

MSA SC 5881-1-13

MARYLAND  
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
FOR SUBSCRIBERS



VOLUME IV

BALTIMORE  
1909

J. H. FURST COMPANY, PRINTERS  
BALTIMORE

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# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. IV.

MARCH, 1909.

No. 1

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## A QUAKER PILGRIMAGE ;

BEING

A MISSION TO THE INDIANS FROM THE INDIAN COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING, TO FORT WAYNE, 1804.

WILLIAM H. LOVE.

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The journal of this expedition was written by Gerard T. Hopkins, and an Appendix was added in 1862 by Miss Martha E. Tyson. This Committee left their homes in Maryland in the month of February 1804. As a suitable introduction to this narrative, it would be better, perhaps, to commence it by giving some of the intercourse which had previously taken place between the Indian Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting and some of the Indian Chiefs of the Western tribes. Here is one, signed by the great Miami Chief Little Turtle and the Potowatamy Chief "The Five Medals." It is dated "The Little Turtle's Town, September 18th, 1803."

"From the Little Turtle, The Five Medals and others, to Evan Thomas, George Ellicott, and others. Brothers and Friends of our hearts ;—We have received your speech from the hand of our friend Wm. Wells, with the implements of husbandry that you were so kind as to send to his care,—all in good order.

Brothers, it is our wish that the Great Spirit will enable you to render to your Red Brethren that service which you appear to be so desirous of doing them, and which their women and children are so much in need of.

“Brothers, we will try to use the articles you have sent us, and if we should want more, we will let you know it.

“Brothers, we are sorry to say that the minds of our people are not so much inclined towards the cultivation of the earth as we could wish them.

“Brothers, our Father, the President of the United States, has prevented our traders from selling liquor to our people, which is the best thing he could do for his Red Children.

“Brothers, our people appear dissatisfied, because our traders do not, as usual, bring them liquor, and, we believe, will request our Father to let the traders bring them liquor, and if he does, your Red Brethren are all lost forever.

“Brothers, you will see, from what we have said, that our prospects are bad at present, though we hope the Great Spirit will change the minds of our people, and tell them it will be better for them to cultivate the earth than to drink whiskey.

“Brothers, we hope the Great Spirit will permit some of you to come and see us,—when you will be able to know whether you can do anything for us or not.

“Brothers, we delivered you the sentiments of our hearts, when we spoke to you at Baltimore, and shall say nothing more to you at present. We now take you by the hand, and thank you for the articles you were so kind to send us.

“Signed,

“THE LITTLE TURTLE,  
Miami Chief.

“THE FIVE MEDALS,  
Potowatamy Chief.”

This letter had claimed the attention of that Committee at a meeting held the 6th of the Second Month, 1804, and the following minute was made as the result of their deliberation :

“The subject of a visit to the Indians agreeable to the desire they express in the foregoing letter the Committee are united in their judgment that a visit to them at this time would be the most likely means of obtaining a knowledge of the disposition they are in. The following Friends are therefore nominated for that service, and requested to proceed in the visit as soon as convenient, to wit : George Ellicott, Gerard T. Hopkins, Joel Wright and Elisha Tyson.

“They are also authorized to take one or more suitable persons with them to reside among the Indians to instruct them in agriculture and other useful knowledge if there should appear to be a prospect of such an establishment being beneficial to them.”

Mr. Hopkins' diary continues :—

My name having been entered upon the minutes placed upon me this very interesting appointment, a subject of much thoughtfulness and exercise, and believing finally the peace of my own mind was concerned in a passive submission to the judgment of my friends, I accordingly made provision for the journey, and on the 23rd of the Second Month, 1804, left my home, after an affectionate farewell to my family connections and friends ; rode to Ellicott's Mills and joined my friend George Ellicott. We then proceeded on our journey, taking with us Philip Dennis, a member of our Society who was going to accompany us for the purpose of residing with the Indians in order to instruct them in agriculture. The first day we reached Brookville and lodged at Caleb Bentley's, making 27 miles. The weather cold with some snow. Nothing occurred except in crossing a miry glade my horse fell and threw me ; neither of us received a hurt.

24th. Bade farewell to my relatives at Brookville and rode to Nowland's Ferry 28 miles, a very muddy and cold day. The high wind prevented us from crossing the Potomac River. We rode to the house of George Lepley, a neighboring farmer, where we found good accommodations and were kindly entertained.

25th. Crossed the Potomac early this morning ; passed over the Catoctin Mountain, taking in the village of Waterford, thence

through the Gap at Short Hill over the Blue Ridge to Wamsley's Ferry over the Shenandoah River; thence across the Shenandoah to the house of our friend John McPherson, a distance of 29 miles.

26th. Passed across the Shenandoah Valley, a body of excellent limestone land; many parts of it retain to this day the name of Barrens, though now heavily timbered, being at the time the land was taken up covered with scrubby bushes. On our way we crossed a small river called the Opekon, and it being the first day of the week we attended the Ridge Meeting of Friends, after which we lodged at night at the house of our friend David Lupton, at the foot of North Mountain, having made 18 miles.

27th. This day we travelled 31 miles, and lodged at Clayton's Ordinary; having now crossed the North Mountain, Timber Ridge, Sandy Ridge and Capon Mountains, also forded Great Capon River and North River. We noticed some tolerably well looking farms and also noticed several small sugar camps in the course of this day's journey.

28th. Continued our journey. Forded the Little Capon River, the south branch of the Potomac, Patterson's Creek and the north branches of the Potomac. We also traveled Little Capon Mountain, South Branch Mountain and North Branch Mountain, passed through Springfield, Frankford and Cresapsburg villages, reached Musselmau's Tavern, near the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, making a journey of 37 miles. A snow had been falling for some hours upon the remains of a former snow, 10 inches deep. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the journey to-day was interesting, and the danger at this time attendant on climbing or descending precipices. Deer are said to be very numerous upon these mountains. Several were seen by us. We also observed seats erected in the branches of trees by the hunters, 20 feet high, in concealed stations, for the purpose of shooting deer at the Salt Licks. We have also seen several flocks of turkeys, and pigeons in vast numbers.

29th. Travelled 30 miles to-day upon the Alleghany Mountains and at night lodged at Smith's Ordinary. Near this part of the mountain, our road led us through the most beautiful and lofty

forest of spruce and pine I ever saw. This forest is called 'The Shades.' The trees are generally from 108 to 180 feet in height, many of them without a limb for 100 feet, with a body not more than 12 inches in diameter at the surface of the earth.

We also forded one of the branches of the Youghiogany River called the Little Crossings. The principal ridges which we passed are called by the mountaineers Back Bone Ridge, the Winding Ridge and Negro Mountain. On inquiring into the origin of the name of the latter, we were informed that many years ago, a white man and a negro who were hunting together, accidentally fell in with an Indian upon this ridge who was armed; both the negro and the Indian betook themselves to trees, presented their guns at each other, and fired at the same moment, and both fell dead. Their images are cut upon the trees behind which they fell, as a memento of the circumstance. The ridge has ever since been called the Negro Mountain.

Over the greater part of our journey to-day we found snow 2 feet in depth. A tolerable track is, however, beaten for us by a description of peddlars who pass by the name of 'packers.' These people carry on a considerable trade between the Red Stone settlements and Winchester, in Virginia. It is not unusual to meet a packer having with him half a dozen loaded horses, loaded with merchandise.

3rd Mo., 1st Day. This day we travelled 36 miles and passed through the villages of Woodstock and Union Town. After night, reached the house of our friend, Jonah Cadwallader, in the neighborhood of Red Stone Old Fort. On our way we passed a place called 'The Great Meadows.' This place is noted for an intrenchment cast up by General Washington, then Colonel Washington, when retreating from a defeat given to a small force under his command, near the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers; history says by a much superior body of French and Indians. We also passed over the spot where General Braddock was buried. His army of 1200 chosen men was defeated near Fort Duquesne in an unexpected attack by the Indians. A considerable amount of the land in this neighborhood, we heard, was owned by General Washington at the time

of his death. This day's journey has been very disagreeable and cold, owing to a continued fall of snow which we greatly regretted, as the view from the top of Laurel Hill was very much obscured. I may here mention that the difficulties and fatigues of our journey thus far have been rendered light by the agreeable company of my brother-in-law, Thomas Moore, and our esteemed friend, Israel Janney. They are complying with an appointment by our late yearly meeting in a visit to a quarterly meeting at Red Stone. We also attended Redstone Quarterly Meeting and we met several friends from the state of Ohio. They live on a part of a tract called "The Seven Ranges." They informed us that the Indian chief, Tarhie, a Wyandote of great distinction, with about 100 hunters of his nation, were hunting bears upon a branch of the Big Beaver, called Mahoning, within about 20 miles of their settlement; that a fall of snow, 3 feet in depth, had placed the Indians in a suffering position, they not making provision at their camp for such an event. In this situation these brother Quakers received the following letter from Tarhie:

"My dear Brothers, Quakers, listen to what I now say to you. You always called us Indians your brothers, and now, dear white brothers, I am in distress, and all my young men who are with me.

"Brothers, will you please to help me to fill my kettles and my horses' troughs, for I am afraid my horses will not be able to carry me home again.

"Neighbors, will you please to give, if it is but a handful a piece, and fetch it out to us, for my horses are not able to come after it.

"This is all I have to say at present.

"TARHIE."

"To my Brothers, the Quakers."

A considerable quantity of provisions was furnished by the Friends to these Indians, for which they expressed great thankfulness. Tarhie himself divided the presents between man and man, making no difference for distinction of rank.

The Friends were also informed by Tarhie that several years ago he had sent a talk to the Indian Committee at Baltimore, accompanied by a belt of wampum worth \$50, and had long been waiting for an answer and had not yet received one. In consequence of this information from the old chief a conference was held at Redstone between such of the members of the Indian Committee as could be convened there. The result was a request made to four Friends of the neighborhood, who lived near the Indian camp, to visit Tarhie, and inform him that his talk was not received by the Indian Committee and that his belt of wampum never came to their hands. If he had anything further to say, please write again.

While we were in this neighborhood we could not but admire the richness of the land between the foot of the Allegheny Mountains and the Monongahela River. The people seemed to live in ease and plenty and there was hardly a plantation that did not produce coal and sugar trees; the coal is, I think, equal to the best Liverpool coal, and is used for fuel in place of wood. It is much easier to procure than wood, although wood is exceedingly plentiful. Sugar trees are in abundance and afford a plentiful quantity to those who are industrious enough to make it. We were informed that many families make from 500 to 1000 lbs. Others would make as high as 1800 up to 2500. Molasses of excellent quality was also made from this tree and what is also called small beer, equal to anything of the kind that we have met with on this trip—all produced from the sap. Such were the bountiful things provided by Providence that the new country beyond the Ohio, lately opened for sale, has set the general mind afloat. We saw people who were well settled, and who for some years ago, too, had passed the meridian of life, strongly affected with the prevailing mania.

The river Monongahela not having yet risen, we were greatly disappointed in our wish to take a boat at Redstone for the month of the Miami; we had, therefore, no alternative than to proceed on a long and fatiguing journey by land. This being the 9th of the 3rd month, we proceeded on our journey by land. In the morning, while we were preparing to go, two young men arrived

at our fortress for the purpose of accompanying us, one of them a blacksmith, and a member of our society,—the other a carpenter and a steady young man. They are in the pay of the government and have engaged to reside in the neighborhood of Fort Wayne, to be employed for the benefit and instruction of the Indians. Previous to our leaving home, we had reason to expect that we should be overtaken by these young men and were glad to have our expectations realized.

We this day reached Brownsville, a village on the Monongahela, crossed over that river in a boat and rode 26 miles to Washington, an inland town. It is said of this country that one of the first surveyors, on being questioned respecting the general appearance, said, "It reminds me of a large meadow, filled with stacks of hay." A comparison most apropos.

It is worthy of remark that near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, are the remains of old fortifications, including several acres of ground. Mussel shells are very abundant on the upper surface of the earth. Nearby there are two fish pots, extending quite across the river. They are made of stone, weighing generally from 30 to 40 lbs. It is said that the Indians who resided in the neighborhood, at the first discovery by the white man, had not even a traditional knowledge of the erection of these fish weirs, nor of the erection of the fortifications.

This, the 10th day, we crossed in a boat the great river Ohio, On approaching it I felt no small degree of awe. The slow and majestic movement of so vast a body of running water, added to the recollection of the blood which had been spilt on its shores, enforced the sensation. With what obstinacy the poor Indians resisted the designs of the white man in making settlements west of this river, having been driven further and further Westward, relinquishing their claims to tract after tract of land, they here made a stand, fixed in a resolve hither ye may come, but no further; the river shall be the boundary between us and it shall limit your encroachments. The resistance they made and the blood which was spilt sufficiently proved the reluctance with which they gave up the conflict.

The bottom on the west side of the river, which we crossed,

was at the junction of Short Creek. We observed here a mound 15 ft. high and 45 ft. at the base. It was said to be Indian. In that neighborhood there was quite a number of these mounds and fortifications. A few years before we arrived at this point a certain kind of caterpillar had attacked the forests and destroyed everything for 7 or 8 miles along the shore and for many miles back.

The 11th of the month being 1st day we rested ourselves and our animals and were very glad to be able to attend a meeting of Friends at Short Creek Meeting; about 40 Friends were at this meeting; most of them new settlers, the greater number having come from North Carolina.

On the 12th day we again proceeded on our journey, making 31 miles, to Randallstown. The riding to-day is very disagreeable. We found very few houses or cabins erected, which are generally made of heavy timber logs, covered with split timbers called "puncheons," which they pin to the rafters with wooden pins. The floors are hewn out of timber and pinned to the sleepers with wooden pins. These people have to clear their land by killing the timber which they do, just the same as the Indians did, by girdling the tree, that is, by cutting the bark around the tree into the sap wood. It is common practice to sow small grain on the original surface without any plowing, which is then harrowed in, and such is the looseness and lightness of the soil there seems but little necessity for the plow in raising the first crop of grain. Our road led us across a water of the Ohio called Captana, also several streams belonging to a river called Stillwater, named from its slow, silent progress, to the Muskingum. We found deer very plentiful in this neighborhood, but hardly saw any of the feathered tribe, except owls. Birds love the haunts of man. Squirrels in this neighborhood are of a deep black color, entirely different from those of the Alleghany Mountains, which were mostly red, and less in size than the grey squirrels of Maryland. These squirrels are exceedingly active and the mountaineers call them the Chiparee squirrel. This day we crossed several other branches of Will's Creek, named after Will, a famous Indian, who formerly had a town named Willstown on its banks.

On the 15th day we travelled 30 miles and lodged at a small hut called Trimble's. We ferried the beautiful river Muskingum at Jamesville, where it is about 600 ft. wide. We rode 20 miles this day, after passing the river. Many Germans are making settlements in this neighborhood. Saw a number of Indian mounds and observed 17 deer in one group.

16th day. We rode 32 miles and we stopped at a place called New Lancaster on the Great Hocking River. The extraordinary beauty of the country excited our admiration. Every little while a natural meadow, containing from 50 to 200 acres, perfectly level, having neither tree, shrub, stump, nor stone, with the blackest soil I ever saw in any combination of earths. Immense numbers of Indian burial grounds are found in this immediate neighborhood and the people told us that they could produce on one acre 100 bushels of corn and from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat. They plant corn at a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart and have 6 or 8 stalks in a hill.

[At this point in the diary Mr. Hopkins has inserted some very skillfully made drawings of Indian fortifications and these have been reproduced in many of the Smithsonian contributions to knowledge.]

We measured trees in this locality of perfectly enormous dimensions; white oaks from 7 to 8 feet in diameter, walnuts 6 to 7'4", elms 6'8", ash 5', honey locust 4'; all these measurements being made 8 feet from the ground. We measured a number of sycamore trees from 8 to 10 ft. in diameter. One of these trees continued for 45 feet without a limb. Philip Dennis suggested an opinion that this tree if cut and split into cord wood, after the usual manner, would measure 40 cords. At first, we questioned this statement, but on making a calculation we were convinced that his estimate was within bounds.

22nd day. In this locality we discovered that the appearance of the stone on the hills and in the river and creek bottoms was a limestone composed of marine shells. These shells are of the same description I have obtained from the Chesapeake Bay, in

the lower part of the State of Maryland. Many of the creeks in this part of Ohio that we forded came very near taking our horses off of their feet. Towards the close of this day we saw an immense flock of birds alighting in the trees, different in appearance from any we had seen. Our landlord informed us they were parrots and that they were common on the Great Miami. To gratify our curiosity he shot one. It was about the size of a dove. Its plumage resembles the green parrot of South America. Its head was red and the wings tipped with the same color. Its bill and tongue were of the same description as the chattering parrot. There is also a woodcock here resembling the red-headed woodcock of Maryland, except that its head was black and its bill ivory. A part of the fort is still standing, erected at this point by General Wayne. We slept here one night, with our feet to the fire, and wrapped up in our blankets, as we had done many times before.

Shortly after we had made our fire and with the approach of night we heard at a short distance from us a whoop. We had reason to believe that the shrill and uncommon noise was made by an Indian, and having understood that it was their custom when they approached a camp to give notice by a whoop we failed not to return the same, and in a few moments two Indian men upon a horse, followed by two women and a girl, on another horse, rode up to our camp. Their countenances were smiling and indicative of friendship; as we reached out our hands they shook same. "Saga, Saga, niches," which we have since learned was the salutation "How do you do, Brothers." They could not speak English; but putting their hands on their breasts, they said, "Delawares, Delawares." They rode off to the south.

30th day. We pursued our path and travelled 23 miles through an exceedingly beautiful country, inclining somewhat to low hills. We at last reached Fort Wayne. As we approached the fort and had gotten within about 30 rods, we were saluted by a sentinel with the word, "Halt." We obeyed the command. The sergeant was despatched to speak to us by the commanding officer, who said, "Where are you going and what is your business?" We handed him our introductory letter which we said would explain

our visit. The officer shortly returned with an invitation to advance and we were very politely met by the commanding officer, Captain Whipple, to whom we handed our letter from the Secretary of War.

“War Department, February 20, 1804.

“Gentlemen,—This will be handed you by Messrs. George Elliott, Joel Wright, and Gerard T. Hopkins, who are a deputation from the Society of Friends in Maryland, for visiting the Indians in the western country for the laudable purpose of affording them assistance in the introduction of the arts of civilization.

“They are men of high respectability, are actuated by the best motives, and are entitled to all the civilities in your power to bestow. You will please to afford them all necessary aid, and treat them with such marks of respectful attention, as are due to citizens whose disinterested services deserve the plaudits of every good man.

“I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

“HENRY DEARBORN.”

General Dearborn was well acquainted with those Friends who lived near Ellicott City, and suggested that our committee return to Baltimore by way of Lake Erie and Niagara.

The General was a noble looking man and although he had been actively engaged in the Revolutionary War, still appeared to be in the vigor of life. He visited us at Ellicott City, riding from Washington on horse-back, attended by his son and one servant and rode back the next day the same way. From this point word was sent to the Little Turtle and the Five Medals Great Chiefs. We dined with the officers of the fort, the garrison being composed of 40 officers and men; a larger garrison being unnecessary, as it was a time of profound peace. Here it was that General Harmar met a second defeat, in which several hundred of his men were slain, and their bones still lie scattered about the earth. The route by which his army made their escape for a distance of 5 or 6 miles can be traced by the bones of those

slain by the Indians. The grave of Toad, the nephew of the Little Turtle, the distinguished young chief who with his uncle visited Baltimore two years ago, is here.

1st day, 4th mo. After breakfast we observed 3 Indians advancing toward our lodgings and soon discovered that one of them was Five Medals and the other two were his sons. He had come to the fort on business and didn't know of our arrival, but he instantly recognized us, and shook hands with us very heartily. A person being present who understood the Pottowattamy language, Five Medals said to him, pointing to me, "This is the man who wrote our talks in Baltimore," and very candidly and deliberately replied to our inquiries after his health as follows: "That in the course of last fall he went to Detroit, that whilst there the white people made him drink whiskey. That after he had accomplished his business there, he set out for his home, and got upon his horse whilst the whiskey was in his head. That he had not rode far before he fell from his horse, and was very much hurt by the fall, and that ever since that time he had not been well."

We told him that we had come on a business of great importance to himself and Little Turtle and we hoped to see them together on the morrow. He told us that he had made a camp, not very far off, where he would await the arrival of the Little Turtle.

