

MSA SC 5881-1-77

MARYLAND  
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



VOLUME XX

BALTIMORE  
1925

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME XX

---

	PAGE
JOHN K. COWAN, <i>W. Irvine Cross, Esq.</i> , - - - - -	1
MARYLAND RENT ROLLS, - - - - -	23, 183, 273
THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON. <i>Edward S. Delaplaine</i> ,	33, 150, 235, 347
DEPOSITIONS IN THE LAND RECORDS, - - - - -	42
EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CAR-	
ROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS, - - - - -	57, 165, 258, 359
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - - -	67, 205, 383
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - - -	97
UNPUBLISHED LETTERS, - - - - -	123
SOME PAPERS OF ROBERT SMITH, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, 1801-	
1809 AND OF STATE 1809-1811. <i>Bernard C. Steiner</i> , -	139
DANIEL MURRAY. LATE LIEUTENANT IN THE AMERICAN NAVY, -	200
BOOKS, NOTES AND QUERIES, - - - - -	96, 212, 301, 390
REMINISCENCES OF THOMAS RIDOUT, - - - - -	215
UNPUBLISHED LETTERS. (From the <i>Archives</i> ), - - - - -	244
BALTIMORE'S EXPERIMENT IN TRANSATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.	
<i>F. C. B. Bradlee</i> , - - - - -	297
THE DELPHIAN CLUB. <i>John Earle Uhler</i> , - - - - -	305
JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND, - - - - -	375
THE MOTTO OF THE CALVERTS, BARONS OF BALTIMORE. <i>Francis B.</i>	
<i>Culver</i> , - - - - -	378
RINEHART'S WORKS. <i>William Sener Rusk</i> , - - - - -	380
NEW BIOGRAPHICAL CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY, - - - - -	388
INDEX, - - - - -	393

---

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Edited by BERNARD C. STEINER

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## VOLUME XLIII (Revolutionary Series, Volume 5)

### JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STATE COUNCIL (1779-1780)

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. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume takes up a portion of the Archives, of which the fourth volume was printed in 1901, and carries on the record of the work of a very hardworking body which met on almost every secular day throughout the year. The period covers the closing days of the last administration of Gov. Thomas Johnson and the first administration of Gov. Thomas Sim Lee. The Correspondence is marvelously complete and many of the packets of letters, before being opened to prepare them for examination and use for this book, had not been read since they had been docketed at the time of their receipt. The Journal and Letter book show the manifold activity of the Council, from licensing a slack rope walker to recruiting men for the Continental Army.

A great interest of the book is its revelation of the importance of Maryland as a granary for the Continental cause. The Maryland troops, the Continental Regulars, the French fleet were largely supplied with provisions from this State, and, at times, contentions arose over the distribution of grain, etc. among these three bodies of men.

Passes to New York, care and exchange of prisoners, obtaining loans from the citizens, the purchase of clothing and munitions for the troops, the appointment of officers, the trade with Bermuda under license (although that island did not revolt from Great Britain)—such are some of the topics in this volume which will interest students of history, while genealogical students will obtain data which may enable the establishment of military service for some one whose record they are investigating.

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## CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
JOHN K. COWEN. <i>W. Irvine Cross, Esq.,</i> - - - - -	1
MARYLAND RENT ROLLS, - - - - -	23
THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON. <i>Edward S. Delaplaine,</i> - -	33
DEPOSITIONS IN THE LAND RECORDS, - - - - -	42
EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CAR- ROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS, - - - - -	57
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - - -	67
QUERY, - - - - -	96
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - - -	97

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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. XX.

MARCH, 1925

No. 1.

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JOHN K. COWEN.

W. IRVINE CROSS, Esq.

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Augustine Birrell, in his sketch of Falstaff, says that a man's biography ought not to begin too many years before he was born. I shall, however, consider a word or two as to John K. Cowen's father, Washington Cowen, as having some relevancy to this sketch. He was about 6 feet, 2 inches in height. Enormous shoulders, however, surmounted by a large head, covered with a heavy mat of hair,—snow white when I knew him,—and a heavy beard, also white, reaching below his waist, left the impression of a shorter man. He was the most leonine figure I have ever met. This due not merely to the suggestion of great physical strength. He had also the eye of the dangerous man, exactly that described by Alfred Henry Lewis, "One of those raw greys, like a new bowie-knife." A further acquaintance, together with the stories Cowen told of him, strengthened this impression. An avowed Secessionist living in Central Ohio during the Civil War, entitled him to be killed many times. In the heat of the Vallandigham campaign, he met a Republican procession on the road as he was riding on a load of hay. He rammed the hay fork down into the hay, put his hat on it and gave three cheers for Jeff Davis. The load of hay was never collected again, but the old man had a very narrow escape. In another case, a party came to his house at night to hang him,

led by a prominent man who had for a long time been preaching this as a patriotic duty. They thought better of it, but the next morning Washington Cowen met in the village the man whom he knew to have been their leader. He asked him into a room at the little hotel of the town, and when he had locked the door said, "If you were among the people who came and frightened my family, the earth isn't big enough for both of us." As it was well known that Washington Cowen was not only as good as his word, but liable in such a case to be a good deal better, the embarrassment of the patriot was extreme. He swore he had not been present, or known of the proceeding. Cowen sent out for a Notary and dictated a denial of any participation or knowledge of the expedition and a contemptuous disapproval of it. When the man had signed and made affidavit to it, Washington Cowen buttoned it up in his coat pocket and dismissed the man with the remark, "I am glad to learn that you had nothing to do with that proceeding."

John K. Cowen had a great admiration for his father, coupled with a humorous appreciation of his fierce, uncompromising disposition. The old man had a contemptuous opinion of the Populist party of the Middle West, finding their origin in a mushroom population without independence or pride that had been drawn west by the land grants and semi-gratuitous transportation. He contrasted them with the descendants of the virile element that had gone out as pioneers. In one case where he had been dwelling on this difference, John K. Cowen said to me, "You must not accept all he says about those old settlers. They were a most sour, perverse, obstinate lot of crab-apples." He then gave me an account of the meetings of an "Old Settlers Society"—always a pandemonium where everybody contradicted and cursed out everybody else as to the smallest matter. In one case, he said, they had been having a very enjoyable meeting of this kind, when, one of them having stated some view, another said to him, "Smith, I've knowed you more than 40 years. You was a scoffer and an infidel when I first knew you, and you are a scoffer and an infidel now."

The other replied, "Jones, I've knowed you more nor 40 year. You was a damnfool when I first knew you, and you have been failing ever since." The old man's comment was, "I never claimed they were a lot of smoothies."

Washington Cowen had gone to Ohio from Cecil County in this State before the coming of the railroads, and had attained considerable wealth. His early education had been scant, but his rugged natural sense and his later reading made him an intelligent and very interesting man. Being a brooding, thoughtful person, he was much given to talking things over to himself. In one case he was ploughing in a field alongside of a road. An acquaintance called to him over the fence, "Hello, who are you talking to?" and the answer came back, "Talking to a damn sensible man, and hate to be interrupted by a fool."

The old man's objection to the coercion of the Southern States had a philosophical basis. He said that a popular government could only exist by mutual toleration and concessions: that this was the idea of our Constitution and as soon as one class began to coerce another the Constitution would go.

#### PREPARATION AND PRINCETON.

John K. Cowen did every kind of work that is done on a farm, but he received good schooling and entered Princeton College in 1863 well prepared. He graduated in 1866, being first honor man, and also took the Junior Orator Prize, the highest given by the Literary Societies. He would seem to have been a good all-round student. A mathematical problem would always attract him, but his delight was Greek Literature, which he seemed even to the end to read as easily as English. The Greek dramatists were always at his call and he would pull on one a quotation from Homer, always in the original, in the most unexpected connection. The *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus, which he considered the finest of all tragedies, he seemed to know by heart. He had made while at Princeton a very careful translation of it, not attempting a metrical version, but a

cadenced prose, that had quite a stately effect. I can remember the opening lines, spoken by the watchman,

“Crouched like a dog on the top of the Atridae, for nine times a twelve-month have I kept my year-long watch.”

Cowen was very fond of poetry, very susceptible to its influence, and frequently stated that he would forego all chance of success in practical matters to have written one verse of real poetry, but that all faculty in that direction had been denied him.

It was partly due to a retentive memory, but partly also to the fascination that a fine statement had for him, that the whole of English poetry seemed to be at his finger tips. Shakespeare and the Old Testament were especially familiar, and one was constantly startled with some quaint and utterly unfamiliar quotation from one or the other. Cardinal Gibbons said that he always enjoyed hearing Cowen quote from the Scripture, but that he would by no means admit that the sacred writers would have always committed themselves to the propositions to which he quoted them. He delighted in emphasizing some proposition with a striking quotation, and said that one had a restful feeling when he could substitute for his own halting expression the language of one who could really state it. This was partly the reason, but I always felt that the fact of his own splendid elocution strongly tempted him to this habit.

Mr. Wallis for a life-time exercised an influence on the people of Maryland such as no other man has had. He was the leader in every line. At one stage in the long fight for municipal reform, Cowen and George S. Brown went into a Republican Convention and put themselves openly at the head of the Republican campaign. This daring act startled the Independent Democrats and there was fear that Mr. Wallis would not be willing to go such a length. He came out promptly, however, and endorsed their action. Cowen, in a fiercely denunciatory letter to the *Sun*, stated the situation thus:

“The spirit of Independence is stronger than ever with its

followers: their great leader is again at their head, and the shout of a King is among them."

Mr. Rayner, speaking for the Democratic Ring, made a very savage attack upon Mr. Wallis. Cowen, replying to it on the following night, treated Mr. Rayner and his speech very contemptuously, suggesting that a sense of humor should have saved him from presuming to criticise Mr. Wallis at all, winding up thus,

"Not only a sense of humor but any sense of proportion should have told him that one hour of Mr. Wallis' useful life is more interesting to an intelligent mind, than the possible activities of Mr. Rayner through all the eons of eternity."

At the commemorative service over Mr. Wallis some years later, after a fine statement of all that Mr. Wallis had stood for in City and State, he wound up thus:

"But this leader of ours is dead, and to express the feeling of us all I must borrow the language of Scott:

'Now is the stately column broke,  
The Beacon lamp is quenched in smoke,  
The trumpet's silver call is still  
The warder silent on the hill.'"

In the year 1898 Cowen before the Maryland Bar Association gave an account of the B. & O. Receivership,—a very lucid array of dry facts and figures. He treated the results attained in that proceeding as a wonderful achievement by the judges who supervised it and an instructive example of the strength and flexibility of our Common Law Procedure. He moralized some as to the dry, *jejune* result of all such material achievements unless they contribute to the general education, quoting thus from Victor Hugo:

"To buy and sell is not all. Tyre bought and sold; Berytus bought and sold; Sidon bought and sold; Sarepta bought

and sold. Where are those cities now? Athens taught; and she is today one of the capitals of human thought. The grass is growing on the six steps of the tribune where spoke Demosthenes. The Ceremicus is a ravine, half choked with the marble dust which was once the palace of Cecrops. The Odeon of Herod Atticus at the foot of the Acropolis is now but a ruin on which falls at certain hours the imperfect shadow of the Parthenon. The Temple of Theseus belongs to the swallows. The goats browse on the Pnyx. Still the Greek spirit lives. Still Athens is Queen. Still Greece is Goddess. A counting house passes away. A school remains."

#### LITERARY VIEW.

Cowen when engaged in any practical work, always wanted to read any literature there was on the subject. He loved a good statement, and his papers, briefs, opinions, etc., were always put in as good a literary form as he had time to give them. And yet he was in constant fear of the literary influence discoloring his practical judgment. "The literary way of looking at a thing" was his rather too wide expression for any fanciful or even shallow conclusion. When he was made President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sorely against his own desire, I told him that he would have one weakness as an executive; that he was fond of a clear statement, and would probably not be sufficiently receptive of suggestions from rugged, simple fellows who could not give a good statement of their own idea. He admitted that that was a danger. I found, however, that I was entirely wrong, that he was fully aware of this danger, and I remember his once stating of a very prominent railroad man,—“His power of clear statement enables him to get away with a very commonplace mentality.” One secret of Cowen's power was his constant practice of what I might call intellectual gymnastics. He loved to discuss a matter with others and the more ignorant the man, the more wild his views, the better he liked it. In one case he had brought up and talked over with a young lawyer in his office a very important matter of railway

policy. After they had threshed it out the young man said to him, "You solemnly discuss with me matters I know nothing about. I want you to know that I am not at all carried away by the compliment, because you use the people you talk to like the King's fool, who was supposed to be suggestive in proportion as he was crazy and irresponsible." His reply was, "Well, you will admit the perfection of your equipment, won't you?" There was one feature of this intellectual stimulating that was difficult to understand. Cowen read and re-read and soaked in the Provincial Letters of Pascal. If he had a speech to make, he always tried before hand to get an hour with Pascal. His explanation was that they "sort of cleaned the dust off his mind." Of course, those letters are the most remarkable of all controversial writing, both in their substance and in the effect they produced, but they are by themselves, and it is hard to see how they could be suggestive to one who had to make a speech. The nearest to an explanation perhaps is this: Cowen was always afraid of a serious presentation failing of its effect because too heavy and dull, and there was something in the lightness of touch with which Pascal drove home his remorseless conclusions that greatly pleased him.

He read no novels, which I have always regretted. With all his humor and merriment, Cowen's cast of mind was too serious, and some problem was always preying on him. Novels would have given him a needed rest.

#### EARLY LAW PRACTICE.

Cowen on returning from college went to the Law School at Ann Arbor and began practicing at Mansfield. I recall his telling of one incident of his civil practice. He had been counsel for plaintiff in a slander suit, and the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff of ten cents. McSweeney, counsel for defendant, a breezy talker, put a dime on his thumb knuckle and chucked it across the trial table with the remark, "That for your damned ten cent character."

Cowen was elected prosecuting attorney for his native county,

and served out a term as such. He looked back on this experience with utter disgust. He said that the having to meet the families of the convicted kept him constantly in a state akin to old-fashioned remorse. There was in this, however, something beside the shock to his sympathetic feelings. The intellectual side generally had great influence over him, and he had a great contempt for the criminal law. While by no means a religious man, he was a great reader of theology, had studied the Bible very closely, and had views thereon. The Scripture view, as he believed it, that no class of men is capable of meritorious goodness sufficient to give them the disposal of another class, had taken a profound hold on him. The skins might differ, but the core was alike. The statement of Isaiah that man's righteousness is like a filthy rag, he said that he accepted as a generalization, but had himself been more impressed with the concrete cases where the righteous man himself resembled a filthy rag. His view of the criminal law he expressed in this fashion:

"I suppose some different treatment must be given to the crook in the penitentiary from the crook still at large. The criminal law, therefore, has some value as a provisional makeshift. It is a very *jejune* mind, however, that supposes there is any philosophic basis for the damn thing."

#### BALTIMORE AND OHIO CAREER.

In 1872 Robert Garrett, his classmate at Princeton, had Cowen brought to Baltimore as Counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio. For many years he was much in court on Baltimore and Ohio litigation and a large outside practice. As junior colleague I prepared his cases and this gave me a chance to study him as a lawyer. There was then in Maryland a bar such as has probably never been in any other State. I. Nevitt Steele was its leader, and when Cowen had later been brought in contact with all the leading lawyers of the country, he said that Steele was the best lawyer he had met. (Next to him he rated Judge Ranney of Cleveland, and after him David Dudley

Field of New York.) Reverdy Johnson was still in his vigor. S. Teackle Wallis, only inferior to Steele, and with the added equipment of great eloquence, wit and culture, was the most influential man in the State. Colonel Charles Marshall would have been a great figure at any bar. Bernard Carter, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad interests here, was a vigorous practitioner. John P. Poe, a lawyer learned and resourceful and a man of wide reading. William Pinkney Whyte, not a profound student of the law, but a strong advocate and a man of affairs.

William A. Fisher had the finest practice, and was well entitled to it. He was the wisest and soundest of advisers, coming close to the description of Ahithophel, "all of whose counsel was as if a man had inquired at the oracles of God."

When the arguments before the Electoral Commission in 1876 brought to Washington all the great lawyers of the land, a lawyer from Baltimore met there a Justice of the Supreme Court. The Justice said, "You could have stayed at home and listened to finer arguments than you can hear before this Commission or the Supreme Court."

These strong men were quick to recognize Cowen's great ability, though he was a comparatively young lawyer with little experience in large affairs.

#### STUDENT OF THE LAW.

Cowen studied law at Ann Arbor. He was not a close student of law, and had not the least desire to become a learned lawyer. He had studied the rudiments closely and when he had a case to deal with he was tireless in his preparation both of law and fact. No labor was too onerous or too servile when he was preparing. His study, moreover, was systematic and philosophic. If he had a case that involved some phase of the law of agency, he did not confine himself to such authorities as bore upon that question, but went into the whole law of agency to its roots. He did not, however, habitually read law and laughed at the habit. He said that a man could not become anything of a

lawyer by studying law. In one case a young lawyer in his office had picked up in a second-hand store a copy of Fearne on Contingent Remainders. He looked at it and said, "Couldn't you get a copy of the Brehon Law Tracts?" (an old Irish book). The young man asked, "Don't you consider this a good book?" He replied, "Yes, a good book to read when you have a case on that subject, but don't defile your mind with such stuff till you have to."

#### METHOD OF PRESENTING.

My work in preparing cases for him was delightful and most stimulating. The steady flow of brilliant suggestions was an education. But it was frightfully laborious. When Cowen was studying a subject he wanted to know everything. He might not use it, but he wanted to have had it. I have had him send me to Chicago and to Boston for matters that could not be more than illustrative of the points he was making, and when he had them he did not make use of either. When he had learned everything possible about a case, the facts seemed to go through a precipitation in his mind. He massed with great skill the few facts on which he wished to dwell, and drove them home often with great force.

#### COWEN AND STEELE.

It may be worth while here to contrast the methods of presentation of Cowen and Steele, probably the two most forceful advocates among those I have mentioned. Cowen's method involved nothing mysterious. He had acquired by practice skill in deciding what facts he could profitably leave out. He would omit or pass lightly over these so as to make those facts he did rely on stand out in a clear, often in a startlingly dramatic way. In the presenting of these, his splendid elocution, his power to illustrate, to put into imposing language or "decant," as he called it, into the simplest colloquial expression, made him a convincing and powerful advocate. But his effect was due rather to the skill and force with which he employed his method than to anything original in the method itself.

Steele had a perfect command of the method used by Cowen but he had a faculty of his own that Cowen did not possess, nor anyone else I have known. He had a gift of persuasion that savored of witchcraft. It is difficult to describe. Though a graceful and pleasing speaker there was seldom anything salient or dramatic in his presentation. His effect was being produced all along. The selection of every word, the form of every sentence was contributing to his object. He had a fine perception of the illogical way in which men reach their conclusions. His language was a perfect conveying medium, clear, colorless, but making intelligible to you the most complex idea in a single statement. Cowen would dwell with great care on some important fact that he wanted to anchor to, often repeating it over and over in different forms. Steele would convey that idea to you in a single unobtrusive statement, and pass right on without giving your critical faculty any time to get to work. He was the most restful of speakers, because you understood without any straining attention everything he said, but your understanding of the several parts was in the order chosen by him. This method gave a fine chance also to drop in here and there the little coloring matter he wanted to use without attracting attention to it, the "drop of cold pizon." It was a common saying at the bar that if Steele had a colleague he did no work at all himself. In the one long case, lasting nearly two months, which I tried along with him, I became convinced that he was a close and a wise worker. He did not, however, waste his energy in doing what could be just as well done by his colleague, but spent his time in shaping up in his mind the mode in which the important points were to be stated to the court. Judge Edward Duffy told me that in an important case tried before him the same point had been argued before him by Mr. Wallis, Colonel Marshall and Bernard Carter on the same side, but he could not see it that way. Steele, who followed on the same side, ran over a lot of facts in an apparently meaningless way that did not interest the Judge at all. As he neared the end, however, he massed these together in a single sentence along

with some additional suggestions and the conviction of the soundness of the point struck him "almost with the force of a physical impact."

In the great case of the *B. & O. vs. State of Maryland*, Cowen had taken Steele in with him for the railroad. A very fine brief was filed. Cowen said that while that brief was always spoken of as "Steele's Brief," he himself had written it out in Chicago. "I brought it," he said, "to Steele's office, and read it to him in the galley proof. He made no correction, except in one place he inserted four lines, but they were worth more than all the rest of the brief."

#### WHARTON TRIAL.

One of Steele's remarkable achievements was the acquittal of Mrs. Wharton on the charge of poisoning General Ketchum. The proof against her was strong. There was the strongest and most persuasive motive. General Ketchum had come to insist on the payment of a debt she was not ready to pay. She had given him a claret sangaree, and he died in her house. The State Chemist, Professor Aikin, had testified in the most positive way to the presence of antimony in the stomach. All this was supported by the strongest cumulative evidence. Steele by a masterly cross-examination weakened the testimony of Aikin. He rigged up a theory of death by Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, a disease then little known outside the medical profession. He gave to this artificial theory a substance and plausibility that no one else could have attained, and created in the jury much more than a reasonable doubt. Her acquittal created widespread indignation. Some time afterwards Reverdy Johnson and Cowen were trying a case against Steele in the United States Court. Steele set up a somewhat startling theory, but as he elaborated it, he made it very plausible, and it was plain that he was convincing the Court. Cowen whispered to Johnson, "Steele's running away with the Court?" Johnson replied, "Yes, but let's wait a bit," and presently with the mountebankery that he could use so effectively, he interjected the re-

mark, "Mr. Steele can prove anything. I heard him prove that General Ketchum died of," then pausing as if he could not recollect the term, he finished in drawling tone, "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis." To use Cowen's account of it, "the crowd laughed, it spread to the jury, and, finally, a sort of persimmon smile stole over the face of Judge Giles himself, and Steele's fabric had gone to the discard."

#### JURY ADVOCATE AND PUBLIC SPEAKER.

Before a jury Cowen was probably a stronger man than Steele or any of the other Maryland lawyers of his time. More plausible than any one except Steele, more witty than any except Wallis, with somewhat of the rough and ready faculty of Reverdy Johnson, he had in addition an eloquence that was most potent. Cowen really was a good deal of an orator. A voice rich and expressive, fine elocution, he had also the faculty of seizing on a situation and making it the basis for an eloquent appeal. Mr. Wallis, who was somewhat cynical in such matters, told me that he had heard in his time but little of what he would call eloquence, and more from Cowen than from any other.

