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VOLUME XLII (Assembly Series Volume 20)

PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1740-1744)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. 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, presswork, 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.

During the period covered by the early part of this volume, Samuel Ogle was Governor. His administration, which had begun harmoniously, ended in acrimonious quarrels with the Lower House. The Session of 1740 was largely concerned with the details of arranging for Maryland's contingent in the British Expedition against the Spanish possessions in America. The right of the Proprietary to Ordinary (*i. e.*, tavern) licenses caused discussions. The Lower House expelled a member, because he had accepted a position under the Proprietary and Ogle promptly prorogued the body. The delegate was reelected and served in the Session of 1741, the last one in Ogle's governorship, during which session the question of arms and ammunition aroused continued dispute.

William Bladen, a native of the Province, came as Ogle's successor and called a new Assembly, which met in 1742. His opening relations with the Assembly were auspicious and Bladensburgh, a new town, was named for him. Provision was made for beginning the construction of a house for the Governor at Annapolis. Worcester County was formed and the project was introduced for a new county in the Western part of the Province. The arms and ammunition bill failed again; but most of the bills introduced passed. Indeed, Bladen agreed to a bill providing for the trial of matters of fact in the counties where they should arise, which act the Proprietary vetoed. Poor debtors were ordered to be released and negotiations with the Northern Indians were authorized. An address to the Proprietary was adopted, offering him a substitute for quit-rents and, as his reply did not come promptly, there was no Assembly session in 1743. In 1744, the attempt to form Frederick County failed again and the first suggestion was made to substitute what became Wicomico County nearly 125 years later. Several acts were passed concerning the parishes of the established church and several temporary laws were revived. The Lower House refused to pass a militia bill or one for the purchase of arms. Bladen was indignant that the Delegates had endeavored to meddle in the Indian embassy and refused to allow them to investigate the expenditures of the tax on tonnage and that on tobacco exported, while the Upper House refused to pay for a Provincial Agent in England, or to exempt vessels owned by Marylanders from taxation. In return, the Lower House refused to appropriate further for the building of the Governor's house. Acerbity had succeeded to the pleasant relations between Bladen and the Assembly.

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COLONIAL RUINS, COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE AND BRICKWORK, OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY SECTION.

HENRY J. BERKLEY.

A few years ago, a party of huntsmen were passing through a forest, on the banks of the Patuxent River, when they chanced upon the ruins of an extensive brick mansion. The roof had fallen in, the doors and windows were missing, or their broken fragments were lying on the ground. The men penetrated through brush and thorns into the cellars. The thickness of the walls, and extent of ground space surprised them. Long corridors with ample space for the storage of meats and the products of the soil, as well as a broken-doored wine bin, were all to be seen dimly, but all were empty, mouldy, and exhaling miasmatic odors. They made inquiry of persons in the neighborhood of the name, and former owner of the stately house. No one knew aught of it: all memory of its masters and mistresses, the children who romped in its halls, of their interests in the life of the day had long ago gone. Not a memorial even in the form of a tombstone remained to the locality in which they had lived and died.

Such is the chronicle, or rather the lack of it, not only of mansions, but also of whole villages and once prosperous towns, in the neighborhood of the Chesapeake Bay and its affluents.

Leedstown, once the "cradle of Southern Independence," Dumfries, "mart of that part of Virginia (the Northern Neck); the scene of gaiety and fashion, the abode of wealthy merchants," has but the half-fallen ruins of two large private dwellings; Maryland's Londontown, once the prosperous rival of Annapolis, having large shipping interests with London, Bristol and Plymouth, the Port of Entry from 1683 of the rich region of Southern Anne Arundel County, has not a single dwelling house standing to show where commercial life and intellectual culture once existed. As a lonely reminder of past glory, the Town Hall, the largest and most interesting of all the public buildings of Colonial Maryland, still stands upon a cliff by the river bank, a monument to the civilization of more than two centuries ago, preserved to this generation by the County authorities by its chance conversion into an almshouse.

Not only are the towns disappearing in entirety, but also, one by one, the individual manor houses go, as the years take toll by fire, lightning, or neglect, until but a scattering will remain to tell how our ancestors were housed.

TYPES OF HOUSES.

The earliest houses in the colonial Middle States, apparently, were all of the barn type, oblong with high pitched roofs, and end chimneys built outside the walls. Rarely, the flues were within the end walls. Their originals are to be found to this day in the farm houses of Southern and Southwestern England, quaint and angular, but enduring to the end of time, if care be taken of them.

The dwelling house reputed to be the oldest in the earliest colony, that of Adam Thoroughgood, its builder, in Princess Anne County, Virginia, near Norfolk, erected about 1635, and still in a fairly good state of preservation, is one of the best examples of this type of dwelling. It is a quaint farm house, with a very high pitched roof, and three dormer windows on each side. Massive end chimneys, broad at the base and narrowing by recesses to the roof-ridge, thence straight upward with but

slight ornamentation at the outlet, immediately attract attention. Another typical representation of the barn type is the Folgate House, near Yorktown, built about 1640-5, which reminds one of many of the houses near Worcester, England; and a third of this form is the tenant house on the land of "King Carter" at Carter's Creek, on the Rappahannock River, which, in contrast, was built of wood instead of the usual brick. It is a longer house than the two other examples of this style, and has five dormer windows in its roof in place of the customary three. This house is at present dropping to pieces, and a heavy windstorm will sometime destroy it entirely. The windows are paneless, the doors are gone, its entire appearance is one of deep melancholy, reminding the passerby of an ancient beggar sitting by the wayside, his eyes gouged out, staring blankly at the world through sightless sockets. Still another representative of the period (*ante* 1650), is the mansion of Ralph Wormeley, I, beautifully situated on a bluff overlooking the Rappahannock River near Urbanna. The size of this mansion may be imagined when one hears that in the days of its prime the garret was fitted to bed thirty over-night guests. It is in excellent condition, the exterior and interior remaining practically as when built.

Somewhere about 1715-1725 a new style of dwelling house began to appear, fashioned with a Dutch or curb roof, sometimes with cut off, sometimes with straight gable ends. This was popularly called the Queen Anne roof, long known, but for the first time making its appearance in the New World.

To many, this style is unsightly, and it was never popular in Virginia, where but few models are to be found. Possibly the best examples are in "Chelsea" *circa* 1725, the Moore house in King William County; Edmund Berkeley's "Wilton Point" (also 1725), on the lower Piankatank River; and the Wallop and Custis houses in Accomac County. In Maryland the style seemed to have gained greater popularity particularly in the South and West River regions, "Java," the Contee house, being an example. Near Baltimore, the best copy of this style is a small house on a mill race at the Relay, near Elkridge, Md.

The Queen Anne model retains the end chimneys, and occasionally has two large ones at the gable ends. Sometimes the dormer windows are reduced to two, but three are more usual. The only advantage of this type is that it afforded more space in the second story than the pitched roof did, but its lack of elegance of line detracted greatly from the appearance of the buildings where it was used.

About 1730, another and far more pleasing style of house architecture first came into fashion. The roofs became four-way, the chimneys were not always located at the ends of the structures, but were sometimes built centrally, or even dorsal central. The architectural lines were carefully studied, and in the early examples there was little ornamentation in banded course, cornice or frieze, but the general effect is extremely pleasing and restful to the eye. Dormer windows in the earliest buildings are retained, compelling the roof to be high-pitched; in the later ones the roof was lowered, and these objectionable windows discarded, greatly adding to the appearance. This was the Georgian style. The interior rooms were made square, and a large hall, in which the stairway could be advantageously located, added to the good effect. Also, there was a manifest gain, in the decorative treatment of the rooms, in carved woodwork, doors, panellings and ceiling. The treatment of cornices, mantels and door ornaments, reached its acme of perfection in this country.

Who were the architects and supervisors of these stately mansions? They are almost entirely unknown. Certainly they were a superior class of professional men. Their results bear the distinguishing marks of talent and surpassing execution, with a fine eye for line and detail. They brought forth a "thing of joy," to be the admiration and model for future generations of builders. As with the clipper ship, lines suggestive of grace and proportion were always used, the result in both cases being an artistic picture as perfect "as the morning dew distilled on flowers."

That these pleasing architects have left no names, with scant exception, no letters; no drawings behind them is a distinct loss.

No books bearing on their works have been found in colonial libraries. It is likely, as with Adam and Sheraton furniture, that tomes of copper plate drawings were fashioned in London, to be appropriated and arranged to suit the tastes of the colonial home builder. Possibly also younger architects were sent out by London firms, to fulfil the wishes of prospective clients in the colonies.¹

At "Westover" on the James River, one finds a wealth of the colonial types of the earlier day to the time of its erection (1730). On approaching the residence from the water; to the left, is a plain two-story building of the oblong barn type, with high hip roof; to the right, one of equal length but of the curb roof variety.² Between them, joined by connecting corridors, is a central Georgian structure, full of intricate detail both within and without, in the elaborate use of carved wood and moulded plaster in the doors, frames and ceilings.

The exterior appearance of the central building shows that it was constructed in the early period of the colonial Georgian, and the harmony in effect is not so good as in some other examples of this style, notably in the Town Hall at Londontown, Md., where the symmetry of roof and wall have been carefully worked out. At "Westover" the four-way roof is too high

¹ The only names of architects and builders that have come down from colonial times in the Provinces of Maryland and Virginia, are those of David Minitree of England, who was engaged by Carter Burwell in 1751 to build the mansion at Carter's Grove, in James City Co. (*Vide*, Lancaster, Va. Homes and Churches); a Mr. Buckland, who designed the Harwood House at Annapolis in 1770, and Joseph Clarke, who designed the State House at Annapolis. Thomas Dance executed the stucco work on the same edifice. Both are mentioned in Reilly's *Ancient City*. Mr. Fiske Kimball writes me that certain papers of Clarke's are preserved in the National Library at Washington. David Minitree's record is the best preserved. He is entitled "Master Workman." Unfortunately the name of the architect is not mentioned among the Burwell papers. Previous to 1750 we possess no name of architect or builder to link with any of the noble mansions of the Southland.

² This building is modern, replacing one of the ridge roof variety destroyed during the Civil War. This example is used, only because the three types of early architecture may be seen in proximity.

for the width of the building; likewise the end chimneys show too much and have the effect of being detached from the main structure. At Londontown the chimneys are central, and harmony is restored, giving a far more pleasing building.

At "Upper Brandon," one of the seats of the Harrison family, also on the James River (*circa* 1810), one of the best examples of a somewhat later Georgian style is found. The two end-buildings remain, but are constructed in conformity with the main one, and are connected with it by inconspicuous low passages. The four-way roof of these buildings is lowered, and the apices formed by a balustraded platform. The placing of the chimneys in the central house is varied, some are at the ends, some are at the back. The smaller structures have only chimneys at each end. The general effect is most attractive, but the irregular placing of the chimneys, while, perhaps, adding to the interior comfort, detracts a little from the harmony.

Although the earlier Georgian style by no means died out for the construction of commodious mansions, it yielded in the second half of the eighteenth century to a modification, which is typified in "Whitehall," erected by Governor Sharpe of Maryland on the Severn River in 1765; in "Homewood" on the grounds of the Johns Hopkins University (1802), and in the Custis mansion below Mt. Vernon on the Potomac.

In the most beautiful of all the pre-revolutionary mansions. "Whitehall," a Grecian portico is set before the front wall of the central structure, and supported by a number of heavy columns, which in turn sustain the roof. This is the covered and extended tympanum, with sloping roof to either side. It affords an outdoor place for recreation, which in the other type is lacking. The columns of Corinthian design also add stateliness to the building.

This style may be considered as being the nearest to an American type of architecture that we possess to the present day. Its purity did not outlast the end of the eighteenth century, being followed by another modification, with flat, or nearly flat roof, the cornice frequently balustraded, scattered

chimneys—chimneys that have lost their massiveness, and windows with Roman arches instead of flat lintel. Excellent examples may be seen at “Monticello,” designed by Thomas Jefferson, the Cocke mansion in Fluvanna Co. (1803), or in the Brockenborough house in Richmond (1818). Less striking specimens are scattered throughout the Atlantic States as far south as Georgia. All belong to the period between 1800 and 1830. The general effect is not always harmonious, being better adapted to large public edifices than to a modest dwelling. In the far South, where there is a maximum of sunlight, the covered portico breaks the direct lighting and conduces to a restful coolness and half shade in the living rooms.

COLONIAL BRICKS AND BRICKWORK.

The early settlers of the Chesapeake Bay vicinity, being mainly of English origin, followed the arts and customs of the old country in every respect—in design, material and structure. After their arrival some time naturally elapsed before they could make use of enduring building material, and in the meanwhile they were obliged to avail themselves of the products of the forest, and the ready axe gave all that was necessary for the shelter of man and beast.

Soon, as the colonists increased in numbers, and the burden of an existence became a little easier, there arose a demand for lasting materials and more comfortable homes. Stone could not be obtained anywhere on the coastal plain, but at nearly every necessary point there were deposits of clay suitable for brickmaking, and by the rivers an abundance of oyster shells and marl, which when burnt, furnished the necessary material for an excellent mortar.

The bricks were fashioned after the English mould. This pattern lasted, extending into the interior as the population grew, from the coast to the furthestmost western mountain regions, until the time of the Revolutionary War. Then this model was gradually replaced by another having the same

width and length, but not the same thickness. This was the so-called Dutch pattern.³

In laying brickwork several "bonds" have been used for centuries. The most frequently employed is the one going back through unknown eras, still to be seen in Babylonian walls; the brickwork laid every five or seven courses with a binder, or header, as it is called. Then there is the English bond, in which layers of headers and stretchers alternate; the last being the Flemish bond, alternate headers and stretchers in every row. Lastly, for the Chesapeake Bay region, in Colonial times there arose a peculiar and attractive brickwork, in which all the ends of the bricks face outward, the so-called "all header style." This last method of bricklaying was the device of an unknown architect or builder. As an innovation of custom in the eighteenth century was most unusual, he must have been a man of force as well as ability.

³ Measurements taken from a large number of colonial brick, from tide-water to Bath County, Va., and Frederick Co., Md., show that their length varied from $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; the thickness from $2\frac{5}{8}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; the width from $3\frac{7}{8}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Allowance must be made for the crude wooden moulds in which they were formed not conforming to the standard pattern, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

That these bricks were made entirely out of local clays, and not brought from England as is often alleged, is shown by their microscopic examination, which shows clay corresponding to neighboring, never to English clay. Furthermore there were gangs of brickmakers, who, on demand, went from place to place and made bricks for any building about to be constructed. This custom obtained both in Maryland and Virginia.

Thomas, in his work on Colonial Maryland, mentions a house "Little Bretton," built in 1648, of English brick, which is still standing. According to the same authority Dr. Gerrard, of St. Mary's, employed in 1643 a brickmaker for the erection of his manor house (p. 373), but he also states (p. 21), for St. Mary's Town "brick and other building supplies were imported."

The Maryland Assembly in 1694 employed Caspar August Herman, a burgess of Cecil County, for building the Parish House, School House and Stadt House, "of brick clay of good quality having been discovered near Annapolis."

The *Maryland Gazette* offers little information on bricks and brick-making; in 1752 there is an advertisement for the return of a run-a-way brickmaker, and some importations of "oven brick" in cargo lists.

In the city of Annapolis there are five or six examples of this style of brickwork, the most notable being the Brice House, Carvel Hall, and the Ridout House; while outside the town, the Court Houses at Londontown and Dumfries, and the fine mansion of Mulberry Fields, not far from Leonardtown in St. Mary's County, Southern Maryland, are good specimens.

Of the five-course work there are illustrations in many sections of the Tidewater both of Maryland and Virginia, but it was never a popular style for the better class of dwelling house; the walls of the finished building appearing rough and commonplace. Accordingly it was relegated, partly on account of its lower cost, to warehouses and stables.

The English bond was used in the first dwelling house built in the Chesapeake region that remains to us, the Adam Thoroughgood House, already referred to as having been constructed about 1635. It is a typical middle class English farm house. Its massive walls have withstood the action of the devouring elements for nearly three centuries, and remain in good condition.

English bond, for unknown reasons was never popular, possibly, on account of its rough appearance when laid in ordinary brickwork. As the Colonies grew in wealth and luxuriousness, it was supplanted by the Flemish bond, whose closer set, more attractive checkered appearance, lent itself better to the newer tastes. The latest example of the use of English bond that we are able to find, is in the stable at Mt. Vernon, with the date in the brickwork, 1743.

The Flemish appeared in the Colonies coevally with the English bond. It seems to have been used solely for ecclesiastical purposes for many years; as for instance in the Old Brick Church, Isle of Wight County, Va., said to have been built as early as 1632; in Merchant's Hope Church, Prince George County, 1657; in Abington and Ware Churches, Gloucester County, Va., of 1660, or in old Trinity Church, Dorchester County, Md., 1680.

A few churches have the five-course bond, but it is excep-

tional, and is the sign of a poverty stricken community that could not afford anything better.

All the Maryland churches, built after the Establishment of 1692, are checkered, with the single exception of St. James, Herring Creek, lower Anne Arundel County, which is of the all-header order, at least originally. Its walls have from time to time cracked, become dangerous, and have been replaced, as the exchequer of the parish allowed, with five course and Flemish bond, or it is very likely that the masons did not know how to reset the first kind of brickwork.

Occasionally there is a mixture of forms. It was customary to build the rear and sometimes the sidewalls of dwelling houses in five-course work, while the front was Flemish or other bond. Sometimes there was even a greater range. In the ruins of the Anthony Stewart House at Londontown (about 1725) one may see all forms of brickwork used at all periods. The foundations and part of the interior walls are of five-course work; the front and back are all-header; the sidewalls are laid in English bond. This is most unusual. The five course for the foundations and perhaps the back, and one other type finishing the walls of a building. It was approximately 1725 before Flemish bond made a frequent appearance in dwellings, "Rosewell" on the York River, furnishing a good example of the mason work of that date.

"Tempus rerum imperator."

THE ENGLISH CONSUL ESTATE.

EMILIE M. ROSCH.

One of the most interesting and historic places in the State of Maryland is a tract of land on the outskirts of Baltimore, known as "The English Consul Estate." This property was formerly known as "Dawson's Farm," and is located on the old Annapolis State Road. It comprises tracts originally known as "Hammond's Struggle," "Buckridge," "Norwood's Discovery," "Betsy's Chance" and "Ruth's," which were combined in 1800 by one Croxall, and later sold to Richard Snowden Thomas. On August 11th, 1801, Mr. Thomas conveyed the same, containing between 250 and 300 acres to Henry Thompson, who then and for many years afterwards was president of the Bank of Baltimore, now the National Bank of Baltimore. Mr. Thompson sold the property in 1804 to Gabriel Wood, and thereafter it became vested in William Cooke, whose heirs sold these tracts to Henry Thompson and Peter Wirgman as joint tenants, in the year 1818. One of the heirs of Cooke, Annie Marie, was then the wife of Benjamin Ogle, one of the early governors of Maryland.

Messrs. Thompson and Wirgman evidently bought this property for William Dawson, who was then the British Consul at Baltimore, for at the same time the deed was taken by them made a lease to Mr. Dawson for the whole of the tract, which was at that time about 265 acres of land, for the term of 999 years, subject to the annual rent of one cent, if demanded. This lease was made to Mr. Dawson because at that time, under the Constitution of Maryland, no British subject could hold land in fee simple in this state, hence he had the land conveyed to his friends, Thompson and Wirgman, who leased it to him for a long term. Since that time the restrictions against British subjects holding land in fee simple have been removed and the rent of one cent and reversion in fee in the land were

acquired by the Dawson heirs, and it is now fee simple property. Some years ago this property was purchased by Charles J. Hull, and divided into building lots, so that out of the original 300 acres there are only about 22 acres intact. The original landmarks are still on the place.

The brick manor house on the premises was erected by William Dawson as his summer residence. It is of old colonial design, all of the materials used in construction having been brought over from England. It has a frontage of ninety feet and a depth of fifty feet, the rooms being so laid out that each one will front on a side of the house, affording a splendid view over the surrounding country and giving plenty of light throughout the house.

Originally the house had seventeen rooms, but about five years ago, Otto Unger, who then owned the property, had seven of the rooms cut away, and made into another dwelling house which is also on the place.

On coming into the house one is impressed by the high ceilings adorned with masterpieces of stucco, the substantial looking walls and the deep fireplaces of brownstone and Italian marble. The woodwork throughout the entire house, such as window frames, panels, banisters and railings are of mahogany, while the heavy doors are of seasoned oak adorned with silver door knobs. The floors and stairways are of heavy walnut. All of this although over a century old shows hardly any wear.

The manor house was equipped with a great wine cellar and quaint old lockers that when closed by their heavy doors were as impregnable as an old fortress. The old rope bells throughout the old house to the servants quarters are still in the house, as another reminder of the past.

A number of the magnificent trees, originally brought from England, are still standing on the place giving to the place an air of quiet and dignity.

The present owner of the property, William F. Laukaitis, is remodelling the property, leaving as many of the old hall marks as is possible in such restoration work.

A story reminiscent of the days of Old England is told about

this estate. Frederick Dawson, gentleman and soldier, brother of William Dawson, committed a crime for which he was to be put in prison. Through the pleas of influential friends and relatives he was allowed to come to America, with the understanding that as punishment, by order of the Court of England, he was to receive a certain number of lashes on a certain day each year. The tree to which he was tied has been cut down, but the stump is still in its place. The son of the man who was paid to administer these beatings is still living near the old manor house.

The whole place has an air of melancholy grandeur about it as though it were mourning for the days when it vied with the greatest in the State and for the gentry who roamed in its spacious gardens. On entering one is impressed with the air of quiet dignity about the old place, and a feeling of sadness and regret steals over one that such wonderful places as this should pass into oblivion.

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 357.)

R. T. Merrick wrote Pearce from Chicago on December 6, 1857, as follows:¹⁹⁰

“I regret exceedingly the position the Administration is said to have assumed in reference to the Lecompton Constitution.

“The papers give a correct idea of the feeling in this section upon the subject—except probably they fail in representing it to us as intense as it is.

“The Republican press claims for the administration the credit of voting in accordance with the true Democratic doctrine, and assails Douglas for having either ignorantly or cor-

¹⁹⁰ Richard T. Merrick (1826-1885) an eminent lawyer.

rectly and from design made it necessary that the party should assume such ground.

“In this State and indeed in the entire North West, except when some designing enemy of Douglas is at work, there is but one opinion upon the matter, and that is—that the Le-compton convention has committed a fraud upon the people of Kansas, which Congress should only entertain in order to brand as such.

“If the constitution to be submitted is adopted, I doubt if the Democratic party of this section will any longer act with the democratic party of the South. We will not be able and in my judgment ought not to be able to sustain our selves before this people. One of two things will follow such a price of Legislation—either the entire absorption of the democratic by the Black Republican Party,—or the formation of a Northern constitutional party equally hostile to the Republicans of the North and the Democrats of the South.

“For the formation of such a party as last mentioned our people are even now purposed from what has already transpired and from the preposterous and indiscreet articles with which the Union has of late been teeming.

“Should the constitution be referred to the people of Kansas, or rejected and an enabling act passed authorizing another convention, and the South be entirely united upon the question as against such a course, I fear the consequences here then will be disastrous.

“The South must respect and regard and acquiesce in the obligation which Northern men who sustain her constitutional rights owe to their own constituents. If for the sake of enhancing her power in the Union, she perverts the principles these men have enaugurated to secure and protect her, she must, in the future, abide the consequences of her injustice.

“I cannot doubt from what I know of your opinions as to the course you will pursue, and I feel a deep interest in that course, for I desire it to be such as will commend itself to the people of the North West.

"I write merely to give you, what I presume you would be pleased to have, some information in reference to the feeling of the people from whom you are too far removed to judge otherwise than by what you hear.

"I should feel much grateful and honored to hear from you."

In the debt of Texas, Pearce took considerable interest,¹⁹¹ as a question of great importance. The annexation resolution had expressly stated that the vacant public lands within Texas should be retained, so that the proceeds of their sale could be applied to the payment of its public debt, which should in no event become a charge upon the United States.¹⁹² This provision showed that it was presumed, at least by some, that without it, "such a liability would attach." Pearce recalled that when the Texan boundary was fixed in 1850, that State was given \$10,000,000, in consideration of her cession of territorial and other claims; but that the law provided that only half the amount should be paid, until release should be filed by all creditors of Texas "whose claims were secured by a pledge of revenues derived from duties on imports," Pearce referred to the debate of 1850 and maintained that the United States, having taken that fund which was pledged by the late Republic of Texas for the payments of a certain portion of that debt, must take it with the obligation of satisfying that debt." He cited the case of Silesia as one in point and discussed, in minute analysis, the Texan debt, which had been scaled by the act of the State. The creditors declined to accept these terms, but demanded full payment of the debts due to them. Texas asked that the United States Government modify the act of 1850, so as to approve of this scaling of the debt. Pearce was reluctant to speak upon the subject, but, while endeavoring "as far as possible to avoid casting any reproach upon Texas," he considered that "the Government of the United States owes it to its reputation not to participate in such an act." We

¹⁹¹ Vide Aug. 26, 1852 and Jan. 20, 1853.

