunpowder Falls, there are two creeks running into the river from the northward, that is from what is now the Harford County side, and on Herrman's map the westerly one is called Taylor's Creek and the easterly one Foster's Creek; but no mention is made of the neck, nor could I find it on my map. In searching the Rent Rolls for

something about Forster's Neck, an entry was found of the survey for Samuel Sickelmore, on June 20th, 1689, of a tract of 318 acres called "Wolves Harbour," lying on the north side of the Gunpowder and "on the west side of the mouth of Foster's Creek," and there is a memorandum that the rent on this tract was "taken away by a survey of Foster's Neck"; but I am informed by Mr. George H. Shafer, the Chief Clerk, that no record of a survey or patent for a tract called Foster's Neck can be found in the Land Office.

The patent for "Wolves Harbour" is granted under the name of "Woolf Harbor" to Samuel Sickelmore on November 10th, 1695, (Land Office Liber C., No. 3, p. 503) and it is described as beginning at a chestnut tree on the west side of the mouth of Forster's Creek and running up the river north north west" to an oak standing at the mouth of Taylor's Creek, then north up this creek, and by different courses (meanwhile making a call for an oak by the side of Forster's Neck road), until it comes back to Forster's Creek, and then down Forster's Creek to the beginning, containing 318 acres.

There being no patent for a tract called Forster's Neck, a search for patents to any one named Forster, led to the discovery of a patent for a tract called "Goldsmith's Neck," issued to Mathew Goldsmith and Edward Forster on February 24th, 1661, for a tract on the Gunpowder, which begins at the easterly side of Taylor's Creek and runs southeasterly down the river to Forster's Creek, and then up this creek, &c., containing two hundred acres.

It is thus seen that Goldsmith's Neck began at Taylor's Creek and ran down the river to Forster's Creek, while Woolf Harbor, under the later patent, began at Forster's Creek and ran up the river to Taylor's Creek; and that Goldsmith's Neck embraced the land on the west side of Forster's Creek, which was afterwards included in the patent for Woolf Harbor. To the extent of two hundred acres, therefore, there was a conflict and the prior title was under the patent for Goldsmith's Neck. This would explain why the rent on Woolf Harbor was "taken away" by another survey. The memorandum mentioned, however, says that it was taken away by a survey of *Foster's Neck*, but as there was no

survey or patent of any tract called Foster's Neck, the explanation seems to be that this rent was in fact taken away by the prior survey and patent of Goldsmith's Neck, and that this Neck afterward became known to the public as Foster's Neck.

This explanation is further supported by certain conveyances. By deed dated May 9th, 1666, Liber I. R., No. P. P., p. 56, Mathew Gouldsmith conveys to Richard Windley and James Phillips all his interest in a tract of two hundred acres (the same quantity as in Goldsmith's Neck) lying on the Gunpowder and "commonly known as Foster's Neck"; and by deed of November 9th, 1666, same Liber, p. 62, Windley and Phillips conveyed the interest acquired from Goldsmith to Francis Trippas, also describing the tract as "commonly known as Foster's Neck," and as being near the plantation of John Taylor. Taylor's plantation was on Taylor's Choice, a tract which touched the westerly side of Taylor's Creek, while Goldsmith's Neck, as already stated, was on the easterly side of the same creek. From the records referred to, I think it can be safely said that the tract "commonly known as Foster's Neck" was the same tract that had been patented as Goldsmith's Neck, lying on the northeasterly side of the river, between the two creeks mentioned, and nearly opposite Sim's Point. There is no evidence, nor any reason to believe, that a court house was ever built there.

(Since this paper was read before the Society, another deed has been found which confirms the theory just stated, and establishes the fact that Goldsmith's Neck and Foster's Neck were one and the same tract. It is a deed from John Boone, dated June 5th, 1707, recorded in Liber R. M., No. H. S., p. 553, conveying to John Ewings "all that Neck and tract of land now called, known or deemed heretofore to be Goldsmith's Neck, often called Foster's Neck, taken up by a certain Mathew Goldsmith and Edward Foster," as more fully appears by patent dated February 24th, 1661. The description follows the lines of this patent, and the deed also refers to the suit in which the prior title was established against Samuel Sickelmore, the patentee of Woolf Harbor).

While the ascertainment of the facts stated in respect to the first and second county seats has involved no small degree of research,

I do not, for a moment, intimate that the sources of information have at all been exhausted. I am sure that much more of interest could be found by a more thorough examination than I have been able to give to the subject.

So far we have the County Seats and Court houses on Bush River and Simm's Point. In 1712 the County Seat was moved to Joppa; in 1768 it was moved to Baltimore, under the Constitution of 1851 the City was separated from the County, and the County Seat of the County afterwards established at Towson. Some notice of these changes and of a few incidents connected with the history of the first court house built in Baltimore, will be reserved for later consideration.

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#### A PIRATE IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

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In the Maryland Historical Society's *Fund Publication*, No. 37, page 164, may be found the following remarks made by Dr. Bray on the character of Governor Nicholson then of Virginia: "Considering this Governor's late Heroick Actions in the Conquest of the most desperate of Enemies, the Pirates, who were so infatuated as to approach his Province, and in whose Reduction his own Personal Prowess, Presence and Valour had a share, but that it was necessary to the Service of his Prince, of his Government, and of its Trade, almost to a Fault. It's hard to say, whether Arms or Letters have the greatest Right to challenge him for their General."

Reference is here made to an event of great importance to the Colonies of Maryland and Virginia, which, although now forgotten, must have been much talked of in the presence of Dr. Bray, who arrived in Maryland but a short time before it took place.

A pirate ship, which had taken several vessels off the Capes, entered Lynnhaven Bay with several of her captures, intending

to take in water and provisions, and fit out one or more of the captured vessels, as members of the pirate fleet, which then numbered four vessels, and of which the chief was *La Paix*, or "The Peace" as she is generally called in the papers relating to the event of her defeat and capture by H. M. ship *Shoreham*, Captain Passenger, after a battle which lasted ten hours, and was sustained on both sides with great courage and determination.

It was not only by his decision and prompt action that Governor Nicholson aided in bringing about the result of this; for it was in a great measure owing to him, that there was a man-of-war stationed in the Chesapeake Bay.

From the time of his arrival in Maryland, he urged on the authorities at home the importance of having one or more vessels of war stationed in the Chesapeake, for the protection of the inhabitants of Maryland and Virginia; and in accordance with his recommendation, men-of-war had been sent out. In the order providing for sending them, it was made a condition that they should be good sailers, and should be relieved every year.

The *Shoreham* had arrived some weeks before to relieve the *Essex Prize* which at the time of the fight was under repair, and being made ready for the voyage home, so that she was in no condition to take any part in a fight with a pirate.

The *Essex Prize* was a small vessel carrying only sixteen guns, so that it was perhaps well for the Colonies that she was relieved by a larger ship, which was able to cope with the "Peace," which carried twenty guns and had a crew of 140 men.

The narrative of these events is drawn partly from a copy of the record of a case in the Court of Admiralty held in May, 1700 in Hampton Town, Virginia, one of the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and partly from the letters of Governor Nicholson of Virginia, in the Public Record Office, London.

On the 17th of April, 1700, the pink *Baltimore* of Bristol, was captured by a pirate, who put sixteen of his own men on board the pink. One man was killed, and six men were taken on board the pirate, leaving six men (with the pirate crew) on the pink.

The next day the same pirate took, in Lat. 36°, a sloop, the *George*, Capt. Joseph Forrest, of Pennsylvania, 25 Tons, and

carried Capt. Forrest and some of his men on board their own ship, after plundering the *George*, taking with other things about £200. in gold and leaving six of their own men to take charge of the sloop.

A few days later, or on the 23 day of April, the ship *Pennsylvania Merchant*, of 80 tons, bound from London to Philadelphia, was nearing the Capes of the Delaware, when late in the day, a vessel was seen to be following her, and the next morning was found to be close to her. The pirate *La Paix*, for it was she, ran up "a blood-red flag," fired several guns at the *Pennsylvania Merchant*, and called on her "to heave-to," which order the Captain, Samuel Harrison, thought it best to obey.

The pirates then boarded her and made the ship's company and the passengers—thirty-one persons in all—go with them to their own ship, first taking from their prisoners everything of any value which they had about them, among other things, a "watch enamelled green and gold," from one of the passengers, Thomas Murray of Pennsylvania.

They then proceeded to rifle the ship, taking from her provisions, sails, rigging, spars, etc., and then on the second day setting fire to and abandoning her. Samuel Harris testified, that having been sent on board the *Pennsylvania Merchant* "to fetch a hatt for some one in the boat," he "saw the Pilote, by name John Hoogling making a fire in the great Cabbin, and another person, the Carpenter, cutting a hole in the side, which persons came on board the boat and left said ship burning and sinking."

The pirates then stood in towards the land, and came to an anchor. They then announced their intention of going inside the Capes of the Chesapeake to take in water, after which they would cruise outside until they should meet a pink which belonged to them and was to join them near the Capes.

This pirate ship was of 200 tons burthen, ninety feet long, carried twenty guns and one hundred and forty men, mostly Frenchmen or Dutchmen, and was commanded by Louis Guillar, a Frenchman. She was a formidable antagonist, and there were three other vessels, subject to the orders of Capt. Guillar, only one of which made its appearance on the coast, at the time of the

capture of *La Paix*, and of that one we shall hear presently as "the pink," no name being mentioned. *La Paix* lay at anchor all day Saturday, and during the night got under way, and early on Sunday morning a ship was seen coming out of the Chesapeake Bay. All the prisoners were ordered below into the hold, and ranging near the ship—which proved to be the *Indian King* bound for London—they fired on her and forced her to surrender. The captain—Edward Whitaker—was ordered to go on board *La Paix*, and when he reached her deck, he and his boat's crew were bound and detained as prisoners, the pirates taking his boat and boarding the *Indian King*, where they took prisoners Captain Baldwin Matthews, Mr. George Livingstone, a merchant of Philadelphia, and Samuel Crutchfield. These were bound, with their arms made fast behind them, their money and valuables were taken from them, and they were carried by the pirates to their own ship, which the crew of the *Indian King* were ordered to follow.

Soon after, the *Friendship* of Belfast, bound for Liverpool, was seen a few miles outside the Capes, when the pirate bore down on her, fired several shot at her and commanded her master to come on board. One of the shot struck and killed the master, Hans Hamell, but the first mate, John Colwell, went on board with four of his men, who were all detained as prisoners, while the boat, manned by some of the pirates, went back to the *Friendship*, when the crew and passengers were ordered into the forecabin, and the usual work of plundering went on, until the pirates thought they had all the more portable valuables in the ship, when they returned to *La Paix*, first ordering the crew to make sail, and stand into Lynnhaven Bay, following the "man-of-war," as they called their own ship.

Before they anchored in Lynnhaven Bay, another ship was seen—the *Nicholson*, commanded by Robert Lurten or Lurting, bound for London. This ship was hailed and ordered to strike, the order being accompanied by several shot, which wounded some of the crew, and as usual produced a ready compliance with the orders issued from *La Paix*. Captain Lurten was ordered to come

on board, and when he did so, he and his men were made prisoners and confined in the hold, while some of the pirates taking his boat, went on board the *Nicholson*, and forced the crew to help them in throwing overboard more than one hundred casks of tobacco, as well as a great deal in bulk. This was done to make room on the *Nicholson* for guns, ammunition, provisions, water, etc., as the pirates intended to fit her out in order that she might join them, she being a large vessel and a very good sailer.

Captain Guillar now anchored in Lynnhaven Bay with his captures, consisting of the ships *Friendship*, *Indian King* and *Nicholson*, the pink *Baltimore*, and the sloop *George*, and he began at once to take in water, and transfer provisions, sails, cordage, and whatever else he wanted, to his own ship, that she might be ready for another cruise.

While he was thus busily occupied, a vessel which had been lying in Lynnhaven Bay, when he entered the Capes, was making her way to Kiquotan or Hampton, which place she reached on Sunday, about noon, when her master told Captain John Aldred, commander of H. M. ship *Essex Prize*, that he had seen a fleet of pirates coming into Lynnhaven Bay.

It so happened, that on that Sunday afternoon, there were gathered at the house of Col. Wm. Wilson, at Kiquotan, the Governor, Col. Nicholson, Captain William Passenger, Commander of H. M. ship *Shoreham*, Joseph Mann, Esq., and some other gentlemen of the Colony, when Captain Aldred made his appearance, and told them the report he had just heard of the arrival of a fleet of pirates in the Chesapeake Bay.

The news was startling, no doubt, and broke unpleasantly on the quiet of their Sunday afternoon, but there was no hesitation or discussion as to what was to be done. In a short time, in obedience to the orders of the Governor, Capt. Passenger was on his way to his ship to get everything ready for a start that evening, and the following despatch was written and sent to Lieut. Col. Ballard or Major William Buckner at Yorktown.

Kiquotan, April 28, 1700.

Between 3 & 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Virginia

Capt. John Aldred Commander of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Ship "Essex Prize" hath just now given me an Acc<sup>ot</sup> th<sup>t</sup> there are 3 or 4 Ships or Vessels in Lynhaven Bay who are supposed to be pyrates. I doe therefore in his Maj<sup>ties</sup> name comānd you that upon sight hereof you give Notice to the Co<sup>m</sup>anders of the Ships & Vessels in York River th<sup>t</sup> they may take care of their Ships and Vessels, and that you do immediately order the Militia in yo<sup>r</sup> parts to be ready, and you must forthwith dispatch an Express to the Co<sup>ls</sup> & Chief Officers of Middlesex, Lancaster, Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties to be ready.

The Co<sup>l</sup> or Chief Officer of Northumberland I doe Impower in his Maj<sup>ties</sup> name, forthwith to press a good boat & able men and send an Acc<sup>t</sup> to any of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Officers, either Military or Civill in his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Province of Maryland of these 3 or 4 Ships or Vessels being in Lynhaven Bay, and that they are desired immediately to dispatch an Express to his Excy Nathaniel Blakiston esq<sup>r</sup> his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Capt<sup>n</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> & Govern<sup>r</sup> in Chief, & Vice Admirall of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Province of Maryland and I doe hereby promise to any person or psons who shall take or kill any Pyrate that shall belong to Either of these 3 or 4 Ships or Vessels in Lynhaven Bay a reward of twenty pounds Stirlen for each pyrate they shall either take or kill.

To Lieut Co<sup>ll</sup> Thomas Ballard or Major William Buckner at Yorktown who are to take a copy hereof & Dispatch it as directed. Each Co<sup>ll</sup> or Chief Officer is also to take a copy hereof & dispatch it as directed. Lieut Co<sup>l</sup> Ballard, Th<sup>os</sup> Ballard & Maj<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Buckner are to send to the Honble Co<sup>l</sup> Edmd Jennings with a copy of this, and they are likewise to send a copy of this to Co<sup>l</sup> Phillip Ludwell who is in his Maj<sup>ties</sup> name Co<sup>m</sup>anded to have the Militia of James City ready by this order of Kiquotan Ap<sup>l</sup> 28, 1700.

Lieut Co<sup>l</sup> Miles Cary Commander in Chief of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Militia in Warwick County, Co<sup>ls</sup> or Chief Officers of Princess Ann Nanzemond & the Isle of Wight, Co<sup>l</sup> Mason or any of the Co<sup>m</sup>anding Officers in said Norfolk County.

FR. NICHOLSON.

Having thus made preparation to resist any descent by the pirates on the shores of the Bay, Governor Nicholson, accompanied by Capt. Aldred, Joseph Mann, Esq., and Peter Hayman,

Esq., went on board the *Shoreham*, which was called in the Navy List a "Fifth Rate," and carried twenty-eight guns and about one hundred and twenty men, so that she was somewhat stronger than *La Paix*.

About sunrise on Monday morning, the Pirates saw the *Shoreham* coming out of James River, with the "King's Jack flag and ancient spread abroad," and at once a signal was made from *La Paix*, ordering all her men on board, an order which was promptly obeyed by all except two who were sound asleep on the *Nicholson*, and who were afterwards overpowered, and sent on board the *Shoreham*.

A report of the movements of the *Shoreham* was made by Captain Passenger in the following words, viz. :

On board his Majestys Ship the *Shoreham*.

On Sunday the 28<sup>th</sup> April about 3 in the even, I lay with his Majesty's Ship *Shoreham* at Kiquotan a watering when there came in a Merchant Ship that brought the news of a pirate in Lynhaven bay that had taken some Virginia Men bound out of the Capes. At which news I immediately called all my people from the Shore that were filling water, and made a sign<sup>ll</sup> for all the Masters of the Merchant Ships, that Lay there bound out, to take some men out of them by reason I wanted seven men of my Complement. I took eight men out of their boats & weighed anchor and turned down. The wind being contrary & night coming on the pylot would venture no further So we came to anchor about three Leagues short of the Pirate. About 10 at night his Excellency ffrancis Nicholson esq<sup>r</sup> Governour of Virginia, came on board with Cap<sup>t</sup> Aldred of the *Essex Prize* and Peter Hayman esq<sup>r</sup> who remained on board during the whole action.

At 3 in the morning being the 29<sup>th</sup> of April I weigh'd and at 4 made the pirate where he lay at anchor and we came within half a mile he loosed his Topsails and got under Sail, with a design as they have since told me, to get to wiudward and board us, and said this is but a small fellow we shall have him presently I guessed his Intentions and kept to windward fired one shott at him. He immediately hoysts a Jack Ensign with a broad Pendent all Red, and return'd me thanks. So then the dispute began being about 5 oclock in the morning and continued till 3 in

the afternoon, the major part of which time within pistoll Shott of onc another. It was a fine Top Gall! gale of wind and I sailing something better than the pirate so that he could not get the wind of me to Lay me on board w<sup>ch</sup> was his Design, Notwithstanding he made several Trips, and when I gott just in his hause, I went about likewise. So after we had shott all his masts, yards, sails, Rigging all to shatters, unmounted several guns and hull almost beaten to pieces, and being very near the shore he put his helm a Lee so the Ship came about, but he having no Braces, bowlines, nor sheets to haule his Sails about, and we playing small shott and partridge so fast that all his men run into the hold, so the Ship drove on shore, with all her shatter'd sails aback, I immediately Let go my anchor in 3 fath<sup>m</sup> water so he struck his ensign. I left off firing. They had laid a train to 30 barrels of powder and threatened to blow the Ship up and they must all perish. So the English prisoners that were on board interceded for one to swim on board of me to acquaint me of his designs and in the name of all the rest desire they might have some promise of quarter Otherwise those resolute fellows would certainly blow up the Ship, and they must all perish with those piraticall villains. And the Captain would have it from under hand in writing. His Excellency the Governour being on board, In regard of so many prisoners that were his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s subjects thought fit to send them word under his hand and Lesser Scale, they should all be referr'd to the Kings mercy, with the proviso they would quietly yield themselves up prisoners of war.

W. PASSENGER.

It has been said that the crew of *La Paix* was composed almost entirely of Frenchmen or Dutchmen, but that there were a few of other nationalities. Among the latter was one John Hoogley or Hoogling, who was born in New York of Dutch parents, was the Pilot of *La Paix*, one of the foremost in the plundering of the prisoners, and as many said was "held in much esteem by the Pirates." He spoke English very well, was about 30 years old, and a "thick sett fellow, with short curled hair, round face & a great thick neck." He made, during the fight, several visits to the prisoners in the hold, who numbered forty or fifty, and who were of course very anxious to know how the fight was going, and what was to be their own fate.

At his first visit, he told them "Oh! Damn her, she is a little thing and we will soon have her;" a few hours later, he said "he hoped in a short time to get to windward of them and have the dogs," and about 3 p. m. he announced that *La Paix*, having been forced into shallow water, where she was at the mercy of the *Shoreham*, they—the Pirates—had determined not to surrender, but to blow up their Ship with all on board.

