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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by BERNARD C. STEINER.

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XLIV (Assembly Series, Volume 21)

PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1745-1747)

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 carries on the legislative records of the Province for three years of petty bickering and faultfinding between the Governor and the representatives of the people. In 1745, several popular bills were vetoed by Governor Bladen who had lost his hold upon the Assembly and, forgetting his dignity, scolded the Delegates. On their part, they were fussily insistent upon their privileges. The main object of summoning the new Assembly in 1745 was to secure an appropriation for the garrison at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island—a fortress recently brilliantly captured by the New England provincial troops and the British fleet. The Lower House tacked on to a bill for this purpose a provision for a Provincial Agent in London. The Upper House denounced this tacking and, as the Lower House refused to recede from its position, the bill failed. The proceedings as to three contested elections are of interest, and a large number of yea and nay votes are recorded, which afford a method of ascertaining that the Eastern Shore and Annapolis generally belonged to the Proprietary Party, while Southern Maryland was Anti-Proprietary. In March, 1745/6, another new Assembly met, summoned because of the Jacobite Rebellion in England and of the fear that the Iroquois might shift their alliance to the French, but nothing was done.

The Assembly again met in June, 1746 and failed to pass bills for the purchase of arms and ammunition, for the regulation of officer's fees, and for the administration of bankrupt's affairs, owing to dissension. Ordinaries were directed to be taxed to provide funds to carry on the war in Canada. In November a brief session passed a law for the purchase of provisions for the troops raised in the Province. Governor Samuel Ogle returned to Maryland and, succeeding Bladen as governor, met with the Assembly in May 1747. A long session of nearly two months resulted in the passage of twenty-eight acts, some of which were of very considerable importance: such as an assize law for trial of matters of fact in the county where they may arise and a tobacco inspection law, which was included in a measure for the regulation of official fees. A tax was also laid on tobacco exported so as to purchase arms and ammunition and another tax for the use of the Governor. The sale of strong liquors, the running of horse races and the tumultuous concourse of negroes during the Quaker Yearly Meetings on West and Tred Avon Rivers were forbidden. A two day session in December 1747, was fruitless, as the Delegates refused to make an appropriation for the war. At each session, the question of setting apart the western part of the Province as Frederick County came up, but was not yet settled.

A brief appendix contains, among other documents, a petition from Elkridge, showing how little men had a vision of Baltimore Town's growth, and a quasi passport to four Germans wishing to return to Europe for a visit.

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXI.

MARCH, 1926.

No. 1.

MARYLAND'S RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

BY BERNARD C. STEINER.*

The history of religion among the inhabitants of Maryland since the European settlement (for with the prehistoric religious history of the aborigines we have no concern in this paper) began most inauspiciously with Henry Pincke, "Reader of Prayers," who was brought by William Claiborne in August 1631 to the fur trading factory which he then established on Kent Island, near Bloody Point. There were 30 or 40 men in the settlement, but they gained little spiritual good from Pincke, for he "broke his leg and was unserviceable." The Anglican services which he was expected to hold were conducted, for two years from the beginning of 1633, by the Rev. Richard James, the first resident clergyman in the Province. In 1632, Claiborne provided for religious purposes Bibles and books of prayer, "black velvet cushions and black cloth for the pulpit" and, in 1633, he bought "pewter vessels for the house of Jesus Christ," probably a communion service.

Although the earliest religious services in the Province were those of the Church of England, a more important beginning was made by the Church of Rome. In 1632, Cecil, Second Lord Baltimore obtained a charter for the Province and, after

* Read before the Society April 4th, 1923.

making due preparation, he sent out his first expedition in the autumn of 1633. His position was a delicate one, for he was a Roman Catholic and possessed a great grant of land with a Palatine jurisdiction under a Protestant king. He could not establish his own faith and keep his Province, and his conscience would not permit him to proscribe his fellow worshippers. His temperament was deliberate and cautious and joined with his interests to lead him to follow a policy of enlightened toleration to all branches of Christianity. In the instructions he issued to his brother, Leonard, whom he made governor of the Province and to whom he entrusted the first expedition, he urged that the leaders "preserve unity and peace amongst all the passengers on shipboard and that they suffer no scandal nor offence to be given to any of the Protestants, whereby any just complaint may hereafter be made by them in Virginia, or in England." Protestants must be "treated with as much mildness and favor as justice will permit," and all acts of the Roman Catholic religion must be "done as privately as may be." Religious quarrels must be avoided. Provided with such instructions, the expedition set forth on Friday, November 22, with a party of men, the majority of whom were probably Protestants (indeed, it is doubtful if the majority of the people of Maryland ever adhered to the Church of Rome); but who were ministered unto in spiritual things by two Jesuit priests, Andrew White and John Altham. To White, the more conspicuous figure, we owe accounts of the voyage, both in English and in Latin. The settlers sailed in the Ark and the Dove, names of good omen, and arrived at the mouth of the Potomac River on March 3, 1634. On Lady Day, the 25th day of the month, they took "solemn possession of the country for our Saviour and for our Sovereign Lord, the king of England." Then they erected a cross and celebrated mass beside it. An Indian village was soon bought by the colonists and the Jesuits took possession of an Indian cabin, oval in form, 20 feet long and 9 or 11 feet high—which wigwam was the first church building in Maryland.

Other Jesuits came, until there were five in 1638, who were not only preaching to the Europeans, but were also learning the language of the Piscataways and preaching to them. Baltimore was friendly to the priests, but he sternly insisted that they must obey the Common Law and pay quit-rents and taxes, when they claimed that they should be free from such duties, as was the case in other countries with rulers who were members of the Roman Church. So bitter was the contention, that Baltimore even sent over secular priests, as a preliminary step toward the expulsion of the Jesuits. Father More, the English superior of the order yielded, the Jesuits obeyed and remained; but they never quite forgave Baltimore, as you may read in the pages of Father Thomas Hughes, their latest historian.

The Protestant settlers were true to their faith, although they had to wait long for a clergyman. They built a chapel for themselves and, when Thomas Gerard carried off its key in March 1642, the fine imposed on him was directed to be used "towards maintaining the first minister that should arrive"—I wonder who he was?

A little earlier, the first statute of the Province was passed in 1639 and, with a reminiscence of Magna Charta, its first section proclaim that "Holy Church within this Province shall have all her rights and liberties." There has been much discussion as to what this provision meant, but the recent publication of the records of the Provincial Court shows a decision of that tribunal in 1662 to the effect that "every church, professing to believe in God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, is accounted Holy Church here." Surely this was a wide interpretation of the law and nearly a contemporaneous one.

During the troublous years of the Civil War, Edward Ingle drove Governor Calvert from the Province. During this "plundering time," the Jesuits, Fathers White and Fisher, were carried to England, but they soon returned and the Proprietary government was restored in 1646.

Several hundred Puritans, Presbyterians or Independents, had come to Virginia and finding harsh treatment there, nego-

tations were opened between them and Lord Baltimore, whereby they removed to Maryland. The land about their new settlement, which they called Providence, was formed into a county, named Anne Arundel for the Proprietary's wife. A Protestant, William Stone was appointed Governor and the Provincial Assembly, in the spring of 1649, passed the famous "Act concerning religion." This important law, which was enacted to safeguard the Protestants and which was probably partly drafted by the Proprietary's agent and partly by the Assembly, decreed the penalties of death and forfeiture of property against blasphemy of God, or denial of the Trinity. Lesser punishment was to follow conviction of using reproachful speeches concerning the "Blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of our Saviour" (not the mother of God, as the Roman phrase was), or "the holy apostles, or evangelists" (but not the saints), as also of calling of one man by another, reproachfully, "by any religious name, and of profaning the Sabbath."

The Statute continued, by stating that, "inforcing of the conscience in matter of religion hath, frequently, fallen out to be of dangerous consequences in those commonwealths, when it hath been practised"; consequently, no person professing to "believe in Jesus Christ shall henceforth be any ways troubled, molested, or discountenanced for his religion, or the free exercise thereof."

When this act was passed, King Charles had already been beheaded and, in the difficult days of the Commonwealth, Marylanders saw the Province taken from the Proprietary, under forms of law, by the Commissioners appointed to reduce the plantations within the Bay of Chesapeake, one of whom was William Claiborne, Baltimore's old enemy. The Puritans were dominant and, in 1654, they substituted for the Toleration Act a restraint upon the exercise of religion by those who "professed the Popish religion," or "those who favored prelacy."

Stone endeavored to restore the Proprietary, but his expedition was overthrown at the battle of the Severn, near the site of Annapolis, and the Proprietary was not restored, until the

Puritans obeyed Cromwell's order and submitted to him in March 1658.

About this time came into the Province, the Rev. William Wilkinson, an Anglican clergyman, who engaged in trade and was involved in trouble because of his solemnization of a bigamous marriage. He preached to a congregation which became St. George's Poplar Grove Parish in St. Mary's County and which, consequently, has a good claim to be the oldest Protestant Church in Maryland. About the same time, too, came the Rev. Matthew Doughty to care for the religious interests of the Presbyterians on the Patuxent—a congregation which has an equal claim to be the oldest Protestant one in the State, in continuous existence, and which, after several migrations, is now fixed at Hyattsville. Religious liberty returned and was even extended to Dr. Jacob Lumbroso, a Portuguese Jew; while the Provincial Court decided, in 1662, when Father Fitz-Herbert, a Jesuit priest, was called before it on a charge of sedition, based on a vigorous proselytism, that, "undoubtedly, preaching and teaching is the free exercise of every churchman's religion" and so is exempt from punishment under the act of 1649.

The period after the restoration, however, was one of religious declension among the Puritans in Anne Arundel County, among whom William Durand is said to have been an elder. The Rev. William Duke, in his rare tract, entitled "Observations on the State of Religion in Maryland," printed in Baltimore in 1795, wrote; "There are instances also of Presbyterian congregations that grew too much interested in the world to mind the business of the meeting and, consequently, they were left without ministers. In this case," wrote Duke, who was an Episcopalian clergyman, "they were commonly incorporated with the (Anglican) Church, as it would seem, because it was the most fashionable for if we may infer anything from their manner of life, the change was not from one form of religion to another, but from an attachment to a certain form to entire indifference about both form and substance. It is

easy to see that such accessions as these could add very little to the Episcopalians as a Christian Church."

Before the Anne Arundel County settlers became Anglicans, however, many of them continued for a while to live as Quakers, to which faith great numbers were converted by the preaching of George Fox in 1672, in which year there was organized the Maryland Yearly Meeting, the second in America, preceded only by the New England one, organized in 1661. The first Quakers arrived in the Province in 1659. The Friends had reported many "settled meetings" in the Province as early as 1661 and, when Fox came to Maryland, he held three very large meetings, the last of which at West River he describes as a "wonderful glorious meeting." People took advantage of the crowds which attended these meetings to combine thrift and pleasure with piety, and to make the place a kind of market and of enjoyment, which latter fact caused the passage of an act in 1725 to prevent the sale of liquor in the neighborhood during the continuance of the meeting. On the Eastern Shore, in Talbot County, Fox made many converts and services have been held in the venerable Third Haven Meeting House since its erection in 1684. The Quakers on West River were strong until the middle of the 18th Century; but then they declined, so that Duke wrote that the meeting, formerly "considerable," had "fallen into entire neglect. The same families that once frequented it are living in the neighborhood, but opulence has metamorphosed them. They have emancipated themselves from the formalities of Quaker language and Quaker dress." In 1714, the Quakers built a Meeting House at Darley Hall, where their graveyard now is, on the Harford Road. The first St. Paul's Anglican Church was erected on Colgate's Creek, just outside the present boundaries of Baltimore, as is said, so that this Meeting House appears to have been the first religious edifice within the City's limits. The Quakers suffered also in numbers from the preaching of the Methodists and their yearly meeting was split in twain by the preaching of Elias Hicks about 1827. His followers, who were rather Unitarian in belief,

embraced the Eastern Shore Friends and the majority of those in Baltimore City. The orthodox minority in Baltimore, together with those in Harford and Montgomery Counties, formed a second yearly meeting, both of which meetings still continue their useful life, but make few converts. *Note* Duke wrote of the Nicolites on the Eastern Shore, who "never were very numerous." They were like the Quakers "of a precise, abstemious, cast and scruple some things, which other sects think allowable in all Christian conscience." Their peculiarities were due to "want of information."

About 1680, William Stevens, a member of the Council, with other settlers on the lower Eastern Shore, who were Presbyterians, sent to Great Britain for a minister. In response to this invitation, the Rev. Francis Makemie came to Maryland and became one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in the United States,* while the Churches he founded at Snow Hill, Rehoboth and Pitts Creek (Pocomoke City), still remain to bear testimony to his faithfulness. Curiously, Presbyterianism spread up the eastern and not the western side of the Peninsula and there are no churches of that denomination from Somerset to Cecil County. There are three Presbyteries in the Synod of Baltimore. We have noted the beginnings, under Makemie, of the Presbytery of Newcastle. The Presbytery of Washington had its beginning in the Church on the Patuxent, where a traveller lodged with an elder among the Presbyterians in 1690. To that Church, Col. Ninian Beall deeded land in 1704, but its early records are lost.

The beginnings of Presbyterianism in the Presbytery of Baltimore are found in the arrival of the Rev. Hugh Conn on North Point, in answer to a call sent to England by Thomas

* This statement needs qualification. Just a few days before his untimely death, Dr. Steiner discovered in Liber A of the Charles County records, evidence that Presbyterianism had its beginning in Maryland and in the United States, in Charles County, between the years 1658 and 1662, the dates covered by this record book. An article on the subject was in course of preparation, but up to the time of going to press Dr. Steiner's notes have not been found.—*Editor*.

Todd and other planters for a clergyman. He preached in Todd's house and married his widow, but the group was not sufficiently large and zealous to support a pastor and Conn was soon obliged to leave. In 1761, in Baltimore town, some Scotch-Irish merchants who were Presbyterians, began holding services together, made an unsuccessful attempt to build a church by the proceeds of a lottery and gave a call to the Rev. Hector Allison to become their minister. Presbytery told him the congregation was not strong enough to support him, but two years later it approved a call to the Rev. Francis Allison, his cousin, who began with the First Presbyterian Church a career of great usefulness. The history of the church has been a distinguished one and the names of the Rev. Dr. William Nevins and the Rev. Dr. John Chester Backus are particularly noteworthy. In the latter's pastorate, the present church with its rarely beautiful Gothic spire—the sentinel of God—was erected. In 1836, the Foreign Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church was organized in the First Presbyterian Church Building. Other famous Presbyterian divines were the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge of the Second Church, the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith of the Central Church and the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock of the Brown Memorial Church. The Rev. Samuel Knox, in his "Essay on Education," gave Jefferson many ideas for the University of Virginia. During the division in the Presbyterian Church from 1837 to 1869, the Maryland Churches adhered to the "Old School" and only a very few of them joined the Southern Presbyterian Church at the close of the Civil War.

The Associate Reformed Church, a Presbyterian Congregation, became independent about 1830, because of the liberal views of its minister, the Rev. Dr. John M. Duncan. After an honored career under the Rev. Dr. John Leyburn and the Rev. Wayland D. Ball, it changed its name to the Associate Congregational Church in 1900, to commemorate its union with the First Congregational Church, founded in 1865, the first of that order in the State, whose first minister was the brilliant

Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D. D. One of its members, Joseph H. Stickney, built Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Mass., and left large bequests to the Congregational missionary societies.

After the arrival of a Royal Governor, the Anglican Church was established by Provincial Statute and Maryland was divided into 30 parishes. For the support of that Church, a tax of 40 pounds of tobacco per poll was laid—all adults being taxable without regard to their religious belief. The first act for an establishment passed in 1692 was vetoed by the Crown. Additional acts were several times passed and, finally, one passed in 1700 received approval in England. The dissenting Protestants appear to have suffered nothing during the period of the establishment, except that they were taxed for its maintenance.

The Colonies were considered to be under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. In 1699, to supervise the State Church in Maryland, as his Commissary, he sent the Rev. Thomas Bray, D. D. Bray had been appointed some time before this and tarried to secure a parochial library in each parish that learned and upright clergymen might be induced to immigrate. He also sent over a library of nearly 1100 volumes, partly given by King William, to be kept at Annapolis, the new capitol, and circulated among the clergy and gentry of the Province. This was the first public library movement in America and to the interest of Bray in the lives of the English colonists in the new world is due the founding of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and Dr. Bray's Associates for Founding Libraries and Charity Schools. Bray remained only one year in the Province and, after his return—indeed—throughout the whole Proprietary Period—the Anglican churches suffered much from the lack of supervision and from the unworthy character of some of the clergymen who were sent out from England by the Lords Baltimore. The parishioners had nothing to say as to the selection of the clergy and the last two Lords Baltimore were profligate men, whose

selection of rectors for the parishes was often based on other than spiritual qualifications. Attempts to give a closer supervision were made by the Bishop of London through the appointment of Commissaries among the resident clergy. Sometimes, the suggestion of a resident bishop was made; but neither the mass of the Provincials nor the Proprietary wished to see one and when the clergy in 1723 chose Rev. Joseph Colebatch to go to England for consecration, the writ of *ne exeat regno* was sued out against him.

Not all the Anglican clergy were unworthy, for we find among them Rev. Thomas Cradock, translator into English verse of the Psalms of David, and Rev. Thomas Bacon, who founded a charity school for the education of poor whites and negroes in Talbot County, published "Sermons to Masters and Servants," i. e. Slaves and edited the Laws of Maryland in 1765, which folio volume is the finest production of the Colonial Press of British North America.

The Anglican church was disestablished in December 1776, by the first Constitution of the State, and that Constitution, after declaring full religious liberty to all Christians, enacted these three provisions which have been reaffirmed in later revisions of the State's Constitution; viz. that no clergyman may sit in the General Assembly, that no gift or devise of property to take effect after death is valid without legislative consent, and that a religious ceremony is necessary for a marriage.

During the period of the established church, the lot of the Roman Catholic was not an easy one. In 1704, the baptism of children, or saying of mass by a "Popish priest," was made a crime. In 1718, they were disfranchised, probably because of supposed Jacobite sympathies. In 1740, they were obliged to pay a double tax. They were also compelled to meet for worship in private houses, a fact which led to the erection of a wing to the Doughoregan Manor House which is still used as a parish church. Finally, the order of Jesuits, to which the priests in Maryland belonged, was dissolved in 1772 by the Pope.

The Roman Catholics were patriotic throughout the Revolution and Charles, John and Daniel Carroll were conspicuous in that struggle. At the close of the Revolutionary War, 16,000 Roman Catholics were estimated to live in Maryland, 700 in Pennsylvania, 1500 in New York, and less than 500 in all the other states. Thus the logic of numbers pointed to Maryland as the centre of the Roman Catholic Church and the Rev. John Carroll, an ex-Jesuit of high character, was consecrated in England as Bishop of Baltimore in 1789. His see was raised to an Archbishopric in 1808. At his death in 1816, Rev. Leonard Neale, another former Maryland Jesuit, succeeded him and his successor was the Frenchman Rev. Ambrose Marechal. In Carroll's zeal to obtain priests for the churches, he secured the establishment at Baltimore in 1791 of St. Mary's Seminary, conducted by the Sulpicians, the first Roman Catholic Theological seminary in English America. During his life also, Georgetown college was opened by the Jesuits in that part of the State which was ceded to form the District of Columbia and Mt. St. Mary's College was organized at Emmitsburg, where Mother Seton also founded the Order of the Sisters of Charity. During Carroll's life the fine cathedral was begun, which was dedicated in 1821. The Jesuits founded Loyola College in Baltimore in 1852, and Woodstock College, their Theological Seminary, in 1867, while the Redemptorists have also established their Seminary at Ilchester and the Brothers of Christian Schools have conducted Rock Hill College at Ellicott City.

The incoming of great streams of immigrants has much increased the number of Roman Catholics in Baltimore City, in which City the three American Plenary Councils have been held in 1852, 1866, and 1884, as well as a Layman's Congress in 1889. No sketch of Maryland's religion could omit the name of that simple Christian gentleman, that skilful diplomat, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, James Gibbons, the second American cardinal, an honor he well wore from 1886 until his death in 1921.

The character of the Roman Church in our country has owed much to the fact that its first leaders were Maryland Jesuits. In this Province alone of English speaking colonies did men of culture of both Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths intermingle in social intercourse; in Maryland alone were there families of Roman Catholic gentry. Thus an American character was stamped upon the Roman Catholic Church from its first organization in the United States. The arrival of the Sulpicians and the Archbishopric of Marechal brought Gallican culture and independence into the church and it was of great importance that, from Carroll to Gibbons, except Marechal, all Archbishops were Americans in birth or in feeling.

In Baltimore, the various religious faiths lived in considerable harmony in the earlier days and, after a brief interruption in Know Nothing times, religious peace has again prevailed. When the Baltimore Library Company was organized in 1796, the Rt. Rev. John Carroll and the Rev. Francis Allison were the chief movers and the Rev. Joseph G. J. Bend of St. Paul's Church was associated with them. This harmony among Protestants led to the establishment of a non-denominational faculty of divinity in the University of Maryland when it was incorporated in 1812. In this faculty were representatives of the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran Clergy. The Rev. Dr. William E. Wyatt, Professor of Theology, gave lectures to the classes in the Medical School for several years, but "no active organization of the faculty" was ever attempted.

The Maryland Bible Society was a more successful attempt at interdenominational action, being organized in 1810 as the Baltimore Bible Society, one of the first in the United States. Its first President was the Rev. J. G. J. Bend, the Rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and he was succeeded by Dr. James McHenry, a Presbyterian who had been a member of Washington's military family during the Revolution and had later served as Secretary of War. The Rev. George Roberts, M. D., a Methodist, the Episcopal Bishop James Kemp, the

Rev. Dr. James Inglis of the First Presbyterian Church and Chief Judge Nicholas Brice followed each other as Presidents. Many other Bible Societies were formed throughout the State, but of these the Young Men's Bible Society of Frederick County alone remains. In 1833 the Maryland Bible Society was organized, with Hon. William Wirt as its first President and it soon afterwards absorbed the Baltimore society. It still continues to do useful work in Maryland and it has to its credit in foreign fields the payment for the electrotype plates of the Arabic reference Bible and the building of the Bible House beside the Panama Canal.