4th mo. 2nd day. About mid-day Little Turtle arrived. He approached us with a countenance placid beyond description, took our hand with cordiality and expressed himself as very glad to see us. He inquired after all his friends in Baltimore, asked about the paths we had come and the difficulties we had encountered on our journey through the wilderness.

They then informed us that they would consult and fix upon some one to go with us. The business of the council being then at an end, we in turn rose from our seats, and shook hands with them, which concluded the formalities of the opportunity. After entering into a little conversation, we told them we should now bid them farewell, as we expected we should not see them again. They then took us separately by the hand, and with marks of

great affection and friendship bade us farewell, and we returned to our quarters.

4th mo., 12th. Being a fine pleasant morning we set out for the place on the Wabash assigned by the Indians to Philip Dennis. We were accompanied by William Wells and Massanonga (or Clear Sky), a handsome young man of the Wea tribe, deputed by the Indians to pilot us, who (by the by) says he shall be the first young man to take hold of Philip Dennis' plough.

After riding eight miles, we came to the place called the Portage, on Little river, a navigable water of the Wabash. Then down the margin of the river, leaving it to our left. At the end of four miles, crossed Sandy Creek, another navigable water of the Wabash; then proceeded through the woods, and at end of thirteen miles further again came to Little river, at a place called the Saddle. This name is derived from a large rock in the bed of the river in the shape of a saddle. From the Saddle we proceeded six miles along the margin of the river to its junction with the Wabash.

The bed of the Wabash here is of limestone. After riding five miles further, came to a vein of land about one mile in width, the surface of which is covered with small flint stones, and which we are told extends for several miles. On examining these flints, we found them of excellent quality.

Here the Indians supply themselves with flints for their guns and for other purposes, and here formerly they procured their darts. It has certainly been a place abundantly resorted to from time immemorial. This is evident from the surface of the ground being dug in holes of two and three feet in depth, over nearly the whole tract. This flinty vein is called by the Indians Father Flint. They have a tradition concerning its origin which is very incredible. From this we proceeded, and after riding two miles, reached the place proposed by the Indians.

This place is thirty-two miles rather south of west from Fort Wayne, and is situated on the Wabash, at a place called the Boatyard, which name is obtained from the circumstance of General Wilkinson having built some flat bottomed boats here, for the purpose of transporting some of the baggage of the American

troops down the river. It was formerly the seat of an Indian town of the Delawares, and we are pleased to find there are about twenty-five acres of land clear. The Wabash here makes a beautiful appearance, and is about sixty yards wide. A little above is an island in the river, on one side of which the water runs with a strong current, and affords a good mill-seat. We viewed the land in this neighborhood for a considerable distance, and found it high and of superior quality, being covered with sugar trees of enormous size, black walnut, white walnut, hackberry, blue ash, oak, buckeye trees, &c., all very large. The land appears to be equal in quality to any we have seen, not excepting the bottoms of the Scioto and Paint Creek. About half a mile below, a handsome creek falls into the river from the north, which we traced for a considerable distance, and are convinced it affords a good mill seat. This creek bearing no name, we called it Dennis creek in honor of Philip Dennis.

As night approached, Massanonga, taking his knife, left us, and in about fifteen minutes returned with a remarkably fine turkey. This he prepared and roasted for us in a very nice and expeditious manner, on which we fared sumptuously. At 9 o'clock we wrapped ourselves in our blankets, and lay down to sleep before the fire, having no shelter. The night was frosty; we, however, slept tolerably and took no cold.

In the night the otters were very noisy along the river, the deer also approached our fire and made a whistling noise; the wolves howled, and at the dawn of day turkeys gobbled in all directions.

13th. Early this morning, we arose, and breakfasted on the remains of the turkey cooked last evening, after which we fixed upon the place for Philip Dennis' farm; we also staked out the situation for his wigwam, which is about one hundred feet from the banks of the Wabash, and opposite a fine spring of excellent water issuing out of the bank of the river.

We are told by several persons well acquainted with the country, that from hence to St. Vincennes, on the Wabash, a distance of two hundred miles by land, and three hundred and fifty by water, the land on both sides of the river, embracing a very

extensive width, is not inferior to the description given of this location in yesterday's notes.

At Mississinaway, a large Indian town of the Miamis, situated about thirty miles below us, on the Wabash, stone coal is found, which with limestone continues for two hundred miles down the river.

There are no Indians between this and Fort Wayne, neither any between this and Mississinaway. Philip Dennis' nearest neighbors will be at the Little Turtle's town, eighteen miles distant. Whilst here we have seen four pirogues loaded with peltry, manned by Canadians and Indians, on their way up the river to be transported to Detroit.

I may here observe that the Wabash affords an abundance of large turtles, called soft shelled turtles, the outer coat being a hard skin, rather than a shell. They are esteemed excellent food. It also affords a great variety of fine fish, and we saw ducks in abundance; we are told it is resorted to by geese and swans.

About 8 o'clock in the morning we set out for Fort Wayne, where we arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and after dining with William Wells returned to our lodgings.

14th. I may here observe that some days ago we came to a conclusion to return home by the way of the lakes. To this we have been induced from a hope that we shall be subjected to fewer difficulties and much less fatigue than to retrace the way by which we came; and I may also add, that we have been encouraged to this by the advice of our kind friends heretofore named, who have with much apparent cheerfulness offered to prepare a way for us; and this morning being informed by our worthy friend, Captain Whipple, that the boat intended for us would be in readiness against to-morrow, we spent the day in making preparations, and in writing to our families.

15th. This morning we bade both a joyful and sorrowful farewell to Philip Dennis, and the two young men who accompanied us out. We also took leave of those generally with whom we had formed an acquaintance, first breakfasting with Captain Whipple, whose hearty kindness to us has been so often repeated, that his name will deservedly claim a place in our remembrance.

He has fitted out a pirogue for us and manned it with a corporal and private soldier from the fort; and, joined by John Johnson and William Wells, has stocked it with an apparent superabundant supply both for eating and drinking.

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The first movement made by the Society of Friends of Baltimore Yearly Meeting for the benefit of the Indians, after the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, was commenced about one year subsequent to the treaty of Grenville; whereby a peace had been concluded between the United States and the hostile tribes, northwest of the river Ohio. For many years these Indians had proved themselves to be the formidable enemies of the white emigrants who settled near them, and of the armies of the United States, sent out to compel them to submit to the occupation of a territory which they continued to regard as their own property. Having been greatly improved in warlike discipline, and in the use of European firearms, by serving under the French commanders in former wars, they adhered to any pacific agreements no longer than their fears or their interests restrained them; and rested in the determination never to abandon their lands northwest of the Ohio river. They had defeated General Harmer, with the loss of the greater part of his army, on the banks of the St. Joseph's river in 1791; and an expedition sent against them shortly after, under the command of General St. Clair, was completely routed. In this engagement the Little Turtle, so often alluded to in the foregoing pages, was the commander-in-chief of the Indian forces, and displayed feelings of humanity towards his retreating foes, of which few examples have been furnished in the history of Indian warfare, and which reflects honor on his character.

On beholding the white soldiers fleeing before the exasperated Indians, and at every moment cut down by the weight of their tomahawks, his heart revolted at the sight, and ascending an eminence, he gave the singular cry, which commanded his men to cease from further pursuit and return to their camps; he also sent

out messengers to inform them, wherever scattered, that "they must be satisfied with the carnage, having killed enough." By this effort on his part many lives were spared.

After this defeat, so unlooked for by the United States, General Wayne, who had succeeded General St. Clair, arrived with his army upon the location where that officer had been defeated, in the 9th month (Sept.) 1793, and immediately built Fort Wayne. The next year he brought the Indians to a decisive engagement in the vicinity, in which they were overthrown with great slaughter. This humiliation lessened their high estimate of their own strength and disposed them to peace, and a treaty was concluded between them and General Wayne, who acted as a commissioner of the United States, at Grenville, (1794), by which the tribes northwest of the river Ohio gave up the lands so long the object of contention, and accepting a reservation in the neighborhood of the Lakes, came under the protection of the United States, upon terms at that time considered mutually satisfactory and beneficial.

The Little Turtle, who appears to have had a just idea of the importance of the lands about to be ceded to our government, remained for a long time inflexible, resolved upon procuring more favorable conditions. He was deeply attached to the country which had been his birthplace, and in common with all his brethren considered it belonged to the Indians by right of possession from the Great Spirit, who, they believed, after he had made the earth, sun, moon and stars, had placed the red man on this continent, and bestowed it upon him and his children. He knew also, that the whole region around was made dear to them by every cherished remembrance; their recollections of the happy abode of the red people therein for many generations before the coming of the white men to settle amongst them; as connected also with the sports and pastimes of their youth, and with the enjoyments of their more manly pursuits in maturer years, and moreover as containing the graves and other monuments of their fathers. These recollections were all quickened and increased in importance by the knowledge that in relinquishing the possession of this fine territory, they yielded up forests filled with herds of

deer and other game, which, by the addition of the fruits of their grounds, rich and fertile almost without precedent, gave them, even with their rude mode of tillage, an ample supply for their simple wants. He seemed also to be filled with apprehension, lest when settled within the confined boundaries, which were to be theirs by the conditions of the treaty, his countrymen would be too slow in adopting the habits of civilized life; and as the supply of wild animals must soon be exhausted, would suffer many privations in consequence of the change. As such were his feelings, can any thoughtful person be astonished at his resolutions?

Convinced at last, that no alternative awaited him, he consented to sign the compact, remarking to the officers present, as he affixed his signature, "I have been the last to consent to this agreement; I will be the last to break it." He remained true to his affirmation.

The following extracts are selected from a brief account of the Indian Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, from its appointment in 1795 to the completion of the journey to Fort Wayne, by G. T. Hopkins and George Ellicott, in 1804.

The Yearly Meeting of Baltimore, and also, that of Philadelphia, appear to have directed their attention almost simultaneously to an effort for the improvement of the Indians, and a committee was accordingly appointed in each of these Yearly Meetings, in the autumn of 1795, to take the subject under care.

"In Baltimore Yearly Meeting, held by adjournments, from the 12th day of the Tenth month to the 16th, of the same, inclusive, 1795, Evan Thomas being clerk, and John Cox assistant clerk, the exercise with regard to the Indians commenced by a weighty concern being opened, concerning the difficulties and distress to which the Indian natives of this land are subject, and many observations were made on the kindness of their ancestors to the white people, in the early settlement of this country, exciting a deep consideration and enquiry, whether under the influence of that exalted benevolence and good will to men (which our holy profession requires) anything remains for us to do to promote their welfare, their religious instruction, knowledge of agriculture, and

the useful mechanic arts. A solemnity and uniting calm prevailing over the meeting, the further consideration of the subject was referred to another meeting, when the condition of the distressed Indian natives being again revived, the sentiments of many brethren expressed, and a prevailing sympathy felt, it appears to be the united sense of this meeting, that it be recommended to our Quarterly and Monthly Meetings to take this concern into serious consideration, and open subscriptions among our members for their relief and the encouragement of school education, husbandry, and the mechanic arts, amongst that people. As it appears their situation demands immediate attention, we hope a spirit of liberality will be manifested; and those who find freedom to subscribe, are desired to put their contributions into the hands of the following Friends, who are appointed to receive and apply the same, in such manner as will best answer the benevolent designs of this meeting, carefully guarding against giving offence to government, viz. :—

John Wilson,	Joseph Bond,
John M'Kim,	Joseph Beeson,
John Branen,	John Butcher,
Evan Thomas,	Benjamin Walker,
Allan Farquhar,	Israel Janney,
John Love,	David Branen,
Caleb Kirk,	Gouldsmith Chandlee,
Jonathan Wright,	Moses Dillon,
of Monallen,	Elias Ellicott,
Thomas Matthews,	Nathan Heald,
	David Greane."

The Friends above named composed the first Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting for Indian Affairs, and their appointment was witnessed by "John Wigam, a minister from North Britain, who attended with a certificate from Aberdeen Monthly Meeting, dated 17th of Fourth month, 1794, and endorsed by the Half-year's Meeting, held at Edinburgh, 28th of same month; and, also, a certificate from the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, held in London, dated 17th of Fifth month, 1794, all

expressive of the unity of the Friends of those meetings in his visit to these parts."

Deborah Darby and Rebecea Young also produced certificates to the Yearly Meeting at the same time, both from the "Monthly Meeting held at Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, England, dated the 20th of Third month, 1793, endorsed by the Yearly Meeting for Wales, held at Hermarthan, the 25th of Fourth month, 1793. Also certificates from the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, held in London, the 18th, 20th, 23rd and 29th of Fifth month, 1793." The company and labors of love of these Friends from Great Britain, are acknowledged to have been satisfactory to Baltimore Yearly Meeting. They were partakers with them in their exercises for the advancement of truth and righteousness, and sympathized in all their concerns.

The first important meeting of the Indian Committee was held at Pipe creek, (where the Meeting for Sufferings of Baltimore Yearly Meeting then frequently convened), the 22d of the Fifth month, 1796; ten members being present. The meeting was opened by the expression of a desire, by one of the committee, that every member of the Society of Friends would be willing to give sanction to the benevolent experiment recommended by the Yearly Meeting; a sentiment which was united with by all present. These good resolutions were much strengthened and encouraged by a letter they then opened and read, from the Indian Committee of Philadelphia, dated Third month 24th, 1796, which set forth "that they had addressed their Quarterly and Monthly Meetings, and, also, Particular Meetings on the sufferings of the Indians, and had sent them, with the minutes from Philadelphia Yearly Meetings, extracts from divers speeches and letters from Indian Chiefs; all tending to spread useful information, and draw the attention of our members to the situation of these distressed people."

At the next meeting of the Committee on Indian affairs, held the 6th of 2d month, 1804, a letter was received from the Little Turtle, and the Five Medals, Miami, and Wyandot chiefs, which resulted in the appointment of a delegation to visit them, of

whom Gerard T. Hopkins and George Ellicott alone performed the service.

The Friends who accomplished this journey together have now for many years been numbered with the dead. George Ellicott departed this life the 9th of 4th month, 1832, aged 72 years, and Gerard T. Hopkins died nearly two years afterwards on the 27th of 3d month, 1834, in the 66th year of his age.

Philip Deunis, who accompanied them to Fort Wayne with the intention of instructing the Indians in agriculture, faithfully performed the duty, so far as he alone was concerned. The Little Turtle had in one of his interviews with the Friends told them "our young men are not so much disposed to be industrious as we could desire." Philip Deunis found this representation of them fully verified in his experience. After he had, with some assistance from the Indians, enclosed his plantation with a rude fence, only one, or at the most two of the red men evinced any disposition to labor. They would take a seat either on the fence, or in the trees, near the premises, and watch him with apparent interest in his daily engagement of ploughing and hoeing, but without offering to lend a helping hand. He found the land very fertile, and raised a large crop of corn and other products, which, after gathering into a storehouse he built for the purpose in the autumn, he left in charge of some of the neighboring chiefs for a winter supply for the necessitous members of the tribes for whom he had labored, and returned to his home at Ellicott's Mills.

Philip Dennis lived some years afterwards, a respectable member of the Society of Friends, and died on his farm in Montgomery County, Maryland.

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The promise made at the commencement of the foregoing brief history of the Indian Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, from its appointment in 1795 to 1804, has thus been performed, and the limits I had prescribed for this Appendix have been already exceeded; but the very interesting character of the subject induces me (before producing a copy of the Treaty of Grenville,

which from its influence on the condition of the Indian Tribes, ought to be presented to the audience) to add the following account.

From the last meeting of the committee, as above related, in 1804, to the commencement of the war with Great Britain, the affairs of the Indians continued to increase in importance, and their friends were frequently flattered with the hope of a successful and permanent settlement of the Tribes, to whom the United States under certain conditions had guaranteed their lands, in the neighborhood of the Lakes. Philanthropists, not only in our own country, but, also, of the more enlightened European nations, continued to accord to the efforts of the Friends of this country, the meed of their approbation, and from members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain, the Indian Committees of Philadelphia and Baltimore received donations of money, paid to them in two instalments of several thousand dollars each, to be applied to the improvement of the condition of the Indians, which greatly increased their opportunities of usefulness; to these donations was afterwards added a bequest from a friend of Ireland, of much less amount, it is true, but, nevertheless, a valuable contribution to the cause of humanity.

Portions of these different sums of money were faithfully applied, with those collected from their own members, in giving encouragement to the civilization of the Indians; in the promotion of a good system of agriculture; in supporting schools; in building small mills for grinding Indian corn, and in endeavoring to discountenance the hard servitude of their women.

On the establishment of the Yearly Meeting of Ohio, in 1813, which had originally formed a part of that of Baltimore, the Indian Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting faithfully divided the money remaining on hand, with the Indian Committee of Ohio Yearly Meeting, to be applied in accordance with the instructions received for its expenditure; but the unsettlement produced in the neighborhood of the Canadian frontier, by the war with the British nation, produced its effect on the friendly tribes, and, after much consultation among themselves, and repeated visits of

Chiefs to Washington, they concluded to cede all the lands to which they had any title, in Ohio, to the United States, and remove further west. This was in 1817. "The Indians were at their option to remain on the ceded lands, subject to the laws of the state or country."

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### SOME DISTINGUISHED MARYLANDERS I HAVE KNOWN.

HENRY P. GODDARD.

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Not very long ago that excellent newspaper, *The Springfield (Mass.) Republican*, editorially stated that the South had by far the most romantically interesting history of any portion of our country. That this is true I am inclined to believe, but after twenty-six years of residence here am positive that for interesting biographical studies Maryland exceeds most, if not all, her sister States.

I shall confine my task (or rather pleasure) to indulging in a few personal reminiscences of some of the more distinguished men and women whom it has been my good fortune to know in greater or less degree in the years I have dwelt among them. For manifest reasons these shall be only of those who have gone hence. The material of this paper is entirely from my own knowledge and memory. In all that is said I have striven for exact accuracy, and if in writing of such recent occurrences I have quoted some strong partisan speeches, it must be remembered that I am simply reporting the views of the speaker without fear or favor.

On an October evening in the year 1883 there stood upon the platform of the Concordia Opera House in Baltimore a tall and distinguished looking gentleman of classical features, with gray hair and neatly trimmed side whiskers and mustache, with a some-

what husky voice, that indicated advancing years, but with a flashing eye and intense earnestness of manner that at once revealed that an orator of uncommon type was upon the platform.

There was something in the presence and bearing of the speaker strongly suggestive of the greatest public speaker I ever heard, "him of the golden lips," Wendell Phillips of Massachusetts. The speaker upon this occasion, however, was a gentleman to whom the political views of Mr. Phillips had always been abhorrent, and one who had even suffered imprisonment under the greatest of Republican presidents. But on this occasion he was speaking to an audience composed of the best men of all political parties in Baltimore, who had gathered to ratify the nomination of an independent candidate for Mayor in opposition to one who was thought to represent a corrupt political ring that for the time being held Maryland in thralldom.

I had listened but a few moments when there came from the lips of Severn Teackle Wallis a ringing utterance that was the keynote of an appeal to men of all parties to unite in a supreme effort to cast out the leaders and tools of this ring. One striking sentence in this appeal rings in my ears to-night as it rang there when first heard twenty-five years ago.

"Democrat as I am, partisan as I am, when I see, as I have so long seen, the party of my choice dragged down and debased by the traders who corrupt it while they destroy it, I feel as if the hoof of an unclean beast were upon my neck, and I must throw it off if I die."

As I recalled the past political history of Mr. Wallis, I reflected that however we might have differed in past years and however he might have suffered for the courage of his convictions in his opposition to a cause very dear to me, that here at last was a man who held patriotism above revenge, and with him I agreed that it was time to forget and forgive all past differences and to enlist under the same banner in the magnificent fight he was making to redeem his beloved Baltimore from misrule. From that hour to the day of his death it was a joy to me to be a devoted follower of such a leader.

Opportunity for personal acquaintance with Mr. Wallis came

soon in my membership of the Athenæum Club, Reform League, and Civil Service Reform Association. An especially favorable opportunity came from the membership on the Executive Committee of the last named body of which Mr. Wallis was chairman, as in his infirm health he seemed glad to have me walk home with him from the meetings, and I was only too glad to do so, as he generally asked me in for a little chat, in the course of which he revealed mines of literary wealth and culture that made the calls delightful. The wit and sarcasm of Mr. Wallis were inimitable, and well known to all who associated with him, and the temptation is great to dwell on them, but I will quote only one or two of his utterances in these conversations at his own house.