As may be supposed, at hearing this the prisoners were alarmed for their own safety, and joined heartily in the suggestion that one of their number should swim to the *Shoreham* and inform the commanding officer of the resolution of the pirates, and the deplorable condition of the prisoners in their hands.

At the instance of Capt. Samuel Harrison of the *Pennsylvania Merchant* and others, permission was obtained for John Lumpany, a young man of 23 and one of the passengers on the *Pennsylvania Merchant*, to undertake this mission and thereby, as was hoped, save the lives of the prisoners.

That he was successful we have seen, and he returned with the following document given to him by Governor Nicholson, viz. :

Virginia ss

On board his Matys Ship Shoreham off Cape Henry this 29th April 1700 betwixt four and five of the Clock post meridiem.

Whereas Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis Guillar Commander of the Laypasse hath proffer'd to surrender himself men and Ship, together with what effects therunto belonging provided he may have quarter, which I grant him on the performance of the same and refer him and his men to the mercy of my royal Master King William the third whom God preserve.

Given under my hand and Lesser Seale at armes the day and yeare above written.

FR. NICHOLSON.

About four o'clock the pirates hauled down their "blood red flag," hoisted a white flag and ceased firing, after a fight lasting ten hours, during which twenty-five or thirty of them were killed and many wounded, but of these there is no number given.

Of the casualties on the *Shoreham* there is no mention except

in one instance. . Peter Hayman, Esq., who went on board with Governor Nicholson, was killed by a shot from the pirate, while standing on the quarter deck, by the side of the Governor.

The *Shoreham*, however, received much damage, had to have a new mainmast, and undergo many repairs before she was fit for another cruise. .

It has been said that after the capture of the *Pennsylvania Merchant*, the Pirates told Capt. Harrison that when they had taken in water they would go out again to meet a pink which belonged to them, and would soon be near the Capes of the Chesapeake. This pink (whose name is not given) was a vessel of about one hundred tons, and forty or fifty men, but carried no great guns, only small arms, and was a remarkably fast sailer. On the 23d of April, or on the same day that *La Paix* was seen from the *Pennsylvania Merchant*, this pink seized, about thirty leagues from Cape Henry, the ship *Barbadoes Merchant* of Liverpool, bound to Virginia, and in the language of Capt. Fletcher, "They, designing to get some good ship and more company, used much kindness to Deponent and his men, persuading them to join the Pirates, but when they refused, the Pirates used them cruelly, cut away his masts, sails, rigging and bowspritt, threw overboard their books, took all their candles, broke the compass, and disabled them so that they supposed the ship would perish and never give any intelligence."

The pirates stripped the Captain and beat him with the flat of their cutlasses, amused themselves with jeering at the Captain and crew, and asked why they cut away their masts, complained that there was no ammunition nor tobacco on board and left them, taking the Carpenter and one other man, and the ship's long-boat.

Fortunately the foremast, and its sails and rigging were close to the ship, and the crew getting them on board, rigged jury masts, and made sail upon her, so that on the Sunday evening before the battle in Lynnhaven Bay, the ship got in the Capes and anchored in Accomac.

This same pink captured a brigantine which had just come out of the Capes, in sight of the house of Adam Hayes, about eight or ten miles south of Cape Henry, and after taking from her

sails, her foreyard and provisions, cut off her rudder head in order to disable her, and plundering the chests of the crew, left her and stood away to the North East.

They also took and scuttled a ship of about 110 Tons, which had been loaded in York River, and was believed to be a ship commanded by Capt. Wheeler "who brot the Brandy and Wine into York river."

A boat came ashore in Queen Anne County, Va., with seven men who had been prisoners on this pink and were sent off—as they supposed—because it was too crowded on board, there being nine left, in addition to the fifty pirates.

On hearing of these facts, Mr. Adam Thoroughgood, Sheriff of Queen Anne County, sent a letter to Capt. Passenger to inform him of the depredations being committed by this pink. This letter Capt. Passenger gave to Mr. Benjamin Harrison with the request that he would give it to the Governor, as he, Capt. Passenger, could not then write, because there was "much Company still with him," although Mr. Harrison and some others were then going ashore.

Mr. Harrison wrote from Williamsburg at ten o'clock in the evening, and dispatched his letter to the Governor at Jamestown, which was still the Capital and the residence of the Governor, and was distant from Williamsburg about seven miles.

At eleven o'clock on the same evening the Governor wrote to Capt. Passenger "if his Maj<sup>ty's</sup> Ship 'Shoreham' under your command be at present capable of going to Sea to look after the Pirates in the Pink &c. I would have you do it so soon as God willing wind and weather permits, but if the 'Shoreham' be not in a sailing condition then you may if you think convenient, send y<sup>r</sup> boat or boats to look after sd Pirates in order either to take or burn the sd Pink & I hereby authorize & impower you to stop all Ships & vessels from going out of the Capes & order them to Kiquotan."

The *Shoreham* was not in a condition to go, but Capt. Passenger sent several boats under the command of his first Lieutenant. They could not see anything of the pink, nor was she again heard of near the Capes.

The damage done by *La Paix* and her consort was very great, and may be summed up as follows, viz. : one ship burned, another sunk, four captured, 110 casks of tobacco, a great deal in bulk, many goods from England thrown overboard, two brigantines captured and much damaged, one pink and one sloop captured, make a list, which, without taking into consideration the anxiety and suffering of forty or fifty prisoners held on *La Paix*, caused much alarm among the inhabitants of Maryland and Virginia.

At a Court of Admiralty held at Hampton Town, the following order was passed on the 15th May, viz. :

“The Court orders the said Ship called the ‘Peace’ be forfeited with all her guns ammunition sails furniture & apparel to be divided & apportioned accordg to rules & orders of the sea in such cases made & provided.

EDWD. HILL.”

A true Copy

MILES CARY Reg<sup>r</sup>

An inventory, which was taken after the captured goods had been returned to their owners, shows that *La Paix* carried on deck twenty iron guns with all things belonging to them, and that in addition there were in the hold 13 guns, of which 8 had carriages and 5 none. There were “30 fire arms,” 2 barrels of pistol-shot, and 32 half and quarter barrels of gunpowder, but nothing is said of large shot of any kind, or of cutlasses, without which weapon one can hardly imagine a pirate.

In the matter of provisions, there was one barrel of beef, 13 casks of bread, 19 barrels of flour (of which 2 were musty), 1 cask of oatmeal and 3 jars of oil, a small supply for 140 men ; and it must have been a matter of congratulation among them when they saw themselves with such a supply of provisions as they found on the captured ships, congratulations which were however soon turned to curses on their ill fortune in venturing inside the Capes.

When the pirates surrendered, it was on the conditions set forth in Governor Nicholson’s letter, viz. : Quarter to the captain and

his men, and he refers them to the mercy of the King ; so that it is not easy to understand why three of them were tried and condemned to death at Kiquotan, "pursuant to an Act of Assembly about pirates, the same as in Maryland." Such is the fact, and they were : John Hougling or Hoogley, of whom mention has been made several times, as one of the leading men on the pirate ship ; Cornelius Franc, a Dutchman, and Francois Delanne, a Frenchman.

These prisoners, however, made their escape from the house in which they were confined (although they were guarded by six armed men) by undermining the house, and crossing the bay in a canoe which they found near the place of their confinement.

Pursuit was begun at once, and twenty pounds reward was offered for the apprehension of each one of the three, alive or dead. They were stopped and held prisoners by Mr. Edmond Curtis, on Sunday morning, as he thought they were pirates or marauders of some kind. They were delivered to the Sheriff of Princess Anne County, and were executed according to the sentence pronounced by the Court. The others were sent home to England in irons, and all the blacksmiths in and near Kiquotan were kept busy for several days making shackles for them.

Twenty-five or thirty of the pirates were killed in the fight, eight died of their wounds, three were executed in Virginia and ninety-nine were sent to England by the first fleet, which sailed on the 9th June, 1700, and numbered 57 ships, convoyed by the *Essex Prize*. Two of the ships, the *Indian King* and the *Nicholson*, which had been in the hands of the pirates a short time before, now carried, the first, five and the second, three, of the pirates who were on their way to England, to learn what fate was to be awarded to them. What became of them, the writer has not been able to learn and with their departure from Virginia must end the story of "A Pirate in the Chesapeake Bay."

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## BALTIMORE AND ITS DEFENCES, PAST AND PRESENT.

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In the beginning of its life Baltimore was rather insignificant. Its first defence was a stockade, as the only enemies to be feared were the savage Indians, who were quite near neighbors and quite hostile.

In 1752 Baltimore contained but about 200 people. Their distribution is indicated pretty well by the position of the stockade just mentioned, which was the only defence needed at that time.

The stockade was of wood and arranged for defence by small arms only. It had two gates for ingress and egress, one at what was then the west end of Baltimore street, as it is now called, near its intersection with McClellan Alley. The second gate was on Gay street, near the present bridge over Jones' Falls. There was also a small gate for footmen near the present intersection of Charles and Saratoga streets.

This stockade did not last long, as it was probably built of unseasoned trees, and its disappearance was hastened by the need for fire wood one very cold and severe winter, soon after its construction.

In 1755 it had disappeared when the need for some defence was again strongly felt, as against the Indians, who became much emboldened in their threats and raids upon the settlements of the whites. This increased aggressiveness on their part was due to the disastrous defeat of Braddock near Fort Du Quesne in July, 1755.

In 1756 the Indians approached within 30 miles of Baltimore. The inhabitants of the little town, in expectation of attack by them, raised a considerable sum of money for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and would no doubt have built another stockade if the Indians had not soon withdrawn.

The next recorded step in the growth of the defences of Balti-

more was twenty years later, in March, 1776, when much alarm was caused by the appearance in the Bay of the British ship *Otter*. It became necessary then to prepare for a defence on the water side, as the enemy was expected from that direction, whereas none such was needed against the Indians. A ship, called the *Defence*, which was nearly completed in the harbor at that time, was hastily prepared for service. While the *Otter* did not tarry long, the scare hastened the construction of certain defences which had been ordered by the Provincial authorities. A boom was put in position between the Lazaretto and Whetstone Point or Neck, the latter being the present site of Fort McHenry. Earthen batteries were built and guns mounted at those points. A chain was also stretched across the mouth of the harbor supported by twenty-one small sunken vessels. This last obstruction was soon removed as it impeded navigation too much. Beacon stations were also prepared on the shores of the river and Bay, to assist by lights at night and other signals by day in giving timely notice of the approach of an enemy.

I have not been able to discover that any special excitement was caused in Baltimore while Arnold, after his defection on the Hudson in 1781, was raiding the country on the lower Chesapeake, at which time Richmond was burned, Petersburg suffered greatly, and the country near them was plundered.

In 1794 the battery on Whetstone Point was repaired and the present enclosed bastioned fort was built. The whole property was ceded to the United States and received its present name after James McHenry, who had been Secretary to Genl. Washington during the war of the Revolution and became Secretary of War in 1798.

In 1798, when England and France were at war, it seemed probable that the United States might be drawn into it. The citizens of Baltimore subscribed money to build two sloops of war called the *Maryland* and the *Chesapeake*, which were presented to the Government of the United States.

Baltimore remained in tranquillity, so far as danger from attack was concerned, until March, 1813, when news came of the depredations committed by Admiral Cockburn at several points on the shores of the Bay; but the excitement became very great when, on

the 16th of April, 1813, he appeared at the mouth of the river with his fleet and threatened the city. Active operations were at once begun by the authorities of the State and city to strengthen the old defences and erect new ones. In these efforts they were aided by officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, who were detailed for the purpose. Fort McHenry, which was in bad condition, was repaired. A large water battery was erected in front of it, which still stands, and Fort Covington was built. Furnaces were prepared for heating shot, and other minor but important defensive arrangements were made, such as improving the means of intercommunication between the several points occupied. The British Admiral continued to blockade the Patapsco and to raid and depredate the shores of the Bay. It is quite probable he would then have made an attack on the city if he had not been deterred by the belief that his force was not sufficiently strong to cope successfully with the defences of which he had heard so much.

In June, 1814, the expected British reinforcements came. Baltimore meanwhile had continued vigorously working on her defences. In August, 1814, the attack was made by way of the Patuxent river on the city of Washington, which was captured and burned by the British naval and land forces of Cockburn and Ross. A small naval force was left, however, near the mouth of the Patapsco. A flotilla under Barney had meantime been prepared and did excellent service in opposing raiding parties.

But the British soon returned to prepare for the delayed assault on Baltimore. They were full of exultation over their success against the capital of the Union and they were also especially exasperated against Baltimore because she had sent out so many clipper ships to prey on the commerce of England. Baltimore was, moreover, a prize worth the seeking by any foe, as she had now become our third city in population and the fourth in wealth and commerce. But she was not destined to become the prey of her enemies. Her brave people were not dismayed by the disaster at Washington, though so near and so serious, but prepared with renewed activity for the vigorous and gallant and successful resistance they made a little later.

The British had forgotten the lesson of thirty-five years before, taught at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Yorktown and elsewhere, which was expressed in the thought crystallized in the glorious words of Key of Maryland, that this is "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

It is interesting here to recall the fact that the inspiration of the "Star Spangled Banner" came to Key at a point about midway between Fort McHenry and the site of Fort Carroll, when he was for a short time detained by the British Admiral on one of his ships during the attack on Fort McHenry.

In September, 1814, the crisis came. Work on the defences had been conducted with skill and vigor, and good progress had been made. Besides Fort McHenry and its water battery on Whetstone Point, there were Fort Covington and the City (or Babcock) battery on the Patapsco side. Also at the end of Light street near the present Fort Avenue there was an unfinished redoubt for seven guns. There was also a battery of four guns at Lazaretto Point, opposite Fort McHenry. Vessels were sunk between these two points and also in the river towards the Anne Arundel shore. Lines of intrenchments were also constructed on Loudenslager's Hill in and near what is now known as Patterson Park. The batteries and lines are all shown on the map made by Col. Kearney of the United States Engineers.

To the details of the engagement called the Battle of North Point and the attack on Fort McHenry, I shall return later, when commenting on some of the features of a proper defence of any locality with special application to Baltimore and its environs.

As the city grew it became necessary to provide defences farther down the river. This led to the adoption of the site now occupied by Fort Carroll, which was so named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. This is the best location in the whole river for a work of defence for heavy guns. One of its six faces looks right down the channel along which large ships must come, and the fire of the big guns from that face of Fort Carroll would rake them from stem to stern. The deep channel, as it passes this point, is between it and Hawkins' Point, which is but a mile distant.

Preparations were made for beginning work at Fort Carroll about 1847, under the direction of Major Ogden of the United States Corps of Engineers, but in 1848 he was succeeded by Captain and Brevet-Col. Robert E. Lee, of the same corps, who remained in charge until 1852, when Lee went to West Point as Superintendent and was succeeded here by Capt. Brewerton.

I hope to be excused here for interjecting the personal statement that I was then (1852) a cadet at West Point and saw Robert E. Lee for the first time. He was in his 44th year, in the prime of his magnificent manhood in mind and body. His fame as a soldier from the Mexican War made him an object of great attractiveness to the cadets who were in training for the profession he adorned; and to my youthful eyes he seemed the most splendid man I had ever seen, and in truth he was as splendid as any man of ancient or modern times. His son Custis, also a cadet at the time, was one of my personal friends, and thus I was privileged to see the home life of Genl. Lee who was as charming there as everywhere else where he was known.

Fort Carroll was built in the water where it was twelve or fifteen feet deep. Its walls are on piles which were driven as far as they would go. On the top of these was placed a wooden grillage, and upon the grillage the massive stones of the foundation were laid with the use of the diving bell. The space thus enclosed was filled with material excavated from the channel near by. The walls are faced with granite and filled with concrete. The actual construction was commenced by Col. Lee and continued mainly by Capt. Brewerton, but to some extent also by Foster and Whiting.

I may remark that there was never a finer piece of engineering work of its kind. Its designer was Genl. Totten, then Chief of Engineers of the Army. It was arranged after the style of a half century ago, before the range and power of naval guns became so great. It was intended to have about 225 guns, three tiers in casemates, and one in barbette. When the walls had been carried up above the level of the second tier of casemates the whole structure was found to be settling, and work on it was suspended for nearly 40 years, during which interval the sub-

sidence ceased. It was never completed according to the original design, but it has now been converted into a modern battery with heavy rifled guns of the best kinds. If finished according to the original plan it could have resisted successfully the naval guns of that time. This was demonstrated by the fact that Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, a fort very much of the same kind as Fort Carroll, though attacked by the powerful fleet of Dupont in 1861 and later by Dahlgren, was almost uninjured by the Navy, and its guns sent to the bottom more than one of the attacking monitors and ironclads. It was later knocked to pieces by the guns of Genl. Gilmore's batteries, but his attack was on the land side, a quarter where an enemy had never been expected to appear.

While Fort Carroll was in my charge, and the superior authorities had decided not to build it higher in masonry, I was engaged in deepening and widening the ship channel whence a large amount of earth and sand was being removed. I proposed to the then Chief of Engineers to cover the masonry walls with this material to any proper thickness and thus convert it into an earthwork and prepare it for receiving a battery of the heaviest guns on the top. But Congress was not then in a mood for doing anything with works of defence, and Fort Carroll remained an eye-sore and an object of derision for many years to the ignorant passers-by who were not aware of its possibilities. It may not be generally known that there is in the centre of Fort Carroll an artesian well, supplying very good water, fit for use in case of an emergency. There is also one at Fort McHenry, but at the latter place the water of the city is now furnished and distributed.

During the Mexican War there was no reason for apprehending an attack by water, so that nothing was done to increase the defences of Baltimore. During the Civil War an earthwork was built on Federal Hill and another, called Fort Marshall, on the high ground opposite Fort McHenry and overlooking it.

A number of small field works were put up on the outskirts of the city and other arrangements made for the purpose mainly of keeping out raiding parties of Confederate cavalry, and there was great excitement and alarm in the city after Early's victory over

Wallace at the Monocacy and while Lee was in Maryland and Pennsylvania before and after the great battle of Gettysburg. A few of these small works still remain. There is, for instance, one in a prominent place at the Madison Avenue entrance of Druid Hill Park.

For years as Baltimore continued to grow in wealth, size and importance, and especially when it was decided to make a shorter, deeper channel from the Bay to the city, and so increase the ease of approach by heavy ships of war as well as of commerce, and there was so much feeling in Congress and among the people against continuing work on structures of masonry like Fort Carroll and Fort Wool at the Rip-Raps near Fort Monroe, that it was clearly seen by those whose duty it was to prepare proper defences when the means were given for that purpose, that other sites on land should be procured for the erection of batteries for heavy guns. I labored for years to get for the United States possession of Hawkins' Point, which is one of the most important in a proper system of defence for Baltimore. And the same was true of North Point. But it was only after I went to Washington in 1895 as Chief of Engineers, by personal and persistent efforts with my military superiors and committees of Congress, that I succeeded in having the proper steps taken for acquiring those two sites and one other in this harbor, on which are now as fine batteries as are to be found anywhere in the world.

The spell having been broken, equal success followed in the efforts to secure additional sites for fortifications at Portland, Boston, Newport, New York, on the Delaware, the Potomac, at Hampton Roads, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Pensacola, Galveston, all along the Pacific coast at important points from San Diego, near the Mexican border, to the British at the Straits of Fuca.

All sorts of objections were made to the purchase of these sites, a very frequent one being that the United States would suffer greatly at the hands of speculators. This objection will always apply when the Government undertakes to buy any property; but if honest agents are employed, there is no reason why fraud should be perpetrated. There were local objections made to the acqui-

tion of almost every site; some founded on ignorance even in high places. To illustrate:—When I urged a high official to permit steps to be taken for the acquisition of sites on the Patapsco, such as Hawkins' and North Points, and on the Potomac near Fort Washington, and at Sheridan's Point, &c., he replied, under the advice of one of his ablest assistants about other matters, that while Fort Monroe was in place there was no need for defences on the Patapsco and Potomac. It was supposed that ships from the ocean coming up the Bay passed under the guns of Fort Monroe. A glance at the map will show what a mistake that was.