¹⁹² Speech of Feb. 10, 1853.

never failed to pay "the claims of creditors below the value stipulated on their face," except when "inexorable necessity left us no alternative" at the time of the Revolution. Neither the Federal Government, nor that of Texas, was at this time under such necessity. Since Texas cannot make a satisfactory arrangement with her creditors and the proceeds of the sale of her public lands have proven inadequate, this Government, which possesses the custom revenues on imports into Texas and which has waited for over two years for Texas to agree with her creditors, should now "make such an arrangement for ourselves." Pearce favored issuing stock to the value of \$5,000,000 to the creditors of Texas and, in return, taking assignment of their claims against Texas, as an offset against any claim that Texas might have for the \$5,000,000. He did not advise payment of the claims in cash, because the sum was so large that it might embarrass the treasury of the United States, because the "issue of 3% stock will be perfectly satisfactory to the creditors," and because this plan is more advantageous to the Government. The amount needed will be over \$8,000,000, but 3% stock will probably be sold at about 85 and the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be able to purchase it for the sinking fund at a saving of nearly \$1,500,000; while a 5% stock, to the value of \$5,000,000, would require a larger interest payment and sell at a higher price, so that Pearce thought little money would be lost to the United States. If there should be a loss, "it would be a matter of no regret, since it would be a consequence of hostilities incurred by the annexation of Texas, which were foreseen at that period, and which we have vainly endeavored to discharge through the agency of that State."

Pearce had drawn the provision of the Act of 1850 as to the Texan debt and insisted on placing all creditors upon an equality.¹⁹³ He agreed that every State had the right to change its revenue laws, but denied that it might "change, as it pleases, the fund from which payment has been pledged by it.

¹⁹³ On March 1, 1853, an answer to Douglas.

Such a doctrine is not consistent with law and, hardly, with morality." If any power should do so, another power, whose citizens were affected, would have the right to compel it to pay by the *ultima ratio regum*—war. It made no difference who held the bonds, whether speculator or not.¹⁹⁴ Pearce spoke several times¹⁹⁵ during that session upon the question but failed to secure a favorable vote upon the bill.¹⁹⁶

Upon the Oregon question, Pearce took a moderate position. Polk had been elected President on a platform opposed to compromise; but Pearce on March 10, 1846, in presenting a memorial, which was passed at a meeting called by Democrats, but attended by citizens of both parties in Queen Anne's County, and which requested the adoption of moderate and pacific measures, expressed a doubt as to Polk's assertion that our right to the whole of the Oregon country was "clear and unquestionable." He felt that arbitration of the question ought to be tried and objected to the failure to resort thereto. Previous disputes with Great Britain had been arbitrated under Washington, Madison and John Quincy Adams. The title from Spain to the Oregon Country was void and useless and the long-established *condominium* with Great Britain showed that the latter country had some rights. Pearce hoped the administration would allow no phantom of false honor to lead them astray, to the "injury of the interests of the country"; and, when he listened to the extreme advocates of our claims, he had doubted whether the national bird was "an eagle at all but some obscene bird of prey."¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁴ On March 3, he secured the rejection of a provision for the relief of officers of the Texan Navy, the vessels of which had been laid up in 1840, and which was said to have "ceded to the United States"—a term Pearce said was applicable to no persons except slaves. In any case, only the President can appoint naval officers and "magnanimous construction" of a document does not exist.

¹⁹⁵ On July 19, 20 and 21.

¹⁹⁶ On Feb. 21, 1855, he advocated a payment of this debt to the amount of \$7,750,000, and on Dec. 16, 1856, he again urged payment.

¹⁹⁷ On Jan. 28 and 29, 1847, Pearce opposed a bill to create a surveyor general for Oregon Territory as contrary to Indian rights, and remarked

He was opposed to reciprocity with Canada,¹⁹⁸ because he dreaded the effect on our grain market, through Russia's demanding the same privileges as Canada, under the most favored nation clause in treaties. He thought Canada would wish none of our products, and found no equivalent in the bill for farmers.¹⁹⁹

He was especially interested in Californian matters.²⁰⁰ San Francisco was not in any collection district of customs, but military officers there, had received duties illegally, to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, and instead of paying them into the Treasury, had expended them for current needs. Pearce wished these expenses ascertained and allowed by law,²⁰¹ opposing Senator Gwin of California, who wished to have all such duties paid in to the Treasury of the State of California. On April 29 and 30, 1852, he delivered a long speech upon governmental administration of affairs in California and upon the government expenditures generally, defending the Whigs and Presidents Fillmore and Taylor from attacks by Senators Hunter of Virginia and Gwin of California. Pearce was not in the "habit of indulging in what is called partisan debate" and took "no pleasure in crimination or recrimination"; but now spoke "to vindicate men of pure and honorable character, engaged zealously in the faithful discharge of duties, as arduous as they are important." He hoped to "satisfy the Senate of the many errors into which "Hunter had fallen, as well as to expose the more palpable mistakes of" Gwin. After expressing regret that an attack had been made on Taylor, who was dead, and on his cabinet, who were out of office, Pearce stated that he did not share "very largely in the confidence of the Cabinet," yet,

upon the ill feeling, which follows an attempt to run lines before the Indian title to lands is extinguished.

¹⁹⁸ Jan. 8, 1849.

¹⁹⁹ On Jan. 29, 1850, he asked whether the convention with Brazil would sit at Rio de Janeiro.

²⁰⁰ On Feb. 25, 1850, he requested from the Secretary of War information as to the geology and topography of California.

²⁰¹ Feb. 25, 1851.

he would not permit these gentlemen, "with whom I recognized the relations of personal friendship," to be assailed, "erroneously, and therefore unjustly, when I have the means of their defence in my hands." He successfully proved the correctness of the conduct of Taylor and Clayton, the Secretary of State, in sending Mr. Thomas Butler King to California as their agent in 1849, and King's conduct there; the sending of General John Wilson as Indian Agent to Salt Lake City with a military convoy and his subsequent appointment as navy agent at San Francisco; the sending of an escort with Mr. Collier, Collector of Customs in California through Indian territory, and Collier's conduct at San Francisco; the establishment of a military depot at Benicia; the settlement of the civil fund of California derived from customs, the expenditure for Indian treaties there; the temporary withholding of those treaties from the Senate,²⁰² until the opinion of the California Legislature be had in regard to them, and the continuance in office of Indian agents.

Turning then from Gwin, whom he had answered with great fulness of detail, to Hunter; Pearce defended with equal success the expenditures of the war department, which had naturally increased with the annexation of "very distant and unsettled territories," and with the increase in the size of the army. Pearce doubted whether cultivation of the soil could successfully be carried on at the distant posts, for "soldiers do not make very good farmers." Military colonization, which Hunter had suggested, was impracticable. With his customary painstaking handling of a mass of details, Pearce defended the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and then he called attention, briefly, to the fact that many of the alleged abuses were really traceable to Polk's administration. Finally, he defended the naval department and closed, saying, that if there

²⁰² Pearce said, "to make treaty stipulations and then assume the power which does not belong to any officer of the government, not even to the President himself, of undertaking to execute those stipulations before they are approved by him, and ratified by the Senate is a palpable wrong. It is a clear usurpation."

shall be any change at all made in the administration, "it must be for the worse."

In the course of this speech, Pearce referred to an abuse, which existed in the Federal Government. Hitherto, all projects had failed for organizing the clerks in the various departments, classifying them properly, providing a proper system of salaries, and, perhaps, "holding out a regular plan of promotion." In appointing clerks, the doctrine that "to the victor belong the spoils" had unfortunately gained considerable ground, having been practised by the Democrats and, even to some extent, by the Whigs. Pearce "should be very glad to see a practice prevailing in the various departments, by which appointments should be made, according to merit and not according to political influence, and by which promotions should be made according to "efficiency and fidelity." He was glad to say that, in the War and Treasury Departments, there was "an approximation to such a system." For himself, Pearce "had never sought to remove a single individual" who was an efficient clerk, because he "differed from me in opinion"; and he added, "I never will." This early Civil Service reformer thus fore-shadowed the modern ideas of administration.

On February 14, 1853, Pearce spoke upon the California "civil fund," consisting of the proceeds of duties collected after the termination of hostilities, but before the establishment of a permanent Government and, consequently, different from military contributions. California's claim to all of this fund was denied by Pearce. The only reason which he saw for their claim was that California was never organized as a territory for which the United States paid the expenses.²⁰³

The clouds of disunion and war were impending in 1860. Pearce was so opposed to any influence that tended to weaken the nation that he is said to have refused to permit the *Atlantic*

²⁰³ On June 8, 1858, he spoke on the payment of the California war debt. An expenditure resultant on annexation which Pearce opposed on March 2, 1853, was that for mail service from San Francisco via the Hawaiian Islands to Shanghai.

Monthly to be placed in the reading room of the Library of Congress.²⁰⁴ Yet he was so little apprehensive of danger to the country that he opposed an appropriation for the purchase of arms, on June 9, 1860. There were many muskets now in the arsenals. A million had been distributed among the militia, many of which had gotten into the hands of the people "who will never use them as soldiers." "In my own county," said Pearce, "free negroes have a good many of them."

Pearce took no part in any debate²⁰⁵ on the Union until February 5, 1861, when he spoke in behalf of a loan bill for \$25,000,000 needed by the Federal Government in those "times of monetary derangement, or, what is worse, of political convulsion." The money to be raised was not "to carry on war against the seceding States," else Pearce would not have supported it. He added, "I have no idea that this Union can be maintained, or restored by force. Nor do I believe in the value of a Union, which can only be kept together by dint of a military force." He further believed that "if peace be restored, prosperity will return," and then any tariff would bring in sufficient revenue.

Returning to the same subject, on February 18, in a tariff debate, Pearce said that all figures were doubtful until peace should be restored. "Let the political contests which have led to the secession of six States and which yet threaten to tear away others from the Union be terminated and fraternal feelings return and commerce and revenue will resume their flow, with more than their wonted vigor."²⁰⁶

After Lincoln's inauguration, events moved rapidly and, for a time, Maryland was in the centre of the storm. Lincoln's

²⁰⁴ I. Poore's *Reminiscences*.

²⁰⁵ On Jan. 19, 1861, he presented a petition from citizens of Harford and Cecil Counties, asking that Congress adopt a compromise on the slavery question recommended by a committee by the Border States.

²⁰⁶ With some bitterness, he said, while favoring an appropriation for fortifications at Sandy Hook, on Feb. 26, 1861, "a large appropriation might be likened to a very legacy given by an insolvent debtor." On Feb. 25, he opposed allowing the Secretary of War to buy firearms at his pleasure.

call for troops, the riot in the streets of Baltimore, the special session of the General Assembly, called by a Union man, Governor Hicks, to meet in the Union city of Frederick, the suspensions of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the conflict between Lincoln and Taney over the imprisonment of John Merryman, came in swift succession. The Union troops occupied Federal Hill and controlled Baltimore, and General Banks, who was in command there, arrested Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell and John W. Davis, the city's police commissioners. Pearce knew all three of them as "men of the highest integrity, personal and political," and had a long and intimate friendship with two of them. When he presented their memorial to the Senate on July 17, 1861, during the special session, he stated that he believed them "faithful to the constitution of the United States and that they had done nothing for which they would be liable in any court of criminal judicature, and therefore, nothing which can authorize their military arrest and detention, and the humiliation to the State of Maryland of the superseding by military power of the civil authorities of the State." A bill was brought in to the Senate to pay for military police in Baltimore and this bill was reported on July 24 by Fessenden of Maine on behalf of several members of the Finance Committee, although it had not been before the whole committee. Pearce protested and Fessenden withdrew the report, but then Pearce, with equal courtesy, permitted a vote to be taken upon the bill. He was one of a little band of six Border Statesmen who opposed the bill, against a majority of twenty-three, and while he did not approve of military police in Baltimore, he preferred them to martial law.²⁰⁷

It was very hard for many Maryland men to make up their minds as to the right course for them to pursue. Captain Franklin Buchanan, late of the Federal Navy, who was soon to become Admiral Buchanan of the Confederate Navy, showed this uncertainty in a letter which he wrote Pearce on June 26,

²⁰⁷ After the Police Commissioners were arrested.

1861, from his country seat, The Rest, near Easton in Talbot county.

“Previous to your leaving Washington this Spring you requested me to remind you to send me the papers you have in your possession belonging to me. I now do so but regret to cause you the trouble, these papers I now value more than ever as I am out of that Navy which I faithfully served for upwards of 45 years, and left so reluctantly, but the deed is done. I resigned in good faith to my native State, Maryland, fully under the impression she was out of the Union, and I could not raise my arm against her. For some days all, throughout the State nearly, believed her virtually withdrawn from the Union during that unfortunate affair of April last, at that time I resigned and offered my services to Gov. Hicks ‘to assist in repelling any invasion of her soil by our Northern enemies,’ such was the light in which every person I met, viewed it, it was not considered the act of a mob until some days after the occurrence, then the change to Union was as sudden as from Secession to Union. I was devotedly fond of my profession and had hoped to die in the Navy, but fate decreed otherwise. I never was an advocate for secession, I am a strong Union man under the Constitution and the laws, and I am not blind to the faults of either North or South, my feelings are all in favor of the South and I cannot war against her; when I found the State was still in the Union, as it is termed, I asked to recall my resignation with the hope of getting service abroad where I could not come in collision with the South; this was not granted, I was ‘dropped from the rolls of the Navy.’ I have a horror of fighting against the ‘stars and stripes,’ That flag I have served under faithfully, and fought under. my native State has honored me with her thanks for my success in Mexico under that flag, but the flag which I served under is no longer the flag of the present Union, it is only a portion of it, the rest is with the South, her portion will never be disgraced or dishonored, events have occurred within the last three months which reflect no credit upon those ‘stars and stripes’

which now fly over us. I have not sought a situation in the Southern Confederacy, but I have rec'd letters informing me that I could get a high position, I have never made a reply; I cannot think this unholy, fratricidal war, can continue much longer, tis folly for the North to suppose she can subjugate the South, the Northern papers daily give evidences of a change of sentiment in that particular, and if hostilities cease I may remain quietly on my farm; if they continue, and the war is to be continued, North against South, my course is easily decided. I have taken the liberty of writing thus freely to you, as one who I have always considered a friend who felt an interest in me, and I wished you to understand my motive in giving up my commission, and my wishing afterwards to be restored, no officer of the Army or Navy has resigned, except Maryland officers, before their States withdrew from the Union, the Maryland officers did so, too hastily, but with the best intentions towards the State; In a conversation with Mr. Welles, the Secy. of the Navy, I told him officers were peculiarly situated, that notwithstanding they might differ from and disapprove of the views of their States, still they could not avoid following their fortunes, they could not war against their States, particularly if their families and relatives resided there, and their property was there, if they did, they never could return, they would be ostracized. I sincerely hope you may be able to make some satisfactory arrangement during the approaching Session to stop this unnatural War."

A month later, on July 18, 1861, S. Teackle Wallis wrote ²⁰⁸ Pearce from Baltimore, from which letter we learn that Pearce had in contemplation an address to the Senate upon conditions in Maryland.

"I am obliged to you for your note of yesterday.

"It may serve your purposes, in discussing the conduct of

²⁰⁸ S. Teackle Wallis was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates at that time. On the events referred to see Gov. Wm. Brown's "Baltimore and the 19th of April, 1861," and J. M. Harris's "Reminiscences of April 1861," in *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pubs.* No. 31.

the administration in Maryland, to know that [Merryman was to have been discharged and the order for his discharge had in fact been written, and overlooked by Cameron in the rush of business. When Merryman applied for the writ of *habeas corpus*, they became offended, withdrew the order,] He has been since held and indicted for treason, because of his effort, as they say, 'to bring the Judiciary in conflict with the Executive.' In other words he has been punished for using a lawful right, secured to him by the constitution. My authority for this is Merryman himself, to whom Cameron stated the facts enclosed in brackets above, personally at the fort on the 4th of July.

"Gen'l Banks told Pitts, Dobbin, Brune and myself the day the commissioners were arrested, that Merryman's case differed from the rest, 'as he had made a point with the government—had set Chief Justice Taney up against the government.'

"Of course I do not care to be cited unnecessarily to prove this, and it would not be proper to cite Merryman, but you may rely on the truth of what, I have written, and assert it to be true.

"As to the Commissioners, Banks expressly told us, that there was no charge affecting the integrity of these gentlemen, and that they had been arrested rather with a view to 'prospective events,' than anything done by them already.

"While I think of it, I may add that Mr. John S. Gittings, told me Cameron had said to him a lot I have already mentioned in regard to Merryman.

"When Brown, Dobbin, Brune and myself visited the President on 21st April he over and over distinctly reiterated his conviction that the authorities in Baltimore had acted with perfect 'loyalty,' and that the popular excitement there was an unfortunate fact, which they were not responsible for and could not control. I enclose you Brown's statement, which is a very moderate and condensed account. I wrote it myself, in the cars as we came up, Brown being unwell, and purposely understated the decided character of the interview, in order to

avoid all charge of exaggeration. You will hardly believe it—but Cameron told Merryman, as a good joke, on the 4th. of July, that he had given Major Belger a verbal order to the commander of the troops at Cockeysville, countermanding Genl. Scotts and directing the troops to remain till reinforced.

“Over and over, during the interview, Mr. Lincoln protested, on his honor, in the most solemn way, that the troops called out were not intended to invade the South, and were meant exclusively to protect the Capital. He said this when we were with him alone, and when Genl Scott and the whole Cabinet were present, and he engaged with equal solemnity that no troops should be sent through Baltimore, if the avenues through the State were left unobstructed.

“This you will remember was after canonade of Sumter, and after the proclamation for 75000 men.

“I have taken leave to trouble you with this information, in the hope that it will fall in with your plan of discussion and I enclose you also the report of the police Board to the Legislature, to which statement I particularly call your attention.”

Five days thereafter Judge R. B. Carmichael,²⁰⁹ a fellow Eastern Shoreman, addressed Pearce on the same subject, quoting from a letter of ex-President Pierce, which, if made public at the time would have been regarded at the North as a proof of copperheadism.

“For God’s sake do without a moment’s delay, make your speech denouncing this unholy war, and the unconstitutional proceedings with which it has been gotten up, and conducted.

“Do it for your friends, for your state, and for your Country, and for yourself.

“As for myself I do not want a word—but for yourself and for the body of your friends, many are wanted; pouring upon the usurpers the piercing fire of truth. One of my constitution does [not?] desire, because it is not needed, extrinsic help to

²⁰⁹ Richard Bennett Carmichael, 1808-1884. Member of Congress, 1833-35; Chief Judge of Circuit Court, for Talbot, Kent, Q. A. and Talbot Counties; President of the Constitutional Convention (Md.) 1867.

maintain constancy to men or measures—Others are differently constituted. But they deserve not less consideration. Besides a well directed effort will give aid and comfort to the patriots of the North. I received a day or two ago a letter from Franklin Pierce, marked ‘private.’ With that mark, I quote one or two passages. I had complained of his speech of the 24th of April, as countenancing the pretext of the war to wit, the idea of invasion by the South.”

He refers to the speeches of Walker and Stevens as placing conservative men in a false position, if invasion was not meant, and then Pierce proceeds:

“The late call for forty thousand troops for three years, without warrant of law, is a usurpation than which scarcely anything could be more dangerous and alarming. This with the invasion of Virginia and the condition of things in Maryland and Missouri, changes, I concede the whole aspect of affairs. I need not tell you, my friend, if this war means violence to Southern homes and Southern institutions—the subjugation or destruction of our own race in the seceded states—the consummation of the purposes of Northern abolitionism, by arms, on bloody fields, then I not only give it no countenance, but I do denounce it with all the energy of my soul, and I enter against it my most solemn and earnest protest.”

Carmichael thus continued:

“By the endorsement of ‘private,’ I do not understand him to mean more than that he should not get into the papers—and therefore I give you in the spirit of his writing, the extract that you feel how good men at the North, loyal to the constitution, require the aid of such as yourself in the public counsels. He might have omitted the injunction, if he had known me as you do, to be one who enjoys the pride of private consciousness above any tinsel of borrowed consequence.

“Again I pray you, gird up your loins, brace up your health to the tension of your heart, and let us feel that ‘Richard is himself again.’”

These letters show the strong pressure which was put upon Pearce, but his Union sympathies were stronger than those of the writers, and he did not yield altogether to these importunities. He could not give a bold, clear summons to support the Union, as his former associate Reverdy Johnson did, but did not lose his loyalty to the Nation, in his devotion to the State.

On July 22, 1861, Pearce objected to the emancipation of slaves aiding in the insurrection. The measure, at any rate, was *brutum fulmen*, and could not be enforced. He wished slaves to be treated like other property, liable to confiscation if used to aid in the rebellion.²¹⁰ "Nothing," said he, "will come of it, but more of that irritation which it is my earnest prayer that there shall be as little as possible. I think it is the part of statesmen, in managing the concerns of the country, at this dreadful crisis to observe all possible toleration, all conciliation, all liberality, not looking merely at the events of the day, but at the grand events that may crowd upon us for years, and upon which the fate of the country, for weal or for woe, may depend for a century. I am not insensible to the magnitude of this occasion. No man deplored it more than I do, . . . This measure . . . will inflame suspicions, which have too much to do with producing our present evils. . . . Being an useless menace, and irritating, it is, in my opinion, vicious." Eight days later, Pearce made his expected speech upon the joint resolution, approving the President's acts. Pearce had been weak and his medical adviser had told him to avoid the excitement of public speaking, but he felt that he must oppose the resolution. From the beginning of the controversy, he had lamented it and he told the Senate: "I was most sincerely anxious, not only that the dissolution of the Union should not be the result, either of the political condition of the two sections of the country, or of any other conceivable state of things: but I looked upon it as the most important interest of my State, of all others, that the Union should be maintained in its in-

²¹⁰ He lost 33 to 6, and the measure was carried.

tegrity. A small state, situated in the very heart of the Union, penetrated by its Great Bay and its affluents, so as to be accessible, at all times, to those whose maritime power commands the sea, bordering upon one of the most powerful States of the Union and within a short distance of another, the most powerful of all the States in the Union, deeply interested in her trade with several Southern States, which seemed to be likely to be cut off from the residuary States, largely interested too with trade with Pennsylvania, with Rhode Island, and with other of the Northern States; it was impossible to conceive a condition of things which could be more disastrous to the State of Maryland than their dissolution." "Sir," he continued, in elevated strain, "if there had been no patriotism in Maryland, if there had been no cherished recollections of the glories of the past, of that glorious Revolution, in which we, small in population and limited in territorial extent, as we were, had borne a not inglorious part; if there had been no attachment to that flag, which we had so long been proud to hail as the common standard of the country; still our interests were such as bound us, inevitably, to the cause of the Union. We did not believe in the right of peaceful constitutional secession. We saw no mode of separation from the Union other than revolution and we were not sensible of any grievances so intolerable as to absolve us from our allegiance, and require us to make, or justify us in making a revolution, with all its uncertainties and dangers, and the probable, or possible consequences, involving not merely our future relations, but our peace, security, prosperity, and happiness for all time. I have not changed a jot of these opinions and feelings from that day to this and it is the prevailing sentiment in my State now," in spite of "positive, arbitrary, causeless, and wanton oppressions."

(To be Continued.)

REUBEN JAMES OR DANIEL FRAZIER?

CHARLES LEE LEWIS.

One of the most widely known exploits ever performed by a common seaman was the saving of Stephen Decatur's life, in a gunboat action before the city of Tripoli, on August 3, 1804. The incident occurred during a hand-to-hand fight between a Tripolitan captain and Decatur, just after the young American commander and his men had boarded the enemy gunboat. In the midst of the struggle, Decatur was in peril of being killed from behind by another Tripolitan who had joined in the fight; it was then that this American seaman, already seriously wounded, saw the danger and, being unable on account of his wounds to do more for his beloved commander, simply bent his own head to receive the blow of the Tripolitan scimeter, and thus saved Decatur's life. The man who performed this golden deed recovered from his wounds, but through some strange turn of fate he has been deprived of the honor justly due him.

This incident should be of peculiar interest to Marylanders. In the first place, Stephen Decatur both began his life and ended it on the soil of Maryland. Though the home of the Decatur family was in Philadelphia, yet during the British occupation of that city in the Revolutionary War they sought safety in Maryland, and Stephen was born, January 5, 1779, at Sinepuxent, near the present town of Bristol. Then, after a distinguished naval career, on the morning of March 22, 1820, he was mortally wounded in the duel with James Barron near Bladensburg. Furthermore, the seaman who deserves all the credit for saving Decatur's life has a special claim for consideration by the people of this state, for he was a young Marylander who bore the name of Daniel Frazier.

