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Edited by J. HALL PLEASANTS, M. D.

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PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1748-51.

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.

The European background upon which American affairs were projected when the Assembly met in session in 1748, found Great Britain still engaged with France in what in the colonies was called King George's War, but when the Assembly met in 1749, Governor Ogle was able to congratulate the province upon the restoration of peace, which had been effected by the recently signed treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Samuel Ogle, who had entered upon his third term as Governor in 1746, continued to serve in that capacity during the period covered by this volume, and died in office, May 3rd, 1752. He was an excellent governor, and the controversies which took place between him and the members of the Lower House, who were of the Country, or anti-Proprietary party, at the time usually in a slight majority in this body, were due rather to the rising spirit of independence then developing in the colonies, than to any feeling of ill will towards the Governor himself, who was tactful and personally popular. As the General Assembly did not meet in 1752 until after Ogle's death, this volume completes the story of the activities of the Assembly during his last administration. The Country party was continually at loggerheads with the Proprietary party as represented by the Governor, the Upper House and the followers of the Proprietary in the Lower House, usually in the minority here. Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore, died, April 24th, 1751, and his son Frederick, the sixth and last Lord, then a minor, became Proprietary. With Frederick's delinquencies later volumes will deal.

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THE PLACE-NAMES OF BALTIMORE AND HARFORD COUNTIES.

BY WILLIAM BOSE MARYE.

Of the great number of place-names which, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, became attached to rivers, creeks, places and localities within the region bounded by the Susquehanna, the Patapsco and the Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland, many, including some of the oldest, are in common use today. Others have become obsolete, being superceded, as a rule, by names of more recent origin, while old records testify clearly as to their former use. Still others, doubtless, being lost to memory and nowhere recorded, will never be known. There are instances of a solitary record of an obsolete and forgotten name; and there are cases of names which are found recorded in only one surviving record but are still known and used by a very few ageing persons. It is therefore hardly to be questioned that numbers of names, some picturesque, if not historical, have perished.

Practically all the prehistoric place-names of this region are lost to our knowledge. If we may except Patapsco (which appears to have been unknown to Captain John Smith and may, therefore, conceivably, have come into use since his day), we can not except Susquehanna, a name which, apparently, did not belong to the river, but was a name given to a tribe by other tribes, there remain only one or two queer names the Indian

origin of which, if anyone be disposed to claim it, is to say the least, doubtful.

The lack of Indian place-names is explained when we compare the part of Maryland which is under consideration with those parts where these names are present. Wherever we find Indian names, there history tells us the early colonists came into contact with more or less populous and permanent "towns" occupied by Indians who practiced the arts of agriculture. In historical times no such "towns" seem to have existed in those parts of Baltimore County where the first settlers established themselves. Still, there were, beyond reasonable doubt, at the time when the region was colonized, scattered habitations of Indians within it, and to this fact numbers of place-names¹ themselves appear to bear witness; but the contacts between the settlers and the few Indians dwelling in the country were probably fleeting and generally unfriendly, with the result that Indian place-names, if heard, were seldom, if ever, adopted.

By far the greater number of recorded place-names originated with the early settlers or with their immediate descendants; but there is a class of names the origin of which is somewhat more remote. Names of this class antedate the settlement of the country and must be attributed to explorers, traders or adventurers in the upper Bay before the year 1658. These rare names represent fragments of their nomenclature of important landmarks.

¹I refer to such names as Indian Cabin Branch, Indian Cabin Cove, Indian Cabin Neck, The Indian Quarter, The Indian Old Fields, Shawan Cabin Branch, The Indian Fort Branch and Indian Will's Cabin Branch. There are, besides, other sources of evidence to show that the habitations of Indians were not lacking in Baltimore County in the earlier historical period. Most important is the testimony of Captain John Oldton, the commander of the rangers at the Garrison, who reported that in his ranging up and down the backwoods of the county he and his men discovered a great many Indian cabins and "tents" (see "The Baltimore County Garrison and the Old Garrison Roads," Part 1, by this author). These cabins and tents were probably the homes of hunters and were generally, no doubt, solitary affairs, but in rare instances, at least, constituted small settlements.

In bringing to a close these introductory remarks, I take the liberty of calling the reader's attention to certain names, of which I propose to write such scraps of history as I have been able to recover, which are shining examples of what we may call the romantic and poetical class, a class which needs no historical interest to render it worthy. Viewed against its modern setting, the suburbs of a great city, the name of the Bear's Wallowing Pond Branch seems infinitely strange and distant, with a quality of unreality about it; and where else shall we find, as in Dutch Mary's Farm, Tom Toes Spring or Old Woman's Point, or in Nabby's Island, the Indian Old Fields and the Old Fort Plantation, names more richly flavored with the precious bouquet of our own bygone centuries?

ABBAY ISLAND.

In the earliest record of this name known to exist, this island is called "Abba Island." The name of Abbey Island still clings to a place in Bush River Neck, at the mouth of Bush River, where Abbey Island Creek joins the Bay; but the island has long since disappeared.

A tract called "Collier's Meadows," laid out for Captain John Collier on March 24, 1665, is described in the patent records as situated "at the mouth of a river called Bush River, being the northernmost point of the said river, beginning at a marked oak standing at the uppermost end of a small island called Abba Island."

"Parker's Folly," laid out in 1695 for one John Parker, lies "on the north side of Bush River in the woods up against Abbeys Island Marshes, beginning at a double chestnut standing in the mouth of a neck called Jeffrys Neck."

In 1709 a descendant of John Collier conveyed "Collier's Meadows" to Francis Barney. In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for November, 1711, there is record of a suit brought by Andrew Berry against Ananias Arnold. The court ordered certain goods of the said Arnold to be attached "on the

plantation of Francis Barney called Abba Island at the mouth of Bush River."

"Abey Island" is twice mentioned in the proceedings of a land commission held in 1728 for William Hollis to determine the bounds of the land called "Jeffreys Neck."

Before a land commission held in 1758 for John Atkinson on the land called "Parker's Choice," James Osborn deposed that he was told by his father that the bounded tree of "Abby Island Land" ("Collier's Meadows") stood "at the upper end of the aforesaid island, but was washed into the river long ago"; and William Hill deposed that one Benjamin Legoe told him "that the beginning of Abby Island was at the mouth of Abby Island Creek."

Prior to the establishment of the Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1917 a telephone exchange called "Abbey Island" was located in Bush River Neck.

I think the evidence seems in favor of the theory that "Abba" was not intended for "Abbey" or "Abby" and that the latter were corruptions of the former, which was the original name. The argument against the theory is that "Abbey" is an English word and an English surname, while "Abba" can not be explained; but there is a possibility that the name "Abba" is Indian. The island was situated near the point on the east side of the mouth of Bush River. This conspicuous point probably had a name before the country was settled by white men (1658), the name by which it was known to traders. Was this name Abba Point or did they call it Abba Island, if indeed they had a name for it?

AH HA BRANCH.

This is the name of a small "branch" or run which empties into a small creek of the same name making out of Otter Point Creek, one of the upper branches of Bush River. A generation ago this stream flowed through a very heavy and extensive woods where the Philadelphia Road crosses it. These lower reaches of the run were supposed to be haunted and a pictures-

que story was related to account for its name as well as for the alleged haunting. No credible explanation of the name is forthcoming, however. We can only assert regarding it that it is old. The first mention of the creek will be found in the description of the land called "Hathaway Trust," laid out for John Hathaway March 28, 1685. Ah Ha Creek is mentioned again in the certificate of survey of the land called by the curious name of "Ah Ha the Cow Pasture," laid out for the said Hathaway May 7, 1687. We find it again in the certificate of "Horse Range," surveyed May 10, 1689, for John Richardson. The earliest mentions of Ah Ha Run which I have found are in the certificates of "Merrikin's Fortune" and "Merrikin's Outlet," laid out in 1719 and in 1720 respectively.

AMOS ISLAND.

The name of an island situated in the Suequehanna River between the Conewingo Bridge (now submerged) and Shure's Landing, just above Amos's Falls. It lies on the Harford County side of the river, but seems to have been formerly considered to be in Cecil County. On June 12, 1723, there was laid out for Edmund Perks thirty-nine acres called "Honey Island," which are described as situated "in an island in Suequehanna River formerly called Amos's Island."

BACK RIVER.

Back River (also called in early times the North West River) and Middle River were formerly regarded as branches of Gunpowder River. Middle River was the middle branch; Back River the "back" or the north-west branch. Land was formerly continuous, in the shape of a long and narrow point, between the present Rickett's Point and Spry's Island, so that the mouth of Gunpowder River lay opposite the mouth of Middle River. Between Hart's Island (formerly called Hooper's or Todd's) and the mainland no thoroughfare existed and the channel between Hart's Island and Miller's Island (formerly Bently's) was probably narrower than it is today.

Entrance to the three rivers was between Spry's Island and Miller (Bently's). Island.

No lands were taken up in Back and Middle Rivers until 1658 and none in Gunpowder River proper until the following year.

"Planter's Paradise" was surveyed for Thomas Cornwallis, Esq., August 28, 1658, "on the west side of Chesapeake Bay on the west side of the north branch of a river in the said Bay called the Back River, the mouth of the said River lying west from the south end of Pools Island." This land was resurveyed in 1679 for William Cornwallis, being described as situated "on the west side of the north branch of a river called the Back River, the said branch being now called Middle River." Evidently the present name of Middle River was not known in 1658.* The land in question lies on Middle River, between Sue's Creek and Norman's Creek.

"Wells' Neck" surveyed for Richard Wells Sept. 1st, 1658, is described as situated on the north branch of Back River. This land was resurveyed in 1664 and called "Holly Neck." The second survey describes it as lying "in Gunpowder River." It actually lies on Middle River and Back River, between Sue's Creek, Brown's Creek and Booby's Bar.

"The Lodge" surveyed for Patrick Forest, Sept. 3, 1658, is described as lying "on the north side of a back branch of a river called the Back River." This land lies on Back River in Brown's Creek.

"Hooper's Island" laid out for George Gouldsmith July 30, 1659, on the island now known as Hart Island, is described as lying "on the west side of the (Chesapeake) Bay, making the south point of Gunpowder River."

This river is called North West River in three early surveys, vizt., "Balliston" and "Dickinson," both laid out in 1659, and "The Privilege" laid out in 1670. In the description of the survey called the manor of "Wiske" alias "Danby," laid out in 1659, the river is called North East River by mistake for North West River. "Watkins Neck" and "Thurrells Neck," both laid out in 1661, and "Walton," laid out in 1662, are all

described as situated on Back River "within ye mouth of Gunpowder River."

No further evidence is needed to show that Back River, so called from 1658 or earlier, was regarded formerly as a backwater or back branch of Gunpowder River, with which it had a common mouth.

BALD FRIAR.
(Susquehanna River)

The place known today by this name is an eminence on the east side of Susquehanna River, in Cecil County, about a mile and a half down stream from the Pennsylvania line. It would appear, however, that the original Bald Friar was on the opposite side of the river in what is now Harford County.

A postscript to a letter written by Governor Charles Calvert of Maryland to Governor Keith of Pennsylvania and dated August 18, 1723, reads as follows: "I intend to be upon the Plantation of Robert West, called Maidens Mount, in Baltimore County, but commonly known by the name of Bald Fryar, on Monday the ninth day of September, in order there to begin to take observations" (i. e. to determine the fortieth degree of northern latitude). (Reference: Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, Vol. 111, p. 237.)

In early historical times and probably from time immemorial there was a ford across the Susquehanna River between Bald Friar and the Cecil County shore. In later times this ford was superseded by a ferry.

During the American Revolution a detachment of French troops under General Lafayette crossed the Susquehanna River at the Bald Friar Ferry and the General, himself, was a guest of the Rigby family at their residence near the site of Darlington. This house is still standing. The following notice appeared in the Baltimore American for February 19, 1782: A certain John Patrick advertised for sale various lands situated in the county, including his own dwelling plantation, which he described as located on the south side of Deer Creek "adjoining near the mouth of the said creek and Susquehanna." To this

advertisement was appended: "A gold watch was found in my horseyard, supposed to be lost by some French officer, at the time the troops were on their march to the southward."

The land called "Maiden's Mount" was surveyed for Robert West July 30, 1719, and was resurveyed for the same person June 10, 1721. The resurvey began: "At four bounded beeches in the Ford bottom of the said river (Susquehanna) near the mouth of a small branch." The adjacent tract was called "Paradise."

"Barnes' Neglect," surveyed for Ford Barnes September 15, 1725, began "at the head of a branch descending into the Ford Bottom," and lies on the west side of Susquehanna River.

By a deed dated 9 March, 1730, John Hammond of Cecil County conveyed to William Cannon of Baltimore County part of the tract called "Paradise," "lying upon the Rock Run (now called Peddler Run) near the lower Ford on the west side of Susquehanna River."

Later deeds for parts of "Paradise" mention the Lower Ford. Peddler Run, Rock Run, Upper Rock Run and Rigby's Saw Mill Run are identical.

In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for August, 1731, we find the appointment of Jacob Giles as overseer of the roads "from Zachariah Spincers to the Rock Run and from Thomas Phelps to the Rock Run and likewise from Susquehanna fording to the Rock Run aforesaid."

In the same proceedings for November, 1751, we find a petition of persons living on the north side of Deer Creek and parts adjacent, requesting that a road be cleared "from Colonel Rigbie's late deceased (Col. Nathan Rigbie—near the site of Darlington) to Susquehanna Ford commonly called the Bald Friar landing." The petitioners recalled the fact that some time since an order to lay out such a road had been granted but nothing done about it, and they proceeded to say that "at the present time there seems to be a more urgent necessity for a road to the said landing than formerly, numbers of people about Deer Creek and the Land of Nod forest having frequent occasion to travel the same, there being now a Ferry kept at the

opposite side of the said landing and a great conveniency of a market whereby your petitioners may have an opportunity of disposing of wheat and corne etc to good advantage without the fatigue of attending marketts at a much greater distance as also it being the most near and convenient way for most of your petitioners who have occasion to travel to Lancaster." The petitioners request that the road be laid out "from the Chappell adjoining John Dunn's land and so continuing until it enters near to the house of John West and so down to the river." This road was evidently laid out as requested, for, in the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for August, 1757, we find the appointment of John West as overseer of the road "from the Chappell adjoining to John Dunn's land and so continuing until it enters near to the house of John West and so down to Susquehanna Forde called the Bald Fryers."

In April, 1787, the Maryland Assembly passed an act to lay out a road "from Baltimore to Bell-Air in Harford County and from thence in two different directions, to the lower cross roads and the Bald Friar Ferry on Susquehanna."

An island in Susquehanna River called "Indian Island" and containing between four and five acres was taken up by John Kirk in the year 1820. It is described as situated below "the Bald Friar Ferry House" and below One Tree Island (still so called when lately submerged).

BALD FRIAR.