In the bitter excitement of the Reform Movement in Baltimore, Mr. Gorman in a speech made a fierce attack on Cowen, whom he denounced on several grounds, and among them said he was a political visionary. Mr. Wallis and Cowen were to speak the following night at the Concordia. Just before he went into the hall I asked Cowen what line he was going to take, and he said that he was not going to refer to Gorman's attack at all. I suggested that Gorman in calling him a visionary had paid him a high compliment. He said, "I believe I can use that," and a few minutes later my suggestion had taken this form:

"Your Senator tries to denounce me, and in his ignorance pays me a compliment too big for me to accept. It has been the great men of history who have had their visions. Stein, the founder of the German System, had his vision of an United

Germany that should bring back the glories of Barbarossa. A vision brought to earth when, as Bismarck said, 'Amid salvos of artillery the dice of destiny were cast by the iron hand of war.' Bolingbroke and the English statesmen had their vision of a British Empire surpassing Imperial Rome—realized in that mighty realm on which the sun never sets, and whose morning drumbeat encircles the globe. And if I in my small way have had any visions, it is pleasant to reflect that it is only the commonplace that has no visions and the commonplace is damned of God and man."

This was a pure impromptu, and illustrates how quickly he could use the smallest suggestion as the basis for a stirring appeal. In the heat of a most bitter contest, to a crowded hall, and delivered in splendid fashion it was very effective.

The Reform Movement in which this speech was made was a very stirring canvass. Whatever may have been the result of it or the justification for it, it caused an amount of fine speaking and political philosophy on both sides, and the meetings were worth attending in a sense that political meetings seldom are.

#### BALTIMORE AND OHIO RECEIVERSHIP.

Cowen rather laughed at the emphasis often laid upon organization. He said that an elaborate organization was the best possible agency for concealing the absence of ability, and that the most effective administration was that which secured most brains and used them. When he became President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he said:

"I know nothing about operating a railroad, and with the help of the Lord I propose never to learn, but I'll try to find some men that do."

And yet administrative problems had an interest for him. He considered Napoleon and Frederick the Great administrative geniuses because they had the skill to get good men and the courage to let them alone. Professor Seeley's *Life of Stein*

he often referred to, saying to me once that it was unspeakably dry but instructive to any one having administrative problems to deal with. I owe to him also an introduction to Bosworth Smith's *Life of Lord Lawrence*, the greatest of the Indian administrators, almost as instructive as Seeley but delightful reading. Cowen would seem to have really had high ability as an executive.

The receivership and reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the judgment of those best fitted to pass on such a matter, has been rated a very remarkable achievement.

The receivership ran from February 29, 1896 to June 28, 1898, two years and four months during which it had passed from a bankrupt concern into a railroad paying dividends on a large capital stock.

The company had a floating debt considerably over \$5,000,000.00, and was running behind steadily.

The receivership was handled with great boldness, the Court approving the policy of the receivers of putting the road in complete earning condition. The Court allowed the receivers to assume, through receivers' certificates, equipment bonds and lease warrants for rolling stock, a sum greater than \$25,000,000.00.

Of course this frightened some of the creditors. Cowen in his address before the Bar Association gives us some picture of this:

"I remember, during the contest, talking to two of the leading lawyers in the United States, who told me that they liked me very much, but that I did not know what my position as receiver was; that I did not understand it; that I had nothing to do but to maintain the *status quo*; that was about the time of the Greek war. 'Now,' I said, 'that "*status quo*" is a very nice Latin term, but what does it mean applied to a railroad—especially a railroad like the Baltimore and Ohio? There are five thousand cars that are lying idle for want of repairs, two hundred and twenty-five engines, and other equipment of the road that have not turned a wheel for months; is the "*status*

*quo*” preserved by keeping them still? The “*status quo*” of a railroad is being taken from it every day in the week by ambitious, active competitors, unless you keep in the fore front and in the advance. This railroad has \$150,000,000 in ties and rails and a little real estate, whose value is nothing but what the junk shop will give it, until it is vitalized by equipment; you may save first mortgage bonds or something of that kind, but you have got \$150,000,000 of dead property; I tell you vitalize it by equipment and the “*status quo*” of the railroad as a going concern, is bound to improve, and it should not be left to continue in this condition.’ As a simile I said, ‘you may just as well ask Prince Constantine at the head of the Greek troops on the Greek hills to hold his “*status quo*,” without giving him ammunition and reinforcements, while the overwhelming Turkish legions were marching on him.’”

The result justified the proceeding.

During the receivership of two years and four months the railroad earned \$92,899,546.89. There were charged to operation \$68,162,583.50, leaving a net of \$24,736,963.39. This charge to operation included operating expenses and also included large extraordinary outlays for maintenance and equipment. This was the difficulty. Cowen as receiver had no doubt of the wisdom of perfecting the road and equipment. The difficulty was in getting the money to do this, and it was in the getting an enormous amount of equipment without running up the liens on the property that great skill was shown. One illustration is given in the Bar Association address before referred to:

“I remember distinctly presenting this subject of acquiring equipment to the bankers (especially the bankers who had opposed the issue of certificates for steel rails and other equipment). We were getting equipment which would cost in round numbers nearly \$3,000,000 for which the obligation of the receivers was but a little over \$300,000. and the bankers said: ‘Well, won’t the court when the sale comes off regard these

equipment obligations as having some lien on the road; at least won't they say there is a moral obligation to take care of that debt and pay the balance?' I said, 'No.' 'Well,' they said, 'how do you get the equipment; how do you get any person to sell you equipment that way?' 'How do you get equipment costing \$3,000,000 without pledging the estate to over \$300,000?' I said, 'It is very simple; the builder of this equipment knows more about this road than the receivers do, and when that special point arises he knows exactly what is in it, and he knows that there is not a man big enough fool in the United States to buy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and not complete the purchase of this equipment by paying therefor.' 'Oh,' they said, 'We suppose there is something in that,' and they made no further objection."

Equipment costing \$19,700,000 was secured for the estate while the receivers only incurred an obligation of \$4,000,000.

(1) Every bondholder was paid in full.

(2) All floating debt was paid in full.

(3) The Common Stockholders paid an assessment for which they received certain securities, so that they got their stock back on the payment of about \$5.00 per share.

(4) The First Preferred Stock received 75% of its par value. There was about \$3,000,000 of this. Cowen was anxious that this be paid in full because a considerable amount of the Hopkins Fund was in this. Many thought this stock had a lien over the bonds. Cowen did not believe this to be so. He, therefore, urged the representative of the Hopkins not to raise that question till the reorganization, when the banking interests, with their enormous bond issues to be floated, could not afford to litigate this question for so small a sum. Certain large holders of this Preferred Stock, however, insisted on having this claim tried early in the receivership. The Court decided against their priority, and they were glad to get 75% when they could have as well gotten 100%. This receivership was under the control of Honorable Nathan Goff, a great judge.

He was sharply criticised for allowing the tremendous issue of receivers certificates for the rehabilitation of the property. It was practically without precedent, and if there had been any failure the Judge would have been put in a most embarrassing position. He assumed the responsibility on the strength of his confidence in Cowen, and the result justified his action.

#### TABLE TALK.

Cowen had taught school for a time before going to college. He had enjoyed this work, and often spoke of teaching school as a valuable training. It may have been partly the result of this that he was "apt to teach." He had a habit of generalizing somewhat after the manner of an old-fashioned philosopher, that made association with him a constant education. One was always liable to hear some broad, philosophic generalization put in crisp colloquial language, often even in a humorous form. The generalizations that fell from him were those of a keen observer with a large practical experience; they had an individual character, and it may help us in the effort to give an idea of his personality if we quote a few of them.

A man educates himself. The advantage of a college course is that you learn how little there is in it.

The result of the handling of a matter by a wise man and that of the handling of it by a fool will likely in ten years be about the same, partly because of the essential imperfection of the best human reasoning, and partly because of the factor of chance.

Any important matter is safer in the hands of a perfectly illiterate, rule-of-thumb man, than in the hands of a scholarly man who has not learned the danger of acting on mere book knowledge.

He said: "I have no great moral scruples about lying, but I have done little of it because it is a distasteful form of vice." I always felt that the explanation was a little different. He was a truthful man, very impatient of irresponsible language, and I accept his statement that this habit of mind was not the

result of moral scruples. I always thought, however, that he was truthful because in his educational system he associated lying with mental slovenliness and the small man. He said that the first rule of self education was to learn to look at a thing as it is and not as one wants it. In one case a high railroad official was engaged in negotiating for some land for a spoil bank. He had asked Cowen to inform him whether or not he could condemn it. Cowen sent me to him to say that he could not condemn land for such a purpose. The official immediately on being so instructed dictated a letter, making a low offer, but stating that he was advised that there was no doubt of his right to condemn. When I reported the occurrence to Cowen his only comment was "Shrimp."

In speaking of a prominent and influential citizen of Baltimore he said, "He may at some time have been delivered of an idea, but for my poor self I never was present at any such accouchement."

In speaking of an oratorical gentleman he said "His speech was a mingling of platitudes and monstrosities and he passed back and forth from one to the other without the slightest jar." Commenting on a certain effort being made in Baltimore he said, "Moral movements are seldom useful, because the more moral they are, the less they are intelligent. It is sensational, spectacular evil that arouses the zeal of the moral reformer, because that can be best used in the crusade. The creeping, insidious evil is of no use to him, and yet it is far more serious in its results. The over-stimulation in this country of the thirst for wealth is a more far-reaching bad influence than intemperance, the gambling mania and the social evil, all put together, but it is of no use to the moral reformer."

In the midst of an argument before a legislative committee Colonel Marshall, who was opposed, asked Cowen if he could interrupt him, and, on Cowen saying he could, the Colonel asked a very unimportant question having no effect but as an interruption. Cowen answered it, and then pausing and looking solemnly at the Colonel, he said, "Colonel, I always love

to hear you, but if you want to interrupt me, you must interrupt me harder than that."

As he came out from a hearing before one of the old judges, some one asked what the Court had decided. He replied, "He held with us, but we had to rub the law into him like a liniment."

He said after listening to a rather imposing talker, "Education often enables one to conceal the absence of thought. The real thinkers have as they went along coined a phrase from time to time to house an idea—'Sense of proportion,' 'line of least resistance,' 'survival of the fittest,' 'moral influences,' etc. These survive as thought forms, or suggestions of thought, and a man with a fluent use of these husks can believe he is thinking when he is not, and fool a good many people. Sir Isaac Newton if he came back could borrow a great many useful expressions from a house servant, but that does not mean that the house servant is thinking."

When the Baltimore and Ohio was operating a telegraph Cowen sent me to look up the question of the inviolability of telegrams. It opened a wide field, and when I was reporting the result of my investigations to Cowen I expressed astonishment that all the advances in constitutional freedom had been won by the immoral people, John Wilkes and the like, while the good people had been obstructive. He replied, "Your historical reading should have told you that before. The Almighty never had much use for the good people; they were too busy being good."

In this paper Cowen has been treated as a man of tremendous intellectual grasp, and this was certainly the impression he left on those thrown with him. Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, a keen and careful judge, said that no one else among those he had been associated with had so impressed him with his intellectual power except Daniel Webster. Chief Judge McSherry, who had been for years a leader of the Maryland Bar when at its best, and afterwards for many years presided over its highest Court, said that he had never heard another argument like that

of Cowen in the case of *Huntingdon vs. Attrill*, or even in the same class with it. When the question of the pooling bill was before Congress, the matter was in the hands of a large committee, most of them western men and all of them opposed to the measure. For days Cowen was before them, arguing the matter in the patient, careful manner so characteristic of him. In the end not only was the committee unanimously with him, but its members came to look upon him as a sort of oracle, so that their semi-idolatrous devotion continuing long afterwards greatly amused those in his office. The manner in which he would solve and simplify the most difficult practical problems called forth the comment, "His mind seems to work like some tremendous machine," and this was said so constantly that the stereotyped expression became somewhat tiresome to me.

This mental power came in some measure from the gift of good natural faculties, improved by a wise and constant mental training. To me, however, it seemed that it came in a larger degree from a fine balance of faculties and temperament.

The intellectual and moral power of different men depends not only on the measure in which the spirit has been given, but also on how in them (to use Shakespeare's figure) "the elements have been mixed." A high degree of one faculty generally dwarfs and counteracts others, so that we speak of a man having the weakness of his strength. Possession in any unusual measure of the practical, executive faculty seldom co-exists with any great philosophic profundity and *vice versa*. So on the other hand the philosophic, poetic or scholarly mind does not generally take a strong grip on practical responsibilities. Newton or Pascal would not do well at the head of an army, and Charles XII would not be given to profound generalizations. This idea has been splendidly set forth in Bagehot's sketch of Lord Brougham where he explains why Brougham could never have written a poem. But nature does sometimes break through her rule and confer on one man almost contradictory traits, and then we generally have a dynamic combination. In Napoleon, in Frederick the Great, in Mahomet, in Cromwell we have the

eagle glance, the lightning speed of decision, the resourcefulness, the combining instinct and the fierce eagerness for action of the man of affairs, coupled with the power of patient brooding thought of the philosopher. Julius Cæsar too, whom Disraeli pronounces the man of affairs *par excellence* of the ancient world as Frederick the Great of the modern, had a detachment of thought that led him often in strange direction, and inspired the fine expression of Kirby Smith that he was "a whimsical cuss."

Such men are often dangerous, but never commonplace. The power of Cowen, which left such an impression on those who saw him in action, was largely due to a combination of this kind. His native faculties were good, and they had been strengthened by his systematic training of his mind, but a larger contribution than either was the balance of almost contradictory faculties and temperamental traits. His life was spent in the handling of practical problems, the "base materialities" as he called them, and well-equipped men of the world were dominated by his grasp of affairs and his quickness of resource. And yet he was possessed by the philosophic spirit, he had a passion for generalizing and something more than a mere scientific imagination. His mind seemed never to be dwelling on practical questions, except when it had to do so, and even then he would seize upon any possible chance to evolve some more spiritual idea or meaning from the most purely material matter. There was no earthly excuse for his lugging in that pretty extract from Victor Hugo to illustrate a very doubtful educational lesson from the Baltimore and Ohio receivership, and it has been quoted here only to illustrate his disposition to look over the fence. In the rare cases where the two faculties co-exist, the philosophic and imaginative tendency, and the development of mental power it involves, multiply the mere executive power many times. In them is the principle of growth. Walter Bagehot in his *Physics and Politics* says that while the savage often possesses high power and cleverness in dealing with practical matters his development even in this direction is limited by the absence of any philosophic tendency.

As a speaker Cowen had a fiery earnestness of manner, and his whole body and soul seemed to be on fire with the excitement of his thought. And yet he was the most cool and placid of men. So too, in his controversial spirit. He was engaged most of his active life in one controversy or another. He loved the excitement of the contest and had in him much of the gladiator. And yet the trait of animosity seemed left out of his make-up and one might have been closely associated with him for a lifetime and never have seen him angry.

Of course a man of this type had his mental weaknesses and idiosyncrasies, and it would be interesting to go into them did time allow. Some of his views were quite whimsical, but his tolerant spirit and absolute freedom from egoism led him to hold them in a very amiable way. His opinions never were invested with any sanctity by the fact that they were his own.

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### MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. 19, No. 4, Dec. 1924, *q. v.* for general discussion and description of the manuscript records.]

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#### Gunpowder hundred

Bush Wood, 150 acre Sur the 15<sup>th</sup> August 1659 for Abraham Holdman on the west side of Bush river near the Land of Oliver Sprye and posed by John Hall, rent  $\text{q}$  anum £—.. 3.. —

Galliers Bay, 100 acr. Sur. the 24 March 1665 for Joseph Gallion on the south side of bush river In Erbie Creek sould to Edward Gunell who Left it to his brother George who sould the same to James Milles who sould the same to James Phillips and now sold and in the position of John Hall, rent  $\text{q}$  anum —.. 2.. —

Yorks Hope, 200 acre Sur the 16 November 1664 for W<sup>m</sup> York on the northermost side of gunpowder river John Yeo had a mandamus upon w<sup>ch</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> Land was granted him Yoe is since

dead Left noe heires his relations Live In the West of England  
rent not received these 16 yeares the Land Cultivated, rent p<sup>r</sup>  
anum 1.. 4.. —

Jones Addition, 79 acres Sur the 11 of July 1676 for Thomas  
Jones on the north side of gunpowder river this Land granted  
to Yoe as above rent ☉ anum 1.. 2.. 10

The Fooles Refuse, 100 acre Sur. the 26 March 1663 for John  
Collier on the west side of bush river a little w<sup>th</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> river  
and in the posestion of John Hall for the heires of the s<sup>d</sup>  
Collier, rent ☉ an —. 2.. —

*C. In poss<sup>n</sup> Jon<sup>a</sup> Marsey.*

Colliers Meddow, 150 acr Sur. the 24 March 1665 for John  
Collier at the mouth of bush river being the nethermost point  
of the s<sup>d</sup> river and posed as aforesd (In Spesuty hundred),  
rent ☉ anum —. 3.. —

Olivers Addition, 200 acr Sur the 6<sup>th</sup> Aprill 1667 for John  
Collier on the western side of bush river at a marked Spanish  
oak a point by the river side posed as aforesd, rent ☉ an.  
—. 4.. —

*C. Poss<sup>n</sup> Jon<sup>a</sup> Marsey. This formerly call<sup>d</sup> Upper Ollives  
for Oliver Sprye but resur. & made as above.*

Phillips Choice, 100 acr Sur the 20 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1667 for John Collier  
in bush river on the south side of the south west branch be-  
longing to the Orphant of John Wood, rent ☉ anum —. 2.. —

*C. Phils choice.*

Colliers Neglect, 300 acr. Sur the 19 August 1677 for George  
Holland on the north side of gunpowder river at a marked  
popular in a Line of the Land formerly Laid out for Edward  
Reeves and Lodwick Williams, rent ☉ anum —. 6.. —

150 acr. part thereof posed by John Rawlins

150 acr. residue thereof posed by John Armstrong, rent ☉  
anum —. 6.. —

*C. Collets neglect . . . Poss<sup>rs</sup> 191 a. Jn<sup>o</sup> Rawlins 78 a.  
Abra Taylor who resur. y<sup>e</sup> Same and found no more.*

William Ridge, 200 acre Sur. the 3<sup>d</sup> July 1672 for Lodweck Williams in the woods on the south side of bush river at a marked w<sup>t</sup> oak neigh the head of bow Creek posed by Aquila Picka, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 8.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Aquila Paca.*

Prosperity, 140 acre Sur. the 20 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1664 for Thomas Lytfoot on the west side of bush river at a point at the mouth of the midle branch of the s<sup>d</sup> river and now in the posestion of Aquila Packa, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 5.. 7

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Aquila Paca.*

The Island, 150 acr Sur the 15 Novem<sup>r</sup> 1664 for John Lee upon Gunpowder river right opesight to the river mouth and now in the posestion of John Carvell, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 3.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Carwell.*

Phillips Addition, 200 Acre Sur. the 24 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1669 for James Phillips in gunpowder river on the west side of Lees Island and now in the posestion of John Carvell, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 4.. —

*C. 1668. Poss<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Carwell.*

Little Marlye, 200 acr Sur the 27 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1684 for Miles Judd in a neck between bush river and Gunpowder river and sold to John Hathaway who bequeathed the same by will to George Smith, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 8.. 0

*C. Little Marly. Surv. for Mich<sup>l</sup> Judd.*

Locust Neck, 100 acre Sur the 4 March 1668 for James Phillips on the west side of bush river And on the north side of possum Creek posed by Evan Miles, rent  $\text{£}$  anum 0.. 2.. 0

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Corn. Herrinton for Evan Miles orp<sup>ns</sup>*

Palmers Forrest, 600 acre Sur. the 9<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1673 for W<sup>m</sup> Palmer at a marked red oak vpon a point In a neck between 2 branches of the Cranbury Swamp Palmer being dead noe heires here Land vncultivated noe rent payd these 16 yeares, rent  $\text{£}$  anum  $\text{£}1.. 4.. 0$  (Crossed out in the original)

*C. [Page 112.] No rent p<sup>d</sup> these 20 years.*

Palmers Point, 500 acre Sur. the 23 June 1675 for William Palmer on the west side of Swan Creek at a marked Locust vpon a point of a marsh Palmer being dead noe heires here Land vncultivated noe rent payd the 16 yeares, rent set £1.. 0.. 0                      0.. 0.. — (Crossed out in the original)

Holmwood, 100 acre Sur the 17<sup>th</sup> August 1659 for Abrah Hollman on the East side of the north branch of gunpowder river posed by Robert Jackson, rent ₧ anum —. 2.. —

*C. Abra Holdman.*

Halls Ridge, 218 acre Sur the 30 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1687 for John Hall Lyeing on the west side of bush river in the woods in a line of Olivers Addition beginging at a Spanish oak and now in the posestion of Rob<sup>t</sup> Jackson, rent ₧ anum —. 8.. 9

*C. [Page 112.]*

Wilson's Range, 100 acre Sur the 18 Novem<sup>r</sup> 1686 for John Wilson Lyeing in the north side of bush river and now in the posestion of Stephen Freeland Charg'd in Spesuty hundred rent ₧ anum —. 4.. — (Crossed out in the original)

Wansworth, 200 acre Sur. the 15 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1666 for William Orchard in bush river on the west side of the river at the northermost bounds of Abraham Hollman soe thereof posed by Abraham Taylor, rent ₧ anum —. 2.. —

100 acr of the abovesaid Land In the posestion of John Debrulor, rent ₧ anum —. 2.. —

*C. Abrah Holdman.. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 100 a. Abra Taylor 100 a. Francis Dellahyde.*

Ayres Addition, 100 acre Sur the 28 Aprill 1668 for Edward Ayres on the west side of bush river at the head of a Cave now posed by Abraham Taylor, rent ₧ anum —. 2.. —

Warrington, 650 acre Sur the 9<sup>th</sup> of febr<sup>y</sup> 1664 for Na<sup>tl</sup> Stiles at a point of a marsh being the Southermost side of bush river posed by William Hill, rent ₧ anum —. 13.. —

*C. Warrington. Nath Sheilds. This land formerly called Powdersbey.*

Eastland Wills, 100 acre Sur. the 9<sup>th</sup> June 1672 for William Ogburn in bush river at a marked Chestnut on a point of the mouth of the north east branch on the South of the s<sup>d</sup> branch Land vncultivated Ogburn being dead noe heires noe rent pay<sup>d</sup> these 20 years, Rent  $\text{£}0.. 4.. 0$  —.. 4.. —  
Charg'd in Spesuty hundred

*C. Ogbourn. No rent paid these 24 yrs*

Samuells Hill, 150 acr Sur the 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1672 for Samuel Hill on the south side west branch of bush river at a marked tree in the Valley Hill being dead or run away and noe heire here Land vncultivated noe rent payd these 20 yeares  $\text{£}0.. 6.. 0$  —.. 6.. — This Land Lyable to an Escheate.

