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MARCH, 1911.

No. 1.

FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

EDWIN H. BROWN, JR.

On the south side of the public road leading from Centreville to Queenstown near where the road branches off, which leads into Tilghman's Neck, there stood in 1724 a building "35 feet long, 20 feet wide and 10 feet pitch, between the floor and roof proportionable, the walls of good well burnt bricks, well laid in mortar 18 inches to the water table, then 14 inches up to the top of a square and the gable end 9 inches, with a large fire place below and a small one above," with "a door proportionable in the side with good hinges and lock and key and a window in the top of it." There were "two sliding windows in each side and one at the gable end of good square glass with good frame shutters, hinges, weights and pulleys"; the "two windows in each gable end, one above the upper floor and the two domant windows on the south side" were "of good diamond glass"; all of the said windows were in proportion to the said building. The joists of the house were "9 inches and 4, and the rafters 4 inches and 5, the floor laid with well seasoned plank, the upper floor planed on both sides and ribbitted." "The joists were planed and struck with a board on the lower edge." The house "was well shingled with good cypress shingles" and "the eves were cornished and

had large boards at the gable ends." "The inside of the walls and chamber above" was "well plastered and white washed." "A pair of suitable stairs" were "ou one side of the chimney and a closet on the other.

This building was the first free school house in Queen Anne's County and was built by one John Salisbury, who was to be paid one hundred pounds therefor and to "use such timber and fire wood on said school as necessary." The persons who authorized the building of this house were appointed under an act of the Assembly passed in 1723 and were known as the Visitors of the Free School of Queen Anne's County.

The first visitors were Rev. Christopher Wilkenson, Richard Tilghman, Samuel Earle, Sr., William Turbut, Augustine Thompson, Edward Wright and Philemon Lloyd, and by law were made a body politic and given the power to appoint their successors in office, and to make all by-laws, be no ways contrary to the royal prerogative nor to the laws and statutes of England and Acts of Assembly of the province or to the canons and constitutions of the Church of England by law established."

The visitors of this school were the leading men of Queen Anne's County during the colonial period, and among the scholars were the forefathers of many of the prominent men since. Among the masters were several who gained world wide distinction in their chosen walks of life.

To those therefore who are interested in the history of this State it will be well worth the while to study the history of this school as told by the minutes of the meetings of the visitors, which we are glad to say have been wonderfully well preserved.

The first meeting of the visitors was held on December 27th, 1723. Within a very short time thereafter a tract of land containing one hundred acres "situate on the south side of the mainroad that leads from Queenstown to Chester Mills" was purchased from one Richard Tilghman. It was on this tract of land that this school house described above was built.

Under the power conferred by the Act of the Assembly the visitors were to select the masters, "who were not allowed to grow tobacco on the school property, and were to be members of

the church of England and of pious and exemplary lives and capable of teaching well the grammar, good writing and the mathematics if such can conveniently be got." The first person, who attempted to fill the office, which required so many qualifications was David Davis. He was appointed on Jan. 16, 1724, and obliged "himself to teach teu scholars such as said visitors shall think fit, English, Latin, writing and Arithmetic, in consideration of the sum of 20 pounds current money of Maryland."

It seems that the visitors appointed from time to time a certain number, as they might think best, of children to be taught by the master. He was allowed, however, to take other scholars, whose parents and guardians had to pay a small tuition, which belonged to the master. In addition to this, he could try to eke out a precarious existence by cultivating the few acres of cleared land which belonged to the school farm. The scholars appointed by the visitors were known as "foundation scholars." Just how many of these there were it is impossible to tell, as we find reference to these scholars by name only twice. From these however, we gather the following names: "Edwin Griffin, son of William Griffin; Edward Brown, brother of John Brown; Nathan Wright, son of Katherine Wright, widow; William Kent, son of Robert Kent; Weatthon Reed, son of Weatthon Reed; James Farraday, brother of John Farraday; Charles Emory, son of John Emory; Edward Tucker, son-in-law to Solomon Wright, Sr., Charles Wright, son-in-law to Mr. Robert Jones and Edward Downes, son of Charles Downes; Michael, son of Wm. Turbutt; Nathan, son of Mr. Edward Wright, high Sheriff of Queen Anne's County; William, the son of Wm. Handrett; Solomon Wright, the brother of Thomas Hynton Wright; Anne Lily Heath, daughter of Ann Heath.

Very early in the life of this school, difficulty was experienced in getting the foundation pupils to attend, for we find many notices to the parents and guardians of these pupils requiring them to show cause why the pupils were absent from school. Whether this was due to the lack of appreciation of education for itself, or on account of the social or political condition of the county, we cannot say. Possibly it may have been on account of

the hours for school and the close and careful attention given the scholars by the visitors. These gentlemen considered going to school a serious business and would allow nothing to interfere with it if they could possibly help. They required that the "hours of teaching from the 1st of April to the last of September be from 7 o'clock to 11 in the morning and from 1 o'clock to 5 in the evening and from the last of September to the 1st of April, from 8 o'clock to 11 in the morning and from 1 o'clock until 4 in the evening." We find no mention of vacations or holidays until May 19, 1775. At that time, it is ordered that the "vacation shall commence as follows: one week before Christmas and continue on the day after the 12th day; on the Thursday before Easter and Whitsuntide and continue one week after each and also half Saturday from 1st of May until 1st of November, and all Saturdays the first of the year and all Sundays in the year."

The visitors considered it not only their duty to look after the mental welfare of the pupils but also the moral. Because one of the assistants "taught dancing two days a week in the school house which the visitors apprehend must necessarily tend to the hindrances of teaching reading, writing," &c.—they threatened to discharge the master.

Upon one occasion the "visitor observing the scholars shooting at marks with guns had them called together and admonished and ordered them not to bring guns to school again and also in their presence order the master to have strict attention to them during their playtime, and to punish any who shall be caught contrary to this order." At the same time "observing most of the scholars pronounce badly" they "order the master to be particularly attentive to make them express their words and syllables as distinct and clear as possible" and they "advise and admonish the scholars to use their utmost endeavors to break themselves of the bad habit which they have heretofore contracted in uttering their words in a thick confused manner."

Mr. Davis was master of the school for nearly three years when he was succeeded by Mr. William Killion, who was "capable of teaching writing, arithmetic and grammar so as to understand the Latin bible." He held this position until his death, which

occurred in 1737, at which time the visitors passed an order "in favor of widow Killion that her servant Thomas Davis, who was an usher to Mr. William Killion, continue to teach said school." Evidently the usher was an indentured servant.

The position of master was filled in rapid succession by Edward Killion, Patrick Hackett and Charles Peale. The latter was the father of the great American painter, Charles Wilson Peale, celebrated as a painter of portraits, among others one of Washington and as the founder of a museum of natural history in Philadelphia, which was the first of the kind in the United States. He left Queen Anne's County school to become the master of the Free School in Kent County.

On July 14, 1744, Hamilton Belle was admitted as master and remained until 1747, at which time the Register was ordered by the visitors to "send an advertisement of the school vacant to Mr. Green, printer in Annapolis to be put in the Maryland Gazette," which advertisement is in the following words, viz :

"Whereas there is a vacancy for a master in Queen Anne's County School, any person properly qualified upon applying to the visitors will meet with such encouragement as the law relating to free schools will support them in.

Signed by order

Nathan Wright, Register."

In response to the advertisement Mr. Rolph Elston applied to be admitted as master "but being incapable of teaching navigation and surveying the visitors did not think proper to admit him." In a short time thereafter the position was filled by Thomas Johnson, who is "given a salary of twenty pounds current money and is promised an addition of ten pounds upon behaving well."

Alexander Thompson followed Johnson and held the school until he died in 1752. From that time until 1755 the school was without a teacher. During this time a "Mr. Kerr offered himself as a master, but the visitors being of the opinion that he is not properly qualified refuse to admit him."

One "James Cosgrase also applied and his application was accepted but requested time to consider." He evidently did not

like the looks of things for he did not appear at the time appointed.

On February 1, 1755, Rev. Alexander Malcolm was admitted as master of the school, and remained such until May 5, 1759 when he was ignominiously deposed. During the incumbency of this gentleman the history of the school was a very stormy one. The visitors had their troubles as evidently did the scholars, for at one time there was only one pupil in the school.

Rev. Mr. Malcolm evidently had business in other parts of the province for the trouble between him and the visitors seems to have started by his continued absence and inattention to the school.

Shortly after he had been admitted as master he put Quinton Malcolm in charge of the school. This Mr. Malcolm was the dancing master and was the cause of the downfall of his father.

The history of the entire trouble is told fully in the minutes of the visitors. It is so quaintly and interestingly told that we can do nothing better than let them speak for themselves.

“The visitors finding that notwithstanding their resolution of the sixth day of August, 1756, that if the number of scholars which has hitherto been uncommonly small be not considerably increased by the end of the present year they shall look upon the continuing his present salary any longer as a mispending the public money, with which the Rev. Mr. Alexander Malcolm the master was then made acquainted. There is not at present nor has been for sometime past above one scholar belonging to the school, nor is there any probability there will be many more while he remains master, Thinks it their duty to dismiss the said Mr. Alexander Malcolm from being any longer master of this school as they are satisfied such his want of scholars must have proceeded from his not giving due attendance on the said school, or application to the instruction of the scholars; and of this the visitors informed the said master, but the said Mr. Alexander Malcolm alledging that he expects a considerable number of scholars very shortly the visitors think proper to permit him to remain as master until their next meeting on the fifth day of June next.

“July 15, 1758, The visitors in consequence of their resolution

and in consideration that Mr. Quinton Malcolm the person chiefly employed by Mr. Alexander Malcolm the master in teaching scholars of this school is at present a dancing master and appears not to be a person of pious and exemplary life and conversation and in further consideration that the said master's advanced age and infirmities and the duty of his functions will not permit him to give the necessary attendance do determine to remove said Alexander Malcolm from being any longer master and do acquaint him therewith and do demand of him possession of said school and of the books and instruments thereto belonging which he, the said Mr. Malcolm refuses to give.

“March 1, 1759 : As the visitors find there are no scholars belonging to the school which appears to them to be owing to the non-attendance and mismanagement of the present master resolved to remove said master from the school on the first day of May next being the end of his year with which said master being present was made acquainted (Mr. James Holliday dissents).

“May 5, 1759 : Pursuant to a resolve of the 1st of March last the visitors demand of Mr. Alexander Malcolm possession of the school together with the books, instruments, maps, charts and globes thereto belonging which said Mr. Malcolm refused to give. The visitors then requested to inspect the books and instruments to which Mr. Malcolm consented, and upon inspection found the several books, maps, charts and globes as delivered to said Mr. Malcolm on his admission into the school as master, except a Gunter's Quadrant and Peartree and a book called “Moxom on the Globes.” The visitors again demand possession of the school which is still refused by said Mr. Malcolm. The visitors then proceed to put the books and goods of Mr. Malcolm's out of the school house and deliver said books at the door of the dwelling house of said Malcolm which books said Mr. Malcolm received or permitted his family to receive into said house. The visitors then acquainted Mr. Malcolm that they incline to let him stay on and use the plantation belonging unto the school until Christmas next, paying a reasonable rent to which Mr. Malcolm replied ‘when rent was due they the visitors would have a right to demand it.

On Mr. Malcolm's still refusing to deliver the key of said school house door the visitors nailed up said door and adjourned."

Rev. Alexander Malcolm was allowed to remain in the dwelling although affairs were still unsettled. In a short time thereafter the visitors elected him a member of their body. This brought on an animated correspondence but did not settle the dispute, which was not settled until the death of Mr. Malcolm.

The correspondence is as follows :

"Gentlemen : Being acquainted with your designed meeting on Wednesday next, I would have waited upon you, had I not been obliged to set off this day for Annapolis, and can't be home until the end of the week. I presume the design of your calling upon me (which I expected more than a year ago) is to have my answer to what you proposed as to my qualifying for a visitor. Tho I have no reason to be fond of the employment, yet would not decline an office wherein I thought I could be useful : But it would be inconsistent for me to become a member of your Society, before the account between us is settled. There is a years salary due me preceding the first of May 1759 (when that extraordinary transaction happened of your illegal violence in turning my books out of the school house and nailing it up)—As to the possession I kept of the dwelling house ; I had a legal right to it, unless they are grossly mistaken who know these things better than I do ; and am told that I have a just claim for the salary, the year following, till I voluntarily gave up the possession and to several articles disbursed by me before the school was shut up. But as I love peace and am averse to differences, as to keep up and widen the indecent coldness and distance too observable betwixt us occasioned by this affair, I am willing to drop all pretences, except to the years salary before May 1759 ; To which I can't conceive there lies any objection ; If you'll do me justice in this we shall release one another ; and when you think fitt to have another meeting (which I wish were at furthest Wednesday next week, because after that I sett out upon a longer journey) I'll wait upon you : In the meantime I desire you would leave for me with Mr.

McKinnon an answer to what I have here proposed, That I may know what I have to do—I am Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

Sept. 28, 1761.

(Signed) Alexander Malcolm."

"Upon consideration of the matters mentioned in the foregoing letter, the visitors acquaint Mr. Malcolm that they do not look upon themselves justifiable in paying him any salary more than to the fifteenth day of June 1758, agreeable to an offer formerly made him and entered in the Register; and further acquaint him that they do demand a reasonable rent for the houses and plantation belonging to the said school from the said fifteenth day of June till the time he gave up the possession thereof; upon which said Mr. Malcolm said, he denied the payment of any; and turned about and left the visitors in a very abrupt manner, not affording an opportunity for anything further to pass between them."

During the latter part of the controversy Daniel McKinnon was master. He was followed by William Kean, who was to teach the Latin and Greek languages and "to promise as soon as possible a person suitable to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and the common branches of the mathematics."

Mr. Kean evidently was a sporting gentleman and lived a life that required more pounds than his modest salary as school teacher put at his disposal. He makes large debts and leaves the county, is dismissed as master but is finally reinstated, upon the following terms as set forth by the register.

"The visitors considering that Mr. Kean has closely applied himself since their last meeting has now got lodging in a sober family and has indented himself to serve Messrs. Anthony McCulloh and Nathan Samuel Tyrbutt Wright until by his salary as Master of this school he shall satisfy all his creditors by which means there will be such check upon him as the visitors are in hopes will restrain him from running into any immoralities he may be prone to and the visitors being persuaded that the said William

Kean may be greatly useful as master of the said school, provided he can restrain himself determine still to continue him master upon the terms on which he was admitted."

John Doherty was the next master and remained for only one year, when on April 23, 1767, Luther Martin was admitted as master for one year and is to be paid twenty pounds lawful currency. Martin paid very little attention to the school for it was during his incumbency that the boys became too free in the use of the gun and fell into bad habits about their pronunciation. He was publicly reprimanded in the presence of the scholars. He remained for about two years, just when and why he left is not known, because the page which would, and possibly did contain this information, is torn in half and part removed from the book. It is said that Martiu spent most of his time in drinking and finally left the county because his attention to a daughter of a prominent planter was very objectionable. This Martiu is Maryland's great lawyer and the one who defended Aaron Burr.

Mr. Joseph Potter is the last master before the Revolution, and he seems to have made a great success of the school. He was first admitted with the usual salary of twenty pounds and a promise of more if the school flourished. This it evidently did, as we find an entry showing an increase to thirty pounds. The last colonial meeting was Nov. 13, 1776 at which time the visitors adjourned to meet at Queenstown the Thursday in November Court.

This meeting was not held and we find a blank in the proceedings during this stormy period. Owing to the unsettled conditions of the country the school evidently was closed and from the records we gather that it was not reopened until after the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781.

The first teacher after the Revolution was Alexander Irvins, who was appointed "at a salary of forty pounds Spanish milled dollars at 7-6 each per annum, he running the hazard of the money being in the treasury at the end of the year." Mr. Irvins evidently found he was running great hazard of the money being in the treasury for he remained only about a year.

A teacher was then advertised for and the following was sent

to a "Wm. Hemsley," Esq., with the request to have him insert and continue it for four weeks in the Pennsylvania Journal:

"Whereas a master is wanted in Queen Anne's County free school, any gentleman who can teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, reading, writing and arithmetic will meet with encouragement by applying to the visitors of said school; 100 acres of land belong to said school about 60 whereof are under good fence with a good dwelling house 40 x 22 feet, two rooms below stairs and as many above, a cellar under one half of the house and two small out houses besides the school house which is large and commodious, situate in a thick settled neighborhood where are a good number of children.

Signed per order

Dec. 11, 1782.

Edward Downes, Register.

The invitation did not seem to bring any master for in 1785 "Mr. Clayton is requested to write a letter of invitation to a Mr. McGraw of Baltimore town to take charge of the school." Mr. McGraw did not come and one Mr. Wm. Rogers is admitted as master.

The support of the school as derived from the original act was from some moneys already in the hands of the treasurers of the Eastern and Western Shores. In addition to this, money was raised by laying "an additional duty of 20 shillings current money per poll on all Irish servants being Papist, to prevent the growth of popery by the importation of too great number of them into the province and an additional 20 shillings per poll on all negroes imported into the province." The County made a levy for the support of the school and certain fines when collected were due the school. Among these were the fines for killing deer and the fines imposed for a white person marrying a colored person. If these fines were not paid the persons guilty were sold and the money derived from the sale was paid the school.

It is interesting to note the line of study prescribed by the visitors, and if they insisted that all the books which they order be used, there is no wonder they found it difficult to procure

competent teachers and keep them. They seem to have insisted upon a mathematical education being given the scholars and purchased books for an extensive course in the subject.

“Resolved on Sept. 18, 1730 the visitors purchased of Mr. Bodingsfield Hands a circumforontor with a ball socket, a brass protractor to the same radius, protracting scale and a book called the practical surveyor, and on the same day further resolved to purchase of Bodingsfield Hands Brown’s quadrant in box wood, a book called the “Use of the Triangular Quadrant, Gunter’s Sector in Brass, Universal Ring, Dyal in Brass, a Protracting Scale for which they agreed to allow the said Hands 25 % on the first cost, the said Hands procuring from some proper person in England a certificate of costs of such instruments and books. Also ordered the following books: Davis Quadrant, The Arches and Venar, to be of boxwood and the other part or limbs of Brazil or some other heavy wood. A store staff four feet long and three crosses of light colored woods, large nocturnal of boxwood for both bears, Gunter’s scale of boxwood, a sliding Gunter two feet long when shut, commonly called “Seth partridges sliding rule” to be made of boxwood and the edges to be filled with mathematical lines; a dyalling scale of boxwood, a mathematical scale of boxwood, two feet long; a pair of globes, the diameter whereof not to exceed fifteen inches nor less than twelve inches. Whole art of navigation by Capt. Danl. Newhouse; mariners compass rectified by Mr. Wakely, Parson’s Arithmetick, Wallis’ Algebra, Scarborough’s Euclid, Theosaphis Sphericks, Gregory Astronomy, Casewell’s Trigonometry, Streets Caroline Table, Mercator’s Chart and Plaine Chart for the whole world, Treatise on Dyalling, a pair of long steel point compasses and a pair with three points, Mollineux’s Dioptricks, Wells’s Geography and Map.”

“May 15, 1742, a bill of exchange of James Holliday, treasurer of Eastern Shore, for nine pounds, two shillings and seven pence sterliug was sent to James Buchanan, merchant in London for the purchase of the following books: Greek books, Dr. Samuel Clark’s Edition of Homer’s Illiad, Dr. Wells’s Edition Diomysius Geography, Leusden’s Greek Testament cum

versione Latina; Roman Classics in poetry, Horace, Virgil, Terrances Comedies, Ovid's Metamorphisis.

“Roman Classics in prose: Sallust of the Jugurthine Wars and Cateilines Conspiracy, Caesar's Commentaries, Lucius Florus Epitome of Roman History, Tully's Oration Select, Dr. Wells's Maps Ancient and Modern, Robertson's Greek Lexicon, The Cambridge Dictionary, Dr. Kennett's Roman Antiquities, Dr. Potter's Archaeology, two volumns.”

The books to be well bound, lettered on their backs, and on their covers to be inscribed the words: “Queen Anne's County School.”

The last master of the school was appointed March 17, 1787, and was Thomas Wright. With what success he met we are unable to say, for from this time on the struggle of the school for an existence seems to have grown very acute. Part of their land was taken possession of and enclosed by Robert Wilson; a law suit was instituted; and great difficulty was experienced in getting any money with which to pay a master and keep the school in any condition.

Finally as a last resort, the visitors appealed to the General Assembly in the following manner:

“Gentlemen: As differences have arisen upon the extension of the lines of our free school land and other matters relative to the said school, which, to have to determine in a course of law will be very expensive and tedious, and our finances are illy suited to, and as they can be well adjusted by arbitration, or the lines be settled in the mode pointed out by a late Act of Assembly for ascertaining boundaries, but conceiving we do not possess powers adequate to those ends; we request you will move and use your eudeavors for a law to enable the visitors of this free school to refer any matters of difference they may have to the determination of man and to avail themselves in their corporat capacity of the aforesaid act of Assembly, if they should apprehend those measures or any of them proper. We are,

Gent. V&.”

This did not bring the desired result. Whether this was on account of the lack of interest or because the visitors of the free school of Queen Anne's County were not as good "lobbyists" as are the visitors of the schools and colleges of today, we cannot say. The aid needed did not come. The Legislature passed an act creating an Alms House and directed the Visitors of the Queen Anne's County school to turn over to the Trustees of the Alms House all of the school property.

"On May 12, 1791, we find the following minutes: "Messrs. Charles Blake, Arthur Emory, Richard Bennet Carmichael and John Hindman met at the house of Edward Downes and delivered to Mr. Charles Blake one of the Trustees of the poor of said county, all the books, records and other documents respecting the property of said school."

TRUSTEES.

December 27, 1723, Rev. Christopher Wilkenson, Richard Tilghman, James Earle, William Turbutt, Augustine Thompson, Edward Wright, Philemon Lloyd.	December 10, 1739, Thomas Hynson Wright.
August 27, 1729, Rev. John Long.	October 28, 1740, Richard Tilghman.
August 26, 1730, Rev. James Cox, Rector of St. Paul's,	February 25, 1740, James Tilghman.
June 28, 1733, Joseph Earle.	February 29, 1743, Rev. William Richard Harrison.
July 22, 1734, James Earle.	February 25, 1746, Thomas Harris.
March 29, 1737, William Tilghman.	December 10, 1747, Dr. John Jackson.
September 25, 1730, Edward Tilghman.	July 15, 1758, James Holiday.
March 7, 1738, Robert Lloyd.	April 30, 1761, Rev. Alexander Malcolm.
August 25, 1739, Robert W. Wright.	June 29, 1763, Rev. John Barclay, Dr. John South.
	December 18, 1766, Samuel Kean, William Hemsley, Richard Tilghman.
	August 20, 1770, Rev. Hugh Weile.

December 6, 1770, Richard Earle.	June 26, 1783, Richard T. Earle,
February 24, 1775, Rev. John Andrews, Thomas Wright.	Richard Bennett Carmichael.
May 18, 1781, Arthur Emory.	August 2, 1784, John Wilkenson Clayton, Dr. John Hindman.
	1787, James Tilghman.