At the time of the disestablishment of the Anglican Church, an attempt was made to have the State contribute to the support of all religious faiths, as was later done in France; but when that attempt failed, the Vestry Act of 1779 was passed, confirming to the adherents of the former State Church their property, more valuable than that possessed by any other denomination, and placing the management of parish affairs in vestries, elected by the parishioners every Easter Monday. The clergy were then behind those of other denominations in zeal and assiduity and were treated with disrespect by the people, according to Mr. Duke, and it is not wonderful that he also states that most of the converts made by the early Methodists were made from the Episcopalians. Fortunately for that denomination, the Rev. Dr. William Smith, who had formerly been President of the University of Pennsylvania, had left Philadelphia, when the British occupied that city, because he was an ardent patriot and had taken charge of the parish church in Chestertown. He also became principal of the Kent County School, which he developed into Washington College, securing for it a charter under that name in 1782. In the next year, a convention of the clergy was held at that town, at which it was determined to give the name Protestant Episcopal to the denomination. It was also decided that Dr. Smith should go to England, so as to endeavor to secure consecration as a bishop, but more settled conditions in Philadelphia made it possible

for him to return to his Presidency there and the project was given up. The work of the clergy grew more faithful and the need of a bishop was increasingly felt, so that, finally, the Rev. Thomas John Claggett was chosen to that high office and was consecrated in 1792, the first bishop consecrated in the United States, and uniting in himself the lines of succession of the Scottish and English Episcopal Churches.

It is a remarkable proof of the improved means of communication that Duke wrote of the difficulty of securing "good men to go so far as 50 or 80 miles to attend convention" once a year. They were secured, however; and among them were such faithful laymen as Francis Scott Key, whose hymn "Lord with glowing heart we praise thee," is probably the best one written by a Marylander. The church grew steadily under the leadership of such bishops as the scholarly William R. Whittingham, the saintly William Pinkney, and that able administrator and delightful conversationalist, William Paret, while among the clergy one delights to recall the benign dignity and the fine religious music of J. S. B. Hodges, the marvellous, gracious charm of J. H. Eccleston and the saintly consecration of Osborne Ingle of Frederick, whose son, the Rt. Rev. J. Addison Ingle, cut off in his early prime, was the first Bishop of Hankow. In earlier years, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Thomas U. Dudley, Henry V. D. Johns and Milo Mahan have left names that have not been forgotten.

About 1730, German immigrants began to arrive in the Province, coming for the most part along the valleys near the Blue Ridge after landing at Philadelphia; but, arriving also in some numbers at Baltimore and even at Alexandria. These immigrants filled the fertile lands of Carroll, Frederick and Washington Counties and some of them pressed on so far as north-western Georgia. Some few of them were Mennonites, one congregation at Graceham was Moravian, more were Dunkers, who have, in late years, established Blue Ridge College at Union Bridge, later to be removed to New Windsor, as one of their first institutions for higher education. Most of the immi-

grants, however, were Lutherans or Calvinists, while a part strengthened the Roman Catholic Churches. We call them Germans, because they spoke the German language; but we should remember that there was then no Germany in the modern sense of the word and that, while all the immigrants came from the Rhineland, some were natives of Switzerland, some of Alsace, and only a part of them hailed from the Palatinate. Their first gathering for worship was near Creagerstown, in Frederick County, where they built a church about 1733. To this Monocacy Congregation came the Rev. Michael Schlatter in 1747, to organize a Reformed Church, being followed very shortly by the Rev. Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg who organized the remainder of the worshippers into a Lutheran Church. This appears to have been the first Lutheran Church organized in Maryland, for the few Swedes who drifted across the peninsula from Delaware in the seventeenth century formed no churches. The congregations soon moved their meeting houses to the new town of Frederick, where John Thomas Schley, the schoolmaster, ministered to those who were Reformed, when they had no regular pastor. Frederick has continued to be a Reformed centre to this day and the congregation had two remarkable pastors for the most of the 19th Century, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Zacharias, who baptized the writer, and the Rev. Dr. Edmund R. Eschbach, who confirmed him. In Frederick, the Synod of the Potomac was organized in 1873 and there Hood College, a very successful and beautifully located College for women, whose name comes from a Frederick woman, was founded in 1896. In Hagerstown, too, the Reformed Church has been notably strong and was blessed with the long and notable pastorate of the Rev. Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer.

The Reformed Church in Baltimore soon possessed two congregations, the First organized in 1756 worshipped in a building long known as the town clock church; while the Second erected in 1786, on Conway near Sharpe Street, a brick church which is the only eighteenth century public building of any note

left standing in Baltimore. To that latter church, came the Rev. Phillip William Otterbein as pastor in 1774. He was a man of evangelical fervor and became a warm friend of Francis Asbury. He adopted many of the Methodist methods, but the bar of language was sufficient to prevent him, or his followers, from entering the Methodist Church. Indeed, he remained a clergyman of the Reformed Church until his death, but his followers met near Frederick in 1800 and organized a new denomination, the United Brethren in Christ, whose name the missionaries in Porto Rico have rendered into sonorous Spanish as *Hermanos Unidos in Christo*. The first bishops of the new denomination were Otterbein and Martin Boehm.

John Winebrenner, born in Woodsborough, Frederick County, in 1797, entered the Reformed ministry, being ordained at Hagerstown in 1820. He was pastor of a church in Harrisburg and, having adopted certain doctrines from Baptists, Methodists and Mennonites, he was deposed from the Reformed Church in 1828. He then organized a new denomination known as the General Eldership of the Church of God in North America, but often known as Winebrennarians—a denomination which has twenty-five churches in Maryland.

The immigrants gradually gave up the use of the German language in Church services, the change taking place from about 1820 to 1840. In the middle of the nineteenth Century, however, there came to Maryland a great many people from North Germany, a large majority of whom were Lutherans and they established new German-speaking churches, some of which still use the language at all or part of their services. An exception to the use of English by the older Churches is the Zion Lutheran Church in Baltimore, which quite remarkably has held services in the German language ever since its organization in 1756. Although this is the oldest Lutheran Church in Baltimore, yet it has never allied itself with other Lutheran Churches. These, indeed, were not organized into any central body, until the General Synod was formed in Hagerstown in 1820. It held its second meeting in 1821 in Frederick, and Maryland may

claim to be the birth place of organized Lutheranism. Many of the German speaking churches in Baltimore, however, have never affiliated themselves with the Synod; but they are members of the Synodical Conference—the so-called Missouri Lutherans—who are considered to be more unbendingly orthodox and to possess high church views. Among the Lutheran Clergy of the State, the august name stands forth of the Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, preacher, scholar, and man of affairs, first Librarian of the Peabody Institute and President of the Maryland Historical Society, when he died in 1895, at the age of 93. Among the clergy in the State, the long and faithful services of the Rev. Dr. George Diehl at Frederick deserves especial commemoration.

Duke, in his pamphlet already quoted, thus wrote of the German Churches in the last decade of the 18th Century: (p. 33) they “attend to their religious duties more seriously than other societies of equal age and worldly interests. * * * It is probable, however, that their seriousness is as much owing to their national gravity as to a sense of divine things. They are constitutionally steady and assiduous and of course keep in the tract in which they were set by education. They are less apt to be tired of the old way and less disposed to regard any thing that might divert them from it. The Methodists have converted but few of the Dutch and the Baptists fewer still.” * * * “The Dutch, though tenacious of forms, have suffered little schismatical variation. Besides the larger division (into Lutherans and Calvinists) they have Mennonists and Dunkards who seem to have been broken off by so contracted a scheme of discipline as clashes with the common methods of government and civil society; not that they intend any disturbance or innovating, for they are remarkably peaceful and passive, and therefore are readily tolerated and excused.”

“As to their morals, in general they are like those of other industrious people. They are not addicted to the dissipating vices. They take good care of their horses, but it is not to strain their lives out as a spectacle of pleasure, or an occasion

of gambling. They exhibit but little of what is called taste and take much more pains to grow rich than to appear fine. Indeed, avarice is their characteristic vice and all that sobriety and frugality that worldly prudence would be so ready to commend, perhaps are nothing more than ungodliness with a grave face and one of the grossest sorts of idolatry."

The Baptists came into the State during the Eighteenth Century from Virginia and from the North. The first Baptist Church was organized in 1742 by an Englishman named Sater, at Chestnut Ridge, in Howard County, and their first Church in Baltimore was formed in 1785. Their Churches united with the General Missionary Convention of the Baptists for Foreign Missions in 1814 and, when that body divided in 1845, they became part of the Southern Baptist Convention, to which they still belong. They have never been strong throughout the State, but in Baltimore their ministry has contained such earnest evangelical preachers as the Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D. Many negroes are found in the Baptist Churches.

In 1763, Robert Strawbridge, one of John Wesley's followers, began to preach, not far from New Windsor, three years before Philip Embury commenced preaching in New York. Methodism which thus began in Maryland its existence in America, spread like wild fire throughout the Province, especially after the Rev. Francis Asbury came from England and began his incessant peripatetic journeying with his worldly goods contained in his saddlebags. In Baltimore, at the famous Christmas conference of 1784, the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, with Asbury and Thomas Coke, who had just arrived from England, as its superintendents or bishops. At about the same time, Cokesbury College, the first Methodist institution of higher education in the world, was established at Abingdon in Harford County. The growth of the church, both among white people and negroes was amazingly rapid and it speedily became the largest Protestant denomination in Maryland, a position it still holds. Among its great leaders have been the Bishops John Emory, Enoch George, and Edward R. Ames.

The Methodists have under their control three institutions of importance in Baltimore: Goucher College, one of the leading educational institutions for women in the United States, founded in 1886, as the Woman's College of Baltimore by the wise and devout missionary statesman, the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, whose name it bears; Morgan College for colored youth, founded in 1890 and named for Rev. Dr. Lyttleton F. Morgan; and the Maryland General Hospital.

In the early days of Methodism there was no lay representation in the Conferences. A dislike to this exclusion and to the great power of the Bishops led to a division in the denomination in 1829 and to the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church in St. John's Church, Baltimore, in 1829. At Westminster, the Methodist Protestants founded the flourishing Western Maryland College in 1867 and beside it stands the Westminster Theological Seminary, the only Protestant divinity school in the State.

About the time of the Civil War some of the Maryland Methodists joined the newly formed Southern Methodist denomination, but most of them remained in the older church.

Toward the close of the Eighteenth Century, another denomination found its American beginning in Baltimore, when the first Swedenborgian, or New Jerusalem Church in the country was founded there. Over twenty-five years later, still another of those denominations whose importance is greater than its size really came to full existence in Baltimore, when the Rev. William Ellery Channing preached the sermon at the ordination of the Rev. Jared Sparks over a new church of considerable architectural beauty, then and long known as the First Independent Christ's Church, but now bearing the name of the First Unitarian Church. That sermon marked the definite break of the Unitarian churches with orthodoxy.

In 1825, the Legislature passed the Jew bill, enfranchising men of that religion. The first Jews in Baltimore were of the Sephardim, or Spanish Jews, but soon German Jews, or the Ashkenazim, came and the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation,

now located on Madison Avenue, was organized in 1829. Among the more noted of the early Jews was the merchant Solomon Etting, while the family of the Cohens, of which Mendes Cohen, President of the Maryland Historical Society, was a member, were long very prominent in Baltimore. About 1890, great numbers of Russian and Polish Jews began to come to Baltimore and they have made Yiddish signs a familiar sight east of the Falls.

The time would fail to tell of lesser denominations, to give the roll of notable clergymen and laymen in the churches, to recount the names of the strong and active churches throughout Maryland. Carlyle said history demanded "stern accuracy in inquiring, bold imagination in expounding and filling up." "Stern accuracy" has been sought in writing this paper and to the historic imagination of the readers must be left the filling up of the picture which shows the growth of the Kingdom of God in the land of which possession was taken in the name of the Christian religion nearly 300 years ago.

LETTERS OF MOLLY AND HETTY TILGHMAN.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GOSSIP OF TWO MARYLAND GIRLS.

EDITED BY J. HALL PLEASANTS.

These entertaining and gossipy letters were written just after the close of the Revolution by Mary and Henrietta Maria Tilghman, the young sisters of the distinguished Colonel Tench Tilghman, to their cousin Mary Pearce. Although penned nearly a century and a half ago, so intimate are the confidences poured forth that the editor has not a few qualms of conscience in even now exposing their secrets to public gaze, not lessened by the admonition in one of the letters "As you value either yourself or me, burn this when read, for you are too apt to be careless of your letters."

Although the two letter writers and the girl to whom the

letters were addressed lived on the Eastern Shore of Maryland when the correspondence opens—Molly and Hetty Tilghman in Chestertown, Kent County, and Polly Pearce at Poplar Neck, Cecil County—so numerous and so scattered are the prominent relations and friends referred to in the letters, that we seem to have before us a veritable social register for the period of Maryland, Delaware and Philadelphia. The earliest letter appears to have been written in 1783 or 1784 and the last is dated 1790.

A word as to the *personae dramatis* of the correspondence. Mary Tilghman, the Molly of the letters, and her sister Henrietta Maria Tilghman, or Hetty as she is called, were members of the noted Tilghman family of the Hermitage, Talbot County. Their father James Tilghman, born at the Hermitage in 1716, was a lawyer of distinction who, after practicing his profession on the Eastern Shore and representing Talbot as a burgess in the Maryland Assembly, removed in 1764 to Philadelphia where he became a member of the Governor's Council of Pennsylvania, and held the important position of Secretary of the Pennsylvania Land Office. His disapproval of the final separation from Great Britain caused him to be looked upon as a Tory, and in 1777 he returned to Maryland and lived in retirement at Chestertown until his death. He does not seem to have been under suspicion in Maryland, but apparently took no part in public affairs after his return. He died at Chestertown 24th August, 1793. His wife was Anna, the daughter of Tench Francis of Fausley, Talbot County, a man of prominence both in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Francis was the son of the Very Reverend John Francis, Dean of Lismore, and an uncle of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the *Letters of Junius*. Tench Francis settled in Talbot County, Maryland, early in the eighteenth century, held there the responsible position of Clerk of the County, and was representing Talbot as burgess, when in 1737 he removed to Philadelphia. There he became Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and was at one time Recorder of Philadelphia. Tench

Francis died in Philadelphia August 16th, 1758, leaving a large family.

The sons of James Tilghman were divided in their allegiance during the Revolution. The eldest brother of Molly and Hetty, Colonel Tench Tilghman (1744-1786) of Plimhimmon, Talbot County, had a brilliant military career. He was the able aide-de-camp and military secretary to Washington during the war, and as the official bearer of despatches to Congress announcing the surrender of Cornwallis, he made in almost incredible time the celebrated ride from Yorktown to Philadelphia, a feat which all patriotic Marylanders feel to be more deserving of fame than was the little gallop of Paul Revere. From the letters we learn that the second son Richard (1746-1796?), the Dick of his sisters, was then apparently dividing his time between England and India. He had been educated in England and was a loyalist in his sympathies, leaving Maryland with Gov. Eden at the outbreak of hostilities. The third son James (1748-1796) and the fourth son William (1756-1827) were both ardent Americans. The former became an Associate Justice of Talbot County, and the latter, who afterwards lived in Philadelphia, became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. The fifth son Philemon, or Phil as he is called in the letters, served as an officer in the Royal Navy during the Revolution, but, as we learn from the correspondence, returned to Maryland soon after the war to live on his plantation Golden Square in Queen Anne's. The youngest son Thomas Ringgold, or Tommy as he is called by his sisters, was of course too young to have taken an active part on either side.

Of the four daughters of James Tilghman, the eldest, Anna Maria, the Nancy of the letters, was unmarried during the period of this correspondence, but married in 1797 as his third wife William Hemsley of Cloverfields, Queen Anne County. The second daughter Elizabeth, or Betty as she is called, had married some four or five years before the letters begin, probably in 1779, her cousin Major James Lloyd of Farly, or Fairlee,

Kent County, who became United States Senator and in the War of 1812 was advanced to the rank of general.

The two remaining daughters are the writers of these letters. Mary, who seems to have been the elder of the two and the author of fifteen of the letters, apparently never married. We know neither the exact date of her birth nor of her death. Really nearly all we know of her is learned from the letters. She appears as a clever and vivacious writer, usually signing herself *M. T.* When the correspondence opens we find Molly a lovable, intelligent girl in her early twenties. During the five or six years of her life which the letters reveal to us, she seems to be heading rapidly towards the fate so often reserved for the unselfish unmarried daughter and sister—for girls became old maids very young in those days as judged by modern standards—the fate which makes of such women the family house-keeper and drudge as well as the nurse and slave of an ever increasing number of young nephews and nieces. Her letters are written either from her father's house in Chestertown, or from Bayside, the home of her sister Hetty, after the latter's marriage in 1785.

Henrietta Maria Tilghman, the youngest daughter, was born February 26, 1763, and was married January 22, 1785, soon after the letters begin, to her first cousin Lloyd Tilghman, and became the mother of seven children, the arrival of several of whom is duly recorded in the letters. Lloyd Tilghman lived at Bayside, Talbot County, where the village of Claiborne now stands. Not much can be learned of Hetty's character from these two rather brief letters, but this we can say—she was adored by Molly, she was a good letter writer, and she was a most determined match-maker. But after all, what woman can not qualify as to the last. She died March 2, 1796.

Although James Tilghman, the father, was alive during the period covered by the correspondence, he is only rarely mentioned. We do not know when his wife Anna died, but as she is never referred to at all, she had certainly died before the correspondence begins. The family connections of Molly and

Hetty Tilghman are numerous and involved and mention is made in the letters of a horde of cousins. While no attempt will be made to enmesh the reader in the genealogical labyrinth produced by intermarriages between Tilghmans and Tilghmans, Lloyds and Lloyds, and Tilghmans and Lloyds, footnotes have been added to enable the interested reader to identify most of the persons mentioned.

The Tilghmans were at this time a very powerful tribe socially, politically and numerically.¹ Molly and Hetty were great-granddaughters of Dr. Richard Tilghman, I, who came to Maryland in 1661 in the ship *Mary and Elizabeth*, and settled at the Hermitage, Talbot County, and whose descendants of the name had by this time spread into Queen Anne and Kent, as well as to Baltimore and Philadelphia. James Tilghman's father was Col. Richard Tilghman, II, of the Hermitage, and his mother was Anna Maria Lloyd of Wye, Talbot County, so through this grandmother the writers were closely connected with this important Maryland family. Through their own mother Anna Francis, Molly and Hetty were closely related to numerous ruling Philadelphia families, and through their Francis uncles and aunts they had innumerable cousins bearing such well-known Philadelphia names as Shippen, Mifflin, Willing, Allen, Harrison, Cox, Burd, Lawrence, Livingston, McIlvaine and Chew, who are constantly referred to in the letters. Through their maternal grandmother Mrs. Tench Francis, née Elizabeth Turbutt, who was still living and is mentioned in the letters, the writers had innumerable Eastern Shore cousins, such as Goldsboroughs, Wrights and Sewells, who are discussed and gossiped about.

Polly Pearce, to whom with one exception all of these letters were addressed, was the daughter of Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. of Poplar Neck, Cecil County, on the Sassafras River, one

¹ For an excellent genealogy of the Tilghman family by Dr. Christopher Johnston the interested reader is referred to the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. I (1906). In Vols. VII and VIII (1912-1913) of the *Magazine* will be found genealogies of the Lloyd family.

of the Presiding Justices of the county court.² She was the child by his first wife Anastasia Carroll, the daughter of Dominic Carroll of Cecil County, and Mary Sewell. Mary Pearce, or Polly as she is called, was born October 22, 1762. She probably had only one full brother living when the correspondence opens. This was Henry Ward Pearce, Jr., the Harry of the letters, whose courtship and final marriage to Anna Maria Tilghman is traced in them. This Anna Maria Tilghman was the daughter of Colonel Richard Tilghman, II, of the Hermitage, and a cousin of her husband as well as of Molly and Hetty Tilghman. Polly Pearce had a full sister Margaret, referred to in the letters as Peggy, who was two years younger than Polly, and who never married. To further complicate relationships, Polly Pearce's father had married in 1776 as his second wife Rachel, the daughter of Tench Francis, an aunt of Molly and Hetty Tilghman, and who at the time of her marriage to Polly's father was the widow of John Relfe of Philadelphia. By this second marriage of her father Polly had a half brother, Benjamin Francis Pearce, the "little Ben"

²Henry Ward Pearce, of Poplar Neck, Cecil Co., the son of Benjamin Pearce (1712-1756), and the grandson of William Pearce (1644-1721), High Sheriff of Cecil, was born Dec. 6, 1735. Through his mother Margaret, the daughter of Henry Ward of Cecil, he was descended from Augustine Herman. Henry Ward Pearce married first Jan. 16, 1759, Anastasia (1736?—Apr. 20, 1770) the daughter of Dominic Carroll (d. 1736) of Cecil and his wife Mary Sewell. By her he had issue (1) Henry Ward Pearce Jr. born June 23, 1760, died March 26, 1805, married about 1787, Anna Maria (1759-1834) daughter of Col. Richard Tilghman, II (1705-1766) of the Hermitage, but whether there was issue is not known; (2) Mary or Polly Pearce born Oct. 22, 1762, died Aug. 20, 1850, married June 21, 1791 Judge Moses Levy of Philadelphia, by whom she left issue; (3) Matthew Pearce born Aug. 21, 1764, who probably did not live to maturity. He was the twin of (4) Margaret or Peggy Pearce, born Aug. 21, 1764; she lived to middle life but never married. (5) Benjamin Pearce born Apr. 12, 1770, died Aug. 4, 1771. Henry Ward Pearce Sr. married secondly Mar. 6, 1776, Rachel, daughter of Tench Francis of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the widow of John Relfe of Philadelphia, by whom he had issue (6) Maria Pearce born March 6, 1776, died November 22, 1776; (7) Benjamin Francis Pearce born Sep. 20, 1780, died at sea unmarried in early manhood.

of the letters, who was about four years old when the correspondence opens. Polly Pearce married June 21st, 1791, a year after the correspondence closes, Judge Moses Levy of Philadelphia, the distinguished jurist. Her portrait by Rembrandt Peale shows her to be a fine looking woman. She died August 20th, 1850, in her ninetieth year.

The Pearces were a conspicuous office-holding family of Cecil County and were descended from Augustine Herman, the picturesque founder of Bohemia Manor. Through her maternal grandfather, Dominic Carroll, a second cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the signer, Polly Pearce was also closely related to the Tilghmans and to the Earles. Her aunt Mary Carroll had married Captain Michael Earle of Swan Harbour, Cecil County. Constant reference to the Earles is made in the letters and one of them is actually written to Mrs. Michael Earle of Swan Harbour. Another aunt of Polly, Eleanor Carroll, married James Earle of Talbot County, a brother of Michael, while to further complicate relationships still another aunt, Julianna Carroll, had married Colonel Edward Tilghman of Wye, Queen Anne County, an uncle of the Tilghman girls.

