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No. 1.

BRANTZ MAYER.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

[Read before the Society on November 8, 1909.]

In the City of Baltimore, in the middle of the nineteenth century, there lived two men whom Plutarch would have delighted to compare in his *Lives*. A sketch of one of these men, Severn Teackle Wallis, appeared in the *Sewanee Review* for 1907 by the present writer, and the other, Brantz Mayer, is treated here. There were certain striking similarities in their careers; both were lawyers, both were interested in historical subjects and were honored by the Maryland Historical Society with election to its Presidency, both travelled in Spanish speaking countries on public business, and, as a result, wrote books which were their chief contribution to literature. Yet there were also striking differences between the men. Wallis was a descendant of an old Maryland family, Mayer's father emigrated from Germany. Wallis sympathized with the Southern States in 1861 and Mayer was a staunch Union man. Wallis's struggle for reform in local politics had no counterpart in Mayer's life. The keen, mordant wit and quick intuition, which characterized Wallis, were replaced in Mayer's writings by a direct, straightforward narrative and an encyclopædic knowledge.

Brantz Mayer was born in Baltimore on September 27, 1809, the ninth and youngest child of Christian Mayer and his wife, whose maiden name had been Anne Katharine Baum. Of the nine children, one daughter and two other sons grew to maturity, and one of the latter, Charles Frederick Mayer, was an eminent Maryland lawyer. The father was a son of a goldsmith and a member of a family of "uniform honorable respectability" of Ulm in Würtemberg. He was born at Ulm on September 30, 1763, and died in Baltimore in 1842. Entering upon a mercantile career, he emigrated to Baltimore, when twenty years old, and, shortly afterwards, married a woman of the sturdy Pennsylvania German stock. While engaged in business, trading in tobacco and furs, he became an intimate friend, and later a partner, of another native of Würtemberg, Lewis Brantz, after whom Christian Mayer named his youngest child, and by whom the boy was taught the alphabet and reading. About the time of Brantz Mayer's birth, his father removed from the centre of the City to a suburban property on the Frederick town road, and dwelt there for ten years. The house was on the summit of a hill, so that, as Mayer wrote, near the end of his life: "one of my earliest recollections is, seeing from its slopes, the departure of the British fleet which attacked Fort McHenry in 1814, as it unmoored and slowly sailed down the river, after the repulse of Admiral Cockburn and death of General Ross. The scene is as distinct now as it was on that wet September day, when the people were just shaking off the terror of invasion and the sun was beginning to shine out, after days of storm during the battle and bombardment." A year later, he saw the funeral of Archbishop John Carroll, and wrote out his reminiscences of that event in later years.¹ Christian Mayer was a man of prominence in the growing commercial town, and held such offices as president of the German Society of Maryland, president of a local insurance company, and consul-general of Würtemberg. He educated his son in good Baltimore schools, causing him to receive part of his instruction from St. Mary's College, an academic

¹The chief authority for the family history is Mayer's "Mayer Family." The Carroll funeral is described in Mayer's "Journal of Charles Carroll."

institution under the care of the Sulpician Order of the Roman Catholic Church, where Wallis was later educated. The most important part of Mayer's education, however, he received from a private tutor, Michael Power. When Brantz Mayer was eighteen years old he went abroad and took a voyage of a year to China, Sumatra, Java, and India, during which period he found time to begin the study of law. Twenty years later, in an article on "China and the Chinese,"¹ he showed a considerable knowledge of Chinese life, describing the agriculture and religions of the country, emphasizing the permanence of all its customs and describing some scenes he had witnessed at Canton, where he had passed several months. He looked back to his residence there with "feelings of intense pleasure," and told of his voyage up the river to Canton, of an excursion to a Buddhist temple, of a dinner at the house of a Hong merchant, and of the illicit opium trade at Lintin and Macao. We have no further record of his journey. On his return to Baltimore, he completed his legal studies in the Law Department of the University of Maryland under the noted lawyer, David Hoffman, who was then the professor there. Mayer was admitted to the bar in 1832, and, shortly afterwards, went to Europe for nearly a year, during which time he visited Ulm and met some of his relatives. On his return, he continued to practice law in Baltimore until 1841, when he went to Mexico for a year, as Secretary of the United States Legation to that Republic. His Mexican sojourn will be treated later. On his return, he became active in gathering together other persons interested in history, and in 1844, was the chief founder of the Maryland Historical Society. He also resumed the practice of law and continued actively so engaged therein until about 1855, after which year he gradually retired. From the time of his return from Mexico to the beginning of the Civil War, he did considerable literary work, not only in connection with his well known books on Mexico, but also by articles to the *Southern Quarterly Review* and other magazines, by translating in 1852, from the German, a narrative of Lewis Brantz of a

¹ *Southern Quarterly Review*, vol. 12, pp. 1-51 (July, 1847). A review of eleven books.

journey made by him in 1785 "in the Western Parts of the United States," that is to say to Ohio,¹ and by translating for a Baltimore publisher, in 1856, three of Hendrik Conscience's stories: namely, the "Conscript," the "Poor Gentleman," and the "Village Innkeeper." In 1854, he edited and published a remarkable book, "Captain Canot, or Twenty Years of an African Slaver, being an account of his career and adventures on the coast, in the interior, on shipboard, and in the West Indies, written out and edited from the Captain's journals, memoranda and conversations by Brantz Mayer." The book proved so popular that seventeen thousand copies were sold, and it was issued in an English edition, as well as translated into French. It was dedicated by Mayer to N. P. Willis as a "testimonial of our long, unbroken friendship," which had lasted for a quarter of a century. In his introduction to the book Mayer said that he had been introduced to Canot about a year previously by Dr. James Hall, the founder and first Governor of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas in Liberia, who had met Canot there and was greatly impressed in his favor. After Canot's downfall at Cape Mount in Africa, he tried to mend his fortunes in South America and then drifted to Baltimore. Mayer had high hopes for Liberia's success and believed that a "gradual voluntary repatriation" of the negroes was the right remedy for slavery. He also thought that Liberia might interpose a bulwark against the southward advance of Mohammedanism. He believed that the African slave trade admitted of no palliation, and wrote out the book, not to gratify a "scandalous curiosity," but because he thought the evidence of a slave trader of value, not only as to the question of slavery, but also as to the nature of the negro. He also felt that the narrative had a moral, as it showed the absence of civilized happiness in a slave trader's life and an ultimate failure, while half the natural capacity employed in lawful commerce would have made the possessor comfortable. The story is one which seems wildly improbable and the adventures of Canot,

¹ This appeared in vol. 3, p. 335, of H. R. Schoolcraft's "Information respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes."

from the time of his birth in Tuscany in the time of Napoleon, through his experiences in the Antilles and on the coast of Africa are of the most startling character.

On August 1, 1853, Mayer and E. Louis Lowe, the Governor of the State, delivered addresses at the third annual commencement of the Central High School of Baltimore. Mayer's address is suggestive of the conditions of the times. Since the establishment of free institutions, a "widespread enlightenment by education is the only basis upon which conscience, organization, and unity can confidently repose." There was danger in the United States that there would be lawlessness and that public opinion should contravene the Constitution. Public opinion must be "calmly formed upon sound principles" by public education, and there must be an honest press. Education, at the general cost, was necessary, since the public school teaches a wholesome democracy and creates competition, "the tonic stimulant of republican politics." Americans work for wealth and political distinction and must remember to strive to be good as well as eminent. Youth should select an object in life and persist in it, should remember that business and scholarship may be coëxistent, that money ought not to be made the "gauge or object of success," and that the use and the value of money are not to be confounded. They should avoid speculation and remember that opportunities do not come twice. Mayer advocated a secular education and said that the culture that is public is an exclusively civil one, without infringing the individual's faith.

In *Harper's Magazine* for April, 1857, appeared an interesting article by Mayer entitled "A June Jaunt, wanderings in the footsteps of Washington, Braddock, and the early pioneers," describing an excursion taken by a party of ten who set forth on June 24, 1856, in a special train from the nearly completed Camden Station to make a reconnoissance of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

John McDonough, who had gone from Baltimore to New Orleans and had accumulated a fortune there, left his large estate to those two cities and made Mayer one of his executors. The fulfillment of that trust called him to Louisiana in 1851, and in

1855, he found it necessary to make a second extended sojourn there, as "one of the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the administration, sale, and liquidation of the City's interest in that estate." He joined with the other experts appointed to make partition of the estate in a report made in 1857, and, two years later, together with the two other Baltimore agents, he reported to the City the condition of the trust, while a third report was made in 1860. McDonough's slaves were sent to Liberia and after transferring to Baltimore its share of the property, Mayer "drew up the scheme and ordinance," under which the McDonough School was put in operation.

When the Civil War broke out, Mayer adhered to the Union party and was elected Chairman of the Union Central Committee of Maryland, in which capacity he actively aided in national cause. The Committee consisted of two members from each county and of ten from Baltimore City, and, as its chairman, Mayer wrote, in 1861, an address which was circulated in an eight page pamphlet. The address emphasizes the importance of Maryland's geographical position, in so great a crisis, and expresses an ardent desire to reconcile every State to the Union, restore public and private confidence and "solid confirmation of our nationality, in a spirit of magnanimous justice." No backward glance should be cast on the past,—a period is at hand "of eager conflict between two elements alone; the element of national protection and the element of national destruction." A choice must be made between the "solid institutions framed by Washington and his compeers" and an "illegitimate dominion . . . screened behind its assumed right of constitutional secession." Maryland, as a central border State, was "a sentinel of the national capital" and, if secession should win, Maryland might be a "barrack, a bulwark, or a battlefield," but not an emporium; for no new nation would put its chief mart so near its border as Baltimore would be to that of the Confederacy, while disunion would not make slavery more secure. Sectionalism was foreign to the people of Maryland. What they desired was to "regulate and secure national liberty." No Unionist in Maryland "favors the abrogation, or derogation, of the power, equality, or rights of

any citizen, or of the power, equality, or rights of any State," which things are "already amply secured to us by our organic law." There would have been no secession, if Breckenridge had been elected: yet the Constitution has remained the same and it is even proposed to strengthen slavery in it by a permanent guarantee. Can a constitutional election of a president, produce an organic change of government? Were not Congress and a "large and hostile majority of voters," checks upon Lincoln? "It is no novelty for most of us to endure four years of an adverse administration." An apprehended and remote attempt to change a received law does not justify a combination to destroy the Union. The South has had cause for irritation and the personal liberty bills were bad; but these were inadequate causes "to justify the destruction of our National Confederation." The great commercial and manufacturing interests of the North were, of "necessity, too vitally protective of Southern agriculture to do any thing but sustain it." "If the South can look to abolition England for help, how much more can it look to the North? Men must not let side issues bewilder them." "You are not an abolitionist, because you loyally love the constitution, which Mr. Jefferson Davis says is the same as that of the Confederate States. What is needed is an administration like Washington's and construction like Marshall's." The Unionists stood "simply for the law, as the fathers made it." "Obedience to the Constitution and the Union under it is all we insist on. The moment it is yielded, love, tenfold more ardent than of old, takes the place of present sorrow." Meanwhile, the war must continue, for peace now means surrender. "There can be no enduring peace without Union. . . . Our forefathers, in making the Constitution, perhaps inserted no power for the armed and sudden protection of government, because, like the lawgivers of old, they believed no law necessary to guard against parricide. . . . We believe in the inherent right and duty of all free governments to protect themselves."

Though thus firm in his Union sentiments, Mayer was no extremist and published, in the *Baltimore American* for June 17, 1862, an article against granting immediate freedom to the slaves,

which article, under the title of "The Emancipation Problem in Maryland," was reprinted in a four page leaflet. He felt that Maryland was "already overburdened with free colored people," hoped for their emigration from the State, and thought that the slaves should be gradually emancipated, after the end of the war, which should be prosecuted for its "true and single purpose of restoring the Union under the Constitution."

As a result of Mayer's prominent position among the Union men of Maryland, he was appointed by Gov. Bradford in 1862, a Brigadier General of the Maryland volunteer forces, and, in February 1863, he entered the Pay Department of the United States army. After the remodelling of the regular army in 1867, he was reappointed to a similar position in the permanent army and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for his services. He served as an officer of the Pay Corps in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Louisiana, and was finally stationed for nearly five years in California, until his retirement at the age of sixty-two years in June 1875. He then returned to Baltimore and devoted himself to the preparation for publication of a history of the "Mayer Family," an "honest, educated, industrious race," which appeared in 1878, the year before his death, as a volume of 179 pages. He wrote in it that "genealogy writing is a trying task, requiring tact, care, patience, forbearance, pertinacity, and abundant good humor," and this work shows all these characteristics.

The publication of this book was the last of Mayer's many services to the cause of history. His first deep interest in historical subjects seems to have come to him through his Mexican sojourn, and, shortly after his return to Baltimore, being then thirty-four years old, at a meeting of a number of gentlemen of kindred taste, in January 1844, he was made chairman of a committee of five, appointed to draft a Constitution for the Maryland Historical Society, as the record states "on motion of Brantz Mayer, Esq., to whose zeal and exertions the organization of the Society is mainly attributable." The Society was organized a month later, in the rooms of the Colonization Society, adopting the constitution and by-laws which Mayer had drafted and which his committee had reported. Mayer himself was made Corre-

sponding Secretary, a position he held for three years and was placed on the Library Committee, of which he continued a member until 1855. He read a paper before the Society in 1845, upon a portion of the history of Mexico, and, on December 2, 1847, made a report upon the State documents recently transferred to the Society by the Legislature. In 1845, he edited for publication by the Society the *Journal of the Embassy to Quebec in 1773* consisting of Charles Carrollton, Samuel Chase, and Benjamin Franklin, with whom John Carroll also went, in the vain endeavor to detach the French Canadians from their allegiance to England. This valuable contribution to American History was republished by the Society in 1876. Mayer's views of history and also his deep religious convictions may be found most clearly shown in a long and eulogistic review of Dr. Thomas Arnold's "Introductory Lectures on Modern History" printed in July, 1846,¹ in which he wrote: "It is desirable that history, and especially the history of modern times, should be carefully studied, not only in the account of the battles, the strategy, the conquests, the victories and successes and defeats of the nations engaged in wars; but also in the law, the structure of government, its constitution, the distribution of power, the influence of climate, soil, and mode of living, and especially the intellectual improvement and progress of the people. . . . History was formerly a dry detail of facts; now it is the investigation of the principles which lie at the bottom of these facts." In his own writing, Mayer endeavored to practise these principles and to make his work cover all phases of the period or country which he treated.

He was also President of the Library Company of Baltimore and was one of those who planned in 1845, to build the Athenæum Building, as a home for the two institutions as well as for the Mercantile Library. The building was begun in August, 1846, and completed, at a cost of \$45,000, in May 1848. On October 23, of that year, it was dedicated, with an address by Mayer entitled: "Commerce, Literature and Art."² An annual

¹ *Southern Quarterly Review*, vol. 10, p. 129.

² The address was published in a pamphlet of 52 pages.

fine arts exhibition was begun in the Athenæum at the time that the building was dedicated, and the address referred to this exhibition also. Mayer congratulated the people of Baltimore that the money to build this home for Literature came mostly from merchants. He complained of an excessive devotion to practical things, and spoke of the need of wide culture for merchants, of reading newspapers and novels, of printing and reprinting of books, and of the need of international copyright. Cicero and John Quincy Adams were cited as examples of the compatibility of a life actively engaged in public affairs with scholarship. Turning from literature in general to history, Mayer defined it, as "the biography of nations. It contains the germ of the future sown in the soil of the past. It is a solemn lesson of political, personal, and national experience. It surveys the world from an eminence. It grasps and gathers the frail records of the peoples and gleans the field of human action after the great mower—Time—has swept it with his relentless scythe." "A disregard of our forefathers," he continued, "seems to be an actual courting of oblivion for ourselves; a clear intimation to those who come after that they are neither to reverence our example, nor be warned by our errors." Historical Societies are formed, not for the compilation of complete works so much, as for preserving the "details of incident, character, and adventure." These Societies will tend to correct the uncertainty of history and the partisanship of writers, by "associating gentlemen in the pursuit of truth and of inducing them to devote themselves, individually, to the compilation of historical works." Philosophic history "shows that every age is but a step in the vast scheme of eternity and that new empires are built out of the ruins of those that are lost. . . . The great and true historian deserves to rank by the side of the great prophet, for his lessons direct the destinies of humanity."

The address next turns to art, "the vehicle of idea, by form and color," which deals "not with what is immediately obvious, but catches and discloses the hidden sentiment." The effect of art on religion is discussed, and while the craving for the odd rather than the beautiful is censured, the encouragement of good

paintings and architecture is urged and the position is taken that the great artist must be a great inventor and that "beauty of form and idea must keep beauty of color and effect in due subordination."

In 1851, appeared a little book by Mayer entitled: "Tahgahjute, or Logan and Cresap," of which an enlarged and revised edition appeared in 1867. It is an elaborate and successful defense of Capt. Cresap from the charge of murdering Logan's family, and a spirited attack upon Jefferson for refusing to show Cresap justice. The work is vivid in style and shows clearly Mayer's deep religious nature. He could remember, as a boy, "watching the stragglng Indians, half beggars, half bandits, who every winter thronged our streets, but whose only use of the bow and arrow was to win the pennies we ventured in order to test the sureness of their aim," and he had records of brutal outrages of Indians upon members of his own family in West Virginia. The subject he selected was likely to secure the attention of the audience to whom it was first read, because it gave an opportunity to vindicate a patriot Marylander, to "expose the danger of considering, as always unquestionable, what are called the facts of history, and to inculcate the caution with which we should receive, or record, the condemnation of individuals." Mayer appreciated, thoroughly, the danger of false standards and wrote: "In order to judge justly, he who writes history must endeavor to make himself a man of the time he describes. He is unfair, if he decides on the events of the Eighteenth Century by the standards of the Nineteenth."

A year after writing his defense of Cresap, Mayer delivered, on April 8, 1852, an address before the Pennsylvania Historical Society entitled: "Calvert and Penn, or the Growth of Civil and Religious Liberty in America," which address was printed in a pamphlet of fifty pages. Beginning with Ribault and Coligny, he told the story of the settlement of the continent, as a part of that "garnered treasure of the past" which constitutes history. After giving a fine picture of Raleigh, he touched on the settlement of Virginia, and, alluding to the fear of Spain in the time of James I, that, if Virginia should increase, the Spanish West

Indies and Mexico "would shortly be visited by sea and land from those planters in Virginia," he added these words: a "prophecy recently verified by Generals Scott and Taylor." Mayer held that any "honest union between church and State was destroyed," when the Protestant secession occurred from the Church of Rome. After mentioning the Plymouth Colony, he came to speak of the settlement of Maryland, and maintained that that clause in the Charter which, according to his translation, provided for the maintenance of "God's holy rights and the true Christian religion" was a "radiant gem in the antique setting of the Charter." It is the "glory of Calvert. It is the utter obliteration of prejudice among all who professed Christianity." George Calvert so framed that Charter: "that, without express concessions, the general character of its language in regard to religious rights would secure liberty of conscience to Christians." Mayer called attention to the fact that, down to the reign of William and Mary, Roman Catholics had the right to present to advowsons in England and said: "The Protestant monarch, of course, could not *grant* anything which would compromise him with his Protestant subjects, yet the Catholic nobleman, who was to take the beneficiary charter, could not *receive* from his Protestant monarch a grant which would assail the conscience of co-religionists, over whom he was in fact to be a sovereign. In England, the king had no right to interfere with the Church of England, but, in America, which was a vacant royal domain, his paramount authority permitted him to abolish invidious ecclesiastical distinctions. . . . Should Maryland be founded as an exclusively Protestant Province, or an exclusively Catholic settlement? It is evident that either would be impossible; the latter because it would have been both impolitic and probably illegal and the former, because it would have been a ridiculous anomaly to force a converted Catholic to govern a colony wherein his own creed was not tolerated by a fundamental and unalterable law." "It was Calvert's duty to make Charles tolerant of Catholic Christianity, nor could he deny to others the immunity he demanded for himself and his religious brethren." Hence came the "indefinite but unsectarian phraseology." After discussing the Quaker's policy

of passive resistance and their principles of "equality and peace in the church and in the world," Mayer took up the story of Penn's colony and contrasted him and Calvert, stating that the latter "mitigated man's lot by toleration," while the former "expanded the germ of toleration into unconditional freedom." His description of Penn and his purposes is very laudatory and he draws a very favorable picture of him, as a disciple of Algernon Sidney.