REGISTRARS.

December 27, 1723, James Knowles.	April 28, 1742, Charles Peale,
April 23, 1724, Richard Tilghman, Jr.	February, 1743. Nathan Wright.
March 25, 1729, William Killion.	February 13, 1773, James Earle.
February 22, 1737, Richard Tilghman.	May 9, 1781, Edward Downes.
October 28, 1740, Lambert Wicks.	

MASTERS.

David Davis, January 16, 1724.	Rev. Alexander Malcolm, February 1, 1755-May 5, 1758, Turned out of school.
William Killion, February 7, 1727.	Daniel McKinnon, February 11, 1760-March 28, 1763.
Thomas Davis, servant of William Killion, January 9, 1734.	William Kean, November 24, 1764- January 1, 1766.
Edward Killion, July 26, 1738-October 29, 1739.	John Doherty, January 1, 1766.
Patrick Hackett, November 28, 1739 -July 30, 1740.	Luther Martin, April 23, 1767.
Charles Peale, October 28, 1740-December 27, 1742.	Joseph Potter, August 21, 1770.
Hamilton Belle, July 14, 1744-June 10, 1747.	Alexander Irvins, May 9, 1781-December 11, 1782.
Thomas Johnson, December 10, 1747 -February 5, 1750.	William Rogers, December 31, 1785.
Alexander Thompson, April 24, 1751 -February 26, 1752.	Thomas Wright, March 17, 1787.

ADMIRAL COCKBURN'S PLAN.

In the large collection of Cockburn Papers recently purchased by the Library of Congress, there is probably no single item of equal interest and importance to the following secret letter from Rear-admiral Cockburn to his commander-in-chief Admiral Cochrane.

Writers on the history of the War of 1812 have indulged in much speculation as to who first suggested the attack on Washington, and this question is now settled in favor of Cockburn, than whom few military commanders have been more thoroughly hated and vilified; contemporary American prints paint him as an inhuman monster, though as long apprenticeship to the trade of war is not conducive to the cultivation of the Christian graces, it is quite likely that Admiral Cockburn was a fair average specimen of his profession and his age. His experience in the waters of the Chesapeake and its affluents made his tactical opinion unusually valuable at a council of war, and his abilities as a strategist are clearly shown in this report.

Speculation as to what might have been is always futile; but it appears highly probable that had Cockburn's suggestions been accepted in their entirety, Baltimore attacked from the landward would have fallen an easy prey to the victorious British army. After the disgraceful rout at Bladensburg when the demoralized militia was scattered in every direction, without leaders and without defenders, Baltimore was really within the grasp of the invaders. It is evident that at the council of war the Cockburn plan was, happily for us, modified and a great opportunity thrown away.—EDITOR.

Albion off Jerome Point.
Chesapeake, 17 July, 1814.

Secret.

Sir

In answer to that part of your secret letter of the 1st. instant which regards the landing and commencing of operations of the English army, which you inform me is to be soon expected in this country, and on which points you desire me to communicate my opinion. I feel no hesitation in stating to you that I consider the Town of Benedict in the Patuxent to offer us advantages for this purpose beyond any other spot

within the United States. It is, I am informed, only 44 or 45 miles from Washington and there is a high road between the two places, which tho hilly is good. It passes through Piscataway no near[er] to Fort Washington than four miles, which fortification is sixteen miles below the city of Washington, and is the only one the Army would have to pass. I therefore most firmly believe that within 48 hours after the arrival in the Patuxent of such a force as you expect, the city of Washington might be possessed without difficulty or opposition of any kind. As you will observe by my public letter of this day, the ships of the fleet could cover a landing at Benedict, the safety of the ships and the smoothness of the water in the river would render us entirely independent of the weather in all our projected movements (an object of considerable importance when we recollect how fast the season is advancing to that period when the weather becomes so unsteady on all this coast). The army on its arrival would be sure of good quarters in the Town of Benedict, and a rich country around it to afford the necessary immediate supplies, and as many horses as might be wanted to transport cannon, &c., which advantages might certainly *now* be obtained without meeting with the slightest opposition, or requiring any sacrifice from us whatsoever, and as I have quitted the Patuxent and (on this account) do not intend again to visit until you arrive with the army, or I hear further from you, I trust and believe everything will remain till then in the neighbourhood of that River exactly as I have now left it. The facility and rapidity, after its being first discovered, with which an army by landing at Benedict might possess itself of the Capital, always so great a blow to the Government of a country, as well on account of the resources as of the documents and records the invading army is almost sure to obtain thereby, must strongly, I should think, urge the propriety of the plan, and the more particularly as the other places you have mentioned will be more likely to fall after the occupation of Washington, than that city would be after their capture. Annapolis is

tolerably well fortified, and is the spot from whence the American government has always felt Washington would be threatened if at all, it is natural to suppose precautions have been taken to frustrate and impede our advance in that direction; add to which Annapolis being fortified, a station for troops, and not to be approached by our larger ships on account of the shallowness of the water, it is possible and probable the occupation of it might cost us some little time, which would of course be taken advantage of by the enemy to draw together all the force at his command for the defence of Washington, and at all events enable the Heads of Departments there to remove whatever they may wish. Baltimore is likewise extremely difficult of access to us from the sea, we cannot in ships drawing above sixteen feet, approach nearer even to the mouth of the Patapsco than 7 or 8 miles and Baltimore is situated 12 miles up, it having an extensive population, mostly armed, and a fort for its protection about a mile advanced from it on a projecting point where the River is so narrow as to admit of people conversing across it, and this fort is a work which has been completed by French Engineers with considerable pains and at much expense and is therefore of a description only to be regularly approached, and consequently would require time to reduce, which I conceive it will be judged important not to lose in striking our first blows, but both Annapolis and Baltimore are to be taken without difficulty from the land side; that is, coming down upon them from the Washington Road, the former being I think commanded by the heights behind it, and Baltimore having no defence whatever in its rear, and from the moment of your arrival in the Chesapeake, let the plan adopted be what it may, a small force detached to the Susquehanna will always prevent or materially impede the arrival of any considerable reinforcements or assistance from the eastern states.

If Philadelphia is supposed to be an object of greater importance than the places I have just mentioned, I should deem the landing at Elton the most advisable mode of approaching it, as the intended point of attack would thereby be masked

till the army would be actually landed and on its march on the road from Elkton to Wilmington (above Newcastle) which is short and good, and does not offer as far as I know difficulties or opposition of any kind, and the movement need not prevent such ships as may be judged requisite from proceeding up the Delaware to cooperate with the army as circumstances may require and point out the propriety of, and I should here remark that if Washington (as I strongly recommend) be deemed worthy of our first efforts, altho' our main forces should be landed in the Patuxent, yet a tolerably good division should at the same time be sent up the Patowmac with bomb ships &c. which will tend to distract and divide the enemy, amuse Fort Washington if it does not reduce it, and will probably offer other advantages of importance without any counterbalancing inconvenience as the communication between the grand army and this division will be easy and immediate in consequence of the very small space between the Potowmac and Patuxent.

American guides will not be difficult to obtain in this country when we have force to protect them and money to pay them. I have already one, who has been ill treated in his own country, and seems extremely anxious to be revenged. I have employed him on all occasions and he has shewn himself staunch and clever and I have therefore now put him on regular pay according to the tenor of your directions, he being both a pilot for the rivers and a guide for the roads in this neighborhood.

Norfolk seems to be the only place where the Americans expect a serious attack. That place has been considerably strengthened of late; and I am informed eight or ten thousand men are collected there, it is not however in my opinion worthy of primary notice, but you may deem it, perhaps sir, worthy of attending to after others of greater importance have been disposed of.

I have &c &c

G. C.

Vice Admiral

The Honble. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

Commander in Chief.

BALTIMORE IN 1846.¹

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, SR.

It is thirty years this week since I first came to Baltimore to make it my home. A stranger to the city, its people and its ways, on my arrival here every thing had to me the charm of novelty; and the novelty of the observations I then made, and the experiences I then passed through fixed them in my memory, so that as I glance backward after the lapse of years the Baltimore of 1845 presents itself to my mind with a distinctness and vividness such as characterize it at no other period over which the swift flight of time hath borne me. Subsequent events are a *moving* panorama, the unresting course of which hath left on the tablet of memory many bright and cherished fragment pictures indeed, (as well as some that are shrouded in shadow and gloom); but has left no completed picture presenting a view of facts and events in their connection, and fixing as contemporaneous coexisting things. But Baltimore, as I first saw it was daguerreotyped on the mind, and now that time, in its remorseless progress, has swept forever from mortal view so many of the men, and of the land-marks that stand out in that picture, it may not be irksome, even to those who will recall, far more clearly than I can describe them, every salient object in the picture to spend a few moments in the contemplation of it; while to a younger generation it may possibly be a relic of the past that is a sort of revelation.

The wonderful improvements, as they were justly regarded, which had been made within the ten or fifteen years that preceded 1845 had brought the east and south very near together as counted in the itinerary and though railroad lines terminated in New York, and the route beyond was unaided by the locomotive, yet there were not many consecutive days in any winter in which

¹ Read before the Society December 10, 1875.

boats could not ply upon Long Island Sound, and not more than two or three months ordinarily that it forbade their running up North River to Albany, so that taking the whole year together New York (state) and New England were supposed to have been brought so near to Washington as to have very little room for further progress.

But between New York, the nation's metropolis and Washington, the nation's capital, all obstacles to rapid speed had been surmounted, and the ne plus ultra of swift travelling had been reached. The traveller could get himself ticketed from New York clear to Philadelphia, and leaving the former city by boat from Pier No. 1 near the Battery, sailed according to the weather, either out through the narrows and by Raritan Bay—or in by Weehawken Bay and Staten Island Sound to Amboy—then cars whirled him across New Jersey to Bordentown, and boat down the Delaware landed him at the foot of Walnut street in the City of Brotherly Love. All of this could be accomplished in about seven hours. The ambitious man who wished to prove how much humanity was capable of achieving—could procure transportation to another boat which would bear him down the Delaware to New Castle—then transferred to cars—constructed somewhat on the European plan with apartments and side doors, he crossed the great state of Delaware to Frenchtown and then took boat which without further transshipment brought him all of the rest of the way to Baltimore. But this line, although a very popular one was not the only one between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The other line and which I selected for the journey, required me to obtain conveyance from the wharf at the foot of Walnut street to the depot on Market street near Eleventh, thence moving by horse power beyond the city limits, we were taken in charge by the locomotive and deposited on the banks of the Susquehanna when men and luggage were transhipped and delivered over to a waiting train on the other side of the river—and by it were brought to the confines of the city where horsepower took the cars seriatim to the depot on the south side of Pratt street a little west of Light street. All of this was accomplished in a day, leaving New York at 7 o'clock in the morning and reaching Baltimore

at 11 o'clock at night. Travellers going further, after reasonable time for necessary transfers in the Pratt street depot, left the same depot by horse power which took them out Pratt street to Mt. Clare whence according to their destination, steam took them to Washington, or to Cumberland there to take stage by the national road over the mountains to Wheeling.

But the traveller who had reached his goal emerged from the Pratt street depot to find the *Hotels* of the town. He was immediately confronted by two on the opposite side of Pratt street—the National Hotel, and Mrs. Bradshaw's United States Hotel—claiming to be first class, doing a good business—and charging their customers about a dollar a day, but with liberal discounts if they staid any length of time. If one desired to be further from the noise and excitement of railroad travel he could round the corner and pass up south Charles street, and on the east side a little beyond Lombard street he found the "Merchants Hotel,"—or a little higher up on Light street he encountered the Fountain Hotel then kept by Dix and Fogg. The former of these has so long passed from the memory of men and its site been occupied by stores and warehouses that only the ancients retain in memory, while the latter has only yielded to progress within the last three years, and gone down that the sightly Carrollton might rise above its foundations. Two others should be named for history's sake—as they have long ceased to have any existence save a history, *viz.*, Bohn's Globe Hotel on the south side of Baltimore street one door west of Howard,—and The Exchange Hotel which was kept by a Mr. West, and was among the large hotels of the country occupying the buildings which were subsequently converted into, and with additions, still constitute the Custom House and Post Office of the city. The Eutaw House was in a demoralized state, having but recently been bought by R. Garrett & Sons for between \$50,000 and \$60,000, and not having been put upon a satisfactory footing; but the City Hotel claimed as it always has, a position second to none in the country, David Barnum had recently died, and the Hotel was kept by McLaughlin and Zenus Barnum, had been recently fitted up, and boasted of being able to accommodate 250 guests. Hotels of a different grade the

General Wayne then kept by Charles Goddard, the Wheatfield then kept by McIntosh and the Mansiou House then kept by John Albutson, father of the present proprietor, then held about the same rank as now, although the latter two have been considerably enlarged.

If from viewing the public houses the visitor turned to look at the genteel private residences he found them in Exchange Place, South street, south Gay street, Monument Square and Calvert street as far up as Saratoga, Charles street as far up as Franklin, on Franklin street and Lexington street as far west as Charles. Of all the dwellers in these aristocratic quarters, save perhaps a few on Franklin street, the places that then knew them know them no more, save possibly on their occasional visits to collect their rents of the warehouses, banks, restaurants, offices, boarding houses, etc., that stand where then stood the cheerful homes of the pride, the wealth, the culture and the society of the city.

Fashion had begun to move toward Washington Monument and the streets in that vicinity, but northeast of the monument green fields sloped away toward the falls and the rickety old pest house called the jail which was just beyond it—and Charles street at Madison led into a beautiful grove of oaks—relics of the “forest primeval.” From the corner of Madison street and Eutaw a country road led away diagonally to the northwest toward a place far out in the country, the residence of Lloyd Rogers. Upon the left hand side of this road some half mile out with ample grounds surrounding it was the beautiful residence of a leading merchant, Comfort Tiffany, and nearly opposite him upon an elevation known as “Rose Hill” with grounds yet more ample was the home of another prominent merchant Mr. Henry Tiffany. The former of these still remains—now the home of Francis A. Crook on Madison avenue—the latter has long since disappeared. It stood near the corner of Eutaw square and Lanvale street. It is probable that the owner of “Rose Hill” never aspired to be as wealthy as he would be who now owned the ground which thirty years ago constituted his country home.

Toward the west the city hardly existed, *as a city*, beyond Cove street (now Fremont) along Baltimore street, there were some few

buildings but they were almost entirely the wooden structures that had been erected for residences along the Frederick Turnpike road, than any built for city residence or business—and most of the distance beyond that street it was still a macadamized road, not a paved street. On the northwest side of Lexington and Fremont there was a very considerable cotton factory, with a cluster of houses around it for the operatives. Some two or three years later one bright Sunday afternoon a fire swept away the whole and the factory was never rebuilt. Just above Franklin street there was a magnificent grove of oaks, a favorite picnic ground for Sunday schools and social parties and near the present corner of Franklin and Fulton streets was a wide stretch of forest known as "Schroeder's Woods,"—a great place of resort on holy day and festive occasions. Franklin square had shortly before been bought by the city, but there was no house near it, and it was uninclosed and unimportant.

Although therefore the city's legal limits then were the same as now—no belt having been since annexed—it was quite as much to be admired for what it might become as for what it was, and was reckoned a city of very respectable—if not of magnificent distances.

The inconvenience of this wide extent of territory had been mitigated—if not obviated—by a grand invention made or imported—at all events introduced a few months before. This was a line of public conveyances running on a fixed line, free to all white persons for the trifling stipend of six cents, to ride as far as they pleased along the line on which these vehicles run. These vehicles were called omnibusses and ran from the corner of Franklin and Green streets down Green street to Baltimore and thence by Baltimore and collateral streets to a point near the lower end of Broadway. These were justly looked upon with gratulation and pride, regarded as a grand invention and unanimously voted a great institution.

It was no easy task to keep properly cleansed a city of such wide extent, and this was perhaps the more difficult from the fact that there was no public arrangement for the removal of the offal and garbage but every householder was left to provide for the

removal of his own, at his own sweet will. He was however aided in this unsavory duty by an arrangement borrowed from the country of the Gergesenes—"a herd of many swine" throughout the city's length and breath. This graceful animal, seeking what it might devour, was then quite as thick in all the streets as the scrapers are in our day the week or two before a municipal election, and they certainly attended quite as strictly and faithfully to the business before them—went quite as much to the root of the matter—as their degenerate successors or substitutes.

The first peculiar business that attracted my attention, as overtopping all others was the manufacture of shot. The shot towers were standing—one at the corner of Front and Pitt streets—and one at the corner of Eutaw and Camden streets. A third—on north Gay street—had just been taken down nearly to its foundation and soon after entirely disappeared. The one on south Eutaw street remained for a few years—when it also disappeared to make way for what were supposed to be more remunerative investments, leaving the one on Front street at the corner of Pitt street—now east Fayette street—the sole survivor of this trio, and monument of this branch of our city's industry.

But the traffic most obtrusively and flauntingly carried on, in highways and byways and thrust upon the attention by all the schemes for attracting notice that ingenuity or greed could devise, was the traffic in lottery tickets. Advertisements in the papers, small circulars setting forth the peculiarities of this particular scheme—the vast number of prizes—the absolute certainty of drawing a prize which prize should be a fortune or two—and big posters in colored letters making proclamation of the same rare chances met the traveller through our streets in every square and at every corner. A high state official had supervision of the drawings of the lotteries which took place almost daily with open doors in a upper room of the Post Office building—a very plain small brick structure on the northeast corner of North and Fayette streets presided over by James M. Buchanan, Esq. These drawings so and there held were attended by a messenger (in great degree boys), from most of the lottery offices of the city. When the hour for the drawing had arrived and the company was

assembled, a cylinder constructed of glass—so that its contents could be seen—with a length of perhaps a foot and half, and a diameter of probably three feet was placed in elevated position so that all could see it. The numbers from one to 50, 60, 75, or whatever was determined on, printed on stiff paper were then rolled up so that it should be impossible to distinguish one number from another, were encased in a ring to keep them thus firmly rolled and they were then thrown into this wheel through a door opened for the purpose. The wheel was then rapidly revolved till its contents were most thoroughly mixed, when it was stopped, the door opened and a carefully blindfolded boy drew out one of the numbers, which was then announced to the assemblage, the wheel again whirled and another number drawn and announced—and so on until three, four or five—according to the scheme had been drawn and the fate of the holders of the tickets in that scheme thus determined—when the crowd broke and fled—each messenger running as fast as muscle could carry with him an announcement of the result of the drawing for his office and its customers. I have described this the more particularly because it has ceased to be, and has passed into history; save where a trace of it lingers in the slums and alleys where lottery policy is played, and occasionally brought to light by a descent of the police in a spasm of virtue—or where in a less perfect and honestly organized form it may be found with its demoralization in the holy raffles of church fairs.

Another traffic, now equally a thing of the past, was not without interest for me at the time, and was observed with some curiosity and careful attention. Passing up Pratt street upon the north side between Sharp and Howard, I noticed a sign which was a perfect riddle, and being so, moved to action all my powers of guessing. It read "Hope H. Slatter, from Clinton, Georgia." What were the peculiar wares in which he dealt, or what propriety, importance, or pertinence there was in that sort of proclamation of the place of his birth or education was a conundrum which I was not disposed to give up. I found the gentleman from Georgia and his clerks or assistants perfectly ready to gratify curiosity, and found that in rear of his office and dwelling which

adjoined it he had a brick paved yard of perhaps 75 feet by 40, and back of that a small two story brick building with barred windows and all apparatus believed necessary to secure the presence so long as wanted of the guests, willing or unwilling, who were temporarily lodged there. Mr. Slatter had his agents or buyers constantly abroad in those parts of Maryland and Virginia where slaves could be bought and was always ready to buy or sell at this office as customers might desire. His stock was allowed the range of the court yard by day and beguiled their time with cards, and dance, and fiddle and banjo, and every device that he could suggest or they could devise to while away the time and banish memory and anticipation; by night they were shut in the barred building back of the yard, which was known as "Slatter's jail" and which in summer weather when his stock was larger was only more tolerable than the famous black hole—for the inmates did survive though one of his assistants once informed me that it was "hot as a little hell in there" at night. He gathered slaves in this jail of his till its capacity was reached or a cargo was ready, then shipped them to New Orleans or other southern market by sailing vessel, and there himself or by agents disposed of his goods according to the demands of the market to which he had sent them. At the time when I knew him he was doing the largest business in his line of any one in the city—though I was told that the Woolfolk brothers, whose place was on Pratt street west of Cove had done a still larger. Mr. Slatter was a man of much intelligence and tact, of very gentlemanly address and considerable public spirit; yet society in the city, because of his business alone, placed him under its ban, and made him little other than a social outcast. But there was a strong public sentiment adverse to the traffic, and though it was legal and *tolerated*, yet a brand was set upon any one who sold a slave to him save as a necessity, or for misbehavior, and the "nigger trader" was a sort of Pariah. This too at a time when Rev. Charles Torrey was languishing in the hospital of the penitentiary for inducing the slaves of Mr. Heckrotte to run away and all the exertions of social and political influence which the united north could make or bring to bear could not move Gov. Pratt to grant

him a pardon when in the last stages of consumption, that he might go home to die in the bosom of his family.

The literary cravings of the city were ministered to, not to say gratified, by two public libraries,—*viz.*, the Baltimore Library Company and the Mercantile Library Association. The first of these was a stock company with its headquarters and library in the assembly rooms at the northeast corner of Fayette and Holliday streets. This company had a valuable library of moderate size and was eminently conservative, dignified and respectable. There were not many additions to it subsequently and in a few years it had passed into history.

“Si monumentum queris circumspeice.”

The Mercantile was the coming library. It was utterly insignificant as an actual library—was kept in the upper part of the store at the southeast corner of Hanover and Baltimore streets—shortly after removed to a similar room on the west side of north Charles street and had for its librarian a clerk in a paper store, who gave certain hours of the evening to the business of the library. But it had the rare good fortune to have a president and board of officers who had the tact, the zeal and the discretion which the exigency required—who builded wisely—and the then recognized possibilities and promise of the institution have been more than fulfilled by its subsequent development.