The maze of relationships thus created has made editing difficult. The entries in an old Pearce family Bible, which will appear in the next number of the *Magazine*, have been of great assistance in correcting errors in previously printed accounts of the Pearce family. For this Bible, as well as for the letters, the Society is indebted to two of the descendants of Polly Pearce—Mrs. Robert H. Bancroft of Boston and her brother, Mr. John J. Milligan of Baltimore.

Only four of the letters are fully dated. Of the remainder the editor has been able to add with certainty the dates of the greater number from the internal evidence contained in the letters themselves. The dates in these instances are inserted in brackets, but where the date is somewhat uncertain it is queried.

I

Chester Town April 28 [1783 or 1784]

If my Dear Polly can find time enough to give what I am going to say a serious reading. I shall be glad. The World makes no scruple of saying what Mr Coursey's³ errand to Poplar Neck is, and if it is true I hope (Considering the terms we have always been upon) I shall know of it from yourself. In a former Letter, I gave you my opinion. In a very free manner, I still hold that opinion, and will say still more, that I most sincerely hope he may succeed. I do not expect (nor indeed would I wish) that anything I say should influence you either way, except you should think as I do, and if that is the case, it will not displease you to know that I think as you do. I hope by the first opportunity you will give me a serious and Candid answer, such as one as I would give you in the like situation. I have many reasons for wishing you well and speedily married, two or three of which I will give you. In the first place, my great Love and affection for you makes me wish to see you well settled in the World. Secondly, I am afraid if you stay where you are much longer you will grow fast to the place, and thirdly, and lastly I shall have my spirits, which are rather low at present a little raised by change of scene, for remember I tell you, the marriage would not be good or lawful, without I was present. Now I am upon the subject of Matrimony I must tell you a little of P. H.⁴

³ The "Mr. Coursey" referred to here cannot be certainly identified. The members of the well-known Queen Anne County family of Coursey (or DeCoursey as shortly after this it came to be called), who would seem to have been possible suitors for Polly Pearce's hand, were Edward DeCoursey of Queen Anne, who married Henrietta Maria (born 1762), the daughter of Colonel William Nicols, or Captain Thomas DeCoursey, who married Mary the daughter of Samuel Wickes.

⁴ "P. H." is doubtless Mary Hemsley (1760-1798), known as Polly, the daughter of William Hemsley, Jr. (1736-1812) or Cloverfields, Queen Anne County, by his first wife Henrietta Maria Earle. Polly Hemsley, whose approaching wedding is referred to, married Colonel Joseph Forman (1761-1805) of Queen Anne County, at one time United States Consul at

she is Positively to be married the last day of this month, her Birth Day, and I had the Honour of seeing her Clothes which were made in Philadelphia. She has a white Mantua Robe, trimmed with silver and a pink striped satin Habbit, and Petticoat trimmed with Gause. Charlotte has a Robe exactly like Polly's white and silver. Aunt Ringold⁵ and I. F.⁶ went down last Wednesday. I sent the Bride an elegant White Sattin Pincushion, and garters of the same, with white Ribbon strings, I should take a great Pleasure in exercising my Genius upon the same Occasion for you. If you will give me timely notice to get my own things in readiness I will come up and titivate you from top to Bottom. Do my Dear Polly let the Matter be Concluded on shortly, for I dont know anything but your Death, or Marriage, that would carry me to Cecil this Summer, and you may guage which would please me best. I hear the Gentleman has gone to work in a very prudent manner, they say he has made sure of Papa, Uncle Jemmy Earle,⁷ Brother Harry,⁸ and that he has paid a visit to Uncle Michael, and Aunt Molly,⁹ so you see I have very good intelegence, but

Amsterdam. Charlotte, whose dress is described, is the bride's younger sister. The intricacies of relationship are well shown here. William Hemsley, the bride's father, was a first cousin of the writer, his father, William Hemsley, Sr., having married as her first husband Anna Maria Tilghman (1709-1763), an aunt of the writer.

⁵ "Aunt Ringold" was the widow of Thomas Ringgold, Sr. (1715-1772), the wealthy Chestertown merchant. She was Anna Maria Earle (1724-1794), the daughter of James Earle, Sr. of Queen Anne and his wife Mary Tilghman, the latter a sister of the writer's father. She was, therefore, an aunt of the bride Polly Hemsley and a first cousin of the writer.

⁶ "I. F." may refer to the groom Joseph Forman.

⁷ "Uncle Jemmy Earle" was James Earle, Jr. (1734-1810) of Queen Anne. He was high sheriff, justice and burgess of Queen Anne County. He was the uncle by marriage of Polly Pearce, to whom the letter is written, having married Eleanor, daughter of Dominic Carroll. He was also a first cousin of the writer, his father James Earle, Sr. having married Mary Tilghman, the writer's aunt.

⁸ "Brother Harry" was Henry Ward Pearce, Jr., a full brother of Polly Pearce. His courtship is traced in later letters. See footnote 2.

⁹ "Uncle Michael and Aunt Molly" are Captain Michael Earle, born October 19, 1722, of Swan Harbor, Cecil County, and his wife Mary,

shall wait to hear from you before I shall believe anything certain about it. I would have you seriously Consider every thing before you answer this Letter, and according as you deal honestly, and Candidly, with me shall I be able to judge how much regard, and affection you have for one who whatever change you may go through still continues to be your affectionate

H. M. Tilghman

P. S. As you value either yourself or me burn this when read, for you are too apt to be careless of your Letters.

From Miss Tilghman

to

Miss Polly Pearce

II

Saturday Night [1783 or 1784]

I have the pleasure to inform my dear Mrs Earle that Henny was very little fatigued with her ride, and she is much better than I expected to see her. It is now 9 o'clock and she has just gone to Bed after eating a tolerable quantity of toast and Milk. I have been so uneasy about her here ever since Mr Earle wrote by Johnny Relpe¹⁰ that I am rejoic'd to get her

daughter of Dominic Carroll and Mary Sewell. Michael Earle, whose death in 1787 is referred to in a later letter, was the son of James Earle, Sr. and Mary Tilghman. He was a high sheriff and justice of Cecil County. Dominic Carroll had five daughters, viz: (1) Mary, who married Captain Michael Earle; (2) Juliana, who married as his third wife Colonel Edward Tilghman of Wye (an uncle of the writer); (3) Eleanor, married James Earle (a brother of Michael); (4) Susanna, who apparently did not marry; (5) Anastasia, who married Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. as his first wife; she had died April 20, 1770.

¹⁰ "Johnny Relpe." Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. married as his second wife, March 6, 1776, Rachel Relfe, the widow of John Relfe of Philadelphia, and the daughter of Tench Francis. The second wife of Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. was, therefore, the aunt of the writer. Johnny Relfe, and Dickey Relfe, later referred to, were doubtless children of Rachel Francis by her first husband, and first cousins of the writer. The writer spells the name *Relpe* but it appears in the Pennsylvania records as *Relfe*.

once more at home. I was distress'd to think of her giving you so much trouble at a time when you, and all the family requir'd nursing yourselves. As it turn'd out, her visit was a most unlucky one both on your account, and her own. I shou'd have been at Swan Harbour the instant I was well enough to leave home, if I had had a Conveyance, but Major Lloyd's ¹¹ Carriage is at Mr J. Hollyday's ¹² with his father, and I cou'd not ask for Cousin Polly's ¹³ Chair, because she is in hourly expectation of hearing that Mr^s Cheston ¹⁴ and her family are at Rock Hall. I am happy to hear that Mr Earle and yourself are on the recovery, tho' you do not mend so fast as I cou'd wish. O that you were within ten Miles of us. It is in times of distress and sickness, that one feels the pain of being separated from their friends most sensibly. Keep up a good heart I beg of you, and every day drink as much Claret as your head will bear, indeed if it enlivens you a little, so much the better. When what you have is gone, you may depend on our supplying you with more. In the meantime, by way of variety, we beg your acceptance of half a dozen Bottles of Sherry and a Bushel of Oisters, which I hope you will be able to relish. I wish I had something new or entertaining to tell you, but with sorrow I confess that the last Month has drag'd heavily on, in sickness and Solitude.

However in about a fortnight, I fancy every Cranny of our house will be filled. We expect Mr and Mr^s Penn,¹⁵ Molly

¹¹ Major James Lloyd of Farly, or Fairlee, Kent County, who had married in 1779 or 1780 the writer's sister Elizabeth Tilghman.

¹² "Mr. J. Hollyday" was probably the Honorable James Hollyday (1727-1788) of Readbourne, Queen Anne County. He studied law in the Middle Temple and became a member of the Governor's Council. He did not marry.

¹³ "Cousin Polly," so frequently mentioned in these letters, was Mrs. Mary Ringgold, widow of Thomas Ringgold, Jr. (1744-1776), and the daughter of Samuel Galloway of Tulip Hill, Anne Arundel County.

¹⁴ "Mrs. Cheston" is doubtless Anne, the wife of James Cheston, and the daughter of Samuel Galloway; she was a sister of Mrs. Thomas Ringgold, Jr. and of John Galloway. See footnote 31.

¹⁵ "Mr. and Mrs. Penn" were former Governor John Penn (1729-1795)

Shippen,¹⁶ and Tench, Nancy and Lloyd Tilghman;¹⁷ which with our own family will make a pretty complete squeeze Heaven knows where we shall pack them all. I fear we shall be oblig'd to make some of Stern's barrier treaties, but if that shou'd be the case, I am determin'd not to trust to Corking Pins.¹⁸ Sam Chew¹⁹ is to accommodate young Penn,²⁰ and Mr Vernon (Lady Grosvenor's Brother)²¹ If he has any of his precious Sister's Spirit, he must be kept at Arms length.

There is not an ounce of Loaf Sugar in town, and we have but one Loaf, or we wou'd send you some. Boston will not be able to get off very soon in the morning, because the rain has prevented our sending out for Lemons this evening. Give my Love to the dear good Milligans, and tell them I want words to express the gratitude I feel for the attention, and tenderness they have shewn to Henny. It was indeed more than cou'd be

of Pennsylvania and his wife Anne Allen, daughter of Chief Justice William Allen of Pennsylvania. "Young Mr. Penn" was John Penn (1760-1834) of Stoke Pogis Park, Buckinghamshire, who lived in Philadelphia between 1782 and 1789. They were first cousins and grandsons of William Penn.

¹⁶ "Molly Shippen," the daughter of Chief Justice Edward Shippen of Pennsylvania and his wife Margaret Francis, an aunt of the writer.

¹⁷ "Tench, Nancy and Lloyd Tilghman" are her brother Tench and her sister Anna Maria. Lloyd Tilghman is the husband of her sister Hetty.

¹⁸ This reference to the treaty of the "Corking Pins" shows that Molly knew her Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*.

¹⁹ "Sam Chew" was Samuel Chew (1737-1809), who was made Judge of the Supreme Court of Delaware, 1773, but later removed to Chestertown and became Attorney-General of Maryland. He married Anna Maria, daughter of Peregrine Frisby. He was the son of Dr. Samuel Chew (1693-1744), Chief Justice of Delaware.

²⁰ "Young Mr. Penn." See footnote 15.

²¹ "Mr. Vernon" was either Henry Vernon (1748-1814), or his younger brother Leveson Vernon, but more probably the former. Henry Vernon was the son of Henry Vernon (born 1718) of Hilton Park, Staffordshire. Their notorious sister Henrietta Vernon married, 1764, Richard, First Earl Grosvenor, but was separated from him on account of her relations with the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III. She married in 1802 as her second husband General George Porter, known as Baron Hochepped, and died in 1828. It would appear that her eldest brother Henry Vernon, then a widower, was in America at this time.

expected, even from them. Adieu my dear Mr^s Earle, with my best love to Mr Earle (who I cou'd now cope with) believe me your sincerely affectionate

[To Mrs Michael Earle
Swan Harbour]

M. T.

Sunday Morning

A cover I find must go on this Letter, tho' I was in hopes of avoiding it. Mr Earle must not impute this half page to the love of scribbling which he accuses me of business only occasions it. Bob Anderson expects Loaf Sugar every day, and I beg to know by Fax, whether I must buy it of him, and trust to chance for our opportunity of sending it up. Henny is pretty well this Morning tho' she had a very slight fever last night. Poor Sister Betsy is as she was, and will be heart sick every morning. A blessed prospect she has, but I make no comments.

III

Sunday Morning [1783 or 1784]

My dear Polly

Harry gave me great pleasure by telling me that you were coming to our next Assembly, but I must confess that I shou'd have been still better pleas'd if I had receiv'd the intelligence in a Letter.

However I will not upbraid you for not writing, but will take it for granted that you had a good reason for being silent.

Perhaps your spirits were exhausted in entertaining the Baron,²² and you were unwilling to take up the Pen, till you

²² "The Baron" cannot be certainly identified. He may be Baron Jean-Christophe-Louis-Frederic-Ignace de Closen (born 1752), a captain in the regiment of the Royal-Deux-Ponts, who had come to America as an aide to Rochambeau. His journal published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. V, pages 229-234, shows that he was in Baltimore and Annapolis July and August, 1782, and that he was on intimate terms with Captain Richard Bennett Lloyd and a great admirer of the latter's beautiful wife.

had recover'd yourself and forgot him. That indeed wou'd be a good reason, and I will suppose it is the true one, till you give me another.

The last Assembly was so full, and brilliant a one, that I cannot help regretting your not being one of the genteel Mob, if I may be allow'd the expression, I will not attempt an account of it, because Harry will anticipate my second hand intelligence. Make him be very particular, for it is a pity that the humours of the Evening shou'd be lost to you, who can view them in so proper a Light.

I had a letter from Henny last Post. She says she is amazingly better. So much for the Bay side air, which the wise ones long ago pronounc'd to be the only remedy for her complaints. When I told Cousin Polly of her amendment, she clapp'd her hands and exclaim'd (with a most significant Laugh) "I told you how it wou'd be." Sister Nancy has employ'd herself lately in paying visits, she visited M^{rs} Wright, and Miss Sewell ²³ a few days ago, and met almost every Lady in Town there. They had the pleasure of being drest very fine, and passing a stupid silent Afternoon in a bitter cold Room, which smoak'd so monstrously that they came home half blind, and almost frozen. Tho' the Lady of the House is a Wit, she did not choose to exhibit her talents but when she did speak, her discourse was directed to Miss Caroline and master Bob, who were fighting on the carpet, during the whole visit.

²³ "Mrs. Wright and Miss Sewell." At this date Robert Wright, a native of Queen Anne County, afterwards Governor of Maryland for three terms, was practicing law in Chestertown and owned what is now known as the Hubbard house there. He married September 20, 1780, Sarah DeCourcy and had at this date at least two children, a son Robert Theodore DeCourcy Wright, born in 1781, and a daughter Caroline Augusta, born about 1782, obviously the "Miss Caroline" and "Master Bob" of the letter. Governor Wright was a distant cousin of the Tilghmans through a common Turbutt ancestor. "Miss Sewell" may have been the sister of Mrs. Samuel Turbutt Wright, the wife of Major Wright (1748-1810) of Queen Anne. Major Samuel Turbutt Wright had married as his first wife Mary Sewell, the daughter of Clement and Rachel (DeCourcy) Sewell

M^{rs} Chambers ²⁴ has just had Letters from Philad^a which inform her that M^{rs} Lloyd ²⁵ is more follow'd and admir'd than ever she was. Old Ladies who have not ventur'd into public these thirty years, have drawn forth their broad back'd Robes, and crowded to the Assembly to gaze at the divinity. See what it is to be a Beauty. Wisdom says it is a fading flower, but fading as it is, it attracts more admiration than wit, goodness, or anything else in the World. At present, the Beau monde are engross'd by two Objects only. M^{rs} Lloyd, and the blind Philosopher.²⁶ Very different Characters you will say, but so it is, nobody else is attended to. The first Night that she appear'd in public (her dress was a white Sattin Habit and coat cover'd with Crape. A Gauze Apron spangled with Gold, and black Velvet Stars, and looped up with Wreaths of flowers. A small Cap ornamented with white Feathers.

If the Weather and roads are good, Major [James] Lloyd will move next Week. I pray they may, for I am tir'd of expecting them. Adieu my dear Polly. Miss no opportunity of writing, for punctuality is the Life of a Correspondence.

of Queen Anne. Major Wright and Governor Wright were cousins and intimate friends.

²⁴ "Mrs. Chambers" was doubtless Elizabeth (1762-1820), wife of General Benjamin Chambers (1749-1816) of Chestertown, and the daughter of Ezekiel Forman, and the sister of Col. Joseph Forman referred to in footnote 4.

²⁵ "Mrs. Lloyd" was the beautiful English girl, Joanna Leigh, daughter of John Leigh of Northcourt, Isle of Wight. Her portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds was until recently in the Rothchild collection. She married Captain Richard Bennett Lloyd (August 13, 1750—September 13, 1787), son of Colonel Edward Lloyd of Wye. Richard Bennett Lloyd had gone to England in 1770 and became a captain in the King's Life Guard, and had returned after the close of hostilities in 1782 to Maryland where he remained until his death in 1787. He left four children. A portrait of Captain Lloyd by Reynolds is now at Wye. His widow afterwards returned to England where she married April 21, 1788, Captain Francis Love Beckford of Bosing Park, Hampshire. Frequent references are made to these Lloyds in subsequent letters.

²⁶ "Blind Philosopher" cannot be identified.

Give my Love to Aunt Pearce²⁷ and Peggy,²⁸ stand firm to your resolution of coming down, and believe me

yours Sincerely

M. Tilghman

Remember me to my good friends at Swan Harbour when you see them. Tommy [Tilghman] is vastly better.

Miss Pearce

Poplar Neck

Mr H. Pearce

IV

Bayside April 3^d [1785?]

My Dear Polly

I might as well be out of the world as to hearing from you, tho' you might write at any time and send your Letters to Molly who would enclose them to me, but you are a lazy Mortal, and I am afraid will not mend as you grow older, but rather be worse. I spent two happy days about a week ago with Grandmama at Mr Singletons,²⁹ she is in very good Health and Spirits, and only waits for good weather to go to my aunts. She desires me to give her best Love to you all when I wrote to you again, and accordingly, I have complied with my promise. So you have been frolicking it at Chester Town, I have heard of your fine doings I assure you such a thing could never be brought to

²⁷ "Aunt Pearce" was, of course, Polly Pearce's stepmother, the second Mrs. Henry Ward Pearce, Sr., and the sister of Molly Tilghman's mother. She was Rachel Francis, who had married first John Relfe.

²⁸ "Peggy Pearce" was Margaret, born August 2, 1764, the daughter of Henry Ward Pearce, Sr., by his first wife Anastasia Carroll.

²⁹ "Grandmama" was evidently the widow of Tench Francis. She was Elizabeth Turbutt (born March 17, 1708), the daughter of Foster Turbutt of Queen Anne. "Mr. Singleton," with whom she was staying, was John Singleton (1750-1819) of Talbot County, who married first, February 14, 1774, Bridget Goldsborough, the daughter of Nicholas Goldsborough and Sarah Turbutt (sister of Mrs. Tench Francis), and second Anna Goldsborough, a niece of his first wife.

bear when I was at Home, tho' I used both prayers; and intreaties, but my back is no sooner turned than you whip down, who but you, and are the Cock of the Company, (to use an Expression of Sally Chews)³⁰ you have but one way to make up for it, and that is to persuade Harry to bring you down to see me, tell him if he will come I will contrive to get one of my Cousins down from Queen Ann's to keep him Company. I really am anxious to know whether Harry will succeed or not; I am sure he has my good wishes, and I am sure I shew my regard for him when I wish him that Lady for a wife. I am not partial to her because she is my relation, for that out of the Question, I think she will make any Man Happy who has the good luck to gain her affections, and I wish that man may be your Brother. Mr Tilghman desires me to give his Love to you, and tell you that as he does not expect I shall live very long, he expects you will hold yourself in readiness to perform your promise of being Mistress of the Bayside but I say do not put much dependance on that, for it has been proved that our family tho' they may have a great deal of sickness are very tough, and some of them have as many lives as a Cat and I may happen to be one of that kind, so that my advice to you is to look out for some clever fellow to keep you Company in the meantime. The Baron³¹ I hear is at last a going to be Married, so that your opinion of his being born odd was without foundation, they say there was never a Jack in the World that could not find a Jill, and truly I am inclined to be of that opinion, since Charles Goldsborough³² and the Baron have found

³⁰ "Sally Chew" was Sarah Chew (born 1753), the daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia. She married Oct. 23, 1786, John Galloway of Tulip Hill, Anne Arundel County, Md., son of Samuel Galloway. See later notes.

³¹ "The Baron." See footnote 22.

³² Charles Goldsborough (1761-1801), the son of Honorable Robert Goldsborough of Horn's Point, Talbot County. He had married, May 15, 1783, Williamina Smith (1762-1790), the daughter of Reverend William Smith, at this time president of Washington College, Chestertown, and afterwards Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

them. When you see my good Uncle and Aunt Earle give my Love and Duty to them, and my Love to Henny.³³ Remember me to Mr and Aunt Pearce, tell them I hope the next time they visit Talbot we shall see them at the Bay side give my Love to Peggy and little Ben,³⁴ and believe me to be your affectionate

Hent^{re} M. Tilghman

V

[Chestertown] Friday Morning [1785?]

It is certainly my dear Polly, a great misfortune to be of too obliging a disposition. To comply with your request, here am I writing when I have twenty things of consequence to do.

You plead engagement of work, and Company, to excuse your silence. I might with truth offer the same excuses for Doctor Relp^e ³⁵ can tell you, that he found me yesterday doing the honours of the Table to a dozen Gentlemen. Just after Dinner Captain [Richard Bennett] Lloyd and his train made their appearance at Worrells, and my father most unmercifully order'd me to go and ask the Ladies to lodge here. As there was no help for it, I obey'd with the best grace in my power, but Mrs. Lloyd was so much indisposed that she cou'd not leave her Chamber, and I was oblig'd to give up the pleasure of entertaining her. Never did I see a Woman more alter'd. I protest to you, she is not even pretty, but it is no wonder, such an abominable Husband is enough to break any Woman. The Creature was quite drunk yesterday. He overwhelm'd poor Cousin Polly [Ringgold] with his Compliments, and absolutely

³³ "Henny" is Henrietta Maria Earle, the daughter of James Earle of Queen Anne County, but apparently at this time living with her uncle and aunt Captain and Mrs. Michael Earle of Swan Harbour, Cecil County.