*C. No rent paid these 24 yrs*

Betty's Choice, 480 acr. Sur. the 20 July 1678 for George Yates at a bounded gum a bounded tree at the Land Called Benjamins Choice and now In the posestion of Benjamin Burges, rent  $\text{£}19.. 2$  In Spesuty hundred.

*C. [Page 113.] Poss<sup>rs</sup> John Watkins orp<sup>ns</sup>.*

Pole cat Ridge, 150 acr. Sur. the 29<sup>th</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup> 1679 for James Phillips between bush river and gunpowder river at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak near the road by Elkneck Creek, rent  $\text{£}0.. 6..$  —

*C. What is clear bel. to Jn<sup>o</sup> Gallion Supposed not above 50 a.*

Rangers Lodge, 500 acr Sur the 15 June 1682 for David Jones at the head of bush river between the middle branch at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak on the north East side by the main run and now in posestion of James Phillips, rent  $\text{£}1..$  —.. —

Sedgley, 200 acre Sur. the 4<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1683 for James Phillips on a run Called Bynums run at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak of rangers Lodge, rent  $\text{£}0.. 8..$  — In Spesuty hundred

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Webster.*

Planters Paradise, 829 acre Sur the 29 Novem<sup>r</sup> 1679 for William Cornwallis on the west side of the northwest branch of back river the s<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis is dead noe heires here noe

Cultivation noe rent for this 16 yeares, rent ₧ anum £1.. 13.. 0  
1.. 13.. — posed by Steven Bently

Fryes Plaines, 400 acre Sur the 7<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1678 for David Frye  
on the south side of gunpowder river in the woods at a bounded  
tree of the Land of Robert Gudgeon Suppose it belongs to the  
Orphant of Edward Frye, rent ₧ anum —. 16.. —

*C. Rob<sup>t</sup> Couthen.*

The Three Sisters, 1000 acre Sur. the 6 Octo<sup>r</sup> 1679 for Maj<sup>r</sup>  
John Welch on the south side of the great falls of Gunpowder  
river at bounded popular by the river side nigh an Island be-  
longs to the Orphant of the s<sup>d</sup> Welch, rent ₧ anum 2.. —. —

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> Tho. Stockett 250 a. Dan Richardson 250 a.  
John Giles 250 a. Joseph Twogood 250 a.*

Tomsons Choice, 1000 acr. Sur the 12 March 1679 for James  
Tomson on the ridge of gunpowder river at the wester most  
bounds of the Land of Maj Sewall 800 thereof belonging to  
Arthur Tomson his Brother, rent ₧ anum 1.. 12.. —

*C. [Page 228.] Thomsons choice. Poss<sup>r</sup> 800 a. Arthur  
Thomson 200 a. Geo. Parker.*

Charleses Purchase, 300 acre Sur the 15 March 1676 for  
Nicolas Gassoway on the north side of gunpowder river at a  
bounded running East w<sup>th</sup> the Line of the Land of Arthur  
Taylor Called georges hill belonging to the orphant of John  
Gassoway, rent ₧ anum —. 12.. —

*C. [Page 228.]*

Taylor's Choice, 300 acre Sur. the 28 July 1667 for John  
Taylor on the north side of Eastern branch of gunp<sup>d</sup> river  
posed by Stephen Johnston, rent ₧ an. —. 6.. —

*C. [Page 228.] Poss<sup>rs</sup> 150 a. Moses Groom. 150 a. Col.  
Maxwell. Interlined " & now poss<sup>t</sup> by Ann Phelks."*

Forsbery Neck, 180 acres Sur the 10 July 1676 for W<sup>m</sup> Ebden  
on the South side of gunpowder river in a fork of salt peter

Creek at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak and now in posestion of Francis Dolarhide, rent  $\text{ʒ}$  anum —. 7.. 2

*C. [Page 228.] Forberry Neck. Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho. Frisby, Cecil Co<sup>y</sup>*

Daniells Neck, 150 acre Sur. the 8<sup>th</sup> of Aprill 1663 for Thomas ODaniell on the Eastern side of Gunpowder river at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak belonging to the orphants of W<sup>m</sup> Westbury, rent  $\text{ʒ}$  anum —. 1.. —

*C. [Page 228.] Poss<sup>r</sup> Fran. Dallehyde, belonging to y<sup>e</sup> orp<sup>ns</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Westbury.*

Chestnut Neck, 150 acre Sur. the 4<sup>th</sup> May 1678 for William Westbury at the south side of gunpowder river at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak belonging to the Orphants of William Westbury, rent  $\text{ʒ}$  anum —. 6.. —

*C. [Page 229.] Poss<sup>r</sup> Simon Pierson.*

Hornisham, 50 acre Sur the 18 June 1681 for William Horn on the East side of gunpowder river ajacent to the Land Called daniells Neck belonging to the orphants of William Wesbury, rent  $\text{ʒ}$  anum —. 2.. —

*C. [Page 229.] Poss<sup>r</sup> Fra Dallahyde.*

Waterton, 200 acre Sur the 3 August 1667 for John Waterton on the East side of Gunpowder river near the mouth of Holmans Creek soe the record says but supposed not to be so an belonging to Thomas Read and Thomas Ridge in the Ile of white In the Kingdom of England to whom the s<sup>d</sup> Waterton bequeathed by Will the record says, rent  $\text{ʒ}$  anum —. 4.. —

Daniellston, 150 acre Sur the 20 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1667 for John Waterton on the west side of gunpowder river near a point Called Colletts point this Land belongs as afores<sup>d</sup> to Thomas Reed and Thomas Ridge, rent  $\text{ʒ}$  an. —. 3.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Geo Grover.*

Waterton, 50 acr Sur the 4<sup>th</sup> of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1679 for John

Waterton on the west side gunpowder river at a bounded tree of Land of danielston posed by Thomas Reed and Thomas Ridge as afores<sup>d</sup>, rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Geo Grover.*

Watertons Angle, 31 acr Sur the 26 decem<sup>r</sup> 1679 for John Waterton on the north side of gunpowder river at a bounded oak by a Creek Cave at the head of a branch Creek posed as afores<sup>d</sup>, rent ₧ anum —.. 1.. 3

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Robt. Jackson.*

Olives, 100 acre Sur. the 15 August 1659 for Oliver Spry on the north branch of Gunpowder river now in posestion of James Maxwell, rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. —

Sampsons, 140 acre Sur. the 16 August 1659 for Thomas Sampson on the East side of gunp<sup>r</sup> river and now in the posestion of James Maxwell, rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. 9

Midle Olives, 100 acr Sur the 15 August 1659 for Oliver Spry aboute 2 miles vp gunpowder river posed by James Maxwell, rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. —

Hopewell, 50 acr Sur. the 20 July 1662 for Oliver Spry between two tracts formerly taken vp by this Sprye Called Olives and O midle Olives posed by James Maxwell, rent ₧ anum —.. 1.. —

Chestnutt neck, 150 acr Sur the 20 July 1662 Oliver Sprye on the north side of the Land Called Olives joyning vpon the Long Line of the s<sup>d</sup> Olives posed by James Maxwell, rent ₧ anum —.. 3.. —

Hopwell Marsh, 50 acr Sur. the 11<sup>th</sup> June 1667 for Oliver Spry adjoining to the south side of sd. Spryes plantation and now In posestion of James Maxwell, rent ₧ anum —.. 1.. —

Harmon Addition, 100 acr Sur the 11<sup>th</sup> June 1667 for Godfrey Harmon on the Eastern side of gunpowder river posed by James Maxwell, rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. —

Marys Blanks, 58 acr Sur. the 25 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1673 for Godfrey

Harman on the north side of gunpowder river at a marked tree a bounded tree of Harmons Choice pos<sup>d</sup> by Ja Maxwell, rent ₤ an. —. 2.. 4

*C. Mary's Banks.*

Halls Hope, 45 acr. Sur 18 July 1684 for John Hall on the north side of gunpowder river and now in posestion of James Maxwell, rent ₤ an. —. 1.. 9½

Island Point, 100 acr Sur the decemb<sup>r</sup> 1688 for Mary Stansby at the mouth of gunpowder river on the East side thereof at the East north East end of a point of Land by a marsh at the bay side now in posestion of James Maxwell, rent ₤ anum —. 4.. —

Maj<sup>rs</sup> Choice, 553 acr Sur the 13 of Aprill 1695 for James Maxwell Lyeing above the head of bush river on a branch thereof Called Bynums branch beginging at a bounded popular by the s<sup>d</sup> branch, Rent ₤ anum 1.. 2.. 1½

James Chance, 47 acr Sur the 13 of Aprill 1695 for James Maxwell Lyeing in Baltimore County begin<sup>g</sup> at a bounded Hickory, rent ₤ anum —. 1.. 11

Chilbury Hall, 250 acr. Sur. the 15 June 1668 for John Lee on the north side of bush river at a bounded oak at a point of a marsh neare the head of the west branch 125 acr hereof possessed By Anthony Drew, rent ₤ anum —. 5.. 0 In Spesuty hundred

Swan Harbour, 200 acr Sur. the 27 of febr<sup>y</sup> 1668 for Oliver Sprye on the south side of bush river on the south of the north west branch posed by Charles Jones, rent ₤ anum —. 4.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Ew<sup>d</sup> Smith for y<sup>e</sup> orp<sup>ns</sup> of Cha. Jones.*

Hews Island, 50 acr. Sur. 29 of June 1672 for Thomas Heath on the south side of bush river on the south side of a greate marsh being the northermost bounds of the Lands of Joseph Hews, rent ₤ anum And In posestion of Henry Mathews —. 2.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Hen. Mathews.*

Cadwallader, 100 acr. the 8 of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1683 for Thomas Jones vpon bush river at a bounded wt oak standing by a small pocoson now in the posesh<sup>n</sup> of Charles Jones, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 4.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Ed<sup>w</sup> Smith for y<sup>e</sup> orp<sup>ns</sup> of Cha. Jones.*

St Jones, 100 acr Sur the 4 of July 1672 for Thomas Jones on the southermost side of the south west branch of bush river at a marked red oak in a point by a Cave and in the posestion of Charles Jones, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 4.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Ed<sup>w</sup> Smith a af<sup>d</sup>*

Blocksedge, 50 acr Sur the June 1680 for Thomas Heath and now in the posestion of Henry Mathews granted by pattan the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August 1684, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 2.. —

Hollands Lott, 400 acr Sur the 16 of August 1678 for George Holland and assigned to Thomas Francis at a bounded oak a bounded tree of the Lands formerly Laid out for George Gates Called Bettye Choice and now in the posestion of Samuel Younge, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 16.. — In Spesuty hundred

The Adventure, 1000 acr. Sur. the 16 June 1681 for George Lingan on the south side of the great falls of gunpowder at a bounded popular, rent  $\text{£}$  anum 2.. —.. —

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 500 a. Hen. Butler. 500 a. Josiah Wilson.*

Buck Range, 750 acr Sur the 19 of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1611 for John Fanning at a bounded Hickory on the west side of a branch of back river over against the Land Called paradise the Land vncultivated Faning being dead noe heires appear it is set  $\text{£}$ 1.. s10.. d0 1.. 10.. —

*C. [Page 203.] "Buck Range. Sur 6 Feb: 1687 for John Fuller at y<sup>e</sup> head of Back River. Poss<sup>r</sup> Jno Anderson"; & at page 161, "Buck Rayn, Sur 3 Nov 1701 for Mathew Hawkins, in y<sup>e</sup> Drafts of Potapsco, at a bo<sup>d</sup> Black Oak."*

475 acr Sur the 20<sup>th</sup> Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1673 for Thomas Long on the south side of midle river at a bounded wt oak on the north side

of a Creek 100 acre thereof in the posestion of the Orphants of Thomas Pearth, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 4.. —

300 acr part thereof sold to Thomas Gibson and now in the posestion of John Kingsbury, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 12.. —

75 acr residue thereof rep<sup>r</sup> away by W<sup>m</sup> Cornwallis

*C. 400 a. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 100 a. y<sup>e</sup> orp<sup>ns</sup> of Tho Peart. 300 a. Jno. Kingbury.*

Pole cat Neck, 100 acr Sur the 6 July 1676 for Henry Poules on the north side of Gunpowder river at a bounded Locust on a point of the north side of the river and in the posestion of Francis Lefe, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 4.. —

*Poss<sup>r</sup> Patrick Dew.*

Richardsons Levill, 207 acr Sur the 10 of July 1676 for Thomas Richardson on the south side of Gunpowder river on a branch of Salt Peter Creek and belongs to the orphants of John Rochhold, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 8.. —

*(To be Continued.)*

## THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART EIGHTEENTH.

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### CHAPTER XXI.

#### A YEAR IN RETIREMENT.

“Relying on this, your ruling passion, the love of your country, we have the best founded hope that you will not suffer to remain long inactive, in the retirement of private life, those abilities which have often been so serviceable to the State, and of which it never, than at the present time, stood in greater need.”

*Address of Legislature to Johnson, November, 1779.*

“I hope whether I remain in the calm walk of private life—the most

agreeable to my own inclination—or should fill a public station, I shall continue to the last, to wish and endeavour to promote her (my country's) happiness and prosperity."

*Johnson's Reply to the Legislature, February, 1780.*

Throughout his exciting Administration as Governor of Maryland—perhaps even as he marched his soldiers to the camp of General Washington in New Jersey—Thomas Johnson yearned for the day when he might live under his own roof in tranquillity, free from the cares of state, and enjoy more leisure with his wife and growing children. Ever since the time of his marriage to Ann Jennings in 1766, he had been called upon by the people to take the lead in important positions; and now after fourteen stormy years, during which he served as Assemblyman, member of the Continental Congress, Brigadier-General of the Maryland Militia, and Governor, he was eager for a period of rest.

And so, even before the selection of his successor, Governor Johnson had cleaned his desk, had delivered to the Legislature the official papers which still remained in his possession, and was eagerly awaiting the hour of his retirement. Fortunately he did not have long to wait. A few days after the election followed the installation of Governor Lee. Now, at last—November 12, 1779—Thomas Johnson was a private citizen.

His official duties completed, Mr. Johnson left at once for Frederick County, where he had already decided to make his permanent home. Impressed, as he was, with its vast resources, he had come to regard Frederick County, where he had an interest in thousands of acres, as his home, even though he had been compelled to reside in Annapolis during his tenure as Governor.

Moreover, the remarkable enterprise of the county seat, Frederick Town, fired Johnson's energy and ambition. By the time of the Revolution, this bustling inland town had grown to a place of about 2,000 inhabitants. According to one traveler of the day, these people "abounded in provisions and all

the necessaries of life.”<sup>197</sup> Comparing it with other American settlements, the visitor declared: “Frederick Town is not so large as Alexandria but more considerable than Williamsburg or Annapolis.”

The rich natural resources of Frederick County had much to do with the prosperity of the county seat. “The land around Frederick Town,” the same observing visitor declared, “is heavy, strong and rich, well calculated for wheat, with which it abounds, this being as plentiful a country as any in the world.” But the character of the inhabitants contributed greatly to its growth. While the population consisted of a few hardy families of English blood and a number of Irish settlers, the great majority were Germans, whose characteristic industry and thrift, had produced “almost every kind of manufacture as well as a considerable share of trade.” It was not long before Frederick ranked, next to Baltimore, as the leading town in the State, and one of the most important centres of business in America.

It was in this thriving region that Thomas Johnson cast his lot. He had already been admitted to the Frederick County bar; and he hoped that it would be possible at the end of the war to devote his attention to both law and business. Accustomed, however, to culture and refinement, Mr. Johnson did not spend much of his time with the German immigrants, who had little fondness for social activities, and very few of whom were able to speak the English language.

He accordingly erected a magnificent Colonial mansion about four miles north of Frederick. This estate, located about midway between the Pennsylvania boundary line and the Potomac, was called “Richfield.” It was on this farm, some years later, that Winfield Scott Schley, the hero of Santiago, was born.

But such a man as Thomas Johnson was not destined for seclusion. With remarkable fidelity, he had fulfilled important duties under the most trying circumstances; and the Maryland

<sup>197</sup> Smith, *A Tour of the United States of America*, published in London in 1784; Williams, *History of Frederick County*, 93.

Legislature, in a Joint Address of Thanks, expressed the hope that he would not suffer his abilities "to remain long inactive in the retirement of private life."

The Legislature's address, stating in glowing terms Maryland's profound appreciation of Johnson's public services, is a notable document in the annals of the State. First proposed, November 10, 1779, in the Senate, the actual work of framing the Address was delegated to a special committee of six—Senators Matthew Tilghman, Charles Carroll of Carrollton and William Paca; and Delegates John Hall, John Henry and Peregrine Lethrbury. Upon being submitted to the two Houses by the joint committee, the draft was with unanimity adopted on November 20th. The Address follows:<sup>198</sup>

THE ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

"To Thomas Johnson, Esquire,

Late Governor of the State of Maryland.

*Sir,*

The prudence, assiduity, firmness, and integrity, with which you have discharged, in times the most critical, the duties of your late important station, have a just claim to our warm acknowledgments and sincerest thanks.

While dissipation and avarice have too generally prevailed, your conduct, Sir, has afforded a conspicuous example of unwearied attention and close application to the public welfare, and of disinterestedness, in foregoing those profits your known industry, knowledge of business, and of your profession, could not have failed of securing.

We approve and admire that consistency of conduct and uniformity of character, which distinguish a life, devoted, from a very early period, to the true interests of your country, steadily and invariably pursued through a variety of important trusts; and relying on this, your ruling passion, the love of your country, we have the best founded hope that you will not

<sup>198</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate, November Session, 1779, page 6.*

suffer to remain long inactive, in the retirement of private life, those abilities which have often been so serviceable to the State, and of which it never, than at the present time, stood in greater need.”

The Address was signed by Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President of the Senate, and Josias Beall, Speaker of the House, and forwarded to Johnson on November 22d. “We are happy,” wrote the President and Speaker, “in the opportunity offered us by the General Assembly of Maryland of transmitting you their thanks for the public whilst supreme magistrate of this State: a testimony conveying the highest honor which can be conferred by a free people.”

The Joint Address was more than a felicitous testimony of the love and esteem of the people: it was an appeal to Johnson to continue in the public service. A more specific request followed within thirty days. The Legislature selected him on December 22, 1779, as one of six men to represent the State of Maryland in Congress. The other members-elect of the Maryland delegation were: George Plater, John Hall, Edward Lloyd, James Forbes and John Hanson.<sup>199</sup>

Needless to say, Johnson’s heart was touched by the Address of the Assembly and his election to Congress. He appreciated the “very ample and honourable testimony,” as the very highest reward that could be given him by his State. But the winter of 1779-1780—one of the most terrible in the history of America—was now sweeping the Atlantic seaboard; the channels of trade were closed; military operations were largely suspended; and Johnson, besides wishing to enjoy for a short while the companionship of his wife and children, also felt that he could be of considerably greater service in directing the manufacture of military supplies in Western Maryland than by leaving immediately for Philadelphia.

A call having been issued for the General Assembly to reconvene in March, 1780, Mr. Johnson, on February 23d, wrote

<sup>199</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November Session, 1779, page 29.

a brief reply to the Address of Thanks and a declination of the seat in Congress. His reply, which was read to the members of the Legislature in March, follows: <sup>200</sup>

LETTER TO THE ASSEMBLY.

“To The Honourable General Assembly  
*Gentlemen,*

I cannot flatter myself but that in appointing me to some of the important trusts with which my country has honoured me, she has over rated my abilities; they have been faithfully exerted to their extent with a view to her good, nor am I conscious of having preferred, in any instance, a particular to the general interest: and I hope whether I remain in the calm walk of private life—the most agreeable to my own inclination—or should fill a public station, I shall continue to the last, to wish and endeavour to promote her happiness and prosperity.

The favourable light in which you have been pleased to accept my endeavours for the public service, is the most noble and pleasing reward you could bestow; and I return you my sincerest thanks for the very ample and honourable testimony you have given of my conduct as a man and a magistrate: it highly gratifies my ambition in handing me down as approved of by you and deserving well of posterity.

TH. JOHNSON.”

But even while enjoying a deserved respite from exacting official duties, Mr. Johnson retained a keen interest in public affairs. When, for example, a man named Wall was released from imprisonment on bail—a step that did not please the former Governor—Johnson took it upon himself as a private citizen to urge Governor Lee to order the man’s imprisonment. “If you and the Council should think proper to commit Wall,” said Johnson, “I think it ought to be to some other prison than this, and as it appears to me it will be a very ill consequence

<sup>200</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate, March Session, 1779, page 47; Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates, page 95.*

and example that this man should be suffered to go at large in our State.”<sup>201</sup>

But perhaps the most of Johnson's restless energy during the year 1780 was directed to the management of the properties in which he and three of his brothers—James, Baker and Roger—were jointly interested. Governor Johnson had six brothers, but James, Baker and Roger were by far the most prosperous. It has also been said that they were of a much higher order of intellect and character than the Governor's other three brothers. According to one member of the family,<sup>202</sup> James had “a stormy mind, but finest resolution”; Baker was “popular in manners, a kind and hospitable friend”; and Roger was “domestic and retired, economical and temperate”; whereas, in striking contrast, Benjamin was “a good, easy man, a poor manager, with little mind”; Joshua “a weak, vain man, fond of great people, and impoverished by an ambitious and extravagant wife”; and Dr. John Johnson “extremely indolent, self-opinionated, and had as little of manhood as he had of his profession.” Regardless of whether these descriptions of Benjamin, Joshua and John are to be accepted as accurate or not, there is no doubt that James, Baker and Roger were unusually successful, rising by pluck and self-reliance to places of commanding leadership in the western section of the State.