The booksellers who chiefly furnished the town were Cushing & Brother on Baltimore street near Hanover, Waters & Stevenson down Baltimore street nearer to Charles, John Murphy near to St. Paul street (among whose publications then was the last City Directory, 120 pages of which were required to give the “names of white inhabitants, their places of business and dwelling houses”), Fielding Lucas, Jr., and Armstrong & Berry on the same square, Nathan Hickman near to North street, and T. Newton Kurtz on Pratt street adjoining the railroad depot. This last is the only one whose firm and place of business is unchanged. But the reading of the millions was of course furnished by the newspapers, these were the *American*, *Patriot*, *Clipper*, *Sun* and *Argus*. The first three of these were Whig in politics; the *Sun*

claimed to be neutral—to “shine for all,”—and the *Argus* was supposed to have Democratic proclivities. The *American* was published by Dobbin, Murphy & Bose from the southwest corner of Baltimore and Gay streets. Its editor, John L. Carey, was a man of independent thought and very decided opinions, and a most polished and forcible writer. He was well known to entertain most advanced anti-slavery views, and though policy for the publishers prevented his making the paper the vehicle for the promulgation of them, he missed no opportunity to excoriate the party of the resolutions of 1798 and to ridicule with most pungent and biting satires the Democratic party in general, and the South Carolina Calhoun branch of it in particular. From the opposite corner, the southeast corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, *The Sun* was issued by A. S. Abell & Co. This journal was conducted with the enterprise and energy which made its pavement the headquarters for news, and which a year or two later during the Mexican war, by special correspondents and “pony expresses” took a leading position among the newspapers of the country. But its special strong point was its obituaries, prose and poetry, pathos and bathos, and elegies that made the living laugh and might almost make the dead wish they had not died embellished the sad column day after day. The variations that were sung on “Little Johnny thou has left us,” and “This languishing head is at rest,” and that class of minor tunes, was enough to shame the poverty of the most fertile of the musical composers of variations upon popular airs. Nor was the obituary genius confined to parodies and variations. There were occasional touches of originality which could have no precedent and no parallel if we except the inscription upon the monument to John Watchman in Greenmount Cemetery. The following notice which was published in the early months of my acquaintance with the *Sun* will give a fair illustration of the mournful strains which gave an additional solemnity and pang to the thought of death.

“On the 6th inst. in the twenty-third year of her age, Rachel Brown, daughter of George Brown. It needs not these few lines to proclaim to the world the virtues of this once young lady, the

surcharged heart will mingle its sorrows with mine and bear the record of her worth to eternity. She was universally beloved and admired; the spreading beauties of womanhood had just burst forth in nature's loveliest garb, the innocence of her mind did sweetly blend with her purity of action. A gentle spirit conscious of its influence, happy only in the midst of happiness, a light whose beams placed a kindred smile upon the lips of all around. Our memory will ever in its circle of events stop and linger here, place before the heart her "sometime" form and cherish goodness anew,

A fair flower mid sisters fair,
 To each rough wind bending,
 And sweetening all the gentle air,
 To her sisters lending,
 Alas! a worm that death had sent,
 Came sneaking at each stem
 Selected, clung with sure intent,
 To our bright diadem.

Baltimore Sun, July 8, 1846."

The Clipper, issued from its office on Baltimore street between North and Calvert, and *The Argus*, with its office on south Gay street, were papers of about the same size as the *Sun*, and were distinguished more for partizan zeal than for ability, reliability or enterprise. Each was derisively called by its opponents "the truth teller," and both were dispensed with after the demise of the political parties to whose fortunes they were consecrated. When the *Clipper* could no longer present the Whig response in the morning to the Loco Foco promulgations of the previous afternoon—and *vice versa*—"Othello's occupation was gone," and Othello followed. *The Patriot* was an afternoon paper of about the size of the *American*—about double the size of the last three. It showed no special ability, if we except the letters of its Washington correspondent who over the *nom de plume* of "Potomac," discussed men and measures at the capital with independence, boldness, and ability. I well remember how persistently during the winter of 1845-6, he satirized the representative of this city in Congress, and drew ludicrous comparisons between him and representative Chipman of Michigan, who was

subsequently annihilated in his own peculiar way by Tom Corwin of Ohio, and whose annihilation was consummated when John Quincy Adams in a speech that followed referred to "the late member from Michigan."

Reference to the *Patriot* would hardly be complete if it omitted to notice the carrier who distributed the journal through the central parts of the city—old Moses, the most smiling, obsequious, and faithful of Africans. As regular as the hour's return each evening, his tall, slim, slightly bent form appeared with his load of news, and to every salutation, as he raised his hat from his white head went back the response "your sarvant, sir." But he must not be confounded with his namesake, the childrens' delight, old Moses the itinerant oyster and ice cream vender. His whistle was an institution that lingers in the memory of all who ever heard it, but which none can describe. It could be heard squares away in snatches between the cry of his oysters or ice cream—a curious medley the like of which we may not hear again. I would give more to recall for five minutes old Moses' whistle and cry, than for a half hour of the best orchestra we have heard since he passed away in 1847.

The weekly papers of mark at the time were Niles' *Register*, published on Exchange Place,—shortly after removed to Eutaw street opposite the Eutaw House, whose character and fate are well known, and the *Saturday Visitor*, published by Dr. Snodgrass on Baltimore street near North. Dr. Snodgrass was a native of Virginia, who believed in agitation, and to whose existence it was necessary. He had adopted extreme abolition views, and thought they would do the world no good unless he promulgated them. He did it earnestly with small circulation for years, and himself survives, still believing in agitation, while slavery and his paper are alike things of the past.

The pulpit of the city contained several men of marked ability. Bishop Eccleston (Sam.) presided at the Cathedral—which was then and for many years after remained in an unfinished condition,—and Bishop Whittingham, living on Courtland street, had the oversight of the interests of the Episcopal churches, and found a necessity for constant vigilance, in the course of his

presbyter, the able and popular Dr. Johns of Christ church, and his assistant George D. Cummins. That church edifice had just been thoroughly repaired and decorated with a new steeple—the model for which I was told was “a candle extinguisher set on top of an inkstand.” Architecturally this denomination had nothing it could show with pride, its newest, then not quite completed, was Mount Calvary at the corner of Eutaw and Madison streets, which was externally the same as today. With the exception of a few moderate spires, their edifices were little more pretentious than those of the Methodists, the newest and grandest, and which was the “pew church” at the corner of Charles and Fayette streets. Beyond question or comparison the finest piece of ecclesiastical architecture in the city was St. Alphonsus church, at the corner of Saratoga and Park streets. The building of this had progressed so far that it was occupied, but it had come to a stand in its aspiring,—and for several years the top stone was not brought forth, but it stood as the Cathedral did, and as several of those of most beautiful promise—St. Paul’s, Grace, St. Luke’s, etc., do today.

The First Presbyterian church stood upon the high bank at the northwest corner of Fayette and North streets, stately and dignified, under the pastoral care of Dr. J. C. Backus, who still abides beside it in its more pretentious home, and who is too well known and too active still to have his biography given here. The Second Presbyterian church edifice was quaint and ancient with the pulpit in the middle of one side and the pews of a pattern no longer extant. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge the pastor of this church and Dr. Musgrave pastor of the Third Presbyterian church on Eutaw street were of the kind we read of, who contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints as they understand it, and make the pulpit a drum ecclesiastic. The one had found it necessary to rebuke the errors of the Catholic church, and the other to bear testimony against the heresies of the Methodists and they had done it in language quite as forcible as it was elegant in books which the denominations at which they were respectively aimed had placed among their indices expurgatorii. But they were both men of decision, zeal and power, and ranked among the ablest of

their sect in the country. But there was one of perhaps more reputation than either—a Presbyterian, save that he repudiated the Presbyterian creed and discipline, and rejected the authority of the Presbytery. This was Rev. John M. Duncan, pastor of the church on Fayette street near Liberty. He and his church had declared and maintained their independence, the contest they had waged together had cemented them firmly and it was then and until his death continued to be one of the largest, wealthiest and most intelligent congregation in the city and it was probably the one to which strangers were attracted more than any other.

On Second street north side a little nearer to Gay than to South, setting back some hundred feet in a yard well supplied with shade trees, stood a church which ought not to pass unnoticed. This was the First German Reformed church, under the ministry of Dr. Elias Heiner, and its tall spire contained the town clock which was the generally accepted horological standard. It was among the attractive churches of the city and so continued until the opening of Holliday street south from Baltimore required its demolition and removed every vestige by which its site could be recognized.

Two other of those churches then prominent have been swept away by the flames. St. Paul's, upon the site of which with additions, yet using to considerable extent the old walls, the present edifice has been reared. The First English Lutheran church on Lexington street, well ministered to by Dr. J. G. Morris, and whose site after the destruction was surrendered to the demands of traffic; and two, the Fifth Presbyterian on Hanover street, then large, popular and flourishing under the charge of Rev. Dr. J. G. Hamner, and the church of the Ascension, Episcopal, on Lexington street, near Pine, have been surrendered by the creeds to which they respectively belonged and have become synagogues of the Jews.

At my first introduction to the Court House I found two courts there—viz., the Baltimore City Court which administered criminal law for the city, and in which Judges Brice, Nesbitt and Worthington held the scales; and Baltimore County Court which had jurisdiction of civil and equity business for the city

and of civil, equity and criminal business for Baltimore County outside of the city—all of which was dispensed by Chief Justice Stevenson Archer of Harford County and Judges Purviance and LeGrand of Baltimore. There was also in the same building a room given up to the commissioners of insolvent debtors and occupied by them, and in the lower portion of the Masonic Temple Judge Upton S. Heath held the United States District Court and Judge R. B. Taney the Circuit.

Some few of the attorneys then in active practice and doing the city's professional work still survive—but the names of most are written upon tombstones. Geo. R. Richardson was Attorney-General of the State, and Robert J. Brent soon after succeeded him. Reverdy Johnson and John Nelson, ex-Attorney-Generals of the United States, were looked up to as standing at the head of their profession. Jos. J. Speed and Thos. S. Alexander were the first of chancery lawyers, and John Glenn was reputed to be doing the most lucrative business of any one at the bar, while John V. L. McMahon, Jonathan Meredith, Nathaniel Williams, Wm. Schley, Wm. A. Talbott, T. Yates Walsh, J. Mason Campbell, Chas. H. Pitts and John J. Lloyd were names that were spoken when inquiry was made for the lawyers of Baltimore.

It is quite time that the biographies of some of these should be written. They belong to the history of the Baltimore bar and of Baltimore City. I have called attention to the fact that since I have been an observer here they have passed away, in the hope that some who knew them better than I did, will make fitting record of their lives and influence before the memory of them, and the material which might illustrate their cause shall have passed forever beyond reach.

Baltimore, 10 December, 1875.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

HENRY GALE TO GOV. T. S. LEE.

Somerset County, Oct. 8, 1781.

His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee Esq.

Sir

Permit me to address you in behalf of a certain John Timmons, an unhappy man who was convicted of High Treason at the last General Court of this Shore, and who now lies under sentence of Death, which punishment he must undergo unless your Excellency will be pleased to grant him a Reprieve, and Remission of the Judgment passed on him, which I most earnestly entreat and hope you will do.

Perhaps Sir you will think this request a very uncommon one from a private individual, and therefore I beg leave to relate the very singular and uncommon circumstances that induce me to trouble you on this occasion, when you have read them I dare say you will no longer wonder at my solicitation and flatter myself as the facts are literally true, they will together with your own natural propensity to relieve the miserable, and unhappy have such an effect as to Induce you to grant my petition.

I think it highly probable you may have heard of the severe and cruel treatment I received from a certain McMullin Commander of a British Barge; but lest the circumstances attending that affair should not have been truly represented to you, I beg leave to relate them, at least such as are most material.

Some time in July last I was with several others (at the house of Mr. Levin Gale) taken prisoner in the night by the aforesaid McMullin, who after Robing the House of many articles and discharging every other person; carried me and the Goods over to Sandy Island, where directly upon our land-

ing I was charg'd with being one of the members of the Court Martial that passed sentence of Death on Mister. This charge being true I wished to evade it, but McMullin without consulting any of his crew that I know of, and refusing me any form of Tryal, Imediately proceeded to tie me with his own hands to a post (upon several of the Crews refusing to do it) and began to whip me on the bare back and gave I believe about a Dozen Severe Strokes, with a whip or Cowskin I cannot say which. He than ordered two others to give me twelve strokes apiece, which I believe I received. As soon as this ceremony was over, McMullin ordered his Crew to put a Rope about my neck tie my hands behind me and hang me up to a Tree, which sentence was accordingly executed.

What happened during the time I was hanging I know not, being absolutely insensible, and as I was afterwards told really dead in the opinion of every person present, but after lieing some time I began to Recover, and before I could either See, or speak, I heard some person propose knocking me in the head which was objected to by some other person, who I believe was the before-mentioned John Timmons. Soon after this I so far recovered the rest of my senses as to be able to know and distinguish everything about me, when the aforesaid John Timmons with the appearance of Joy at my Recovery, in a very kind manner assur'd me I should not again be Ill treated, and used his utmostly endeavours to prevail on the rest of the crew to be of his opinion. McMullin still appearing resolutely determined to dispatch me at all events, and for this purpose the Rope was once more put around my neck and I was again drag'd to the Tree, but the earnest and unwearied entreaties of my now poor unhappy friend John Timmons, together with the solicitations of the rest of the Crew, had at last such an effect on the cruel Heart of McMullin that he consented to discharge me on my taking an oath not to bear arms against the British and particularly the Barges and Barge men.

Under these circumstances I think Myself in some degree indebted to John Timmons for my life and in return I most earnestly entreat you will (if consistent with your duty) grant

my request in behalf of this unhappy man and your Excellency will confer a very remarkable and lasting obligation on

Sir

your most obed't
and very Hble servt.

HENRY GALE.

DANIEL CARROLL TO JOHN EAGER HOWARD.

New York, May 22d, 1789.

Sir,

I do myself the honor of forwarding the inclosed from Genl. Knox on the Subject of Land Warrants, & beg leave to refer you for further information to Genl. Williams who is here at present, & will return next week.

I have the honor to be with great respect, Sr.

Yr most Obt Servt

DANL. CARROLL.

[Enclosure]

War Office, 20th May, 1789.

Sir

I thank you for having shewn me the letter from his Excellency governor Howard, wherein he expresses his wish, that the warrants for the bounties of land due the late army might be transmitted to the respective States, and there issued to the parties entitled to the same, as being more convenient than the present arrangement.

Independent of my not having authority from Congress to distribute the warrants in that mode, I presume it could not be adopted, consistently with justice to the public, and the degree of regularity necessary to be observed in the business.

Although some States may have offices to which this business might be attached, yet it is most probable that claims would afterwards be made on the United States for compensation,

and in other states, offices at a considerable expense must be established for the purpose.

But were the expense out of the question the system necessary to be observed in examining the original claims, the numerous transfers, and the recording the warrants issued, and taking the receipts for the same, all require the business to be carried on under one direction.

The officers and soldiers in the respective states can easily empower any of the delegates in Congress to receive their warrants, and one power will serve for any number, and they can receive their warrants without any expence.

I should be happy to concur in any proper mode in order that the warrants might [be] distributed with the greatest facility. But the rules established on this point appear to be necessary, in order to guard as well the individuals, as the public from injury.

I have the honor to be, Sir
with the highest respect
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
H. KNOX.

The honorable
MR. DANIEL CARROLL.

BOND OF THOMAS WRIGHT.

State of Maryland, Set.

Know all men by these presents that we, Thomas Hynson Wright of Queen Ann's County and Samuel Turbutt Wright of the same County, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Maryland in the full and just sum of five hundred Pounds Gold to be paid to the State of Maryland; to which Payment well and truly to be made and done We bind ourselves our Heirs Executors and Administrators jointly and severally for and in the whole firmly by these presents Sealed with our Seals

and dated this twenty-first day of April in the year Seventeen hundred and Eighty one.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound Thomas Hynson Wright do not depart the County of Queen Ann's without the leave of the Governor and Council for the Time being and shall be of good Behaviour during the present war with Great Britain, and in the mean time shall not by any act or speaking do anything to the prejudice of this State or the United States then the above obligation to be void else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered	TH. H. WRIGHT.	Seal.
in the presence of	SAM. WRIGHT.	Seal.
T. Johnson, Jr.		

[Endorsed

Bond / Thomas Wright / good Behaviour / 23rd April, 1781 / 3 Jany. 1783. Restriction to / Q Ann's County taken off.

Maryland Frederick County Set.

This is to testifie that I Henry Shell the subscriber having been Indicted, Araigned and found guilty of high Treason do most willingly and Thankfully Accept the Conditions Contained in the most Gracious Pardon granted to me by has Excellency the Governor dated the eighteenth Inst and will forthwith Enter my Self on Board of one of his most Christian Majesties Ships of War during the Continuance of the present War between America and great Brittain and will not depart therefrom during the continuance of the said Term.

Witness by hand and Seal this twentieth day of September, Seventeen hundred and Eighty one.

Test
Chris. Edelen
Benjamin Pettenger.

HEINRICH SHELL.

From the original in the possession of the estate of James J. Higginson, Esq., of New York City. Note the reference to tea.

Annapolis, Oct. 27th, 1774.

Sir.

I Doubt not you'l pay some Attention to the Inclosed Advertisement by an Inquiry among the Bakers. Johnston is a good & ready workman at his Business & a handy Active fellow at almost anything, we think they must stop to work to Raise Cash (perhaps to Carry them to N:York if not Passed in the Stages to that place already).

I have sold one Hogd. of the Spirits at 5/— two Hogd. of Continent Rum @ 2/4 & all other Articles of yours remain as when you were here. I have been Offered 12d. for the Coffy but will not take it. I hope the time Approches to furnish me with an Opportunity of furnishing you with a Pleasing act. of Sales, though I assure you the Money in them is Still much wanting. . . . Your tea goes of this day to Care of Capt. Kilbreaths Stage of Baltimore in Very good Order & Properly Directed & am Sir

Your Humble Servt.
JAS. HIGGINSON.

P. S. when may we Expect the Articles you were Pleased to Undertake the Purchasing of for us.

To
Mr. Wm. Paterson
at Mr. John Bayards,
Second Street,
Philadelphia.

Enclosure.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscribers, living at Annapolis, on the night of the 22nd. instant, October, three servant men, viz.

JOHN JOHNSON, a Scotsman by trade a baker, about 33 years of age, a seeming orderly fellow, speaks deliberately, but not much on the Scots dialect, is 5 feet near 6 or 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, and strait black hair: had on, and is supposed to have taken with him, a light coloured cloth coat metal buttons, a fustian waistcoat, two dowlass and two linen shirts, a pair of leather breeches and oznabrig trousers; had a silver watch in his pocket with a silver dial plate to it. MATTHEW DRISCOL, an Irishman, about twenty years of age, by trade a baker, five feet near six inches high, of a pale yellow complexion, his face a little pimpled, short light brown hair much inclined to curl, and round shouldered: had on and took with him, a blue coat and jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a crimson flannel waistcoat, leather breeches, and oznabrig trousers. CHARLES BLUNDELL, an Englishman, about 19 years of age, by trade a rope-maker, 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, a very slender made fellow, much Knock-kneed, with light brown hair very short: had on and took with him, a dark brown jacket, oznabrig shirt and trousers. The above servants are supposed to have gone in a small boat with a black bottom, and tarred on her gunwales, is no way painted, has rings in her to be occasionally hoisted on deck by, rows very light and goes well, has a step in her keelson for a mast. Whoever takes up and secures said servants so as their masters may get them again, shall be paid forty shillings for each if taken in the province, and if out of this province, £5 paid by

WHEATCROFT and HIGGINSON.

N. B. Whoever brings back the boat and delivers her to the owners shall be entitled to forty shillings reward.

W. and H.

[These two letters from Messrs. McKim and Johnson, recommending different persons for the same office, and written on the same day, apparently did not seem as incongruous to an earlier generation as they would appear to-day.]

To the Honorable the Executive of Maryland.

Understanding that Nathaniel Williams, Esq. of the City of Baltimore, is a candidate for the situation of Attorney General of the State we beg leave to inform you that this gentleman stands high in his profession and is in our humble judgment competent for the place he solicits. We have known him for many years and bear this testimony to his capacity with the greatest pleasure.

We have the honor to be very respectfully
your ob'd servts

ISAAC MCKIM.
R. JOHNSON.

Annapolis,
Feby 13, 1822.

Annapolis, Feb. 13, 1822.

To the Honorable The Executive of Maryland.

The office of Attorney General of the State being now vacant permit us to recommend Thomas Kell Esquire of the City of Baltimore as a competent person to fill that situation. Mr. Kell has been for the last twenty years Deputy Prosecutor and lately Assistant District Attorney for the City in which we reside. During the whole of that time his conduct has been such as to obtain for him the highest commendations of those who have witnessed the talent and industry with which he has discharged the duties of his office. Mr. Kell has also, as the Executive knows, received at various times the most responsible offices in the gift of the people. For this reason

we feel sure that his appointment to the station of Attorney General of the State would be generally approved of.

Respectfully,

ISAAC MCKIM.
R. JOHNSON.

WM. OGDEN NILES TO JUDGE THOMAS KELL.

Tuesday Morning,
Aug. 18, 1840.

Dear Sir;

With the view of keeping the wolf from the door, E. P. Roberts and myself have resolved to publish a little daily paper to be entitled "The Evening Gazette" and unless I place too great reliance upon our combined experience and industry, and upon the obligations which the party in this city and throughout the country due to my late father and myself, I believe it will succeed at least until December next when its publication will cease. But having been reduced to poverty and *almost want* by the vile doings of that wretch Reigart, recital of which would cause you, as it has caused many of my father's old friends to shed tears of sorrow and indignation. My means are very limited just now in consequence of the inability of this friend who has promised to assist me to render the means available. I want \$50 to pay some necessary expenses, and if you loan me the amount for a few days you will greatly oblige,

Yours &c.

WM. OGDEN NILES.

Judge Kell.

Recd the above sum of Fifty Dollars for my father 18th.
Aug. 1840.

SAMUEL V. NILES.

[The following pathetic note from Maria Clemm addressed to a former member of the judiciary will appeal to those interested in the life and associates of Edgar Allan Poe.]

Sir:—

I am not myself personally known to you, but you were well acquainted with my late husband Mr. Wm. Clemm and also I believe, with many of my connexions. For their sakes as well as for my own I venture to solicit a little assistance at your hands. For a long time I have been prevented by continual ill health from making the exertions necessary for the support of myself and children, and we are now consequently enduring every privation. Under these circumstances I feel a hope that you will be inclined to give me some little aid. I do not ask for any material assistance, but the merest trifle to relieve my most immediate distress.

Very respy.

MARIA CLEMM.

COLONIAL MILITIA, 1740, 1748.

On June 15th, 1739, the English government authorized and empowered Governor Ogle to "issue forth and grant commissions of Marque and Reprisal to any of Our loving subjects" against the King of Spain and his subjects (*Arch.*, 28 : 179). War was not formally declared until October 19, 1739; but at a meeting of the Council, July 31, 1739, it was "ordered that the Colonels of the several counties transmit to this board with all convenient speed an account of the several men listed in the militia of their respective counties (*Arch.*, 28 : 175) and on August 24, 1739, Governor Ogle issued a proclamation commanding "all military officers within the Province to have the several men under their respective commands frequently mustered and disciplined, and ready to march upon any emergency to serve his Majesty and defend this part of his Majesty's Dominion (*Arch.*, 28 : 181).

It will be observed that at the head of the return for Cecil county, in response to these orders, it is reported "*they are but at present very few armed as the [law requires] in such cases.*" Therefore, it must be

borne in mind that this is merely a *militia* return and actual military service cannot be inferred from its face.

Another proclamation was issued by Governor Ogle on June 30, 1740, calling for enlistments in the force for the expedition against the West Indies but there is no apparent connection between that service and these returns.

The returns for 1748 were made in response to Governor Ogle's order of December 21. "In obedience to his Majesty's commands signified to the Governor by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in order to know the number of militia in this Province, it is ordered that the Colonels of the several counties require an immediate account to be taken of the several men entitled in the militia of their several counties" (*Arch.*, 28 : 437).—EDITOR.