(Near Winter's Run).

A tract called "Envell Chase" (sometimes "Evill Chase") laid out for Thomas Norris May 20, 1696, is described as situated in Baltimore County "on ye east side of ye Bald ffryar and on ye north side of ye Sweat House Branch." This land lies north of the present Philadelphia Road and between Winters Run and the ridge called the Mountain. It is possible that Bald Friar was the name of some ancient feature of the Mountain. In 1696 the country thereabouts was unsettled.

BASIN.

This is the name of the inner harbor of Baltimore City. I find no earlier references to it by that name than those which occur in the proceedings of a land commission held in behalf of Daniel Bowley and others in the year 1782 to determine the bounds of the old tract called "Cole's Harbour" or "Todd's Range." This land commission is recorded in Liber W. G. No. S., on page 656.

No doubt the name is older. The earliest known reference to this bay or inner harbor is found in the certificate of survey of the land called "Long Island Point," surveyed for William Poultney on October 23, 1670, and described as follows: "Lying on the north side of Patapsco River, beginning at a bounded locust tree on the head of a round bay, and running south west . . . , south south west 80 perches to a bounded spanish oak at the mouth of the said Bay, north west 36 p., west south west 100 perches . . . to the bottom of Long Island Point, etc, etc." The point formerly known as Long Island Point later became known as Fell's Point, by which name it still goes. The contours of the Basin have been greatly altered by man and its area considerably reduced.

BARE HILLS.

This is the present name of the barren mining district west of Jones Falls and north of Mount Washington.

In 1742 a land commission was appointed on behalf of Mathew Coulter to settle the bounds of the land called "Brother's Choice," which is therein described as lying "on the west side of the north-west Branch of Potapsco (Jones Falls) near the Bear Hills." No doubt the name was in use long before this date. Daniel Dulany and Company took up land in the vicinity in 1752 and called it "Bare Hills" after the name of the place already in use. Mining operations probably date from this time. On May 23, 1761, William Morray conveyed to two persons named Bailey "Hector's Hop-yard" in Baltimore County on Jones Falls near the place called

the Bare Hills. In 1785 the "Bare Hills" tract was offered for sale as part of the confiscated property of the Baltimore Company. In 1804 the Maryland Assembly passed an act to incorporate a company to build a turnpike road which was to pass over the Bare Hills. (Acts of Md. Assembly, 1804, Chapter XCI.)

BEARS RUN OR BRANCH.

This was formerly the name of the North Run, which descends into Jones Falls through the old Carroll estate called "The Caves." It is called Bears Run in the certificate of survey of "Coale's Caves," laid out for John Coale October 18, 1705, and it is alluded to as "Bear Branch descending into Jones Falls" in the certificate of "Hopewell" laid out for Joseph Elledge March 21, 1715; but in the certificates of "Pleasant Green," 1722, and "Davis's Purchase," 1727, it is called "the North Run of Jones Falls," its present name. In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for November, 1730, we find an order of court appointing Samuel Owings overseer of roads "from Henry Butler's up by the Garrison to the North Run." "Coale's Caves" was absorbed in the well-known tract, "The Caves," laid out for Charles Carroll, barrister, in 1774, and containing 2,468 acres. The old name of North Run is interesting as being an allusion to a wild animal long since extinct in Baltimore County (see under "Bear Creek").

BEAR CABIN BRANCH.

The present name of a branch of Winters Run which rises near Bel Air. The earliest known record of the name is dated 1704. For a theory as to the origin of the name see "The Baltimore County Garrison" by this author in this magazine, Vol. XVI, 132-133 and note 36.

BEAR NECK FIELD.

This is the name of a field on the north side of Musquito Creek and on the east side of a small branch formerly known as Beaver Neck Branch. The name probably dates from the time

of the earliest settlers and is therefore included in this collection; but I have not found it in any old record. This field for many years formed part of the Shandy Hall place.

BEAR NECK.

This name belongs to a place on the east side of Romney Run near Perryman's. It was in common use a few years ago. A tract called "Bear Neck" surveyed for Amos Garrett May 30, 1760, lies on Romney Run, probably at or near this spot. I consider it likely that the tract was given a name which the locality already bore, rather than that it gave its name to the locality. On the death of Amos Garrett in 1789, this tract passed to his daughter, Mileah, the wife of Benedict Edward Hall of Shandy Hall. A letter dated October 13, 1804, from George Patterson to B. E. Hall, informs Mr. Hall that certain persons "have been getting staves and cordwood on your land in Bare (sic) Neck."

BEARS WALLOWING POND BRANCH.

This extraordinary place-name, while it seems to occur but once in existant records, appears to have been the original and proper designation of a stream to which we more often find reference under shorter titles. The explanation of the name doubtless lies in the fact that there formerly existed on Gwinn's Falls and probably at or very near the mouth of this "branch" certain ponds called the Wallowing Ponds where bears assembled to wallow. The name almost certainly dates from a time long anterior to the settlement of the "forest" or backwoods, when the habits of the native wild beasts had not yet been disturbed by the settlers.

This author is indebted to Mr. Percy G. Skirven for information leading to the identification of the Bears Wallowing Pond Branch. The stream rises near the Reisterstown Road above Delight and near the Hannah More Academy and empties into Gwinns Falls midway between Gwinnbrook and Owings Mills. I am not aware by what name, if any, it goes today.

A tract called "Stevenson's Plains," surveyed for Edward Stevenson April 20, 1728, began "at a bounded white oak and a bounded red oak standing at the head of a branch called the Wallowing Pond Branch which descends into Gwinns Falls." This tract was, on March 28, 1753, conveyed by the said Stevenson to Nathaniel Brothers. In this deed the beginning of the tract is described as above, except that the branch is called "the Bears Wallowing Pond Branch," which undoubtedly was its true name.

"Food Plenty," surveyed 25 September, 1746, for William Rogers, begins "at two small bounded spanish oaks standing by the side of a glade called the Singel Tree Glade descending into Gwinns Falls near the Wallowing Ponds." This land was sold by Rogers to John Low in 1757, and is mentioned in Low's will dated 1813. It lies on the Reisterstown Road and on a road described as the "old Church road" between Owings Mills and Delight.

On September 30, 1746, was surveyed for Thomas Levins a tract called "Thomas' Choice," beginning "at two bounded spanish oaks standing at the head of a draft being the south-westermost branch of the Wallowing Ponds of Gwinns Falls."

In a manuscript book dated 1766, which belonged to Barrister Charles Carroll and bears the title "Collection of Land Certificates chiefly in Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, to which is added a List of Postponed Certificates from the years 1703 to 1734," I find, on page 180, the following description of a tract called "Farmer's Tenament," laid out for Thomas Harrison in 1747, but probably never patented: "Beginning at a bounded black oak, the beginning tree of 'Harrison's Meadows'," and runs, reversing on "Gist's Meadows," certain courses to the land called "Wolf's Denn," then bounding on the last named tract certain courses to a place "which is near the mouth of the Wallowing Pond." The aforesaid tracts all lie on the upper part of Gwinns Falls.

BEAR CREEK: REFERENCES TO BEARS.

This creek, one of the largest branches of Patapsco River, is

first mentioned under the name of Broad Creek in the certificates of two tracts of land laid out in 1652, namely, "Sparrows Nest" and "Landisell." The present name, however, is scarcely less old, as it occurs in the certificate of the land called "Powell," which was laid out for Thomas Powell July 28, 1659. It occurs also in the certificates of "Kinderton" and "Upper Spring Neck," both laid out in 1661.

The presence of bears in the neighborhood doubtless gave Bear Creek its name. At what time these animals became extinct in the coastal plain or "tidewater" parts of Baltimore County is not known, but it was probably during the first half of the eighteenth century. The appearance of a bear in Severn Neck in Anne Arundel County in the summer of 1754 was considered a rather surprising event. The following account of it may be read in the *Annapolis Gazette* of August 7th of that year: "Annapolis—Several times this week a large wild Bear has been seen in the Woods on the north side of Severn, about seven miles from this town, and has paid his visits to several plantations and borrowed hogs, etc. There has not been seen one in the neighborhood for many years before."

On October 24, 1754, the *Annapolis Gazette* published this notice: "We are every day hearing accounts of the great number of bears in different parts of the Province. (neighbors provide for a hard winter)."

There occurs a solitary allusion to the killing of a bear in all the many and various records of Baltimore County which this author has reviewed. This allusion, casually made, is interesting because the spot where this event took place can be determined more or less accurately and it is situated in one of the first-settled parts of the county, an isolated neck, cut off by settlements from connection with the backwoods. The survival of bears in such a place may be explained by the presence of extensive marshes and waste lands. The date of the event seems to have been about the year 1703. In November, 1733, a land commission was held on behalf of William Hollis to determine the bounds of the lands called "Islington," "Eling," "Hollis's Refuse," "Holly Hill," "Hollis's Chance," "Swampy Point,"

"Owlet's Nest" and "Planter's Neglect," all of which tracts lie together on the east side of Bush River near the river's mouth. Before this commission Thomas Norris, aged 84 years, testifying concerning the bounds of "Holly Hill," deposed: "that about thirty years ago he was coming down Bush River in a boat with Cornelius Harrington, that when they came against a point of land where this deponent now stands—which is on the river side near a marsh to the eastward of a creek or cove—he this deponent heard a Gun shot and saw a Bear fall from a tree and that the said Cornelius told this deponent that there stood a bounded tree of the land then in possession of John Parker tenant to William Hollis, father of William Hollis the petitioner, and further saith not." (Balto. Co. Court Pro., H. W. S. No. 2, f. 178). The place referred to in this deposition was, as well as I can determine, on the point on the south side of Redmond Cove, sometimes called Terrapin Island Cove, the second large cove on the east side of Bush River above Bush Point.

BEAVER DAMS OF LONG BRIDGE BRANCH.

(Anne Arundel County).

The Long Bridge Branch, which is known today as the Sawmill Branch or Creek, is a freshwater stream which empties into Furnace Creek, the western branch of Curtis Creek. This branch is crossed by the Shortline Railroad a short distance west of Glen Burnie. The old Long Bridge was situated about three quarters of a mile above the railroad bridge, on the old road which ran from Hammond's Ferry on the Patapsco down into Severn Neck. The beaver-dams were situated on Sawmill Creek about half a mile above the Long Bridge. Thomas Chalkley built a sawmill on this creek very early in the eighteenth century, and from this fact the present name is derived.

A tract called "Phantascoe," surveyed for Edward Boardman Feb. 14, 1704/5, is described as situated "on ye south side of Patapsco and on ye north side of a Branch called Long Bridge Branch descending into Curtis's Creek of ye said River, at a bounded pine standing on ye pitch of a small point about twenty perches to ye eastward of ye Beaverdams."

"Saw Mill Supply," laid out for Jonathan Hanson Feb. 24, 1708/9, is described as beginning "at two bounded chestnut trees standing on the south side of Long Bridge Branch, being about twenty perches to the south-west of the beaverdams of the said branch."

"Batehellor's Chance," laid out for Enoch Spinks Sept. 27, 1709, lies "on ye south side of Patapsco, beginning at two bounded white oaks and two bounded red oaks on ye north side of a small branch, it being the first branch that bears northerly from the beaverdams of Long Bridge Branch."

"Aldridge's Delight," laid out for Thomas Aldridge April 2, 1714, lies "on the south side of Patapsco and on a branch of Curtis's Creek ealled Long Bridge Branch on ye south side thereof, beginning at a bounded red oak on or nigh a place called the Beaverdams."

The situation of the last named tract and of "Saw Mill Supply" is easily determined from a plat filed with Division 10 of the estate of General Charles Ridgely of Hampton and bearing date 1829. (Balto. Co. Land Records, Liber W. G. 191, p. 493 et seq.). This plat shows the courses of Furnace and Marley Creeks, of the Sawmill Branch and the site of the "old Saw Mill Bridge," which appears to be identical with Long Bridge.

In November, 1692, the Baltimore County Court appointed George Norman overseer of roads on the south side of Patapsco River (then in Baltimore County) and ordered him to make a road "beginning at Mr. Thomas Hammond's plantation and from thence to cleare unto the Long Bridge."

There is on record a power of attorney dated Sept. 2, 1704, from Thomas Chalkey of Philadelphia, lawyer, to William Peckett of Baltimore County, authorizing the said Peckett to take full charge of two mills located in the last named county near the head of Curtis Creek, at that time owned by the said Chalkey in co-partnership with Jonathan Hanson of Baltimore County, millwright. The two mills are described as a sawmill and a corn mill. Chalkey and Hanson were prominent and successful men. Both were Quakers. Hanson came to Mary-

land from Philadelphia. Chalkey settled in Philadelphia, where he was the builder of a well-known mansion.

In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for November, 1714, there appears an order of court appointing George Westall overseer of highways "from the Bodkin (Bodkin Point) to Chalkley's Mill on the south side of Patapsco;" and in the proceedings for July, 1715, we find a petition of certain persons "to record the house of Thomas Bartlett at the saw mills at Long Bridge for a meeting place for the people called Quakers."

BEAVER DAM RUN.
(Baltimore County).

The name of a well-known branch of the Western Run of Gunpowder River. "Gerar" (lately a Merryman farm) surveyed for Thomas Hooker 29 August, 1714, is thus described in the certificate of survey: "Lying in Baltimore County on the south side of Gunpowder River, beginning at two bounded oaks standing nigh together on a small hill and nigh thirty perches to the southward of a barren hill a little to the northward of a run called the Beaverdam run, the said run descending into the south side of Gunpowder River." This is the earliest record of the name which I have found. "Batchellor's Neck," laid out January 15, 1716/17, for Abraham Vaughan, lies "between the main falls of Gunpowder River and a run called the Western Run, the said run descending into the aforesaid falls, and begins "at a bounded white oak standing by the aforesaid run on the east side opposite ye mouth of a Beaverdam Runn and a great rock a little below ye aforesaid bound on ye east side of ye aforesaid runn." "Wason's Farm," surveyed 21 April, 1716, for Thomas Wason begins "at ye head of a runn called Sutton's Run (this seems to be either Goodwin's or Price's Run) ye said runn descending into a beaverdam run of Gunpowder River." Mention of Beaverdam Run will be found in the certificates of "Welches Fancy," 1718, and of "The Land in Kind," 1720. On October 13, 1720, the Baltimore County Court appointed Henry Satyr overseer of roads "by his the

said Satyrs house over the Beaver Dams and from Jones's Falls to Coll Cockey's rolling road." It is possible that the beaver dams here alluded to were those which gave Beaver Dam Run its name; but it is also possible that they lay on some other stream.

BEAVER DAM RUN.

(Harford County).