He told me that he once saw Edward Everett at a dinner given to him at Baltimore drink a glass of Madeira "with the solemnity of Socrates drinking his glass of hemlock," because the host had made a speech to the guests extolling his own wines.

Mr. Wallis said that he was very enthusiastic and ardent in behalf of the Whig candidates in the famous "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign of 1840, but had been bitterly disappointed in the President-elect when he met him in Baltimore shortly before his inauguration. He attended a dinner in his honor at which he told some stories that led Mr. Wallis to say "I thought I had been supporting a Cincinnatus, but found that I had voted for a blackguard." In speaking of this matter later to an old time Whig, he said that the excuse made for the President by his friends at the time was that he had been charged with senility and told the objectionable stories to disprove the charge.

One of his physicians, Dr. J. H. Hartmann, told me that once, taking care of Mr. Wallis' throat, he found him one day with a very bad cough. When he called the next day he found Mr. Wallis no better and said: "Your cough is no better." "No," said Wallis, "but it ought to be, for I have been practicing with it for twenty-four hours."

In 1886 I lent Mr. Wallis a memorial volume containing the public addresses of a recently deceased Governor of Connecticut, Richard D. Hubbard, an eminent lawyer with literary and political predilections much of his own type. From a letter written when

he returned the book, I extract a passage upon an interesting subject that expresses sane views: "I have been much impressed by the selections given from Governor Hubbard's public addresses and especially those delivered in honor of his deceased professional associates. They are singularly graceful and eloquent, and full of manly and discriminating candor which is very rare in discourses of their class. It is very difficult for a man of good feeling to abstain from exaggerated praise in speaking to a sympathetic audience of the newly dead. It is thus that memorial addresses are almost universally made simple eulogies, and it requires a man of much force of mind and character and a strong sense of self-respect and the respect which is due to the dead, as well, to abstain from falling into the usual routine. Above all it requires infinite tact to speak with frankness and discrimination and yet leave no sign of cold or over-unsympathetic temper." Then mentioning one or two of these memorial addresses he says: "The merit of which I am speaking is not merely one of cleverness and ability in the speaker, but is of great public importance, as it secures to the people the true moral lesson of the lives of prominent men. It elevates likewise the public sense of the integrity of those to whom they listen, and their superiority to the shame and false pretenses which are now so much the demoralising staple of our public speeches."

There are a few lines in a poem written by Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker of Hartford, Connecticut, at the time of the death of Governor Hubbard, that apply so well to Mr. Wallis that I cannot desist quoting them :

"The lips are silent which alone could pay  
His worthy tribute."

"Amid the fickle and faint-hearted throng,  
His heart was ever steadfast, brave and strong,  
His counsel gave us light  
His courage gave us might  
To see the right, to wrestle with the wrong."

In the gray of an early morning in July, 1863, Hugh L. Bond, at the time Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and

one of the most active Union men in the city was on duty in Mt. Vernon Square as a private in "The Union Minute Men" an organization of citizens that only turned out on extraordinary occasions, when the city was supposed to be in danger of attack from the Confederates, as it was then at the time of Lee's Gettysburg campaign.

Judge Bond was patrolling his beat armed with a gun that as he said, "Could not have been fired even with a hammer," when Brigadier-Gen. Dan. Tyler of Connecticut rode past, with an orderly in attendance.

The Judge presented arms, whereat the General sent the orderly to ask some questions. After receiving a reply, the orderly in a friendly spirit said, "By the way, you hold that gun wrong; with the barrel out instead of *in*, as it should be at 'Present Arms.'" The Judge replied: "No, it's all right; I see that it is General Tyler; he was a guest at my house yesterday with his staff and they drank up all the whiskey we had in the house, and I hold the gun in this fashion in order that they may know the barrel is *out*." When the message was reported to the stately old General, he smiled grimly as he rode away.

I was an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Tyler (who by the way was the grandfather of Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt) at the time of the incident, and upon my return to Baltimore as a resident in 1882 was very glad to renew my acquaintance with Judge Bond. During the last decade of his life I had ample opportunity, both at his house and the Athenæum Club, to listen to his many interesting reminiscences of the Civil War and the great actors therein with whom he had been associated. Judge Bond was a strong partisan and his always decided opinions were sometimes based on too strong prejudice, but they are too characteristic to be omitted in any fair sketch of his life.

Of especial interest were his reminiscences of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, both of whom, and especially the latter, he saw quite frequently during the days of the Civil War. His first interview with Mr. Lincoln was when at the earnest request of Mayor George Wm. Brown, he went with a committee of three or four prominent Baltimoreans, among whom was Mr. Wallis and

the Mayor, to visit the President on the night of the memorable 19th of April, 1861, to request that for the time being at least no more Union troops be sent through Baltimore. Judge Bond was by far the most radical Union man in the delegation and was reluctant to go, but finally consented. They arrived at Washington so late that Mr. Lincoln only saw them for a few moments, but made an appointment for them at 7 a. m. the next day. At that time the delegation was promptly on hand, and when Mr. Lincoln came down in a wrapper, he requested them to wait for General Scott, who soon came limping into the room, and when presented by the President, rose to his feet and bitterly denounced the doings in Baltimore. The party adjourned to the cabinet room, where after considerable discussion, said Judge Bond: "It was suggested by General Scott, who was very impatient in his manner, that the proper way to solve the problem was to land the troops near my house from the Northern Central Railroad and thence march them over to Mt. Clare without going through the city proper." President Lincoln objected that the Southern sympathizers from Baltimore might march out to attack the troops in the fields. He was told that in that event the troops could return the fire without the risk of killing innocent bystanders. This proposition was agreed to at the time, and the committee returned to Baltimore. Judge Bond's pronounced Union sentiment at this time made him socially unpopular and his life was repeatedly threatened. The troops were finally sent from Havre de Grace to Annapolis by water and a few weeks later General Butler took possession of the city by a night march from Annapolis Junction.

The Judge was on quite intimate terms with General Butler, and when the latter was a member of Congress, once heard him deplore the fact that he could not get such terrapin as he desired at Washington, whereupon the Judge promised to send him some from Baltimore, but forgot all about the matter. Six months later he was a guest at a dinner at General Butler's at which, after the soup, the General said: "I had hoped to serve some terrapin at this dinner, some that my friend Bond long since promised, but which have never been received, so I must disappoint you." "Do

you mean to say that those terrapins never reached you?" said the Judge.

"Certainly I do; did you ever send them?"

"Of course I did, months ago, but as I started them by the turnpike perhaps it is not strange that they have not yet arrived, for you know they are slow travelers."

At the famous Twelfth Night dinners at the Athenæum Club over which Mr. Wallis presided, when his health permitted, the cross fire of give and take in jest and repartee between Wallis and Judge Bond was delightful and fully justified membership in the Club. Not long after the death of Mr. Wallis, his portrait by Neale was hung in the Club parlor. After careful inspection an artist member commented: "I don't altogether like the expression of the mouth." To this Bond replied, "Yes; the expression of Wallis' mouth troubled a great many people."

Judge Bond was far from faultless, bitter of speech and sometimes reckless of utterance, yet gentle of heart and he had the good fortune to live down many of the animosities of the Civil War, so that among the warmest words of eulogy after his death were those of that brave and ever-unreconstructed old Confederate soldier, General Bradley T. Johnson.

My acquaintance with General Johnson began in this society. From the start I was impressed with his earnestness and fearlessness, and shared with him a feeling that in those days the society was a little timid in avoiding mention of recent history. This feeling led me to move at a society meeting "That General Bradley T. Johnson and Judge Hugh L. Bond be requested to furnish the society with papers on their recollections of the Civil War," which, to my agreeable surprise, was carried without opposition. Next morning one of the city papers in its report of the meeting said that we had voted that "General Johnson and Judge Bond be requested to write a paper on the Civil War." Both those gentlemen laughingly agreed with me that as Horace Greeley would have said, such a paper "Would be mighty interestin' readin'."

When at one time I read to the Maryland Historical Society a

paper on that gallant Union soldier, General John R. Kenly, the paper was followed by a stirring and magnanimous address from General Johnson paying high tribute to his old foe. This was especially interesting from the fact that General Johnson as Colonel of the First Maryland Confederate Regiment at the battle of Front Royal, Va., had crossed swords with General Kenly, then Colonel of the First Maryland Union Regiment in an arduous conflict which ended in the capture of Colonel Kenly and most of his men. Immediately after the battle Colonel Johnson called upon Colonel Kenly, whom he found lying upon the field severely wounded and offered him every attention possible with a chivalrous manner that Kenly never forgot. It has ever seemed to me that in due time the rooms of this society would be a fitting place in which to hang a picture of this scene of Maryland bravery and chivalry.

Fellow members for years of the University Club, we used to have good humored discussions over the battles of the Civil War, my ablest coadjutor being the late General John Gibbon of whom General Johnson was personally very fond. Sometimes the discussions between these two old soldiers grew so warm that nothing but their high personal regard prevented a social rupture. When Gibbon died no warmer tribute was paid him than by General Johnson.

Just prior to the Spanish War, General Johnson went to Cuba as a war correspondent of a New York paper. As an intimate friend of our consul General Fitz Lee, he incurred the enmity of the Spanish Captain-General Weyler and was constantly spied upon. I recall the amusement with which he told, after his return, the story of having arranged for him by some Cuban sympathizers a meeting in a dark room with a distinguished Cuban officer who came through the lines into Havana to give some interesting information, who embraced him heartily as they parted. A few days later the friend who arranged the meeting advised General Johnson that the Cuban officer had sent him a photograph of himself, when he was much surprised to find that the Cuban was as black as the ace of spades.

Devoted to his accomplished wife, who died a year or two

before him, General Johnson retired to a country home in Virginia, whence he kept up a most interesting correspondence till shortly ere his death, his last letter being an earnest invitation to his old Yankee friend to send his ten-year-old boy down to his plantation in Virginia that he might teach him how to shoot.

General Johnson died in Virginia, in October, 1903, and was buried from Christ (Episcopal) Church in Baltimore, of which he had been a member when here. The funeral was most impressive. The coffin was covered with roses, but under them was a shot-riddled banner of the old First Maryland Regiment that he had so often led in battle. Outside the band played the Dead March from Saul, while the musical bells of the church tolled their knell for the old soldier, as his coffin was carried up the aisle preceded by the clergy in their robes, followed by his family, including a grandson in the uniform of a cadet in the United States Navy, and limping along behind, some of them in gray, many of the survivors of his own, and other Confederate commands, and the most impressive of all a forever-furled conquered banner of the "Lost Cause" borne by an old standard bearer. When the organist sounded the chords, the choir voiced forth the grand old hymn which I am told was ever a favorite in the Confederate Army, "The Son of God goes forth to war." When the old soldiers of both of the armies present, held themselves erect with eyes that flashed something of the old fire, as the light fell through the stained glass windows upon the solemn faces of those assembled, one recalled Montgomery's classical hymn :

"Here in the body pent,  
Absent from thee, I roam,  
Yet nightly pitch my moving tent,  
A day's march nearer home."

Among my literary and artistic treasures is a much valued photograph of a very handsome man in full military uniform on the back of which is written, in his own hand, these lines :

"Once in the gray—now in the blue  
But in either and always—"tender and true."

The picture is that of Henry Kyd Douglas taken when he was Adjutant-General of Maryland and sent me with his kindest regards about the time of the Spanish War. It is a superb likeness of a man whose personal friendship I enjoyed.

In what now seems a very distant past, General Douglas and myself served in opposing armies and somewhat of the story of his brilliant war record was known to me at the time, and I have heard ladies residing at that much-fought-over town, Winchester, Virginia, describe with vividness what a striking picture he made as he dashed through the streets on horseback fighting with desperation a squad of Union Cavalry, yet gaily bowing to the ladies he knew as he rode past their homes. To them he had been a veritable Prince Rupert, and with their sex he was ever a favorite. Recalling my own acquaintance with him, it began about 1883 when I was returning from a reunion of Federal soldiers on Antietam battle field. We rode together to Baltimore and this was the beginning of a friendship that lasted throughout his life. About 1885 we began a correspondence that was kept up until within a year of his death and the packet of his letters contains very much of interest from which I should be glad to quote at length.

Miss Julia Marlowe, the actress, was a friend of each of us, and after seeing her in *Barbara Frietchie*, I wrote Douglas to see it when he had an opportunity, and write me his opinion, he did so, and in January 1900 wrote me a delightful letter from which I quote :

"I saw the new *Barbara Frietchie*. It is a curious jumble with nothing in it but Julia Marlowe, and she is in it up to the eyes and heart. When I called upon her I found her as fascinating off, as on the stage. I told her that since you had asked me once to dine with her, I had a great desire to meet her. The new *Barbara Frietchie* was interesting and amusing to me for reasons that did not appeal to you. I failed to recognize the semblance of Stonewall Jackson who marched across the stage on foot, but I did have a shudder when Barbara was shot and fell backward across the railing for I was afraid that she would break her neck, or ruin her dress. I have a picture of this Barbara and one of

the old, I think I will put them in a frame, congratulating myself that I have had greater luck than Jackson in that I saw the new and beautiful Barbara, while he never saw even the old one."

Somewhere about 1890, General Douglas delivered in Boston the first of a course of lectures in which Union and Confederate officers alternated. In opening, he said to his audience that reflecting that as this had been his first public appearance in Boston since the Civil War, some act of penance might be necessary, so he had that day climbed Bunker Hill Monument, but "As between repeating that climb and rebelling again, I shall rebel every time." In the audience there happened to be an old lady who was a lineal descendant of Major Warren, who was so much amused and pleased at this that she sent General Douglas an invitation to take tea with her the next evening, which he did to her great enjoyment.

Of lofty and aristocratic bearing, it has been said that General Douglas never was popular with the masses, but he was very dear to those closest to him, and to me he was ever a true and loyal friend. As I pay my little tribute to his memory, in this grand old state that he loved so dearly and served so well under whatever flag he stood, and think of his handsome figure, earnest face and attractive manner, I am reminded of the last scene in the great French play, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, where that fearless soldier and unselfish lover rises to his feet in the face of death, and with drawn sword defies the grim tyrant and utters these striking lines just ere he falls at the feet of his lady love :

"One thing is left in spite of you  
Which I take with me, and this very night  
When I shall cross the threshold of God's house,  
And enter bowing low, this I shall take  
Despite you, without wrinkle, without spot,  
And that is my stainless soldier's crest."

Colonel John L. Thomas was a member of the Maryland Historical Society and of the Athenæum Club. He wrote several papers for the society, notably an admirable one upon "Margaret Brent." Colonel Thomas held several federal offices, and was a member of Congress from Baltimore from 1865 to 1867. He

was collector of the port of Baltimore during Grant's first term and again under Hayes. He was an extensive traveler and newspaper correspondent and had a wide acquaintance among prominent men in public life and his reminiscences were always entertaining. I was at a public dinner given him in 1882 when he gave up the collectorship to Colonel E. H. Webster, and was also once a fellow-traveler on an excursion trip to Aniston, Ala., in the course of which he told some very interesting tales of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson.

Of the latter, he said that he was present when he was inaugurated as Vice-President, and that Johnson was beyond question much under the influence of liquor at the time, and even shook his fist at the Diplomatic gallery, in the course of his first address to the Senate. In justice to Mr. Johnson, it is but fair to say that in a paper recently published in the *Century Magazine*, Mr. W. H. Crook, who was attached to the White House in some capacity during Johnson's administration, emphatically states that Mr. Johnson had been seriously ill just before his going to the Senate, and had drunk a full glass of brandy as a medicine which produced the unfortunate effect. He asserts that Mr. Johnson, though never a total abstainer, was not an intemperate man while in the White House. On the other hand Ex-Senator Stewart of Nevada, in his recently published *Memoirs*, insists that Mr. Johnson was frequently intemperate.

Colonel Charles Marshall, for many years a leader of the Baltimore bar, a Virginian by birth, and a descendant of Chief Justice Marshall, was another old Confederate soldier with whom my associations here were delightful. He had served with distinction as military secretary to General Lee's staff and his reminiscences of that great soldier were of much interest. It having been asserted that General Lee had not much sense of humor, Colonel Marshall told several anecdotes in his own experience that prove the contrary.

On one occasion he had been sent by General Lee to deliver an order to the commanding officer of a regiment apparently on the eve of an action. Arriving at the regimental headquarters, some distance away, Colonel Marshall found the enemy had changed its

position since he started and the condition of affairs had somewhat altered. In view of this he took the liberty of modifying the nature of General Lee's order to meet, as he thought, present exigencies. On his return he at once explained what he had done, to General Lee, who listened but said nothing. Next morning at breakfast, General Lee narrated a story to the effect that during the Mexican War, General Twiggs, with whom Lee was then serving, had a number of young officers fresh from West Point sent out to serve on his staff. One day General Twiggs sent one of these youngsters with an order to one of his brigadiers. On his return, the aide said:—"General, I took the liberty of modifying your order before delivering it, as I saw a way in which it could be improved." General Twiggs' only comment was, "I do wish that Uncle Sam would stop sending me young men who know so much." No comment was made on the story, but, said Colonel Marshall, "There was a twinkle in General Lee's eye that pointed the moral."

Democrat as he was, and Southerner as he was, Colonel Marshall was never a bitter partisan, and I recall with pleasure seeing him one night speak on the platform at one of our reform campaigns when General Adam King, a soldier of the Union who followed him, shook hands with him on the stage and congratulated him. So, too, when once I visited Virginia, he gave me a most kind letter of introduction to Governor Fitzhugh Lee and wrote me, inclosing the letter, a note saying, "I assure you that I feel towards the generous enemies of old time as if they were my comrades." Again it was my good fortune to hear Colonel Marshall give an address before the University Club of Baltimore which closed as follows:—"And this was the end of the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, for which in view of all that has happened since, I can honestly say, thank God."

It was my rare good fortune once to have Colonel Marshall at my own house at dinner to meet two U. S. Senators, Hawley and Manderson, each of whom had served as Brig. General in the Union Army. The whole talk was delightful, especially so when Marshall told the story of the surrender at Appomattox, he being at the time of which I speak, the only Confederate officer surviv-

ing who had been in the room where the negotiations were concluded. As he closed, one of the Senators said :—" Colonel, how did the conduct of General Grant impress you at the time?" He replied, " General Manderson, had General Grant and the Union officers present on that occasion, rehearsed their conduct for weeks they could not have acted more generously ; one would have thought we were the conquerors, they the conquered." The anecdote, and the manner in which it was told greatly endeared the Colonel to the Senators.

It may be asked " What of your friends here among those who served in the Union Army?" My reply is that I yield no jot or tittle of my admiration for these men, but to most of them, I have paid lengthly tributes in public or in print, to one, General Kenly in a paper read to this Society some years ago.

The most distinguished Union officers whom I knew here were General John R. Kenly, General John Gibbon, General Charles E. Phelps and Admiral George B. Balch. General Kenly was one of the bravest, but most modest of men that ever lived. With a fighting record in two wars that has hardly been surpassed by any son of Maryland, he was so retiring that but few knew him. He would not accept the office of sheriff, as he held it as an office unfit for a gentleman, nor would he ever accept a pension though severely wounded in the service, and in his later life in dire pecuniary distress. If ever Maryland erects statues to its Union heroes, there should be one to John R. Kenly, and one to Henry Winter Davis who does not come into this paper, as I never met him, but who was loyal to the core in days that tried men's souls. Major General John Gibbon of the regular army spent the last years of his life in Baltimore and died here in 1896. My reminiscences of this good soldier whom I had known on the field in the Civil War and after retirement, here, have been published in a Military Service Magazine, but it is but fair to say that both in the Civil War and in our Indian Wars, he had an untarnished record for ability and bravery. Fearless in action, in private life General Gibbon was magnanimous in high degree, as was illustrated by his remark concerning Chief Joseph, the Indian leader who

had given him the most trouble in the war, and was responsible for his severest wound. After the final capture of Joseph, the two became warm friends and of him Gibbon said: "That he was one of the truest gentlemen he ever met."

Several years ago General Charles P. Hughes, of the Army published a magazine article concerning General Custer. In this paper, General Hughes, who had served on the staff of General A. H. Terry, the Department commander, at the time of the Big Horn massacre, which had proved fatal to Custer and his entire command, severely criticised Custer's conduct in the campaign and charged that the disaster was owing to his gross disobedience of orders. General Gibbon had served in the campaign and knew the facts. When asked as to the truth of the criticism he replied: "Judge no man whose lips are forever closed by death so that he cannot explain the motives that impelled his action."