CECIL COUNTY, MD.

A List of Foot in Cecil Co., 1740.

Presented to his Excellency the Governour

To His Excellency Samuel Ogle Esq^r

Governor of Maryland.

In Obedience to your Excelencys Honours Orders Dated July the thirty first and August the Twenty fourth Seventeen hundred and thirty nine, I herewith Transmitt a Trew Account of all the Militia both Horse and foot in the County of Cecill and under whose Command they are but at present Very few Armed as the [law requires] in such Cases.

Troops under the Command of Capt. John Baldwin Viz.—

George Veazey, Lieut.	John Lusby, Qr. Master	John Pennington, Corpl.
Thomas Davis, Cornett	William Creaston, Corpl.	
Robert Porter	Richard Houghton	Richard Pennington
Phillip Hooper	John Pennington	Anthony Lynch
Hugh Terry	Jacob Everton	Barthow. Smith
John Betle	Evert Everton, Junr.	John Ryland, Junr.
Walter Scott, Junr.	Jacob Hozier	John Mercer
Charles Scott	William Ellis	Robert Wamsley
William Pearce	William Savin	John Betle, Junr.
John Davage	James Hughes	

Foot Company under the Command of Capt. Edward Jackson (Viz.)

Robert Story, Lieut.	William Ewing, Sergt.	Tobias Long, Corpl.
Henry Jackson, Ensign	Thomas Miller, Corpl.	Chris. Tuchstone, Corpl.
Neill Carmichall, Sergt.	John Read, Corpl.	
John Johnson	James Harrison	William Brown
Edward Brimfield	Joseph Crosswell	John McClelen
John McLaughlin	Samuell Crosswell	Thomas Hartshorn
William Devall	James Bread	Robt. Lashley
John McTear	John Callwell	John McKenney
Reed — Hunter	William Orre	Enoch Enouchson
Richard Titbald	James Finley	Benjamin Collner
John Osburn	James Kennedy	William McDowall
Joseph Young	Marty Machen	Nathan Beye
Benjamin Dickson	John McFadden	Jedediah Alexander
James Coulter	John Young	Robert Morgan
James Green	James Campble	Samuel Crawford
Anthony Dickson	Archibald Campble	William Crawford
William McKewen	John Currier	John Manery
Thomas Neall	Randall Marshall	Hugh McAlaster
Adam Armstrong	Robert Patten	Samuell Calwell
Charles Pigeon	Peter Justice	James Crennay
Patrick Kelly	Thomas Tenney	Nathaniel Ewing
James Walker	John Clark	
Richard Harrison	Roger Perryman	

Troopers who were under the Command of Captⁿ. Thomas Johnson Deceased.

Nicholas Hyland, Lieut.	Edw. Johnson, Qr. Mstr.	William Barry, Corpl.
James Alexander Cornt.	John Hankey, Corpl.	Robert Holey, Corpl.
James Veazey	William Maffat	Theops. Alexander
Peter Boyer	Samuel Bond	David Patterson
Michael Lunn	Michael Wallace	Richard Foster
William Wallis	Hugh Lawson	John Ferrel
Samuel Jones	Alexander McConil	Robert Patterson
John Ricketts	John Alexander	William Danniell
Thomas Edwards	Joseph Alexander	John Barry

Foot Company under the Command of Captⁿ. John Veazey Viz.—

John Pennington, Lieut.	Benjamin Childs, Corpl.	Joshua Meakins, Corpl.
Thomas Ward, Ensign	Edward Morann, Corpl.	William Morgan, Corpl.
Valentine Silcock, Sergt.	John Roberts, Jr., Corpl.	James Price Corpl.
Michael Riely, Sergt.		

Alphonso Cosden	Dennis McNanny	William Cole
John Wagoner	Samuel Savin	Mathew Bulley
Thomas Turk	Mathew Phippes	William Pickard
John Brown	John Clark	Edward Murfey
Thomas Mercer, Junr.	Thomas Scurry	John Urin
Robert McCleary	John Campbell, Jr.	George Robertson
James Navell	Richard Parsley	Thomas Cox
Mounts Justice	Robert Scurry	John Kimber
Joseph Ritherford	Joshua Campble.	Henry Cox
Samuel Davis	Anthony Lynch	Peter Numbers
Richard Davis	Charles Leach	Otho Otherson
William Kelly	Henry Fowler	John Wood
Joseph Clift	William Price, Jr.	John Wallace
Nathaniel Childs	Joseph Price	Barthw. Edrin
George Childs	Nathaniel Alexander	Andrew Price
Thomas Ethrington	Edward Morgan	John Money
Henry Hendrixson	Bartholomew Parsley	James Cetch
Robert Roberts	Thomas Severson, Junr.	David Cole
Alexander Thompson	Thomas Severson	Joseph Ryley
Thomas Wallace	James Morgan	Dennis Sillivane

Company unknown. Original defective.

John Archbald	Robert Dickson	John Death
David Crosswell	Jacob Johnson	Thomas Henney
John Mitchell	Randell Death	William Jones
George Lashley	Edward Death	Jonathan Hartshorn, Jr.
James Bond	James Death	Benjamin Hartshorn
William Callwell		
Joshua Ewing	William Dixon	James See
Nathan Baker	Moses Andrews	William Whittom
Henry Baker	William Bristow, Junr	Thomas Crisp
John Starrot	William Price	Thomas Sanders
Moses Latham	Robert Price	Charles Huston
William Nelson	John Golet	John Childs
Robert Williams	James McFarrel	

Foot Company under the Command of Capⁿ. Zebulon Hollingsworth, Viz.

Andrew Barry, Lieut.	John Jones, Sgt.	Simon Johnson, Jr., Cpl.
Refus's to serve.	George Bristow, Sgt.	John Phillips, Corpl.
Moses Alexander, Insign	Walter Sharp, Sgt.	Thomas Phillips, Corpl.
William Currer, Sgt.	Jacobus Doulson, Cpl.	
Thomas Wallace	John Alexander	John Irvin
Mathew Hodgson	Andrew Alexander	James Haswell
Richard Nowland	William Queatt	James Nowland

Andrew Hall	John Mills	James Nox
John Ritchie	Nathaniel Dawson	Mathew Arthur
James Ritchie	Joseph Thompson	William Caughthran
Robert Ritchie	William Young	Abraham Homes
Mathew Hopkin	Hugh Ross	John Stinson
William Henry	James Carter	James Kees
Nathaniel Moore	Adam Short	John Hambleton
John Null	David Pain	Robert McKey
Robert Null	David Rees	James McKey
David Slone	Francis Gardner	Anthony Ross
Thomas Killgore	Richard Lewis	Robert Miller
Robert Evans	Hugh Morgan	Thomas Roberson
Mathew Wallace	David Hampton	Robert Morrison
John Hodghead	Peter Brown	Mathew Irvin
John Wallace	John Parker	William Mont
David McKendley	Robert Carlile	David Care
William Balley	John Carlile	William Wood
John Meke	Uria Anderson	Robert Gorden
George Welch	William Daniel	William Armstrong
Gaven Clubege	John McArter	Thomas Armstrong
William Irvin	Samuel Jackson	William Boyd
James Armstrong	Peter Campble	John Burns
Oliver Johnson	William Phillips	John McCune
Peter Johnson	Rubin Philipps	Hugh Were
Thomas Rite	William Manson	
John Were	Archibald Armstrong	John Vancaslin
David Leech	William Hall	James Anderson
James Stewart	Phenies Hodgson	Peter Poulson
Edward Clark	Archibald Jackson	Powel Johnson
Charles Stewart	John Rutter	Thomas Veazey
John Surgen	John Rutter, Junr.	John Mitchel
John Gray	Samuel Whitton	Edward Condon
Patrick Milton	Francis Oenes	Isaac Foster
John Hartness	Robert Milburn	Elias Everson
Robert Hartness	Benjamin Mauldin	James Leake
John Sith	Jacob Johnson Junr.	Mathias Seal
Edward Patterson	Nicholas George	William McCluer
Irvin Patterson	John Wescote	Lazerus Grainger
John Gardner	John Corsine	William Jemson
James Smith	Edward Veazey	John Jones
George Thompson	Thomas Ricketts	Thomas Crouch
George Sair	Thomas Hitchcock	Richard Parsley
William Hoddgs	Thomas Parkerson	John Care
John McMaster	Joseph More	Richard Roach
James Burns	John Hitchcock	John Middleton
Robert Edmundson	Samuel Brown	Peter Peco
Benja. Winsley	Samuel Philips	John Hiteley

John Winsley	Richard Foster	Philip Hitley
Nathan Pickles	John Mainly	James Orton
John Littles	Jacob Johnson	Jeffery Beasley
William Gilletson	William Sluby	James Pearce
Martin McHaffey	Benjamin Taylor	

Troopers under the Command of Capⁿ. William Rumsey (Viz.)

William Knight	Lieut.	Peter Bushell	Corpl.
Benjamin Slyter	Cornett	Andrew Zelifrow	Ditto
John Holland	Corpl.	William Price	Ditto
Alexander Armstrong	Thomas Betle	John Bravard	Junr.
Enock Jenkins	Richard Boulden	Peter Lawson	
Abraham Allman	John Oltham	John Husband	
John Tilton	Thomas Price	William Chick	
Thomas Beaston	Andrew Alexander	Henry McCoy	
Thomas Bolding	Thomas Ebthorp	William Harper	
Richard Taylor	Edward Rumsey	John Segar	Junr.
Lawrence Lawrenceeson	Thomas Stewart	Joseph Alman	
John Harmon	Adam Van Bebber	Joseph Leeman	
Peter Poulson	Cornelias Eliason, Junr.	Francis Ozier	
Mana— Logan	Richard Foord		

Foot Company under the Command of Captⁿ. Peter Bayard (Viz.)

James Bayard	Leit.	Richard Reynolds	Corporal
Samuel Bayard	Ensign	Jacob Hann	Ditto
Jeremiah Larkins	Sergt.	John Wood	Ditto
Thomas Reynolds	Ditto	John Lathem	Ditto
Jacob Harper	Ditto	Steven Julien	Ditto
Robert Patton	Ditto	Samuel McClery	Ditto
Nicholas Wood	Corporal	John Oglshy	Ditto
Richard Franklin	Thomas —	Alexander —	
William —	William —	James Read	
John —	Thomas —	Henry Miller	
James —	Thomas —	Mathias Tetlow	
M —	William —	Thomas Bird	
Dan —	Francis —	Edward Armstrong	
William —	Richard Elwood	Joseph Chick	
Thomas —	Edward Clark	John Barnaby	
Samuel —	George Hampton	James McKitterick	
Thomas Foster	William Crow	John Killpatrick	
Abraham Hughes	James Craige	David Mierick	
John Ford	William Craige	John Hunter	
William Bowen	Andrew Rider	John Veazey	
James Lyon	Nicholas Vandergrift	James Taylor	

John McCrery	John Gullick	Benjamin Lancaster
Richard Stevens	Robert Glenn	Samuel Seagar
Ruben Roads	Hance Patton	Samuel Hughes
John Wood	William Pitch	Charles Ford
John Hunter	Hugh Guttery	William Moore
Thomas Stewart	Alexander Belding	John Wood
William Cook, Senr.	James Smith	Hugh Wood
Cornelius Wooliston	James Foster	Marten Alexander
Abraham Anderson	Thomas Norman	William Menus
James Custro	Jacob Alexander	Jonathan Melone
John Chick	Charles Haltham	Henry Simmons
Philip Lancaster	Alexander Scott	Aron Latham
John Whitehead	James McCurrey	George Oglesby
James Hattery	John Nash	James Ford
Patrick Harris	Samuel Nash	Robert Wood
Frederick Elberry	Isaac Gray	George Cozine
John Barron	James Cowadon	John McHan—
Enoch Jenkins Junr.	Thomas Morrane	John Rey—
John Oglesby	Elias Eliason	Robert —
William Oglesby	Stephen Julien	Samuel —
Richard Bowen	Alexander Waddle	George —
Thomas Moore	John —	John —
Aron Moore	Jo— —	Thomas —
Philip Elwood	Jo— —	Isaac —
Richard Hukill	Ch— —	John Harper
Richard Elwood Senr.	Don— —	Thomas McCollough
John Jenkins	John —	William Bedle
Andrew —	James —	

Men without Commanding Officers Viz. on Sassafras Hundred.

John Welch	William Davis	William Starling
John Welch Junr.	Jeremiah Grisley	William Pennington
Robert Welding	Richard Pennington	Alexander Galaspy
James Welding	Manuel Blashford	Mathw. Stul
Charles Welding	Charles Mahany	Mathw. Dunahoe
John Ranzer	Thomas Bean	John Ashford
James Porter	Richard Smith	William Ridge
James Jones	John Arnold	Benjamin Ridge
William Pennington	John Calk	James Ridge
Henry Cox	John Christophber	Joseph Gray
Thomas Pennington	John Coxill	Nathaniel Sapping
John Cooper Junr.	Robert Pennington, Jr.	Harky Sapping
Alexander Black	John Pennington	Cornelius Vanhorn
David Ricketts	William Catch	James Poor
William Ricketts	Richard Chandler	James —
Benjamin Benson	Matthew —	Tho —
Edward —	Jacob Pen—	John —

Jona— ———	James Pen——	B— ———
M— ———	Benja. ——	Peter ——
Wi— ———	John ——	John ——
Isaac ——	Edward ——	Ph— ——
William ——	Andrew ——	Joseph ——
Daniel ——	John Cham——	Thomas Ryland
H— ——	William Cham——	Evert Evertson
John ——	John Chambers, Junr.	John Hendrickson
William ——	John Shelley	John Jones
Robert Croker	William Bateman	John Samson
Henry Pennington	Abraham Hollings	John Dun
Daniel Maclean	Patrick Tool	Walter Hill
Thomas Owen	George Holton	Bryan Cradock
John Maclean	William Richardson	William Willson
John Fane	William Mercer	Henry Ball
John Jones	Cornelius Vansant	John Trase
David Jones	John Bellarman	George Rees
John Loftus	Nathaniel Bohannon	George Lewis
John Coppin	John Yorkson	John Ball
John Price	William Sanders	William Smith
John Artige	William Marten	Barnet Vanhorn
Nicholas Dorrell	Richard McCarg	William Burgess
Daniel Gears, Junr.	Charles Johnson	Jno. Wehh

The original being defective some of the names are obliterated.

CALVERT COUNTY, MD.

Capt. Gant's Company of foot—1748.

A List of the names of what men serves in the Foot Company of Capt. Edw^d. Gant.

Edwd. Griffis	Henry Wood	Josias Poole
Absalom Stallings	Thos. Gatwood	John Wyley
Sergeants	Charles Bucey	Reynolds Allen
	Matthew Phillpot	Wm. Harrison
John Norfolk	Abra: Tanquery	Wm. Taylor
Henry Harrison	John Watson	John Wells
John Stone	Thos. Stallings	Cesar Jones
Newman Harvey	Sabritt Tayman	Thos. Sears
Corporals	Wm. Hall	Chas. Doring
	Thos. Robinson	Jams. Doring
Francis Edmonds	Wm. Simpson	Edward Wood
Benjamin Jones	Walter Watson	Thos. Poore
Ahraham Fowler	Benja. Griffin	Francis Bond

Richd. Tayman	Owen Gerrard	John Handforth
Wm. Sansbury	Hugh Bryan	Wm. Turner
John Dew	Richd. Stallinges	Wm. Howse
John Ellitt	Richd. Stallinges Jr.	Hugh Macquire
John Leach	Isaac Essex	John Cox
Wm. Jones	John Essex	Wm. Norfolk
Paul Bucey	Henry Ardington	James Fleet
Wm. Hammond	Gideon Everest	John Chaddock
Thos. Cowman	Joseph Hardesty	
Josias Crosshey	John Stone Junr.	George Wyley
Wm. Scrivener	Thos. Marshall, Jr.	Clerk.

Calv^t Co^y }
 Upper Hundred of the Clifts } A Lyst of the Melitia under the
 Command of Capt. Sutton Isaack
 M^r: Jo^s: Wilson, Lieutenant
 M^r: Will^m: Alnutt, Ensign

Sergeants Wm. Lyle	Harrison Dowell	William Mires
Hillery Wilson &	John Larkins	John Davis-Scarf
Sahret Lyle	Wm. Askew	Kent Stallings
	Wm. Laymond	Samuel Peacock
Daniel Prout	Edward Hatfield	Edward Smithers
Luke Smith	John Cobreth	Stockett Sunderland
John Guyton	John Fryer	Benja. Sunderland
Philip Ward	Joseph Strickland	Josias Sunderland
Richd. Strickland	Phillip Holt	Neal McGinnes
Michael Wilson	Charles King	Nicholas Swamstead
John McKenney	Joseph Hardesty	Nicholas Swamstead Jr.
William Young	Isaac Stallings	Daniel Dueyr
Richard Hall	John Brown	Benja. Askew
John Hall	Isaac Taylor	Feilder Parker
David Avis	Edmond Pool	Samuell Deale
Jonathan Holiday	Joseph Hopkins	George Parker
Silvester Boyle	William Nowell	William Johnson
John Davis	John Ellet	Josias Galloway
Luke Dowell	John Tucker	Daniel Ross
Thomas Richardson	John Avery	Thos. Barrs
Kinsey Freeman	Thos. Stone	John Chambers
William Crauford	William Boothe	Willm. King
John Stallings	Henry Askew	Thos. Rhodes
James Crauford	Samuell Lyle	Thos. Holland
Nathaniel Crauford	Gedion Everest	Jos. Isaack—Clerk
Geilder Crauford	James Mules	Sutton Isaack
Benja. Crauford	Thomas Hollandshead	Joseph Wilson
James Smith	Thomas Wilson	William Allnutt—Insign.
John Griffin	John Huse	

Calvert County, 1748

A List of Soldiers under the Command of Capt. Robert Sollers
this 15th Day of Oct: 1748 at St. Leonard's Town

Lieutenant Cleaverly Dare

Ensign Benj^a. Ellt

ST. LEONARDS CREEK HUNDRED	LOWER HUNDRED OF THE CLIFTS	ELTON HEAD HUNDRED
Serjant Gidion Turner	Jas. Kirshaw	Sarjant Richard Day
Peter Hellen	Saml. Dare	John Hungerford
John Greaves	Thos. Freeman	John Simmons
John Cullimbur	John Games	Jno. Manning Simmons
Thos. Goulsbury	Wm. Peirs	Daniel Simmons
Wm. Fryer	John Peirs	John White
Henry Fryer	Benja. Griffin	John Thomas
John Culpeper	Richd. Everit	John Greaves Junr.
Edward Blackburn	Henry Cullimbur	Henry Avis
Wm. Card	Thos. Culimbur	Marten Greaves
Robert Gardner	John Barbur	George Smith
Kensey Gardner	John Robinson	Thos. Simmons
Francis Baster	John Kent	Wm. Hilhouse
George Denton	Benja. Dixon	John Clare Junr.
Thos. Denton	Garrot Dixon	Leonard Cross
Jeremiah Blackburn	Isaac Baker Junr.	Wm. Allen
Gabriel High	Thos. Sheperd	Wm. Perrey
Wm. Dorruple	John Linch	Richd. Locke
Richd. Spellman	Thos. Nuton	Vinson Standard
Wm. Tucker	Thos. Manning	John Sheehorn
James Hellen Junr.	Wm. Mackdowel	Charles Roiston
John Evins	John Rigby	John Williams
Wm. Evins	John Laundrow	Benj. Eastwood
	Ellis Dixon	Henry Day
	Joshua Dixon	Thos. Day
	Hugh Dixon	Thos. Day, Junr.
	Isaac Baker	Thos. Smith
	Francis Baker	Mark Breedon
		James Gary
		Alexandr. Swan
		John Binnion, Junr.
		Benja. Gardner
		Edward Gardner
		Sabret Gardner
		John Hellen, Junr.
		Charles Hellen
		Alexandr. Hellen
		Robt. Randel.

CHARLES COUNTY, MD.

A List of the Militia in Charls County in the Province of Maryland Anno 1748 (Viz.)

	Horse
Under the Cōmand of Cap ^t Arthur Lee	73
Under the Cōmand of Cap ^t Allen Davis	73
Under the Cōmand of Cap ^t William Hanson	78
	— 224
	Foot
Under the Cōmand of Cap ^t William Theobold	108
Under the Cōmand of Cap ^t Richard Harrison	182
Under the Cōmand of Cap ^t John Thomas	82
Under the Cōmand of Cap ^t Barton Warren	102
Under the Cōmand of Cap ^t Samuel Chunn	90
Under the Cōmand of Cap ^t Francis Ward	136
Under the Cōmand of Cap ^t Jn ^o Stoddart in P ^r } George County but now annext to Charls } County by a late Act of Assembly. }	61 — 761
	988

In Obedience to an order from the Governor and Council of this Province bearing date the 21 December 1748 Requiring an Acc^t from the Several Colonels of the number of Men Enlisted in the Militia of their Respective Countys. I Humbly Certifye that the Above is a Just Acco^t of the number of men Enlisted in the Militia of Charls County According to the lists Given in to me by the Respective Captains Above Mentioned. Given under my hand this 18 day of ffebruary 1748. [1748/9]

Geo. Dent.

DORCHESTER COUNTY, MD.

1748

A List of the Several Troops of Horse and Companys of Horse belonging to the Militia in Dorchester County.

Capt. Franeis Haywards Company, Officers & Soldiers	88
Capt. Thomas Traver's Do.	80
Capt. Henry Ennalls Do.	88
Capt. James Browns Do.	98
Capt. James Woollford Do.	99
Capt. Peter Taylor late Deceased Do.	140
Capt. John Hodson's Do.	90
Capt. Henry Traver's Troop	38
Capt. John Eccleston's Do.	44
Capt. Henry Hooper's Do.	
Capt. James Insley's Do.	
Capt. Roger Hooper's Do.	
Capt. William Granthams Do.	
Capt. John Brown's Do.	
Capt. Levin Hieks Do.	
Capt. Thomas McKeele's Do.	50
Capt. Charles Dickinson's Do.	52
Capt. Thomas Wings Do.	12
Capt. John Robsons Company	80

1260

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD.

Maryland, Prince George's County, Nov: 5: 1748.

This being the True Copy of the Men under the Subscribers
Command Then

	SOLDIERS	SOLDIERS
Leutenant James Crow	Samuel Prather	Robert Hood
Insign Benjn. Welsh	Joseph Walker	Richd. Cheney
	John Lashyear	Seth Hyatt
Sergeants	John Padder	Samuel Mount
Benoni Fowler	John Symson	Samuel Scott
John Davis	John Masterson	George Gue
Jeremiah Fowler	John Trundle	George Clarke
Wever Barnes	John Edwards	Mesheck Hyatt
	John Baker	Benjn. Hiskett
Corporels	Josias Harris	Heugh Thomas
James Odell	James Macklane	Thos. Harris

Basil Williams	Jonathan Brownen	Thos. Thrasher
William Iiams	William Star	Thos. Scaggs
Richd. Lansdale	William Brownin	Thos. White
	William Masterson	Thos. Morgin
	William Chapman	Thos Morgin son of John.
	William Aldridge	Edward Brown
	William Wilke	James Smith
	Richd. Scaggs	Quiller Duvall

Tested,

Thomas Sappington Jr.