Until within the past few years it was considered useless to erect batteries at the wide entrance between the capes of the Chesapeake, and it was expected to depend upon floating batteries to protect that entrance. The mention of these should be included in the defences of Baltimore. Now that the ranges and power of guns are so vastly increased, it is deemed expedient to select locations for batteries on land at that entrance. These are of importance to Baltimore.

Besides the procuring of sites on which to erect batteries, money was equally necessary to pay for the guns and the platforms, parapets, magazines, &c., required to mount and serve them. After the most persistent efforts, in which I was cordially sustained by Genl. Schofield, then in command of the Army, also by Secretary Lamont and President Cleveland, Congress was induced at its session of 1895–6 to grant the largest appropriation for fortifications known in our history up to that time. Active work was begun on new batteries on the new sites, and in remodeling the old batteries, many of which were almost in ruins. This seemed providential, as, when the war with Spain broke out, many of the new and old batteries had been put in such condition as to be capable of excellent service in conjunction with the torpedoes whose use had been for years a matter of special and thorough, but quiet and unostentatious, study and preparation at the Engineer School at Willett's Point in New York Harbor.

At the time of the trouble over the *Virginius* in Cuban waters, when war with Spain seemed inevitable, and we had no navy worth speaking of, and our coast was almost defenceless, all that could

be done in the harbor of Baltimore, as money for the purpose was very scarce, was to mount one fifteen-inch smooth-bore gun at Fort Carroll and to renovate the old water battery at McHenry. Arrangements were made to sink hulks, &c., in the channel, to prevent the ingress of Spanish ships, a very sure way also to stop commerce in ships of heavy draught. A little later the new earthen battery along the sea wall at Fort McHenry was built under my direction. It is still in good condition but no guns have yet been mounted in it.

I return now for a few moments to the attack on Baltimore in 1814, to draw special attention to a matter which is deemed important enough to be thus noticed. The engagement near North Point, between the British and American forces, took place September 12th, 1814, a day which should be ever memorable, but I will not here allude to its details. On the morning of the next day (the 13th), the British fleet opened fire on Fort McHenry about sunrise from a distance of about two miles. The bombardment was kept up but with no great effect. About midnight it was found that a fleet of small boats had slipped past Fort McHenry in the darkness and that a force of about twelve hundred men, provided with scaling ladders and other appliances, was about to disembark, with the expectation of taking Fort McHenry in the rear. This attempt was brought to naught by the fire of the guns in Fort Covington and the batteries near it.

While the bombardment of Fort McHenry was in progress the American forces withdrew from their first position and took up another at and near Loudenslager's Hill. The British followed. The boat attack, which was made about midnight of the 13th, had failed. The British forces on the North Point side withdrew about two or three hours later, but the bombardment of Fort McHenry continued some time longer in order to cover the retreat of the boat party and to draw attention from the retrograde movement of the forces on the other side.

The point to which I wish now to call special attention is the importance of not omitting, in the plans for the defence of any important position, to prepare and maintain an interior line to play just such a part as was taken by Fort Covington and the

adjacent batteries in the attack on Baltimore in 1814. At that time Fort McHenry and Lazaretto Point formed the outer line of defence against the Naval attack, the inner being at Fort Covington and the adjacent batteries. At this day the existing water battery at Fort McHenry should be maintained in the best condition, armed with rapid fire and rifled guns, as an inner line, to repel small vessels which might in the night or in the smoke of battle pass the outer lines of North Point and Carroll.

A few more words with reference to the general principles of the proper system of defence for any locality.

A fundamental principle is that every point should be under a heavy fire where an enemy's ships could lie and fire upon the city, or other object to be defended. The greatly increased range of guns used by the navy and the increased mobility which steam and improved machinery give to every ship make it necessary for the main lines of defence to be much more distant than formerly from the object to be defended.

Moreover instead of depending on a single large work with very many guns in a comparatively small space upon which the fire of the hostile fleet could be concentrated, the idea now is to have several separate batteries, heavily armed, so located as to converge their fire on the fleet or any one of its ships. Of course, when time allows, the path of an advancing fleet and other points the ships might reach in their manœuvres should be also protected by torpedoes. A most important point is that the torpedoes should always be under the fire of the guns of the defence to make them as safe as possible from interference and removal by the enemy.

Besides its use in connection with torpedoes in the defence, electricity is a most important help in the handling by machinery of the huge ammunition of the present day, also for the prompt transmission of orders and other communications between the different batteries of a system and the different parts of a single large battery, so as to facilitate the control of the fire of every battery and gun to the best advantage for effect upon the enemy.

Of course advantage should be taken, with proper judgment, of the modern rifled, breech-loading guns with disappearing

carriages, as well as of the huge mortars whose projectiles are so destructive, and the accuracy of whose fire, as well as their range, so much greater than formerly. The rapid fire gun is also a most important adjunct in the defence. A few other points I will only allude to very briefly.

It is maintained by some that we need no land defences, but should depend upon the navy to take care of our coast cities and harbors. If we had but one port, we might perhaps do so, but even then our navy would be tied up from the exercise of its proper function, which is to be aggressive. For stationary work the land defences are very much cheaper in the beginning, and also for maintenance. The lives of ships are very short. England has the most powerful navy in the world, and yet her ports bristle with guns in numerous and powerful batteries on shore, and the same is true of every great European power. To insure dependence on the navy for defence against a foreign enemy or a combination of several nations against us would require that we should have a navy so large as to permit us to station at or near almost every important port or harbor ships enough to resist a powerful naval attack upon it. To do that would bankrupt even the overflowing treasury of the United States.

No civilized nation dispenses with land defences, no matter how powerful its navy may be. Turkey and China do. Shall we follow their example? I think not.

One hostile ship, suddenly appearing where there were incomplete land defences or none, and when a defensive fleet happened to be away from its station, could inflict an enormous damage in an hour, and then be off to some other exposed point. We have not yet forgotten how Boston and other ports where the defences were incomplete at the beginning of the late war with Spain were alarmed for fear a single Spanish ship of war should attack them. How much greater cause for apprehension would have existed if our enemy had been England, or France, or Germany! We do not forget how San Francisco was excited, and the whole country for her, when it seemed probable we might have war with Chile some years ago. And we must not forget the already formidable naval power of Japan.

The relative strength and endurance of forts and ships have often been tested in actual contest, and I believe the assertion is entirely safe that forts, properly constructed, properly equipped, properly manned, and properly fought, have always proved themselves the better as against ships. They are far cheaper in first cost, gun for gun, as also for maintenance. Their defenders may know, and should know, if properly instructed, every point where a hostile ship could be, and can concentrate their fire upon every such point in succession. Even if the ships concentrate their fire upon any one of the separate batteries, they are at the same time exposed to the concentrated fire of all the other batteries whose officers know beforehand exactly the range of every point within their field of fire. Much stress is laid upon the advantage given to ships by their ability to move from point to point. This is of far more importance for ships against each other in the open, as was demonstrated at Santiago; but the conditions are very different in the defence of channels and harbors where the great draught of formidable ships makes their limits of motion very contracted, and where it is arranged that they can neither move nor be still at any point where their fire would be dangerous without being themselves exposed to a concentrated fire.

There are places for which very little protection can be given by forts; but these are few. Such, for example, are Chicago and Galveston, that are built up to the very edge of the water by which an enemy would come to attack them.

To come nearer home I may say that the great establishment at Sparrow's Point is vulnerable in the harbor of Baltimore, and it is well worth defending. For this and other reasons I believe the day will come when a big battery will be located at Bodkin Point which is still further to the front than North Point.

It may also be expedient some day to put a strong battery on the shoal now called Seven-Foot Kuoll, where an artificial island could soon be made with the material that is removed in such large quantities from the continued deepening of the channel.

It may be that the dirigible balloon, which seems likely to be a success at no distant day, will cause a complete change in the methods of war, if it does not put an end to it. A big balloon,

loaded with dynamite and hovering over a city, a battery or a fleet, would soon bring it to terms. Batteries and ships could be rendered useless. As Sherman said, "War is Hell," and if an end can be put to it from the fear of its dreadful attendants and consequences let us welcome the balloon with its destructive possibilities.

In this country we see the contests of men, corporations, and even great sovereign States settled in peace, by appeal to the highest legal tribunals. Why may not the increased expense and horrors of this remnant of barbarism, called War, lead civilized nations to have recourse to a great international tribunal to settle their disputes without resort to brute force and violence?

Then, even if there be not "good will among men," there can be "peace on earth," and a great advance will be made toward the end of things when the Prince of Peace will come to reign over the whole earth "from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same." May God hasten that day!

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UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF WASHINGTON  
TO GENERAL GIST.

[FROM THE GIST PAPERS IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MARYLAND  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.]

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On publick Service  
Colonel Mordecai Gist  
at  
Baltimore

Head Quarters Morristown 12<sup>th</sup> March 1777

Sir

You are hereby required immediately to send me an exact return of the state of your Regiment, and to march all the Recruits you have to Philadelphia, where they will be inoculated,

and receive further orders from the Commanding Officer in that City.

No plea's for delay, drawn from the dispersion of the Officers and Men, can be admitted.

Every Commanding Officer should know where his inferior Officers, and those where their Recruits, are; and shou'd be able to collect them in the most expeditious manner.

You and the Major must come on with the Regiment, leaving behind a sufficient number of proper Officers to carry on the Recruiting Service; Also the Lieu<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> to direct and hurry them on as fast as they get the compliment of men respectively assign'd to them

I am Sir

Your H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Co<sup>l</sup> Mordecai Gist.

G Washington

To Colonel Mordecai Gist

Sir

The Congress having called upon the State of Maryland to furnish a number of Militia to assist in repelling the Invasion of the Enemy by way of Chesapeake Bay and appointed Brigad<sup>r</sup> Smallwood and yourself to arrange—conduct and command them, You are to repair, without loss of Time to George Town on Sassafras on the Eastern Shore of that State, or elsewhere on the East side of Chesapeake Bay, where the Militia are assembling for the purpose aforesaid, and to arrange & form them as soon as possible into the best order you can;—Which having done, you are to march them immediately towards the Head of Elk within a convenient distance to harrass and annoy the Enemy's right Flank and the parties they may send out; either while they remain there, or in any march they may attempt towards Philadelphia, or into the Country. For this purpose you will occupy the best posts you can, having regard to the security of your Corps against sudden attacks and surprizes by the Enemy. To prevent the Latter, it will be necessary to keep out constant

patroles & scouting parties, and you will also use every means in your power, to obtain good information of their situation and the earliest intelligence of their designs & intended movements.

You will report to me an Account of your Arrival—the place where—the Amount of your Force, and every Occurrence from time to time that you may consider material and necessary.

In a peculiar manner you will extend your care to the Cattle—Horses & Stock of all kinds, lying contiguous to the Enemy and within such a distance, that there may be a probability of their falling into their Hands. These must be driven out of their reach, and All Waggons & Carts removed that might facilitate the movement of their Baggage and Stores.

I shall not enlarge upon this occasion nor enter into a more minute detail for your conduct, observing at the same time, that the situation of the Enemy, calls loudly for the exertions of All, and that I cannot but recommend the strictest care—attention—and dispatch in executing the Objects of your command.

You will speak to the Quarter Master & Commissaries of provisions & storage and agree with them upon a mode by which you may be supplied with such necessaries, as you may have occasion for in the Line of their respective Departments.

There is One thing more which I would mention, Viz—If there should be any Mills in the Neighbourhood of the Enemy, and which may be liable to fall into their hands, the Runners should be removed and secured. This can be of no injury, or but a temporary one to the proprietors, while it will effectually prevent the Enemy from using the Mills. Grain too, should be carried out of their way, as far as circumstances will admit.

Given at Wilmington this 31<sup>st</sup> day of  
Augt 1777.

G<sup>o</sup> Washington

Brig: Ger<sup>l</sup> Gist

Head Quarters Passaic Falls 13<sup>th</sup> Novemr. 1780.

Dear Sir

I have rec. your favor of the 26<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup> with a Return of the Maryland additional Regiment, and a Copy of General Gates's instructions to you. You will, I presume before this reaches you, have seen Major General Greene, in his way to take the command of the southern Army, and will have received from him such further directions as he may have thought necessary.

I shall be glad of a line from you, from time to time, informing me of the progress of raising and forwarding the Recruits.

I am Dear Sir

Your most ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G<sup>o</sup> Washington

public service

To

Brig<sup>r</sup> General Gist

at

Baltimore

Head Quarters New Windsor 2<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1781.

Dear Sir

I am pleased to hear, by yours of the 15<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>, that the Legislature of your State are making spirited exertions and preparations against the next Campaign. This seems to be the prevailing disposition, but I fear the means which have been generally adopted, for procuring Men, will not answer. Where there is an alternative of Money or Men, the former will be preferred by the Classes, as being least troublesome.

M<sup>rs</sup> Washington informs me, that when she passed thro' Baltimore, you were at a loss to know how to apply the Shirts purchased by the subscription of the Ladies. I wonder at that, as I had, sometime before, written to M<sup>rs</sup> Governor Lee, and

desired that they might all be sent to the southern Army. My letter, I presume, had not then reached her, or she had not communicated intentions to those who have the care of them.

I am Dear Sir

Your most ob<sup>t</sup> and hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

G<sup>o</sup> Washington

Brig<sup>d</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Gist.

Head Quarters Head of Elk Sept. 7<sup>th</sup> 1781

Sir

This will be deliver'd to you by the Officer of the French Navy, who brought the Dispatches from the Count de Grasse; if before his return to Baltimore, you shall have found a conveyance for the Letter addressed to the Count which was forwarded from hence this morning, the Cutter will remain and act as a Convoy to Fleet in its passage down the Bay; if on the contrary, those dispatches have not been sent on for the Count de Grasse, the Commanding Officer of the Cutter is to take charge of them and proceed directly to the Count.

I am Sir, Your most

Obedient Humble Servant

Brigad<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Gist

G<sup>o</sup> Washington

a duplicate of this was sent by an express this day, thro' a mistake

Brigadier General Gist

Baltimore

## THE MIGRATIONS OF BALTIMORE TOWN.

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I have wondered that so little is known of Baltimore previous to 1730. Indeed a recent historian states that, "no living man could tell with any degree of certainty where the County Seat of Baltimore County was first located." People are usually fond of tracing their ancestors except when poverty is suspected; but however this suspicion of poverty may affect individuals, a large city should not fear the closest investigation of its origin, because the more humble the ancestor, the more strikingly contrasted are the growth, wealth and commerce of the great-grandchild.

Baltimore County, established in 1659, included the upper part of the Eastern Shore above Chester River. Cecil was established in 1674, including all of Baltimore County on the Eastern Shore. Kent County, established in 1706, contained that part of Cecil between the Sassafras and Chester Rivers. The first Courts of Baltimore County after 1659, were held on the Eastern Shore, as shown by the following fact:

A Seneca Indian was arrested for attempted robbery of the house of Mr. Ball, on Patapsco River. Mr. Ball sent him to Major Goldsmith, on Bush River, who sent him to the house of Francis Wright, living near North East River at Carpenter's Point, where a Court was held June 7th, 1674. Again, another Court was held at the house of Captain Thomas Howell, situated near Howell's Point in the present Cecil County; and further, Augustine Herman, of Bohemia Manor, was Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County. Where McGregor sat, there was the head of the table. Where the General gives orders, there are "Headquarters," and where the Court is held, that may be called "the Court House"; but we have evidence yet more direct:—A map published by John Thornton and Will Fisher, 1695 in London, presented to the Maryland Historical Society, by Wm. Snowden, of Birming-

ham House, Anne Arundel County (descendant of Col. John Snowden, who introduced Iron Smelting into Maryland), discloses "Baltimore Manor" between the North East and Elk Rivers, and the town of Baltimore on the Elk River, a few miles below the present site of Elkton. We feel, therefore, free to state, that the first Baltimore town between 1659 and 1674, was in Baltimore County, on the Eastern Shore, now Cecil County. We now proceed to

#### THE SECOND BALTIMORE TOWN.

On August, 1875, while engaged in a Mission service, I was on my way to the lower end of Bush River Neck, in company with Mr. Benedict H. Keen, of Perrymansville. We had reached a row of large cedar trees on either side of the road, extending about 1000 feet in length. I was struck with their venerable appearance and their apparent isolation; no other similar trees being in the neighborhood. Immediately after passing this grove, my conductor, pointing to a field on the right, said, "we are now at Old Baltimore."

I looked over the moonlit field and descried as I thought, what seemed to be ruins, and I determined to give the subject further attention.

On investigation of Records, maps and other sources of information, I am able to announce that this field was the Original Baltimore.

Its locality is about seven miles south of Perrymansville, two miles southeast of the railroad bridge over Bush River, and four miles above the Chesapeake Bay. It is on an isthmus about a quarter of a mile wide between Bush River on the south, and Rumuey Creek on the north.

It is remarkable that while the land between Old Baltimore and Perrymansville is very barren, that in the vicinity of Old Baltimore is reckoned among the most productive in Harford County. The present site is a clover field flanked by a corn field on the north.

The town was immediately on Bush River, commanding a noble view upwards to the railroad bridge and downwards to the

Chesapeake Bay, and an expanse of miles far superior to our present land-locked Basin.

The road from the north to the south, starting from a ferry over the Susquehanna just below the Havre de Grace railroad bridge, crossed Swan Creek, Mosquito Creek, the head of Rumney Creek to Old Baltimore; here at "Old House Point" there was a ferry over Bush River, and this was the grand travel-line between the Northern and Southern States.

In 1658, Baltimore County was established, including not only Harford, Cecil and Kent, but all the Western Shore north and northwest of Anne Arundel County. Baltimore County was divided into Hundreds. The site of our present Baltimore City was in Deptford Hundred (then Patapsco Hundred), Gunpowder, Middle River, and that part on Bush Neck up to the Susquehanna River was known as the "Baltimore Hundreds."

The "Hundreds" included so many able-bodied men, and their history would furnish a most interesting chapter extending back to their introduction into England by Alfred the Great, derived by him from Denmark, where they yet exist. "Old Baltimore" was, in 1674, "New Baltimore." It became old when its Court House was removed to Forster's Neck, on Gunpowder River, in 1700, at which time the ground probably reverted to the original proprietor, and has ever since been under cultivation.

"A pile without inhabitants to ruin runs;" besides this, neighbors do not hesitate to remove for their own use brick, stone and other available material. For these causes, one would not expect to find after more than a hundred years many traces of our venerable ancestor, but yet there is enough to identify the locality.

On entering the gate you see two log houses, such as are used by servants on a plantation. These seem to be very old. But what is more valuable, there is a well with its bucket, raised by a horizontal pole, at which the Old Baltimore servants gathered to draw their supplies.

In the centre of the clover field, there is a spot covered with alder bushes, and here may have been the Court House.

The wharf at "Old House Point" has long since decayed, leaving not a vestige, but the large stones which formed the abutment still are plainly seen.

In the eastern part of this field, there is a burial ground, in a grove of large walnut trees. The fence which surrounded the grove has been removed, but in the midst of the trees is a fine marble slab covered with moss, which, when removed disclosed the following epitaph :

"Beneath this stone is reposed the body of James Philips, and also in compliance with his dying request, the body of his wife, Martha Philips, daughter of John and Elizabeth Paca, born February 3d, 1744, married January 25th, 1776, died March 6th, 1829, having survived her husband twenty-six years.