Of all who have served in the Union cause, who have lived in Baltimore, probably no one was as distinguished as Rear-Admiral George B. Balch, who lived here after his retirement from the navy in 1882 until a year before his death, which occurred at Raleigh, N. C., last April. Although born in Tennessee, Admiral Balch was loyal to the Union and had a very brilliant record in the Civil War. A member of Commodore Perry's famous Japan expedition in 1853, he was delighted to be a guest with the Japanese minister at the Johns Hopkins commencement in 1883. Speaking of his first visit to Japan, with Perry, he said:—"Never have I met more polished gentlemen, and I rejoice that I witnessed the birth of the new Japanese nation."

Brave as a lion, yet gentle as a lamb, Admiral Balch was an earnest Christian, a tender husband, father and ever loyal friend. Dying at the age of eighty-five, he was a senior officer of the navy and senior member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In his honor, our Maryland Commandery of the order provided an escort for his funeral at Annapolis, consisting of our commander, all three of our ex-commanders and our recorder. We marched each side of the hearse with the commander and entire corps of cadets from the Naval Academy following, to his grave

in the beautiful burying ground by the banks of the Severn, in full view of the splendid institution of which he was for a long time the head. As we laid him to rest amid the firing of guns and the requiem of music, it bethought me of E. C. Stedman's poem on the death of Admiral Stewart as the most fitting for the occasion :

“ Lay him in the ground,  
Let him rest where the ancient river rolls,  
Lay him gently down,  
The clamor of the town  
Will not break that slumber deep,  
The beautiful ripe sleep  
Of this lion of the wave,  
Will not trouble the old Admiral,  
In his grave.”

General Charles E. Phelps, who passed away in the closing days of 1908, was another loyal son of Maryland to whom I would gladly pay more elaborate tribute than my time now permits. As a volunteer soldier in the Civil War he rose to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Maryland Infantry and to a Brevet Brigadier Generalship, wearing a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in the field. Severely wounded in an action in which he fell in advance of his troop he was taken prisoner by the enemy but fortunately recaptured. Returning home to recuperate and for treatment of his wound, he was nominated as a union candidate for Congress as a successor to Hon. Henry Winter Davis, that peerless son of Maryland, and was elected for two consecutive terms during which he proved himself by his votes and speeches as magnanimous to his old foes of the South as he had been fearless in battle against them in the field. In 1882 he was elected on a non-partisan reform ticket as one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Baltimore, was re-elected in 1897 and only retired on account of the infirmities of age in 1908. A brave and able soldier, excellent Congressman, learned, wise and just judge and finished scholar, his writings and speeches always commanded attention, and his oration before the Maryland Historical Society in memory of Mr. Wallis was the finest tribute that has as yet been paid him.

My paper must draw towards its close without my dwelling upon the names of many others I have known. First and foremost of these are the late honored ex-president Daniel C. Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, a native, I am proud to say, of my old New England town, Norwich, Conn., "The Rose of New England," where he died and where he was laid to rest so recently. He was almost the only man known to me when I came here and I owe him loving tribute, as I do many others. Of these are Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, "The Viear of Wakefield of American literature," whose inimitable tales of the life in old Georgia were as sweet and wholesome as his own life. A prince of the Church of Rome conducted his funeral, but his chief mourners are the common folk of whom he wrote. Then there was Judge George Wm. Brown, simple of manner yet brave of heart, as he so well showed on the historic April day when as Mayor he walked our streets to protect that Massachusetts regiment. Also Judge John A. Campbell, great jurist and able official of the short-lived Confederacy; your venerable ex-presidents, J. H. B. Latrobe, John B. Morris, John W. McCoy, that literary Mæcenas; Enoch Pratt, with his public generosity and private thrift; Dr. John Morris, who claimed to have been the original Civil Service Reformer here when Postmaster under Buchanan; Prof. H. N. Martin, the great biologist; Prof. H. A. Rowland, the greatest American electrician of his day; the diplomats J. W. Partridge and Carroll Spence; the brilliant and too versatile Iunes Randolph and the pessimistic but earnest Catholic, J. R. Randall, of "My Maryland" fame; the popular theatre manager, John T. Ford; the fine orator and statesman, John V. L. Findlay; the friends of good literature, and each other, Drs. L. W. Steiner and C. C. Bombaugh; the devoted soldier of the cross, whose young life burned out all too soon, Rev. C. C. Griffith, of Ascension P. E. Church, and those brilliant wits, Joseph Cushing and Basil Gordon.

Last but not least of most precious memories of my life in Baltimore are of a bevy of lovely Maryland women. First of these was Miss Emily Harper, daughter of a great lawyer, and herself a grand dame of the old school and worthy recipient of the

Golden Rose bestowed upon her by Pius IX. Another was the beautiful, accomplished, and daring devotee of the Southern cause, Mrs. Hetty Carey Martin, with whose picture in one of your photograph galleries, I fell in love when on duty here in 1862 and with whom I was fortunate enough to become on very friendly terms twenty years later. The other two ladies, the hospitable Mrs. Hugh Lee and the clever and amiable novelist, Mrs. Mary V. Tiernan were equally devoted to the Lost Cause, but equally courteous to its old foe.

Fellow members of the Maryland Historical Society, to you I will say my paper will have served its purpose if it helps you to realize that it is not always necessary to hark back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for subjects of interest in Maryland history; and it needs no ghost to come from Denmark nor newspapers from Massachusetts to teach us that

“A man’s best things are nearest him,  
Lie close about his feet.”

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LANGFORD'S REFUTATION.

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[This is the second of the documents referred to in Editorial note, Vol. III, p. 228.]

A JUST AND CLEERE  
 REFUTATION  
 OF A FALSE AND SCANDALOUS PAMPHLET  
 ENTITULED  
 BABYLONS FALL IN MARYLAND &c

AND

a true discovrey of certaine strange and inhumane proceedings of some ungratefull people in Maryland, towards those who formerly preserved them in time of their greatest distresse.

To which is added a law in Maryland concerning Religion, and a Declaration concerning the same.

By John Langford, Gentleman, servant to the Lord  
 Baltimore.

Hee that is first in his owne cause scemeth just, but his neighbour commeth and searcheth him. Prov. 18-17.

Whose hatred is covered by deceit, his wickednesse shall be shewed before the whole Congregation. Prov. 26-26.

London, Printed for the Author, 1655.

A JUST AND CLEERE REFUTATION OF A FALSE AND  
SCANDALOUS PAMPHLET &C.

Having lately met with a Pamphlet, entituled, Babylon's Fall in Maryland &c which layes many false and scandalous aspersions upon the Lord Baltimore, his government and Officers in Maryland, put forth by one Leonard Strong and attested by William Durand pretending to be Secretary of that Province, It was thought fit, in regard I have beenc acquainted with and imployed by my Lord Baltimore in his affairs relating to that Province, both heere and there, for above twenty years last past, That I should publish this brief Refutation thereof, to undeeive such as may be deluded by it.

Captain Stone (who is well known to be a Zealous and well affected Protestant) being Governour of Maryland under the Lord Baltimore did receive and protect in Maryland those people and their families mentioned by Mr. Strong when they were distressed in Virginia under Sir William Berkley, among which is to be noted that Mr. Richard Bennet (afterwards Governour of Virginia) was one, and thereupon a Commission was granted by Charles Stuart the eldest son of the late King to Sir William Davenant, constituting him Governor of the said Province, alleadging therein the reasons to be, because the Lord Baltimore did visibly adhere to the Rebels in England (as he terms them in that Commission) and admitted all kind of Sectaries and Schismaticks, and ill affected persons into that Plantation.

These people seated themselves at a place called by them Providence, but by an Act of a General Assembly there called Anne Arundell in Mariland and there was nothing promised by my Lord or Capt. Stone to them, but what was performed, they were first acquainted by Capt. Stone before they came there, with that oath of Fidelity, which was to be taken by those who would have any Land there from his Lordship, and the oath which was required of them to take before they could have any Patent for Land there, was ratified by an Act of a General Assembly of that Province, wherein those very men had their Burgesses, there

being an expresse Clause in it, That it should not bee understood to infringe or prejudice Liberty of Conscience in point of Religion, as will appeare by the Oath itselfe, nor had they any regrett to the Oath till they were as much refreshed with their entertainment there, as the Snake in the Fable was with the Countryman's breast, for which some of them are equally thankfull.

But it is now, it seems, thought by some of those people too much below them to take an Oath to the Lord Proprietary of that Province, though many Protestants of much better quality, have taken it and (which is more then can be hoped for from some of these men) kept it.

As to the Government there, they knew it very well before they came thither, and if they had not liked it they might have forborne comming or staying there, for they were never forced to either, the chiefe Officers under my Lord there are Protestants, the Jurisdiction exercised there by them is no other than what is warranted by his Lordships Patent of that Province, which gives him the power and priviledges of a Count Palatine there, depending on the Supream Authority of England, with power to make Lawes with the people's consent, and of Martiall Law in cases of Mutiny, Rebellion, or Sedition, without which powers and priviledges, his Lordship would not have undertaken that Plantation, and have beene at so great a charge, and run so many hazards as he hath done for it.

There are none there sworn to uphold Antichrist, as Mr. Strong falsly suggests, nor doeth the Oath of Fidelity bind any man to maintain any other Jurisdiction, or Dominion of my Lords, then what is granted by his Patent; for by expresse words it relates to such only as are therein contained, whatsoever Mr. Strong says to the contrary.

Though some of those people (it seemes) thinke it unfit that my Lord should have such a jurisdiction and dominion there, (unto which he hath as good a right as Mr. Strong or any of those people can claime to any thing they have) yet they it seemes by their arrogant and insolent proceedings thinke it fit for them to exercise farre more absolute Jurisdictions and Dominion there then my Lord ever did, such as in truth are Arbitrary and

Barbarous without any lawfull right or Authority at all, nor are they contented with freedome for themselves of Conscience, Person and Estate, (all of which are establish't to them by Law there and enjoyed by them in as ample manner as ever any people did in any place of the world) unless they may have the liberty to debarr others from the like freedome, and that they may domineere, and doe what they please.

As to the pretended Commission mentioned by Mr. Strong from the Supream Authority of England in 1652, for reducing of Maryland there was no such thing; but the ground of that pretence was this. In September 1651, when the Councell of State sent Commissioners from hence, that is to say, Capt. Dennis, Capt. Steg, and Capt. Curtis, to reduce Virginia to the obedience of the Parliament, the said Councell appointed a Committee of themselves for the carrying ou of the Affairs of the Admiralty, to give instructions to the said Commissioners for that business, and Colonel George Thomson being then in the chaire of that Committee, Maryland was at first inserted in their instructions to bee reduced as well as Virginia, but the Committee being afterwards satisfied by all the Merchants that traded thither (who were engaged to assist with their ships in the reducement of Virginia) that Maryland was not in opposition to the Parliament; that Capt. Stone the Lord Baltimore's Leivtenant there, was generally knowue to have beene alwayes zealously affected to the Parliament, and that divers of the Parliament's friends were by the Lord Baltimore's especiall directions received into Maryland, and well treated there, when they were faine to leave Virginia for their good affections to the Parliament; then the said Committee thought it not fit at all to distrube that Plantation and therefore in the presence of many of the said Merchants, caused Maryland to bee struck out of the said instructions, and the Conncell of State did thereupon give Liceuse to many Ships to trade at that time to Maryland, but would not permit any to goe to Virginia, till that Colony was reduced to obedience; all which will bee testified by divers Merchants and others to be true.

In this expedition to Virginia Captaine Dennis and Captaine Steg the two chiefe Commissioners (who were present when

Maryland was struck out of the said Instructions) were cast away ontward bound in the Admirall of that Fleet which was sent from hence upon that service and with them the Originall Commission for that service was lost.

But Capt. Curtes having a Cobby of the said Commission and Instructions with him in another Ship arrived, safe in Virginia, and there being also nominated in the sayd Commissioun two other persons resident in Virginia, that is Mr. Richard Bennett before mentioned, and Capt. Cleyborne (knowu aud declared Enemies of the Lord Baltemores) they together with Capt. Curtes proceeded to the reducement of Virgiuia, which was effected accordingly ; and Captaine Stone being then the Lord Baltimore's Lievtenant of Maryland, did actually assist them therein—After all which the sayd Mr. Bennett and Capt. Cleyburne went notwithstanding to Maryland, and upon pretence of a certaine Clause in their Instructions, That they should rednce all the Plantations in the Bay of Chesapeake, to the obedience of the Parliament, because some part of Maryland, where the Lord Baltimore's chiefe Colony there is seated, is within that Bay, as well as all the Plantations of Virginia are, they required Capt. Stone and the rest of Lord Baltimore's Officers there, first to take the Engagemet, which they all readily subscribed, and declared, that did in all humility submit themselves to the Government of the Commonwealth of England iu chiefe under God ; theu the said Commissioners required them to issue out Writs and Processe out of the Lord Baltimore's Courts there, in the name of the keepers of the Liberty of England, and not iu the name of the Lord Proprietary as they were wont to do ; wherein they desired to bee excused, because they did conceive the Parliament intended not to deuest the Lord Baltimore of his right there ; and that they understood out of Englaud that the Couuceil of State intended not that any alteration should be made in Maryland, that the Kings name was never used heretofore in the said Writs, but that they had always beene in the name of the Lord Proprietary according to the Priviledges of his Patent, ever since the beginning of that Plantation. That the Act in England for changing of the formes of Writs declared ouely, that in such Writs aud

Proesse wherein the King's name was formerly used, the Keepers of the Liberty of England should for the future be put instead thereof. That the continuing of the writs in the Lord Proprietaries name was essentiall to his interest there, and therefore they could not without breach of trust concern to any such alteration : Whereupon the said Commissioners demanded of Captaine Stone the Lord Baltimore's Commission to him, which he shewed them, and then without any cause at all they detained it and removed him, and his Lordships other Officers, out of their employment there under him, and appointed others to mannage the Government of that Plantation independent of his Lordship.

By which it appears Mr. Bennet and Capt. Cleyborne took upon them an Authority much contrary to the intention of the Councell of State, and indeed contrary to common sense and reason ; for certainly if the Councell had had any excuse to have altered their mind in that particular of Maryland, after they had strucke it out of the sayd Instructions, they would have caused it to have been put in againe by the same name, whereby their Intention might have beene cleerely understood ; much lesse could they have any Intention of reducing any place that was not in opposition against them, but in due obedience ; so as if Maryland had been by any mistake put in by name to be reduced, upon a supposition in the Councell that it had been in opposition, yet they could not in reason intend that in case their Commission had found when they came upon the place (as they did) that it was not in opposition, that they should reduce it or prejudice any mans right upon that accompt : so that whatsoever was done in Maryland by the sayd Mr. Bennet then Governour of Virginia and the other persons Mr. Strong mentioneth as Commissioners from England for reducing of Maryland, or their subordinate Officers having no firmer foundation from hence, was done without Authority, which makes all those proceedings mentioned by Mr. Strong of his friends and their pretended assembly, there illegall, mutinous, and usnrp'd, and the Lord Baltimore and his Officers had just reason to rectifie the same by all lawfull means, other then which they used none, when they reassumed the Government ; for by his Lordships Patent he and his Substitutes have

power to make use of what force they can, to compell such as shall unlawfully oppose his Government there, and by a Law made with the consent of a general Assembly of that Province, wherein the sayd people above mentioned had also their Burgesses, it was enacted that such as should by force of Armes oppose the Government there under the Lord Proprietary, or attempt the disinherison or dispossessing him (as those people did before Capt. Stone attempted any force upon them) of his rights or Jurisdiction there, according to his Patent, should be punished with Death and confiscation of their Estates, as is usuall and necessary in the like cases to be done in all such Governments whatsoever ; though no such severity is ever put in execution there, but when all fair and gentle means, being first tried to reduce such people to obedience will not prevail.

Moreover that pretended authority of the said Commissioners for reducing of Maryland was urged here in England by Colonel Matthews, Agent for the said Mr. Bennet, and the Colonie of Virginia, when his petition was debated before the Committee of Petitions of the late Parliament which began in July 1653, and was by that Committee dismissed, and yet notwithstanding after the sayd dismission and Dissolution of that Parliament, the sayd Mr. Bennet and Capt. Cleyborne did again in July 1654, come into Maryland and with the assistanee of some of the people above mentioned, by force of Armes turned out Capt. Stone and the Lord Baltimore's other Officers, and put others in their roomes, by what Authority no man knows ; for although they had, as they pretended, an Authority (which in truth they had not) from the Parliament which was dissolved in April 1653, to do what they did in Maryland in 1652 according to Mr. Strong's relation, yet after the Dissolution of that Parliament the authority from it ceased, so as all proceedings in prosecution thereof was unwarrantable, unless that Authority which they pretended had been given them by an Act or Ordinance of Parliament for a certain time then not expired, or confirmed by the succeeding supream Authority heere which it was not.

And although Mr. Strong shelter most of the bloody actions done by those who imploy him hither, under pretence that the

Government the Counsellors and Officers in Maryland were Popish, and therefore there must needs be some designe to extirpate those of another Judgement yet he doth not (because indeed he cannot) make appeare any disturbance given by Lord Baltimore's Government to any person there for matter of Religion, but contrariwise it is well known that no Nation affords better Lawes to prevent any difference arising upou that Accompt, nor more freedom of Conscience then that Government doth, as the most considerable Protestants, in that Province have attested by an Instrument under their hands, unto which the sayd Mr. Durand (attestor of the aforesayd Pamphlet) hath also subscribed his name, wherein they doe also acknowledge that the sayd freedom is provided for not only by the sayd Lawes there, with his Lordships assent unto them, bnt by several other strict Injunctions and Declarations of his Lordships for that purpose.

There are as well affected Councillors and Officers to his Highnesse and this Government employed and intrusted by the Lord Baltimore in Maryland as any that oppose his Lordship there. And his Highnesse was by Capt. Stoue caused to be publiely proclaymed there as Sovereign Lord of that place.

As for the late unhappy contests there which (as Mr. Strong saith) were desired by those people above mentioned to be composed in an amicable way, how doth that agree with their turning Capt. Stone out of his Government in July 1654, by force of Armes, and ferrying their men ouer the River towards Capt. Stoue in the last conflict, and the shooting of Ordnance from Capt. Hemans Ship at Capt. Stone, and the blocking up of Capt. Stones Boats by a Barque with two pieces of Ordnance (as Mr. Strong confesseth they did before any hostile attempt made by Capt. Stone upon them) which forced Capt. Stone to engage with them in his own defence. As to Capt. Stones taking away the Records and Arms from those of Patuxent, if he did so it was but what every discreet man ought to have done in the like case, they having been Actors in displacing him as formerly; and lest in his absence they should attempt upon the Colony behind him; but Mr. Strong, I suppose, is the more impudent in alleading untruths, and endeavouring to smother under them the barbarons.

and bloody actions of those people, because he knows that they have taken order to hinder what they can, all persons & Letters which may come from thence hither, and have imposed Oaths upon all those of concernment whom they had in their custody, that they neither should endeavour to com over into England, nor write any Letters or Petitions into England, to manifest to his Highness the truth of their proceedings in Maryland, which will reflect upon Mr. Strong as much as any one else; nevertheless providence notwithstanding all their diligenece to the contrary, hath brought some Letters and Persons lately over from thence, which much contradicts Mr. Strongs Relation of the last contests there viz. a Letter from Mr. Luke Barber to his Highness the Lord Protector, which the sayd Mr. Barber wrote when he should not have been able to have got away from thence, the people above mentioned having detained him as well as others, but afterwards finding means to come hither himself in the same ship wherein hee intended to have sent that Letter, hee thought fit instead thereof to declare by word of mouth to his Highness what was therein containd, a Copy of which Letter subscribed by the said Mr. Barber is heerunto annexed, and he will affirm the contents thereof upon Oath to be true. Another is a Letter from Captain Stones wife (hee being a Prisoner, and not suffered to write himselfe) to my Lord Baltmore, a Copy whereof is also hereunto annexed: by both which it appears cleerly that Mr. Strong hath omitted to mention the putting to death of fowr of Capt. Stones party by the people above mentioned in cold blood, severall dayes after the fight, and hath very falsely related Capt. Stones and the Lord Baltmores other Officers proceedings in that last contest as well in relation to his Highness, as to those people above mentioned; wherefore for the present I shall refer the Reader to the said Letters for satisfaction therein, till further prooffe bee made thereof in such a way as his Highness shall please to direct; whereupon my Lord Baltmore doubts not but his Highness will be pleased to do him and his Officers in Maryland right, and to call those to a strict accompt who were actors in the horrid murders aforesaid: for certainly that pretence of theirs of acting what they did (as Mr. Strong sayes) in his Highness name

will not excuse them; no man I conceive doubting but that whosoever shall presume to put any man to death in his Highness name, without any lawfull Authority from him, doth put a great dishonour upon his Highnesse, and not mitigate but aggravate the crime of murther in so doing.