A^dList of Capt. George Beall Troop of Horse. William Beall
 Lieutenant, William Davis Cornet, Groves Tomlinson Quarter
 Master, Alexander Beall, Josiah Beall, Charles Harding & Wal-
 ter Evans Corporalls in the year 1748.

Basil Lucas	Thos. Dowden	John Halsey
John Thomson	Sam'l Rogers	John Ray
Phillip Jackson	John Bean	William Fee
Saml. Harris	Michl. Dowden	Jer: Stimson
Joseph Belt of John	Charles Williams, Sr.	Wm. Nickolls
Edw. Busey	Charles Williams Jr.	James Beall
Basil Beall	James White	Long Bridge.
Richard Beall	Nathan Pedycourt	Thos. Catterale
Andrew Hamilton	John White	William Condell
William Murdock	Hugh Tomlinson	William Hase
Robert Lazinby	Joseph Belt	Henry Lazinby
Benj. Berrey	son of Benj.	Ninian Riley
Alexr. Magruder	Joseph Williams	James Roberts
Wm. Beall Son of	Nathl. Beall	Thos. Stoddert
Ninn. Beall	James Foard	James Hopkins
Saml. Magruder 3rd	James Lee Junr.	James Tomlisson
Ninian Magruder	Thomas Elder	Nathl. Foulson
John Hopkins	William Young	Nathl. Magruder
Charles Jones	Robert Beall	Elias Harding
Joshua Busey	Thomas Case	Charles Hoskinson
Joseph Beall	John Pratt	Henry Beall
Andrew Beall	Joseph Beall	Hilleary Williams
Wm. Tannihile	son of Ninn. Beall	George Beall, Junr.
Alexa. Jackson	James Beall	Edward Mockbee
Higginson Belt	James Harving	James Ray
James Offutt	Joshua Harving	Joseph Ridgeway
Joseph Perrey	Richd. Peck	John Adamson
Francis Street	John Cash	John Mading
John Ramsey	Edward Willett	Edward Roberts
Danl. Lewis	Danl. Clary	
John Dowden	George Wilson	In all 89.
George Moore	Evan Jones	

A List of Captain Tobias Belt's Company. Taken in the year
of our Lord 1748. Viz. In all 99.

Tobias Belt Capt 1.

Richard Harwood, Lieutenant	}	Basil Waring	} Serjants.
Jeremiah Belt Junr., Ensign		Saml. Richards	
Isaac Lansdale,	}	John Perry	} Corporals.
Saml. Clark,		Nathan Wells	
		Baruch Williams, Clk.	
Benjamin Ricketts	John Browne	John Basill Junr.	
John Bray	Fras. Harper	Alexr. Campbell	
Daniel Wheeler	John Nicholls	Morris Dickson	
Samuel Whealar	Robert Hopper	John Peters	
Robert Reath	John Baldwin	Thomas Hines	
Jacob Iclehart	James Baldwin	John Luxon	
Arthur Thompson	John Hinton	Edward Perry.	
William Duvall	John Harper	John Cooke	
Mareen Duvall	Thomas Lisbee	Benja. Ray	
son of Ben	John Evans	William Wood	
Nicholas Butt	John Evans, Junr.	John Ray	
Henry Dorsett	Joseph Evans	Abraham Russell	
David Mitchell	John Richards, Jun.	William Whittaker	
John Mitchell, Junr.	William Linton	Conn O'Neill	
Zachariah Chaney	Samuel Linton	Henry Hutton	
Joseph Peach, Junr.	George Linton	William Ray	
Richard Foster	William Linton Junr.	John Ceicill	
Thomas Butt	Thomas Brashears	George Cooke	
Thomas Hobbs	Benjamin Brashears	Benja. Cross	
Richard Butt	John Cox	George Cooke Junr.	
Vachell Madcalf	Edward Northcraft	William Mears	
George Madcalf	William Pollard	Jonathan Miles	
Nathan Thompson	Robert Frazier	Wm. Brashears	
Jeremiah Prather	Thomas Howard	son of Benja.	
Philip Moore	Charles Burras	James Waringsford	
Thomas Moore	Richard Walker	Richard Beckitt	
Thomas Fowler	Thomas Walker	Edward Cooke	
William Hawker	Abraham Sollers	Samuel Whitehead	
Aaron Lisbee	John Brashears	David Hennis	
Samuel Lyon	son of John	Dowel Brashears	
John Wells	George Mackseeney		

A Roll of Foot Militia in the County afs^d. under the Command
of Samuel Magruder.

Samuel Magruder Captain 1.

James Magruder, Lieutent.		Marine Duvall, Ensign.
Mark Webb	} Serjeants 4. Corporals 4	Thomas Finck
John Goodman		James Magruder, son of Ninn.
Benjamin Brookes		Henry Brookes
James Gibson		Jeremiah Magruder

Private Men

FRONT	CENTER	REAR
Burgis Mitchell	Richard Price	John Banns
Joseph Stallings	Thomas James, Junr.	Abner Lewis
James Oram	Robert Boyde	John Keadle
Thomas Harvey	William Lowel	John Nicholls
Leonard Day	Thomas Williams	the Third
Thomas Wood	Robert Mills	Samuel Lucas
George Willson	John Duckett	Ninian Willett, Junr.
John Stone, Junior	Thomas Waring	Philip Berry
Samuel Harvey	Francis King	Edward Day
Thomas Henry	John Riston	Henry Robinson
Jonathan Ridgway	James Eacklin	James St. Clare
Richard Sandsbury	Stephen Lenham	John Eacklin
Richard King	Joseph Pope	Hugh Young
Patrick Reading	John Young	John Mitchell
Ninian Willett	William Harper	John Thompson
Francis Piles, Junr.	Charles Soper	William Grimes
William Hutchison	Thomas Taylor	Stephen Wayman
James Blackwood	Leonard Gates	Samuel Warnir
Robert Riddle	John Gates	Thomas Upton, Junr.
James Willett	James Mackaboy	Thomas Sessforth
David Williams	John Haley	John Buchanan
Robert Robinson	Willson Cage	Jacob Jones
William Eacklin	William McCoy	James Pelley
John Chalmondley	John Mills	Robert Miller
Simeon Nicholls, Junr.	Philip Mason, Junr.	Clement Gardiner
James Kyle	William Brown	Henry Stone
William Willson	John Gibson	James Conner
John Osborn, Junr.	James Willson	Samuel Hooper
John Sommers	son of George	William Blackwood

Lingan Wilson, Clk. Militia.

Addressed The Honnourable
Coll^{ts} Joseph Belt and Edward Sprigg

These a List of Officers and Souldiers under the Command of
James Wilson.

Henry Lee	John Smith at farm.	Willm. Roberts
John Bean	John Crook, Jnr.	Thoms. Gibbons
Benjan. Swann	Robt. Richards	John Sasscer, Jnr.
James Royn	Joseph Wilson	Joseph Barker
Robt. Wall. Dead	John Wilson	John Brightwell, Jnr.
Thomas Stamp	Francis Mobley	Pawl Rawlings, Jnr.

George Stamp	Thoms. Weston	John Berry
John Austen, Junr.	Willm. Jones, Jnr.	Willm. Wightt
William Royn	John Langg.	James Permillion
Willm. Davis	Frederick Stunt	Nicholas Davis, Jnr.
Marthew Day	Cuntingham	Edward Mobley
Abraham Cox	Turner Gibbons	John Wilborn
George Magruder	Vallintine Hobbs	Bartholomew Fields
Joseph West	Austin Hobbs	John Manley
Thoms. Grimes	George Gibbons, Jnr.	Jams. Watson, Jnr.
Willm. Watson, Jnr.	James Fargitson	Jams. Watson, Senr.
Henry Greer	Nacey Taylor	William Watson, Senr.
George Gibbons	Thoms. Woodard	Stephen Rutter
James Collings	John Lee	Charles Right
John Grindal	Thoms. Fletcher	Chapman Robberts
Thoms. Austin, Jnr.	Richd. Brightwell, Jr.	Robert Baden, Jnr.
William Harris	Owin Ellis	James Austin
John Royn	Willm. Wooton	Robert Richards, Jnr.
Thoms. Marsh	John Williams	William Bladen
Frances Posten	Willm. Taylor	Richard Abrahams
Annanas Greer	Willm. Potter	John Currey
Jinkin Westt	Joseph Bladen	Robert Davies
Nathaniel Royn	Edward Smith	
Ignatious Ransom	John Davis, Jnr.	Alex. Magruder, Clerk.
John Lawson, Leavthtenant.	Mackall Skinner, Sergeant.	
Insign—I have None.	Levin Wales, Corporall.	
Hezekiah Magruder, Serjent.	Thoms. Baden, Corporall.	
Willm. Read, Serjent.		

February 20th 1748/9

Gentlemen—I was in hopes to been favour'd with a Line in Answer to my Last ; as None has Come to hand presume Your Honours has Concluded not to Gratifie my Request in Signifying by a Line the Num^r of Troopers for Each Troop ; hope the Delay off making my Return will not be Deemed a Breach of Contempt because I am Y^r Ready Hum^l Servt Whilst

J. Wilson.

(To be Continued.)

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

[Continued from p. 374.]

[Liber F., Land Office Records.]

7th September 1640.

John Gresham of the Isle of Kent Planter demandeth 100 acres of Land . . . for transporting himself into the Province at his own charge.

24th September 1640.

I would have you to lay out 100 acres of Land to John Gresham in any part of the Isle of Kent undisposed of, . . .

7th September 1640.

William Medcalf and Thomas Yewell of the Isle of Kent Planters pray to have confirmed to them the Neck on the East Side of the Said Island called Mattax Neck which they now hold by Grant of Capt. William Clayborne, And the Same William Medcalf demandeth 100 acres for transporting himself into the Province at his own Charge, and the Said Thomas Yewell prayeth to be allowed fifty acres in Consideration of his Service with Capt W^m Clayborne, all the Land wherewith the Said William Clayborne Should be enabled to pay him his Said 50 acres being now Seised into his Lordps hands.

25th Sept 1640.

Laid out for William Medcalf and Thomas Yewell a Neck of Land called Mattapax neck bounding on the North with a Creek in Piney Bay called Mattapax Creek on the West with a line drawn from the head of a branch in the Said Creek, called Medcalfs branch, Southeast unto a branch of Goose harbour (in the Said Pinie bay) called Cedar branch on the South with the Said branch & on the East with the Said Goose harbour Containing 130 acres or thereabouts.

Laid out further for the Said William and Thomas two other Necks of Land on the North Side of the Said Pinie Bay, the one called New hogpen neck and the other Goose hill, the Said two Necks being Inclosed between Pinie Creek on the East, the long Creek on the West, and a paralell line drawn from the head of the Said Pinie creek unto the Said Long Creek on the North Containing in the whole 220 acres or thereabouts.

7th Sept 1640.

Richard Thompson of the Isle of Kent Planter demandeth a Mannor of 1000 acres for transporting himself and 4 able men Servants into the Province in the year 1636, that is to Say John Lee, William Smith, Richard Beckley and John Cooke, And he further prayeth in consideration of transporting his wife, Child, Maid Servant Dousbell Gladdus and other two men Servants (that is to Say) John Thompson and Herbert Smith, to have confirmed to him the Island to the Southward of the Isle of Kent, called Poplirs Island, which he was possessed of by Grant of Capt. Will. Cleyborne and whereon he inhabited till in the year 1637, they were Massacred by the Indians.

6th Novemb 1640.

I would have you to lay out for Richard Thompson of the Isle of Kent planter a Manor of one thousand acres, lyeing nearest together about his Plantation according to a pretended Grant formerly made to him by Capt. Clayborne and to annex to the Said Manor Popelirs Island and to draw a Patent of the Said Manor and Island unto the Said Richard Thompson by the Conditions of Plantacon . . .

6th November 1640.

Laid out for Richard Thompson, one Island Lyeing to the South of the Isle of Kent in the Bay of Chesapeak called Popelir's Island containing in the whole one thousand acres or thereabouts. Laid out further for the Same one parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of the Isle of Kent next to the Mannor of Kent ffort, and bounding on the North with a line drawn from a mark't tree

at the head of a Marsh in Howard's Creek called Thompsons Marsh and extending Northeast into a Creek called hog Creek on the East and South with Chesapeak Bay and on the West with the Creek called Howard's Creek containing in the whole four hundred and thirty acres or thereabouts.

7th Sept 1640.

Richard Purlivant demandeth 100 acres . . . for transporting himself at his own charge into the Province.

25th September 1640.

Laid out for Richard Purlivant the Neck of Land called Hog pen neck, bounding on the South wth hog pen Creek, on the North with thicketty Creek, on the West with Chesapeak bay, on the East with a line drawn from the head of one Creek to the other and containeth 100 acres or thereabouts.

7th Sept 1640.

Thomas Hales of the Isle of Kent Planter prayeth to have confirmed to him the parcell of Land which he now holdeth by Grant of Capt. William Clayborne.

25th Sept 1640.

Laid out for Thomas Hales a parcell of Land, bounding on the West with a branch of Goose harbour called Cedar branch, on the East with a Creek comeing out of Pinie Bay called Phillpotts Creek north with Pinie bay & on the South with a paralell line drawn from the head of Cedar branch East unto Philpotts Creek, Containing in the whole 50 acres or thereabouts.

7th Sept 1640.

William Brainthwaite Commander of the Isle of Kent, Guardian of Katherine Smith, Infant and heir by the Last Testament of Henry Crawley late of Broad Creek deceased prayeth to have confirmed to his Said Pupill the Plantation at Broad Creek whereof the Said Henry Crawley died lawfully Seised as being assigne of William Blizard who held it of the Grant of Capt. William Clayborne.

25th Sept 1640.

Laid out for Katherine Smith a Neck of Land lyeing upon Broad Creek and bounding on the South with a branch of the Said Creek called Katherines Creek, on the East with a line drawn from the head of the Said Katheriuc's Creek, unto the head of little Creek on the North with the Said little Creek and on the West with the Said Broad Creek, and contains in the whole 250 acres or thereabouts.

7 Sept 1640.

John Smith of the Isle of Kent Planter prayeth to have Confirmed to him the fifty acres at Crayford which he now holdeth.

24 Sept 1640.

I would have you to lay out fifty acres for John Smith Lyeing nearest together about the house at Craford where he now dwelleth . . .

7 Sept 1640.

Thomas Butler of the Isle of Kent Planter demandeth 600 acres of Land due . . . for transporting at his own charge into the Province in the year himself and his wife and 2 Children and 3 men Servants to Witt. Charles Steward, Xtsofer Thomas, Rich^d Smith.

24th Sept 1640.

I would have you to lay out for Thomas Butler Six hundred acres in any place not disposed afore to any other . . .

15 Novemb Eod

Laid out for Thomas Butler a parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of the Isle of Kent and bounding on the North with a Creek called Butler's Creek on the West with a line drawn from the head of a branch in the Said Creek called Jones's branch South and by East Cross the woods to a Marsh in Cox's bay called Butler's Marsh on the East and South with Cox's bay Containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

7 Sept 1640.

Giles Basha of the Isle of Kent Planter demandeth a Manor of 1100 acres . . . for transporting into the Province at his own charge in the Year himself and 5 able men Servants to witt

William Boate	Walter Cottalls	} James Johnson
Will: Wolfe	Michael Scott	

24 Sept 1640.

I would have you to lay out for Giles Basha Eleaven hundred acres of Land on any part of the Western Shoar against the Isle of Kent not afore disposed of . . .

7 Sept 1640.

Robert Short prayeth to have confirmed unto him Merson freehold which he holdeth by Grant of Capt Clayborne.

5 Novemb Eod

Laid out for Robert Short a parcell of Land called Merson freehold lying on the West Side of the Isle of Kent, and bounding . . . on the South with the Land of Edward Comins and on the West with Chesapeak bay, Containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

Sep: 7th 1640.

Richard Purlivant barber Chirurgeon prayeth to have granted to him 200 acres for transporting himself into the Province.

8th Sep: eod

I would have you to lay out for Richard Purlivant Such Land as he Shall desire in any place of the Isle of Kent not disposed of to the quantity of 200 acres . . .

[the Patent]

Cecilius &c for and in Consideration that Richard Purlivant hath transported himself into our Province and there practised his art, to the benefit of the Inhabitants of O^r Isle of Kent, have

of our Meer grace of and with the advice &c, To be holden of our Manor of Crayford, Yeilding &c two bushells of corne.

Given 9th Decemb 1640.

6th Nov: 1640.

John Abotts of the Isle of Kent planter prayeth to have confirmed to him a parcell of Land of fifty acres which he now holdeth in the Said Island.

8 Nov: Eod

Laid out for John Abotts a parcell of Land Lyeing on the West Side of the Isle of Kent near a Creek called Beaver Neck Creek, and bounding on the North with a line drawn from a Marked tree where Andrew Basha's Land ends, East and by South unto the Northermost branch of the Said Creek, on the East with the Said branch, on the South with the Said Creek, and on the West with a Swamp called Abotts Swamp lyeing betwixt the Land of Andrew Basha and John Abbott in the Said Creek Containing in the whole forty acres or thereabouts.

7th Sept 1640.

Andrew Basha and James Cloughton pray to have confirmed to them one hundred acres of Land which they now hold.

6 Nov 1640.

Laid out for Andrew Basha and James Cloughton a parcell of Land lyeing on the west Side of the Isle of Kent upon a Creek called Beaver Neck Creek, containing 100 acres or thereabouts.

7th Decemb. 1640.

Robert Cooper prayeth to have confirmed to him the Plantation which he now holdeth.

9 Dec Eod.

Laid out for Robert Cooper a parcell of Land lyeing on the west Side of the Isle of Kent, and bounding on the west with Chesapeak Bay, on the South with the Land of Andrew Basha

and James Cloughton, . . . containing four score acres or thereabouts.

7th Dec 1640.

Capt John Butler prayeth to have confirmed to him the Neck which he holdeth by the Grant of Capt Clayborne.

9 Dec Eod.

Laid out for Capt John Butler a neck of Land lyeing between beaver Neck Creek on the North, Chesapeak bay on the West, thicketty Creek on the South and the pathway leading to beaver neck on the East Containing in the whole 200 acres or thereabouts. The patent not delivered.

28th Septemb 1644.

The Same Patent made to John Abbott of mere grace, by the advice of Lieutenant General.

7. Sept 1640.

Thomas Allen prayeth to have confirmed to him the Neck of Land which he now holdeth by Grant of Capt Clayborne.

9 Dec 1640.

Laid out for Thomas Allen a Neck of Land Lyeing in the Mannor of Kent ffort on the South Side of Northwest Creek, . . . Containing in the whole 66 acres or thereabouts.

7 Sep: 1640.

Giles Basha in Consideration of transporting himself demandeth 100 acres and prayeth to have Confirmed to him the Neck of Land called the Little thickett which he now holdeth by Grant from Capt Clayborne.

9 Decemb, 1640

Laid out for Giles Basha the Neck of Land called the Little thickett Containing 200 acres or thereabouts.

7 Sept :

William Cox prayeth to have confirmed to him the neck of Land whereon he is now Seated.

9 Dec :

Laid out for William Cox a Neck of Land called Cox's neck, bounding on the North, with a line drawn from the head of a Creek called Blunt point creek South East by East unto a bite called Hennes-bite on the East and South with Chesapeck bay, and on y^e West with Cox his bay, containing in the whole 1000 acres.

3^d Aprill.

Thomas Petts prayeth to have confirmed to him the Neck of Land which he now holdeth.

Eod.

Laid out for Thomas Petts a parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of the Isle of Kent and bounding on the South with a branch called Petts branch on the East and North with Butler's Creek, and on the West with a Meridian line drawn from the head of Petts branch unto a Swamp called Alder Swamp Cont 100 acres or thereabouts.

12 febr : 1644.

Francis Brookes of Kent prayeth to have a Patent of the Said freehold by Lawfull title derived from and under the Said Thomas Petts, (the Patent being lost) And in the presence of the Said Thomas Petts affirming to the title of the Said Francis Brookes.

5 March 1640

Thomas Adams Gent demandeth a Manor of 1000 acres of Land due for bringing into the Province 5 Servants : Since the Year 1635

Henry Morgan	} Tho : Prosser }	Walter Read
Edward Williams		

5 Mar 1640.

Laid out for M^r Thomas Adams a Neck of Land on the East Side of Kent called Prior's Mannor bounding on the west with Prior's Creek, on the South with Chesapeak bay, on the North with a line drawn from the head of Prior's Creek East into a bite called Adam's bite Containing 1000 acres or thereabouts.

25th Sep: 1640:

Thomas Cornwaleys Esq by his Attorney Cutbeard ffenwick Gent prayeth to have confirmed to him two thousand acres of Land on the West Side of S^t George's River to be Erected into a Mannor w^{ch} he holdeth by Conveyance from Capt Henry ffeete who had it by the Grant of the Governor and Com^rs of Maryland bearing date at S^t Maries 9 May 1634.

W^m Gitters, Joⁿ Robinson Carpenter, R^d Lowe, Mich. Lucas, Jn^o Holdern.

25 Septemb 1640:

I would have you to lay out two thousand acres of Land on the West Side of S^t Georges River over against S^t Maries and to draw a Patent of it for a Mannor by the name of the Mannor of West S^t Maries unto Thomas Cornwaleys Esq as assigne of Capt Henry ffeet who held it by Grant from my Self and the Com^rs of Maryland.

Leonard Calvert

26 Sept 1640.

Laid out for Thomas Cornwaleys Esq &c a parcell of Land on the West Side of S^t George's River bounding on the East with the Said River on the South With the Creek commonly called Wickcliffs Creek on the North with a Creek to the North of the Plantation now in the tenure of Phillip West called the Oyster Creek, and on the West with a line drawn through the Woods from the head of the Said Wickliff's Creek to the head of the Said Oyster Creek, containing in the whole two thousand acres or thereabouts.

17th October 1640

Hutton Corbitt demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him as assigne of Thomas Stent who transported himself into the Province at his own charge in the year 1636.

22^d Octob 1640.

Laid out for Hutton Corbett a parcell of Land Lyeing on the West Side of the Mouth of the Creek called Wickliff's Creek, containing one hundred acres or thereabouts.

9 Octobr 1640.

Robert Vaughan demandeth fifty acres of Land due to him by Conditions of Service from his Lordp and was allowed.

12 Octo :

The Said Robert Vaughan assigned over all his right unto George Pye.

12 Nov : 1640

Laid out for George Pye a parcell of Land lyeing upon the West Side of the Creek called Wickeliff's Creek containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

13 Novemb 1640 :

This 50 acres was assigned by Pye to Thomas Weston, and the Patent by Weston Surrendred to the Lord Proprietary, and thereupon the Land by a new Grant, made parcell of the Mannor of Westbury. Vide folio 37 hujus Libri.

24 January 1642

George Pye demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting himself into the Province Anno 1637.