May brightest seraphs from the world on high,  
 Spread their light pinions o'er thy sleeping tomb,  
 And guard the dust within. Till from the sky  
 The Savior comes to bid the dead re-bloom—  
 Then may they rise ! Together meet their change  
 Together hear the plaudit "Rest, well done !  
 Through spheres of light and spheres of glory range  
 And sit with Jesus on his dazzling throne."

About a quarter of a mile to the north of this field, is the house of Mr. Richardson, proprietor of this property. The house is built of ancient brick ; two-storied with very steep gables, and with a porch at its eastern front. This may probably have been the mansion of that day.

That so few traces should be left, is by no means remarkable. As soon as the hand of man is removed, nature begins to efface the traces of his sojourn, and what is strange, weeds, flowers and trees of a kind differing from the surrounding indigenous vegetation occupy the ground.

Some years ago, I paid a visit to the site of St. Mary's City, where was the State House, a Governor's house and other important buildings, but beside the grave yard there are very few traces even of the ruins. The venerable mulberry tree, under which Calvert is said to have landed, will soon be a tradition of the past ; and there has been a burial ground in Cecil County

near Battle Swamp, once a part of Baltimore County, about which as little is known as of the ruins of ancient Troy. And thus with the relics of Old Baltimore.

Not satisfied with the investigations derived from Bacon's Laws and other fragmentary data, I sought all the maps in our three Baltimore libraries, but these were all too late, or if old enough, they seemed to miss the very point in question. It occurred to me to call on the librarian of the City Hall, and he stated to me that a stranger from Richmond had recently visited that building, and that on leaving, he had presented a map of Maryland and Virginia. This map contained what I wanted. Here is "Baltimore" at the junction of Bush River and the Chesapeake, there is no Joppa, and not a mark of our present Baltimore on the Patapsco.

This map was presented to the City Hall Library, by Dr. I. W. Anderson. It is entitled in French, "Map of Virginia and of Maryland, prepared on the grand English map of Messrs. Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson, by the Sieur Robert de Vaugondy, official Geographer of the King," with copyright 1755.

It is remarkable that this was the very year of Braddock's defeat, and it suggests that the French King, emboldened by success, hoped to include under his dominion the English possessions of Maryland and Virginia. The fall of Quebec in 1759, decided that question.

On this map are marked two Indian camps, one at Little Cacapon, and the other at Cumberland, both in the then Baltimore County, and uncomfortably near the English possessions.

The location of Baltimore on Bush River, is further corroborated by Oglethorpe's map, by Herman's map of 1670, and another by Bowen in 1763.

The dates on the Philips tomb were long after the decadence of Old Baltimore in 1700. Where then was the burial place of the town?

Rev. S. W. Crampton, in 1851, published an account of St. George's Parish, in which he states, "The first Church stood near Michaelsville, at a place called 'Gravelly.' Here are the almost obliterated remains of the Log Church where the first founders of

this Parish worshipped, while the sunken graves on every side mark their last earthly resting places. A bridge near this locality called 'Church Bridge,' corroborates this evidence."

In the journal of Freeborn Garretson in 1809, we read, "I preached in a church on Bush River Neck near the Chesapeake Bay, and not a mile from the place where I was born and within half a mile of where I believe the first church in Maryland was built."

I visited this place, and am satisfied that this log church is correctly placed by him; that it was the first church building of any kind in Baltimore County, organized about 1671, and that this burial ground three miles distant was that of Old Baltimore.

As the country became more settled and probably with a desire to reach a less miasmatic region, James Philips, Esq., the ancestor of the Philips already mentioned in the epitaph, gave in 1718, two acres of ground to the vestry of St. George's Parish, at what is now known as "Spesutia Church," and about that year, six years after the decadence of Old Baltimore, the remains of the dead with their tombstones were probably removed to the new burial ground about seven miles westwards.

The monuments in the Spesutia ground are of a historical character, representing generation after generation. Among the names I recognized, was that of Giles, a family recorded among the earliest settlers of Baltimore County. Edward Giles married Cordelia, daughter of James Philips.

There is belonging to the vestry of this parish a parchment Registry of births, marriages and deaths, and the first name recorded is John Cook, son of John Cook, born at Bush River, 25th September, 1681. The record of Vestry Acts is unfortunately lost.

Having defined the locality of Old Baltimore, I will now determine as near as possible its term of existence. In 1683, an Act of Assembly in Bacon's Laws, erects a Port of Trade on Bush River, on the town land near the Court House. The County was established in 1659, and the first Court House was on the Eastern Shore, until about 1674, when the second Court House was built on Bush River.

In 1707, the Assembly directed that the old Court House on Forster's Neck should be discontinued and a new Court House established at Taylor's Choice, known as Joppa. This act was disallowed by Queen Anne, and did not gain her sanction until 1712, when Joppa became the County town, where the Courts were held until, in 1768, Joppa surrendered to Baltimore. I have been unable to ascertain the precise date when old Baltimore yielded to the town on Forster's Neck. My conjecture of dates, subject to future correction, is as follows:—

- 1st, Baltimore in Cecil County, 1659 to 1674, 15 years,
- 2d, Old Baltimore from 1674 to about 1700, 26 years,
- 3d, Town on Forster's Neck from 1700 to 1712, 12 years,
- 4th, Joppa Court House from 1712 to 1768, 56 years,
- 5th, Baltimore Court House from 1768 to 1853, 75 years.

I made many inquiries as to Forster's Neck on the Gunpowder, but no one could give me any information. I found subsequently in Herman's map of 1670, "Forster's Creek," which doubtless was the site of the second Court House. This and Joppa are fit subjects for some future investigation.

Having defined the dates of our ancestral Baltimore, I propose to consider briefly some political and social features, relieving the tedium of dates by a little indulgence in the realms of fancy.

As I walked over the place where the original Baltimore once flourished, I thought of the Deserted Village, described by Goldsmith.

#### THE VILLAGE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,  
 With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,  
 There in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,  
 The village master taught his little school.  
 A man severe he was, and stern to view ;  
 I knew him well, and every truant knew ;  
 Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace  
 The day's disasters in his morning face ;  
 Full well they laughed, with counterfeited glee,  
 At all his jokes ; for many a joke had he ;  
 Full well the busy whisper, circling round,

Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.  
 Yet he was kind ; or, if severe in aught,  
 The love he bore to learning was in fault.  
 Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,  
 And even the story ran that he could gauge.  
 But past is all his fame ; the very spot  
 Where many a time he triumphed is forgot.

But to return from this excursion, I received a letter from a respectable physician, Dr. Geo. I. Hays, of Harford County, containing these particulars :

“The first house built in the present Harford County, was at Old Baltimore, by Wm. Osborne, on Old House Point, and in the old grave yard, his bones rest ; the burial of the first white man.

“Osborne was a younger son : his family is as old as the present dynasty of England. The Osbornes led the Danes against William the Conqueror. They formed an alliance and Osborne with his family was to have a perpetual annuity. This the heir still receives, and the Osborne palace is still the abode of the Royal family. This I had from my grandmother Hollis, whose maiden name was Sarah Osborne, and from my great-aunt, Fanny Osborne, and history confirms it.

“Fanny Osborne often thrilled me when a child, with Osborne’s adventures with the Indians, (Susquehannocks), who in one of their raids stole his oldest son. He and his retainers pursued the Indians across the Bay, but failed to recover him. This boy whom he never saw again, was kindly treated by his captors, and an old Chief, before the father died, told him that his lost son was living and had become a great Chief among the Red men. He subsequently was one of those Chiefs that signed the Treaty with Wm. Penn in 1682. The father never recovered from the loss of his boy, but died broken-hearted.”

On examining the records of Spesutia Church, I find the names of James Osborne, a vestryman in 1743, and Benjamin Osborne, in 1753.

In the incident above related, are abundant materials for a novel, and perchance some future Kennedy may furnish us with “a tale of Old Baltimore.”

I learn further from Dr. Hays, that the Osborne above men-

tioned was accompanied by Philip Philips, who attended to the ferry, which he afterwards purchased, and with this ferry he, at the same time, kept "refreshments for man and beast," and by his industry made a fortune. It must have been his son, Captain James Philips, who gave the land to Spesutia Church, and his great-grandson, James Philips, who married the daughter of John Paca, and sister of William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Maryland.

In 1744, the vestry appointed Captain James Philips, Col. Thos. White, Captain Peregrine Frisbee and Richard Ruff, to acquaint the Governor of the death of Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, and ask him not to induct another minister disagreeable to the parishioners. This Col. White lived on the Dairy farm at the head of Bush River. He married a daughter of Col. Edward Hall, and their daughter married Aquila Hall. By a second marriage, Col. White had two children, William White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, and a daughter who married Robert Morris, the celebrated financier of the Revolution. Bishop White was chaplain to Congress, the pastor of George Washington, the Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, the bells of which chimed first on the 4th of July, 1776, and on every 4th of July since.

By the remarkable law of heredity, the peculiar diseases and tempers of ancestors descend to their children and remote descendants. Now it is well known, that our present city is liable to sundry extraordinary outbreaks. Can this be traced to our venerable ancestor? Certain it is, that Old Baltimore was cradled in storms, and had as many vicissitudes as could well be compressed in forty-one years.

In 1642, there was a general Indian war between the Potomac and Chesapeake, when probably Osborne lost his son. In 1645, Claiborne seized the Government of Maryland, driving Calvert to Virginia. Claiborne was suppressed and Calvert reinstated. In 1651, Stone, Calvert's Governor, was removed by Claiborne and others. He was restored the same year, but was again removed by Cromwell's Commissioners in 1654. In 1655, there was civil war terminating with the battle on the Severn when Stone was made prisoner. Fendall then became Governor, but on the resto-

ration of Charles II. in 1660, he was tried for treason. James II. by the writ of *quo warranto* tried to dispossess the proprietary in 1687.

When William and Mary ascended the throne in 1688, the Deputy Governor delayed to proclaim their authority, whereupon John Coode and his associates took possession of the Government. In 1691, the King made Maryland a Royal Province, and Lionel Copley was made Governor in 1692. But in 1715, the proprietary rights of Charles, Lord Baltimore, were restored to his grandson Charles, who was a Protestant, and was then fifteen years old.

But with all these vicissitudes, there was one yet to come—the culmination. The people in the southern and western part of Baltimore County wanted the county seat removed from Bush River. They wanted their own property enhanced in value, and then came remonstrances, indignation meetings, but all of no avail. Westward the course of empire takes its way, and Bush had to yield to the Gunpowder and Patapsco. Is it a wonder that we have inherited some of our ancestors' temperament?

Standing on Old House Point and seeing the cars crossing the railroad bridge, one can hardly realize that then the roads to Annapolis, to the County Court Houses and to the churches, were marked by notched trees. No regular Post was established until 1713, when the Sheriffs were required to deliver packages like prisoners into the hands of each other for distribution. Coal had not been introduced as yet for fuel, nor were stoves used in churches; chilly people taking with them foot stoves. Playing cards were used as visiting cards. There were no water-proofs, india-rubbers nor umbrellas until 1722. This last useful implement was regarded as a luxury, and would have been blown away with a storm of ridicule had not the medical faculty come to the rescue. A law of the Legislature compelled our ancestors to vote. There were no steamboats then. The nearest approach was the navigation of a canoe from the Susquehanna to our Basin, by turning a crank with a paddle wheel in 1784. The same year James Rumsey of Cecil County, obtained the privilege of propelling boats by steam, but this was long after the present

Baltimore was settled. The practice of eating and drinking at funerals at great expense was very common. Finger rings were the mark of a gentleman, and were bequeathed to dear friends. The bachelors of Baltimore County were taxed in 1760, when the names of the taxables were placed on the Spesutia Church door, to raise funds to fight the Indians. In this list, I observe the names of well-known citizens. Osborne, Garrettson, Gover, Lee, Webster, Wallis, Billingsley, Johns, Worthington, Love, Creswell, Hanson, Keen, Dallam, Bryarly, Giles.

Old Baltimore had no newspapers, the first Maryland Journal being the *Annapolis Gazette* in 1745. And yet our ancestors had their compensations in the abundance brought by the fisher and farmer. If they had trouble from the Indians, they had received from them the maize and the potato.

As I recently stood on "Old House Point," and saw in Bush River flocks of wild fowl, I thought of the abundance of fowl and fish in those days, when the gunner's and fisher's skill were less destructive, and when their dollar purchased five times the value of ours.

#### SCIENCE.

What was the condition of Science in the days of the first Baltimore Town, 1659? About that time the British Scientific Association held its meetings in the house of Bishop Wilkins. A belief in witchcraft was common. To avert a storm, certain voyagers seized an old woman for sorcery, and threw her into the sea; and Father White said, "the Captain saw a sunfish swimming with great efforts against the course of the sun, a sign of a terrible storm." There is a tradition, that a man was arrested for witchcraft near the present Reisterstown. Linnæus had not classified plants; De Candolle did not exist; Cuvier had not elevated zoölogy to a science; Franklin had not discovered the identity of lightning and electricity; Count Rumford had not found the equivalence of heat and motion; Priestly had not discovered oxygen, nor had Lavoisier raised chemistry to an exact science; Watt had not perfected his steam engine, nor Whitney thought of the cotton gin; all work was done by hand. Geology

was hardly known. Astronomy was as Newton left it. Herschel had not discovered Uranus, nor had Laplace invented the mathematics of that science.

The Susquehannock Indians, our aborigines, deserve more consideration than they have had. They exercised over other Indians the same authority as the Sioux of the present day. Their attacks on the Piscataways were so fierce that these last sold their lands to Lord Baltimore. And when the Sinnicos and Black Minguas came from Seneca Lake to trade, the Susquehannocks destroyed them. This warlike tribe occupied lands at the mouth of the Susquehanna, extending to the Sassafras and Chester Rivers, whence they easily raided the English settlement on Bush River. In Captain John Smith's map of 1606 is a picture of a Susquehannock warrior, with this curious description :

"They seemed like giants to the English. Their language sounds like a voice in a vault. One had a wolf's head hanging in a chain for a jewel. His tobacco pipe three-fourths of a yard long prettily carved with a bird or a deer at great end, sufficient to beat out one's brains. The calf of the chief's leg was three-fourths of a yard about, and all his limbs so proportionate, that he seemed the goodliest man we ever beheld. His hair on the one side was long, and the other shorne close like a coxe's comb. His arrows were five-fourths long, headed with the splinters of a white chrystal stone, like a heart an inch broad and one and one-half inches long; these he wore in a wolf's skin at his back for a quiver." These Indians made a treaty with Lord Baltimore on Spesutia Island.

On cutting down a grove of trees about 1860, on the Avenue in Mount Washington a grave was found by Mr. Pickering, under a large gum trec, which when opened discovered the skeleton of an Indian, together with an earthen jar. Was this the tomb of a Susquehannock chief? Did a long procession follow his body to the grave?

Augustine Herman, a Bohemian, was a distinguished Baltimore County man of that day, a representative of Holland in New Amsterdam (New York), and relative of Peter Stuyvesant. Herman established a post at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and Lord

Baltimore sent a force to dispossess him. He previously, in 1657, had a settlement on Staten Island, which was destroyed by the Raritan Indians. He then came to Kent Island, where he was entertained by Col. Wix, and met Governor Fendall and Philip Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, in reference to disputed boundaries. The English claimed priority of the Dutch, because Sir Walter Raleigh touched on the coasts in 1598. But, said Herman, "Columbus discovered America in 1492." "What," said Utie, the English agent, "had this to do with the claim of the Dutch?" Said Herman, "when the States-General became independent of Spain, they took with them all Spanish rights in America." Whereupon, Col. Utie threatened what he would do, if he came to speech with the Dutch authorities. "If you do," said Herman, "your character as an ambassador, shall not save you from arrest as a brawler and disturber of the peace."

Herman went to see the Governor of Virginia about the Maryland and Virginia boundary line, and being a man of science, was employed by the Maryland authorities to make a map of the Province. This map is a good specimen of engraving, and has been found useful in the same boundary dispute after two hundred years.

Herman's descendants were the Van der Heydens, Bordleys, Frisbies, Chews, Neals, Mifflins, Shippens, Jenningses, Randolphs and Howards. He received from Lord Baltimore six thousand acres as a manor, which he named "Bohemia," after his native land, and his name is yet perpetuated in Port Herman, Saint Augustine in Cecil County, and on a broken slab of oölite bearing this inscription :

AUGUSTINE HERMAN,  
BOHEMIAN.

THE FIRST FOUNDER, SEATER OF BOHEMIA MANOR,  
ANNO 1661.

I mention the name of Captain Thomas Cornwaleys, the Counsellor of Lord Baltimore, called by Bozman "the guardian genius of the Province," and by Streeter, "a Host in Himself."

Bringing with him from England a number of servants, he

received from Lord Baltimore, in 1642, three thousand acres of land in Cornwaleys' Neck, St. Mary's Connty, and on August 16th, 1658, in Kent Connty, on the east side of Bacon's Bay, one thousand acres known as "Cornwaleys' Choice," but previously on the 22nd March, 1658, he had received for transporting people from England in 1655, "Planter's Paradise," on Middle River Neck, in Baltimore County, containing eight hundred and twenty-nine acres. Shortly after 1659, he left for England.

The Legislature of 1684, authorized a Port or Town in Middle River on the "land of Cornwaleys or Leakin," repealed by the Act of 1686.

The same "Planter's Paradise" was surveyed for "William Cornwaleys of Baltimore County, Gentleman," on the 29th of November, 1679. This was probably the son of Thomas, the land beginning at the mouth of Cornwaleys Creek. In 1701, we find a conveyance from John Leakin to James Crook of "land named Turkey Neck on Middle River, laid out for Captain Thomas Cornwaleys."

On November 6th, 1730, Cornwaleys being dead and his heirs in England, "Planter's Paradise" was again surveyed and the land escheated by Stansbury, called "Rosse's Manor," and patented 26th January, 1749.

I have been thus particular because the residence of this family in Baltimore Connty has been unknown—a lost history, and that it may induce others to investigate further the biography of one who was a brave soldier, a wise statesman, an unsullied citizen, an honor to any State or to any country!

In 1659, Baltimore County was established. In what county then was "Planter's Paradise" on Middle River given to Captain Cornwaleys, in 1658? Did Anne Arundel County, established in 1650, include Baltimore County during the years 1650 and 1659?

We read in the Archives of Maryland, that Captain Thomas Todd was a commissioner of Anne Arundel Connty in 1661, and a delegate to the Legislature in 1674 from Baltimore Connty.

The survival of the fittest applies to towns as much as to vegetables and animals. An American progressive city must have room to expand. It must have streams of sufficient fall for

manufacturing purposes, and a full supply of pure water, and there must be building material: clay, limestone, sand, granite, iron in abundance.

The restless migratory genius of Baltimore sought these requisites on the Elk River, then on the Bush River, then westward to the Gunpowder, which she twice tried, and at last the divining rod rested on the banks of the Patapsco.

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### THE TUESDAY CLUB OF ANNAPOLIS.

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Of the various clubs which were a characteristic feature of Annapolis society in the palmy days of that ancient and once convivial city, the Tuesday Club, which flourished in the middle of the eighteenth century was the most famous. It numbered among its members some of the most brilliant men of the day, and admission to its fellowship was an honor highly prized.

There is extant a so-called History of this club in three ms. volumes, written by Dr. Alexander Hamilton, a distinguished physician and wit. This is, however, not an authentic chronicle, but a humorous mock-history in the style of Swift; the members being designated by fictitious names; Dr. Hamilton, for instance, being "Loquacious Scribble, Esq." How far the incidents here gravely recorded may have had any foundation in actual occurrences, and how far they are merely grotesque inventions, cannot now be known. As the History covers over 1900 very closely written pages, it must have occupied considerable portions of the writer's leisure for several years. It is embellished with pictorial illustrations, and with many club-songs, scored for voice and harpsichord. The language is fine eighteenth century English, and the style an excellent specimen of the grave burlesque.

