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VOLUME XV

BALTIMORE

1920

# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

## VOLUME XXXIX

This volume is now ready for distribution, and contains the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province, during the Sessions held from 1732/3 to 1736. During this period, Samuel Ogle was Governor, and he met difficult situations with tact and firmness. In 1733, a very important act was passed for emitting bills of credit, under which a considerable amount of paper money was issued, with such wise measures for the establishment of a sinking fund, that the bills were finally redeemed. An important militia act was passed, as also was one for the improvement of the navigation of the Patuxent River. Towns were erected at Elkridge Landing, on the site of Princess Anne, etc. A general law for the relief of insolvent debtors completes the important legislation of the Session.

The Session of 1733/4 lasted only six days, when the Governor dissolved the Assembly, because the Lower House expelled four members, who had accepted office from the Proprietary.

A year later, a new Assembly was convened without great change in the membership. It did the surprising act of electing Daniel Dulany, one of the expelled members, as its speaker, and, when he declined, chose James Harris, a new member, though Colonel John Mackall, the old speaker had been re-elected to the Assembly.

A general naturalization law was then passed, and the importation of negroes, "Irish Papists," and liquors was restricted. The act concerning ordinaries was revised, and a license was required from peddlars. A duty was laid for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

In 1735/6 a second Session, styled a Convention, was held without any legislation, since the Houses fell out with each other, over the question of allowances to the Councillors. After a prorogation of ten days, the Houses re-assembled, and, in a short time, passed a considerable number of laws, some of which had been discussed at the earlier meeting. Among these, were acts to remedy the evil conditions of the Annapolis jail by building a new one, to erect Georgetown and Fredericktown on the Sassafras River, to encourage adventurers in iron works, and to amend the laws in regard to the inspection and sale of tobacco. The question as to the Councillors' allowances was settled by a compromise, and the disturbances along the Pennsylvania boundary line, which are associated with the name of Captain Thomas Cresap, find echo in the legislative proceedings.

The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work, and binding, this cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

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SOLOMON ETTING, 1764-1847.

# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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No. 1.

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### SOLOMON ETTING<sup>1</sup>

1764-1847

AARON BAROWAY

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Among the most progressive citizens of the latter days of Baltimore Town and the earlier years of Baltimore City were a number of the members of the Etting family. They played a prominent part in the commercial and political life of the city. They did their share, on the one hand, to enable Baltimore to compete with the other growing American cities in the contest for leadership in our national expansion, and they took part, on the other hand, actively and unostentatiously in the social, political and religious life of the city. The most prominent member of the family was Solomon Etting, the subject of the following sketch.

Solomon Etting was a son of Elijah Etting, who was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1724, and came to America in 1758. In November, 1759, he married Shinah Solomon, the daughter of Joseph Solomon,<sup>2</sup> a merchant who

<sup>1</sup>This sketch was prepared at the suggestion of Dr. Harry Friedenwald. The author is indebted to Dr. Friedenwald and Dr. David S. Blondheim for much advice and aid regarding sources for material and the character of the article.

<sup>2</sup>The first inscription in the Hebrew Bible of the Etting family reads: "Shinah, the daughter of J. [Joseph, according to Etting family records]

had formerly lived in London and who was residing at Lancaster, Pa., at that time.<sup>3</sup> It may well be that Elijah Etting lived in Lancaster, but there is not evidence to establish such a supposition. It seems that he lived in York, Pa., as early as 1763.<sup>4</sup>

Captain Alexander Graydon has left us in his *Memoirs*<sup>5</sup> an interesting account of the family life at the parental home of Solomon Etting in York when Solomon was a boy of nine. In connection with the reminiscences of his six months' sojourn in York in 1773 he wrote:

"York, I must say, was somewhat obnoxious to the general charge of unsociableness under which Pennsylvania had always labored; or if I wrong her, I was not the kind of guest that was calculated to profit of her hospitality. Perhaps I approached her under unfavorable auspices, those of a young man debauched by evil communications; or perhaps there was want of congeniality between her manners and mine. Be it as it may, there was but a single house in which I found that sort of reception which invited me to repeat my visit; and that was the house of a Jew. In this I could conceive myself at home, being always received with ease, with cheerfulness and cordiality. Those who have known York, at this period I am speaking of, can not fail to recollect the sprightly and engaging Mrs. E. [Mrs. Elijah Etting], the life of all the gaiety that could be mustered in the village; always in spirits, full of frolic and glee, and possessing the talent of singing agreeably, she was an

& Belah Solomon, was born at Lanct. Dec. 24, 1744, and married Elijah Etting Nov. 1759." All of the inscriptions in the Bible were made by Solomon Etting, who has recorded among other facts that the Bible was the first to be used by his father. The Bible is now in the possession of Miss Eleanor S. Cohen (a great-granddaughter of Solomon Etting) of Baltimore.

<sup>3</sup>Isidor Blum, *The Jews of Baltimore: A Historical Sketch in Jews of Baltimore*, Baltimore, 1910, p. 3.

<sup>4</sup>The second inscription in the Etting family Bible reads: "Reuben, the son of Elijah and S. Etting, was born at York Town June 6, 1762. Anniversary in ye Hebrew to the 10th day of Sivan 5522."

<sup>5</sup>Alexander Graydon (1752-1818), *Memoirs of a Life Passed Chiefly in Pennsylvania within the Last Sixty Years*, Harrisburgh, 1811, published anonymously, p. 95 *et seq.*

indispensable ingredient in the little parties of pleasure which sometimes took place and usually consisted in excursions to the Susquehanna, where the company dined, and when successful in angling, upon fish of their own catching. It was upon one of these occasions, the summer before I met her, that she attracted the notice of Mr. John Dickinson, the celebrated author of the *Farmers' Letters*.<sup>6</sup> He had been lavish in her praise in the company of a lady of my acquaintance, who told me of it, and then inferred, how much I should be pleased with her when I got to York. I paid little attention to the information, having no conception that I should take any interest in the company of a married woman, considerably older than myself, and a mother of several children. The sequel proved how much I was mistaken, and essential to my satisfaction was female society; the access to a house in which I could domesticate myself, and receive attentions, not the less grateful from apparently being blended with somewhat material. The master of the house, though much less brilliant than the mistress of the house, was always good humored and kind; and as they kept a small store, I repaid as well as I could the hospitality of a frequent dish of tea, by purchasing there what articles I wanted.

“ I can not take my final leave of York [continues Graydon a few pages further on] before mentioning, that I visited it again when congress held their sessions there in 1778. . . . The E——’s were not there, or at least I did not see them; and if my memory does not mislead me, the family had removed to Baltimore.”

Elijah Etting probably participated in the extensive trading with Indians which was being carried on at that time. The *Journal of the Continental Congress* shows under the date of November 11th, 1777, that the committee on treasury rendered a report and that thereupon a warrant for \$426<sup>6</sup>/<sub>9</sub> in favor

<sup>6</sup> John Dickinson (1732-1808), *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies*, published in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, 1766.

of Elijah Etting was issued in payment of Joseph Simon's order dated Lancaster, October 29th, for blankets delivered to Brigadier General Hard at Fort Pitt for the hospital at that place.<sup>7</sup>

Elijah Etting died at York on July 3rd, 1778.<sup>8</sup> Of Shinah Etting a grandson wrote in his account of the "Oldest Jewish Family in Maryland:"<sup>9</sup>

"Shinah Etting (grandmother), widow of Elijah Etting, removed to Baltimore, Md., from York Town, Pa., in the month of September, 1780, two years after the death of her husband, and with her family resided at Mr. Joseph Donaldson's (on corner of Market and Gay Streets) until a house was built for her by Jas. Edwards, situated in Gay Street, opposite Gerard Hopkins (now General Ridgely's), to which she removed in 1782."<sup>10</sup>

She died in Baltimore on November 30th, 1822,<sup>11</sup> at the age of 77 years.

The children of Elijah and Shinah Etting were Reuben (1762-1848); Solomon (the subject of this sketch); Fanny (1764-1828; married Col. Robert Taylor); Kitty (1768-

<sup>7</sup> Herbert Friedenwald, "Jews in the Journal of the Continental Congress," *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, No. 1, p. 67.

<sup>8</sup> From an inscription in the Etting family Bible.

<sup>9</sup> This account is quoted by Blum, *supra*, p. 3. Mr. Blum told the author that the original manuscript of the account was loaned about ten years ago to him together with other papers of the Etting family by Miss Josephine Etting, a daughter of Samuel Etting and a granddaughter of Solomon Etting. Mr. Blum also told the author that he is under the impression that Miss Etting told him that the account was written by her father. After the death of Miss Etting a few years ago the family papers were distributed. Their location is unknown at present.

<sup>10</sup> The title, the "Oldest Jewish Family in Maryland," is somewhat misleading. The Etting family is the oldest Jewish family in the state whose history can be traced with some thoroughness. There is evidence to the residence of Jews in Maryland as early as January, 1656. See Jewish Encyclopedia, art. *Maryland* and *Jacob* or *John Lumbrozo*, by Professor J. H. Hollander.

<sup>11</sup> From the epitaph on the tombstone in the Etting cemetery on West North Avenue, Baltimore.

1838); Hetty (1770-1847); Betsy (b. 1772); Sally (1776-1863); and Joseph (b. 1778).<sup>12</sup>

Solomon Etting, the second son, was born at York on July 28th, 1764.<sup>13</sup> Nothing is known of his early life. He married Rachael, the daughter of Joseph Simon (also known as Simons), of Lancaster.

"Joseph Simons was one of the richest and most prominent traders in the province. He came to Lancaster about the year 1740, and at once embarked in the Indian trade. He also established a store at the southeast corner of Penn Square and subsequently another on the southwest corner. He made frequent trips to the Ohio and Illinois country. He also had an interest in several other stores in the Indian territory in connection with Gratz, Frank, Etting, Calender, Trent, and others. His real estate transactions were on a grand scale, and at one time he owned many thousands of acres of land. He was one of the twenty-two Indian traders who were attacked by Indians at Bloody Run in 1763, and lost a large amount of goods. He died at Lancaster in 1804."<sup>14</sup> He took an active part in association with Barnard and Michael Gratz and others in the negotiations and activities connected with the French and Indian wars.<sup>15</sup> He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.<sup>16</sup>

After his marriage Solomon Etting "removed to Lancaster and entered into partnership with his father-in-law under the firm name of Simon & Etting. They conducted a general merchandise business in a store room on the southeast corner of

<sup>12</sup> The dates are from the Etting Bible and epitaphs on tombstones in the Etting family cemetery.

<sup>13</sup> The third inscription in the Etting Bible reads: "Solomon, the son of E. and S. Etting and born at York. July 28, 1764, annivy to the 28 Elull Hebrew 5524."

<sup>14</sup> Ellis and Evans, *History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1883, p. 18.

<sup>15</sup> Byars, "The Gratz Papers," *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 23, p. 1 *et seq.*

<sup>16</sup> Henry S. Morais, *The Jews of Philadelphia*, Phila., 1894, p. 25.

East King and Centre Square.”<sup>17</sup> It was probably at Lancaster that Solomon Etting made his entry into the social and civic affairs of the community of his residence. The meagerness of available information about his life in Lancaster renders it difficult to follow him except in his relations with the Masonic fraternity. It is known that he played an important role in Masonic affairs; that he was a member of Sublime Lodge of Perfection in Philadelphia as early as 1781,<sup>18</sup> and that on July 13th, 1785, he, “an Ancient Master Mason, was passed to the Chair, and thereafter received the degree of Secret Master and Perfect Master and on October 5th, 1785, that of Intimate Secretary;”<sup>19</sup> and that Lodge 43, F. A. M., of Lancaster, to which a warrant had been granted April 21, 1785, was constituted by Solomon Etting, a charter member, who being at the time a Past Worshipped Master of some other lodge,<sup>20</sup> was deputized by R. W. Grandmaster William Adcock to constitute the lodge and install the officers, and that Solomon Etting was (the first) Treasurer of the lodge from 1785 to 1786, Junior Warden from 1788 to 1790, and Worshipful Master from 1790 to 1791.<sup>21</sup>

Rachael (Simon) Etting, wife of Solomon Etting, died January 14, 1790, and was buried in the old Jewish cemetery at Lancaster, where her tomb-stone is still to be found.<sup>22</sup>

About the beginning of the last decade of the century there is some confusion among the dates of the events of Etting's life at that time. According to the account of Elijah Etting's grandson, Solomon Etting “came to Baltimore from York in

<sup>17</sup> This is an excerpt from a quotation made by Samuel Oppenheim, “The Jews and Masonry,” *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 19., p. 48, from George R. Welchans, *History of Lodge No. 43, F. & A. M., Lancaster, Pa., 1875*, p. 109.

<sup>18</sup> Oppenheim, *supra*, p. 41.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 44.

<sup>20</sup> Henry Necarsulmer, “The Early Jewish Settlement at Lancaster, Pennsylvania,” *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 9, p. 31, quotes Ellis and Evans, *supra*. My information is from Necarsulmer's quotation.

<sup>21</sup> Oppenheim, *supra*, p. 48.

<sup>22</sup> Necarsulmer, *supra*, p. 33, who cites the epitaph.

1789”<sup>23</sup> at the age of twenty-five. It seems more probable that he did not come to Baltimore until at least two years later if we are to determine the date on the basis of earlier documents which tell us, first, that his wife was buried at Lancaster early in 1790, second, that he was elected to an office among the Masons at Lancaster in June, 1790, and, third, that it is inferred from the records of the Masonic Lodge that he moved from Lancaster at the time that his office of Worshipful Master expired in 1791.<sup>24</sup> Before coming to Baltimore, Etting, it seems, settled in Philadelphia.<sup>24</sup>

Writing of Solomon Etting in Baltimore the grandson says that he “commenced the hardware business in a store on South Calvert Street,<sup>25</sup> where he pursued the same business until the years 1805-06,<sup>26</sup> when he purchased a house on Market Street [Baltimore Street] between Howard and Eutaw streets (owned and built by Jas. West), where he removed to (then engaged in a general shipping and commercial business) and in which house he resided until May, 1841, when he purchased the house on West Lexington Street, No. 4 Pascault Row, where he resided until the time of his death.”<sup>27</sup>

It was probably about the time of his arrival in Baltimore that Etting married Rachel Gratz,<sup>28</sup> born 1764, a daughter of

<sup>23</sup> Blum, *supra*, p. 3.

<sup>24</sup> Oppenheim, *supra*, p. 48, quoting Welchans: “He [Etting] afterwards removed to Philadelphia and finally to Baltimore. . . . He was elected Junior Warden [of the Lancaster Lodge] in 1788, serving as such until June, 1790, when he was elected Worshipful Master, filling that office for one year, when he withdrew from the lodge and removed to Philadelphia.” This is the only reference to Etting’s residence in Philadelphia.

<sup>25</sup> *Baltimore Town and Fell’s Point Directory, First Edition, Balto., 1796*, p. 25: “Etting, Solomon, merchant, 15 So. Calvert st.” and “Etting, Reuben, dwelling, East [now Fayette] st., between Calvert and Gay sts.”

<sup>26</sup> *The Baltimore Directory, 1804*, records that Solomon Etting’s dwelling was situated on Baltimore Street facing (North) Howard Street. *The Baltimore Directory, 1807*, records that Solomon Etting’s business was located at 247 Baltimore Street and his dwelling at 280 Baltimore Street.

<sup>27</sup> Blum, *supra*, pp. 3 and 4.

<sup>28</sup> The time of the marriage to Rachel Gratz is inferred from the date of birth—September 18, 1792—at Baltimore of Richea Gratz Etting, the eldest child of this marriage about whom data are available. The date is from

Barnard Gratz. Reuben Etting, the elder brother, moved to Baltimore about this time or a few years later.<sup>29</sup> Both brothers entered actively into the public life of the city. Reuben joined the military organization known as the "Sans Culottes," and was made a lieutenant. Later, when preparations for a war with France were being made in 1798, and the corps was being recruited, its name was changed to the "Baltimore Independent Blues" and Reuben was chosen captain.<sup>30</sup> This corps was long under his command. It grew very much in numbers, was divided into companies, and was later made a part of the Fifth Regiment of Maryland Militia.<sup>31</sup> Reuben was appointed United States Marshal for Maryland by President Jefferson in 1801, succeeding Jacob Greybell and serving until his removal from the city a number of years later.<sup>32</sup> He died in Philadelphia on June 3, 1848.<sup>33</sup>

Solomon Etting seems to have entered immediately upon his

the epitaph on the tombstone of Richea Gratz Etting in the West North Avenue cemetery.

<sup>29</sup> Thomas J. Scharf, *The Chronicles of Baltimore*, Balto., 1874, p. 267, mentions Solomon Etting, but does not mention Reuben Etting, in the list of twenty-five prominent persons who moved to Baltimore in the ten years prior to 1793. The earliest record of Reuben Etting in Baltimore is in the *Directory* for 1796, *supra*. The *Directory* for 1799 records:

"Etting & Kennady, milliners, S. Calvert st. 11.  
Etting, Reuben, dwelling ditto."

The *Directory* for 1800 and 1801: "Etting, Reuben, merchant, counting house, Lovely Lane." The *Directory* for 1802: "Etting, Reuben, marshal of the District of Maryland, 12 North Gay st."

<sup>30</sup> Scharf, *supra*, p. 248.

<sup>31</sup> From Solomon Etting's answers to Col. Worthington's queries, *infra*.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*; Scharf, *supra*, p. 276.

<sup>33</sup> George A. Kohut, "The Oldest Tombstone Inscriptions of Philadelphia and Richmond," *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 6, p. 110. Benjamin H. Hartogensis, "Unequal Religious Rights in Maryland," *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 25, p. 95: "Reuben Etting . . . and others had fought with distinction in the defense of Baltimore City, September 12, 1814." This statement by Mr. Hartogensis is not corroborated by Wm. M. Marine, *The British Invasion of Maryland, 1812-1815*, Baltimore, 1913, or Solomon Etting's answers to Col. Worthington's queries, *infra*, or Leon Hühner, "Jews in the War of 1812," *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 26. See *Jewish Encyclopedia*, Vol. VIII, p. 361a.

arrival in Baltimore into the communal activities to which he devoted himself during the remaining fifty-five years of his life. His earliest participation in affairs of a political nature of which there is a record is connected with the meeting of Baltimoreans held July 27, 1792, to give unified expression to their disapproval of the treaty which Jay had concluded with Great Britain. A committee composed of David McMechen, Solomon Etting, Alexander McKim, David Stodder, James A. Buchanan, Adam Fonerden, and John Steel was appointed to forward to President Washington the resolutions which were adopted by the meeting.<sup>34</sup>

From the fact that Etting and Levi Solomon, his uncle, formally acquired possession in 1801 of the plot of land that was first used in Baltimore as a Jewish burial ground it is to be inferred that he was also at an early date and even during the earlier part of his life a leading spirit in the matters that affected his Jewish brethren. The cemetery, which was situated in the block bounded by Harford Avenue, Monument Street, Jew Alley (a blind alley running north from Monument Street between Ensor Street and Harford Avenue), and Abraham Street (a lane connecting Jew Alley and Harford Avenue), had been set aside for burial purposes at least fifteen years earlier. It is mentioned among "Mr. Carroll's Claims," a document dated 1786. Inasmuch as a Jewish congregation had not been officially recognized by the State of Maryland at that time, the Jewish congregation of Baltimore, if there was one, could not possess the land, and it was, therefore, necessary for one or more individuals to acquire the title to the land. It was conveyed from Charles Carroll, William McMechen and John Leggett to Solomon Etting and Levi Solomon in 1801. "The Jews' Burial Ground," as it was designated, was in use until 1832.<sup>35</sup> About the same time that Etting and Solomon received the title to the Monument Street cemetery, their family began to use as a family burial ground a small plot of land

<sup>34</sup> Scharf, *supra*, p. 262.

<sup>35</sup> Blum, *supra*, p. 4.

on the north side of North Avenue about sixty yards east of Pennsylvania Avenue. Most of the Ettings of Baltimore, a number of their relatives, and a few other Jews of Baltimore are buried here. The earliest grave, that of Barnard Gratz, dates from April 20th, 1801; the latest grave is that of Richea Gratz Etting (a daughter of Solomon Etting), who died June 19th, 1881.