³⁴ "Little Ben" is Benjamin Francis Pearce, born September 20, 1780, the half brother of Polly and Peggy Pearce.

³⁵ "Doctor Relfe." It would appear that either Johnny or Dickey Relfe, step brothers of Polly Pearce, was reading medicine in the office of one of the Kent County physicians and is referred to facetiously as *Doctor*.

kiss'd Sister Betsy twice, by way of shewing his joy for her recovery. I spent half an Hour at Worrells, and return'd to make Tea for a large Company of Ladies and Gentlemen, so you have now my day's engagements. Tho the season is so far advanc'd, yet our agreeables cannot yet give up dancing. The celebrated Mr Brown ³⁶ has lately arriv'd from Philad^a and last Tuesday there was a Concert for his Benefit, which concluded with a Ball I partook of the Music, and really had my Dollars worth of entertainment. I had no Idea of such execution on the flute, and he draws the most exquisite tones that you can imagine. I came home at 10 o'Clock and left the Salamanders in high Spirits that the Ball was going to begin.

To night there is another Concert and Ball I shall just go and hear the Music. Of the Races I say nothing. They are a burlesque upon that diversion. Your loving Cousins go on gaily. Mat ³⁷ is every day, more and more enamour'd, and the red Collard'd Major ³⁸ is certainly trying his fortune with little Susan. Appearances, are like a double Alliance but I am not in the Secret.

When are we to see Harry [Pearce] this way? The world (ever anxious about "Squires of high degree") have determin'd that his next visit to the Maid of the Mill, will be a conclusive one, and they say also, that after so long a Siege, the Lady may Capitulate without any offence to decorum. Henny and Sister Nancy are to be up the 21 this Month. As the former has seen all her friends from Baltimore, at the Bay

³⁶ "The celebrated Mr. Brown" cannot be identified.

³⁷ "Mat" is doubtless Matthew Tilghman (born 1760), the son of Colonel Edward Tilghman of Wye, Queen Anne County, and his third wife, Juliana Carroll. He married, about 1785, Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Smyth, a wealthy Chestertown merchant. The wedding is referred to in the next letter.

³⁸ If the "red Collar'd Major" is Sarah Smyth's brother Major Thomas Smyth, Jr. of Chestertown, as seems probable, and "little Susan" is Matthew Tilghman's youngest sister Susanna, the Major was unsuccessful in his suit, although he married twice. His first wife was his first cousin Mary Sudler, and his second wife was Anna Maria Garnett.

side, she declines crossing the Bay till the fall. I hope to have the pleasure of attending her to Cecil, and bringing your Ladyship back with us, if you have no objection. They have had a whole House full at the Bay Side.

The Doctor is waiting, and I must leave you abruptly with an assurance that I am ever yours

Grandmama is quite well, at Aunt Mary Ann's.³⁹

Miss Pearce

ever yours

Poplar Neck

[M. T.]

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART TWENTY-SECOND.

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CHAPTER XXV.

LAWMAKER AGAIN—THE RISE OF NATIONALISM.

"And [God] hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their [all nations'] habitation."—*The Acts*, XVII, 26.

"From Thee all human actions take their springs,
The rise of empires, and the fall of kings!"

—*Samuel Boyse.*

"Yet I doubt not thro' the ages
one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widen'd
with the process of the suns."

—*Alfred Tennyson.*

During a period of five years, following the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, Mr. Johnson was repeatedly

³⁹ "Mrs. Tench Francis," the writer's maternal grandmother, was doubtless the guest of her sister Mrs. Robert Goldsborough, nee Mary Anne Turbutt (1711-1794) of Ashby, Talbot County. Mrs. Goldsborough was the daughter of Foster Turbutt; she married first, 1730, John Robins, and secondly, 1742, as his second wife, Robert Goldsborough (died 1777).

urged to return to public life. On December 4, 1784, he was chosen by the Legislature to serve as one of Maryland's representatives in Congress²⁵³; but he promptly sent back to Annapolis his declination. He did accept, however, under date of February 27, 1785, an appointment from Congress as judge on a special Court to hear and determine a dispute between the State of Massachusetts and the State of New York.²⁵⁴

In the meantime—on January 19, 1785—Johnson was honored by the Legislature with another commission—to attend a conference between Maryland and Virginia for the discussion of the jurisdiction and navigation of the Potomac and Pocomoke Rivers and that part of the Chesapeake Bay lying within the limits of Virginia. It appears that Virginia had ceded to Maryland entire jurisdiction over the Potomac, reserving to herself only the right of free navigation; but the arrangement had proved to be unsatisfactory to Virginia. Congressman Jefferson, among those who favored a conference to insure harmony between the two States, explained to Mr. Madison that "the cession of the back lands" had put Maryland in "good humor" and offered "an apt crisis for negotiations."²⁵⁵ Pleased with the idea, young Madison put a measure through the Virginia Assembly calling for the appointment of commissioners for the purpose; and Madison, Edmund Randolph, George Mason and Alexander Henderson were named to represent the Commonwealth. The Maryland Legislature, accepting the suggestion, appointed Thomas Johnson, Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.²⁵⁶

Johnson's interest in commerce—especially in connection with the Potomac project—was well known; and the members

²⁵³ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1784, page 27.

²⁵⁴ *Journals of the American Congress (1774-1788)*, Volume IV, December 24, 1784, page 460; acceptance, page 487.

²⁵⁵ Bancroft, *History of the Formation of the Constitution*, page 113.

²⁵⁶ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1784, page 113.

of the Legislature believed he could be induced to attend the conference. But he did not find it convenient to appear in Alexandria at the appointed time in March, 1785. Nor did Madison and Randolph attend. But the other commissioners, accepting an invitation to meet at Washington's home, negotiated there a Compact providing that the Potomac and the Pocomoke and the waters of the Chesapeake within the limits of Virginia should be a common highway and that no toll or duty should ever be imposed by Virginia upon any vessel sailing through the Capes of the Chesapeake to or from the State of Maryland.

The Maryland Legislature, in addition to ratifying the Mount Vernon Compact, recommended that commissioners from Maryland and Virginia should meet again to discuss interstate trade regulations—if possible, adopt a uniform system of duties and a uniform currency—and also invite representatives from Pennsylvania and Delaware to the conference. When this recommendation reached Richmond, Mr. Madison, an ardent advocate of a more perfect Union, was quick to take advantage of the opportunity of urging a Convention to discuss the whole subject of interstate commerce. If four States could participate in a friendly discussion of the subject, why could not all the thirteen? And in accordance with this idea, the Virginia Assembly, in January, 1786, favored a Convention of all the States to examine the situation of trade in the United States and “to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony.”

Not a soul in America perhaps dreamed how the plan to discuss commercial regulations would be an important step in the rise of Nationalism. Even Madison himself declared to James Monroe that the Convention might not amount to much, but was “better than nothing” and might “lead to better consequences than at first occur.” In due time, a letter was issued by the Governor of Virginia to the several States, in-

viting them to select commissioners to attend a Convention at Annapolis on the first Monday of September, 1786.

Ex-Governor Johnson—although he had declined a seat in Congress and had failed to attend the conference at Mount Vernon—was nominated in the House of Delegates on February 20, 1786, as one of the commissioners to represent Maryland in discussions concerning trade regulations. However, he was not among the five elected, doubtless due to his known desire to remain in retirement. But, on March 8th, after it was proposed to select two additional commissioners to attend the Convention of all the States—in accordance with the plan suggested by Virginia—Johnson was placed in nomination again to represent Maryland at the gathering.²⁵⁷

Now came an unexpected situation. A number of the members of the Senate became afraid that the proposed Convention “may be misunderstood or misrepresented in Europe, give umbrage to Congress, and disquiet the citizens of the United States, who may be thereby led erroneously to suspect that the great council of this country wants either the will or the wisdom to digest a proper uniform plan for the regulations of their commerce.” The Senate, therefore, refused to ballot for commissioners!

The action of the Senate on the eve of adjournment was a great surprise—especially to Virginia. Since the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, Maryland had not been regarded as one of the “reluctant States.” While she was the last State to ratify the Articles of Confederation, her delay in behalf of the Northwest as the common property of the United States had served as the foundation for the rise of Nationalism. Moreover, she had been complying with requests of Congress with a fair degree of promptness. And as Daniel Carroll pointed out, in a letter to Madison on March 13, 1786, the refusal of the Maryland Senate to sanction the appointment of commissioners to the Convention of States was due

²⁵⁷ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1785, page 185.

to "an over-caution in behalf of the Union" rather than "opposition to a stronger Union." The attitude of the Maryland Senators—that the proposed Convention might "have a tendency to weaken the authority of Congress on which the Union and consequently the liberty and safety of all the States depends"—was ludicrous. As a matter of fact, even if "the spirit of the Confederation" required that all matters of general interest to America should be considered first in Congress, "sound policy" did not require such deference. Instead of guaranteeing the liberty and safety of the United States, the Confederation, as Washington stated to Johnson in 1784, had "brought our politics and credit to the brink of a precipice."

At all events, Johnson was not given the opportunity to decide whether to accept a seat in the Convention of 1786. But he was not especially concerned over the attitude of the State. Perhaps he felt that the critical condition of the country was due to the people themselves: that the country needed the homely virtues—honesty and patient endeavor—rather than the further enactment of laws. Johnson did not possess the enthusiasm of Washington, Hamilton and Madison concerning the form of government. A business man by preference and a public man by necessity, he felt that hard work was needed for the reconstruction of the Nation and he was willing to leave the discussions of National policy to other men who had more leisure time at their disposal.

In the midst of the political discussions dealing with the proposed Convention in 1786, Johnson was devoting his attention to his varied private interests. He took considerable delight in the Iron Works which he owned in connection with his brothers, James, Baker and Roger. Their Catoctin Furnace, located on the slope of Catoctin Mountain some miles North of Frederick Town, had become one of the most successful business enterprises in the country. Yet the workmanship in casting was still primitive and crude: there was much still to be learned. Governor Johnson himself admits that the effort to forge at the Catoctin Iron Works some of the machinery

for Rumsey's steamboat was a failure. Following the meeting of the President and Directors of the Potomac Company in October, 1785, Mr. Rumsey disclosed the fact that he was relying on steam as the motive power for his boat, and asked Johnson if he would have the cylinders cast at the Furnace. Johnson agreed to help the young inventor: but "the attempt did not succeed" and it became necessary to make the "copper cylinders in Frederick Town some time after."²⁵⁸ Thus, little, if any, of the machinery in the first steamboat was made by the Johnson Brothers at Catoctin Furnace, the boiler and the pumps and pipes having been made in Baltimore and other parts at the Antietam Iron Works.

But despite the crudeness of the workmanship, the enterprises of the Johnson brothers grew to tremendous proportions. Continuing to expand their business, the four brothers built a furnace along Rocky Run, where they believed they could secure a quantity of valuable iron ore. Needing a large supply of firewood, they petitioned the Legislature to allow them to acquire the timberland on Sugar Loaf Mountain from the State. They alleged that very little of the land was fit for cultivation and they agreed to pay a nominal price for it. On March 9, 1786, the Senate voted them an option until the first of September to purchase any part of the several thousand acres of vacant land on the rocky spur at the price of 1 shilling and 8 pence per acre.²⁵⁹ In the House of Delegates the measure met with opposition and finally was voted down. Its rejection by the Lower House was a profound disappointment to the members of the Senate, who believed that it was the duty of the State to show appreciation of the magnanimous service rendered by Governor Johnson and his brothers during the Revolution. In plain terms, the Senators asked the Delegates to reconsider their action. Said the Senate: "The price to be paid for the land on the Sugar Loaf Mountain is certainly its worth, the object for which it is desired to be bought ought

²⁵⁸ *Exhibit, Public Document 189, 27th Congress, 7th Session.*

²⁵⁹ *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate, November 1785, page 80.*

to be encouraged, and the persons who solicit to be purchasers have a just claim to the attention of the Legislature to their reasonable requests.”²⁶⁰ Accordingly, the question was brought up again in the House. But it is evident that personal jealousies had entered into the fight. Abraham Faw, of Frederick County, intimate friend of Governor Johnson, voted for reconsideration; while John Beatty, also of Frederick, voted against it. Among the others who turned a deaf ear to the Senate’s appeal was the hot-tempered Michael Taney, of Calvert County, whose nine-year old son, Roger Brooke Taney, was destined to find Thomas Johnson one of his most helpful friends at Frederick in the early part of the nineteenth century. Despite the fact that such influential leaders as Samuel Chase and Thomas Stone, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, voted in accordance with the Senate’s request, the motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 23.

Undiscouraged by the refusal of the Legislature to allow them to buy the land on the Sugar Loaf, the enterprising brothers continued to purchase thousands of acres of wooded land in other sections. One of the large acquisitions of Governor Johnson about this time was a tract of 2,000 acres of land in Washington County, called “Thomas and Ann,” secured by a patent from the State.²⁶¹

In addition to his private business, Mr. Johnson continued to devote a considerable portion of his time during 1786 to the work of the Potomac Company. He attended a meeting of the President and Directors of the Company at the Great Falls on March 1, 1786; and he also conferred with Washington again on the 3rd of July.²⁶²

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Potomac Company in Alexandria on August 7, 1786, when the first report of the Board of Directors was submitted by President Wash-

²⁶⁰ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1785, page 196.

²⁶¹ *Maryland Land Office, Liber I. C. No. C, folio 6. December 6, 1786.*

²⁶² *The Diaries of George Washington*, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick, Vol. II.

ington, it was clear that the corporation had not been making the degree of progress anticipated. Not only had the officers met with delay on account of troubles with laborers, but their work had been retarded considerably both in 1785 and in 1786 by the extraordinary amount of rainfall and the high waters that submerged the banks of the river. It was accordingly decided to authorize the President and Directors to petition the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia for additional time in which to complete the work.

Washington agreed to use his influence to secure an amendment to the Charter at Richmond, while Johnson was to work for a similar enactment at Annapolis. It is very likely that the vital importance of such a measure was largely responsible for Johnson's decision to return to the Maryland Legislature. After declining a seat in the State Senate, offered him by the Electoral College in September,²⁶³ he was elected to the House of Delegates. He immediately accepted.

After being in almost complete retirement from public life for more than five years, Mr. Johnson found that he was somewhat out of harmony with things around the State House when he took his seat as a Delegate from Frederick County in November, 1786. Conditions had greatly changed since he had last served in the Legislature. There were no war measures to be considered: but the grave problems that faced the State during this critical period of American history called for a high order of statesmanship. There were many new politicians in Annapolis. But one of the men who had long been a familiar figure at the Capital, who now claimed a seat in the House as a Delegate from Anne Arundel County, was the stormy Samuel Chase. Even now the validity of Chase's election was in dispute, it being claimed that he could not legally serve inasmuch as he was not an actual resident of Anne Arundel County at the time of the election. Delegate Johnson, who was a member of the Elections Committee, took

²⁶³ *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November 1786, page 3.

this view; while the other members of the Frederick County Delegation—Abraham Faw, Mountjoy Bayly, and Peter Mantz—voted in favor of the validity of the election. It appears that Chase was seated by a comfortable majority.²⁶⁴

In the early days of the State, the legislators were not bound by blocs or cliques. These were the days when, regardless of friendships, men voted their own personal convictions. During this session of the Legislature, Johnson showed his conservative temperament when he favored a *per diem* of 14 shillings and “the like sum for itinerant charges” for each member of the House of Delegates; whereas the allowance was set at 17 shillings, 6 pence, half penny, and “the like sum for itinerant charges.” He again showed that he was not an extremist when he helped to defeat a scheme to impose a fine upon every able-bodied Delegate who failed to appear in the House by nine o’clock in the morning. Likewise he opposed an unsuccessful effort to increase the fee of jurors and witnesses attending the General Court.

While Delegate Johnson’s time was largely consumed during this session in the consideration of innumerable complaints, claims growing out of the War of the Revolution, and applications for relief, he was also asked to give his attention to a number of legislative matters of general interest. He was appointed to draft bills to provide for the more effectual administration of justice in the County Courts; to provide for the performance of contracts made prior to the Revolution; to mark and bound lands; to establish the law relating to apprentices; and to repeal a portion of the Act for the security of the Government; and to regulate the Militia of the State. He was also called on to draft a referendum bill to determine whether the Harford County Court House and Jail should be removed to Havre de Grace; a bill to erect a town at Fort Cumberland; and a bill to erect a town at the mouth of Conococheague Creek.

²⁶⁴ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1786, page 1.

At this early day the controversy over slavery was just beginning to assert itself. Already in force in Maryland was a law to prevent the manumission of disabled and superannuated slaves as well as the manumission of slaves by will. The Legislature was now asked to decide whether this Act should be continued. Mr. Johnson—the owner of many slaves during his lifetime—voted to continue it. As happened on many other occasions, his colleague, Abraham Faw, took the opposite view; but the vote to continue was carried by an overwhelming majority.

But probably the measure in which Delegate Johnson was most profoundly interested at this session was the bill to amend the Charter of the Potomac Company. After considering the Company's petition—this alleged that the corporation had entered upon its work within the time specified by the Charter and had prosecuted its work with unremitting assiduity—the House, on November 21, 1786, selected Delegates Johnson, Chase and Faw to draft a bill to carry out the wishes of the Company.²⁶⁵ Under the careful guidance of Delegate Johnson, the Act was passed allowing the Potomac Company an extension of time until November 17, 1790, to complete the work of extending navigation to Fort Cumberland; provided a similar law was enacted by the Assembly of Virginia.²⁶⁶

On December 7, 1786, Mr. Johnson forwarded a copy of the Act to Mount Vernon. In this connection he said ²⁶⁷:

THOMAS JOHNSON TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Annapolis, 7 Dec. 1786.

Sir

I am now able to inclose you a copy of the Potomack Bill passed both Houses of our Assembly without any Opposition

²⁶⁵ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1786, pages 5 and 7.

²⁶⁶ *Laws of Maryland*, November 1786, Chapter II.

²⁶⁷ *The Papers of George Washington*, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

if there should have any Deviation been made by the Virginia Assembly from the Application we made I believe I can readily obtain a correspondent Alteration here if it should be necessary.

It has occurred to me that Mr. Smith on being furnished with a little pine plank and a Joiner might in a few Days have a Model made of the Locks for the Great Falls so as to exhibit the actual Effect in Miniature. I profess it would give me Satisfaction, as well perhaps as some degree of pleasure to the other Gent [lemen] and might possibly render even Smith's Ideas more correct on the Subject by showing in Time a defect, if there is any, in his plan.

The Winter is so unpromising that I expect we shall be very 'till till the Spring but if agreeable to the Gent [lemen] of Virg^a it is to Mr. Lee I wish Brindley to assist and advise on the Survey and Tract at the Little Falls from what Col^o Gilpin said I think we may expect Brindley indisposed to assist us and what would be liberal for his Trouble may be very usefully laid out.

The necessary Demands of Congress, our own poverty and want of Spirit, the Distractions to the Eastward and our Rage for paper money make my Time pass away here heavily enough—I am afraid I shall learn in the latter part of my Life that Americans are not so good as I thought them a Lesson much against my Will.

I am my dear Sir,
With great Truth and affection,
Your most obed^t serv^t

TH JOHNSON.

In the meantime, Johnson and the other members of the Legislature had heard echoes of the Convention which had been held in Annapolis in September. Due largely to public indifference to things of National importance, only five States were represented—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia—and the deputies who assembled in the Maryland Capital refrained from taking any final action

relative to interstate regulations, but adopted an Address to the States—drafted by Alexander Hamilton and softened to suit the wishes of Edmund Randolph—setting forth the defects in the Articles of Confederation, the dangers that threatened the life of the Nation, and the imperative need for re-organization of the system of Government. The Address called upon the States to send deputies to another Convention, “to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union.” And so, early in December, 1786—about the time of the passage of the amendment of the Charter of the Potomac Company—the Maryland Legislature received the communication from the Governor of Virginia recommending that deputies be chosen to attend a Convention at Philadelphia on the second Monday in May, 1787.

While not very deeply concerned in matters of political policy, Mr. Johnson favored the proposal; and, on December 21, 1786, the House of Delegates adopted it without opposition. On the same day, the Senate acquiesced, declaring that the plan appeared “to be of the utmost importance, and most likely, with the least delay, to vest in the Federal Government those powers which are so necessary to give strength and stability to the Union.”²⁶⁸ At the same time, the Senate proposed a joint conference of the two Houses to fix the powers of the deputies from Maryland. The House, accepting the proposal, named Johnson as one of the conferees. The others chosen by the House were: Samuel Chase, William Paca, John H. Stone, and Robert Wright. The conferees representing the Senate were: Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and William Hemsley. The joint committee held meetings during the Christmas season; and on New Year’s Day of 1787 Chairman Johnson presented to the House the Conference Report,

²⁶⁸ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1786, page 36.

which recommended that the deputies in the Convention be clothed with ample authority to represent the State.²⁶⁹

Although both Houses had adopted the Conference Report, the Legislature adjourned *sine die* on January 20, 1787, without naming the deputies to the Constitutional Convention. This neglect, in the rush of legislative activity at the close of the session, gave Johnson little concern. Indeed, he had obtained leave of absence from the Assembly on the 16th, so anxious was he to return home; but a number of official duties kept him at Annapolis until the close of the session. And he was extremely happy when he found that the Amendment of the Charter of the Potomac Company was among the Acts approved by the Executive; and he could now return home with a light heart to his favorite endeavors in Frederick County.

The Spring session of the Legislature, convening on April 18, 1787, and lasting about five weeks, presented a final opportunity to select deputies to the Constitutional Convention. Delegate Johnson arrived on the 19th, and on the 20th the House of Delegates proceeded to nominate candidates for deputies. Johnson himself was a logical man to represent the State as one of the deputies. He had acquired experience and reputation in the Continental Congress, had been the leading figure in Maryland during the Revolution, was an able lawyer, and was popular. And, indeed, he was importuned by his friends to attend the Convention. But, having active work to do as a member of the Board of Directors of the Potomac Company, not to mention his private interests, and knowing that service in the Convention would probably necessitate his residing in Philadelphia for a number of months, he asked to be excused. The House, therefore, omitted his name in making its nominations. On the following day (April 21, 1787) the Senate replied that the appointment of deputies to attend the Convention was "a matter of the highest importance to the Union" and announced that it wished to make some additional nomina-

²⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, page 48.

tions: one of these was the name of Thomas Johnson. On April 23rd, the House explained that Johnson's name had been suggested in the House but it was omitted at his own request.²⁷⁰ Thereupon the Legislature selected Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Sim Lee, Thomas Stone, Robert H. Harrison, and Dr. James McHenry.