Before the War, the Johnsons disposed of their entire interest in the iron furnaces west of South Mountain to Lancelot Jacques and his nephew, Denton; and James Johnson, who was four years younger than Thomas, established furnaces nearer Frederick Town, and took as his partners the Governor and the younger brothers, Baker and Roger, who were still in their twenties. Throughout his career as Governor, Thomas Johnson retained his interest in the firm, the Land Records showing that during his third term a tract of about a hundred acres of woodland was purchased jointly by the partners. Later,

<sup>201</sup> XLIII *Maryland Archives*, 428.

<sup>202</sup> James Johnson, Jr., son of James and Margaret Skinner Johnson, written in 1842.

during the period of the Governor's retirement, the four brothers acquired an additional tract of thirty acres.<sup>203</sup> And in the years that followed hundreds of acres more were added to their holdings.

Outstanding among the enterprises of the Johnson brothers was the famous Catoctin Furnace, built in 1774 on the 7,000 acre tract patented in 1770 to Thomas Johnson and Leonard Calvert.<sup>204</sup> From the hematite ore dug from this tract were cast cannon and tons of bomb-shells, which were sent to the American Army and proved to be of great value in the prosecution of the War.

The enterprises of the Johnsons were very successful financially; but the brothers never allowed their business interests to interfere with their devotion to the American cause. Throughout the Revolution, they gave liberally of their time and their money; and all the brothers—save Joshua, who was located in Europe—held commissions as field officers in the Maryland Line. In the spring of 1780, the ex-Governor accepted from the State an allowance of 3,750 pounds, granted him as special compensation by the Legislature,<sup>205</sup> but there is a tradition that he used a considerable portion of his personal fortune to equip recruits for the Army, and the expenditure of his own funds largely exceeded the salaries paid him by the State. One example of the patriotic interest of Thomas, James, Baker and Roger Johnson is shown, during the summer of 1780, by their joint loan to the State of the sum of 10,000 dollars.<sup>206</sup>

While Thomas Johnson was recovering his strength "in the calm walk of private life," General Washington was likewise resting, and gathering his energies for future campaigns. There were no military engagements in the North, except several attacks along the coast of New Jersey by General Knyphau-

<sup>203</sup> *Land Records of Frederick County*, Liber W. R. No. 2, folio 684. August 16, 1780.

<sup>204</sup> Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*, Vol. I, p. 629.

<sup>205</sup> *XLIII Maryland Archives*, 113.

<sup>206</sup> *XLIII Maryland Archives*, 520.

sen, the leader of the marauders who had been left in charge of New York by Sir Henry Clinton. The development which brought the greatest cheer to Johnson and other American patriots was the arrival in the summer of 1780 of five thousand soldiers from France, commanded by Count Rochambeau; but the forces under General Washington were in such a deplorable condition that they were unable to give the allies any immediate coöperation.

And while Washington and Rochambeau were laying their plans for the future, the reports from the South cast a profound depression over the country. The British had completely overrun the Carolinas, and the American reverses left the patriots in a condition from which it was feared they would not soon, if ever, recover. After the battle of Camden, in which General Gates was overwhelmingly defeated, the renowned Nathaniel Greene was recommended by Washington as commander of the patriot forces in the South. The appointment was pleasing to the leaders in Maryland; and the Legislature was quick to comply with one of Major-General Greene's requisitions, by resolving on the first day of December, 1780, that the State should furnish sixty dragoon horses for Major Lee's Legion "with the utmost dispatch."<sup>207</sup>

When the Northern Army and the French went into winter quarters at the close of the year, General Washington established his Headquarters at New Windsor. It was while stationed here, in December, 1780, that the Commander-in-Chief again turned to Johnson for assistance. It was a rather unique appeal—a request from the supreme American commander to a private citizen, to aid the commander of the Southern Army in deciding a serious charge preferred against a military officer. General Washington desired to have the complaint fully investigated; he wanted the accused, Captain Eggleston, to be given a fair trial; and he directed that the accused be severely punished if found to be guilty.

<sup>207</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates, October Session, 1780, page 41.*

“Mrs. Bainbridge, the wife of Peter Bainbridge,” Washington explained in his letter directed to Frederick Town,<sup>208</sup> “has laid before me some papers respecting the proceedings of Cap<sup>t</sup> Eggleston of Col<sup>o</sup> Lee’s Legion on the case of their son Peter Bainbridge, which carry the face of a most extraordinary and unwarrantable kind of conduct. But as it is impossible to decide *ex parte*, I have, by the inclosed, referred the matter to Major General Greene commanding the Southern Army and I shall be much obliged to you to procure authenticated copies of the inclosed papers or any others that you may find necessary and transmit them to General Greene with my letter.”

(*To be Continued.*)

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## DEPOSITIONS IN THE LAND RECORDS.

(*Continued from Vol. XIX, p. 383.*)

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### DEFENDANT’S DEPOSITIONS

The Deposition of William Lock aged near sixty-three years who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists March 31<sup>st</sup> on the tract of land called Rogers’s Inspection deposeth and sayeth that he hath lived in Baltimore Town since the year 1753, and that he lived some years on the side of Jones’s falls near to Philpots bridge, and that he hath been accustomed to pass up and down Jones’s falls ever since he first lived in Town and that he hath gone up and down frequently in battaus, scows and wood flats, that the course which he usually took in passing out of Jones’s falls into the bason when he first used the Navigation, was by the end of Philpots hill from the West end thereof towards the East end thereof, and that the mouth of the Channel by which he passed from Philpots Hill, was nearly about the place where this Deponent now stands, and in a direction

<sup>208</sup> George Washington, *Varick Transcripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. IV, p. 55.

from thence to the upper end of Fells point, and that in going up into Jones's falls he passed thro' the same Mouth of the Channel, that he never did pass in a straight or South direction out of Jones's falls at the upper or west end of Philpots hill, except at the time of high tides when it was navigable for Canoes, battaus and small Vessels, and that he has passed out in that direction at the time of high tides within seven years past that he has passed both upwards and downwards thro' the Channel round Philpots hill in flats and wood boats loaded, but that he never did pass up or down in a South direction from the West end of Philpots Hill in such Vessels loaded nor did he ever attempt passing in that direction with such Vessels, and that the reason for not attempting it was because of the mud bank on the out side of it, this Deponent further sayeth that at the time when he was first acquainted with the navigation of the Channel round the end of Philpots hill he verily believes the depth of water in the same was about five feet at midling tides, but that he never measured the depth thereof, nor does he suppose that it was all uniformly of the same depth but in some places deeper and in some places shallower, and that he thinks it was nearly of the same depth about fifteen years ago. This Deponent further sayeth, that it is about twenty years since he first observed the mud bank on the out side of the channel in front of Philpots hill to appear uncovered or dry and that when it was so it was occasioned by the wind hanging to the Westward, that he never did pass himself up or down thro' the inside Channel round Philpots hill at any time when the bank on the out side was dry or uncovered, but that he has seen Canoes and battaus pass thro' it at such times, but no larger Vessels and that in attempting to pass thro' it in battaus and Canoes when the bank was dry, he has some times got aground owing to the shallowness on the water, this Deponent also sayeth that the mud bank on the outside of the Channel is always covered with tide water at common tides that he has never observed any dry ground between the two wharves extended by Major Yates at common tides this Deponent also sayeth that he thinks the bason

of Baltimore between Mr Buchannons wharf and the lower end of Philpots hill hath since he first knew it filled up generally near five feet in depth, he also sayeth that he thinks all the places between Mr Buchannan's wharf and the lower end of Philpots Hill have nearly filled up equally, but that he does not believe the mud bank on the out side of the Channel round Philpots hill hath filled up or been raised in the same degree since he knew it as the other parts of the bason from Mr Buchanans wharf to the lower end of Philpots Hill this Deponent also sayeth that he never saw or observed any flags or rushes growing upon any part of the bank between the two wharves extended by Mr Yates, this Deponent also sayeth it is his Opinion that Mr Harrison's raising the marsh above was a principal cause of choaking the Channel round by Philpots Hill, this Deponent also sayeth that the Island called Bonds Marsh when he first knew it, did not appear to be more than five or six feet square and had flaggs or marsh grass growing on it, and its distance about one hundred yards from the lower end of Harrison's marsh, that it has since grown he thinks thirty yards towards said marsh, but chiefly in a south direction, this Deponent further sayeth that from fells point to Mr Buchanans wharf both above and below the two wharves extended by Thomas Yates the space is usually covered with water at common tides—William Lox—

Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—

The Deposition of William McCubbin of Baltimore County about forty-five years of Age, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists 4<sup>th</sup> of April 1785, on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection deposeth and saith, that he was born (as he believes) within about four miles from Baltimore town and has always lived in the Neighborhood thereof, say between two and three years that he lived in Philadelphia, that in the year 1754 he was boarded in Baltimore Town whilst at school, at the house of John Frazer, a ship Carpenter who lived by the side of Jones's falls, and that whilst he boarded at said Mr Fraziers house he the said Frazer built a flat and a Schooner between the

place where Moore's mill now stands and a house belonging to Mr John Moale on the West side of Jones's falls below the Church, and that he remembers having passed down in said Schooner when she was launched thro' Jones's falls into the bason, that he thinks the said Schooner was so large as to draw about four feet of water when unloaded that Mr Frazer found considerable difficulty in carrying said Schooner down Jones's falls owing to several flats in Jones's falls, one of which he remembers was above Griffiths Bridge, and other above where Joseph Bankson lived near Philpots Bridge that when the said Schooner was brought down as low in the falls as Philpots Hill, she passed into the Channel round under Philpots Hill, which at the West side thereof found a kind of elbow, and that the people were employed some days in getting out the said Schooner from where she was built to the East side of Philpots Hill at the mouth of the falls which he apprehends was nearly about where the lower wharf extended by Major Yates from the lower or last side of Philpots Hill now appears, this Deponent further sayeth that whilst he lived at Mr Frazer's he did several times pass down and up Jones's falls in Canoes which went a fishing and that at such times he always passed out and in thro' the Channel round Philpots Hill in the same course as he had gone down in the Schooner aforesaid, but that he does not recollect ever to have passed out or into Jones's falls over the bank at the west end of Philpots hill, nor that he ever attempted to do so, tho' he remembers to have seen tides so high that it could be done, he further sayeth, that he does not remember ever to have seen any scows or flats pass out or in over the bank at the West side of Philpots Hill, this Deponent further declares that since he first knew the navigation of Jones's falls, he did not know of any other Channel for passing into or out of the same besides that round under the end of Philpots Hill, until the river was turned into a new Channel near the lower bridge on Water Street, which he believes was occasioned by the carrying away of Griffiths Bridge that he remembers having before the breaking out of the said new Channel on the North side of

Bonds Marsh or Island to have observed a drain or passage, which was between the lower end of Harrisons Marsh and bonds Island which was not fit for a navigable passage, but in which there was water at high tides when the water flowed over the Marsh, but in which there was only a small drain at low water, which did not appear more than a few feet wide this Deponent further sayeth that in the year 1765 he loaded a Sloop which lay in the basons near Lun's point, and that he put on board her several Scow loads of bread and flour which were taken from Elisha Hall's bake house on Jones's falls that he went down out of Jones's falls with one of those Scow loads of bread to his Sloop at which time he passed out of said falls by the aforesaid Channel round under Philpots Hill, in which he passed with the Schooner aforesaid, nor does he believe it was then possible to have gone out any other way, this Deponent further sayeth that he has several times seen Ships boats going up and out of Jones's falls with Water Casks to fill water none of which did he observe passing over the bank at the west side of Jones's falls nor did he observe which way they went after they had passed round the west end of Philpots Hill, this Deponent further sayeth, that he apprehends there was from four to five feet water at common high tides in the inside Channel between the end of Philpots Hill and the mud bank when he used to pass thro' it—this Deponent further sayeth that at one time in the year 1765 going into Jones's falls thro' the inside Channel round Philpots Hill in an empty Scow, he did touch ground two or three times between the west end of Philpots Hill and Halls bake house tho' he was able to proceed up in her, that said Scow he apprehends might when loaded carry about seventy or Eighty barrels of flour, that he thinks at the time he did touch ground in the said empty Scow the bank was bare or uncovered about as low down as the upper wharf extended from the West side of Philpots Hill this Deponent further sayeth that when he first took notice of the Island called Bonds Marsh he does not think it could be so much as a hundred yards distant from the lower end of Harrisons marsh and he

thinks it hath increased considerable since that time and chiefly to the Southward and Westward but little in any to the Eastward, he further sayeth, it was very small when he first observed it, not exceeding half an Acre, if so large and that at such times when the rushes were not growing the high tides flowed over it so as it was not to be seen, this Deponent sayeth he does not remember to have passed up or down Jones's falls in any Vessel since the year 1765 and he also sayeth he has known the tide water to flow up Jones's falls as high as about a hundred yards above Moore's Mill—W<sup>m</sup> Mackubin.

Sworn to before me this 4<sup>th</sup> of April 1785—John Coulter—

The Deposition of Robert Henderson of Fells point Baltimore Town who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists May 16<sup>th</sup> 1785 deposeth, that some time in the Month of January or February 1772 according to the best of his recollection he did at the desire of M<sup>r</sup> Nathaniel Smith of Baltimore Town attend him in making a Survey of a Lot or tract of sunken land adjoining to Bonds marsh or Island at the Mouth of Jones's falls in the Bason of Baltimore, that he did accordingly assist him in making the said Survey which was executed by a person whose name he does not recollect, but who he remembers to have heard mention himself to be a Deputy or Assistant to M<sup>r</sup> James Calder at that time Surveyor of Baltimore County, that he Robert Henderson being acquainted with the principles of Surveying, did assist the person who executed said Survey, so far as to examine and take a view of the different Courses by the compass in runing round said Survey, and that to the best of his recollection he did take down notes of the different Courses as they were run—This Deponent further sayeth that when the said Survey was executed it was done at the time of a low tide and during hard frost and that when runing round the said Survey, Nathaniel Smith had the Ice cut in order to direct them how to run the Courses, and that on the inside lines next to the Channel under Philpots Hill, there was little or no water in those places where the Ice was cut, but does not remember what

depth of water there was on the out side lines, this Deponent further sayeth, that he does not recollect particularly where the Surveyor did begin to run the lines of said Survey but thinks there was a post some where near the Island called Bonds marsh tho' he is not so positive that he can swear to it, This Deponent further sayeth that he did some time afterwards see a plat of the Survey made at that time and that he did examine and cast up the contents thereof agreeable to the Courses thereof and that his Account of the same did not amount to so much by half an Acre as the amount thereof which he saw in the plat which was returned by the Surveyor to Nathaniel Smith, this Deponent further sayeth that he is certain the whole of the Survey then made was run round with the chain and compass and that the whole space of the resurvey was at that time covered over with Ice, the Island called Bonds marsh excepted, this Deponent further sayeth that he does not believe the survey then made could have been executed save on the Ice without either wading or having the Assistance of boats, this Deponent further sayeth that the Island called bonds Marsh did not appear at the time said Survey was executed to be near as large as it is at present, and that he supposes it may now be two thirds bigger then it then was, this Deponent further sayeth that he is of Opinion the Bason of Baltimore has filled up considerable since the time the aforesaid survey was executed but more towards the upper part of the Bason than the lower part thereof, this Deponent further sayeth that at the time he assisted Nathaniel Smith in making the aforesaid survey he was not a professed or practicing Surveyor but being acquainted with the Principles of surveying and at that time sailing in the employment of Samuel and Robert Purviance he did at the request of Nathaniel Smith assist him in executing the same, this Deponent further sayeth, that he has seen the mud bank or shoal included in the aforesaid Survey called Bonds Marsh resurveyed to be so dry or uncovered, that he believes the whole thereof might be bare tho' he does not know, whether it was so hard that it could be walked over, nor does he believe that it could and that when it was so

uncovered he believes it was owing to very low tides and heavy north west winds, this Deponent further sayeth that he has at times seen tides so high that he thinks boats with two masts might have passed over the aforesaid mud bank or Shoal—Robert Henderson—Sworn before me this 16<sup>th</sup> of May 1785—Tho<sup>s</sup> Elliot—

The Deposition of William Jacobs fifty-nine Years of Age taken the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April 1785, on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection, who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists deposeth and sayeth, that he hath lived in Baltimore Town about sixteen or seventeen years, and that since his residing in said Town he hath been as often (to the best of his recollection) as a dozen times up the branch or Creek called Jones's falls into which he never remembers to have gone up but once in any Vessel larger than a Pettiauger, which he supposes might draw about ten or twelve Inches of water when loaded, and that the only time he went up in a larger boat, was in a horse boat, or one built for a ferry boat, and for carrying horses, which boat he supposes might draw about two feet and a half to three feet, and that when he went up in said boat, which to the best of his remembrance was about fifteen years ago said boat was not loaded but that he came down in her when loaded or partly loaded which was done at or near Philpots bridge that when he went up into Jones's falls in said Vessel, and also when he passed down out of the same he enter'd into and passed out of the mouth of the Channel, at the lower or East end of Philpots hill, at or nearly about a place now shewn to the Surveyor, where a little puddle of water stands about the center or middle of the wharf extended by M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Yates, from the lower or East end of Philpots hill, and in a fourth direction about        feet from where a large stone now stands on said wharf and that (to the best of his recollection) it was either at or nearly at the time of high water, he also sayeth that he did several times pass up into Jones's falls and also pass out of the same in a Pettiauger nearly in a direction about where M<sup>r</sup> Yates has extended his upper wharf from the west side of

Philpots Hill and that he supposes it was about half flood at such times, when he passed in or out in that direction, that he has at times seen Scows both loaded and unloaded pass out and into Jones's falls in the same Southern direction at the West side of Philpots hill but he believes they did so, only at the time of high water, he further sayeth that except the new Channel which broke out about the year 1773 or 1774 below the lower bridge on Water Street, he never knew of any other way or passage for going out or into Jones's falls excepting what he has already mentioned nor did he ever try to find any other passage, nor did he know at the time that he went up and down in the same, that the way or passage by which he went up and down round the end of Philpots Hill was then considered as a Channel, tho' he has since heard it called by the name of a Channel, and some times by the name of the falls, that the largest boat in which he had gone up into Jones's falls, and come out of the same was usually moored at the lower end of Philpots hill, below or Eastward of the lower wharf extended by Major Yates and that he also moor'd them at her return, that he never remembers having pass'd up into Jones's falls from falls point in a Pettiauger, in any other than a straight direction across or over the bank, about or near the west side of Philpots hill, and that he at some times in passing to and fro in that direction got aground upon the bank in those Pettiaugers, but never had Occasion to turn back to seek any other passage, that at the time when he came out of Jones's falls in the large Vessel before mentioned by the passage round Philpots hill, he did get a Ground, but was able to get her shoved off, and got thro' the mud, this Deponent sayeth he hath observed the bank in front of Philpots Hill uncovered or bare at times since, shortly after his first coming to Baltimore, but had never paid any particular attention to the appearance or state of the Channel on the inside thereof at such times nor hath he taken notice of any boats or Vessels ever passing thro' the same at such times, and that he thinks the reason of the bank being uncovered at such times was owing to long westerly winds, this Deponent further sayeth, that

the present he conceives to be about a common low tide, and that the space between the two wharves extended by Mr Yates, is at present covered with water, and he thinks is usually so covered with water excepting when long Westerly winds prevail, he also sayeth, that the space between the lower wharf extended by Mr Yates and fells point as also the space between the upper wharf extended by Mr Yates and Mr Buchanan's wharf are usually covered with water at common tides—William Jacobs—Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—

The Deposition of Robert Davidson aged about thirty-five years, who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists April 1<sup>st</sup> 1785, on the tract of land called Rogers Inspection deposeth and sayeth, that he was born at Curtis Creek, and has been resident in and about Baltimore Town since he became apprentice to James Kelly about nineteen years ago that being a Chairmaker by trade, he has been generally accustomed to go up and down the river in boats and Vessels bringing wood or timber fit for his business and rushes that his place of abode since he came to live in Baltimore has been entirely near Jones's falls on the east side of it, and that since immediately after his first coming to live in Town he had been accustomed to go up and down Jones's falls in canoes, row boats and sailing boats that when he first used the navigation of Jones's falls, tho' usual course in going down the same was by passing in the Channel round the end of Philpots Hill from the west side of it towards the East or lower side thereof and that the place where he passed out of the mouth of said Channel into the bason was as near as he can Judge about the center of the wharf extended by Major Yates from the lower end of Philpots hill, this Deponent further sayeth that he never knew of any other Channel or passage out of or into Jones's falls save the one round the end of Philpots hill until the riyer broke out, or turned into a new Channel below the bridge at Water Street on the North West side of bonds marsh or Island about the year 1773 or 1774. This Deponent also says that at or near the place where the Mouth of the afore-said Channel was, at the lower end of Philpots Hill there was

a large stone standing at the edge of the bank and also near or at the same place he saw some loggs lying, on which he was told a brigg had been built. This Deponent further sayeth, that when he was about sixteen years of age he had been accustomed to bath and swim in the inside Channel round Philpots Hill, and that at those times, some places therein were deeper than his head that it was not equally deep in all places, but that the shallowest part of it was about or near the Mouth thereof that it was deeper up about half way between the two ends of Philpots hill, and he thinks it was about six feet deep at midling tides, and that towards the upper or West end of Philpots hill the Channel was then about seven feet deep at the time of such tides that in those times, the water in Jones's falls upwards from the West end of Philpots hill up to the place where he now lives near Philpots bridge was deeper than in the said Channel downwards from the upper to the lower end of Philpots Hill, this Deponent further sayeth that he hath at high tides frequently passed over the bank at the West end of Philpots Hill in battaus canoes and sailing Yawles in a Southerly direction into the bason, but never did pass over said Bank in Scows or any larger Vessels that he never has seen any wood flats across over the said bank in a South direction but has seen scows loaded with wines and the flour pass over it at the time of very high tides, this Depopnent sayeth that he has observed or seen the bank on the outside of the Channel to appear dry or uncovered about seventeen years ago, at the time of very low tides, which he supposes was owing to hard North West or North East winds and that at the times when he first observed it to appear dry or uncovered, it seemed to be about a hundred yards wide on the out side of the Channel and extending round from Bonds Marsh or Island nearly as low down as where he now is—that he has at times seen it dry or uncovered much lower down, but that it was of late years, that he has passed both up and down thro' the inside Channel round Philpots hill in a battaue at times when part of the bank appeared dry and uncovered and that such Battoe did not draw above ten or twelve