It is quite true that all the honor and praise for this act have been heretofore very generally accorded to Reuben James. One of the most recent and most substantial recognitions of his claim

to fame was the naming of a destroyer in his honor. Some twenty years ago a romance, entitled *Reuben James*, was written by Cyrus Townsend Brady, with the exploit of the noble tar as its central theme. Not only has the romancer, but also the popular writer on naval themes and the more serious author of naval history have given James all the credit. Even the poet has embalmed his name in verse; in a volume of poems by James Jeffrey Roche, published in 1895, there appeared a poem, called *Reuben James*, which goes so far as to say that James gave his life in saving that of Decatur. The last part of the poem runs as follows:

“ Reuben James was first to follow, when Decatur laid aboard
Of the lofty Turkish galley and in battle broke his sword.
Then the pirate captain smote him, till his blood was running fast,
And they grappled and they struggled, and they fell beside the mast.
Close behind him Reuben battled with a dozen, undismayed,
Till a bullet broke his sword-arm, and he dropped the useless blade.
Then a swinging Turkish sabre clove his left and brought him low,
Like a gallant bark, dismasted, at the mercy of his foe.
Little mercy knows the corsair: high his blade was raised to slay,
When a richer prize allured him where Decatur struggling lay.
‘Help!’ the Turkish leader shouted, and his trusty comrade sprung,
And his scimeter like lightning o’er the Yankee Captain swung.

Reuben James, disabled, armless, saw the sabre flashed on high,
Saw Decatur shrink before it, heard the pirate’s taunting cry,
Saw, in half the time I tell it, how a sailor brave and true
Still might show a bloody pirate what a dying man can do.
Quick he struggled, stumbling, sliding in the blood around his feet,
As the Turk a moment waited to make vengeance doubly sweet.
Swift the sabre fell, but swifter bent the sailor’s head below,
And upon his ’fenceless forehead Reuben James received the blow!
So was saved our brave Decatur; so the common sailor died;
So the love that moves the lowly lifts the great to fame and pride.
Yet we grudge him not his honors, for whom love like this had birth—
For God never ranks His sailors by the Register of earth! ”

In these various ways, then, by memorial, by romance and serious history, and by poetry, have the name and fame of Reuben James been celebrated. Still there are certain very definite facts which point unmistakably to Daniel Frazier as the one deserving all the credit and honor for the exploit.

The first writer to connect the name of Reuben James with the saving of Decatur's life was Mackenzie.¹ Previous to that time, authors like Waldo,² Clark,³ and Cooper⁴ content themselves with saying that it was the act of "one of Decatur's crew" or of a "generous-minded tar," without attaching any name to the person. Moreover, even Mackenzie,⁵ in a footnote, says, "Some have said this noble act of self-devotion was performed by Daniel Frazer, which left the name of the individual somewhat uncertain." The only authority, which is of the nature of a source, for saying that Reuben James was the man is from D. D. Porter;⁶ but according to the incident there recorded, all is based upon the claims of James himself, and at a time, moreover, when he was trying to extricate himself from the results of a drunken frolic. It is very strange, therefore, that the widespread assurance in accrediting this exploit to James could have come from such slight and uncertain sources. But it becomes well-nigh unbelievable when more definite facts relating to the matter are laid bare.

In the *Naval Chronicle*,⁷ it is stated explicitly in a footnote that the name of the seaman was Daniel Frazier. In Captain Preble's official report it is recorded that the wounded, on August 3, on Gunboat No. 4, which was the one commanded by Decatur during the fighting on that day, were as follows: "Captain Decatur, 1 sergeant of Marines, and 2 Seamen." The greatest interest, however, is attached to Surgeon Heermann's report, which accompanied that of Preble, who was the commander of the American squadron engaged in the war with Tripoli. Here we have a list of the killed and wounded during the months of July, August, and September of the year 1804;

¹ A. S. Mackenzie, *Life of Stephen Decatur*, 1846, p. 92.

² S. Putnam Waldo, *The Life and Character of Stephen Decatur*, 1822, p. 132.

³ Thomas Clark, *Naval History of the United States*, 1814, vol. I, p. 156.

⁴ James Fenimore Cooper, *History of the Navy*, 1839, p. 385.

⁵ *Life of Decatur*, p. 92.

⁶ *Life of David Porter*, 1875, p. 307.

⁷ Charles W. Goldsborough, *Naval Chronicle*, 1824, vol. I, p. 223.

and for August 3, the day of the battle, he states specifically the names of the four wounded on Decatur's vessel to have been: Captain Decatur, Thomas James, Daniel Frazer, and Sol Wren. Furthermore, in his report is a description of the wounds received, which ought to fix without question the identity of the seaman under discussion. The item pertaining to the person in question is this: "Dnl. Frashier, two incised wounds on the head, one of them severe; one bad wound across the wrist and seven slightly about his hands." Nowhere on this list does the name of Reuben James appear; and of the Thomas James therein mentioned, whom some might be disposed to consider another name for Reuben James, it is stated by the surgeon that he received a "superficial puncture" in the face. So, even if the James mentioned there were Reuben, his wounds, or wound to speak more correctly, was so slight as to disqualify him for the least consideration as the savior of Decatur's life. On the other hand, the wounds set down for Frazier (his name in different accounts is spelled in at least four different ways) accord with an astonishing completeness with all the reliable accounts of the incident.

In recent years, attention has been called to the facts as set down in Surgeon Heermann's report by one naval historian,⁸ but little impression seems to have been made on the old belief that Reuben James should be given the credit. To bolster up this opinion the explanation has been offered that, perhaps, after all, the name "Daniel Frazier" was but an alias for Reuben James. It is true that, in the old days, sailors often were known by different names, and they still are, for that matter. But it is not difficult to prove that there were two entirely different seamen in the American navy, one named Reuben James and the other bearing the name Daniel Frazier. And the chief object of this paper, and its main contribution to the subject, is to show that there were two such seamen.

In the first place, both the names of Reuben James and Daniel

⁸ G. W. Allen, *Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs*, 1905, p. 192.

Frazier appear in the list ⁹ of those who assisted Decatur, in February, 1804, in the burning of the captured *Philadelphia*; this list, it should be said, was drawn up by Decatur himself. There were, therefore, evidently two different seamen bearing these names. In the second place, both of these seamen, at quite different times, received pensions from the government of the United States. In a letter from the Bureau of Pensions, of February 7, 1923, there is this statement, bearing on Frazier: "The records show that one James North alias Daniel Frazer served as a quartermaster on the U. S. S. *Enterprise*. This man was granted a pension at the rate of \$9.00 per month, having been disabled, in the service of the United States on board U. S. Gunboat under command of Captain Decatur off Tripoli, while acting in the line of duty." The record, it will be seen, very definitely substantiates the report of Surgeon Heermann, and would seem to leave no room for doubting that Frazier was the seaman. As to Reuben James, this same letter from the Bureau of Pensions adds, "You are advised that this man (Reuben James) served thirty-three years in the U. S. Navy, a part of the time with Stephen Decatur in the War with Tripoli, and several years as boatswain's mate under Captain John Rodgers. In September, 1836, his leg was amputated at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., and he was pensioned at the rate of \$9.50 per month from January 27, 1836 'for long, faithful, and gallant service.'" Note carefully that it is thus recorded that Reuben James did not begin to draw his pension until thirty years after the exploit which has been accredited to him. But Frazier's name appeared for the first time on the List of Navy Pensioners ¹⁰ for the year 1805, and it ceased to appear there several years before James began to draw any pension from the government, the presumption being that Frazier in the meantime had died. Does it not seem all the more reasonable that the man who saved Decatur's life and was so seriously injured himself was the seaman, whose

⁹ *Naval Affairs*, vol. II, p. 777.

¹⁰ *Naval Affairs*, vol. I, p. 144.

pension began the year following the incident, and not the seaman, whose pension began thirty years after the event in connection with which it was supposed to have been awarded ?

There is, moreover, a statement from Clark,¹¹ which reinforces the claim for Frazier, now that the dates of the commencement of the pensions of the two seamen have been established. After relating the incident in question, Clark adds, "This hero, however, survived, and now receives a pension from his grateful country." The hero referred to there could not have been Reuben James, for he was not then (1814) drawing a pension; but Daniel Frazier had been drawing his for nearly ten years.

In another letter from the Bureau of Pensions, of March 10, 1923, is this additional interesting information: "There is on file the affidavit of one David Missouri to the effect that he was engaged in the naval service of the United States in the attack on Tripoli, under Commander Preble, in the years 1803 and 1804, and that a certain Daniel Frazier, of Maryland, was also engaged in the same service; that the said Daniel Frazier was in the ketch (small Tripolitan sailing vessel) with Captain Decatur when he boarded and set fire to the frigate *Philadelphia* which was aground in the harbor of Tripoli, in which service the said Daniel Frazier was disabled by severe wounds on his right hand, his wrist and head, and that said Frazier returned with him to the United States in the ship *President*, Captain Barron, in the year 1805." This reads as though Frazier received his wounds at the time of the burning of the *Philadelphia*; but this could not have been so, for the report of the Secretary of the Navy,¹² in describing Decatur's destruction of the *Philadelphia*, says, "Lieutenant Decatur did not lose a man and had but one slightly wounded." All other accounts agree on this point, and state that the resistance which the Tripolitans made was almost negligible. It is very likely that this seaman, David Missouri, could not write, and that he dictated the above affidavit; this would have made a slight error of this nature

¹¹ Thomas Clark, *Naval History of the United States*, 1814, vol. I, p. 156.

¹² Secretary R. Smith to the President, November 13, 1804.

quite easily happen. He most certainly did not mean to say that Frazier received his wounds during the particular episode of the burning of the *Philadelphia*; but the idea that he most probably did intend to convey was, whether he wrote it himself or dictated it, that the wounds were received during the period of service in the neighborhood of Tripoli. In any case, this affidavit further establishes the fact that there was a person who bore the name of Daniel Frazier, and it also identifies him as the person who received serious wounds that accord perfectly with those described by Surgeon Heermann, for the affidavit goes so far as to mention the head, hand, and even the *wrist* just as the surgeon had done.

In view of the facts in the case, it would seem that the conclusion must certainly follow, first, that Daniel Frazier and Reuben James were *not* different names of the same person, and, second, that, of the two seamen, unquestionably the one who bore the severe wounds which fit in with the details of the incident and the one to whom, therefore, should be given all the glory for his act of unselfish heroism was *Daniel Frazier*.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART FOURTEENTH.

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CHAPTER XIX.

SECOND TERM AS GOVERNOR.

"There is one thing more to which I would take the liberty of soliciting your most serious and constant attention, to wit, the Cloathing of your Troops, and the procuring of every possible supply in your power for that end."

Washington to Johnson, Valley Forge, December 29, 1777.

"From this view of matters, and foreseeing the fatal and alarming consequences that will necessarily attend a dissolution or dispersion of the Army, I must take the liberty of soliciting your good Offices, and to

request your exertions and to prevent as far as possible, so melancholy a catastrophe, by having forwarded to Camp all the provisions of the meat kind that may be in your power."

Washington to Johnson, Valley Forge, February 16, 1778.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours, some little time ago, informing me of the steps you had taken to procure us a supply of Provisions. I sincerely thank you, and hope I shall find the same readiness in you to assist us with carriages."

Washington to Johnson, Valley Forge, March 21, 1778.

"From a number of concurring circumstances, there is reason to believe that the Enemy mean to evacuate Philadelphia. . . . I would, therefore, beg of you to embody and send forward five hundred of your Militia, equipped, and the most contiguous to the Head of Elk. . . . I rely upon your particular assistance on this critical occasion."

Washington to Johnson, Valley Forge, May 17, 1778.

Since March 21, 1777—the day of the first triumphant inauguration at Annapolis—Thomas Johnson had been serving as Governor of Maryland in pursuance of Article LXI of the Constitution, which authorized the immediate election by the first General Assembly of a person to serve as Governor "for the residue of the year," *i. e.*, until the regular annual election in November. But while the first term as Governor lasted only seven months and a half, Johnson nevertheless had ample opportunity during this brief Administration to demonstrate his qualities—absolute fearlessness in the discharge of duty, sound judgment, keen foresight, a rare degree of executive ability, and unfaltering loyalty to the cause of American independence. Governor Johnson was now, without doubt, the most prominent man in Maryland. Indeed, so firm a place had he won in the affections of the people of the State that when autumn came not a single man from such a brilliant array of statesmen as Chase, Paca and Tilghman, Plater, Jenifer and the Carrolls, was suggested as a candidate for Governor against him.

The members of the Legislature, assembling together again at Annapolis on the last day of October, failed to find in the early days of November a single Gubernatorial candidate in opposition to the incumbent. Article XXV of the Constitution, which provided for the election of the Governor on the

second Monday of November, directed that the votes "be taken in each House respectively, deposited in a conference room; the boxes to be examined by a joint committee of both Houses, and the numbers severally reported." In accordance with the Constitutional directions, the members of the Senate and House of Delegates on the afternoon of Monday, November 10, proceeded to ballot for Governor. The election was manifestly nothing more than a formality. The joint committee—consisting of two members of the Senate and three from the House—after collecting the votes in both branches of the Assembly, retired to their conference room but returned shortly afterwards to their respective chambers with the report that Governor Johnson had been reelected unanimously. After this report was received, Mr. Johnson was declared duly elected.

The Governor was formally notified of his reelection by a committee consisting of Senator Plater and Delegates Forbes and Kent. Johnson knew that he could not do otherwise than accept. In the midst of the war, with upwards of 20,000 British soldiers and Hessians occupying Philadelphia, he knew that it was his duty to carry on the work in which he had been engaged since his return from the side of General Washington in New Jersey. He, therefore, informed the notification committee that he would accept and qualify on the following morning for the full-year term.

Accordingly, on Tuesday morning, November 11, 1777, Johnson for the second time took the oath of office as Governor of Maryland. The installation ceremony was brief and without ostentation. The House Proceedings mention briefly that the Delegates, upon receiving word that the Governor was ready to be sworn in, left their seats, marched to the Senate Chamber, "saw His Excellency qualify in the presence of both Houses," and then returned. The second inauguration was marked by Johnsonian directness and simplicity.

The members of the Legislature now returned to the consideration of measures intended to aid in the prosecution of the war. The first need of the Government, as Governor Johnson saw it,

was to prevent as far as possible disloyalty among the people. In order to help the Governor in keeping the activities of the Tories in check, the Legislature promptly passed a criminal statute imposing the death penalty upon any person found guilty of burning any Maryland or United States magazine or of destroying or delivering to the enemy any State or United States vessel.¹⁰⁴

War always demands extraordinary powers in the hands of the Executive. And thus the Act enlarging the powers of the Governor and Council, passed shortly after Johnson's first inauguration, and continued at the June session of the Assembly, was reënacted.¹⁰⁵ "These extensive powers," writes James McSherry, "were placed, without hesitation, in the hands of Thomas Johnson, whose sterling patriotism and public virtue merited the confidence which was reposed in him. It was not abused." The broad war powers of Governor Johnson were continued in like manner at each successive session of the General Assembly.

Another law, imposing still further power in the hands of the Governor and Council, was passed by the Legislature upon receipt of letters from General Washington and General William Smallwood appealing for clothing for the Continental troops. Following the battle of Germantown, the American soldiers were led to White Marsh, above twelve miles from Philadelphia; and as the raw winds of November began to sweep through the camp, the scenes of want and suffering touched the hearts of the officers in command.

Worried over the distressing condition of the Maryland soldiers, Smallwood made a stirring appeal to General Washington, who decided to send Lieutenant Colonel Peter Adams, a Maryland officer, with a supply of money to buy up clothing under Governor Johnson's supervision. It was thus about the time of the second inauguration that Johnson received the following entreaty from the Commander-in-Chief: ¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁴ *Laws of Maryland*, October 1777, Chapter I.

¹⁰⁵ *Laws of Maryland*, October 1777, Chapter II.

¹⁰⁶ *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, page 177.

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Head Quarters Nov^r 6th 1777.*Dr Sir*

The approaching season, and the scanty supplies of cloathing in public store, without an immediate prospect of their being increased, have induced me, to send Lt. Col^o Adams of your State to procure, if possible a Quantity for the Troops which come from thence. The distress of the Army in this instance I am sorry to inform you, is now considerable, and it will become greater and greater every day, if some relief should not be had. Gen^l Smallwood has addressed you on the subject and having pointed out the wants of your soldiery in a particular manner, it is unnecessary for me to make a minute detail of them. I shall therefore take the Liberty of referring you to his letter, and must entreat the interposition of your aid, to facilitate, as much as possible, the purpose and design of Col^o Adams Commission. I do not know what supplies of Cloathing Maryland may have on hand; however, whatever they are, they can never be furnished with more propriety, than at the present juncture. Our wants extend to every species and to Blankets, but to the latter, and to shoes and stockings in a peculiar degree. Besides the necessaries, which I hope will be derived from the State, I have instructed Col^o Adams to obtain all he possibly can by purchase from the inhabitants, in which I trust, he will have your countenance and warmest recommendation. These requisitions are not the result of choice but of painful necessity; and viewing them in this light, I am well assured, you will not only excuse them, but will readily afford every relief in your Power to give. Our calls are pressing, and equal to any the imagination can represent. If they can be answered and Troops can be properly provided in these instances, I should hope that we may be able to obtain some signal, if not some decisive advantages over the Enemy, by a winter's campaign; If not, we shall not be in a situation to attempt anything on a large and general scale. We are trying to make a collection here, and, under the authority

of Congress, compulsory measures have been adopted, in some cases, to draw aid from the disaffected, where it could well be spared but not refused.

I congratulate you sincerely on our success in the surrender of Gen^l Burgoyne an event this, that reflects much honor upon our Arms. I have nothing new to inform you of here, the repulse Count Dunnop met with and the destruction of the two Ships of War, being the last interesting occurrences.

I am D^r Sir

Your Most Ob^t Serv^t

G. WASHINGTON.

In sending to Governor Johnson the list of supplies needed by the Maryland soldiers, General Smallwood declared that while all the Continental troops were in pathetic need, the two brigades from Maryland were perhaps more destitute than any in the Army.¹⁰⁷

The entreaties in behalf of the Maryland Continentals received prompt attention at Annapolis. Governor Johnson informed the members of the Legislature of the serious situation and a law was speedily passed authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint a special agent in each County of the State to collect clothing for the Continental Army.¹⁰⁸ On the day Johnson qualified for his second term, the Assembly re-chose Thomas Sim Lee, Edward Lloyd, Joseph Sim, John Rogers and Josiah Polk as members of the Council; but only two of them agreed to serve, and these two—Lee and Lloyd—did not qualify until November 19, and did not meet with the Governor until November 20. The Assembly selected Daniel Carroll, James Brice and William Hemsley to fill the three vacancies; and when Hemsley declined, the Council appointed James Hindman to take his place. On the 27th of November—the day before Mr. Carroll qualified—the Governor and Messrs. Lee, Lloyd and Brice appointed eighteen Clothing Col-

¹⁰⁷ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 413.

¹⁰⁸ *Laws of Maryland*, October 1777, Chapter IV.

lectors and gave them directions to forward the supplies to Cambridge, Chester Town, Frederick, Baltimore, Annapolis or the Head of Elk. Each Collected was allowed his traveling expenses and a commission of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of clothing bought, and to the vendor he was authorized to give a certificate for the proper amount of money payable by either of the Treasurers of the State.

To supplement the work of the Collectors, Governor Johnson continued his search for clothing South of the Potomac. He deplored the fact that the soldiers in the Maryland brigades were suffering from exposure; and, on hearing that some Virginia supplies were obtainable, deputized David Crawford, a citizen of Prince George's County, to purchase cloth, blankets, shoes, stockings and hats from merchants in the Old Dominion. "I hear there are some Goods at Alexandria," the Governor wrote Mr. Crawford,¹⁰⁹ "and I know of no Body in the Public Service who I can, with Propriety, send to make a Purchase. Supposing you have Time and not doubting your Inclination to serve the Public, I beg the Favour of you to go to Alexandria and, if you can, purchase coarse Woollens sufficient for 1000 Suits of Cloaths, any Number of Blanketts, 1000 Pair of Shoes & Stockings and Hats." Regarding prices, the Governor continued: "It is impossible to say what will be the greatest Price of the Cloth or Blanketts; if to be had, do not be over nice about the Price, the Hats too, stand in the same Predicament. For good Shoes and warm Country Stockings, I would have you go as far as 27/6 per Pair our Money. If you get any Thing, pray have it sent forward immediately to me; the Money shall be sent to Alexandria as soon as I know the Sum."

As December drew near, General Washington felt that his troops—worn out by a hard campaign and already suffering intensely for want of food and clothes—should, if possible, be spared the rigors of a winter campaign. Many different opinions were offered by his officers regarding the disposition of the Army; but, after listening to their discordant suggestions, he

¹⁰⁹ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 419.

decided to establish his soldiers in winter quarters at Valley Forge. Here—on the West bank of the Schuylkill, not more than 20 miles from Philadelphia—the Commander-in-Chief felt that his Army, though weakened by hunger and exposure, could at least keep a watch on the invaders and stand between them and a great extent of the country. The cold march of the troops to Valley Forge was dreary and disheartening, blood from many frost-bitten feet marking their steps in the snow. Arriving on the site of the encampment on the seventeenth of December, the men had still to brave the wintry winds in the tents until trees could be cut down and the logs built into huts. Hunger and exposure added daily to the list of sick and within a few days after arrival in camp many of the famished soldiers were on the verge of mutiny.

Not hearing from General Washington for a number of weeks, Governor Johnson was unaware of the increasing scarcity of Continental supplies and the terrible hardships of the men at Valley Forge. Indeed, upon receiving in November a request from Congress to set aside a day for Thanksgiving, the Governor had issued a Proclamation calling upon the people of Maryland to observe the 18th of December “in all churches and congregations of Christians throughout this State, as a day of general and solemn Thanksgiving.”

Johnson, therefore, was devoting his entire attention to problems within the State. One problem, for example, that confronted him at the close of the year 1777 was how to guard the growing number of British prisoners assigned to Maryland. Abraham Faw, who was the Clothing Collector for Frederick County, called the Governor's attention to the fact the British prison house at Frederick Town contained many captives of war and many more were expected, and contended that the guard was inadequate to protect the citizens of the town. The difficulty, Mr. Faw explained, was to secure men to serve as guards without offering a bounty. Governor Johnson did not doubt the necessity of having better protection at Frederick, where there was a large magazine, but at that time he had no authority from the State to grant bounties to recruits. How-

ever, after consulting with members of his Council, he decided it was proper in view of the emergency to advance a sum from the Treasury for the purpose of "defraying the expence of a Guard." So, while he himself had no authority without the action of the Legislature to offer bounties to the soldiers, the Governor presented Mr. Faw with 200 pounds to deliver to Colonel Charles Beatty, Lieutenant of Frederick County, and suggested that it might be quietly used to advance a month's pay to prospective recruits or in any other way to expedite the formation of the Guard. The Governor felt that it was highly necessary for the protection of Frederick to have at least sixty men in the guard and he so advised Colonel Beatty. "I am so well satisfied," said the Governor, "of the Necessity of a good Guard that, if the Men cannot be got without a small Bounty, that I think it will be better for the Inhabitants to advance it—I will give forty Dollars towards it myself."¹¹⁰ The Governor also promised to place the matter before the General Assembly and urge the passage of a bounty law. But the efforts to raise the Frederick Guard met with little success, and nearly two months later it became necessary for the Governor and Council to order Colonel Beatty to call out a Company of the Militia to serve as Guard over the prisoners at Frederick.

On New Year's Eve Governor Johnson learned of the organization of two companies of Artillery and he gave them orders to march to Wilmington. In his message to General Smallwood regarding the Artillery, the Governor said: "I have given them Orders to march to Wilmington, rather than to the Valley Forge, presuming that if they should be less useful at Wilmington, or, if General Washington should chuse to have them with the Main Body, the Difference of the Distance will not be very great and you will be better able than myself to direct the route."¹¹¹ The Maryland Artillery arrived in due time at the post at Wilmington, and the Governor's message was relayed by General Smallwood to the Commander-in-Chief.

¹¹⁰ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 451.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, 452.

It was not until early in the year 1778 that Governor Johnson received his first letter from General Washington since the establishment of the camp at Valley Forge. The General declared that words failed to describe the great suffering of his soldiers. Of a total of about 11,000 men, not less than 2,898, he told the Governor, were "unfit for duty, by reason of their being bare footed and otherwise naked." Washington's letter follows:¹¹²

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Head Quarters Valley Forge,
29th December 1777.

Sir:

Gen^l Smallwood will, by this Conveyance, transmit you a Return of Seven of the Maryland Regiments. The Eighth, which was composed of part of the German Battalion, and part of Rawlins's Regiment, is in the same situation in point of numbers. By this you will discover how deficient—how exceedingly short they are of the complement of Men, which of right, according to the Establishment, they ought to have.

This information I have thought it my duty to lay before you, that it may have that attention which its importance demands, and in full hope, that the most early and vigorous measures will be adopted not only to make the Regiments more respectable, but compleat. The expediency and necessity of this procedure are too obvious to need argument. Should we have a respectable force, to commence an early Campaign, before the Enemy are reinforced, I trust we shall have an opportunity of striking a favorable and happy stroke. But if we should be obliged to defer it, it will not be easy to describe, with any degree of precision, what disagreeable consequences may result from it.