Delegate Johnson's duties at the Spring session of the Legislature dealt mostly with questions of law and finance. On May 2nd, he was named chairman of a committee²⁷¹ to examine and report upon the Edition of Laws, which had been ordered compiled in 1784. Samuel Chase and Alexander C. Hanson had been designated to edit the work; but it is said that Hanson did the actual work, which required several years for completion. The Code contained Acts of Assembly under the Proprietary Government, Resolves of the Convention, the Maryland Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, and Acts of the State Legislature—all familiar ground to Governor Johnson.

At this session of the Legislature Johnson also served as chairman of a committee to make a thorough survey of the condition of the State Treasury and to report a plan for raising the necessary revenues for the State. He was also named on a joint committee of the House and Senate to consider ways and means of affording relief for insolvent debtors, deserving men who on account of the extraordinary conditions of the country were unable to sell their properties without a heavy sacrifice. He was chosen to consider applications from two natives of Ireland for naturalization as citizens of Maryland. He was called upon to frame a measure to prohibit the importation of slaves into the State. And he had a part in framing laws dealing with taxation, highway improvements, and other matters of public concern. The confidence of the Legislature in Johnson's ability in fiscal affairs was shown before final adjournment on May 20th, 1787, when he was named, along with Governor Smallwood and Charles Carroll of Carrollton,

²⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, April 1787, page 116.

²⁷¹ *Ibid.*, page 136.

to fix the terms upon which the Agent of the State should compromise with the Stock Trustees in the recovery of the Bank stock claimed by Maryland and also to expend all money arising therefrom in the manner that appeared to them most beneficial to the State.

In the meantime, it was found that Dr. McHenry was the only one of the five deputies-elect who consented to attend the Convention at Philadelphia. Attorney-General Luther Martin, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll and John Francis Mercer were then chosen to fill the vacancies.

Thomas Johnson, therefore, deprived himself of the honor of signing the Constitution of the United States, just as he had deprived himself of the honor of signing the Declaration of Independence. But, after all, through the victory in saving the Western lands as the common property of the United States and his coöperation with Washington in the Potomac River project, Johnson played an important part in the rise of Nationalism. This is indicated by Woodrow Wilson, who gives the following explanation of the origin of the Federal Constitution ²⁷²:

“It was not merely the hopeless confusion and sinister signs of anarchy which abounded in their own affairs . . . that brought the States at last to attempt a better union and set up a real government for the whole country. It was the inevitable continental outlook of affairs as well; if nothing more, the sheer necessity to grow and touch their neighbors at close quarters . . . Everybody knows that it was a conference between delegates from Maryland and Virginia about Washington’s favorite scheme of joining the upper waters of the Potomac with the upper waters of the streams which made their way to the Mississippi—a conference held at his suggestion and at his house—that led to the convening of that larger conference at Annapolis, which called for the appointment of the body that met at Philadelphia and framed the Constitu-

²⁷² Woodrow Wilson, *The Making of the Nation*, Atlantic Monthly, July 1897, page 7.

tion under which he was to become the first President of the United States."

Wilson's statement, so far as it refers to the Mount Vernon Conference of 1785, is misleading—for the subject of discussion at this Conference was not the scheme of extending navigation across the Alleghany Mountains, but the question of jurisdiction over the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac and Pocomoke Rivers. But, at all events, it is certainly true that the organization of the Potomac Company in 1785 exerted a powerful influence in producing the "continental outlook of affairs" that led the way to the adoption of the Constitution.

Behold Thomas Johnson as a promotor of commerce, an advocate of internal improvement, a dreamer of territorial expansion!

Had he not become, like George Washington, a National statesman without aiming to be one?

(To be Continued.)

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

(Continued from Vol. xx, p. 375.)

Annapolis February 5th 1743

Mess^{rs}

I Received yours fr Binny with account current wherein you charge Commission for payment of money on Bills, an Article not usiall with the London Merchants but if it be Custom Generall with you must be conformable otherwise hope to be Rectified.

I chuse to have the Bal^{ce} due to me still in your hands to know if Davison will comply otherwise shall order it to be aply'd and hope for your care to procure what's due from him.

You did not favour with the Blockmakers Particular Account
which I should be Obliged for at present . . .

Mess^{rs} Hutchinson
and Goldthwait Merc^{ts} in
Boston & Binny

Annapolis February 4th 1743

Mess^{rs}

Yours of the 18th of January last & Breed come to hand
this day for w^{ch} return thanks and your care in Davisson's
affair as its a matter Equal to M^r Carroll who Inclines to pur-
chase whether M^r Jenner or Davisson has the money he will
give M^r Jenner Two Hundred your Currency and the debt due
on Davisons Note in your hands, and Release to Davisson the
Twenty pounds paid him by you provided M^r Jenner will
Joyn with Davisson and his Wife in a proper Deed and power
to Acknowledge the same Suitable to the Deeds and powers
sent you by me altering what is to be Altered and the same to
be Evidenced by good Witness's comeing here who may procure
the same as our Law directs in relation to w^{ch} Wrote you at
Large before and doubt not but if they all agree you can get
such Deeds and power Readily drawn there M^r Carroll would
not give so much for the Lott, if Davison was within his reach,
the money be in some measure lookt on as desperate to himself
tho' M^r Jenner may Secure it, nor could Jenner Sell the Lott
for so much Money as he offers Davison's Note of 22lb: 13s: 5d
Gold included.

I desire the favour that if they agree no time may be lost in
the perfecting this matter Captain Paul Binny will be comeing
this way soon and may with his Mate be good Evidence's
I give Breed the Needfull Instruction in Relation to Your
affairs up the Bay and shall be allways ready to serve wherein
I can . . .

To Mess^{rs} Hutchinson & Goldthwait

Annapolis in Maryland March 12th 1743

Sir

Above is Coppy of mine as P Date with Duplicate of Bill of Lading which shall be glad has come to hand with the Effects therein mentioned and hope has been dispatched according to directions. Inclosed is Bills Lading for Bushels of Black Eyd Pease which ware very good here and hope will not sell under five Shillings P Bushell with you I chuse you to keep them to take a chance for Markett rather than sell them Under four Shillings and Six pence P Bushell that being but the cost to me I am Sure the Wevel will not Eat them soon, and House Room cannot be Very Deer Since the Materials for Building are Cheaper with ye than here.

I will by the first Opportunity send some Iron we sell here for more than you give there and that as fast as its made but I find when Our Effects get on Your Island you look on it as Your Own Manufacture.

I Received Yours with Account Current Dated 5th X^{br} Last the Ballance whereof you make in my favour 88^{lb}.. 6.. 1^d which I think should be 89^{lb}.. 10.. 10¹/₂ the Creditt for the Cargo which You make 252[£].. 13^s 3^d 1⁴/₄ should be 253^{lb}.. 2^s.. 5^d 1⁴/₄ which if so You will Please to Rectefie it.

I Return you thanks for Your Present of Limes P Wabby w^{ch} came very Safe and Opportunity to hand and shall be glad that by any safe conveyance coming this way you will send me a Barrell or Two by Different vessells Yearly and charge me with them I mean when they are good and in Season.

This Vessell M^r Creagh tells me he intends for Sale at your Island or would have some Small returns but shall wait an Other opportunity.

To M^r Coddrinton Carrington Merc^t Barbadoes P O^t Creagh in the Hopewell

Annapolis Maryland March 15th 1743

Sir

I wrote you the 12th Instant to which please to be referred, I must now desire that by some Vessell coming to this Port or that may deliver here you will send me four Hogsheads of good Rum and Twelve Barrells of good Muscovado Sugar Pray let the Sugar be good and as Dry as You can get and the Barrells well Nail'd and Secured.

I Expect a Vessell belonging to this Place George Bell Master will soon Sail for Your Island however refer to you to take the best opportunity on a Free Bottom and take three Bills Loading. To M^r Coddington Carrington Barbadoes.

Annapolis March 16th 1743

Cap^t Holland

I send you Inclosed M^r Rumney's Letter to make Sale of the goods w^{ch} are left in Your hands as cheap as may make dispatch to conclude that Affair but I must acquaint you that no more than Two Shillings ③ Bushell can be allow'd for Corn.

Pray by the first Opportunity let me know what time I may send for the Produce of those goods and what it will be in the Quantity of Each commodity I may Expect.

I am willing that the Bacon may be bought for M^r Rumney but then you must send it to me that he and I may adjust as to the Payment thereof.

I Received four Barrells of Pork the feathers and Tallow mention'd in Yours as allso the corn.

I hope for your dispatch herein . . .

To Cap^t Mch^l Holland Junior Sommersett County

Annapolis March 21st 1743

Sir

I Rec^d yours of the 13th of Feb. this Instant and find I have had the Bad Luck to meet with Dammage in the Cargo by stress of Weather. Haveing made Insurence by Mr Samuel Hyde merct. in London I desire you will send him the Protest made by the Master and Papers Relateing to the Survey and Dammage Sustained, and Transmit Duplicate to the said Samuel Hyde, and shall from hence write him the needfull in Relation thereto . . .

To Mr Coddington Carrington merch^t in Barbados.

Capt Michael Holland

I have by Your Son Sent you one Hogshead of Very good Antego rum of which Please to dispose for my best advantage for Corn, I presume it will sell at least at seven shillings ③ gall^o and Corn at Two Shillings ③ Bushell, and may help the Sale of those Other Goods, I shall want the Corn upon Wherefore I request you will Procure it as soon as you can and advise me when I may send.

I hope You will conclude the Sale of the Other goods with what dispatch you can.

Annapolis Ap^l 16th 1744

The Hogshead contains one Hundred and Ten Gallons rum fill'd here.

To Capt. Michael Holland Jun^r In Sommerset C^{ty} pr his son

Rec^d of Dr Charles Carroll April 16th 1744 One Hogshead of Rum containing One Hundred and Ten Gallons to be delivered my Father Michael Holland Jun^r in Sommersett County

Test
Michael Holland

Croxall

Annapolis Maryland April 30th 1744

Sir

I Rec^d Your Sundrys of 11th & 13th feb. & 7th March by which I find that Hutchinson has made a Drunkener Voyage than my former Skippers but hope you will do the best you can therein for me.

Hutchinson parted the Fleet that was Bound to Sallitudes and arrived here 28th of March in his Ballast said he was in danger of being Taken and was chased for severall hours by a Privateer but I believe the Tier of Rum you let him have was the ocation I find I must desist Trade till I meet Better Skippers.

If you can procure the Convoy money paid the Commander of the man of Warr to be Return'd pray do, which is but Reasonable since no Benefitt has been had. The Master sais he paid Eight pounds I Wrote you by M^r Creaghs Vessel.

To M^r Coddington Carrington Merchant in Barbadoes

Maryland May 29th 1744

Sir

Inclosed are the Undernoted first Bills of Exch^a amounting to £307.. 9.. 6 which I desire you will pass to the Credit of my Account.

On the 15th of April last I drew a sett of Bills of Exch^a on you payable to the Lord Baltimore for fifteen pounds Sterl w^{ch} I desire you will pay & charge to my Account the Aprehension of a French War gives us no great Satisfaction here, no Ship of yours since Addison as yet arrived, . . .

Charles Ewel on	} £ 37.. 11.. 6	} 22..	Copy & Grindal
Mess ^{rs} Goone & Bulkly			
Jo ⁿ Nuttall on Self	244.. 10..		
Edw ^d Flanigan Do	3.. 8.		
W ^m Walter on Jo ⁿ			
Buck Esq ^r			

£269.. 9.. 6

To Mr Sam. Hyde & Capt. Cole in the Malbro gives to Mr
Osburn Sprigg with other Letters

of R. B. J: B &c

Maryland July 23^d 1744

Sir

Inclosed is the second Bill of Exchange Dallscott Junior on you £12 which desire you will Carry to the Credit of my Account.

On this date I have drawn a Sett of Bills of Exchange on you at Sixty days Sight payable to William Cole for thirty pounds which I desire you will pay and Charge to my Account. . . .

To Mr Sam. Hyde.

Annapolis August 3^d 1744

Sir

If you will take Sixteen pounds Eight Shilling Current Money for the Scales Beam and Weight as by the Account which the Young man has with him, I will Take them if you can send them to Town for I have no opportunity of Sending.

I will Likewise take your Nails at three pounds Six Shilling Current & Hundred weight 112^{lb} to the Cent.

Please to let me know by the Bearer if you will pay the Order of Mr Thomas Hammond for three pounds five Shillings. . . .

To Mr. Mordicia Hammond

Maryland August 4th 1744

Sir

I have had some Account with Your Brother Mr Isaac Milnar, of Whom I understand you are Executor Wherefore I send you the Inclosed Undernoted Bills of Exchange Amount-

ing to £59.. 11.. 5 to Ballance the same, and desire you will State an Account With me Accordingly, therein Creditting me with these Bills. . . .

To Mr Godfrey Milnor Merchant in London ꝑ Cap^t
Bartholomew

To E ^d Bartholomew on William Tower	6.. 18.. 7
To E ^d Mattingly on Self	40.. 0.. 0
To Ditto on Jonathan Toward	12.. 11.. 5
	<hr/>
	£59.. 11.. 5

Annapolis in Maryland December 10th 1743

Mr Joel Hutchison

You are to Proceed on your Voyage as Master of and with the Schooner Annapolis of Maryland from this Town to Bridge Town in the Island of Barbadoes and when there arrived you are to deliver your Letters, and the Cargo on Board the said Vessell to Mr Coddington Carrington Merchant there. In your Voyage thither you are to avoid Touching at any Place, or Speaking with any Vessell Except in case of Great Distress. You are Likewise to take care to keep to windward of the said Island untill you come into the Latitude thereof, and then with greatest care to Run down to the same in the Latitude thereof. When your Cargo is delivered to the said Carrington you are to take from him what is Needfull and by me ordered And thence Proceed with the Fleet and Convoy to the Island of Tortugas commonly Called Sallitudes and there take in the said Vessels Load of Salt and when there (to Wit) at the said Island of Tortugas Loaden you are with all care dispatch and diligence to Return to Ship Port of Annapolis.

In your Return you are not to Touch any where nor Speak to any Vessell but in Case of Necessity.

You are not to take on Board any Contraband or Prohibited Goods nor Enumerated Goods (Except Stores) untill the same

are Legally Entred and Bonded, Nor are you to do any Act that may Subject the said Vessell Tackle aparell Boats or Cargo to Trouble or Forfeiture.

You are to use diligence and care and to Employ your Boat and hands in unloading and Loading to avoid as much as possible any Charge to the Vessell and Cargo. Remember that Idleness is the Root of all Evill, and Drunkenness is the soil Wherein that Root must Flourish, this I only give as a Lesson to tell your men being well assured you need no such.

I Recomend you to the protection of the Almighty, and am your Friend and Servant. . . . C. C.

To Mr Joel Hutchison Master of the Scooner Annapolis.

Annapolis Maryland Sept 8th 1744

Sir

I Received yours with account of Sales of the Cargo of Hutchison he acted the Piratt as much as any Fellow could have done When we came to heave down the Vessell and examine her We found that in the Run on the Starboard Side he had by the side of a Timber made a Hole thro' Plank and Sheathing with an Inch Auger which was Stopped with a Plugg of Okaham, and could be taken either in or out, as Pleased the Auther to command more or Less Water after this was Stopped the Vessell was as Tight as any Vessell and thus was the Voyage managed.

The Vessell is as Tight to go to Sea now as any Vessell but its Impracticable to Carry on business these times to any Advantage from this Place.

I hope you have or will forward the papers to Mr Hyde, that I may Recover my Dammage.

Pray by Diffrent Opportunity's This may send me Two or three Barrells of Good Limes that is one Barrell by each opportunity and the Cost Charge to my Account . . .

To Mr Coddington Carrington Merchant Barbadoes

Maryland Sep^r 18th 1744

Sir

Inclosed are the Undernoted Bills of Exch^a am^o to £38.. 9.. 0½
w^h I desire you will pass to the Cr of my Account or otherwise
Return protested such as are not good. . . .

James Hall on Self	£ 7. 14. 1½
Jane Ridgly Ditto	6.
Ditto on Jos. Addams	6. 3.. 11
Jon ^a Strange on	} 8.. 8.. 0
W ^m Strange	
W ^m Govane on Self	8.. 3.. 0
Jon ^a Gassoway on W ^m Perkins	2.. 0.. 0

£38.. 9.. 1½

To Mr W^m BlackAnnapolis in Maryland September 25th 1744

Gentlemen

I Received yours of the 8th of August 1744 and observe that
you have paid part of the money to Jenner to be returned in
case the price of Fifty pounds Sterling not approved of.

Your Exchange was lately four hundred and fifty Wherefore
I presume it will not be Inconsistant that he takes your money
at that Exchange but as I wou'd not depart from any Offer
made you may pay him in Lieu of the fifty pounds Sterling
Two hundred Eighty five pounds your Currency he making a
Deed of the Lotts of Ground Mentioned in the Deed sent you,
to Charles Carroll Esq^r & get the same Evidenced by Persons
comeing this Way Changeing in the same Deed what is to be
Changed.

Whatever further expence may Necessarily arise Charge to
my Account and the same shall be Transmitted or paid to your
Satisfaction if not in hand.

If I pay a greater exchange than this I shall think hard as

it was at 450 and part paid as you Write. Captain James Osgood will be coming here from your Parts he and his mate will be good Evidences to the Deed and Power for Acknowledgment which it must contain or have Endorsed thereon it will be Necessary to take Bond from Jenner to Execute an Other Deed if the first Miscarries.

Any further directions Necessary to the money due from Davison, you are to take from the Inclosed Letter which Mr Carroll Writes to Whom the same is due.

I spoke to Snowden about your Protested Bill he Promised to Speak to the Drawer and if he would Assume or Secure the Payment he would pay for him in Barr Iron, which I take to be better then Suing him the fellow being a kind of Out Law.

I sent your Letter to Mr Groome but no answer shall not Omit to Speak to Mr Harris's Executors when I see them and do what I can to Serve you. . . .

To Mess^{rs} Hutchinson and Goldthwait Merchants In Boston

Annapolis 8^{br} 8th 1744

Sir

I would gladly take Salt of you but I Cannot get my own money for it at your Rate considering Freight Storage Waste & Trouble in Measureing. It is Sold here Retail and at Potapasco allmost as low as you ask by Parcells.

In case you want Bread I will suply you with Very good at Sixteen Shilling and Eight pence Currency ₤ Ct it is hard to abate in my Price and to raise in yours by which method I shall Break much sooner than your Owners.

If you want any Barr Iron I shall also with Pleasure Suply you at thirty five pounds Currency ₤ Ton.

Inclosed is your acc^{tt} Ballance due to me Thirty seven pounds Fifteen Shillings and four pence Which I hope you will find Right and favour me with the same being soon going out of the Province.

I have no Muscovado Sugar but Mr Galloway at West River

has who Tells me his Price is Three pounds Ten Shillings Current money ④ Cent.

If you will take Two Shillings ④ Bushell for your Salt and advise me in five or six days I will take Six hundred Bushells half Course and half White, & pay you the Ballance thereof in Bread at Sixteen Shillings & Eight pence ④ Cent. . . .

P. S. If want Turpentine I will suply you Cheap
To Mr Edw^d Barns Merchant at Oxford

Annapolis October 12th 1744

Sir

Inclosed is the State of the account as it Stands between your Father you & me Wherein I have Credited all and more than Could be due from my Brother and my Self, and I am certain is as regular a State as can be made, Whereby a Balance is due to me of Three pounds Sixteen Shillings & Three Thousand Two hund^d Eighty five pounds of Tobacco and which I hope ye will find Right & agree to, as I wou'd not on any Ocation have the least Misunderstanding with either, or any of the Family.

I shall take it as a favour if you will Instead of my drawing on you send me an order on M^r Ristean the present Sheriff for the Tobacco, and the Ballance in money Pay to M^r Richard Croxall as before ordered upon Which all the Orders you mention shall be delivered to any Person you shall desire. . . .

To M^r James Rigbie
Baltimore County

Annapolis 8^{br} 20th 1744

M^r Holland

I expected to have heard from you before this time in relation to the Goods in your hands, and whether it was worth the expence of a Vessell to send for what Corn you had engaged.

Pray let me hear from you in Relation hereto and be so kind

as to secure what money you can for me rather than the Corn and especially for the Hh^d of Rum.

I shall be glad to know if you have got Capt Horsey's Debt. I hope to hear from you particularly . . .

Annapolis November 14th 1744

Sir

I Received yours of the 12th Instant with an account Wherein you Credit 14th.. 2^s.. 22^d Barr Iron by Lydall & Say I must Look to him for the Rest.

On the Credit of Your Letter I gave an order for your Quantity of Twenty Five Hundred of Which he Rec^d one Ton there not being Enough to suit your Size more at that time the Iron he Received for your use and on your Credit so that I Neither Can nor will Aply to him for payment & I hope you are Gentleman of Better Principles than to Quible on such an action I hope for your Compliance with the Ballance of my account as it is Honestly due to me, . . .

To Mr Robert Morris Oxford

This

Maryland November 19th 1744

Sir

Yours by Biggs came to hand the 12th Instant Inclosed are the undernoted Bills of Exchange amounting to £70.. 5.. 6 which if paid, place to the Cr of my Account or otherwise return protested in due time.

I have drawn on you the following three setts Bills of Exchange which I desire at due time you will pay & place to my Account Viz^t

October 6 th 1744	my Exchange to L ^d Baltimore	£ 5.. 18.. 0
26 th	my Exchange to Onorio Razolini	15.. 14.. 3
14		
Novem. 19	my Exchange to Tho ^s franklin	37.. 1.. 6
		<hr/> £58.. 13.. 9

To Geo Haile on Sutchliff &		
Bower	£ 4.. 17.. 0	
To John Wood on Ditto	3.. 0.. 0	
To Richard Rutter on Ditto	4.. 16.. 0	⌘ Capt Hargrove
To Lyde Goodwin on Mich ^l	} 10.. 5.. 6	⌘ Capt Elvis
Miller Bristoll		⌘ Capt. Hail's
To Benj. Sedwick on John		
Hanberry	12.. 0.. 0	
To Henry Morgan on W.		
Perkins	10.. 10.. 0	
To William Mittingly on Self	24.. 17..	
<hr/>		
	£70.. 5.. 6	

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merchant in London

Maryland November 20th 1744

Sir

On the 16th Instant I Received a Letter from you dated the 10th of Aprill Last Acknowledgeing the Receipt of mine of July 1743 with an Inclosed for Mr Parris Your Letter was sent to me from Mr Dulanys Unsealed, & unless it was under cover I believe that which I Red had not been sealed.