Inches when loaded, he also sayeth that he has passed down thro' said inside Channel in an empty Battau which drew about four Inches of water at a time when the bank was dry or uncovered as low down as the Mouth of the said Channel that this Deponent has not passed up or down the Channel round Philpots Hill for ten or twelve years past, to the best of his recollection that this Deponent does not think the said inside Channel did begin to fill up or become shallower until after Mr Harrison began to fill up or cover his Marsh, this Deponent further sayeth that the space between the two wharves extended by Major Yates and between the lower of them and fells point and between the upper of them and Mr Buchanans wharf, is now cover'd with tide water being at present a midling high tide, and those places are usually covered with water at common tides, and that he thinks at the common High tides about seventeen years ago there might have been about two feet of water on the bank or flats, this Deponent further sayeth that he has been accustomed to cut rushes upon the Island called Bonds Marsh for about eighteen or nineteen years past that to the best of his knowledge, he thinks when he first cut rushes thereon, the said Island might comprehend about half an Acre at the time of common high water, besides these other small Islands which lay near to the upper Island aforesaid one of which small Islands appeared to be about twenty feet square and the others lesser, that this Deponent thinks the upper Island when he first knew it was about one hundred and thirty yards from the lower end of Mr Harrison's Marsh—This Deponent further sayeth that when he was about ten years old he had gone to mill at which time he observed the tide water to flow about two hundred yards above the place where moors mill now stands and that he saw Boys crabbing there this Deponent further sayeth that he did in the Summer 1783 and also in the last Summer observe two places on the bank in front of Philpots hill which appeared Green like flags or rushes growing on them one of which he thinks was not bigger than the inside of his battau and the other smaller, and that he thinks the tide water flowed thro' them,

he also sayeth that when he has been moveing upon bonds Marsh or Island the tide water at common high tides did prevent him from cutting rushes on any part thereof, he further sayeth, that when he first cut rushes on said Island his master James Kelly had permission for doing so from John Bond and that since Nathaniel Smith purchased the said Island from John Bond he has paid rent to said Nath<sup>l</sup> Smith for the liberty of cutting rushes on it—Robert Davidson—Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—Surveyors return—By Order of the Chancellor to Resurvey Bonds Marsh resurveyed also any other lands or places adjacent thereto for the better illustration of the matter the parties in this Cause may think necessary. I George Gould Presbury Surveyor of Baltimore County do hereby certify that I have by virtue of said Order carefully surveyed and laid down for the Plaintiffs illustration the first line of Mounteneys neck beginning at the letter A on the platt (admitted, and runing thence N. 73 74 W. 133/6. to a stone set up by Commissioners at the letter S as proved by Gorsuch to be the second bounds of said land by a plain black line—I have also laid down again the first line of Mounteneys Neck beginning at A. as above (admitted) and runing N. 71. W 138 P. to K. proved by Job Garretson John Deaver and William Aisquith to be the second boundary or said land by a plain black line. I have also marked the place on the platt where James Moore proves the second bounded tree of Mounteneys Neck did stand at B. on the Platt. I have also for the Plaintiffs illustration laid down the first line of Coles Harbour and Todd range, beginning at the letter K. and running west 320 p. to the letter A on the Platt by a black line shaded blue. I have also for Illustration of the Plaintiff laid down again the first line of Cole's Harbour and Todds Range beginning at K. and runing West  $5\frac{3}{4}$  Degrees for Variation to the letter B. on the Platt by a black line shaded yellow. I have also for Illustration of the Plaintiff laid down again the first line of Coles Harbour and Todds range, beginning at S. on the platt and runing West 320 p<sup>s</sup> to the letter C. by a black line shaded green. I have also for the plaintiff laid down again

the first line of Coles Harbour and Todds range—Beginning at S. and running West allowing  $5\frac{3}{4}$  degrees for Variation 320 p<sup>s</sup> by a plain black line I have also laid down for the Plaintiffs illustration the first line of Todds Range beginning at K. and run N.° 83.° 10.' W. 190 p<sup>s</sup> to the letter A. also beginning at S. run N.° 80.° 50.' West  $194\frac{1}{3}$  p<sup>s</sup> to A. by two plain black lines. I have also for the plaintiffs Illustration laid down the second part of Rogers inspection beginning at the Letter S. and running bounding on Mounteneys Neck S.  $73\frac{1}{4}$  E. 62 p<sup>s</sup> to the Creek thence bounding down on said Creek S. 14. W. 4 p<sup>s</sup> to the mouth thereof as proved by Slemaker and others thence bounding on the North West branch as per table of Courses the first way by part plain black lines and part black shaded blue. I have also for Illustration of the Plaintiff laid down Rogers Inspection a second way beginning at K. and running bounding on Mounteney Neck S. 71. E. 68 p<sup>s</sup> to the Creek thence bounding down on said Creek S. 14. W 7 p<sup>s</sup> to the mouth as proved by Slemaker and others, thence bounding on the North West branch as per table of Courses the second way by part plain black, and part black lines shaded blue I have also for the Plaintiff's claim and pretences laid down Lotts Numbers 388, 408, 451 and 452 on Philpots hill distinguished by red figures agreeable to the Original platt which was added to Baltimore Town in 1773. I have also for the Plaintiffs illustration laid down other lotts on Philpots hill distinguished by black figures agreeable to the Original platt which was added to Baltimore Town the 26<sup>th</sup> November 1773. I have also laid down for the Plaintiffs claim and Pretences the Limits the Wardens have permitted the Plaintiffs to extend his wharfs southward of the Lotts on Philpots hill distinguished by Dotted lines and marked Major Yates—I have also for the Plaintiffs illustration laid down the bason from the beginning of Baltimore Town at Z to the letter K. by black lines shaded blue, I have also for the Plaintiffs Illustration laid down Lees street shaded green, I have also for the Plaintiff's Illustration laid down all the wharves and made land in the bason of Baltimore distinguished

by a Yellow shade between the blue and green shades, I have also laid down Jones's falls and the N West branch for Illustration. I have also laid down Harrison's Marsh as surveyed by the Commissioners in the year 1766 distinguished by the Letters DE Baltimore street and Jones's falls. I have also laid down for the Plaintiffs Illustration. Raphoe and Sterretts folly beginning at W. see table of Courses. I have also for the Plaintiff's illustration laid down Bonds Marsh and Bonds Marsh resurveyed, course and distance four different ways beginning for the first way at C. for the second way at Q. for the third way at R. for the fourth way at U. as directed by the Plaintiffs Counsel by black lines shaded blue, yellow, green and plain black lines—I have also for the Plaintiffs illustration laid down the Course of the Channel round Philpots Hill from M. to N.° 8. then a direction towards Pattersons wharf as proved by Mr Moles from N.° 8. to N.° 8. to N.° 5. by black dotted lines. I have also laid down the Channel from M. to N. 6 then a direction towards Tibbitts wharf as proved by Mr Bowen from N.° 6 to N.° 7. by black dotted lines. I have also marked the first appearance of the Island of Marsh at O where it appeared in three Tussocks as proved by Mr Messersmith and others distinguished thus xx—I have also for the Plaintiffs Illustration laid down Tibbitts wharff marked J T. on Fells point I also certify that Bonds Marsh resurveyed lies all in the water except part of the Island of Marsh at O. for which reason I could not actually run and measure the lines thereof. I have also laid down part of Fells prospect. Beginning at M. and running as per table of Courses to the letter A shaded blue, I have also laid down a small Island on Speares wharff at the letter N. I have also marked the place where the Sloop Baltimore moored at the letter I. I have also for the Plaintiffs Illustration laid down the last line of small Value from the letters X to P by a plain black line. I have also noted the depth of water on the last line of small Value by blue figures in feet and Inches and also from that line towards Philpots Hill. I have also laid down for Illustration of the Plaintiff. Mr Carrolls deed of Conveyance to Mr Harrison

in the year 1773. Beginning at K. and running Course and distance allowing  $\frac{1}{4}$  Degrees for variation from the beginning to the North East corner of Philpotts bridge at the letter N. the Courses and distances called for in Mr Harrisons Deed are the reverse of the Courses called for in the Deed from Thomas Sligh to Bryan Philpott in the year 1760 thence running from the N E corner of Philpotts bridge course and distance allowing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Degrees for Variation agreeable to the lines of Baltimore Town unto the S W corner or lott number 49 at I. on the platt thence south with Calvert street until it intersects the West variation line of Coles Harbour and Todds range at the letter I. then reverse on said line to the Beginning by part black and part black lines shaded green (see table of courses the first way) I have also for the Plaintiffs Illustration laid down again the Deed from Carroll to Harrison in 1773 beginning at S. and running (see table of Courses) to Z and then to the beginning. I have also for the Plaintiffs illustration laid down the 10 first lines of Baltimore Town beginning at Z allowing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Degrees for variation and run to G. on Plat shaded yellow.

*(To be Continued.)*

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EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS  
OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

*(Continued from Vol. XIX, p. 400.)*

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Annapolis Oct<sup>r</sup> 16 1733

Sir

I have agreed with Mess<sup>rs</sup> Jacob Giles & Isaac Webster for some Pork & Beef to be delivered at Your House the Beef to be delivered before the last Day of November Yearly & the Pork before the last Day of January Viz- five thousand Pounds of Each. I request the favour you will order the same to be received of them if brought to y<sup>r</sup> house within the aforesaid Time & provided the same be good & Merchantable in their

Kind, & get it cut up & Salted so as to preserve it till I shall send for it Whatever Quantity of Salt you shall use I will pay for as also what trouble you or y<sup>r</sup> People shall otherwise have about it.

I hope you will pardon the Freedom I take with you in giving you this trouble & without your Permission appointing y<sup>r</sup> house for the Place of Receipt of these Commodities.

Y<sup>r</sup> favour herein will much oblige. . . .

Pray advise in a Line if any comes in for we shall send for it from Patapsco.

To M<sup>r</sup> Jo<sup>n</sup> Crocket Bush River.

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Maryland 9<sup>br</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1733

S<sup>r</sup>

I have just time to inclose the following two orders and bill Loading for Five Tobacco in Gray Must Recomend myself to y<sup>r</sup> care in the Sale of this & what Tob of myne is in Y<sup>r</sup> hands unsold.

John Townsends order on you for net proceeds three H<sup>ds</sup> Tob. in Gray.

D<sup>o</sup> on Jon<sup>a</sup> Forward net proceeds Two H<sup>ds</sup> in the Patapsco Darby Lux.

To M<sup>r</sup> P. Smith ꝑ Gray.

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Annapolis Nov<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1733

Sir

I had a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> John Blake desireing that I would send his note for thirty pounds as allso a Receipt for fifty to some friend that he may Receive them and give his Bills for the same, he not being in a condition to come over the Bay himself to transact the affair.

I presume to give you the trouble of takeing his Bills for the said Sumes of thirty, and fifty pounds for the former of w<sup>ch</sup> have sent you Inclosed his note & Receipt thereon and for

the Later have sent a proper Receipt w<sup>ch</sup> you will please to deliver him on the payment of his Bills.

I request the favour also that you will send me the Bills by the first safe Opertunity & Excuse the trouble I give you.

My wife Joynes me with best respects to her Aunt and you. I am with great Esteem. . . .

Please to Date the Receipts according to the time of payment. To Rich<sup>d</sup> Bennet Esq<sup>r</sup> & M<sup>r</sup> James Earle Wey.

Received of M<sup>r</sup> John Sayer Blake his Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> for fifty pounds ster. being in part payment of a Decree in the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the High Court of Chancery of the Province of Maryland in my favour against Charles Blake father of the said John late of this Province Deceased I say Received & me this 27<sup>th</sup> Day of November one thousand seven Hundred & thirty-three.

(Copia)

C. Carroll.

---

Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1733

Sir

Inclosed is first Exch<sup>a</sup> John Parrish on Isaac Milner for £7.. 3.. 0 w<sup>ch</sup> if paid pray Cr me with in acc<sup>t</sup> otherwise return & the first opertunity protested I have of this date drawn on you at Sixty days sight payable to Charles Carroll Esq<sup>r</sup> for Twenty one pound ster. w<sup>ch</sup> I request you will pay. I am in hopes that what's in your hands will more than pay the said Bills if my Tobacco & Hoxton sells anything well, but be that as it will shall & first opertunity make further remittance, . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Sa. Hyde Merc<sup>t</sup> in London.

---

Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1733

Sir

Inclosed are the first of M<sup>r</sup> John Say<sup>r</sup> Blakes Exch<sup>a</sup> on you for £80 with w<sup>ch</sup> I desire the favour you will Credit my acc<sup>tt</sup>

I pray that by some Ship bound up our Bay you will send me the contents of the Inclosed Invoice as the wollens & Linings

are for my peoples next Winters Cloathing request you will not miss some good Opertunety of sending them.

Pray order that the Medicines be had from M<sup>r</sup> Charles Midgley Chymist at Glaubers head in Waltleing Street and that the Cotton & other things be good in their Kind & at reasonable price.

I perceive that let our care and Industery for a living be never so well exerted an aplied here our good or ill fate in the consequence depends Intirely on your Management for us there. Your worthy deceased Father had One'st a good Inclination to serve me and I hope I may meet the same from you.

To M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde.

400 Ells Brown Oznabriggs	
200 y <sup>ds</sup> good Welsh Cotton	
2 peeeces blew half thick	
4 peeeces Coorse Kersey	
1 Doz <sup>n</sup> Mens felt Hatts	
10 lb flatt point 10 <sup>d</sup> Nails	
1 Doz <sup>n</sup> best weeding hoes	12 <sup>th</sup> Salt peter
1 Doz <sup>n</sup> Hilling Ditto	2 <sup>th</sup> figg blew
6 <sup>th</sup> Bohea Tea	
2 <sup>th</sup> Green Ditto	
1 <sup>th</sup> Refined Sugar	
lb ij Acid cancror	lb ij Sp <sup>rs</sup> Sal. armon
lb j good Rhubarb	lb ij Sp <sup>r</sup> Sal vol. ol
lb ij Senna Leaf	lb ss Mercur dulcis
lb ij Roman vitriol	lb ss precip Rubr
lb ss Gum Myrrh	℥ iv Turp Mineral
lb ss Opium	lb ij Sp <sup>r</sup> C. C.
lb iv Raspings of Guajacum	
lb iv flor Chamomel	
lb vi Elect. Diascordium	Potter
lb iv Therice Venet	2 grose Vials
lb vi Sp <sup>r</sup> D Spir Cervin	sorted
lb vi Empl Diachylon Simplex	2 gross potts
lb vi Empl D Minio	sorted

lb yi Empl Melilots	1 Doz <sup>n</sup> w <sup>ts</sup> ware Tea
	Cups & Saucers
	1 doz <sup>n</sup> flint wine
	glasses

A pair of womans stays of white Taby & Lined with white Lustring according to the Measure & neatly made from 1 to 2 thickness of the waist from 1 to 3 the thickness round under the Arms.

A pair of Childs stays to be covered with some Lasting Silk and a Skirt of the same Silk made to them according to the measures vid. from 1 to 2 the thickness of the waist from 1 to 3 Round under the Arms the length of the Skirt from 1 to 4 but being for a growing child to leave as much of the Skirt to turn in as from 4 to 5 to be Lined with white Crape & a yard of the Silk to be sent in—

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Annapolis in Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1733

Sir

I have to M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde sent an order with directions to have the Medicines from you some are Galenical some Druggs, both w<sup>ch</sup> I expect you will send me in their Kind good and cheap as if in your own way of Chymicals.

I hope for former acquaintance as well as future correspond-  
ence you will use me as if I were on the spot. . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Charles Midgley Chymist at Glaubershead Watling  
Street in London.

---

Maryland June 20<sup>th</sup> 1734

Sir

Inclosed is Benj.<sup>a</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> on Rob<sup>t</sup> Cruckshanks for sixty  
Six pounds Eighteen shil. w<sup>ch</sup> when rec<sup>d</sup> place to my Cr.

I have drawn on you of the fourth Instant Two set bills  
Exchange payable to the Lord Baltimore one Seven pounds six  
shil. the other fifty pounds both w<sup>ch</sup> I pray may be paid. . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde Merc<sup>t</sup> In London ꝓ Jo<sup>n</sup> James.

---

Maryland Aug<sup>t</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1734

Sir

I rec<sup>d</sup> yours ☿ Johnson of 2<sup>d</sup> April Inclosed are the following first bill's Exchange amounting to £123.. 7.. 0 w<sup>ch</sup> if paid Cr me with in acc<sup>tt</sup> otherwise return protested ☿ the first opertunety. . . .

Sam <sup>l</sup> Griffin on Jo <sup>n</sup> Hanbury	£ 4.. 4.. 0
Jacob Bull on Jo <sup>n</sup> Philpott	32.. 0.. 0
Benj. Norris on Self	30.. 10.. 0
Joshua Dorsey on Jo. Adams	31.. 0.. 0
Henry Dorsey on W <sup>m</sup> Hunt	25.. 13.. 0
	<hr/>
	£123.. 7.. 0

To Mr Sa. Hyde ☿ Uriel.

D<sup>o</sup> Diem 2<sup>d</sup> bills as above ☿ Capt. Hoxton.Maryland Aug<sup>t</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1734

Sir

You were mistaken in your last charge of protest of Tylers bill in Bristol unless you charge Double.

I hope this Tob will sell well I am sure its well handled and weighty.

I shall be glad if you keep a copy of your Letters you will turn to yours to me of the 1<sup>st</sup> June 1732 & consider how consistent it is with yourself, I am sure it is not with good manners, I attributed it to some pert forward Clerk of yours and intended passing it by with scorn.

I hope you will not put it in his power to dispense a price to me of my Tob but do that y<sup>r</sup> self if your head be not turned an other way. Good treatment of your correspondents would answer better, I hear many complain of Ill. . . .

Inclosed is Bill Ladeing per three H<sup>ds</sup> Tob.

To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Hunt ☿ Uriel.

Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1734

Sir

Inclosed is the first Bill of Exch<sup>a</sup> of Benjamin Tasker on self for £264.. 4.. 3 with w<sup>ch</sup> please to Credit my acc<sup>tt</sup>.

I have of the 26<sup>th</sup> August last drawn Two setts Bills Exchange on you one payable to M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Chapman for forty pounds the other to Charles Lord Baltimore for Twenty five pounds four shil. & three pence both w<sup>ch</sup> I request you will pay.

I drew an order on you payable to William Stavelly dated seventh of June 1733 for Thirty pounds w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will pay him if he calls as you now will be in Cash for me, & place the same to my acc<sup>tt</sup> I have advised him to aply to you.

I am at a great loss for the goods I wrote you for being obliged to buy my peoples Cloths in the Country such disappointments are very prejudicial. . . .

Benj<sup>n</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> on Self £264.. 4.. 3. C. C.

To M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Hyde Merc<sup>t</sup> In London.

☞ Capt. Keat.

Copy ☞ Hoxton & advise of my Bill of 20<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> to Amos Woodward ☞ Hoxton dated Sep<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1734.

Maryland October 20<sup>th</sup> 1734

Sir

Inclosed you have the Undernoted first Bills of Exchange w<sup>ch</sup> if paid please to Credit me with in acc<sup>tt</sup>s As Hurt will sail on few days refer farther to him. . . .

To W <sup>m</sup> Worthington on Isaac Milner	£38.. 13.. 6
To John Hall on yourself	8.. 10.. 3
To John Parneham on Hum Bell.	32.. 0.. 0
To Leonard Brook on Jos. Adams	14.. 0.. 0
	£93.. 3.. 9

To M<sup>r</sup> Phil Smith Merc<sup>t</sup> in London.

☞ Capt. Carpenter.

Second Bills & Copy

☞ Capt. Brown. \_\_\_\_\_

Maryland Nov<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1734

Sir

Inclosed is the first Bill of Exch<sup>a</sup> John Sayer Blake on Self fifty pounds with w<sup>ch</sup> please to C<sup>r</sup> my acc<sup>tt</sup>.

I have Drawn two Bills of Exchange on you one the 24<sup>th</sup> October last payable to Mordacai Hammond for Eighty pounds fourteen shill. and three pence and of the 29<sup>th</sup> same month. To Elisabeth Coyle for Twenty pounds both w<sup>ch</sup> I request you will pay. . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> S. Hyde Merc<sup>t</sup> In London.

[Memorandum] On Saturday morning about Seaven a Clock being the 16<sup>th</sup> of October 1731 was Born my son John Henry Carroll I pray God Bless him & Guide him in the Paths of Virtue, & make him usefull to the Service of God and his Country.

Departed this for a Life of Immortality on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of February 1754 between Three & four o'clock in the afternoon his virtue Good nature & disposition to God & man was not to be Exceeded Aged 22 years 3m<sup>o</sup> and 20 days deducting Eleven days from the new Stile.

I his mournfull Father conversant with him in all that time never heard an Indecent word or saw an Ill action of his Towards God or Man.

C. Carroll.

1722

Mrs. Mary Overard D<sup>r</sup> to be sold by her.

To 3 head Dresses & 4 p <sup>r</sup> Ruffles	£ 2.. 9.. 0
To muslin hood $\frac{1}{2}$ y <sup>ds</sup> Edging 3/	0.. 7.. 0
To Gause handkercheif	0.. 4.. 0
To a yellow suit Silk & Cantaloone	3.. 10.. 0
To India Gown & petticoat	1.. 15.. 0
To Burdett Ditto	1.. 16.. 0
To Corded Dimothy	1.. 5.. 0
To 1 Sea Sucker D <sup>o</sup>	0.. 15.. 0
To a Cloak & Scarff	1.. 10.. 0

To a Rideing Dress & hatt	2.. 10.. 0
To a Trunk	0.. 6.. 0
To 3 flurisht Aprons	1.. 10.. 0
To 3 pr Shoes $\frac{1}{6}$ 2 phands 3/	0.. 7.. 6
To 10 peeces printed paper	2.. 0.. 0

---

19.. 14.. 6

Journey to Virginia with Mess<sup>rs</sup> Char. & Da. Carroll  
and George Attwood May 9<sup>th</sup> 1731 is Dr

To Cash paid James	0.. 6.. 0
To Cash paid at Griffins	0.. 11.. 9
To Cash paid at Nath. Russells	0.. 3.. 4
To Cash to John Russell	0.. 7.. 0
To Cash to the ferry man	0.. 3.. 4
Corn at Potomack	0.. 1.. 0
To 10 Days from home & Horse here	2.. 8.. 0

---

2 <sup>d</sup> time Cash at Griffins	12 <sup>s</sup>	
ferry & the Saylor	12	1.. 4.. 0
Paid Robart Carroll as $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ acc <sup>tt</sup>		2.. 16.. 0
Credit to Nath Russell for Corn		3.. 10.. 0
Charges at Malbro & on the Road		0.. 15.. 0
to 10 Days myself and Serv <sup>t</sup> & 2 Horses		2.. 8.. 0

---

To Cash paid Uri Shaw 3.. 19.. 6

Memorandum that one Thomas Manning of Calvert County is  
by the Rent Roll mentioned to Own the Upper part of Elberton  
Containing 500 Acres Lying on Anns Lott Quere how his  
Right comes: or if the Govers have not a Right, as they alledge.