We may rest assured, that Britain will strain every nerve to send, from home and abroad, as early as possible, all the Troops it shall be in her power to raise or procure. Her views and

¹¹² *Ibid.*, 448.

schemes for subjugating these States, and bringing them under her despotic Rule, will be unceasing and unremitted. Nor should we, in my opinion, turn our expectations to, or have the least dependance on the intervention of a foreign War. Our wishes on this Head have been disappointed hitherto, and I do not know that we have a right to promise ourselves, from any intelligence that has been received, bearing the marks of authority, that there is any certain prospect of one. However, be this as it may, our reliance should be wholly upon our own Strength and exertions. If, in addition to these, there should be aid derived from a War between the Enemy and any of the European powers, our situation will be so much the better. If not, our efforts and exertions will have been the more necessary and indispensable. For my own part, I should be happy, if the Idea of a foreign rupture should be thrown entirely out of the scale of politics, that it may not have the least weight in our public measures. No bad effects could flow from it, but on the contrary, many of a salutary nature. At the same time, I do not mean that such an Idea ought to be discouraged among the people at large.

There is one thing more to which I would take the liberty of soliciting your most serious and constant attention, to wit, the Cloathing of your Troops, and the procuring of every possible supply in your power for that end. If the several States exert themselves in future in this instance, and I trust they will, I hope that the supplies they will be able to furnish, in aid of those which Congress may immediately import themselves, will be equal and competent to every demand. If they do not, I fear—I am satisfied that the troops will never be in a situation to answer the public expectation, and perform the duties required of them. No pains—no efforts on the part of the States can be too great for this purpose. It is not easy to give you a just and accurate Idea of the sufferings of the Army at large, and of the loss of Men on this account. Were they to be minutely detailed, your feelings would be wounded, and the relation would not be probably received without a degree of doubt and discredit. We had in Camp, on the 23^d instant,

by a Field Return then taken, not less than 2898 men unfit for duty, by reason of their being bare footed and otherwise naked. Besides this number, there are many others detained in hospitals, and crowded in farmers Houses for the same cause. I flatter myself the care and attention of the States will be directed in a most particular manner, to the supply of Shoes, Stockings and Blankets, as their expenditure, from the common operations and accidents of War, is far greater than that of any other article. In a word, the united and respective exertions of the States can not be too great—too vigorous in this interesting work, and we shall never have a fair and just prospect for success, till our Troops (Officers and Men) are better provided for than they are or have been.

We have taken post here for the Winter, as a place best calculated to cover the Country from the Ravages of the Enemy, and are busily employed in erecting Huts for the Troops. This circumstance renders it the more material, that the supplies should be greater and more immediate than if the men were in warm comfortable Houses.

Before I conclude, I would also add, that it will be essential to inoculate the Troops or Levies as fast as they are raised, that their earliest services may be had. Should this be postponed, the work will be to do, most probably, at an interesting and critical period, and when their aid may be more materially wanted.

I have the honor to be,

With the greatest Respect, Sir,

Your most ob^t Serv^t

G^o WASHINGTON.

Washington's first message from Valley Forge to the Governor of Maryland contained a ringing appeal for winter clothing. But supplies of blankets, trousers and shirts, stockings and shoes, and other warm apparel had already been gathered by the Clothing Collectors; and shipments were expedited in wagons to the camp of the Continental Army.

As the loads of clothing found their way to Valley Forge

and were eagerly grabbed up by the shivering soldiers, appeals now rang out for something to eat. It was early in the year 1778 that Governor Johnson received his first information concerning the increasing scarcity of provisions. This news came from Horatio Gates, who had been chosen President of the Board of War at the time of the inception of the Conway Cabal late in 1777, and who while in the War Office with Thomas Mifflin was carrying on intrigue to drive George Washington from the supreme command of the Army. In his letter to Governor Johnson, Gates explained the great need of meat and other provisions for the use of the Continental soldiers. The Governor and Council issued orders deputizing persons to secure cattle, either by purchase or seizure, for the use of the Army.

Virtually every Continental request—whether it came from the Commander-in-Chief, the Congress or the Board of War—was given prompt attention by the Governor. Of course, there were instances when a request did not seem justifiable; and on such occasions Johnson did not hesitate to present his views in a frank and fearless manner. One instance of Johnson's firm refusal appeared early in 1778 in response to a request from Henry Laurens, President of Congress, to confiscate a cargo of salt in the Chesapeake. President Laurens, the South Carolina Congressman who had been elevated to the chair in the fall of 1777 upon the resignation of John Hancock, declared that a great scarcity of salt existed and urged Governor Johnson to seize the salt-laden ship that lay in the harbor of Baltimore. But just as George Washington refrained from seizing the property of farmers in Southern Pennsylvania even though for the use of the suffering soldiers fearing that such drastic action would precipitate dangerous disaffection, so Thomas Johnson preferred to acquire by contract rather than by confiscation, unless the owners of the property were inimically disposed toward the patriot cause. Governor Johnson felt that his first step was to investigate the ownership of the vessel and the cargo. Accordingly, in the middle of January, he made a trip to Baltimore in quest of first-hand information. In Baltimore the Executive found a large supply of salt offered for sale

and he learned that additional cargoes were on the way to port. He, therefore, maintained that confiscation was unnecessary and inadvisable. In his reply to President Laurens, Johnson declared that, if Congress desired a supply of salt, he could purchase possibly 2,000 bushels for the use of the Continent; and added that he would have made a purchase from State funds if the condition of the Treasury of Maryland had not been unable to bear the expenditure. "But a seizure," Johnson maintained, "will certainly determine People to stop what they can and prove only highly prejudicial to the Inhabitants of this State, but prevent Congress from being supplied at so cheap a Rate on the whole, with any large Quantity at the Places by much the most convenient for Carriage."¹¹³ The promptness with which Governor Johnson had made his investigation of the salt supply at Baltimore and the frank manner in which he had reported to President Laurens won the praise of Congress. "Congress is extremely sorry," Congressman John Henry, Jr., wrote to Governor Johnson a few days later, "the Salt could not be procured; at the same Time they highly approve of your Excellency's Conduct, and desired the President to return you and the Council the Thanks of Congress for your respect and attention to their resolve." The supply of salt found by Governor Johnson in the Bay was gladly accepted.

There were also times when the Governor of Maryland found it necessary to oppose schemes advanced by the Board of War. One of these occasions occurred early in 1778 when General Gates presented a plan to transport Southern supplies by water. It seems that Congress adopted a plan in January to promote the carriage of provisions to the Continental Army; and Maryland was asked by the War Office to coöperate by forwarding supplies from Virginia and North Carolina by water. The State of Maryland owned at that time a number of Gallies, but Governor Johnson took the position that water carriage would be too unreliable. British men-of-war were still hovering about and the Enemy were growing more venturesome. Only a short

¹¹³ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 469.

time before one of Maryland's tobacco ships had been captured in the Potomac. And the Governor felt that, if the British learned of the transportation of supplies to Valley Forge by water, men-of-war would promptly be rushed to the scene and there would be trouble in the Chesapeake! Johnson, therefore, informed General Gates that Maryland could not carry out the scheme of the Board of War.

Meanwhile Congress, continuing to hear of the distressing condition of the Continental Commissary Department, directed the Board of War to make an investigation of the great deficiencies; and General Gates sent out circulars to Governor Johnson and other Executives on February 10 inquiring if there existed any "Languor in the Department." A radical change in system was also discussed by Congress upon Washington's earnest solicitations in the hope of preventing a recurrence of such alarming conditions in the future.

Congress appointed a committee to proceed to Valley Forge and confer with the Commander-in-Chief regarding the conditions of the Army and recommend a method of rehabilitation. When the committee arrived at Valley Forge, Washington laid before them in great detail the defects of previous arrangements and outlined plans for a new and improved system. For weeks the Congressmen remained in camp trying to secure data for their report. They found that the meat supply was particularly inadequate. Washington told them how he had so frequently relied on Governor Johnson. The committee decided to send a communication to Johnson telling him that the very existence of the Continental Army depended upon prompt receipt of food supplies from Maryland. The communication was dated February 16 and was signed by Francis Dana, John Harvie, Nathaniel Folsom and Gouverneur Morris. "We have the Honor," they said,¹¹⁴ "to compose a Committee of Congress appointed to confer with the General upon the Affairs of the Army and with him to concert measures for opening the Campaign with Vigor and Activity. During the Progress of this important

¹¹⁴ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 503.

Business the critical situation of the Army on the score of Provisions hath filled our minds with Apprehension and Alarm. Fed by daily supplies and even those uncertain we have to fear a total Want. Some Brigades have not tasted Flesh in four Days and the Evil great as it is seems rather to increase than diminish. The Commissaries inform us that they have not only met with great Difficulties in purchasing Provisions in your State but that they cannot even transport what they have purchased for the want of Waggons and the like. Whether these apologies are justly founded we will not presume to say but this is certain that upon an early Transportation of large Quantities of Provisions to this Camp from the State you preside over the very Existence of our Army depends. Let us then intreat you Sir to exert the full Influence of your Abilities to forward such supplies as may have been already bought up and also to obtain by such measures as you may think most adequate to that Purpose as much as can be spared by the Inhabitants from their own particular Consumption."

Washington sent a personal letter to the Governor and enclosed the appeal from the committee. The General's letter follows: ¹¹⁵

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Camp, Valley Forge

Feb'y 16th 1778.

Sir

I do myself the honor of transmitting you this inclosed Letter from a Committee of Congress now here. These Gentlemen have represented the distress of the Army for want of Provision so fully, and in so just a light, that I shall forbear to trouble you with many observations upon the subject. I shall only add, if the picture they have drawn is imperfect, it is because the colouring is not sufficiently strong. It does not exceed our real situation, nor will it be easy to give you an adequate idea of it.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 501.

The only public stores of the meat kind that I can hear of in your State, lie at the Head of Elk. I have sent an active Officer there today, and I hope with the assistance of Mr Hollingsworth, who resides there, that in the course of a few days they will be transported to Camp: But, should this be the case, the quantity is so small that it will afford but a very short and temporary relief. Nor can I find from the most minute inquiry, that the Magazines of this kind, when drawn together and aided by the Supplies of Cattle the Commissary expects to get, will be more than sufficient to support the Army longer than this month. After our prospect of support from him seems to be at an end, or at least it will be extremely precarious.

From this view of matters, and foreseeing the fatal and alarming consequences that will necessarily attend a dissolution or dispersion of the Army, I must take the liberty of solliciting your good Offices, and to request your exertions and to prevent as far as possible, so melancholy a catastrophe, by having forwarded to Camp all the provisions of the meat kind that may be in your power. I know not what resources Maryland may have in this instance, but perhaps thro your means and influence, we may derive no inconsiderable supplies. Not to mention our distresses during the active part of the last Campaign, and that our operations were then much retarded. This is the second time in the present year, that we have been on the verge of a dissolution on this account.

I am sensible, Sir, I have addressed you upon a Subject out of your province. But I am assured, your zeal for the service and wishes to promote it, where possible, will indulge me with an apology, especially when I add that my application is the result of the most painful and pressing necessity.

I have the Honor to be

With great esteem & regard

Sir

Your most Obed^t Servant

G^o WASHINGTON.

Governor Johnson, in his reply, did not discuss the statement

of the Congressmen that great difficulties had been encountered in Maryland in the work of buying and transporting provisions, except to offer the suggestion that the embarrassments of the Commissaries "proceeded rather from the want of a preconcerted plan and timely orders for the purchase than any other cause." The Governor had received a similar appeal from the Board of War just a few days before, and he had advised General Gates of the possibility of securing large quantities of herring at the head of the Chesapeake, upwards of 5,000 barrels of salted shad "of the large, white kind" at the fisheries along the Potomac, and, with the help of the General Assembly which was about to reconvene, a large supply of pork and other meats which had been ingrossed by "some avaricious people" in Baltimore. And likewise, in replying to the chieftain at Valley Forge, Governor Johnson, while not mentioning specifically the fish and the meat, expressed the confident belief that all provisions that Maryland could offer would be collected and forwarded promptly to the Army. Following is Johnson's letter to Washington: ¹¹⁶

GOVERNOR JOHNSON TO GENERAL WASHINGTON

Annapolis 22^d Feby 1778.

Sir.

I this Moment received your Letter of the 16th Instant with its Inclosure. I have within a few Days past received Letters on the same Subject from the Board of War and also from Members of the Congress from this State—the first Intimation or indeed Apprehension I had of any Difficulty in your Supplies of provisions was about the tenth of January and every Assistance which I thought could be given by the Executive power of this State was immediately given—the Embarrassments of the Gentlemen in the Purchasing Department I believe have proceeded rather from the want of a preconcerted plan and timely orders for the purchase than any other cause however Sir as Things are circumstanced we must now look forwards for the Remedy. I am glad Henry Hollingsworth is em-

¹¹⁶ *Washington Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Vol. 68, page 8834.*

ployed and shall in a few Days send some provisions to him. The Assembly is to sit in a few Days and I have no doubt but what can be spared from this State will be collected and forwarded. I hope Virginia and Maryland can and will yet supply the Army if they can be fed for a little while with what is (in) the neighborhood—With the greatest Respect and Esteem—

I have the Honor to be
Your Excellencys
Most obed^t hble Serv^t
TH. JOHNSON.

(To be Continued)

THE COHENS OF MARYLAND.

AARON BAROWAY.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 376.)

11. BENJAMIN I. COHEN.

Born September 17, 1797, at Richmond. Died September 20, 1845, at Baltimore. Sixth son and seventh child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. Married December 15, 1819, Kitty Etting, who was born November 25, 1799, and died April 26, 1837. Issue: Israel Cohen (28), Solomon Etting Cohen (29), John Jacob Cohen (30), Benjamin Cohen (31), Rachel Etting Cohen (32), Judith I. Cohen (33), Maria Lopez (34), Kate Frances Cohen (35), Georgiana Cohen (36), Edward Cohen (37), and Eliza Emory Cohen (38).

Benjamin I. Cohen was one of the foremost bankers in Baltimore. A member of the banking firm of Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and Brothers, he was one of the seven persons who, on February 26, 1838, formed the (first) Baltimore Stock Board,⁶⁰ which

⁶⁰ Isaac F. Nicholson, *Baltimore Stock Exchange, Historical Sketch* (Baltimore, n. d. [1898]), p. 6.

existed, apparently, only for a few months. At the organization meeting he was selected as a member of the Standing Committee. It seems that he was active in the affairs of the second Stock Board, which was organized six years later, and which became the present Stock Exchange. On November 16, 1844, he was elected vice-president of the Board,⁶¹ and on February 5, 1845, he was made president. After his death, the first to occur among its members, the Board met on September 22, 1845, and adopted the following resolution:⁶²

“*Resolved*, That as testimonial of respect for their late President, Benjamin I. Cohen, the business of the Board be suspended for this day; and that the members of the Board, collectively and individually, beg leave to offer to the family of Mr. Cohen their regret and sympathy for the afflicting bereavement they have sustained.”

Activities connected with the “Jew Bill” bring to light the esteem in which Benjamin I. Cohen was held by his fellow-citizens. Governor Worthington, while illustrating to the General Assembly of 1823-24 the injustice which the Jewish citizens of Maryland were suffering, left us the following record:⁶³

“The strongest case applicable to the subject, is one at present existing, and may thus be related:—Early in the spring of the existing year, 1823, a number of spirited young men formed a volunteer corps of riflemen, known by the name of the ‘Marion Corps;’ without any previous knowledge on his part, or even the existence of this company, they unanimously determined, and did elect Benj. I. Cohen their captain—a commission was received from Governor Stevens, but not qualified to of course, in consequence of the existence of the *test* law; the corps were made acquainted with this fact, and a resignation on his part of the command by the captain-elect—at a

⁶¹ Israel Cohen, *Sketch of the Formation and Progress of the Baltimore Stock Board* (Baltimore, 1865), pp. 9 and 10.

⁶² *Baltimore American*, Baltimore, Sept. 23, 1845.

⁶³ W. G. D. Worthington, *Speech on the Maryland Test Act, 1824*, Baltimore, 1824, p. 19.

meeting of the corps, *called for the purpose*, it was unanimously determined *that no captain should be elected* until the fate of the bill at present before the legislature, should be decided, and the corps is, at this time, commanded by the first lieutenant. This was the corps to which was presented *the flag*, by GOVERNOR STEVENS, on behalf of Mr. Cohen, as a testimony of his gratitude for their highly distinguished marks of esteem."

Evidently Benjamin I. Cohen was active in creating sentiment for the passage of the "Jew Bill." It was he who wrote on December 16, 1818, to E. S. Thomas, a member of a committee of the House of Delegates, to urge him to introduce a bill "to extend to persons of the Jewish Religion the same civil privileges that are allowed to other religious sects."

In addition to his captaincy in the Marion Corps, Benjamin I. Cohen was at one time a lieutenant in the Columbia Volunteers, which were attached to the Fifth Regiment of Maryland Militia. The latter commission resulted from appointment by Charles Ridgely, of Hampton.⁶⁴

Benjamin I. Cohen married, on December 15, 1819, Kitty Etting, then twenty years of age, the fourth daughter of Solomon and Rachel Etting.

In 1828 he erected a handsome residence at the southwest corner of Charles and Saratoga streets. His gardens and hot-houses extended to Cathedral street, the present site of the Renert Hotel. Benjamin I. Cohen, it is said, was the first citizen of Baltimore to introduce gas in his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin I. Cohen played a prominent part in the social life of Baltimore. For the descendants of Baltimoreans of their day, the account of a fancy dress ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin I. Cohen makes interesting reading indeed.⁶⁵

Benjamin I. Cohen was a man of many interests and accomplishments. He is reputed to have been a charming violinist, and a botanist and horticulturist. Scharf notes that he was the chairman of a meeting held on November 13, 1832, for the

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

⁶⁵ *Maryland Historical Magazine*, xiv (1919), pp. 348-358.

purpose of organizing a horticultural society.⁶⁶ From 1825 to 1845 he was an officer of the German Society of Maryland, probably the oldest benevolent organization in Maryland.⁶⁷

Both Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen are buried in the family cemetery on West Saratoga street.

12. DAVID I. COHEN.

Born April 30, 1800, at Richmond. Died July 4, 1847, at Baltimore. Seventh son and eighth child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. Married Harriett (Rahmah) Cohen, who was born November 9, 1801, and died July 27, 1889. Issue: Mendes Cohen (60), Catherine Myers (61), Miriam Cohen (62), Margaret Cohen (63), Bertha Cohen (64), Jacob I. Cohen (65), and Rebecca Jackson (66).

David I. Cohen was a member of the banking firm of Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and Brothers. He was also one of the seven persons who, on January 29, 1844, founded the (second) Baltimore Stock Board, which became the Baltimore Stock Exchange.⁶⁸ He was a member of the Committee on Rules and Regulation at the organization meeting.⁶⁹ It is interesting to note in connection with the rules and regulation formulated by David I. Cohen's committee that one rule specified that "the fine for non-attendance at the calling of the roll shall be 25 cents, unless . . . absent on religious attendance, their office being closed for the day,"⁷⁰ a provision adopted out of regard for the Cohen family whose Sabbath and holidays did not coincide with those of the other members. At the semi-annual election of the Board held August 12, 1845, David I. Cohen was elected vice-president.

David I. Cohen married Harriett Cohen, of Swansea, Wales. Husband and wife are buried in the family cemetery on West Saratoga street.

⁶⁶ Scharf, *op. cit.*, p. 465.

⁶⁷ *The Sun*, Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1911.

⁶⁸ Nicholson, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 15 and 16.

13. DR. JOSHUA I. COHEN.

Born August 30, 1801, at Richmond. Died November 4, 1870, at Baltimore. Eighth son and ninth child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. Unmarried.

Joshua I. Cohen was a distinguished figure. Graduating as a physician from the University of Maryland in 1823, he became one of the earliest aurists in this country; indeed, he may have been the first. He was treasurer of the Medical and Surgical Faculty of Maryland from 1839-56 and its president from 1857 to '58, professor of geology and mineralogy in the academic department of the University of Maryland, a member of the American Philosophical Society,⁷¹ a charter member of the Maryland Historical Society,⁷² and a member of the Anacreontic Society.⁷³ He was a founder and vice-president of the Hebrew Hospital.⁷⁴ He published a monograph entitled "Post-Mortem Appearances in a Case of Deafness"⁷⁵ and a catalogue of his collection of autographs and currency of colonial times.⁷⁶ He collected a large and valuable library of Hebrew books, which were catalogued some years ago by Dr. Cyrus Adler.⁷⁷ This library was presented in 1915 by Miss Bertha Cohen (64) and her nieces Mrs. A. B. Johnson (71), Mrs. D. Grigsby Long (72) and Mrs. Isaac Coale (73) to the library of Dropsie College, Philadelphia. Joshua I. Cohen was a lover of music, and is mentioned as an amateur player.⁷⁸

⁷¹ *Jewish Encyclopedia*, iv, p. 145; s. v. *Cohen*.

⁷² *Md. Hist. Mag.*, xiv (1919), p. 14.

⁷³ "Diary of Robert Gilmor," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, xvii (1922), p. 244.

⁷⁴ *Jewish Exponent*, Philadelphia, July 4, 1890. The clipping which is the source of this information was lent by Professor Hollander to Professor Blondheim.

⁷⁵ Friedenwald, Dr. Harry, "Early History of Ophthalmology and Otology in Baltimore," *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, Aug.-Sept., 1897.

⁷⁶ *Jewish Exponent*, Philadelphia, July 4, 1890, *op. cit.*

⁷⁷ Cyrus Adler, *Catalogue of a Hebrew Library, being the collection, with a few additions, of the late Joshua I. Cohen, M. D., of Baltimore, now in the Possession of Mrs. Harriett Cohen* (12), privately printed, Baltimore, 1887.

⁷⁸ "Diary of Robert Gilmor," *op. cit.*, p. 244.

He also participated in the work which resulted in the removal of Jewish disabilities in Maryland. His fairness of mind during the struggle is well illustrated by the letter ⁷⁹ which he wrote (February 2, 1819) to Mordecai M. Noah. In this letter he refuted Noah's statement in the *National Advocate* that the defeat of a recent "Jew Bill" had resulted from opposition to it on the part of the Catholics of Maryland. It was at Dr. Cohen's suggestion that John P. Kennedy and others inaugurated the legislation leading to the removal in 1847 of the discrimination against the Jews in the laws of evidence, and that, later, the Maryland Constitutional Conventions of 1850 and 1867 were asked to eliminate the test act entirely.⁸⁰

Dr. Cohen was buried in the family cemetery at Baltimore.

14. EDWARD I. COHEN.

Born November 19, 1802, at Richmond. Died July 23, 1803, at Richmond. Ninth son and tenth child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen.

15. MAJ. DAVID MYERS COHEN.

Born December 7, 1826, at Norfolk. Died May 28, 1891, at New York. Eldest child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Married December 5, 1875, in New York, Matilda Stern, who was born April 3, 1845, at Duesseldorf, Germany, and died February 3, 1910. Issue: Lillie Lewis (23).

David M. Cohen was a major in the United States Marine Corps.

16. DR. HENRY M. COHEN.

Born April 17, 1828, at Norfolk. Died October 6, 1888, at New York. Second son and child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Unmarried.

Henry M. Cohen was a physician of ability. He retired from active practice a number of years prior to his death. He was one of the committee of natives of Virginia who were in-

⁷⁹ A copy of the letter is in the possession of Miss Eleanor S. Cohen (57).

⁸⁰ *Jewish Encyclopedia*, VIII, p. 361, art. *Maryland*.

vited to take part on July 2, 1858, in the procession accompanying the removal of the remains of President Monroe from New York to Richmond. On January 1, 1876, he was made Superintending, Recording and Testamentary Certificate Clerk in the Surrogate's Office in New York.

17. ELIZA M. COHEN.

Born September 13, 1829, at Norfolk. Died March 28, 1904, at New York. Eldest daughter and third child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Unmarried.

18. VIRGINIA COHEN.

Born April 22, 1831, at Norfolk. Died June 23, 1834, at Baltimore. Second daughter and fourth child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

19. ARTHUR M. COHEN.

Born May 13, 1833, at Baltimore. Died January 3, 1885. Third son and fifth child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Unmarried.

Arthur M. Cohen lived for many years in Montreal, Canada, where he was an officer of the Bank of Montreal. Only after his death it became known to his family that he had become a British subject.

20. CHARLES COHEN.

Born February 24, 1835, at Baltimore. Died August 18, 1836. Fourth son and sixth child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Buried in the family cemetery at Baltimore.

21. ALFRED M. COHEN.

Born January 14, 1837, at Baltimore. Died September 20, 1858, at Mobile, Ala. Fifth son and seventh child of Philip I. and Augusta Cohen. Unmarried. Buried at Mobile, Ala.

22. ADELINE M. STERN.

Born May 25, 1839, at Norfolk. Died March 28, 1889. Third daughter and eighth child of Philip I. and Augusta

Cohen. Married January 10, 1872, David Stern of New York [brother of Matilda Stern, who married Major David M. Cohen (15)], who was born September 30, 1842, at Duesseldorf, Germany. Issue: Jacob Edgar Stern (24), Philip Alfred Stern (25), August M. MacMannus (25), and Maud Elise Webber (27).