Though it is not entirely clear when the Baltimore Water Company actually began to operate, it is known that Etting was among those who incorporated the company. Scharf, in his *Chronicles of Baltimore*, tells us (pp. 295-6) that "at an election held on the 24th day of May [1804] for directors of the Baltimore Water Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve till the first day of May, 1805: John McKim, Sr., Solomon Etting, T. A. Buchanan, John Donnell, Jonathan Ellicott and William Cooke" and (p. 303) that "in November [1808] William Cooke, John McKim, James A. Buchanan, John Donnell, Solomon Etting, James Mosher, Jonathan Ellicott, John Hollins and other citizens formed themselves into a company known as the 'Baltimore Water Company.'" <sup>36</sup>

During the War of 1812, at the time when an attack upon Baltimore by the invading British forces was imminent, Etting was active in the preparations to defend the city. He was elected to represent the First Ward in the General Committee of Vigilance and Safety which was organized August 23, 1814. Under the date of August 28th, the minutes of the committee state that "Mr. Etting, Mr. Taylor and Captain Stevens be and they are appointed to provide a hospital or suitable accommodations for the sick and wounded in the force that are and may be called out for the defense of the city and to report to this committee at the next meeting." Etting was also a member of a sub-committee that was formed for the purpose of waiting

<sup>36</sup> *The Baltimore Directory* for 1814-15 states that the Baltimore Water Company was incorporated in 1808. It also includes Etting among the directors.

on the Quartermaster General and tendering to him their aid and the aid of the committee in providing suitable accommodations for soldiers.<sup>37</sup> Samuel Etting, a son of Solomon Etting, was a private in Captain Joseph H. Nicholson's company of Baltimore Fencibles. The Baltimore Fencibles fought in the defense of Baltimore, September, 1814, as part of the First Regiment of Artillery, which was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel David Harris. Young Etting was slightly wounded while his company was "on detachment at Fort McHenry September 13, 1814."<sup>38</sup>

Amid the records of Solomon Etting's mercantile activities which stand out most prominently during his earlier years in Baltimore, the most interesting, even though the most incomplete, is his correspondence with Robert Fulton. The circumstances which gave occasion to the correspondence have not been brought to light at the time of this writing. It is not entirely safe to venture among the possibilities that may have caused the proposal to build a war vessel in Baltimore, because, first, there is only one letter, an answer from Fulton to a letter written by Etting, second, the condition of the manuscript of that letter is such as to render uncertain whether the date of the letter is 1814 or 1816, and, third, the possibilities are so numerous in the early days of steam navigation as to make impossible a conclusive choice of them. If the later date is correct—and it seems more likely that 1816 is the correct date—the construction of the vessel may have been connected with the Government's program to build an American navy; if the earlier date is correct, the ship may have been intended for the War of 1812. The original manuscript of the letter, which is owned by Miss Eleanor S. Cohen and was entrusted by her to the Library of Congress as a permanent loan in 1917, reads as follows:

<sup>37</sup> Marine, *supra*, pp. 133, 139 and 141.

<sup>38</sup> Marine, *supra*, pp. 173 and 280. Hühner, *supra*, states that Samuel Etting's name appears on the muster roll of citizen-soldiers who were at North Point and Fort McHenry on Sept. 12, 1814.

New York Nov 26th 1816 [1814]

Solomon Etting Esq

Dear Sir

Yesterday morning I received your favor of 22 In' And am happy to learn that you have at Baltimore many conveniencies for constructing a steam Vessel of War. In placing the funds at the disposal of the United States what is the amount? is it 150000 for her hull and machinery or 225,000 for her total outfit?

In such a work one or two load of my Models must be sent from hence for the castings. One of the Messrs Browns must go to superintend the construction of the hull he having the required experience. Also some of my workmen to construct the Boilers and Machinery Are those arrangements to be left to the secretary of the navy and to me, or is your committee to treat with me on this subject?

What will be the cost of copper per *pound* for her boilers? 25 tons will be required?

What the price of wrought Iron shafts per pound weighing from 500 lb to 2½ tons?

What the Cylander and hollow castings per pound from 500 lb to 2½ tons each?

How much solid castings such as wheels pinions. beams & Pillow blocks per pound.

How much per pound for brass castings such as Valves Valve seats and gudgion boxes.

On your intended steam Vessel of war I have not yet heard from the Secretary of the Navy.

I am Sir very respectfully

Your most Obedient

Robert Fulton

In 1816 Solomon Etting was appointed a member of the commission that was designated to survey and lay off streets, lanes, and alleys in the territory that had latterly been added to the city. The other members of the commission were John E.

Howard, William Patterson, William Gibson, William Lorman, George Warren, Owen Dorsey, George Winchester, James Mosher, Joseph Townsend, and Henry Tompson.<sup>39</sup> The work of this commission is still remembered through the several streets which were named at that time or shortly later after the various members of the commission. Etting Street, hardly more than an alley, runs between Druid Hill Avenue and Division Street from Hoffman Street to North Avenue.<sup>40</sup>

Solomon Etting was one of the leading spirits in the movement to influence the Legislature of Maryland to enact the Jew Bill. In the later attempts to have the bill adopted he was associated with Benjamin I. Cohen, Jr. Etting furnished the data about the Jews in America used by Colonel (later Governor) W. G. D. Worthington in an important speech before the House of Delegates on the Confirmatory act January 28th, 1824.<sup>41</sup> In October, 1826, the effect of passage of the Jew Bill

<sup>39</sup> Scharf, *supra*, p. 31.

<sup>40</sup> An extension of Etting Street runs for a hundred yards north of Whitelock Street between Francis Street and Woodbrook Avenue and ends in a blind alley. City Librarian Coyle of Baltimore states that the name of Etting Street appears for the first time on a plat of Baltimore made by Poppleton in 1818.

<sup>41</sup> W. G. D. Worthington, *Speech on the Maryland Test Act 1824*, Baltimore, 1824, pp. 17, 18 and 19: "I wrote on a small scrip of paper some half dozen queries, and requested Solomon Etting, Esq., to have them faithfully and trully answered. . . . This is Mr. Etting's original statement, which I will read through as it is written:

#### SOLOMON ETTING'S ANSWERS TO COL. WORTHINGTON'S QUERIES.

Question 1st.—The number of Jews in the State of Maryland?

Answer—Supposed, at least, *one hundred and fifty*.

Ques. 2d.—The wealth of Jews in the State of Maryland?

Answer—General wealth difficult to ascertain; among a few heads of families, we may estimate *half a million of dollars*.

Ques. 3d.—The number of Jews in the U. States?

Answer—At least estimate, six thousand.

Ques. 4th.—The wealth of the Jews in the U. States?

Answer—This is equally difficult to ascertain with question 2d. Among the *heads of families*, in the principal cities, we may fairly estimate the wealth at *ten millions of dollars*.

was seen when Etting and Cohen were elected to the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore. They were the first Jews to be elected to office in Maryland. Later Etting was elected president of the First Branch of the City Council.<sup>42</sup> Scharf has recorded (p. 422) that "Mr. William Patterson offered to the corporation [the City of Baltimore] by letter dated 24th of January [1827], two squares of land on Hampstead Hill, with additions since known as 'Patterson Park,' for the use of the citizens as a public walk," and that "on the 1st of March it was resolved to accept the same and Jacob Small, Mayor, and Solomon Etting, President of the First Branch of the City Council, and Philip Moore, President of the Second

Ques. 5th.—What offices have been held, or are now held by members of the profession?

Answer—To enumerate these, in detail, would be extremely tedious and difficult; we will mention a few within immediate recollection.

John Burk [this name is intended for that of Solomon Bush; see *Jewish Encyclopedia*, Vol. II, p. 433]—Colonel in the American Revolution, a distinguished officer who died after the revolution of wounds received, or effects arising out of them.

There were many valuable members, *officers, principally*, in the revolution, from the South chiefly, who were nearly all cut off and destroyed early in the war; they were ever at their posts, and always foremost in hazardous enterprises.

Reuben Etting—Marshall of Maryland, appointed by Mr. Jefferson, and who continued in office until his removal from the state.

Ditto—Captain of a volunteer corps, raised very early in Baltimore, long under his command, and grew so numerous as to require being divided into companies and thrown into the 5th regiment of Maryland militia.

Solomon Etting—Captain 5th regiment of Maryland militia, appointed by Governor Paca.

B. I. Cohen—Lieutenant in Columbian Volunteers, attached to the 5th regiment of Maryland militia, appointed by Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esq."

Col. Worthington continues, p. 33: "I know an instance: Mr. Etting, of Baltimore, had a son of talents and acquirements: he spared no pains on him. The Youth wished to study Law. The Father, with pain in his heart and tears in his eyes, told him he could not. *Even to be an Attorney in a County Court, he would have first to renounce the religion of his father.*"

<sup>42</sup> Scharf, *supra*, p. 420.

Branch City Council, tender the thanks of the citizens through the corporation for his generous and liberal gift."

Etting was one of the founders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was probably among the twenty-five persons who met at Alexander Brown's house, February 12, 1827, "to take into consideration the best means of restoring to the city of Baltimore that portion of the Western trade which have lately been diverted from it by the introduction of steam navigation and other causes." The problem was considered, a committee was appointed to prepare a plan to the desired end, and the meeting adjourned until February 19th. At the second meeting the report of the committee was accepted, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare an application to the legislature of Maryland for an act of incorporation: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Philip E. Thomas, William Patterson, William Lorman, Isaac McKim, George Warner, Robert Oliver, Benjamin C. Howard, Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Solomon Etting, Thomas Tennant, W. W. Taylor, Alexander Brown, Alexander Fridge, John McKim, Jr., James L. Hawkins, Talbot Jones, John B. Morris, James Wilson, Luke Tiernan, Thomas Ellicott, Alexander McDonald, George Hoffman, Solomon Birkhead, and William Stewart. The men composing this committee number twenty-five, and there is little doubt that they are the twenty-five who met the previous week.<sup>43</sup> At the elaborate ceremonies held at Ellicott City, July 4th, 1828, to celebrate the beginning of the construction of the road, a stone was set and in it there was placed a hermetically-sealed glass cylinder containing copies of the first records of the road. A scroll among the latter concludes: "And the construction of the road commenced July 4th, 1828, under the management of the following Board of Directors: Philip Evan Thomas, president, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, William Patterson, Robert Oliver, Alexander Brown, Isaac McKim, William Lorman, George Hoffman, John B. Morris, Talbot Jones, William Stewart, Solomon Etting, Patrick Macaulay, George Brown, treasurer."<sup>44</sup>

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 447.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 428.

When the United States Senate was considering the tariff bill early in July, 1823, a rather heated debate occurred between Senators Clay, Webster and Hayne. Reference was made to lobbyists, and because there was some difficulty in naming lobbyists specifically, Clay arose to speak his mind, and named Moses Myers, the Jew. The debate, it seems, received some publicity, and Clay's reference to "the Jew" was not well received in some quarters. Etting heard of the remark and wrote the following letter to Clay, with whom, it would seem, he was acquainted:<sup>45</sup>

Baltimore, July 15th, 1832.

Dear Sir: You know that I am your friend, and therefore I write you freely. Several of the religious societies to which I belong, myself included, feel both surprised and hurt by the manner in which you introduce the expression "the Jew," in debate in Senate of the United States, evidently applying it as a reproachful designation of a man whom you consider obnoxious in character and conduct.

I do not know the person you allude to, the term "The Jew" as used by you, is considered illiberal. If therefore, you have no antipathy to the people of that religious society, I can readily believe you will have no objection to explain to me by a line, what induced the expression.

I am, with respect and esteem,

Your Obt. St.

S. ETTING.

HON. H. CLAY,

United States Senate, Washington.

Clay wrote the following reply:

Washington, 16th July, 1832.

My dear Sir: I regret extremely to perceive from your letter of yesterday, that you have thought it possible that a remark of mine, applied to a subordinate officer of the Customs

<sup>45</sup> Walter H. Liebmann, "The Correspondence between Solomon Etting and Henry Clay," *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 17, p. 81 *et seq.*

who was in attendance here, was liable to an unfavorable interpretation in respect to the Jews generally. Nothing could have been further from my intention. The remark was intended to describe a person, and not to denounce a Nation. It was strictly, moreover, defensive. Some of my friends who were in the Senate had been attacked by Genl. Hayne, as I thought, rudely for the assistance which they had rendered about the Tariff.

In reply I said they were not the only persons attending on that object, but that on the other side, Moses Myers (or Myers Moses, for I do not yet know his proper designation), had been summoned by the Secretary of the Treasury, and might be seen daily skipping about the house; and I proceeded to describe his person, &c.

I judge of men, not exclusively by their Nation, religion, &c., but by their individual conduct. I have always had the happiness to enjoy the friendship of many Jews, among them one of the Gratz's of Lexington, formerly of Philadelphia, stands in the most intimate and friendly relations to me; but I cannot doubt that there are bad jews as well as bad christians and bad mahometans.

I hope, my dear sir, that you will consider this letter perfectly satisfactory.

With great regards, I am,

Truly yours,

H. CLAY.

SOLOMON ETTING, Esq.

Etting was the president of the board of commissioners for repairing the Court House. When the ceremony for laying the cornerstone of the proposed City and County Record Office at the southeast corner of Lexington and St. Paul Streets was held Wednesday morning, June 28, 1836, Etting, assisted by the venerable Mayor, General Samuel Smith, formally set the stone in the presence of a large number of persons among whom were Chief Justice Taney and the judges of the various courts.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Scharf, *supra*, p. 489.

Rachel (Gratz) Etting, the second wife of Solomon Etting, died December 21st, 1831, and was buried in the family cemetery on West North Avenue. The epitaph upon the tomb stone over her grave reads:

Peace to Departed Souls  
 Sacred  
 to the Memory of  
 RACHEL ETTING  
 Wife of Solomon Etting  
 Departed This Life  
 21 December 1831  
 Age 67 Years 2 Months 12 Days  
 A Kind Affectionate  
 Wife & Mother  
 Her Worth & Excellence  
 Will Be Ever Remembered  
 by Her Disconsolate  
 Husband and Children

Solomon Etting died August 6, 1847. He was buried in the family cemetery on West North Avenue. The following inscription is engraved on the monument which marks his grave:

Peace to Departed Souls  
 Sacred  
 to the Memory of  
 SOLOMON ETTING  
 Son of  
 ELIJAH AND SHINAH ETTING  
 Born at York, Pa.,  
 on the 28th of July 1764  
 Departed This Life in Baltimore  
 on the 6th Day of August 1847  
 Age 83 Years and 9 Days  
 A Devoted Husband and Father  
 His Life Was Adorned by Every Virtue  
 and His Death That of the Righteous

His Worth and Excellence  
Will Ever Be Remembered by His  
Bereaved & Afflicted  
Children

Only an intimate acquaintance with facts of Etting's life can enable us to appraise the worth of the man accurately. The documentary evidence that is available is not sufficiently abundant, nor is it sufficiently fertile, to offer us anything like a complete picture of the man in the perspective of the seventy-three years which have elapsed since his demise. It must suffice for us to sum up the life of the man in the statement of the Masonic historian and in the paragraph of a contemporary. The historian of the Masonic Lodge, No. 43, has left us this summary:

“He was a man of sterling integrity, of great wit and drollery and was beloved and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was distinguished for his considerable and indiscriminate charities and was in his old age affectionately hailed by all as ‘Father Etting.’”<sup>47</sup>

The following was published in the *Baltimore Sun*, August 9th, 1847:

“*Death of Solomon Etting.*—Our obituary column today records the death of this venerable citizen, at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Etting was a native, we believe, of York, Pa., but has resided in Baltimore for about sixty years. During the whole of that period, up to a month of his death, his career was one of unwearied activity. He possessed, in the most eminent degree, that first of civic virtues, public zeal, and his name is connected with every important enterprise which looked to the promotion of the city's prosperity. His judgment was sound and clear above that of most men; his habits of business were models of industry; and his integrity, impartiality, and rigid sense of justice, were never doubted or suspected. Although long past eighty years of age, he was chosen president of the

<sup>47</sup> Oppenheim, *supra*, p. 48, quoting Welchans, *supra*, p. 109.

board of control and review, under the new assessment of real and personal estate, and continued, until confined to his bed, to discharge the responsible duties of the important post with an industry, fidelity and perspicacity most remarkable, indeed, in one so aged, but perfectly characteristic of him. In his family and social relations, Mr. Etting was equally worthy of honor and imitation." <sup>48</sup>

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## IN MEMORIAM

COMPILED BY ALICE E. HASWELL

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### IV

ROSCOE CONKLING LEONARD, COXSWAIN U. S. N. R.

Born at Cambridge, Md., September 29, 1889.

Drowned at sea, April 11, 1918.

To Roscoe Conkling Leonard belongs the honor of having been the first man to enlist from Dorchester County.

He was the son of Ivy C. Leonard and Mollie V. Leonard with whom he resided. The family was a large one, composed of three brothers and four sisters all prominently concerned in the affairs of Cambridge. After completing a course at the High School, he left his home town to enter a business college so that he might be the better prepared to engage in business as a partner in the firm of I. L. Leonard & Company, where he remained until he volunteered his services in defense of his country. He was a member of the Masonic Order and always active in the workings of his lodge.

In April, 1917, the call to the colors sounded forth. In keeping with his splendid character, Roscoe C. Leonard almost immediately responded; he enlisted July 14th in the U. S. N. R.; was assigned to a training station and later to the U. S. S. S. "Lake Moor." The ship sailed sometime in March, 1918. The rest we have from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy:

<sup>48</sup> "Patriot," *Sun*, Balto., Aug. 9, 1847, p. 2.

"U. S. S. Lake Moor—Torpedoed by German submarine 11.20 P. M. on April 11, 1918. Survivors picked up by British vessel *Corbett* and landed at Belfast, Ireland." Roscoe Conkling Leonard was numbered among the missing.

Such is the simple narrative of the life of one of the heroes of the war, for his devotion to duty made him as brave as those who fell in battle; he, too, made the supreme sacrifice.

There was very little authentic information for his relatives and friends; some said he was seen clinging to a log until his strength gave out, others that he had been taken up by a life-boat which afterward capsized, but he has a permanent record in the history of his country and written indelibly on the minds of those who knew him.

Memorial services were held in the late summer of 1918, at Cambridge, a beautiful monument being unveiled in Green Lawn Cemetery by the Mayor of the town and the Masonic Order. The cause for which he died proved not to be a vain one, for these men in blue helped the army across to accomplish a purpose and we know their lives were not given for naught.

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WILLIAM JOSEPH H. WATERS, First Lieutenant, 313th  
Infantry, 79th Division.

Born in Baltimore, November 27, 1880.

Killed in action, Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918.

President Wilson has called these men who went to a far country to fight for a just cause, "Crusaders," and Lieut. Waters was surely one that deserved the title.

After his marriage in 1908 to Miss Hannah Tyson of Melvale, Md., he purchased the Brick House Farm in Howard County where he resided with his wife and two children, William, Jr., and Hannah Ann Tyson.

The record of "Billy" Waters is particularly fine. He was beyond military age and could have claimed exemption because of a dependent family; he turned his back on his personal interests and did not even wait for a promised commission, but enlisted December 10, 1917, in the Infantry so that he might

get to the front sooner; the next day he was made a sergeant, and on July 16th received his silver bar.

"Sometime" during the first of July, 1918, the great transport Leviathan steamed majestically out of the New York harbor, arrived safely at Brest and the 313th was sent to Champlitte for a period of intensive training. It was on the night of September 13th that they went to the front line. Then came zero hour—5.30 A. M., September 26, 1918; they were told to take Montfaucon and they *did*.

Lieut. Watters had been appointed Aide to General Nicholson, commanding officer of the 79th Division, but when they were given orders to advance he asked to be allowed to go over the top with the men. He was sent out to reconnoiter and was killed by shell fire September 29. The spot where he fell marks the farthest advance made by the 313th; so close were they to the German line the men could see the enemy artillery at work.

His citation reads: "Lieut. Watters (deceased), Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry. For personal heroism in action near Madeleine Farm, on September 29, 1918. He led his platoon in its advance on Montfaucon; his personal bravery was conspicuous throughout the action and particularly so on September 29th."

In the church in which he has been accustomed to worship, St. John's, Howard County, a memorial window is to be placed by his friends in the community in which he lived.

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JAMES PEARSON LOVE, Corporal, Company E, 9th Infantry,  
2nd Division.

Born at Lonaconing, Allegany County, March 10, 1895.

Killed in action, Chateau Thierry, France, June 7, 1918.

James Pearson Love was the son of Mrs. Mary Love of Lonaconing, Md., and one of three brothers in a family of nine. After an education acquired in the public schools of his home town he secured a position with the Pulp and Paper Mill of Luke, Md., and later when the Lonaconing Glass Factory was put into operation he was assigned to the position of foreman

of the lehrs, a very trustworthy position. After several years with this company he became connected with the Georges Creek Coal Company, and continued this work until his enlistment in the service.

Because of his engaging and cheerful nature he had a host of friends, and through his entire life, whether in sport or work, or afterward in fight, he was always on the job. He became a member of Valley Council, No. 26, Jr. O. U. A. M., when 16 years old, and received the honors of Past Councillor, July, 1914.

He enlisted July 18, 1917, in the Ninth Infantry, Company E, was ordered to Fort Slocum, New York, and sailed for France September of the same year. He remained in the same command throughout.

An abstract from a letter written by Lieut. C. E. Frampton to Corporal Love's sister, Miss Minnie Love, tells the rest very well: "On the night of June 7th our company was supporting an attack made by another company when we came under a bit of heavy shell fire. It was a moment when men showed their worth and it is with great pleasure that I am able to inform you that your brother acted with the utmost courage and bravery. He was mortally wounded, but was conscious when evacuated to the hospital. He died after reaching the hospital. He did not suffer greatly as the shock of the wound numbed his sense of feeling. He died as he had lived, a brave, fearless boy, smiling in the face of everything.

"I first became acquainted with your brother on November 12, 1917, when I joined the Company. I reported for duty and he was assigned as my Runner, a position of trust and responsibility. He acquitted himself so favorably that he was recommended as corporal and when he received his promotion he proved worthy of the trust. He became a capable and efficient non-commissioned officer and his loss was a real blow to the Company as well as a sad one to his friends."