In 1861, Mayer was chosen a trustee of the Athenæum; in 1862, honorary librarian of the Maryland Historical Society; and, in 1867, President and member of the Committee on Honorary Members. He delivered an inaugural address upon the "History, Possessions and Prospects of the Maryland Historical Society," on March 7, 1867, which was printed by the Society, as the first of its Peabody Fund Publications and in which he laid stress on the importance of the preservation of contemporary history. He resigned the presidency, to which he had been reelected each year, on January 23, 1871, on account of his removal to San Francisco. On his return to Baltimore, he served the Society as a member of the Finance Committee, in 1877, and was elected to membership in the Publication Committee in 1879. Shortly after that election he died and resolutions of regret and appreciation were adopted by the Society on April 12, 1879.

On January 1, 1866, Mayer reported to Gov. Bradford upon the State Papers at Annapolis of the Proprietary and Revolutionary Periods, a number of which papers had been deposited with Mayer for arrangement and were returned by him with the report. He made an urgent appeal for an archive commission, to gather systematically and faithfully preserve the State papers and to print them, and showed what other States had done in this direction. Nothing came of the effort at the time, but twelve years later, Mayer induced his friend, Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, then a member of the Senate of Maryland, to present a memorial for this purpose, with the endorsement of the Maryland Historical Society. This movement led, a few years later, to the deposit with the Society of the Provincial records and to the beginning of

the printed Series of *Maryland Archives*, which now comprises thirty volumes and which has placed in permanent and accessible form the manuscripts formerly inaccessible and in danger of destruction.

While working on the early records of the Province, during the year 1865, Mayer found time to prepare for J. G. Shea's Series of "Southern Tracts," editions of the "Relation of Maryland of 1634" and of Cook's satirical poem, "The Sotweed Factor." In 1866, he also published a tract on the relations of the "Maryland Historical Society and the Peabody Institute." At the annual meeting of the Society, on February 7, 1867, at which time Mayer was elected to the Presidency, he read a paper upon Jared Sparks, which he had prepared at the request of the Society. This address was published in a pamphlet of thirty-six pages. Sparks had recently died, and through his early pastorate of the Unitarian Church in Baltimore, his career was of local interest. Mayer ranked him with Prescott, Irving, and Motley, but on a lower level than Bancroft, Hume, and Gibbon. The speaker's conception of history had become very broad and he defined it as a "narrative of national life, claiming the utmost comprehension of fact, date, description, biography, annals, and chronicle, woven together with brilliant analysis and wholesome philosophy."

Just before leaving Baltimore for California, Mayer made his last contribution to Maryland history by writing a valuable introduction to Richardson's Baltimore. The study is largely devoted to the commercial and economic history of the City and much of the information contained therein came from manuscript notes left by his father's partner, Lewis Brantz.

I have left to the last, the most important part of Mayer's historical work, that upon Mexico. Sixty years have elapsed since this work saw the light, yet it has great value to-day and is spoken of with respect by such scholars as W. W. Blake, and Mrs. Z. S. Nuttall, while Walter Lehmann, in a recent article on "Methods and results in Mexican Research,"¹ writes of the

¹ *Archiv für Anthropologie*, vol. 6, 1907.

“highly commendable publications of Mayer.” His year’s experience of life in Mexico and the studies then begun gave him a remarkable knowledge of the country’s history and a deep love for the land; so that, although he never revisited Mexico, he longed “to enjoy once more, her cloudless skies, her bountiful soil, and her eternal spring.” One of his best and most attractive descriptions of Mexico may be found in his article on the ruins of Mitla, published in the “*Smithsonian Miscellaneous Contributions to Knowledge.*”¹ “As the centre of this territory is approached, the naked Cordilleras become loftier and loftier, as if to guard with double security the heart of the nation; while, in the midst of this sublime congregation of mountains, rise still more majestic peaks, crowned with eternal snow, presiding over the beautiful valley of Anahuac, wherein the ancient Aztec capital nestles on the border of its crystal lake. Flanked by two oceans and rising from both to the rich plateaus of the table land, Mexico possesses, on both acclivities, all the temperatures of the world, and ranges from the orange and plaintain on the seashore, to eternal ice on the precipices that overhang the higher valleys. Change of climate is attained merely by ascending, and, in a region where the country rises steeply, the broad leaved aloe and feathery palm may be seen relieved against the everlasting snow of Popocatepetl. All these delightful climates produce the fruits and flowers of the tropics on the same parallel of latitude that crosses the perpetual frost, while, over all, a never ending spring bends its cloudless arch. Nor are these the only allurements of this wonderful land, for nature, as if unsatisfied with pampering the tastes of man by crowding the surface of the earth with every thing that might please the appetite or delight his eye, has veined its sterile mountains with precious ores in exhanstless quantity.

“It is not surprising that hardy races from the Northern hive, where vigor is gained from toil and where toil wrest existence from an ungenerous soil, abandoned their savage habits and were

¹ Mexican History and Archaeology, with a Special Notice of Zapotec Remains, as delineated in Mr. J. G. Sawkins’s “Drawings of Mitla,” reviewed in Dawson’s *Historical Magazine*, for January, 1858, vol. 2, p. 29, in quite laudatory manner.

subdued into a masculine civilization by a country and climate like these. It was a tropical Switzerland. Such people, by migration, may lose nothing of their energy except its barbarism, and gain nothing from the softer skies but their genial blaudness."

Mayer left New York on October 27, 1841, and in two weeks his ship had arrived at Vera Cruz. Ascending thence by way of Jalapa, the Cofre de Perote and Puebla, he arrived in Mexico, where his diplomatic duties were so light that he was able to spend many hours studying and sketching the objects in the National Museum and in the Count Peñasco's collection.¹ He was interested in all he saw, and was surprised and disappointed at many things in the services and customs of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico. He did not leave the City, except for short excursions to Chapultepec and Guadalupe, until September 17, 1842, when he started on a ten days, trip over the mountain range of Ajusco to the South of the valley of Mexico, into the beautiful valley where is situated the lovely town of Cuernavaca, near which he visited the ruins of Xochicalco. Thence he went further to Cuautla, and on his return, had a pleasant visit at a hacienda. On October 7, he started forth again on a shorter trip to Lake Texcoco and the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan² to the East. He left Mexico on November 9, sailed from Vera Cruz three days later, and entered the Mississippi River on the 20th of that month. On his return to Baltimore, he took up the task of preparing an account of his year's sojourn. The period had been an interesting one, as Sauta Anna had been president, while Mayer was in Mexico as Secretary of Legation to Powhatan Ellis, the American Minister, and it was just before Waddy Thompson's mission to that country. The description of the political conditions and prospects of Mexico, of slavery and peonage, of the *leperos* and beggars add much to the value of the work. The book was completed before the end of the year 1843 and was

¹ A collection of Mexican Curiosities made by Lewis Brantz and Mayer was offered by him to the Maryland Historical Society in 1867, as soon as that body should provide a cabinet in which the collection could be kept intact.

² He had visited Cholula while at Puebla and thus had seen many of the most important aboriginal remains.

published in the following year. It proved to be a popular work, both from its intrinsic merits and from the fact that the United States stood on the verge of the Mexican war, and in 1847, a third and revised edition appeared, which was published first in numbers, each containing about forty pages, and afterwards in book form. Mayer had abstracted the statistical part of the book and published it in February, 1844, as an article in Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine*¹ under the title of the "Commerce and Resources of Mexico," in which article he urged the importance of establishing trade between the United States and that country. The book received attention, not only in the United States, but also in England, where it was received as a "valuable work," giving "ample details."² The references to the Roman Catholic Church, however, aroused the animosity of Rev. Mr. Verot, who attacked them in an article in the *United States Catholic Magazine* for March, 1844. This article drew forth a reply, consisting of three letters written to the newspapers and afterwards reprinted in a pamphlet of thirty-one pages. These letters were entitled: "Romanism in Mexico" and purported to be written by J. Smith, Jr. It has been said that this name is but a pseudonym for Mayer himself, but this fact is not clearly established and the great bitterness of the letters is unlike his other writings.

Mayer's Mexican experience caused him to be retained, together with his brother, as counsel for Alexander J. Atocha, a naturalized American citizen, who had been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Mexico and had been expelled from that country on account of his association with Santa Anna. His case was brought before the United States Commission on Mexican claims, which decided against Atocha in 1846. A memorial to Congress was then prepared by the Mayers and was published in a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages. The case dragged along until 1872 or 1873, when the Court of Claims decided it in Atocha's favor. By that time, he had been dead some years. Mayer was out of the

¹ Volume 10, p. 118.

² *Chambers Journal*, reprinted in first series *Littell's Living Age*, vol. 6, p. 214. See also *Athenæum*, for April 27, 1844, p. 375, which gives long extracts from Mayer's book.

praetice of law and he noted on his eopy of the memorial that the lawyers and ereditors of Atocha got most of the sum awarded, while Mayer himself received \$100 in 1874 for his service in preparing the memorial many years previously.

The Mexican war led Mayer to add several titles to the list of his publications on Mexico. In 1847, in the *Southern Quarterly Review*¹ appeared his "Mexico, her people and revolutions, with a view of Spanish misrule in America, as the eause of the present Spanish American decadenee." In true English review style, the titles of six works, two of which were Spanish, were placed at the head of the artiele. He diseussed the eonomic and religious poliey of the Spaniards in America, gave a long comparison of the American and French Revolutions, and then showed how the Mexiean Revolution arose in 1810. After telling the story of Hidalgo's revolt, a description of the present condition of the country followed, in which Mayer took a more favorable view of the women than of the men, and drew the lesson from the Mexiean turmoils that the United States must beware of the exeesses of the party system. He summed up the politieal life of Mexieo by calling it: "This drowsy realm of inaetivity, whose silenee would be uninterrupted, were it not broken by the shouts of a refreshing revolution. The drum and the bell," he continued, "are the hieroglyphics of Mexieo. The priest and the soldier are the twin ineubi, oppressing the bosom of the beautiful land and erushing its vitals by the weight of mingled superstition and despotism." Mexieo was ineapable of self rule, in Mayer's judgment, and needed peace, eueation, time for development, and a "benefieent direetion" of affairs "by some wise, or virtuous ruler, or junta, having the power to enforee domestie tranquillity." Mayer's propheey was fulfilled, and even before his death, Diaz presided over the affairs of Mexieo.

In 1848, appeared a volume of 188 pages by Mayer which announced that it was the beginning of a "History of the War between Mexico and the United States, with a preliminary view of its origin." The volume contained an engraving of Santa

¹ Volume 12, p. 331.

Anna and plans of the battle fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, with which combat the book closes. Following the usual view, Mayer thought that "the two great impressions made on this continent by the Spaniards were in Mexico and Peru," and in the work he showed great care to live up to his principle that: "we should endeavor, in writing history, to make ourselves men of the times and nations we describe and it is in this manner alone that we can establish the spiritual sympathies between ourselves and foreign countries, which will enables us to enter into their feelings and motives and thus become, not only merciful, but true and discreet judges." In spite of this fact, however, the work was too hastily prepared to be well done. No second volume appeared, whatever there was of value in the first volume being incorporated in a larger work of which we shall soon speak.

In April, 1849, the *Southern Quarterly Review*¹ contained an article by Mayer on the "Origin of the War with Mexico." He held that "no single act or cause can be truly asserted to have originated it, but that it occurred as the finale of a series of events and as the natural consequence of the acts, position, temper, passions, ambition, and history of both parties, since our international relations commenced." He emphasized the private claims of the citizens of the United States against Mexico previous to the war, and referred to the "unfortunate occurrence" at Monterey in California, in 1842, when Commodore Jones hoisted the American flag there, as deeply irritating Mexico. A thorough and forceful defence of the Texans follows and a labored explanation and justification of the advance of the American army to the Rio Grande.

"Mexican Mines and Mineral Resources" was the title of an article by Mayer, which appeared in *De Bow's Review* for July, 1850,² and in which, after dividing these mines into eight geographical groups, he proceeded to demonstrate with a great number of statistics, that "The results have largely fulfilled the hopes of European adventurers and that the wealth of the world has been immensely augmented and sustained by the discovery of the New World."

¹ Volume 15, p. 83.

² Volume 9, p. 31.

In the same month in which this article appeared, Mayer wrote a preface to his *magnum opus*, dedicating to Henry Clay, a "work designed to illustrate the history and resources of one of those American States which were summoned into the brotherhood of nations by your sympathy and eloquence." This book is entitled: "Mexico, Aztec, Spanish and Republican" and is contained in two octavo volumes, which were well described in the *Athenæum* for October 23, 1852: the first, as a "plain and somewhat dry compendium" and the second, as a "mass of particulars," "forming an absolute encyclopaedia of Mexican information." A long and appreciative review of the book, probably written by Hon. J. Morrison Harris, appeared in the *Southern Quarterly Review* for July, 1852,¹ in which the work is well spoken of as a "clear and well digested record," showing research, sound discrimination, and evident fairness. Mayer gives as his own qualifications for writing the book an "intimacy with many" of Mexico's "educated and intelligent patriots" and the study of a long list of authorities which he cites, many of the books on the list being contained in his own library. It was the first complete history of Mexico in English and it was more complete than any one work which had appeared in Spanish. Parts of it are a dreary waste, as is much of the country it describes, but it contains interesting portions, as for example, the account of the viceroy Revilla Gigedo, and is, in general, an eminently careful, accurate, and unprejudiced recital of facts. For the Aztec period and the conquest by Cortez, the reliance is chiefly on Prescott's work, for the period of the Spanish viceroys Cavo's and Bustamente's works in that language are Mayer's main authorities, and the work is brought down to the date of writing it. The first three books are historical and constitute the first volume. The fourth book is descriptive of the country in general, the fifth of the several States, and the sixth and last deals with those former possessions in Mexico, New Mexico and California. This solid work did not mark the close of Mayer's Mexican writings, the last of which was the monograph on Mitla, already mentioned,

¹ Volume 22, p. 117.

which appeared in 1856. In the same year, the sixth volume of Schoolcraft's great work on the North American Indians was issued, containing a chapter¹ by Mayer, whom Schoolcraft calls "a gentleman of close observation," entitled "Outlines of Mexican Antiquities." This article is illustrated by colored drawings, many of which were made by Mayer in the Museum in Mexico. He gives a remarkably complete catalogue of the remains, carefully classified, and it is interesting to note that, in writing even at that early date, he is forced to speak of counterfeit antiquities.

When Mayer was twenty-six years old, he married, at the town of St. Mary's, Georgia, Miss Mary Griswold, the daughter of a rice planter on the St. John's River. They had five daughters. Mrs. Mayer died on October 30, 1845, in Baltimore, and on November 15, 1848, Mayer married, secondly, Miss Cornelia Poor of Baltimore, by whom he had three daughters. Brantz Mayer died on March 21, 1879, and his widow long survived him. His parents had been connected with Zion German Lutheran Church but his own affiliation was with the First Christ's Unitarian Church.

It was a busy and versatile life which has been here chronicled, that of a man who was both a student and one busied in the affairs of the world. He believed in "mental occupation and bodily exercise as the promotors of vigor" and was habitually temperate. He was a man of stout frame and stood six feet in height, and in his latter years, the lower part of his fine strong face was covered with a full grey beard. Of his multifarious activities two will long keep him in remembrance—he was a pioneer in Mexican history and the chief founder of the Maryland Historical Society.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing paper was written and read before the Society, the following facts have come to the attention of the author :

In his "Retrospection of an Active Life" the Hon. John Bigelow has just made public (Vol. I, pp. 300-314) some very interesting letters to him from Brantz Mayer, written in November and December, 1860. The correspondence began because N. P. Willis had forwarded Bigelow a letter received from Mayer. In this letter, dated November 11, Mayer stated that "a shameful bank failure"

¹Sec. 24, Ch. 1, p. 576.

in Baltimore had "swept away at one blow, the accumulations of several years." In this financial difficulty, he could not recur to his "regular professional practice," as a "means of support," since his "engagement in winding up the McDonough estate in New Orleans during five years has taken me for six months of each [year] out of the city." In this situation, with "nine females dependent on me," Mayer appealed to Willis, asking for his help in securing "an employment in New York, either in literary or political writership." Upon the receipt of Mayer's letter, Bigelow wrote him, asking him, as a representative of the *New York Evening Post*, to attend the convention, which was soon expected to meet at Charleston and form a constitution for the State of South Carolina, which had already seceded. Bigelow had not previously been acquainted with Mayer except by reputation, but knew that "he was, with a single exception, perhaps the most accomplished man in Maryland." Mayer was inclined to accept the offer, but Bigelow had written also to R. B. Rhett, Jr., the editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, asking if there would be any serious objection made to the attendance of such a correspondent at the convention, and had received a reply from him, in which Rhett said: "In my opinion your reporter would run great risk of his life, and I am sure that he would not be allowed to report the proceedings. Representing that paper he would certainly be tarred and feathered and made to leave the State, as the mildest possible treatment consistent with the views of the people here."

A copy of Rhett's letter was sent to Mayer, who replied that he would not undertake a secret mission for the *Post*, which was the only alternative. Bigelow then made some other suggestion to Mayer, which was declined by the latter, as he was then in negotiation with friends with a view to undertaking the management of the *Baltimore Patriot*. The correspondence closed with a long letter from Mayer to Bigelow, written on December 28, 1860. This letter was written from a conservative, border State, Union, standpoint and showed that Mayer's position was somewhat that of the Crittenden compromise. As to Maryland's attitude, Mayer wrote: "I think you may safely rely on Maryland as a Union State, till the last minute of hope. In the middle of this Union, we are, properly, mediators betwixt the North and South. We are eminently conservative and peaceful. But the North must not consider us indifferent to the South, nor the South imagine us heedless of its rights and fate. Its rights, in our judgment, should be secured forever hereafter from the hazard of all real or electioneering assaults; and its fate depends on that guaranteed security, or on its ability to defend itself in independence."

LETTERS OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY TO ROGER
BROOKE TANEY, AND OTHER
CORRESPONDENCE.

[Selected from the Taney papers in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society.]

G. T.¹ 10 June, 31

My D^r Taney.

I am writing this at the P. Office as the mail is closing & this is all the paper they have. It is enough however to enable me to tell you that I have seen the P. He expressed great pleasure at your determination. Barry was there with whom I had also some talk. He is much gratified. He said it need not interfere at all with your affairs in Balt^e that it seemed to him you need not even change your residence if you did not wish it. The P^t said in reply to what I told him of your augm^{ts} in the C^t of Ap^s that that would have presented no difficulty in any event but that, as it was M^r Berrien wished to continue a little while to get the business of the office brought up. And that when he was ready he would say so, & he would inform you that he did not wish you to let it interfere with your business & did not suppose it would in any material degree. Both Barry & the Pres^t speak of the parting with Berrien as being quite friendly on both sides.

Now, as to my affairs let me know immediately when the Court begins, & particularly whether in the neighbourhood of 205, (a Balt^e case in which Gen^l Stewart is engaged with me) & keep me advised as well as you can as to 205, 45 & another 40 something, which you will see. Our Court continues & it is important I should be here as long as I can.

Y^{rs} affecty

F. S. KEY

P. S. There is a son of Caldwell's who is Berrien's Clerk, you must continue him.

¹ Georgetown.