23. LILLIE LEWIS.

Born June 23, 1879, at New York. Only child of David M. and Matilda Cohen. Married February 1, 1910, Frederick Lewis, who was born January 1, 1879, at Vienna. No issue.

24. JACOB EDGAR STERN.

Born November 4, 1872. Eldest child of Adeline M. and David Stern. Married December 11, 1907, at Waterbury, Conn., Lilabell Damon, who was born December 25, 1876, at Meriden, Conn. No issue.

25. PHILIP ALFRED STERN.

Born May 11, 1874. Died December 29, 1898. Second son and child of Adeline M. and David Stern. Unmarried. He was a civil engineer, a graduate of the City College of New York.

26. AUGUSTA MYERS MACMANNUS.

Born February 27, 1877. Elder daughter and third child of Adeline M. and David Stern. Married October 16, 1901, in New York, Edward Davenport MacMannus, who was born September 20, 1865, at New York, and died March 19, 1917, at New York. No issue.

27. MAUD ELISE WEBBER.

Born February 25, 1880. Younger daughter and fourth child of Adeline M. and David Stern. Married June 3, 1903, in New York, William Webber, who was born April 29, 1880, in New York. No issue.

28. ISRAEL COHEN.

Born September 12, 1820. Died June 3, 1875. Eldest child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Married October 3, 1850, Cecilia Eliza Levy, who was born October 3, 1830, at Charleston, S. C., and died November 14, 1916, at Baltimore, Md. Issue: Benjamin I. Cohen (53), Maria Cohen (54), Kitty Cohen (55), Georgie Cohen (56), Eleanor Septima Cohen (57), Joshua I. Cohen, Jr. (58), and Anna Maria Minis (59).

A bachelor of arts of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated with many honors and prizes, Israel, or "Iz," as he was known to his friends, Cohen entered the banking house of his father, with whom he was associated for many years under the firm name of Benjamin I. Cohen and Son. After his father's death, he continued the business under his own name.

The records of the (second) Stock Board, of which Israel Cohen was also a founder, contain many references to his activity in its affairs. He was appointed May 23, 1864, a member of the committee to which was entrusted the property at 45 E. Fayette street which had recently been bought by the Board. At a dinner given June 22, 1865, in its new headquarters at the above-mentioned address, Israel Cohen read a sketch entitled "The Formation and Progress of the Board." The Board liked the sketch so well that it ordered the sketch printed. It is a chronological table of events, with comments, occasionally humorous. In 1866, he was elected president of the Society of Members of the Baltimore Stock Board for Mutual Relief, a beneficial society.^{80a}

Israel Cohen first proposed the erection of the Academy of Music. The idea resulted from an incident which occurred at a performance at the Concordia, to which Israel Cohen and his wife had gone in the company of the French consul and his wife. In the midst of the performance there was a cry of "fire." Mrs. Cohen remarked that "it's a shame there should be no place in Baltimore" like the Academy of Music in Phila-

^{80a} Nicholson, *op. cit.*, pp. 11, 41, 42, 44, 46 and 47.

delphia "where a woman can sit in safety and listen to music."⁸¹ He acted as secretary of the meeting held March 22, 1873, for the purpose of founding the Academy of Music.⁸² He raised most of the money for the theatre. His statement that it would be his monument was borne out by the fact that his death took place five months after the theater was completed.⁸³

Israel Cohen married Cecilia Eliza Levy, second daughter and third child of David C. and Anna Maria Levy, in Philadelphia, October 3, 1850. The Levys had formerly resided in Charleston, S. C., where Cecilia was born. A friend paid this tribute to her:

" . . . An invalid for almost a quarter of a century, she bore her suffering and infirmity with patience, resignation and fortitude; she did not succumb, but steadfastly pursued her activities and interests of mind, of heart and of hand. Her wide reading kept her clear and cultured mind awake and elastic and her conversation brilliant and fascinating. Her interests in all humanity, but especially in her suffering Jewish brethren, were unflagging even to the last hours of consciousness . . .

" . . . Her classic features, the thin nose, the beauteous lips, the soulful eyes, the silver hair brought to mind the well-known picture of Whistler's mother, save that the latter had less of beauty and charm. . . ." ⁸⁴

Of Israel Cohen it is said that he would sacrifice every personal consideration in the pursuit of the happiness of others. He was ready in counsel and gentle and tender in judgment. His heart responded to the suffering and his hand to the needy.

Israel and Cecilia E. Cohen are buried in the Saratoga street cemetery.

⁸¹ "Cohen-Etting Papers" in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York.

⁸² Scharf, *op. cit.*, p. 677.

⁸³ "Cohen-Etting Papers," *op. cit.*

⁸⁴ Harry Friedenwald, "Cecilia E. Cohen," *Jewish Comment*, Baltimore, November 24, 1916, p. 156.

29. SOLOMON ETTING COHEN.

Born February 16, 1822. Died December 17, 1878, at Philadelphia. Second son and child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Married August 30, 1842, Anna Maria Denny, who was born November 25, 18—. Issue: Solomon Etting Cohen (39), Benjamin D. Cohen (40), George Cohen (41), Anna Maria Van Meeden (42), and Herbert Cohen (43).

30. JOHN JACOB COHEN.

Born February 9, 1823. Died May 10, 1825. Third son and child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen.

31. BENJAMIN COHEN.

Born November 4, 1824. Died December 9, 1824. Fourth son and child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen.

32. RACHEL ETTING COHEN.

Born October 14, 1825. Died September 28, 1913. Eldest daughter and fifth child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Unmarried.

Rachel Etting Cohen was well-known in musical circles in Baltimore. She was one of the founders of the Oratorio Society and the Philharmonic Society. She was a close friend of Louis Moreau Gottschalk and Theodor Hablemann and other famous musicians of her day. She was ever ready to assist young musicians. She was esteemed as an accompanist.⁸⁵

It is related of her that, when she was about eight years old, on one occasion when Ole Bull, who was visiting her father, dropped his handkerchief while playing, she picked it up, and begged him to permit her to keep it. Her request was granted. The following day she cut the kerchief in "four divides," and gave one piece to each of her three young musical friends. The next time Ole Bull returned, he heard of her act, and gave her

⁸⁵ E. S. C., "Rachel Etting Cohen," *Jewish Comment*, Baltimore, October 30, 1913.

a handkerchief marked "O. B." This handkerchief has been deposited with the Maryland Historical Society.

Rachel Etting Cohen was buried in the family cemetery.

33. JUDITH I. COHEN.

Born November 20, 1827. Died August 25, 1829. Second daughter and sixth child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen.

34. MARIA LOPEZ.

Born August 18, 1830. Died September 14, 1905. Third daughter and seventh child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Married October 4, 1854, John Hinton Lopez (eldest child of David and Catherine Lopez), who was born February 8, 1833, at Charleston, S. C., and died May 23, 1884 at Charleston, S. C. Issue: Israel Lopez (44), Kate Lopez (45), David Lopez (46), John Hinton Lopez, Jr. (47), and Edward Lopez (48).

35. KATE FRANCES COHEN.

Born February 25, 1832. Died May 18, 1890. Fourth daughter and eighth child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in the family cemetery, Baltimore.

36. GEORGIANA COHEN.

Born February 1, 1834. Died December 19, 1905. Fifth daughter and ninth child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in the family cemetery, Baltimore.

37. EDWARD COHEN.

Born November 15, 1835. Died January 18, 1888, at Richmond. Fifth son and tenth child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen. Married December 6, 1865, Caroline Myers, who was born December 5, 1844. No issue.

At sixteen years of age, Edward Cohen entered the commission house of Samuel Etting, his maternal uncle. Later he became associated with the brokerage house of his brother Is-

rael Cohen.⁸⁶ On February 21, 1860, he was elected Fourth Sergeant of Company F of the Maryland Guard Battalion, which was organized to aid civil officers in the enforcement of law during unrest in the city.⁸⁷ On June 11, 1860, he was chosen First Sergeant of Company G of the same organization.⁸⁸ When the Civil War broke out, in spite of the fact that he had begun business on his own account in Baltimore, he left this city to cast in his lot with the Confederacy.⁸⁹ Ill health prevented him at first from joining the Confederate Army. For a while he was engaged in government work in South Carolina and in the Medical Purveyor's office in Richmond. Later he became a lieutenant in the Third Battalion of Virginia Infantry in General Joseph E. Johnston's army. He served in the field from 1864 to 1865.⁹⁰ At the end of the war he found himself penniless, but immediately began business in Richmond as a stockbroker.⁹¹ In March, 1867, he was instrumental in establishing the Merchants and Mechanics Savings Bank, of which he became cashier.⁹² He held this position for many years. Later he became president of the City Bank of Richmond, which position he held until the time of his death.⁹³

The following tribute, dated on the day following the death of Edward Cohen, eloquently expresses the esteem in which he was held in Richmond.

"Richmond, Va., Jan'y 19th, 1888.

"On the assembly of the Stock Board today the death of

Mr. Edward Cohen,

was announced, whereupon the following resolutions, were adopted, and the Board adjourned until Saturday the 21st, and the Secretary was instructed to have these proceedings printed

⁸⁶ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, pp. 202-203.

⁸⁷ Maryland Guard Battalion, 1860-1861, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VI (1911), p. 119.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 121.

⁸⁹ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, pp. 202-203.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 188.

⁹² *Ibid.*, p. 197.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 202-203.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

so as to notify all correspondents of the death of Mr. Cohen, and explain the absence of the usual reports:

“We record with sincere and profound sorrow the death of Mr. Edward Cohen. He was a just, upright man, and thoroughbred gentleman; unflinchingly faithful to his trusts, ready to do and endure whatever his conceptions of duty required of him: vigilant, prudent, sagacious, earnest, and unsparing of his energies of mind and body in protecting and advancing the interests of those who looked to him. His daily life and his sacrifices and services as a private man, as a public-spirited citizen, to his friends, to his community, to our State, and to the South have made him a good name and a memory that will be honorably and affectionately cherished.”

At the time of his marriage in December, 1865, to Caroline Myers, only daughter and second child of Samuel Hays and Eliza Kenyon Myers, Edward Cohen was almost unknown in Richmond. In the course of a few years, he became one of its most prominent citizens. He was a man of real public spirit, but was extremely modest. When the Westmoreland Club was organized in 1877, against his protest he was made its president. He was deeply interested in the work of the Fire Department of Richmond, and was always active in its work.⁹⁴

Edward Cohen was actively engaged in matters of Jewish interest. He was secretary of the Beth Shalome Congregation for many years, and even for a longer period was a member of its Board. His name is frequently mentioned in the congregational records.⁹⁵ It was through his work that the reservation in the old Franklin Street Cemetery was covered with heavy masonry.⁹⁶ He was president of the Hillel Lodge, Number 91, Keshel Shel Barzel, in 1877.

His wife is still living, and resides at present in Washington. She is the author of “Records of the Myers, Hays and Mordecai Families.”⁹⁷

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 58 and 251.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

⁹⁷ See foot note 16.

38. ELIZA EMORY COHEN.

Born April 18, 1837. Died May 7, 1837. Sixth daughter and eleventh child of Benjamin I. and Kitty Cohen.

39. SOLOMON ETTING COHEN.

Born June 26, 1843. Died August 8, 1847, at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Eldest child of Solomon Etting and Anna Maria Cohen.

40. BENJAMIN DENNY COHEN.

Born September 13, 1845, at Philadelphia. Died July 23, 1847. Second son and child of Solomon Etting and Anna Maria Cohen.

41. GEORGE COHEN.

Born November 14, 1847, at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Third son and child of Solomon Etting and Anna Maria Cohen. Issue: Frederick Cohen (49), Ethen Coen (50), and Mary Coen (51). Recent efforts to locate George Cohen and his children have proved futile. No exact information about them is to be obtained. George Cohen, it seems, is dead.

42. ANNA MARIA VAN MEEDEN.

Born July 27, 1849, at Philadelphia. Died October 3, 1914. Only daughter and fourth child of Solomon Etting and Anna Maria Cohen. Married (1) March 1876, Benjamin Luther Leland, who was born September, 1846, and died January, 1880; divorced about 1879. Married (2) about 1884 John A. Hall; divorced about 1890. Married (3) March 12, 1898, Claus Van Meeden, who was born October 15, 1851, and died November 3, 1914. Issue (by Benjamin Luther Leland): Barney Leland Meeden (52).

43. HERBERT COHEN.

Born March 9, 1851, at Chester, Pa. Died February 7, 1852, at Philadelphia, Pa. Fourth son and fifth child of Solomon Etting and Anna Maria Cohen.

44. ISRAEL LOPEZ.

Born August 1, 1855. Died November 25, 1858. Eldest child of Maria and John Hinton Lopez.

45. KATE LOPEZ.

Born February 2, 1858. Died December 20, 1858. Only daughter and second child of Maria and John Hinton Lopez.

46. DAVID LOPEZ.

Born November 1860. Died 1872. Second son and third child of Maria and John Hinton Lopez.

47. JOHN HINTON LOPEZ, JR.

Born May 20, 1863. Died November 27, 1881, at Versailles, France. Third son and fourth child of Maria and John Hinton Lopez. Unmarried. Buried at Suresnes, France.

48. EDWARD LOPEZ.

Born June 13, 1871. Fourth son and fifth child of Maria and John Hinton Lopez.

49. FREDERICK COHEN.

Son of George Cohen (41). Probably dead. Had three children. Definite information about him, his children and his sisters (50 and 51) unavailable.

50 AND 51. ETHEL AND MARY COEN.

Daughters of George Cohen (41). Probably dead. Changed name to Coen. Both married.

52. LIEUT. BARNEY LELAND MEEDEN.

Born November 17, 1878. Son of Anna Maria and Benjamin Luther Leland. Married Meta Clara. Assumed step-father's name, Meeden. Lieutenant, United States Quartermaster Corps, Fort Wm. McKinley, Rizal, Philippine Islands.

53. BENJAMIN I. COHEN.

Born February 21, 1852. Died August 10, 1910, at Victoria, British Columbia. Eldest child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Married May 19, 1881, at Portland, Oregon, Sally Ella Harper, who died May 15, 1920, at Portland, Oregon.

Benjamin I. Cohen was graduated from the Baltimore Law School, was admitted to the Bar of Maryland, and practised law in Baltimore for a time. In 1879 he went to Portland, Oregon, where he practised law and in 1880 entered the employ of Corbitt and Macleay, wholesale grocers and importers, having charge of their insurance department for about five years. Later he practised law again until the Portland Trust Company, of which he was an organizer, was founded on April 22, 1887. He became president of the Portland Trust Company, and held this position until his death. For a time he acted as statistician and secretary of the Board of Trade.⁹⁸

He married on May 19, 1881, in Portland, Sally Ella Harper, fourth daughter and seventh child of Charles and Eliza Buckles Harper of Shepherdstown, W. Va., a granddaughter of Robert Goodloe Harper, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Mrs. Cohen became a Jewess five years before her marriage. Benjamin I. Cohen provided in his will that, after his wife's death, ten thousand dollars should be given by his estate to the Good Samaritan Hospital of Portland for establishing a room to be known as the Sally Ella Harper Cohen Room.

Benjamin I. Cohen was buried in the family cemetery in Baltimore. In September, 1920, Miss Eleanor S. Cohen gave to the Neighborhood House of Portland a memorial to him. A tablet on which his name is inscribed was erected there.

54. MARIA COHEN.

Born April 25, 1853. Died October 19, 1853. Eldest daughter and second child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

⁹⁸ *The Morning Oregonian*, Portland, Aug. 11, 1910.

55. KITTY COHEN.

Born July 19, 1854. Died January 19, 1856. Second daughter and third child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

56. GEORGIE COHEN.

Born November 14, 1856. Died May 27, 1871. Third daughter and fourth child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

57. ELEANOR SEPTIMA COHEN.

Born February 17, 1858. Fourth daughter and fifth child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Unmarried.

58. JOSHUA I. COHEN, JR.

Born June 25, 1860. Died November 17, 1885, at Los Angeles, Cal. Second son and sixth child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Unmarried. Buried at Los Angeles; memorial stone in family cemetery, Baltimore.

59. ANNA MARIA MINIS.

Born April 11, 1863. Died May 24, 1891, at Savannah, Ga. Fifth daughter and seventh child of Israel and Cecilia Cohen. Married October 8, 1890, Abram Minis, son of Abraham and Lavinia Florence Minis of Savannah, Ga. Buried in Laurel Grove, Savannah; memorial stone in family cemetery, Baltimore.

60. MENDES COHEN.

Born May 4, 1831. Died August 13, 1915. Eldest child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Married Justina Nathan, who was born November 10, 1839, and died August 25, 1918. Issue: Emily Clara Cohen (67).

Mendes Cohen was educated in private schools.⁹⁹ At an early age, a liking for engineering became evident,¹⁰⁰ and he

⁹⁹ *Mendes Cohen in Jews of Baltimore* (Baltimore, 1910), p. 149.

¹⁰⁰ *Encyclopedia Americana*, VII, p. 216, art. *Cohen, Mendes*.

“entered the locomotive shops of Ross Winans with a view to preparation for the profession of Civil Engineer.”¹⁰¹ He became an apprentice machinist in the Winans establishment.¹⁰² Because the men working in the Winans plant and the workers in the nearby Baltimore and Ohio organization met constantly, young Mendes Cohen had unusually advantageous opportunities “for acquiring facts and observing details.”¹⁰³ That he made the most of these opportunities is indicated by the important positions of trust which he held in engineering and railroad work for many years thereafter. In 1851, when twenty years of age, he became assistant to the Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was assigned to work on the Broad Tree Tunnel.¹⁰⁴ Later two tasks of the motive power department—that of studying the adaptation of wood-burning locomotives for burning coal¹⁰⁵ and that of handling traffic on the ten per cent. temporary grade over Kenwood Tunnel—were entrusted to him.¹⁰⁶ In later life he considered himself quite fortunate in having worked with John Elger, who was the mechanical assistant to Jonathan Knight, the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mendes Cohen was assistant superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad (1855-1861);¹⁰⁷ superintendent and president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (1861-1863);¹⁰⁸ superintendent of the Reading and Columbia Railroad (1864-1866);¹⁰⁹ comptroller and assistant to the president of the

¹⁰¹ Mendes Cohen, [Presidential] *Address at the Annual Convention at Hygeia Hotel, Fortress Monroe, Va., June 8, 1892, Proceedings of American Society of Civil Engineers*, xxvi (1892), June, p. 535, *et seq.*

¹⁰² Cyrus Adler, “Necrology: Mendes Cohen,” *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, xxv (1917), pp. 145-147.

¹⁰³ Mendes Cohen, *Address*, *loc. cit.*

¹⁰⁴ Adler, *Necrology*, *op. cit.*, p. 146.

¹⁰⁵ *Report on Coke and Coal used with Passenger Trains, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road*: by Mendes Cohen, Baltimore, August 29, 1854.

¹⁰⁶ Adler, *Necrology*, *op. cit.*, p. 146.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*; *Mendes Cohen in Jews of Baltimore*, *op. cit.*, p. 149; *Encyclopedia Americana*, *op. cit.*, VII, p. 216.

¹⁰⁸ Adler, *Necrology*, *op. cit.*, p. 146; *Encyclopedia Americana*, *op. cit.*, VII, p. 216.

¹⁰⁹ *Mendes Cohen in Jews of Baltimore*, *op. cit.*, p. 149.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. (1868-1871);¹¹⁰ and president of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (1873-1875).¹¹¹ The standard of ethics which he maintained in all of his work is illustrated by his resignation from the presidency of one railroad when figures which he had furnished were altered when presented to the stockholders of the company.¹¹²

Mendes Cohen was a prominent figure among the civil engineers of this country. His *confrères* honored him in 1891 by electing him president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His presidential address¹¹³ at the convention at Fortress Monroe, Va., June 8, 1892, contains his record of the early engineering history of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from 1827 to the opening of the road to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1853. At various times he served on federal and municipal commissions. He acted as chairman of the Sewerage Commission of Baltimore (1893-1900);¹¹⁴ as engineer to the municipal commission on car-fenders (1894);¹¹⁵ and as a member of the board appointed in 1894 by President Cleveland to lay out the construction route of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.¹¹⁶

Mendes Cohen was for many years an active and honored member of the Maryland Historical Society. He acted as its corresponding secretary from 1882 to 1904 and as its president from 1904 to 1913. As a member and chairman of its library committee he rendered many valuable services.¹¹⁷ It was through his initiative that the Society came into possession in 1887 of the Calvert Papers.¹¹⁸ He arranged the deposit of

¹¹⁰ Adler, *Necrology*, *op. cit.*, p. 146; *Mendes Cohen in Jews of Baltimore*, *op. cit.*, p. 149.

¹¹¹ *Mendes Cohen in Jews of Baltimore*, *op. cit.*, p. 149.

¹¹² Adler, *Necrology*, *op. cit.*, p. 146.

¹¹³ Cf. note 101.

¹¹⁴ *Mendes Cohen in Jews of Baltimore*, *op. cit.*, p. 149.

¹¹⁵ Mendes Cohen, *Report on Car-Fenders Suitable for Use on Street Railways*, Baltimore, 1894.

¹¹⁶ *Mendes Cohen in Jews of Baltimore*, *op. cit.*, p. 149.

¹¹⁷ Henry Stockbridge, "Memorial of Mendes Cohen," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, x (1915), pp. 387-389.

¹¹⁸ "Dedication of the H. Irvine Keyser Memorial Building," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, xv (1919), p. 20.

the Carroll Papers with the Society by Harriett Cohen (12), who had received them from Dr. Joshua Cohen (13), who had collected them from members of the Carroll family. He also arranged for the purchase by the Society for the State of Maryland of the replica of the Great Seal of Maryland found by Professor Jacob H. Hollander in the possession of a dealer in London.¹¹⁹ When Mendes Cohen retired from the presidency of the Society in 1913, the Society ordered his portrait done in oils and hung in the Gallery of the Society.¹²⁰

Mendes Cohen was one of the founders of the American Jewish Historical Society. He was a vice-president of that society from 1897 to 1902.

Mendes Cohen was interested in art, music, and intellectual pursuits. He was for many years a member of the Art Commission of Baltimore and a trustee of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore.

Mendes and Justina Cohen were buried in the Saratoga Street Cemetery.

61. CATHERINE MYERS.

Born October 3, 1833. Died August 18, 1888. Eldest daughter and second child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Married Charles D. Myers of London, England, who was born June 12, 1843, and died May 29, 1884. Issue: Miriam Cohen Myers (68). Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

62. MIRIAM COHEN.

Born September 5, 1835. Died March 3, 1894. Second daughter and third child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

63. MARGARET COHEN.

Born February 20, 1837. Died August 3, 1902. Third daughter and fourth child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

¹¹⁹ *Md. Hist. Mag.*, x (1915), pp. 189-191.

¹²⁰ *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VIII (1913), pp. 97 and 387.

64. BERTHA COHEN.

Born April 12, 1838. Fourth daughter and fifth child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Unmarried.

65. JACOB I. COHEN.

Born November 6, 1841. Died January 22, 1920. Second son and sixth child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Married Ellen Mordecai (daughter of Moses C. and Isabel Mordecai, of Charleston, S. C.), who was born June 25, 1837, and died August 13, 1915. Issue: David I. Cohen (69) and Alan M. Cohen (70). Both Jacob I. and Ellen Cohen are buried in the family cemetery.

Jacob I. Cohen was a well-known lawyer in Baltimore. He is said to have been the best examiner of titles in Baltimore. When asked how he managed to attain his proficiency in spite of the poor condition of his eyesight, he replied that, as he knew where to look for the important items in records, he was able to avoid much unnecessary labor. He was also a member of the Maryland Guard Battalion, 1860-1861.¹²¹

66. REBECCA JACKSON.

Born September 25, 1844. Died June 13, 1899. Fifth daughter and seventh child of David I. and Harriett Cohen. Married Eugene J. Jackson, who was born April 9, 1833, and died December 13, 1883. Issue: Corinne Johnson (71), May Long (72) and Harriett Cohen Coale (73). Eugene J. Jackson was a son of John D. and Louisa Solomon Jackson. The latter was a granddaughter of Haym Solomon.¹²² Both Rebecca and Eugene J. Jackson are buried in the Saratoga Street cemetery.

¹²¹ *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VI (1911), p. 128.

¹²² *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, II (1894), p. 6: Joshua Cohen (13) wrote to Jared Sparks a letter dated October 29, 1865, containing the following sentence: "The matter [of Haym Solomon's services to Robert Morris] was brought up to my mind recently by the marriage of a great-grandson of Mr. Solomon to a niece of mine, one of the young ladies of our household."

67. EMILY CLARA COHEN.

Born August 3, 1866. Died September 18, 1903. Only child of Mendes and Justina Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

68. MIRIAM COHEN MYERS.

Born December 28, 1873. Died September 3, 1900. Only child of Catherine and Charles D. Myers. Unmarried. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

69. DAVID I. COHEN.

Born September 14, 1870. Died June 20, 1871. Elder son and child of Jacob I. and Ellen Cohen. Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

70. ALAN MORDECAI COHEN.

Born January 21, 1872. Died September 6, 1913. Younger son and child of Jacob I. and Ellen Cohen. Married Emily Johnson of Ithaca, N. Y. Issue: Alan M. Cohen (74). Buried in family cemetery, Baltimore.