Benj<sup>a</sup> Tasker Cha. Carroll, Da Carroll & Da. Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup>

Dr

To my Com <sup>n</sup> of 10 $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ Cent on buying Johnson's Land 200 Acres 40£	£ 4.. 0.. 0
To Drawing & Engrossing a Deed & Bond from Ditto's	2.. 0.. 0

To Search of Henry Knowls Will relateing to Lands there	0.. 0.. 0
To a Messinger Sent by order to John Halls to get Tho. Taylors Release	1.. 0.. 0
To Copy of Jo <sup>n</sup> Israels Will	
To Comission on buying John Lawn Isralls Land	
To Recording Johnson's Deed to me	
July 1 To a messenger for going for M <sup>r</sup> Taskers special Warrants to be reveived	0.. 5.. 0
To Ditto for Carrying them back	0.. 5.. 0
To Draweing Conveyance from Israel to Buchanan & from Buchanan to me	2.. 0.. 0
To 154 Acres Land part yeats's forbearance bought by me	20.. 0.. 0
To my Com <sup>n</sup> Thereon at 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> Cent	2.. 0.. 0
To my Comission on the purchase of all the Iron ore on the Lands of M <sup>r</sup> Benjamin Howard on Patapsco 175£ Ster.	0.. 0.. 0
To Messinger with Warr <sup>tt</sup> Escheat to Sur <sup>vr</sup>	0.. 5.. 0
To overpaid Durham my part	0.. 16.. 0
To Messinger with Common War <sup>tt</sup> 1500 ad <sup>rs</sup>	0.. 5.. 0

[The memorandum on page 64 and the accounts following it were entered on the last leaves of the "letter book," prior to the entry of the letters preceding. This concludes the first volume.]

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

*(Abstracted.)*

October 13, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library was read. The Library Committee presented on behalf of Mrs. Mactier Warfield a collection of manuscripts known as the "Key-Taney Papers," consisting of valuable early eighteenth century letters, which were secured through the good offices of Mrs. A. L. Sioussat.

Mr. L. H. Dielman presented a number of items, the most important of which was "Two Sermons" by Thomas Craddock, Annapolis, 1747, only one other copy being known to be in existence; The Album, a common-place book kept by Robert Gilmor, 1828; the manuscripts of two novels by James Hungerford, viz: "The Frights at Faywood," 1867, and "Mystery of Elden," 1870; and on behalf of Dr. John Donaldson Murray, a collection of Civil War reports by Dr. Robert Murray, U. S. Medical Inspector.

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

Malcolm Van Vechten Tyson,	Miss Emily U. Valentine,
William M. Passapae,	Mrs. Robert B. Morison,
Mrs. Cora R. Evans,	Clarence R. Evans
Mrs. Juliet Hammond Price,	Edward L. Warthington,
	Mrs. Robert Lee Gill.

and those to Associate membership:

Mrs. Joseph Blake and Mrs. E. Calvert Jenkins.

The President expressed his gratification that the Shot Tower, which certain public-spirited citizens have been working for so earnestly, has been saved.

The President reported that Mr. Samuel Hill, on his way to Grace Church, had run his machine close to our curb and in so doing the stepping stone had torn his fender. He threatened to sue the Society but after negotiations it was found that the damages only amounted to \$5.00 so the bill was paid.

The President announced that Mr. Ephraim Keyser had presented to the Society two plaster models, one of General Baron DeKalb,, being the replica of the one at Annapolis, and the other a bust of Charles F. Mayer.

The President reported that through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas C. Corner, a portrait of the late President Warfield had been painted. Life membership of \$100 was the small consideration asked. The amount has been privately raised and any members desiring to take part in the presenting of the portrait may do so. The President then nominated Mr. Corner for life membership, it was seconded by Vice-President Thom and unanimously carried.

The President announced additional Bonaparte articles and a legacy of \$2500.

The President reported the completion of the transactions connected with the sale of the Athenaeum property after a great deal of hard work. The thanks of the Society are due to the Trustees, especially to their Chairman Gen. Clinton L. Riggs and their Secretary Jesse N. Bowen. The property was sold for \$130,000. We have received \$30,000 in cash and a ground rent for \$100,000 at 6%, payable quarterly. The assessment of \$750 for the widening of St. Paul Street; the mortgage to the Central Savings Bank together with a bonus the bank charged for anticipation and the floating debt of \$20,000 that has been borrowed at different times, have all been paid. The Society now stands free of debt but as it has been running behind yearly it does not give us a large sum to spend.

Mr. John Wesley Brown, Chairman of the Marine Exhibition Committee, reported that it is planned to have the exhibition ready by the middle of December. He spoke of a few incidents of finding of models and said that all entries will

be marked with the name of the ship, the name of the owner and the condition on which it is placed.

A letter from Mr. Percy G. Skirven was read, presenting for Mr. Henry C. Shirley, a daguerreotype taken in 1856 of the members of the Glass and Chinaware Trade of Baltimore. Also a printed poem, entitled, "Baltimore Crockery Dinner" by "Our Dick." This dinner was given by the Baltimore members to the Philadelphia members at Barnum's Hotel.

The President reported the following deaths from among our membership:

Hillyard C. Lee,  
Clarence Deems,

Mrs. Charles Joseph Bonaparte,  
Benjamin Lacy.

Judge Dawkins reported that in the basement of the Court House is a bronze tablet given by the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association to mark the site of the first Court House. He then moved that the Mayor be asked to give his consideration and his good offices to have the tablet moved to a more fitting place.

The meeting then adjourned.

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*November 10, 1924.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read a list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library for the past month, including a series of press badges, from Mrs. Mary Ingle.

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

Frank M. McGeoch,  
Mrs. Edgar Allan Poe,  
William Sener Rusk,  
Mrs. Mabel Ford Hopkins,  
Walter B. Norris,  
Roderick M. Thomas,  
Arthur E. Hungerford,

Mrs. Ella Warfield Evans,  
Mrs. Harry S. Zell, Jr.  
Mrs. Mary R. Hughes,  
Dr. John C. French,  
William Herbert Crane,  
C. Braxton Dallam,  
William H. Perkins, 3rd,

Mrs. Velletta M. Wilson,	Thomas Reese Cornelius,
Miss Myra E. Waters,	D. Frank Clarke,
Mrs. Violet B. Hoff,	Mrs. Virginia Farragut Mudge,
Harry E. Parkhurst,	William Burton Sanders,
	Tom C. Mabon.

and to Associate membership:

James W. Hook,	Mrs. Augusta B. Fothergill,
	Mrs. Frank Holt.

Mr. Dielman, on behalf of the Library Committee, brought before the Society a book which may be called one of the great books of the world. It is a collection of 78 original letters and papers of George Washington, which has been repaired and bound within our building. A room has been established here with Miss Ingle doing the binding and Mrs. Dielman the repairing and crepolining. Dr. Steiner then said that in his work with the Archives he had been privileged to use the letters of Washington that are in the Library of Congress, the State House at Annapolis and many other places, but none could boast of such a beautiful piece of work. The President expressed the deep appreciation and indebtedness of the Society to Mr. Dielman, Mrs. Dielman and Miss Ingle.

Mr. John Wesley Brown, for the Committee on the Marine Exhibition, reported that the Committee has secured many interesting items for the exhibition, which will open about the middle of December and continue as long as the interest justifies.

Dr. Steiner read for the Corresponding Secretary the following report:

During the past month we have had the usual correspondence, largely asking for Revolutionary records and genealogy. As a matter of interest, for the week ending October 20 we answered 49 letters; for that ending October 27th, 51 letters and for that ending November 2nd, 46.

On October 17th we received a letter from Mr. H. O. Jones of Holley, N. Y., enclosing some small photographs of water

color pictures made by a prisoner at Point Lookout, Maryland, during the Civil War. The originals are 7 x 9 inches and are mounted on cards 14 x 20. There are 24 pictures showing incidents of prison life, and Mr. Jones is asking \$150 for the lot. They would be interesting, but the Society could spend its money to more advantage in other ways. The owner has been requested to deposit them here but so far with no result.

The death of Mr. P. Macaulay Birkhead was reported from among our membership.

The President reported a letter from the Director of the Baltimore Museum of Art expressing appreciation for our services in aiding the passage of the loan for the Art Museum, and gratification for the support of the people for the loan.

The President reported the opening of the buildings on Sunday last, the 2nd instant, from 3 to 5 p. m., in honor of "Girl's Week." The collection rooms were thrown open and explained to the visitors and it was thought that they enjoyed their visit.

The President stated that the Chairman of the Campaign Committee for the rebuilding of St. Mary's Female Seminary had written, requesting the Society to name a Committee to relate itself to the movement. Judge Walter I. Dawkins had been appointed.

The President reported that the matter of the bronze tablet of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, which had been brought to the attention of the Society at the last meeting, had been attended to. The President, in Conference with Judge Gorter, had secured its removal from the basement of the Court House to a position at the East entrance.

Mr. Thomas Foley Hiskey invited all the members of the Society to a meeting called by his Honor the Mayor in the City Council Chamber, on November the 19th. This meeting is to obtain a unified expression of the public officials and the public in regard to the reservation of Fort McHenry as a Military Post National Park. The bill has been approved by Congress and confidence is felt that it will pass if the public of Baltimore will support it. The President expressed gratification as this

Society has gone on record a number of times as heartily favoring it.

Judge Trippe then read a paper entitled: "Thomas Johnson's Money." At the close of the address he presented on behalf of Mrs. Fanny Johnson Rogers a package of Continental and Revolutionary paper money given Governor Johnson to reimburse him for the money he had advanced to equip a Maryland regiment during the Revolutionary War. It was ordered that the thanks of the Society be extended, not only to the speaker of the evening for his paper, but to Mrs. Rogers for her interesting and valuable gift.

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*December 8, 1924.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

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

The following gifts were reported: From Mr. G. H. Sullivan of New York a collection of receipted bills from local firms issued in the years 1858 and 1859; from Mrs. Annie Leakin Sioussat a collection of patents, deeds, leases, bonds, accounts, indenture of apprenticeship and letters, known as the Harry Dorsey Gough Papers.

The President expressed the thanks of the Society to Mrs. Sioussat and all other generous donors.

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

Miss Anne M. Sloan,	Miss Mary Clara Leach,
Miss Mollie Howard Ash,	William W. Emmart,
Mrs. C. S. Morgan,	T. Carroll Roberts,
Thomas J. Tingley,	Reuben Oppenheimer,
Joseph B. Legg,	Theodore A. Steinmueller,
Donald Tappan Watts,	Miss Augusta W. Rupp.

The President read an invitation from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to attend a meeting in celebration of their 100th anniversary. President Harris stated he was unable to

attend but congratulations had been telegraphed. Dr. Steiner, who had been at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, was present and gave an interesting account of his visit.

Announcement was made that Miss Helen Frick, daughter of the late Henry C. Frick, is making a collection of photographs of portraits, miniatures, etc., to be used in the Frick Reference Art Library. All members of the Society were requested to co-operate with Miss Frick in this important undertaking.

Judge Walter Dawkins reported that he had attended the meeting of the Campaign Committee for the raising of funds for the rebuilding of St. Mary's Female Seminary. He had reported that this Society was in sympathy with the movement. The President expressed the thanks of the Society to Judge Dawkins.

Mr. John Wesley Brown reported progress in the exhibit of ship models. He added he hoped it would open officially on December 15th.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley then brought to the attention of the Society a bottle which had been taken from the "Peggy Stewart." He stated it has been authenticated that on the evening the ship was burnt, a party of men from Annapolis went aboard to search around for relics. One of this party, a Mr. Ridgely, found this bottle on a dresser in a cabin and carried it home. It descended from him to his son and on down. Miss Mary Coale Dugan lent it to Dr. Berkley for exhibition here. The bottle is of early American glass about 1760-1770, of the German style.

The paper of the evening was by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner on "Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, 1801-1809; Secretary of State, 1809-1811."

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*January 12, 1925.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library was read, special mention being made of a silver goblet and a gold

medal that had been presented to the late Mr. John Cushing by the First Baltimore Hose Company in 1851 and 1852. Mr. Cushing was for many years President of the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company and was one of the Fire Commissioners. The President expressed the thanks of the Society to Mrs. Richard C. Cushing, daughter-in-law of the late John Cushing, for her valuable gift to the Society.

In the absence of Mr. Sill the President brought to the attention of the Society a very generous presentation which is to be made, of two Carroll portraits. One is of Daniel Carroll of Upper Marlboro and the other of his wife Eleanor Carroll with their son Daniel. Dr. Berkley then introduced the following resolution which was unanimously carried:

*Resolved:* That the Society extends to Clapham Pennington, Esquire, its sincere thanks for his handsome donation to its Gallery of two large portraits of Daniel Carroll of Upper Marlboro (1730-1796) and of Eleanor Carroll (1731-1763) his wife, with their son Daniel Carroll, the Younger. The portraits were painted at Upper Marlboro, Maryland, about the year 1758.

The Society very highly appreciates the consideration manifested for it by Mr. Pennington."

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

Miss Elizabeth Boyd Fleming,	Richard F. Cleveland,
Mrs. Edward M. Johnson,	W. Irvine Cross,
Robert Lee Gill, Jr.,	George May,
Mrs. Charles F. Macklin,	Sherman E. Flanagan.

The following deaths were reported from among our membership:

Mrs. Robert B. Morison and N. Winslow Williams.

Mr. John Wesley Brown reported for the Marine Exhibition Committee the receipt of two letters of interest, one from Mr. Thomas Winans of England, in response to Mr. Semmes, ask-

ing for information as to how the Winans were connected with the cigar boat of that name. Mr. Winans replied and presented to the Society a fine collection of pictures of that boat. The other letter is from a Mr. James F. Brown who was a boy on the barque "Henrietta" in 1864, when she was captured and burned by the Confederate cruiser "Florida."

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Professor Herman F. Krafft, Curator, U. S. Naval Academy, who gave an exceedingly interesting talk on "Early Ships and Shipping in Maryland," illustrated by lantern slides.

The President then stated that nomination 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. [See page 94.]

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*February 9, 1925.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library was read, among which were four broadsides of early date; a handbill headed, "Retrenchment," announcing an adjourned meeting of people friendly to Reform, 1844; "The Carrier's Address," 1859; a roll of the members of the Washington Hose Company, 1823; a copy of the Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser for May 27th, 1799; a piece of sheet music entitled "Bee's Wings and Fish," a humorous glee, composed by Henry Dielman at the Fish House kept by F. Reglin, while the company were enjoying the abovenamed beverage; a letter from Schoolfield and Company, Baltimore, 1845, enclosing a lottery ticket of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland; a lithograph of the New Windsor Academy for Young Ladies, New Windsor, Maryland, *circa* 1850-1853.

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

William Keyser, Jr.,

Mrs. Albert F. Olson,

Mrs. R. K. Goodnow,  
Edward A. Stabler,

Dr. Thomas Fell,  
George A. Solter,

and to Associate membership:

Mrs. Harry W. Paull and Louis Dow Seisco.

There being no regular paper Mr. Dielman read some letters from the State Archives, picked at random, among which were letters of Reverdy Johnson, Rembrandt Peale, Chief Justice Taney, Francis Scott Key and other noted men of that period, as an illustration of the need for an Archivist to properly calendar and annotate these invaluable documents for publication.

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#### ANNUAL MEETING.

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*February 9, 1925.*—The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order with the President in the chair.

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

#### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council reports:

The matter of outstanding interest in the affairs of the Society during the past year is the completion of the sale of the Athenaeum property at Saint Paul and Saratoga Streets. Through the indefatigable efforts of Gen. Clinton L. Riggs and Jesse N. Bowen, Esq., Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Trustees of the Athenaeum, the State of Maryland was induced to release its option to purchase the property for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000.00) and which ran contemporaneously with the lease of the premises to the State. Thereafter, by the exercise of great skill and patience, the Trustees of the Athenaeum succeeded in consummating a sale of the property for one hundred and thirty thou-

sand dollars (\$130,000.00) of which thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) was paid in cash and one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) secured upon the property in the form of a ground rent yielding six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) per annum, payable quarterly. This transaction with the addition of some of the accrued and accruing ground rent has enabled the Society to extinguish the balance of the mortgage placed upon the property at the time of its reconstruction for use by the State and the whole of its floating debt, which, with the mortgage, have for many years constituted an almost insupportable burden.

The Society is now in a financial situation which has enabled it to add ten per cent. to the compensation of those upon its payroll, to make a small appropriation for the use of the Committee on the Library, and to continue the very heavy expense incident to the publication of the *Magazine*. This, it will readily be perceived, is practically standing still and the Council again urges upon the Society the importance of using every endeavor to secure such enlargement of the Endowment Fund as will produce an income sufficient to render possible some of the long cherished plans for calendaring, editing and publishing matter of the utmost historical value already in hand, but wholly unavailable for use of historians, genealogists or the public.

The assessment of fifteen hundred and sixty dollars (\$1,560.00) benefits to the Athenaeum property for the opening and widening of Saint Paul Street was through long negotiation, reduced to seven hundred and eighty dollars (\$780.00) and paid in the settlement of the sale.

A claim made by the City for the renewing a pavement not believed to have been out of repair, remains open, and, together with other persons in like case, your Society has that matter in litigation. Argument had been had, but decision not yet announced.

Through the cooperation and generosity of Miss Susan D. Leakin, the Leakin Room has been completed, the articles be-

queathed by the late Mr. J. Wilson Leakin installed and his bequest of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) passed without reduction for preparation or otherwise, into the invested funds of the Society.

Your Society is further indebted to the late Mrs. Ella Channing Bonaparte for a legacy of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) for the Permanent Endowment Fund and for a number of interesting articles heretofore belonging to Mme. Bonaparte, and additional to those already placed in the Bonaparte Room.

On March 22nd, 1924, your Society was deprived by his death of the valued services of Vice-President Henry Stockbridge, long an earnest and generous friend of the organization and one upon whose wide experience and sound judgment it was accustomed to place great reliance. The Society was represented at the funeral and an appropriate Minute was spread upon its permanent records.

Cooperation on the part of the Society was had with other organizations and individuals and the Shot Tower has become the property of the City. Less successful have been the efforts to secure the preservation, as a Military Reservation and National Park, of Fort McHenry and its grounds. Just as every known obstacle had apparently been removed, as there was the most favorable feeling manifest in both Houses of Congress, a difficulty was created by the Speaker of the House which, while it is not believed to be insuperable, has been effective enough to prevent further action at the present session. The pending bill will be brought forward again and "hope springs eternal in the human breast."

Your Society's representation upon the Municipal Art Commission was repeatedly threatened during the past year by efforts to reconstruct the Commission so that, among other things, your Society would not have a representative upon it. Upon proper representations, however, to the City Council and perhaps for other reasons, the proposed ordinance failed of adoption. The site of the Lafayette statue is as yet a matter pending

before that Commission although the period during which action was suspended that the statue might be viewed upon that site has long since passed. Complications have arisen in the City Hall which probably explain the postponement of a call of the Commission, although it has been repeatedly requested.

It has been the pleasure of your Society to cooperate with others in the effort to secure a fund for the foundation of a Municipal Museum of Art, and a Special Committee has the matter in charge and has already rendered valuable service in that behalf.

Certain portraits had been placed in the hands of a professional restorer of paintings at an unfortunate juncture, when his pecuniary embarrassments led to his hasty departure from the city and to his landlady declining to part with anything which had been in the possession of the lodger until settlement of his indebtedness to her. The Council is now, however, able to report the recovery of the portraits.

Friends of the Society and of its President, the late Governor Warfield, have secured for it a handsome and pleasing likeness of the late President, the work of Mr. Thomas C. Corner.

Certain portraits formerly hung in the gallery of the Peabody Institute have been transferred to the gallery of your Society pending building operations at the Institute.

Many donations of value and interest have been made to your Society but it is confronted with the fact that its buildings have already become so filled with articles proper to be housed within its walls, that additions must be made with the utmost circumspection and the time will shortly come, if it has not already arrived, when your Society will be forced to rule that it cannot receive anything merely on "deposit" and must exercise the utmost discrimination with regard to the acceptance of gifts.

Invitations to participate in the celebration of historical and other kindred organizations have been received from numerous sources and so far as it has been found practicable, your Society has been represented upon such occasions. Perhaps the most

notable of these was that of the ceremonies attending the Centennial Anniversary of our sister Historical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, which were conducted with that dignity and complete success which have always crowned the efforts of that honored and honorable Society.

A marked departure from the precedent of many years, though not from the policy and practice of your Society in its early days, was the collection and exhibition through the most admirable and painstaking efforts of a special committee of which Mr. John Wesley Brown was the chairman and with the assistance of Mr. Sill, the Chairman of the Gallery Committee, of a large, very remarkable and in some respects unique collection and exhibition of ship models, many fully rigged, and of half models, of marine pictures and other appropriate items, which filled the large Assembly Room, and has been visited during the six weeks that it was open by something over 5,000 people, from children of the public and private schools whose manifest interest was marked and to whom the educational value was, it is believed, not inconsiderable,—to those few remaining real sailors who were familiar with the Baltimore Clipper and other sailing vessels and some of whom had actually trod the decks of those ships whose models they inspected with the liveliest interest. Some of the models and pictures are the property of your Society, the most notable of the former being that of the "Constitution," completely restored at considerable cost through the generosity of members of the Society. Of the exhibits loaned, the majority will be returned to their owners, but it is hoped that a not inconsiderable nucleus for such a collection may become the property of the Society. Vice-President Thom has generously rendered it possible for the Society to secure photographs of the more notable exhibits and so preserve an invaluable record of the exhibition. It was recognized, when this enterprise was undertaken, that the Society was not in a financial position justifying its undertaking the cost and accordingly this, while amounting to a very considerable sum, has been borne by individual members.