This was the name of the upper part of Romney Run, near Perrymans, which was in common use at the time the Aberdeen Proving Ground was established. The name is certainly an old one, as the beaver has presumably been extinct in that part of Maryland for a great many years. I have not found this name, however, in any of the old records pertaining to this locality. On a map entitled "Map and Profill of the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road" drawn by H. R. Hazlehurst and dated January, 1836, a large run marked "Beaver Dam Run" is shown near that part of the map where Romney Run should be. It is made to appear, however, as if this Beaver Dam Run emptied into Sod Creek of Bush River. Sod Creek receives no run of any importance. It is quite certain, therefore, that Mr. Hazlehurst intended his Beaver Dam Run for the upper part of Romney Run. This establishes the fact of the use of the name in 1836.

BEAVER NECK BRANCH OR BEAVER NECK CREEK.

Land records of the coastal plain of Maryland, both of the Eastern and of the Western Shores, contain many place-names which recall the former presence of beaver in that region where now they have long been extinct. This particular name formerly belonged to a small "branch" which descended into the upper part of Musquito Creek; but the name appears to be obsolete and I have been informed, though not on the best authority, that in recent years the branch has been known as the Yawl Gut. This stream runs a short distance to the eastward of the site of the old Shandy Hall house. It forms the eastern boundary of the tract called "Beaver Neck," which was laid out

for John Collett March 28, 1663 and which was included in "Shandy Hall." The land on the east side of this branch was known until recently as Bear Neck (q. v.). Beaver Neck Branch is mentioned in a deed from Benjamin Bennett to Edward Jackson dated Nov. 12, 1677. An original plat of "Beaver Neck" as resurveyed in 1705, is accompanied by a description in which the branch is alluded to as Beaver Neck Creek. This plat belongs to S. A. Williams of Bel Air. We find the name again in a deed from John Clarke to John Hall, Jr., dated Nov. 7, 1723. In the resurvey called "Shandy Hall," made in the year 1775, the branch is called "Beaver Creek."

BEAR POINT.

On modern maps this name appears as that of the southwesternmost point of Spesutia Island. The name antedates the settlement of Baltimore County by white men and is undoubtedly one of the oldest extant place-names in Maryland, a name handed down to us by the Indian traders of the first half of the seventeenth century. The island or manor of Spesutia was laid out for Colonel Nathaniel Utie, himself an Indian trader, on July 25, 1658. The description in the certificate of survey begins as follows: "An Island lying near the western shore of Chesapeake Bay formerly called Beare Point but now Spesutia." The survey began "at the southernmost point at a marked oak" and ran from thence "by a line running north north east 395 perches to a point called Bear Point." On modern maps the last named point is called Sandy Point. Possibly the surveyor made a mistake in his names.

BEE TREE HILL.

This charming place-name belongs to a hill in Harford County between Deer Creek and Little Deer Creek (formerly Little Creek). I have the impression that the name is still in use. It occurs in a lease dated April 8, 1758, from Edward Lloyd, Lord Baltimore's agent, to James Eagon, of a tract of land then in Baltimore County in the Reserve called "Daniel's

Inheritance." The land begins "at a bounded white oak standing on the south side of a hill called Bee Tree Hill between Deer Creek and Little Creek."

BEN'S RUN.

The name of a branch of Patapsco Falls in the 2nd District of Baltimore County. This name is still in use. We find it in a certificate of survey of a tract called "Lingan" laid out for Thomas Harp October 13, 1716, "on ye draughts of Potapseo Main Falls, beginning at two bounded red oaks on a hill by a Branch called Bens Branch;" and again in the certificate of "Pettiecoat's Addition," surveyed August 25, 1720, for John Pettiecoat, "on the north side the main falls of Patapsco River, beginning at three bounded white oaks on ye draughts of Bens Runn." This run probably owes its name to some obscure person who resided in the neighborhood when it was first settled.

BENGIES POINT.

A marshy point at the junction of Saltpeter and Dundee Creeks, Gunpowder River. This point undoubtedly derives its name from Robert Benger, who resided in the neighborhood and died in 1699, leaving no issue. It is my belief (though I am unable to prove it) that the tract, "Benger's Horse Pasture," laid out for Robert Benger Sept. 12, 1683, occupies this point. Robert Benger, with John Johnson, purchased of Mary Harmer, widow, the land called "Olliver's Reserve" June 2, 1674. "Privilege" was surveyed for Robert Benger Nov. 26, 1679, and "Addition to Privilege" August 15, 1688. These three tracts lie between Saltpeter Creek and Seneca Creek. The two last mentioned lie between Bengies Point and Seneca. I have found no mention of the point in any old record. At the head of Gunpowder River, where Benger at one time lived, there was a gut called in old deeds Benger's Gut (probably Buek's Gut.) This name is now obsolete. A road called "Bengey's Road" is mentioned in a deed from Luke Raven to Nicholas Merryman Oct. 14, 1764, for land at the

head of Middle River. This road doubtless had something to do with the land called "Hopewell," which Benger took up in that locality in 1687. How a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Middle River Neck got the name of Bengies I am at a loss to explain. Benger and a certain Thomas Pert were the patentees of the well known tract, "Salisbury Plains," which now lies in Baltimore City. It was laid out for them Dec. 20, 1670. Benger's second wife was a widow, Deborah Johnson, who was probably the relict of his former partner, John Johnson. Jane Johnson, her only child by her former husband, married Daniel Scott. They have many descendants.

BIRD RIVER.

This is the present name of the western branch of Gunpowder River, the head of which is not far from Cowenton, formerly White Marsh. This little tidal river has considerable natural beauty and, until a few years ago, its shores remained rural and were little visited by strangers. It is now, like most of the estuaries of the Bay in the vicinity of Baltimore, given over to "developments."

The name of this river was formerly Bird's River and is derived from a certain John Bird, one of the early (though by no means the earliest) settler on its shores. Little is known about this man. He married the widow of one James Armstrong, and died before April 7, 1691, when the inventory of his estate was returned. He appears to have lived near the head of Bird's River as early as 1680, but he owned no land on the river before 1686, when he purchased of Thomas Richardson a tract called "Richardson's Prospect." In a deed dated April 27, 1683, from John Bird to Benjamin Bennett, conveying land in Gunpowder Neck, the granter styled himself "of Back River," the name by which Bird's River was then sometimes known. On June 5, 1694, John Taylor conveyed to John Owings a tract called "Richardson" "on the south side of a branch of Gunpowder River called Back River." Reference to Bird's River as "Back River" will be found in the certificate

of survey of "Johns Habitation" laid out for John Linager in 1683, adjoining the land called "Arthur's Choice." Bird's River was also called the Westernmost Branch of Gunpowder River or Back Gunpowder River. Reference to the river as the westernmost branch of Gunpowder will be found in the certificates of "Harwood's Lyon," surveyed Nov. 19, 1664, for Captain Thomas Harwood, and of "Blackwolve Neck" (a picturesque and suggestive name) laid out for Richard Furendall June 3, 1667. These tracts, which adjoin one another, lie at the junction of Bird River and Gunpowder River. The present name of Harewood is a corruption of Harwood. The name of the old tract was derived from the name of the patentee and that of the ship which he commanded, "The Golden Lyon."

The name of Bird's River occurs in a deed dated April 27, 1683, from Arthur Taylor to his step-son, James Smithers, conveying part of "Arthur's Choice." This is the earliest record found. Another may be seen in a deed from Taylor to James Greer bearing date June 6, 1687, and in another deed of the same date from Taylor to Richard Smithers. Later occurrences of the name, of which there is a multitude, need not be cited. The apostrophe was dropped in the last century, and the river became known as "Bird River," which name it bears today.

The number of Indian relics which have been found on or near the shores of Bird River attest the fact that the river was a popular resort of Indians in prehistoric times; but the red men seem to have left the white in peaceful possession of the land they had taken from them, except on one exciting occasion, which was in the month of May, 1680. In the *Maryland Archives* (Vol. XV, p. 306) readers of this article will find the deposition of Thomas Richardson, telling how the deponent and his brother, Lawrence Richardson, were attacked by Indians at the plantation of the former and nearly lost their lives in the encounter. At that time Thomas Richardson resided on the land called "Taylor's Mount," which lies at the junction of Gunpowder and Bird Rivers. On the same day Indians ap-

proached the plantation of John Bird, but did no harm, except for shooting a dog. The story may be not without interest in this connection, for the event in question took place on Bird River:

"Yesterday about noone was an alarme in this River (Gunpowder) but soe confused that I knew not what to make of it, which I conceived was for want of powdr at Sunn sett I recd. this note from Thomas Richardson, for John Bird hearing those guns went over the creeke (this must mean Bird's River) to see what was the matter and as he came from Thomas Richardsons he found a greate deal of blood, soe that its thought there is one wounded, the note I recd. about Sennsett I went away immediately over the river to raise men (Gunpowder River meant) but I found they were all in danger for John Bird had a Dog come home from about his cowpen shott in one of his Leggs he heard him barkeing therabouts a Little before but thought he might Bark at Squirrells soe made not accompt thereof until he came home wounded, etc., etc." (Letter of Captain John Waterton to George Wells, colonel of Baltimore County militia, dated May 20, 1680. *Maryland Archives*, XV, p. 293).

Thomas Richardson, in the deposition above alluded to, has this to say about the event at John Bird's:

"John Bird, who lived two miles off, came hearing the gunns (i. e. at "Taylor's Mount" where the two Richardsons were engaged in a desperate encounter with the Indians) and carried a note towards Capt. Watertons, in the meane time as is supposed the Indians came neare to John Birds and shott a Dogg in the Legg with an arrow; the next Day being the 20th May Capt. Waterton with those men he had raised marched from James Dentons (near Saltpeter Creek) to John Birds and soe towards Thomas Richardsons (i. e. around the head of Bird's River)." (*Maryland Archives*, XV, p. 306.)

It is interesting to read of men hunting deer in the woods adjacent to Bird River where these animals have been extinct for so many generations. In 1751 Benjamin Mead obtained a

land commission to determine the boundaries of the land called "Francis's Choice," situated on the south side of Bird's River. Before this commission one Joseph Beavans, aged seventy, testified that thirty-six years earlier he was in the habit of walking from his dwelling plantation to Winley's Cove "to shoot Docks (sic) and Deer etc that came in his way" and in this manner discovered a certain bounded tree. (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber H. W. S. No. 4, p. 213). Before a land commission held in May, 1764, on behalf of Walter Tolley, John Day, son of Edward, aged forty one years and upwards, deposed that "he and his father Mr. Edward Day was in the woods a hunting after Deer and wild Turkeys or both together in the year 1737 or 1738" on which occasion the deponent's father showed him where the beginning tree of "Richardson's Outlet" stood. The commissioners to commemorate the spot mentioned in this deposition fixed a post in the ground "near the head of the first branch that descends into Back Gunpowder or Birds River." (Baltimore County Land Records, B. No. N., 455 et seq.)

Wild turkeys became extinct in Bird River woods not more than a generation ago. The late Mr. Edward Augustus Day, of "Taylor's Mount," who died in 1917, told the writer that when he was a boy (about 1850) these birds were to be found in the heavily wooded swamp which lay along the river between his father's place and Lightwood Creek. They still existed at this time in the woods along the Great Falls of Gunpowder between the Bel Air and Philadelphia Roads, according to the testimony of another old gentleman, the late Stephen Haven Wilson, who was born and always resided in that vicinity.

BLACK ISLAND.

A name still belonging to the land on Chesapeake Bay adjoining, on the south side, to the mouth of Musquito Creek. This land, which was formerly an island, was taken up May 12, 1662, by John Collett under the name of "Black Island," a name no doubt suggested by the contrast between the island's

dark woods and the lighter green marshes in which it was set. It is highly probable that the island bore its present name before it was surveyed. At the time when Collett acquired possession Black Island was bounded on the south side by a gut or creek called the Island Gut, which made the land an island but which has long since disappeared. The Island Gut is mentioned in the certificate of survey. Collett sold the island in 1669 to one Collins who in the same year conveyed it to George Wells. In the will of Colonel George Wells, bearing date February 20, 1695, the testator describes Black Island as "bounded round with the Bay and Musquito Creek and a small creek on the west side and southwest that joins the Bay with the head of the aforesaid creeke." Elsewhere in the will he mentions "the mouth of a small creeke called the Gut which parteth Black Island from the Maine." No distinction is made between the Island Gut (now filled in) and Cheeke's Creek (still existing). In the Field Book of Colonel Thomas White, we find notes of a resurvey made in 1734 of "Collett's Points" (the land adjacent to Black Island on the Bay) and other tracts. Mention is there made of the "Gut which parteth Black Island from the maine"; and in a resurvey (unpatented) made in 1737 and called "Colletts Point and Black Island" we find mention of the Island Gut and of the courses and mouth thereof.

Black Island now forms part of the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Before the fine grove of sweet gum trees was cut down the island had considerable natural beauty. The late owner, Mr. Emmord, had constructed a pond along the Bay in which Egyptian lotus bloomed. A single field yielded, besides its crops, a grooved stone axe as a reminder of the former owners of the land. There was a sense of delightful solitude about the place, cut off as it was by marshes or broad water.

BLOCK HOUSE COVE.

This was formerly the name of a creek or cove of Humphrey's (or Sparrow's) Creek, which made in from the south side of Humphrey's Creek towards Chesapeake Bay. This

cove, which was located on the site of Sparrows Point, has been filled in and obliterated. It is clearly shown (but not named) on Hopkins' Atlas of Baltimore County, 1877. The head of the cove was about half a mile from the Bay.

The name is unquestionably significant. It is hardly to be doubted that in early historical times a fort or block-house stood on the shore of this cove; but, unfortunately, nothing of its history is known.

"Block House Creek" is mentioned in the certificate of the land called "Hopewell," surveyed for Edward Mumford March 10, 1681. On June 2nd, 1682, William Gaine had laid out for him a tract called "Walltown." This land adjoins "Hopewell." The name, "Walltown" may well have had reference to the block-house.

There is on record a deed bearing date August 4, 1691, from Charles Gorsuch and Anne his wife to Joseph Heathcoat, conveying three parcells of land, all adjacent to one another, namely, fifty-eight acres part of "Sparrows Nest" situated on Block House Cove otherwise called Sparrows Branch, "Hopewell" adjoining the former and lying on Block House Creek and "Walltown" adjoining "Hopewell" and lying on Welshman's Creek and Sparrow's Creek (Humphrey's Creek). By deed dated 25 June, 1711, Solomon Sparrow conveyed to Charles Gorsuch a part of "Sparrows Nest," and in this deed Block House Cove is mentioned.

In August, 1785, Richard Sprigg held a land commission on the tract called "Powell." Thomas Jones, who deposed before this commission regarding the bounds of the land at Sparrows Point, alludes to it as "the Fort land." Another deponent, Joseph Mayo, whose deposition was taken May 9, 1786, mentions the fact that the overseer at Sparrows Point was named Samuel Fort. It is possible, therefore, that the land was called "the Fort land" because a man named Fort lived on it; but I think it more likely that it bore that name long before the time of Samuel Fort and owed it to the fact that a fort was once situated there. (See Balto. Co. Land Records, Liber W. G. No. Z, f. 236, for these depositions.)