G. T. 14 June, 31.

My Dear Taney

I had some talk with Berrien in our journey, & found that he expected he was to resign, but thought he was willing (if the Pres^t was so) to remain. He enquired what was thought & said upon the subject. I told him that some inferred from the Pres^t's letter that he contemplated an entire change, others thought there was nothing in the affair to require it & that, as to him, it was not necessary nor desirable, & that it would gratify some of the General's friends if he could be retained, and I told him that that was your opinion, & that you thought it desirable to the party that he should continue in the Cabinet. He intimated that he apprehended V. Buren would have required that he should be included in the arrangement, & he asked who had been talked of as the successor. I told him I thought Buchanan would be more apt to be named than any others who were spoken of, that you had been mentioned, but that I did not believe the appointment would be offered to you. He asked whether you would take it, & I told him it was possible that you might, if you saw a prospect of things going on well. In the course of the conversation I told him that he saw Green was trying to put the late confusion on the ground of M^{rs} Eaton's affair & that I thought if he was continued, it would be plain that that matter had not occasioned the change of the Cabinet, & that I thought it desirable that such a proof should be given that the difference arose from no such cause. As we came on he mentioned, the prospect of settling matters with Gov^t & the Indians, that he had been urged to go to the Indian Country & was assured that no arrangements could be made satisfactory to both the parties & greatly to the credit of the Gov^t & that he believed he could now so arrange it in two or three months.

I thought a good deal of this on getting here & determined I would see Barry & perhaps Livingston & see if any thing could be done about it. I have seen Livingston, Barry was not at home, & I also saw Woodbury I told them I thought if Berrien could be retained it would have a good effect upon the affairs of the party, both as to it, bearing upon the Indian & the Eaton

question, as to the latter of which I knew some rather ugly-looking things would come out. They both expressed their wish that it could be so, but doubted whether they could say anything on the subject, unless consulted with, but wished me to see Barry, I called again but could not see him, that was this morning & of course after what occurred last night, of which I will presently tell you. I told Livingston that I had talked with some of the Pres^t's friends on the subject & mentioned you. He said that you had been talked of for the place. I told him you had heard so, but would prefer, I believe, Berrien's being continued—thought it would be better.

Upon getting home I found a note from the Pres^t requesting me to call out & see him, & I went, of course, though it was almost 9 o'clock. He said he wanted to tell me confidentially that he wished to offer you the place of Atty-Gen^l & he wanted to know if it would be acceptable to you, I told him that some of your friends had told you that the appointment would be probably offered to you & that I had conversed with you recently upon the subject, that I believed you would prefer his continuing Berrien, thinking such a thing would be conducive to the success of the Administration & gratifying to his friends, some of whom thought it would be advantageous to keep Berrien in the cabinet. He said at once that was entirely out of the question, that he would have been glad to retain B. that he thought highly of him & had still the kindest feelings towards him, but that it was a necessary part of the arrangement he had been compelled to make was understood as such, & that he could not go back from it. He was very decisive. I told him that of course we who could not know the circumstances fully under which he had been placed could not have known whether he could consistently keep M^r B: but that looking only to what would benefit the cause sustained by the administration, you had thought it desirable to keep M^r B. if he could do so with propriety. As to your accepting the place I would immediately write & get your views. I believe you would accept, because I thought you would feel it a duty. He said it would give pleasure to his heart to understand that you would, that he would feel gratified to have you in his counsels, that your

doctrines upon the leading constitutional questions he knew to be sound, & your standing in the Supreme Court he well knew from Baldwin & others. He requested I would write & let him know your answer as soon as possible.

This of course, you understand is to be kept entirely to yourself, & you are now to make up your mind (if you have not already done so) as quick as you can, that the Cabinet may be filled & matters become settled. You will get this to-morrow evening & can let me hear from you by the mail of Thursday.

I do not think you ought to have any hesitation in accepting, I believe it is one of those instances in which the Gen^l has acted from his own impulses, & that you will find yourself both as to him & his Cabinet, acting with men who know & value you & with whom you will have the influence you ought to have & which you can do something efficient with. As to your business you can be as much in Balt^e as you would find necessary or desirable with the understanding that you were to come over whenever wanted. This would only be when you were wanted at a meeting of the Cabinet on anything important, on ordinary occasions & applications for opinions from the Departments, they could send you the papers to Balt^e & you could reply from there. As to the Supreme Court it would of course suit you entirely & the increase in your business then would make up well for lesser matters.

I shall therefore look for a letter on Thursday, & tell me when I must come on, as I am still very busy here.

With love to uncle & aunt M.

Y^{rs} truly

F. S. KEY.

P. S. I think the P^t said Berrien was to send in his resignation to-day.

G. T. 27 May, 33

My Dear Taney

I enclose you Watkins replication, I have hardly had time to look it over. The general opinion seems to be strong ag^t Coxe.

Woodward has got back. He was very near taking Randolph, but he has dodged them & gone back to his old cover in Virginia.

It is said here that he returned on Saturday or Saturday night, & went yesterday to Fred^sburg, so says a letter I have received from Alex^a. Woodward thinks this is not true. D^r Joes says Skinner wrote from Balt^e that he got to Balt. in the steamboat & has gone on to Washⁿ. If so, why did not Skinner send on an express to out-ride him?

Woodward says his baggage is still at New Castle. Judge Marshall has got home & I suppose I shall soon hear. I got a letter to-day from Brerfoot dated the 12th saying that his opinion is that he cannot be taken in Vir^a except by demand on the Gov^r. This was written however before he got my letter enclosing your opinion.

As soon as I hear anything I will write to you.

Y^{rs} truly

F. S. KEY.

Tuscaloosa 6 Nov^r 33

My Dear Taney

I have determined to wait here for the Dist^t Att^y instead of going to Mobile, & hope to see him next week.

I have got acquainted with most of the leading members of the legislature. There are some very clever men among them, and they say they have no doubt a vast majority of the people of the State are decidedly opposed to the course of the Governour.

I enclose you a paper just published & have marked the article I wish you to read. I had understood before that an effort would be made here to form a new party composed of the Nullifiers & the Governor's personal friends, who should lay aside their differences and unite in opposition to the principles of the proclamation & force Bill, and in sustaining the Governor.

Some of the Gov's friends & some pretended Union men are for this. But I believe the Gov^r himself & many of his friends will not concur in this. The Nullifiers are, of course, all for it. Again, there are some Union men so displeased with the Gov^r that they do not altogether like making up the quarrel on such terms as would be acceptable to him and his friends. It is difficult to say yet with certainty how it may end. There are two Com^{ees}: one

in each house on that part of the Gov^r's message, which relates to the Creek controversy. The Gov^r is to make a communication to the legislature on the subject, & he told me he should say that he was satisfied with the measures the U. S. Gov^t were about to take, & that he apprehended no further difficulties. I was determined he should know particularly what those measures were, and therefore, after I had stated them & he had expressed his satisfaction, I shewed him the copy of the letter I had just received, from the Sec^y to Col. Abert. He read it attentively & objected to nothing but the tone of it, he thought this too strong. He afterwards called at my room & asked if it would be published, as he observed that Col. Abert was directed to let the course it indicated be known among the settlers. I told him I presumed not, that it was only intended that the settlers & others should know the course the Gov^t meant to take. He has since appeared satisfied & says he shall make his communication immediately, & will aid in promoting proper measures to prevent any further difficulties.

His situation is not a little embarrassing. If he offends the Nullifiers he is not sure of appeasing all the Union men, & if he says he is satisfied with the U. S. he will be sure to offend the Nullifiers. The course that it is desired to take by most of those I have seen is for the Gov^r to make his communications & the Com^{ees} then to make no report on the Subject & ask to be discharged.

When this is done they will endeavor to adopt some measures to prevent any conflict between the State laws & the course of the Gov^t in executing the Treaty. It is much to be apprehended that the speculators will harass the Indians with the State laws; & I am sure that the only effectual way of saving them will be to buy their lands & send them off.

You were no doubt surprized at the Gov^r's speech. His friends here all say they regret it that he was in a state of excitement some say, (whether from conjecture or hints from himself I know not) that it was from something that passed between us. This I think could not have been the case, for he seemed, from the first, quite disposed to a pacific course. I rather think some of his friends thought he had gone too far in his message, & that he

ought to make rather a stronger speech. I believe too that about this time he was told what some of the contractors at Washington had reported about the language of the President towards him, & this, no doubt was greatly exaggerated. I have just seen Judge Brookerbrough's opinion & Ritchie's notice of his judg^t. I really should not be surprized to see all the South & Virginia with them, committing some folly quite equal to Nullification. I feel anxious to hear how you & the Senate will agree. I think I see that Biddle is to resign. I trust you will be able to keep your Banks up.

Farewell

With love to Anne
& the Girls

truly y^{rs}

F. S. KEY

P. S. As soon as I can have my conference with the Dist^t Atty I shall look homewards, & I hope to be with you by New Year's day.

Fort Mitchell

14 Nov^r 33

My Dear Taney.

I suppose you will see my letter to the Sec^y. My time has been so much taken up in the various enquiries I have had to make here about matters of fact and matters of law (for I had not opportunity even of reading the papers I brought with me till I got here) that I have been obliged to write in great haste.

You have no doubt by this time answered the Gov^r's communication, & he had been apprized of the orders issued to the commanding officer of this Post.

I have laboured hard to satisfy him & the Lieut^t that they must not oppose or evade any legal process. I have also talked with the men & they seem disposed to remain & take their trial, yet I am not sure how they will act if they find they are to be marched off to Montg^y Jail. Major McIntosh says that if they are sent to Jail, or if he becomes bail for them & puts them in close custody (as in that case he must do, for he is sure, they

will desert if they can) he is convinced that neither officer or soldier will ever move again to turn off an Intruder but that they will refuse in a body & take their chance of a Court Martial.

The late proceedings of this Russel Court may shew you what we are to expect. Here is a County with one Justice of the peace, an obstinate & violent intruder who declares his purpose of resisting any effort of the Gov^t to turn him off. I went to the Clerk's office to-day, 9 miles off in a wilderness, with only two habitations, such as they are, between here & there. The records I suppose are kept in a candle box or basket. The Court house 9 miles off in another direction is a sort of shantec of rough plank. The Grand Jury were all intruders & their overseers & the agents of the speculators. Seaborn Jones from Columbus was there, advising the Judge, Jury & Sheriff. Nobody can hear of any evidence being before them, and because the commanding officer does not give up a detachment of men to the Sheriff, or inform the Sol^t of their names, he is to be seized & brought to the Court for a contempt.

How these people are to be saved from going to the Montg^y Jail I cannot see. Nor is there any prospect of getting them out. For I understand the clamour is as great there as here: and if Judge Crawford issues his habeas corpus it will not be obeyed.

Now this Russel Court house, clerk's office, Judge, Sheriff & Jury are all here on the U. S. land, by the indulgence of the U. S. and they evidently mean to use this indulgence to prevent the U. S. from using the right of ownership on their own lands & fulfilling the purpose they have intended and declared.

The Treaty with the Indians does not require the U. S. after the Indian reserves are located to turn off the Intruders from the other lands, but it does not prevent them from withdrawing that indulgence whenever they please. Now the Gov^t declares you shall not turn off the intruders. They say they will not be turned off and this Court & this one Justice of the peace is to arrest & commit your officers & men to jail at their pleasure. I do not see how the Gov^t is to get rid of these difficulties & this disgrace but by withdrawing its indulgence altogether & that now before the reserves are located I see nothing that can prevent this

but the action of the legislature, avowing the right of the U. S. to remove the intruders, & controuling the Gov^t & this abuse of power by the Court. According to our present instructions here we must of course submit to this State of things & yield to the process of the Court. But I trust when we put the Court in the wrong (as I think it now is at least in respect to the attachment ag^t Major McIntosh) a different course may be taken I hope to get a letter to night & that I shall learn what reply is made to the Gov^r's communication. If he is merely told that Major McI & the military are ordered to submit to whatever the civil authorities of Alabama may require of them, & there is no intimation that the Gov^t will withdraw all indulgence from the Intruders, unless it's right is acknowledged, & the Courts enjoined to respect it, we shall find that the military force here will be soon disposed of.

I have examined more particularly the clause of the enforcing Bill for the Hab: Corp: Look at it, are there not some difficulties in its execution. There is no provision for trying the parties in the U. S. Court. Are they to be discharged by the U. S. Judge without a trial? And yet they may have been guilty of an offence for which they ought to be tried.

Again, for any act done in pursuance of a law of U. S. The law of the U. S. was for removing intruders, the charge is the murder of Owen. It might be lawful to remove & not necessary to kill. How can the Judge undertake to say that Owen was killed in pursuance of the law of 1807. The finding of the G^d Jury is not simply that he was killed in pursuance of that law & therefore murdered, but that he was killed in pursuance of no law, that that law did not require him to be killed & that therefore he was murdered. May not the State Court try that?

I will write to you from Tuscaloosa

With love to Ann & the Girls

Y^{rs} truly

F. S. KEY

Write to me here.



My dear Sir

I have great pleasure in sending this [by] my friend Mr. Butler, who goes to Washington to join the Cabinet in obedience to the kind wishes of the President & as I was happy to learn with your concurrence. As I know how large a share my personal wishes have had in influencing Mr. Butler, to remove a conclusion he had heretofore come to in regard to taking office, I am very anxious that his stay amongst you should be rendered as agreeable to him as possible. To this I know it will give you pleasure to contribute all in your power. I know that you will like him right well in all respects. Allow me to make two suggestions to you. In your able expone you place great & just reliance upon the conduct of the bank in curtailing its accommodations & with a view to a pressure upon the money market after the appointment of the agent & the President in his message glances at the same thing. Remember that in the communication from Boston (which may be published) a certain period was fixed for the removal, which was before any of these acc^{ts} on the part of the Bank. The object of my suggestion is that what is said upon this point may be so worded as to provide as far as possible for the contingency to which I allude viz. the publication of the first communication. As by saying that the desire of the President before entertained for an early removal will be rendered in practice by his conduct of the Bank, or some thing like that. The other is this. The object of the nullifiers is agitation, without that they would not exist for an hour. From their location, the point most favourable for their object is State rights, or what they please to call State rights. Hence their policy is to compel the President to exert to the full all the vigour there is in the Federal Arm, that they may be enabled to charge him with a desire to encrease it & abridge that of the State; and thus play with success upon the peculiar feelings of the South. I would be the last person to advise to the omission of any act, or recommendation which is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the Federal Government in its just authority but I am at the same time anxious, those acts & recommendations should be limited by that necessity & that all high toned positions should be avoided, as far as practicable.

Their old stories have become stale & unprofitable & we will I trust be too wise to give them fresh hobbies. I have communicated my views upon this point to the President I am happy to think that he concurs in them very fully.

Remember me kindly to your family & believe

me &c Very truly yours

M. VAN BUREN

To R. B. Taney, [1833]

New York 25th March 1834

You will not probably have forgotten that some 18 or 20 Years ago an application was made to the Legislature of this State, by some friends of the underwritten for compensation for his services during the Revolutionary War, in which he was for more than 5 Years engaged in various laborious and hazardous duty and performed services of more importance than fell to the lot of any man, in the Army of equal rank.

The decided and zealous part, which you took in favor of that application and your eloquence and impressive speech are recollected with pleasure and Admiration, by all who heard it.

This same application in substance is now before the Secretary of the Treasury under the Act of Congress of May 1828, the application was presented to the late Secretary M^r McLane, by whom after much examination it was referred over for further proof and of course without any final decision.

The further proof required by M^r McLane, was promptly given, in the most full and satisfactory manner. But in the mean time that Gentleman has left the Department, and the duty and Authority involved¹ upon the present Sec^y of the Treasury. The papers were nearly 3 months ago Submitted to M^r Taney. By whom they were I believe thoroughly examined, and his doubts upon the merits are rather certain forms, where it was supposed entirely removed, yet at the last conference held with him by my Agent, he expressed a further doubt, to wit, whether this was not

¹ *Devolved*, apparently intended.

a res judicata this doubt was satisfied by reference to M^r McLane, who promptly declared that he had made no final decision, but had left it open for further proof and then to be decided by his successor in Office. This was communicated to M^r T. together with the further proof required by M^r McLane, which is of a nature to admit of no doubt, Since this period, M^r T. has not found time to resume the consideration of the Subject.

In the mean time I have no prospects of growing richer or younger.

The object of this intrusion on your time (though you must be the most leisure man in or about Congress) is to ask, that in case you should not have changed your Opinion in regard to the merits of my claim, you would in such manner as you may think best, communicate the same to the present Sec^y and hint to him the necessity of dispatch.

P. S. It may be proper to inform you that there are but five Officers in Malcolm's Regiment surviving of whom only Three pretend to claim by reason of any analogy to the case of A. B. Two of whom are past Eighty Years of Age. This cannot therefore form any dangerous precedent. All the others of the Sixteen additional regiments have been provided for by their respective States within which they were raised, or by special Act of Congress.

Vale et Salve

A. BURR

To the Hon^{ble}

M. Van Beuren

V. P. of the U. S.

(Endorsement)

Private

To R. B. Taney, Esq.,

Secty. of U. S. Treasury,

With Mr. Van Buren's respects and regards.

MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL TO CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY

Washington City
29th April 1861

My Dear Sir

Some days ago I sent through the mail to the President a notice of my resignation of the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In taking leave of the court I should do injustice to my own feelings, if I were not to express to you the profound impression that your eminent qualities as a magistrate and jurist have made upon me. I shall never forget the uprightness, fidelity, learning thought and labor, that have been brought by you to the consideration of the judgements of the court, or the urbanity, gentleness, kindness and tolerance that have distinguished your intercourse with the members of the court and bar. From your hands I have received all that I could have desired and in leaving the court, I carry with me feelings of mingled reverence affection and gratitude.

In the prayer that the remainder of your days may be happy and their end peace.

I remain

Your friend

JOHN A. CAMPBELL

M^r Ch. Justice Taney.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY TO [NICHOLAS BIDDLE?]

Washington May 23rd 1834

Private

My Dear Sir,

I received your letter of yesterday and the one of the day before. You have not, I think taken a view of my known opinions in advising me to adopt the course you suggest. You are aware that I have always regarded this as a struggle for the liberties of the country, and that if the Bank triumphs, the government passes into the hands of a great monied corporation. Its conduct,

since the removal of the deposits, and especially its recent contemptuous conduct to the committee of the House of Representatives, has confirmed the opinions I before entertained. With these opinions can you advise me to recommend its recharter upon any terms? Would it not be the betrayal of the best and dearest interests of the country, and justly cover my name with dishonor? Can you as one of my oldest and most trusted friends upon more reflection, seriously advise such a course?

I should have given you this frank and decisive answer before, but I thought the suggestions you made in conversation on Sunday last were the impulses of the moment, arising from the excited State of your feelings, and that you would feel upon consideration that in the circumstances in which I am placed, it was impossible that I could pause a moment, on such a question. And I still think you have allowed yourself to be swayed by the excitements and difficulties which have suddenly come upon you without looking at the fixed opinions I entertain, and the public duties which I have to perform in pursuance of such opinions. I am sure that you and every other friend I have in the world would rather see me trampled in the dust, than do an act that would forfeit my own self-respect.

Do not suppose I say this to you in any spirit of unkindness; I make every allowance for the circumstances in which you stand, and can well imagine that even your judgment may for a time be warped by them. And allow me to say as the evidence of this fact, that your supposition that any one here is desirous of withdrawing the deposits from your Bank, on account of loss of confidence in you is not well founded. They will be cheerfully continued there, as long as it is believed to be a safe depository. And if the circumstances in which you are placed should make it the interest of your Bank to surrender them, it will not be deemed a matter of reproach to you. And the utmost indulgence will be extended to the Bank that the public interest will permit. There is a natural and proper anxiety to guard the public interests, and you ought not to be surprised at any expressions of anxiety on that subject, which may escape from any one at a time like the present.

I send you herewith the copy of your letter on the currency. You say you must defend yourself. Yet I do not see that you are likely to be attacked. The hostility directed upon yourself personally, and upon your Bank will fully justify you in proposing to surrender the deposits. And if your motives for such an Act should be impeached, I should be among the first to vindicate you.

It was not until the receipt of your letter, this morning, that I supposed your conduct, in any respect, was to be influenced by the answer I should give to your proposition to recommend the recharter of the Bank. As I have already said, I did not think that on sober reflection, you would adhere to the opinion, and was therefore willing to let the matter rest for some days. But an expression in the letter received this morning seems to imply that you wait for my answer in order to enable you to decide whether you will propose to give up the deposits, as you mentioned when I last saw you. I lose therefore no time in frankly apprising you of my unalterable opinion on that subject. And I trust that you who have been among my oldest and most confidential friends will recal the counsel you have given, when you look at the position in which such a measure would justly place me.