And lastly though it be a good thing to sing prayes and give thanks to God as Mr. Strong doth at the end of his Pamphlet, so tis a good thing to know God is not mocked, but will render unto every man according to his actions, and vindicate the innocent.

#### The Cobby of a Letter intended for his Highness

May it please your Highness

Having formerly had the honour to relate to your Highness not only in your Army, but also as a domestick servant, I humbly thought it my duty to give to your Highness a true relation of the late disaster of this Countrey which although it bee not a place any way considerable or worth your Highness trouble, yet when I consider the great care and pains your Highness hath formerly taken both below your selfe, and almost incredible to those that have not been eyewitnesses of them for the true settling of Government, and avoyding the needless shedding of blood, it gives encouragement to my pen, and assures me that the score upon which I write, will obtain a pardon of your Highness for my presumption, it being humbly and in the name of that great God (whom I know had not your Highness feared would never have so palpably helpt your Highness in your greatest necessity, and fought your Battels) to beg a boon which will I doubt not, absolutely end the needless shedding of blood, in this part of the World, in regard now both parties pretend to fight for your Highness: My Lord, my humble Petition to your Highness is, that your Highness would be pleased graciously to condescend so low as to settle the Country, so as we may heere understand the absolute pleasure and determinate will of your Highness therein, the disobeyers of which cannot after your Highnesse known pleasure but in a moment perish, and the rest live secure and

happie. My Lord I am an absolute stranger heere, as yet having not been a month in the Countrie, in which time this unfortunate action fell out, so much the sadder, in regard of the common enimie the Indian who ever takes advantage by our intestine troubles being both cruel & potent, & therefore I hope will be a motive to further the charitable condesending of your Highnesse for settling the Country. My Lord having had a very tedious passage being necessitated to stay above two months in Bermudas & above one month in Virginia so that I was above halfe a yeare from the time that I came out of England to my arrivall in Maryland at which arival I found the Country in a great disturbance, the Governour Captain Stone being ready to march with his Army (which heere is considerable if it consist of 200 men) against a partie of men at a place called Anne Arundell who the year before (pretending a power from your Highnesse as also that your Highnesse had taken the Lord Baltimores Country from him) bred a great disturbance in the Countrey and withall tooke away the Governours Commission from him, which Governour being since informed by a Gentleman by name Mr. Elkonhead (one that came out of England 2 or 3 months after me) that the Lord Baltemore kept his Patent, and that your Highnesse had neither taken the Lord Baltimores Patent from him nor his Land, hee thought hee might act by the contents of his former Commission from the Lord Baltemore and accordingly went up to reduce those people to the Lord Baltemores Governement, but still under your Highness command as formerly under the Kings, having heer in the Country before I came first solemnly proclaymed your Highness, as also in all Proclamations and publick edicts ending with God preserve the Lord Protector and the Lord Proprietary. Now going up to reduce these people, if possible by fair meanes, a Declaration to which purpose the Governour desiring me to bear him company the march, I got leave to carry to them, in the end of which the Governour did protest, as in the presence of Almighty God, that he came not in a hostile way to do them any hurt, bnt sought all meanes possible to reclaime them by faire means; and to my knowledge at the sending out of Parties (as occasion served) he gave strict command, that if they met any of

the Anne Arundell men they should not fire the first gun, nor upon paine of death plunder any : these were his actings to my knowledge upon the march ; but coming neerer to them, there was a Ship a Merchant man called the Golden Lion, one Hemans Commander, and as appeares hired by them, having since received his reward of them, who seeing the Governour land his men under the command of his ship, shot at them as they landed over night, and the next morning, continuing his course (as I am credibly informed) kild one of the Governours men, and so began the war which after fell out, for the Anne-Arundell men coming suddenly upon them on the one side and the Golden Lyon being on the other side, they being in a neck of Land invironed round with water, except one little place by which the Anne-Arundel men came in upon them, where after a skirmish the Governour upon quarter given him and all his company in the field, yielded to be taken Prisoners, but two or three dayes after the Victors condemnd ten to death, and executed fowre, and had executed all had not the incessant Petitioning and begging of some good women sav'd some, and the Souldiers others ; the Governour himselve being condemn'd by them and since begd by the Souldiers, some being sav'd just as they were leading out to execution, and since fall a sequestering their Estates, and taking away what they have as if they were meere Malignants, and had fought directly against your Highnesse, in which I cannot but speake my conscience knowing that at their first setting out the generall cry was that they went to reduce the Country and bring it under the obedience of your Highnesse and the Lord Proprietary, as also the Governour who protested to mee before he went out, that had he not been very credibly informed that your Highnesse had not taken away the Lord Baltemores Patent, nor his Land as the Anne-Arundel men pretended, he would not stirre in the business. My Lord, the reason why I take upon mee to give your Highnesse an account of this action is nothing but out of my duty to your Highnesse to give a true and impartiall account of the proceedings heere, in regard they still keepe the Governour and most of the Councill Prisoners, as also all the chiefe Officers till all the shipping is already gone out of the

Country except one, and till that is gone I heare for certain none of them shall be releast, by which meanes, they are not only debarred from comming for England (as some desired to answer for what they had done before your Highnesse, and were denied it) but are likewise hindered from writing their grievances, as not being suffered to write to their own wives, but their Letters are broke open, so that I cannot but thinke myselve bound in conscience to declare the truth, as also to remaine so long as I possesse a being in this world,

My Lord

Your Highnesse most obedient and ever  
Loyal Subject

L. BARBER.

Maryland this 13. of Aprill, 1655

For the Right Honourable the Lord Baltmore these present Right Honourable :

I am sorry at present for to let your Honour understand of our sad condition in your Province. So it is, that my Husband, with the rest of your Councill went about a month agoe with a party of men up to Anne-Arundell County, to bring those factious people to obedience under your Government. My Husband sent D<sup>r</sup> Barber with one Mr. Coursey with a Message to them, but they never returned againe before the fight began. Also he sent one Mr Packer the day after, with a Message, and he likewise never returned, as I heard: but so it is, that upon Sunday the 25 of March they did ingage with the people of Anne-Arundell, and lost the field, and not above five of our men escaped; which I did conceive ranne away before the fight was ended; the rest all taken, some killed and wounded; my Husband hath received a wound in his shoulder, but I heare it is upon the mending. My Husband, I am confident did not thinke that they would have engaged, but it did proove too true to all our great damages; They as I heare, being better provided then my Husband did expect; for they hired the Captain of the Golden Lion, a great Ship of burden, the Captains name is

Roger Hemans a young man and his Brother who have been great Sticklers in the businesse, as I hear. Captain Heman was one of their Councell of War, and by his consent would have had all the Prisoners hanged; but after Quarter given, they tried all your Councillors by a Councell of Warre, and Sentence was passed upon my Husband to be shot to death, but was after saved by the Enemies owne Souldiers, and so the rest of the Councillors were saved by the Petitions of the Women, with some other friends, which they found there; onely Master William Eltonhead was shot to death, whose death I much lament, being shot in cold blood; and also Lievetenant William Lewis, with one Mr Leggat and a German, which did live with Mr. Eltonhead, which by all Relations that ever I did heare of, the like barbarous act was never done amongst Christians. They have sequestred my Husbands Estate, only they say they will allow a maintenance for me and my Children, which I doe beleeve will bee but small. They keep my Husband, with the rest of the Councell, and all other Officers, still Prisoners; I am very suddenly, God willing, bound up to see my Husband, they will not so much as suffer him to write a Letter unto mee, but they will have the perusall of what hee writes. Captaine Tylman and his Mate Master Cook are very honest men, and doe stand up much for your Honour; they will informe you of more passages then I can remember at the present; and I hope my Brother will be downe before Captaine Tylman goes away, and will write to you more at large; for he is bound up this day for to see his Brother, if they do not detain him there as well as the rest; the occasion I conceive of their detainment there is, because they should not goe home, to informe [your] Honour of the truth of the businesse before they make their own tale in England, which let them do their worst, which I doe not question but you will vindicate my Husbands honour which hath ventured Life and Estate to keep your due heere, which by force he hath lost. And they give out words, that they have won the Country by the sword, and by it they will keepe the same let my Lord Protector send in what Writing hee pleaseth. The Gunner's Mate of Hemans since his comming down from Anne-Arundell to

Patuxent, hath boasted that he shot the first man that was shot of our Party. All this I write is very true, which I thought good to informe your Lordship, because they will not suffer my Husband for to write himselfe: I hope your Honour will be pleased for to looke upon my Sonne, and for to wish him for to be of good eomfort, and uot for to take our afflictions to heart. Aud nothing else at present, I rest

Your Honours most  
Humble Servant

VIRLINDA STONE.

Postscript.

I hope your Honour will favour me so much, that if my Sonne wants twenty or thirty pounds you will let him have it, and it shall be payd your Honour agaiue.

Hemans the Master of the Golden Lion is a very knave, and that will be made plainly for to appeare to your Lordship for he hath abused my Husbaud most grosly.

A True Copy of the Oath of Fidelity to the Lord Proprietary of the Province of Maryland.

I A. B. Doe sware that I will be true aud faithfull (so long as I shall be a member of this Province) to the Right Hon. Cæilius Lord Baron of Baltemore, Lord aud Proprietary of this Proviuce of Maryland, and the Islands therunto belouging, & to his Heyres Lords and Proprietaries of the same, and to his Lievetenant or Chiefe Governor heer for the time being: Aud will not at any time by words or actions in publique or in private, wittingly or willingly, to the best of my understanding, any way derogate from, but will at all times, as oecasiou shall require, to the utmost of my power, defend and maintain all such his sayd Lordships and his Heyres just and lawfull Right, Title, Interest, Privileges, Jurisdictions, Prerogative, Propriety and Domiuion, over and in the sayd Province aud Islands thereuuto belouging, and over the people who are or shall be therein for the time being, as are granted to his sayd Lordship & his

Heyres by the late King of England in his sayd Lordships Patent of the sayd Province under the great Seale of England, not any wise understood to infringe or prejudice Liberty of Conscience, in point of Religion; And I doe also swear that I will with all expedition discover to his Lordship or to his Lievetenant or other Chiefe Governor of the sayd Province for the time being, and also use my best endeavouir to prevent any Plot, Conspiracy, or Combination, which I shall know, or have just cause to suspect, is or shall be intended against the person of his sayd Lordship, or which shall tend any way to the disinherison or deprivation of his sayd Lordship or his Heyres their Right, Title, Jurisdiction, and Dominion aforesayd, or any part thereof; And I doe swear that I will not either by myself or by any other person or persons, directly or indirectly take, accept, receive, purchase or possesse any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments within the sayd Province of Maryland, or the Islands thereunto belonging from any Indian or Indians to any other use or uses but to the use of his sayd Lordship, and his Heires Lords and Proprietaries of this Province, or knowingly from any other person or persons not deriving a legall Title thereunto, by, from or under some grant from his said Lordship or his Heires, Lords and Proprietaries of this Province, legally passed or to be passed under his or their great Seale of the said Province for the time being.

So help me God &c.

This Oath was appointed by my Lord to bee taken by everyone who had any Land granted to him in Maryland from his Lordship before any Patent thereof should passe the Seale to him; and it was also appointed to be taken by a Law made in Maryland in an 1649 with the consent of the Protestants as wel as the Roman Catholiks there, by every inhabitant above the age of sixteene yeeres, upon paine of Banishment in case of refusall and of fine in case of return and a second refusall; but it was never yet imposed upon any, nor any ever yet banished or fined for refusall of it, onely they could have no land granted them from his Lordship, unless they tooke it; nor was there any other Oath appointed

to bee taken upon any penalty whatsoever. But there was another Oath appointed for the Governour and Councell onely in Maryland to take, which have these clauses among others in them (viz) That they shall not accept or execute any Place, Office or Employment in Marylaud relating to the Government thereof from any Person or Authority but from the Lord Baltemore or his Heires: and another Clause (viz) that they shall not directly or indirectly, trouble, molest, or discountenance, any person whatsoever in the said Province, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, and in particular no Roman Catholiek, for or in [respect] of his or her Religion, nor in his or her free exercise thereof within the said Province. But this Oath was never imposed upon any body, nor any penalty appointed for the refusall thereof; for it was free for any man, if he did not like the Oath not to accept of the place of Governour, or oue of the Councel there; & this last mentioned Oath of the Governour and Councel was appointed in the life time of the late King. The Lord Baltemore conceiving it lawfull and justifiable by his Patent to require such an Oath from such as hee should employ in offices of so great trust into so remote a place; for although by his Patent the sovereign Dominion of that Province bee reserved to the late King, his Heirs, and Successors, yet the immediate and subordinate authority of the Government thereof is granted to his Lordship & his Heyres, so as no man ought to act therein but by an authority derived from him. And hee appointed this Oath to be taken by the aforesayd Officers when he made Capt. Stone Governour and Mr. Thos. Hattou Secretary, and others of his Councell there who being of different Judgement in Religion from himselfe, his Lordship thought it but reasonable and fit that as he did oblige them by Oath not to disturb any there who professed to believe in Jesus Christ, so to expresse the Roman Catholickes in partieular, who were of his own judgement in matter of Religion.

A true Copy of a Law made in Marylaud entituled, An Act coucerning Religion.

Forasmuch as in a well Governed and Christian Commonwealth, matters concerning Religion and the Houour of God

ought in the first place to bee taken into serious consideration and indeavoured to be settled. Bee it therefore ordayned and Enaected by the Right Honourable Cæilius Lord Baron of Baltimore<sup>1</sup> absolute Lord and Proprietary of this Province, with the advice and Consent of the Upper and Lower Houses of this General Assembly, that whatsoever Person or Persons within this Province and the Islands thereunto belonging, shall from henceforth Blasphem God, that is curse him, or shall deny our Saviour Jesus Christ to bee the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of the sayd Three Persons of the Trinity, or the Unity of the Godhead, or shall use or utter any reproachfull speeches, words, or language, concerning the Holy Trinity, or any of the sayd three Persons thereof, shal be punished with death, and confiscation or forfeiture of all his or her Land and Goods to the Lord Proprietary and his Heires. And bee it also Enaected by the Authority and with the advice and assent aforesaid, That whatsoever Person or Persons shall from henceforth use or utter any reproachfull words or speeches concerning the blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of our Saviour, or the holy Apostles or Evangelists, or any of them, shall in such ease for the first Offence forfeit to the sayd Lord Proprietary and his heires Lords and Proprietaries of this Province, the sum of 5 l. sterling, or the value thereof, to bee levied on the goods and chattells of every such person so offending; but in case such offender or offenders shall not then have goods and chattels suffieient for the satisfying of such forfeiture, or that the same be not otherwise speedily satisfied, that then such offender or offenders shall be publicly whipt, and bee imprisoned during the pleasure of the Lord Proprietary, or the Lievetenant or Chiefe Governour of this Province for the time being; and that every such offender and offenders for every second offence shall forfeit 10 l. sterling or the value thereof to be levied as aforesayd, or in case such offender or offenders shall not then have goods and chattels within this Province suffieient for that purpose, then to be publicly and

<sup>1</sup> This title is given his Lordship in his Patent of Maryland.

severely whipt and imprisoned as before is expressed. And that every person or persons before mentioned, offending heerin the third time, shall for such third offence, forfeit all his lands and goods and be forever banisht and expelled out of this Province. And be it also further Euacted by the same authority, advice and assent, that whatsoever person or persons shall from henceforth upon any occasion of offence or otherwise in a reproachfull maner or way, declare, call or denominate, any person or persons whatsoever, inhabiting, residing, trafficking, trading, or commereing, within this Province, or within any the Ports, Harbors, Creeks or Havens to the same belonging, an Heretiek, Schismatic, Idolater, Puritan, Presbyterian, Indepudent, Popish Priest, Jesuit, Jesuited Papist, Lutherau, Calvinist, Anabaptist, Brownist, Antinomian, Barrowist, Roundhead, Separatist, or other name or terme in a reproachfull maner relating to matter of Religion, shall for every such offence forfeit and lose the sum of 10 s sterling, or the value thereof to be levied on the goods and Chattels of every such offender and offenders, the one halfe thereof to be forfeited and payd unto the person and persons of whom such reproachfull words are or shall bee spoken or uttered, and the other halfe thereof to the Lord Proprietary and his Heirs, Lords and Proprietaries of this Province; But if such person or persons who shall at any time utter or speak any such reproachfull words or language, shall not have goods or chattells sufficient and overt within this Province to bee taken to satisfie the penalty aforesayd, or that the same bee not otherwise speedily satisfied, that then the person and persous so offending shal be publikely whipt, and shall suffer imprisonment without Bayle or Mainprise until he, she, or they, respectively shall satisfie the party offended or grived by such reproachfull language by asking him or her respectively forgiveness pnblutely for such his offence before the Magistrate or Chiefe Officer or Officers of the Towne or Place where such offence shall bee given. And be it further likewise Enacted by the Authority and consent aforesayd, that every person and persous within this Province, that shall at any time heereafter prophane the Sabaoth or Lords day called Sunday, by frequent swearing, druukennesse, or by any

uneivill or disorderly Recreation, or by working on that day when absolute necessity doth not require, shall for every such first offence forfeit 2s. 6d. sterling or the value thereof; and for the second offence 5s. sterling or the value thereof; and for the third offence and for every time he shall offend in like maner afterwards 10s. sterling or the value thereof; and in case such offender or offenders shall not have sufficient goods or chattells within this Province to satisfie any of the aforesayd penalties respectively heereby imposed for prophaning the Sabaoth or Lords day called Sunday as aforesaid, then in every such Case the party so offending shall for the first and second offence in that kind be imprisoned till hee or she shall publikely in open Court before the Cheife Commander, Judge, or Magistrate of that County, Towne, or Precinet wherein such offence shall be committed, acknowledge the seandall and offence hee hath in that respect given, against God, and the good and civil Government of this Province: And for the third offence and for every time after shall also be publikely whipt. And whereas the inforcing of the Conscience in matter of Religion hath frequently fallen out to bee of dangerous Consequence in those Commonwealths where it hath bene practised, and for the more quiet and peaceable Government of this Province, and the better to preserve mutuall love & unity amongst the Inhabitants here, Bee it therefore also by the Lord Proprietary with the advice and assent of this Assembly, Ordained and Enacted, except as in this present Act is before declared and set forth, that no person or persons Watsoever within this Province or the Islands, Ports, Harbors, Creeks, or Havens thereunto belonging, professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall from henceforth be any waies troubled, molested or discounteanced, for or in respect of his or her Religion, nor in the free Exercise thereof within this Province or the Islands thereunto belonging, nor any way compelled to the beleefe or exercise of any other Religion against his or her consent, so as they be not unfaithful to the Lord Proprietary, or molest or conspire against the civill Government, established or to be established in this Province under him and his Heyres. And that all and every person and persons that shall presume contrary to this Act

and the true intent and meaning thereof, directly or indirectly, eyther in person or estate, wilfully to wrong disturbe, or trouble, or molest any person or persons whatsoever within this Province professing to beleve in Jesus Christ, for or in respect of his or her Religion, or the free Exercise thereof within this Province, otherwise then is provided for in this Act, That such person or persons so offending shall be compelled to pay treble damages to the party so wronged or molested, and for every such offence shall also forfeit 20s. sterling in Money or the valne thereof, half thereof for the use of the Lord Proprietary and his Heires Lords and Proprietaries of this Province, and the other halfe thereof for the use of the partie so wronged or molested as aforesayd; or if the party so offending as aforesayd, shall refuse or bee unable to recompence the party so wronged or to satisfie such fine or forfeiture, then such offender shall be severely punished by publike whipping and imprisonment during the pleasure of the Lord Proprietary or his Lievetenant or chiefe Governour of this Province for the time being, without Bayle or Mainprise. And be it further also Euaacted by the authority and consent aforesayd, that the Sheriffe or other officer or officers from time to time to be appointed and authorised for that purpose of the Connty, Town, or Preeinet where every particular offence in this present Act contained, shall happen at any time to be committed, and whereupon there is heerby a forfeiture, fine, or penalty imposed, shall from time to time distrain, and seize the goods and estate of every such persou so offending as aforesayd, against this present Act or any part thereof, and sell the same or any part thereof, for the full satisfaction of such forfeiture, fine, or penalty as aforesayd, restoring to the Party so offending, the Remainder or overplus of the sayd goods, or estate, after snch satisfaction so made as aforesayd.