4th October 1640

Thomas Charinton prayeth to have granted to him fifty acres of Land which he hath in part cleared and built upon with the Privity and at the appointment of his Lordps Lieutenant General in the year 1636, And was allowed.

The Said Thomas Charinton assigned over his right in the Said fifty acres unto Nicholas Cossin ffrenchman.

Octob 27 1640

Laid out for Nicholas Cossin, ffrenchman a parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of the mouth of the Creek called Wickliff's Creek, containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

15 June 1640

Edward Packer and William Nanfin demand one hundred acres of Land being in part of the Land due to them for transporting themselves into the Province at their own charge in the year 1637.

23^d Oct 1640

Laid out for Edward Packer and William Nanfin a parcell of Land lyeing on the East Side of the Creek called Wickliff's Creek, Containing in the whole 100 acres or thereabouts.

PRITCHETT FAMILY.

HENRY DOWNES CRANOR.

The Pritchett or Prichard family appears to have been of considerable antiquity in Wales, having an unbroken male descent from the Princes between Wye and Severn, a dynasty that lasted from Caradoc Vraich Vrais, A. D. 520 to the death of Bleddyn the last Prince, in 1190 (Cambrian Journal). *The Genealogist*, N. S., Vol. 8.

JOHN PRITCHETT¹ (Chemist), the progenitor of the Dorchester county branch, was in Maryland in 1669 as is shown by the following records of land grants, rent rolls and wills. He was probably the son of John Pritchett who was a witness to a receipt given by Margaret Brent, January 21, 1647. (*Md. Arch.*, 4, 449), but as yet positive proof is lacking. John Pritchett the witness, died intestate in 1657. (*Ibid.*, 10, 552.)

In 1669 John Pritchett¹ bought land called "Apes Hill" at mouth of Hunger river, Dorchester county, containing 50 acres for 3000 pounds of tobacco. (Land Records Dorchester county. Old Book No. 3, p. 156.)

In 1697 John Pritchett (Chymist) purchased land from William Hopper, 50 acres more or less by patent, and another tract called *Longacre* and *Bettys Chance*, containing 110 acres on Charles Creek, another from Ferguson, Ship Carpenter, all that part called *Edinborough* containing 100 acres. (ibid.)

"This indenture made Eight day of June 1710, John Pritchett with Abigail his wife of the County of Dorchester in the province of Maryland of the one part and Henry Lake, Blacksmith of the other part, in same county. Witnesseth that the said John and Abigail Pritchett for and in consideration of the sum of six thousand pounds of Tobacco to them paid in hand for parcel of Land being partly belonging to a tract of Land called *Longacre* and partly to a tract of land called *Bettys Chance*. Beginning at a marked white oak standing near the head of Charles Creek being the bounded tree of the land of Richard Kendall and running from thence south west eight perches to a marked oak standing by Hunger River running from thence up the river bounded therewith Two hundred and eighty seven perches to the head of a small creek running up by a point commonly called Long Point and from thence north east to Charles Creek and from thence running up the Creek bounded therewith two hundred and Eighty seven perches to the first marked post containing one hundred and ten acres (110)."

Signed John Pritchett
 Abigail X Pritchett

(Ibid., Old Book, No. 6.)

The following entries may be found in the Rent Roll book of Dorchester and Somerset Counties, in the possession of Maryland Historical Society.

"50 Acres. Rent 0-2-0. Apes Hill surveyed 10 March 1672 for Richard Mockins the upper side of the Straights of Hunger River. Possessed by John Pritchett A 16 by seven Downward.

"70 Acres. Rent 0-2-9. The Hope surveyed 17 Nov. 1677 for Timothy MacNamara on the east side Hungor River by the upper straights in possession of John Pritchett.

"150 Acres. Rent 0-4-5. Longacre surveyed 13 Aug. 1678 for Andrew Jusloy on the east side of Hungor river the west side of Charles Creek sold to John Pritchett by Henry Lack but not yet made over.

"50 Acres. Rent 0-6-0. Horseley down surveyed 28th Dec. 1679 for George Hopper on the south side of North East branch of Charles Creek in possession of John Pritchett.

"50 Acres. Rent 0-2-0. Ringwood surveyed 20th Feby. 1680 for John Pritchard on the north side of a small Bay called Rohoby Bay.

"100 Acres 0-4-0 qt. rent Ebenborough surveyed 29th April 1682 for George Ferguson on the West side in fox Creek in Ash Comos Marsh in possession of John Pritchett."

The date of John Pritchett's death is uncertain. His will made in 1711 and probated in 1723, bears the following note: "The above will was found in August 1723 among some papers and ordered to be recorded by the Court at Annapolis, A. A. Co., Md." The will mentions the following nine children by name and devises "Apes Hill," "Horsey Doron" [Horseley Down?], "Edinborough," and "Hope." To his wife Abigail he left her thirds only.

John Pritchett¹ and Abigail, his wife, had issue:—

- i. ZEBULON PRITCHETT.
- ii. EDWARD PRITCHETT, died 1760 or 1761.
- iii. JOHN PRITCHETT.
- iv. FURBECK or PLUMBECK PRITCHETT.
2. v. LOTT PRITCHETT,² married Ann —, died 1777.
- vi. PHILLIS PRITCHETT.
- vii. MARY PRITCHETT, married Henry Fisher.
- viii. JANE PRITCHETT, married — Leake.
- ix. MARGERY PRITCHETT.

Zebulon, the oldest son, having received the home plantation "Apes Hill," the other sons divided the real property as required by the will, the division being recorded in Old Book No. 9, at Cambridge, Md. Lott Pritchett's part included two tracts "Donbar" and "Holydown" [Horseley Down?].

Edward Pritchett's will, made October 21st, 1760, probated February 6, 1761, is as follows:

To brother Lot Pritchett 8 pistoles and 1 English Guinea to Edward the son of Lot; to Edward, son of Plumbback, 8 pistoles; to Evans Pritchett, 1 five pistole piece; to Henry Fisher, son of Henry Fisher, 1 four pistole piece; to William Prichet, son of

Zebulon, 3 English Guineas and one Buckaneer Gunn ; to Jates Pritchett, son of Plumback, one pistole ; to Thomas Prichet, son of Plumback, one English Guinea : to Benjamin Todd, son of Benjamin Todd, one English Guinea ; to Levin Prichet, son of Plumback, a tract of Land called the Hope Lying to the southward of bounded pine Tree not to be sold or mortgaged out of the name Prichet ; to Arthur, son of Plumback, a tract of land called Ringwood being a part of my now dwelling plantation, also a tract of land called Prichets Meadow containing 40 acres also part of the tract of land called the addition to the Hope that lyeth to the northward of the bounded pine, being the deviation between the two brothers Levin and Arthur and the heirs of their body—in case of their death without male issues these lands to go to Thomas Prichet ye son of Plumback and to his heirs ; to Edward Prichet, son of Edward, deceased, 2 Guineas to be paid when he is 16 ; all not before mentioned to brother Plumback and his 2 sons Levin and Arthur, in case one should die Jates to have one equal part. Executors Plumback and two sons Levin and Arthur.

In 1743 Lot Pritchett, Planter, purchased a tract of land called Northampton (L. R. Old book No. 14) ; and in 1747 he purchased from John Stafford a tract called "Stafford's Oughtlett," containing one hundred acres. (L. R. Old book No. 14, p. 176.)

Abstract of Lot Pritchett's will made February 18, 1775, probated March 27, 1777.

"I give and bequeath to my son John Pritchett one tract of land called Canterbury Contain ninety-seven acres of land more or less, likewise one tract of land called Pritchett's Desire contain Ten acres part of a tract called Robin Hood

"I give and bequeath to my son Edward Pritchett part of a hundred acres of land called Robin Hood, likewise one hundred acres of Land more or less part of a Tract of land called Staffords Outlott to him and his heirs forever. likewise one mare colt named Fly.

"My will and desire is that my wife Ann Pritchett shall have the use of my dwelling plantation during her life, likewise all my movable estate during her life, and after her death to be equally divided between all my children."

LOT PRITCHETT² (John¹) and Ann, his wife, had issue :—

- i. JOHN PRITCHETT.
3. ii. EDWARD PRITCHETT.

They had other children but their names were not mentioned in their father's will.

May 20, 1778, the Council of Maryland issued to Edward Pritchett a commission as second lieutenant in the lower battalion of Militia in Dorchester County (*Arch.*, 21, 97), and on the 19th of June, 1778, it was ordered that the Treasurer of the Western Shore "pay to John Smoot three Pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence for the use of Edward Pritchard." (*Arch.*, 21, 140.)

EDWARD PRITCHETT³ (Lot,² John,¹) by his will made August 18, 1795, probated at Denton, Caroline County, January 8, 1796, left to his widow Prissilla the whole of his estates during her widowhood; to his sons Collison and Edward, his dwelling plantation (about 100 acres) and about 33 acres of "Staffords Outlet"; to his son Lot fifty-four acres of land being part of "Dawsons Hazards"; to his daughters Araminta, Ann, Nelly and Prissilla all of his moveable estate to be equally divided between them; to Abraham Pritchett, "one horse colt and suit of good close and three months schooling if in ease he stays with my wife till he is of the age of Twenty one."

Edward Pritchett³ married Prissilla (Collison) Minner, (widow) the daughter of William and Prissilla Collison; they had issue:—

4. i. COLLISON PRITCHETT, born 1789, married Ann Peters.
- ii. EDWARD PRITCHETT, Jr., married 1st. Nancy Wheeler, Jan. 12, 1813; 2d. Sarah Hubbard, July 28, 1825; 3d. Ritty Hignutt, Jan. 21, 1832.
- iii. LOTT PRITCHETT, married Hester Shanahan (widow).
- iv. ARAMINTA PRITCHETT, married William Vickers, Jan. 16, 1800.
- v. ANN PRITCHETT.
- vi. NELLY PRITCHETT, married Andrew Shepherd, Jan. 18, 1810.
- vii. PRISSILLA PRITCHETT.

COLLISON PRITCHETT⁴ (Edward,³ Lot,² John,¹) married Nancy or Ann Peters, daughter of James and Sarah (Hignutt) Peters, February 27, 1809. He died intestate on the "Stafford Outlet" farm where he was born, August 27, 1830.

Collison Pritchett and Ann (Peters) his wife, had issue:—

- i. FOSTER PRITCHETT, born 1808, married Sarah Hickey of Kent County, Delaware, and had issue. Died Dec. 21, 1884.
- ii. ELIZA ANN PRITCHETT, born 1810; died in infancy.
- iii. PETER BAYARD PRITCHETT, born 1813; married Sarah Ledenham, January, 1848, and had issue. Died Nov. 3, 1880.
- iv. EDWARD PRITCHETT, born March 11, 1816; married 1st. Lavenia E. Palmetry, Feb. 20, 1842, and had issue; 2d. Wilhelmina Tatman, Dec. 21, 1858, and had issue. Died July 30, 1883.

- v. JAMES WESLEY PRITCHETT, born July 13, 1818 ; married 1st. Katharine Adams, Nov. 14, 1850, and had issue ; she died Feb. 3, 1872 ; married 2d. Mrs. L. E. Perdue, Feb. 2, 1878, and had issue ; she died Sept. 15, 1898. He was a merchant at Harpersville, Ala., until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army as 1st Lieutenant ; afterwards promoted to Captain ; died Oct. 13, 1891.
- 5. vi. SARAH ANN PRITCHETT, born Jan. 9, 1820 ; married Solomon Downes Cranor, Jr., May 24, 1842, and had issue ; died Oct. 16, 1900.
- vii. WILLIAM HUGHLETT PRITCHETT, born May 9, 1822 ; married Susan Roe, Nov. 7, 1867, and had issue ; died Nov. 26, 1894.
- viii. ARAH ANN PRITCHETT, born Feb. 14, 1824 ; married Aaron Conrad of Wilmington, Del., July 20, 1858, and had issue ; died June 28, 1882.
- ix. THOMAS BIRCHENAL PRITCHETT, born April 20, 1827 ; married 1st. Margaret Moore, May 12, 1853, and had issue ; 2d. Sarah Goodrich, no issue. He died April 16, 1892.
- x. COLLISON PRITCHETT, born April 12, 1830 ; died unmarried Jan. 2, 1903.

Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, indicate the branch followed.

REVIEWS AND NOTES.

Parson Weems, by Lawrence C. Wroth. Baltimore, The Eichelberger Book Co., 1910. Pp. iv, 101. \$1.00.

The story of Parson Weems, the first biographer of Washington and alleged originator of the cherry tree myth, is well worth the telling. From the musty archives in his care at the Diocesan Library, Mr. Wroth has succeeded in presenting to us a very real, human personage. Mason Locke Weems was in no sense a great man, but he was a very picturesque and interesting one. As doctor, preacher, peddler, author and publisher, he wandered through the southern states preaching to the negroes, fiddling at a dance, or peddling his wares in the market places.

The titles of the seven chapters of the book will give a suggestion of its scope: Early life; Ordination; the Parish Priest; the Book Peddler; the Author; the Biographies; the Pamphlets. The book has been attractively printed by the Lord Baltimore Press and is illustrated with several half-tones, three of them being reproductions from the rare pamphlets.

Privateers and Privateering, by Commander E. P. Statham, R. N. London, Hutchinson & Co., 1910. Pp. xiii, 382.

This work, while avowedly not a history of privateering and making no claim to completeness, is one of the most interesting

and readable books on the subject. The author says "every effort has been made to ensure that the stories shall be truly told, without embroidery, and from authentic sources" and the attempt has been eminently successful. The judicial temper of Commander Statham has enabled him to separate the clearly apocryphal events from the real ones without destroying the interest of the stories. Chapters are devoted to the exploits of Captains Barney and Boyle and while some of the familiar stories of these worthies are shown to be untrustworthy, the accounts given are the fairest that have yet appeared and give full credit to these seamen for their extraordinary achievements.

The Romance of the American Navy, by Frederic Stanhope Hill. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910. Pp. xxxi, 395. \$2.50.

Mr. Hill, who served in the Navy during the Civil War, has produced a most entertaining work, covering the period from 1775 to 1909. While not a formal history of the navy it contains all the most thrilling events and performances of both public and private armed vessels. Considerable space is devoted to the privateers and one chapter deals with Commodore Joshua Barney. The last chapter deals with the cruise of the battle-ship fleet around the world.

The Parish Registers of England, by John Charles Cox. London, Methuen & Co., 1910. Pp. xx, 290.

This recent addition to the valuable series "The Antiquary's Books" should prove invaluable to the professional genealogist as well as of great interest to the amateur and the lay reader. Mr. Cox's earlier work is a guarantee of the value and excellence of this addition to the bibliography of genealogy.

"Cruises, mainly in the Bay of the Chesapeake" by Messrs. Robert and George Barrie is of interest mainly to yachtsmen, but is illustrated with a number of good local photographs.

Mr. H. P. Ford of Philadelphia has presented to the Society a copy of his "History of the Manokin Presbyterian Church." This church, located at Princess Anne, is one of the oldest on

the Eastern Shore, having been organized by the Rev. Francis Makemie about 1683. Although the sessional records prior to 1747 have been lost, enough remain to make this volume a distinct addition to the history of Presbyterianism in Maryland.

The *Magazine of History* reprints as one of its extra numbers "The Shenandoah or the last Confederate Cruiser" by Cornelius E. Hunt. This book was originally published in 1867 but has long since been out of print and rare. The *Shenandoah*, it will be remembered, cruised in the Arctic regions and did not learn that the war was ended for months after the surrender. An oil painting of the *Shenandoah* and Captain Waddell's sword are preserved in the Maryland State Library.

The *American Historical Review*, Vol. 16, p. 319, prints some original documents entitled "A projected settlement of English-speaking Catholics from Maryland in Spanish Louisiana, 1767, 1768," contributed by Mr. James A. Robertson. The introduction contains some very interesting data concerning Dr. Henry Jerningham, by whom two of the letters were written.

The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January contains a long list of Emigrants to America in 1775. The following vessels brought indentured servants to Maryland: the *Jane*, 83; the *Nancy*, 17; the *Maryland Planter*, 85; the *Baltimore Packet*, 27; the *Hopewell*, 7; the *Adventure*, 8; the *Liberty*, 35; the *Shipwright*, 9; the *Olive Branch*, 14; the *William*, 2; the *Nelly frigate*, 13; and the *Fanny & Jenny*, 57.

In the same journal at pages 47-48 mention is made of several emigrants from Liverpool to Maryland.

The first number of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* for 1911 is "Maryland under the Commonwealth, 1649-1658," by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, being a continuation of the narrative of which the "Beginnings of Maryland" and "Maryland during the English Civil War" were the earlier sections.

The *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for October prints three letters of local interest: one from Colonel

Stephen Hyland to Captain Robert Porter, 1781; one from James McHenry to Elias Boudinot, 1778; and a third from General Washington to General Smallwood, 1778.

The Annual Report of the Maryland State Board of Education for 1910 contains a History of Education in Caroline County, by Mr. Z. Potter Steele.

The *Book of the Royal Blue* for February contains a contribution by Mr. H. F. Baldwin, entitled "The Story of the Telegraph and the part played in it by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad."

The *Brooklyn Museum News* for February contains an interesting note concerning Charles Wilson Peale and his museum.

The report of the Librarian of Congress for 1910, contains the acknowledgment of the receipt of some manuscripts and transcripts from Mrs. A. B. Cross and the late Richard D. Fisher.

The Society has recently acquired by purchase a copy of *The Atlantic Souvenir* for 1830, containing two contributions from the pen of the late Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, under the pseudonym Godfrey Wallace. The first is a poem "To Myra" and the second is a story entitled "The heroine of Suli."

"A Family History" by Miss Ella Beam of Uniontown, Maryland, is a gossipy sketch of the Hyder and allied families, interspersed with more or less relevant digressions.

Sawyer's *Firearms in American History* contains at page 123, a list of Musket makers for the Committee of Safety in Maryland during the Revolution.

The Historical Society of Frederick which was recently incorporated, has fully organized by the election of officers, with Major E. Y. Goldsborough as President.

STERETT—HADFIELD DUEL.

(Executive Archives.)

“On Friday Morning, April 29th, 1791, in ‘Howard Park,’ Mr. David Sterrett, aged 26 years, was killed in a duel with Mr. Thomas Hadfield.”

State of Maryland, Sst.

The Jurors for the State of Maryland for the body of the Western Shore of Maryland upon their Oath present that Thomas Hadfield late of Baltimore County Merchant James Barry late of the Same County Merchant and William Buchanan late of the Same County Merchant not having the fear of God before their Eyes but being moved and Seduced by the Instigation of the Devil on the twenty ninth Day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and ninety one with force and Arms at the County of Baltimore in and upon one David Sterrett of the Same County Merchant then there in the peace of God and of the State being feloniously willfully and of their Malice aforethought did make an assault, and that the Said Thomas Hadfield a certain Pistol, of the value of thirty Shillings current money of Maryland then and there charged with Gunpowder and one leaden Bullet which Pistol he the said Thomas Hadfield in his right hand then and there had and held to against and upon the said David Sterrett then and there feloniously wilfully and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge and that the Said Thomas Hadfield with the leaden bullet aforesaid out of the pistol aforesaid then and there by force of the Gunpowder shot and Sent forth as aforesaid the aforesaid David Sterrett in and upon the right Side of the right Breast of him the Said David Sterrett then and there with the leaden Bullet aforesaid out

of the pistol aforesaid by the said Thomas Hadfield so as aforesaid shot discharged and sent forth feloniously wilfully and of his malice aforethought did Strike penetrate and wound giving to the Said David Sterrett then & there with the leaden Bullet aforesaid so as aforesaid shot, discharged, and Sent forth out of the Pistol aforesaid by the said Thomas Hadfield in and upon the said right side of the right breast of him the said David Sterrett one Mortal wound of the depth of four inches and of the Breadth of half an Inch of which said Mortal wound the Said David Sterrett then and there instantly died and that the aforesaid James Barry and William Buchanan then and there feloniously wilfully and of their Malice aforethought were present aiding abetting assisting and maintaining the said Thomas Hadfield the felony and murder aforesaid in manner and form aforesaid to do and Commit and so the Jurors aforesaid upon their Oath aforesaid do say that the said Thomas Hadfield James Barry and William Buchanan the said David Sterrett then and there in manner and form aforesaid feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought did kill and murder against the peace Government and dignity of the State of Maryland and so forth

Luther Martin Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

Baltimore, 11th May, 1791.

Dear Sir

I have been solicited to day to sign a petition to your Excellency to grant a stay of proceedings against Captain Buchanan, the unfortunate friend of the hapless Mr. David Sterett, whose death is so generally, and so justly regretted.

As an Associate Justice of the Court to which he is recognized I apprehended the charge of impropriety if I put my Signature to a public petition for that purpose. But as an individual I feel no hesitation in communicating the information which I have received and which I believe respecting the conduct of Capt. Buchanan.

I believe that he was not privy to the dispute between the parties, and that it was a casual, and unexpected meeting, in the street, that gave Mr. Sterett an opportunity of acquainting Captn. Buchanan with his intention of meeting his antagonist; I believe that Captn. Buchanan used arguments, and even perswasion to divert Mr. Sterett from his purpose; But being pressed by the endearing consideration of Friendship, and assured that the measure was necessary to vindicate the honor, and protect the reputation of his friend, he yielded to the too long tolerated, barbarous, custom of assisting as a second in the field whereby he has incurred the penalty of the laws of his Country.

I believe, also that Captn. Buchanan did not go to so great a length without attempting a reconcilliation between the parties, or suffering such discoveries to be made of their intention as to put it sufficiently in the power of several of their fellow Citizens, and friends, to have prevented it, if their discretion had dictated the measure. Unfortunately the proverbial harmlessness of a Baltimore duel combined with other fatal causes to prevent the interposition of humanity, and that much esteemed young man, Mr. Sterett, met his lamented fate.

Whether these considerations, joined to others, which the nature of the subject will suggest, and to the circumstance of Captn. Buchanan's being destined to serve against the enemies of his Country in an expedition, which will be prosecuted at the time he is recognized to appear in Baltimore, will be sufficient for your Excellency to grant the prayer of his petition, I respectfully submit; and am with great Esteem,

Dr. Sir, Your Most obedient and most humble Servant

O. H. Williams.

Governor Howard.

Baltimore 12th May 1791

Dear Sir

The friends of Captn William Buchanan have advised him to apply to you for a Noli Prosequi in the unhappy affair which

occasioned the death of Mr, David Sterett, and in his present situation as an officer there appears to be the only alternative of dismissing him from the service or giving up the prosecution for he cannot possibly attend our Court in August and be of any service in the field this season, therefore it will become a question whether the Public service may not suffer more by his detention than the Community will be benefitted by the prosecution even was it their wish or the particular desire of the friends of the Deceased but from everything that I can collect, it is not the wish of any individual of the Community much less that of Mr Sterett's friends that this unhappy Tragedy should be again brought to view in Captn Buchanan's Prosecution but on the contrary that so far as he has been concerned in that Scene it should as much and as soon as possible be buried in oblivion.

Under this impression, although perhaps improper for me to sign his general Petition yet as an individual in the Community I shall most heartily join in soliciting the interposition of your Excellency in his behalf.