I Return you thanks for your Care of the Packet to Mr Parris as allso to Doctor Carmichael to whom pray my best Respects.

It will be agreeable to me that you send me a State of my Account for the use of the House of Delegates, as it stands from the first.

To Mr James Buchanan Merchant in London ⌘ Capt. Hardgrove & Cap^t Elvis & Hailes

Annapolis November 20th 1744

Sir

Inclosed is a Speciall Warrant of Escheat for which Mr franklin will Return Certificate to you he being here now, and Request you will return the Same with any Other of mine which you have as soon as convenient you can.

You have a Speciall warrant for 200 Acres of mine which is out of date, & which I Request you will send by the Bearer James Barns.

Inclosed you have the Certificate of Dellengen the Original Cert diffing from the Patent of Rich Neck, on Record I find they make the former the Basis to go on therefore must Change the North East 140 P'ches, to one hundred and Consequently the South West 116 P'ches Line to Seventy Six P'ches, and Likewise the Quantity of the Land, which must be done on this same Certificate, having nothing Else to shew for the payment of my money &c the Bearer will Wait for the Certificate, which I Request you will dispatch him with . . .

Please to Return the Judg's order with Certificate
To Coll^o Thomas White, Surveyor Baltimore County

Maryland November 20th 1744S^r

Above is Copia of mine as P Date & take this opportunity of Transmitting the undernoted Bills amounting to £84.. 9.. 6 with which I desire you will Credit my Account.

George Buchanan on you	£69.. 14.. 6
Will ^m Rogers on Sutchliff & C ^o	14.. 15..

£84.. 9.. 6

To Mr William Black (2)

P Capt. Hardgrove & Elvis & Hailes

Maryland November 20th 1744

Gent

Inclosed are the undernoted Bills of Exchange on ye amounting to £67.. 10..0^d With which I desire ye will Credit my Acc^{tt} am obliged for your favour by Cap^t Randell which came to hand with some Dammage in the Ship. the high Insurence paid might Claim Redress from the Insurers but as they are generally pritty unwilling to pay I Chuse to avoid the Trouble of Claiming.

To Charles Carroll Esq ^r on	}	£50.. 0.. 0
Philpott & Lee		

To Ed ^d Thom ^s on Ditto	17.. 10.. 0
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£67.. 10

To Mess^{rs} Philpot & Lee

⌘ Cap^t Hardgrove and Cap^t Elvis & Cap^t Hailes

Maryland X^{br} 7th 1744

Sir

Inclosed is the first Exch^a Cap^t Jacob Hailes on Self Ten pounds Ster with w^{ch} I desire you will Credit me in Account . . .

To Mr John Hanburry merch^t in London ⌘ Cap^t. Jacob Hailes in the ship Ann Copy ⌘ Brooke's

Annapolis X^{ber} 8th 1744

Sir

Yours of the 25th last month came at a time I was not in Town or had been sooner answered. I assure you that we partake with you in a just concern for the death of M^{rs} Lloyed Who I doubt not by a Virtuous well spent Life here has Justly merited a Happy one Hereafter w^{ch} is the onely and greatest Blessing we can desire to ourselves or friends upon a Disolution of this Short & Transitory Life.

If as you Observe the Weather will Admitt I shall gladly

attend her Funerall. I am much obliged in her Remembrance of my Children as to the Plantation I desire you would do therewith as your own in favour of your Neece & pay her what you think it Merriits untill I have an opportunity of Putting hands thereon for her, w^{ch} I intend to do if the Land Good and Suitable conveniencys but cannot be done within these Two years, our kind Respects & wishes attend you and yours . . .
To Mr John Sayer Blake

Wye

Annapolis X^{ber} 8th 1744

Sir

I was not in Town when yours of the 27th last month came and take this first opportunity assure you of our Real Concern for the Death of Mr^s Lloy'd, as well as your Loss in her, & dissolution of this Life is Unavoidable & a Certain Consequence of our being, It must be therefore the greatest Aleviation of our grief for the Loss of those we Esteem, that by a well Spent Life here they leave a sweet Savour & Charractor Adequate, and the greatest Certainty we can have of Happyness hereafter, which may be Justly said of her.

The Notice she has taken of my Children in her will is the more Acceptable as I find their memory is not Estranged from their Relations with whom I shall allways desire they may keepe a Close and agreeable friendship & Correspondence.

I have not yet had an Opportunity of Enquiring whether moors molasses be gone if not shall acquaint him & agree, of which shall advise there's none in this Town, I delivered your Inclosed to Cap^t Russell the Inclosed came to my hands this day . . .

To Richard Bennett Esq^r

Maryland X^{br} 11th 1744

Sir

Inclosed the Two Undernoted first Bills of Exch^a Amounting

to Sixty five pounds Two Shillings Ster. with w^{ch} when paid
 please to Credit me in Acc^{tt} or if protested Return by the first
 safe opportunity . . .

James Lee on Joⁿ Hanbury £43: 2.. —

W^m Worthington Jun^r on

W^m Perkins 22.. 0.. —

£65.. 2.. —

To M^r Sam^l Hyde Merc^t in London p^r Cap^t Brooke's

Annapolis Dec^r 13th 1744

Sir

This Day I Rec^d yours of the 10th Inst In answer to w^{ch} I
 can not Resolve as to the Quantety of one Yearly. But I will
 agree with you and the Gentlemen to keep a certain Number
 of Hands constantly at Work Raiseing as the Weather may
 Admit And what they Raise shall be delivered at the Point
 you mention (Weather allso permitting) as fast as Raised at
 Six Shill and Six pence Ster [Ⓔ] Ton to be paid in Good Bills
 of Exchange Yearly drawn on a Merchant in London.

It will not suit to take the Pigg Iron, and would be a great
 charge to me to Ship it off again, as you propose to deliver
 it. The Hands I propose shall Set to Work directly on con-
 cludeing the Agreement and you may depend it will be agree-
 able to me that they Raise a Thousand Ton p^r Annum.

To M^r Charles Ewel in Charles County

Annapolis X^{ber} 26 1744

Sir

I had Received a Letter from M^r ffranklin wherein he In-
 formed me that you had agreed to his Proposall for Accomo-
 dating your dispute with me since which I allso Rec^d yours of
 the 22^d Instant wherein you seem to decline it again; this I
 am Sorry for as it may lead us both into a Squable which may

be attended with more than the Value of the Matter in Law Charge Exclusive of the Trouble it must Create all which I would gladly avoid either to you or my Self, and as I had all ready made all the friendly Advances in my power I will not still be wanting, therefore I make you this one more which hope may be Acceptable Vidz. To begin at the mouth of the Pond and to go with the West Side thereof to the place where the West North West 214 p'ches Line of Timber Neck Crosses theme with a Straight Line to the place at the Bridge where we Run to, and an Other Line from thence to Intersect the End of the South Seventy Eight degrees East 200 perches Line of Bonds Pleasant Hills which is the Begining of the North Seventy Eight degrees West 200 perches Line of my Resurvey called Georgia.

I assure you that it is for the Sake of a Friendly correspondence, good Neighbourhood and to avoid disputes; I make the offers and concessions I do and have done, and not from the least apprehension I have of the Justness of my Cause for I am fully assured that I can Convince any Judicious, disintrested Man that your Conception of the Matter in dispute is Intirely Wrong and that your Surveyor will not be Adjudged to lie as you Judge your Self they do.

I Request that you will procure posts to be sett up which your People Cutt the two beginning Trees of Brotherly Love, as I am in hopes it was not done with design to destroy those Trees for any sinister Views I shall pass that action by without further Notice and hope to find in you the same good disposition . . .

To M^r Charles Ridgely

M^r Maynard

In case M^r Wordrope will put fourty Hogsheads of Tobacco or upwards on Board the Scooner Annapolis in Two days you are to take it on Board to be carryed to Cap^t Lock in Potapseo M^r Wordrop has Promised to get Tofflatts and find hands to

put the Tobacco on Board, and says its in Hous's at the Landing so you will have no more delay than as above.

I have desired him to suply you with fifty pounds of Pork and the like Quantity of Bread which will be sufficient.

In case the Wind is Contrary when you come up Severn you may put in Otherwise Proceed directly to Potapsco with the Tobacco.

Annapolis January 8th 1744

To Mr Lawrance Maynard on Board the Scooner Annapolis
Putuxent

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(*Abstracted.*)

October 12th, 1926.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The following persons, previously nominated for Active Membership, were elected:

Llewellyn A. Diggs and Miss Maude Birnie Cary.

Mr. John Wesley Brown presented a catalogue of the Ship Model Exhibition, which he asked to have added to the report of the Exhibition of the Marine Committee of the Maryland Historical Society. The following deaths were reported from among the membership:

Hope H. Barroll,	Charles E. Manger, of E.,
Martin E. Ridgley,	Albert L. Richardson,
G. Morris Bond,	William J. Parran,
John E. Semmes, Sr.,	Edwin W. Levering,
A. Dallas B. Courtenay,	Mrs. R. Curzon Hoffman,
	Miss Anne Lynch.

The President introduced the speaker of the evening, Colonel Alfred T. Smith of the General Staff, U. S. Army, who gave a

"Talk on South America with particular reference to the Argentine Republic," illustrated with colored slides.

November 9th, 1925.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

President Harris announced that several days ago he learned of an oil painting of the "Seaman's Bride," a clipper ship once owned by the Thomas J. Hand Co. of Baltimore, and that he hoped to be able to obtain this painting for this Society.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Mrs. Daniel C. Chase,	Miss Georgia M. Rowe,
Mr. Herbert T. Hartman,	Miss M. E. Massey,
Miss Florence P. Sadtler,	Mrs. Oscar J. Parrish,
Mr. Robert L. Graffin.	

and to Associate Membership:

Mr. Frederick F. Lyden and Mr. Lyttleton P. Gould.

The President spoke of the investigations which have recently been made as to the place of interment of Sir Robert Eden and referred to the fact that a Special Committee of the Society had been appointed to consider the matter.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Louis H. Dielman, a member of the above-mentioned committee, submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland has submitted through a committee, a statement of facts leading up to the determination of the walls of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and the location therein of the remains of Sir Robert Eden, last Colonial Governor of this Province, together with data looking to the identification of the remains, and have asked for a resolution of this Society corroborating its findings; and,

WHEREAS, The matter has been referred to a Special Com-

mittee of this Society for its examination of data, and action thereon, and the said Committee having reported to the Historical Society, that in its judgment the identification of the church is positive, and that all data point to the burial in its chancel of the body of Sir Robert Eden, and that the remains there found, are in all human probability those of the Governor; and,

WHEREAS, This Society is informed that the site of the said Colonial Church and the Grave Yard surrounding it, is vested in the Rector, Vestry and Wardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster; therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the Maryland Historical Society, that it approves the work, and recommends that the permanent marking of the spot as the burial place of Sir Robert Eden, as proposed by the Society of Colonial Wars, has its endorsement.

The resolution was seconded and carried.

The following deaths were reported from among our membership:

Miss Emily Uffington Valentine,
Very Rev. Edward R. Dyer, S.S.

On behalf of the Committee on Publications, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner presented before the Society Volume No. 44 of the Maryland Archives, being the "Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly 1745-47."

The President then introduced Mr. William A. Norman, who read a very interesting paper on the "Revolutionary Spirit of the Nineteenth Century."

December 14th, 1925.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night at the rooms of the Society with the President in the chair.

The President gave a brief sketch of the history of the clipper ships the "Seaman" and the "Seaman's Bride." He referred to the oil painting of the "Seaman's Bride" of which he spoke

at the last meeting and stated that it had been presented to the Society by Dr. Arthur Lee Browne, on behalf of Oliver K. and James K. Hand.

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

Mrs. T. Claggett West,	Miss Elizabeth R. Frick,
Mrs. Gustavus Warfield,	Mr. John Guido Hisky,
Mr. Finley C. Hendrickson.	

Vice-President Thom presented the following preamble and resolutions to the Society, stating that they had been passed by the Council:

"Time hallows a noble Memorial Monument in its original location, but weakens its physical structure.

"To conserve the Spirit and Body of such long-seated monuments it is requisite, therefore, to protect them in their accustomed Home, rather than in a new one, and to avoid the inevitable injury to their weakened fabric through process of removal.

"All these considerations spring to mind as we weigh the proposal that the old 'Battle Monument' of Baltimore should be removed from its present site to the vacant lot on east Fayette Street, east of Holiday Street.

"Since September 12, 1822, that is, for more than a century, the Spirit of that Monument has poured forth its patriotic message from the present site.

"Since that date, too, the elements have worn it away physically. Constructed of soft marble utilized very largely in shallow slabs held together by metallic rivets so as to produce a hollow monument itself, the whole upper portion of the Monument would be gravely endangered were it torn apart and then put together again. Likewise, any cleansing of its surface by hard brushes, sand blast or acid solution, rather than by using upon it a gentle stream of water from a hose, would not only wear upon it disastrously, but would remove the bloom that Time has beautifully bestowed.

"For all such reasons, therefore, The Maryland Historical Society in session on this fourteenth day of December, 1925, unanimously and with most respectful insistence presents to His Honor, The Mayor of Baltimore City, and to the President and Members of the City Council, its earnest appeal that Baltimore City's venerable 'Battle Monument' be conserved in its present site where it disturbs nothing and yet with silent eloquence can continue to tell most widely its patriotic story.

"*And it is Further Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor of Baltimore City; to the President and to each Member of the City Council, and to each newspaper in the City."

The above resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Francis B. Culver introduced to the Society the following preamble and resolution on the death of Albert Levin Richardson:

"In the death of Mr. Albert Levin Richardson, on June 6th, 1925, The Maryland Historical Society lost a member of long standing, and one who had given many years to the preservation of Maryland History.

"The Maryland Original Research Bulletins, which were published under his able editorship, contain in large measure vital records gleaned by him personally at great physical effort and large expenditure of time and money, including as they do thousands of tombstone records and marriage licenses in original, and in many cases inaccessible sources on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was secretary and later president of that Society.

"In the year 1906, Governor Warfield appointed Mr. Richardson Chairman of the Public Records Commission of Maryland, which had been created by the General Assembly to examine into the condition of the manuscript records of the State and to recommend means of preserving them; an office to which he gave devoted service. Mr. Richardson has left valuable historical and genealogical collections gleaned from

original records of many of the thirteen Colonies and from the official manuscript records of Great Britain. In his history of the English beginnings of American families he for several years spent many months each year in London, Edinburgh and Dublin in the investigation of local and national unpublished Archives, and in the rare manuscript sources at the British Museum. Mr. Richardson's work was recognized as authoritative both at home and abroad, and he was consulted professionally by many of the leading men and women of this country.

An Eastern Shoreman by birth, he passed his youth mainly at Salisbury, Maryland, where he was owner and editor of the *Salisbury Advertiser*, still the leading paper of that section, and in whose columns a high tribute was paid Mr. Richardson at the date of his passing. Wishing a wider field, Mr. Richardson became a member of the staff of the *Baltimore Sun* when the elder Abells were sole proprietors. Later he became managing editor of the *Kansas City Times*, and afterwards was associated with the *Pittsburgh Post*. Upon his retirement from journalism he devoted the later years of his life to research work.

"Although entitled to membership in various patriotic societies he was not a 'joiner,' preferring to hold membership only in the Maryland Historical Society, the Maryland Original Research Society and the Eastern Shore Society.

"Speaking for the friends of Mr. Richardson in this Society who, recognizing his worth as a member, and the loss it has sustained in his death, I herewith offer the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Maryland Historical Society has learned with regret of the death of its valued member the late Albert Levin Richardson on the sixth of June last, and that this resolution shall be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and referred to the Committee on Publication, of the Maryland Historical Society."

The above resolution was carried.

The President introduced Mr. James E. Hancock, who read a most interesting paper entitled "The Indians of Maryland."

January 11th, 1926.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Mrs. Preston B. Spring,	Mrs. Edmund Brice DuVal,
Mrs. John Cyrus Distler,	Theophilus White,
Mrs. Daniel Z. Dunott,	Frank Porter Gibson, D.D.

and to Associate Membership:

Frank Worthington Melvin.

The President announced that he thought that at the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration to be held in Philadelphia from June until November of this year, proper recognition would be given Maryland for the part she has played in the history of the nation. The Maryland Historical Society may also be afforded opportunity to take an appropriate part in the celebration.

The President called the attention of the Society to the fact that the three years after which the pecuniary legacies in the will of Mr. J. Wilson Leakin would become payable, had now expired; and that the executors were prepared to pay the legacy of \$10,000. left to the Society by paragraph 24 of said will, which reads as follows:

"I bequeath to the Maryland Historical Society the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars to erect a room which shall contain the following things, which I now bequeath it."

The President also submitted to the Society the form of release which had been given him by the executors to be executed on behalf of the Society upon payment of the net amount of the legacy.

On motion duly seconded it was unanimously resolved that said legacy be accepted, and that the President or Vice-

President be authorized and directed to sign, on behalf of the Society, such release, and that the seal of the Society be thereto affixed, attested by its Secretary or Assistant Secretary, and that said release when so executed and acknowledged be delivered to the executors of said will upon receipt of the net amount of said legacy.

The President announced that, somewhat prematurely, the newspapers had disclosed the story of the discovery of eight portraits of members of the Calvert family. These portraits are now in this country and being restored. It is hoped that at least a part of them will come to this Society, and it is expected that an interesting paper relating to them will be read at a meeting of the Society in the spring.

Mr. Ritter, not being in nomination himself, submitted the following nominations for officers, trustees and standing committees for the year 1926:

President.

W. HALL HARRIS.

Vice-President.

VAN LEAR BLACK.

CLINTON L. RIGGS.

DECOURCY W. THOM.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. APPLETON WILSON.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

Treasurer.

HEYWARD C. BOYCE.

Trustees of the Athenaeum.

JESSE N. BOWEN, *Chairman.*

G. CORNER FENHAGEN.

JAMES E. HANCOCK.

WILLIAM G. GREENWAY.

WILLIAM M. HAYDEN.

WILLIAM C. PAGE.

Committee on Gallery

HOWARD SILL, *Chairman.*

THOMAS C. CORNER.

JOHN M. DENNIS.

GEORGE F. RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE HALL FOWLER.

Committee on Library

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

HENRY J. BERKLEY.	SWEPSON EARLE.
WALTER I. DAWKINS.	EDWARD B. MATHEWS.
RICHARD M. DUVAL.	RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM INGLE, *Chairman.*

HOWARD BRUCE.	PETER E. TOME.
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Committee on Publication.

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*

BERNARD C. STEINER.	JOHN M. VINCENT.
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Committee on Membership.

JAMES D. IGLEHART, *Chairman.*

ALICE H. BRENT.	ISAAC T. NORRIS.
JOHN WESLEY BROWN.	DANIEL R. RANDALL.
GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK.	FRANCIS E. WATERS.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

J. HALL PLEASANTS, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS B. CULVER.	WILLIAM B. MARYE.
HARRIET P. MARINE.	WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN.
THOMAS E. SEARS.	

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.

JOHN L. SANFORD, *Chairman.*

GEORGE CATOR.	JOHN H. LATANÉ.
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It was noted that the names appear in alphabetical order and that ladies have been placed in nomination for the first time in the history of the Society. There were no other nominations from the floor, and on motion it was resolved that nominations at this meeting be closed but attention was directed to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, whereby additional nominations may be made in writing over the signature of five active members of the Society written ten days from this date.

The Library Committee submitted to the Society the Jones-Bradford "Laws of the Province of Maryland," one of but three known copies, acquired by purchase.

The President introduced Mr. William L. Marbury, who read a paper on "How Maryland Became a Sovereign State, and the Meaning and Value of State Sovereignty."

ANNUAL MEETING.

February 8th, 1926.—The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order at the close of the regular monthly meeting, by President Harris.

The election of officers for the ensuing year being in order, the Secretary read the list of nominations made at the January meeting (see page 80), and no further nominations having been made within the time limit provided in the Constitution and By-Laws, on motion, duly seconded and carried, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot, as printed, and it was so done. Those persons as above nominated, were declared to be duly elected.

Following the precedent established last year, the reports of the several committees were not read, as they had been duly presented before the Council, and were ordered to be printed in the *Magazine*. For the Council, the President read the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council reports:

In its last Annual Report the Council mentioned the pendency of litigation concerning a charge by the City for paving (unnecessarily) the sidewalk of the old Athenaeum property. The outcome was partially satisfactory and the claim has finally been settled by the payment of \$129.56.

The pecuniary legacy to the Society of ten thousand dollars from its late member Mr. J. Wilson Leakin, having become payable under terms of his will, has been collected and, the State Collateral Inheritance Tax of \$500. being paid, the balance has been invested under direction of the Finance Committee.

The matter of the restoration and preservation of Fort McHenry as a military reservation, mentioned in the last Annual Report as a "hope," has become a realization and the

process of restoration is under way. It is hoped that the Congress will shortly provide additional funds to enable the War Department fully and properly to complete this very considerable undertaking.

The majority members of the Municipal Art Commission have advised your Council that, despite their earnest efforts, continued since September 1924, they have been wholly unable to secure a meeting of the Commission for consideration of the matter of the Lafayette Statue, the present site of which has heretofore been disapproved by the Commission by a vote of five to one, as well as by this and other societies and by many individuals.

Mr. William Power Wilson, of Boston, through the Corresponding Secretary Mr. J. Appleton Wilson, a relative, presented to the Society three valuable Maryland portraits by Rembrandt Peale, being of John McKim, Jr. (b. March 23, 1766; d. January 16, 1842)—of his wife Margaret Telfair McKim, and of her sister Mrs. Ann Telfair Timothy. This gift was accompanied by a donation of five hundred dollars, and it has been agreed that should this Society at any time cease to exist, these portraits shall be transferred in accordance with the duly recorded instructions of the donor.

The Society has again had the pleasure of entertaining the Eastern Shore Society at a special meeting called for that purpose,—and the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Maryland, has as always, held its Annual Meeting in the building.

The Society has been glad to coöperate with the Society of the Colonial Wars in the interesting researches of Mr. Daniel R. Randall and others, which have resulted in the discovery and permanent marking of the place of interment of Governor Robert Eden (1741-1784) at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Anne Arundel County.

The earliest record book of Charles County Court (1658-62) is in the possession of the Society and in process of restoration and reproduction, a considerable and tedious undertaking but one highly appreciated by the County and of unusual historical

interest, it being with possibly one exception the earliest record of its kind which exists in the State.