The title runs:

"History of the Ancient and Honorable Tuesday Club from the Earliest Ages down to this present year.

“Auctor noster ita describit Heroas [Clubicos] ut incertus haereat Lecter an eruditi magis, fortesve essent, corporisque potius aut animi viribus pollerent.”

The author, after preliminary chapters on history, on antiquity, and on clubs of ancient times, comes down to the venerable Tuesday (or Whin-bush) Club of Lannerie in Scotland, the records of which, he says, go back to the year 1440. From this the Annapolis club descended in the following manner:—

Mr. George Neilson, a prominent member of the club, took up arms in the Jacobite rising in 1715, and having been taken prisoner at Sheriffmuir, was deported to America, and fixed his residence at Annapolis.\* Here he found clubs, but constituted and conducted in a manner which he did not approve, being too much devoted to drinking and gormandizing, and also ruled in too arbitrary a fashion. These defects he hoped in time to reform. Having succeeded in gathering round him a small band of followers, Mr. Neilson endeavored to introduce some of his reforms into a Royalist club, but this attempt led to an explosion, in which he was ignominiously ejected, with considerable damage to his person and apparel. He therefore gathered his adherents, and producing a commission from the Tuesday Club of Lannerie, empowering him to establish daughter clubs, founded the Red-house Club on more intellectual and democratic principles.

The club-house was destroyed by lightning in 1732, and Mr. Neilson's death occurring shortly after, led to the dissolution of the club. A successor sprang up in the Ugly Club, which, however, was rent with faction and soon expired. Two leading men of this club then founded in 1725 the Tuesday Club under the original commission, constituting it in all respects so like the mother-club of Lannerie, that it became, in effect, that very club transported to America; and of this Dr. Hamilton constituted himself the historian.

While, no doubt, much of the wit and satire lacks, for us, the pungency which it had for the writer's friends, it is still a very

\* In a list of rebel prisoners, “mostly Scotchmen,” sent to Maryland in 1716, occurs the name of George Neilson.

amusing production. As a specimen of this curious work, we subjoin the third chapter of the tenth book, premising that an uproar has broken out in the elub, owing to the disappearance of the Seal, which the President is suspected of having secreted for sinister purposes.

### CHAP. III.

#### *Effects of the Commotion and Uproar in the Club, and the Decathedration of His Lordship.*

Rage and fury, when their approaches are sudden and impetuous, are very dangerous affections of the mind. They, as it were, dilacerate the soul, and devest it of its noble faculties, tossing them about and flinging them away like uscless rags. These boisterous passions are enemies sworn to mankind, and it is even dangerous for good advice to approach too near them. The poet Ovid was very sensible of this, which made him give the following counsel :

Dum furor in cursu est, currenti cede furori :  
 Difficiles aditus impetus omnis habet.  
 Stultus ab obliquo qui cum discedere possit,  
 Pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas.

The Chancellor, as has been related in the foregoing chapter, was enraged to such a degree that most of the members kept aloof from him, esteeming it a very dangerous attempt to come within his reach, for he was in such agitation that he resembled an Infernal fury more than a humau Creature ; his long crane-like neck was stretched out to its utmost extent, his mouth, as he uttered his words, gaped horrendous, and seemed to belch forth fire like the mouth of a furnace ; his countenance was pale and wan, and his eyes staring and flaring like two burning candles, while his fists were clenched hard, which he balanced and poised on both sides, ready to give the decisive blow, and his feet stamped on the planks of the floor at each elevation of his voice, which was, indeed, a semitone above E la, and made all the concavities, euddies, and chambers of the High Steward's house resound like the hollow belly of a great bass fiddle. The

High Steward, Prim Timorous, Esq., was in the utmost consternation and terror, and forgetting his office of serjeant-at-arms, and throwing aside his white rod of authority, he betook himself for protection behind his Lordship's chair of state, and would now and then slyly peep at the Chancellor, from one side of the canopy now, and then from the other, according as the Chancellor changed his place or situation on the floor, for that furious Incediary, while he delivered his seditious speech, did not stand stock still, but walked about like a peripatetic.

During this furious ecstasy of the Chancellor, and consternation of the Long-standing members, his Honor the President was fixed, like a monument of marble, in the Chair; he moved neither to one side nor to the other, but, like one in a catalepsy, seemed to have nothing left about him but the faculty of breathing, all the other parts of his corporal frame, viz.: muscles, eyes, hands, being fixed and immovable as one thunderstruck or under some strange diabolical fascination or incantation.

While affairs were in this alarming situation, and the fire of Rebellion, like an impetuous flame confined within a close chamber, was ready to burst forth every moment, and carry the whole edifice before it, Huffman Suap and the Secretary endeavored to mitigate the rage of the Chancellor, and persuade his Lordship to deliver up the Seal; but it was too late: the first, through the violence of Rage, was deaf to all entreaties, the other, through astonishment, was rendered incapable of listening to any overtures or proposals.

Upon this, the majority of the Club were absolutely determined, since the Seal could not by fair means be made forthcoming, to use force to recover that valuable badge of office. Huffman Snap swore d— him if it was not an impudent imposition on the Club to rob them of their Great Seal, and that such an Insult ought not to be suffered. "Why do you suffer it then?" replied the inflamed Chancellor. "Why don't you immediately seize upon this Tyrant of your setting up, and pull him down again, since he knows not how to rule with moderation? Come on—I will lead the way—I will give the word, and let every staunch member here use his utmost endeavor by main force to detect the thief."

These words were no sooner uttered than the whole room was in an uproar ; the decanters, bowls, and glasses were upset upon the great table ; the tobacco pipes, tobacco, and Clubical papers flew about like straw or dust in a whirlwind ; a horrid clamor and uproar was excited, and the din of mingling voices and most unmerciful thumps, discharged with angry violence upon the backs, bellies, shoulders, and rumps of the Long-standing members made a rustling and rattling and whizzing in the air, much like that confused noise excited at the general conflict of the Greeks and Trojans which Homer, in the following passage, beautifully describes.

[Extract from Homer.]

This might be properly said of the horrid din and danger that was now excited among the Long-standing members of the Ancient and Honorable Tuesday Club. The Chancellor and his forces had now advanced toward the centre of dominion or the seat of honor, to wit, his Lordship's great Chair of State, and made a formal attack upon it, besetting it on all sides, having first, like a skillful general, dispatched the forlorn hope, viz., Huffman Snap, and Solo Neverout, Esqrs., to assault the Chair upon the dexter and sinister sides. Huffman Snap, Esq., took the dexter quarter of his Lordship, and Solo Neverout, Esq., seized upon the sinister quarter. They began the attack first by seizing on and securing his Lordship's arms, which with one fist on each side they pinned down fast to the arms of the Chair, and each with his other hand attacked the dexter and sinister pockets of his Lordship to search and rummage for the great Seal. His Lordship, recovering from his astonishment, threw a tremendous look, first on one side, and then on the other, and asked the two Champions in a precipitate manner, and with a surprised tone of voice, if they intended to rob him? but they made no answer, continuing still their search, while the Chancellor spurred them on with inflammatory speeches, commanding them to fight like Lions for their liberty and property. His Lordship then began to struggle most violently and to lay about

him to the right and to the left, as lustily as he was able, and had like to have knocked down and discomfited his left-hand antagonist. In this scuffle his Lordship had his ruffles torn in a most lamentable manner, and the posture of his wig was altered much for the worse, having the tail turned foremost: however, his Lordship still kept his seat, and would not suffer himself to be moved one Inch to one side or the other. Upon this, the general attack was renewed with greater fury: there was a general cry among the Long-standing members, and nothing was heard but, "Burn the Chair!" "Burn the canopy!" "Burn the Seal!"—on which the Secretary was advancing toward the fire to throw the book in the midst of devouring flames, and commit to oblivion in one moment all the transactions of this ancient and honorable Club, when the wisdom and discretion of Jealous Spyplo Senr. Esq., prevented this dreadful Calamity, for he, perceiving the Secretary's design, pulled him back, and seizing the book out of his hands, took it into his own care and protection.

Then Quirpum Comic, Esq., having beat Prim Timorous, Esq., from his station behind the Chair, took off the Canopy of State and was approaching toward the fire to commit it to the flames, when he was stopped by Jonathan Grog, Esq., who with heroic intrepidity rescued the Ensign of State from the destroyer, and disposed of it in a private corner out of the way of danger. Prim Timorous, Esq., Serjeant-at-Arms and High Steward, was thrown into such a terrible panic that he swore several times over, "God—bless the King!" and ran and hid himself in some private corner so that he was not seen again on the field till the battle was over. He was afterwards much blamed for his conduct by his Lordship, who told him that he had behaved, not only unworthy of his office as Serjeant-at-Arms, and beneath the dignity of a High Steward, but also utterly neglected his duty as a county magistrate in not commanding the peace during the outrage and insult; but most excused him on this occasion, as knowing him to be of a mild and fearful disposition.

His Lordship still keeping his seat with unshaken Intrepidity, the Chancellor, fearing that the Destinies would turn the scale against him, gave orders for a fresh attack, calling out to the

Long-standing members to take courage and not lose spirits, on which the uproar and hurlyburly increased to a great degree. Quirpum Comic, Esq., one of the principal heroes in the opposition, seeing that it was but labor in vain to move his Lordship from his seat by tugging and pulling, went behind the Chair, and with his brawny fist fetched several violent hard blows under the Bottom of it, which being made of pliant stuff, viz., canvas and leather, stuff'd with hair, gave such a strong concussion and repercussion to his Lordship's buttock, that he rebounded at least half a foot from the seat at each blow, and was obliged to quit his Chair of State, rushing precipitately from the step, and falling upon one knee; but soon again recovering himself, notwithstanding the uninterrupted thumps and blows of the enemy, he ran with precipitation to the fire, and to the great astonishment and surprise of every person present, who imagined that his Lordship, in the height of his frenzy and desperation, was going to sacrifice his own carcass to the devouring flames, he threw the Great Seal into the middle of the fire, and rammed it down into the hottest part with his foot, while Quirpum Comic, Esq., threw the Chair of State over his Lordship's head, which pitched into the fire at the same instant with the Great Seal. There was immediately a most furious scramble to save these two precious ensigns of the Club from immediate destruction, and Huffman Snap, Esq., dexterously snatched the Great Seal from the danger it was in, of being consumed to ashes, and with a low bow, put it into the Chancellor's hand who received it with a loud halloo of victory, and Tunbelly Bowser, Esq., at the same instant rescued the Chair of State from the fatal combustion with which it was threatened. His Lordship stood now in the middle of the floor, very much astonished, and seemed to be quite disabled and out of breath, and loud peals of victory from the Chancellor's party rang through the room.

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## THE BROOKE FAMILY.

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A pedigree of this family, taken from the *Hampshire Visitation* of 1634, and including the Maryland emigrant Robert Brooke, is published in Berry's *Hampshire Genealogies*, p. 339. The arms of the family, as entered in the *Visitation*, are as follows:—

*Arms.*—Chequy or and az., on a bend gu. a lion passant of the first.  
*Crest.*—A demi lion rampant or, erased gu.

1. RICHARD BROOKE<sup>1</sup> of Whitchurch, Hampshire, married in 1552 Elizabeth sister and heir of John Twyne. His will, dated 10 January 1588/9 and confirmed 16 February 1590/1, was proved 6 May 1594. The will of his widow Elizabeth, dated 16 May 1599, was proved 2 June 1599. Both wills are on record at Somerset House, London. A brass, erected in the Church at Whitchurch by their youngest son Robert Brooke, records that Richard Brooke died 16 January 1593/4, after forty-one years of wedded life, and that his widow Elizabeth died 20 May 1599.

Richard Brooke and Elizabeth (Twyne) his wife had issue:—

2.
  - i. THOMAS BROOKE.<sup>2</sup>
  - ii. RICHARD BROOKE, d. s. p.
  - iii. ROBERT BROOKE of London.
  - iv. ELIZABETH BROOKE.
  - v. BARBARA BROOKE.
  - vi. DOROTHY BROOKE.
  
2. THOMAS BROOKE<sup>2</sup> (*Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1561. He matriculated 24 Nov. 1581 at New College, Oxford, his age being given as twenty years in the Matriculation Register, and received the degree of B. A. 4 May 1584. He was a barrister and was of the Inner Temple 1595, bencher 1607, and autumn reader 1611. He was Member of Parliament for Whitchurch 1604–1611 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*). He married Susan daughter of Sir Thomas Foster, Knt., of Hunsdon, Herts, Judge of the Common Pleas, and Susan his wife, daughter of Thomas Foster, Esq., of St. John Street, London. Mrs. Susan Brooke was therefore a sister of Sir Robert Foster, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1663. A pedigree of this family, tracing its descent from

the Forsters of Etherstone, in Northumberland, may be found in the Harleian Society's Publications, vol. xxii (*Visitation of Herts*), p. 43, and in Raine's *History of North Durham*, p. 306. The will of Thomas Brooke, dated 11 Sept. 1612, was proved 30 November following. He was buried at Whitchurch 17 Sept. 1612, and his wife Susan the following day (Whitchurch Register). A marble tomb, upon which their sculptured figures lie side by side, is still to be seen in the Church at Whitchurch.

Thomas Brooke and Susan (Foster) his wife had issue:—

- i. THOMAS BROOKE,<sup>3</sup> eldest son and heir, b. 1599. Matriculated, Oriol Coll., Oxford, 27 Oct. 1615, aged 16. A barrister-at-law. Buried at Whitchurch 25 Jan. 1665.
  - ii. RICHARD BROOKE, d. s. p.
  3. iii. ROBERT BROOKE, b. 3 June 1602.
  - iv. JOHN BROOKE, b. 1605. Matriculated, Wadham Coll., Oxford, 11 May 1621, aged 16.
  - v. WILLIAM BROOKE.
  - vi. HUMPHREY BROOKE.
  - vii. CHARLES BROOKE.
  - viii. SUSAN BROOKE.
  - ix. ELIZABETH BROOKE.
  - x. FRANCES BROOKE.
3. ROBERT BROOKE<sup>3</sup> (*Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born, according to his family record "at London, 3rd June 1602, being Thursday, between 10 and 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being Corpus Christi day." He matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, 28 April 1618, receiving the degree of B. A. 6 July 1620, and that of M. A. 20 April 1624 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*). A manuscript copy of the *Visitation of Hampshire* (1634) in the British Museum has under his name the note "this Robert is a minister." He thus records his first marriage: "Mary Baker, born at Battel in Sussex. Robert Brooke and Mary Baker intermarried 1627, the 25th of February, being St. Matthias' Day and Shrove Monday." This lady was the daughter of Thomas Baker of Battle, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Engham of Goodneston, Kent. A pedigree of the Baker family, as entered at the Visitation of 1634, is published in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*. Mary Baker died in 1634, probably at the birth of her daughter Barbara, and her husband, Robert Brooke, re-married the following year. "May the 11th, 1635, Robert Brooke (aforementioned) was married to Mary, second daughter to Roger Mainwaring, Doctor of Divinity & Dean of Worcester, wh: Mary was born at St,

Giles-in-the-Fields, London." Roger Mainwaring, the father of Robert Brooke's second wife, subsequently became Bishop of St. David's, and came into collision with Parliament through his over zealous advocacy of the royal prerogative. Robert Brooke arrived in Maryland 30 June 1650, with his (second) wife Mary, his ten children, Baker, Thomas, Charles, Roger, Robert, John, William, Francis, Mary, and Anna Brooke, and twenty-eight servants, all transported at his own cost and charge (Md. Land Office, Lib. 1, fol. 165-166; Davis' *Day Star*, p. 74). With his two sons Baker and Thomas, he took the oath of fidelity to the Proprietary, 22 July 1650 (Md. Archives, iii, 256). A commission had been issued to him, dated at London, 20 Sept. 1649, as commander of a county to be newly erected, and he had also a separate commission of the same date as member of the Council of Maryland. He took the oath of office in the latter capacity 22 July 1650 (Md. Archives, iii, 237, 240, 256). A new county, called Charles County, was duly erected and Robert Brooke was constituted its commander, 30 October 1650 (Md. Archives, iii, 259). When Maryland was reduced, in 1652, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, he was placed at the head of the provisional council instituted by them, and served in this capacity from 29 March until 3 July 1652 (Md. Archives, iii, 271-276). He was a member of council and commander of Charles County until 3 July 1654, when an order was passed revoking his commissions and nullifying the act erecting the county, in place of which a new county was erected, called Calvert County (Md. Archives, iii, 308). According to the Brooke family record: "He was the first that did seat the Patuxent, about twenty miles up the river at De la Brooke, and had one son there, born in 1651, called Basil, who died the same day. In 1652 he removed to Brooke Place, being right against De la Brooke; and on the 28th of November, 1655, between 3 & 4 o'clock in the afternoon, had two children, Eliza and Henry, twins. He departed this world the 20th day of July 1655, and lieth buried at Brooke Place Manor; and his wife, Mary Brooke, departed this life the 29th November 1663." The careful family record kept by Robert Brooke names a number of relatives who served as god-parents to his children, and furnishes abundant evidence as to his connection with the English parent stock. This interesting family record is published in Tyler's *Memoir of Roger Brooke Taney* (pp. 22-25), where by an accidental

omission the death of Robert Brooke is placed in 1663. The date is correctly given in manuscript copies preserved by the family.

Robert Brooke and Mary (Baker) his first wife had issue:—

4. i. BAKER BROOKE,<sup>4</sup> b. 16 Nov. 1628; d. 1679.
- ii. MARY BROOKE, b. 19 Feb. 1630; d. in England.
5. iii. THOMAS BROOKE, b. 23 June 1632; d. 1676.
- iv. BARBARA BROOKE, b. 1634; d. in England.

By his second wife, Mary Mainwaring, Robert Brooke had issue:—

- i. CHARLES BROOKE, b. 3 April 1636; d. unmarried 1671.
6. ii. ROGER BROOKE, b. 20 Sept. 1637; d. 8 April 1700.
7. iii. ROBERT BROOKE, b. 21 April 1639; d. 1667.
- iv. JOHN BROOKE, b. 20 Sept. 1640; d. 1677; mar. Rebecca Isaac but seems to have had no issue.
- v. MARY BROOKE, b. 14 April 1642.
- vi. WILLIAM BROOKE, b. 1 Dec. 1643.
- vii. ANN BROOKE, b. 22 Jan. 1645; mar. Christopher Beans.
- viii. FRANCIS BROOKE, b. 30 May 1648; d. unmarried 1671.
- ix. BASIL BROOKE, b. 1651; d. an infant.
- x. HENRY BROOKE (twin), b. 28 Nov. 1655; d. unmarried 1672.
- xi. ELIZABETH BROOKE (twin), b. 28 Nov. 1655; mar., before 1679, Richard Smith, Jr., of Calvert County.

4. BAKER BROOKE<sup>4</sup> (*Robert*,<sup>3</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born at Battle, in Sussex, 16 Nov. 1628, and arrived in Maryland with his father 30 June 1650. He was commissioned a member of the council of Maryland 6 May 1658 (Md. Archives, iii, 342) and held the office until his death in 1679. He also filled the position of Surveyor General of the Province from 1 August 1671 (Md. Archives, v, 94) until his death. About 1664 he married Ann, daughter of Governor Leonard Calvert and niece of Cecilius Lord Baltimore. In 1661 William Calvert recovered land as the son and heir of Gov. Leonard Calvert in an action of ejectment brought against Thomas Stone (Lib. S., fol. 459), and in 1664 Gov. Charles Calvert writes to his father Cecilius that his cousin William Calvert's sister has arrived and that he is on the lookout for a good match for her (Calvert Papers I, 244, 247). Baker Brooke in his commission as Surveyor General is called by Lord Baltimore "our trusty and well beloved nephew" (Md. Archives, v, 94), and in his will designates Philip Calvert as the uncle of his wife Ann. Baker Brooke was in no way related to Lord Baltimore and could thus only have been his nephew by marriage, while Lord Baltimore and Philip Calvert had no other niece than the daughter of their brother Leonard.