You overrate, my dear Sir, the power of the Bank of the United States to do mischief. It is great I admit, and its disposition abundantly manifest, But its chief power is derived from the co-operation of the mercantile classes, and the panic which has been created in a great measure, by their proceedings, and that of political partisans. It is impossible that a course so suicidal to themselves can much be countenanced by the merchants and as soon as they set themselves seriously to work, to restore confidence, the efforts of the Bank to ruin the country will be comparatively harmless.

I am D^r Sir In haste

Very truly your Friend

R. B. TANEY

THE CHEVALIER D'ANNEMOURS.

[*Editorial Note.*]

Through the courtesy of His Excellency, M. Patenotre, Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States of America, this Society received in 1896, an interesting and valuable account of the life of Chevalier d'Annemours, who was secret envoy of the court of France to this country during the war for independence, and subsequently Consul-General of France at Baltimore. This account was communicated to the Society by the French Ambassador, through M. Guillaume Peynaud, a gentleman of this city.

The residence here of the Chevalier d'Annemours was upon the property situated at what is now the intersection of North Avenue and the Harford Road, at present owned and occupied by the Samuel Ready School, where in 1792, he erected a monument, still standing, to Christopher Columbus, in commemoration of his discovery of America, three hundred years before.

A sketch of this interesting person, prepared by Mr. Henry F. Thompson, the material for which was largely drawn from the account above referred to, was published in Volume I of this *Magazine* at page 241. It has seemed however, that the original document, with all its detail of incident, and its abundance of reference to authorities, was of sufficient interest to be worthy of complete reproduction. The orthography of the original document, which is sometimes that of the eighteenth century, has been carefully observed in the following text.

NOTICE SUR LE CHEVALIER CHARLES FRANÇOIS-ADRIEN
LE PAULMIER D'ANNEMOURS,¹

Consul général de France à Baltimore.

Né en Normandie, probablement en 1742,² d'un père assez pauvre, encore plus dur, qui embarqua ses huit garçons à l'âge de douze ans sur des bâtiments marchands avec une pacotille de 600 livres chacun pour tout bien,³ le jeune gentilhomme alla d'abord

¹ Il signait : Le Cher d'Annemours.

² Arch. des Affaires Etrangères, États Unis, Correspondance, tome 1, folio 328.

³ *Ibid.*

à La Martinique où il resta sept ans pour le compte des armateurs. Fait prisonnier par les Anglais en 1760, il profita de ses huit mois de captivité pour apprendre l'anglais puis retourna à La Martinique. Des relations de commerce et sa curiosité le conduisirent alors aux colonies anglaises, où il passa trois ans, de 1763 à 1765. Il revint ensuite en Europe ; mais, mal reçu par sa famille, il s'en alla en Angleterre où il resta deux ans dont dix huit mois dans un village, pour perfectionner sa connaissance de la langue. En 1768 il retourna dans les colonies françaises pour y reprendre le commerce ; mais, n'ayant pu "faire honneur à ses affaires," il se decida à repasser dans les colonies anglaises, où il avait des connaissances et des amis utiles. Il y entretint pendant quatre ans des relations avec les gens les plus considérables du pays ; ayant la confiance des negociants français et anglais, il fut chargé par eux de diverses commissions et fut ains a même d'entrer dans les affaires des particuliers, de connaître les lieux, les individus, d'étudier le pays et de pressentir les événements qui alleient s'y produire.¹ Il était a peine rentré en France (1773), que la révolution d'Amérique éclata.

En 1776 après la déclaration d'indépendance, le Cabinet français se decida à sortir de sa passivité. Un parent de d'Annemours entré dans la carrière diplomatique, le chevalier de la Luzerne,² parla de lui et de ses voyages à M. de Vergennes, ministre des Affaires Étrangères. Le ministre pria le chevalier de la Luzerne de demander à d'Annemours un mémoire sur la question d'Amérique. D'Annemours pretendit plus tard qu'il l'avait rédigé sans en connaître la destination, et que, dix jours après la remise du mémoire, en Septembre 1776, Vergennes l'avait secrètement mandé à Paris.³

¹ *Ibid.*, Dossiers du personnel (Lettre de d'Annemours à Fauchet, 20 brumaire an III).

² Aimé-César, né en 1741, ministre de France à la cour de Baviere, 1776, puis aux États Unis, 1779-83 ; ambassadeur à Londres 1788, frère du ministre de la marine.

³ Lettre de d'Annemours à Fauchet. C'est sans doute ce mémoire qui se trouve aujourd'hui dans la collection, Mémoires et Documents, États Unis, tome I, fol. 18 : Mémoire sur les colonies anglaises situées au continent de l'Amérique Septen-

Il ne semble pas cependant que le ministre voulût à ce moment faire autre chose que se renseigner sur les affaires d'Amérique : Mais d'Annemours dût saisir l'occasion pour se faire charger, par l'influence de son parent, d'une mission secrète dans les colonies anglaises revoltées. Le 2 octobre, le chevalier de la Luzerne, envoyant à Vergennes une nouvelle note de d'Annemours intitulée : Examen de quelques motifs qui doivent contribuer à déterminer la France a s'allier avec la nouvelle république américaine,¹ disait que d'Annemours trouvait de grandes difficultés à mettre sa bonne volonté en activité ; il ajoutait : J'usse infiniment désiré que vous eussies pu juger par vous même de sa tête et de la justesse de ses vues, mais vous m'avés dit des raisons auquel (sic) je n'ai rien à répliquer.² On voit au vrai les dispositions du ministre au bas d'un nouveau mémoire présenté peu après à Vergennes : C'était un plan de la conduite que se proposait de tenir le chevalier d'Anmours pendant son séjour à Philadelphie. Il demandait à s'y rendre et à s'y presenter comme officier français en voyage, attiré par le spectacle de la révolution ; il offrait de renseigner le gouvernement sur les inclinations des Américains envers les puissances de l'Europe et la France en particulier, sur la représentation secrèt des États européens auprès d'eux, sur les opérations militaires et la situation générale du pays. Mais il demandait, n'ayant d'autres ressources que 4000 livres que devait lui remettre le chevalier de la Luzerne sans qu'il sût de quelle part, que le ministre lui avançât d'autre subsides.

trionale, par M. le Chevalier d'Anmours, qui les a parcournes pendant les années 1772 et 1773 (25 pages en fol.). Ce mémoire fut écrit en 1776. D'Annemours y montrait les ressources des colonies et prédisait le rôle interessant qu'elles etaient destinées a jouir sur le globe ; il faisait ressortir l'avantage que la France avait à soutenir leur revolte et indiquait les moyens pratiques d'y conduire la guerre.

¹ Affaires Etrangères, États Unis, corresp., tome I, fol. 245. Ce mémoire est suivi d'Observations politiques sur l'état actuel des affaires de l'Angleterre et de l'Amérique septentrionale (fol. 249) que nous supposons avoir été remises en même temps.

² Voici la fin de la lettre : si vous trouviez que le petit mémoire que je vous envoie, . . . méritât de plus grands éclaircissement, il ce (sic) feroit un grand plaisir de vous les faire parvenir. Il ignore absolument que vous ayes lu ces productions (*Ibid.* fol. 243). A cette date cependant d'Annemours, de son propre aveu, avait dija été mandé a Paris par Vergennes.

La note porte en marge une réponse catégorique : Le Roi ne donnant ni mission ni commission à M. le Ch^{er} d'Annemours, son ministre ne peut en façon quelleconque prendre connaissance du voyage qu'on projette, sinon pour s'y opposer et pour le défendre.¹

Les négociations continuèrent pourtant : un mémoire de d'Annemours fut encore remis vers ce moment à Vergennes par l'intermédiaire du chevalier de la Luzerne : Mémoire sur les colonies anglaises situées sur le continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale.² Une note accompagnait le mémoire, qui donnait des renseignements sur la vie de d'Annemours, le présentait comme un homme d'esprit, bon observateur, d'allure anglaise et parlant la langue comme un Anglais, malheureux en France d'ailleurs, et disposé à faire tout au monde pour se tirer de sa triste situation.³ Le ministre, encouragé par la tournure des événements d'Amérique, s'était-il ravisé ? S'il faut en croire d'Annemours,⁴ après plusieurs examens qu'on lui fut subir pour s'assurer de sa capacité et de son zèle, ou lui aurait proposé de passer en Amérique comme agent secret du gouvernement ; il s'y serait d'abord refusé, le cabinet refusant lui même de l'avouer en cette qualité ; enfin après de longs débats, il aurait accepté de partir à condition qu'on lui permit de faire confidence de sa mission au général Washington et à tels membres du Congrès que sa prudence lui ferait jugé dignes de la même confiance.

Dans les premiers mois de l'année 1777 il arriva à Boston, d'où il se rendit sur le champ à l'armée Américaine pour confier sa mission à Washington.⁵ Il alla rejoindre alors le Congrès à Philadelphie, et le suivit, en 1777 et 1778, partout où les opérations des armées ennemies le forçaient à se déplacer. Il entretenait une correspondance avec le ministère et s'efforçait d'éclairer le cabinet français sur la situation de prévenir une alliance Anglo-

¹ *Ibid.* fol. 244.

² *Ibid.* fol. 329 (30 pages).

³ *Ibid.* fol. 328.

⁴ Lettre citée de d'Annemours à Fauchet.

⁵ Il la confia également à Richard Henry Lee, alors membre du Congrès pour la Virginie (lettre citée).

Américaine. Il n'y a point à opter disait-il. Il est question de consentir on de s'opposer à ce que l'Angleterre pose des carrières et mettre des entraves éternelles et insurmontables au commerce et à la navigation de l'Europe dans toutes les mers du globe ; et soyés certains que sa réunion avec ses colonies sur ce continent lui assurera le succès d'une entreprise que son ambitiou, d'accord avec son avarice, ne peut manquer de lui suggérer.¹ Il semble donc avoir contribué pour sa part à l'alliance conclue entre la France et les États Unis.

Cependant le gouvernement avait autorisé le ministre plénipotentiaire envoyé à Philadelphia après la conclusion de l'alliance Gérard, à établir dans le pays des Consuls ou vice-Consuls provisoires choisis parmi les sujets les plus propres à remplir ces places.² Le nombre des bâtiments français qui abordaient à Baltimore et quelques difficultés qui s'étaient élevées dans ce part y necessitant particulièrement la présence d'un agent consulaire, Gérard arrêta son choix sur le chevalier d'Annemours. C'est un homme éclairé, instruit, qui sait parfaitement l'anglais et qui a su se coucilier l'estime d'un grand nombre de gens considérable dans ce pays cy. . . . J'ose espérer que sa correspondance vous convaincra de la bonté de ce choix. Comme il est en estat d'attendre que vous vouliez bien fixer sou traitement, j'ose le recommander à vos bontés. (12 octobre 1778)³ Son action consulaire s'étendit successivement du Maryland à la Virginie et a la Caroline du Nord. L'année suivante, le ministre de la Marine, M. de Sartine convint avec M. de Vergennes d'un arrangement pour les Consultats des États-Unis ; et, en attendant qu'on eût réglé les fonctions des Consuls, ou nomma, en même temps que Létombe à Boston et Holker à Philadelphie, le chevalier d'Annemours consul général à Baltimore pour les deux Carolines, la Virginie, le Maryland et

¹ *Ibid.* Il supposait en l'an III que cette correspondance existait encore ainsi que ses premiers mémoires au bureau des Affaires Étrangères ou dans les papiers du ministre Vergennes. Nous avons encore les mémoires mais il ne reste pas trace de sa correspondance en 1777 et 1778.

² Affaires Étrangères, États-Unis, Corresp. tome IV, fol. 335.

³ *Ibid.* tome V, fol. 40 (Gerard à M. de Sartine).

la Georgie (12 octobre 1779).¹ Le chevalier de la Luzerne, parent de d'Annemours, venait de remplacer Gérard comme ministre plénipotentiaire à Philadelphie.

En 1783, le gouvernement, voulant réduire à un seul le nombre des consulats généraux établis aux États Unis, supprima celui de d'Annemours, qui resta simple consul à Baltimore pendant que Barbé-Marbois,² secrétaire de la légation française, devenait consul général à New York.³

De la correspondance qu'il échangeait de son poste de Baltimore avec le Ministre de la Marine, il reste aux Archives des Affaires Étrangères quelques lettres et mémoires qu'il rendait compte de l'effet des premiers essais du commerce français sur le continent Américain, et faisait preuve, par ses observations et ses conjectures, d'une certaine largeur de vues.⁴

À la Révolution, il prêta le serment exigé par la loi de décembre 1790 : une copie en fut adressée le 11 juin 1792 au président de l'Assemblée nationale.⁵

Mais au début de l'année 1793 d'Annemours fut victime du bouleversement général qui suivit la chute de la royauté. Le Conseil exécutif, vraisemblablement par raison d'économie autant que pour l'intérêt du commerce, procéda à un remaniement total

¹ *Ibid.* tome x, fol. 313, cf. la lettre citée de d'Annemours à Fauchet : Extrait de la lettre de M. de Sartine à Annemours ; "... Les connaissances locales que vous avez acquises, les preuves de zèle que vous avez données et la bonne conduite que vous avez tenue pendant votre résidence en Amérique, ont déterminé le choix de sa Majesté" (Versailles, 12 décembre 1779).

² François, v. comte de Barbé-Marbois (1745-1837) ; il avait été précepteur des enfants du marquis de Castries, ministre de la Marine.

³ D'Annemours fût mécontent de cette nomination qu'il considérait comme un manque d'égard pour ses services et son rang d'ancienneté. Cette injustice ajouta-t-il fut couronnée pas une seconde en faveur du citoyen Laforest ; mais il resta simple consul à Baltimore sans s'en plaindre et surtout sans s'en étonner.

⁴ Affaires Étrangères, Mémoires et Documents, États Unis, tome xvii, fol. 4 Mémoire sur le commerce de l'État de Maryland, 14 février 1781 (14 pages).

Ibid. fol. 162 : Mémoire sur les bois de construction que produit l'Amérique septentrionale, 10 septembre 1784 (9 pages).

Ibid. tome xiv, fol. 71 : Lettre de d'Annemours au *mi*s de Castries, ministre de la Marine (Baltimore, 24 juillet 1783).

Ibid. fol. 162, id. (20 septembre).

Ibid. fol. 170, id. (28 novembre).

⁵ Affaires Étrangères. Dossiers du personnel.

de la représentation consulaire aux États Unis. "Pour réunir au même centre d'observations les rapports commerciaux et politiques de la République avec les dits États,¹ on supprima le place et le traitement de consul général: le nouveau ministre plénipotentiaire, Genet, fut chargé de toutes les affaires consulaires de la République française; d'autre part, quatre consuls seulement furent maintenus, à Philadelphie, New York, Boston et Charleston (4 janvier, 1793).² Le consulat de Baltimore se trouvait supprimé. C'est donc par l'effet d'une mesure d'ensemble que d'Annemours perdit la situation qu'il occupait depuis quatorze ans dans les consulats d'Amérique, et son rappel n'était que la conséquence d'une suppression d'emploi, non d'une destitution.³

D'Annemours ne revint pas en France: il ne tenait sans doute que pas peu de liens à son pays qu'il avait quitté si jeune et revu si peu de temps. Il se fixa aux États-Unis dont il fit sa patrie d'adoption: il se retira près de Baltimore, sur une petite terre qu'il avait acquise du produit de ses économies.⁴ D'autres agents avaient du, comme lui, après leur mise en retrait d'emploi, continuer leur séjour aux États-Unis, et leur situation pouvait les faire considéré comme émigrés. Sur la demande du commissaire des Relations Extérieures,⁵ le ministre plénipotentiaire de la République française à Philadelphie, Joseph Fauchet, les pria de lui fournir des renseignements sur les motifs de leur séjour en Amérique (13 brumaire an III, 3 Novembre 1794). D'Annemours répondit le 20 brumaire par une lettre à laquelle il joignait une note sur sa vie et sa carrière.⁶ Il prétextait son âge

¹ *Ibid.* États-Unis, Corresp., tome xxxvii, fol. 15 (Instruction concernant les affaires consulaires générales, les consulats et vice-consulats de l'Amérique septentrionale).

² Par suite de cette nouvelle formation, les crédits affectés au traitement des agents consulaires aux États-Unis descendaient de 132000 f. à 64000 (*ibid.* fol. 39).

³ Le mot destitution, qu'il emploie lui même (lettre citée) n'est que l'expression de son amertume; et s'il figure dans quelques places, il ne s'applique pas d'une façon précise au cas de d'Annemours.

⁴ Il avait, comme consul à Baltimore, un traitement de 20000 livres.

⁵ *Affaires Etrangères, États-Unis, Corresp.*, tome XLIII, fol. 141 (5 thermidor, an II).

⁶ *Ibid.* Dossiers du personnel.

avancé, sa santé affaiblie, qui ne lui permettaient plus de repasser les mers sans s'exposer au plus grand danger. Il protestait d'ailleurs, non sans amertume, de son devouement à sa patrie, et il ajoutait avec une pointe d'ironie : Né dans une classe de citoyens dont la désaffection au nouvel ordre de choses a été trop générale pour pouvoir distinguer avec sûreté ceux que d'autres sentiments honoraient, j'ai préféré ne lui point offrir mes services que de m'exposer à un refus qui m'eut supposé indigne de sa confiance ; et, en me rendant justice, j'ai senté que j'avois trop le caractère d'un républicain pour qu'une supposition si humiliante n'eut pas fait le malheur du reste de mes jours. À la perspective des devoirs qui l'attendaient dans son ancienne patrie, il opposait le calme profond de la retraite où il vivait, s'occupant de sciences et d'art, identifié par un très long séjour aux moeurs, aux usages et aux coutumes d'un pays dont il parlait et écrivait la langue avec plus de facilité que sa naturelle, et où il n'était l'objet ni de l'attention, ni de la jalousie de qui que ce fut. Il restait sensible aux triomphes de sa patrie, seul objet sur lequel il jette toujours un regard qui part de son coeur, et deux choses le consolait de son existence passive en de telles circonstances, la première, c'est que la République ne manquait point, pour la servir, d'hommes ayant plus de talents et de jeunesse ; l'autre c'est qu'il avait lui même cooperé a la glorieuse Révolution de France, en provoquant la Révolution d'Amérique.¹ Il résida dans les dernières années de sa vie a La Nouvelle Orléans ; il avait acquis des immeubles assez considérables. Le 3 avril 1807, il instituait sa légataire universelle, par testament sous seing privé, une dame Pitot, femme d'un juge du pays.²

En 1821, un procès engagea entre les héritiers Pitot et l'un de ses frères resté en Normandie et son héritier legal, Denis Hector Lepaulmier d'Annemours, au sujet des biens que le chevalier laissait en France.³

¹ Cette explication dut être jugée suffisante, puisqu'à partir de cette époque il n'est fait aucune mention de lui dans la correspondance des agents français en Amérique.

² On n'a aucun renseignement sur la façon dont il mourut, ni sur la date. On suppose seulement par le procès qui se trouvait engagé en 1821, qu'il avait dû mourir quelque temps avant.

³ Affaires Étrangères. Dossiers du personnel.

PETITION OF SUNDRY ROMAN CATHOLICS AGAINST
THE IMPOSITION UPON THEM OF A DOUBLE
TAX AS A DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
THEIR RELIGION.

[From the Society's Collections of MSS.]

To His Excell^y Horatio Sharpe Esq^t
Governor of Maryland.

The Petition of Sundry Roman Catholicks in behalfe of themselves and others of the same Communion residing in the province aforesaid.

Humbly Sheweth

That many of your Petitioners Preferd a Petition to their Hon^{rs} of the Upper House of Assembly against a Bill then laying Before them Entitled an Act for granting a supply of £40000 for his Maj^{ty}s servis & for striking £340 : 15 : 6 thereof in Bills of Credit & raising a fund for sinking the same.

By a Clause of which the Lands of all the Roman Catholicks residing withing this Province are doubly taxed a Copy of which Petⁿ we herewith offer to your Excellency.