The plat of a tract called "Sprigg's Point Resurveyed" (patented certificate No. 4581) laid out for Dr. James Stewart in the latter part of the eighteenth century (date not at hand) shows Block House Cove, Patapsco River, Old Road Bay and Haddaway's Creek (Welshman's). All are so marked on this plat, on which the lines of "Sparrows Nest" and "Sparrows Addition" are traced. Block House Cove is mentioned in the certificate of resurvey of a tract called "Orphans Lott," laid out in the year 1788 and composed of "Walltown," "Hopewell" and part of "Sparrows Nest."

It is probable that the name of Block House Cove was in use down to comparatively recent years, but on this subject no data seem to be available.

BOOBIES ISLAND.

This was the name of a little island which was situated off the mouth of Middle River, adjacent to the point which still bears the name of Booby's Bar (see modern maps). The island has disappeared. When I visited Booby's Point in 1915, I was told by one of the local inhabitants that Booby's or Boobies Island was a submerged island or shoal in the Bay off Boobys Bar, that it was formerly a real island, but was washed away in recent years. Boobys Bar is also called Thick Neck Point, from the name of the neck in which it is situated. Boobies Island is shown and so designated on a small map of Baltimore County which is not dated but is certainly later than 1835.

The island is mentioned in the certificate of a tract called "Trident" surveyed October 26, 1706, for James Croke, and described as follows: "Lying on the north side of Back River and at the mouth thereof, beginning at a bounded white oak standing by a great cove and in the east north east line of a parcell of land called Holly Neck and runs with the said Holly Neck east north east 220 perches, to a bounded white oak standing by another cove, then south 60 perches to a bounded water oak opposite to a small island called Boobies Island, then with the said Back River, etc. etc."

A plat of "Trident," "Holly Neck" and "Thick Neck" was filed in 1795 in connection with the suit of Fitch and Dallas versus Smith. (This plat at State Land Office). On this plat "Boobey Island" is shown, lying not far off shore.

No explanation of the name is forthcoming, unless it was bestowed on the island on account of its being the haunt of "booby" owls.

"Booby Island" is shown on Martinet's Map of Maryland, 1866.

BOONE'S CREEK.

A creek (still so called—see modern maps) which makes into Gunpowder Neck from Chesapeake Bay just below the mouth of Bush River. At the head of this creek is the Tripcellar Swamp (q. v.). This creek, formerly known as Durham's Creek and so called in a deed dated 9 Jan., 1695, from William Hill to James Cowdrey, owes its name to one John Boone who married (1695) Jane, the widow of John Durham. In the Field Book of Colonel Thomas White we find notes of a resurvey made May 9, 1734, on the land called "Warrington" which lies at the mouth of Bush River. In these notes Colonel White twice makes mention of "ye wid. Boone's Creek." Jane Boone became a widow in 1718 or thereabouts. Boone's Creek is mentioned in a deed dated 22 August, 1743, from John Baldwin and Sabina Rumsey to Thomas Dawney for part of "Warrington." It is mentioned in the will of Samuel Ricketts of Harford County, dated Feb. 14, 1823.

BOOTHBY HILL.

The name of a hill which lies west of Swan Creek in Harford County near the head of the Cranberry Swamp. This hill is situated on the land called "Fanny's Inheritance," which was laid out Jan. 12, 1695, for Edward Boothby, from whom the hill derives its name. Edward Boothby, a very prominent man in his day, died on Spesutia Island December 23, 1698. He married Elizabeth Gouldsmith, the widow of Captain Henry Johnson. She had been the third wife and widow of

Colonel Nathaniel Utie. Frances Boothby, their only child, married an Englishman, Dr. Josias Middlemore. "Fanny's Inheritance" was for many years the property of the Dallam family, who derived it from the Middlemore's. Boothby Hill is mentioned in a certificate of a tract called "Middleborough," laid out for John Hall on April 10, 1737, "lying on the west side of Swan Creek, beginning at a bounded red oak on the brow of a hill respecting Boothbyes Hill towards the west about 160 yards north east from the road leading from Spesutia Creek (now Spesutia Narrows) to Saint George's Parish Church." In the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertizer* for October, 1789, the creditors of certain persons were requested to meet "at Boothberry (sic) Hill near the mouth of Swan Creek, Harford County." About this time a town was laid out at Boothby Hill. J. W. Dallam sold a lot to John Kimberly in 1792 and a lot to Isaac Webster in 1798. The hill is mentioned in these deeds. On Hautdecœur's Map of Havre de Grace and Susquehanna River, 1799, the hill is erroneously set down as "Booth Hill."

BREAD AND CHEESE BRANCH.

A small creek of Back River which lies immediately below the Baltimore Sewerage Disposal plant, bears this name (see modern maps). Bread and Cheese Branch is mentioned in the certificate of the land called "Ferry's Range," laid out for John Ferry Nov. 15, 1697. The name occurs again in the certificate of a tract called "Wells Angles," laid out for Joseph Wells in 1698. In this certificate we also find mention of Bacon Creek. This was the name of the next creek of Back River above Bread and Cheese Creek.

BROAD NECK.

The name belonging to the neck between Otter Point Creek and Monk's Creek, Harford County. A few of the older natives of that part of the county still know the neck by that name. Broad Neck is mentioned in the will of John Durham dated 20 Feb., 1694. A petition of inhabitants of Broad Neck is

found in the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for November, 1738. In the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* for Sept. 26, 1738, Martin and Bernard Preston advertised for sale a tract in Broad Neck.

BROAD RUN AND THE INDIAN GRAVES.

The name Broad Run (still in use), is that of a branch of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River which rises near Fork and discharges some distance below the Bel Air Road, crossing that road half a mile south-west of Kingsville. This run was formerly well known locally as a trout stream. Before the woods were cut down the lower parts of the run had considerable beauty.

The name occurs in an unpatented certificate for a tract called "Day's Park" laid out for Nicholas Day April 24, 1721.

In my article on "The Old Indian Road" (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XV, p. 117, note 10), I quoted certain depositions to which I beg leave to call the reader's attention. These depositions relate to various lands on Broad Run. In 1732 a certain John Roberts alias Campbell testified before a land commission that the notches on the beginning tree of "Heathcoat's Cottage" had been destroyed by Indians,² and at the same time John Greer deposed that the beginning tree of this tract stood near a "great drain" of the Third Branch (Broad Run) near an Indian Cabin the remains of which were then still to be seen. In 1769 Moses Greer deposed before a land commission that the beginning of "Heathcoat's Cottage"

² In the deposition of John Roberts alias Campbell, the deponent declares that his mother and his step-father threatened to "have a Jack a trick" for the Indians who cut notches in the bounded tree of "Heathcoat's Cottage." In the *Maryland Archives*, Vol. VIII, on page 159, under date of Dec. 31, 1689, will be found the expression "Jackahick." Certain Eastern Shore Indians had forsaken their town and absconded to a swamp under circumstances which aroused suspicion. It was suggested that a "Jackahick" from Colonel Coursey would be sufficient to induce them to come out. The word is no doubt the same in each case, although the spelling is different. It seems to have the sense of a message or order from some person or persons in authority.

was at three heaps of stones called the Indian Graves standing in a triangle near Broad Run and near an old path called Cox's Road.

In August, 1778, a land commission was held on behalf of Mrs. Clare Young (widow of Colonel William Young) to determine the bounds of the old tracts called "Nanjemy" and "Sewell's Fancy." Depositions were not taken until 1782, when James Everett, John Bain, Simon Hunt, John Skinner and Captain James Bosley all testified that the beginning of "Heathcoat's Cottage" was at "the Indian graves." Everett described the place as "at the Indian Graves up the Broad Run back of Tod's plantation." Captain Bosley testified that he had learned from Zaccus B. Onion about five years before that the beginning of "Heathcoat's Cottage" was "at the Indian Graves," "and by his directions to the Graves he found them very readily being back of Mr. Todds plantation and near a branch." (Balto. Co. Land Records, Liber W. G. No. L., p. 445, et seq.) Todd's plantation was situated on the land called "Gassaway's Ridge," which lies in the angle between the Bel Air Road and the road to Mount Vista.

In my article on "the Old Indian Road" I mention the deposition of John B. Ford taken in 1814 in connection with the suit of Day and Kell versus Todd. I shall now quote in full that part of Ford's deposition which concerns the Indian graves:

"This deponent further saith that he believes about thirty five years ago (author's note: this must have been in 1769 when Moses Greer deposed about the beginning of "Heathcoat's Cottage") he was at the place where William Yearley now resides, there was a number of gentlemen come there among whom was James Bosley, John Beale Howard (deceased), Thomas G. Howard, Moses Greer and Samuel Young, who appeared the active person, they desired this deponent and others to go and see Moses Greer prove the boundary of a tract of land at the three Indian Graves and said that Moses Greer was come to prove the tree that stood at or near the three Indian Graves, the witness and others went to the place shown

to the commissioners this day by the witness, this deponent saith that when Greer got near the place he paused as if at a loss to point out the place observing that it had been a number of years since he Greer had been there, that he walked up and down the branch and returned to the place shown by the witness and said I think this is one of the Indian graves, he further observed to the surveyor, the witness thinks James Moore, this is the place, I think my father showed me for a certain boundary of Gassaway's Ridge and he thinks Frances Freedom pointing to a stump near the branch about a perch to the east of the Graves, that there was considerable altercation took place between the parties present and they commenced running from that place, etc. etc." "The witness saith that the distance from the place shown by him to the tree C. B. is about sixty six yards in a southerly direction, etc. etc." "This deponent further observes, Bosley observed on noticing the graves that the ground was raised and if that was the place the tree C. B. could not be the boundary and talked of whipping the boys to make them remember the place Greer had just proved." (Chancery Papers 1597, State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

The remains of the old C. B. tree (the initials stand for Charles Baker) and a stone marked C. B. were still to be seen a few years ago about a quarter of a mile west of the old Ishmael Day house which stands on the road between Kingsville and Fork. They stand on the edge of a steep bank, some little distance north west of Broad Run. It is probable that the stones which once marked the three Indian graves have all been carted away. The author has not succeeded in locating the spot.

It is likely that the Indian cabin the remains of which John Greer pointed out to the commissioners in 1732, was built by these Indians who many years before "settled near the spot" and destroyed the marks on the beginning tree. No mention of the three Indian graves is made in the depositions of 1732. It is possible that the beginning of "Heathcoat's Cottage," which was proved in 1732, was not the same as that proved in 1769, when the graves are first mentioned. On the other hand the

graves may have been those of Indians who were among those who settled beside the boundary tree. According to the deposition of John Roberts alias Campbell he was first shown the bounded tree "twenty years ago and upwards" (he deposed in 1732, as heretofore stated), and the time when the Indians came and settled near it was "some time afterwards," which was probably not earlier than 1712 and may have been later. If these were not the graves of these same Indians and if they date from an earlier time, was it filial piety or merely accident which brought these Indians to settle at that spot?

BUCK HILL.

The name of a farm (not the "tract" name) on the north side of the road between Kingsville, Baltimore County, and Jerusalem Mills, Harford County. This was, until recently, the Chatterton place. Obviously this is an old place-name, as deer have been extinct in that part of Maryland so long that no tradition regarding them has survived. I have never found this name in any record.

BUCK SPRING FIELD.

The field which bore this name was probably a part of the Shandy Hall property on Musquito Creek. Among the W. R. Hall papers, which belong to the Harford County Historical Society, there is a paper entitled "The account of the contents of several lots of ground as made by measurement with a ten foot pole." The paper is dated 22 Feb., 1828. Among the lots therein referred to is one described as "the old field called Buck Spring field." This picturesque place-name dates, no doubt, from far back.

BUFFALO BRANCH.

Buffalo Creek is shown on modern maps. It empties into Piney Creek north of Belfast. Piney Creek is a branch of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River. It is by no means certain that this Buffalo Creek is in every instance the stream referred

to in early records under the name of Buffalo Branch. It may or may not be identical with the stream called "the Miry Buffelo."

In the proceedings of the Baltimore County Court for August, 1728, we find an order of court appointing Luke Raven, Jr., overseer of roads from the Long Calm (q. v. The old ford near the mouth of the Great Falls of Gunpowder) to Buffelo branch, from the said Calm to Oliver Harriotts, from the head of Middle River to Esq. Dulany's Quarter and from the head of Middle River to T. L.

A tract called "Absalom's Chance," surveyed 17 May, 1732, for William Barney, begins "at two bounded white oaks standing in the fork of a branch called the Buffeloe Branch which descends into the Piney Run of Gunpowder Falls."

The Baltimore County Court in November, 1733, appointed Christopher Duke overseer of the roads from T. L. down into Back River Neck and from Buffeloes Branch to William King's Run."

"Poverty Parts Good Company," laid out for Thomas Broad in the year 1760, lies on the south side of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River "at the head of a branch called the Miry Buffelo of Piny Run that descends into the falls of Gunpowder."

A tract called "Buffeloe" was laid out for William Anderson 26 April, 1731. A tract called "Atheliah's Lott" was surveyed Nov. 1, 1744, for Thomas Broad in the Reserve in Baltimore County and adjoining the land called "Buffelow."

The buffalo was probably indigenous to the upper parts of Baltimore County and existed there until the first decades of the eighteenth century, if the implications of these place names is accepted as evidence. In the central and upper parts of the country there were extensive barrens in which this animal would have found a congenial home. In his "Relation of Maryland," published in 1666, George Alsop, who lived with Captain Thomas Stockett on the site of Havre de Grace, speaking of the fauna of the country, informs us: "In the upper

parts of the country there are Bufeloos." (*Narratives of Early Maryland*, p. 80.)

BUSH CABIN BRANCH.

This quaint name belongs to a branch of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River in the 7th District of Baltimore County (see modern maps). Bush Cabin Branch is mentioned in the certificates of survey of "Morgan's Folly," surveyed for James Morgan, 1771, and "Jacob's New Design" for Jacob Pindler, the same year.

BUSH RIVER.

The first land surveyed on this river was called "Powersby" and was laid out for Gothofrid Harmer, the Indian trader, August 29, 1658. This land was resurveyed for Nathaniel Styles Feb. 9, 1664, and called "Warrington." It lies at Lego's Point at the mouth of Bush River. No mention of Bush River is made in the certificate of survey of "Powersby," which is described as situated on the west shore of Chesapeake Bay "near the month of a river called Gunpowder River." This suggests the theory that Bush River had no name, to white men at least, in 1658. Claims have been made and are still made, that it is the river to which Captain John Smith gave the name of Willoughby's River; but the meager remarks which the famous captain lets fall regarding the river he so named tend rather to identify it with Gunpowder River.