A proposition to remove the Battle Monument from its original location to a point in the Civic Centre, was met with an earnest protest by your Society which, it is hoped, was not without effect.

Together with the community, the Society mourns the loss of its valued member, Bernard Christian Steiner, upon whose unfailing loyalty, untiring energy and inexhaustible store of historical knowledge, it has throughout the thirty-four years of his membership, depended with a confidence never misplaced. His funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, of the Session of which he had for many years been clerk, was attended by a large representation from the membership of the Society. Appropriate action has been taken by both the Council and the Society.

The activities of the several standing committees are set out in detail in their several reports, all of which will, with those of the Treasurer and of the Trustees of the Athenaeum, be printed in the forthcoming number of the *Magazine*.

The sale of the Athenaeum Building and the bequests made to the Society have enabled the Council to introduce a budget system which, while necessarily still in an experimental stage will, it is anticipated, serve to stabilize and economize expenditures and enable the trustees and the several committees more effectively to employ the amounts allotted to them respectively.

The Committee on Addresses has been successful in securing for each meeting a speaker of mark and a paper of merit.

The library has been enriched by gifts of unusual value and of great number, some 2500 pieces in the aggregate, including manuscripts. The very interesting work of restoring and binding ancient documents has been continued with great success and with the acquisition of a photostatic machine, which will be accomplished through the generosity of a member, even more remarkable work will be done in this department.

To all those to whom the Society is indebted for these

invaluable volumes and manuscripts and to whom formal acknowledgment has already been made, it renews the expression of its most sincere gratitude.

Respectfully submitted, for the Council,

W. HALL HARRIS,
President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1925.....	\$ 340.85
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RECEIPTS.

Membership Dues.....	\$ 5,310.00
Income Peabody Fund.....	822.00
Income other than Peabody Fund.....	7,667.00
War Record Commission Rent.....	1,000.00
Confederate Relics Fund.....	90.00
Certificates of Membership.....	15.00
Library Committee, Sales of Books.....	57.00
Publication Committee.....	36.25
Magazine Account, Sales of Magazines.....	156.10
Investigations and Researches.....	128.50
Telephone	19.75
Refund Marine Committee.....	95.10
Interest on Bank Balance.....	28.69
Petty Cash.....	50.00

Permanent Endowment Fund:

Bequest of Mrs. Ellen C. Bonaparte.....	\$2,500.	
Mrs. Robt. M. Littlejohn—Life Membership	100.	
Ida M. Shirk—Life Membership.....	100.	
Mrs. George F. Libby—Donation.....	25.	
I. N. Beighley—Donation.....	5.	
		2,730.00
Bal. transferred from Campaign Acct. for Investm't.		317.47
Atlantic Coast Line of Conn. 4% Ctfs. due Jan. 1, 1925 redeemed.....		1,800.00
		<hr/> 20,322.86
		<hr/> \$20,663.71

EXPENDITURES.

General Expense: Salaries and Wages....	\$7,052.26	
Fuel	1,449.50	
Sundry Operat. Exp....	482.64	
Electricity	211.76	
Telephone	104.25	
Fire Insurance.....	295.01	
Repairs to Building....	609.50	
Printing	75.50	
Water Rent.....	56.50	
Supplies and Misc.....	629.00	
	<hr/>	\$10,965.92
Magazine Account.....		2,230.40
Library Committee.....		756.92
Bills payable liquidated—1924.....		500.00
Gallery Committee.....		132.48
Publication Committee.....		150.00
Confederate Relics Fund.....		1.50
Securities purchased for Investment Account.....		4,770.49
	<hr/>	19,507.71
Balance subject to certain Accounts unliquidated on December 31, 1925.....		1,156.00
		<hr/>
		\$20,663.71

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1925.....	\$ 925.77
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RECEIPTS.

From State.....	\$1,167.15	
Receipts in General.....	399.69	
Interest on Bank Balance.....	34.33	
	<hr/>	1,601.17
		<hr/>
		\$2,526.94

EXPENDITURES.

Archives Repairs.....	\$ 329.02	
Miscellaneous	64.07	
	<hr/>	393.09
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1925.....		2,133.85
		<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Securities Redeemed.

\$1800. Atlantic Coast Line of Conn. 4% Cts. due Jan. 1, 1925.....	\$1,800.00
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Securities Purchased.

\$3500. N. Y. Edison Co. 5%, due 1944.....	\$3,500.00
Int. 4 mos. 25 days.....	70.49
\$1200. Sun Mortgage Co. 5½%, due 1928.....	1,200.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,770.49

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

On behalf of the Committee on Finance of the Society, I beg to advise that its activities during the past year have been limited solely to the approval of the suggestion offered by Treasurer Heyward E. Boyce, Esq., that he invest \$10,000. of the funds of the Society in the purchase of \$5,000. in bonds of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis 5½s of 1974, and \$5,000. Virginia Railway 5s of 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM INGLE,
Chairman, Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications reports that Volume 44 of the Maryland Archives appeared during the year, containing the proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the sessions from August, 1745 to May, 1747. The volume comprises 717 pages and is the largest which has ever appeared in this series. It is inexpedient to divide the proceedings of any one session of an Assembly into two volumes and the last session, whose proceedings and acts were printed, was one longer than usual; while without that session the volume would have contained only 452 pages, which is too small a number.

The period is one characterized by bickering between the Governor and the Assembly, during the latter years of Governor Bladen's administration, and of a better coöperation between the Governor and the General Assembly, after Samuel Ogle returned as Governor. In the last session printed, an important statute provided for the inspection of tobacco and the limitation of officers' fees, while a second one provided for trial of matters of fact in the several counties where they may arise.

A considerable number of additional institutions of learning were given copies of a set of the volumes of the Archives on condition of paying the cost of transportation and sending in exchange publications which they may issue.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman has successfully edited the *Maryland Historical Magazine*. The regular quarterly numbers of Volume 20 have appeared. All parts of Maryland history have been covered by the articles which have appeared in the *Magazine*, and it has been useful in preserving important historical material. It has also served as a valuable means of communication between the Society and its members and, by way of exchange, has brought valuable additions to the Society's library.

In the month of April, the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, elected to its membership the Editor of the *Magazine*. This distinguished honor reflects credit also upon the Society, as showing how wide-spread is the *Magazine's* reputation.

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 the *Magazine* account 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 \$411.00, 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 by the Treasurer of the Society, were as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Vol. XIX.	Cost of printing No. 3, Sept., 1924.....	\$ 355.50
“ “ “	No. 4, Dec., 1924.....	462.50
Vol. XX.	Cost of printing No. 1, Mar., 1925.....	497.91
“ “ “	No. 2, June, 1925.....	364.25
“ “ “	No. 3, Sept., 1925.....	350.24

\$2,030.40

Total cost of Editing Vol. XIX..... \$200.00

200.00

\$2,230.40

RECEIPTS.

Vol. XX.	From sales and subscriptions.....	156.10
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Debit balance.....	\$2,074.30
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Against which is to be credited cost of printing Annual

Report and list of members, 27 pages at..... \$150.00

And one-half the income from the Peabody Fund..... 411.00

Leaving the sum of..... \$1,513.30

to be charged off in order to close this
account as of December 31, 1925.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL K. DENNIS,

JOHN M. VINCENT.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

It is a pleasure to report that the accessions to the library during the past year have exceeded in number those of any previous year and are very great in value and interest. Manuscripts to the number of 2,000 have been presented and include the Lehr, the McKim and the Milligan collections of documents, account books and personal letters. The largest single gift of

books, numbering nearly five hundred, was from the family of the late John E. Semmes, Esq. This memorial collection includes many rare state histories, early Western travel and general Americana. A list of the more important genealogical items may be found in the report of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

Your committee discovered that Liber A of Charles County, 1658-1662, one of the earliest of our State records, had been in the possession of the Society for many years, without proper warrant, though presented some forty years ago by an unauthorized person. The county officials were duly notified of the fact and steps were promptly taken for the return of the volume. It is now being restored and when rebound will be delivered to the Charles County Court, where it properly belongs.

A hitherto unknown and very important map of St. Mary's City, filed years ago in connection with a suit, was discovered in the Land Office by Mrs. George W. Hodges. With the consent of the Commissioner, the document was brought to our repair shop, was repaired and crepelled and returned to that depository within a week. A copy is being prepared and will, in due season, be presented to the Society.

The volumes known as the "Brown," "Red," and "Black" books are in process of restoration, and several will soon be at the service of investigators in the field of provincial history.

A special grant was obtained from the Council for the purpose of continuing the work of cataloging. The services of Miss Davison have been secured and the work is now under way.

We congratulate ourselves that with but slight resources we have accomplished a great deal of work in the way of restoration and binding of our possessions, and it is due to those engaged in this work to record that it is being done at a cost far below that of any other institution.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY.

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry has the honor to report the completion, during the year, of the indexing of the two vestry books of Dorchester Parish (1788-1885).

The list of items of genealogical interest, either donated or purchased during the past year, is appended hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS PRESENTED TO SOCIETY, 1925.

"Andrew Atkinson Humphreys." Biography by Henry H. Humphries. Phila. 1924 (volume). Presented by Letitia A. Humphries.

"Das Neue Baltimore." Various biographical sketches of German-Americans. Presented by Annie V. Raine.

"Hyland Family" including Ford, Wilmer, Tilden and Thompson Families of Maryland. Compiled by Edgar Mitchell Hyland, 1914. Presented by E. Mitchell Hyland.

Catalogue and Errata of the records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church. Presented by W. G. Tatnall.

Virginia Land Grants. Presented by Fairfax Harrison.

"The Meriwethers and their Connections." Presented by Edward Hammond.

New York Historical Society Collections. Presented by New York Historical Society.

"Balto. Co., Its History, Progress and Opportunities with sidelights of some of its prominent men." Presented by Judge T. Scott Offutt.

"Hollingsworth Family." Presented by Charles Gordon Carroll.

"Joseph Radcliffe and His Descendants." Presented by Mrs. E. T. Evans.

"Boyd Family Journal." Devoted to Southern Boyd and allied families. Presented by Willis M. Boyd.

"Sellers Family of Pennsylvania and allied families." Presented by Edwin J. Sellers.

Genealogical chart of Talbott Family of Maryland. Presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

"The William Ward Genealogy. History of descendants of Wm. Ward of Sudbury, Mass. 1638-1925." Presented by Artemus Ward.

Hood Family. Presented by E. L. Worthington.

Genealogy of John Baldwin of Prince George Co., Md., and his descendants. Presented by Evelyn B. Baldwin.

- Newton Genealogy. Desendants of Richard Newton of Sudbury and Marlborough, Mass. 1638. Presented by B. A. Leonard.
- Lineage Books 1909-1910. Presented by National Society D. A. R.
- Churches in Delaware during the Revolution. Presented by Historical Society of Delaware.
- Sketch of Rev. Samuel McMaster 1744-1811. Presented by Millard F. Hudson.
- Charles Dorsey and his descendants. Presented by Mrs. Chas. B. Thurman.
- "Annapolis; Its Colonial and Naval Story," by Walter B. Norris. Presented by Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
- Revised History of Dorchester County, Maryland. Presented by Dr. Elias Jones.
- Quarterly of Oregon Historical Society. Presented by Oregon Historical Society.
- Banning and allied families. Presented by Kate Banning.
- Descendants of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr. Presented by J. Adger Stewart.
- The Warren, Little, Lathrop, Park, Dix, Whitman, Fairchild, Platt, Wheeler, Lane and Avery Pedigrees of Samuel Putnam Avery. 1847-1920. Presented by the Misses Welcher.
- Ferguson Papers of Uniontown, Maryland.
- "The Wilbores in America. A family tree," by John R. Wilbor. Presented by John Reid Wilbor.
- Summerfield Baldwin. His Autobiography, ancestry with editorial and newspaper comments. Balto. 1925. Presented by Summerfield Baldwin.
- Ivy Mills 1729-1866. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.
- Pedigree of O'Dell. Presented by Walter G. O'Dell.
- History of Carrollton Manor, Frederick, Md. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.

PURCHASED DURING 1925.

- Register of the College of St. James, near Hagerstown, Md. Years 1846-50; 1852-60; and 1862.
- An autobiography of William Russell, Balto. 1852.
- Collection of Newspaper articles relating to Maryland Historical and genealogical subjects.
- History of Fairfax County, Virginia.
- History of the Townships of Bye Berry and Moreland, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Peter-Jones and Richard Jones Genealogies.
- Vestry Book of St. Peter's Parish, Kent Co., Va. 1682-1758.
- Maryland Calendar of Wills, 1732-1738.
- Wills of Westmoreland Co. Va., 1654-1800.
- Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle County, 1682-1800.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments reports that during the past year, to wit, from February 1, 1925 to February 1, 1926 the programme at the various meetings of the Society was as follows:

February 9, 1925.—The Society was engaged in the election of officers for the ensuing term.

March 9, 1925.—Prof. John Earle Uhler read a paper entitled "The Delphian Club and the Early Nineteenth Century in Baltimore."

April 13, 1925.—Mr. Francis B. Culver read a paper entitled "Heraldry in America." Also at this meeting Mr. Daniel R. Randall made a report concerning the burial place of Governor Robert Eden.

April 27, 1925.—A Special Meeting was held at which the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland was the guest of the Maryland Historical Society.

The occasion was brought about by the announcement of the retention of Fort McHenry by the Federal Government as a national park owing to its great historic interest to the nation.

Addresses were made by Dr. James B. Iglehart on "The History of the Society of the War of 1812; by Gen. Clinton L. Riggs on "How Fort McHenry was Obtained as a National Park"; by T. Foley Hisky, Esq., on "Our Patriotic Duties." Congressman J. Charles Linthicum also gave a short account of the passage of the bill creating the Fort into a national park. At the conclusion of the above Mr. James Hancock, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, presented to the said Society a large silk flag representing the flag of the United States (15 stars) in use at the time of the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

May 11, 1925.—A paper on "James Beatty, Navy Agent, Baltimore, during War of 1812," was read by Miss Harriet P. Marine.

May 26, 1925.—A Special Meeting was held at which the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City was the guest of the Maryland Historical Society.

The occasion for this meeting was the public award for essays submitted by pupils of the Class of 1925, in the various counties of the Eastern Shore. It was the third annual contest of this kind and the essays submitted dealt with the Colonial period ending July 4, 1776 and with some person, event or events, closely concerned with the history of the several counties.

Mr. Horace Wells Sellers, of Philadelphia, then gave an illustrated address on "Charles Willson Peale."

October 12, 1925.—Col. Alfred T. Smith gave an "Illustrated Talk on South America with Particular Reference to the Argentine Republic."

November 9, 1925.—Mr. William W. Norman read a paper on "The Revolutionary Spirit of the Nineteenth Century."

December 14, 1925.—Mr. James E. Hancock read a paper on "The Indians of Maryland."

January 11, 1926.—William L. Marbury, Esq., read a paper on "How Maryland Became a Sovereign State; the Meaning and Value of State Sovereignty."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. SANFORD,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Active Members (Jan. 1, 1925).....	1005	
Associate Members (Jan. 1, 1925).....	107	
Corresponding Members (Jan. 1, 1925).....	23	
Life Members (Jan. 1, 1925).....	15	
Honorary Members (Jan. 1, 1925).....	2	
	—	1152
Active Members (elected 1925).....	72	
Associate Members (elected 1925).....	9	
	—	
Total (elected 1925).....	81	
Resignations (1925).....	14	
Deaths (1925).....	20	
	—	
Total Loss (1925).....	34	
	—	
Net Gain (1925).....		47
		—
Total Membership (Jan. 1, 1926).....		1199

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. IGLEHART,
Chairman.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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).....260 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.
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. ROBERT M. (1916).....23 E. 67th St., New York City.
MANKIN, MISS OLIVIA (1919).....The Walbert.
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....19 W. 29th Street.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.
SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1913)..... } Care of R. C. Faust, Central Union
Trust Bldg., 42nd St. & Madison
Ave., New York City.
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919) 38 E. 25th Street.
*STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892) ...1631 Eutaw Place.
LIBRARIANLoyola 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.
BIXRY, 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.

* Died Jan., 1926.

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- 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.
- MELVIN, FRANK WORTHINGTON (1926).....32 Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- METCALF, MRS. CARRIE S. (1922).....Smithfield, Pa.
- MOHLER, MRS. V. E. (1921).....St. Albans, W. Va.
- MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....Seaford, Del.
- MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
- NICKLIN, COL. BENJAMIN PATTEN (1921) { U. S. Recruiting Office,
Huntington, W. Va.
- NICKLIN, JOHN BAILEY CALVERT (1920).....516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- NORTON, MISS LILLIAN A. (1924) { Box 25, Penna. Ave. Station,
Washington, D. C.
- OURSLEER, MISS MARY C. (1921) { 1415 Longfellow St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
- OWEN-CHAHON, MRS. M. D. (1913) { Care H. L. Henderson, 1420 Chest-
nut St., Phila., Pa.
- PAULL, MRS. HARRY W. (1925).....Wellsburg, W. Va.
- PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915)....."Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island
- RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
- REID, LEIGH WILBER (1923).....Box 151, Haverford, Penna.
- ROGERS, COL. ARTHUR (1920).....1886 E. 97th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- SAYVE, COUNTESSE JEAN DE (1925).....13 Ave. Bosquet, Paris, France.
- SCISCO, LOUIS DOW (1925).....2022 Columbia Rd., Wash., D. C.
- SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917).....38 Beecheroff Rd., Newton, Mass.
- SERPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919).....902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
- SHEPPARD, MRS. HENRIETTA D. (1925).....17 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.
- SIMMS, HAROLD H. (1921).....352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
- SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921) { 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
- SPEAKE, A. HOWARD (1923).....4540 Klinge Rd., Wash., D. C.
- STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....619 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
- STEWART, FOSTER (1917).....4726 W. 17th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- SUTLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921).....Shippensburg, Pa.
- TAYLOR, MRS. HARRY L. (1920)....."The Kenesaw," Washington, D. C.
- THRUSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917).....Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.
- TILGHMAN, SIDELL (1925).....84 Madison Ave., New York City.
- TRIPPE, PHILIP FRANCIS (1919).....P. O. Box 661, Youngstown, Ohio.
- TUNNELLE, MISS MARY B. (1922).....Glen Olden, Pa.
- WALLIS, MRS. THOMAS SMYTHE (1923).....Cherrydale, Virginia.
- WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE { 1114 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.
(1920)
- WHITE, JOHN BAKER (1925).....Box 1462, Charleston, W. Va.
- WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
- WILSON, WILLIAM POWER (1924).....608 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- WOOD, WM. W. 3RD (1921).....523 N. Wayne St., Fiqua, Ohio.

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

- ABERCROMBIE, DR. RONALD T. (1916)...18 W. Franklin St.
ALBAUGH, GEORGE W. (1923).....Westminster, Md.
ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....Laurel, Md.
ALCOCK, JOHN L. (1922).....2742 St. Paul St.
ALEXANDER, CHARLES BUTLER (1923)...Charlotte Road.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlotte Place, Guilford.
AMMIDON, MRS. DANIEL G. (1924)... { Care of Morgan Harjes Company,
Place Vendome, Paris, France.
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, MATTHEW S., JR. (1925)...37 South St.
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).....9 E. Franklin St.
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRELL (1920)...845 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.
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).....412 Equitable Building.
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Maryland Club.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, CARLYLE (1924).....1606 Munsey Building.
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.

- BOWDWIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909).....401 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915).....817 Beaumont Ave., Govans.
BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....Citizens National Bank Bldg.
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.
BRANCH, REV. HENRY, D.D. (1920)....Leesburg, Va., R. F. D. No. 3.
BRANHAM, MRS. JOSEPH H. (1919)....2200 Eutaw Place.
BRATTAN, MRS. J. Y. (1919).....1802 St. Paul St.
BRENNAN, BERNARD A. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
BRENT, MRS. DUNCAN K. (1922).....Ruxton, Md.
BRENT, MRS. ROBERT F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.
BRISTOR, JOSEPH W. (1925).....2205 N. Calvert St.
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902)....."Mondawmin," Liberty Heights Av.
BROWN, GEORGE DOBBIN (1923).....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
BROWN, MARY HOWARD (1920).....Owings Mills, Md.
BROWN, J. BURKLOE (1923).....1519 Munsey Bldg.
BROWN, JOHN W. (1890).....201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
BROWN, W. McCULLOH (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.
BROWN, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.
BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913).....341 Courtland St.
BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)..St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
BROWNE, MARY N., M.D. (1919).....Rochambeau Apts.
BRUCE, HOWARD.....{ Partlett Hayward & Co.,
 P. O. Box 1191.
BRUCE, MRS. JAMES (1924).....Bedford Place, Guilford.
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUCE, MRS. WM. CABELL (1920).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.
BUCHANAN, THOMAS GITTINGS (1917)..116 Chamber of Commerce.
BUCK, ALBERT H. (1921).....Allston Apts.
BUCK, KIRKLAND C. (1921).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
BUCK, BURTON GRAY (1921).....231 E. North Ave.
BUCKINGHAM, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1920)..1918 Eutaw Place.
BUCKLER, WILLIAM H. (1923).....09 Banbury Road, Oxford, England.
BURCH, WM. BALTZELL (1924).....Valley Lee, Md.
BURNS, F. HIGHLAND (1919).....806 University Parkway.

CAIN, MRS. JAMES M. (1922).....Church Hill, Md.
CAINES, MISS LAURA J. (1923).....4008 Roland Ave.
CANDLER, MISS OTIE SEYMOUR (1923)..Roland Park P. O.
CAREY, CHARLES H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JAMES (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JAMES, JR. (1917).....838 Park Ave.

- CORKEAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. (1919).....200 Goodwood Gardens.
CORNELIUS, THOMAS REESE (1924).....Gittings Ave.
CORNER, GEO. W. (1917).....Hopkins Pl. and Redwood St.
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Cylburn, Station L, Baltimore.
COTTMAN, THOMAS E. (1917).....Chattolane, Md.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896)...239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
COUDEN, JOSEPH (1920).....Perryville, Md.
COULTER, JOHN MIFFLIN (1923).....2421 St. Paul St.
*COURTENAY, A. D. B. (1919).....610 Lennox St.
- CRAIN, ROBERT (1902).....{ 7005 Otis Bldg.,
 810 18th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
- CRANE, WM. HERBERT (1924).....Edgecliffe House, Mt. Wash., Balto.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....1622 Park Ave.
CROKER, MRS. EDWARD J. (1922).....3803 Juniper Road.
CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918).....401 Garrett Bldg.
CROMWELL, MRS. C. HAMMOND (1924)..Ellicott City, Md.
CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)..Lake Roland.
CROSS, W. IRVINE (1925).....B. & O. Building.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....3204 Guilford Ave.
CULVER, JOHN K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.
CULVER, MRS. JOHN K (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.
- DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
DAINGERFIELD, MRS. P. B. KEY (1925)..Latrobe Apartments.
DALLAM, C. BRAXTON (1924).....4001 Greenway.
DALSHMEIER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.
DAMUTH, REV. WARREN K. (1923).....P. O. Box 264, Thurmont, Md.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARRELL, MRS. CAVENDISH (1921).....1109 N. Eutaw St.
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....Dunkirk P. O., Calvert Co., Md.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DASHIELL, MRS. NICHOLAS L. (1922)...2927 St. Paul St.
DAVES, JOHN COLLINS (1923).....Chamber of Commerce.
DAVIS, E. ASBURY (1924).....119-21 S. Howard St.
DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916).....1200 Cathedral St.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....4100 Greenway.
DAVIS, DR. W. W. (1921).....Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
*DAVISON, GEORGE W. (1877).....11th Floor, Garrett Bldg.
DAVISON, MISS ELIZABETH T. (1925)...Cecil Apts.
DAVISON, MISS CAROLINE V. (1925)...Cecil Apts.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, MRS. THOMAS M. (1925).....1702 N. Charles St.
- DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907)....{ The Concord, Apartment 31,
 Washington, D. C.
- DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK, (1916).....608 W. Franklin St. Richmond, Va.
DELAPLAINTE, EDWARD S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.

- DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M.D. (1902)..Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
 DUVAL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
 DUVAL, MRS. RICHARD M. (1919).....The Sherwood.
 DUVAL, SAMUEL GRAFTON (1925).....Frederick City, Md.
 DUVAL, MRS. SAMUEL GRAFTON (1925).Frederick City, Md.
 *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.
 EDEL, ALFRED T. (1925).....14 Wendover Road, Guilford.
 EGERTON, STUART (1919).....106 Elmhurst Road.
 ELLICOTT, CHARLES E. (1918).....Melvale, Md.
 ELLINGER, MISS ESTHER PARKS (1922)..12 W. 25th 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.
 FICKENSCHER, MISS LENORE (1920)....Guilford Manor Apartments.
 FINDLEY, MISS ELLEN B. (1919).....1510 Bolton St.
 FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.
 FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1610 Park Ave.
 FISHER, DR. WM. A. (1924).....715 Park Ave.
 FISHER, WILLIAM H. (1925).....1724 St. Paul St.
 FITZGERALD, CHARLES G. (1923).....3507 N. Charles St.
 FITZHUGH, HENRY M., M.D. (1921)....Westminster, Md.
 FLANAGAN, SHERMAN E. (1925).....Westminster, Md.
 FLEMING, MISS ELIZABETH BOYD (1925).Canterbury Hall Apartments.
 FOCKE, FERDINAND B. (1925).....1718 Bolton St.
 FOOKS, MAJOR HERBERT C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building.
 FORBES, GEORGE (1924).....601 Maryland Trust Building.
 FORD, MISS SARAH M. (1916).....1412 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
 FOSTER, MRS. E. EDMUNDS (1917).....23 E. 22nd St.
 FOSTER, REUBEN (1921).....23 E. 22nd St.
 FOWLER, LAURENCE HALL (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
 FOWLER, MISS LOUISA M. (1923).....St. Timothy's School, Cat'nsv'le, Md.
 FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.

- GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905)...Edgewood, R. F. D.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....St. Paul Apartments.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MRS. FITZHUGH (1919)..1700 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MISS HELENE (1923)...Riderwood, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913)..Easton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915)...National Union Bank.
GOODNOW, DR. FRANK J. (1916).....Johns Hopkins University.
GOODNOW, MRS. R. K., SR. (1925).....914 N. Charles St.
GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916).....Catonsville, Md.
GORMAN, MRS. GRACE NORRIS (1923)...Laurel, Md.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....2402 N. Charles St.
GOUGH, T. R., M.D. (1919).....Barnesville, Md.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908)..... { Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio.
GRAFFLIN, ROBERT L. (1925).....25 E. Baltimore St.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.
GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919).....204 Clay St.
GRAMKOW, MRS. EMMA (1919).....Elm St., Concord, Mass.
GRAY, BISCOE L. (1921).....1712 N. Calvert St.
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917)..2322 N. Charles St.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.
GRESHAM, THOMAS BAXTER (1919)...815 Park Ave.
*GRESHAM, MRS. THOS. BAXTER (1919).815 Park Ave.
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913).Glyndon, Md.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1891).....10 Francis St., Annapolis, Md.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.

HABIGHURST, MRS. CHAS. F. (1916)...1620 Bolton St.
HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.
HALL, J. BANNISTER (1924).....829 Park Ave.
HALL, MRS. J. BANNISTER (1924).....829 Park Ave.
HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922).....215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....1137 Calvert Bldg.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
HAMILTON, S. HENRY (1923).....112 E. Preston St.
HAMMAN, MRS. LOUIS (1923).....10 Norwood Place, Guilford.
HAMMOND, EDWARD (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914).....803 Union Trust Bldg.
HAMMOND, EDWARD HOPKINS (1923)...801 Union Trust Building.
HANCE, MRS. TABITHA J. (1916).....2330 Eutaw Place.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.
HANDY, J. CUSTIS (1923).....45 East 55th St., New York City.
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).....
 HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919) } Care Edwin Warfield, Sykesville, Md.
 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).....Ellicott City, Md.
 HART, ROBERT S. (1923).....Greenway Apts.
 HARTMAN, HERBERT T. (1925).....Chestertown, Md.
 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.
 HAZELHURST, HUGH JENKINS (1923)...1310 Eutaw Place.
 HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T. (1920)..1505 Park Ave.
 HELFRICH, MRS. SAMUEL (1920).....Catonsville, Md.
 HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.
 HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919)..Cumberland, Md.
 HENDERSON, NEWTON R. (1925).....4018 Bateman Ave.
 HENDRICKSON, FINLEY C. (1925).....Cumberland, Md.
 HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914).....1517 Bolton St.
 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.
 HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
 HISKY, JOHN GUIDO (1925).....Catonsville, Md.
 HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
 HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919)....219 City Hall.
 HITE, MRS. ELIZABETH C. (1923).... } Care of J. A. Lisle,
 } 14 E. Lexington St.
 HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915)...Pearson's, St. Mary's Co., Md.

- HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903) .. { 142 Duke of Gloucester St.,
Annapolis, Md.
- HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916) Care of Thomas & Thompson.
- HOFF, MRS. VIOLET B. (1924) 307 Southway, Guilford, Balto.
- *HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896) 1300 Continental Trust Building.
- *HOFFMAN, MRS. R. CURZON (1923) 1203 St. Paul St.
- HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH.D. (1895) ... 1802 Eutaw Place.
- HOLLOWAY, CHARLES T. (1925) { 39 Colbert Road, East,
West Newton, Mass.
- HOLLOWAY, MRS. R. ROSS (1918) Normandie Heights, Md.
- HOLLYDAY, GUY T. O. (1923) Sta. D, Swann & Edmondson Aves.
- HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900) Riderwood, Md.
- HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909) Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
- HOOFF, MISS MARY STABLER (1922) 1205 Linden Ave.
- HOOPER, JAMES E. (1921) Ruxton, Md.
- HOPKINS, HENRY P. (1924) 347 N. Charles St.
- HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911) 2001 Park Ave.
- HOPKINS, MRS. MABEL FORD (1924) ... 5 Somerset Pl., Guilford, Balto.
- HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911) 649 Title Building.
- HOWARD, CHARLES McHENRY (1902) 901 St. Paul St.
- HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907) 1010 Munsey Bldg.
- HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917) 209 W. Monument St.
- HOWARD, J. SPENCE (1922) 12 E. Lexington St.
- HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916) Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
- HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915) Chestertown, Md.
- HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920) Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
- HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895) 4104 Maine Ave., West Forest Pk.
- HUGHES, MRS. MARY P. (1924) 2823 St. Paul St.
- HUGHES, THOMAS (1886) 1018 Cathedral St.
- HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904) The Hopkins, 31st and St. Paul Sts.
- HUMBHOUSE, HARRY H. (1918) 465 Potomac Ave., Hagerstown, Md.
- HUNGERFORD, ARTHUR F. (1925) 809 N. Charles St.
- HUNTING, E. B. (1905) 705 Calvert Building.
- HURN, HENRY M., M.D. (1902) 1023 St. Paul St.
- HURST, CHARLES W. (1914) 24 E. Preston St.
- HURST, J. J. (1902) Builders' Exchange.
- HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906) Washington Apartments.
- HYDE, GEO. W. (1906) 3908 N. Charles St.
- HYDE, HENRY M. (1923) 103 W. 39th St.
- HYNSON, REV. BENJAMIN T. (1921) ... 10 K. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- HYNSON, GEORGE W. (1925) U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co.
- IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914) 11 E. Lexington St.
- IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916) Garden Apartments.
- IGLEHART, JAMES D., M.D. (1893) ... 211 W. Lanvale St.
- IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913) 1707 St. Paul St.
- INGLE, WILLIAM (1909) 1710 Park Ave.

- IVES, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.
- JACKSON, HON. HOWARD (1924).....Mayor's Office, City Hall.
- JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
- JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville, Md.
- JANNEY, STUART S. (1924).....6th Floor, Title Building.
- JENCKS, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1924).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.
- JENKINS, M. EARNEST (1924).....717 St. Paul St.
- JOHNSON, CHARLES W. L. (1923).....909 St. Paul St.
- JOHNSON, MRS. EDWARD M. (1924)....2900 N. Calvert St.
- JOHNSON, J. HEMSLEY (1916).....626 Equitable Building.
- JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)...855 Park Ave.
- JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)... { Care of J. S. Wilson Co.,
Calvert Building.
- JONES, MRS. HARRY C. (1919).....2523 Madison Ave.
- JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918).....Kenoak Road, Mt. Washington, Md.
- KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.
- KEECH, MRS. CAROLINA PAGON (1924)..203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.
- KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
- KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919)...52 Broadway, New York.
- KEENE, MISS MARY HOLLINGSWORTH }
(1917) } 8 W. Hamilton St.
- KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....300 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, D. C.
- KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919).....1418 Eutaw Place.
- KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915).....Charles and Wells Sts.
- KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
- KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
- KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Building.
- KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917).....206-7 Keyser Building.
- KEYSER, WILLIAM, JR. (1925).....Keyser Building.
- KILPATRICK, MRS. REBECCA H. (1917)..1027 St. Paul St.
- KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1922)...Saratoga and Cathedral Sts.
- KIRK, HENRY C. (1908).....3126 Cloverhill Rd.
- KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917).....3126 Cloverhill Rd.
- KIRWAN, GEORGE W. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
- KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX }
(1915) } Chestertown, Md.
- KLINEFELTER, HENRY H. (1922).....Chestertown, Md.
- KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building.
- KNAPP, GEORGE W. (1919).....920 N. Charles St.
- KNAPP, GEORGE W., JR. (1919).....1116 N. Calvert St.
- KNAPP, WILLIAM G. (1919).....920 N. Charles St.
- KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..211 Wendover Rd., Guilford.
- KOONTZ, MISS MARY G. (1917).....307 Augusta Ave., Irvington, Md.

- 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. 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.
 LEGO, JOSEPH B. (1924).....2508 N. Calvert St.
 LEONARD, WM. WIRT (1924).....3401 Greenway.
 *LEVERING, EDWIN W. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.
 LEVERINO, EUOENE (1895).....Merchants' National Bank.
 LEVIS, MISS ANNA G. (1925).....2326 N. Charles St.
 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.
 LITTTG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919).....Cambridge Apartments.
 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 N. Charles St.
 LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921).....Fidelity Trust Company.
 LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
 LURMAN, THEODORE S., JR. (1923)....1316 Eutaw Place.
 LYELL, J. MILTON (1916).....1801 Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg.
 LYON, MISS GRACE (1923).....1209 Linden Ave.
- MABOU, THOMAS C. (1925).....2624 Guilford Ave.
 McADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....313 2nd St., Washington, D. C.
 McCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.
 MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916).....211 N. Calvert St.
 MCCOLOAN, 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 }
 (1917) } 512 Park Ave.
 MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1909)..Elkton, Md.

- McKENRICK, MRS. CARL ROSS (1923)...Lake Avenue and Roland.
 MACKENZIE, THOMAS (1917).....607 Continental Building.
 MAOKLIN, MRS. CHARLES F. (1925)....1209 N. Calvert St.
 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).....325 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Pk.
 MAGRUDER, JAMES M., D.D. (1919)....Hockley Hall, Annapolis.
 MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911).....1403 Fidelity Building.
 *MALTHE, 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)...Plaza Apartments.
 MARSHALL, MRS. CHARLES (1917).....The Preston.
 MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902).....13 South St.
 MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911).....207 E. Preston St.
 MASSEY, JAMES ALLEN (1923).....1801 33rd St. Boulevard.
 MASSEY, MRS. JAMES ALLEN (1923)....1801 33rd St. Boulevard.
 MASSEY, MISS M. E. (1925).....105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
 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).....P. O. Box 530.
 MAYNADIER, THOMAS MURRAY (1919)...Walbert Apts.
 MAYNARD, MRS. RICHARD (1923).....Gambrills, Md.
 MAYO, MRS. CHARLES J. F. (1921)....Plaza Apts.
 MEANLY, M. BROOKE (1923).....Ruxton, Md.
 MEIERE, T. McKEAN (1916).....1724 N. Calvert St.
 MEYER, MRS. ROBERT B. (1924).....3047 Brighton St.
 MICKLE, MRS. MARBURY (1923).....The Sherwood.
 MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902).....107 W. Lanvale St.
 MILES, JOSHUA W. (1915).....Princess Anne, Md.
 MILHOLLAND, FRANCIS X. (1925).....B. & O. Building.
 MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.
 MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Building.
 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).... } 160 W. Washington St.,
 } Hagerstown, Md.
MILLER, MRS. WILLIAM E. (1922).....10 Englewood Rd., Roland Park.
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)...2102 N. Charles 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.
MUDDY, 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).....822 S. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford.
MURRAY, JOHN DONALDSON, M.D.(1921).Elkridge, Md.
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. NANNTIE BALL (1920)....De Vere Place, Ellicott City, Md.
NOBLE, EDWARD M. (1919).....Denton, Maryland.
NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
NORMAN, WM. W. (1925).....Greenway Apartments.
NORRIS, MISS MABEL G. (1923).....1716 W. Lafayette Ave.
NORRIS, WALTER B. (1924).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
NORWOOD, FRANK C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.
NYBURG, SIDNEY L. (1921).....1504 Citizens National Bank Bldg.
- OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.
O'DELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.

PERKINS, WM. H. 3RD (1924).....1325 Eutaw Place.
 PETER, ROBERT B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.
 PITTS, TILGHMAN G. (1924).....201 Goodwood Gardens.
 PLEASANTS, J. HALL, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
 POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place.
 PORTER, FRANK GIBSON, D. D. (1926).....4209 Walnut Ave.
 POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
 POULTNEY, WALTER DE C. (1916).....St. Paul and Mulberry Sts.
 POULTNEY, WILLIAM D. (1925).....505 Park Ave.
 POWELL, HENRY FLETCHER (1923).....309 W. Lanvale St.
 POWELL, WM. C. (1912).....Snow Hill, Md.
 POWELL, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1922).....Canterbury Hall, Baltimore.
 PRESTON, ALEXANDER (1922).....Munsey Bldg.
 PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....916 Munsey Bldg.
 PRICE, DR. ELDRIDGE C. (1915).....1705 Park Ave.
 PRICE, MRS. JULIET HAMMOND (1924).....16 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park.
 PRICE, WILLIAM H. J. (1917).....825 Equitable Building.
 PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.
 PURDUM, MRS. B. K. (1923).....Hamilton, Md.
 PURDUM, FRANK C. (1922).....Hamilton, Md.

RADCLIFFE, GEORGE L., PH. D. (1908).....Fidelity Building.
 RAMEY, MRS. MARY E. W. (1922).....9 E. Franklin St.
 RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
 RANDALL, MRS. BLANCHARD (1919).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
 RANDALL, DANIEL R. (1917).....712 Keyser Bldg.
 RANDOLPH, GEORGE F. (1916).....B. & O. Building.
 *RAWLINGS, J. SOULE (1920).....1729 Bolton St.
 RAY, ENOS (1922).....Chillum, Prince George Co., Md.
 RAYNER, ALBERT W. (1905).....610 Fidelity Bldg.
 REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.
 REESE, HENRY F. (1922).....3300 Liberty Heights Ave.
 REESE, MRS. J. EVAN (1917).....110 Edgevale Road, Roland Park.
 REMINGTON, STANLEY G. (1920).....347 N. Charles St.
 REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
 REYNOLDS, JOSEPH G. (1923).....Long Green, Md.
 REYNOLDS, MRS. JOSEPH G. (1923).....Long Green, Md.
 RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
 *RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902).....2127 N. Charles St.
 RICHARDSON, CLINTON O. (1924).....P. O. Box 85.
 RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901).....2127 N. Charles St.
 RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
 RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
 RIDGELY, JOHN, JR. (1916).....Towson, Md.
 *RIDGELY, MARTIN E. (1914).....Benson, Harford Co., Md.
 RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELET (1909).....10 E. Mt. Vernon Place.

- SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894).....2741 Guilford Ave.
 SEEMAN, FREDERICK C. (1919).....110 Hopkins Place.
 SELLERS, MISS ANNABEL (1919).....801 N. Arlington Ave.
 SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....P. O. Box "O," Baltimore, Md.
 SELLMAN, MISS LUCINDA M. (1919)...1402 Linden Ave.
 *SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884).....10 E. Eager St.
 SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.
 SEMMES, RAPHAEL (1923).....222 W. Lanvale St.
 SENNEY, ROBERT N. (1921).....58 Roland Court.
 SETH, FRANK^d W. (1914).....Room 960, 11 Broadway, N.Y.City.
 SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.
 SHAMER, MAURICE EMOY (1924).....3300 W. North Ave.
 SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919).....Sparrows Point.
 SHIPLEY, GEORGE (1924).....The Cecil.
 SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST.. } 3007 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 (1893) }
 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. ANNIE LEAKIN (1891)..1000 N. Charles St.
 SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)..University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
 SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913)..... { 3518 Newark St., Cleveland Park,
 } Washington, D. C.
 SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.
 SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....3915 Park Heights Ave.
 SLACK, EUGENE A. (1919).....Tudor Hall Apartments.
 SLOAN, MISS ANNE M. (1924).....Church St., Lonaconing, Md.
 SLOAN, CHARLES W. (1924).....University Apartments.
 SLOCUM, MRS. GEO. WASHINGTON (1925).1208 N. Calvert St.
 SMITH, MRS. CHESTER M. (1923).....58 W. Biddle St.
 SMITH, MRS. HENRY EDMOND (1923)...1500 Park Ave.
 SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
 SMITH, MISS MARGARET M. (1919).....1229 Park Ave.
 SMITH, RUSH W. DAVIDGE (1917).....St. Matthew's Ch., Hallowell, Me.
 SMITH, THOMAS MARSHALL (1919)...16 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.
 SMITH, TUNSTALL (1917).....The Preston.
 SMYTHE, JOSEPH P. (1921).....712 Cathedral St.
 SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.
 SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1925).....Court House, City.
 SOPEL, 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.

THOM, MRS. P. LEA (1902).....204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, MRS. CATHERINE BOWIE } 2739 N. Calvert St.
CLAGETT (1925).....}
THOMAS, DOUGLAS (1925).....2739 N. Calvert 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).....300 N. Charles St.
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, LT.-COL. HARRISON (1917) } The Shelton, Lexington Ave.
 } & 49th St., New York City.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
TINGLEY, THOMAS J. (1924).....1706 Citizens National Bank Bldg.
TINSLEY, T. GARLAND (1924).....Keyser Building.
TOLSON, ALBERT C. (1916).....82-83 Gunther Building.
TOME, PETER E. (1919).....Wyman Park Apartments.
TORSCH, C. BURNETT (1921).....26 Somerset Road.
TORSCH, MRS. C. BURNETT (1921).....26 Somerset Road.
TOWERS, ALBERT G. (1920).....Title Building.
TREIDE, HENRY E. (1922).....4201 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).....Citizens National Bank Building.
TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914).....2414 Madison Ave.
TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915).....Cambridge, Md.
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 } 251 W. Preston St.
(1907).....}
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.

VAN HOLLEN, DONALD B. (1925).....1316 Eutaw Place.

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.

VICKERY, STEPHEN G. (1925).....1223 N. Calvert St.

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, MRS. GUSTAVUS (1925)....Albion Hotel.

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 } 3923 Canterbury Road.
(1922)

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.

WESTON, B. LATROBE (1919).....U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.

WETHERALL, WM. G. (1924).....800 Eastern Ave.

WHITE, CHARLES HOOVER (1923).....Rolling Road, Relay, Md.

WHITE, MRS. GEORGE HOWARD, JR. } 907 St. Paul St.
(1920)

WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.

WHITE, THEOPHILUS (1925).....Cambridge Apts.

WHITHAM, LLOYD B., M.D. (1923).....514 Cathedral St.

WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.

WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM (1919).....4112 Greenway, Guilford.

- WHITBRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
WHITBRIDGE, 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, MISS ELSIE M. (1925)....Waterbury, Md.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE WEEMS (1919)....Blythewood Rd., Roland Park.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, R. LANCASTER (1919).....Stevenson, Md.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT W. (1922).....Poplar Hill Rd., Roland Pk.
WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....103 W. 29th St.
WILLIAMSON, R. F. LEE (1918).....Maple Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
WILLIS, WILLIAM NICHOLAS (1923)....Delmar, Delaware.
WILLSON, MRS. NOTLEY (1917).....a 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)....Care of Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
WINCHESTER, MISS ANNE IRWIN (1923).Belair, Md.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINSLOW, RANDOLPH, M.D. (1921)....1900 Mt. Royal Ave.
WOODS, HIRAM, M.D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
WOODS, MRS. HIRAM (1920).....842 Park Ave.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....509 Hawthorne Rd.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....110 Chamber of Commerce.
WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917)....1531 Bolton St.
WORTHINGTON, RICHARD W. (1925)....3607 Fairview Ave.
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)..... Walbert Apartments.
- ZELL, RANDOLPH CLEMENT (1925)..... Walbert Apartments.
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