That notwithstanding the s^d Petition & the reasons suggested thereof their Hon^{rs} of the Upper House have thought fit to pass the s^d Bill.

That therefore our Application to your Excell^y becoming necessary we humbly shew yo^r Excell^y that the Province of Maryland was Granted by Charter the 20th day of June 1632 to Cecilius Calvert Baron of Baltemore a Roman Catholick. That the said Cecilius Calvert L^d Baltimore's Laudable & Pious Zeal for the propogation of the Christian Faith was one of the motives for granting him the said Charter.

That in persuance of the said Charter & his Laudable & Pious zeal Cecilius Lord Baltimore caused Declarations to be set forth inviting all Persons believing in Jesus Christ to Transport themselves into Maryland then a Wilderness inhabited by a Cruel & Savage People & Promising an equality of freedom & favour & Liberty of Conscience to all psons so transporting themselves & to their Decendants & further engaged to ratifie his said Declarations & promises by a perpetual Law That in Consequence of the s.^d Declaration & Promises in the 1st Session of Assembly held in the province Viz. in the year 1640¹ a Perpetual Act Passed entitled an Act Concerning Religion w^{ch} Confirmed the said Declarations & Promises concerning Liberty of Conscience. That the same Act was again Reenacted in the year 1650 That a Rebellion being raised Ab^t the year 1652 Against Cecilius L^d Baltimore & his L^{Ap} making Complaint thereof to the then L^d Protector and Against Rich^d Bennett Esq^r & others his Highness by an order of the 2^d of Nov^r 1655 refer'd the same to the L^{ds} Comissioners Whitlock & Widdrington who made a Report which report was refer'd to his Highnesses Committe for Trade &c w^{ch} Committee in persuance of the said order took the Premisses into Consideration & upon Proposals made by Rich^d Bennett and Samuel Mathews for the settlement and Peace of the Province which they tendred to the said Committee to which his L^{Ap} at the Request of the Committe gave his Answers which Proposals & Answers the said Committee for trade did report unto his Highness together with their Opinions & advise Concerning the whole state of the Case upon which his L^{Ap} on the 23^d of Oct^r 1656 sent Instructions to his Lieu^{tt} & Council by a Clause whereof his L^{Ap} enjoined that the Act Concerning Religion whereby all Persons who profess to believe in Jesus Christ have Liberty of Conscience & free exercise of their Religion be duly Observed &c.

That the said Cecilius L^d Baltimore on the 30th day of Nov^r 1657 Entered into Articles of Agreem^t with Rich^d Bennett

¹ The Act concerning Religion was passed in 1649. Religious liberty had previously been established by proclamation of the Proprietary.

Esq^r among which is the following Articles Lastly the s^d L^d Baltimore doth promise that he will never give his Assent to the repeal of a Law established heretofore in Maryland by his Ld^s Consent & mentioned in the sd report of the Committee of trade whereby all psons professing to believe in Jesus Christ have freedom of Conscience there & doth faithfully promise upon his Honour to Observe & pform as much as in him lies the particulars Above mentioned and his L^{dp} doth hereby Authorize & require his L^{dps} Gov^r & all other his L^{dps} Officers there to give Assurance to the people of their due performance thereof which said Instructions & Articles are in the Council Records Lib^r H H fol^o 1. 2. 3. 4. 5 & fo. 10 11. 12 to which we humbly beg your Excell^y will be pleased to be referr^d.

That an Act also passed on the 27th of Ap^{il} 1658 to Confirm the Articles between L^d Baltimore &c and the Commissioners as may Appear in Lib C and W : H : fo 134 by which Act the Act Concerning Religion is again tho' not expresly yet Virtually Confirmed.

That our Ancestors had not the least Ground to Suspect that their Roman Catholick decendants would be deprived of the Benefit of a Law so earnestly Contended for by Protestants & so often & so solemnly Confirm'd at their request & so readily Consented to by the Roman Catholicks for it is beyond Doubt that Cecileous L^d Baltimore & most of the Gentlemen then in Power were Roman Catholicks.

That in Consequence of the Royal Charter & upon the faith of it upon the Declaration & Promises of Cecilious L^d Baltimore & the Act affors^d many Roman Catholick Gent of Good & Ancient Families in the Kingdom of England & Ireland & many Others of lesser note to avoid the Penal Laws in force in their Native Countrys & other Vexations to which they were Liable at home quitted their Countries their Friends & Relations & every thing dear to them to enjoy those Priviledges that Freedom Liberty & Equality in every thing here especially a full Liberty of Conscience, & to that end Transported themselves into this Province.

That we need not enumerate the many almost insurmountable difficulties they in their first settlement had to struggle with the

Country was a Vast & one uncultivated Forest the Possessors of that Forest a Savage & Cruel People with these they were Obliged to wage frequent wars the Labour of Clearing Thickly wooded Lands was almost intollerable the scarcity of Provisions & the want not only of the Conveniences but of Necessaries of life almost insurportable but above all the distempers & Sickneses Attending a new unhealthy Climate were most discouraging That the Enjoyment of a full Liberty of Conscience equal Freedom & Equall Priviledges with their fellow subjects & the good Reasons they had to promise themselves that they should transmit to their latest Posterity the same Advantages not onely Alleviated their hardships and sufferings but Comforted them under them.

That they had the strongest Reasons to entertain such hopes Cannot be denied A Protestant Prince had Granted the Country to a Roman Catholick Nobleman in order to Propagate the Christian Religion that Nobleman had issued Declarations inviting all Persons believing in Jesus Christ to repair to it under Promiss of an Equality of Freedom & Liberty of Conscience those Declarations & promises had been Confirmd by the Act Concerning Religion That the Roman Catholicks in Particular had no reason to suspect any infringement of their Religious or Civil Rights for it Appears that in the year 1648 by the Council Proceedings from 1636 to 1657 fo. 183 to which we humbly beg to refer your Excell^y that part of the Oath of the Lieut^t or Cheif Gov^r of the province of Maryland and was as follows.

And I do further Swear that I will not by my selfe nor any person directly or indirectly trouble molest or Discountenance any person whatsoever professing to believe in Jesus Christ & in perticular no Roman Catholick for or in respect of his or her Religion nor in his or her free exercise thereof within the said Province so as they be not unfaithfull to his L^{p^d} or molest & Conspire Against the Civil Govern^t Established here under him nor will I make any difference of Persons in Conferring of Offices Rewards or favours proceeding from the Authority his said L^{dp} has Confer'd upon me as his Lieutenant here for or in respect of their said Religion respectively but nearly as I shall find them faithfull and well deserving of his said L^{dp} & to the best of my

understanding endowed with moral Virtues and Abilities fitting for such Rewards Offices or Favours wherein my prime Aim & end from time to time shall sincerely be the Advancement of his said L^{ap} servis here & the Publick Unity and good of the province without partiality to any or any other sinister end whatsoever and if any other officer or person whatsoever shall during the time of my being his L^{aps} Licutenant here without my Consent or privily molest or disturbe any person within this province professing to believe in Jesus Christ merely for or in respect of his or her Religion or the free exercise thereof upon notice or Complaint thereof made unto me I will apply my power & Authority to relive & protect any person so molested or troubled whereby he may have Right done him for any Damage which he shall suffer in that kind & to the utmost of my Power will Cause all & every such person or Persons as shall molest or trouble any other person or persons in that manner to be punished.

That it also appears from the said proceedings fo : 201 that in the year 1648 part of the Oath of a Councillor of State was as follows.

I do further swear that I will not by my selfe nor any other person directly or indirectly trouble molest or discountenance any person whatsoever in the said province professing to belive in Jesus Christ & in perticular no Roman Catholick for or in respect of his or her Religion nor in his or her free exercise thereof within the said province so as they be not unfaithful to his said L^{ap} nor molest or Conspire against the Civil Govern^t established here under him so help me God & by the Contents of this Booke. That it also appears by Lib^r Y fol. 48 Containing a Jurnal & Acts of Assembly & other proceedings from the year 1649 to 1671 that part of the Oath of Fidelity to be taken by the Inhabitants of Maryland.

But will at all Times as Occasion shall require to the utmost of my power defend & maintain in all such his s^d L^{aps} and his heirs just & Lawfull Right title interest Priviledges Jurisdictions Prerogative propriety & Dominion over & in the said Province & Islands thereunto belonging & over the people who are and shall

be therein for the time being as are Granted to his said L^{dy} and his heirs by the late King of England in his said Patent of the said Province under the Great Seal of England not any ways understood to infringe or prejudice Liberty of Conscience in Point of Religion.

That it also appears that the Above Oath was enjoynd to be taken by an Act of Assembly past in 1650 by Lib Y fo 46 & 47 which Oaths & Acts further evince that the Act Concerning Religion was deemed an unalterable & Fundamental Law.

That it also Appears that all Authors who have treated either of the History or Settlement of the province of Maryland say that all People resorting thither enjoy Liberty of Conscience and an Equality in all Civil Rights.

That the same Authors also say that the first Settlers were Cheifly Ro: Catholicks & that many of them were Gentlemen of Family & Fortune the truth whereof cannot reasonably be Called in Question, if Attention be had to the facts & papers herein before Quoted; for the province being Granted to a Ro: Catholick the Act Concerning Religion having pass'd &c &c. the Roman Catholicks looked on Maryland as an Asylum and place of Rest for themselves and their posterity.

That notwithstanding the several Rebellions Ag^t the Govern^t here it Continued to be so until the year 1688 or 1689 when a mutinous Crew at once Ousted the then L^d Baltimore of his Govern^t & made the first Breach of Priviledges granted to all persons here professing to believe in Jesus Christ.

That from that period to this time at greater or lesser intervals many severe Laws were made Ag^t the Roman Catholicks residing within this province.

That we need not enumerate to yo^r Excell^y the several Laws by w^{ch} we are oppressed as yo^r Excell^y is we presume well acquainted with them & as they are ready to be found in our Body of Laws but this we must say that by these Laws we are almost reduced to a Levell with our Negros not having even the privilege of Voting for persons to represent us in Assembly in short they deprive us of all the Advantages promised our Ancestors on

their Coming into this province & so solemnly & in Appearance well Confirmed to them & their Decendants.

That however Grievous & Oppressive the Laws heretofore enacted against us are they touched not our property in any other manner than by subjecting us to the paym^t of 40p Poll to the established Clergy.

That the Bill now before yo^r Excell^y is the onely one by w^{ch} our Load of Taxes is made havier to us than our fellow Subjects.

That we humbly Conceive no just Cause or Reason Can be Assign'd for Laying this unequal Tax. That we hereby protest & declare that we have never given the Governm^t any just Cause of Complainst Ag^t us & that we have always behaved as tractable Dutifull & Loyal Subjects that not any among us have been Called in Question or prosecuted for a Turbulent or Seditious behaviour. That we have given not onely undoubted Proofs in our Address to the Hon^{ble} the Upper House of Assembly of our peaceable behaviour to w^{ch} Address Yo^r Excell^y has been already refer^d but of our readiness & inclination to serve the Governm^t & Assist our suffering Protestant fellow Subjects. That we are so Conscious of our innocence that we defy the most invitorate of our Enemies to Charge us wth even the Shadow of a Crime.

That if Calumny is to fix Guilt we Own ourselves most Guilty if Slander & palpable notorious Lies are admitted in evidence against us we must be Condemn'd if it be Criminal to be Roman Catholicks we must own ourselves Criminals but we protest no other Crime can be laid to our Charge. That when our Roman Catholick Ancestors quitted their Native Countrys that they & their Posterity might enjoy Freedom & Peace of Conscience here they little dreamed that we should be troubled on the Score of Religion.

That it is evident they did not cross the Ocean & encounter all the difficulties they underwent for a temporary enjoyment of Liberty of Conscience to themselves only.

That they did not fly from Penal Laws foreseeing that their Posterity would be Subjected to them here.

That we beg your Excell^y to reflect that the Bulk of the first Setlers here were Roman Catholicks that they at the expence of

there Fortunes & many of them at the price of their Blood without recapitulating the many other hardships they underwent according to the other end of the Charter enlarged the Kings empire & Dominion & thereby have not onely increased the Trade & riches of their Mother Country but laid the foundation of the present flourishing state of this province from w^{ch} his L^d draws Annually a Noble & Splended Fortune. And that therefore we humbly Conceive his L^d not only in justice but in gratitude is bound to preserve us our Rights & Liberties which the Double Tax strikes at. And as his L^d sensible of your Merits has Constituted you his Govern^t & Representative We hope you will not pass the Clause we have so just Reason to Complain of. That we had not the least reason to Suspect that under his Ma^{ties} just & mild Govern^t an Attempt would be made to iuvade those our Rights which Oliver Cromwell held Sacred & did not disturb that Oppressions & persecutions have always prov'd hurtfull to States. That some if not all the Ro. Catholicks in the province may be forced into other provinces to the Great prejudice of Maryland.

That we are sensible we are Charged with disaffection to his Ma^{ties} Person & Govern^t but we aver it to be a Scandalous Calumny & a Charge unsupported by the least Shadow of a proof. That under his Maj^{ties} long mild & Happy Reign his British Roman Catholick Subjects have enjoyed & uninterrupted Series of peace & Quiet.

That his Ma^{ties} Ro. Catholick Subjects in his Foreign Dominions as far as we are inform'd equally partake of his favours & Affection & in return pay him a Sincere tribute of Love & Duty.

That your Excell^y is well acquainted that the Ro. Catholicks residing in this province are in number very inconsiderable Compared to the Other Inhabitants.

That your Excell^y knows the province is surrounded by Populous Protestants Colonies & that therefore the Ro. Catholicks must be not only Fools but Madmen to entertain any thoughts of disturbing the peace of the Government.

That we do not Charge our Enemies with being Fools or

madmen but we Submit it to your Excell^y to determine what Character they deserve who lay such black Charges to Our Doors not only without proof but even without the Shadow of Probability. That what we have set forth relating to our duty & Loyalty to his Ma^{ty} is not mere assertion but Contains the Sincere Sentiments of our hearts, we hope to Shew by the Copies of the following Addresses which we here insert. The first is an Address to his Ma^{ty} on his Accession to the Throne. The second is an Address to the late Lord and the third is also an Address to the late Lord on his Coming into the province to w^{ch} we add his L^ds kind Answer w^{ch} we humbly hope your Excell^y will at this time make good to us.

To the Kings most Excell^t Ma^{ty}.

The Humble Address of the Roman Catholicks of Maryland
Most Gracious Sovering

We your Ma^{ties} most dutiful Subjects the Ro. Catholicks Inhabitants of the Province of Maryland under the Govern^t of the L^d Baltimore Lord & Proprietary thereof. Out of our true and unfeigned sense of Gratitude for the great Clemency & goodness of your late Royal Father towards us humbly beg leave to express to your Ma^{ty} the share we bear with the rest of your Ma^{ty}s Subjects in the General Greif of the British Empire on the Death of our Late most Gracious Sovereign & as we have the same happiness with them to see your Ma^{tie} peaceably Succeed to the Crown of your Great Father we humbly beseech your Ma^{tie} to give us leave to joine with them in our hearty Congratulations & in all humility we beg your Majesties Acceptance of our Constant Allegiance & Duty according to our Utmost Capacity in this remote part of your Ma^{ties} Dominions & we humbly hope by our Loyalty and a Steady & Constant Adherence to Our Duty to deserve some shear in that tender Concern your Ma^{tie} has been so graciously pleased to express for all your Subjects We are. May it please your Ma^{tie} Yo^r Ma^{ties} most Dutiful Subjects & Serv^{ts}

To the R^t Hon^{ble} Charles L^d Baron of Baltimore, Absolute Lord and Prop^{ty} of the Province of Maryland and Avalon.

The humble Address of the Roman Catholicks of the province of Maryland.

We yo^r. L^{dps} most dutifull Tenants the Ro. Catholicks of Maryland humbly beg leave to return your L^d our most Sincere & hearty thanks for the Honour your L^d hath been pleased to do in sending us your worthy Brother our Gov^r from whose prudence & wisdom we Cannot but promise ourselves all the happiness a People can wish for.

We are truly Sencible from this & many other instances of your L^{dps} goodness how much you have at heart the welfare & prosperity of your people of Maryland & we beg leave in the humblest manner to assure your L^d we shall always retain the most grateful remembrance of it & as we had the Hon^r to be witnesses with what tenderness and Affection your illustrious Ancestors Cherish'd this young Colony so it is the utmost pleasure & Satisfaction to us to see your L^d tread so Closely in their Glorious Footsteps.

We humbly intreat your L^d would out of your great Goodness be pleased to do us the Honour to present to his most Sacred Ma^{ty} the tender of our duty & Allegiance which we humbly offer in an Address and We firmly propose in Conformity to it always to approve ourselves as Dutiful Subjects to his most Sacred Ma^{ty} as we have been faithful Tenants to your L^d and your most Noble Ancestors. We are

May it Please yo^r L^d Yo^r L^{dps} most faithfull Tenants & Servants.

To the R^t Honorable Charles L^d Baron of Baltimore, Absolute Lord and Proprietor of the province of Maryland and Avalon &c.

The humble Address of the Roman Catholick Inhabitants of the province of Maryland

May it please your Lordship

We your L^d Tenants the Ro. Catholicks of this province beg leave to approach your L^d with Sincere Congratulations on your L^d and Ladyes Safe Arrival into this your province which your Pious & Noble Ancestors have founded with unwaried Application great zeal hazard and expence to the Enlargement of the

British Empire & to the perpetuating their glorious memory to latest Posterity and we have undoubted reason to Conclude from your L^{d^s} prudent Conduct in the Administration of Affairs that your L^{d^s} Character will be no less Conspicuous by Carrying on and encouraging what they so nobly and wisely began. Our Constant Allegiance to his most Sacred Ma^{ty} Our Dutiful regard for his Royal Family & Our Obedience to your L^{d^s} Government will we hope always to merit your L^{d^s} favorable Countenance & protection Assure your L^{d^p} that none of your L^{d^s} Tenants exceed us in their hearty wishes for the welfare & Prosperity of your Noble Family & of the province of Maryland.

It is with great Satisfaction we heard your L^{d^p} was Called to Attend near the Person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales an Honour Confer'd on few & the most deserving. To be so distinguish'd by your Prince sets your merit Above the reach of our Applause.

We hartily wish that your L^{d^s} Stay here may be as agreeable & pleasing to your L^{d^p} as it is desirable to us & that wheresoever you be after a long & happy Life honour'd by your Prince beloved by your Tenents you may enjoy the Blessings by the Omnipotent prepared for the good & just. It is the Sincere & hearty Prayer and wish of My Lord.

Yo^r. L^{d^s} most Dutiful most Obd^t & most Hum^{ble} Serv^{ts} and Tenants.

Gen^t

I thank you for your kind Address & Cannot but be in a Particular manner pleased with that dutiful regard which you [express for His(?)]¹ Ma^{ty} & Royal Family the Continuance of which will always secure to you my [favour(?)]¹.

That it Cannot with Reason be Asserted [that these addresses(?)]¹ were Calculated to serve any other purpose or end than that w^{ch} upon the [face(?)]¹ of them it appears they were design'd to Answer. That from the year 1717 or 1718 to the year 1751

¹ MS. torn or mildewed.

We were undisturbed and tho' deprived of our Rights & Priviledges enjoyd peace & Quiet.

That so many & so great were our hardships already laid on us ¹ apprehend more that therefore as these Addresses were presented while we enjoy'd that Peace & Quiet & at such distant Periods & at such times as Naturally gave rise to them as they sprung nearly from our inclination as we might have Omitted them without incurring any note of dissatisfaction we doubt not that your Excell^y will in Justice to us Conclude that they were as sincere as they were Voluntary.

That we are Convinced it wo^d have shocked your Excell^{cy}s humanity had there been a Clause in the Law before you to hang the Roman Catholicks.

That we hope it will no less alarm your Justice to double Tax us without Offence for tho to take away a mans Life be a greater Sin than to deprive him of his Property the Law makes no distinction in punishing of either Transgression.

That we again most Solemnly protest we have not Committed the least Offence Against the Govern^t that we have always behaved as good & peaceable Subjects.