This is how he came to become numbered among those who "Went West," giving his life bravely and gladly in defense of his country.

PHILIP EMIL WEIGAND, Corporal, Company D, 6th Battalion,  
20th Engineers.

Born in Baltimore, April 2, 1895.

Drowned at sea, February 6, 1918.

Philip Emil Weigand was the son of Mrs. Barbara A. Weigand of 4005 Garrison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

After completing his general education he entered the Maryland Agricultural College, being especially interested in the canning industry. Having had some training in forestry he was prompted to adopt that branch of the engineer service. Prior to this he had acquired a route ownership on the "Sun," doing earnestly and efficiently everything he undertook to do.

He enlisted in the Forestry Engineers, December 7, 1917. His first assignment was Company A, 3rd Battalion, 20th Engineers, American University, Washington, D. C., but he was subsequently transferred to Company D, 6th Battalion, and promoted to Corporal.

On January 23, 1918, the "Tuscania" sailed. Weigand's unit having been ordered to Hoboken earlier in the month he was one of those who answered "here" at roll call when the men boarded the ill-fated ship. After an uneventful voyage the transport reached the dangerous zone. At 5.50 P. M., February 5th, it was torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland. Corporal Weigand got off in the lifeboat assigned to him, but about 2 A. M. this was shattered on the rocks surrounding the Isle of Islay, Scotland. His body was recovered the next day and, with the other dead, he was buried with full military honors by the survivors at Kilnaughton, Islay, on the 9th of February, his body being laid in Trench No. 3 and Lair No. 38.

A beautiful bas-relief by Hans Schuler dedicated to the memory of Philip Emil Weigand has been placed in the main room of the Sun Building; it bears this inscription, "A comrade faithful unto death." He is in a brave company, too, for the memorials to Robert Morris Armstrong and George Seriah Katz are on either side.

WILLIAM J. KEATING, Captain Machine Gun Battalion.

Born in Texas, Md., October 31, 1894.

Killed in action, near Molleville Farm, France, October 27, 1918.

William J. Keating was the son of John H. Keating and Mary A. Keating.

Since the death of his parents during his childhood he lived in the household of his oldest brother, Raymond M. Keating, 2104 Atlantic Avenue, Baltimore, Md. In 1912 he was graduated from Loyola High School, where he attracted the attention of his teachers by the quickness and retentiveness of his mind.

After leaving school he obtained a position in the engineering department of the Roland Park Company. He was a prominent and enthusiastic member of the Knights of Columbus.

When in 1917 the call to patriotism sounded forth he enlisted in the old Machine Gun Company of the 5th Regiment, M. N. G. His rise in the service was remarkable in its rapidity,—from first-class private to sergeant was a matter of only two months, and when selections were made from his division for men to attend the Third Officers' Training Camp he was examined and passed on his own record.

May 10, 1918, he was assigned to Company A, 111th Machine Gun Battalion. Later his transfer to the Machine Gun Company of the 114th Infantry caused an almost complete separation from his former associates. He sailed for France with his division from Newport News, Va., June 15. There was hard work ahead in France and hard fighting, too. Only three weeks after his previous promotion he was chosen to wear a captain's insignia. He was in the most terrific of the fighting around Verdun; how well he did his part can be but poorly expressed in an official citation:

“Captain William Keating (deceased), 114th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Molleville Farm, north of Verdun, France, October 27, 1918. While he was in command of the Machine Gun Company of his regiment, and every avail-

able gunner had been killed or wounded, Captain Keating personally manned one of the guns and kept it in operation until killed." He could have signalled "Can't fire barrage; all my men are casualties," but this he scorned to do.

He was awarded the D. S. C. for extraordinary heroism in action.

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JAMES EDGAR POTTS, Private, 1st Class, 117th Trench Mortar Battery, Rainbow Division.

Born January 24, 1894.

Killed in action, Luneville, France, March 9, 1918.

A native of Queen Anne's County, he spent his boyhood at Church Hill and received his early education in the schools of that town. When his mother died he was adopted by an elderly lady, Miss Julia Clark, his father's cousin. She took him to her home in Church Hill, where she lived with her two brothers, and always regarded him as her special charge.

A few years ago he left their home at Betterton and came to Baltimore. During the spring of 1917 he enlisted in the Maryland Coast Artillery, 3rd Company.

On August 14, 1917, the "Rainbow Division" came into existence, and they called upon Maryland for a Trench Mortar Battery; the men were picked from the Coast Artillery Battalion, James E. Potts being one of the first selected. As a unit of the Rainbow Division, the 117th Trench Mortar Battery sailed October 18, 1917, and after a dangerous voyage—for submarines were numerous at that time—they landed in France, October 31st.

Only three months elapsed before they were ordered to the front—the Luneville Sector, known to the folks at home as the "Quiet Sector." On March 9th the entire Rainbow Division, assisted by the French, went over the top. It was then the 117th suffered its first loss—the first Marylander to die in action—Private James E. Potts, who died at his gun.

The Croix de Guerre for valor in action was awarded to his guardian, Miss Julie Clark.

When the Battery came home it came without Private James E. Potts, Corporal J. Blankford, Private Harry P. Cushen, Private Franklin A. Landram, Electrician George Clark, and Corporal Dupont Wolf. They lie sleeping under the poppies in France.

A legion post, the "James Edgar Potts Post, No. 22," has been named in his honor.

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## THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE

### PART FOURTH

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#### CHAPTER VII

At the close of the French and Indian War, the Ohio Company had sent George Mercer, son of the secretary of the company, to London to seek a renewal of the charter. He remained in England about six years and succeeded in accomplishing practically nothing. In the meantime, Thomas Walpole, a man of wealth and political influence, Samuel Wharton, a merchant, John Hanbury, Governor Thomas Pownall, Benjamin Franklin and others became interested in a plan to secure a grant of land from the Crown for a buffer colony, Vandalia, beyond the Alleghany Mountains. Before returning to America, young Mercer finally accepted an offer to combine with the Walpole Company, but this plan the Ohio Company rejected.

Although the colonists in the North were seeking to open a communication through a course other than the Potomac, George Washington continued to keep faith in the Potomac River as the most practicable means of connecting the Atlantic coast with the western settlements. In 1772 he secured an act of the Virginia Assembly for opening the river. Writing to

Rev. Dr. Boucher from Mount Vernon, on May 4th, 1772, Washington said: "An act has passed this session empowering Trustees (to be chosen by ye Subscribers to the Scheme) to raise money by way of Subscriptions & Lottery, for the purpose of opening & extending the Navigation of Potowmack from the Tidewater, to Fort Cumberland; & for perpetuating the Tolls arising from vessels to the Adventurers in the Scheme—but ye execution of it must necessarily be suspended till something similar passes into a Law in your Province." And Thomas Johnson exerted himself to secure the passage by the Maryland Assembly of a similar measure, but failed on account of the opposition of Baltimore merchants.

In the spring of 1772, John Ballendine, of Fairfax County, Virginia, and George Mason were rendering yeoman assistance to Johnson and Washington. The two men were endeavoring to arouse interest in the Potomac enterprise among the subjects of Maryland and Virginia. Governor Robert Eden, who had arrived in Annapolis a few years before, was appealed to by Delegate Thomas Johnson and other prominent men for aid, but young Sir Robert was timid about the proposition, apprehensive that the passage of an act by the Maryland Provincial Assembly similar to the Virginia measure might impair the Proprietary's legal title to the bed of the river.

In the following letter to Washington, Mr. Johnson declares that an appeal for help ought to be made to the Crown:

Annapolis, 10th May, 1772.

*Sir:*

Mr. Tilghman the Speaker of our House of Assembly, not being in town I could not procure a receipt from him. I sent you one from myself for £6. as recd. for his use if that is not sufficient I will get one from himself and inclose it to you: as soon as I have an opportunity.—I inclose you a receipt from the Clerk of the Upper House and another from the Clerk of the Lower House for £3. each. I thought there was the like fee to

the President of the Upper House as to the Speaker but on inquiry finding myself mistaken I return you 16 Dollars.

Mr. Ballendine has been here two or three days but Mr. Mason has not yet come. I fear our Governor is still under an impression that a concurrence by our Assembly in a scheme with yours for clearing Potowmack may weaken the proprietary claim of jurisdiction over that River and consequently that he is not at liberty to assent to such Bill tho' I believe in his own judgment clearing the River is an object which deserves immediate attention and that he wishes to see it effected. If the Governor should be under such impression and should not write home to be set more at large or should write unsuccessfully as the delay that might be thereby occasioned would at all events be highly prejudicial I would submit to your consideration whether it might not be prudent that a strong representation should be sent to England, to be made use of in case it should be necessary, to procure an intimation from thence that a Bill ought to pass here. If instructions ought at all to be sent to Governors as the rule of their conduct, I have no idea but that proppy [proprietary] instructions might properly be superseded by instructions from the King in Council and if so I cannot apprehend there would be the least difficulty in obtaining an order for the passage of a Bill in which the Trade and Subjects are so much interested though it might possibly collaterally affect the proprs [proprietary's] claim of jurisdiction. I shall be glad that our Governor's letters to Virginia may evince that my apprehensions are groundless but if my conjectures are well founded I must wish that no time may be lost.

I am Sir

Your most obedient Servant,

Th<sup>s</sup> Johnson, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

Just how often Washington and Johnson consulted together concerning their Potomac plans has not been disclosed. But it is certain that by means of letters they kept in constant touch with each other, and it is furthermore quite likely that they

met frequently for personal conferences on the subject. In the autumn of 1772, they met in Annapolis at the mansion of Governor Eden. Col. Washington came over to the capital of Maryland to attend the races; and in his diary he explains how he won five pounds in one of the races at Annapolis. Washington's equipage reached the State House circle at twilight on a beautiful Sunday evening early in October. He proceeded to the executive mansion, the fine, old colonial home, erected in the seventeenth century by Edmund Jennings. Mr. Elihu S. Riley, in his "Annapolis; Ye Antient Capital of Maryland," gives a picturesque description of the meeting of Washington, Thomas Johnson, Charles Carroll of Carrollton and other patriot leaders on the 5th of October, 1772. The day after Washington's arrival, after a quiet dinner, when the lamps were lit and the curtains drawn, "the great knockers of the front door, in almost periodic intervals, began to ring out a caller. First, Thomas Johnson was announced, and then Daniel Dulany, and afterwards Charles Carroll of Carrollton, William Paca, Samuel Chase, and Jeremiah T. Chase, John Rogers and Allen Quynn. A notable company—three signers of the Declaration of Independence, yet to be writ; one the man in the near future to nominate Washington to be Commander of the Continental armies; the last royal Governor of the province of Maryland; Dulany, the prodigy of the Colonial bar; and the other the immortal Washington himself." Whilst this visit to Annapolis was a social one, and although politics—a topic looked upon in the colonial days as uncongenial for a social gathering—was not discussed at the mansion of Governor Eden, it is highly probable that Washington and Johnson discussed at length the Potomac River enterprise during this gay week at Annapolis.

In the following year the Maryland Assembly appropriated £3,000 to improve the Western roads and Delegate Thomas Johnson, Jr., was selected one of seven commissioners to superintend the work and to disburse the money. An explanation of the status of this project and the backwardness of the movement

to establish "water carriage" in the Potomac is presented in the following letter sent by Thos. Johnson, Jun., Esq., to Colo. George Washington, Mount Vernon," shortly before the last session of the Provincial Assembly: <sup>16</sup>

Annap<sup>o</sup>, 21. Febr<sup>y</sup>. 1774.

Sir

A Servant just now delivered me your Letter of yesterday and told me he was to go out of Town in a few Hours. I expect Mr. Calvert will be here tomorrow or the next Day at farthest by whom I imagine I may contrive you a more particular and satisfactory answer than I can instantly—If you have the Instrument by which Mr. Adams engaged his Vessel for your Security or a copy of it I should be obliged to you if any opp<sup>ty</sup> offers with<sup>t</sup> any extraordinary Trouble that you would send it to me.—Your Attachment was received—instantly on the Return of it.

I have a particular pleasure in your approbation of our Grant of £3000 for the Western Roads—the comm<sup>rs</sup> are left very much at large mislead we were not well enough acquainted with the circumstances of the country to be very precise in directing the expenditure of the Money—I have the Hon<sup>r</sup> to be one of seven intrusted in laying out the Money and am so far from a self sufficiency in the matter that I shall most gladly receive any information on the Subject—permit me to assure you I think myself honored by any mark of your confidence or attention and that instead of thinking your Hints unseasonable I should be very much obliged by an enlargem<sup>t</sup> on the Subject—I made a show of pushing for a further sum for improving the River with a View to secure more certainly the £3000 for the Road for some people look on any Thing less given than requested as so much saved. We had a smart struggle for the 3000 £ but I have not been idle since. I have been endeavouring and I hope with success to impress my Ideas of

<sup>16</sup> *Washington, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Vol. xiv, 1798.*

the advantages and practicability of water carriage. We are to have a session about the 20<sup>th</sup> of next month and I now expect we shall then do something effectual—I am determined never to cease trying till some thing is done—As soon as the Bill passed I took my measures to give an Impression in the Back Country that the laying out the money on the Road was left much in the Discretion of the Courts who would govern themselves much by the spirit and exertion of the Back people. I have the pleasure to understand it has so far answered my Expectation that 4 or 500 £ is already subscribed to be laid out in assisting with the Road. I wish there may be a Surplus not that I think any saving in £3000 is of much consequence to the Province but if any Thing is saved I think there will be no Difficulty in getting the Application changed to the River.—If I was less interested in Carriage from above and an early communication with the Back Country I dare say I should be better attended to but being fully satisfied of the general advantage of cheap and early carriage through Potowmack it would be a false Delivery now to attempt a public Good for fear of suspicion of my being actuated solely by private Interest.—I purpose to write you fully by Mr. Calvert—and remain

Sir

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

Th<sup>s</sup> Johnson, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

Back in 1772, Mr. Ballendine had concocted a scheme to outwit Washington and Johnson and their associates by seeking subscribers in London to a plan of his own during the height of the Walpole Company bubble. But his efforts in England did not prove successful, for in 1774 we find him back again in the Colonies seeking subscribers among the prominent gentlemen of Maryland and Virginia. In the *Maryland Gazette*, September 8, 1774, he announces that he has just arrived from Great Britain “with a number of engineers and artificers in order to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the Potowmack River at and above the Lower Falls,” and that he is desirous

of having a meeting of his principal subscribers at George Town to lay before them "an accurate plan and estimates of the expence, also an Act of the Virginia Assembly, and likewise a subscription from some of the principal proprietors, &c. of the Province of Vandalia now residing in England, for the further encouragement of the proposed undertaking."

On the 10th of October, 1774, Thomas Johnson, George Washington and other prominent gentlemen of Maryland and Virginia assembled at George Town to enter into a discussion of the Potomac enterprise. At this meeting the following pledge<sup>17</sup> was signed:

"We the subscribers, have considered John Ballendine's plan and proposal for clearing Potowmack River and do approve it; to enable him to set about that useful and necessary undertaking we do hereby agree and promise severally to contribute such assistance or pay such sums as we respectively subscribe to the trustees named in said proposals, or to their order, at such times and places and in such proportions as shall be required for the purpose of clearing said river. Witness our hands this 10th. day of Oct. 1774.

"N. B. As nothing effectual can be properly done for less than £30,000, this subscription is not binding unless the value of £30,000 Pennsylvania currency, be subscribed."

A total of £8,000, in the various currencies in use at that time, was subscribed at the meeting. George Washington headed the list with a subscription of £500, Virginia currency. Charles Carroll of Carrollton followed with £1,000 at 7.6. Speaking of this meeting, Mrs. Bacon-Foster says that Thomas Johnson was present and David Ross, for the Frederick Company, subscribed the sum of £400 but whether the "Frederick Company" was the company organized by Mr. Johnson in 1770 is questionable.

Mr. Ballendine appointed the following men to serve as Trustees "to adjust and settle all matters" relating to the movement to open the Potomac:

<sup>17</sup>Hugh Taggart *Old Georgetown*, Columbia Historical Society, May 13, 1907.

Maryland—Thomas Johnson, Jr., Lancelot Jacques, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Cresap, Jonathan Hager, Charles Beatty, John Hanson, Jacob Young, Adam Stewart, Thomas Richardson, Robert Peter, John Murdock, William Deakins, John Cary, James Marshall, John Stall, David Ross, Thomas Johns, Richard Thompson, and Dan. and Sam. Hughes.

Virginia—George Washington, George Mason, Thompson Mason, Bryan Fairfax, William Ellzey, John Hough, Isaac Lane, Robert Rutherford, Daniel McCarty, William Ramsey, Robert Adam, Abraham Hite, Joseph Neville, John Carlyle, Joseph Janney and John Dalton.

In the issue of October 25, 1774, of the *Maryland Gazette*, Mr. Ballendine announced the approval of the "plan and estimate for opening the navigation of Potowmack River above the Falls," and the appointment of the Trustees, and requested the Trustees to meet at George Town to elect "a small and convenient number of the Trustees which shall be a committee to act for the whole."

A number of trustees met in December, 1774, first at George Town and on a later day at Alexandria and authorized Mr. Ballendine to hire 50 negroes during 1775 to dig canals around the falls of the Potomac. In an announcement, dated December 22, 1774, printed in the *Virginia Gazette*, January 14, 1775, Mr. Ballendine issues the following notice:

"At a meeting of the Trustees for opening the navigation of Potowmack River held at George Town Dec. 1, 1774, Thos. Johnson, Jr., Attorney-at-law, Wm. Deakins, Adam Stewart, Thos. Johns, Thos. Richardson, of Georgetown, merchants; Wm. Ellzey, Robt. Alexander, Philip Alexander of Virginia present, who ordered and directed that the subscriber should on the credit and at the risk of the above named Trustees hire fifty slaves to labor in cutting the canals around the several Falls of said River; and at another meeting of Trustees for the purpose aforesaid held at Alexandria 19th inst., present Geo. Washington, John Carlyle, John Dalton, Wm. Ramsay, Gentlemen of Virginia together with many of the Trustees at the former meeting, who recognized & approved of the order

for hiring fifty slaves and agreed to become equally liable. In consequence of which order of the Trustees I hereby give notice that I want to hire negro men for the ensuing year for the purpose above mentioned. Any person inclining to hire the whole or any part of them may see the proceeding of the said Trustees subscribed with their respective hands in my custody."

This advertisement seemed to indicate that the first real step had at last been taken and that the work of clearing the Potomac would begin immediately under Mr. Ballentine's direction. But Thomas Johnson realized, if no one else did, the difficulties that confronted the undertaking. He knew the opposition that had arisen in Central Virginia to the Potomac bill in the House of Burgesses and he saw opposition on every hand in Maryland. Bitter jealousies existed in Maryland, on account of rivalry for the Western trade, between people of George Town and the Baltimore merchants. Not that Thomas Johnson or George Washington were lacking in leadership. They were as able as any other men in America to cope with the situation. There were none in the South who had greater influence. That Colonel Washington and Mr. Johnson were intimate friends at the beginning of the year 1775 and that their personal friendship as well as the high degree of influence they possessed in their respective colonies were generally known at this time—this seems to be indicated by the contents of the following communication which the Annapolis lawyer wrote to Mount Vernon as a letter of introduction:

Annapolis, 17 Jany. 1775.

*Sir:*

Mr. Normand Bruce of our province has lately done me the favour of shewing me some very pretty samples of Hempen Lint and Tow raised and prepared in his own family without the help of a Mill or any such Engine and gave me the Reading a Manuscript pamphlet on the subject.—

His drift is to persuade people in general to manufacture COARSE Linnens in earnest, to shew that Hemp is the proper

material for us to rely on much in preference of Flax on many accounts, and to give the necessary directions to effect it. —

From my knowledge of the Gent. I can rely on what he asserts as facts and so far as I can judge I think his observations and directions will prove very useful. Something of the kind is necessary with us and I suppose with you. He wishes for your encouragement of a work so well intended and requests the favour of you to advise him if you think any number of copies could readily be disposed of in your parts.—

His not being personally acquainted with you prevented his writing to you himself and induced me to join him in his request,

I am Sir

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> h<sup>ble</sup> Servant

Th<sup>s</sup> Johnson, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

But Thomas Johnson was firmly convinced that unless the Provincial Assembly of Maryland loaned money to the people who were favorable to the movement, they would not be able to give sufficient assistance. In the following letter, Mr. Johnson explains to Washington that times were hard, that he himself was unable to raise any cash without selling a part of his estate and that other people were in the same predicament:

Annapolis, 24 Jany. 1775.

Dear Sr.

Our printer assuring us in his last weeks paper that there would be a further prorogation of our Assembly and the very doubtful state of American affairs induced me to think that nothing would probably be attempted in your Assembly the ensuing Session. This morning about 11 o'clock I received your two letters by Mr. Stewart dated the 20 instant and this afternoon Mr. Ballendine came to see me on the subject of them.