I am Dear Sir, Your Obedt Servt

Jas Calhoun.

His Excellency John Eager Howard.

Baltimore 12th May 1791.

Dear Sir

I wrote you this Morning at the instance of Captain William Buchanan and now take the liberty of addressing you in behalf of Mr James Barry on the same subject.

Mr. Barry is not personally known to me but from every information that I can obtain has supported the character of a worthy good citizen and a Gentleman since his residence here until the Quarrel between Mr. Hadfield and Mr. Sterett took place, when his intimacy and connection with the former subjected him to be called on as his friend in that unhappy affair, and it is said Mr. Barry did everything in his power (consistent

with the common but eronious notions of honor on such ocsasions) to prevent what happened. The same reasons that induced me to interest myself in behalf of Captn. Buchanan will as far as they apply be of equal force in engaging me to solicit your Excellency to extend your clemency to Mr. Barry also, as those Gentlemen must in morality and conscience be equally guilty what ever distinction the law may make.

I am Dr Sir Your obedt Servt.

Jas Calhoun.

His Excellency John E. Howard.

To his Excellency John Eager Howard Esquire Governor of
the State of Maryland

The petition of the subscribers humbly sheweth that Captain William Buchanan of Baltimore County is recognized to make his personal Appearance before the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery of Baltimore County at the next August Term to answer unto a Charge of Misdemeanor in being the second of the late David Sterrett Deceased in a Duel between him and a Certain Thomas Hadfeild in which the said David Sterrett was unhappily killed.

Your Petitioners further shew that Captain Buchanan is at this time Employed in raising and recruiting a company which under a commission from the President of the United States he is to Command in the Proposed Western Expedition against the Indians and therefore in addition to other motives your Petitioners being Influenced by a Consideration of the Consequences that would naturally follow from Captain Buchanan's absenting himself from the duties of his station in the month of August next by Returning from the Western Country to the County of Baltimore agreeably to the Tenor of his recognizance would beg leave to request that any Prosecution against him already begun or to be Begun for that Cause may be stayed and that your Excellency would Direct and empower the Attorney General to enter a Nolle prosequi accordingly.

Your Petitioners further Represent that a Concurrence of Circumstances might render the absence of Captain Buchanan in a High Degree Injurious to the Publick at the very time when By his Recognisance he Ought to Return to Baltimore County and Your Petitioners Humbly Conceive that the Fine which would Probably be Imposed for the Alleged Misdemeanor would not Compensate for the Inconveniences that the Public might sustain By his absence from the Duties of his Station in the Intended Expedition against the Indians.

Baltimore, May 12th. 1791

Samuel Sterett.

Sam Smith.

Robt. Gilmer.

John Swan.

Robert Oliver.

Winn Robb.

And Van Bibber.

Paul Bentalou.

Jno Stricker.

John McLure.

Archd Campbell.

David Stewart.

Geo: P. Keepports.

Joshua Barney.

James Buchanan.

Elisha J. Hall.

Nicholas Slubey.

To his Excellency John E. Howard Esq. ;
Governor of Maryland.

The Petition of the Subscribers, inhabitants of Baltimore Town
humbly sheweth

That James Barry of Baltimore Town Merchant became Second for a Mr Thomas Hadfield in a Duel lately fought between him and Mr. David Sterett, in which the latter was unfortunately Killed. That the said James Barry hath, as far as we have been informed, behaved himself as a peaceable citizen, and supported the character of an honest man.

That the said Barry, as we are informed, did not promote the quarrel between the said parties or instigate them to fight; and that he reluctantly attended Mr. Hadfield to the place where they fought.

Sensible that these circumstances will not justify the conduct of Mr. Barry in committing a crime prohibited by our Laws, but countenanced by practice; We humbly pray that your Excellency will grant the said James Barry a *Nolli Prosequi* to stay all proceedings against him for the said offence and so forth.

Baltimore 13th. May 1791

David Stewart.	Richard Carson.
Paul Bentalou.	Joshua Barney.
Wm. Valck.	John Salmon.
Sam Smith.	Henry Stevenson.
Wm. Patterson.	Jas. Dall.
Moor Falls.	Geo: P. Keeports.
John Hollins.	Stephen Wilson.
And: Van Bibber.	Alexr. McKim.
T. Yates.	Archd. Campbell.
Saml. Hollingsworth.	James Clarke.
George Grundy.	James McHenry.
Robert Walsh.	Thomas MacCreery.
David Plunket.	Charles Garts.
George P. Stevenson.	James Edwards.
James Somerville.	Robt. Gilmer.
John Smith Junr.	Geo. Buchanan of Andrew.
Ebenr. Mackie.	John Hacket.

On the 18th of May a *nolle prosequi* was granted by the Governor in the case of James Barry and William Buchanan; the latter went on the Western Expedition and was severely wounded in one of the engagements. Hadfield apparently escaped, as the Governor's proclamation calling on civil officers to assist in bringing him to justice, was published in the papers for six or eight weeks and no mention is made of his trial. A long obituary of Mr. Sterrett, containing a dissertation on the evils of duelling, appeared in the *Maryland Journal* of May 3, 1791.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

December 13th, 1910. Stated meeting of the Society. President Cohen in the chair and twenty-eight members present. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr., was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The following named persons were elected to active membership of the Society: John B. Thomas, Mrs. Philip A. Beatty, C. W. G. Rohrer, M. D., Tully A. Joynes, James S. Norris.

The following named persons were elected to associate membership of the Society: Van Arsdale Brown Turner, James S. Rogers, Harry L. Benson.

The resignation of Mr. Louis Muller was accepted.

The President announced that he had been informed that our venerable friend and esteemed Vice-President of the Society, the Rev. George Armistead Leakin, D. D. would celebrate the ninety-second anniversary of his birth, the ensuing week.

On motion of Judge Stockbridge, the President was requested to transmit to the Rev. Dr. Leakin, the congratulations and felicitations of his fellow-members of the Society, upon his attaining his ninety-second anniversary, and with the expressions of our wishes that he may enjoy many more of such occasions.

Bernard C. Steiuer, Ph. D., read an interesting address upon "The Battle of the Severn."

January 9th, 1911. Stated meeting of the Society. President Cohen in the chair and twenty-four members present. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. William M. Pegram was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Among the donations to the Society announced at this meeting were twenty-five volumes from the Georgia State Library, bearing upon Georgia Colonial History.

On motion of Hon. Henry Stockbridge, the thanks of the Society were given to the Georgia State Library for this handsome donation.

Hon. Henry Stockbridge presented to the Cabinet a Lord Baltimore Groat IV pence.

The following named persons were elected to active membership of the Society : Prof. James C. Ballagh, John Howard Hopkins, William B. Marye, Dr. John Murray Steele, Charles Goldsborough, John P. Horsey, Thornton Rollins, Mrs. H. C. Wentz, Hiram Woods, M. D.

The following named persons were elected to associate membership of the Society : Charles Lee Andrews, Mrs. Anita Calvert Bourgeoise.

The following resignations were accepted : Henry P. Goddard, James M. Garnett, Douglas H. Duer, Rev. William Schouler, Walter B. Norris and Clayton O. Keedy.

The necrology was read as follows : Edgar G. Miller, Frank Frick, William M. Isaac and Samuel J. Hough.

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

The address of the evening was made by Mr. Frederick W. Story entitled "The Puritans in the House of Lords, 1640-1649," which was heartily enjoyed.

February 13, 1911. Stated meeting of the Society. President Cohen in the chair and thirty-five members present.

The President announced that a vacancy existed in the office of Recording Secretary caused by the death of Mr. Julian Henry Lee.

Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr., was appointed Recording Secretary *pro tem*.

The resignation of Mr. Francis W. Rouse of Philadelphia, was accepted.

Among the donations to the Society announced at this meeting was the profile bust in wax of Archbishop John Carroll of Mary-

land, 1735-1815, delivered to the Society by Mr. John Bokel, at the instance of the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames of America, who have recently given an exhibition of objects of Art of Colonial and Historic interest in this city, The bust which has been placed in our Cabinet, was an attractive feature of the late exhibition.

The following named persons were elected to active membership of the Society: William P. Twamley, Richard H. Woollen, Mrs. Emma Abbott Gage.

The following resignations were accepted: Dr. Samuel T. Earle, Dr. George E. Hardy.

The necrology was read as follows: Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Rt. Rev. William Paret, D. D., Julian Henry Lee.

The President, in a few well chosen words, referred to the decease of the Right Reverend William Paret, D. D., late Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, and an active member of this Society.

He also submitted and read a memorial he had prepared to the memory of the late Ferdinand C. Latrobe, who was one of the oldest members in point of service in the Society.

The memorial is as follows:

"The passing from our midst of the active figure of our late fellow-member Ferdinand C. Latrobe, a son of the former honored occupant of this chair, and himself distinguished by being repeatedly called to fill the office of Mayor of the City of Baltimore and to the charge of many other important public duties, makes fitting and proper an entry upon our minutes of our sense in regard to the loss sustained through his death by this Society in common with the community at large.

"The work of Mr. Latrobe as a public-spirited citizen and as an energetic and efficient incumbent of the many public offices filled by him, has been deservedly dwelt upon by the public press, is already of record in our archives and need not be repeated here.

"His relations to this Society began by his election as an active member on May 4th, 1854, and he continued on our rolls,

our oldest elected member until his death, a period of more than fifty-six years. In the management of the Society's affairs, he was always ready to assist in carrying forward its various activities serving on its Committees as occasion called.

"He represented this Society as its delegate at the meeting in Philadelphia of the American Philosophical Society in April, 1906, in celebration of the bi-centenary of the birth of its founder Benjamin Franklin, and on May the 14th following presented to this Society his report of the interesting proceedings had on that occasion.

"He will be remembered as a valuable member, who whilst much engrossed in other active duty was always ready to support and assist the Society when the service was needed."

Upon motion of Mr. W. Hall Harris it was ordered, that the minute just read, be spread upon the pages embracing the record of the proceedings of this meeting, that a certified copy of the same be prepared and transmitted to the family of our late friend and fellow-member.

The President also laid before the meeting and read the following minute, expressive of the loss we have sustained in the decease of our friend and Recording Secretary Mr. Julian Henry Lee.

"The death of Mr. Julian Henry Lee has deprived the Society of a valuable member who since October, 1908, served as its Recording Secretary and who was nominated for continued service in the same office to come before you for election this night.

"A gentleman of genial and courteous personality, zealous and painstaking in the performance of his duties of the Society, Mr. Lee's loss is deeply felt."

Mr. Clayton C. Hall spoke of the high regard in which Mr. Lee was held by his fellow-members and of his services so freely given to the Society, and upon his motion, it was ordered, that the minute read by the President, be recorded with our proceedings, and that a duly authenticated copy of the same be sent to the family of Mr. Lee.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On the adjournment of the stated meeting of the Society on February 13th, the annual meeting was held at which were chosen by ballot incumbents for all offices, Trusteeships and Committees of the Society excepting that of Recording Secretary, for which office a special election will be necessary at the next stated meeting.

The persons chosen were :

President.

MENDES COHEN.

Vice-Presidents.

W. HALL HARRIS,

REV. GEORGE A. LEAKIN,

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

Corresponding Secretary.

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON.

Trustees of Athenæum.

MICHAEL A. MULLIN, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY,

OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,

CHARLES C. HOMER,

EDWARD STABLER, JR.,

J. APPLETON WILSON.

Committee on the Gallery.

HENRY C. WAGNER, *Chairman.*

ROBERT GARRETT,

JOHN A. TOMPKINS,

J. WILSON LEAKIN,

MILES WHITE, JR.

Committee on the Library

H. OLIVER THOMPSON, *Chairman.*

WALTER I. DAWKINS,

EDWARD B. MATHEWS,

LOUIS H. DIELMAN,

FREDERICK W. STORY,

RICHARD M. DUVALL,

MOSES R. WALTER.

Committee on Finance.

EDWIN WARFIELD, *Chairman.*

MICHAEL JENKINS,

R. BRENT KEYSER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Committee on Publications

CLAYTON C. HALL, *Chairman.*

JAMUEL K. DENNIS,

BERNARD C. STEINER.

Committee on Membership.

McHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman.*

JAMES D. IGLEHART,

RICHARD H. SPENCER,

WILLIAM H. LYTLE,

DeCOURCY W. THOM,

LYNN R. MEEKINS,

HENRY WILLIAMS.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

THOMAS E. SEABS, *Chairman.*

KIRK BROWN,

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,

B. BERNARD BROWNE,

GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE,

WILLIAM J. McCLELLAN.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

ANDREW C. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*

ALFRED S. NILES,

WILLIAM M. PEGRAM.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—In compliance with the requirements of the By-Laws a report of the activities of the Society during the year 1910 is presented on behalf of the Council.

The Library has been open continuously throughout the year. The Gallery of Paintings only being closed, as usual, for a brief period in mid-summer.

The number of visitors consulting the various records has been somewhat larger than heretofore. The greatest demand being to examine those of the Churches and Parishes.

The detailed work in connection with keeping the accounts has required attention and care, but has not involved more labor than heretofore. Some of the results may be found in the statements herewith submitted.

The repairs to the building and contents have involved some \$1100, a much larger outlay than usual. The details of which are reported by the Trustees of the Athenæum.

The publication of the *Magazine* has continued as heretofore. Volume V having been completed by the issue of the number for December last.

The supervision by the Society of the publication of the Archives of Maryland has also been continued. Volume XXX of the series has appeared and been distributed during the year.

At each of the several stated meetings of the Society papers have been presented and read as follows :

- Jan. 10.—“The Unexpected Puritan Descent of Old Families.” By Mr. Frederick W. Story, a member of the Society.
- March 14.—“Dr. Thomas Bond; something of his Ancestors and Kin.” By Hon. James A. C. Bond, a member of the Society.
- April 11.—“The Capture of the Indianola,” by the late Robert L. Brent. Read by Mr. Robert F. Brent, a member of the Society.
- May 9.—“An Episode of 1645: Facts *vs.* Myths.” By Mr. Edward Ingle, a member of the Society.
- Oct. 10.—“Queen Anne’s County—First Free School.” By Mr. Edwin H. Brown, Jr., a member of the Society.
- Nov. 14.—“Notes on a Colonial Free School in Anne Arundel County, with side lights on the early education of Johns Hopkins.” By Mr. Daniel R. Randall, a member of the Society.
- Dec. 12.—“The Battle of the Severn.” By Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, a member of the Society.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

	Dec. 31, 1909.	Dec. 31, 1910.
Honorary	3	3
Corresponding	67	65
Active	531	535
Associate	30	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	631	640
		631
		<hr/>
		Gain 9

New members during the year:

Active	32	}	42
Associate	10		
Corresponding			
Losses by Death:			
Associate	2	}	33
Active	16		
Corresponding	1		
Resignations	13		
Dropped for non-payment of dues.....	1		
			<hr/>
		Net gain.....	9

The losses by death have been :

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN.....June 15.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

RIGGS, E. FRANCIS.....July 6.
WILLIAMS, W. MOSBY.....October 1, 1909.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

ALEXANDER, JULIAN J.....February 20.
BIRD, W. EDGEWORTH.....January 19.
CARR, JAMES EDWARD, JR.....April 3.
DIXON, ISAAC H.....August 28.
ELLIOTT, A. MARSHALL, PH. D.....November 9.
FISHER, RICHARD D.....August 13.
FRICK, FRANK.....December 27.
LOVE, WM. H.....February 14.
MANN, HARRY E.....May 2.
MILLER, EDGAR G.....December 22.
MOORE, JOHN C.....October 22.
MORRIS, MISS ELIZABETH M.....September 23.
OLIVER, CHARLES K.....August 22.
SMITH, MARION DE KALB.....March 14.
THOMPSON, HENRY F.....October 11.
WHITRIDGE, WM., M. D.....February 6.

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

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS SHOWN AT CLOSING OF BOOKS
DECEMBER 31st, 1910.

ASSETS.

Athenaeum Building.....	\$50,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	6,500 00
Maps, Books and Pamphlets.....	25,000 00
Manuscripts and Prints.....	5,000 00
Paintings and Statuary.....	6,500 00
Securities	26,376 89
Dues in Arrears.....	228 00
Magazine Account.....	230 00
Cash	1,562 04
State of Maryland—Archive Account.....	72 82
Perpetual Insurance.....	250 00
Petty Cash.....	35 00
	<hr/>
	\$121,754 75

LIABILITIES

Foundation	\$93,000 00	
Peabody Fund.....	20,945 38	
Committee on the Library.....	1,182 78	
Committee on Publications.....	1,531 92	
Permanent Endowment Fund.....	2,000 00	
Accumulations	2,758 53	
Magazine Guarantee Fund.....	317 84	
Vouchers (being approved bills charged to expense and not yet paid).....	18 30	
	<hr/>	\$121,754 75

BUSINESS OF SOCIETY PROPER FOR YEAR 1910.

By Current Dues received during year.....	\$2,665 00	
“ Investigations and Searches, balance of this Account	56 45	
“ Use of Basement.....	303 00	
“ Interest (other than Income from Peabody Fund)	333 43	
“ Accumulations for Balance, being the Deficit for the year in Current Receipts, or Excess of Expenses over Receipts for the year	327 01	
	<hr/>	\$3,684 89

CONTRA.

To General Expenses, Salaries and Wages	\$1,884 33	
“ Repairs to Building.....	886 23	
“ Repairs to Furniture and Furnaces	229 49	
“ Fuel	250 55	
“ Water, Gas, Ice and Minor supplies	95 65	
“ Stationery and Printing.....	153 40	
“ Postage and Expressage.....	87 86	
“ Book-keeping and extra labor..	61 38	
“ Insurance	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,673 89
“ Collection of Dues.....	11 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,684 89

STATE OF MARYLAND (ARCHIVE ACCOUNT.)

DR.

To Editing Volume 30 of Archives.....	\$ 500 00
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To Stationery supplies.....	5 22	
“ Work of Copyist.....	204 23	
“ Printing Volume 29.....	1,480 86	
“ Postage and expressage.....	47	
	<hr/>	\$2,190 78

CR.

By Balance, January 1, 1910, to credit of this Account	\$ 855 87	
“ Cash as received of State Appropriation..	999 00	
“ Interest received on State funds whilst in our hands.....	19 99	
“ Amount received from sale of Archives..	243 10	
“ Balance, December 31, 1910, being amount supplied from Society funds to meet expenses in advance of receiving the State's Appropriation	72 82	
	<hr/>	\$2,190 78

To balance, December 31, 1910, to debit of this account, being amount due the Society....	\$ 72 82
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MAGAZINE ACCOUNT.

DR.

To Balance, January 1, 1910, to debit of this Account	\$ 202 66	
“ Editing	112 50	
“ Copying	43 84	
“ Printing and Publishing.....	946 19	
“ Commissions	49 24	
“ Postage and Distribution.....	52 03	
	<hr/>	\$1,406 46

CR.

By amount received December 31, 1910, from Advertisements	\$ 270 62	
By amount received from Subscriptions.....	77 50	
“ “ “ “ Sales	128 34	
“ “ “ “ Guarantee Fund.....	300 00	
“ “ “ “ Publication Com'ttee,	400 00	
“ Balance, December 31, 1910, remaining to debit of this Account.....	230 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,406 46
To balance, December 31, 1910, remaining to debit of this Account.....	230 00	

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

CR.

By Balance, January 1, 1910, to credit of this Account	\$1,117 65
By due share of Income of Peabody Fund, December 31, 1910.....	419 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,537 15

DR.

To expenditures as authorized by the Committee for Books, Maps, Prints, etc., purchased during the year 1910.....	\$ 173 55
For Current Newspapers and Magazines.....	54 04
“ Binding and repairs.....	79 62
“ Copying church records.....	47 16
To Balance.....	1,182 78
	<hr/>
	\$1,537 15
By Balance, December 31, 1910, to credit of this Account.....	\$1,182 78

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

CR.

By Balance, January 1, 1910, to credit of this Account	\$1,444 82
By due Share of Income of Peabody Fund, December 31, 1910.....	419 50
By receipts from sales of Society's publications,	67 60
	<hr/>
	\$1,931 92

DR.

To payment to <i>Magazine</i> Account, May 2, 1910,	\$ 400 00
To Balance, December 31, 1910.....	1,531 92
	<hr/>
	\$1,931 92
By Balance, December 31, 1910, to credit of this Account	\$1,531 92

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Finance Committee reports having made an examination of the Securities held by the Treasurer and finds

PEABODY FUND.

- \$1,000. United Railways First 4's, due 1949.
- 5,000. Norfolk and Western R. R. 4's, due 1996.
- 5,000. Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville and Nashville Collateral 4's, due 1952.

- 5,000. Baltimore and Ohio Prior Lien 3½'s, due 1952.
- 5,000. Atlantic Coast Line First Cons. 4's.
- 1,200. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut Certificates of Indebtedness.

GENERAL FUND.

- 4,000. United Railway First 4's, due 1949.

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT FUND.

- 1,000. City of Baltimore 4's, due 1957.

This fund also holds a deed for a ground rent of \$40.00 per annum, capitalized at \$1000.

TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENÆUM.—Report that it was necessary to make some extensive repairs to the roof and spouting of the building which with painting the entire exterior and the adoption of expedients to rid the premises of the flocks of pigeons which have lately nested there involved larger expense than ordinary.

COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY.—Reported few changes during the year. The portrait of General John Stricker by King, hitherto deposited with the Society, has been presented to it by Mr. Charles B. Tiernan.

The visitors to the Gallery aggregated 1488.

The COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported the additions to the Library for the year 1910 as follows :

By purchase :

69 volumes of books.....	\$142 40	
Muster Rolls, mss., Letters, etc.....	23 15	
Current Newspapers.....	19 06	
One Map Talbot County, Md.....	8 00	
Current Magazines.....	34 98	
Expended on Binding.....	79 62	
Expended on Copying Church Records.....	47 16	
		\$354 37

By gift :

- 152 volumes.
- 354 pamphlets.
- 193 magazines.

Manuscripts as follows :

- Correspondence of Jonathan Boucher, 1759-1802.
 Reminiscences of Thos. Ridout, 1769-1788.
 Index to Maryland Historical Material in the uncalendared Reports
 of the British Treasury, 1753-1783.
 Manuscripts and Bibliography relating to the Events in Baltimore,
 April 19, 1861.
 Extracts from the Parish Register of St. John's, Leeward Island,
 West Indies, 1737-1767.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.—The publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been continued during the past year, thus completing the fifth year of its existenee. Dr. William Haud Browne, who was the editor of the first four volumes, resigned the editorship last Spring on account of advancing years. The Committee while greatly regretting his resignation were fortunate in securing as his successor Mr. Louis H. Dielman, and believe that during the past year the value and interest of the *Magazine* have been well maintained.