That not any among us have been Juridically Chargd with any Offence Against the Government or peace of Society. That therefore the Double Tax laid on us by the Bill before your Excell^y is laid without Reason & Foundation.

Wherefore and in Consideration of the premisses & the Facts herein before set forth we humbly pray your Excell^y not to give your Assent to the Bill before you whereby our Lands are double Taxed or to any Bill whereby any perticular or partial Tax or other Pains Hardships or Penalties may be laid on us or on any of our Communion residing within this province.

And yo^r Pet^{rs} as in Duty Bound will pray &c.

¹ MS. torn or mildewed.

PETITION OF TENANTS OF SUSQUEHANNAH MANOR
FOR TITLES IN FEE OF THEIR
RESPECTIVE HOLDINGS.

[From the Society's Collections of MSS.]

To the honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Susquehannah Manor alias New Connaght situated to the Southward of the Temporary Line in Cecil County in Behalf of themselves and the other Inhabitants of said Manor—

Humbly Sheweth

That we sincerely lament our necessity of approaching your Honours on the present Occasion amidst the Multiplicity of important Affairs now before you; yet we humbly conceive that the unjust Attack threatned to be made on our Property will apologize for our Conduct.

That the said Manor was first settled under a Grant made by the Proprietor to George Talbot about the Year 1680 who parcelled it out on easy Terms to the first settlers; they and their Posterity remained thereon peaceably and quietly until about the year 1744 when the same was claimed by the Proprietor who obtaining Verdicts in Ejectments against several of the Inhabitants they were obliged to take Leases from him on such Terms as was prescribed them.

That the said Leases were granted in general renewable forever on paying a Year's Rent at the Expiration of the Lives.

That the said Manor has been cleared by the Labour and Industry of the said Inhabitants and their Ancestors who have expended large Sums of Money in making valuable Improvements on the same.

They are therefore much alarm at a certain Mark Alexander's attempting to eschcat it, who, if he succeed will have it in his Power to ruin Numbers of said Inhabitants and greatly distress others.

That the greatest Part of the said Inhabitants on said Manor pay the Taxes on said Lands as if they had a ffee simple in them, and have, as often as required with Alacrity risked their Lives in Defence of the Rights and Liberties of their Country. It is with deep Regret then they reflect that the Success of the American Arms so beneficial to others of their fellow Subjects threatens them with a State of Vassalage under a haughty aspiring Man (?) unless your Honour's Interposition avert the Danger. We therefore humbly pray your Honours to pass a Law to vest a ffee in each of the present Possessors of the said Manor in such Parts thereof as they and each of them respectively claim, or otherwise order and direct therein what to you in your great Wisdom shall seem meet. And your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray.

Sam Thomas	Thom ^s Russell	Jn ^o Alexander
Richard Thomas	Tho ^s Hughes	Richard Abrams
W ^m Rowland	Will ^m Gibson	Jn ^o Hall
Sam ^l Miller	Dan ^l Corbett	Jam ^s Rowland
W ^m Patten	Ja ^s Millegan	John McCay
David Patten	John Millegan	Hugh McCay
Jonathan Hartshorn	Jeremiah Baker	Will ^m Griffee
William Glasgone	W ^m Croshers	Rich ^d Griffee
Andrew Walker	Jo ⁿ Cather	Robert Lyon
Benjamin Foster	James Hegan	Andrew Kidd
John Laygart	Stephen Nevitt	George Kidd
Robert Marques	Tho ^s Hartshorn	William Hitchman
Samuel Marquess	John Kirkpatrick	Rob ^t Welsh
Robert Finley	John Camcron	Ja ^s Welsh
John Finley	Tho ^s McClenry	John Patterson
Amos Ewing	Edward Murphy	Robert Porter
John Cambell	John Carswell	Robert McMaster
John McHarey	Jn ^o McKewn	Sam ^l Gay
Moses Ewing	John Jack	Fra ^s Boyd
Andrew Wier	W ^m Johnson	John Cunningham
Robert Wier	Jn ^o Cothew	W ^m Watson
James McLochlan	Edward Justice	Geo. England

Joshua White	James Hasson	Moses Cannon
Dan ^l Sheredine	W ^m Crookshank	William Dickson
Nath ^l Litton	John Robertson	Charles Whitelock
John Blackburn	John Brumfield	John Murphy
John Butterfield	Patt. Hamilton	William Currier
John Butterfield jun ^r	Jonas Cooper	James McMollon
Tho ^s Conway	Edward Jackson	
Baruch Williams	Nathan Norton	I hereby certify the
W ^m Currier	Sam ^l Crockett	above Petition and
W ^m Marnonscoooo	Rob ^t McMullin	List of names to be a
Joseph White	Mary Mitchell	true Copy from the
James Campbell	John Bankhead	Original. Witness my
James Creswell	Henry Plaxco	Hand this 23 ^d Day of
John Pritchard	Thomas Kelley	December, 1779.
W ^m Brumfield	Arthur Alexander sen ^r	J. Duckett.
Patrick McComb	Andrew Barrett	Cl. Ho. Del.
W ^m Sanderson	Sam ^l McMullin	
Fra ^s Brumfield	Sam ^l McMullin jun ^r	

NORFOLK HOUSE MANUSCRIPTS.

[From Bundle iv ; Catalogued,—“ America, Lechford's Correspondence.”]

Sir Richard Leatchford my service with respect remembred, you may be pleased to vnderstand that your louing Frend Capitaine Leonard Calvert hauing occation to make vse of mee for som Comodities whome I was very willing and redy to furnish hath charged you by way of exchange to make satisfaction. my request is that your worshippe would be pleased I liuing soe Far of and it being soe smale a some as to take order for the paiment.

so wishing you health I rest

the some of the
bill is 9^{lb} sterling

Yours to vse
Richard Edwards
Chirurgion of the arke of Mariland.

[Addressed]

To the Worpp^l Sir
Richard Leatchford giue
this I pray

[On the dorse, in a later hand] Sans Date

A book of Accounts of such things as hath passed throw my hands conserninge the Adventures of M^r Leonard Calvert and my selfe into Mary-land made this 3. day of September Año Domi. 1634.

Imp^rmis received in July last from the Governour of Mary-land M^r Leonard Calvert 33½ contayninge 50^l ½ when wayed and sould 52^l So at 12^s 6^d the pound I received 32^l 10^s w^{ch} sume is employed towards satisfinge of bills of exchange sent by the Governour so in account due to me the 4th pte of this sume that
10^s in the
nds of M^r is 8^l 2^s 6^d w^{ch} I expect to receive the next retourne; I have put
Pr Grasley into this trucke the day aboue written my 4 pte of 2 shares,

w^{ch} is 10^l the other 3 ptes my Lo: Balthomurr hath put in, vnto the Govern̄s vse.

[Endorsed] 3 September 1634. to Charles I.

May the Ninth day
1650

Received of S^r Richard Lechford on the day
and yeare aboue written the sume of eleven
pounds in redy mony, and an account of 4
pounds more payd by the sayd S^r Richard vnto
two severall psons by his sonne Edward Edwards
appoyntm^t all w^{ch} is for the vse of him / I say
received the sume of

} 15^l

[Endorsed] May 1650 Barbara Edwards

October the 25th day 1650

Received the day and year above written of S^r
Richard Lechford of London the some of Five-
teene pounds for the vse of M Edward Edwards
her sonne and for the maynetenance of him and
his wife, I say received the some of

[Endorsed] 25 October 1650 Barbara Edwards

The Trucke that is to be prouided for this yeare-1634

In a darke blowe cloth according to the patterne
sent herewith the breadth betweene 7 quarters and
2 yards but the broadest if itt can possible be had.

} 400-0-0

In knives with broad yellow handles according to the patterns turned vp at the point after the french Fashion wrapt in strawe.	} 50-0-0
In Hornes [Howes(?)] of 7 inches broad without Steele or Flaws or Craks of the chepest sort that is to be had in England.	} ^[?] 30-0-0
In Biskey axes if they can be had ; if not as neare to them as can be gotten in England.	} [?] 30-0-0
In Haukes bells 2 sortes according to the patterne.	} 20-0-0
In comes of bone and horne and some of Iuory of the Lowest prices to the value.	} 15-0-0
In small white Roonocke Beades according to the patterne	} 30-0-0
In french trading Kettels of seuerall sorts frō a quart to 4 gallons.	} 20-0-0
In Iron one tunne add 4 chaldron of coales.	

[Endorsed] 1634-

A MEMOIR OF HON. RICHARD POTTS,

U. S. SENATOR, AND JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

LEWIS H. STEINER.

[Read before the Maryland Historical Society, February 11, 1878.]

Richard Potts was born in Upper Marlborough, Prince George County, Md., July 1753. He was the seventh child of William Potts (born 1718, died 1761) who emigrated from Barbadoes to the colony of Maryland about the year 1740, marrying after his

settlement in the same, Sarah, daughter of Philip Lee. William Potts removed with his family in 1757, from Maryland, to Barbadoes, and died there in the year 1761. His son, and probably with all of the children then surviving, returned to Maryland, not long after the father's death, and resided in Annapolis until he attained his majority. In that city he must have received the education which was required in those days of young men, preparatory to their entrance upon the study of a learned profession. He read law, according to the traditions in the family, with Judge Samuel Chase in Annapolis, and then removed to Frederick, which place he made his residence until his death. The exact time of his removal to Frederick cannot be given, but the oldest letter, directed to him at the place, now in the possession of his family, bears the date of December 27, 1775. He was made, March 5, 1776, Clerk to the Committee of Observation for Frederick County. A contemporary writer mentions the fact that, "when the Maryland Militia in the gloomy and ill-boding winter of '77 marched for the purpose of reinforcing General Washington, Mr. Potts who never held back in times of danger, served in the expedition as Aid to the illustrious patriot, Thomas Johnson, who commanded the detachment" in the Flying Camp.

On his return to Frederick he was appointed, May 20, 1777, Clerk of the Frederick County Court. This office he held until the end of 1778 when he resigned and entered upon the practice of Law in Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington Counties, in which he acquired distinguished reputation and a very handsome fortune.

He served as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, during the sessions of the Legislature in 1779 and 1780, and afterwards during those of 1787 and 1788.

In 1781 he was a Delegate from the State of Maryland in the Continental Congress, taking his seat in that body on the 12th day of June.

On the first of November 1784 he was appointed by Hon. Luther Martin, the Attorney General of the State, to act as

State's Attorney for the Counties of Frederick, Montgomery and Washington.

Chosen as a State Senator on the third of December 1787 in place of Thomas Stone, he declined the position and Thomas Johnson of Frederick was selected in his stead May 28, 1788.

In 1788 he was elected a member of the State Convention, which met in Annapolis, April 21, to consider the proposed federal constitution, to which it gave its assent on the 28th of the same month.

By a commission, dated New York, September 26, 1789, still in possession of his family, Mr. Potts was made Attorney of the United States in and for the Maryland District, by President Washington. This office he held until January 8, 1791, when he was appointed Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Frederick, Montgomery and Washington, although he was not commissioned¹ until January 17. On his resignation of this office afterwards William Craik was appointed his successor January 16, 1793.

On the sixth of December, 1792, Judge Potts was elected United States Senator to take the place vacated by Charles

¹ A copy of this Commission is herewith appended. The seal employed was the same as that furnished by Cecilius to the Colony in 1648, which has been ordered by a resolution, adopted in 1876 by the General Assembly, to be hereafter once more employed as the great Seal of the State.

The State of Maryland to Richard Potts of Frederick County, Esquire, Greeting.

Be it known that reposing great trust and confidence in your integrity and sound judgment in the Law; you are appointed and assigned Chief-Justice of the County Courts of the fifth district as described by the Act entitled "An Act for the better administration of Justice in the several counties of this State," to do equal Right and Justice according to law, in every case in which you shall act as Chief Justice of said District, freely without sale, fully without denial, and speedily without delay; to execute the same office of Chief Justice justly honestly, and faithfully according to Law; and you are to hold and exercise the said office of Chief Justice, during your good behavior in your said office.

Given under the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

J. E. Howard.

Witness the Honorable Alexander Contee Hanson, Esquire, Chancellor,

A. C. Hanson, Chan^{cr}.

Carroll of Carrollton, but he did not take his seat in the Senate until January 10, 1793. This high office he held until October, 1796, when he resigned and John Eager Howard was chosen as his successor and qualified November 30, 1796.

At the second election of General Washington to the presidency of the United States in November, 1792, Judge Potts was one of the electors for the State of Maryland.

A letter is still extant from Edmund Randolph, dated July 24, 1794, to Judge Potts, stating that it having been intimated to the President that he intended to vacate his seat in the Senate, he had resolved to appoint him as one of the Commissioners for the federal City, with a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per year. This appointment, however, he declined.

On the resignation of Hon. William Craik, as Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, Judge Potts was appointed, a second time, October 15, 1796, to that responsible and honorable office. Being afterwards, October 10, 1801, named a Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State, Judge Craik was again appointed to fill his place as Chief Judge. His position in the Court of Appeals he held until the revision of the Judiciary in 1804.

In testimony of its appreciation of his profound legal attainments and acknowledged professional abilities, Judge Potts received from the authorities of Princeton College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1805.

Judge Potts was married twice; 1, to Elizabeth Hughes of Hagerstown, Md., April 15, 1779, by whom he had 9 children; and, 2, to Eleanor Murdoch of Frederick, Md., December 19, 1799, by whom he had 4 children.

He died at his residence in Frederick, November 26, 1808, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and was interred in the old graveyard belonging to All Saints' Parish. His remains were, subsequently, removed to Mount Olivet Cemetery, where they now rest along with those of his two wives and many of his kindred.

One of his sons, Richard Potts (born 1786, died April 7, 1865) was a prominent member of the Frederick County Bar, and one of the most prominent and respectable citizens of his native town. He served as Senator from Frederick County in the State Senate from 1838 to 1844.

There are now only two of Judge Potts' children living, a son and a daughter, both being citizens of Frederick.

A contemporary obituary notice of the subject of this memoir, printed in the Frederick Town Herald, December 3, 1808, said to have been from the pen of the distinguished John Hanson Thomas, thus speaks of Judge Potts.

“It is not necessary to speak of many proofs of his genius and firmness given at the bar by Mr. Potts. The high and unlimited confidence reposed in him, the attention and respect with which his opinions on legal subjects were listened to, to the latest hour of his life, give the strongest assurance of his integrity and knowledge.

“He was a member of the State Convention that ratified the present Constitution of the United States, and supporting that measure gave proofs of talents and eloquence that have not often been excelled.

“In his speeches at the bar and in the council he disdained the trammels of form, and never courted the graces of oratory. His was the eloquence of reason urged home to the hearers by the warmth and animation of an honest heart—whatever was necessary to place the subject in the clearest point of view he was very sure to say—and he never attempted or wished to say more. Had Mr. Potts been ambitious his career of life would unquestionably have been still more splendid. But he accepted his many appointments in the councils of the nation, in trying times, from a sense of duty, and eagerly returned to the blessings of quiet and domestic life. And no man in the various relations of private life discharged his duties more tenderly and affectionately than Mr. Potts. It was in the bosom of an affectionate family, in the freedom of intimate social intercourse, when the business and the cares of the world were thrown aside, that Mr. Potts exhibited those excellent qualities that most peculiarly endeared him to his family and friends. Long, very long will his loss be felt. The many helpless and indigent, whom he has watched over and aided, with his labor and his purse, will look in vain for a heart equally benevolent and a hand equally capable and ready.

“He died, as he had lived, a firm and faithful believer in the Christian religion. He was for some days perfectly sensible that his dissolution was near; but he met its approaches with his characteristic firmness. He had so lived that he feared not to die. And in the 56th year of his age, without a struggle, without a groan, in the full possession of his manly understanding, surrounded by weeping and heart-broken friends, he left this vain and toilsome world, to repose, we trust forever, in the bosom of his Saviour and his God.”

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. George Brooke, of 1932 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, has sent to the Editor an interesting account of an old monument at Whitchurch, England, erected to the memory of Thomas Brooke and Susan (Forster) his wife, the parents of Robert Brooke of Maryland, for the restoration of which monument efforts are now being made.

The following is an extract from Mr. Brooke's communication:—

Robert Brooke, who was acting Governor of Maryland in 1652, was the son of Thomas Brooke, of Whitchurch, and Susan Forster, and matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1618. He received his B. A., in 1620, and his M. A. in 1624. In the *Alumni Oxonienses*, by Joseph Forster, London, 1891, early series, Vol. I, it is mentioned that Thomas Brooke, of Whitchurch, gentleman, the eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Brooke, was born in 1560; he matriculated at New College, Oxford, in 1581; received the degree of B. A., 1584. He sat for Whitchurch Borough in Parliament. He married Susan Forster, the daughter of Sir Thomas Forster, of Northumberland. Symonds, in his “*Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army*,” thus describes the monument erected to the memory of Thomas

Brooke and his wife, Susan Forster, which it is proposed to restore :

“Whit-church Church.

“Against the North wall chancel a faire monument, a statue of a man in barrgowne, and a woman : Thom. Brooke, Ar. etat. 52. ob. 13 Sept., 1612. Susanna uxor. filie natu max. Thomae Forster Militis in parochia Hundsdon con Hertf. (one of the Judges of K. N. Mns. Insc. at Hundsdon).”

The monument, consisting of recumbent figures of both Thomas Brooke and his wife, above mentioned, is now stored in the belfry. It is made of the stone of the neighborhood.

It is proposed to erect a tomb directly under the Brooke mural tablet (of brass) in Whitchurch, to restore the figures, and rest them on the tomb.

The church dates from Norman times and Brooke House, now the vicarage, is a rambling structure a part of which was built several centuries ago. Mr. Thomas Willing Balch, in his book, “The Brooke Family,” etc., says : “The little village of Whit-church, is situated in the northern part of Hampshire, England. Since Saxon times the place has always had a church built of the white stone of the neighborhood ; and thus the name—Whit-church—originated. In the latter half of the sixteenth century there lived at Whitchurch, Richard Brooke, gentleman, and his wife Elizabeth Twyne. That they were people of means for those days is shown by the items in the will of Richard Brooke, dividing among his children his ‘leases held by the Blessed Trinity in Winchester,’ his lease of knoll, his woods in Chalgrove and Freefolk and the manor of West Fosbury. To his wife he leaves his ‘free lands and tenements in Whitchurch and Freefolk’ and his ‘lease of the parsonage of Whitchurch, their homestead.’” The author further describes this house and quotes from Symond’s Diary, that Charles I. passed a few days there during the Civil War before the battle of Newberry in 1644. Thomas Brooke, father of Robert Brooke, who emigrated to Maryland, was the son of Richard Brooke, as recorded in the Parish Register at Whitchurch.

In 1650, Robert Brooke came over to Maryland in his own ship, bringing his wife, children and a large number of servants with him, 40 persons in all, and sailed up the Patuxent River and settled. He also brought a pack of fox-hounds, the blood of which can still be traced in many packs at the present day. A year before he came he had been commissioned by Lord Baltimore, commander of Charles county and a member of the Privy Council. In 1652 he was appointed acting Governor for a year, and thereafter continued in the council. His home was De la Brooke, on the Patuxent River.

If the monument be restored, it is proposed to hold suitable services in the church at Whitechurch and that a complete and proper record of the event be published in the Antiquarian Archives of England, communicated to the Historical Society in Baltimore, Md., and printed in the *Baltimore Sun*.

Mr. Brooke would be glad to correspond with descendants of Robert Brooke, or others interested in this monument.

NOTES.

[The original of the following little personal note from Charles Carroll, the elder, is in the Society's Collection. The writer had perhaps concluded that it was wiser to discuss business matters over tea than over a brace of bottles.]

Sir

Inclosed is five Pounds as a Generall Retainer in all Land Causes wherein I am or shall be concerned of wch I desire the favour you will accept.

I forget not that we discoursed thereof at Duval tho after a Botle Each. I shall be very glad to see you in an afternoon to take a Dish of Tea as your business will admit and am with Kind Respect.

Sir

Your most Humble

Servant

C. CARROLL.

29th June 1735

The following note was communicated to the Editor by Dr. A. B. Keep of New York City.

From John Pintard's MS. Journal.