The details of operation during the past year are set out in the annual reports of the Treasurer, the Trustees of the Athenaeum and the several standing committees now submitted.

The Council avails of the opportunity to express its appreciation of the fidelity, interest and cooperation of its still too limited and inadequately compensated operating force.

Respectfully submitted, for the Council,

W. HALL HARRIS,  
*President.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.  
GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1924..... \$ 485.96

RECEIPTS.

Current Dues.....	\$ 5,320.00	
Dues for Prior Years.....	145.30	
Received from Athenaeum Commission.....	20,635.98	
Income other than Peabody Fund.....	3,120.62	
Income Peabody Fund.....	1,143.00	
War Record Commission.....	1,083.33	
Perm. End. Fund (Life membership Thos. C. Corner)	100.00	
Telephone .....	19.85	
Rebate .....	4.40	
Investigation and Research.....	74.50	
Interest on Bank Balance.....	13.96	
Temporary Loan from W. Hall Harris.....	500.00	
Confederate Relic Fund.....	65.00	
Certificates of Membership.....	31.00	
Library Committee.....	175.00	
Publication Committee.....	25.50	
Magazine Account.....	260.05	
Cash from sale of Securities, as per statement of Investment Account.....	9,576.79	
Cash from Campaign Account used in purchase of securities .....	963.60	
		43,257.88
		\$43,743.84

EXPENDITURES.

Demand Loan (Paid Fidelity Trust Co.).....	\$20,000.00
Interest on Demand Loan.....	1,122.33

General Expenses—Salaries.....	\$6,006.60	
Fuel .....	1,305.00	
Insurance .....	158.56	
Electricity .....	87.12	
Telephone .....	87.97	
Water Rent.....	106.10	
Printing .....	88.75	
Petty Cash.....	447.86	
Miscellaneous .....	542.57	
		<hr/>
		8,830.53
Confederate Relics.....		53.00
Library Committee.....		411.01
Publication Committee.....		14.90
Magazine Account.....		2,410.96
Gallery and Paintings.....		19.87
Paid for securities purchased, as per statement of Investment Account.....		10,540.39
		<hr/>
		43,402.99
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1924.....		340.85
		<hr/>
		\$43,743.84

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,

*Treasurer.*

## INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

*Bonds Sold.*

\$ 100. Second Liberty Loan 4½s at \$99.08.....	\$	99.25
Interest .....		1.02
1,000. Third Liberty Loan 4½s at \$99.30.....		999.38
Interest .....		17.24
8,400. Fourth Liberty Loan 4½s at \$99.11.....		8,344.87
Interest .....		115.03
		<hr/>
		\$ 9,576.79

*Bonds Purchased.*

3,000. Southern Rwy. Co. 1st Cons. 5s, 1904 at 97	\$	2,910.00
Interest 1 mo. 10 days.....		16.67
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,926.67
Commission .....		4.50
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,931.17
3,000. Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st 4s, 1948 at 83..		2,490.00
Interest 4 mos. 10 days.....		43.33
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,533.33
Commission .....		4.50
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,537.83

5,000. American Tel. & Tel. 20 yr. 5½s, 1943	
at 99¼.....	4,987.50
Interest 3 mos. 10 days.....	76.39
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,063.89
Commission .....	7.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,071.39   \$10,540.39

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,  
*Treasurer.*

CAMPAIGN ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1924.....	\$ 1,529.90
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RECEIPTS.

Pledges .....	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,629.90

EXPENDITURES.

Interest on Demand Loan.....	\$ 204.33
Withdrawals deposited to General Account.....	1,108.10
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,312.43
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1924.....	317.47
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,629.90

STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1924.....	\$ 1,199.70
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RECEIPTS.

From State.....	\$ 500.00
Receipts in General.....	254.72
Interest on Bank Balance.....	21.41
	<hr/>
	776.13
	<hr/>
	1,975.83

EXPENDITURES.

Lord Baltimore Press.....	\$ 475.93
Miscellaneous .....	10.53
Archives Repair.....	563.60
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,050.06
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1924.....	925.77

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,  
*Treasurer.*

FINANCIAL REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEES OF THE  
ATHENAEUM

FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1924 TO OCTOBER 10, 1924.

## Cr.

By Cash, Fidelity Trust Co., Feb. 2, 1924.....	\$ 2,962.27
“ Rent, Bureau of Labor and Statistics (7 mos.).....	1,750.00
“ Rent, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles (7 mos.).....	4,025.00
“ Interest on Deposits to April 30, 1924.....	26.96
“ Cash received from sale of property.....	18,109.10
“ Redemption of Perpetual Ins. Policy, Balto. Equit.....	261.00
“ Rebate on other insurance policies, cancelled.....	97.32
“ Interest on Deposits to Oct. 10, 1924.....	38.83
	<hr/>
	\$27,270.48

## Dr.

To Fuel, Cumberland Coal Co.....	\$ 463.02
“ Janitor Service (7 mos.).....	875.00
“ National Window Cleaning Co.....	75.00
“ Removing Ashes, W. A. Hausman.....	40.00
“ State and City Taxes, 1924.....	2,385.33
“ Water Rent, 1923 and 1924.....	108.25
“ Insurance, Post, Creighton, Cunningham, etc....	15.20
“ Repairs to Water heater, Ruud Mfg. Co.....	61.45
“ Central Savings Bank, Reduction on Loan.....	1,500.00
“ Central Savings Bank, int. on same.....	331.25
“ Mayor and City Council, widening of St. Paul St.	780.00
“ Heyward E. Boyce, Treas., Md. Hist. Soc.....	20,000.00
“ Balance, Cheque herewith to Treasurer.....	635.98
	<hr/>
	\$27,270.48

STATEMENT AS TO SETTLEMENT OF THE ATHENAEUM  
BUILDING, ST. PAUL AND SARATOGA STREETS.

Purchase price.....	\$130,000.00
Refund 4 months, 5 days water rent for 1924, paid in advance.....	20.14
Refund 4 months, 5 days taxes for 1924, State and City, paid in advance.....	828.25
Ground Rent, 5 days to Sept. 1, at \$6,000.00 per year.....	82.20
	<hr/>
	\$130,930.59 130,930.59

## CREDITS.

Amount represented by lease creating ground rent of \$6,000.00 per annum payable quarterly, ac- counting from September 1, 1924.....	\$100,000.00
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Allowance of 5 days rent collected by vendor in advance to August 31, 1924.....	135.60	
One-half revenue stamps on \$30,000.00.....	15.00	
Recording release of mortgage.....	.75	
Previously paid on account.....	5,000.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$101,151.35	105,151.35
		<hr/>
		\$25,779.24
 Amount paid Central Savings Bank:		
Principal (balance of mtg. notes).....	12,500.00	
Interest 26 days.....	45.14	
Bonus demanded by bank for release of loan.	125.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 12,670.14	12,670.14
		<hr/>
		\$13,109.10

Respectfully submitted,

CLINTON L. RIGGS,  
*Chairman Trustees of Athenaeum.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications is happy to report that the annual appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for the continuation of the publication of the Archives of Maryland was made by the General Assembly in 1924 for each of the three coming years. With that appropriation, we have paid for copying of manuscript, etc., and in the course of the next few weeks shall be able to meet the bills for editing and printing of Volume 43 of the Archives. This volume contains the proceedings and correspondence of the Council of the State, during the latter part of 1779 and the greater part of 1780. A very considerable number of original letters to the Council have been found among the packages of papers hitherto unarranged and the Volumes give a very interesting picture of a side of the Revolution not frequently considered. The most of the work of the Council was to provide food and clothing. Food was provided not only for the Maryland troops, but also for those from other states in the Continental Army and for the fleet of our ally—France. There was considerable clashing between

the persons who were gathering food for these different purposes. A number of hitherto unpublished letters of General Washington and other distinguished persons are included in this volume, the publication of which has been delayed for unavoidable reasons. The manuscript for Volume 44 of the Archives has been sent to the printer and a part of it has already been set up in galley proof. This volume will contain the account and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland, beginning with the year 1745.

A letter was sent out to a number of institutions not now receiving the Archives, but to whose collections it was felt that these volumes would be of use, offering to transmit a set of the volumes, provided the recipient would pay the cost of transportation and would exchange whatever publications might be issued by it.

During the past year, Mr. Louis H. Dielman has edited, with his usual ability, the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, of which the quarterly numbers have been printed. This magazine has presented a varied table of contents and has been useful in at least three ways: it has preserved historical material and by this preservation added to the information of the readers; it has furnished a useful medium of communication between the Society and its members; it has enabled the Society to receive much valuable historical material in the way of exchanges.

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 be also 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 \$571.50, 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:

Vol. XVIII.	Cost of printing No. 1, March, 1923.....	\$ 404.75
	“ “ “ “ 2, June, 1923.....	367.75
	“ “ “ “ 3, Sept., 1923.....	356.75
	“ “ “ “ 4, Dec., 1923.....	452.25
Vol. XIX.	Cost of printing No. 1, March, 1924.....	499.71
	“ “ “ “ 2, June, 1924.....	329.75
	“ “ “ “ 3, Sept., 1924.....	
	“ “ “ “ 4, Dec., 1924.....	
		\$2,410.96
	Cost of Editing.....	\$
	“ “ Copying .....	124.66
	“ “ Postage and distribution....	56.85
		181.51
		\$2,592.47

RECEIPTS.

Vol. XIX: From sales.....	\$ 185.45
From subscriptions.....	74.60
	260.05
Debit balance.....	\$2,332.42
Against which is to be credited cost of printing Annual Report and list of members pages at.....	\$150.00
And one-half the income from the Peabody Fund.....	571.50
	721.50
Leaving the sum of.....	\$1,610.92
to be charged off in order to close this account of December 31, 1924.	

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

Cr.

Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1923.....	\$ 461.72
Received from State, February, 1924.....	500.00
“ “ Interest on balance in bank.....	21.41
“ “ Sale of Archives.....	254.72
	\$1,237.85

Dr.

Balance paid printer due Jan. 1.....	\$475.93	
Paid for sundries, stationery, etc.....	10.53	
		486.46
		\$ 751.39

Respectfully submitted,

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

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Library Committee reports as follows:

During the past year the gifts to the Library have been unusually numerous and valuable, and in detail cover 28 pages of the accession record. They consist of 175 bound volumes; 135 pamphlets; 26 manuscript collections, aggregating more than 300 pieces; 10 volumes of newspapers and more than 100 single newspapers, 5 maps, 10 photostat copies, 5 book plates, 2 volumes of sheet music and 10 broadsides.

While all are interesting and valuable as contributions to our bibliographical, historical and antiquarian information, a few are of such outstanding importance as to merit particular mention.

The Key-Taney papers, the gift of Mrs. Mactier Warfield, contain upwards of fifty early eighteenth century letters that shed much light on the social life of the period and give interesting details concerning members of the Calvert and allied families.

The Harry Dorsey Gough papers, the gift of the Colonial Dames Society through Mrs. A. L. Sioussat, contain many deeds and other legal papers, as well as a number of interesting personal letters of the Carrolls, Goughs and Ridgelys.

The transcript of vital statistics from Laurel and vicinity, presented by Nathaniel Ramsey Chapter, D. A. R. will prove

of great value to genealogists and others interested in family history.

The most important printed piece is "Two Sermons" by Rev. Thomas Craddock, Annapolis, 1747, of which there is but one other recorded copy and that in the British Museum.

We have acquired by purchase some 50 volumes and 100 pamphlets at a very moderate outlay. The most important of these is the pamphlet by the Rev. James Jones Wilmer, on the burning of Havre de Grace by the British during the war of 1812, for which we paid \$25.00. No other copy is known to be in existence and the Library of Congress has made a photostat copy from this one.

We have received from the New York Public Library 26 photostat copies of the unique Parks *Maryland Gazette*, and we have given in exchange 29 similar copies from our set. The 55 negatives have been loaned to the John Carter Brown Library and we shall receive in return for the loan a complete set of positives, ready for binding.

The repair and restoration of State Archives goes on steadily, although not so rapidly as we would wish. The collection of Washington letters and official papers has been completed and handsomely bound, and many of the Provincial papers have been put into condition. In order to do away with the great fire risk from sending manuscript out to be bound, we have equipped a small but adequate bindery in the building, where in future all important binding and repair will be carried on.

One of the crying needs of the library is a force of skilled cataloguers who shall make available the resources of the institution, especially of the priceless manuscript source material. However, in spite of our limited means, we feel that the Society is to be congratulated on the very material additions to its collections.

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

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY.

The Report of the Committee on the Gallery for 1924 is as follows:

A number of important deposits have been made to the Gallery during the past year, so many in fact that the walls of this room will we fear, soon become crowded and the conditions which we tried to correct last year will prevail.

Mr. H. Oliver Thompson deposited the following group of portraits:

Robert Oliver, painted by J. W. Jarvis.

Charles Oliver, son of Robert, painted by Thomas Sully.

Mrs. Henry Thompson (Ann Lux Bowly), painted by Miss Sarah Peale.

Henry Anthony Thompson, painted by Miss Sarah Peale.

Mrs. Henry Anthony Thompson (Julie Zelina deMacklot), painted by Miss Sarah Peale.

Mary Caile Harrison (married Thomas Oliver), head by Sully.

Ann Lux Bowly (married Henry Thompson), painter unknown.

Paul Harrison, painter unknown, and

Henry Thompson, painter unknown.

The Peabody Institute deposited the following:

John Paca, father of the signer.

William Paca, painted by Thomas Sully.

Sarah E. Hindman, painted by Thomas Sully.

Maximilian Godefroy, painted by Rembrandt Peale.

Charles Bradenbaugh, painted by Ellicott.

Maryland in 1752, painted by Frank B. Meyer.

Two miniatures by Robert Field of John Philemon Paca and Anna Maria Tilghman Paca, his wife.

Mr. John Peirce Bruns deposited a portrait of William Peirce ("The Toast"), painted by J. W. Jarvis; and one of Henrietta of England, daughter of Charles I, painted by Mues.

Mrs. Miriam S. D. Manning, a portrait of Timothy Pickering, painted by Gilbert Stuart.

Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway, a miniature of Mrs. Barbara Amelia Neely Hertell, wife of Judge Thomas Hertell of New York.

Many donations have been made to the Gallery and Cabinet, among those of special note are:

Miniatures of Emily Jane Hardie, Captain Robert Hardie, and Captain Hardie at twenty-one years of age, which were presented by Mrs. Ella Howard Hardie.

Mr. Ephraim Keyser presented the Society with a one-half model of his statue of Major Baron de Kalb, and a life-size bust of Charles F. Mayer.

Four framed colored engravings, showing four views of the action between the American frigate "Constitution" and the British frigate "Java," drawn and etched by N. Pocock, from a sketch by Lt. Buchanan, were presented by Mr. James E. Hancock.

Other interesting and valuable gifts were given by the following:

Arthur Middleton, Louis H. Dielman, Mrs. Thomas Marshall Smith, Mrs. Francis T. Redwood, J. A. C. Tucker, Miss Elizabeth Hawkins Williams, Howard Sill, G. W. S. Musgrave, J. Appleton Wilson, Mrs. J. Holmes Whitely, William M. Hayden, Mrs. Mattie Riggs Campbell, Mrs. Thomas Gresham, Lamar Hollyday, Charles Galt Fitzgerald, Mrs. William M. Roberts, Newport Historical Society, H. Oliver Thompson, Miss Lucy Harrison, Mrs. Emily Stewart Macklin, Henry C. Shirley, Mrs. Emilie McKim Reed, Mrs. Edward Ingle, Mrs. Fanny Johnson Rogers, Walter G. Odell, S. W. Storm.

Towards the end of the year a most interesting and instructive exhibition of ship models was held in the rooms of the Society. Much lively interest was taken in this display, and many models of old time clipper ships, and ships of other dates were brought to light for exhibition.

HOWARD SILL,

*Chairman, Committee on Gallery.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY.

During the past year, the church records of Dorchester Parish (three volumes) and of Great Choptank Parish (five volumes), in Dorchester County, Maryland, have been copied and indexed by Miss Harrison.

The contents of the Turner Collection (ms.) of Eastern Shore family Bible records have been indexed and placed in the files of the Society.

Several genealogical books have been rebound. In this connection, your attention is invited to the advisability of pre-

serving in a more durable form the large collection of paper-bound D. A. R. Lineage Books. Some of these volumes can not be duplicated. This collection of volumes is of great genealogical value, and is, besides, a convenient means of reference for the service records of Revolutionary War ancestors. On account of the constant handling to which these books are subjected a more durable kind of binding is recommended.

The Committee also recommends that all members of the Society place in our files the genealogies of their families, either in manuscript, typed or printed form.

As part of this report, there is appended hereto a list of genealogical books, etc. that have been donated or purchased during the year.

FRANCIS B. CULVER,  
*Secretary of Committee.*

#### GENEALOGICAL BOOKS DONATED TO SOCIETY, 1924.

- "Mathew Fontaine Maury," by C. Alphonso Smith. Presented by the author.
- "Men of Maryland Since the Civil War," by Paul Winchester. Presented by the author.
- "Eight Great American Lawyers," by Horace H. Hagen. Presented by the Harlow Publishing Co.
- "An Introduction to Heraldry," by Hugh Clark. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.
- "Biographical Sketch of John Stuart Skinner," by Ben. Perley Poore. Presented by John L. O'Conner.
- "The Noble Life of Sarah Broadhead Sunderland. Family Genealogy. 1745-1924." Presented by Lester Thomas Sunderland.
- Records of Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, Communicants and Funerals from the Court House at Laurel, Md. Earliest entry 1811. Presented by Nathaniel Ramsey Chapter, D. A. R.
- "The Geer Genealogy," by Walter Geer. Presented by the author.
- "A Carpenter Family of Lancaster," by A. Y. Casanova. Presented by the author.
- "The Straesburger Family and Allied Families of Pa.," by Ralph Beaver Straesburger. Presented by the author.
- "Jaudon Family of Pa.," by Edwin Jaquette Sellers. Presented by the author.
- Lineage Books for 1923 and 1924 National Society, D. A. R. Presented by that Society.

- "John Barber White." Presented by Mrs. Arthur Maltby.
- Genealogical Chart of "Huidekoper, Holland Family." Presented by Edgar Huidekoper.
- "Our Brooke Genealogy," by Reuben Dillon Culver. Presented by the author.
- "The Mitchell, Smith & Fowke Families of Md. Va. and Ky.," by Gerard Fowke. Presented by the author.
- "The Haupt Family in America." Presented and written by Rev. Henry Haupt.
- "Genealogy of the Brooke Family of America," by Henry J. Kirk. Presented by the author.
- Collection of Manuscripts known as the "Key-Taney Papers." Presented by Mrs. Mactier Warfield.
- "Landmarks of old Prince William," by Fairfax Harrison. Presented by the author.
- Collection of manuscripts known as the "Harry Dorsey Gough Papers."
- Collection of newspaper clippings on families of Virginia. Presented by Miss Jane G. Keys.

## PURCHASED DURING 1924.

- "Descendants of Mordecai Cooke of Mordecai's Mount, Gloucester Co., Va. 1650, and Thomas Booth, of Ware Neck, Gloucester Co., Va. 1685."
- "The Genealogical Register." Volume I.
- The Wright Ancestry of Carolina, Dorchester, Somerset and Wicomico Counties, Maryland.
- Family History including Hughes, Dalton, Martin, and Henderson, all originally of Virginia.
- Peter Jones and Richard Jones Genealogy.
- Shrewsbury Burgess Roll.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments reports that during the calendar year 1924 the program at the various meetings of the Society was as follows:

January 14, 1924.—Dr. Henry J. Berkley read a paper on "Extinct River Towns of the Chesapeake Bay Region, Londontown," and in connection therewith gave a very interesting talk on the subject of "English Bricks."

February 11, 1924.—The business matters of the Annual Meeting.

March 10, 1924.—Mr. John L. Sanford read a paper on "Scott and Burns as Free Masons."

April 10, 1924.—Devoted to matters of general interest.

May 12, 1924.—Mr. Louis H. Dielman read an article from the Century Magazine entitled, "What Became of Dennis Martin."

May 25, 1924.—A special Meeting at which the Eastern Shore Society was the guest of the Maryland Historical Society and at which Judge J. Harry Covington read an exceedingly interesting paper on "The Value of History."

October 13, 1924.—The meeting was occupied to a late hour by matters of business and of general interest.

November 10, 1924.—Judge James McC. Trippe read a paper entitled, "Thomas Johnson's Money" containing a detailed account of the history of Continental and Colonial Moneys in Maryland and the story of the generous contribution of Governor Thomas Johnson to the cause of American Independence, at the close of which he presented to the Society, on behalf of Mrs. Fanny Johnson Rogers, a most unusual collection of such money which had belonged to Governor Johnson and was veritable evidence of his indefatigable services to General Washington in the New Jersey Campaign.

December 8, 1924.—Dr. Bernard C. Steiner gave a reading and talk on "Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, 1801-1809; Secretary of State 1809-1811," and a very interesting description of matters occurring in the President's Cabinets of that era.

Respectfully submitted,

J. McC. TRIPPE,  
*Chairman.*

The President announced that additional nominations having been made in writing and signed by five members of the Society, within ten days after the nominations at the last meeting, there appeared two names for the Chairman of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry. Election was then held by ballot and Dr. Pleasants was elected. There being no further contestants on the ballot, on motion duly seconded and carried, the Secretary cast the ballot as printed, whereupon the following were declared to be elected for the ensuing year:

*President.*

W. HALL HARRIS.

*Vice-Presidents.*

VAN LEAR BLACK.

CLINTON L. RIGGS.

DECOURCY W. THOM.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

J. APPLETON WILSON.

*Recording Secretary.*

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

*Treasurer.*

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

*Trustees of the Athenaeum.*

JESSE N. BOWEN, *Chairman.*

G. CORNER FENHAGEN.

JAMES E. HANCOCK.

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY.

WILLIAM M. HAYDEN.

WILLIAM C. PAGE.