No other lands were surveyed on Bush River in 1658; but in August of the year following several tracts were laid out on its shores, namely, "Upper Eling" and "Eling," for Thomas Samson; "Bushwood" for Abraham Holman; "Holly Hill" for William Hollis; "Spry's Marsh" for Oliver Spry.

It is uncertain where Harmer resided in 1658. The following year probably found him established on the Gunpowder shore and Oliver Spry, his father-in-law, on the Bay, in Gunpowder Neck. The claims of Holman as a first settler on Bush River can not be pressed, for the reason that, in 1659, he took up land on Gunpowder. There is little doubt, however, that

Samson and Hollis established themselves in 1659 on the Bush River shore. Samson died without issue. Hollis has many descendants.

I believe it is sometimes asserted on tradition that William Osborn was the first white man to live on Bush River; but no records I have seen establish the fact of his presence there before 1664. That he was one of the very early settlers on the river is well proven, however. Another tradition regarding him, namely, that his eldest son was carried off by Indians and never returned, may be founded on fact, although the acceptance of it presents certain difficulties.

In the *Archives of Maryland* (Vol. 111, p. —), there appears the deposition of Thomas Overton and William Hollis regarding a fatal encounter between white settlers and Indians which took place on the shore of Bush River in the year 1661. For the benefit of any reader of this article to whom the *Archives* may not be available I shall quote this deposition in full:

“The information of Thomas Overton and William Hollis sayth that about the 25th of Aprill last (1661) Thomas Sampson and Richard Hayes seeing two canowes with nine Delaware Bay Indians comeing downe Bush River, watching their canowes did discerne that they steered towards their plantation upon which the said Sampson and Hayes come and brought the informants news of their comeing. Soe upon that they took to their Boate and comes and mett the Indians and required of them whether they were Sasquehannough yea or noe, and they answered noc; and whilst that these informants were talking with one of the said companyes in one of the canowes the other canowe with the Indians went a shoare, and as soon as ere they were on the Shoare, one of the informants doggs seizes on one of the said Indians, and upon that the Indian turned him about and shott the dogg and kill'd itt, and immediately another of the said Indians that was on the shoare shott att these informants and there company, and the bullet came through the boate, then the said informants and their company shott at the

Indians that were in the other canoe and killed five of them, that is all the Indians that were in that canowe, and further these informants say that the Indians on the shoare did kill one of their company called John Spurne and further knoweth not."

The exact spot where this sanguinary event took place can not be determined, but there is hardly a reasonable doubt that it lay between the mouth of Abbey Island Creek and the south point of Redmond or Terrapin Island Cove. The land called "Holly Neck" (the only land in William Hollis's possession in 1661) lies either on the south point of Redmond Cove or on the south point of the next cove below, namely, Sutton's or Bar Cove. Thomas Sampson owned two tracts on the east side of Bush River, namely "Eling" and "Upper Eling." The first named is situated between Abbey Island Creek and Bush Point. The last named lies up the river a short distance south of Sod Creek (formerly Hunting Creek). It seems probable to me that Sampson settled on "Ealing" in order to be near to Hollis. Sampson and Hayes could not have had far to go to inform Hollis that the Indians were coming. The language of the deposition is ambiguous where it concerns the course the Indians were taking when discovered, but it probably means that they were headed for Hollis's plantation. The behavior of the dog in attacking a man as strange in appearance as the Indian must have seemed to him, was characteristic. Possibly the Indians came with no hostile intention, but the situation was tense and the action of the dog precipitated the fight.

Thomas Overton settled at an early date on Romney Creek, but not before 1661. In that year he seems to have been living with Hollis. Richard Hayes appears to have been a partner of Sampson and doubtless lived with him, as he owned no land. Of John Spurne we know nothing. William Hollis took out letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Sampson, deceased, in 1662. An inventory was returned May 21, 1663. It contains one curious item: "two years service of an Indian Boy," valued at 1800 lbs of tobacco.

Many Indian relics have been found on the shores of Bush River and in adjacent fields and many, no doubt, still exist there. The most substantial remains of the Indians, however, are the shellheaps, of which, to the best of this author's recollection, some of the most extensive are those at Bush Point, at Lego's Point, at the Bell Farm (above Sandy Point), at Shell Point (at the mouth of Cooper's Creek, north side) and on the old Dove farm (Dove's Cove). The remains at Shell Point were impressive enough to attract the attention of commissioners assembled there in 1790 to establish the boundary of the old tract called "Bushwood" (1659), who made it a matter of record that the place pointed out by a deponent, John Hammond Dorsey, as the beginning of "Bushwood," was "on a point at the mouth of a creek called Coopers Creek (and still so called) at a remarkable bank or banks of oyster shells." (Land Records, Harford County, Liber J. L. G. No. J., p. 99). It is worthy of note that Bush River is the last estuary of the Western Shore, going north, on which numbers of these banks are to be seen, and that the only considerable one to be seen farther up the Bay on the west shore is on the land at the junction of Romney and Little Romney Creeks, on the farm known until recently as "Romney Royal."

Sea-going ships formerly sailed from Bush River for London, as the following records bear witness:

Good Ship "The Grove," at anchor in Bush River and bound for London, Captain Robert Babb, master. Charges for freight recorded in Baltimore County Land Records, April 1, 1724.

Same ship, same master, in Bush River, same destination. Date: May 12, 1725.

Good Ship "Adventure," in Bush River, bound for London, John Godder, master. Date of notice: July 23, 1726.

Ship "Industry," Benjamin North, master, in Bush River, destination London. Date of notice: May 4, 1753.

Ship "Snow Russell," John Brown, master, in Bush River, bound for London. Date: July 14, 1753.

Ship "Snow Salley," John Brown, master, in Bush River, bound for London. Date: June 29, 1754.

Ship "Salley," John Brown, master, in Bush River and bound for London. Date: August 8, 1755.

References: Baltimore County Land Records, Liber 1. S. No. 6, p. 418; Liber T. R. No. E., 1750-1757. These records are mere fragments. The actual number of ships which sailed from Bush River for London and other world ports must have been greatly in excess of the number here recorded.

BYNAM'S RUN.

The name (still in common use) of one of the three principal streams which discharge into the head of Bush River. This "run" owes its name to an early settler, James Bynam or Bynum, who, as we shall show, met a tragic fate.

The name of this run first occurs in the certificate of survey of the old tract called "Ranger's Lodge," which was laid out for Captain David Jones June 15, 1682. It will be found in the certificates of a number of tracts which were laid out in 1683, namely, "Plasterer's Hall," "Edward's Lott," "Littleton" and "Sedgely." Many certificates of 1684 contain mention of it.

In November, 1692, the Baltimore County Court ordered Samuel Browne to make a road thirty feet wide "beginning at Binams Run soe through Mr. Thurston's ground from thence to the Mill." (NOTE: "Mr. Thurston's ground" = the lands "Come by Chance," "Strawberry Hill" and "Turkey Hill.")

In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for June, 1709, we find an order of court directing that "a house built by Aquilla Paca for the use of the Quakers at Bynums Runs be recorded for the same." The old Quaker meeting house is believed to have stood not far from the mouth of Bynums Run.

The land called "Come by Chance" was laid out for James Bynam June 9, 1671, and is described in the certificate as lying on James's Branch (still so called) of Bush River. Bynam owned no other tract and there is no reasonable doubt that he lived on this one. An old plat belonging to the Harford County Historical Society shows the location of "Come by

Chance." This land is traversed by Bynam's Run. Its Southwest corner stands not far from the mouth of the run and near the old furnace.

Regarding the death of James Bynam we have this record: "May 20, 1674, came Anne Bineham of Baltimore County the widow of James Bineham late of the said county and petitioned for administration. Eod. die: The humble petition of Anne Bineham widdow sheweth that your petitioner husband being last year murdered by the Indians and your petitioner also wounded cruelly by them is now left a widow with one child and in a distressed condition by reason of the loosing of her husband humbly desires your excellency to take into ye serious consideration her sad condition and to grant her letters of adm. on that small estate her husband hath left her at an easier rate in regard to her inability to pay so much charge by reason of her losses she being left destitute of any friends to help her and some ill minded persons taking advantage of her helpless condition refuse to make satisfaction of what was due to her said husband and she being not able to goe to St. Maries desires she may have commission to swear the appraisers here in the county of Baltimore." (State Land Office, Annapolis, Testamentary Proceedings, Liber VI, pp. 226-7.)

The tract, "Come by Chance," was escheated by Thomas Thurston and re-patented to him Nov. 10, 1686. Previous to this Thurston petitioned the Land Office to the effect that "James Bryan (sic) late of Baltimore County dyed in possession of a certain tract of land called Come by Chance containing 200 acres lying in Baltimore County upon Bush River which said Bryan (sic) left behind him Elizabeth his only daughter and heiress who is likewise dead leaving noe heirs behind her." (State Land Office, Annapolis, Council Book for Lands, Liber C. B., 1683-1684.) In Thomas Thurston's patent Bynam is alluded to as a "*merchant*." The patent recites how a jury had been called to determine whether the land called "Come by Chance" was escheatable. The jurors found: "that the said James Bynam was possessed of the said

200 acres and dyed seized of the same having been killed by the Indians about 13 years agoe and left a widow and two daughters behind him and the jurors aforesaid did further find that the said widdow and two daughters are all since likewise deceased and that no heir appears nor can be heard of." (State Land Office, Annapolis, Patents, Liber N. S. No. B., p. 41.)

Indian traders were styled "merchants." James Bynam may have been an Indian trader. He was certainly a very poor man, but the Indian trade, with tobacco planting to fall back on, demanded no large investment, while most other forms of trade called for a certain amount of capital. Possibly some incident connected with Indian trading was the cause of his being murdered. Colonel Thomas Thurston, one time chief military officer of Baltimore County, who escheated "Come by Chance," owned also the adjacent tracts, "Strawberry Hill" (which he took up May 14, 1684) and "Turkey Hill." These three tracts lie in the angle made by Bynam's Run, James's Run and Bush River. My belief is that Thurston settled on these tracts and lived there during the latter part of his life. In the inventory of his estate, which was returned April 13, 1693, Colonel Thurston is styled "cordwinder" (hardly the profession we should have expected of the man of arms and of action which he seems to have been); but the inventory itself contains positive evidence that he traded with the Indians on the side, for we find such items as "trading Indian shirts," "trading line," "Indian hoes" and "Indian rope," while there is mention of skins of elk, fox, wild cat, raccoon, otter, mink, beaver, bear, deer and wolf. Further proof that Thomas Thurston traded with the Indians is scarcely needed, though there is no reason to suppose he ever traded on a grand scale. The possibility that James Bynam, his predecessor on the land, was also an Indian trader raises the question whether the site at the mouth of Bynam's Run may not have been more or less strategic with regard to the Indian trade. Could it have been the terminus of an Indian road from the far-away back country? I think it at least conceivable that it was. If any such path or

road existed Colonel Thurston was certainly well acquainted with it. In the year 1728 a certain Symon Pearson, aged sixty-nine years, testifying before a land commission regarding the bounds of the lands called "Sedgley" and "Broomes Bloome," which lie between Bynam's Run and James's Run, deposed that in the year 1701 he was shown a bounded tree of these lands by Robert Love, to whom it had been shown by Colonel Thurston, who "was very well acquainted with the lands in the Forrest and generally used to goe with Mr. Lightfoot the then surveyor to shew him the lands when he went to take them up." (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber H. W. S. No. 2, Land Commissions, 1727-1736, p. 62.)

CARROLL'S ISLAND.

This well-known island lies at the mouth of Gunpowder River. It is, or was, separated by a small gut or thoroughfare from the mainland. It was formerly regarded as within the mouth of the river, when the mouth lay between Spry's Island and Miller's Island.

Before it got the name of Carroll's Island this island had several names. It was called Lee's Island, Phillips' Island, Carvill's Island and Gunpowder Island. The last-mentioned name is not the first under which the island appears in the records which are extant; but there is at least a possibility that it was the first name under which it was known to white men. This possibility, slight though it may be, raises an interesting question. The local tradition (see under Gunpowder River) that the name of Gunpowder River came into existence when Indians, who had purchased some gunpowder, "planted" it on those shores, believing that it could be raised like corn or tobacco, is proved to be an old one and is probably authentic; if so, at what spot did this romantic incident occur? The one and only person who, to my knowledge, has recorded this tradition, tells us that the actual spot was traditionally Gunpowder Neck. It seems to me more probable that it was somewhere

on the shores of Saltpeter Creek; and if there, why not on Gunpowder Island?

The first land surveyed on Carroll's Island was called "Lee's Island" and was laid out for John Lee November 18, 1664, being described in the certificate of survey as "lying in Gunpowder River . . . right opposite to the Rivers mouth, beginning at a marked oak standing on the south south west side of the Island in a deep bay." Lee sold the land to John Waterton, who conveyed it to James Phillips of Bush River May 9, 1666. Phillips took up "Phillips Addition" April 27, 1668, "on the west side of Lee's Island in Gunpowder River." "Chadwell's Range" and "Betty's Delight" were surveyed for John Chadwell in the year 1673 "on Phillips Island." In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for November, 1684, we find the suit of John Wright against Emmanuel Ceely for killing a horse in June, 1682, "in ye plantation of James Phillips in Gunpowder River called Phillips Island." James Phillips in his will written in 1689 left to his son James the land in Gunpowder River called Phillips Island. A tract called "Jacob's Privilege," surveyed for Jacob Grosse in 1725, is described as situated on Phillips Island. In the inventory of James Phillips, which was returned in 1695, we find mention of stock "at ye Island." John Carvill of Kent County married James Phillips's daughter, Mary. In his will dated May 20, 1709, Carvil bequeathed to his wife "Gunpowder Island," which after her decease was to be sold. He mentions the fact that he bought the Island from James Phillips, in whose name it was still vested. In the inventory of Carvill's estate we find mention of certain goods "at Gunpowder Island." James Phillips sold his lands on the island to Blois Wright, in 1719. Wright, in his will dated June 20, 1733, bequeathed to his son Thomas "all the land that lyes between a cove on the south side of Gunpowder River and the said river being commonly known by the names of Gunpowder Islands, Phillips Islands or Carvills Islands."

Dr. Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, acquired lands on this

island in the first half of the eighteenth century, and these lands, under the name of "Carroll's Island," were resurveyed for him and were patented October 15, 1746. They were again resurveyed for his son, Charles Carroll, Barrister, January 22, 1770, under the name of "Clonlisk Carroll's Island." The last-named tract, containing 898 acres, included the whole island. The island became a "quarter." Mention of "Carroll's Quarter" will be found in the will of Anthony Asher, 1764. Asher owned land adjacent to the Carroll's Island. Mention of Carroll's Island occurs in the will of William Andrew, Dec. 1, 1782. In the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* for July 10, 1780, a notice appeared signed by Charles Carroll and written from Mount Clare, offering a reward for the return of a mulatto slave "who ran away from the subscriber's island plantation at the mouth of Gunpowder River."