I should have needed nothing more than your desire to have waited on the Gent. at Alexandria on Thursday if it was in my power but I am so circumstanced that I cannot oblige you. My

time has been lately so much engrossed with Committee business and things of the kind that I have been obliged for a week or ten days past to be plodding over my Law Affairs every opportunity with more than common assiduity and I shall with great difficulty be able to get my Terms pleading done by the last day of this month against which day they must be finished. I believe owing to an anxiety which I cannot quiet on public matters I am in but an indifferent state of health nor could I, if for that reason alone, just now undertake the proposed journey with tolerable convenience. I had resolved therefore to send you off my thoughts tomorrow which I do by Mr. Ballentine though the time will not allow me to reduce them to the full draft of a Bill and despairing of ever seeing Potomac made navigable on the plan I most wished it you may depend on my best endeavours to get a Bill passed here similar to yours whether upon giving a fee simple in fiat and invariable tolls or having the tolls ascertained anew from time to time with onlye to a limited profit per cent in the cost and repairs of the work or giving a term only with a still higher profit. I may possibly be insensibly led by my own particular interest to view the advantages of navigation on the River as more general and extensive than I ought but I really believe if I had not a foot of land above the falls I should be as warm a friend to the scheme. Unless our Assembly will so far assist us as to emit a sum of money for loan to the subscribers I do assure you I do not think that those on our Side who would most willingly subscribe will be able to do anything clever. I myself am in such a situation that I cannot raise any sum of money without selling a part of the very Estate to be benefited by the scheme on very low terms at present and many with whom I have spoke on the subject are circumstanced as myself. I should think nothing of risking a good deal and might prudently do it all chances considered but in these times many want to borrow and but few to lend money. I do not know where 500 £ could be got on the Secty of 5000.

General Lee's plan has been delayed some time for a plate.

I am told it is now nearly done and I hope to have the pleasure of sending you some copies soon.—There has been more alacrity shewn by our people than I expected but we are but illy prepared with arms &c. I am apprehensive that the vigilance of the Govt. at home will make it necessary for us to turn our thoughts towards an internal supply of materials.

I am s<sup>r</sup> with the greatest Regard

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Servant

Th<sup>s</sup> Johnson, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

About a month later Mr. Johnson wrote Washington that there were some “rogues” who were scheming to have the delegates from Anne Arundel County instructed by their constituents to vote against any and all bills that might be introduced on behalf of the Potomac. Mr. Johnson’s statement in this letter that although he was “much averse from engaging in a more active way in politics,” he would nevertheless “endeavor to counteract such proceedings,” shed a true light upon his character. He was not anxious to “play” politics, but he did not hesitate to try to counteract insidious political influence, if he felt by so doing he was promoting the public weal.

This letter—in which he also inquires how Col. George Mason is progressing with the work of framing the Potomac River bill and moreover offers to draft it himself, if Washington so requests—is as follows:

Annapo, 25 february 1775.

*Sir*

Mr. Jacques last night communicated to me your letter to him. I sent to the post Office early this morning and got your letter from thence of the 2d inst. Mr. Stewart generally sends me those letters when the postage is paid but omitted this which is the occasion of my not having answered it.—

Your suspicion or rather information that Adams is wasting the timber I am apprehensive is too well founded. Major Jeni-

fer's Discourse intimated as much as if he suspected or had heard the same and he promised to interfere as far as he could to prevent it. If Daniel J. Adams will not make a Conveyance of the Lands or his sisters are determined not to quit their pretensions to the Land which was not conveyed to old Adams in his lifetime you will not be able to obtain a Remedy but in our Chancery Court the delay and trouble of pursuing which to save only about 100 £ of your debt after an advance of near 500 £ Sterl more appears to me to be scarce worth your while. But I cannot think but Major Jenifer will, as he always said he would, prevail on the sisters to do you justice and if his endeavors should not succeed I dare say it will be owing to the bad conduct of D. J. Adams himself and the influence he may have on his sisters. Our adjourned provincial Court is to sit the second Tuesday of next Month when I shall make use of the oppty of talking with Major Jenifer and Mr. Stone together and will inform you of what passes on the subject.—The Loans in our Office are not for the 10 or 12 years that the money circulates. The borrowers may pay in as soon as they please and the Consols are left at discretion to call in any particular Loan when they please whilst the securities remain good. They have not called in any but securities may by the Act pay the money at any time they please have an assignment of the bond for their use and stand in the same advantageous state as the consols themselves. If the money has been actually paid into the Office, I think you would be obliged to an immediate repayment; if the Bond has been only changed, I suppose the Consols would permit another change of the Bond and so discharge the person whose name has been made use of. I am very sorry that this business of Adams has given and is likely to give you so much trouble and you may be assured S<sup>r</sup> that it would be with very great pleasure to myself that I could oblige you in this or anything else.

General Lee's plan and directions are not yet done. If they are not likely to be soon finished I'll have a manuscript copy made for you—it is but short—from what I hear it is designed

our Assembly should sit about the last of March. Against that time I should be glad to have through Mr. Calvert's hands or any other convenient conveyance Col. Mason's estimate, his remarks and the other pages I sent you by Mr. Ballendine. I shall in a day or two go to Baltimore and there hope to learn exactly what opposition is intended to our late Road Law or Potowmack; from what I have yet heard I expect some narrow designing men intend to get the people of Baltimore and a part of this as well as of Frederick County to petition for a repeal of the Road Law or to have such alterations made as will render it ineffectual—I have heard too that the rogues intentions for this Country are to be instructed by their constituents to vote against any improvement of Potowmack but I do not believe that the people in general of this County are weak enough to be led into any Resolution which could reflect so much on themselves. If I am mistaken and such an instruction should be really made it will greatly embarrass me. I am much averse from engaging in a more active way in politicks, but if petitions or instructions should be solicited either against the improvement of our Roads or the River I must endeavour to counteract such proceedings. If an attempt should be made against either the Roads or River I wish both may be attacked at once which will explain the motive as it truly is to shut out the Back people altogether from a Market. I shall most thankfully receive information of any further thoughts that may have occurred to you or Col. Mason relative to clearing Poto. and the draft of the Bill itself if Col. Mason has made it and if not I shall with pleasure do it as well as I am able—You will excuse Mr. Jacque's silence and my taking up the subject of your letter to him, as his lame arm will scarcely allow him to write his name.

I am s<sup>r</sup>

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> hble Servant

Th. Johnson, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

Col. Mason finished the Potomac bill early in March, 1775, and forwarded it to Mount Vernon for Washington's inspection. In his letter to Washington, dated March 9, 1775, Col. Mason

says: "I have at last finished the Potomack River Bill; which I now send you, together with some very long remarks thereon; and a letter to Mr. Johnson; into which you'll be pleased to put a wafer when you forward the other papers to him. I also return the Act of Assembly, and Mr. Johnson's Notes, which you sent me. This affair has taken me five times as long as I expected; and I do assure you I never engaged in anything which puzzled me more; there were such a number of contingencies to provide for, and drawing up Laws a thing so much out of my way. I shall be well pleased if the pains we have bestowed upon the subject prove of any service to so great an undertaking; but by what I can understand, there will be so strong an opposition from Baltimore, and the Head of the Bay, as will go near to prevent its passage thro' the Maryland Assembly, in any shape it can be offered."

But the Maryland Assembly had long since adjourned. When the provincial lawmakers disbanded on the 19th of April, 1774, they separated for the last time in the history of the proprietary government. Consequently, Col. Mason's work was in vain. And Delegate Thomas Johnson never had the opportunity to present the Potomac River bill to the Provincial Assembly.

This was the *status* of the project to open the Potomac to navigation when George Washington was nominated by Thomas Johnson at Philadelphia, on June 15, 1775, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. And Washington thereupon hastened to Massachusetts to assume command of the continentals.

Thomas Johnson had prophesied correctly. The Potomac scheme had failed on account of the inaction of the Maryland Assembly. This is the reason given by John Ballendine in a public announcement in the *Virginia Gazette*, October 28, 1775. He admits herein that while he endeavored, "at the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen on Potowmack and influenced by my own interest on that river," to open its navigation and underwent considerable expense in preparation for the work, the failure of the Maryland Assembly to pass an act coöperating with the one passed in Virginia obliged him to discontinue the

work on the Potomac for the present. Mr. Ballendine thereupon gave his attention to the promotion of navigation of the River James.

But the lowering of the war clouds brought to an end all efforts for public improvements. The terrible struggle which followed the affair at Lexington drew the public mind to military objects of supreme importance. Thomas Johnson, as Revolutionary War Governor, and George Washington, as General, were deeply engrossed in the patriotic cause. Thus, for the ensuing decade, the efforts of Thomas Johnson and George Washington to promote "water carriage" on the Potomac River were entirely suspended.

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## REVERDY JOHNSON PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BY BERNARD C. STEINER.

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The Library of Congress has recently purchased from the estate of the late Charles Goldsborough Kerr, Jr., a number of manuscripts, being papers of his grandfather, the late Reverdy Johnson, Esq., which were not accessible nor known to exist at the time I wrote Mr. Johnson's life. Although they do not alter any of the main outlines of that life, nor change the conclusions therein drawn, still some of the papers are of a very considerable interest.

For example, in 1857, Lord Napier wrote to ask Mr. Johnson to prepare for the British Government a statement as to the law as expressed by the United States Courts, as to the rights of the Crown, or of the State, concerning the shore of the sea and the margin of navigable rivers.

On September 27, 1862, William H. Seward wrote from the

State Department, telling Johnson that his reports on affairs in New Orleans were "characterized by the intelligence, discernment, and ability which led to your selection for that important trust, which I am directed by the President to assure you has been discharged to his entire satisfaction." This letter would have been gall and wormwood to General Benjamin F. Butler, had he known of it. (See Life of Reverdy Johnson, p. 58.)

In 1864, Rev. R. J. Breckenridge wrote Johnson from Kentucky a letter expressing strong Unionist sentiments.

General George B. McClellan, on March 9, 1864, thanked Johnson for his vindication of the General's conduct at Malvern Hill, and for Johnson's advocacy of General Fitz John Porter. About the same time, Governor A. W. Bradford complained to Johnson of the Administration's conduct in the case of Colonel Tevis of Kent County.

From Baltimore, on Sunday night, November 1 (1863), Bradford wrote "Dear Johnson" in reference to the order printed by General Schenck, the Provost General, concerning the impending election. This order was dated October 27, and authorized military officers both to arrest sympathizers with the Confederacy who might approach the polls on election day, and also to support judges of election in requiring an oath of allegiance, whose words are given in the order, "from any person whose vote should be challenged."

Bradford had heard that Lincoln had countermanded this order, and wished to secure "authentic information" as to this matter. Schenck's orders had been sent to every county in Maryland, and if countermanded, must be followed by special messengers. Two out of the five Provost Marshals were candidates for office in the election, and they were authorized to stop voters on the way to the polls. Bradford had prepared a proclamation to be issued, if the report of the President's countermanding the order be correct, and asked Johnson to telegraph him whether this is the case, and to come over on the 11 o'clock train for consultation. Lincoln had modified the order, and Bradford, probably after the desired conference with Johnson,

issued his proclamation. (Scharf's History of Maryland, vol. III, pp. 560-570.)

General R. E. Lee consulted Johnson on January 27, 1866, in reference to the seizure of Arlington, in a letter showing admirable temper.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis also consults Johnson on July 19, 1866, as to her husband, whose health, she fears is declining in captivity.

The most important part, however, of this collection of papers, is that which contains letters written to Johnson, either during his ministry to England, or shortly after its conclusion. In order to explain these, a brief statement of historical facts is necessary.

Johnson was nominated as Minister to England, while a member of the United States Senate, from Maryland, after the nomination of General George B. McClellan had been rejected. On the contrary, Mr. Johnson's nomination was unanimously confirmed, on June 12, 1868. On July 9th, he left the Senate, receiving a remarkable tribute of esteem and respect from the members of that body. A complimentary banquet was given him at Baltimore, on July 15th, at the Eutaw House, and, in the latter part of that month, he sailed for England, accompanied by his son-in-law, Charles G. Kerr.

He was instructed to endeavor to negotiate three treaties:—

1. In reference to the North West boundary of the United States, through Puget Sound to the Pacific.
2. Concerning naturalization.
3. Concerning the claims of the United States against Great Britain, for damages arising from the alleged un-neutral conduct of Great Britain during the Civil War—the so-called Alabama Claims.

Mr. Johnson was immediately successful, and his genial personality laid the foundation for the *entente cordiale* between the two countries. He was too complacent with the former sympathizers with the Confederate States, for his conduct to meet the

favor of the majority of the United States Senate, and was undoubtedly indiscreet in some of his acts.

He arrived in England in the middle of August, and found Disraeli, Prime Minister, and Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary.

On September 14th, he was presented to Queen Victoria.

In December, the Conservative ministry fell, and Gladstone took office as Disraeli's successor, an office which he filled until 1874. With Mr. Gladstone, was Lord Clarendon as Foreign Secretary. The draft of the treaties which had been drawn with the Disraeli administration, was completed, and in February, the Senate had before it the Alabama Claims Convention. Senator Sumner of Massachusetts was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He opposed the treaty and reported it from the Committee, on March 16, 1869, after General Grant's inauguration as President. The Senate rejected the treaty in April. Johnson returned to the United States in June.

There is a most remarkable collection of invitations for visits sent Johnson by members of the English nobility, when he was United States Minister to Great Britain, autograph letters of this character being found from the Secretary of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Argyle, the Duchess of Leeds, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Devon, Lord Cairns, Sir Henry L. Bulwer, etc.

The Danish Government sent a messenger to ask Johnson what could be done by them to secure the success of the treaty of cession of the West Indies islands, St. Thomas, etc., and Johnson answered that, probably the treaty would not be ratified, on account of the objections to it which existed.

Lord Stanley's draft, in his autograph, is preserved of the cable message he wrote for transmission to the United States in reference to the Alabama Claims: "Can I agree to have all questions as to Alabama Claims left to arbitration of King of Prussia." Stanley was Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Disraeli when Johnson arrived in England.

Seward wrote Johnson on October 26, 1868:—

"I thank you for your note of the 7th of October, giving explanations of the circumstances attending your speeches at Sheffield, Leeds, and Worcester. I have laid it before the President.

"Those speeches have fallen upon the ear of the American people in an hour when party spirit is raging very high. The Country, unadvised of your powers and instructions, and uninformed of the improved disposition of the British Government, has been entirely unprepared for success in the objects of your mission. As you may have noticed, an active criticism was inaugurated by the Press, under a belief that, to the failure of your negotiations would be added the humiliation of your having unnecessarily lowered the national attitude of your speeches.

"The Cable reports have already broken this delusion in part. Your success in negotiating the claims convention, ought to remove it altogether. In the event of that success, however, you may look out for another change. Political adversaries, finding your negotiations armed with complete success, contrary to their own predictions, will begin to cavil at the several treaties, which you will have made, on the ground that they fall short of what might and ought to have been secured. This is the habitual experience of diplomacy. It was so with our German naturalization treaties; it was so with St. Thomas and Alaska treaties; it was so with Jay's treaty, and with the Treaty of Ghent. Nevertheless, I think that you may take all needed encouragement. The treaties will prove satisfactory in the end, and the wisdom of the speeches you have made will thus be fully vindicated by the achievements which follow them."

On January 11, 1869, Lord Clarendon, who succeeded Stanley as Foreign Secretary when Gladstone became Prime Minister, wrote Johnson, "as you and I are not of an age or character to bandy compliments, with each other, I am sure you will believe me sincere when I say that I never read a more beautiful, effective, and appropriate speech than yours to the workingmen—it gave me infinite pleasure."

A letter written on February 6, 1869, by Lord Clarendon, stated that the writer liked the Niles plan and thought such a

canal (probably the Panama one) was hopeless, but would be more useful than the Suez one, and the money used in constructing it would be "better employed than in maintaining millions of unproductive soldiers."

"Have you any news from Washington? That which I have received augurs ill for ratification. Our convention indeed seems to have few friends on either side of the ocean, for the English papers, though on different grounds, attack it almost as fiercely as the American."

A little later, Seward wrote, on March 24, 1869, from Auburn, his home:—

"I do not think it would be safe or wise to look too critically at Mr. Sumner's arguments. The whole truth is, I think, as I have already intimated to you, that the Republican leaders find a chance for a new popular or party issue, in the newspaper clamor against the Claims Convention. General Grant, before his inauguration, expressed himself as having taken the popular sentiments. These soon took the form of a policy, and what Mr. Sumner is reported to have said, what that President said in his message, what the newspapers now say, are the separate efforts of so many parties to explain, vindicate, and enforce the new policy.

"It is not yet time to see how these speculations affect our incumbent with all our past negotiations, though any upon the war are to be reduced into the concrete form of practical instructions. But that is the duty of the new administration. You and I may well be content to wait for the performance. Meantime, domestic questions seem to engross the new Administration, to the exclusion of foreign interests altogether."

On April 2, Mr. Seward wrote again from Auburn:—

"Every nation greedily seizes the opportunity of a change of government. In free countries, there is always a habit of demanding and giving reasons. You remember what your Kentucky statesman gave as the reason for electing General Jackson,

at the end of the Adams Administration: 'Mr. Adams must give place for a successor, even though the Massachusetts President was as pure as the angels.'

"The people are so anxious for a change that they were disappointed in not receiving one, through the process of (?). The Administration seems to be very different from expectation. Probably, no thought will be given to foreign policies till autumn. Probably, also the Senate will reject the claims treaty."

General Horace Porter wrote to General W. T. Sherman, from the Executive Mansion, on April 9th, that Reverdy Johnson's letter to Sherman had been shown to the President, but that Johnson had sent up a cipher message to the President and had already been told that the change in the minister would be made, when his resignation reached the office.

Seward wrote on April 20, that it would be a year or two before anything will be done on foreign affairs. "Meantime, the popular mind must be calmed."

On April 30, Lord Clarendon wrote: "*My dear Johnson,*" asking him to dinner on May 8.

The Duchess of Leeds was one of the daughters of Richard Caton, and under the will of her sister, the Countess of Stafford, she had inherited important property rights in Maryland, concerning which several letters passed between her and Mr. Johnson, shortly prior to his departure from Maryland.

The Library of Congress also possesses the diary of Mr. Moran, who was Secretary of the American Legation in London under Johnson, and who gives numerous and uncomplimentary entries as to the character and conduct of his chief.

There is an undated letter from George Peabody, belonging to this period, inviting Johnson, as American Minister, to accept a banquet tendered him by the Lord Mayor of London.

Another letter from J. Emerson Tennent invited Johnson to dine with Charles Dickens.

General Sherman wrote Johnson from Washington on May 9, stating that he had sent Johnson's letter to the President, but had no idea who will succeed Johnson. "General Grant keeps

his confidence perfectly, and I do not wish to penetrate it. Removals have been sweeping, but I cannot detect any rule or principle guiding the action. I know that the officers of the volunteer army have been sadly disappointed, as many of them have given place to pure politicians. I am here, but my feelings are anywhere else. I see and feel the presence of a political atmosphere that don't suit my temperament. Congress will probably adjourn tomorrow, when I hope this will subside to a healthy condition. Assuring you of my respect and confidence, I am Truly your friend, W. T. Sherman, General."

"Tell Mrs. Johnson I have her letter also, and will answer."

Lord Clarendon, on May 11, wrote Johnson: "I deeply regret, on grounds both personal and political, the cause which prevents your attendance at Court today, and taking leave of the Queen tomorrow." He hoped to see Johnson Monday, at 12.20. "The reports that reach us from the United States are not pleasant."

Johnson was now on his way home. On his return, M. H. Grinnell, in New York, invited him to a dinner, as he always delighted to show his fondness for "the old Taylor cabinet."

On May 14, Seward wrote from Auburn, directing his letter to Baltimore. Johnson filed it as received on June 5.

Seward did not think Sumner was informed of the general character of the negotiations. He remembered telling Thornton, the British Minister to the United States, that perhaps he might as well not leave for us the particulars of the negotiation, when he discovered that there was a political opposition being manifested by the Press.

General Sherman, on July 10, wrote from Washington, expressing regrets that he had missed Johnson's visit. "The more I see" of politics, "the more my aversion grows, and the more contented I feel that chance cast my lot in another channel of life."

Severn Teackle Wallis on May 10, 1869, extended Johnson an invitation to receive the degree of LL. D., from the Univer-

sity of Maryland, and to address the Law School "which is struggling into existence," at its coming Commencement.

Lord de Grey, one of the British Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Washington in 1871, shortly after his return to England, sent Johnson an important letter, dated June 17, 1871: "Your approval of the Treaty has been a source of great satisfaction to myself and my colleagues of the Commission, and we shall always be grateful to you for the frank and cordial support which you gave to us, and which so much facilitated the complete success of our labors. I believe the Treaty to be fair and honorable to both countries, and shall always feel proud of having had a part in its negotiation.

"Lady de Grey desires to be most kindly remembered to you. I am happy to say that I found her quite well on my return."

From Edinburgh, October 10, 1871, Gladstone sent the first of several noteworthy letters—the more noteworthy, because he was Prime Minister when he wrote them. He thanked Johnson for a pamphlet he had written upon the Washington Treaty. "I regret to infer from the title, that you see serious cause to except to Sir Roundell Palmer's view of it, but I shall, in any case, hope for our agreement, and read whatever you may say" with respect and interest.