71. CORINNE JOHNSON.

Born February 13, 1866. Eldest daughter and child of Rebecca and Eugene J. Jackson. Married November 25, 1908, Arnold Burgess Johnson, of Massachusetts, who died February 2, 1915.

72. MAY LONG.

Born May 4, 1867. Second daughter and child of Rebecca and Eugene J. Jackson. Married July 16, 1907, David Grigsby Long, of Virginia. Issue: Eugene Jackson Long (76) and Hugh Blair Long (77).

73. HARRIETT COHEN COALE.

Born March 12, 1872. Third daughter and child of Rebecca and Eugene J. Jackson. Married November 16, 1898, Isaac Coale, Jr., who was born June 2, 1861.

74. ALAN M. COHEN.

Born February 2, 1895. Only child of Alan M. and Emily Cohen. Married January 2, 1920, Elizabeth Doris Buda, who was born January 1, 1898. Issue: Alan M. Cohen, Jr. (75).

75. ALAN M. COHEN, JR.

Born August 17, 1920. Only child of Alan M. and Elizabeth Doris Cohen.

76. EUGENE JACKSON LONG.

Born June 29, 1908. Elder son and child of May and David G. Long.

77. HUGH BLAIR LONG.

Born September 27, 1910. Younger son and child of May and David G. Long.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Abstracted.)

November 12, 1923.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

There were over 100 members present.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. William M. Hayden was asked to act in that capacity.

The Corresponding Secretary read a list of the donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library.

The following having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Mrs. Francis H. Markell,	Mr. Enoch B. Garey,
Miss Anne Irwin Winchester,	Mrs. Richard Maynard,
Mr. William Baltzell Burch,	Mr. Henry M. Hyde,
Mrs. Hetty S. Brown,	Mr. S. Henry Hamilton,

Mrs. Charles W. Maxson,	Mr. George Dobbin Brown,
Dr. Charles W. Maxson,	Miss Clara M. Sanders,
Mr. Edward Hammond,	Mrs. Henry Edmonds Smith,
Mr. Charles Butler Alexander,	Mrs. Cheever Carr,
Mr. Robert F. Hayes, Jr.	Dr. James E. Connolly,
Mr. James Cain,	Mr. Telfair W. Marriott,
Mr. Edwin Saunders Rodgers.	

And those to Associate membership:

Mr. Thomas Willing Balch,	Mr. William Winder Laird,
Mr. Millard E. Hudson,	Mrs. Edward Pitt Harrison.

The President read a report from the Gallery Committee stating that the J. Wilson Leakin Room was ready for inspection, all the articles given by the will having been installed with additional articles given by Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin. The President reported that to install those articles and prepare the room had cost between \$500 and \$600, and Miss Leakin had paid this amount so that the legacy of \$10,000 would not have to be touched for that purpose. The following resolutions were then introduced and on motion duly carried:

Resolved: That the Society desires to express its high appreciation of the interest in its aims, of its late member, Mr. J. Wilson Leakin, as manifested by the remarkable collection of historical articles and the handsome pecuniary legacy provided in his will.

And Resolved: That the Society desires also to express to Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin its grateful acknowledgment of her valuable co-operation in the installation of the articles bequeathed by her brother's will; of her contribution of many interesting items to that collection; and of her most generous gift whereby the attractive improvements and preparations of the Leakin Room have been made entirely without expense to the Society.

And Resolved: That the Corresponding Secretary forward to Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin a copy of those resolutions.

The President stated that Mr. Robert F. Hayes, Jr., who had been with the Society over 20 years had resigned to take up work he hopes to find more profitable. To assist in the Library, Miss Florence Kennedy has been secured temporarily.

The following deaths were reported among our members:

Mrs. Kate A. Stran and Edward M. Vickery.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley presented on behalf of Col. Lamar Hollyday a large key of the ancient Powder House at Pikesville arsenal. He then stated that during the summer, while doing some relief work at Sykesville he learned of the location nearby of the old Episcopal Church, Holy Trinity. No records of this church could be found but he obtained some information of this parish through Mr. Lans Bennett and a Mrs. Marshall, wife of the last Rector of that church. From their statements and a pamphlet they gave him, he had prepared a paper giving much interesting information. This paper he read and presented to the Society, accompanied by two pencil sketches of the church, drawn by Mrs. Marshall. The President expressed the appreciation of the Society to Dr. Berkley for the paper and to Col. Hollyday for the key.

The President invited the Society, at the close of the meeting, to view the J. Wilson Leakin Room and the other memorial rooms.

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Carolina Virginia Davison who gave an interesting and valuable talk, illustrated by lantern slides taken from rare prints, of "Old Baltimore." At the conclusion the President expressed the thanks and indebtedness of the Society to Miss Davison.

December 10, 1923.—The regular meeting of this Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The corresponding Secretary read a list of the donations to the Gallery, cabinet and Library. He called attention to a gift made at the last meeting by Mrs. Frank G. Evans. This

was a copy of the Medical and Chirurgical Review, 1794-1795, with the signature of Alexander Warfield of Peggy Stewart fame; also two manuscript volumes which were account books of Dr. Gustavus Warfield. He then presented on behalf of Mr. Wall, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, a photostat of a broadside, the original of which was printed by Thomas Reading, Annapolis, 1700, and believed to be the earliest specimen of printing in Maryland. The original is now in the New York Historical Society. Mr. Dielman then presented a photostat of an original manuscript poem written by Francis Scott Key and entitled: "On a Young Lady going into a Shower Bath."

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Mr. Richard Constable Bernard	Mr. Henry Fletcher Powell
Miss Lena Chew Van Bibber	Mr. James Kemp Harwood
Miss Laura J. Cairnes	Col. Joseph L. Wickes

and to Associate membership:

Mrs. C. P. Lesh.

Dr. A. K. Bond gave a very interesting account of Franklintown. He also exhibited an architect's chart or plan for the development of historic Franklin place. Judge Dawkins then moved that the thanks of the Society be given Dr. Bond for his talk, and that his papers be referred to the Park Board of Baltimore. This motion was seconded by Mr. Thom and duly carried.

Judge Trippe gave a highly descriptive account of the first steamboat in Maryland and of the visits of Fulton to Edmund Trippe of Todd's Point.

January 14, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Louis H. Dielman served in that capacity.

Mr. Dielman on behalf of the Lord Baltimore Press presented to this Society an edition de luxe of Mr. Wroth's, A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland. The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Nathan Billstein and to the Lord Baltimore Press for the handsome gift.

The President on behalf of Mrs. George A. Pearre, presented a certificate of membership in the order of the Cincinnati, issued to Joseph Sim Smith, over the signatures of George Washington as President General and Henry Knox as Secretary. The very early date of the certificate gives it unusual value.

The following persons previously nominated were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Mr. George Forbes	Mrs. James Bruce
Mr. C. John Beeuwkes	Miss Ann E. H. Boyle
Mr. Henry P. Hopkins	Mrs. Grace Norris Gorman
Mrs. Robert A. Meyer	Mr. Julius Mintz
Mr. Charles W. Sloan	Mr. Charles H. Classen
Dr. John McF. Bergland	Mrs. John McF. Bergland
Mr. Carlyle Barton	Rev. Harold N. Arrowsmith
Mr. Herman H. Duker	Mr. E. Asbury Davis

and to Associate membership:

Mr. Legh Wilber Reid.

The following deaths were reported among our members:

Mrs. George Leiper Carey	Mrs. Cecelia Covington Thompson
Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott	Miss Elizabeth Norris
Mrs. James D. Iglehart	Mr. Edward Ingle
	Mr. Charles W. Nash

General Clinton Riggs spoke of a matter which had been brought to the attention of the Society several times before, namely, the proposition to set aside Fort McHenry as a National Park. He stated that he had the assurance of the City Council that a bill would be passed approving it and that So-

cieties in a number of States had passed similar resolutions endorsing the matter. Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky then offered the following resolution:

“Whereas a new Bill (H. R. 5261) has been introduced into the Congress of the United States by Hon. J. Charles Linthicum, the object of which is to set aside Fort McHenry in perpetuity as a military reservation, National Park and Memorial, to be under the care of the Secretary of War.

And Whereas this Society learns with the greatest pleasure, interest and hope that this spot, hallowed on the altar of patriotism, is at last to be cared for and preserved as it deserves.

And Therefore be it Resolved by the Maryland Historical Society, in confirmation of its previous action on this subject, that the said Bill be heartily approved and that this Society earnestly and sincerely petitions the Congress to pass said bill without delay.”

The resolution was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

The President stated that nominations for officers of the Society and members of the several Committees should be made from the floor or within ten days after this meeting, in writing, and signed by five members. The following nominations were made, to stand for election at the next meeting:

President.

W. HALL HARRIS.

Vice-Presidents.

VAN LEAR BLACK.

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

DECOURCY W. THOM.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. APPLETON WILSON.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

Treasurer.

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

Trustees of the Athenaeum.

CLINTON L. RIGGS, *Chairman.*
 JESSE N. BOWEN. WILLIAM H. GREENWAY.
 G. CORNER FENHAGEN. WILLIAM M. HAYDEN.
 WILLIAM C. PAGE.

Committee on the Gallery.

HOWARD SILL, *Chairman.*
 THOMAS C. CORNER. LAWRENCE HALL FOWLER.
 GEORGE F. RANDOLPH. JOHN M. DENNIS.

Committee on the Library.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*
 WALTER I. DAWKINS. JOHN H. LATANÉ.
 RICHARD M. DUVALL. EDWARD B. MATHEWS.
 SWEPSON EARLE. J. HALL PLEASANTS, JR.

Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM G. BAKER, JR., *Chairman.*
 VAN LEAR BLACK. HOWARD BRUCE.

Committee on Publications.

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*
 BERNARD C. STEINER. JOHN M. VINCENT.

Committee on Membership.

CHARLES MCHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman.*
 GEORGE A. COLSTON. ISAAC T. NORRIS.
 GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK. FRANCIS E. WATERS.
 JAMES D. IGLEHART. GEORGE WEEMS WILLIAMS.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

J. HALL PLEASANTS, JR., *Chairman.*
 HENRY J. BERKLEY. WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN.
 FRANCIS B. CULVER. WILLIAM B. MARYE.
 THOMAS E. SEARS.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

JAMES MCC. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*
 GEORGE CATOR. JOHN L. SANFORD.

The President introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Henry J. Berkley, who read an exceedingly interesting paper entitled: "Extinct River Towns of the Chesapeake Bay Region: Londontown." He also spoke on the subject of the so-called "English Bricks." He exhibited two of these bricks,

one from the Anthony Stewart House and one from the White Marsh Church. It is clear Dr. Berkley said that they are made of material dug in the vicinity. In conclusion he stated that he thought that few, if any, bricks were imported and that they were called "English Bricks" because of the size and shape of the mould. Judge Trippe moved that the thanks of the Society be extended to Dr. Berkley for his invaluable paper.

February 11, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of the donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library was read.

The President presented on behalf of Mr. Charles H. Holtzman, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, an original Import and Export Bond for a bale of linen. It was executed November 13, 1795 by John Stark, Jr. and Nicholas Ruxton Moore. The President also presented on behalf of Mr. Howard Sill the original words and music of the Anacreontic Song, printed by Longman & Broderip, London, 178—.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

H. Marcus Denison	William Wirt Leonard
Mrs. C. Hammond Cromwell	John T. Staub
Dr. William A. Fisher	J. E. Uhler
J. Bannister Hall	Mrs. Rufus N. Gibbs
Mrs. J. Bannister Hall	Tilghman G. Pitts
Sumner A. Parker	Mrs. Daniel C. Ammidon
Stuart S. Janney	

and those to Associate membership were:

Mrs. Emily R. Applegate	William Power Wilson
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The death of Albert Phenis was reported from among our members.

The President then introduced Miss Elizabeth Hawkins Williams, who presented a pair of coral ear-rings given by

Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte to Miss Rebecca Dalrymple Williams when the latter was a little girl. Madame Bonaparte wrote on the card that accompanied the gift: "For the little girl whom I have always admired so much." The President expressed the thanks of the Society to Miss Williams for her gift.

There being no further business the meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

February 11, 1924.—The Annual Meeting was called to order with the President in the chair.

The President announced that no contests existed, no additional nominations having been made to those presented at the January meeting, therefore on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried the Secretary cast the ballot, as printed, whereupon the persons nominated at the January meeting were declared to be unanimously elected for the ensuing year. (see pages 82, 83).

The President and the Acting Corresponding Secretary read the various reports of the Committees, as follows, and ordered that they be filed:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THE COUNCIL

The ordinary business of the Society has been conducted during the past year efficiently and satisfactorily through the loyal cooperation of its operating force under the invaluable direction of the Corresponding Secretary, who has given to it almost daily attendance and has handled an increasing correspondence, covering a wide field, with skill and knowledge and incidently with some pecuniary return since his introduction of a moderate charge for genealogical research. The thanks of the Society are tendered to him and to those who have worked under his direction.

In the Autumn Mr. Robert F. Hayes, Junior, who has been for twenty years in the service of the Society, latterly as Acting Assistant Librarian, carried out a long cherished wish to engage in business on his own account and presented his resignation, which was accepted and the Office Staff rearranged, Mr. Charles Fickus being promoted and a Librarian Assistant employed. These changes were effected without increase in amount of total pay roll, but the Council again directs attention to the continuing inadequacy of compensation to which the Society is limited by lack of adequate means.

The Report of the Treasurer shows that for the first time in many years he has been enabled to close his accounts without increasing the already heavy burden of debt. This has been rendered possible by the closest economy, by practically no allowances to the Library and Publication Committees, by a small increase in income from investments and by contributions from the Trustees of the Athenaeum to the General Funds.

The Trustees of the Athenaeum were enabled to render this saving assistance by the receipt of increased rental for the Society's old building. It will be remembered that the Governor arranged to increase the rental of that property from eight thousand to ninety-nine hundred dollars per annum, upon its being demonstrated to him that the State of Maryland was occupying the property of an institution of learning, which itself rendered the State direct and valuable unremunerated assistance, without paying a rental which afforded the institution an adequate net return, after meeting the heavy burdens of maintenance, janitor service, heating and above all State and City taxes.

In the new lease, however, there was unavoidably included an option to the State to purchase the Athenaeum property for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This option, it was anticipated with some confidence, would be taken up by the State at the present Session of the General Assembly and no effort has been spared to secure such action,—thus far, the

Council regrets to report, without definite success, although it is still hoped the object may be attained. Should no favorable action be taken by the sitting Legislature, none can be had before 1927, and the lease will expire in 1929.

Unremitting have been the efforts of a Special Committee constituted after patient investigation and consultation, to devise some practicable means of increasing the Endowment Fund, but discouragement results from the lack of interest manifested within the Society itself in a matter so vital to its interests.

The Council is constrained to reiterate its warning that without the hearty cooperation of its membership, it not only cannot go forward but must continue in peril of going backward. The first retrograde step being, perhaps, the suspension of the magazine, which while at the time, one of its most important undertakings, entails an annual expenditure of not less than sixteen hundred dollars.

The Council would fail of its duty did it not lay these matters frankly and fully before the membership.

In the budget for each of the next three years the Governor has included appropriation of five thousand dollars for publication and one thousand dollars for preservation of State Archives. This will enable the Society, as the representatives of the State, both to save from destruction many valuable archives otherwise doomed, and to continue the publication of a series unsurpassed by those of any other State, although produced, it is believed, at much lower cost, and wholly without pecuniary reward to this Society.

The Committee on Addresses has secured the presentation of a number of interesting and valuable papers to the monthly meetings, the attendance of which has been about fifty, which is not largely representative from an Active Membership of about one thousand. At the meeting in October the excellence of Miss Davison's paper coupled with the attractive illustrations (many from our own collection) doubled the average attendance.

The Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore was the guest of

this Society at a meeting on April 27th, 1923, at which the former presented to successful contestants, prizes awarded by it in an "Essay Contest" among students of the High Schools of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The indefatigable labors, and in some instances the generosity as well, of members of the Library and Publication Committees, have greatly enriched the collections of the Society, rendering them more than ever unusual and increasingly valuable.

There have been notable additions to the Gallery, among which are the Peale portraits presented by William Power Wilson and the West portrait of Reverdy Johnson. To the skill and labors of the Gallery Committee the Society is indebted for the striking improvement in the contents and arrangement of the Gallery, and, with the generous assistance of Miss Leakin, for the handsome effect of the Leakin Room.

To the many friends of the Society, both within and without its membership, and whether individuals or sister organizations, to whom it is indebted for numerous valuable and interesting contributions to its several collections, are extended the most sincere thanks, not for the gifts alone, but as well for the continuing interest in the welfare of the Society which they manifest.

Respectfully submitted,

W. HALL HARRIS,
President for the Council.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1923.....	\$1,953 13
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RECEIPTS.

Current Dues.....	\$4,725 00
Dues from Prior Years.....	235 00
Magazine Sales, Subscriptions, etc.....	110 40
Diploma Sales.....	42 00

Publication Committee.....	31 30	
Income of Peabody Fund.....	863 00	
Income other than Peabody Fund.....	1,322 60	
Income from Confederate Relics Fund.....	78 25	
War Records Commission for Rent.....	1,000 00	
C. L. Riggs, Chairman (old Building).....	1,500 00	
Telephone	29 56	
Interest on Bank Balances.....	28 64	
Permanent Endowment Fund		
(Life Membership of Dr. Bernard C. Steiner),	100 00	
Investigation and Research.....	161 00	
Library Committee Collections.....	7 05	
Gallery Committee Collections.....	13 00	
Archives Account for Clerical Work.....	195 00	
Gift of Miss Susan Leakin (J. Wilson Leakin)		
Room	510 56	
Rebate Insurance.....	69 29	
\$5,000. B. & O. R. R. Co. 3½% bonds sold.....	4,874 37	
		<hr/>
		\$15,896 02
		<hr/>
		\$16,949 15
Due Archives Account.....		3 35
		<hr/>
		\$16,952 50

EXPENDITURES.

General Expenses—Salaries.....	\$5,851 00	
Fuel	1,138 25	
Insurance	192 00	
Miscellaneous	1,608 26	
		<hr/>
		\$8,789 51
Leakin Room.....	510 56	
Magazine Accounts Payments.....	943 53	
Library Committee Payments.....	342 75	
Gallery Committee Payments.....	162 25	
Publication Committee Payments.....	150 00	
Interest on Loan of \$20,000., Fidelity.....	628 00	
Investigation and Research.....	14 25	
Diploma Account.....	16 44	
\$100. L. L. Bond Purchased.....	99 67	
\$5,000. Southern Rwy 5% bonds purchased.....	4,809 58	
		<hr/>
		\$16,466 54
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1923.....		485 96
		<hr/>
		\$16,952 50

STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1923.....	\$536 80
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RECEIPTS.

From State.....	\$5,943 87	
Miscellaneous	360 31	
Interest on Bank Balances.....	26 69	
	<hr/>	6,330 87
		<hr/>
		\$6,867 67

EXPENDITURES.

Lord Baltimore Press.....	\$4,000 00	
Dr. Steiner for Editing.....	500 00	
Special Repair Fund.....	262 00	
Miscellaneous	707 60	
Clerical Work.....	195 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,664 62
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1923:		
For Special Repair Fund.....	\$737 98	
For State Archives Gen'l Account.....	461 72	
Due from Maryland Historical Society.....	3 35	
	<hr/>	1,203 05
		<hr/>
		\$6,867 67

CAMPAIGN ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1923.....	522 22
Pledges Paid during 1923.....	1,007 68
	<hr/>
Balance Dec. 31st, 1923.....	\$1,529 90

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ATHENÆUM.

Dr.

By Cash, Fidelity Trust Co., Feb. 1st, 1923.....	\$1,367 48
" Rent, Bureau of Labor and Statistics.....	3,000 00
" Rent, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.....	7,533 36
" Interest on Deposits.....	30 04
" Hiram Muskin for repairs to broken railing..	82 50
	<hr/>

Cr.

To Fuel, Cumberland Coal Co.....	\$ 736 93
" Janitor Service.....	1,500 00

To National Window Cleaning Co.....	\$ 140 00	
“ Removing Ashes, Foreman, Dicus & Harrison..	44 00	
“ Plumbing Repairs, Bowman & Frederick.....	29 90	
“ Repairs to furnace, Barnes.....	64 50	
“ Carpenter Repairs, Harn.....	96 66	
“ Insurance, Cunningham, Coale & Co.....	190 00	
“ Taxes, State and City.....	2,447 87	
“ Repairs to iron railing, Krug.....	82 50	
“ Reduction of mortgage loan, Central Savings Bank	1,500 00	
“ Interest on Loan.....	718 75	
“ Treasurer of Md. Historical Society.....	1,500 00	
“ Balance, Cash in Fidelity Trust Co.....	2,962 27	
		\$12,013 38 \$12,013 38

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

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

PEABODY FUND.

- \$5,000. Norfolk & Western Railway Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 4s.
- \$5,000. Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co. Louisville & Nashville Co.; lateral 4% bonds, 1952.
- \$5,000. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad First Consolidated 4s, due 1952.
- \$5,000. Southern Railway 5s, due 1994.
- \$1,000. U. R. & Electric Co. of Baltimore, First Consolidated 4s, due 1949.
- \$1,200. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut 4% Certificate, due 1925.

PERMANENT OR GENERAL FUND.

- Assignment from Robert F. McKim property on East Street, yielding \$40.00 ground rent per annum.
- \$1,000. Baltimore City 4% Engine House Loan.
- \$4,000. United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore, First Consolidated 4s, due 1949.
- \$2,000. B. & O. Railway First Mortgage 4s, due 1948.
- \$600. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut 4% Certificate, due 1925.
- \$1,000. Lexington Railway Co. First Mortgage 5s, due 1949.
- \$1,000. Shares McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited, par value \$1.00 per share.

\$2,900.	United States Liberty Bonds, Fourth, 4¼s.	
\$100.	“ “ “ “ Second 4¼s.	
\$1,500.	“ “ “ “ Fourth 4¼s.	
\$1,000.	“ “ “ “ Third 4¼s.	
\$3,000.	“ “ “ “ Fourth 4¼s.	
\$2,000.	4½% Treasury Notes, 1927,	} D. M. Hite legacy.
\$2,000.	Dominion of Canada 5½%, due 1929,	
\$2,000.	Southern Railways First 5s,	
\$3,000.	Dominion of Canada 5½s, due 1929.	Bought from campaign drive funds 1921.
\$100.	Fourths, 4¼, 1928.	Dr. B. C. Steiner. Life Membership.

CONFEDERATE RELIC FUND.

\$900. Fourth 4¼ Liberty Loan Bonds.

10 Shares Baltimore & Ohio Preferred.

P. S. The physical counting of these securities was actually done by Mr. Heyward E. Boyce and Mr. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Wednesday, January 30, 1924, who certify that the above is correct.

(Signed) HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The Committee on Publication respectfully reports that during the year 1923 the usual four quarterly numbers of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* have appeared, ably edited by Mr. Louis H. Dielman. The articles which have been published have a wide range of subjects and treat many periods in the history of the Province and State. The Magazine has furnished important information to students of the history of Maryland, and is of great value in informing the members of the Society as to its activities. The Magazine is, also, of great value to the Library of the Society through its exchanges, a list of which is subjoined (see below p. 94 ff.). The publications of these other Societies and Libraries are not only of great intrinsic value, but would cost several hundred dollars were they paid for at the subscription prices. In addition to these exchanges of periodical publications, from time to time valuable books are received by the Society in exchange for the Magazine.

In the *Archives of Maryland*, Volume 42, has appeared, containing the acts and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland for the years 1740-1744. The volume is larger than usual, inasmuch as it is highly undesirable for purposes of reference to divide a session in any volume. It is our intention in case the hoped for continuance of the appropriation appears in the Legislative budget, to send to the press, this year, copy for volume 43, a continuation of the Journal of the Council of the State from the point where it was carried in Volume 21 of the Archives, which was published some years ago. It is believed that this continuance of the publication of the Journal throughout the period of the Revolution will be of considerable interest to many persons.

We respectfully propose the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the *Magazine Account* be credited with the sum of \$150.00 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 also be credited, in accordance with the deed of gift of the late George Peabody, Esq., and of the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1867, the sum of \$431.50, 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 the *Magazine Account*, as exhibited to this Committee by the Treasurer of the Society, were as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Vol. XVII.	Cost of printing No. 3, Sept., 1922.....	\$ 382 75
	“ “ “ “ 4, Dec., 1922.....	524 75
	Cost of editing.....	150 00
	Cost of postage and distribution.....	36 03
		<hr/>
		\$1,093 53

RECEIPTS.

From sales and subscriptions.....	\$ 110 40	
Debit Balance.....	983 40	
Against which is to be credited cost of printing		
Annual Report and List of Members.....	150 00	
And one-half income from Peabody Fund.....	431 50	
		\$581 50
Debit Balance.....		\$512 03

The bills for printing the *Magazine* in 1923 were not paid until after December 31, 1923, and consequently are not included in this amount.