In the last century Carroll's Island belonged to a family named Slater. In recent years it has been a hunting and ducking "preserve."

CAT CREEK.

A small stream which is crossed by the B. and O. Railroad between Gunpowder Station and Bradshaw Station. This stream empties into the Little Falls of Gunpowder not far above Joppa Farm. First mention of Cat Creek will be found in the certificate of a tract called "Windley's Forest," surveyed for Richard Windley August 27, 1667. The name is found in subsequent transfers of "Windley's Forest" and in the re-survey on that and other tracts, "Onion's Inheritance," July 27, 1746. "Windley's Forest" lies at and around Bradshaw. I think the name is obsolete; but a reliable person once informed me that the stream was called Cattail Creek, which, if this is true, is no doubt a corruption of the old name.

CANTON.

Colonel John O'Donnell, an Irish gentleman of good connections, purchased the old tract called "Gorsuch" and various

adjacent tracts, to which he gave the name of Canton in honor of his trade with China.

In the *Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser* for September 8, 1786, a notice appeared about a gray mare "taken up at the plantation of Mr. John O'Donnell at Canton formerly known as Phillipsburg and Gorsuch."

In the same newspaper for December 26, 1808, there was advertised for rent "Canton Plantation," the estate of the late John O'Donnell, Esq., containing 2500 acres.

A run which rises near Bay View and discharges into the head of Gorsuch's Creek, at Canton, formerly bore the name of O'Donnell's Run. This name appears on a map entitled "Map and Profile of the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road" drawn by H. R. Hazlehurst and dated January, 1836.

THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER.

By DECOURCY W. THOM.

What is it? It is an ancient shrine situated in the oldest State House now in use in the United States of America, and, moreover, it is one of the oldest in the world, and in it took place many notable performances connected with efforts for Freedom,—Colonial, State, National or International. It is very venerable and very famous.

This priceless shrine is contained in the Northeastern corner of our present State House which is the fourth one to serve Maryland. The first State House built in 1674 at the old capital in St. Mary's City, St. Mary's County, Maryland, served until 1694 when the capital of the State was moved to Annapolis. The second State House was completed in Annapolis in 1697. Fire destroyed it totally in 1704. Promptly rebuilt, it served until 1769. Then it was demolished and the old portion of the present State House was built on the old

site. The last royal Governor of the State, Robert Eden, laid it's corner stone on March 28th, 1772. It was soon completed except the dome which was finished in 1793. The first Governor and the first Council of Maryland as a "State" were duly qualified in the "Old Senate Chamber" before both Houses of the General Assembly on March 20th, 1777. And in it the Senate of Maryland met from 1777 until the year 1905 when the new Senate Chamber was constructed in the State House annex building. And, in that same "Old Senate Chamber" met the Maryland Revolutionary Convention June 22 to 25, 1774; November 21 to 25, 1774; December 8 to 12, 1774; April 25 to May 3, 1775; July 26 to August 14, 1775. Then there convened within it the Convention of the "colony" of Maryland, December 7, 1775, to January 18, 1776; May 8 1776 to May 25, 1776; June 21, 1776 to July 6, 1776; August 14, 1776 to November 11, 1776; and November 28, 1776; when our first Constitution agreed to November 8, 1776; but probably signed on November 11, 1776, just before final adjournment, may be said to have begun functioning generally; but some of its principles had been applied by the Convention as early as August 14, 1776. And in this same "Old Senate Chamber" the Continental Congress held sessions from November 26, 1783 to June 3, 1784.

At one of those sessions—December 23, 1783, over which President Thomas Mifflin presided, General George Washington, soldier and gentlemen, resigned his Commission as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, and "According to order H. E., the Commander-in-chief was admitted to a public audience of Congress; and being seated, the President, after a pause, informed him that the United States assembled were ready to receive his communications. Whereupon he arose and standing on the spot now indicated by a duly inscribed bronze marker spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: the great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I present myself before Congress to surrender into their hands the trust committed to

me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

"Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, I resign the appointment I accepted with diffidence; which, however, was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the nation and the patronage of Heaven. I close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping. Having finished the work assigned to me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of the employments of my public life."

To which the President replied:

"Sir: having defended the standard of liberty in the new world, having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and those who feel oppression, you retire with the blessings of your fellow citizens: though the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command, but will descend to remotest ages."

The glory of this action illumines yet the "Old Senate Chamber."

And, in it, also, was ratified on the 14th of January 1784 the treaty of peace with England definitely ending the Revolutionary War. And, in it met on December 22nd, 1784, the Virginia-Maryland Commission instituted upon suggestion of General Washington to devise proper navigation laws for the Potomac River. But, much more importantly there convened in it from September 11th, 1786, through September 14th, 1786, the delegates from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia, invited by Maryland under the leadership again of Washington to come together to consider how best should be regulated the trade and other relationships

between the thirteen Confederated Colonies who had triumphed in the Revolutionary War. Though acting as host Maryland did not appear officially as one of the assembled group. This was in keeping with her stand in the Revolutionary War and in the life of the Confederation of the Colonies. Though Maryland's quota of men and money for "Continental" purposes was always full throughout the Revolutionary struggle she did her part therein as an Independent sovereign State until on March 1st, 1781, when her demand for certain principles had been vouchsafed to her and she signed the articles of Confederation. Receiving similar assurance when the question of forming our National Constitution arose she signed that on the 28th of April, 1788. All this because she demanded that the Western lands, afterwards known as the Northwest Territory, claimed by New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, which Northwest Territory was finally divided into the great states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota east of the Mississippi, should be recognized as property of all of the thirteen Colonies, and should, when erected into States, have each a Republican form of Government and be served by a Legislature composed of an Upper and a Lower House of which the Upper Chamber should be about one-third the size of the Lower one. In consequence of the establishment of these principles twenty-six out of the thirty-five States subsequently formed have a Senate one-third to one-half as large as the House of Delegates while Kansas has 40 Senators and 125 Delegates; Michigan 32 Senators and 100 Delegates; Nebraska 33 Senators and 100 Delegates, and West Virginia 30 Senators and 94 Delegates. And, in addition, and even more importantly, in seven of the original 13 States the percentage of membership of the Senate to the House has risen by Constitutional Amendments until it varies from one-third to 77 per cent.

* See Herbert B. Adams, "Maryland's Influence in Founding a National Commonwealth"; also, see pp. 7 to 13 inclusive of *Maryland Historical*

But, though Maryland had thus withheld from being an official member of this 'trade conference' which she had convened in this "Old Senate Chamber" on September 11th, 1786, we may be sure that during that meeting, and so from the "Old Senate Chamber" as a centre, she put into the public consciousness the finally triumphant reasons for having all vaguely held public lands become the property of the people at large to be made in due time independent States governing themselves as is indicated above. And in this "Old Senate Chamber" Maryland ratified on April 28, 1788, the Constitution of the United States of America. And in this same "Old Senate Chamber" on the third Monday in September, 1836, began another characteristic and successful struggle for Legislative freedom in the State of Maryland, which was accomplished by the Constitutional Amendment of 1838 by which under-represented Maryland received in the House of Delegates of that year an increase of five members and over represented Maryland lost six members. See appendix on p. 382.

All these events and the casting of every one of Maryland's Presidential Electoral votes and many other lesser historical occurrences took place within the walls of this "Old Senate Chamber."

During the first 106 years of its hallowed existence, that is from 1772 until 1878, the Senate Chamber persisted virtually unchanged. It was 40.7 ft. long, 35 ft. wide and 19 ft. 9 in. high. It was lighted by four large windows on the east and two on the north sides. They contained 24 lights each, were protected by inside shutters, and, with one exception, were set in embrasures, and had seats at a height of nineteen inches from the floor. The room was pierced on the West by a door to the South of the high wooden Colonial fireplace connected with a veritable chimney and furnished with fire-dogs, shovel and tongs of antique design. To the North of this fireplace was a false door similar in construction to the other. The

southern wall was pierced by the main entrance door and along that side of the Chamber extended a gallery upheld by fluted pillars each 9 feet 6 inches high and set two of them along the two curves of the gallery and the other two equidistant under the straight front of it. That gallery was 35 feet long, 11 feet high, 7 feet wide, with an entablature in middle front and rounded near each front end to the southward about twenty-four inches beginning about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from these ends whence it ran straight to the western and eastern walls.

The gallery was reached by a flight of steps beginning in the "Old Senate Chamber" lobby to the West of the room I am describing. Along the floor beneath the gallery's front was a solid railing, to define the waiting place for the public; and in that space were a few benches projecting East and West from the respective walls. In the middle of the North wall immediately opposite the entrance door was the original small plastered niche crowned by an entablature and rising from a dais three risers above the floor and of an oval shape somewhat flatter than a half circle. There, in a commodious, high-back chair was accustomed to sit the Presiding Officer overlooking his desk and the Clerk, whose own broad, low desk was immediately in front of the dais, and overlooking, too, a large table near the middle of the room. Those using that room were wont to have their books and papers upon that table, and to do there what writing they pleased upon leaving their ordinary positions in arm chairs clustered near it.

The evening sessions were lit by many candles held in such a brass chandelier as then swung and now again swings from the middle of the ceiling and by other candles standing in candlesticks upon the table and upon the desk of the Presiding Officer and of the Clerk. The ceiling and gallery and wood-work including fire-place were white; but the chair-board was painted black.

Thus was the sacred "Old Senate Chamber" the scene of the signal performances here indicated.

In 1876 the Legislature of Maryland appropriated a sum

of money for the excavation of a cellar and the installment of a heating plant under the "Old State House". The Board of Public Works were in control. They employed Mr. George A. Frederick to serve as Executive Architect. He found it necessary to underpin all of the outside walls except the North wall from three to five feet. And he found that the ends of the floor timbers resting in the walls and elsewhere were rotten in places; that the timber of the roof, tower and second floor were in nearly as bad a condition; that the flooring consisted of three layers which had been simply nailed one over the other as the under floor became worn; that the roof was covered with four or five successive layers of tin; that the wood sheathing was nearly all badly decayed; and that the floor above the Senate Chamber had sagged some five or six inches in the centre, and was held up by huge chains encased in clumsy wooden boxings hung from the roof trusses. Extensive and general repairs were imperative. All the changes in the State House were rushed to completion to accommodate the Legislative session of 1878. In the confusion the "Old Senate Chamber" was devastated. Nothing of it was left except a span of the dimensions I have stated. However, the Architect, Mr. George A. Frederick, wrote in an article which appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* of December 26th, 1903, and from which I have earlier quoted, that all the plastering had been removed (from the Senate Chamber) and restored from drawings and models made from casts of the original ornamental parts. And he went on: "I much regretted in this room, being compelled to remove the gallery, which for want of time could not be replaced. It was in a ruinous and dangerous condition. Careful measurements were taken and accurate drawings prepared of every part, so that nothing will prevent its exact reproduction, if such should be determined upon. Not only was the gallery in a ruinous condition, but its removal at that time was an imperative necessity, as the room itself could not be repaired, and the gallery (as it existed) kept in position during the progress of the work. The Board of Public Works fully

realized this, and held a special meeting to consider the course to pursue, and as I insistingly advised its reconstruction should be done in material of more substantial character than those first employed, and as time was pressing to get the chamber ready for the meeting of the General Assembly, and moreover, as the Board of Public Works already had gone far beyond the appropriation made for the repairs, it concluded it was better to leave the renewal and replacement of this work to the decision of the then fast approaching session. With the close of the work at that time, my employment as Architect ceased."

Thus, the "Old Senate Chamber", made ready for the use of the Maryland Senators in 1878 consisted merely of bare plastered walls crowned by a reproduction of the elaborate old plaster cornice, and pierced by the six windows and two doors I have indicated, and the necessary furniture.

Public opinion was greatly excited by this destruction of the "Old Senate Chamber". But it was not until February 2nd, 1894, that the Senate ordered, on motion of Senator Thos. G. Hayes, "that Mr. J. Appleton Wilson of Baltimore, and Mr. Frank B. Mayer, of Annapolis, be requested to investigate and report the feasibility of restoring the Senate Chamber to its original condition and the probable cost of making the required changes. Provided the said gentlemen are willing to perform such service without compensation."

And on March 19th, 1894, on the presentation of Senator Hayes, there was read to the Senate the following report of Messrs. Wilson and Mayer:

"To The Honorable, The Senate of Maryland:

Gentlemen: The Committee appointed by your Honorable Body, to consider the feasibility of restoring the Senate Chamber to its condition when Washington resigned his Commission within its historic walls in 1783, and to ascertain the cost of such restoration, beg leave to respectfully report: First, That they consider the restoration feasible, and that there is a widespread desire throughout the State to see it accomplished; that it is yet practicable to restore with accuracy the chamber

to its original condition, as material and memories which may soon be lost, still exist, and your committee have been singularly fortunate in obtaining data, both for the architectual detail, as well as for the furnishing, as the result of persistent research. Secondly: Your committee recommend that the work of restoration should be entire to be satisfactory. Any partial restoration, while better than none, can only have an incomplete and unsatisfactory effect, and will fail in accomplishing the end sought. They would respectfully advise the following:

1. Replacing niche behind Speaker's chair, with columns and entablature.

2. Replacing ladies' gallery and stairway to reach it from lobby.

3. Rebuilding chimney breast, only twelve inches projection, and replacing mantel and fireplace. The latter will be for appearance only, unless the flues remain in the wall which is believed to be the case.

4. Replacing panelled window seats, and the restoration of the original shades.

5. The removal of the beam in the centre of ceiling, by sinking it in the depth of the floor. It is at present a serious disfigurement, and entirely changes the original character of the ceiling. It can be arranged as proposed, without impairing the strength of the floor above in the slightest.

"Your committee has diligently used the time at its disposal in getting reliable estimates of the cost of the proposed work, which they find can be done as before mentioned, by responsible persons, in the best manner and of the best material, for the sum of \$4,250.00 including the preparation of the necessary drawings, travelling and clerical expenses and supervision.

"Search for any of the original furniture in existence has engaged the attention of your committee, and among other objects they have been able to locate the Speaker's chair and desk, as well as one of the member's chairs, with a desk, and the desk of the clerk. This furniture is of solid mahogany and of handsome design. The chandelier is an important feature

in the appearance of the room. It was placed in the centre of the ceiling, and its restoration may even be regarded as an architectural element. It can be made and supplied with electricity in imitation of the original candles. The furniture and chandelier can be reproduced for the additional sum of \$1,900.00.

"We would suggest, that in view of the historical value and importance of the work, that these sums appear small. They could be made available in annual instalments, and your committee earnestly recommend that the work may be authorized at once.