On January 2, 1872, Johnson sent Queen Victoria a letter of congratulation on the recovery of the Prince of Wales from illness. Johnson wrote: "No one in your Majesty's Dominions felt more solicitous for a favorable result . . . than I did." His solicitude came from a personal regard for the Prince, "with whom I had a personal interview," and from the fact that a fatal termination of the illness, would have been a dreadful affliction to the Queen. Johnson hoped for a successful reign for him, as well as for her. He gratefully remembered the Queen's politeness toward him, and hoped the evening of her days might be happy. Lady Granville acknowledged this letter on February 3.

From 10 Downing St., Gladstone, on January 26, 1872, wrote that he was obliged for Johnson's note of the 12th, and its frank

and explicit expression of Johnson's opinion. He wished Johnson had told him to which of Gladstone's expressions Johnson objected, because it "shared in producing irritation on the part of the American Press."

"I can readily believe with you," he continued, "that your countrymen consider their case on the Alabama claims to be a clear one, but I am not sure that I understand your meaning, when you state that, unless the arbitrators decide in your favor, excitement will be renewed, and they will believe, however unjustly, that the Washington Treaty was but a contrivance to defeat their claims. For I am confident that the great American people will never, as a body, think unjustly of the body which they have selected to be the depository of their confidence.

"I apprehend that, in a case of arbitration, the duty of both parties is the same, and is perfectly clear. I imagine that they should respectively urge no claim on their own behalf, except what they believe to be well founded; that they should state everything on behalf of their claims which they can state with honour, and nothing which they cannot. That, arguing honorably, they should also argue freely and unreservedly, and that each should pay the other party the compliment of crediting him with so strong a love of justice and so much self command as to feel confident that he will not take offence. Finally, that an award against their own side, within the limits of the reference, is to be accepted and obeyed, I do not say with the same pleasure, but with the same promptitude and fulness as one in his favour, opposed as it may be, not only to his inclinations, but to his convictions. I do not say these duties are always easy; we may not find them so; but they are clear; and if they be clear, the difficulty of clear duties is but a part, and the very best part, of the discipline of life. I trust that, if I have described them truly, we, on our part, shall be enabled to perform them. And I think much too highly of American character and civilization to believe that you will, on your side, fail.

"But above us both there is that high tribunal of the moral judgment of the civilized world, which besides being disposed

to attach that weight to the authority of the arbitrating body, would never approve of complaint, even against a sentence which is deemed to be questionable, if that complaint so much as looked like a tendency, I do not say to disobey, but to retain a grudge and a feeling of resentment, capable of influencing future conduct.

“I am so sanguine as to believe that we shall not differ as to the principles which appertain to the right conduct of arbitration; and that in our joint acceptance of them, we shall both lay the firmest basis of our future friendship, and raise to the highest point the value of the boon, which, by our example on this occasion, we are, I hope, conferring on the world. With every good wish, I remain sincerely yours.”

On February 18, 1872, Wade Hampton asked Johnson's aid to refute charges made by George F. Edmunds in the Senate against him.

Another important letter was written Johnson by Gladstone on October 15, 1872. “In reply to your inquiry, I think the award of the Geneva Tribunal has been received in England with an uncomplaining and cheerful obedience. Possibly when all the motives and all the consequences have filtered into the public mind, there may be improvement even upon this. But all feel, what I trust America would have felt were the case reversed, that the friendship of the two countries is relieved of a cause of danger, and in the face of this result, the question of money is unimportant.

“I have no fear that the healthy tone of public sentiment will be disturbed by the award in the case of San Juan, whatever it may be.

“I congratulate *you* in particular on the termination of the controversy, for no man laboured more energetically in the cause at once of honour and of peace.

“I am sure that should you visit us again, you would find us all glad to see you. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has just suffered a domestic calamity, has not yet mentioned to me, what may be his arrangements for the payment of the money,

nor do I, precisely, know as yet up to what date interest is already included in the 'lump sum.'"

From Cooperstown, Mr. Justice Samuel Nelson of the United States Supreme Court, wrote on January 16, 1873, thanking Johnson for showing him Gladstone's letter. Nelson regretted Lord Cockburn's speeches as an exception to the general attitude of the English, who "feel apparently disappointed at the result of the Geneva award," yet "meet it with a manly and friendly spirit, as becoming a great and intelligent people."

On November 26, 1873, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, wrote thanking Johnson for a letter on Cuban affairs. "The outrages committed subsequent to the capture of the *Virginius*, have distracted the public mind, and led it to compound two very distinct affairs."

Gladstone's last letter was written on March 5, 1874, thanking Johnson for his recent letter. On February 24 the former had ceased to be Prime Minister, and he wrote: "In my 42nd year of Parliamentary life, I naturally desire repose, but it will ever be to me a gratifying recollection to have co-operated, however feebly, in the restoration of natural and more open cordial relations between your country and mine."

On March 9, 1874, Lord Shaftesbury answered a letter from Johnson concerning the Ragged Schools, and sent accounts of them. "They have, thank God, accomplished great issues, but, with us this system is, I fear on the decline. The advance of the School Boards everywhere, the extreme prominence given to trade(?) teaching, have taken from them much public support."

"The new system may produce large results, but it will not provide, as we have done, for nearly all the Pupils, the means of entering on a career of honest Industry."

On March 11, 1874, J. A. Roebuck from London, wrote that "Mr. Mark Frith tells me that the letter addressed to myself, with the thoroughly undecypherable signature, comes from you, i. e., from Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and trusting that he is right, I answer to you the very complimentary epistle which bears that signature. I am glad to find that diplomatic considerations

alone prevented your vindication at the time of my speech at Sheffield, which was so thoroughly misinterpreted by the Press of England, at the time your word would have been of worth to me. However, I have lived down that misconception, and I think my countrymen now would put as much trust in my sayings, as in those of any other politician. . . . I beg of you to accept my thanks for all the kind expressions of your letter."

Upon June 1, 1874, Sir Stafford Northcote, afterwards Lord Iddesleigh, thanked Johnson for a copy of an article on the case of the underwriters, which "seems to me very able and sound."

William Cullen Bryant thanked Johnson on November 10, 1874, for a letter and was made "proud by commendations from so distinguished a source."

"You speak of the failure of your sight. It has been remarked that often, in cases like yours, the inner sight—the mental vision—becomes more clear and far reaching, as the material organs of sight cease to perform their proper functions. If your sight must be, as you say, eclipsed, may the loss be more—much more—than compensated to the faculties of the mind."

On April 9, 1875, Bryant wrote concerning an exchange of photographs: "You, I infer, in the placid evening of a long life, still retain in their vigor, the faculties which have placed you at the head of your profession, and I pray that you may yet long live to ornament the society of your beautiful and flourishing city."

September 11, 1875, Charles Reade wrote on international copyright, asking that Johnson make recommendation of a zealous lawyer, who would act as a centre of communication. If he were a member of Congress, so much the better.

October 14, 1875, the Comte de Paris thanked Johnson for sending him a speech, which is a "very effective one to the wanton attacks directed against the Catholics by a British statesman. We Catholics of the Old World look with great sympathy and interest upon our co-religionists of America, for the example shows, on the one hand, they bring to a Nation an element of strength and civilization, and, on the other hand, our Church is

nowhere more thriving, more prosperous, and more respected than in free countries like yours." He hoped to see Johnson again soon. Johnson visited England in the autumn of 1875. Charles Reade wrote on November 25, 1875, and sent Johnson a box for a play at the Prince of Wales Theatre.

After Johnson's death, on February 13, 1876, Bishop William Pinkney wrote Mr. Charles G. Kerr, Mr. Johnson's son-in-law: "Through a long life, he illustrated the grandest of its august principles (i. e. those of the law), before every tribunal he was called upon to address. Bold as a lion, he was the soul of feeling. Ever prompt to bear witness to the truth of the Bible, he meekly confessed Christ crucified among men. I loved him as a man; for, who could sound the depths of his heart all aglow with the beautiful and the true, and not love him? . . . In my honest judgment, the country has lost its greatest man, and it is a beautiful coincidence that he should have fallen asleep in the centenary of the country's glory, who so lived as to exhibit the granite of the elder age of the Republic." He regretted that he could not come to the funeral.

Two letters written by Johnson, acquired for the Library of Congress from another source, are of some interest. From Annapolis, on June 14, 1838, he wrote to Henry A. Wise, then a member of the House of Representatives, in Washington, asking him to come with the Hon. S. S. Prentiss to a Whig meeting at Havre de Grace, which may save the State, and on July 10, 1843, he wrote M. H. Grinnell, in New York, inquiring as to the times of sailing of ships for Europe, as he intended to send his son to a German university.

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS

(Continued from Vol. XIV, p. 293.)

March 25<sup>th</sup> 1773 [215]

Dr Charley

I have y<sup>rs</sup> of the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> instant by Clem. I think as you do th<sup>t</sup> Antilon does not intend to appear again in Print. However should He alter His Resolution upon a fresh provocation from the Whigs, before you Answer, will it not be proper previously to Requier Him to shew that He has not advanced many lies, for th<sup>t</sup> it will be time throwne away to answer A man who in the opinion of the Publick has forfeited any Claim to be believed I am glad to Hear th<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> invited you to dine with Him so soon after the Publication of y<sup>r</sup> Answer to Antilon, altho it be no proof th<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> answer has not offended Him; His Behaviour & Hints which He may have dropt since, will be more Certain indications of His sentiments; His Behaviour you have seen, if He has spoke, you probably Have Heard some of the things He has sayed, upon all Circumstances let me know what you think He thinks. M<sup>rs</sup> Ridout, I doubt not Has let you know M<sup>r</sup> Ridouts sentiments & what M<sup>rs</sup> Tasker, M<sup>rs</sup> Dulany &c say of the Citizen. Has Scot, Jenifer or Ridout sayed any thing to you. It is Probable D: Carroll has let you know what the Politicians about Marlboro say of the Citizen, the same Intelligence you may get from Chace & Cooke. Let me Hear all. I like Chaces & Pacas last Paper very well it is smart & sensible, & they maintain well the *Custom & Usage* not in the Common Legall acceptation of the words, but in the sense they Contend for, to their Justification. Plain truth as you say is a miserable performance, His great spite is ag<sup>t</sup> the Lawyers. The officers Cannot forgive them, & therefore I Conclude Plain truth is the Child of some officer, if not Antilons. Bouchers last Address to Paca dated the 12<sup>th</sup> instant Gives me

a much worse opinion of Him than I formerly Entertained. He Cannot be ignorant of the Paper Paca has from the Gov<sup>r</sup> & seems in my opinion to doubt it either to Expose the Gov<sup>r</sup> or to make a difference between the Gov<sup>r</sup> & Paca; His Crime seems to be the same in regard to Chace: some may be apt to think, He has not gone so far without the Gov<sup>rs</sup> Consent. What Montgomery Told Boucher about Pacas doubt about the Validity of the Inspection Law, was as I hear told with an injunction of Secrecy & a promise not to Publish it if so, How shamefully has Boucher violated both. The Epithet Magnanimity in Antilons Card Alludes I suppose to y<sup>r</sup> declaration th<sup>t</sup> you should Wish the Gov<sup>rs</sup> Removal. I wonder at the Scoundrells impudence in mentioning the Word *Veracity*. The strongest reason ag<sup>t</sup> High fees to officers is the Saddles they Pay & if by a Law they were obliged to swear they payed no saddle &c I would willingly give them Liberall Allowances, as it would secure the Residence of the Principall Officers among us. I am glad to Hear Hunter has Answerd y<sup>r</sup> letters to y<sup>r</sup> Satisfaction. We had last night a Gust with Thunder and Lightning about 8 o'Clock, it has Continued to Rain Hard sleet & snow ever since Especially in the night (I write at 4 a Clock P. M.) it has made Breaches in my Mill Race & done other Damage, I Cannot be Particular untill the Waters are downe, it is surprising it should Rain so long, with the wind at N: W. Mrs. Darnall is not well, I am very well. I suppose little Molly mentions us sometimes we often talk of Her, Give my love & Blessing to Her & Her Mama, I wish Health and Happyness to you all. I am

D<sup>r</sup> Charley

Y<sup>r</sup> Mo: Aff<sup>t</sup> Father

Cha: Carroll

March 26<sup>th</sup> it Continued Raining & Snowing when I went to Bed. The damage done to my Race is not great & will be soon repaired: There is a small Breach in the Race about 200 yards above the Waste & another very nigh the Mill the two swinging Gates were tore up & Lodged on the Bank of the River nigh the

Places where they stood, I am told the Water rose three feet in the Mill House & Coverd the greatest Part of the Poole Meadow. If as much Rain fell Back as w<sup>th</sup> us, I am fearfull y<sup>r</sup> Tenants on Potowmack have suffer'd.

How Came you to feed with seed Oates formerly sent you, be more Carefull, I could illy spare the Oates Seers Carried w<sup>th</sup> Him, I must sow Common Oates. You may or not send my Letter to Jenifer, it may draw some Answer from Him, if you send it dry the Seal, if you do not send it, make my Compliments to Him & tell Him what I say to Him about Rigg's Protested Bill. Let me know if you Can the Authors of Patuxent & Clerrins &c The first I understand is from a Presbyterian & Pepper Hot. Give me every little that is sayed Pro & Con about y<sup>r</sup> last Citizen, I may not think things trifling w<sup>h</sup> you may think so. Pray dispatch the inclosed to Dorsey. Keep the Boy if the Northen Post be not Come in untill Monday. I shall goe to Morrow if it does not blow as hard as it has done this day to see what damage is done to my Race &c, & order the necessary repairs. I think my Wheat is sold at 7/6 Quantities being sold at that Price in B: Towne.

March 28<sup>th</sup> 1773 [216]

Dear Sir

As it is inconvenient to M<sup>r</sup> Riggs to draw at this time, I shall not insist upon payment before summer of his Protest.

It is thought that the Whigs will not appear again; if they do not I suppose Antilon will be totally Eclipsed, by the shield of the man with the long name.

Your son is a most flaming Patriot, and a red hot Politician: He and I have frequent skirmishes in the Field of Politics, each retiring Victor, and of consequence always ready to renew the Attack.

I am with my compliments to M<sup>rs</sup> Darnall

Dear Sir

Your most h<sup>ble</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer

April 1<sup>st</sup> 1773 [217]

Dr Charley

I have y<sup>rs</sup> of the 28<sup>th</sup> past by Clem. The Pensilvania Papers I sent hither when at Annapolis are mostly lost having past thro many Hands, so th<sup>t</sup> if you have a mind to get a Compleat Collection of the Papers Containing the New England Assemblies late Controversy with their Gov<sup>r</sup> you must make it up at Annapolis: I send you all I can find & shall be Carefull of such as I shall Hereafter receive from you. Clericus &c & the Protestant Whig Certainly belong to the Editor, I never read such a Rapsody of nonsense, I have Heared severall speak of it & all with Contempt. I did not imagin the Gent<sup>n</sup> I mentioned would give fully their opinion of y<sup>r</sup> last Paper or openly Approve it, but I thought they might drop some Hints. I do not doubt D: Carroll told y<sup>r</sup> last Paper was generally liked about Marlboro & in His Walks tho you do not Mention it, I do not Wonder they should be silent at Mellwood, there is a littleness in some men w<sup>h</sup> prevents their saying anything in praise of a Person they dislike: I send Major Ridgelys letter, He I am persuaded speaks the Sentiments of the People in these parts, the 1<sup>st</sup> Citizen is frequently Toasted among them. I hope the Independ<sup>t</sup> Whiggs will be silent th<sup>t</sup> you may not be drawne in to write more if an author who has not wrote risks much by Publishing, an Author who has published with applause, risks not a little as He may fall short of Expectation. Do not let the Barristers present disposition to settle our Claim on the Comp<sup>d</sup>: Cool by any neglect of y<sup>rs</sup> furnish Him with all the Acets as soon as Possible. It is Reported Here th<sup>t</sup> the Gov<sup>r</sup> has His Commission, if so, by this time it Cannot be a secret to you, M<sup>r</sup> French told me He saw at the Post Office in Baltimore Towne severall large Packets for Him. M<sup>r</sup> French took up the inclosed from Buchanan to you for which He payed 12/3 passage which I payed Him. He left me this morning & left with me £6:12:6 which I won of Him at Backgamon, He intends to the adjourned Provinsiall Court next Monday & will wait on you. Yesterday Between 4 & 5 a Clock P. M. it was

so dark for above half an Hour that we were obliged to light Candles; We expected a Heavy Gust, but it went of with a little Thunder lightning & Rain. Our Wheat & Rye looks Charmingly & our Pastures begin to look green & we shall soon have Plenty of Grass if we have not Pinching Cold winds to Check its Growth. Valentines Meadow makes a poor Appearance the Timothy seed sowed in it last spring was bad or it was Choaked by the Rankness of the Oates: I intend as soon as it is dry enough to sow it thinly over again & to Harrow it with the Iron tooth Harrow. We want some dry warme weather. We repaired the Damage done to our Race &c last Monday. I am informed the Fresh in Potowmack was not Great, but Monocasi rose higher by 10 feet than in the memory of Man it has been knowne to Have rose & th<sup>t</sup> much damage has been done on that River. Almost all the Bridges & Mill Dams in our Parts have been Carryed away. Hoods Mill Dam is gone, the Water went over Ellicotts Bridge, so it did over the Bridge between me & M<sup>rs</sup> Hall & it Rose as Frost tells me nigh 3 feet above the Bridge nigh Him. I Have Replanted my Lucern & am now filling my Vine yard with Cuttings as far as they will goe. Next week I intend to sow the Piece of Ground below the Orchard which I allotted for S<sup>t</sup> Foin & the Meadow below the Vineyard. The wine I made is allmost fine & has a good Colour & is much improved since December & has a good Body, I think it sound, but I believe you will not, tho it is not nigh so tart as Renish 3 years old. I shall not send downe the 10<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> as M<sup>r</sup> Aston will be with you to give you an opportunity of makeing y<sup>r</sup> Easter Communion I suppose you will not want any Beef from Hence as (if I mistake not) you sayed you depended on those feeding for you at the Island. If you should want, advise me, & when you will want one. I suppose you have Heared the Bridge between the Furnace & old Forge was Carryed away by the last Fresh. I have employed a man to Cut some Stones for Boundaries, He finished one & Cut the Letters very well. I am very well, M<sup>rs</sup> Darnall better. It is time some Ships should be in I may expect my Vignerons by

the 1<sup>st</sup> Ships. Kiss my dear little Molly for me I give my love & Blessing to Her, Her Mama & y<sup>r</sup>self. God Grant you all Health & Happiness. I am

Dr Charley

Y<sup>r</sup> Mo: Aff<sup>t</sup> Father

Cha: Carroll

P. S. M<sup>r</sup> Ashton will not be with you before the 17<sup>th</sup> inst<sup>t</sup> You will Remember me on the 13<sup>th</sup> being my Birthday

Send me 2<sup>lb</sup> of Coarse Gunpowder.

April 2<sup>d</sup> 1773 [218]

Dr S<sup>r</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> Riggs Desier'd me to Return you His thanks for y<sup>r</sup> indulgence.

You & my son would not skirmish so often about Politicks had you not an Esteem for each other. He may have given Offence by His freemanner of Writeing But if the Government is wrong, would it not be more prudent & Just to Change their Measures than to Censure those Who oppose them. Is it just that four or five Officers who are supported by the Community should Dictate to the Community what that support should be that to Extort that Support they should deny the Community a Law w<sup>h</sup> the Officers allow to be not only Extreemly beneficiall but Essentiall to the Publick wellfare? that the Law is Denied for the sake of the officers Cannot with any Colour of Reason be denied, it is weak to Expect that the weight of the Publick will not prevail ag<sup>t</sup> such an insignificant opposition. All that Has or Can be sayed in favour of the officers is that their fees were reduced too low; Who say this? The Officers; who take upon them to decide the Controversy? The officers. When the Fees are reduced so low that the men next in Point of *Family* Fortune understand & Merit to the Present Possessors shall Refuse to Accept the offices then & not til then shall I think the Fees too low, I shall Continue to think the fees of any office too high if any Rider be payed out of it. I am Convinced th<sup>t</sup> without a proper Caution the time will Come when no office

worth Acceptance will be bestowed on an American & therefore had I the Hon<sup>r</sup> to be an Assembly man I should propose a Law to oblige All Principalls to Reside Here & to swear that they payed no gratuity out of their Offices. I write to you my Sentiments freely I have ever entertained them I never Concealed them; I write not to draw you into a Controversy, nor with Hopes th<sup>t</sup> you will approve my sentiments, I know you have not leisure for the first & I think prudence may direct you not to Coincide with the last. I am at leaisure & I write because I am so & I hope I have not wrote in such a manner as to give you any grounds to think I have been wanting in th<sup>t</sup> Respect & Esteem with w<sup>h</sup> I profess myself to be.

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> Mo: Hum: Serv<sup>t</sup>

To Major Jenifer

3<sup>d</sup> April 1773 [219]

D<sup>r</sup> Papa

I have yours of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant by Clem. The 1<sup>st</sup> Citizen I have heard meets with general approbation on both shores: this cordial reception of a paper written by an avowed enemy of Antilon, gives him much uneasiness & I fancy has contributed to his late & present indisposition. I have not seen him since the day I dined at the Governors.

I shall send your letter to the Major: there is nothing in it, which he can make a handle of; if there was, he should not have it, for he is not to be trusted.