The expenditure of the annual appropriation of \$5,000 for the publication of the Archives, in accordance with the Law passed at the January Session of the General Assembly in 1922, was as follows:

Cr.

Balance on hand, December 31, 1922.....	\$ 536 80
Received from State appropriation in 1923.....	4,943 87
" " Interest on balance in bank.....	26 69
" " Sales of Archives.....	360 31
	\$5,867 67

Dr.

Paid for editing Volume 42.....	\$ 500 00
" " printing Volume 42 (pages xxii, 684).....	4,000 00
" " copying manuscripts.....	195 00
" " binding Archive volumes.....	617 55
" " Sundries, stationery, etc.....	93 40
	\$5,405 95
Credit Balance.....	\$ 461 72
Appropriation drawn but not yet expended.....	38 87
Balance appropriation.....	24 07
	\$524 66
Balance due printer for Volume 42.....	475 93
Final Balance.....	48 73

LIST OF EXCHANGES.

American Catholic Historical Society.	American Philosophical Society.
Arkansas Historical Society.	Arkansas Historical Commission.
American Antiquarian Society.	British Museum.
American Historical Review.	Bureau of American Ethnology.
	Bodleian Library.

- Baltimore City Library.
 Department of Archives, West Virginia.
 Department of Archives and History of Alabama.
 Chicago Historical Society.
 Connecticut Historical Society.
 Cambridge University.
 Catholic University of America.
 Delaware Historical Society.
 Enoch Pratt Free Library.
 Essex Institute.
 Fauquier Historical Society.
 Florida Historical Society.
 Friends Historical Society.
 F. W. Faxon Company of Boston, Mass.
 Grosvenor Public Library.
 Georgia Historical Quarterly.
 Genealogical Society of Utah.
 National Genealogical Society.
 Library of University of Michigan.
 Harvard College Library.
 Historical Society of New Mexico.
 Historical Museum of Stockholm, Sweden.
 Historical Society of Western Pa.
 Indiana State Library.
 Indiana University Library.
 Iowa State Historical Society.
 Johns Hopkins University Press.
 Johns Hopkins University.
 Journal of American History.
 Kentucky State Historical Society.
 Kentucky State Library.
 Kansas Historical Society.
 Library of Congress.
 Library of Princeton University.
 Louisiana Historical Society.
 Loyola College.
 Maine Historical Society.
 Missouri Historical Society.
 Maryland State Normal School.
 Massachusetts Historical Society.
 Massachusetts State Library.
 Michigan Historical Commission.
 Maine State Library.
 Maryland State Library.
 Maryland Land Office.
 National Society of D. A. R.
 National Museum.
 New Hampshire Historical Society.
 New Haven Colony Historical Society.
 New Jersey Historical Society.
 New York Historical Society.
 North Carolina Historical Society.
 New England Historical and Genealogical Society.
 North Carolina State Library.
 New Jersey State Library.
 New York State Library.
New Hampshire State Library.
 Ontario Provincial Archivist.
 Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.
 Peabody Institute Library.
 Presbyterian Historical Society.
 Political Science Quarterly.
 Pennsylvania Historical Society.
 Royal Historical Society.
 Rhode Island Historical Society.
 Royal Colonial Institute.
 Smith College Library.
 Scottish Historical Society.
 Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities.
 Society de Geographie.
 State Historical Society of Missouri.
 South Carolina Historical Society.
 Smithsonian Institute.
 Tennessee Historical Society.
 Texas State Library.
 Pennsylvania State Library.
 University of Pennsylvania Library.
 U. S. Naval Academy.
 University of Upsala.
 University of Colorado Library.
 University of Illinois Library.
 University of the South.
 Virginia Historical Society.
 Vermont Historical Society.

Vermont State Library.

Virginia State Library.

Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Washington University and State
Historical Society.

Washington County, Md., Free Lib-
rary.

William and Mary College Quar-
terly.

Woodstock College.

The resolution offered by the Committee on Publications was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Library Committee has the honor to submit the following brief summary of its activities for the year 1923.

There have been added to the Library:

By donation and exchange, 191 volumes, 66 pamphlets, 5 vols. of bound newspapers, 70 early county papers and 13 broadsides.
By purchase, 5 volumes.

Your Committee has of course been greatly handicapped by having no fund whatever assigned for the purchase of books and manuscripts, but nevertheless, we have diligently searched for and followed up desirable material, some of which has been secured through exchange; but a number of interesting and valuable items have passed out of our reach into the hands of private collectors. Notable among the "lost" items was a large collection of the correspondence and papers of the late Brantz Mayer, and within the past few days, a collection of thirty-seven letters of the Peale family, mainly those of Rembrandt and Titian, was sold at the Anderson Galleries. This collection is said to contain specific information concerning the Lord Baltimore portrait, which was transferred to Charles Willson Peale in exchange for the portraits of certain revolutionary worthies.

Among the more important gifts of the year were:

The Bradley Map of the United States, 1804, from Mrs. Harold Welsh.
The General Indexes of St. Mary's and Anne Arundel Counties, from the Carter Braxton Chapter, D. A. R.

Two ledgers of Dr. Gustavus Warfield, from Mrs. Frank G. Evans.

A large collection of County newspapers, early local almanacs, pamphlets and broadsides, from Francis Neal Parke.

The work on the repair of the State papers is progressing steadily, and sufficient progress has been made to make a convincing exhibit to the Executive, of the wisdom of the appropriation for that purpose. The rent rolls, which have been withdrawn from circulation for about a year, are now in work, and will in a reasonable time be restored to daily use. Some rebinding has been ordered, but only so much as has been absolutely necessary to prevent the utter ruin of books in constant demand.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY

The Report of the Committee on the Gallery for 1923 is as follows:

During the past year the Gallery has been thoroughly renovated, the walls having been painted and all the paintings rehung. Many of them deposited on loan (the Kalbfus Collection and others) have been returned or removed from the Gallery, to make room for subjects more in keeping with the interests of the Society and to relieve the crowded condition formerly so apparent.

Three large paintings, "Marriage Feast at Cana of Galilee," "Adoration of the Shepherds, called "La Norte," and "Madonna di San Sisto," owned by the Maryland Historical Society, have been loaned to Loyola College for an indefinite period. They are returnable at any time however, and in the meantime are properly cared for and insured against injury or destruction by fire, in the name of the Society.

The room in the southwest corner of the old building was prepared to receive the collection of furniture, paintings, etc. generously bequeathed to the Society by Mr. J. Wilson Leakin. The room was painted, papered and made attractive and the collection installed in place. Also a number of articles donated by Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin. This room is now known as The J. Wilson Leakin Room.

Some of the important donations are as follows:

- Three portraits attributed to Rembrandt Peale, of Mr. and Mrs. John McKim, Jr., and Mrs. Timothy. Presented by William Power Wilson.
- Portrait of Reverdy Johnson by W. H. West. Presented by Mrs. Charles G. Kerr.
- Portraits of Drayton Meade Hite and Mrs. J. M. Hite, Jr.
- Crayon portraits of Mr. and Mrs. James Madison Hite. Presented by Drayton Meade Hite.
- An interesting collection of black and white wash drawings depicting incidents in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and a number of original photographs of Confederate officers. Presented by Mrs. Frederick M. Colston.
- Two collections of etchings and photographs of the silver work by Dr. A. J. Volck. Presented by Mrs. Falkinburg and Mr. L. H. Dielman.
- Portrait of Dr. A. J. Volck. Presented by Mrs. Falkinburg.
- A collection of lithographs relating to Jefferson Davis and the assassination of President Lincoln. Presented by Mr. H. Oliver Thompson.
- Fifty-two re-strikes and medals cut by Edward Stabler, Sr., a number of early military relics and a photograph of Edward Stabler, Sr. Presented by Mrs. Emory H. Miller.
- A number of photographs, lithographs and engravings of interesting subjects were presented to the Society by: Miss Amy Prescott Allison, Miss M. Grace Carroll, Mrs. John J. Abel, Mrs. Frank J. Parran, Miss Eleanor Cohen, Mrs. Alice Lee Jennison, Miss Elizabeth R. Daren, Mr. L. Smith, Dr. Henry J. Berkley, Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, Mr. T. R. Herring, and Mr. C. F. Harrig.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

Your Committee reports no changes during the year in the personnel of its membership.

Copies of material having a genealogical interest have been made, as follows:

- Index to the Roman Catholic Cathedral Burial Records, 1793-1874.
 - Census Lists of Maryland for the year 1776, with Index.
 - Dr. Charles Carroll's Letter Books (3 vols.)
 - Book of James Carroll, Esq. (1 vol.).
 - Records of Dorchester Parish, Dorchester Co., Md. (copied in part).
- Some thirty volumes and charts have also been presented to the Society, the most notable being the General Index of Wills of St. Mary's County and of Arundel County, presented by Carter Braxton Chapter, D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY
ENTERTAINMENTS

Your Committee reports and appends a list of papers read before the Society at its monthly meetings:

- January 4th, 1923. Dr. George C. Keidel read a paper entitled: "Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen, D.D., First State Superintendent of Education in Maryland."
- February 12th, 1923. Judge James McC. Trippe spoke on "Washington coat-of-arms, in glass, in the Selby Abbey, in Selby on the Ouse River, England."
- March 8th, 1923. Dr. Henry J. Berkley read a paper on "Colonial Ruins, Architecture and Brick Work."
- April 4th, 1923. Dr. Bernard C. Steiner read a paper entitled: "Maryland's Religious History."
- May 10th, 1923. Mr. Daniel R. Randall read a paper entitled: "A Lord Baltimore Portrait."
- November 8th, 1923. Miss Carolina Virginia Davison gave a talk on "Old Baltimore," illustrated with slides from rare old prints.

On April 27th, by order of the Council, a special meeting of the Society was held, at which meeting, prizes offered by the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore were awarded by it to successful contestants in an Essay Contest in the high schools of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, relating to the "Colonial Period ending July 4th, 1776."

THE SWORD OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

In the Confederate Museum at Richmond, is the sword worn by General Lee at the time of the surrender at Appomattox. The scabbard is black, with gilt ornamentation, and on the blade is the legend "Genl. Robert E. Lee from a Marylander" and on the other side "Aide toi, et Dieu t'aidera." The sash and the uniform worn on that day were presented by the ladies of Baltimore. Diligent search has failed to reveal the name of the donor of the sword and information as to this point will be gladly received by the editor of this Magazine.

HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....	226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
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.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....	University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....	215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886).....	Williamsburg, Va.
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., 140 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
BALCH, THOMAS WILLING (1923).....	1415 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914).....	Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
BALTZELL, WM. HEWSON (1915).....	Wellesley, Mass.
BARRETT, NORRIS S. (1920).....	260 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
BELL, ALEX. H. (1916).....	{ 3400 Garfield St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
BENNETT, CLARENCE (1920).....	{ 433 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....	9 E. Hamilton Av., Hamilton.
BOUVIER, MRS. HENRIETTA J. (1919)	580 Park Av., New York.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909)...	2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash., D.C.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914)	{ 1711 Inter-Southern Bldg, Louisville, Ky.
BUTLER, DUDLEY (1922).....	{ Room 705, 37 W. 39th St., New York City.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902).....	1012 S. 60th St., Phila., Pa.
CALVERT, MISS HELEN CHAPMAN (1921)	Alexandria, Va.
CARPENTER, MRS. H. R. (1920).....	6623 Kingsbury Av., St. Louis, Mo.
CLAYPOOL, MRS. W. M. (1922).....	Needles, California.
COLE, DR. GEORGE WATSON (1922)...	{ H. E. Huntington Library, San Gabriel, Cal.
COVINGTON, PROF. HARRY F. (1914)....	Princeton, N. J.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905).....	1717 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.
DORSEY, VERNON M. (1921).....	635 F St., Washington, D. C.
DUVAL, HENRY RIEMAN (1916).....	32 Nassau St., New York.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909).....	611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
FOSTER, FREDERICK (1921).....	84 State St., Boston, Mass.
GATHER, MISS IDA BELLE (1921).....	518 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
GATES, MRS. FLORENCE J. (1920).....	{ 103 Maryland Av., N. E., Washington, D. C.

SCOTT, MISS COBINNE LEE (1918)	59 E. 56th St., New York City.
SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917)	38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
SERPPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919)	902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
SIMMS, HAROLD H. (1921)	352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921)	{ 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
SPEAKE, A. HOWARD (1923)	{ c/o Thomas L. Munson & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907)	1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915)	619 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
STEWART, FOSTER (1917)	4726 W. 17th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
SULLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921)	Shippensburg, Pa.
TAYLOR, MRS. HARRY L. (1920)	"The Kenesaw," Washington, D. C.
THRUSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917)	Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.
TRIPPE, PHILIP FRANCIS (1919)	P. O. Box 661, Youngstown, Ohio.
TUNNELLE, MISS MARY B. (1922)	Glen Olden, Pa.
WALLACE, MRS. THOMAS SMYTHE (1923)	Cherrydale, Virginia.
WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (1920)	{ 1114 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907)	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
WILSON, WILLIAM POWER (1924)	608 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, WM. W. 3RD (1921)	523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

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

ABERCROMBIE, DR. RONALD T. (1916)	18 W. Franklin St.
ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921)	Laurel, Md.
ALCOCK, JOHN L. (1922)	2742 St. Paul St.
ALLISON, MISS AMY PRESCOTT (1923)	2211 N. Charles St.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910)	Charlcote Place, Guilford.
ANDREW, MISS ADA M. (1922)	3305 Windsor Hill Rd., Walbrook.
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.
ARROWSMITH, REV. HAROLD N. (1924)	204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford.
ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914)	22 Light St.
ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1917)	2809 St. Paul St.
BAER, JOHN P. (1920)	16 Midvale Road, Roland Park.
BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920)	Maryland Casualty Tower.
BAER, WILLIAM S., M. D. (1919)	4 E. Madison St.
BAILY, G. FRANK (1908)	1025 St. Paul St.
BAILY, JAMES (1921)	1430 Park Ave.
BAILY, MRS. JAMES (1922)	1430 Park Ave.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910)	New Amsterdam Building.

- BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRILL (1920)...Tuscany Apts.
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D.D. (1919)....226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920).Tuscany Apts.
BALDWIN, MISS ROSA E. (1923).....Cloverdale Road.
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.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, CARLYLE (1924).....925-28 Equitable Bldg.
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....207 N. Calvert St.
BAUGH, MRS. FREDERICK H. (1922)...207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Pk.
*BAYARD, RICHARD H. (1914).....707 Gaither Estate Bldg.
BEACHAM, MRS. HARRISON T. (1919)...313 Woodlawn Rd., Rd. Pk.
BEALMEAR, HERMAN (1916).....1610 W. Lanvale St.
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....Fidelity Trust Co.
BEATTY, JOHN E. (1921).....B. & O. Building.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910).Phoenix, Md.
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....4001 Bateman Ave.
BEECHER, WM. GORDON (1919).....409 Calvert Bldg.
BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....The Rochambeau, Wash., D. C.
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.
BERGLAND, JOHN McF., M.D. (1924)..4 W. Biddle St.
BERGLAND, MRS. JOHN McF. (1924)...4 W. Biddle St.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M.D. (1900).....1305 Park Ave.
BERKLEY, MRS. HENRY J. (1922).....1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD CONSTABLE (1923)..Cambridge Apts.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)...322 Hawthorne Road, Roland Park.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1317 Park Ave.
BIBBINS, ARTHUR BABNEVELD.....2600 Maryland Ave.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B.....2600 Maryland Ave.
BIDDLE, MRS. J. WILMER (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....Riderwood, Md.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....133 Newburg Ave., Catonsville, Md.
BIRD, MISS FLIZABETH (1922).....Laurel, Md.
BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.
BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....19th & Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa.
BLACK, HARRY C., JR. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
BLACK, MISS JESSIE (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.
BLACK, MRS. VAN LEAR (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.
BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce.
BLAIR, MRS. JOSEPH (1919).....611 C, Sparrows Point.

- *DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....New Amsterdam Building.
- DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907).... { 1735 New Hampshire Ave.,
Apt. 304, Washington, D. C.
- DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913).....The Plaza.
- DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va.
- DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK, (1916).....Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va.
- DELAPLAINE, EDWARD S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.
- DENMEAD, GARNER WOOD (1923).....227 St. Paul St.
- DENNIS, MRS. JAMES T. (1923).....653 University Pkwy.
- DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
- DENNIS, JOHN M. (1919).....Union Trust Bldg.
- DENNIS, OREGON MILTON (1922).....New Amsterdam Bldg.
- DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
- DETRICK, MISS LILLIE (1919).....104 E. Biddle St.
- DEVECOM, WILLIAM C. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.
- DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902)..... { Maryland Meter Company,
Guilford Av. and Saratoga St.
- DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company.
- DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
- DITMAN, MISS GRACE BARROW (1919)..219 E. Biddle Street.
- DITMAN, MRS. WILLIAM C. (1919)....219 E. Biddle Street.
- DIXON, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1919).....207 Wendover Road, Guilford.
- DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....114 Court House.
- DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....344 N. Charles St.
- *DOEBLER, JOHN H. (1920).....255 W. Hoffman St.
- DOEBLER, VALENTINE S. (1922).....4405 Greenway.
- DONALDSON, MRS. JOHN J. (1923)....140 W. Lanvale St.
- DONNELLY, EDWARD A. (1919).....213 N. Calvert St.
- DONNELLY, WILLIAM J. (1916).....Commerce and Water Sts.
- DORNEY, MRS. CHARLES P. (1920).....3712 Springdale Ave., Forest Park.
- DORSEY, MISS ANNE H. E. (1919)....Ellicott City.
- DOWELL, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....The Belvedere Hotel.
- DUER, HENRY LAY (1923).....Calvert Bldg.
- DUER, HENRY T. (1923).....Baltimore Club.
- DUFFY, EDWARD (1920).....110 W. North Ave.
- DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....110 W. North Ave.
- DUGAN, HAMMOND J. (1916).....16 E. Lexington St.
- DUGAN, MISS MARY COALE (1919)...225 W. Preston St.
- DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....406 Water St.
- DUKE, MRS. W. BERNARD (1908).....Riderwood, Md.
- DUKER, HERMAN (1924).....530 Albemarle St.
- DUKER, MRS. J. EDWARD (1923).....Charles Street Ave.
- DUKEHART, MORTON McI. (1920).....Key Highway and Light St.
- DULANEY, HENRY S. (1915).....Charles St. and Forest Aves.
- DUMUTH, REV. WARREN K. (1923)....P. O. Box 264, Thurmont, Md.
- DUNAHUE, MRS. WILBUR C. (1923)...1620 Bolton St.

DUNCAN, MISS ELIZABETH W. McKIM (1923)	} 101 Woodlawn Rd.
DUNHAM, FRANCIS LEE, M. D. (1921) ..	1111 N. Eutaw St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902) ..	Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902)	16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, MRS. RICHARD M. (1919)	The Sherwood.
DYER, VERY REV. EDWARD R. (1922)	St. Mary's Seminary, N. Paca St.
EARLE, DR. SAMUEL T. (1922)	1431 Linden Ave.
EARLE, SWEPSON (1916)	512 Munsey Building.
EASTEE, ARTHUR MILLER (1918)	102 E. Madison St.
EGERTON, STUART (1919)	106 Elmhurst Road.
ELLICOTT, CHARLES E. (1918)	Melvale, Md.
ELLINGER, MISS ESTHER PARKS (1922) ..	12 W. 25th St.
*ELLIOTT, MRS. LILY TYSON (1915)	Ellicott City.
ELLSLER, MRS. GEORGE R. (1922)	711 E. 21st St.
EVANS, FRANK G. (1923)	Eutaw Savings Bank.
EVANS, H. G. (1918)	818 University Parkway.
FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912)	2503 Madison Ave.
FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915)	1630 Bolton St.
FALLON, WM. B. (1920)	6 Elmhurst Road.
FAURE, AUGUSTE (1916)	735 Grand View Ave., Sunland, Calif.
FENHAGEN, G. CORNER (1918)	325 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902)	Colonial Trust Co.
FICKENSCHER, MISS LENORE (1920)	Allston Apartments.
FINLEY, MISS ELLEN B. (1919)	1510 Bolton St.
FISHER, D. K. E. (1916)	1301 Park Ave.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907)	1610 Park Ave.
FITZGERALD, CHARLES (1923)	3507 N. Charles St.
FITZHUGH, HENRY M., M. D. (1921)	Westminster, Md.
FOOKS, MAJOR HERBERT C. (1921)	723 Munsey Building.
FORBES, GEORGE (1924)	10 E. Fayette St.
FORD, MISS SARAH M. (1916)	1412 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
FOSTER, MRS. E. EDMUNDS (1917)	23 E. 22nd St.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1921)	23 E. 22nd St.
FOWLER, LAWRENCE HALL (1919)	347 N. Charles St.
FOWLER, MISS LOUISA M. (1923)	St. Timothy's School, Catonsville.
FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916)	15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910)	15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRANK, ELI (1923)	1504 Bolton St.
FRANKLIN, MRS. BENJAMIN (1921)	104 W. 39th St.
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.

- GRAY, BISCOE L. (1921)1712 N. Calvert St.
 GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917) .2322 N. Charles St.
 GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886)2322 N. Charles St.
 GREGG, MAURICE (1886)719 N. Charles St.
 GRESHAM, THOMAS BAXTER (1919) ...815 Park Ave.
 GRESHAM, MRS. THOS. BAXTER (1919) ..815 Park Ave.
 GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S. (1904) ..201 W. Madison St.
 GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913) .Glyndon, Md.
 GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890)Stoneleigh Court, Wash., D. C.
 GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913)Alex. Brown & Sons.

 HABIGHURST, MRS. CHAS. F. (1916)1620 Bolton St.
 HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919)706 Fidelity Bldg.
 HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922)215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
 HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912)1137 Calvert Bldg.
 HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907)Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
 HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914)Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
 HAMILTON, S. HENRY (1923)112 E. Preston St.
 HAMMAN, MRS. LOUIS (1923)11 Norwood Place, Guilford.
 HAMMOND, EDWARD (1923)140 W. Lanvale St.
 HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914)803 Union Trust Bldg.
 HAMMOND, EDWARD HOPKINS (1923) ...Berlin, Worcester Co., Md.
 HANCE, MRS. TABITHA J. (1916)2330 Eutaw Place.
 HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907)2122 St. Paul St.
 HANDY, J. CUSTIS (1923)Fidelity Bldg.
 HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915)230 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.
 HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894)Fidelity Building.
 HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915)Title Building.
 HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921)Canterbury Hall.
 HARRINGTON, HON. EMERSON C. (1916) .Cambridge, Md.
 HARRIS, W. HALL (1883)Title Building.
 HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (1919)511 Park Ave.
 HARRIS, WILLIAM BARNEY (1918)Ten Hills.
 HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914)Oakdale, Howard Co.
 HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919) ..Oakdale, Howard Co.
 HARRISON, GEORGE (1915)1615 Eutaw Pl.
 HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915)1741 Park Ave.
 HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919)Middle River, Md.
 HARRISON, MISS REBECCA (1919)521 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.
 HART, ROBERT S. (1923)Greenway Apts.
 HARVEY, MRS. WILLIAM P. (1919) ...932 N. Charles St.
 HARWOOD, JAMES KEMP (1923)30 W. Biddle St.
 HAYDEN, WILLIAM M. (1878)Eutaw Savings Bank.
 HAYES, A. GORDON (1919)214 W. Madison St.
 HAYES, ROBERT F., JR. (1923)3526 Roland Ave.
 HAYWARD, WILLIAM H. (1918)110 Commerce St.
 HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897)Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.

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)	Washington Apts.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906)	225 E. Baltimore St.
HYDE, HENRY M. (1923)	807 Cathedral St.
HYNSON, REV. BENJAMIN T. (1921)	310 Tacoma St.
IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914)	11 E. Lexington St.
IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916)	Garden Apts.
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)	109 W. 6th St., Richmond, Va.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909)	1710 Park Ave.
*JACKSON, EDWARD A.	919 St. Paul St.
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.
*JAMAR, DR. J. H. (1916)	Elkton, Md.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903)	Catonsville, Md.
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883)	16 Abell Building.
JOHNSON, CHARLES W. L. (1923)	909 St. Paul St.
JOHNSON, MRS. CHARLES W. L. (1923)	909 St. Paul St.
JOHNSON, J. HEMSLEY (1916)	626 Equitable Building.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)	855 Park Ave.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)	{ Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.
JONES, MRS. HARRY C. (1919)	2523 Madison Ave.
JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918)	1428 Madison Ave.
KARR, HARRY E. (1913)	1301 Fidelity Bldg.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909)	900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919)	52 Broadway, New York.
KEENE, MISS MARY HOLLINGSWORTH	{ 8 W. Hamilton St.
(1917)	
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912)	300 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, 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.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1922)	Saratoga and Cathedral Sts.
KIRK, HENRY C. (1908)	3126 Cloverhill Road.

- KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917).....3126 Cloverhill Road.
 KIRWAN, GEORGE W. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
 KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX }
 (1915) } Chestertown, Md.
 KLINEFELTER, HENRY H. (1922).....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.
 KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..211 Wendover Rd., Guilford.
 KOONTZ, MISS MARY G. (1917).....307 Augusta Ave., Irvington, Md.
 LACY, BENJAMIN (1914).....1630 Linden Ave.
 LANDIS, JOHN J. (1921).....509 The Highlands.
 LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
 LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.
 LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920).....Lake Roland, Md.
 LEAKIN, MISS SUSAN DOBBIN (1923)...103 W. Monument St.
 LEDERER, LEWIS J. (1916).....Marine Bank Building.
 LEE, MISS CASSANDRA (1923).....Sherwood Hotel.
 LEE, MISS ELIZABETH COLLINS (1920).103 Linden St., Towson, Md.
 LEE, H. C. (1903).....9 E. Read St.
 LEE, H. H. M (1923).....806 Reservoir St.
 LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building.
 LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....2843 N. Calvert St.
 LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.
 *LEHR, ROBERT OLIVER (1916).....302 Exchange Place.
 LEVERING, EDWIN W. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.
 LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Merchants' National Bank.
 LEVY, JULIUS (1921).....Lombard and Paca Sts.
 LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....705 St. Paul St.
 LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918).....1935 Park Ave.
 LITTEG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919).....1010 Cathedral St.
 LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. A. O. (1915).....Bethesda, Md., Route 1.
 LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919)...4 E. Preston St.
 LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.
 LORD, MRS. J. WALTER (1923).....44 Roland Court.
 LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919).....1010 Cathedral St.
 LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921).....Fidelity Trust Company.
 LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
 LURMAN, THEODORE G. JR. (1923).....808 St. Paul St.
 LYELL, J. MILTON (1916).....1163 Calvert Building.
 LYON, MISS GRACE (1923).....1209 Linden Ave.
 *LYTLE, WM. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.
 MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....31 Augusta Ave.
 MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.

- MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916)..... 12 E. Lexington St.
 MCCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921)..... Mount Washington.
 MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914).... McCormick Block.
 MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902).. Napoleonville, La.
 MCEVOY, P. J. (1919)..... 402 Cathedral St.
 MAGGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891)..... Atholton, Md.
 MCGROARTY, WILLIAM B. (1920)..... 111 W. Mulberry St.
 MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1917)..... 1109 Calvert Bldg.
 McILVAIN, MISS ELIZABETH GRANT }
 (1917) } 512 Park Ave.
 MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1909).. Elkton, Md.
 MCKENRICK, MRS. CARL ROSS (1923)... Lake Avenue and Roland.
 MACKENZIE, THOMAS (1917)..... 607 Continental Building.
 MCKIM, S. S. (1902)..... Savings Bank of Baltimore.
 McLANE, ALLAN (1894)..... Garrison, Md.
 McLANE, MISS CATHERINE (1919)..... 211 W. Monument St.
 McLANE, MISS ELIZABETH C. (1919)... 211 W. Monument St.
 *McLANE, JAMES L. (1888)..... 903 Cathedral St.
 McLANE, MISS SOPHIE H. (1919)..... 211 W. Monument St.
 MACSHERRY, ALLAN (1914)..... 104 Charlcote Road, Guilford.
 MAGRUDER, JAMES M., D. D. (1919).... Hockley Hall, Annapolis.
 MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911)..... 1403 Fidelity Building.
 MALTBE, WILLIAM H. (1922)..... 911 Continental Bldg.
 MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902)..... 619 Fidelity Bldg.
 MANGER, CHARLES E. (1922)..... 2524 Pennsylvania Ave.
 MANLY, MRS. WM. M. (1916)..... 1109 N. Calvert St.
 MANNING, CLEVELAND P. (1921)..... 918 N. Calvert St.
 MARBURG, MISS AMELIA (1919)..... 6 E. Eager St.
 MARBURG, WILLIAM A. (1919)..... 6 E. Eager St.
 MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887)..... 700 Maryland Trust Building.
 MARINE, MISS HARRIET P. (1915)..... 717 Reservoir St.
 MARRIOTT, TELFAIR WILSON (1923).... 1113 St. Paul St.
 MARKELL, MRS. FRANCIS H. (1923)... Frederick City, Md.
 MARRIOTT, MRS. TELFAIR W. (1919)... 1115 St. Paul St.
 MARSDEN, MRS. CHARLES T. (1918)... 1729 Bolton St.
 MARSHALL, MRS. CHARLES (1917)..... The Preston.
 MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902)..... 13 South St.
 MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911)..... 207 E. Preston St.
 MASSEY, E. THOMAS (1909)..... Massey, Kent Co., Md.
 MASSEY, JAMES ALAN (1923)..... 1301 33rd Street Blvd.
 MASSEY, MRS. JAMES ALAN (1923)... 1301 33rd Street Blvd.
 MASSY, MRS. HERMAN BIDDLE (1921).. 1017 N. Calvert St.
 MATHER, L. B. (1922)..... 315 E. 22nd St.
 MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH. D. (1905).. Johns Hopkins University.
 MAXSON, CHARLES W., M. D. (1923)... 827 N. Charles St.
 MAXSON, MRS. CHARLES W. (1923).... 827 N. Charles St.
 MAYNADIER, THOMAS MURRAY (1919)... Walbert Apts.

- MAYNARD, MRS. RICHARD (1923).....Gambrills, Md.
MAYO, MRS. CHARLES J. F. (1921).....Plaza Apts.
MEANLY, M. BROOKE (1923).....Ruxton, Md.
MEIERE, T. MCKEAN (1916).....1724 N. Calvert St.
MEYER, MRS. ROBERT B. (1924).....3047 Brighton St.
MICKLE, MRS. MABURY (1923).....The Sherwood.
MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902).....American Building.
MILES, JOSHUA W. (1915).....331 Calvert Bldg.
MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.
MILLER, DECATUE H., JR. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Building.
MILLER, MRS. WILLIAM E. (1922).....10 Engleswood Rd., Roland Park.
MILLER, EDOAR G., JR. (1916).....815 Calvert Bldg.
MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....815 Calvert Building.
MILLER, THEODORE KLEIN (1921).....University Parkway.
MILLER, WALTER H. (1904).....
MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.
MINTZ, JULIUS (1924).....400 Equitable Bldg.
MITCHELL, MRS. ROBERT L. (1921).....2112 Maryland Ave.
MITCHELL, WALTER R. (1920).....112 E. Preston St.
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914).....2340 N. Calvert St.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
MORRIS, OSCAR L. (1922).....Salisbury, Md.
MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921).....4204 Penhurst Ave.
MULLER, MISS AMELIA (1917).....807 W. Fayette St.
MULLIN, MISS ELIZABETH LESTER (1916) 10 E. Madison St.
MUNDER, NORMAN T. A. (1920).....Coca-Cola Building.
MURPHY, MRS. J. HUGHES (1923).....Beulah Villa Apts., Walbrook.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford.
MURRAY, JOHN DONALDSON, M. D. }
(1921) } 819 Hamilton Terrace.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908).....Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.
MYLANDER, WALTER C. (1923).....3811 Barrington Road.
*NASH, CHARLES W. (1908).....614-A Equitable Building.
NEAL, REV. J. ST. CLAIR (1914).....Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. Redwood St.
NELSON, J. ARTHUR (1921).....227 St. Paul St.
NESBITT, REV. JOHN (1921).....Catonsville, Md.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902) ..Smithtown Branch, Long Is.
NICOLAI, CHARLES D. (1916).....4105 Pennhurst Ave.
NICOLAI, MISS CHARLOTTE (1923).....The Sherwood Hotel.
NIMMO, MRS. NANNIE BALL (1920).....1015 N. Charles St.

- NOBLE, EDWARD M. (1919).....Denton, Maryland.
- NOLAN, JOHN F.....522 Park Ave.
- NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
- *NORRIS, MISS ELIZABETH (1919).....Hillen Rd. and Sycamore Ave.
- NORRIS, MISS MABEL G. (1923).....1716 W. Lafayette Ave.
- NORWOOD, FRANK C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.
- NYBURG, SIDNEY L. (1921).....1816 Munsey Bldg.
- OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.
- ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
- ODELL, WALTER G., JR. (1922).....501 Title Bldg., Annex.
- O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890).....5 E. Read St.
- O'DONOVAN, JOHN H. (1919).....Washington Apts.
- OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
- OLIVER, JOHN R., M. D. (1919).....The Latrobe.
- OLIVER, W. B. (1913).....1st floor, Garrett Building.
- OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....The News.
- O'NEILL, J. W. (1919).....Havre de Grace, Md.
- ONION, MRS. FRANK (1923).....137 E. North Ave.
- OSBORNE, MISS INEZ H. (1917).....Havre de Grace, Md.
- OWEN, FRANKLIN B. (1917).....804 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.
- OWENS, EDWARD B. (1915).....420 Cedarcroft Rd.
- PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....629 Munsey Building.
- PAGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1919)..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{c/o Dr. Henry Page,} \\ \text{Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio.} \end{array} \right.$
- PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
- PAGON, ROBINSON C. (1921).....209 Ridgewood Road.
- PAGON, W. WATTERS (1916).....Lexington Bldg.
- PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
- PARKER, JOHN (1916).....Peabody Institute.
- PARKER, MRS. T. C. (1918)..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1250 Riverside Ave., \text{ Jacksonville,} \\ \text{Florida.} \end{array} \right.$
- PARKS, MISS IDA M. (1922).....Chestnut Grove, Timonium, Md.
- PARR, MRS. CHAS. E. (1915).....18 E. Lafayette Ave.
- PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
- PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....128 S. Charles St.
- PASSANO, EDWARD B. (1916).....2419 Greenmount Ave.
- *PATTERSON, J. LER. (1909).....Chilham Rd., Mt. Washington.
- PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....115 W. 29th St.
- PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909)....."Woodlands," Gorsuch Ave.
- PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.
- *PEARRE, GEORGE A. (1919).....P. O. Box 444, Cumberland, Md.
- PENNINGTON, DR. CLAPHAM (1917).....1530 Bolton St.
- PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Building.
- PENNINGTON, MRS. JOSIAS (1916).....1119 St. Paul St.
- PENTZ, MRS. BETTIE F. (1919).....1646 E. Fayette St.

- RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) { Dumbarton Farms,
Rodger's Forge P. O., Md
- RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....14 N. Eutaw St.
- RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....606 Cathedral St.
- RIGGS, E. FRANCIS (1922).....No. 7, Brookland, D. C.
- RIGGS, LAWABSON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.
- RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....Annapolis, Md.
- ROBERTSON, GEO. S. (1921).....417 Park Bank Bldg.
- ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Building.
- ROBINSON, WILLIAM CHAMPIN (1917)..32 South Street.
- ROGERS, CHARLES B. (1923).....918 St. Paul St.
- ROGERS, EDWIN SAUNDERS (1923).....12 W. Hamilton St.
- ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914).....Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
- ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911).....746 W. Fayette St.
- ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....22 Ailsa Ave.
- ROLPH, MRS. MARY EMMA (1922).....Centerville, Md.
- ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
- ROSE, JOHN C. (1883).....P. O. Building.
- ROSZEL, MAJOR BRANTZ MAYER (1919) { Shenandoah Valley Academy,
Winchester, Va.
- ROUZER, E. McCLURE (1920).....Maryland Casualty Tower.
- ROWLAND, SAMUEL C. (1923).....Keyser Bldg.
- RUMSEY, CHARLES L., M. D. (1919).....812 Park Ave.
- RUHRAH, JOHN, M. D. (1923).....11 East Chase St.
- RUSSELL, MRS. JOHN F. (1923).....2735 St. Paul St.
- RUTH, THOS. DE COURSEY (1916).....120 Broadway, New York City.
- RYAN, AUGUSTINE J. (1921).....Gay and Lombard Sts.
- RYAN, WM. P. (1915).....1825 E. Baltimore St.
- SANDERS, MISS CLARA M. (1924).....701 5th Ave., Rognel Heights.
- SANFORD, JOHN L. (1916).....317 Munsey Building.
- SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897).....733 Title Building.
- SATTLER, MRS. EDMUND (1920).....914 St. Paul St.
- SCOTT, JAMES W. (1919).....205 W. Fayette St.
- SCOTT, TOWNSEND (1922).....209 E. Fayette St.
- SCOTT, MRS. TOWNSEND (1922).....23 E. Eager St.
- SCOTT, TOWNSEND, JR. (1922).....209 E. Fayette St.
- SCRIVENER, MRS. FRANK P. (1921).....105 E. Lafayette Ave.
- SCULLY, MRS. LELA ORME (1920).....Baden, Md.
- SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894).....2741 Guilford Ave.
- SEEMAN, FREDERICK C. (1919).....110 Hopkins Place.
- SELLERS, MISS ANNABEL (1919).....801 N. Arlington Ave.
- SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....P. O. Box "O," Baltimore, Md.
- SELLMAN, MISS LUCINDA M. (1919)..1402 Linden Ave.
- SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884).....10 E. Eager St.
- SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.
- SEMMES, RAPHAEL (1923).....222 W. Lanvale St.

- SENEY, ROBERT N. (1921).....58 Roland Court.
 SETH, FRANK W. (1914).....Room 960, 11 Broadway, N.Y.City.
 SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.
 SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919).....Sparrows Point.
 SHEPHERD, MRS. F. BYRNE (1920).....1424 Park Ave.
 SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST.. } 3007 Q Street, N. W.,
 (1893) } Georgetown, D. C.
 SHRIVER, ALFRED JENKINS (1921).....University Club.
 SHRIVER, SAMUEL H. (1923).....1415 Eutaw Place.
 SHOEMAKER, MRS. EDWARD (1919).....1031 N. Calvert St.
 *SHOWER, GEORGE T., M. D. (1913)...3721 Roland Ave.
 SILL, HOWARD (1897).....12 E. Pleasant St.
 SIMMONS, MRS. H. B. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.
 SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891).....Lake Roland, Md.
 SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)..University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
 SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.
 SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....3900 Cottage Ave.
 SLACK, EUGENE A. (1919).....2629 N. Charles St.
 *SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880).....Roland Park.
 SLOCUM, MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON } 1208 N. Calvert St.
 (1912) }
 SMITH, ALAN P. 3RD (1920).....18 E. Madison St.
 SMITH, MRS. CHESTER M. (1923).....58 W. Biddle St.
 SMITH, MRS. HENRY EDMOND (1923)...1500 Park Ave.
 SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
 SMITH, MISS MARGARET M. (1919)...1229 Park Ave.
 SMITH, RUSH W. DAVIDGE (1917).....St. Matthew's Ch., Hallowell, Me.
 SMITH, THOMAS MARSHALL (1919)...16 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.
 SMITH, TUNSTALL (1917).....The Preston.
 SMYTHE, JOSEPH P. (1921).....712 Cathedral St.
 SNOW, MISS JESSIE L. (1923).....424 Roland Ave.
 SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.
 SOPER, HON. MORRIS A. (1917).....The Marlborough Apts.
 SOTHORON, PINCKNEY L. (1920).....19 W. Mt. Royal Ave.
 SPEARE, ALMUS REED (1923).....Rockville, Md.
 SPENCE, DR. THOMAS HUMPHREYS.....College Park, Md.
 SPENCE, MRS. W. W., JR. (1921).....1205 St. Paul St.
 SPENCER, JERVIS, JR. (1922).....Maryland Trust Bldg.
 *STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876).....610 Reservoir St.
 STATON, MRS. JOHN (1918).....Snow Hill, Md.
 STAUB, WILLIAM H. (1919).....809 Hamilton Terrace.
 STAYTON, WILLIAM H., JR. (1922).....6th Floor, Lexington Bldg.
 STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)...Owings Mills, Md.
 STEELE, MRS. JOHN MURRAY (1922)...Owings Mills, Md.
 STEELE, MISS MARGARET A. (1917)...Port Deposit, Md.
 STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
 STEUART, MISS M. LOUISA (1919)...839 Park Ave.

- STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919).....Baltimore News Office.
 STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904).....2733 N. Charles St.
 STEWART, DAVID (1886).....1005 N. Charles St.
 STEWART, REDMOND C. (1916).....207 N. Calvert St.
 STICKNEY, GEORGE H. (1923).....Keyser Bldg.
 STICKNEY, RT. REV. MSGR. LOUIS R. }
 (1922) } 408 N. Charles St.
 STIRLING, REAR ADMIBAL YATES (1889)..209 W. Lanvale St.
 STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883).....11 N. Calhoun St.
 STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917).....Ten Hills, Md.
 STOCKBRIDGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1921)..11 N. Calhoun St.
 STOCKETT, J. NOBLE (1919).....1430 Linden Ave.
 STOKES, MISS ELIZABETH H. (1920)...619 St. Paul St.
 STRAUS, PHILIP GUTMAN (1921).....The Alhambra Apts.
 STEUART, JAMES E. (1919).....Title Bldg.
 STUART, MRS. SAMUEL E. D. (1923)...1418 Mt. Royal Ave.
 STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915).Chestertown, Md.
 SUCRO, MRS. ARAMINTA BELT (1923)...2 Harvest Road.
 SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915)....1028 Cathedral St.
 SULLIVAN, FELIX R. JR. (1922).....8 W. Preston St.
 SUMMERS, CLINTON (1916).....101 Roland Ave.
 SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....2921 N. Calvert St.
 SWEENY, MRS. LOUIS F. (1919).....2813 St. Paul St.
- TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1921).Rockville, Md.
 TAPSCOTT, JOHN S. (1923).....16 E. Lafayette Ave.
 TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909).....405 Maryland Trust Building.
 TAYLOR, RALPH CORBIN (1921).....328 University Parkway.
 THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902).....1208 Eutaw Place.
 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, MRS. HARVEY C. (1914).....2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
 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.
 THOMPSON, ARTHUR (1921).....501 Water St.
 THOMPSON, MISS CHARLOTTE (1923)...811 N. Charles St.
 THOMPSON, GOUGH W. (1922).....3408 Auchentoroly Terrace.
 THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....Title Building.
 THOMSEN, JOHN J (1923).....Severn Apts.
 TIFFANY, HERBERT, T. (1919).....132 W. Lafayette Ave.
 TIFFANY, MRS. LOUIS McLANE (1920)..831 Park Ave.
 TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
 TILGHMAN, MAJOR HARRISON (1914)...Easton, 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.
 TORSCH, C. BURNETT (1921).....26 Somerset Road.
 TORSCH, MRS. C. BURNETT (1921).....26 Somerset Road.
 TOWERS, ALBERT G. (1920).....Title Building.
 TRIDE, HENRY C. (1922).....102 St. Paul St.
 TRIPPE, JAMES MCC. (1918).....1602 Bolton St.
 TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917).....1116 Munsey Building.
 TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914).....2414 Madison Ave.
 TURMAN, ROBERT E. (1915).....117 W. Lombard St.
 TURMAN, MRS. SAMUEL A. (1921).....2635 N. Charles St.
 TUCKER, MRS. CLARENCE A. (1922)....Sudbrook Park.
 TURNBULL, MISS ANNE GRAEME (1919).....1623 Park Ave.
 TURNBULL, MRS. CHESTER B. (1916)...Cedarcroft, Holled & Sycamore Sts.
 TURNBULL, EDWIN L. (1916).....1530 Park Ave.
 TURNER, HOWARD (1916).....Berterton, Kent Co., Md.
 TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915)...75 Main St., Port Deposit, Md.
 TURNER, J. FRANK (1903).....2209 St. Paul St.
 TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
 TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE MACINTYRE }
 (1907) } 251 W. Preston St.
- VAN BIBBER, ARMPFIELD F., M. D. (1918)Belair, Md.
 VAN BIBBER, MISS LENA CHEW (1923)..129 W. North Ave.
 VEST, CECIL W., M. D. (1923).....1014 St. Paul St.
 *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).....804 Union Trust Bldg.
 WALLS, MRS. JOSEPH (1923).....2931 St. Paul St.
 WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.
 WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
 WARFIELD, F. HOWARD (1919).....2507 N. Charles St.
 WARFIELD, JOHN (1916).....15 E. Saratoga St.
 WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Building.
 WARNER, MRS. ALEXANDER (1923)....613 St. Paul St.
 WARNER, MRS. THEODORE (1919)....Hotel Roosevelt, Wash., D. C.
 WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....905 Union Trust Building.
 WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....601 Calvert Building.
 WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916)..... } The Shelburne, 17th and S. Sts.,
 } N. W., Washington, D. C.
- WATTERS, ROBINSON C. (1919).....2520 Oak St.
 WATKINS, MRS. SAMUEL (1921).....Ellicott City, Md.
 WATTS, MRS. JOHN A. (1922).....Odenton, Md.
 WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914).....2504 Maryland Ave.

- WATTS, SEWELL S. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.
 WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)....1709 S St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
 WEBB, MISS ELLA (1922).....2030 Park Ave.
 WEBB, MRS. OSCAR E. (1923).....212 East Biddle St.
 WEBB-PEPLOE, MRS. LAURA HAMMOND }
 (1922) } 3923 Canterbury Road.
 WEBBER, CHARLES R. (1920).....B. and O. Building.
 WELER, O. E. (1919).....Wardman Park Inn, Wash., D. C.
 WELSH, MRS. ROBERT A. (1916).....Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
 WEST, HARRY (1916).....Hanover and Fayette Sts.
 WEST, HENRY S. (1919).....Govans.
 WEST, MRS. HENRY S. (1919).....Govans.
 WESTON, B. LATROBE (1919).....U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.
 WHITAKER, W. PRICE (1920).....Chesapeake City, Md.
 WHITE, CHARLES HOOVER (1923).....Rolling Road, Relay, Md.
 WHITE, MRS. GEORGE HOWARD, JR. }
 (1920) } 907 St. Paul St.
 WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.
 WHITHAM, LLOYD B., M. D. (1923).....514 Cathedral St.
 WHITMORE, REV. CLARENCE WILLARD }
 (1920) } St. Mary's City, Md.
 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.
 WHYTE, CHARLES GILMOR (1921).....Ruxton, Md.
 WICKES, COL. JOSEPH L. (1923)..... {
 } c/o Public Service Commission,
 } Munsey Building.
 WIEGAND, HENRY H. (1923).....222 Roland Ave.
 WIGHT, OLIVER B. (1923).....Munsey Bldg.
 WIGHT, WM. HOWARD (1922).....Cockeysville, Md.
 WILCOX, HENRY BUCKLEY (1922).....52 W. Biddle St.
 WILD, MRS. MICHAEL B. (1922).....928 Cathedral St.
 WILKINSON, M. L., M. D. (1923).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
 WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.
 WILLIAMS, C. T. (1921).....Fidelity Building.
 WILLIAMS, MR. E. A. (1920).....P. O. Box. 1023, Baltimore.
 WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW }
 (1916) } 108 W. 39th 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).....29 E. Mt. Vernon Pl.
 WILLIAMS, RAYMOND S. (1917).....1201 Calvert Bldg.
 WILLIAMS, ROBERT W. (1922).....803 Cathedral St.
 WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.

- WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907)..... Juvenile Court.
 WILLIAMSON, R. F. LEE (1918)..... Maple Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
 WILLIS, WILLIAM NICHOLAS (1923).... Delmar, Delaware.
 WILSON, MRS. NOTLEY (1917)..... Rock Hall, Md.
 WILSON, MISS ADELAIDE S. (1919).... 1013 St. Paul St.
 WILSON, MRS. EDWARD C. (1920)..... Bellona Ave., Govans.
 WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893)..... 1013 St. Paul St.
 WILSON, MRS. J. APPLETON (1919).... 1013 St. Paul St.
 WILSON, MRS. LETITIA PENNELL (1917). Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
 WILSON, MRS. LOUIS N. (1923)..... 2843 St. Paul St.
 WILSON, DR. P. B., JR. (1922)..... 1124 W. Lafayette Ave.
 WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).... 1129 St. Paul St.
 WINCHESTER, MISS ANNE IRWIN (1923). Belair, Md.
 WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902)..... Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
 *WINCHESTER, WILLIAM (1880)..... Belvedere Hotel.
 WINSLOW, RANDOLPH, M. D. (1921)... 1900 Mt. Royal Ave.
 WOLF, J. CARLTON, M. D. (1923)..... 401 S. Broadway.
 WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911)..... 842 Park Ave.
 WOODS, MRS. HIRAM (1920)..... 842 Park Ave.
 WOOTTON, W. H. (1905)..... 1115 Munsey Bldg.
 WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905)..... 110 Chamber of Commerce.
 WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917)... 1531 Bolton St.
 WORTHINGTON, THOMAS CHEW, M. D. } 3830 Bonner Road, Forest Park.
 (1920) }
 WRIGHT, W. H. DECOURSEY (1921).... 800, Cathedral St.
 WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909)..... { John Carter Brown Library,
 Providence, R. I.
 WROTH, PEREGRINE, JR., M. D. (1921)... Hagerstown, Md.
 WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889)..... 1012 Keyser Building.
 YEAKLE, IRA B. (1922)..... 3768 Forest Park Ave.
 YOUNG, ANDREW J. JR. (1916)..... 814 Fidelity Building.
 YOUNG, MRS. SARAH J. GOBSUCH (1917). 214 Chancery St., Guilford.