The will of Baker Brooke is dated 19 March 1679 and was proved seven days later, on the 26th of the same month (Annapolis, Lib. 10, fol. 1). In it he mentions his wife Ann; his sons Charles, Leonard, and Baker; his daughter Mary Brooke; and his brother Col. Thomas Brooke, deceased. His wife is appointed executrix, and "her uncle Philip Calvert, Esq.," overseer. His wife, Ann, survived him and married 2ndly Henry Brent (d. 1693), and 3dly Richard Marsham (d. 1713).

Baker Brooke and Ann (Calvert, his wife) had issue:—

- i. CHARLES BROOKE, d. unmarried 1698.
  8. ii. LEONARD BROOKE, d. 1718.
  9. iii. BAKER BROOKE, d. 1698.
  - iv. MARY BROOKE, mar. Raphael Neale (b. 1683; d. 1743) of Charles County. She d. 1763.
5. MAJ. THOMAS BROOKE<sup>4</sup> (*Robert*,<sup>3</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born at Battle, 23 June 1632, and arrived in Maryland with his father 30 June 1650. He was commissioned, 15 June 1658, Captain commanding the militia of Calvert County "from George Reade's on the south side and St. Leonard's Creek on the north side to the head of Patuxent River" (Md. Archives, iii, 256), and was commissioned Major, 11 Feb. 1660 (*ibid.* p. 402). In the will of his brother Baker he is styled "Colonel Thomas Brooke," but no commission to that effect appears upon record. He represented Calvert County in the Provincial Assembly 1663–1666 (Md. Archives, i, 460; ii, 8), and 1671–1676 (*ibid.* ii, 239, 311, 496, &c.) and was High Sheriff of the County 1666–1667 (Md. Archives, iii, 541; v, 3) and 1668–1669 (*ibid.* v, 27; Lib. C. D., fol. 403). He was Presiding Justice of the County Court in 1667 (Md. Archives, v, 14), and held the position until his death, except during his term of office as Sheriff. He married, about 1658, Eleanor daughter of Richard and Margaret Hatton and niece of Thomas Hatton, Secretary of the Province. She was born in 1642 (Md. Archives, x, 356) and came to Maryland with her widowed mother and her family in 1649 (Land Office, Lib. 1, fol. 440; Lib. 2, fol. 613).

The will of Maj. Thomas Brooke, dated 25 October 1676, was proved 29 December following (Annapolis, Lib. 5, fol. 123). In it he mentions his wife Eleanor; his children as given below; his brothers Baker and Roger Brooke, and Clement Hill; and his god-sons Baker Brooke, Jr., and Thomas Gardiner. Two hogsheads of tobacco apiece are left

to Mr. Michael Foster and Mr. Henry Carew, priests, "in token that I die a Roman Catholic & desire the good Prayers of the Church for my Soul." Mrs. Elcanor Brooke, widow of Maj. Thomas, married secondly Col. Henry Darnall (d. 17 June, 1711) and had issue by him also. In her will (dated 31 March 1724, proved 21 Feb. 1725) she mentions her sons Thomas Brooke, Clement Brooke, and Heury Darnall; her daughters Mary Witham, Elcanor Digges (wife of William Digges), Mary Carroll, and Ann Hill; and her grandsons Henry and Philip Darnall, sons of her daughter Eleanor Digges.

Maj. Thomas Brooke and Eleanor (Hatton) his wife had issue:—

10. i. COL. THOMAS BROOKE,<sup>5</sup> b. about 1659.
    - ii. ROBERT BROOKE, 24 Oct. 1663; d. 18 July 1714; a Jesuit priest.
    - iii. IGNATIUS BROOKE, b. 1670; entered the Society of Jesus 1697; d. 1751.
    - iv. MATTHEW BROOKE, b. 1672; entered the Society of Jesus 1699; d. 1762.
  11. v. CLEMENT BROOKE, b. 1676; d. 1737.
    - vi. MARY BROOKE, mar. 1° Capt. James Bowling (d. 1693) of St. Mary's Co., 2° Benjamin Hall (d. 1721) of Prince George's Co., 3° Henry Witham.
    - vii. ELEANOR BROOKE, mar. 1° Philip Darnall (d. 1705), son of her step-father Col. Henry Darnall by a former marriage, 2° William Digges.
6. ROGER BROOKE<sup>4</sup> (*Robert*,<sup>3</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born 20 Sept. 1637 at Brecknock College, in Wales, the episcopal residence of his maternal grandfather, the Bishop of St. David's, after whom he was named, and came to Maryland with his parents in his thirteenth year. He lived at Battle Creek, in Calvert County. He was one of the Justices of the County from 1674 to 1684, and was of the Quorum from 1679 to 1684 (Md. Archives, xv, 37, 68, 71, 268, 327, 395). He was commissioned High Sheriff 18 April 1684 (Lib. C. D., fol. 396) and served until 30 May 1685, when he was again commissioned one of the Quorum (Md. Archives, xvii, 379). Roger Brooke was twice married. His first wife was Dorothy, daughter of Capt. James Neale, who mentions, in his will, his three grandchildren, Roger, James, and Dorothy Brooke. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Walter Wolseley, Esq., and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Wolseley of Staffordshire. She was also the niece of Anne Wolseley, the first wife of Philip Calvert. Her cousin Mrs. Helen Spratt, widow of Thomas Spratt, D. D., Bishop of Rochester, thus speaks of her in a letter dated 18 August 1724: "My cousin Mary Wolseley went to our Aunt Calvert and was married from her house to one Mr. Brooks. I have letters I had from her too,

for I sent her a suit of laeced child bed linen as a present, such as was then in fashion. Her father's name was Walter Wolseley, Esq. He was my grandfather Sir Thomas Wolseley's son, elder brother to my father, of Wolseley Bridge in Staffordshire." Her aunt Mrs. Winifred Mullett mentions her in her will (dated 20 April 1685, proved 9 Jan. 1693) as "my niece Mary Brooke" and appoints her executrix.

The will of Roger Brooke, dated 5 April 1700, and proved 3 May following (Annapolis, Lib. 6, fol. 384), mentions his sons Roger, James, John, and Basil, and his daughter "Ann Daking." He died 8 April 1700, and his son Roger Brooke, Jr., makes the following entry in his family record: "My father Mr. Roger Brooke Sen<sup>r</sup> second Sone to Robert Brooke Esq<sup>r</sup> By Mary his second Wife Departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> of April 1700 and Lyes Buried in y<sup>e</sup> grave yard at his own plantation at Battell Creeke Between his wives y<sup>e</sup> first was Mrs. Dorothy Neale and y<sup>e</sup> second Mrs. Mary Wolseley: whaire lyes Buried two Daughters by his second wife: Cassandra and Mary, and my eldest Sone Roger Brooke who departed this life the 28<sup>th</sup> Day of May 1705 in y<sup>e</sup> second yere of his age."

Roger Brooke and Dorothy (Neale) his first wife had issue:—

12. i. ROGER BROOKE,<sup>5</sup> b. 12 April 1673; d. 1718.
- ii. JAMES BROOKE, d. s. p. before 1709.
- iii. DOROTHY BROOKE, b. 1678; d. 1730; mar. 1<sup>o</sup> Michael Taney (d. 1702), 2<sup>o</sup> Richard Blundell (d. 1705), 3<sup>o</sup> Col. John Smith (d. 1717).

By his second wife, Mary Wolseley, Roger Brooke had issue:—

13. i. JOHN BROOKE, b. 1687; d. 1735.
  - ii. BASIL BROOKE, d. s. p. 1711.
  - iii. ANN BROOKE, mar. 1<sup>o</sup> James Dawkins (d. 1701), 2<sup>o</sup> James Mackall (d. 1717). She d. 1733.
  - iv. CASSANDRA BROOKE, d. young.
  - v. MARY BROOKE, d. young.
7. ROBERT BROOKE<sup>4</sup> (*Robert*,<sup>3</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born in London, 21 April 1639, and died in Calvert County, Maryland, in the latter part of 1667. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Thompson of St. Mary's County, and, 10 Nov. 1667, "Elizabeth widow of Robert Brooke late of Calvert County, Gent., deceased" gave bond for the administration of her husband's estate with James Thompson and Thomas Edwards as her sureties (Test. Proe. Lib. 2, fol. 261, 437, &c.) The nuncupative will of her father William Thompson, dated 21 Jan. 1660, commits the administration

of testator's estate to his wife and appoints his father-in-law, William Bretton, overseer on behalf of his children. The will was proved by his widow, Mary Thompson, 3 March 1660, on the attestation of Lieut. Col. John Jarboe, Walter Pakes, and Frances Pakes, wife of the latter (Annapolis, Lib. 1, fol. 123). The children of William Thompson are not named in his will, but the following extract from the Rent Roll of St. Mary's County affords evidence as to the parentage of Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke. "KOAXES, 200 acres, surv<sup>d</sup> 28 June 1658 for W<sup>m</sup> Thompson on the W. side of Bretton's Bay. This land is Res<sup>d</sup> into Hopton Park, but Robert Brooke as son of the daughter of said Thompson claims it." Before 1671, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Brooke, married Thomas Cosden. Charles Brooke, of Brooke Place, Calvert County, brother of Robert, mentions in his will (dated 29 May, proved 15 Dec. 1671) his nephews and niece, Robert, William, and Mary Brooke, the children of his brother Robert, their mother, and their father-in-law, Thomas Cosden (Annapolis, Lib. 1, fol. 459).

Robert Brooke and Elizabeth (Thompson) his wife had issue:—

14. i. ROBERT BROOKE,<sup>5</sup> d. 1715/6.
- ii. WILLIAM BROOKE.
- iii. MARY BROOKE.

(To be Continued.)

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## NOTES.

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### WILL OF RICHARD BENNETT, JR.

The last Will and Testament of Richard Bennett Ju<sup>r</sup>  
 Imprimis I give and bequeath my Soul to God that gave it and  
 my body to the Earth to be decently buried.  
 My temporall estate to be disposed of as followeth viz<sup>t</sup>  
 I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Henrietta Maria  
 Bennett (all my Lawfull Debts and Legacys being paid) my  
 whole Estate both reall and personall that is to say all Lands  
 tenem<sup>ts</sup> and hereditaments as likewise all Goods Chattells Move-  
 ables Debts or other Dues whatsoever to me belonging but if it

shall please allmighty God to give her a Child within nine months after my deecase then that Child either Male or female at lawfull age shall inheritt all Lands Tenements or hereditaments that are or may be belonging unto me with five nigroe Slaves three white Servants tenn Cowes and a bull fifteen Ewes and a Ram five Soves and a boar two feather bedds with appurtenances valued at four thousand pounds of Tobacco and other house hold Stuff as bed Linnen, Table Linnen potts and Kettles to the Value of four thousand more and tenn Thousand pounds of Principle good tobacco in Caske, My dear Wife enjoying my whole Estate as aforesaid till the said Childs Lawfull age. And to my Consin John Langley I give four hundred acres of Land called the ffolly Lying on the North Side of Turnep Creek in Sassafrax River. And my honoured father M<sup>r</sup> Richard Bennett with my wife's father Cap<sup>n</sup> James Neale and my dear wife as afores<sup>d</sup> may be Executors and Executrix to see this my Will executed. In testimony hereof I have sett to my hand & Seal the 29<sup>th</sup> January 1665/6.

Ri : Bennett [Seale]

Witnesses

Daniel Silvane

John Bristo

}

The within Written Will and testament of Richard Bennett was by Daniel Silvane and John Bristo Wittnesses to the said Will proved this 6 May 1667 before me

(Annapolis, Lib. 1, fol. 278)

Charles Calvert.

RICHARD BENNETT, JR., the testator, was the son of Richard Bennett, for many years a member of the Council of Virginia, its Governor from 1653 to 1655, and one of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament in 1651 for the reduction of Virginia and Maryland. Richard Bennett, Jr., married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Capt. James Neale of Charles County, who had been a member of the Council of Maryland and Treasurer of the Province. They had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter, Susanna Bennett, married first John Darnall (d. 1684), a brother of Col. Henry Darnall, and secondly Col. Henry Lowe (d. 1717) of St. Mary's County. She died, according to her epitaph, 28 July, 1714, in her 48th year. The son, Richard Bennett of Bennett's Point, Queen Anne's County, was born 16 September, 1667, and died 11 October, 1749. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rousby of Calvert County, but had

no issue. Mrs. Henrietta Maria (Neale) Bennett married, secondly, Col. Philemon Lloyd of Wye, Talbot County, and had issue by him also. According to her epitaph at Wye, she was born 27 March, 1647, and died 21 May, 1697.

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MARYLAND MILITIA IN 1742.—Under date of 26th October, 1742, the Journal of the Maryland Assembly contains a report by the Committee for inspecting arms, etc., in which are mentioned the following officers of the Provincial Militia: Colonels Levin Gale, Henry Hooper, James Harris, Charles Hammond, and Henry Ridgely; and Captains Ezechiel Gilliss, William Sanders, John Merrikin, John Dorsey (Elk Ridge), Joshua Dorsey, Richard Lee (Prince George's County), Charles Griffith, John Smith (Calvert County), William Young (Baltimore County), William Rogers ("Independent Company"), and Captain George Stewart's Troop of Horse.

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TILDEN FAMILY OF KENT COUNTY.—According to Hanson's *Old Kent* (pp. 302, 307) the immigrant ancestor of this family was Marmaduke Tilden of Great Oak Manor, Kent County, Md., who came to Maryland in 1658 and died in September, 1671, leaving three sons; Marmaduke, Charles and John. The State and County records, however, show that the immigrant ancestor was Charles Tilden, who, on the 27th of March, 1677, "proved one right for transporting himself into this Province to inhabit," and assigned it, 14th May, following, to John Wedge (Land Office, Lib. 15, fol. 413). He was one of the Justices of Kent County, 1685-1687, and again in 1694; Sheriff of the County in 1693; a vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, 1693, 1696-1697; and a member of the Provincial Grand Jury in 1698. He died in 1699 (Test. Proc., Lib. 15<sup>A</sup>, fol. 17, 18, 31, 33), leaving issue: 1. Marmaduke Tilden (d. 1726), 2. John Tilden (d. 1746), 3. Mary Tilden (b. 21st July, 1681; d. 1702), mar. in 1699, Elias King (d. 1706), 4. Wealthy Ann Tilden, mar. in 1710, Thomas Hynson, 5. Ann Tilden, mar. — Wilson. Charles Tilden was twice married; his first wife, Mary — (living in 1692) was certainly the mother of his daughter Mary, and perhaps of his other children as well, with the possible exception of Ann. His second wife, Ann —, survived him. It would be interesting to learn whence the author of *Old Kent* derived his rather circumstantial account.

## QUERIES.

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FENDALL.—Captain Josias Fendall, Governor of Maryland, 1658–1660, was living in 1684 (Md. Archives, xvii, 272–274) and was dead four years later. 14th May, 1688, Mary Fendall, widow and administratrix of Josias Fendall, brought suit against William Digges, Esq., in York County, Va. (*Palmer's Calendar*, i. 20). Gov. Fendall had a daughter, Jane, mentioned in the will of Enoch Field, of Charles County, 1675, and a brother, Samuel Fendall, living in Charles County, Md., in 1681 (Md. Archives, xvii, 46, 47). Col. John Fendall (b. 1674; d. 1734) of Charles County is said to have been the son of Josias. Is there any proof of this? Col. John Fendall had a sister, Mary (b. 1673), who, in 1734, was the wife of Matthew Barnes, Sen., of Charles County.

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CLAYTON.—William Clayton of Queen Anne's County, was born, according to a deposition, in 1655 and his will was proved 19th December, 1721. His children were: 1. William Clayton (d. 1729), of Talbot County, 2. Solomon Clayton (b. 1685; d. 13th September, 1739) of Queen Anne's County, 3. Rachel Clayton, mar. — Finney, 4. Alice Clayton, mar. Edward Wright of Queen Anne's County. Is there any evidence connecting this William Clayton with the Clayton family of Pennsylvania and Delaware?

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JENIFER.—Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, son of Col. Daniel Jenifer, by his second wife, Mrs. Anne Taft, was born in Accomac County, Va., about 1672, came to Maryland, where his father had formerly resided, about 1698, and died in St. Mary's County in 1730. By his first wife, whose name does not appear, he had two sons, Michael Jenifer (d. 1728) of St. Mary's County, and Dr. Daniel Jenifer (d. 1729) of Charles County. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Ashcomb, and he had by this marriage four children: Elizabeth (b. 1st December, 1706), Mary (b. 16th August, 1708), Samuel and Ann Jenifer. Who was the first wife of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer?

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at the rooms on the 12th of February, with a quorum of members present. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows :

*President.*

MENDES COHEN.

*Vice-Presidents.*

W. HALL HARRIS,

REV. GEORGE A. LEAKIN,

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

*Recording Secretary.*

JOSEPH C. MULLIN.

*Treasurer.*

WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON.

*Trustees of the Athenæum.*CHARLES C. HOMER,  
OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,  
MICHAEL A. MULLIN,EDWARD STABLER, JR.,  
JOHN A. WHITRIDGE,  
J. APPLETON WILSON.*Committee on the Gallery.*ROBERT GARRETT,  
EDWARD G. McDOWELL,FRANK K. MURPHY,  
HENRY C. WAGNER,

MILES WHITE, JR.

*Committee on the Library.*WILSON M. CAREY,  
WALTER I. DAWKINS,  
RICHARD D. FISHER,CHARLES E. PHELPS,  
FREDERICK W. STORY,  
H. OLIVER THOMPSON,

J. SEYMOUR T. WATERS.

*Committee on Finance.*

R. BRENT KEYSER,

MICHAEL JENKINS,

EDWIN WARFIELD.

*Committee on Publications.*

CLAYTON C. HALL,

BERNARD C. STEINER,

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

*Committee on Membership.*

MCHENRY HOWARD,

RALPH ROBINSON,

DE COURCY W. THOM.

*Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.*

KIRK BROWN,

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,

B. BERNARD BROWNE,

GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE,

RICHARD M. DUVAL,

THOMAS E. SEARS.

*Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.*

WILLIAM HAND BROWNE,

JOSEPH B. SETH,

ANDREW C. TRIPPE.

The Council and most of the standing Committees presented reports in regard to the various matters in which the Society has been engaged. These reports are here reproduced in a condensed form for the information of the members who were unable to be present at the meeting.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The usual routine of the Society's activities has prevailed through the year. It has not been found possible to issue any Fund Publication, and the consideration of undertaking the issue of a Magazine, which shall be the medium for presenting to the membership a knowledge of the Society's work has occupied much of the attention of the Council, and the Council believes that it may now assume such publication with reasonable expectation of success.

The Council deems it proper to place on record the fact that it has been honored during the past year by having the American Historical Association hold its annual meeting in the rooms of the Society in December last.

The collections of this Society were placed at the service of the Associations gathered in the city and appreciation of this courtesy was expressed by individuals and by formal resolutions of the Associations.