This act was passed by a Generall Assembly in Maryland in April 1649, and assented unto by the Lord Baltemore in 1650, and the intent of it being to prevent any disgusts between those of different jdgements in Religion there, it was thought necessary to insert that clause in it concerning the Virgin Mary of

whom some, otherwise might perhaps speake reproachfully, to the offence of others. And in the time of the Long Parliament when the differences between the Lord Baltemore and Colonell Samuel Matthews, as Agent for the Colony of Virginia were depending before a Committee of that Parliament for the Navy, that Clause in the sayd Law concerning the Virgin Mary was at that Committee objected as an exception against his Lordship, whereupon a worthy member of the sayd Committee stood up and sayd, that he wondered that any such exception should be taken against his Lordship; for sayes hee doth not the Scripture<sup>1</sup> say, that all Generations shall call her blessed and the Committee insisted no more on that exception.

The Declaration and Certificate of William Stone Esquire, Lieutenant of the Province of Maryland by Commission from the Right Honourable the Lord Baltemore, Lord Proprietary thereof, and of Captaine John Price, Mr. Thomas Hatton, and Captain Robert Vaughan of his sayd Lordships Councell there, and of divers of the Burgesses now met in an Assembly there, and other Protestant Inhabitants of the sayd Province, made the 17. day of April, Anno Dom. one thousand six hundred and fifty.

We the said Lievetenant, Couccell, Burgesses, and other Protestant Inhabitants above mentioned, whose names are hereunto subscribed, doe declare and certife to all persons whom it may concerue, That according to an Act of Assembly heere, and severall other strict Injunctions and Declarations by his sayd Lordship for that purpose made and provided, wee doe heere enjoy all fitting and convenient freedome, and liberty in the exercise of our Religion under his sayd Lordships Government & Interest: And that none of us are any wayes troubled or molested, for or by reason thereof within his Lordships sayd Province.

William Stone	Gouverour	
Jo Price		
Robert Vaughan		} Councell
Tho Hatton		

<sup>1</sup> Lu. 1, 48.

James Cox	Note that
Tho. Steerman	James Cox and
John Hatche	George Puddington
George Puddington	were then Burgesses
Robert Robines	for the people at Anne
Walter Bain	Arundell
William Brough	
Francis Poesy	
*William Durand	*Note that this is
Anthony Rawlins	the man who attests
Thomas Maydwell	Mr. Strong's pam-
Marke Blomefield	phlet before men-
Thomas Bushell	tioned.
William Hungerford	
William Stumpson	George Sawyer
Thomas Dinyard	William Edis
John Grinsdith	John Gage
William Edwin	Robert Ward
Richard Browne	William Marshall
Stanhop Roberts	Richard Smith
William Browne	Arthur Turner
John Halfthead	William Pell
William Hardwicke	William Warren
Elias Beech	Edward Williams
Ralph Beane	Hugh Craggs
John Slingsby	George Whitacre
James Morphen	Daniel Clocken
Francis Martin	John Perin
John Walker	Patrick Forrest
William Hawley	George Beckwith
William Smoot	Thomas Warr
John Sturman	Walter Waterling

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## SMITH FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY.

## CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

(Continued from Vol. III, p. 385.)

12. WALTER SMITH<sup>4</sup> died in January, 1755. He married Christian, widow of Thomas Lee (d. 1749) and daughter of Dr. Patrick Sim and Mary (Brooke) his wife. The will of Walter Smith, dated 3 January, 1755, was proved 18 February following—that of his widow, Mrs. Christian Smith, is dated 12 February and was proved 24 March, 1762. By her first husband she was the mother of Thomas Sim Lee, Governor of Maryland, 1779–83 and 1792–94, and Delegate to Congress, 1783–84. Walter Smith and Christian (Sim) his wife had issue:—

i. ELEANOR ADDISON SMITH,<sup>5</sup> mar. John Robert Hollyday of Epsom, Baltimore County, High Sheriff of his County in 1770.

13. JOHN ADDISON SMITH,<sup>4</sup> of Baltimore Town, died 8 May, 1776. He married, 17 October, 1765, Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah Rogers of Baltimore Town. She married, secondly, 9 December, 1777, John Merryman. John Addison Smith and Sarah (Rogers) his wife had issue:

i. ELEANOR ADDISON SMITH,<sup>5</sup> b. 14 Nov., 1766; mar. Nicholas Merryman Bosley, but d. s. p. 3 Feb'y, 1855.

ii. CATHERINE ROGERS SMITH, b. 9 Sept., 1768; d. 18 Aug., 1769.

iii. REBECCA SMITH, b. 4 June, 1770; mar. Henry Nichols, and d. s. p.

iv. RICHARD SMITH, b. 26 March, 1772; lost at sea s. p.

20. v. WILLIAM ROGERS SMITH, b. 25 Nov., 1774; d. 10 June, 1818.

14. WALTER SMITH<sup>5</sup> was born 12 August, 1747, and died in 1804. He married Ann Mackall (b. 12 March, 1753) of Gedsgrace, Calvert County, and had issue:—

i. WALTER SMITH,<sup>6</sup> d. unmar.

ii. COL. RICHARD SMITH, U. S. Marine Corps.

iii. JOSEPH SMITH, planter in Miss.; mar. .... Stockett, niece of Gov. Johnston of La., but d. s. p.

- iv. SARAH SMITH, mar. .... Hillen of Calvert Co.
  - v. MARY SMITH, mar. Samuel Chew; d. s. p.
  - vi. ELIZABETH SMITH, d. 1825; mar. Thomas Holland Chew (b. 1781; d. 1840), and left issue.
  - vii. MARGARET MACKALL SMITH, b. 1787; d. 14 Aug., 1852; mar. 18 June, 1818, Zachary Taylor, then Major of Infantry, U. S. A., later Major-General, and President of the United States.
15. PATRICK SIM SMITH<sup>5</sup> was born in 1742 and died in 1792. He was commissioned a Justice of Calvert County 24 Aug., 1773 (Com. Book), was a member of the County Committee of Observation in November, 1774, and was a member of the Maryland Convention which met at Annapolis, 7 December, 1775, (Foree's *Amer. Archives*). He was Second Major of Militia for Calvert County in 1776. Later he removed to Frederick County, which he represented in the State Legislature in 1791 (Assembly Proceedings). He married 1 December, 1768, Anne Truman Greenfield, daughter of James Truman Greenfield and Elizabeth his wife, and granddaughter of Thomas Truman Greenfield and his second wife, Anne, daughter of Col. Walter Smith. Patrick Sim Smith and Anne Truman (Greenfield) his wife had issue:—
- i. WALTER SMITH,<sup>6</sup> b. 14 Sept., 1769.
  - ii. CHRISTIAN SIM SMITH, b. 2 Dec., 1770; married her cousin Anthony Sim of Frederick Co.
  - iii. ANNE SMITH.
  - iv. BARBARA SMITH.
  - v. MARY SMITH.
  - vi. SUSANNA SMITH.
  - vii. HARRIET SMITH.
  - viii. PATRICK SIM SMITH.
16. DR. WALTER SMITH,<sup>5</sup> of Georgetown, D. C., died in Georgetown 29 August, 1796. In the Revolution he was a surgeon in the Maryland Militia, 1776–77 (Heitman's *Register*). He married Esther Belt (b. 1744; d. 21 March, 1814) daughter of Col. Joseph Belt (b. 1716; d. 16 June, 1793) of Montgomery County, and Esther his wife (b. 1722; d. 12 July, 1796) daughter of William Smith of Prince George's County. Dr. Walter Smith and Esther (Belt) his wife had issue:—
- i. WALTER SMITH,<sup>6</sup> mar. Sallie Hoffman and had one daughter; Sallie Smith<sup>7</sup> mar. Hon. William Hunter.
  - ii. CLEMENT SMITH, mar. 1809, Margaret Clare, daughter of John and Mary (McCubbin) Brice, and had issue.

- iii. ELIZABETH SMITH, mar. Richard Ringgold and had issue.
- iv. BARBARA SMITH, b. 1779 ; d. 16 March, 1837 ; mar. Peregrine Ringgold and left issue.
- v. RICHARD SMITH, mar. Covington Mackall and left issue.
- vi. MATILDA BOWEN LEE SMITH, mar. 4 Sept., 1800, John Cox and left issue.
- vii. SOPHIA SMITH, b. 1783 ; d. unmar. 30 Nov., 1860.
- viii. JOSEPH SMITH, d. unmar.

17. RICHARD SMITH<sup>5</sup> was living in Frederick County in 1775. In the *Maryland Gazette* of 30 March, 1775, he inserted an advertisement (dated Frederick, March 14th) announcing that he will sell to the highest bidder his property of Hall's Craft, containing 140 acres, and that his brother Patriek will show it to any one desiring to inspect it. Richard Smith married Mary Peter and had issue :—

- i. BARBARA SIM SMITH,<sup>6</sup> b. 21 Oct., 1778 ; d. 15 Sept., 1863 ; mar. John Suter.
- ii. CASSANDRA SMITH, mar. Benj. Gott of Montgomery Co. and d. s. p.
- iii. ROBERT SMITH, d. unmar.
- iv. SARAH SMITH, mar. Capt. John Wailes of Calvert Co.
- v. HARRIET SMITH, d. unmar. 4 June, 1875.
- vi. CLEMENT SMITH, d. unmar.

18. LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER LAWSON SMITH<sup>5</sup> was born in 1754 and died in January, 1802. He was commissioned Captain in the Maryland Line 13 July, 1776, and was promoted to Major in 1778. In 1784 he petitioned the Maryland Legislature, and the Committee to whom his claim was referred, report, 7 January, 1785, as follows :—That being Lieut.-Colonel in the Federal Army he resigned his commission in 1780 and accepted a commission of Lieut.-Colonel commandant in a regiment extraordinary raised by the State of Maryland in 1780, with which he joined the Southern Army and continued in the service until recalled by Act of Assembly of this State, passed at October Session, 1780, disbanding the regiment and calling home the officers (Votes and Proceedings of Maryland House of Delegates, 1785). After the war he settled in Harford County and was buried there 26 January, 1802 (*St. George's Register*). He married Martha Griffith (b. 16 September, 1771 ; d. 4 August, 1847), daughter of Samuel Griffith of Harford County, and Frenetta (Garretson) his wife. Mrs. Martha (Griffith) Smith married, secondly, Samuel Jay. Lieut.-Col.

Alexander Lawson Smith and Martha (Griffith) his wife had issue:—

- i. SAMUEL GRIFFITH SMITH,<sup>6</sup> b. 25 Dec., 1794; d. unmar.
- ii. FRANCINA FRENETTA SMITH, b. 10 Nov., 1797; d. unmar. 10 Feb'y, 1860.
- iii. MARIA MATILDA SMITH, b. 1 July, 1799; d. unmar. 14 Sept., 1860.

19. DR. JOSEPH SIM SMITH<sup>5</sup> was born in Calvert County and died in Frederick County 5 September, 1822. In November, 1789, he presented a petition to the Maryland Legislature stating that he acted as Surgeon's Mate in the Maryland Line until appointed Cornet in the Partizan Legion, where he continued till the end of the war, and praying to be allowed the same bounty land as the officers of the Maryland Line were entitled to, &c. (Votes and Proceedings, Md. House of Delegates, November Session, 1789). Heitman's *Register* (p. 372) shows that he served, from 1780 till 1782, as Cornet in the First Battalion of Cavalry, Armand's Partizan Corps. After the war he practiced medicine in Frederick County and lived at Taneytown. He was one of the incorporators of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1799 (*History of the Faculty*), and was one of its Censors in 1803 (*Ibid.*). On the organization of the Maryland Militia in 1793, Dr. Joseph Sim Smith was appointed Major (Scharf's *Western Md.*, p. 164), and he was one of the Justices of Frederick County, 1802-07, 1814 and 1819 (*Ibid.*). The *Frederick Town Herald* of 14 Sept., 1822, has the following obituary notice:—"DIED. At Taney Town, on Friday, the 5th inst., Doct. Joseph Sim Smith, a patriot of '76 and an officer of the Revolution. Doct. Smith fulfilled the various duties of a good citizen with honour to himself and advantage to the community; and by his worth and usefulness had secured the affection and esteem of a wide extended circle of relations and friends, by whom his memory will long be cherished with tenderness and regret." Dr. Joseph Sim Smith married Elizabeth Price (b. 3 August, 1765), daughter of Col. Thomas Price of Frederick County, and Mary his wife, and had issue:—

- i. ELIZA SMITH,<sup>6</sup> d. unmar.
- ii. JOHN ADDISON SMITH of Washington, D. C., b. 27 June, 1792; d. July, 1868; mar. his cousin Sally Cox and left issue.
- iii. MARY SMITH, d. unmar. 1859.
- iv. DR. SAMUEL PRICE SMITH, b. 21 Dec., 1795; d. s. p. 2 March, 1882; mar. Margaret Watson.

- v. THOMAS SMITH, d. unmar.
- vi. REBECCA SMITH, b. 1798 ; d. 12 July, 1879; mar. Reuben M. Worthington and left issue.
- vii. BENJAMIN PRICE SMITH, b. 3 Dec., 1800 ; d. 15 June, 1862 ; mar. his cousin Matilda Rebecca Price and left issue.
- viii. MATILDA SMITH, b. 1802 ; mar. Col. Henry Naylor and left issue.
- ix. CLEMENT SMITH, d. unmar.
- x. GEORGE SMITH, d. in youth.

20. WILLIAM ROGERS SMITH<sup>5</sup> was born 25 November, 1774, and died 10 June, 1818. He married, 2 October, 1798, Margaret (b. 13 April, 1780), daughter of Cumberland Dugan of Baltimore, and his first wife Abigail May. They had issue;—

- i. REBECCA SMITH,<sup>6</sup> mar. James C. Gittings.
  - ii. ELEANOR ADDISON SMITH, mar. John Sterett Gittings.
  - iii. JOHN MERRYMAN SMITH, d. unmar.
-

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

## MONTHLY MEETINGS.

December 14th, 1908. Among the donations to the Society announced at this meeting were a water color of the ship *Paul Siemer*, which was built about the year 1800; a copper-plate print of the Rev. Jonathau Boucher; a list of the Baltimore vessels to which letters of marque were issued in 1799; two additional volumes in the series of New York wills, and a calendar of the transcripts in the Virginia State Library.

Resignations were presented and accepted from Miss M. Louisa Stewart and Messrs. H. F. H. Baughman and Joseph F. Jennison.

Miss Bertha Cohen and Messrs. Charles W. Nash and Gordon Claude were elected to active membership.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, previously noticed was, on motion of Dr. Steiner, adopted. Under this new members who shall be elected during the fall will pay dues of three dollars for the balance of the calendar year, in place of full annual dues, but will be entitled to receive the *Magazine* for the full year.

Attention was called to the fact that the Rev. George A. Leakin, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, would attain his ninetieth birthday on the sixteenth of the month, and by a unanimous vote the Corresponding Secretary was directed to convey to Dr. Leakin the cordial congratulations of the Society.

President Cohen spoke of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Baltimore the latter part of December, and recalled the previous meeting of that Association in this city just fifty years ago, on which occasion it was tendered a reception by the Historical Society; he also announced that the Council of the Society had determined to

renew the relations then begun, by tendering the Association a reception on the occasion of its approaching visit. This action of the Council was approved, and the Council was authorized to proceed with the arrangements for the reception.

The paper of the evening was read by Col. William H. Love, entitled "A Quaker Pilgrimage."

*January 11th, 1909.* Several important accessions to the Library were announced at this meeting, among them being a volume in regard to The London Company, presented as the gift of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan; one upon Snake devices, 1754-1776; and from the University of Uppsala one upon Nicaraguan Antiquities.

The resignation of Mr. A. Hale was presented and accepted, and eight new active members were elected as follows: J. Wirt Randall, Archibald H. Taylor, E. M. Noble, Mrs. Trigant Burrow, Charles R. Miller, Dr. Henry Lee Smith, William F. Lucas and Herbert K. Dodson.

The President made an informal, verbal report to the Society in regard to the reception given to the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the 29th December, the success of the occasion and the appreciation expressed by the guests of the Society.

A brief statement was also made in regard to a circular letter to the members of the Society which had been prepared by a special Committee and sent out on the first of January, requesting the more active interest of all the members of the Society in the extension of the membership of the Society.

Nominations were made by various members for the officers of the Society to be chosen at the annual meeting in February. As those elected will appear in the report of the annual meeting, it is unnecessary to give them in this summary.

Upon announcement being made of the death of former Judge Charles E. Phelps, Judge Stockbridge presented the following minute and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"Once more this Society is called upon to note a loss from its roll of members. On December 27th, 1908, Charles E. Phelps,

having accomplished more than the allotted span of human life, passed to his rest.

“His prominence in this community, the variety of his achievements, the well won honors in many fields, and his long sustained interest in and service for this Society, makes it fitting that suitable notice should be taken of his death.

“Born in New England, Maryland became his home early in life, and it was here that his work was done and his honors won. His ability was manifested in widely varied fields of usefulness, and he was successively soldier, legislator, lawyer, judge and author. To whatever subject he gave his attention he brought a well trained mind and earnest zeal, which soon earned for him distinction.

“His comrades in arms, his fellow-members of the Bench and bar have already paid tribute to his worth, each in their own respective spheres. As a member of this Society he was, at the time of his death, one of its oldest members, having been elected on March 2d, 1865, upon the nomination of Mr. Brantz Mayer. His services here have been continuous for many years. After having been upon the Library Committee in 1881 and 1882, he was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents in February, 1895, and re-elected in each succeeding year until 1903, when at his own request, he retired and resumed his place upon the Library Committee, of which he continued to be a member until his death.

“By inclination a student, he delved deeply into historical questions in which his interest had become aroused, and while not a prolific writer, the productions of his pen were characterized by scholarship of a high order and thoroughness of research. These were clearly marked in the address delivered before this Society on the name, “Baltimore.”

“He was one of the few remaining links connecting the generation of those who founded this Society with the present, and his loss is alike to be deplored for the tie thus severed, the charming personality which has passed away and the loss of a ripe and rich scholarship, builded upon native ability enriched by a broad and intelligently directed education and deep human sympathy.

“In common with his family, associates and friends we mourn his loss, but preserve a priceless memory.

“It is therefore recommended that the following resolutions be adopted :

“*Resolved*, That the Maryland Historical Society records its appreciation of the loss it has sustained in the death of Charles E. Phelps. A brave soldier, an able lawyer, a just and eminent judge, a zealous student of history, he brought to each occupation a keen intellect, a well balanced judgment and crowned the whole with the pleasing personality of a courteous gentleman.

“*Resolved*, That the foregoing minute and resolutions be entered in full upon the records of this Society, and that the Corresponding Secretary be directed to forward a copy of this action to the family of our departed member.”

A paper of exceptional interest was read by Mr. L. H. Dielman upon the Privateers of the War of 1812, especially those sailing from this State, and with extracts from the log book of several of the vessels.

*February* 8th, 1909. The most striking gift to the Society at this meeting was an old copper lustre pitcher, presented by Mr. Carville Grace through Mr. William H. Lawrence. The pitcher had belonged to the grandmother of Mr. Grace who was living on the North Point Road at the time of the British attack in 1814, and this with other prized family possessions had been sunk in a well on the place, and remained there until after the British troops had departed.

The resignation of Levin Jones was reported and accepted, and twenty-one active and one new honorary member were elected. The latter was the Hon. John Bigelow, and the former were, Rev. Francis X. Brady, W. Graham Bowdoin, Jr., James W. Bowers, Jr., Howard Cassard, Miss H. Frances Cooper, Simon Dalsheimer, William B. Duke, Dr. J. H. Morgan Knox, Jr., Dr. Alexis McGlannan, Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Capt. John C. Moore, Eugene A. Noble, J. LeR. Patterson, William M. Pegram, Mrs. Emily M. Reed, Samuel P. Ryland, Walter R. Townsned

Edward T. Tubbs, Malcolm V. V. Tyson, Bartow VanNess, and Rufus K. Wood.