"OCCURRENCES.—1799—20 Nov.—Viewed Balt^o with M^r Sterret. A. M—Howards Mills. New prison—Assembly Room very superb—Library very select—dined at M^r Bends with M^r Sterret & Luther Martin Esq^r Att^y Gen^l who gave me every legal informⁿ—my person free from Arrest in Maryl^d."

ENGLISH SEAT OF THE LORDS BALTIMORE.

The Rev. Robert A. Eden has called our attention to the fact that James Thorne, F.S.A., writing about Epsom and its neighborhood in his "Handbook to the Environs of London" (1876), Vol. I, page 199, says:—"Woodcote Park (Robert Brooks, Esq.), whose magnificent woods are so noticeable on the right nearly the whole way to the race-hill, was for some generations the seat of the Lords Baltimore. The present mansion was erected by Charles 6th (it should be 5th) Lord Baltimore (1715–51), but it has been much altered since. It is a very stately structure, consisting of a tall centre and wings connected by carved arcades, and stands in a noble park of 350 acres. The State rooms have ceilings painted by Verrio."

The following note was communicated by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

RICHARD LEWIS.

In Fund Publication No. 36, was printed an edition and translation of Holdsworth's *Muscipula* by R. Lewis. The letters of Benedict Leonard Calvert recently printed in the *Magazine* yielded additional information as to Lewis, and the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society now yield more concerning our earliest classical scholar. In Vol. 37, p. 69, is printed a letter from him to Peter Collinson, concerning an aurora borealis seen in Maryland on October 22, a sight never before beheld there, as he thought. He adds that Dr. Samuel Chew at Maidstone for

several days past has seen sun spots with his naked eye. In Vol. 38, p. 119, under date of October 27, 1732, Lewis writes Collinson again of a fly tree, from the galls of which flies are hatched and of an earthquake occurring at 11 A. M., on September 5, observed by Mr. Chew. He has been told by Capt. Richard Smith of a curious phenomenon, which Lewis thinks must have been an earthquake and which occurred on October 22, 1725, at which time Lewis lived at Patapsco, sixty miles from Smith's house.

In *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, Vol. 15, p. 294 (September, 1904, No. 162), appeared an article written by me, entitled, "Dr. Richard Brooke, the first scientific observer in Maryland." In the light of the above information, Lewis seems to have the prior claim to the title.

NATURALIZATION OF MARYLAND SETTLERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The reports of the Pennsylvania authorities to the British Board of Trade, copies of which are contained in the Pennsylvania Historical Library, show that the following Marylanders went to Pennsylvania for naturalization in the latter days of the Province, most of them being naturalized at York: 1767—Jacob Werryfield, Jacob Bowman, Christian Whitmore, John Yeager, Henry Inkle, Samuel Wolgamode and Paul Werkslagen, all affirmed; 1768—Frederick Cramer, Stephen Wink, Michael Miller, Conrad Fox, Jacob Snyder, Simon Schicky, and Jacob Miller, all affirmed; 1769—George Pooderbach, affirmed; 1770—Lawrence Shook, took oath; 1771—George Yerkardt and Peter Naffager, both affirmed; 1772—Michael Huber, Christopher Miller, and Philip Fishbourne, all took oath; and John Erdman Doritz and Henry Worman, both affirmed.

Those who affirmed were probably Dunkers or Mennonites.

ADDENDUM.

In the *Magazine* for September, 1909, Volume IV, page 251, was printed an article, entitled "New Light on Maryland History." Through the kindness of Mr. Henry F. Thompson, we are able to give the conclusion of the two suits against Lord Baltimore, mentioned in that article.

A verdict was given 17 July, 1639, in Lord Baltimore contra Orchard, for the Defendant, with costs—and on the same day a verdict was given in Orchard contra Lord Baltimore, for the amount of wages due for 13 months.

Wm. Sames, was the Judge.

P. R. O. London—Admiralty Miscellaneous Books.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

December 13th, 1909. President Cohen read an account of General Braddock's sash, which was exhibited to the Society and on which he was carried wounded from the field of battle on the banks of the Monongahela River, a few miles above Pittsburg. It still shows stains of blood which flowed from his wounds and bears the date of 1709 in its texture.

The sash remained after the death of Braddock in possession of Col. George Washington, who was one of his aids, and passed to Lawrence Lewis, General Washington's nephew, whose daughter married Col. Ed. Geo. Washington Butler of New Orleans.

Col. Butler deemed it fitting that it should be transferred to the possession of the most distinguished soldier of the then Mexican campaign and so it was given by him to General Zachary Taylor, afterwards President. In his family it has remained ever since and it is now owned by Miss Sarah Knox

Wood, a grand-daughter of President Taylor, a resident of Winchester, Va., who kindly placed it with the Society for a few days as an exhibit of great interest.

The following named persons were elected to active membership and to associate membership: Wm. B. Graves, John Sebastian Flower.

The resignations of the following gentlemen were accepted: George Forbes, Frank T. Murphy, H. E. Buckholtz, and A. Robins White.

The President then read the following letter addressed to him on November 30th.

My Dear Sir :

I hereby beg to offer one thousand dollars as a donation to be added to the general permanent fund of the Historical Society, or as a contribution serving as a nucleus or foundation of an "Endowment Fund of the Society" as the management may elect. The principal to remain intact, but the income therefrom to be applied to the general uses of the Society.

The sum will be handed over at once upon notification.

Awaiting an early and I trust a favorable response, I remain,

Very truly yours,

ISAAC F. NICHOLSON.

It was resolved :

"That the Maryland Historical Society accepts with much gratification and with its sincere thanks the very handsome donation of Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson, an active member of the Society, of the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) to form part of an Endowment Fund for the use of the Society, the principal of the same to be invested and held intact and the income therefrom derived applied to the general uses of the Society."

The thanks of the Society were given to Mr. W. K. Bixby of St. Louis, Mo., for the book he had presented entitled "Inventory of the Contents of Mount Vernon, 1810."

On motion, the proposed Amendment to Article III, Section 4 of the Constitution, was recommitted to the Council to report at some future time.

Mr. Andrew C. Trippe read the paper of the evening: "Sketch of Stephen Hyland, of Cecil County, Md., by Rev. Charles P. Mallery and E. Mitchell Hyland."

January 10th, 1910. The following named persons were elected to active membership: Alfred S. Niles, Joseph S. Ames, Mrs. F. J. France, Caleb C. Magruder, and to associate membership, Samuel V. Hoffman, New York City.

The Corresponding Secretary read the resignations of the following gentlemen, which were accepted: J. H. K. Shannahan, Jr., Samuel M. North, H. A. T. Sylvester, Dr. Henry Lee Smith, Stewart Paton.

Nominations were made for the officers and committees of the Society to be chosen at the Annual Meeting.

An interesting paper was read by Frederick W. Story, Esq., entitled "The Unexpected Ancestry of Some Puritan Leaders."

February 14th, 1910. The following persons were duly elected to active membership: Rev. H. W. Burgan, Francis Neale Parke, Bradley K. Purdum; and the following persons to associate membership: Mrs. Ann Hepburn Watts, Victor H. Brownscombe, Walter N. Shepard.

The resignation of Mr. Alcaeus Hooper was accepted.

The Necrology was read, as follows: W. Edgeworth Bird, died January 19th; Dr. William Whitridge, died February 6th; William H. Love, died February 14th.

Report was made of an interesting and valuable donation to the Society's Collections from Mr. Richard D. Fisher, consisting of two type-written volumes of copies of the correspondence of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher,¹ relating to Maryland, Virginia and the American Colonies generally.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter asking the approval

¹ The Rev. Mr. Boucher was the intensely royalist Rector of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis, who during the early part of the war of the Revolution was accustomed when reading the prayers for the King and the royal family to place a loaded pistol beside him on the prayer desk, as an encouragement to the congregation to preserve a reverential and devotional attitude.

of the Society of a bill offered in the Legislature to provide a sum of money to restore and preserve the house of Charles Carroll, on Lombard and Albemarle Streets. On motion of Mr. Dawkins the letter was referred to the Council.

The report of the special Committee on the present state of the Society and its needs was read, and on motion of Mr. Dawkins it was resolved that the report be referred to a general Committee of ten, to be appointed by and to include the President, which Committee shall consider the matter in all its aspects, and report in full to the Society at its earliest convenience.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Following the adjournment of the regular monthly meeting of the Society, on February 14th, the annual meeting was held. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen, and the reports of the Council, Treasurer and various standing Committees were presented. These were a résumé of work of the Society for the year 1909, and embraced the most important of the activities of the Society.

The officers elected for the year were :

President.

MENDES COHEN.

Vice-Presidents.

W. HALL HARRIS,

REV. GEORGE A. LEAKIN,

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

Corresponding Secretary.

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

Recording Secretary.

JULIAN HENRY LEE.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON.

Trustees of the Athenæum.

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY,

MICHAEL A. MULLIN,

CHARLES C. HOMER,

EDWARD STABLER, JR.,

OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,

J. APPLETON WILSON.

Committee on the Gallery.

ROBERT GARRETT,	FARIS C. PITT,
EDWARD G. McDOWELL,	HENRY C. WAGNER,
MILES WHITE, JR.	

Committee on the Library.

WALTER I. DAWKINS,	RICHARD D. FISHER,
LOUIS H. DIELMAN,	EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
RICHARD M. DUVAL,	FREDERICK W. STORY,
H. OLIVER THOMPSON.	

Committee on Finance.

MICHAEL JENKINS,	R. BRENT KEYSER,
EDWIN WARFIELD.	

Committee on Publications.

CLAYTON C. HALL,	BERNARD C. STEINER,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.	

Committee on Membership.

DR. JOHN W. CHAMBERS,	CLINTON L. RIGGS,
JOHN HINKLEY,	RICHARD H. SPENCER,
McHENRY HOWARD,	DECOURCY W. THOM,
FRANCIS E. WATERS.	

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

KIRK BROWN,	GEO. NORBURY MACKENZIE,
B. BERNARD BROWNE,	WILLIAM J. McCLELLAN,
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,	THOMAS E. SEARS.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

ROBERT F. BRENT,	DAVID S. BRISCOE,
ANDREW C. TRIPPE,	

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws, a report of the activities of the Society during the year 1909 is presented on behalf of the Council.

The Library was kept open continuously throughout the year. The Gallery of Paintings, etc. only being closed for a brief period in mid-summer.

Owing to a serious break-down in the health of Mr. George W. McCreary, who for several years filled the office of Assistant Secretary and Librarian, the Council, with much regret, felt obliged to accept his resignation of that office which took effect in February, 1909.

No appointment of a successor has been made. The duties

of the office have been in a measure met through the zeal and industry of Mr. Robert F. Hayes, Jr., Acting Assistant Librarian, aided, in his lack of experience and special training, by the advice and assistance of the executive officers of the Society, whose active co-operation in the conduct of its affairs, thus necessitated, has led to a complete revision of the system of accounting which it is believed will inure greatly to the advantage of the Society.

The publication of the *Magazine* has continued through the year; Volume IV having been completed by the issue of the number in December last.

The publication of the Archives of Maryland has been steadily pressed; Volume XXIX having been issued in November last, Volume XXX now in the hands of the printer will appear at an early date.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

	Dec. 31, 1908.	Dec. 31, 1909.
Honorary.....	2	3
Corresponding.....	68	67
Active.....	512	531
Associate.....	27	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	609	631
		<hr/>
		609
		<hr/>
		Gain 22

New members during the year :

Active.....	64	}	67
Associate.....	3		
Corresponding.....			
Losses by Death :		}	45
Honorary.....	1		
Active.....	7		
Corresponding.....	1		
“ “ Resignations.....	19		
Dropped for non-payment of dues.....	17		
			<hr/>
		Net gain.....	22

The losses by death have been :

HONORARY.

CRAIGHILL, WM. PRICE.....January 18.

ACTIVE.

ALLMOND, JOHN O'G.....	September 4.
BLAKISTONE, T. WALLIS.....	October 30.
HAYWARD, THOMAS J.....	October 23.
HILL, THOMAS.....	September 21.
MORRIS, JOHN T.....	March 28.
SOLLERS, BASIL.....	July 27.
WOOD, RUFUS K.....	May 16.

The TREASURER presented the following report covering the receipts and disbursements in connection with the several funds during the year.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1909.

ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY PROPER.

CR.	
Annual Dues.....	\$2,893.00
Accumulations.....	30.24
Interest from Investments.....	188.00
Rents, &c.....	565.30
Sundries.....	21.61
Debit Balance.....	933.46
	\$4,631.61
DR.	
Balance from January 1, 1909.....	\$1,340.72
Salaries paid for 1909.....	2,062.83
Safe Deposit Boxes.....	10.00
Taxes, 1909 Assessment.....	288.36
Insurance.....	150.00
Water Rent, Gas and Ice.....	71.45
Coal and Wood.....	260.30
Furnishing and Repairs.....	39.20
Stationery, Printing and Postage.....	375.58
Sundries.....	33.17
	\$4,631.61

STATE OF MARYLAND ACCOUNT.

(PUBLICATIONS OF THE ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND.)

DR.	
Balance on hand January 1, 1909.....	\$ 791.04
Amount received from State, 1909.....	2,000.00
“ “ “ “ Archives, 1909.....	214.00
	\$3,005.04

CR.

Editing Volume 29 of Archives.....	\$ 500.00	
Cost of printing Volume 29 Archives.....	1,192.07	
Amount paid copyist.....	444.00	
Stationery.....	10.00	
Postage and Expressage.....	3.10	
	<u>\$2,149.17</u>	
Balance.....	855.87	\$3,005.04

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

On hand January 1, 1909.....	\$1,299.07	
Interest from Investments.....	407.50	
Sale of Publications.....	38.25	
	<u>\$1,744.82</u>	
Less Appropriation Magazine account.....	300.00	
Balance.....	\$1,444.82	

MAGAZINE ACCOUNT.

CR.

Balance on hand January 1, 1909.....	\$ 117.44	
Received from Advertisements.....	400.11	
" " Subscriptions.....	85.85	
" " Sales.....	82.38	
" " Guarantee Fund.....	300.00	
" " Publication Committee.....	300.00	
	<u>\$1,285.78</u>	
Debit Balance.....		202.66

DR.

Editing, Dr. Wm. Hand Browne,		
balance due account 1908.....	\$100.00	
" " " 1909.....	150.00	
	<u>\$ 250.00</u>	
Return to Magazine Guarantee Fund.....	205.29	
Publishing.....	949.97	
Postage.....	41.68	
Stationery.....	15.50	
Copying.....	26.00	
	<u>\$1,488.44</u>	
		\$1,488.44

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On hand January 1, 1909.....	\$1,094.91
Interest from Investments.....	407.50
	<u>\$1,502.41</u>
Paid for Periodicals, Binding, &c.....	384.76
	<u>\$1,117.65</u>
Credit Balance.....	\$1,117.65

RECAPITULATION.

Credit Balances.	
State of Maryland.....	\$ 855.87
Publication Committee.....	1,444.82
Library Committee.....	1,117.65
Peabody Fund.....	48.49
	<u>\$3,466.83</u>
Debit Balances.	
Society Proper.....	\$ 933.46
Magazine.....	202.66
	<u>\$1,136.12</u>
Eutaw Savings Bank.....	\$1,241.05
Fidelity Trust Company (State Account).....	999.00
General Account.....	80.88
Petty Cash.....	6.78
General Cash.....	3.00
	<u>\$2,330.71</u>
Dr. Balances.....	1,136.12
	<u>\$3,466.83</u>

The FINANCE COMMITTEE reported as follows :

We have in our custody the following investments belonging to the Society.

PEABODY FUND.

- \$1000. United Railways & Electric Co. 4% Bond, 1949.
- \$5000. Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. 4% Bonds, 1996.
- \$5000. Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville Col. 4% Bonds, 1952.
- \$5000. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 3½% Prior Lien Bonds, 1925.
- \$5000. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. 4% First Consol. Bonds.
- \$ 411.07 Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut, 4% Certificate.

GENERAL FUND.

- \$4000. United Railways & Electric Co. 4% Bonds, 1949.
- \$ 788.93 Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut, 4% Certificate.

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT FUND.

- \$1000. Consol. Gas Co. of Baltimore City, 6% Bonds, 1910.

During the year \$5000 Southern Railway Equipment 4% Bonds matured, the proceeds from which were invested in \$5000 Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville Collateral 4% Bonds.

The difference between the amount received from the sale of the first named bonds and the amount paid for the A. C. L., L. & N. Collateral Bonds (\$421.11) together with the proceeds of the sale of \$700 Atlantic Coast Line 4% Certificates (\$725.38) were invested in a \$1200 4% Certificate of the Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut at a cost of \$1098 leaving a balance of \$48.49.

In addition to the above the Society owns a ground rent of \$1000 face value, 4%.

The annual report of the TRUSTEES of the ATHENÆUM showed that during the past year the amount of fire insurance carried on the Athenæum Building and its contents had been increased by \$15,000, viz. : \$10,000 on the building and \$5,000 on books, maps, etc., making the whole amount of insurance against fire now carried \$78,000, made up as follows :

On Building.....	\$40,000	
“ Furniture and Fixtures.....	6,500	
“ Statuary and Paintings.....	6,500	
“ Books, etc.....	25,000	
		\$78,000

The Trustees urged the painting of the exterior of the Building.

Sundry minor repairs have been made during the past year, including a new furnace of Bartlett & Hayward make, placed under the eastern half of the building.

The COMMITTEE on the GALLERY reported that among the deposits of the year was an excellent copy of a portrait of Cecil Calvert, second Baron of Baltimore, from Miss Florence Mackubin, the owner and artist. The original of this portrait by Gerald Zoest is owned by Sir William Eden, Bart., of Windlestone Hall, a photographic copy of which, with others, was presented to the Society in 1891, by Mr. Julian LeRoy White.

Miss Mackubin when in London, in the Summer of 1908, asked permission of Sir William to copy the portrait of Cecil for a commission received by her from the Baltimore Club. Not only was such permission courteously granted, but she became, by invitation a guest at Windlestone, where she executed the copy which was shown at the Art Loan Exhibition at the Maryland Institute about a year ago.

Miss Mackubin also painted a second copy of Cecil's portrait, that deposited with the Society, eliminating the figures of the little child at his side and the negro lackey in the background, making it a companion to the copy of the portrait of Sir George Calvert now in the State House at Annapolis. A colored photograph of the latter portrait was presented to the Society by the late T. Harrison Garrett, in 1884; the original, by Daniel Myrtens, the elder, is now in possession of the Earl of Verulam at Gorhambury.

A full length, life-size portrait of General Robert E. Lee, was also deposited in the gallery by the owner and artist Mr. T. Page Carter.

The number of visitors to the gallery during the year, was :

January - - - - -	129	July - - - - -	58
February - - - - -	132	August - - - - -	(closed)
March - - - - -	181	September - - - - -	111
April - - - - -	166	October - - - - -	124
May - - - - -	91	November - - - - -	149
June - - - - -	88	December - - - - -	125
			<hr/>
Total, - - - - -			1354

The COMMITTEE on the LIBRARY reported the additions to the Library, for the year 1909, as follows :

By purchase :

56 volumes of books.....	\$204.30
10 volumes of bound Newspapers.....	35.00
1 Current New York Newspaper, 1909.....	5.60
3 Current Baltimore Newspapers.....	13.70
1 Map.....	5.00
Current Magazines.....	16.29
Expended on binding..	102.76
Sundries.....	2.71
	<hr/>
	\$384.76

By gift :

- 177 volumes of books.
- 390 pamphlets.
- 11 odd numbers of newspapers.
- 1 Genealogical Chart.
- 1 Immigrant Servants' Indenture, 1774.
- 1 Map of Frederick City, 1877.
- 23 Pieces of Maryland Money, 1775-1776.
- 1 Water Color, "Capture of the Star by the Surprise," 1815.

Manuscripts as follows :

- Stamp Act Papers, 1764-1771.
- Reminiscences of Jonathan Boucher, 1789.
- Historical and Genealogical Collections of Judge Henry H. Goldsborough.
- Sundry Reminiscences of April 19, 1861.
- Copy of Articles of Agreement of the Galley "Conqueror," 1771.
- Dorchester County, Sundry Patents.