The Governor did not receive his commission by the last packet, he expects it by the next, or by the 1<sup>st</sup> ship bound to this Province. Since his return to town he looks very cool on me. I paid him a morning visit Last thursday, but did not find him at home; I saw his Coachman & desired him to inform his master I had been to wait on him. His displeasure occasioned by an open avowal of sentiments, which I think just gives me very little or no uneasiness. Antilon I believe will continue silent; so will the Whigs, and I shall not be sorry for it: I did not write for reputation, but to instruct my countrymen & to

apprise them of the pernicious designs of Government: I hope I have in some measure succeeded; and this success gives rise to the Governor's resentment. Paca, Chase, Johnson & Cooke dined with me last thursday. Paca said the Gov<sup>r</sup> told him that he hoped notwithstanding the present heats, all things would go on well at the next session of Assembly, or something to that effect. This expression if it meant anything, implied either that Gov<sup>t</sup> would recede from its late pretentions or that the Governor entertained a hope of having a lower house to his liking, which I think he can not be so weak as to expect.

I return you H. Ridgely's letter: you did well to answer that part thereof, which relates to the 1<sup>st</sup> citizen, & I make no doubt you gave a very proper answer. I send you herewith the last Maryland & Pen<sup>a</sup> papers, as also Rivington's newspaper to which I have subscribed. I am in hopes the proceedings of the Boston Assembly together with Hutchinson's speeches & answers will be printed in a Pamphlet either in Boston, or in London. I really think the controversy has been well handled on both sides: but much more may be said, the Assembly lays under one disadvantage: they dare not inforce their arguments; they are obliged to drop hints only, where a full display of arguments is necessary; but such a deduction of consequences from their political principles would discover what they now think will soon happen.

I expect one more steer from the Island; the last we had from thence was a very fine one but miserably mangled in the butchering. I shall send over a butcher to kill the next.

Sunday morning 4<sup>th</sup>

Last Wednesday I settled with Major Jenifer Clifton's bond, & passed my bond to Ignatius Digges on the 31 March for £1411:15:1 including the principal debt & 20 years or 5 months interest the interest commencing from the 16<sup>th</sup> October 1752 Clifton's bond was assigned by you to Digges for £634:10:4 on that day I also gave the Major a short writing under my hand promising to account with Digges for lands not yet accounted

for. I hope to discharge my bond to Digges by the time it is made payable viz. 16<sup>th</sup> November.

I heard of our bridge at the works being carried away: the loss is not great. I wonder if the Ellicots bridge suffered by the fresh.

The Baltimore C<sup>o</sup> now seem desirous of erecting another furnace; they have concluded to rebuild Hockly forge with stone & cover it with tile. But under my cousin's will I foresee great difficulties will occur in carrying on the Works; and without an Act of the Assembly, I do not think it will be possible to erect a new furnace, because that would be enlarging our Stock. I shall see Slater at our provincial Court and speak to him about this matter & the education of the Children.

Poor old Grace died suddenly last friday morning between the hours of 10 & 11 her death was instant & without a groan. She had long been sick but that morning she eat a hearty breakfast, & told her mistress she hoped now the warm weather was coming on, she should get well. I saw her about 8 o'clock in the old kitching that morning. Poor old Creature I hope she is happy.

By what you write of the fresh in Middle & Patuxent Rivers, it must have been higher than ever known in the memory of man. I hear several mill dams about Marlboro & on the eastern shore are carried away, & that many tobacco houses have been blown down in the lower parts of the Province. No ships as yet arrived: it is high time; Cap<sup>t</sup> Eden is expected about the middle of this month. Considering the great purchase of tobacco made last year by S. W. the loss he must have sustained on that purchase, the confused & perplexed situation of his affairs the debts he owes &c I question whether we had not best drop him; besides the universal bad character of the man is against him, but this entre nous.

I expect Deards at home to day or to morrow: I have received a letter dated the 28<sup>th</sup> March, in which he tells me the 3<sup>d</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> instant will be the extent of his absence.

I rode out this morning & met old Dulany he looks hearty &

well I believe he is glad the controversy is dropt. It is said he proposes to go to Quebec this spring; but I doubt it.

My love to Mrs Darnall & compliments to Cap<sup>t</sup> Ireland. I am glad to hear you enjoy your health, God send that you may long continue to enjoy it. We shall not forget your birthday on the 13<sup>th</sup> instant. If the disorder on the eastern shore is not abated, I believe our Provincial Court will be adjourned.

I am

Y<sup>r</sup> Aff<sup>t</sup> Son

Ch: Carroll of Carrollton

P. S. I much question whether Jenifer will answer your letter; if he does it will be nothing but flummery.

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## SOME EARLY COLONIAL MARYLANDERS

BY MCHENRY HOWARD.

(Continued from Vol. XIV, p. 399.)

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### 3. Attorney General THOMAS BURFORD, 16 -1686/7.

The first mention in Maryland Records I have found of Thomas Burford is as a witness to the Will of John Subtill of St. Mary's County, dated 14 April 1680, an abstract of which is in Baldwin's *Calendar of Maryland Wills*, Volume 1, page 92; and on page 136 of the same Volume John Pope, of Charles County, by his Will dated 5 September 1684 and proved 18 October, devises a tract of 200 acres of land called "Brian's Clifts" to his "kinswoman Eliza Burford" and in the event of her death without issue to her brother Thomas Burford.

At a meeting of the Council of Maryland on 4 October 1681 "Mr. Thomas Burford, one of the Attorneys of the Provincial Court is called in and by his Lord<sup>spp</sup> [Charles 3<sup>rd</sup> Lord Baltimore, present in person] nominated and appointed his Attorney

Gen<sup>l</sup> and therefore peremptorily commanded to desist from prosecuting any suits for any other person wherein his Lord<sup>spp</sup> has been or is contrarily concerned his Hon<sup>r</sup> the Chancelo<sup>r</sup> is Desired to prepare a Commission for s<sup>d</sup> Burford.”<sup>1</sup> And he appears as Attorney General in 1681, 1682, 1683, 1686.<sup>2</sup> He was, no doubt, Attorney General from the appointment in 1681 to his death in March 1686/7. But he continued his general practice, except as “peremptorily commanded to desist,” his name appearing in the *Archives* in cases before the Assembly and the Council. He was, perhaps, the leading lawyer of his day in the Colony and probably had his legal training in England.

His name appears as a Member of the Lower House on 27 October 1682, and thereafter during 1682 and 1683.<sup>3</sup> On 4 November 1688 the Lower House notes that a “Member for Charles County viz<sup>t</sup> Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup> Burford is since the last Sessions of Assembly Departed this Life”; and so he was apparently a Burgess for Charles County from 1682 continuously until his death in March 1686/7, during all which time he also held the office of Attorney General.

That he was a Protestant appears from his signing, on 13 May 1682, a Declaration of Protestants, defending Lord Baltimore from the charge of partiality to Catholics in his government of the Province.<sup>4</sup>

In October or November 1683 in an “Act for Advancement of Trade” he was named as one of Commissioners to lay out Towns and Ports of Entry in Charles County.<sup>5</sup>

On 30 May 1685 he was appointed by the Council a Justice for Charles County and of the Quorum, that is to say, one of

<sup>1</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, v. 17, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> *Archives*, v. 5, pp. 331, 333, 355, 512; *id.* v. 13, p. 130, and v. 17, pp. 93, 94.

<sup>3</sup> *Archives*, v. 7, 335, 336 *et seq.*; 345 *et seq.*, 448 *et seq.*; 512 *et seq.* *Archives*, v. 13, 6 *et seq.*

<sup>4</sup> *Archives*, v. 5, p. 355.

<sup>5</sup> *Archives*, v. 7, 611.

the number without whose presence a sitting of the Court could not be held.<sup>6</sup>

Like other prominent Marylanders, Thomas Burford took out Patents for tracts of land outside his own County. In Lord Baltimore's Rent Roll Book for Dorchester County, now in possession of The Maryland Historical Society, there are entries of "Burford's Close," 500 acres, surveyed 4 October 1684 for Tho. Burford on the South side of Great Choptank River, and "Burford's hope," 500 acres (adjoining) surveyed for Thomas Burford 24 October 1684. The latter of these he or his Executrix appears to have sold, the former turns up many years later in possession of his grandson Colonel Thomas Plater, as will be seen in a subsequent "Plater" article in this series.

In the Charles County Rent Roll Book is an entry, "Burford, 400 acres, surveyed 30 9<sup>br</sup> 1652 for Matthias Bryan, lying a league above Cedar Point. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 200  $\Delta$  George Plater Esqr. 200  $\Delta$  Jas. Cotterell." Perhaps the name and date may give a clue for further information about Thomas Burford; but at any rate the names of the possessors, Plater and Cotterell, who were two of his sons in law, at the date of this Rent Roll Book, 17—indicate that it was his "dwelling Plantation" mentioned in his Will.

His Will, dated 13 March with a Codicil 16 March and proved 24 March 1686/7, is recorded in the old Prerogative Office Records, (which, after being in the Office of the Register of Wills for Anne Arundel County, are now lodged in the Land Office, Annapolis), in Liber G page 235, and an abstract is in Baldwin's *Calendar of Maryland Wills*, Vol. 2, page 10. At that time, and down to 1752, the year was commonly held to begin on 25 March, the preceding months of January and 24 days of March being often written with a double number, as the above 1686/7. He died, therefore, between 16 and 24 March 1686 according to Old Style reckoning—1687 New Style. He devises the 2 tracts his dwelling Plantation in Charles County

<sup>6</sup> *Archives*, v. 17, p. 380.

to his son, Thomas Burford, reserving to the Wife of the testator, Anne Burford, the use thereof for her life or as long as she continued unmarried and an inhabitant of the Province; and by another Item he directs 500 acres which he had in Dorchester County to be sold and the proceeds to be divided between all his children when of age or married.

The exact beginning of the Old Style year is noted in the following extract from these Prerogative Office Records, Testamentary Proceedings 1682-1687, page 469:

“Die Mercurij 24 Marij Thomas Burford’s Will proved.  
Incipit annus 1687.

25 March Ann Burford of Charles County relict and Executrix of Thomas Burford Esq. lately deceased, prays that letters Testamentary with copy of Will be committed to her. Commission to Col. Edward Pye of Charles County to swear her and Warrant to Captain Humphry Warren and William Du [?] to appraise.”

And on page 505 an Inventory of the goods &c. of Thomas Burford, deceased, is returned on 3 August 1687.

Information about the children of Attorney General Thomas Burford is found in other of these Prerogative Office Records:

Testamentary Proceedings K C 24 1695-97 No. 16  
page 201 Oct. 13<sup>th</sup> 1696 Came George Plater Esqr. who married Ann the relict and Admnx. of Robert Doyne, late of Charles County, deceased, and exhibited his account of his Admn. of said deceased’s estate, and craves further time to add to it.

Page 232 may 10<sup>th</sup> 1697 Came George Plater Esqr. who married Ann the relict and Extx. [Admnx?] of Robert Doyne, deceased, and exhibited his add’l. account, &c.

Inventories and Accounts 1697 No. 15  
page 31. Account of George Plater and Ann his Wife Extrs. of Will of Robert Doyne. (One item is a payment to Mr. Thomas Burford for demanding debts and settling

the estate.) 20 May 1697.  
 page 34. Additional Account of same 20 May 1697.  
 page 134 Additional Account of same 13 August 1697.

Testamentary Proceedings K C 25, 1697-99 No. 17  
 page 27 George Plater Esqr. exhibited an Additional Account of his Administration of the estate of Robert Doyne, deceased. Pages 96-99 in proceedings about a Will of Richard Chandler, dated 14 October 1686, but not signed, and who died 14 or 15 August 1697, and which Will makes a devise to "Mrs.<sup>7</sup> Anne Burford," a deponent testifies in 1697 (page 105) that since 1686 Richard Chandler said he did not intend Mrs. Anne Burford to have any of his estate, she having been twice married since his intention so to do in October 1686, being that he courted her in the way of marriage, and that he would not have left her anything if he had been asked the question any time since the first marriage. And on page 107 another deponent testifies that he heard Chandler say that as to Mrs. Anne Burford Jr., since her first marriage he would not have given her anything.

Testamentary Proceedings 1708-11 J G 5 No. 21  
 page 99 [1709?] John Rousby and Anne his wife, Administratrix of George Plater Esq<sup>r</sup> are cited to account.  
 page 158 The account of John Rousby who married the widow and Administratrix of George Plater of said Plater's Estate of Calvert County.

Testamentary Proceedings 1711-15 W B 8 No. 22  
 page 8 [1711?] John Rousby who married the Adx. of George Plater, his Addl. account.

Wills, Liber H, page 93, Will of Thomas Burford, gent., of Charles County, dated 4 February 1697/8 and proved 1 March 1697/8 and bequeathing personal property to his "well beloved sons" Benjamin and Charles Warren and to

<sup>7</sup> Unmarried women, even children, were often termed "Mrs."

other Warrens and to his "brother" Richard Dodd and to his brother in law James Cattle and to his sisters Eliza Cattle and Jane Dodd.

[An abstract of this Will is in Baldwin's *Calendar of Maryland Wills*, Vol. 2, page 144.]

Testamentary Proceedings 1697-9 K C 25                      No. 17  
page 138 Ri. Broughton, Deputy Commissary, writes to Madam Burford<sup>s</sup> that he will examine the evidences to Mr. Burford's Will and notifying her and all other persons to appear at the Vestry house at Nanjemy parish Church on 1 March instant [1697/8]

[The same notice apparently to "Ja. Cottrill and Eliz<sup>a</sup> his Wife, and to Richard Dodd and Jane his Wife and to George Plater Esqr. and Ann his Wife.]

From all which extracts and abstracts it appears that Attorney General Thomas Burford, who died in March 1686-7, had 4 children living in February 1697-8, Thomas Burford; Elizabeth, wife of James Castle, Cattle, Cottrill or Cotterell; Jane, wife of Richard Dodd; and Anne, then wife of Attorney General Plater, and that the widow of Attorney General Burford ("Madam Burford") was also then surviving; that Thomas Burford the younger had married the widow of (Humphry—his Will dated 14 August 1689 and proved 25 February 1694 mentions the same Warren children) Warren and died in February 1697-8 leaving no issue; and that Anne, of marriageable age in 1686, had married 1<sup>st</sup> Robert Doyne (Sheriff of Charles County) by whom she probably had no children, 2<sup>nd</sup> Attorney General George Plater, who died before 1709, and 3<sup>rd</sup> John Rousby, who died in 1744. By her 2<sup>nd</sup> husband, George Plater, she had 2 children (Col.) George Plater and Elizabeth Plater. (See a later "Plater" article in this series. Dr. Christopher

<sup>s</sup>The unusual and dignified title of "Madam" and the fact that no wife is mentioned in the Will of Thomas Burford Jr., make it probable that she was his mother—widow of Attorney General Burford.

Johnston, well known Maryland genealogist, informed me that the Testamentary Records at Annapolis showed that she died in or about 1717. She could not, therefore, have been the mother of the children of her 3<sup>rd</sup> husband (Col.) John Rousby, who were born after 1720; moreover, being of marriageable age in 1686, she would have been too old to have such children. (See a later "Rousby" article.)

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

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### ANNUAL MEETING

*February 9th, 1920.* The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to meet tonight at 9 p. m. A quorum being present Vice-President Harris took the chair and Mr. George L. Radcliffe acted as Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Harris spoke with regret of the absence of Governor Warfield.

The Secretary announced that no contest existed and that the ballot stood as nominated at the January meeting. He was thereupon authorized by unanimous vote to cast the ballot. The Chairman then announced that the ballot had been cast as directed and announced that the following officers and members of the Committees has been elected:

*President.*

EDWIN WARFIELD.

*Vice-Presidents.*

W. HALL HARRIS,

DECOURCY W. THOM.

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

*Recording Secretary.*

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

*Treasurer.*

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

*Trustees of Athenaeum.*J. APPLETON WILSON, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY,	CLINTON L. RIGGS,
WILLIAM M. HAYDEN,	EDWARD STABLER, J.,
H. OLIVER THOMPSON.	

*Committee on the Gallery.*MILES WHITE, JR., *Chairman.*

OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,	THOMAS C. CORNER,
J. WILSON LEAKIN,	RUXTON M. RIDGELY.

*Committee on the Library.*LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

WALTER I. DAWKINS,	EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
RICHARD M. DUVALL,	FREDERICK W. STORY,
JOHN H. LATANE,	THOMAS J. C. WILLIAMS.

*Committee on Finance.*PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM G. BAKER, JR.,	VAN LEAR BLACK.
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*Committee on Publications.*SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*

BERNARD C. STEINER,	JOHN M. VINCENT.
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*Committee on Membership.*MOHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman.*

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS,	JAMES D. IGLEHART,
JOSEPH Y. BRATTAN,	WILLIAM H. LYTLE,
GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK,	ISAAC T. NORRIS.

*Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.*B. BERNARD BROWNE, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS B. CULVER,	WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN,
F. SIDNEY HAYWARD,	J. HALL PLEASANTS, JR.,
THOMAS E. SEARS.	

*Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.*WILLIAM M. PEGRAM, *Chairman.*

JAMES MCC. TRIPPE,	LAWRENCE C. WROTH.
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The following report from the Treasurer was read by Mr. Radcliffe in the absence of the Treasurer, and was ordered to be filed:

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand, January 1, 1919..... \$ 299 53

RECEIPTS.

Current Dues, 1919.....	\$4,085 00	
Dues in Arrears.....	275 00	
Magazine Sales, Subscriptions, etc.....	178 25	
Investigations and Researches.....	15 25	
Diplomas .....	38 00	
Publication Committee.....	3 52	
Income Peabody Fund.....	911 50	
Income other than Peabody Fund.....	484 23	
Transferred from State Account.....	188 25	
Received from Trustees.....	708 00	
Md. Council of Defence.....	200 00	
Incidentals .....	61 83	
Interest on Bank Balance.....	11 94	
Permanent Endowment Fund.....	302 00	
1919 Bills Payable at Fidelity Trust Co.....	3,250 00	
Transferred from Special Guarantee Fund.....	99 04	
	<hr/>	\$10,811 81

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\$11,111 34

Deposited State Archives Account in error..... 6 22

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\$11,117 56

EXPENDITURES.

General Expense.....	\$8,482 20	
Magazine Account.....	1,533 96	
Diploma .....	1 50	
Library Committee.....	319 69	
Gallery Committee.....	273 90	
Securities Purchased.....	200 00	
Interest on Loans.....	201 81	
Investigation and Research.....	25	
	<hr/>	\$11,013 31
Cash on hand, December 31, 1919.....		104 25

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\$11,117 56

## STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1919..... \$ 957 51

## RECEIPTS.

Receipts in general.....	\$ 260 12	
Check from State.....	4,000 00	
Interest on bank balance.....	9 02	
		4,269 14
		\$5,226 65

## EXPENDITURES.

Editing State Archives.....	\$ 500 00	
Printing .....	4,343 20	
Miscellaneous .....	31 79	
Error .....		6 22
Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1919.....		345 44
		\$5,226 65

The following report was read from the Trustees of the Athenæum by the Chairman, Mr. Wilson, and was ordered to be filed:

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENÆUM FOR 1919

On April 21, the rental of the Athenæum Building to the Board of Public Works of Maryland was consummated, and the sum of \$20,000 borrowed on mortgage, at 5 per cent., to complete the necessary repairs and furnishings for its occupation. The lease is for ten years, at \$8,000 per annum, payable monthly, with an obligation on the part of the Society to supply heat and janitor service. The work has been completed and the building occupied for several months, with the following financial showing for the time occupied up to December 31, 1919.

## RECEIPTS.

Proceeds of Mortgage.....	\$19,900 99
Borrowed from Fidelity Trust Company.....	1,000 00
Received as rental.....	4,277 80
	\$25,178 79

EXPENSES.

All improvements.....	\$21,079 08
Interest .....	500 00
Note and Interest.....	1,024 67
Insurance and Bond.....	322 66
Janitor and materials.....	423 59
Paving tax.....	11 91
Coal .....	156 50
Repairs and sundries.....	96 19
Paid Historical Society.....	708 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,322 60
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1919.....	856 19
	<hr/>
	\$25,178 79

The building is now covered by \$50,000 insurance. The new buildings are covered by \$52,500 and the contents as follows: Books, \$25,000; Furniture, \$6,500, pictures, etc., \$6,500; Cohen gift, \$3,000 a total of \$41,000 on contents.

The Historical Division of the Maryland Council of Defense has occupied the third floor of the Pratt Building, for several months. They are engaged in securing a complete record of every person from Maryland who served the United States during the recent war. It is an immense and important work, and when complete will be unique, as no adequate record exists of those who served in the Revolution, the War of 1812 or the Mexican War. It is the recording of our State History as it is made, and the aid given by our Society will add to its fame and serve as an additional demonstration of its usefulness to the community.

The following report from the Gallery Committee was read by the acting Chairman, Mr. Ruxton M. Ridgely, and was ordered to be filed:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY

The Gallery Committee reports that during the past year it has received many donations and permanent deposits, among which were additional articles presented by Miss Eleanor S. Cohen to augment her collection deposited last year.

Miss Lelia Way presented the Society with a painting of the Cathedral by Sauerwein.