*Committee on the Gallery.*

HOWARD SILL, *Chairman.*

THOMAS C. CORNER.

LAURENCE 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.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

*Committee on Finance*

WILLIAM INGLE, *Chairman.*

HOWARD BRUCE.

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR.

*Committee on Publications.*

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*

BERNARD C. STEINER.

JOHN M. VINCENT.

*Committee on Membership.*

JAMES D. IGLEHART, *Chairman.*

GEORGE A. COLSTON.

DANIEL R. RANDALL.

GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK.

FRANCIS E. WATERS.

ISAAC T. NORRIS.

GEORGE WEEMS WILLIAMS.

*Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.*

J. HALL PLEASANTS, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN.

GEORGE FORBES.

WILLIAM B. MARYE.

THOMAS E. SEARS.

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\*Dr. J. Hall Pleasants has withdrawn his name from this nomination.

*Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.*JOHN L. SANFORD, *Chairman.*\*JAMES McC. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*

\*JOHN WESLEY BROWN.

GEORGE CATOR.

JOHN H. LATANÉ.

## QUERY.

ADAMS: Information wanted about ancestors and descendants of Eli Adams, born Snow Hill, Md., July 13, 1785; father died about 1795; widow moved to Kentucky, near Lebanon, about a year later. Three brothers came to America, one named Ephraim, but he did not settle in Maryland with Eli's ancestor. Eli's father may have been Jacob. Could Jacob have been a son of Rev. Alexander Adams, 65 years rector Stepney Parish, Somerset Co.? Is Rev. Alexander's genealogy published or anything known of his descendants?

\*Mr. James McC. Trippe has withdrawn his name from this nomination.

\*Mr. John Wesley Brown has withdrawn his name from this nomination.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

\*Died, 1924

HONORARY MEMBERS

CLEMENCEAU, GEORGES (1923).....Paris, France.  
MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910) .. } Care Dr. J. R. Bridges,  
630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.  
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911).....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada.  
CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913).....269 W. Biddle St.  
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914) . } Care of Mrs. D. E. Waters,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
HOWARD, DAVID RIDGELY (1921).....939 St. Paul St.  
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916) .901 St. Paul Street.  
MANKIN, MISS OLIVIA (1919).....The Walbert.  
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....19 W. 29th Street.  
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.  
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919) 38 E. 25th Street.  
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892)...1631 Eutaw Place.  
LIBRARIAN .....Loyola College.  
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C. (1917)....214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893).....University of Va., University, Va.  
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.  
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.  
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907)..... } King's Highway and Lindell Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898)....Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.  
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.  
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908).....4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng  
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Norfolk, Va.  
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887).....134 E. 67th St., New York.  
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York.  
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.  
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia.  
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.  
HALL, HUBERT (1904).....Public Record Office, London.



- \*DUVAL, HENRY REEMAN (1916).....32 Nassau St., New York.
- EATON, DR. PAUL (1917)..... { Harvard Medical School,  
Boston, Mass.
- FOSTER, FREDERICK (1921).....84 State St., Boston, Mass.
- FOTHERGILL, MRS. AUGUSTA B. (1924) .. P. O. Box 883, Richmond, Va.
- GAITHER, MISS IDA BELLE (1921).....518 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- GATES, MRS. FLORENCE J. (1920)..... { 103 Maryland Av., N. E.,  
Washington, D. C.
- GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906).....St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
- GOBRIEHT, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1917)....Care James Jury, Taylorsville, Ill.
- GORDON, MRS. BURGESS LEE (1916)....306 N. 3rd St., Steubenville, Ohio.
- GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH. D. (1915)...Catholic University, Wash., D. C.
- HAGER, FRANK L. (1921).....204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.
- HAMILTON, HON. GEORGE E. (1924)....Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.
- HARPER, BENJAMIN OGLE (1920).....Crane Parris & Co., Washington, D.C.
- HARRISON, MRS. EDMOND PITTS (1923) ..Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- HARRISON, FAIRFAX (1921).....Belvoir, Virginia.
- HARVEY, MRS. WALLACE P. (1923).....4 E. 88th St., New York.
- HENRY, MRS. EFFIE L. (1917).....3019 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- HOBSON, MRS. EFFIE SARGENT (1920)...1505 Main St., Ventura, Cal.
- HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....258 Broadway, New York.
- HOLT, MRS. FRANK (1924).....301 Beverley Terrace, Staunton, Va.
- HOOK, JAMES W. (1924).....224 Everit St., New Haven, Conn.
- HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER (1911).....6th and Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
- HUDSON, MILLARD F. (1923).....New Berne Apts., Wash., D. C.
- JANIN, MRS. VIOLET BLAIR (1916)....12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
- JENKINS, MRS. E. CALVERT (1924).....226 E. Capitol St., Wash., D. C.
- JOHNSON, FREDERICK T. F. (1915)....McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
- KEITH, A. L. (1924).....Lock Box W, Vermillion, S. Dakota.
- KIMBLE, MISS PEARL B. (1921).....Box 1925, Tulsa, Okla.
- KLEUGEL, MRS. H. A. (1924).....Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco.
- KUHN, MISS FLORENCE CALVERT (1921) .Marmet, W. Va.
- LABRD, WILLIAM WINDER (1923).....Wilmington, Delaware.
- LANDIS, JOHN J. (1921).....59 Farrand Park, Detroit, Mich.
- LATTIMER, JAMES B. (1920).....547 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.
- LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)....2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
- LESE, MRS. C. P. (1923).....3650 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- LIBBY, MRS. GEORGE F. (1919).....219 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.
- LITTLE, REV. FRANCIS K. (1916).....Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- LITTLEJOHN, MRS. MALCOLM (1916)...23 E. 67th St., New York City.
- LYNCH, MISS ANNIE (1923)..... { 233 E. 6 South St.,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.
- LYNN, MRS. ALBERTA (1922).....Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio.
- McFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....2809 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D.C.
- MADDOX, WM. JOHNSTON (1921).....249 Maple Ave., Takoma Pk., Md.
- MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.
- METCALF, MRS. CARRIE S. (1922).....Smithfield, Pa.



- AMMIDON, MRS. DANIEL G. (1924)....46 Roland Ave.  
 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.  
 ASH, MISS MOLLIE HOWARD (1924)....Elkton, Md.  
 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)...8445 Park Ave.  
 BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D. D. (1919)...226 W. Lafayette Ave.  
 BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920).845 Park Ave.  
 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).....Maryland Club.  
 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)....508 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Pk.  
 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).11 E. 2nd St., Frederick, Md.  
 BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....4001 Bateman Ave.  
 BEECHER, WM. GORDON (1919).....409 Calvert Building.  
 BEERS, WALTER W. (1924).....Greenway Apartments.  
 BEEUWKES, C. JOHN (1924).....626 Equitable Building.  
 BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....The Rochambeau, Wash., D. C.  
 BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.  
 BENSON, MRS. WM. (1924).....University Apartments.  
 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.  
 BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1317 Park 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.  
 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.  
 BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....1212 N. Charles St.  
 BLAKESLEE, MRS. WILBER (1923).....3920 Maine Ave.  
 \*BONAPARTE, MRS. ELLEN CHANNING }  
 (1922) } Guilford, Md.  
 BOISSEAU, JOHN E. (1924).....3 E. Fayette St.  
 BOND, DR. A. K. (1922).....3104 Walbrook Ave.  
 BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.  
 BOND, MISS CHRISTIANA (1919).....1402 Bolton St.  
 BOND, DUKE (1919).....University Club.  
 BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....Ruxton, Md.  
 BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....1402 Bolton St.  
 BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.  
 BONSAI, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.  
 BOOKER, MRS. WILLIAM D. (1919).. { c/o Dr. John Booker,  
 } Chapel Hill, N. C.  
 BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.  
 BOSLEY, CHARLES B. (1923).....16 E. Lexington St.  
 BOSWELL, MRS. T. STEPTOE (1923)....22 E. Eager St.  
 BOUCHET, CHARLES J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.  
 BOULDEN, MRS. CHAS. NEWTON (1916)..The Homewood Apts.  
 BOWDOIN, MRS. WM. GRAHAM (1916)..1106 N. Charles St.  
 BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909)....401 Maryland Trust Bldg.  
 BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915).....817 Beaumont Ave., Govans.  
 BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.  
 BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....3020 N. Calvert St.  
 BOYCE, FRED. G., JR., (1916).....4102 Greenway, Guilford.  
 BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....Drovers National Bank.  
 BOYLE, MISS ANN E. H. (1924).....2636 N. Charles St.  
 BRADFORD, SAMUEL WEBSTER (1916)....Belair, Md.  
 BRAMBLE, FORREST (1919).....207 N. Calvert St.







- 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.  
 DOBSEY, 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.  
 DUKEHART, MORTON McI. (1920).....Key Highway and Light St.  
 DUKER, HERMAN (1924).....530 Albemarle St.  
 DUKER, MRS. J. EDWARD (1923).....Charles Street Ave.  
 DULANEY, HENRY S. (1916).....Charles St. and Forest Aves.  
 DUNAHUE, MRS. WILBUR C. (1923) 1620 Bolton St.  
 DUNCAN, MISS ELIZA W. McKIM (1921) 4132 Roland Ave.  
 DUNHAM, FRANCIS LEE, M. D. (1921) .1111 N. Eutaw St.  
 DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902) .Harlem Lodge, Catonsville.  
 DUVAL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.  
 DUVAL, 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.  
 EASTER, 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.  
 ELLSLER, MRS. GEORGE R. (1922).....711 E. 21st St.  
 EMMART, WM. W. (1924).....Union Trust Building.  
 ENGLAND, CHARLES (1924).....1507 Park Ave.  
 EVANS, CLARENCE R. (1924).....2810 St. Paul St.  
 EVANS, MRS. CORA R. (1924).....2810 St. Paul St.  
 EVANS, MRS. ELLA WARFIELD (1924) ...Calvert Court Apartments.  
 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.





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)	.....	10 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)	.....	} Care Edwin Warfield, Sykesville, Md.
HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919)	.....	
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.
HAZLEHURST, HUGH JENKINS (1923)	.....	1402 Eutaw Place.
HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T.	.....	1505 Park Ave.
HELFRICH, MRS. SAMUEL	.....	Catonsville, Md.
HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919)	.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919)	.....	Cumberland, Md.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914)	.....	Waterbury, Md.
HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919)	.....	717 N. Broadway.
HEVELL, CHARLES H. (1922)	.....	514 Willow Grove Ave.
HEWES, M. WARNER (1922)	.....	2315 Maryland Ave.
HICKMAN, EDWARD L. (1924)	.....	Cedarcroft, Baltimore.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889)	.....	4 Bishop's Road, Guilford.
HICKS, THOMAS (1919)	.....	106 W. Madison St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899)	.....	712 Keyser Bldg.
HINES, REV. CHARLES J. (1922)	.....	27 S. Ellwood Ave.
HINKLEY, MISS HARRIETTE (1923)	.....	808 Cathedral 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.  
 LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.  
 LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.  
 LEACH, MISS MARY CLARA (1924).....4014 Edmondson Ave.  
 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 CASSANDES (1923).....Stafford 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.  
 LEGG, JOSEPH B. (1924).....2508 N. Calvert St.  
 LEONARD, WM. WIRT (1924).....3401 Greenway.  
 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.  
 LIMERICK, J. ARTHUR (1924).....960 N. Howard St.  
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....20 E. Lexington St.  
 LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918).....1935 Park Ave.  
 LITTIG, 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.
- MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....313 2nd St., Washington, D. C.  
 MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.  
 MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916).....12 E. Lexington St.  
 MCCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921).....102 Club Rd.  
 MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914)....McCormick Block.  
 McEVOY, P. J. (1919).....402 Cathedral St.  
 MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891)....Atholton, Md.  
 MCGROARTY, WILLIAM B. (1920).....Falls Church, Va.  
 MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.

- McILVAIN, MISS ELIZABETH GRANT } 512 Park Ave.  
 (1917) .....
- 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.
- MACSHERRY, ALLAN (1914) ..... 104 Charlcote Road, Guilford.
- MAGRUDER, JAMES M., D. D. (1919) .... Hockley Hall, Annapolis.
- MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911) ..... 1403 Fidelity Building.
- MALTBIE, 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.
- MARKELL, MRS. FRANCIS H. (1923) ... Frederick City, Md.
- MARRIOTT, TELFAIR WILSON (1923) ... 1115 St. Paul St.
- 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, JAMES ALAN (1923) ..... 1301 33rd Street Blvd.
- MASSEY, MRS. JAMES ALAN (1923) ... 1301 33rd Street Blvd.
- 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.
- MAY, GEORGE (1924) ..... Care Alexander Brown & Sons.
- MAYNADIER, THOMAS MURRAY (1919) ... Walbert Apts.
- MAYNARD, MRS. RICHARD (1923) ..... Gambrells, Md.
- MAYO, MRS. CHARLES J. F. (1921) ..... Plaza Apts.
- MEANLY, M. BROOKE (1923) ..... Ruxton, Md.
- MEYERE, T. MCKEAN (1916) ..... 1724 N. Calvert St.
- MEYER, MRS. ROBERT B. (1924) ..... 3047 Brighton St.
- MICKLE, MRS. MARBURY (1923) ..... The Sherwood.
- MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902) ..... 107 W. Lanvale St.
- MILES, JOSHUA W. (1915) ..... 331 Calvert Bldg.
- MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916) ..... 2200 Roslyn Ave.
- MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902) ..... 506 Maryland Trust Building.
- MILLER, MRS. WILLIAM E. (1922) ..... 10 Engleswood Rd., Roland Park.

- MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....806 Fidelity Building.  
MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....808 Fidelity Building.  
MILLER, THEODORE KLEIN (1921).....University Parkway.  
MILLER, MRS. WARREN D. (1924).....960 N. Howard St.  
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, MRS. C. S. (1924).....610 Cathedral St.  
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.  
MORISON, MISS SIDNEY B. (1924).....827 St. Paul St.  
MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921)....4204 Penhurst Ave.  
MUDGE, MRS. VIRGINIA F. (1924).....2827 St. Paul St.  
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.
- 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).....Sherwood Hotel.  
NILES, ALFRED S. (1924).....1606 Munsey Building.  
NIMMO, MRS. NANNIE BALL (1920)....De Vere Place, Ellicott City, Md.  
NOBLE, EDWARD M. (1919).....Denton, Maryland.  
NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.  
NORRIS, MISS MABEL G. (1923).....1716 W. Lafayette Ave.  
NORRIS, WALTER B. (1924).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.  
NOBWOOD, 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).....Wyman Park Apartments.  
 OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....The News.  
 O'NEILL, J. W. (1919).....Havre de Grace, Md.  
 ONION, MRS. FRANK (1923).....137 E. North Ave.  
 OPPENHEIMER, REUBEN (1924).....626 Equitable Building.  
 OSBORNE, MISS INEZ H. (1917).....Havre de Grace, Md.  
 OWEN, FRANKLIN B. (1917).....804 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.  
 OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1914).....114 Court House.  
 OWENS, EDWARD B. (1915).....420 Cedarcroft Rd., Cedarcroft.
- PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....620 Munsey Building.
- PAGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1919).....  
 { c/o Dr. Henry Page,  
 Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 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, SUMNER A. (1924).....913 St. Paul St.
- PARKHURST, HARRY E. (1924).....Gunther Building.
- PARKER, MRS. T. C. (1918).....  
 { 1250 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville,  
 Florida.
- 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).....124 S. Charles St.
- PASSANO, EDWARD B. (1916).....York Rd. and Susquehanna Ave.
- PASSAPAE, WM. M. (1924).....11 E. Lexington St.
- 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.
- 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.
- PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916)...1124 Cathedral St.
- PERINE, WASHINGTON (1917).....607 Cathedral St.
- PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Provident Savings Bank.
- PERKINS, WM. H. 3RD (1924).....1325 Eutaw Place.
- PETER, ROBERT B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.
- \*PHENIS, ALBERT (1919).....  
 { Manufacturers Record, South  
 and Water Sta





- 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.  
 SHAMER, MAURICE EMORY (1924) ..... 3300 W. North Ave.  
 SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919) ..... Sparrows Point.  
 SHIPLEY, GEORGE (1924) ..... The Cecil.  
 SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST.. }  
 (1893) ..... } 3007 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 SHRINER, FRANCIS EARL (1924) ..... Union Bridge, Md.  
 SHRIVER, ALFRED JENKINS (1921) ..... University Club.  
 SHRIVER, SAMUEL H. (1923) ..... 1415 Eutaw Place.  
 SHOEMAKER, MRS. EDWARD (1919) ..... 1031 N. Calvert St.  
 SILL, HOWARD (1897) ..... 12 E. Pleasant St.  
 SIMMONS, MRS. H. B. (1916) ..... Chestertown, Md.  
 SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891) ..... 1000 N. Charles St.  
 SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912) .. University of Penn., Phila., Pa.  
 SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913) ..... {  
 } 3518 Newark St., Celveland Park,  
 } Washington, D. C.  
 SKINNER, M. E. (1897) ..... 1103 Fidelity Bldg.  
 SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914) ..... 3900 Cottage Ave.  
 SLACK, EUGENE A. (1919) ..... Tudor Hall Apartments.  
 SLOAN, MISS ANNE M. (1924) ..... Church St., Lonaconing, Md.  
 SLOAN, CHARLES W. (1924) ..... University Apartments.  
 SMITH, ALAN P. 3RD (1920) ..... 18 E. Madison St.  
 SMITH, MRS. CHESTER M. (1923) ..... 58 W. Biddle St.  
 SMITH, MRS. DUDLEY R. (1924) ..... Gilman Apts., Calvert and 31st Sts.  
 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.  
 SPEARE, ALMUS REED (1923) ..... Rockville, Md.  
 SPENCE, DR. THOMAS HUMPHREYS }  
 (1922) ..... } College Park, Md.  
 SPENCE, MRS. W. W., JR. (1921) ..... 1205 St. Paul St.  
 SPENCER, JERVIS, JR. (1922) ..... Maryland Trust Bldg.  
 STANLEY, EDWARD S. (1924) ..... 2 E. Lexington St.  
 STATON, MRS. JOHN W. (1918) ..... Snow Hill, Md.

- STAUB, JOHN T. (1924) ..... } Care United R. W. & Elec. Co.,  
 Continental Building.
- STAUB, WILLIAM H. (1919).....6 Somerset Rd., Roland Park.
- 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 Sta.
- STEINMUELLER, THEODORE A. (1924)...221 E. Baltimore St.
- STEUART, JAMES E. (1919).....Title Building.
- STEUART, MISS M. LOUISA (1919)...839 Park Ave.
- STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919).....Preston Apartments.
- 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 Building.
- STICKNEY, RT. REV. MSGR. LOUIS R.  
 (1922) ..... } 408 N. Charles St.
- STIRLING, REAR ADMIRAL 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)...Letrobe Apartments.
- STRAUS, PHILIP GUTMAN (1921).....The Alhambra Apts.
- 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).....5900 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
- SWEENEY, MRS. LOUIS F. (1919).....2813 St. Paul St.
- SYMINGTON, JOHN F. (1924).....10 South St.
- TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913).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.
- THIRKELD, REV. L. A. (1918).....509 W. Hayward 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, MISS ELIZA SNOWDEN (1919)..1102 McCulloh St.
- 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, LT.-COL. HARRISON (1917) . . . . . Sigma Phi Club, 22 E. 38th St., N. Y.  
 TINGLEY, THOMAS J. (1924) . . . . . 626 Equitable Building.  
 TINSLEY, T. GARLAND (1924) . . . . . Keyser Building.  
 TOLSON, ALBERT C. (1916) . . . . . 82-83 Gunther Building.  
 TOME, PETER E. (1919) . . . . . Greenway Apartments.  
 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, ANDREW NOEL (1924) . . . . . Walbert Apartments.  
 TRIPPE, BARCLAY H. (1924) . . . . . Easton, Md.  
 TRIPPE, JAMES MCC. (1918) . . . . . 1602 Bolton St.  
 TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917) . . . . . 1116 Munsey Building.  
 TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914) . . . . . 2414 Madison Ave.  
 TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915) . . . . . 117 W. Lombard St.  
 TUBMAN, 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, Hollen & Sycamore Sts.  
 TURNBULL, EDWIN L. (1916) . . . . . 1530 Park Ave.  
 TURNER, HOWARD (1916) . . . . . Betterton, Kent Co., Md.  
 TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915) . . . . . 75 Main St., Port Deposit, Md.  
 TURNER, J. FRANK (1903) . . . . . 2209 St. Paul St.  
 TYSON, A. M. (1895) . . . . . 207 N. Calvert St.  
 TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE MACINTYRE }  
 (1907) . . . . . } 251 W. Preston St.  
 TYSON, MALCOLM VANVECHTEN (1924) . . . . . 251 W. Preston St.
- UHLER, JOHN EARLE (1924) . . . . . 1402 Eutaw Place.  
 URIE, JOHN D. (1924) . . . . . Chestertown, Md.
- VALENTINE, MISS EMILY U. (1924) . . . . . 212 W. Monument St.  
 VAN BIBBER, MISS LENA CHEW (1923) . . . . . 129 W. North Ave.  
 VEST, CECIL W., M. D. (1923) . . . . . 1014 St. Paul St.  
 VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894) . . . . . Johns Hopkins University.  
 VICKERS, MRS. ROBERT (1923) . . . . . 1317 Eutaw Place.

- 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, Washington, D. C.  
 WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....905 Union Trust Building.  
 WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....601 Calvert Building.  
 WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916).....3023 St. Paul St.  
 WATERS, MISS MYRA (1924).....Laurel, Md.  
 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.  
 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.  
 WETHERALL, WM. G. (1924).....107 Mercer St.  
 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.  
 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, 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.  
 WILLSON, 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).3905 Gwynn Oak Ave.  
 WILSON, MRS. LOUIS N. (1923).....2843 St. Paul St.  
 WILSON, MRS. VELLETTA M. (1924)....1419 E. Lanvale St.  
 WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898)....1129 St. Paul St.  
 WINCHESTER, MISS ANNE IRWIN (1923).Belair, Md.  
 WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.  
 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. }  
 (1920) ..... } 3830 Bonner Road, Forest Park.  
 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. GORSUCH (1917).214 Chancery St., Guilford.  
 ZELL, MRS. HARRY S., JR. (1924).....Walbrook Apartments.