Photographs :

- 17 photographs, including :
 - Governors Dinwiddie, Shirley, Sharp, Sir Peter Halkett, Col. George Armistead and others.

The COMMITTEE on PUBLICATION reported that the publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been continued during the past year, thus completing Volume IV. That there have been printed in its pages a large number of old documents which had become so rare as to be practically beyond the reach of most readers, besides original papers of interest, and selections from correspondence and other papers of historic interest in the Society's Collections.

The course of the Magazine Fund during the past year has been as follows :

Credit Balance January 1, 1909.....	\$117.44	
Appropriated from Publication Fund on account of 1908.....	300.00	
		\$ 417.44
Refunded Guarantee Fund for 1908.....	\$205.29	
Balance due Dr. Browne.....	100.00	
Printing December Number, Volume III.....	297.21	
		\$ 602.50
Dr. Balance.....		\$ 185.06
Amount paid on Volume IV.....		885.94
		<u>\$1,071.00</u>

Receipts from advertisements, subscriptions and sales (including certain advertisements reported in arrears last year).....	\$568.34
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	\$502.66
Less transferred from Guarantee Fund on account 1909.....	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$202.66
Due printer for December Number, Volume IV.....	266.56

Volume XXIX of the Maryland Archives, containing the record of the Proceedings of the Assembly to October, 1714, has been issued and Volume XXX, containing a continuation of the same proceedings to 1716, will shortly be ready for delivery.

During the past year the Committee has received a number of communications from some of the great libraries of the world expressing high appreciation of the value of these Archives and of the action of the State and of this Society in providing for their publication.

In March last a collection of papers from the Executive Office at Annapolis was, through the courtesy of Mr. N. Winslow Williams, Secretary of State, delivered to this Society. They include documents ranging in date from 1760 to 1861, some of which are of considerable historic value, including note books of proceedings of the Governor and Council in connection with the war with England in 1812. These papers are temporarily at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, to facilitate Mr. L. H. Dielman in arranging and cataloguing them.

The COMMITTEE on MEMBERSHIP submitted the following report.

Early in 1909 a Special Committee appointed by the Council had a circular letter printed, which was sent to all the members, calling attention to the work which the Society is doing and its need of a larger membership, and asking their coöperation in bringing in new members. The effect of this was manifested by an increased number of nominations, and at the end of the year there was a net gain of 22 Active and Associate, that is to say paying, members over losses by deaths, resignations, etc.; and that net gain would appear considerably larger had not a number

been finally dropped from the roll for long continued default in payment of dues. It is hoped that our members will so continue to interest themselves in bringing in others from among their friends. There are many in the community who would readily join the Society and aid it by the small annual dues, often on a mere suggestion to let their names be proposed for membership, and they are not members simply because it has never been so suggested to them. Until a general endowment fund has been built up, the Society is almost entirely dependent on these yearly dues to meet its current expenses and the keeping up—against natural losses—and adding to the number of paying members is almost essential to the life of the Society, certainly to much of the work which it has been and is doing for the public. With its limited income, even the publication of its *Magazine*, which goes to all members without charge has only been made possible by the aid of a guarantee fund contributed by some who were deeply interested in the Society and believed that such a publication was necessary in carrying on its work.

By a recent amendment to the Constitution this Committee has been enlarged from three to seven to make it more effective, and it asks for the coöperation of members of the Society in increasing the membership, and will gladly receive any suggestions to that end.

The COMMITTEE on ADDRESSES reported that it had procured and caused to be read before the Society during the year the following papers :

- Jan. 11.—“Some Privateers of the War of 1812.” By Mr. Louis H. Dielman, a member of the Society.
- March 8.—“Old Wye Church in Old Wye Parish, Maryland.” By Mr. De-Courcy W. Thom, a member of the Society.
- April 12.—“Francis Scott Key as a Layman.” By Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, a member of the Society.
- Oct. 11.—“An Eighteenth Century Newsletter and some of its Contemporaries.” By Mr. J. Wilson Leakin, a member of the Society.
- Nov. 8.—“Brantz Mayer.” By Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, a member of the Society.
- Dec. 13.—“Sketch of Stephen Hyland,” of Cecil County, Maryland. By Rev. Charles P. Mallery and E. Mitchell Hyland, read by Mr. A. C. Trippe, a member of the Society.

Upon the completion of the reading of the reports of the several Committees, the tellers announced the result of the election, and that having been declared, the President, Mr. Mendes Cohen, addressed the Society as follows :

“I beg to assure my fellow members that I highly appreciate the further honor they have conferred upon me by again electing me to the Presidency of the Society.

“In return for their confidence and trust it will be my aim to bring to the administration of the Society’s affairs whatever ability I possess in order to develop and increase its resources, at the same time that no effort is spared to further promote the objects of its organization.

“Some three years ago on a similar occasion I had the honor of addressing the Society and urged upon its attention the necessity of enlarging our resources. At that time the number of our paying members was 479. This number has now increased to 561. The increase of revenue from this source however, some four hundred dollars, is but small when compared with our needs.

“An addition during the past year of one thousand dollars to our permanent fund, the gift of Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson, a member of the Society, will it is hoped suggest to others interested in the welfare of the Society the readiest method of improving its condition.

“There ought now to be in charge of the Society’s Library and possessions a trained librarian, sufficiently accomplished in literary matters to enable him in addition to other duties to edit and publish, under the direction of the Committee on Publications, our *Magazine* and any other of the large number of papers included in our collections.

“To effect such an arrangement is at present quite beyond our means and we must be content to husband our resources to the utmost and await the time when, either by liberal donations to our permanent fund, or by an increase in the rate of annual dues, we find ourselves in receipt of sufficient income to justify a more liberal outlay.”

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

† Elected since December 31, 1909.

* Died since December 31, 1909.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

BIOELOW, JOHN, LL.D.....	21 Grammercy Park, New York.
BRYCE, JAMES, LL.D.....	British Embassy, Washington, D. C.
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.....	R. D. Route No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K.....	{ King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH.D.....	56 Pleasant 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 Sq., London, Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A.....	Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C.....	33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILE-LONO, COL. C.....	422 Grant Ave., Wilmington, Del.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROOEBB.....	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. ROBT. A.....	58 Oakley Sq., London, W.C., Eng.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD.....	Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C.....	1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
GARDINER, ASA BIDD, LL.D., L.H.D.....	24 Stone St., 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., Savannah, Ga.
HART, CHARLES HENRY.....	2206 Delancey Place, Phila., Pa.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN.....	32 Mallery Pl., 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.....	
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN.....	Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHARLES P., D.D.....	980 E. 180th St., New York.
MUNBOE, JAMES M.....	Annapolis, Md.
MURRAY, STIRLING.....	Leesburg, Va.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P.....	Flanders Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M.....	Montgomery, Ala.
OWENS, R. B.....	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
PABKE, JOHN E.....	10½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R., PH.D.....	Annapolis, Md.
RILEY, E. S.....	} 118 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
ROUSE, FRANCIS W.....	
SCOTT, ROBERT N.....	The Tacoma, Washington, D. C.
SMITH, JOHN PHILEMON.....	Sharpsburg, Md., P. O. Box 164.
SNOWDEN, YATES.....	Charleston, S. C.
STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN.....	17 E. 22nd St., New York.
STEVENSON, JOHN J.....	568 West End Ave., New York.
TAAOERT, HUGH T.....	3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
THOMAS, REV. LAWRENCE B.....	} St. George's Rectory, Nevis, West Indies.
TILDEN, GEOBOE F.....	
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.....	
WINSLOW, REV. WILLIAM COPLEY.....	525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C.....	Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M.....	89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

BOND, BEVERLEY W., JR.....	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
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.

†BROWNSCOMBE, VICTOR H.....	St. Louis, Mo.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. JAMES A.....	2210 Massach'setts Av., Wash.,D.C.
CALLAGHAN, 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.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN.....	611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
GIFFORD, W. L. R.....	St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON.....	1523 Park St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E.....	Easton, Md.
†HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V.....	258 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
HUFFMASTER, JAMES T.....	Galveston, Texas.
JEWELL, REAR ADM'L THEO. F.....	Riggs National Bank, 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.....	P. O. Box 198, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONETTE, ORRA E.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLIARD S.....	Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L.....	Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
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.
†SHEPARD, WALTER N.....	Winchester, Va.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON.....	1507 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
†WATTS, MRS. A. H.....	Carlisle, Pa.
WILLIAMS, W. MOSBY.....	Columbian Bldg., Wash'n, D. C.
WILSON, SAMUEL M.....	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

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

ABERCROMBIE, DAVID.....	318 W. German St.
AGNUS, FELIX.....	American Office.
*ALEXANDER, JULIAN J.....	225 St. Paul St.
†AMES, JOSEPH S.....	225 W. Preston St.
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.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F.....	628 Equitable Bldg.
ATKINSON, ROBERT, M.D.....	2134 Oak St.

BAILY, G. FRANK.....	28 S. Hanover 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.....	{ Care of A. C. Glocker, 227 St. Paul St.
BARROLL, HOPE H.....	Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP.....	2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH.....	207 N. Calvert St.
BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY.....	2947 St. Paul 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.
BERRY, THOMAS L.....	Fidelity Building.
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.
BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M.D.....	Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD.....	201 Fidelity Bldg.
BLACK, VAN LEAR.....	201 Fidelity Bldg.
BLAKE, GEORGE A.....	Law Building.
BLAND, J. R.....	1025 N. Charles St.
BONAPARTE, CHARLES J., LL.D.....	216 St. Paul St.
BOND, G. MORRIS.....	Lew Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C.....	Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P.....	1310 Continental Trust Bldg.
BONSAL, LEIOH.....	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.....	835 Keyser Bldg.
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.

DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S.....	18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNELL, R. BENNET.....	408 Fidelity Bldg.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M.D.....	2927 St. Paul St.
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.....	601 Keyser Bldg.
DAY, MISS MARY F.....	Upper Falls, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES T.....	Melvale, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES U.....	406 Equitable Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K.....	408 Equitable Bldg.
DICKEY, CHARLES H.....	{ Maryland Meter Company, North and Saratoga Sts.
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.....	Mayfield Avenue.
DODSON, HERBERT K.....	2026 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J.....	220 St. Paul St.
DUER, DOUGLAS H.....	36 and 38 S. Charles 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.
ELIASON, THOS. W.....	Chestertown, Md.
ELLIOTT, A. MARSHALL, PH.D.....	Johns Hopkins University.
ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND.....	2026 Mt. Royal Ave.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE.....	{ Linthicum Heights, Welham P. O., A. A. Co., Md.
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.
FORSYTHE, WM. HENRY, JR.....	Belair, Md.
FOSTER, REUBEN.....	2301 N. Charles St.

FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN.....	2301 N. Charles St.
†FRANCE, MRS. J. I.....	15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRICK, FRANK.....	1514 Park Ave.
FRICK, J. SWAN.....	126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, JACOB H.....	23 Hanover St.
GAITHER, THOMAS H.....	815 Gaither Bldg.
GAMBRILL, J. MONTGOMERY.....	Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.
GARNETT, JAMES M., LL.D.....	1316 Bolton St.
GARRETT, JOHN W.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
GARRETT, ROBERT.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
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.....	306 American 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.
GRAVES, WM. B.....	Pikesville, Md.
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.
HALL, CLAYTON C.....	10 South 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.....	Bureau of Labor, Wash'n, D. C.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA BROWNE.....	706 St. Paul St.
HARDY, GEORGE E., D.D.S.....	300 Goodwood 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.
HENNIGHAUSEN, L. P.....	231 Courtland St.
HENRY J. WINFIELD.....	107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G.....	133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILLIP.....	700 Keyser Bldg.
HINCKLEY, JOHN.....	215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY.....	215 N. Charles St.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS.....	1309 Maryland Ave.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON.....	1300 Continental Trust Bldg.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH.D.....	Johns Hopkins University.
HOLLYDAY, HENRY J.....	Easton, Md.
HOMER, CHARLES C.....	Second National Bank.
HOMER, CHARLES C., JR.....	Mt. Washington.
HOMER, FRANCIS T.....	213 Courtland St.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ARELL.....	Sherwood, Balto. Co.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY.....	Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, J. SETH.....	6 W. Fayette 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.....	P. O. Box 353.
HUNTING, E. B.....	830 Equitable Bldg.
HURD, HENRY M., M.D.....	Johns Hopkins Hospital.
HUSSEY, ALFRED RODMAN.....	1314 Bolton St.
HURST, J. J.....	1201 Calvert Bldg.
HUTTON, GAUN M.....	838 Hollins St.
HYATT, ALPHAEUS.....	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.
INGLE, WILLIAM.....	Merchants' Bank.
ISAAC, WM. M.....	Masonic Temple, Balto., Md.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M.D.....	11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
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.....	1823 Linden 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.
KEARNEY, STUART.....	24 Commerce St.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR.....	900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
KEEDY, CLAYTON O.....	Frederick, Md.
KEIGHTLER, MISS SELINA.....	213 W. Lanvale St.
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.....	General Office, B. & O. Bldg.
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.
LARRABEE, H. C.....	1920 E. Pratt St.
LATROBE, FERDINAND C.....	Cons. Gas Elec. Light & Power Co.
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.....	The Marlborough.
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.
LEVERINO, EUGENE.....	Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
LEVY, WILLIAM B.....	408 Fidelity Bldg.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES.....	220 St. Paul St.
LIVEZEY, E.....	22 E. Lexington St.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD.....	333 Dolphin St.

LOYD, HENRY.....	Cambridge, Md.
LOYD, UPSHUR.....	Easton, Md.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M.D.....	8 E. Eager St.
LOWE, JOHN H.....	1600 Madison Ave.
LUCAS, WM. F., JR.....	221 E. Baltimore St.
LYON, J. CRAWFORD.....	213 E. Fayette St.
LYTLE, WM. H.....	1220 St. Paul St.
MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P.....	Harrisonville, Md.
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J.....	1208 Madison Ave.
MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M.D.....	1421 Eutaw Place.
MCCURLEY, ISAAC.....	301 Law Bldg.
MCDOWELL, EDWARD G.....	217 N. Charles St.
MCGAW, GEORGE K.....	Charles and Mulberry Sts.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR.....	110 Commerce St.
MCGLANNAN, ALEXIUS W., JR., M.D....	2005 Madison Ave.
MACHEN, ARTHUR W.....	36 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
MACKALL, THOMAS B.....	222 St. Paul St.
MACKALL, WM. HOLLINGSWORTH.....	Elkton, Md.
MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY.....	463 Calvert Bldg.
MCVOY, JAMES, JR.....	213 Courtland St.
MCKIM, S. S.....	Merchants' Club.
MCLANE, ALLAN.....	5th floor Calvert Bldg.
MCLANE, JAMES L.....	903 Cathedral St.
MCNEAL, J. V.....	729 N. Calvert St.
†MAGRUDER, CALER C.....	1018 14th St., N.W., Wash'n, D. C.
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR.....	703 Fidelity Bldg.
MANN, HARRY E.....	100 E. Lexington St.
MARRBURG, THEODORE.....	14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
MARBURY, WILLIAM L.....	700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
MARSHALL, JOHN W.....	13 South St.
MASSEY, E. THOMAS.....	Massey, Kent Co., Md.
MATTHEWS, EDWARD B., PH.D.....	Johns Hopkins University.
MATTHEWS, HENRY C.....	Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MATTHEWS, THOMAS F.....	Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MEEKINS, LYNN R.....	Baltimore American.
MERRITT, MRS. J. ALFRED.....	{ Reistertown, Md. care Dr. S. W. Merritt.
MIDDENDORF, J. W.....	Maryland Casualty Bldg.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR.....	506 Maryland Trust Bldg.
MILLER, CHARLES R.....	1514 W. Fayette St.
MILLER, EDGAR G.....	646 Equitable Bldg.
MILLER, WALTER H.....	{ Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
MOORE, JOHN C.....	1807 Fairmount Ave.
MORGAN, G. EMORY.....	6 Club Road, Roland Park.

PERINE, E. GLENN.....	18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H.....	Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR.....	700 Equitable Bldg.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR.....	City Hall.
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.....	218 St. Paul St.
PRETTYMAN, CHARLES W.....	Rockville, Md.
†PURDUM, BRADLEY K.....	Hamilton, Md.
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.....	Johns Hopkins University.
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, MRS. CHARLES.....	{ Dunbarton Farms, Roger's Forge, P. O., Md.
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.
 SCHOULER, REV. WM.....Elkton, Md.
 SEARS, THOMAS E., M.D.....658 W. Franklin St.
 SELLMAN, JAMES L.....Merchants' National Bank.
 SEMMES, JOHN E.....828 Equitable Bldg.
 SETH, JOSEPH B.....100 E. Lexington St.
 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.....11 E. Pleasant St.
 SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA LEAKIN.....Lake Roland, Md.
 SKINNER, M. E.....805 Calvert Bldg.
 SLOAN, GEORGE F.....1103 St. Paul St.
 SMITH, JOHN DONNELL.....505 Park Ave.
 SMITH, MARION DEKALB.....Chestertown, Md.
 SMITH, THOMAS A.....Annapolis, Md.
 SNOWDEN, WILTON.....Central Savings Bank Bldg.
 SOLLEBS, SOMMEVILLE.....1311 John St.
 SPAMER, C. A. E.....215 N. Charles St.
 SPENCE, W. W.....1205 St. Paul St.
 SPENCER, RICHARD H.....317 Dolphin St.
 SPERRY, JOSEPH EVANS.....409 Calvert Bldg.
 STABLER, EDWARD, JR.....Madison and Eutaw Sts.
 STEIN, CHAS. F.....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Sarat'ga Sts.
 STEINER, BERNARD C., PH.D.....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
 STEBLINO, GEOBOE 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.....Ass't Solicitor's Office, Co't House.
 STRAN, MRS. KATE A.....1912 Eutaw Place.
 STUMP, H. ARTHUR.....224 St. Paul St.
 SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H.....2921 N. Calvert St.
 SWINDELL, WALTER B., JR.....504 Cathedral St.

 TAGG, FRANCIS I., D.D.....316 N. Charles St.
 TALBOT, HATTERSLEY W.....Rockville, Md.
 TANEYHILL, G. LANE, M.D.....1103 Madison Ave.
 TAPPAN, WILLIAM.....714 St. Paul St.
 TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H.....1031 Cathedral St.

THAYER, W. S., M.D.....	406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DE COURCY W.....	322 Equitable Bldg.
THOM, MRS. PEMBROKE LEA.....	204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H.....	Merchants' National Bank.
THOMAS, JAMES W.....	Cumberland, Md.
THOMPSON, HENRY F.....	29 W. Biddle St.
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 St.
TRIPPE, ANDREW C.....	347 N. Charles St.
TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS.....	301 St. Paul St.
TURNBULL, LAWRENCE.....	1530 Park Ave.
TURNER, J. FRANK.....	23 East 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.
UHLER, PHILIP R., LL.D.....	254 W. Hoffman St.
VAN NESS, BARTOW.....	306 Chamber of Commerce.
VERNON, GEORGE W. F.....	106 E. Saratoga St.
VICKERS, HARRISON W.....	Chestertown, Md.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH.D.....	Johns Hopkins University.
WAGNER, HENRY C.....	Gilmor Lane, Waverly.
WALTER, MOSES R.....	609 Union Trust Bldg.
WALTERS, HENRY.....	Abell Bldg.
WARFIELD, EDWIN, HON.....	Fidelity Bldg.
WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M.D.....	845 Park Ave.
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES.....	40 Continental Trust Bldg.
WARING, BENJAMIN H.....	P.O. Box 34, care J. Merryman Co.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL.....	10 E. Fayette St.
WATERS, FRANCIS E.....	Union Trust Bldg.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T.....	528 Equitable Bldg.

WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M.D.....	Uniontown, Md.
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 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.
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.
WOODALL, CASPER G.....	American Office.
WOOTTON, W. H.....	716 Carlton Av., Plainfield, N. J.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C.....	215 E. Preston St.
WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE.....	215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL.....	1012 Keyser Bldg.
WYLIE, DOUGLAS M.....	412 North St.