J. Appleton Wilson,
Frank B. Mayer."

But nothing further was done. Gradually public interest in the rich and varied phases of History made in the "Old Senate Chamber", by and through Maryland, found organic expression among many Patriotic Societies and workers who have done good service in that fertile field. One of the most practical and zealous workers in that field was the Honorable Edwin Warfield, Governor of the State of Maryland, from 1904 to 1908. With such a chief executive things historical in our State shone brighter. And as Governor he seized the opportunity to induce the State House Building Commission, engaged in enlarging and reconditioning the State House in 1902-5, to make possible the restoration of the "Old Senate Chamber" in Annapolis to its condition when therein General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

That Building Commission consisted of His Excellency Governor Edwin Warfield acting as chairman, Thomas J. C. Williams, Esq., who acted as Secretary, and Messrs. Gordon T. Atkinson, Murray Vandiver, James McSherry, Samuel D. Schmucker, Spencer C. Jones, Peter J. Campbell, John P. T. Mathias, and Ferdinand C. Latrobe, and came into existence through a resolution offered by Senator Spencer C. Jones in 1902 for the purpose of "constructing and erecting an addition

to the present State House, in which shall be located the State Senate Chamber and the House of Delegates and appropriated \$250,000 with which to begin the work." In 1904, \$600,000 additional was appropriated to complete the work above indicated and for repairing the old State House.

Governor Warfield secured their consent to have the restoration of the "Old Senate Chamber" directed through an Advisory Commission from a number of Patriotic Societies each one of which appointed its representative. Of that Advisory Commission, also, His Excellency Governor Edwin Warfield was Chairman. On it Messrs. J. Appleton Wilson, represented the Maryland Historical Society, Clayton C. Hall, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Jas. Davidson Iglehart, M. D., the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; John S. Gittings, the Society of the Cincinnati, and DeCourcy W. Thom, chosen secretary, represented the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland. And as additional members there were appointed by Governor Warfield, Messrs. Josias Pennington of Messrs. Baldwin and Pennington, Architects, constructing the State House annex, etc., Hon. J. Wirt Randall, and George H. Shafer, Esq. At a number of formal meetings and many informal ones, the Advisory Commission considered such data as the Trumbull picture painted in 1814 after careful study of the "Old Senate Chamber" and portraying the great scene of December 23rd, 1783; the *Columbian Magazine* published in 1789 in Philadelphia and showing in fair detail a plan of the room and some of its architectural treatment; the detailed plan of 1858 of Messrs. Bartlett and Hayward incidental to the steam heating of that year and enlarging and confirming the above mentioned plan, the location of the historic furniture, and of portions of the old gallery, etc.; the coloring of the Chamber on December 23rd, 1783,—Washington Resignation Day—and, also, the suggestion that beneath the plaster replacing the ancient fire-place should be sought in the brick work indication of where the old fire-place and the mantel and its pilasters had been placed, and that similar investigation

should guide as to the original positions of window seats, gallery, etc., and that the photographs of the "Old Senate Chamber" should be utilized, and gave instruction that in all except one negligible detail, which I shall presently mention, a precise restoration of the time-honored Chamber should be perfected as indicated above. That one negligible detail was the lowering of the ceiling about three inches, as necessitated by the introduction of sufficiently thick steel girders, interspaced with concrete, to support the floors above. These girders substituted an upholding by a series of chains descending from the roof of the State House and passing through hollow wooden pillars to the floor above the Senate Chamber. This expedient is probably no novelty to engineers, but to a mere layman it seems as unique as unsound. However, the costly charcoal iron of the early days was less full of flaws and of a more certified performance than are many of its cheap steel successors of today; and about 1858 when the joists it supported broke away from their walls it sturdily refused to break and drop the agitated crowd standing on it into the Senate Chamber below.

The Advisory Commission's plan of restoration was duly approved by the State House Building Commission. Omitting what repairs to it as a mere portion of State House preservation had to cost, the restoring of the interior of the "Old Senate Chamber" so that it should reproduce in detail the aspect of December 23rd, 1783, was effected for about \$3,500.

Messrs. Josias Pennington and J. Appleton Wilson composed the efficient architectural committee which carried out the plan of restoration agreed upon. But, Mr. Pennintgon was engrossed in the general reshaping of the State House. It was Mr. J. Appleton Wilson who specialized upon the thoroughly conscientious restoration of the "Old Senate Chamber". His Patriotism, his love of History, his veneration for all the characteristics associated with the "Old Senate Chamber", his conscientiousness as a man and his skill as a highly cultivated and successful architect were bestowed fully and constantly

until he had the "Old Senate Chamber" restored to its former glory. He charged nothing for all his self-sacrificing work in this regard. As he stated " * * * it was a labor of love unto the end."

Unsuccessful in securing from Mr. George A. Frederick, Architect, in charge of the changes in the State House when the "Old Senate Chamber" endured a new appearance his "careful measurements and accurate drawings prepared of every part of the "Old Senate Chamber" so that nothing will prevent its exact reproduction, if such should be determined upon," Mr. Appleton Wilson was forced to gather the precise data describing it before it had been devastated. He it was who took out the entire floor and ceiling and replaced the wooden joists with steel beams and flat arches of terra cotta blocks; who replastered the ceiling and replaced the fresh cornice; who removed the silken canopy stretched on a large frame concealing the niche in the wall back of the Speaker's platform; who restored the decoration of that niche according to a small photograph given him by Mr. Daniel R. Randall, and showing the north end of the room and the gallery opposite it. And, it was Appleton Wilson who restored the modillions and fragments of the entablature of the gallery front according to certain modillions and fragments of the entablature which Mr. Shafer of the Land Office had been wise enough to save; and, again, it was Appleton Wilson who copied the balusters and their exact number from the above mentioned photograph; and who copied the old supporting columns of the gallery from two of them which Mr. Daniel R. Randall had thoughtfully been protecting in his hay loft since the demolition of the "Old Senate Chamber" in 1878.

Further, and following the precise Hayward and Bartlett measurements taken of the "Old Senate Chamber" in 1858 when they installed the steam heating plant, Appleton Wilson found the location of those columns on the floor and thus produced the width of the gallery; located the stairway to that gallery and the true and the false doors in the West wall; dis-

covered in the State House cellar the two wall pilasters which had received the curved ends of the gallery and lacked only their bases. He cut the plaster from the wall where he assumed them to belong. His guess was confirmed by finding the original wood nailing blocks still in place in the brickwork. The doorway of the gallery was found in the same way. When the plaster was removed, the doorway was there roughly bricked up with the original oak lintel over it. Then he secured from Mr. W. W. Chase, 941 W. Franklin St., a small photograph of the hall containing the niche behind the Speaker's chair. That photograph showed the columns and entablature about the niche. Then Mr. Wilson secured a photograph of the Trumbull picture in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington portraying the "Old Senate Chamber" on the occasion of the Washington resignation therein and so reproduced in it the hoods and consoles above the two small doors one of which is false.

The small photograph of the south wall showed the main doorway and an enclosure below the gallery for spectators, which gallery had been entered by small swinging doors having panels of gathered silk and a small bracketed seat for a door-keeper. Mr. Wilson replaced these, accordingly. Then in the *Columbian Magazine* published in Philadelphia, February, 1789, he found a short notice of the State House and a plan of its main floor showing the gallery columns and the location of fireplace and floors in west wall, and the form of the Speaker's rostrum, and the original staircases, one on either side of the building, from one of which the gallery was reached. These had disappeared many years before and the hall in which they stood had been changed to rooms so that it was not possible to reproduce them. A new stairway to the gallery was produced on lines of the period of the old one. Mr. Wilson wrote the Director of the School of Fine Arts of Yale University asking for any drawings or sketches by Trumbull which they might have of the "Old Senate Chamber". They had none. Then in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution", page 197, he

found that Trumbull, for the purpose of having the proper light and shadow, omitted three large windows (there are really six). Trumbull's painting shows a delicate sage green on the walls. Removing several coats of paint from a spot on the inside of the niche and just before reaching the original plaster Wilson came upon that identical color. And he found it in several other places on the wall. On removing the modern panel work below the sills on the inside of the windows he found the brick jambs extending to the floor. Correspondence with Judge Alexander B. Hagner and others, who had been familiar with the "Old Senate Chamber" since 1845, developed that there had been wide and cushioned seats below the window sills. The window sash was carefully copied from the originals in the tower of the State House, and 24 lights to a window were put in each of them. The moldings on the modern boxed inside shutters correctly replaced the originals when the mouldings on them were changed to conform with the original. The details for doors, washboard, chair rail, etc., were taken from actual examples of the period. Upon removing the plaster over the old fireplace, the original joining of old and new brickwork was revealed, giving the width of chimney breast as 8 ft. Judge Hagner well remembered that fireplace as being a "huge rough cavern." Mr. S. W. Brooks, who had been employed at the building for more than 50 years said he had always supplied it with 4 ft. cord wood sticks. Accordingly, it was made 4 ft. 6 inches wide and very deep. The hearth was paved with original hexagon bricks which had formed the floor of the main hallway of the State House and had been stored in the cellar. The fireplace was lined with original old brick. A new mantel, based on well known mantels of the time, with the same frieze which appears in the gallery and above the niche was installed by Mr. Wilson and had its facing of plaster painted black, according to the testimony of those who had seen its original. Following the photograph of 1868 the interior woodwork was painted white and the washboard black and the delicate rail capping the enclosure below the gallery was replaced in ma-

hogany. The 'andirons and the kind of fork for mending the fire were replaced in wrought iron according to sketches made and approved by Mr. Brooks. Mr. Brooks, also, said that the centre chandelier was of brass and like that shown in the painting by Edwin White in 1858, and now to be seen on the new marble staircase in the State House addition. The old chandelier held sperm candles, and each Senator had in addition a candle on his desk. The replaced chandelier has modern candles lighted by electricity. Mr. Wilson furnished the doors of the "Old Senate Chamber" with polished brass rim locks and drop handles copied from an example of the Revolutionary period. Lossing's "Field Book", published in 1850 states that the Senate Chamber at that time had remained unchanged since its erection, which tends to confirm the photograph of 1868 as having been taken from the original work.

Of the furniture used in the "Old Senate Chamber" before the re-furnishing in 1858, the old Clerk's desk and the Speaker's chair are now in the "Old Senate Chamber". Thus under the efficient technical leadership of J. Appleton Wilson has been accurately reproduced this Historic "Old Senate Chamber" in the oldest State House used in the United States of America.

Mr. J. Appleton Wilson deserves well indeed of his State, of the United States and of all who have reverence for sacred Historic Shrines. In doing his work of replacement he consented to only two changes. He had to lower the ceiling of the room three inches in order to accommodate the necessary steel joists, and the second change was that a bronze tablet bearing the following words was placed on the East wall:

ORIGINAL SENATE CHAMBER OF MARYLAND

IN THIS ROOM GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON RESIGNED HIS
COMMISSION AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DECEMBER 23, 1783.

THE RESTORATION OF ITS ORIGINAL DESIGN WAS MADE DURING
THE ADMINISTRATION OF EDWIN WARFIELD,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A. D. 1905,
BEING AUTHORIZED BY THE COMMISSION IN CHARGE OF
THE STATE HOUSE ANNEX BUILDING,
THE WORK WAS DONE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE
FOLLOWING ADVISORY COMMISSION:

EDWIN WARFIELD, GOVERNOR, CHAIRMAN.

J. APPLETON WILSON

JOSIAS PENNINGTON

CLAYTON C. HALL

J. DAVIDSON IGLEHART

JOHN S. GITTINGS

JOHN WIRT RANDALL

DE COURCY W. THOM

GEORGE H. SHAFER

BALDWIN AND PENNINGTON, ARCHITECTS.

That tablet was very properly afterwards removed and placed in the main hall from which entrance is had to the "Old Senate Chamber": Extraneous things should be kept from it.

It is well to be a faithful and efficient worker. Sometimes a kind fate permanently associates such a one with some achievement of outstanding and enduring worth.

If you handle the record of the restoration of the glorious "Old Senate Chamber" in Annapolis, Maryland, the name of J. Appleton Wilson flashes forth. Throughout all the years to come that patriotic restoration and Wilson's unselfish and successful and masterful attention to it will remain one and inseparable.

But, does not it fall to the enlightened loyalty of the Patriotic Societies of Maryland to reinstall or if necessary reproduce the old furnishing of "the Old Senate Chamber" as of December 23rd, 1783, when Washington therein resigned his command of the American Army?

I implore that nothing extraneous shall be allowed in that room. I hope that completion of the work over the "Old Senate Chamber" will be entrusted by Legislative enactment to a self-perpetuating commission of, say, a dozen citizens identified with patriotic work and properly subject to the State and granted sufficient State money to maintain the "Old Senate Chamber" and its lobby and to pay the salary of a caretaker to act also as a competent guide; and that whoever is Governor of Maryland shall serve as Honorary Chairman of that Commission.

So should shine forth the splendid story of Maryland's old Senate Chamber now and forever.

APPENDIX.

On the third Monday in September, 1836,—the official date for electing the Senate—refused to appear "the 19 Van Buren Electors", subsequently dubbed "the glorious 19". They were availing of the Maryland Constitutional provision requiring 24 electors as a quorum of the 40 electors to choose the Maryland Senate of 15 members, who with the House of Delegates had to choose the Governor's Council numbering five. "The glorious 19"—those Van Buren electors—thus acted deliberately in order to force the Maryland electorate to recognize the illogical Legislative misrepresentation in the State of Maryland. Then on the 19th of September, 1836, "the glorious 19" wrote the other 21 electors the following letter demanding justice:

"It is a duty we owe to our constituents, that before we take our seats in the college of electors of the Senate of this State, we should have a distinct and positive understanding as to the course to be pursued by that body.

"You are apprised that a crisis has occurred, when neither of the political parties of the State has elected electors having the constitutional power to form a Senate. Of the nineteen counties and two cities into which the State is divided, we represent the two cities and eight of the counties, having a white population of 205,922, and federal numbers 267,669. You represent ten of the counties, having a white population of

85,179, and federal numbers of 138,020; and the vote of the remaining county—Montgomery—is divided. Of the electoral body we are nineteen in number, while you are twenty-one. But, although you are a majority (the smallest possible) of the college, it is to be recollected that we represent nearly three-fourths of the free white population, and two-thirds of the federal numbers of the State, and very much the largest portion of its territorial extent and wealth; we shall, therefore, expect that you will concede to us the nomination of eight members of the Senate to be chosen, and that you will vote for the persons whom we may nominate to the college, although they may be favorable to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, if, in all other respects, in your opinion, well qualified. . . .”