The membership of the Society at the beginning of this year was :

Total Active Members, December 31, 1905.....	479
“ Associate “ “ “ “ .....	6
“ Active and Associate Membership.....	485
“ Honorary Members .....	2
“ Corresponding Members.....	73
Total Membership.....	560

The report of the TREASURER was as follows :

#### ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY PROPER.

Received from annual dues from members.....	\$2,665
“ interest from savings banks.....	74.25
“ from Oliver Hibernian Free School rent.....	300.00
“ “ “ “ “ janitor services returned.....	60.00
“ “ interest on United Railway and Electric Co. Bonds.....	160.00
“ “ sales of Fund Publications and Catalogues...	14.00
“ “ Miscellaneous Items .....	6.50
“ “ Ground Rent, East Street.....	40.00
“ “ Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. interest on Cer- tificate of Indebtedness.....	28.00
Balance .....	661.35
	<hr/> \$4,009.10
Balance January 1, 1905.....	\$373.26
Paid as per vouchers for services of Librarian and Assis- tant Curator and Janitor.....	2,093.29
Paid as per vouchers, gas, water rent, ice.....	42.36
“ “ “ “ coal and wood.....	235.30
“ “ “ “ L. P. Dieterich.....	185.00
“ “ “ “ stationery, printing, postage.....	235.77
“ “ “ “ furnishings and repairs.....	307.22
“ “ “ “ purchase old coins, pictures, etc.....	184.30
“ “ “ “ Fidelity and Deposit Co., Box Rent...	5.00
“ “ “ “ Insurance.....	347.60
	<hr/> \$4,009.10

#### STATE OF MARYLAND ACCOUNT.

(PUBLICATION OF ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND.)

Balance to credit of this account January 1, 1905.....	\$1,837.28
Cash from State Appropriations.....	2,000.00
“ “ sale of Archives.....	122.25

Purchased by the Society for use of its members, 212 copies of Vol. XXIV of the Archives of Maryland at 88 cts. per copy.....	186.56
45 additional copies of Vol. XXIII of the Archives of Maryland at \$1.02 per copy.....	45.90
20 additional copies of Vol. XXIV of the Archives of Maryland at 88 cts. per copy.....	17.60
212 copies of Vol. XXV of the Archives of Maryland at \$1.02 per copy.....	226.84
	<hr/>
	\$4,436.43
Editing Volume XXV.....	\$500.00
Copying.....	419.55
Lucas Bros., paper.....	4.25
Publishing Volume XXIV.....	1,150.35
“ “ XXV.....	1,547.52
Balance .....	814.76
	<hr/>
	\$4,436.43

## ACCOUNT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

Balance to the credit of this account January 1, 1905.....	\$899.94
Received, cash, interest.....	507.50
“ “ sale of Publications.....	16.50
	<hr/>
	\$1,423.94
Paid for Archives delivered to members :	
268 copies Volume XXIII at \$1.02.....	\$273.36
232 “ “ XXIV at .88.....	204.16
212 “ “ XXV at \$1.07.....	226.84
Balance to credit of this account.....	719.58
	<hr/>
	\$1,423.94

## ACCOUNT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

Balance to the credit of this account, January 1, 1905.....	\$422.13
Interest from Investments Peabody Fund.....	507.50
From sale of books.....	23.35
	<hr/>
	\$952.98
Paid as per vouchers for books, periodicals and binding.....	275.19
Balance .....	677.79
	<hr/>
	\$952.98

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance, credit State Archives account.....	\$814.76
“ “ Publication Committee.....	719.58
“ “ Library Committee.....	677.79
	<hr/>
	\$2,212.13
Less, Society Proper, Dr., balance.....	661.35
	<hr/>
	\$1,550.78

Balance in National Union Bank.....	\$	96.94
“ “ Eutaw Savings Bank.....		1,232.31
“ “ Savings Bank of Baltimore.....		221.53
		<hr/> \$1,550.78 <hr/>

The TRUSTEES of the ATHENÆUM reported that there had been no unusual or extensive repairs during the year, and furnished a complete list of the insurance upon the building and its contents, the companies in which placed and the dates of expiration of the several policies.

These showed an insurance upon the building of \$35,000, and upon the library and gallery of \$33,000.

The COMMITTEE on the GALLERY reported the deposit with the Society of a painting by Matthew Wilson, “Morning after the Wreck;” and a wood carving, “Mayer Group,” by Schwantaler. The number of visitors to the gallery was 2001, an increase of 331 as compared with the previous year. The Committee also recommended the transfer of the portraits of the various Presidents of the Society from the Gallery to the main Hall.

The COMMITTEE on the LIBRARY reported additions to the Library as follows :

By purchase :

44 volumes of books .....	\$93.75
2 pamphlets. ....	1.75
1 Current New York Newspaper.....	6.75
3 Current Baltimore Newspapers.....	11.20
Current Magazines.....	23.15
2 Maps.....	1.25
6 Maps (mounting).....	5.50
1 Atlas.....	3.00
2 Muster Rolls, War of 1812.....	11.50
Expended for binding.....	31.00
	<hr/> \$189.30

By gift :

- 430 volumes of books.
- 106 pamphlets.
- 4 Autograph letters.
- 1 Volume Copies of papers relating to Anthony Stewart.
- 1 Medal, New York Historical Society.

The Records of St. Luke's Parish, Queen Anne's County, have been copied and indexed.

The second volume of the Register of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore, has been indexed and a considerable portion of the records of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Frederick County, have been copied.

A number of the Militia rolls from nearly all of the Counties in the Province and dating from 1738-1749 have been arranged so as to be more readily consulted and partly indexed.

The COMMITTEE on PUBLICATIONS reported that during the year Volume XXV of the Archives had been issued and copies distributed. It includes the period of the administrations of Governor Nathaniel Blakiston, Thomas Tench, Esq., Governor John Seymour, Edward Lloyd, Esq., and Governors John Hart, Charles Calvert and Benedict Leonard Calvert. It also contains, among other items of interest, an account of the burning in 1704 of the State House at Annapolis and of other public buildings. Volume XXVI is now in course of preparation.

With the reduced income now derived from the investment of the Publication Fund and the appropriation of a considerable part of that income to the purchase of volumes of the Archives for free distribution to members, the Committee thought it unwise to undertake during the past year any new Fund Publication.

The Committee further stated that it is gratified to be able to report the completion of arrangements for the production under the auspices of the Society of an Historical Magazine to be published quarterly. Dr. William Hand Browne will undertake the editorial direction. It is proposed to provide in the Magazine for the printing of original papers contributed to the Society, and also of historical documents in its possession, not hitherto published. Provision will be made for genealogical notes of interest, and for book notices. The Magazine will also be made the medium of publishing the Society's Annual Reports. The subscription price has been fixed at \$3.00 per annum, but as members of the Society will under its rule be entitled to receive copies without charge, it is recommended after the issue of the Magazine, to discontinue the issue to members of future volumes of the

Archives, but to charge for them the mere cost of paper and printing, which has been found to amount generally to about \$1.00 a volume.

The COMMITTEE on MEMBERSHIP presented a summary of the present membership of the Society, which showed :

Members, December 31, 1904.....	476
Loss by deaths.....	15
"    "    resignations .....	6
	— 455
Active members elected.....	24
	—
Membership, December 31, 1905.....	479
Honorary Members elected during the year, 1905.....	None
"    "    December 31, 1905.....	2
Associate    "    elected during the year, 1905.....	3
"    "    December 31, 1905.....	6
Corresponding Members elected during the year, 1905.....	1
"    "    loss by death.....	2
Total Corresponding Members, December 31, 1905.....	73

The COMMITTEE on ADDRESSES reported a list of the various papers read before the Society during the year. These were :

- Jan. 9.—“Thomas Jones, a Judge of the First Court of Appeals of Maryland.” By BASIL SOLLERS, a member of the Society.
- March 13.—“Judicial Administration in Colonial Virginia.” By MR. O. P. CHITWOOD.
- April 10.—“A Romance of Early Maryland Colonization.” By DR. B. B. JAMES, a member of the Society.
- May 8.—“Father Andrew White, Apostle of Maryland: A present-day Study.” By REV. JOHN S. QUIRK, a member of the Society.
- Oct. 9.—“Further selections from the James McHenry Papers.” By DR. B. C. STEINER, a member of the Society.
- Nov. 13.—“The Counties of Maryland; their Origin and Boundaries.” By DR. EDW. B. MATHEWS, a member of the Society.
- Dec. 11.—“John Paul Jones; the fight off Flamborough Head,” with an illustration. By J. WILSON LEAKIN, a member of the Society.

A list of members who had died during the year was presented by the recording Secretary. It consisted of the following :

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

BARTLETT, EDW. L.....	September 29.
BIRCKHEAD, LENNOX.....	January 27.

BRENT, J. L.....	November	27.
BURNS, W. F.....	April	14.
BYRNE, W. M.....	March	28.
GAIL, GEO. W., JR.....	October	5.
GILL, N. R.....	October	30.
HADEL, DR. A. K.....	April	4.
KIRBY, GEO. A.....	December	19.
LOWNDES, LLOYD.....	January	8.
McLANE, LOUIS.....	December	13.
MILTENBERGER, DR. G. W.....	December	11.
PARKER, OLIVER A.....	August	22.
SHAW, JOHN K.....	August	22.
SHIPPEN, DR. C. C.....	November	6.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

COCKEY, EDW. C.....	March	15.
DARLING, CHAS. W.....	June	22.

The recommendation of the Committee on Publications in respect to the distribution to members of the volumes of the Archives was laid over until the monthly meeting of the Society in March for action.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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HONORARY MEMBERS.

CRAIGHILL, GEN. WILLIAM PRICE, <i>U. S. A., Retired,</i>	
	Charles Town, Jeff. Co., W. Va.
MARSDEN, R. G.....	13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A.....	Charlottesville, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C.....	Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.
THE LORD ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR.	{ Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wilts, England.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS.....	1215 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
BACON, THOMAS S.....	Buckeystown, Md.
BATEMAN, J. F.....	Easton, Md.
BATTLE, K. P.....	Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C.....	Pitchin, Ohio.
BIGELOW, JOHN.....	21 Gramercy Park, New York.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM.....	24 Chaplin St., Waterville, Me.
BRAND, REV. WILLIAM F.....	Emmorton, Md.
BRASIER, WILLIAM.....	26 Liberty St., New York.
BROCK, R. A.....	517 W. Marshall St., Richmond, Va.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY.....	16 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
BROWN, ALEXANDER.....	Norwood, Nelson Co., Va.
BRUCE, PHILIP A.....	Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C.....	33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILLÉ-LONG, COL. C.....	{ 328 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS.....	117 Liberty St., New York.
COLLETT, OSCAR W.....	3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.
DAVES, GRAHAM.....	43 Broad St., Newbern, N. C.
DE PEYSTER, J. WATTS.....	Tivoli, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
DEWITT, FRANCIS.....	Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN.....	Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
DURANT, WILLIAM.....	Albany, N. Y.
EARLE, GEORGE.....	Laurel, Md.
EATON, G. G.....	1324 S. Capitol St., Wash'n, D. C.

EHRENBERG, RICHARD .....	Rostock, Prussia.
EVANS, SAMUEL.....	432 Locust St., Columbia, Pa.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C.....	Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD .....	32 Broadway, New York.
GUDEWILL, GEORGE.....	193 Water St., New York.
GWYNN, WALTER.....	1740 N. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
HALL, HUBERT.....	Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM.....	226 W. President St., Savannah, Ga.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN.....	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIER.....	York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F.....	901 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
LAKE, RICHARD P.....	Equitable Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
LEIGHTON, GEORGE E.....	803 N. Garrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN.....	Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHARLES P.....	1240 E. 180th St., New York.
MONROE, JAMES M.....	Annapolis, Md.
MURRAY, STIRLING .....	Leesburg, Va.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P.....	1535 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
NORMAN, WILLIAM B .....	238 Fifth Ave., New York.
OWEN, THOMAS M.....	Montgomery, Ala.
OWENS, R. B.....	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
PARKE, JOHN E.....	10½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R.....	Annapolis, Md.
RANDALL, JAMES R.....	2147 H St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
RANDALL, J. WIRT .....	State Circle, Annapolis, Md.
RILEY, E. S.....	118 Pr. George St., Annapolis, Md.
ROUSE, FRANCIS W.....	1218 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
SCOTT, ROBERT N.....	The Takoma, Washington, D. C.
SHIPPEN, EDWARD.....	532 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SMITH, JOHN PHILEMON .....	Sharpsburg, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES.....	Charleston, S. C.
SPOFFORD, A. R.....	{ 1621 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN.....	17 E. 22d St., New York.
STEVENSON, JOHN J.....	University Heights, New York.
TAGGERT, HUGH T.....	3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
THOMAS, REV. LAWRENCE B.....	Nevis, West Indies.
TILDEN, GEORGE F.....	Portland, Me.
TYLER, LYON G.....	Williamsburg, Va.
WAGNER, DR. CLINTON.....	New York, N. Y.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B.....	{ 326 Massachusetts Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
WILSON, JAMES GRANT.....	621 Fifth Ave., New York.
WINSLOW, REV. WILLIAM COPLEY.....	525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C.....	Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M.....	89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

BOYD, LEROY S.....	Washington, D. C.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C.....	6832 Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
DENT, LOUIS A.....	Washington, D. C.
HUFFMASTER, JAS. T.....	Galveston, Texas.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S.....	New Straitsville, Ohio.
ROSZEL, BRANTZ MAYER.....	17 Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

(Where no P. O. address is given, Baltimore is understood.)

AGNUS, GEN. FELIX.....	American Office.
AHRENS, ADOLPH HALL.....	8 E. Lexington St.
ALEXANDER, JULIAN J.....	225 St. Paul St.
ALLMAND, JOHN O'G.....	112 Chamber of Commerce.
ANDREWS, O.....	621 St. Paul St.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T.....	904 N. Calvert St.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F.....	7 E. Preston St.
ATKINSON, DR. I. E.....	609 Cathedral St.
ATKINSON, DR. ROBERT.....	2134 Oak St.
BAKER, BERNARD N.....	504 Union Trust Building.
BALCH, MISS GRACE.....	1708 N. Charles St.
BALDWIN, CHARLES G.....	224 St. Paul St.
BALDWIN, REV. CHAS. W.....	1404 Bolton St.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD.....	1006 N. Charles St.
BANKS, WILLIAM H.....	405 Druid Hill Ave.
BARNES, J. T. MASON.....	1517 Park Ave.
BARRETT, HENRY C.....	107 W. Monument St.
BARROLL, HOPE H.....	Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP.....	2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH.....	207 N. Calvert St.
BERNARD, RICHARD.....	1718 St. Paul St.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL.....	10 E. Lexington St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN.....	Liberty Road and 11th St.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY.....	509 Park Ave.
BIRD, W. EDGEWORTH.....	8 E. Biddle St.
BIRNIE, DR. CLOTWORTHY.....	Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD.....	113 W. Monument St.
BLACK, VAN LEAR.....	13 E. Preston St.
BLAKE, GEORGE A.....	120 E. Lexington St.
BLAKISTONE, T. WALLIS.....	968 N. Howard St.
BLAND, J. R.....	1025 N. Charles St.
BOLTON, F. C.....	1206 St. Paul St.
BOMBAUGH, DR. CHARLES C.....	836 Park Ave.

BONAPARTE, CHARLES J.....	216 St. Paul St.
BOND, JAMES A. C.....	Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P.....	1310 Continental Trust Bldg.
BONSAL, LEIGH.....	18 E. Mt. Vernon Place.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J.....	Maryland Telephone Bldg.
BOWES, JOSEPH.....	Equitable Bldg.
BRANTLY, W. T.....	10 E. Lexington St.
BRATTAN, J. Y.....	American Office.
BRENT, MISS IDA S.....	1031 Cathedral St.
BRINTON, D. L.....	76 Gunther Building.
BRISCOE, DAVID S.....	8 E. Franklin St.
BROOKS, ISAAC, JR.....	928 N. Charles St.
BROWN, ALEXANDER.....	712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE.....	841 Calvert Bldg.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR.....	Centreville, Md.
BROWN, HON. FRANK.....	830 N. Charles St.
BROWN, JOHN W.....	722 E. Pratt St.
BROWN, KIRK.....	1813 N. Caroline St.
BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B.....	1025 Harlem Ave.
BROWN, MADISON.....	Centreville, Md.
BROWNE, DR. B. BERNARD.....	510 Park Ave.
BROWNE, DR. WILLIAM HAND.....	Rider Postoffice, Md.
BRUNE, H. M.....	841 Calvert Bldg.
BRUSH, DR. EDWARD N.....	{ Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Md.
BRYAN, OLIN.....	1819 St. Paul St.
BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPPARD, JR.....	311 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
BUMP, CHARLES W.....	News Office.
BURNETT, PAUL M.....	216 St. Paul St.
BURNS, FRANCIS.....	827 N. Charles St.
BUZBY, S. STOCKTON.....	1216 St. Paul St.
CAREY, JOHN E.....	20 E. Eager St.
CAREY, THOMAS K.....	26 Light St.
CARR, JAMES EDWARD, JR.....	337 St. Paul St.
CARTER, JOHN M.....	222 St. Paul St.
CARY, WILSON M.....	1021 Cathedral St.
CATOR, SAMUEL B.....	823 N. Charles St.
CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN.....	1141 Calvert Bldg.
CHEW, DR. SAMUEL C.....	215 W. Lanvale St.
CLENDINEN, THOMAS R.....	27 E. Mt. Vernon Place.
CLOTWORTHY, C. BAKER.....	1400 Continental Bldg.
COCKEY, CHARLES T.....	Pikesville, Md.
COHEN, MENDES.....	825 N. Charles St.
COLE, R. C.....	18 Builders Exchange.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M.....	1016 St. Paul St.
COLTON, WILLIAM.....	Calvert Bldg.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W.....	2208 N. Charles St.

COTTMAN, J. HOUGH.....	1015 Cathedral St.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN.....	416 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
CRAIN, ROBERT.....	307 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
CRANE, C. T.....	Farm. and Merch. Nat'l Bank.
CRANWELL, J. H.....	337 St. Paul St.
CREMEN, STEPHEN A.....	1625 Druid Hill Ave.
CROSS, E. J. D.....	610 Cathedral St.
DALLAM, RICHARD.....	Belair, Md.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S.....	18 W. Hamilton St.
DASHIELL, DR. N. LEEKE.....	2340 Madison Ave.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT.....	10 E. Lafayette Ave.
DAVISON, G. W.....	Catonsville, Md.
DAWKINS, WALTER I.....	408 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H.....	414 St. Paul St.
DENNIS, JAMES T.....	1008 N. Calvert St.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K.....	406 Equitable Bldg.
DICKEY, CHARLES H.....	1014 N. Charles St.
DIEHLMAN, LOUIS H.....	Enoch Pratt Free Library.
DILLEHUNT, H. B.....	2108 Eutaw Place.
DIXON, ISAAC H.....	110 W. German St.
DOBLER, HON. JOHN J.....	436 Harford Road.
DONALDSON, JOHN J.....	220 St. Paul St.
DUER, DOUGLAS H.....	36 and 38 S. Charles St.
DUER, HENRY L.....	1804 St. Paul St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D.....	Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M.....	14 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, DR. A. WIRT.....	1609 Edmondson Ave.
EARLE, DR. SAMUEL T., JR.....	1431 Linden Ave.
ECCLESTON, REV. J. HOUSTON.....	910 St. Paul St.
EDMUNDS, RICHARD H.....	Manufacturers' Record Bldg.
ELLIOTT, DR. A. MARSHALL.....	Johns Hopkins University.
ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND.....	10 South St.
EMORY, FREDERICK.....	Queenstown, Md.
FECHTIG, DR. JAMES AMOS.....	1307 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY.....	13½ W. Saratoga St.
FIELD, CHARLES W.....	1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, CHARLES D.....	814 N. Charles St.
FISHER, RICHARD D.....	1420 Park Ave.
FISHER, ROBERT A.....	30 W. Franklin St.
FOARD, JOSEPH R.....	1026 N. Calvert St.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B.....	1718 Bolton St.
FOSTER, REUBEN.....	2301 N. Charles St.
FRICK, FRANK.....	1514 Park Ave.
FRICK, J. SWAN.....	126 W. Franklin St.