Mr. J. B. Noel Wyatt presented the Society with a unique set of empire furniture, several family portraits by Peale and many objects of art with which the Society has furnished a room on the second floor front on Monument Street, which has been designated and marked the Noel Wyatt Room. In addition to this gift several very fine miniatures and family relics given by Mr. Wyatt, are now on exhibition in the main gallery.

The Society has also been fortunate in receiving from Dr. Henry J. Berkley one of the finest if not the most complete collection of Washingtoniana in the United States, embracing all the known engravings and wood-cuts of General Washington, some four hundred in number, which Dr. Berkley had suitably framed and hung at his own expense. The collection fills an entire room on the third floor. It was necessary to put this fine collection in the old part of the building as there was no space in which to hang pictures in the fire proof portion.

Mr. E. D. Raborg will shortly present the Society with a number of family portraits, some of which have already been passed on by the Committee, but not yet received.

The late Miss Susan Williams bequeathed to the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland a fine portrait of General Otho Holland Williams, by Miss Peale, which the Cincinnati Society has deposited with us. The painting is for the present hung in the Colonial Room.

A photograph of the tomb of Ann Arundel was presented to the Society by the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D. A. R.

Mr. George Urie Stevenson presented a German Air Raid Warning Sign taken as a souvenir by the donor at the Battle of Chateau Thierry.

Mrs. Emilie McKim Reed presented the Society with a photographic reproduction of the equestrian statue of Washington, by Daniel Chester French, presented to France by the Women of America.

The report of the Library Committee was read by the Chairman, Mr. Louis H. Dielman, and was ordered to be filed.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE, 1919

The Library Committee begs to report the following additions to the Library:

8 volumes at the cost of.....	\$ 27 25
3 newspapers at the cost of.....	26 54
Binding 35 volumes, newspapers and magazines..	131 15
1 subscription to magazine.....	4 97
25 boxes for manuscripts.....	27 50
Moving cases and carpenter work.....	66 80
Miscellaneous items.....	35 48
	<hr/>
	\$318 69

The Committee would call attention to receipt of gift of the following:

155 volumes.  
220 pamphlets.

Among the Manuscripts donated were:

25 letters, 195 manuscripts and documents, 10 manuscript volumes, and 4 broadsides.

The following report from the Finance Committee was read by Mr. Radcliffe in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Goldsborough, and was ordered to be filed.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The undersigned members of the Finance Committee beg to certify that the following securities belonging to the Maryland Historical Society have been counted and are found among the assets of the Society:

PEABODY FUND.

- \$5,000 00 Norfolk and Western Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 4s.
- 5,000 00 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, Louisville and Nashville Collateral 4% Bonds, due 1952.
- 5,000 00 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad First Consolidated 4s, due 1952.
- 5,000 00 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Prior Lien 3½s, due 1925.
- 1,000 00 United Railway and Electric Company of Baltimore First Consolidated 4s, due 1949.
- 1,200 00 Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut 4% Certificate, due 1925.

## PERMANENT OR GENERAL FUND.

- Assignment from Robert F. McKim property of East Street, yielding \$40.00 ground rent per annum.
- \$1,000 00 Baltimore City 4% Engine House Loan.
- 4,000 00 United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore First Consolidated 4s, due 1949.
- 2,000 00 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad First Mortgage 4s, due 1948.
- 600 00 Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut 4% Certificate, due 1925.
- 1,000 00 Lexington Railway Company First Mortgage 5s, due 1949.
- 1,000 00 Shares McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited, per value, \$1.00 per share.
- 2,900 00 United States Liberty Bonds, Fourth 4½s.
- 100 00 United States Liberty Bonds, Second 4½s.
- 200 00 United States Victory Bonds, 4¾s. (Life membership, Miss Emma Marburg and Capt. John S. Short).

The following report from the Committee on Publications was read by Mr. George L. Radcliffe in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Samuel K. Dennis, and ordered to be filed:

## REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The Committee on Publication respectfully reports upon its work in the year 1919. Four numbers of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* have appeared under the careful editorship of Mr. Louis H. Dielman. The contents of the *Magazine* have been more diversified than in several previous years, and it has been a valuable means of printing the original documents of various periods in the History of the State, and also of placing in permanent and accessible form various historical and biographical articles upon Maryland and Maryland men. The *Magazine* is also useful in keeping the members of the Society in touch with the activities of the organization.

Volume 39, in the *Archives of Maryland*, has been printed under the Editorship of Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D. It contains the Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland from 1732 to 1736. This period of Maryland History has not been so much studied as earlier periods and yet, it is very important, as in it occurred events

which had an important result in preparing the Province for the better studied period of the Revolution.

In Volume 40, it is hoped to continue the publication of these Acts and Proceedings down to 1740. The cost of printing has very largely increased, and as a result, it will be necessary either that a very much larger appropriation be made by the State for the printing of the Archives, or there must come a diminution of the number of volumes printed, and the issue of only one in two years, instead of one annually. In order to avoid the latter danger, we recommended to the Society that an appropriation of \$4,000 instead of one of \$2,000 as in previous years, be requested and the request for the increased appropriation was duly made of the Governor. It is earnestly hoped that he will include it in his Budget.

We respectfully propose the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, that the *Magazine* account be credited with the sum of \$59.00 for the cost of printing the annual report of the Society and the list of members, and that the amount be charged to General Expenses, and that it be also credited in accordance with the terms of the deed of gift of the late Mr. George Peabody and of the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1867, with the sum of \$455.75, being one-half of the income for the current year from the investments of the Peabody Fund; and that the *Magazine* account be then closed by appropriate entries in the usual manner."

The receipts and disbursements on *Magazine* account, as exhibited to this Committee by the Treasurer of the Society, were as follows:

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Vol. XIII: Cost of printing No. 4 (December No., 1918) . . . .	\$293 75
Vol. XIV: Cost of printing No. 1 (March, 1919) . . . . .	396 35
"    "    "    "    2 (June, 1919) . . . . .	291 55
"    "    "    "    3 (Sept., 1919) . . . . .	333 90
"    "    "    "    4 (December, 1919) . . . . .	

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\$1,315 55

Cost of Editing—		
“ “ copying .....	\$ 43 00	
“ “ postage and distribution.....	56 91	
		\$ 99 91
		<hr/>
		\$1,415 46
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>		
Vol. XIV from sales.....	\$121 35	
“ “ subscriptions .....	57 65	
		<hr/>
		\$179 00
Debit balance.....		\$1,236 46
Against which is to be credited cost of printing the Annual Report and list of members in March issue, —pages, at \$ — per page.....	\$59 00	514 75
and one-half the income from the Peabody Fund....	455 75	
		<hr/>
Leaving the sum of.....		721 71
To be charged off in order to close this account as of Dec. 31, 1919. In order to ascertain the actual cost of publishing Vol. XIV, there is to be added the amount of the excess of disbursements over receipts above stated.....		1,236 46
The cost of printing No. 4, the December number, and the cost of editing Vol. XIV.....		592 50
		<hr/>
		\$1,828 96
And deducted therefrom the amount of the credits above noted.....		514 55
		<hr/>
Leaving as the actual cost of Vol. XIV.....		\$1,314 21

The expenditure of the annual appropriation of \$2,000 for the publication of the *Archives*, in accordance with the Law passed at the January Session of the General Assembly in 1918, was as follows:

<b>RECEIPTS.</b>		
Balance on hand, December 31, 1918.....	\$ 957 51	
Received from State Appropriation in 1919 for the years 1918-19 and 1919-20.....	4,000 00	
Received from Interest in balance in bank.....	9 02	
Received from sales of <i>Archives</i> , etc.....	255 90	
		<hr/>
		\$5,222 43
<b>EXPENSES.</b>		
Paid for editing Vol. 39.....	\$ 500 00	
“ “ printing Vol. 38 (XIV + 476).....	1,649 76	
“ “ “ Vol. 39 (XVIII + 524).....	2,500 00	

Paid for copying manuscripts.....	\$ 22 10	
“ “ sundries, stationery, etc.....	14 88	
“ “ moving stock of volumes.....	188 25	
		\$4,874 99
Balance on hand, December 31, 1919.....		347 44
		\$5,222 43
There remains due the printer on account of Vol. 39	\$1,105 35	

It was moved and carried that the resolution proposed by the Committee on Publications be adopted.

The following report of the Membership Committee was read by Mr. Radcliffe in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. McHenry Howard, and was ordered to be filed:

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee begs to submit this their Annual Report.

Two persons were elected to Life Membership during 1919. This makes the number on roll to be ten Life Members.

The Associate Membership was increased by two making the number on roll sixty-four.

The net increase in the Active membership was one hundred and thirty-three, and at the present time nine hundred and two persons are paying annual dues.

The record of all classes are as follows:

	1918	1919
Honorary Members.....	2	2
Life Members.....	8	10
Corresponding Members.....	31	31
Associate Members.....	62	64
Active Members.....	705	838
	808	945

Eighteen members died in 1919 and eight resigned, and one name was transferred to the Life Membership list.

The following report, from the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry, was read by Mr. Radcliffe in the absence of the Chairman, Dr. Bernard Browne, and was ordered to be filed:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry begs to submit this their annual report for 1919.

We wish to express our regret for the loss of one of our colleagues, Mr. George Norbury Mackenzie, who died shortly after our last annual election in 1919. Mr. Mackenzie served many years on this committee and spent much time in Genealogy at research.

Another Church record has been added to our valuable collection. Two original books of St. Peter's P. E. Parish, Baltimore, Md., were copied and indexed.

Other work that unlocks information was done by indexing the following:

Index,—First M. E. Church,—Volume 2.  
 Anne Arundel Circuit M. P. Church.  
 New Jerusalem Church.  
 Associate Reform.  
 Indexed—St. Martin's Church—Worcester County.  
 Marriage license of Worcester County.

We held several meetings during the year and noted some of the works on genealogy that were presented to the Library, a short list is as follows:

- The Fales Family of Bristol, R. I., by De Couray Fales, 1919, pp. 332.  
 The Curzon Family of New York and Baltimore, and their English Descent, by J. Hall Pleasants, M. D., Baltimore, 1919, pp. 75.  
 The Hills Family in America, by W. S. Hills, New York, 1906, pp. 711.  
 Some Virginia Families, by H. M. McIlhaney, Jr., 1903, pp. 274.  
 The Virginia Carys, an essay in genealogy, 1919, pp. 194.  
 The Tingley Family (descendants of Samuel Tingley of Malden, Mass.), by R. M. Tingley, 1910, pp. 884.  
 The Trowbridge Family in America, by F. B. Trowbridge, 1908, pp. 848.  
 The North Carolina Historical and Genealogy Register (quarterly). Vol. 1, 1900, pp. 640; Vol. 2, 1901, pp. 640; Vol. 3, 1903, pp. 480.  
 Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Nos. 8-17, 1901-1910 (excepting No. 9 for year 1902) in Vol. 1.  
 Marriage Notices in the South Carolina Gazette and its successors, 1732-1801, completed and edited by A. S. Sally, Jr., 1902, pp. 174.  
 Boddie and Allied Families, by John T. and John B. Boddie, 1918, pp. 259.

Among the collection from the estate of Douglas H. Thomas were several genealogical charts, family histories, and some general works on the same subject.

The Report of the Committee on Literary Entertainments and Addresses was read by Mr. Radcliffe in the absence of the Chairman, Major Pegram, and was ordered to be filed:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY  
ENTERTAINMENTS

Your Committee on Addresses report and append a list of papers read before the Society at its monthly meetings.

- March 10—"Thomas Johnson and Maryland's First Council of Defense." Hon. Edward S. Delaplaine.  
 April 14—"Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the United States." Bernard C. Steiner, Ph.D.  
 May 11—"A contrast between the War between the States and the European War." Major Randolph Barton.  
 November 10—"The Unpublished Correspondence of Gladstone and other Englishmen with Reverdy Johnson." Bernard C. Steiner, Ph.D.  
 December 8—"The American Creed and its Meaning." Mathew Page Andrews.

Mr. Richard M. Duvall urged that an effort be made at this time to supplement our funds.

The Rev. James M. Magruder called attention to the fact that the Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, covering the place where the first settlement was made in Maryland, is not in the Diocese of Maryland but in that of Washington.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,  
*Recording Secretary.*

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## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

\* Died, 1919.

### HONORARY MEMBERS

BRYCE, JAMES, LL. D. (1882).....London, England.  
MARDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

### LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910) ... { Care Dr. J. R. Bridges,  
630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.  
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911).....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada.  
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914).. { Care of Mrs. D. E. Waters.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916)..901 St. Paul Street.  
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....19 W. 29th Street.  
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884).....Albion Hotel  
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.  
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919) 38 E. 25th Street.  
ZWINGE, JOSEPH, S. J.....Loyola College.  
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C. (1917)....214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

### CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893).....University of Va., University, Va.  
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.  
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.  
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907)..... { King's Highway and Lindell Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898)....56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.  
BROCK, R. A. (1875).....257 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.  
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908).....4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.  
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Norfolk, Va.  
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887).....134 E. 67th St., New York.  
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York.  
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857).....Ware, Mass.  
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.  
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia.  
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.  
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, LL. D., L. H. D. {  
(1890) ..... } Union Club, New York.

HALL, HUBERT (1904).....	Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....	226 W. President St., Savannah, Ga.
HART, CHARLES HENRY (1878).....	472 West End Ave., N. Y.
HERSH, GRIER (1897).....	York, Pa.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908)....	{ New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....	Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881).....	Flanders Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M. (1899).....	Montgomery, Ala.
RILEY, E. S. (1875).....	{ 234 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....	University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....	215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLEE, LYON G., LL. D. (1886).....	Williamsburg, Va.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B. (1893).....	Bureau of Education, Wash., D. C.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894).....	{ 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....	Harrodsburg, Ky.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....	42 Broadway, New York.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1917).....	{ Care Babcock & Wilcox Co., Chicago, Ill.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914).....	Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
BALTZELL, WM. HEWSON (1915).....	Wellesley, Mass.
BELL, ALEX. H. (1916).....	313 John Marshall Pl., Wash., D. C.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....	{ 330 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
BLUNT, MRS. J. Y. MASON (1919)....	"The Toronto," Wash., D. C.
BODDIE, JOHN THOMAS (1918).....	8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
BOND, BEVERLY W., JR. (1909).....	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOURGEOISE, MRS. A. CALVERT (1911)	{ 4156 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
BOUVIER, MRS. HENRIETTA J. (1919)	201 W. 37th St., New York.
BRUMBAUGH, GAIUS MARCUS, M. D. (1915).....	{ 905 Mass. Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909)....	2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash., D. C.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914)	{ 1200 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902).....	1012 S. 60th St., Phila., Pa.
COVINGTON, PROF. HARRY F. (1914)....	Princeton, N. J.
DAVIES, G. C. (1917).....	Wauseon, Ohio.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905).....	2827 15th St., Washington, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J. (1906).....	Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
DUVAL, HENRY RIEMAN (1916).....	32 Nassau St., New York.
EATON, G. G. (1894).....	416 N. J. Ave., S. E., Wash., D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908).....	Neptune Park, New London, Conn.



## ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DR. RONALD T. (1916)	..18 W. Franklin St.
AONUS, FELIX (1883)	.....American Office.
*ALBERT, TALBOT J. (1917)	.....Stafford Hotel.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910)	.....Charlote Place, Guilford.
ANDREWS, C. McLEAN, PH. D. (1907)	...Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911)	.....849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902)	.....Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907)	.....1025 Cathedral St.
ATKINSON, ALFRED (1917)	.....106 South St.
ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914)	.....221 N. Liberty St.
ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1917)	.....18 E. Lexington St.
BAER, WILLIAM S., M. D. (1919)	.....4 E. Madison St.
BAGBY, GEORGE P. (1916)	.....716 Continental Bldg.
BAILY, G. FRANK (1908)	.....1025 St. Paul St.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910)	.....225 Law Bldg.
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916)	.....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D. D. (1919)	...226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899)	.....1006 N. Charles St.
BALL, SARA JANET (1918)	.....De Vere Pl., Ellicott City, Md.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906)	.....14 E. Franklin St.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)	....."The Severn."
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902)	.....Chestertown, Md.
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910)	.....609 Keyser Bldg.
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917)	.....Chestertown, Md.
BARRY, SAMUEL H., (1916)	.....715 Greenmount Ave.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900)	.....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882)	.....207 N. Calvert St.
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915)	.....207 N. Calvert St.
BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909)	..2947 St. Paul St.
BAYARD, RICHARD H. (1914)	.....707 Gaither Estate Bldg.
*BAYLESS, WM. H. (1915)	.....1101-2 Fidelity Building.
BEACHAM, MRS. HARRISON T. (1919)	...313 Woodlawn Rd., Rd. Pk.
BEACHAM, ROBERT J. (1914)	.....Merchants and Mfgs. Assn.
BEALMEAR, HERMAN (1916)	.....1610 W. Lanvale St.
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914)	.....Fidelity Trust Co.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910)	229 E. North Ave.
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918)	.....4001 Bateman Ave.
BEECHER, WM. GORDON (1919)	.....409 Calvert Bldg.
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915)	.....Fidelity and Trust Co. of Md.
BENSON, CARVILLE D. (1913)	.....1301 Fidelity Building.
BENSON, CHAS. HODGES (1915)	.....515 N. Carrollton Ave.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1900)	.....1305 Park Ave.

- BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)....322 Hawthorne Road, Roland Park.  
 BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....10 E. Lexington St.  
 BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)...2600 Maryland Ave.  
 BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906).....2600 Maryland Ave.  
 BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910).....1325 Linden Ave.  
 BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....The Lord Balto. Press.  
 BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....Chamber of Commerce.  
 BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.  
 BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....418 N. Potomac St., Hagerstown, Md  
 BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.  
 BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.  
 BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce.  
 BLAIR, MRS. JOSEPH (1919).....611 C, Sparrows Point.  
 BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....301 Law Bldg.  
 BLAND, J. R. (1902).....U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.  
 BONAPARTE, CHAS. J., LL. D. (1883)....601 Park Ave.  
 BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.  
 BOND, MISS CHRISTIANA (1919).....1402 Bolton St.  
 BOND, DUKE (1919).....University Club.  
 BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....315 P. O. Building.  
 BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....1402 Bolton St.  
 BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.  
 BOND, THOMAS E. (1910).....726 Reservoir St.  
 BOND, MRS. W. G. (1919).....1527 Bolton St.  
 BONSAI, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.  
 BOOKER, WILLIAM T., M. D. (1919)....208 W. Monument St.  
 BOOKER, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1919)....208 W. Monument St.  
 BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.  
 BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912).....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.  
 BOULDIN, MRS. CHAS. NEWTON (1916)..The Homewood Apts.  
 BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890).....1000 Maryland Trust Bldg.  
 BOWDOIN, MRS. WM. GRAHAM (1916)...1106 N. Charles St.  
 BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909)....401 Maryland Trust Building.  
 BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915).....American Office.  
 BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.  
 BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909).....16 E. Lexington St.  
 BOWERS, THOMAS D. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.  
 BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....3020 N. Calvert St.  
 BOYCE, FRED. G., JR., (1916).....11 E. Chase St.  
 BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....Drovers National Bank.  
 BOYDEN, GEORGE A. (1911).....Mt. Washington.  
 BRADFORD, SAMUEL WEBSTER (1916)...Belair, Md.  
 BRADY, S. PROCTOR (1919).....Brooklandville.  
 BRAMBLE, FORREST (1919).....207 N. Calvert St.  
 \*BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908).....11 E. Read St.  
 BRANHAM, MRS. JOSEPH H. (1919)...2200 Eutaw Place.  
 BRATTAN, J. Y. (1902).....American Office.  
 BRATTAN, MRS. J. Y. (1919).....1802 St. Paul St.

- BRENNAN, BERNARD A. (1919).....1111 Fidelity Bldg.  
 \*BRENT, MISS IDA S. (1900).....1116 Bolton St.  
 BRENT, ROBERT F. (1908).....10 E. Lexington St.  
 BRENT, MRS. ROBERT F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.  
 BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902).....712 Cathedral St.  
 BROWN, EDWIN H., JR. (1904).....Centreville, Md.  
 BROWN, FRANK (1896).....16 W. Saratoga St.  
 BROWN, JOHN W. (1890).....201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.  
 BROWN, KIRK (1897).....1813 N. Caroline St.  
 BROWN, W. McCULLOH (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.  
 BROWN, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.  
 BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913).....215 E. Fayette St.  
 BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M. D. (1892)....510 Park Ave.  
 BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)...St. John's R'ty, Havre de Grace, Md.  
 BROWNE, MARY N., M. D. (1919).....510 Park Ave.  
 BRUCE, OLIVER H. (1913).....Westernport, Allegany Co., Md.  
 BRUCE, OLIVER H., JR., (1913).....Cumberland, Md.  
 BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
 BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.  
 BUCHANAN, THOMAS GITTINGS (1917)..116 Chamber of Commerce.  
 BUCKLER, THOMAS H., M. D. (1913)....1201 St. Paul St.  
 BURDICK, ALFRED A., M. D. (1919)....122 S. Patterson Park Ave.  
 BURGAN, REV. H. W. (1910).....Annapolis, Md.  
 BURGESS, MRS. EDWIN (1919).....6 E. Mt. Royal Ave.  
 BURNS, F. HIGHLANDS (1919).....7 E. Eager St.  
 BURTON, PAUL GIBSON (1913).....725 13th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.  
 BUZBY, S. STOCKTON (1902).....1214 St. Paul St.
- CALDWELL, CHARLES C. (1917).....Liberty Grove, Md.  
 CALWELL, JAMES S. (1911).....220 St. Paul St.  
 CAREY, CHARLES H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.  
 CAREY, MRS. GEORGE LEIPER (1919)....The Cecil Apts.  
 CAREY, JAMES (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.  
 CAREY, JAMES, JR. (1917).....838 Park Ave.  
 CAREY, JOHN E. (1893)....."The Cedars," Walbrook.  
 CARROLL, CHAS. BANCROFT (1915).....Doughoregan Manor, Howard Co., Md.  
 CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913)....The Washington Apt.  
 CARY, WILSON MILES (1915).....18 E. Eager St.  
 CATOR, FRANKLIN P. (1914).....13-15 W. Baltimore St.  
 CATOR, GEORGE (1911).....803 St. Paul St.  
 CATOR, SAMUEL B. (1900).....6 E. Pleasant St.  
 CHAPMAN, JAMES W. JR. (1916).....2016 Park Ave.  
 CHAPMAN, W. J. (1916).....2306 Eutaw Place.  
 CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN (1897).....1137 Calvert Building.  
 CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914).....The St. Paul Apartments.  
 CLIFT, JOSIAH, JR. (1919).....212 W. Monument St.