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

Debit Balance, January 1, 1910.....		\$ 202 66
Cash Disbursements:—		
For copying manuscripts.....	\$ 43 84	
“ editing three numbers.....	112 50	
“ printing	946 19	
“ commissions	49 24	
“ postage and distribution.....	52 03	
		1,203 80
		<hr/>
		\$1,406 46
By cash receipts:—		
From sales.....	\$ 128 34	
“ subscriptions	77 50	
“ advertisements	270 62	
		\$476 46
By transfer from Committee on Publications..	400 00	
By transfer from Magazine Guarantee Fund..	300 00	
		<hr/>
		1,176 46
Debit balance as per ledger account.....		230 00
Due Printer for December Number, 1910.....		318 20

During the five years of its existence the *Magazine* has not become self-supporting. After the appropriation to its aid of \$700, as above noted, of which \$400 came from the Committee on Publications, being practically the whole of its income from the Peabody Fund, and \$300 drawn from the Magazine Guarantee Fund, there remains at the end of the year a debit balance, including unpaid bill for printing of

	\$548 20
The similar debit on January 1, 1910, was	- 469 22

Showing an increase in deficiency during the year of \$78 98 in spite of the fact that the editing of but three numbers was an expense, the March number of the *Magazine* having been edited, pending a vacancy in the office of editor, by members of the Committee. Against this indebtedness there was on January 1st a small amount, about \$34.00, yet due on account of advertisements.

The Guarantee Fund subscribed for the support of the *Magazine* when it was first established five years ago is well nigh exhausted. It is evident that without a renewal of that fund, or else a largely increased revenue from advertisements,—this latter being that upon which many popular magazines chiefly rely for support,—the publication of this historical magazine cannot be long continued. The Committee desires especially to appeal to those members of the Society who have occasion to make use of advertising to give this publication a share of their patronage. Ten additional pages of advertisements, together with what this Committee is now able to apply from the income of the Peabody Fund, would place the *Magazine* practically upon an independent basis.

In respect to the Archives of Maryland, the Committee reports that Volume XXX which brings the Proceedings of Assembly down to August 10, 1716, was issued and distributed last Spring, Volume XXXI, in which the Council Proceedings, already brought down in Volume XXVIII down to July 25, 1753. will be resumed, is in course of preparation. Included in it will be some additions to the correspondence of Governor Sharpe contained among the papers received from the Executive Office at Annapolis, of which mention was made in the last report of this Committee.

During the past year, its attention having been attracted to the many reports of the deterioration in the quality of paper used for the printing of books, the Committee made an investigation of the quality of the paper used for the Archives. This paper was adopted many years ago, in fact before the term of service of any present member of the Committee began; but upon examination the Committee was convinced that it was not up to the standard that should be used in a publication such as that of the State Archives. A new paper was therefore specially ordered to be made in accordance with a formula obtained from the United States Bureau of Standards. This paper has been made, its quality verified by special analysis, and it will be used for the forthcoming Volume. Correspondence is still pending with a view to determining whether a still further improvement in the quality of the paper used would be advisable.

Recognizing also that the type in use was beginning to show signs of wear, an entirely new font was at the request of the Committee procured by the printers, the new type having the same face as the old, but a sharper definition. It is believed that with better paper and new type the thirty-first Volume of the Archives will show a marked improvement in appearance and quality over its fore-runners.

In order to close out the balance standing on the ledger to the debit of the Magazine Account on December 31, 1910, as above stated, the Committee recommends that in addition to the \$400. already appropriated during the past year, the additional sum of two hundred and thirty dollars (\$230.) be transferred from the credit of the Peabody Publication Fund to the credit of the Magazine Account and thus close the latter account upon the ledger.

Respectfully submitted,

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

- BROCK, MRS. M. L. BROOKE (1906) .. { The Portner, 15th and W Sts.,
Washington, D. C.
- BROWNSCOMBE, VICTOR H. (1910) St. Louis, Mo.
- BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909) .. 2210 Massach'setts Av., Wash., D.C.
- CALLAGHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902) 6832 Paschall Ave, Phila., Pa.
- DENT, LOUIS A. (1905) 1719 Riggs Ave., Wash'n, D. C.
- DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S.J. (1906) Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
- FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908) Montreal, Canada.
- FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909) 611 18th St., Denver, Colorado,
- GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906) St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
- HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906) 1523 Park St., Chicago, Ill.
- HENDERSON, C. E. (1907) Easton, Md.
- HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910) 258 Broadway, New York.
- †HUFFMASTER, JAMES T. (1903) Galveston, Texas.
- JEWELL, REAR ADM'L THEO. F. (1907) { Care of U. S. Despatch Agent,
London, England.
- LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907) .. 2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
- LEWIS, MRS. JAMES C. (1910) Vernon Hotel, Denver, Colorado.
- McFADDEN, CHAS. (1906) 3923 Walnut St, Phila., Pa.
- MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905) New Straitsville, Ohio.
- MERVINE, WM. M. (1906) P. O. Box 198, Philadelphia, Pa.
- MONETTE, ORRA E. (1907) { 1017 Wright Callender Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.
- MORSE, WILLIARD S. (1908) Seaford, Del.
- MOSS, JESSE L. (1906) Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
- PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910) .. { House 10, Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md.
- ROGERS, MRS. HARRY (1906) 2221 Delancey St., Phila., Pa.
- ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910) 1310 Penobscot Bldg, Detr't, Mich.
- SEMMES, RAPHAEL (1906) Savannah, Ga.
- SHEIB, S. H. (1907) 310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
- †SHEPARD, WALTER N. (1910) Winchester, Va.
- SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907) 1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
- TURNER, VAN ARSDALE B. (1910) 62 State St., Dover, Del.
- WATTS, MRS. A. H. (1910) Carlisle, Pa.
- WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907) Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

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

- ABERCROMBIE, DAVID (1908) 318 W. German St.
- AGNUS, FELIX (1883) American Office.
- AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910) 225 W. Preston St.
- ANDREWS, C. McLEAN, PH.D. (1907) .. Johns Hopkins University.
- ANDREWS, O. (1886) 621 St. Paul St.
- APPOLD, LEMUEL T (1902) Care of Colonial Trust Co.
- ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907) 1025 Cathedral St.

- ARTHURS, EDWARD F (1899).....628 Equitable Building.
 ATKINSON, ROBERT, M. D. (1895).....2134 Oak St.
- BAILY, G. FRANK (1908).....28 S. Hanover St.
 BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....2008 Park Ave.
 BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....1006 Charles St.
 BALLAGH, JAMES C. (1911).....415 Hawthorne Road, Roland P'k.
 BANKS, WILLIAM H. (1894).....405 Druid Hill Ave.
 BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E Franklin St.
 BARNES, J. T. MASON (1881).....705 Continental Trust Building.
- BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)..... { Care of A. C. Glocker,
 227 St. Paul St.
- BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
 BARROLL, L. WETHEBED (1910).....807 St. Paul St.
 BARRY, MRS. ROBERT C. (1910).....1305 Maryland Ave.
 BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
 BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882).....207 N. Calvert St.
 BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909)..2947 St. Paul St.
 BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910) 3616 Fairview Ave., Forest Park.
 BEBKLEY, HENRY J., M.D. (1906).....1305 Park Ave.
 BERNARD, RICHARD (1898).....54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
 BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)...322 Hawthorne Road, R. P.
 BERRY, JASPER M., JR. (1907).....225 St. Paul St.
 BERRY, THOMAS L. (1909).....Fidelity Building.
 BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....10 E. Lexington St.
 BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)...Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
 BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906).....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
 BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910).....12 Hamilton St.
 BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....Rider P. O., Md.
 BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....509 Park Ave.
 BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M.D. (1892)...Taneytown, Md.
 BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902).....201 Fidelity Building.
 BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....201 Fidelity Building.
 BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....Law Building.
 BLAND, J. R. (1902).....1025 N. Charles St.
 BONAPARTE, CHAS J., LL.D. (1883)...216 St. Paul St.
 BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....46 P. O. Building.
 BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
 BOND, NICHOLAS P. (1902).....1310 Continental Trust Building.
 BOND, THOMAS E. (1910).....726 Reservoir St.
 BONSAI, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Bldg.
 BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890).....705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
 BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909)...705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
 BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909).....16 E. Lexington St.
 †BOWES, JOSEPH (1902).....935 Keyser Bldg.
 *BRADY, REV. FRANCIS X. (1909).....Loyola College.
 BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908).....11 E. Read St.

- HARMAN, S. J. (1902).....708 Fidelity Bldg.
HARN, ELMER M. (1908).....604 N. Arlington Ave.
HARRIS, MISS ALICE G. (1907).....608 Continental Trust Bldg.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....216 St. Paul St.
HARTMAN, A. Z. (1903).....732 W. North Ave.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P. (1902).....403 Calvert Bldg.
HARWOOD, MISS S. ASENATH (1897)....Hotel Rennert.
HAYDEN, W. MOZART (1878).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, THOMAS G. (1892).....202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY, (1897)..... { Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave.,
Govanstown, Md.
HENRY J. WINFIELD (1902).....107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILLIP, (1899).....760 Keyser Bldg.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1909).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903) . { 142 Duke of Gloucester St.,
Annapolis, Md.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Bldg.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH.D. (1895)....Johns Hopkins University.
HOLLYDAY, HENRY, JR. (1907).....Easton, Md.
HOMER, CHARLES C. (1902).....Second National Bank.
HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....213 Courtland St.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Sherwood, Balto. Co.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892).....Havre de Grace, Md.
*HOPKINS, J. SETH (1903).....6 W. Fayette St.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....1141 Calvert Bldg.
*HOUGH, SAMUEL J. (1883).....207 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)...1409 Continental Trust Bldg.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....700 Equitable Bldg.
HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....919 Cathedral St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....1020 Cathedral St.
HULL, MRS. WM. SKIPWITH (1910)....Relay, Md.
HUNT, WILLIAM B. (1885).....P. O. Box 353.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....830 Equitable Bldg.
HURD, HENRY M., M.D. (1902).....Johns Hopkins Hospital.
HUSSEY, ALFRED RODMAN (1909).....1314 Bolton St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....663 Calvert Bldg.
HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890).....838 Hollins St.
HYATT, ALPHAEUS (1905).....Porto Bello, Md.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.

- IGLEHART, JAMES D., M.D. (1892).....211 W. Lanvale St.
 INGLE, EDWARD (1898).....Manufacturers' Record.
 INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....Merchant's Bank.
 *ISAAC, WM. M. (1902).....Masonic Temple, Balto., Md.
- JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
 JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M.D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
 JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville.
 JAMES, HENRY PRATT (1894).....13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
 JENCKS, FRANCIS M. (1896)1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
 JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....919 N. Calvert St.
 JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Bldg.
 JENKINS, MICHAEL (1876).....616 Park Ave.
 JENKINS, THOS. W. (1907).....1521 Bolton St.
 JEWETT, FRED. C., M.D. (1907).....1823 Linden Ave.
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL (1902).....Brooklandville, Md.
 JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER, M.D. (1881)..21 W. 20th St.
 JOHNSTONE, MRS. EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
 JONES, ELIAS, M.D. (1902).....Govans, Md.
 JONES, SPENCER C. (1905).....Rockville, Md.
- KEARNEY, STUART (1907).....24 Commerce St.
 KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
 †KEEDY, CLAYTON O. (1904).....Frederick, Md.
 KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
 KEYSER, H. IRVINE (1873).....104 W. Monument St.
 KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894)....104 W. Monument St.
 KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Bldg.
 KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908)..24 W. Saratoga St.
 KIRK, HENRY C. (1884).....106 E. Baltimore St.
 KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908).....106 E. Baltimore St.
 KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906).....General Office, B. & O. Bldg.
 KIRKLAND OGDEN A. (1889).....17 W. Mulberry St.
 KNOTT, A. LEO (1894).....1029 St. Paul St.
 KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905).....2915 E. Baltimore St.
 KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M.D. (1909)..804 Cathedral St.
- LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
 LARRABEE, H. C. (1902).....1920 E. Pratt St.
 *LATROBE, FERDINAND C. (1854).....205 St. Paul St.
 LATROBE, OSMUN (1880).....Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
 LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE (1884).....601 Calvert Bldg.
 LAWFORD, JASPER M. (1892).....718 N. Howard St.
 LEAKIN, GEORGE A., D.D. (1873)....Lake Roland, Md.
 LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902).....705 Fidelity Bldg.
 *LEARY, PETER, GEN. (1905).....The Marlborough.
 LEE, H. C. (1903).....20 W. 20th St.

- *LEE, J. HARRY (1904).....20 W. 20th St.
 LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....232 St. Paul St.
 LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE (1893).....Continental Trust Bldg.
 LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
 LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....408 Fidelity Bldg.
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....217 St. Paul St.
 LIVEZEY, E. (1907).....22 E. Lexington St.
 LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907).....333 Dolphin St.
 LLOYD, HENRY (1902).....Cambridge, Md.
 LLOYD, UPSHUR (1909).....Easton, Md.
 LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M.D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.
 LOWE, JOHN H. (1894).....1600 Madison Ave.
 LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
 LYON, J. CRAWFORD (1903).....213 E. Fayette St.
 LYTLE, WM. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.
- McADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....Glyndon, Md.
 McCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.
 McCORMICK, THOMAS P., M.D. (1902)..1421 Eutaw Pace.
 McCURLEY, ISAAC (1895).....628 Equitable Bldg.
 McDOWELL, EDWARD G. (1889).....217 N. Charles St.
 McEVOY, JAMES, JR. (1909).....213 Courtland St.
 McGAW, GEORGE K. (1902).....Charles and Mulberry Sts.
 MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891).....110 Commerce St.
 McGLANNAN, ALEX. W., JR., (1909)..2005 Madison Ave.
 MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1886).....36 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
 MACKALL, THOMAS B. (1894).....222 St. Paul St.
 MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1909)..Elkton, Md.
 MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY (1890)..463 Calvert Bldg.
 McKEON, MRS. E. H. (1910).....12 E. Eager St.
 McKIM, S. S. (1902).....Merchant's Club.
 McLANE, ALLAN (1894).....507 Calvert Bldg.
 McLANE, JAMES L. (1888).....903 Cathedral St.
 McNEAL, J. V. (1907).....729 N. Calvert St.
 MAGRUDER, CALEB C. (1910).....1018 14th St., N.W., Wash'n, D. C.
 MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902).....703 Fidelity Bldg.
 MARBURG, THEODORE (1901).....14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
 MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
 MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911).....222 E. Biddle St.
 MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902).....13 South St.
 MASSEY, E. THOMAS (1909).....Massey, Kent Co., Md.
 MATTHEWS, EDWARD B., PH.D. (1905)..Johns Hopkins University.
 MATTHEWS, HENRY C (1892).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
 MATTHEWS, THOMAS F. (1885).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
 MEEKINS, LYNN R. (1908).....Baltimore American.
 MERRITT, MRS. J. ALDRED (1909).....Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C.
 MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902).....Maryland Casualty Bldg.

- MILLER, CHARLES R. (1909).....1514 W. Fayette St.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Bldg.
*MILLER, EDGAR G. (1857).....646 Equitable Bldg.
MILLER, WALTER H. (1904)..... { Care of Burton Bros.,
348 Broadway, N. Y.
MORGAN, G. EMOBY (1903).....6 Club Road, Roland Park.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
MORRIS, THOMAS J. (1909).....708 Park Ave.
MOSELEY, WILLIAM E., M.D. (1890)...614 N. Howard St.
MULLIN, MICHAEL A., LL.D. (1886)...609 Fidelity Bldg.
MURDOCH, FRIDGE (1884).....904 McCulloh St.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908)...Chas. St. Ave and Univ. Parkway.
MURRAY, O. G. (1903).....B. & O. Building.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....26 Bank St., Princeton, N. J.
- NASH, CHARLES W. (1908).....225 St. Paul St.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. German St.
NEWBOLD, D. M., JR. (1905).....443 Calvert Bldg.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884).....1018 St. Paul St.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902) { 120 Broadway, New York,
Care of Pierce and Greer.
NILES, ALFRED S. (1910).....928 Equitable Bldg.
NOBLE, E. M. (1909).....Denton, Md.
NOBLE, EUGENE A. (1909).....Goucher College.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.
NORRIS, J. OLNEY (1892).....1224 Madison Ave.
NORRIS, J. S. (1910).....Md. & Pa. R. R.
†NORRIS, WALTER B., PH.D. (1910)...U. S. Naval Acad., Annapolis, Md.
- ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M.D. (1890)...5 E. Read St.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLIVER, THOMAS H. (1890)..... { Moorman's River,
Albemarle Co., Va.
OLIVER, W. B. (1903).....Washington Apartment House.
O'NEILL, THOS. (1907).....S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexing'n Sts.
- PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....443 Calvert Bldg.
PANGBORN, JOSEPH G. (1906).....1316 N. Charles St.
*PARET, RT. REV. WM., D.D. (1889)...1110 Madison Ave.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....1518 Park Ave.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.

ROHBER, C. W. G. M.D. (1910)	Lauraville Sta., Balto., Md.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898)	10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C. (1883)	628 Equitable Bldg.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T. (1902)	St. Patrick's Rect'y, Wash'n, D. C.
RYLAND, SAMUEL P. (1909)	11 W. Chase St.
SADTLER, MRS. GEO. W. (1908)	26 E. 25th St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA (1902)	1415 Linden Ave.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897)	308 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
*SCHMUCKER, SAMUEL D. (1884)	1712 Park Ave.
†SCHOULE, REV. WM. (1909)	Elkton, Md.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M.D. (1894)	658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901)	Merchants' National Bank.
SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884)	828 Equitable Bldg.
SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896)	100 E. Lexington St.
SHARP, GEORGE M., LL.D. (1884)	2105 St. Paul St.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD (1893)	209 W. Monument St.
SHRIVER, J ALEXIS (1907)	Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
SHRYOCK, THOMAS J. (1891)	1401 Madison Ave., P. O. Box 717.
SILL, HOWARD (1897)	11 E. Pleasant St.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891)	Lake Roland, Md.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897)	805 Calvert Bldg.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880)	1103 St. Paul St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903)	505 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909)	Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902)	Central Savings Bank Bldg.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905)	1311 John St.
SPAMER, C. A. E. (1897)	215 N. Charles St.
SPENCE, W. W. (1854)	1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891)	517 Dolphin St.
SPEBBY, JOSEPH EVANS (1907)	409 Calvert Bldg.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876)	Madison & Eutaw Sts.
STABLER, JORDAN (1910)	339 Dolphin St.
STABLER, MRS. JORDAN (1910)	339 Dolphin St.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)	Owings Mills, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905)	S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH.D. (1892)	Enoch Pratt Free Library.
STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902)	228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M.D. (1904)	431 N. Carey St.
STEWART, DAVID (1886)	213 St. Paul St.
STIMSON, HERBERT B. (1896)	207 N. Calvert St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES (1889)	209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883)	11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T. (1894)	N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885)	City Solicitor's Office, Co't House.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900)	1912 Eutaw Place.
STUMP, H. ARTHUR (1904)	224 St. Paul St.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909)	2921 N. Calvert St.

- TAGG, REV. FRANCIS T., D.D. (1909)....316 N. Charles St.
 TALBOTT, HATTERSLY W. (1898).....Rockville, Md.
 TANEYHILL, G. LANE, M.D. (1889).....1103 Madison Ave.
 TAPPAN, WILLIAM (1909).....714 St. Paul St.
 TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909).....1031 Cathedral St.
 THAYER, W. S., M.D. (1902).....406 Cathedral St.
 THOM, DE COURCY W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Bldg.
 THOM, MRS. PEMBROKE LEA (1902)....221 W. Monument St.
 THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874).....Merchants' National Bank.
 THOMAS, JAMES W. (1894).....Cumberland, Md.
 THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910).....2207 Eutaw Place.
 THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....216 St. Paul St.
 THOMSEN, ALONZO L. (1878).....1 E. Eager St.
 THOMSEN, HERMAN IVAH (1896).....1928 Mt. Royal Terrace.
 THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881).....Maryland Club.
 TIERNAN, CHARLES B. (1887).....405 St. Paul St.
 TIFFANY, LOUIS McLANE, M.D. (1902)..831 Park Ave.
 TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
 TOADVIN, E. STANLEY (1902).....Salisbury, Md.
 TODD, W. J., M.D. (1902).....Mt. Washington, Md.
 TOMPKINS, JOHN A. (1883).....301 N. Charles St.
 TOOLE, JOHN E. (1891).....628 W. Franklin St.
 TOWNSEND, WALTER R. (1909).....225 St. Paul St.
 TREDWAY, REV. S. B. (1892).....R. F. D. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.
 TREGOE, J. HARRY (1906).....301 N. Charles St.
 TRIPPE, ANDREW C. (1877).....347 N. Charles St.
 TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS (1890).....301 St. Paul St.
 TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889).....1530 Park Ave.
 TURNER, J. FRANK (1903).....23 East North Ave.
 TURNER, MISS KATHERINE M. (1907)...11 W. Biddle St.
 TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
 TYSON, MRS. FREDERICK (1907).....251 W. Preston St.
 TYSON, MALCOLM VAN V. (1909).....251 W. Preston St.
 TWAMLEY, WILLIAM P. (1911).....1724 N. Broadway.
- UHLER, PHILIP R., LL.D. (1895).....254 W. Hoffman St.
- VAN NESS, BARTOW (1909).....306 Chamber of Commerce.
 VERNON, GEORGE W. F. (1898).....106 E. Saratoga St.
 VICKERS, HARRISON W. (1909).....Chestertown, Md.
 VINCENT, JOHN M., PH.D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.
- WAGNER, HENRY C. (1875).....Gilmor Lane, Waverly.
 WALTER, MOSES R. (1883).....609 Union Trust Bldg.
 WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Bldg.
 WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879).....Fidelity Bldg.
 WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M.D. (1907)...845 Park Ave.

WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....	40 Continental Trust Bldg.
WARING, BENJAMIN H. (1884).....	1311 Eutaw Place.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL (1895).....	10 E. Fayette St.
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....	Union Trust Bldg.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....	528 Equitable Bldg.
WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909).....	Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M.D. (1889)....	Uniontown, Md.
WENTZ, MRS. H. C. (1911).....	2217 Oak St.
WHITE, JULIAN LeROY (1887).....	2400 W. North Ave.
WHITE, MILES, JR., (1897).....	15 North St.
WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....	510 Keyser Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....	10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....	604 Cathedral St.
WILHELM, LEWIS W., PH.D. (1882)....	714 N. Howard St.
WILKINSON, A. L., M.D. (1910).....	Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
WILL, ALLEN S. (1910).....	2620 N. Calvert St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....	407 W. Lanvale St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....	507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....	507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....	Sun Office.
WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902).....	213 Courtland St.
WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....	800 Law Bldg.
WILSON, WILLIAM B. (1872).....	1228 N. Charles St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....	1129 St. Paul St.
WINANS, ROSS R. (1886).....	1217 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....	Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAM (1880).....	National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A. (1882).....	11 W. Mulberry St.
WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....	American Office.
WOODS, HIRAM, M.D. (1911).....	842 Park Ave.
WOOTON, W. H. (1905).....	716 Carlton Av., Plainfield, N. J.
WOOLLEN, RICHARD H. (1911).....	125 W. Lanvale St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....	602 American Bdg.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....	215 E. Preston St.
WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE (1908).....	215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....	1012 Keyser Bldg.
WYLLIE, DOUGLAS M. (1900).....	412 North St.