The Recording Secretary announced the death of Col. William P. Craighill, an honorary member of the Society, whereupon President Cohen said :

“The announcement of the death of General Craighill prompts me to say a few words in regard to our late associate with whom I had a most agreeable acquaintance for many years.

“Brigadier-General William Price Craighill was a distinguished officer of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and was advanced to the head of the corps as Chief of Engineers, during the administration of President Cleveland, retaining that position until his retirement for age from active service.

“Born in Charles Town, now West Virginia, in 1834, he was so long connected with the improvements of the harbor of Baltimore that he was regarded as one of our own citizens, and became identified with its interests in many different ways.

“He became a member of this Society in 1886, and on June 10th, 1895, was elected one of its honorary members. He participated in its proceedings on many occasions. On October 12th, 1891, he offered a graceful tribute to the memory of our then lately deceased President, John H. B. Latrobe. It was an interesting feature of the occasion, and was published as part of the proceedings of the Memorial Meeting.

“On April 9th, 1894, he read a paper, illustrated by a map, prepared by him, on the route of Braddock’s troops on their way to Fort Duquesne.

“On April 14th, 1902, he read a paper on “Baltimore, and its Defenses,” since published in the Society’s Magazine.

“Beside his service to the city of Baltimore in the improvement of its channel, he assisted the former Sewerage Commission of Baltimore in its study of the currents to which the sewage would be exposed after its discharge into the Chesapeake Bay, as recommended by that Commission.

“A further service rendered to our City and State was, as a member of the Commission, appointed in 1894, by President

Cleveland, to determine the most feasible route for the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal, and which recommended the Back Creek route.

"The personal traits of the man were such as to command the respect and esteem of those who had the good fortune to know him. He was modest and retiring in his disposition, deferential to the opinions of others and yet ready to back and maintain his own views.

"He died at Charles Town on the afternoon of January 18th, 1909. I have prepared the following resolutions, which I will ask Vice-President Harris to present for the action of the Society."

Mr. Harris then offered the following :

"*Resolved*, That this Society receives with profound regret the announcement of the death of Brigadier-General William Price Craighill, one of its honorary members, whose name was borne on the rolls of this Society for more than twenty-two years, and who was a valued contributor to its records.

"*Resolved*, That this tribute to his memory be spread upon the minutes of this Society; that it be published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the children of General Craighill."

The resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted.

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#### ANNUAL MEETING.

Upon February 8th, 1909, immediately following the adjournment of the regular monthly meeting, the annual meeting of the Society was held. This was, as usual, devoted entirely to the business of the Society, and consisted of the presentation of reports from the officers and regular standing Committees, covering the activities of the Society for the year 1908; and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The officers elected were :



REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—In accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws, the Council presents a report of the activities of the Society during the year 1908. These have been continued as in previous years.

The Library has been kept open throughout the year. The Gallery, with a brief interval during the mid-summer, has also been kept available for visitors. Both have been made use of by an increased number of members and others.

The publication of the *Magazine* has been continued with regularity and acceptability.

The publication of the Archives of Maryland, under the supervision of the Society, has also been steadily conducted.

At each of seven monthly meetings of the Society papers of interest have been presented and read to an increased attendance of members and visitors.

Prompted by the fact that fifty years ago at the invitation of this Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in Baltimore and was hospitably entertained by the Society, it seemed appropriate that, on the second visit of the Association to our city during the holiday week of December last, a recognition of the former relation of the two organizations and a renewal of courtesy would be appropriate and acceptable.

In accordance with this view the Society on December 29th held an afternoon reception for the purpose of entertaining the Association. Through the gracious assistance of the ladies, who were so good as to act with the Committee in charge, the result seems to have been entirely gratifying to the large number of members and visitors who participated. The cost of the entertainment has been defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of members.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

	Dec. 31, 1907.	Dec. 31, 1908.
Honorary.....	2	2
Corresponding.....	70	68
Active.....	505	512
Associate.....	25	27
	602	609

## New members during the year :

Active.....	30	}	.....	35
Associate.....	2			
Corresponding.....	3			
Losses by Death		}	.....	28
Active Members.....	11			
Corresponding Members.....	4			
" " Resignation.....	13			
Net gain.....				<u>7</u>

The losses by death during the year have been as follows :

## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

BUMP, CHARLES WEATHERS.....	March 30.
CREMEN, STEPHEN A.....	January 22.
EMORY, FREDERICK.....	September 20.
GILMAN, DANIEL COIT.....	October 13.
McKIM, REV. HAZLETT.....	June 5.
McPHERSON, REV. W. B.....	July 7.
PARLETT, JOHN F.....	October 14.
PATTERSON, J. WILSON.....	June 20.
PHELPS, CHARLES E.....	December 27.
SMITH, THOMAS MARSH.....	April 4.
WEBER, CHARLES, JR.....	July 1.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

EVANS, SAMUEL.....	April 22.
DEPEYSTER, J. WATTS.....	May 4.
RANDALL, JAMES RYDER.....	January 14.
SPOFFORD, AINSWORTH R.....	August 11.

The TREASURER presented the following :

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1908.

## ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY PROPER.

Cr.

Annual Dues.....	\$2,395.00
Interest from Investments.....	188.00
Rents, &c.....	605.00
Sundries.....	24.30
Balance .....	1,340.72
	<u>\$4,553.02</u>

## DR.

Balance, January 1, 1908.....	\$1,003.45	
Salaries paid for year.....	2,056.48	
Safe Deposit Boxes.....	10.00	
Insurance.....	391.37	
Water Rent, Gas and Ice.....	74.80	
Coal and Wood.....	242.90	
Furnishings, Repairs, &c.....	403.26	
Copying by Miss Harrison.....	78.00	
Stationery, Printing and Postage.....	226.63	
Sundries.....	66.13	
		\$4,553.02

## STATE OF MARYLAND ACCOUNT.

(PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND.)

## CR.

Balance on hand January 1, 1908.....	\$ 823.27	
Appropriation from State :		
Due December 1, 1907.....	1,000.00	
“ June 1, 1908.....	1,000.00	
Sale of Archives.....	243.32	
		\$3,066.59
Editing Volume 28.....	\$ 500.00	
Publishing Volume 28.....	1,410.55	
Paid Miss Harrison.....	354.00	
1 Vol. of Archives returned.....	1.00	
Stationery.....	10.00	
Balance.....	791.04	
		\$3,066.59

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

On hand January 1, 1908.....	\$1,138.90	
Interest from Investments.....	451.24	
Sale of Publications.....	8.93	
		\$1,599.07
Transferred to credit of Magazine account.....	\$ 300.00	
Balance.....	1,299.07	
		\$1,599.07

## MAGAZINE ACCOUNT.

This account shows a debit balance of.....	\$117.44
For particulars of the account see report of Committee on Publications.	

## COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On hand January 1, 1908.....	\$ 949.42	
Interest from Investments.....	451.26	
		\$1,400.68
Paid for Periodicals, Binding, &c.....	305.77	
Balance ..	1,094.91	
		\$1,400.68

## RECAPITULATION.

Society proper, Dr. Balance.....	\$1,340.72	
Committee on Publication, Cr. Balance.....	\$1,299.07	
"    "    Library,    "    "    .....	1,094.91	
State of Maryland account,    "    "    .....	791.04	
Magazine account,    "    "    .....	117.44	
	<u>\$3,302.46</u>	
Dr. Balance.....	\$1,340.72	\$1,961.74
Eutaw Savings Bank.....	\$1,854.26	
Savings Bank of Baltimore.....	6.01	
National Union Bank.....	93.02	
Cash on hand.....	8.45	
	<u>          </u>	\$1,961.74

## MAGAZINE GUARANTEE FUND.

Amount on hand by report of January, 1907.....	\$1,272.82	
Interest credited January, 1907.....	32.93	
"    "    "    1908.....	45.24	
	<u>\$1,350.99</u>	
Collected, 1908-09.....	69.00	\$1,419.99
Withdrawals in 1907.....	\$ 260.00	
*    "    "    1908.....	505.29	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 765.29
On deposit in Central Savings Bank.....	\$ 654.70	
Still due.....	24.00	<u>          </u>
Total fund.....		\$ 678.70

NOTE.—Since January 1st, 1909, twenty dollars have been collected and deposited, leaving four dollars now due.

\* Since January 1st there has been refunded to this account from the publication fund \$205.29, which, with the twenty dollars collected, makes the true balance of this fund at the date of going to press, \$903.99.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENÆUM reported that a number of minor repairs and improvements have been made to the Building during the past year, and a thorough examination by experts instituted as to its safety and soundness. The result of the latter has been very satisfactory, and there is no apparent, present need for any considerable expenditure in the coming year, except that in the judgment of the Trustees it would be well to paint the exterior of the building, no such painting having been done for several years, except to the roof, which was painted in 1906.

Apart from ordinary repairs certain improvements were made, the most important of which were :

1. Strengthening the gallery in the main room by means of iron rods bolted to the floor above. Apart from other benefits in the way of safety, etc., this enabled the Society to hang the portraits of former presidents to the gallery rail, adding much to the beauty and dignity of the room.

2. The restoration and practically the rebuilding of the stairway leading to the gallery.

3. The complete overhauling and modernizing of the gas-fixtures in all the stories.

4. The placing of swinging doors at the outer doorways.

5. The rubbing down with oil of the rails and balusters of stairway.

The usual fire insurance is carried on buildings and contents, but we renew our recommendation that this insurance be increased.

Report of the COMMITTEE on the GALLERY. Few changes have been made in the gallery during the year. Several excellent paintings by Miss Florence Mackubbin, of Baltimore, have been deposited by the artist.

Portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella, painted by Alfred J. Miller (1810-1874), a pupil of Thomas Sully, were presented to the Society in the name of the late Miss Harriet A. Miller, a sister of the artist, through her nephew and executor Mr. Decatur H. Miller, Jr.

Two noteworthy portraits of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, of the Mactavish collection were removed from the gallery, and sent to Mrs. C. C. Mactavish at Rome, by her order, one painted in 1815 and the other about 1828, by Stuart and Nichol, respectively.

At the suggestion of the President, in addition to the portraits of the six former Presidents of the Society, they have been removed from the gallery and hung in the main Library Room, the portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, also those of five of the Revolutionary heroes of Maryland, William Small-

wood, Mordecai Gist, Otho Holland Williams, John Eager Howard and Samuel Smith, thus enhancing greatly the adornment of the Room.

The number of visitors to the gallery was :

January - - - - -	200	July - - - - -	84
February - - - - -	156	August - - - - -	16 (closed)
March - - - - -	258	September - - - - -	112
April - - - - -	203	October - - - - -	135
May - - - - -	213	November - - - - -	121
June - - - - -	150	December - - - - -	496
Total, - - - - -		2144	

an increase of nearly 300 over the previous year.

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

By purchase :

28 volumes of books.....	\$ 75.11
4 pamphlets.....	8.79
1 Current New York Newspaper, 1908.....	5.60
4 Current Baltimore Newspapers, 1908.....	13.56
1 map.....	1.00
Manuscripts.....	101.00
Current Magazines for 1908.....	13.25
Expended for binding.....	45.50
	<hr/>
	\$263.81

By gift :

- 370 volumes of books.
- 804 pamphlets.
- 10 odd numbers of newspapers.
- 4 atlases.
- 2 genealogical charts.
- 1 box of genealogical newspaper clippings.
- 3 maps of Maryland and Virginia, 1746, 1752, 1780.
- 1 water color, ship *Paul Sieman*, 1800.

Manuscripts as follows :

- Maryland Campaign of the 6th Mass. Infantry, 1861.
- The Case of the "Good Intent," 1770.
- Journal of Judge Thomas Jones of Patapsco Neck, 1779-1812.

Photographs :

- Memorials of General Ross.
- Portrait of Jonathan Boucher.



and extending until two years after the accession to the title of Frederick, sixth and last Lord Baltimore, who was then a minor. In the report of the Committee made a year ago this volume was erroneously described as containing a continuation of the Assembly Proceedings.

Volume XXIX of the Archives has been printed but is not yet bound. It will shortly be ready for delivery. It contains an account of the Proceedings of the Assembly from October 25, 1711 to October 9, 1714.

The FINANCE COMMITTEE reported that they had examined the securities and investments held by the Treasurer, belonging to the Association, and found them intact.

The COMMITTEE on MEMBERSHIP presented the following report :

A considerable increase of the Active Members, about equal to the accession in the year 1907, was largely due, as in 1907, to the efforts of a few—two in particular—of our members. This, while gratifying, is nothing like what the result would be if others would take a similar interest in inducing their friends or relations to join the Society, many of whom would, no doubt, do so on a mere suggestion to have their names proposed for membership. A Special Committee appointed by the Council in the latter part of 1908 has sent out a circular letter to all our Active Members asking their co-operation in bringing in new members, and while the result will properly be shown in the reports of the Society a year hence, it may be stated that the appeal, sent out after the first of January, is already having a gratifying result.

Until the permanent fund of the Society shall have been built up by donations and bequests to it, the Society is dependent on the annual dues of its members for its expenses, which can only be met by an economy which greatly impairs its usefulness.

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

- Jan. 13.—“Anna Maria Van Schurman, the Associate of Jean DeLabadie.”  
By REV. B. B. JAMES, a member of the Society.
- March 9.—“Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor of Maryland, 1727-31.” By  
DR. BERNARD C. STEINER, a member of the Society.
- April 13.—“Notes on Ancient Annapolis, and a suggestion for the perpetuation  
of its most historic event.” By MR. GEORGE FORBES, a member  
of the Society.
- May 11.—“The Celebration in Baltimore of the Ratification of the Federal  
Constitution by the Convention in Maryland.” By MR. BASIL  
SOLLERS, a member of the Society.
- Oct. 12.—“New Light on the Provincial History of Maryland from the British  
Archives.” By DR. BERNARD C. STEINER, a member of the So-  
ciety.
- Nov. 9.—“Distinguished Marylanders I have known.”—By MR. HENRY P.  
GODDARD, a member of the Society.
- Dec. 14.—“A Quaker Pilgrimage.” By COL. WM. H. LOVE, a member of the  
Society.
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LIST OF MEMBERS OF  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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\* Deceased since December 31, 1908.

† Elected since December 31, 1908.

‡ Resigned since December 31, 1908.

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HONORARY MEMBERS.

†BIGELOW, JOHN, LL. D.....	21 Grammercy Park, New York.
BRYCE, JAMES, LL. D.....	British Embassy, Wash'ngt'n, D.C.
*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., LL. D.....	Charlottesville, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C.....	Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS.....	1215 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D.....	Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C.....	Pitchin, Ohio.
BIXBY, WM. K.....	St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D.....	24 Chaplin St., Waterville, Me.
BRASIER, WILLIAM.....	26 Liberty St., New York.
BROCK, R. A.....	517 W. Marshall St., Richmond, Va.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY.....	16 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.
BROWNE, HENRY JOHN.....	48 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A.....	Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C.....	33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C.....	146 C St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
COCKEY, MABSTON ROGERS.....	117 Liberty St., New York.
COLLETT, OSCAR W.....	3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.
DE WITT, 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.
EDEN, REV. RORT. A.....	58 Oakley Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD.....	Rostock, Prussia.
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., Wash'n, D. C.
HALL, HUBERT.....	Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM.....	226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN.....	Wilkes Barre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIER.....	York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F.....	267 E. Franklin St., Richm'd, Va.
LAKE, RICHARD P.....	{ Memphis Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER.....	Rowfant, Crawley, Sussex, Engl'd.
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN.....	Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHARLES P., D. D.....	980 E. 180th St., New York.
MUNROE, JAMES M.....	Annapolis, Md.
MURRAY, STIRLINO.....	Leesburg, Va.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P.....	Flanders Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M.....	Montgomery, Ala.
OWENS, R. B.....	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
PARKE, JOHN E.....	101½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R., PH. D.....	Annapolis, Md.
RILEY, E. S.....	{ 118 Prince 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., Phila., Pa.
SMITH, JOHN PHILEMON.....	Sharpsburg, Md., P. O. Box 164.
SNOWDEN, YATES.....	Charleston, S. C.
STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN.....	17 E. 22d St., New York.
STEVENSON, JOHN J.....	University Heights, New York.
TAGOERT, HUGH T.....	3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
THOMAS, REV. LAWRENCE B.....	Nevis, West Indies.
TILDEN, GEORGE F.....	Portland, Me.
TROTH, SAMUEL.....	401 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D.....	Williamsburg, Va.
WAGNER, CLINTON, M. D.....	New York, N. Y.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B.....	{ 326 Massachusetts Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
WILSON, JAMES GRANT, LL. D.....	157 W. 79th St., 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.....	312 C St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
BROCK, MRS. MARY L. BROOKE.....	{ The Portner, 15th and W Sts., Washington, D. C.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C.....	6832 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa.
DENT, LOUIS A.....	1719 Riggs Ave., Wash'n, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J.....	Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H.....	Montreal, Canada.
GIFFORD, W. L. R.....	St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON.....	138 Park St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E.....	Easton, Md.
HUFFMASTER, JAMES T.....	Galveston, Texas.
JEWELL, REAR ADM'L THEO. F.....	2135 R St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
KEITH, ALBERT GUY.....	Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON.....	2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
McFADDON, CHAS.....	3923 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S.....	New Straitsville, Ohio.
MERVINE, WM. M.....	Edgewater Park, N. J.
MONETTE, ORRA E.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLIARD S.....	71 Broadway, New York.
MOSS, JESSE L.....	Newberry Library, Chicago.
RIGGS, E. FRANCIS.....	{ 1311 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
ROGERS, MRS. HARRY.....	2221 Delancey St., Phila., Pa.
ROSZEL, BRANTZ MAYER.....	17 Iowa Circle, Wash'n, D. C.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL.....	Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H.....	310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON.....	1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
WILLIAMS, W. MOSBY.....	Columbian Bldg., Wash'n, D. C.
WILSON, SAMUEL L.....	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

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

ABELL, MISS ANNIE HELOISE.....	Woman's College.
ABERCROMBIE, DAVID.....	318 W. German St.
AGNUS, FELIX.....	American Office.
ALEXANDER, JULIAN J.....	225 St. Paul St.
ALLMAND, JOHN O'G.....	112 Chamber of Commerce.
ANDREWS, CHARLES McLEAN, PH. D....	Johns Hopkins University.
ANDREWS, O.....	621 St. Paul St.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T.....	Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE.....	1025 Cathedral St.
ARTIURS, EDWARD F.....	7 E. Preston St.
ATKINSON, ROBERT, M. D.....	2134 Oak St.

BAILY, G. FRANK.....	28 S. Hanover St.
BALDWIN, CHARLES G.....	224 St. Paul St.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD.....	1006 N. Charles St.
BANKS, WILLIAM H.....	405 Druid Hill Ave.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H.....	2130 Bolton St.
BARNES, J. T. MASON.....	705 Continental Trust Bldg.
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.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D.....	1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD.....	54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D.....	322 Hawthorn Road, R. P.
BERRY, JASPER M., JR.....	225 St. Paul St.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL.....	10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBIN, MRS. A. B.....	Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN.....	Rider, P. O.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY.....	509 Park Ave.
BIRD, W. EDGEWORTH.....	Roland Park.
BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M. D.....	Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD.....	201 Fidelity Bldg.
BLACK, VAN LEAR.....	201 Fidelity Bldg.
BLAKE, GEORGE A.....	Law Building.
BLAKISTONE, T. WALLIS.....	803 Union Trust Building.
BLAND, J. R.....	1025 N. Charles St.
BONAPARTE, CHARLES J., LL. D.....	216 St. Paul St.
BOND, G. MORRIS.....	Law Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C.....	Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P.....	1310 Continental Trust Bldg.
BONSAL, LEIGH.....	511 Calvert Building.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J.....	705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
†BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR.....	705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
†BOWERS, JAMES W., JR.....	16 E. Lexington St.
BOWES, JOSEPH.....	Equitable Building.
†BRADY, REV. FRANCIS X.....	Loyola College.
BRANDT, MISS MINNIE.....	11 E. Read St.
BRANTLY, W. T.....	10 E. Fayette St.
BRATTAN, J. Y.....	American Office.
BRENT, MISS IDA S.....	1125 Bolton St.
BRENT, ROBERT F.....	104 E. Lexington St.
BRISCOE, DAVID S.....	722 Law Bldg.
BROWN, ALEXANDER.....	712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE.....	841 Calvert Bldg.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR.....	Centreville, Md.
BROWN, FRANK.....	830 N. Charles St.
BROWN, JOHN W.....	722 E. Pratt St.
BROWN, KIRK.....	1813 N. Caroline St.