- FAURE, AUGUSTE (1916)..... } 3918 S. Harvard Boulevard,  
Los Angeles, Calif.
- FENHAGEN, G. CORNER (1918).....11 E. Pleasant St.
- FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902)..... Colonial Trust Co.
- FIELD, S. S. (1918).....220 St. Paul St.
- FINDLEY, MISS ELLEN B. (1919).....1016 Cathedral St.
- FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.
- FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1610 Park Ave.
- FORD, MISS SARAH M. (1916).....1412 N. St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
- FOSTER E. EDMUNDS (1917).....924 Equitable Bldg.
- FOSTER, MRS. E. EDMUNDS (1917).....23 E. 22nd St.
- FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909).....3507 N. Charles St.
- FOWLER, LAWRENCE HALL (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
- FOX, HAMILTON P., D. D. (1919).....753 W. Fayette St.
- FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- FREEMAN, BERNARD (1916).....749 Cobb St., Athens, Georgia.
- FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
- FREEMAN, MRS. JULIUS W. (1917)...2731 St. Paul St.
- FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....The St. James Apts.
- FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....Guilford.
- FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....835 University Parkway.
- FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M. D. (1919)...1029 Madison Ave.
- FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M. D. (1919)...1013 N. Charles St.
- \*FRIEZ, JULIEN M. (1917).....The Homewood.
- FRIEZ, LUCIEN L. (1917).....The Homewood.
- FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....3407 Elgin Ave.
- FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....23 S. Hanover St.
- GAGE, MRS. EMMA ARBOTT (1911).....Annapolis, Md.
- GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Ellicott City, Md.
- GAITHER, THOMAS H., JR. (1916).....508 Cathedral St.
- GALLAGHER, MRS. HELEN M. P. (1916)..Westminister, Md.
- GAMREL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2017 St. Paul St.
- GANTT, MRS. HARRY BALDWIN (1915)..Millersville, Md.
- GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....520 N. Calvert St.
- GARDNER, P. H. (1917)..... } Special Agent in Charge  
Custom House, New Orleans, La.
- GARNETT, J. MERCER (1916).....1239 Calvert Building.
- GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.
- GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building.
- GARRETT, MRS. T. HARRISON (1913)...“Evergreen” Charles St. Ave.
- GARY, E. STANLEY (1913).....722 Equitable Building.
- GARY, JAMES A. (1892).....1200 Linden Ave.
- GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
- GIRRS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....1026 N. Calvert St.
- GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.





- HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington.  
 HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.  
 HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Baltimore Co.  
 HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....Sta. E, Mt. Washington Heights.  
 HOBSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....649 Title Building.  
 HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)....901 St. Paul St.  
 HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....1010 Munsey Bldg.  
 HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.  
 HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917).....209 W. Monument St.  
 HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....901 St. Paul St.  
 HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916).....Gullford Ave. and Pleasant St.  
 HURBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Keyser Building.  
 HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....4104 Maine Ave, West Forest Pk.  
 HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.  
 HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....The Arundel.  
 HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE, M. D. (1913)..Johns Hopkins Club.  
 HUMRICHOUSE, HARRY H. (1918).....465 Potomac Ave., Hagerstown, Md.  
 HUNT, CHARLES (1919).....100 Longwood Road, Roland Pk.  
 HUNTER W. CARROLL (1916).....White Hall, Md.  
 HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.  
 HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.  
 HURST, CHARLES W. (1914).....24 E. Preston St.  
 HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.  
 HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.  
 HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.  
  
 IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....14 E. Lexington St.  
 IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....10 S. Calvert St.  
 IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.  
 IGLEHART, MRS. JAMES D. (1913).....211 W. Lanvale St.  
 IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....4509 Liberty Heights Ave.  
 INGLE, EDWARD (1882).....The Cecil.  
 INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.  
  
 JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.  
 JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
 JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
 JACOBSEN, ALFRED W. (1919).....Pen Lucy Ave.  
 JAMAR, DR. J. H. (1916).....Elkton, Md.  
 JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville, Md.  
 \*JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....1300 St. Paul St.  
 JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.  
 JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.  
 JOHNSON, J. ALTHEUS (1915).....Seat Pleasant, Prince Geo. Co., Md.  
 JOHNSON, J. HEMSLEY (1916).....225 W. Monument St.  
 JOHNSTON, SAMUEL, M. D. (1919)....204 W. Monument St.  
 JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.

- JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911) ... } Care of J. S. Wilson Co.,  
Calvert Building.
- JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902) ..... Custom House.
- JONES, MRS. HARRY C. (1919) ..... 2523 Madison Ave.
- JONES, T. BARTON (1914) ..... 1213-14 Fidelity Bldg.
- JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918) ..... 1428 Madison Ave.
- KAER, HARRY E. (1913) ..... 1301 Fidelity Bldg.
- KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909) ..... 900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
- KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919) ..... Wall St., New York.
- KEENE, MISS MARY HOLLINGSWORTH }  
1917) ..... } 8 W. Hamilton St.
- KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912) ..... 300 E. Capitol St., Wash'tn, D. C.
- KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919) ..... 1418 Eutaw Place.
- KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915) ..... Charles and Wells Sts.
- KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905) ..... 208 E. Lanvale St.
- KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894) ..... 104 W. Monument St.
- KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894) ..... 910 Keyser Building.
- KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917) ..... 206-7 Keyser Building.
- KILPATRICK, MRS. REBECCA H. (1917) .. 1027 St. Paul St.
- KIRK, HENRY C. (1908) ..... 207 Longwood Road, Roland Park.
- KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917) ..... 207 Longwood Road, Roland Park.
- KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889) ..... Belcamp, Md.
- KIRWAN, GEORGE W. (1919) ..... 11 E. Chase St.
- KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX }  
(1915) ..... } Chestertown, Md.
- KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916) ..... 1418 Fidelity Building.
- KNAPP, GEORGE W. (1919) ..... 920 N. Charles St.
- KNAPP, GEORGE W., JR. (1919) ..... 1116 N. Calvert St.
- KNAPP, WILLIAM G. (1919) ..... 920 N. Charles St.
- KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905) ..... 2524 Maryland Ave.
- KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1914) ..... Fidelity Bldg.
- KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909) .. The Severn Apts.
- KOONTZ, MISS MARY G. (1917) ..... 307 Augusta Ave., Irvington, Md.
- LACY, BENJAMIN (1914) ..... 1630 Linden Ave.
- LANAHAN, MRS. CHAS. M. (1915) ..... Washington Apartments.
- LANKFORD, H. F. (1893) ..... Princess Anne, Md.
- LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.
- LEARIN, J. WILSON (1902) ..... 814 Fidelity Building.
- LEDERER, LEWIS J. (1916) ..... Marine Bank Building.
- LEE, H. C. (1903) ..... Franklin Bldg.
- LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916) ..... 511 Calvert Building.
- LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896) ..... 232 St. Paul St.
- LEGG, JAMES C. (1919) ..... 217 Forest Road.
- LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916) ..... 110 E. Redwood St.
- LEHR, ROBERT OLIVER (1916) ..... 302 Exchange Place.
- LEVERING, EDWIN W. (1916) ..... Calvert and Redwood Sts.











- SELLERS, MISS ANNABEL (1919).....801 N. Arlington Ave.  
 SELLERS, SAMUEL CAMPBELL (1914)....801 N. Arlington Ave.  
 SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....Merchants-Mechanics Nat'l. Bank.  
 SELLMAN, MISS LUCINDA M. (1919)...1502 Eutaw Place.  
 SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884).....10 E. Eager St.  
 SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.  
 SETH, FRANK W. (1914).....18 Broadway, New York City.  
 SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.  
 SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919).....Sparrows Point.  
 SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST. }  
 (1893) ..... } 2202 Q St., N. W., Wash., D. C.  
 SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1914).....Indianapolis, Ind.  
 SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS (1907).....Wilna, Harford Co., Md.  
 SHOEMAKER, MRS. EDWARD (1919)....1031 N. Calvert St.  
 SHOWER, GEORGE T., M. D. (1913)....3721 Roland Ave.  
 SILL, HOWARD (1897).....11 E. Pleasant St.  
 SIMMONS, MRS. H. B. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.  
 SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891).....Lake Roland, Md.  
 SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)..Brown Univ., Providence, R. I.  
 SIPPEN, MRS. JOHN F. (1919).....1728 Linden Ave.  
 SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913)....Mt. Washington, Md.  
 SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.  
 SKIRVEN, PEBCY G. (1914).....3900 Cottage Ave.  
 SLACK, EUGENE A. (1919).....2629 N. Charles St.  
 SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880).....Roland Park.  
 SLOCUM, MRS. GEORGE W. (1919)....1208 N. Calvert St.  
 SMITH, MRS. WALTER PRESCOTT (1913)..18 E. Madison St.  
 SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD (1912)925 Cathedral St.  
 SMITH, FRANK O. (1913).....Washington, D. C.  
 SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.  
 SMITH, MISS MARGARET M. (1919)....1229 Park Ave.  
 SMITH, RUSH W. DAVIDGE (1917)....3600 Reisterstown Road.  
 SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909).....Ridgely, Caroline Co., Md.  
 SMITH, THOMAS MARSHALL (1919)....16 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.  
 SMITH, TUNSTALL (1917).....The Preston.  
 SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.  
 SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905).....1311 John St.  
 SOPEE, HON. MORRIS A. (1917).....The Marlborough Apts.  
 SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891).....Earl Court.  
 STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876).....610 Reservoir St.  
 STARR, RT. REV. WM. E. (1914).....102 W. Lafayette Ave.  
 STATON, MARY ROBINSON (1918).....Snow Hill, Md.  
 STAUB, WILLIAM H. (1919).....809 Hamilton Terrace.  
 STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)...Owings Mills, Md.  
 STEELE, MISS MARGARET A. (1917)....Port Deposit, Md.  
 STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Court'd & Saratoga Sts.  
 STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892)....1631 Eutaw Place.

- STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902).....228 Light St.  
 STEUART, MISS M. LOUISA (1919)....339 Park Ave.  
 STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919).....Baltimore News Office.  
 STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904).....1022 W. Lafayette Ave.  
 STEWART, DAVID (1886).....1005 N. Charles St.  
 STEWART, REDMOND C. (1916).....207 N. Calvert St.  
 STIBLING, REAR ADMIRAL YATES (1889)..209 W. Lanvale St.  
 STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883).....11 N. Calhoun St.  
 STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917).....Ten Hills, Md.  
 STOCKETT, J. NOBLE (1919).....1430 Linden Ave.  
 STONE, JOHN T. (1894).....N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.  
 STORK, JOHN WILLIAM (1914).....424 N. Charles St.  
 STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885).....217 Court House.  
 STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900).....1912 Eutaw Place.  
 STRICKLAND, C. HOBART (1916).....Am. Hist. Soc., 267 Broadway, N. Y.  
 STUART, JAMES E. (1919).....Title Bldg.  
 STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915).Chestertown, Md.  
 STUMP, MARY FERNANDEZ DE VELASCO }  
 (1917) ..... } Belair, Md.  
 STURDY, HENRY FRANCIS (1913).....Annapolis, Md.  
 SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915)....1028 Cathedral St.  
 SUMMERS, CLINTON (1916).....101 Roland Ave.  
 SUNWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....2921 N. Calvert St.  
 SWEENEY, MRS. LOUIS F. (1919).....2813 St. Paul St.  
 SYMINGTON, WM. W (1916).....Catonsville, Md.
- TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913).Rockville, Md.  
 TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909).....405 Maryland Trust Building.  
 THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902).....406 Cathedral St.  
 THIRLKELD, REV. L. A. (1918).....2026 N. Fulton Ave.  
 THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Building.  
 THOM, MRS. MARY W. (1919).....600 Cathedral St.  
 THOM, MRS. P. LEA (1902).....204 W. Lanvale St.  
 THOMAS, MISS ELIZA S. (1919).....1102 McCulloh St.  
 THOMAS, MRS. HARVEY C. (1914).....2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.  
 \*THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874).....Merchants-Mechanics Bank.  
 THOMAS, GEO. C. (1915).....2426 N. Charles St.  
 THOMAS, JAMES W., LL. D. (1894).....Cumberland, Md.  
 THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910).....S. E. Cor. Charles and 33rd Sts.  
 THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915).....1302 Eutaw Place.  
 THOMAS, MISS ZAIDEE T. (1916)....1302 Eutaw Place.  
 THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....Title Building.  
 TIFFANY, HERRERT, T. (1919).....132 W. Lafayette Ave.  
 TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.  
 TILGHMAN, MAJOR SAMUEL H. (1917) Easton, Md.  
 TODD, W. J., M. D. (1902).....Mt. Washington, Md.

- TOLSON, ALBERT C. (1916).....82-83 Gunther Building.  
TOME, PETER E. (1919).....2437 N. Charles St.  
TOME, MRS. PETER E. (1919).....2437 N. Charles St.  
TRIPPE, JAMES MCC. (1918).....347 N. Charles St.  
TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917).....1116 Munsey Building.  
TROUPE, MRS. CALVIN FERRIS (1914)....St. Paul Apartments.  
TROUPE, RINALDO W. B. (1914).....2322 Eutaw Place.  
TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914).2414 Madison Ave.  
TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915).....117 W. Lombard St.  
TURNBULL, MISS ANNE GBAEME (1919).1623 Park Ave.  
TURNBULL, MRS. CHESTER B. (1916)...Cedarcroft, Hollen & Sycamore Sts.  
TURNBULL, EDWIN L. (1916).....12 E. Lexington St.  
\*TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889).....1530 Park Ave.  
TURNER, HOWARD (1916).....Betterton, Kent Co., Md.  
TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915)...75 Main St., Port Deposit, Md.  
TURNER, J. FRANK (1903).....23 East North Ave.  
TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.  
TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE MACINTYRE } 251 W. Preston St.  
(1907)..... }  
VAN BIBBER, ABMFIELD F., M. D. (1918)Belair, Md.  
VICKERY, E. M. (1913).....1223 N. Calvert St.  
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.  
WALKER, MRS. CATHERINE F. (1915)...Chestertown, Md.  
WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915).....304 Union Trust Bldg.  
WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.  
WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879).....Fidelity Building.  
WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914).....Fidelity Building.  
WARFIELD, MRS. EDWIN (1919).....1223 Linden Ave.  
WARFIELD, MISS EMMA (1919).....1223 Linden Ave.  
WARFIELD, F. HOWARD (1919).....2507 N. Charles St.  
WARFIELD, GEORGE (1913).....624 N. Carrollton Ave.  
WARFIELD, JOHN (1916).....15 E. Saratoga St.  
WARFIELD, MISS NINA H. (1919).....10 E. Madison St.  
\*WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907)...845 Park Ave.  
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Building.  
WARNEB, MRS. THEODORE (1919).....843 University Parkway.  
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....905 Union Trust Building.  
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....222 St. Paul St.  
WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916).....1807 Park Ave.  
WATTERS, ROBINSON C. (1919).....Fidelity Bldg.  
WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914).....2035 Guilford Ave.  
WATTS, SEWELL S. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.  
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)...Uniontown, Md.  
WELLER, O. E. (1919).....The Tuscany Apts.  
WELLS, JACOB BIER (1918).....1323 Park Ave.  
WELSH, MRS. ROBERT A. (1916).....Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.  
WEST, HARRY (1916).....Hanover and Fayette Sts.

- WEST, HENRY S. (1919).....Towson.  
 WEST, MRS. HENRY S. (1919).....Towson.  
 WESTON, B. LATROBE (1919).....U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.  
 WETTER, JOHN KING (1917).....1631 N. Calvert St.  
 WHITE, HARRY P. (1919).....Dames Quarter, Somerset Co., Md.  
 WHITE, JULIAN LE ROY (1887).....2400 W. North Ave.  
 WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.  
 WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.  
 WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM (1919).....4112 Greenway, Guilford.  
 WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.  
 WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.  
 WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.  
 WILL, ALLEN S. (1910).....2620 N. Calvert St.  
 WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.  
 WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW } "Woodcliffe," 39th St., and Univ.  
 (1916) ..... } Parkway.  
 WILLIAMS, FRED R. (1914).....213 Courtland St.  
 WILLIAMS, GEORGE WEEMS (1919).....108 W. 39th St.  
 WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....1113 Fidelity Building.  
 WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....1113 Fidelity Building.  
 WILLIAMS, R. LANCASTER (1919).....Equitable Bldg.  
 WILLIAMS, RAYMOND S. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.  
 WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.  
 WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....Juvenile Court.  
 WILLIAMSON, R. E. LEE (1918).....Maple Lodge, Catonsville, Md.  
 \*WILLIAR, JOHN A. (1919).....869 N. Howard St.  
 \*WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902).....213 Courtland St.  
 WILLSON, MRS. NOTLEY (1917).....Rock Hall, Md.  
 WILSON, MISS ADELAIDE S. (1919).....1013 St. Paul St.  
 WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....800 Law Building.  
 WILSON, MRS. J. APPLETON (1919).....1013 St. Paul St.  
 WILSON, MRS. LETITIA PENNELL (1917).....2608 Keyworth Ave.  
 WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....1129 St. Paul St.  
 WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.  
 WINCHESTER, WILLIAM (1880).....Belair, Md.  
 WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....American Office.  
 WOODBUFF, CALDWELL, M. D. (1914).....Hyattsville, Md.  
 WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.  
 WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....10 South St.  
 WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....110 Chamber of Commerce.  
 WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917).....1531 Bolton St.  
 WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....215 E. Preston St.  
 WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....1012 Keyser Building.  
 YELLOTT, OSBORNE INGLE (1919).....609 Calvert Bldg.  
 YOUNG, ANDREW J. JR. (1916).....814 Fidelity Building.  
 YOUNG, HUGH HAMPTON, M. D. (1919).....Cold Spring Lane.  
 YOUNG, LOUIS F. (1916).....Cor. Ridgeley and Bush Sts.  
 YOUNG, MRS. SARAH J. GORSUCH (1917).....214 Chancery St., Guilford.

# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

## VOLUME XXXIX

This volume is now ready for distribution, and contains the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province, during the Sessions held from 1732/3 to 1736. During this period, Samuel Ogle was Governor, and he met difficult situations with tact and firmness. In 1733, a very important act was passed for emitting bills of credit, under which a considerable amount of paper money was issued, with such wise measures for the establishment of a sinking fund, that the bills were finally redeemed. An important militia act was passed, as also was one for the improvement of the navigation of the Patuxent River. Towns were erected at Elkridge Landing, on the site of Princess Anne, etc. A general law for the relief of insolvent debtors completes the important legislation of the Session.

The Session of 1733/4 lasted only six days, when the Governor dissolved the Assembly, because the Lower House expelled four members, who had accepted office from the Proprietary.

A year later, a new Assembly was convened without great change in the membership. It did the surprising act of electing Daniel Dulany, one of the expelled members, as its speaker, and, when he declined, chose James Harris, a new member, though Colonel John Mackall, the old speaker had been re-elected to the Assembly.

A general naturalization law was then passed, and the importation of negroes, "Irish Papists," and liquors was restricted. The act concerning ordinaries was revised, and a license was required from peddlars. A duty was laid for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

In 1735/6 a second Session, styled a Convention, was held without any legislation, since the Houses fell out with each other, over the question of allowances to the Councillors. After a prorogation of ten days, the Houses re-assembled, and, in a short time, passed a considerable number of laws, some of which had been discussed at the earlier meeting. Among these, were acts to remedy the evil conditions of the Annapolis jail by building a new one, to erect Georgetown and Fredericktown on the Sassafraz River, to encourage adventurers in iron works, and to amend the laws in regard to the inspection and sale of tobacco. The question as to the Councillors' allowances was settled by a compromise, and the disturbances along the Pennsylvania boundary line, which are associated with the name of Captain Thomas Cresap, find echo in the legislative proceedings.

The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work, and binding, this cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

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INCORPORATED 1843.

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