GAITHER, GEORGE R., JR.....	815 Gaither Bldg.
GAITHER, THOMAS H.....	508 Cathedral St.
GAMBRILL, J. MONTGOMERY.....	1417 Mt. Royal Ave.
GARNETT, JAMES M.....	1316 Bolton St.
GARRETT, JOHN W.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
GARRETT, ROBERT.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
GARRETT, DR. R. EDWARD.....	{ Md. Hospital for the Insane, Catonsville.
GARY, E. STANLEY.....	857 Park Ave.
GARY, HON. JAMES A.....	1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER.....	Centreville, Md.
GILL, JOHN OF R.....	929 N. Charles St.
GILL, WILLIAM H.....	Central Savings Bank.
GILMAN, DR. D. C.....	614 Park Ave.
GITTINGS, JOHN S.....	21 North St.
GLENN, JOHN M.....	617 Columbia Ave.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY.....	Emmorton, Md.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H.....	1009 N. Charles St.
GORE, DR. CLARENCE S.....	1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P.....	10 E. Preston St.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H.....	1020 St. Paul St.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H.....	2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE.....	14 E. Lexington St.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W.....	The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRIEVES, DR. CLARENCE J.....	Park Ave. and Madison St.
HALE, ARTHUR.....	Camden Station.
HALL, CLAYTON C.....	10 South St.
HALL, SIDNEY.....	1319 Park Ave.
HAMBLETON, F. H.....	912 N. Charles St.
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD.....	Lutherville, Md.
HAMMEL, WILLIAM C. A.....	{ 1027 Spring Garden St., Greensboro, N. C.
HANNA, HUGH S.....	Johns Hopkins University.
HANSON, JOHN W.....	10 South St.
HANWAY, WILLIAM A.....	Hotel Sherwood.
HARDY, DR. GEORGE E.....	406 Hawthorn Road, Roland Park.
HARLAN, HON. HENRY D.....	9 W. Biddle St.
HARMAN, S. J.....	708 Fidelity Bldg.
HARRIS, W. HALL.....	216 St. Paul St.
HARTMAN, A. Z.....	1210 Bolton St.
HARVEY, JOSHUA G.....	715 N. Charles St.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P.....	932 N. Charles St.
HARWOOD, MISS S. ASENATH.....	Hotel Rennert.
HAYDEN, M. MOZART.....	Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, HON. THOMAS G.....	2901 St. Paul St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY..	{ Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.

HAYWARD, THOMAS J.....	4 E. Eager St.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD.....	107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G.....	133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP.....	56 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
HILL, THOMAS.....	405 Courtland St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY.....	215 N. Charles St.
HODSON, CLARENCE.....	} Asbury Terrace, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON.....	
HOLLANDER, DR. JACOB H.....	2011 Eutaw Place.
HOMER, CHARLES C.....	Second National Bank.
HOMER, FRANCIS T.....	213 Courtland St.
HOOPEE, ALCAEUS.....	10 South St.
HOOPEE, THEODORE.....	10 South St.
HOPKINS, J. SETH.....	19 E. Eager St.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY.....	Havre de Grace, Md.
HOUGH, SAMUEL J.....	207 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY.....	919 Cathedral St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY.....	810 N. Calvert St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN.....	223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS.....	223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E.....	1020 Cathedral St.
HUNT, GERMAN H.....	1802 Eutaw Place.
HUNT, WILLIAM B.....	West Arlington, Md.
HUNTING, E. B.....	213 Courtland St.
HURD, DR. HENRY M.....	Johns Hopkins Hospital.
HURST, J. J.....	643 Calvert Bldg.
HUTTON, GAUN M.....	838 Hollins St.
HUTTON, N. H.....	23 W. North Ave.
HYATT, ALPHEUS.....	Porto Bello, Md.
IGLEHART, DR. JAMES D.....	211 W. Lanvale St.
INGLE, EDWARD.....	1606 Linden Ave.
ISAAC, WM. M.....	Masonic Temple.
JACOBS, DR. HENRY BARTON.....	11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, REV. B. B.....	Forest Park.
JAMES, NORMAN.....	Catonsville.
JANES, HENRY PRATT.....	13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENCKS, FRANCIS M.....	1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN.....	919 N. Calvert St.
JENKINS, GEORGE C.....	106 E. Chase St.
JENKINS, MICHAEL.....	616 Park Ave.
JENNISON, REV. JOSEPH F.....	1306 Madison Ave.
JOHNSON, REVERDY.....	621 St. Paul St.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL.....	Brooklandville, Md.
JOHNSTON, DR. CHRISTOPHER.....	21 W. 20th St.

- JONES, ELIAS, M. D.....2037 E. Lombard St.  
 JONES, LOUIS .....Longwoods, Talbot Co., Md.  
 JONES, SPENCER C.....Rockville, Md.
- KEEDY, CLAYTON O.....Frederick, Md.  
 KERR, MRS. ALICE M.....Catonsville, Md.  
 KEYS, MISS JANE G.....208 E. Lanvale St.  
 KEYSER, H. IRVINE.....104 W. Monument St.  
 KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE.....104 W. Monument St.  
 KEYSER, R. BRENT.....200 E. Biddle St.  
 KING, JOHN C.....534 N. Fulton Ave.  
 KIRBY, GEO. A.....17 W. Chase St.  
 KIRK, HENRY C .....1229 N. Charles St.  
 KIRKLAND, OGDEN A.....15 W. Mulberry St.  
 KNOTT, A. LEO.....1029 St. Paul St.  
 KNOTT, MRS. REGINA M.....1029 St. Paul St.  
 KOCH, CHARLES J.....2950 E. Baltimore St.
- LANAHAN, THOMAS M.....102 E. Lexington St.  
 LANKFORD, H. F.....Princess Anne, Md.  
 LANTZ, MISS EMILY E.....1704 John St.  
 LARRABEE, H. C.....1920 E. Pratt St.  
 LATROBE, HON. FERDINAND C.....205 St. Paul St.  
 LATROBE, OSMUN .....Maryland Club.  
 LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE.....805 Lennox St.  
 LAWFORD, JASPER M.....718 N. Howard St.  
 LEAKIN, REV. GEORGE A.....Lake Roland, Md.  
 LEAKIN, J. WILSON.....705 Fidelity Building.  
 LEARY, PETER C.....University Club.  
 LEE, H. C.....1901 N. Charles St.  
 LEE, J. HARRY.....1901 N. Charles St.  
 LEE, RICHARD LAWS.....232 St. Paul St.  
 LEFTWICH, A. T.....12 E. Preston St.  
 LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE.....Continental Trust Bldg.  
 LEVERING, EUGENE.....1308 Eutaw Place.  
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES.....314 St. Paul St.  
 LLOYD, HON. HENRY.....Cambridge, Md.  
 LOCKWOOD, DR. WILLIAM F.....8 E. Eager St.  
 LOVETT, REV. B. B.....Prince Frederick, Calvert Co., Md.  
 LOWE, JOHN H.....317 Courtland St.  
 LYON, J. CRAWFORD.....1209 Linden Ave.
- MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR.....225 Commerce St.  
 MACHEN, ARTHUR W.....36 Central Savings Bank Bldg.  
 MACKALL, THOMAS B.....222 St. Paul St.  
 MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J.....2119 Maryland Ave.  
 MCCOMAS, HENRY W.....Oakland, Md.  
 MCCOMAS, HON. L. E.....Gaither Estate Bldg.

McCORMICK, DR. THOMAS P.....	1421 Eutaw Place.
McCurley, ISAAC.....	227 St. Paul St.
McDowell, EDWARD G.....	117 W. Franklin St.
McGaw, GEORGE K.....	220 N. Charles St.
McHenry, WILSON CARY.....	46 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
McKim, REV. HASLETT, JR.....	9 W. 48th St., New York.
McKim, HOLLINS.....	1101 N. Calvert St.
McKim, S. S.....	The Stafford.
McLane, ALLAN.....	205 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
McLane, JAMES L.....	903 Cathedral St.
McPherson, REV. W. BRUCE.....	1105 N. Gilmor St.
McSherry, HON. JAMES.....	Frederick, Md.
Mackenzie, GEORGE NORBURY.....	1808 Park Ave.
Magruder, DR. W. EDWARD.....	922 Madison Ave.
Mandelbaum, SEYMOUR.....	Fidelity Bldg.
Mann, HARRY E.....	100 E. Lexington St.
Marburg, THEODORE.....	14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Marbury, WILLIAM L.....	700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
Marshall, JOHN W.....	13 South St.
Martin, HON. WILLIAM R.....	Royal Oak, Talbot Co., Md.
Mason, JAMES D.....	1118 N. Charles St.
Mathews, EDWARD B.....	Johns Hopkins University.
Matthews, HENRY C.....	Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
Matthews, THOMAS F.....	Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
Maulsby, WILLIAM P., JR.....	Frederick, Md.
May, ALONZO J.....	1012 Hopkins Ave., W.
Middendorf, J. W.....	11 E. Franklin St.
Middleton, JOHN I.....	917 Cathedral St.
Mifflin, DR. ROBERT W.....	1016 Madison Ave.
Miller, DECATUR H., JR.....	506 Maryland Trust Bldg.
Miller, EDGAR G.....	202 N. Calvert St.
Miller, WALTER H.....	Maryland Nat. Bank Bldg.
Morgan, G. EMORY.....	6 Club Road, Roland Park.
Morgan, JOHN HURST.....	227 St. Paul St.
Morris, JOHN T.....	215 N. Charles St.
Morris, HON. THOMAS J.....	708 Park Ave.
Moseley, DR. WILLIAM E. ....	614 N. Howard St.
Muller, LOUIS.....	12 E. Pleasant St.
Mullin, JOSEPH C.....	609 Fidelity Bldg.
Mullin, MICHAEL A.....	609 Fidelity Bldg.
Murdoch, FRIDGE.....	904 McCulloh St.
Murphy, FRANK K.....	202 W. Lombard St.
Murray, DANIEL M .....	220 St. Paul St.
Murray, O. G.....	The Stafford.
Myers, WILLIAM STARR.....	Country School for Boys.
NEWBOLD, D. M., JR.....	St. Paul and Pleasant Sts.
NEWCOMER, WALDO.....	1516 Continental Bldg.

NICHOLSON, ISAAC F.....1018 St. Paul St.  
 NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR.....123 Broadway, N. Y.  
 NIEMANN, EDWARD.....204 S. Charles St.  
 NIVER, REV. EDWARD B.....1014 St. Paul St.  
 NORRIS, ISAAC T.....Savings Bank of Baltimore.  
 NORRIS, J. OLNEY.....920 Madison Ave.  
 NORTH, SAMUEL M.....Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

O'DONOVAN, DR. CHARLES, JR.....10 E. Read St.  
 OLIVER, CHARLES K.....The Severn.  
 OLIVER, THOMAS H.....Mechum River, Va.  
 OLIVER, W. B.....The Severn.  
 OWENS, JAMES W.....Annapolis, Md.

PACA, JOHN P.....1925 Eutaw Place.  
 PARDEE, J. E. S.....Centreville, Md.  
 PARET, RT. REV. WILLIAM.....1110 Madison Ave.  
 PARLETT, JOHN F.....1717 Park Ave.  
 PARRAN, WILLIAM J.....1708 N. Calvert St.  
 PARR, CHARLES E.....Pikesville, Md.  
 PARR, HENRY A.....1119 N. Charles St.  
 PATON, DR. STEWART.....22 Williams St., N. Y.  
 PATTERSON, J. WILSON.....216 E. Baltimore St.  
 PATTERSON, THOMAS LEIPER.....Cumberland, Md.  
 PEARCE, HON. JAMES A.....Chestertown, Md.  
 PENNINGTON, JOSIAS.....311 N. Charles St.  
 PENNINGTON, WILLIAM C.....7 E. Eager St.  
 PERINE, E. GLENN.....18 E. Lexington St.  
 PERKINS, ELISHA H.....Provident Savings Bank.  
 PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR.....345 N. Charles St.  
 PHELPS, HON. CHARLES E.....Walbrook.  
 PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR.....20 E. Lafayette Ave.  
 PLEASANTS, DR. J. HALL, JR.....16 W. Chase St.  
 POPE, GEORGE A.....926 St. Paul St.  
 PORTER, WILLIAM F.....224 St. Paul St.  
 PRESTON, JAMES H.....220 St. Paul St.  
 PRETTYMAN, E. B.....1200 W. Lafayette Ave.

QUIRK, REV. JOHN F.....Loyola College.  
 QUITT, MAX H.....215 St. Paul St.

RABORG, CHRIS.....1314 W. Lanvale St.  
 RANCK, SAMUEL H.....Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 RANDALL, BLANCHARD.....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
 RANDALL, MRS. JANE R. H.....1405 Park Ave.  
 RAYNER, A. W.....8 E. Lexington St.  
 RAWLS, W. L.....2404 Maryland Ave.

REDWOOD, FRANCIS T.....	918 Madison Ave.
REESE, PERCY M.....	1201 N. Charles St.
REIFSNIDER, HON. JOHN M.....	Westminster, Md.
REMSEN, DR. IRA.....	214 W. Monument St.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT L.....	2022 Maryland Ave.
RICHARDSON, MRS. A. L.....	2022 Maryland Ave.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA.....	{ 2119 Maryland Ave, Care of Mrs. Yeaton.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W.....	Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON MOORE.....	601 Fidelity Bldg.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET.....	217 W. German St.
RIGGS, LAWRASON.....	814 Cathedral St.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C.....	745 Calvert Bldg.
RITTER, WILLIAM L.....	541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBERTS, MISS MARGARET E.....	2016 Maryland Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH.....	213 St. Paul St.
ROGERS, CHARLES B.....	Eatesburg, S. C.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H.....	10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C.....	628 Equitable Bldg.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T.....	408 N. Charles St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA.....	1800 Bolton St.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY.....	308 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
SCHMUCKER, HON. SAMUEL D.....	1712 Park Ave.
SCHULTZ, EDWARD T.....	1535 Park Ave.
SEARS, DR. THOMAS E.....	658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L.....	12 W. Camden St.
SEMMES, JOHN E.....	828 Equitable Bldg.
SETH, JOSEPH B.....	100 E. Lexington St.
SHARP, HON. GEORGE H.....	2105 St. Paul St.
SHEPHERD, JAMES S.....	Cambridge, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD.....	209 W. Monument St.
SHRYOCK, HON. THOMAS J.....	1401 Madison Ave.
SILL, HOWARD.....	Builders' Exchange.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA LEAKIN.....	Lake Roland, Md.
SKINNER, M. E.....	805 Calvert Bldg.
SLOAN, MRS. FRANK HOWARD.....	Hotel Rennert.
SLOAN, GEORGE F.....	1103 St. Paul St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL.....	505 Park Ave.
SMITH, MARION DEKALB.....	Chestertown, Md.
SMITH, R. CLINTON.....	Glenville, Md.
SMITH, THOMAS MARSH.....	16 E. Eager St.
SNOWDEN, WILTON.....	Central Savings Bank Bldg.
SOLLERS, BASIL.....	1530 Harlem Ave.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE.....	1311 John St.
SPAMER, C. A. E.....	215 N. Charles St.
SPENCE, W. W.....	1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H.....	317 Dolphin St.

STABLER, EDWARD, JR.....	Madison and Eutaw Sts.
STEIN, CHAS. F.....	215 St. Paul St.
STEINER, DR. BERNARD C.....	Enoch Pratt Free Library.
STERLING, GEORGE S.....	27 E. Pratt St.
STEVENSON, DR. H. M.....	431 N. Carey St.
STEWART, DAVID.....	213 St. Paul St.
STIMPSON, HERBERT B.....	207 N. Calvert St.
STIRLING, YATES, <i>Rear Adm'l U. S. N.</i> .....	209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HON. HENRY.....	11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T.....	N. W. Cor. Baltimore and North Sts.
STORY, FREDERICK W.....	11 Builders' Exchange.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A.....	1912 Eutaw Place.
STUMP, H. ARTHUR.....	18 E. Eager St.
TALBOTT, HON. HATTERSLEY W.....	Rockville, Md.
TANEYHILL, DR. G. LANE .....	1103 Madison Ave.
THAYER, DR. W. S.....	406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DECOURCY W.....	822 Equitable Bldg.
THOM, MRS. MARY ISABEL.....	204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H.....	1010 St. Paul St.
THOMAS, JAMES W.....	Cumberland, Md.
THOMPSON, HENRY F.....	Maryland Historical Society.
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER.....	216 St. Paul St.
THOMSEN, ALONZO L.....	1 E. Eager St.
THOMSEN, HERMAN IVAH.....	1928 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR.....	The Arundel.
THOMSON, EDWARD H.....	421 N. Charles St.
TIERNAN, CHARLES B.....	20 E. Lexington St.
TIFFANY, DR. LOUIS McLANE.....	831 Park Ave.
TOADVINE, E. STANLEY.....	Annapolis, Md.
TODD, W. J., M. D.....	Mt. Washington, Md.
TOMPKINS, JOHN A.....	301 N. Charles St.
TOOLE, JOHN E.....	628 W. Franklin St.
TREDWAY, REV. S. B.....	Marion Station.
TRIPPE, ANDREW C.....	347 N. Charles St.
TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS.....	301 St. Paul St.
TURNBULL, LAWRENCE.....	1530 Park Ave.
TURNER, J. FRANK.....	S. E. Cor. Charles St. & North Ave.
TYSON, A. M.....	207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, JESSE.....	Melvale, Md.
UHLER, DR. PHILIP R.....	254 W. Hoffman St.
VERNON, GEORGE W. F.....	106 E. Saratoga St.
VINCENT, DR. JOHN M.....	Johns Hopkins University.
WADE, DR. J. PERCY.....	Catonsville, Md.
WAGNER, HENRY C.....	Merchants' National Bank.

WALTER, MOSES R.....	609 Union Trust Bldg.
WALTERS, HENRY.....	13 South St.
WARFIELD, HON. EDWIN.....	1018 St. Paul St.
WARD, GEO. W.....	State Normal School.
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES.....	40 Continental Trust Co.
WARING, BENJAMIN H.....	1311 Eutaw Place.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL.....	227 St. Paul St.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T.....	14 E. Lexington St.
WATTERS, ROBINSON CATOR.....	1021 N. Charles St.
WATTERS, WM. J. H., JR.....	1021 N. Charles St.
WEAVER, DR. JACOB J., JR.....	Uniontown, Md.
WEBB, GEORGE R.....	2024 Mt. Royal Ave.
WEBER, CHARLES, JR.....	1909 W. Baltimore St.
WELD, REV. CHARLES R.....	119 W. Franklin St.
WHISTLER, J. S.....	Care Alexander Brown & Sons.
WHITE, JULIAN LE ROY.....	2400 W. North Ave.
WHITE, MILES, JR.....	15 North St.
WHITELY, JAMES S.....	13½ W. Saratoga St.
WHITRIDGE, JOHN A.....	18 W. Read St.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS.....	13 and 15 North St.
WHITRIDGE, DR. WILLIAM.....	829 N. Charles St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H.....	604 Cathedral St.
WILHELM, DR. LEWIS W.....	851 N. Howard St.
WILKINS, GEO. C.....	Rider, Md.
WILLIAMS, HENRY.....	407 W. Lanvale St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W.....	507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW.....	507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIAMS, DR. W. EASON.....	Forest Park.
WILLIS, GEORGE R.....	213 Courtland St.
WILLIS, W. NICHOLAS.....	Preston, Md.
WILSON, J. APPLETON.....	808 Law Bldg.
WILSON, WILLIAM B.....	216 E. Baltimore St.
WILSON, WILLIAM T.....	1129 St. Paul St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T.....	1129 St. Paul St.
WINANS, ROSS R.....	1217 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL.....	Rider P. O.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAM.....	Watervale, Harford Co., Md.
WISE, HENRY A.....	11 W. Mulberry St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE.....	817 N. Carey St.
WOOTON, W. H.....	2134 St. Paul St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL.....	Builders' Exchange.
WYLIE, DOUGLAS M.....	818 Park Ave.

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