LIST OF MEMBERS.

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DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D.	1129 W. North Ave.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT	10 E. Lafayette Ave.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS	Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, G. W.	606 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWKINS, WALTER I.	408 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H.	702 Fidelity Bldg.
DAY, MISS MARY F.	Upper Falls, Md.
DAY, WILLARD G.	1022 N. Eutaw St.
DENNIS, JAMES T.	Melvale, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES U.	406 Equitable Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K.	408 Equitable Bldg.
DICKEY, CHARLES H.	1014 N. Charles St.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H.	Enoch Pratt Free Library.
DILLEHUNT, H. B.	221 St. Paul St.
DIX, WILLIAM H.	9 E. Lombard St.
DIXON, ISAAC H.	105 Hanover St.
DOBLER, JOHN J.	436 Harford Road.
†DODSON, HERBERT K.	2026 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J.	220 St. Paul St.
DUER, DOUGLAS H.	36 and 38 S. Charles St.
DUER, HENRY L.	1804 St. Paul St.
‡DUKE, W. BERNARD	Rider Postoffice, Md.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D.	Towson, Md.
DUVALL, WIRT A., M. D.	1609 Edmondson Ave.
DUVALL, RICHARD M.	16 E. Lexington St.
EARLE, SAMUEL T., JR., M. D.	1431 Linden Ave.
ECCLESTON, REV. J. HOUSTON, D. D.	910 St. Paul St.
ELLIOTT, A. MARSHALL, PH. D.	Johns Hopkins University.
ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND	81 Gunther Bldg.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE	Forest Park.
EMORY, GERMAN H. H.	600 Maryland Trust Bldg.
FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M. D.	1307 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY	13½ W. Saratoga St.
FIELD, CHARLES W.	1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W.	1420 Park Ave.
FISHER, RICHARD D.	1420 Park Ave.
FOARD, JOSEPH R.	1005 Keyser Bldg.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B.	1718 Bolton St.
FORBES, GEORGE	804 Union Trust Bldg.
FORSYTHE, WM. HENRY, JR.	Belair, Md.
FOSTER, REUREN	2301 N. Charles St.
FRICK, FRANK	1514 Park Ave.
FRICK, J. SWAN	126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, JACOB H.	23 Hanover St.

GAITHER, GEORGE R.....	815 Gaither Bldg.
GAITHER, THOMAS H.....	508 Cathedral St.
GAMBRILL, J. MONTOMERY.....	Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.
GARNETT, JAMES M., LL. D.....	1316 Bolton St.
GARRETT, JOHN W.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
GARRETT, ROBERT.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
GARY, E. STANLEY.....	857 Park Ave.
GARY, JAMES A.....	1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER.....	Centreville, Md.
GILL, JOHN OF R.....	Merc. Trust and Deposit Co.
GITTINGS, JOHN S.....	21 North St.
GLENN, JOHN M.....	152 E. 35th St., New York.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY.....	Emmorton, Md.
GODDARD, HENRY P.....	401 Fidelity Bldg.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES.....	924 St. Paul St.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H.....	International Trust Co.
GORE, CLARENCE S., D. D. S.....	1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P.....	224 St. Paul St.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D.....	Woman's College.
GOULD, CLARENCE P.....	Johns Hopkins University.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H.....	Vickers Bldg.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H.....	2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE.....	528 Equitable Bldg.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W.....	The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S.....	Park Ave. and Madison St.
‡HALE, ARTHUR.....	Grand Central Sta., Chicago, Ill.
HALL, CLAYTON C.....	10 South St.
HALL, SIDNEY.....	204 N. Calvert St.
HAMBLETON, F. H.....	Con. Gas Elec. Light & Power Co.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S.....	206 W. Monument St.
HANCOCK, JAMES E.....	4 S. Howard St.
HANNA, HUGH S.....	103 Elmhurst Road, R. P.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA BROWNE.....	706 St. Paul St.
HARDY, GEORGE E., D. D. S.....	406 Hawthorn Road, Rol'd Park.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D.....	1063 Calvert Bldg.
HARMAN, S. J.....	708 Fidelity Bldg.
HARN, ELMER M.....	604 N. Arlington Ave.
HARRIS, MISS ALICE G.....	608 Continental Trust Bldg.
HARRIS, W. HALL.....	216 St. Paul St.
HARTMAN, A. Z.....	1210 Bolton St.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P.....	403 Calvert Bldg.
HARWOOD, MISS S. ASENATH.....	Hotel Rennert.
HAYDEN, W. MOZART.....	Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, THOMAS G.....	202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY.....	{ Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.

HAYWARD, THOMAS J. ....	4 E. Eager St.
HENNIGHAUSEN, L. P. ....	Towson, Md.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD. ....	107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G. ....	133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILLIP. ....	700 Keyser Bldg.
HILL, THOMAS. ....	405 Courtland St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY. ....	215 N. Charles St.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS. ....	1309 Maryland Ave.
HODSON, CLABENCE. ....	55 N. 21 St., East Orange, N. J.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON. ....	1300 Continental Trust Bldg.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. ....	2011 Eutaw Place.
HOLLYDAY, HENRY J. ....	Easton, Md.
HOMER, CHARLES C. ....	Second National Bank.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. ....	213 Courtland St.
HOOPEE, ALCAEUS. ....	10 South St.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY. ....	Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, J. SETH. ....	19 E. Eager St.
HOUGH, SAMUEL J. ....	207 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY. ....	1409 Continental Trust Bldg.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS. ....	700 Equitable Bldg.
HOWARD, HARRY C. ....	939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY. ....	919 Cathedral St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN. ....	223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS. ....	223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. ....	1020 Cathedral St.
HUNT, WILLIAM B. ....	Hotel Rennert.
HUNTING, E. B. ....	830 Equitable Bldg.
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. ....	Johns Hopkins Hospital.
HURST, J. J. ....	1201 Calvert Bldg.
HUTTON, GAUN M. ....	838 Hollins St.
HYATT, ALPHEUS. ....	Porto Bello, Md.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT. ....	223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. ....	225 E. Baltimore St.
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. ....	211 W. Lanvale St.
INGLE, EDWARD. ....	Manufacturers Record.
ISAAC, WM. M. ....	Towson, Md.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. ....	11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, REV. B. B., PH. D. ....	Garrison Ave., Sta. E.
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. ....	16 Abell Bldg.
JENKINS, MICHAEL. ....	616 Park Ave.
JENKINS, THOS. W. ....	1521 Bolton St.
JEWETT, FRED. C., M. D. ....	2208 N. Fulton Ave.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL.....	Brooklandville, Md.
JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER, M. D.....	21 W. 20th St.
JONES, ELIAS, M. D.....	Govans, Md.
JONES, SPENCER C.....	Rockville, Md.
‡JONES, LOUIS.....	Santa Barbara, Cal.
KEARNEY, STUART.....	24 Commerce St.
KEEDY, CLAYTON O.....	Frederick, Md.
KEIGHLEB, MISS SELINA.....	213 W. Lanvale St.
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.....	910 Keyser Bldg.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B.....	24 W. Saratoga St.
KIRK, HENRY C.....	106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, HENRY C., JR.....	106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, JOSEPH L.....	The Mt. Royal.
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A.....	17 W. Mulberry St.
KNOTT, A. LEO.....	1029 St. Paul St.
KOCH, CHARLES J.....	2915 E. Baltimore St.
‡KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D.....	804 Cathedral St.
LANKFORD, H. F.....	Princess Anne, Md.
LANTZ, MISS EMILY E.....	1704 John St.
LARBABEE, H. C.....	1920 E. Pratt St.
LATROBE, FERDINAND C.....	205 St. Paul St.
LATROBE, OSMUN.....	Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE.....	604 Calvert Bldg.
LAWFORD, JASPER M.....	718 N. Howard St.
LEAKIN, GEORGE A., D. D.....	Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON.....	705 Fidelity Bldg.
LEARY, PETER, GEN.....	University Club.
LEE, H. C.....	20 W. 20th St.
LEE, J. HARRY.....	20 W. 20th St.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS.....	232 St. Paul St.
LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
LEVERING, EUGENE.....	1308 Eutaw Place.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES.....	220 St. Paul St.
LIVEZEY, E.....	22 E. Lexington St.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD.....	333 Dolphin St.
LLOYD, HENRY.....	Cambridge, Md.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D.....	8 E. Eager St.
LOVE, W. H.....	10 South St.
LOWE, JOHN H.....	1600 Madison Ave.
‡LUCAS, WM. F., JR.....	221 E. Baltimore St.
LYON, J. CRAWFORD.....	1209 Linden Ave.
LYTLE, WM. H.....	1220 St. Paul St.

McADAMS, REV. EDW. P.....	Harrisonville, Md.
McCLELLAN, WILLIAM J.....	1713 N. Calvert St.
McCORMICK, THOMAS P., M.D.....	1421 Eutaw Place.
McCurLEY, ISAAC.....	301 Law Bldg.
McDOWELL, EDWARD G.....	217 N. Charles St.
McELDERRY, HORACE C.....	20 E. Lanvale St.
McGAW, GEORGE K.....	Charles and Mulberry Sts.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR.....	309 Exchange Place.
†McGLANNAN, ALEXIUS W., JR., M.D.....	2005 Madison Ave.
MACHEN, ARTHUR W.....	36 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
MACKALL, THOMAS B.....	222 St. Paul St.
MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY.....	1808 Park Ave.
McKIM, S. S.....	Merchants' Club.
McLANE, ALLAN.....	Maryland Trust Bldg.
McLANE, JAMES L.....	903 Cathedral St.
McNEAL, J. V.....	729 N. Calvert St.
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR.....	703 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.
MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH. D.....	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.....	1430 McCulloh St.
MEEKINS, LYNN R.....	Baltimore American.
MIDDENDORF, J. W.....	Maryland Casualty Bldg.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR.....	506 Maryland Trust Bldg.
†MILLER, CHARLES R.....	1514 W. Fayette St.
†MILLER, MRS. CHARLES R.....	1514 W. Fayette St.
MILLER, EDGAR G.....	646 Equitable Bldg.
MILLER, WALTER H.....	{ Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
MOHLER, J. EDWARD.....	The Rochambeau.
†MOORE, JOHN C.....	1807 Fairmount Ave.
MORGAN, G. EMORY.....	6 Club Road, Roland Park.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST.....	10 E. Fayette St.
MORRIS, JOHN T.....	215 N. Charles St.
MORRIS, THOMAS J.....	708 Park Ave.
MOSELEY, WILLIAM E., M.D.....	614 N. Howard St.
MULLER, LOUIS.....	304 Chamber of Commerce.
MULLIN, MICHAEL A., LL.D.....	609 Fidelity Bldg.
MURDOCH, FRIDGE.....	904 McCulloh St.
MURPHY, FRANK K.....	202 W. Lombard St.
MURRAY, REV. JOHN G.....	1933 St. Paul St.
MURRAY, DANIEL M.....	Elk Ridge, Md.

MURRAY, O. G.....	B. & O. Building.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR.....	26 Bank St., Princeton, N. J.
NASH, CHARLES W.....	225 St. Paul St.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J.....	Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C.....	Stock Exchange Bldg.
NEWBOLD, D. M., JR.....	334 Equitable Bldg.
NEWCOMER, WALDO.....	National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F.....	1018 St. Paul St.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR.....	{ 120 Broadway, New York, Care of Pierce & Greer.
†NOBLE, E. M.....	Denton, Md.
†NOBLE, EUGENE A.....	Woman's College.
NORRIS, ISAAC T.....	920 Madison Ave.
NORRIS, J. OLNEY.....	920 Madison Ave.
NORTH, SAMUEL M.....	2307 Garrison Ave.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, JR., M. D.....	10 E. Read St.
OFFUT, T. SCOTT.....	Towson, Md.
OLIVER, CHARLES K.....	804 Continental Trust Bldg.
OLIVER, THOMAS H.....	Moorman's River, Va.
OLIVER, W. B.....	Washington Apartment House.
O'NEILL, THOS.....	S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexing'n Sts.
PACA, JOHN P.....	332 Equitable Bldg.
PANGBORN, JOSEPH G.....	1316 N. Charles St.
PARET, RT. REV. WILLIAM, D. D.....	1110 Madison Ave.
PARR, CHARLES E.....	307 Chamber of Commerce.
PARR, HENRY A.....	219 E. German St.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J.....	1815 Park Ave.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J.....	124 S. Charles St.
PATON, STEWART, M. D.....	22 William St., N. Y.
†PATTERSON, J. LER.....	802 Harlem Ave.
PEARCE, JAMES A., LL. D.....	Annapolis, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR.....	207 N. Calvert St.
†PEGRAM, WM. M.....	1209 American Bldg.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS.....	Professional Bldg.
PENNINGTON, WILLIAM C.....	8 E. Lexington St.
PERINE, E. GLENN.....	18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H.....	Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR.....	700 Equitable Bldg.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR.....	20 E. Lafayette Ave.
PITT, FARIS C.....	518 N. Charles St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M. D.....	16 W. Chase St.
POPE, GEORGE A.....	214 Chamber of Commerce.
PRESTON, JAMES H.....	220 St. Paul St.

QUIRK, REV. JOHN F.....	St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.
QUITT, MAX H.....	215 St. Paul St.
RABORG, CHRIS.....	1314 W. Lanvale St.
RADCLIFFE, GEORGE L. P., PH. D.....	American Bonding Co.
RANCK, SAMUEL H.....	Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
†RANDALL, J. WIRT.....	Annapolis, Md.
RAYNER, A. W.....	8 E. Lexington St.
RAWLS, W. L.....	700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B.....	918 Madison Ave.
†REED, MRS. EMILIE MCKIM.....	871 Park Ave.
REESE, PERCY M.....	1201 N. Charles St.
REEDER, CHARLES L.....	919 Equitable Bldg.
REIFSNIDER, JOHN M.....	Westminster, Md.
REMSEN, IRA, LL. D.....	214 W. Monument St.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN.....	817 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER DORSEY.....	817 N. Charles St.
RIDGLEY, MISS ELIZA.....	{ 2019 Maryland Ave., Care of Mrs. Yeaton.
RIDGLEY, MRS. HELEN W.....	Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON MOORE.....	707 Gaither Bldg.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET.....	416 W. Fayette St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L.....	903 N. Charles St.
RIGGS, LAWRASON.....	632 Equitable Bldg.
RIORDAN, CHARLES E.....	205 Exchange Place.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C.....	745 Calvert Bldg.
RITTER, WILLIAM L.....	541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH.....	1310 Continental Bldg.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H.....	10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C.....	628 Equitable Bldg.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T.....	St. Patrick's Rect'y, Wash'n, D. C.
†RYLAND, SAMUEL P.....	11 W. Chase St.
SADTLER, MRS. GEO. WASHINGTON.....	26 E. 25th St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA.....	1415 Linden Ave.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY.....	308 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
SCHMUCKER, SAMUEL D.....	1712 Park Ave.
SCHULTZ, EDWARD T.....	215 W. Mosher St.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D.....	658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L.....	Merchants' National Bank.
SEMMES, JOHN E.....	328 Equitable Bldg.
SETH, JOSEPH B.....	100 E. Lexington St.
SHANNAHAN, J. H. K., JR.....	Sparrow's Point.
SHARP, GEORGE M., LL. D.....	2105 St. Paul St.
SHEPHERD, JAMES S.....	Cambridge, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD.....	209 W. Monument St.

SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS.....	Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
SHRYOCK, THOMAS J.....	1401 Madison Ave. P. O. Box 717.
SILL, HOWARD.....	1012 Keyser Bldg.
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, HENRY LEE, M. D.....	2537 St. Paul St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL.....	505 Park Ave.
SMITH, MARION DEKALB.....	Chestertown, Md.
SNOWDEN, WILTON.....	Central Savings Bank Bldg.
SOLLERS, BASIL.....	539 N. Carey St.
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.
SPEBBY, JOSEPH EVANS.....	409 Calvert Bldg.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR.....	Madison and Eutaw Sts.
STEIN, CHAS. F.....	215 St. Paul St.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D.....	Enoch Pratt Free Library.
STERLING, GEORGE S.....	228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M. D.....	431 N. Carey St.
STEWART, DAVID.....	213 St. Paul St.
STIMSON, HERBERT B.....	207 N. Calvert St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES.....	209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY.....	11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T.....	N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORY, FREDERICK W.....	11 Builders' Exchange.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A.....	1912 Eutaw Place.
STUMP, H. ARTHUR.....	224 St. Paul St.
SWINDELL, WALTER B., JR.....	107 Club Road, Roland Park.
TALBOTT, HATTERSLEY W.....	Rockville, Md.
TANEYHILL, G. LANE, M. D.....	1103 Madison Ave.
†TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H.....	1031 Cathedral St.
THAYER, W. S., M. D.....	406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DECOURCY W.....	822 Equitable Bldg.
THOM, MRS. PEMBROKE LEA.....	204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H.....	Merchants' National Bank.
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.
TIERNAN, CHARLES B.....	405 St. Paul St.
TIFFANY, LOUIS McLANE, M. D.....	831 Park Ave.

TILGHMAN, OSWALD.....	Easton, Md.
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.
†TOWNSEND, WALTER R.....	225 St. Paul St.
TREDWAY, REV. S. B.....	Fawn Grove, York Co., Pa.
TREGOE, J. HARRY.....	Saratoga and Charles Sts.
TRIPPE, ANDREW C.....	347 N. Charles St.
TRUNDLE, WILLIAM BURNS.....	301 St. Paul St.
†TURBS, EDW. I.....	Denton, Md.
TURNBULL, LAWRENCE.....	1530 Park Ave.
TURNER, J. FRANK.....	S.E. Cor. Charles St. & North Ave.
TURNER, MISS KATHERINE MARIE.....	11 W. Biddle St.
TYSON, A. M.....	207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, MRS. FREDERICK.....	251 W. Preston St.
†TYSON, MALCOLM VAN VECHTEN.....	The Washington.
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UHLER, PHILIP R., LL. D.....	254 W. Hoffman St.
†VAN NESS, BARTOW.....	306 Water St.
VEBNON, GEORGE W. F.....	106 E. Saratoga St.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D.....	Johns Hopkins University.
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WAGNER, HENRY C.....	Gilmor Lane, Waverly.
WALTER, MOSES R.....	609 Union Trust Bldg.
WALTERS, HENRY.....	Abell Bldg.
WARD, GEO. W., PH. D.....	State Normal School.
WARFIELD, EDWIN.....	Fidelity Bldg.
WARFIELD, RIDOELY B., M. D.....	845 Park Ave.
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES.....	40 Continental Trust Co.
WARING, BENJAMIN H.....	1311 Eutaw Place.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL.....	10 E. Fayette St.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T.....	528 Equitable Bldg.
WATTEES, ROBINSON CATOR.....	11 W. Baltimore St.
WATTEES, WM. J. H., JR.....	Clarksville, Md.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D.....	Uniontown, Md.
WEAVER, MISS KATE W.....	813 N. Broadway.
WHITE, A. R.....	213 St. Paul St.
WHITE, JULIAN LEROY.....	2400 W. North Ave.
WHITE, MILES, JR.....	15 North St.
WHITELY, JAMES S.....	510 Keyser Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS.....	10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM, M. D.....	829 N. Charles St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H.....	604 Cathedral St.
WILHELM, LEWIS W., PH. D.....	714 N. Howard St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY.....	407 W. Lanvale St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W.....	507 Fidelity Bldg.

WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW.....	507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C.....	Sun Office.
WILLIS, GEORGE R.....	213 Courtland St.
WILLIS, W. NICHOLAS.....	Preston, Md.
WILSON, J. APPLETON.....	808 Law Bldg.
WILSON, WILLIAM B.....	1228 N. Charles St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T.....	1129 St. Paul St.
WINANS, ROSS R.....	1217 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL.....	Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAM.....	National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A.....	11 W. Mulberry St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE.....	602 American Bldg.
†WOOD, RUFUS K.....	Sparrow's Point.
WOOTTON, W. H.....	333 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.
WRIGHT, ROBERT H., PH. D.....	1434 John St.
WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE.....	215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL.....	1012 Keyser Bldg.
WYLIE, DOUGLAS M.....	412 North St.

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