Turn to pp. 186 to 196 inclusive, of Volume III of Scharf's *History of Maryland* for the details of this matter. This revolt was first crystallized on June 6th, 1836, in a Convention held in the City of Baltimore and composed of delegates from Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Frederick, Montgomery and Washington counties and Baltimore City. They, like the delegates attending a second reform Convention, also representing the grossly under-represented portions of the State: Cecil, Harford, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington and Caroline counties and Baltimore City, met in that city on November 16th, 1836, in formal Convention to which Alleghany, Queen Anne's and Somerset counties had also elected delegates. Representation in the Senate and Council did not then require amendment. Their plea was for just representation in the House of Delegates and was answered by the following understanding as to amending Legislative representation in the House of Delegates of Maryland: That under-represented Maryland would receive from the next Legislature an increase of five votes (four being from the newly formed county of Carroll)—from 36 to 41—and over-represented Maryland—St. Mary's, Kent, Calvert, Charles, Somerset, Dorchester, Prince George's, Alleghany and Worcester counties—would decrease

from 44 to 38 votes. The two changes presented a shift of eleven votes which was about 14% in the House of Delegates numbering 79. But the arrangement, also, provided that the next National census figures (those of 1840) should serve as the ensuing basis for representation in the Maryland House of Delegates. Thereby under-represented Maryland made a further gain of two votes and over-represented Maryland reduced its loss by one. The net change was twelve, which is 14½% in a House of 82. Having received the assurances which produced the above rectifications, certain of "the glorious 19" made possible a quorum of the Electoral Board of 40 and met in the "Old Senate Chamber" on November 19th, 1836, and the Senate of 15 was chosen.

Would that today there were available something in our Maryland Constitution which would enable the friends of enlightened freedom to rectify the present gross Legislative under-representation in "The Free State", of Maryland. The figures are far worse now than they were in 1836. Today the majority of our Senate—15 Senators—represent constituents totalling 301,681, which is considerably less than one-fifth of the total 1,631,526 population of our State while the remaining 14 Senators—the minority Senators—represent 1,329,845, which is considerably more than four-fifths of it. The City of Baltimore has six of those minority Senators to represent its population of 804,874, which population is 49.3% of the whole population of the State.

WINCHESTER—OWENS—OWINGS—PRICE, AND
ALLIED FAMILIES.

By FERDINAND B. FOCKE.

WILLIAM WINCHESTER, maybe of the Winchester family of London and Kent, England, was born December 22, 1710. Migrated to America. Arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, March 6, 1729, in the ship *Hume*. Captain Daniel Russell, William Black (owner). He took up the occupation of Surveyor, and purchased in Frederick Co., now Carroll, about 1,000 acres, a highly cultivated farm, called "White Level." He laid out the town of Winchester on this land. Later by an act of Assembly, the name was changed to Westminster, after his home in England, as there was a Winchester (a county seat) across the line in Frederick Co., Va., which at that time joined Frederick Co., Md., Westminster is the county seat of Carroll Co., and was founded by William Winchester in 1764, incorporated in 1830, erected into a city by act of Assembly, February, 1850. William was a public spirited man and leader in all patriotic work. His name is found in the Muster Rolls. Captain Thomas Norris' Co. for 30 days, acting as Company's clerk, served in 1758 in French and Indian War.

Ref: *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 9, p. 349, Vol. 11, p. 174, Scharf's *History of Maryland*, Vol. 2, Pp. 155-174.

He served on a committee, among the number whose names are recorded are Charles Beatty, William Winchester, Basil Dorsey, John Lawrence, "of observation and carry out resolves of the American Congress and Provincial convention into execution"; the committee to raise \$10,000 for the purchase of arms and ammunition, also was resolved to join with the other colonies to send relief to the poor and distressed inhabitants of Boston. He gave three sons to the Continental Army—James, George, and William. Their services to follow. He married, July 22, 1747, Lydia Richards, born August 4, 1727,

died at "White Level" February 19, 1809. William died at his country seat, September 2, 1790. William and his wife are both buried in the Church-yard at Westminster, near the church which he helped to build.

Lydia, his wife, was the daughter of Edward Richards and wife Mary. One authority says, Kent Co. J, Mason Campbell says, on Choptank River. In Richards' will, September 22, 1755, he mentioned his wife Mary and daughter Lydia Winchester whose portion was one ewe and lamb. He had a large family, and left a 100 acre farm in Baltimore Co. His will is on file at Annapolis and a copy is in Baltimore City Court House.

ISSUE: William Winchester and wife Lydia.

- (1) Catherine Winchester, born November 2, 1748, died October 6, 1815, married Edward Hotchkiss. Left Issue.
- (2) William Winchester (2), born December 1, 1750, died April 24, 1812, married Mary Parks.
Issue to follow.
- (3) James Winchester, born February 6, 1752, died July 27, 1826, married Susan Black.
- (4) Mary Winchester, born October 17, 1755, died October 31, 1799, married ——— Roberts.
- (5) George Winchester, born March 6, 1757, died July 9, 1794, not married.
- (6) Richard Winchester, born April 7, 1759, died June 20, 1822, buried in Kentucky. Married Rebecca Lawrence of Baltimore Co. Md.
- (7) Stephen Winchester, born May 30, 1761, died April 17, 1815, buried in Tennessee. Married Sally Howard of Baltimore Co., Md.
- (8) Elizabeth Winchester, born August 19, 1763, died June 12, 1847, unmarried.
- (9) Lydia Winchester, born December 27, 1766, died April 19, 1849, buried at old grave-yard, Westminster. Unmarried.
- (10) David Winchester, born April 10, 1769, died January 13, 1835, unmarried. One of those appointed to receive subscriptions for the erection of the Washington Monument in Baltimore.

Ref: *Winchester Notes* by Fannie Winchester Hochkiss, p. 319.

I shall digress from the direct line to give the Revolutionary War Records of James and George, 3rd and 5th children of William Winchester. In 1776, these two boys enlisted as Privates in 3rd Maryland Regiment, Captain Nathaniel Gist, which was part of George Washington's Army. Both were pro-

moted for bravery. James was Lieutenant in 1778, George in 1779. At the battle of Long Island, August 1776, James was wounded and taken prisoner, and confined in a British Prison ship off New York. Being exchanged, he joined the regiment of Gen. Nathaniel Green, was appointed Lieutenant, Company 8, in 1778, and Captain in 1782. He served until the close of the war. His brother George, served in the same regiment. They moved to Sumner Co., Tenn. in 1785, where they made records in Military and Civil History of Tennessee. George was killed near Knoxville, and scalped by the Indians.

James Winchester was made Brigadier-General during the war 1812. He was in command at the battle of the River Raisin; his army was defeated, and General Winchester was taken to Quebec as prisoner. After the war he returned to Tennessee. Some authorities give him credit for having named Memphis. Be that as it may, he did wield great influence in the State, being only surpassed in that score by Andrew Jackson and John Overton. James Winchester was President of the first Senate of Tennessee while his son Marcus B. was the first Mayor of Memphis. General Winchester died at "Cragfont" his family seat near Gallatin, Tennessee, in 1826.

Ref: *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, June, 1915.

William Winchester (2), son of William and Lydia, was born in Carroll Co., December 1, 1750, died in Baltimore, April 24, 1812. Interred in St. Paul burial ground. In the issue of the *Baltimore American*, April 25, 1812,—“Departed his life yesterday p. m., William Winchester, in the 62nd year of his age. His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 p. m. from his late residence on North Howard Street. There they will walk in procession to the place of interment.” William married, October 30, 1771, Mary Parks, born 1753, died at Westminster, Md., October 14, 1821, buried in Westminster Church Grave-yard. William was commissioned Justice of the Peace for Frederick Co. 1778, 1779, 1780, 1783. Signed as a member of the Association of Freeman of Frederick Co., October 1775, December 20, 1776.

Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Captain David Moore's Co., January 10, 1777; was commissioned January 17, 1777, 1st Lieutenant in Linganore Battalion, Frederick Co. Militia. William was a leading merchant of Baltimore and a man of wealth; first President of the Union Bank of Maryland in 1804, from its organization until his decease. Also one of the original Directors in Bank of Baltimore 1795. Delegate to Assembly 1794. Elector of Senate for City 1796. In his will of March 18, 1812, mentions all his children and the five children of his son George and two of James. He gave to William and George the farm in Frederick Co. where they may reside to pay his debts to Brother David Winchester. The baptism records of five of his children are in St. Paul Church records.

Ref: Commission Book, Maryland Historical Society, Scharf's *History of Maryland*, Vol. 2, c. 155, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 2, p. 174, *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. 12, p. 16.

ISSUE: William Winchester (2) and wife Mary Parks. Possibly the daughter of Andrew Parks.

- (1) James Winchester, born 1772, died 1806. Judge U. S. Circuit, at age of 28. Married Sarah Owings.

ISSUE: Samuel.

Ann.

- (2) Lydia Winchester, born 1774, died 1821, married ——— Moore.

ISSUE: Maria.

- (3) Mary Winchester, born 1775, died 1855, married David Armour of Tennessee.

ISSUE: James Armour.

Janet Armour.

- (4) Sally Winchester, born 1777, died 1805.

- (5) Catherine Winchester, born 1779, married ——— Wellman of Baltimore.

ISSUE: James.

William.

Henry.

- (6) William Winchester (3), born 1781, died 1864, married May 5, 1814, Henrietta Cromwell of Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas Cromwell.

ISSUE: 8 children.

- (7) George Winchester, born 1783, died 1784.

- (8) Rebecca Winchester, born 1785, died 1812, married James Campbell.

ISSUE: James Mason Campbell.

Mary Campbell, married ——— Murdoch.

- (9) George Winchester, born 1787, died 1840, married Ann Owings.

Issue to follow.

- (10) David Winchester, born 1789, died 1844, married Sally Forney.
ISSUE: Sarah.
Burrill.
William.
George.
- (11) Charles Winchester, born 1795, died 1824, married Betsy Pannell.
ISSUE: Lycurgus.
Sarah.
Mary.
- (12) Lycurgus Winchester, born 1797, died 1815.

George Winchester, 9th child of William and wife Mary Parks, was born October 1, 1787, died November 2, 1840. He surveyed the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was one of the Presidential Electors for John Quincy Adams. He was an eminent lawyer, as told by Scharf and other historians; was the first President of the Baltimore and Susquehannah Railroad, chartered in 1828 (now the Northern Central R. R.). He had so much faith in the success of the railroad that he invested freely and lost heavily. His residence was Bolton, where the 5th Regiment Armory now stands. He gave the property called Bolton Yard to the Railroad for a depot, down Mt. Royal Ave. where the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now stands, to Preston Street. The City of Baltimore bought from the Northern Central Railroad that portion of the property for three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, that George Winchester had given the Railroad. He married May 1, 1809, Ann Owings, born December, 1785, died 18—, daughter of Samuel Owings and Deborah Lynch. He married a second time, December 18, 1827, Marie Campbell Ridgely, widow of Charles Ridgely of Hampton. Marie Campbell Ridgely died November 15, 1853.

The pedigree of Ann Owings will follow.

ISSUE: George Winchester and Ann Owings.

- (1) Mary Winchester, born 1810, married Wm. Moale of Baltimore.
- (2) William Winchester, born 1813, died 1834.
- (3) Sarah Winchester, born 1816, died 1821.
- (4) Andrew Parks Winchester, born 1817, died 1875.
- (5) Samuel Owings Winchester, born 1819, died 1820.

- (6) John Marshall Winchester, born October 10, 1821, died October 11, 1877, married Anne G. Price of Wilmington, Delaware.

Record to follow.

ISSUE: George Winchester and 2nd wife, Mary Campbell Ridgely.

Louise Winchester, born 1828.

Elizabeth Campbell Winchester, born 1830, married Dr. Thomas Murdoch.

John Marshall Winchester, 4th child of George Winchester and wife Ann Owings, was born October 10, 1821, and died October 11, 1877, married November 13, 1856, Ann Gordon Price, born July 19, 1834, died July 1, 1923, daughter of James Edward Price and wife Catharine (Sharp) Gordon.

The Price family record to follow.

John Marshall was named for Chief Justice Marshall who was an intimate friend of his father, George Winchester. John Marshall was a man of literary attainments, Shakespearian Scholar, and a charm of character that made him loved by a host of close friends. John Marshall Winchester and William Gilmore Hoffman were partners in the stock brokerage business. He was connected with the Chesapeake Bank, Superintendent of the Ashland Iron Co., their property at Elm's Farm. Secretary of the Fireman's Insurance Co. at time of death.

ISSUE: John Marshall Winchester and wife Ann Gordon Price.

- (1) Maria Winchester, born November 11, 1857, died March 8, 1928.
- (2) James Price Winchester, born January 14, 1859.
- (3) John Gordon Winchester, born September 7, 1860, died April 20, 1866.
- (4) George Winchester, born February 4, 1862, died April 20, 1882.
- (5) Andrew Parks Winchester, born April 17, 1865, died February 24, 1872.
- (6) Sydney Winchester, born November 6, 1866.
- (7) Marshall Winchester, born December 14, 1868, married Margaret Tarleton.

Issue to follow.

- (8) Lycurgus Winchester, born April 5, 1874, died August 2, 1906, married April 3, 1904, Katharine Griswold Pratt of N. Y.

ISSUE: Hope Gordon Winchester.

Katharine Lycurgus Winchester.

Marshall (1) Winchester, 7th child of John Marshall and

wife Ann Gordon Price, was born in Baltimore, December 14, 1868. He was clerk for eight years with the First National Bank. While there, the city checks for the Bolton Property given by his grandfather to Northern Central Railroad passed through his hands for collection. For twenty months was Insurance Solicitor, broker in Loans, Real Estate, etc., Commercial Bills; Examiner for National Banks in Maryland 1890-1898, connected with his brother Lycurgus in the investment stock brokerage business. He married, April 17, 1895, Margaret Tarleton, born September 29, 1868, daughter of Robert Tarleton of Mobile, Ala. and wife Sally Bernard Lightfoot of James River, Va.

ISSUE:

- (1) Marshall Winchester, Jr., born December 12, 1895, married June 2, 1923, in London, England, to Vera Roslington.

ISSUE: Vera Claire, born April 25, 1925, in London.

Ann Hilton, born October 1, 1927.

- (2) Margaret Tarleton Winchester, born March 12, 1897, married Robert Porter Patterson of Glens Falls, N. Y.

ISSUE: Robert Porter

Aileen

- (3) Anne Gordon Winchester, born March 12, 1898, married 1st Esleck Sheldon Sherman.

ISSUE: E. S. Gordon, Jr., born 25th January, 1923.

2nd Allen L. Grant of Kent, England.

- (4) John Gordon Winchester, born November 24, 1901, married Lilian Aldrich.

ISSUE: Charles Aldrich Winchester.

James Price Winchester, now of Wilmington, Del., the 2nd child of John Marshall Winchester and wife Anne, was born January 14, 1859, married September 1, 1886, Elizabeth McComb, born July 28, 1864. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry S. McComb, born 1825, died 1881, and wife Elizabeth Bush, born 1830, died 1897. James P. Winchester was President of First National Bank of Wilmington, Del., 1892-1912; President, Wilmington Trust Co., 1912-1921; since then, Chairman of the Board of same Institution.

ISSUE: James Price Winchester, and wife Elizabeth McComb.

- (1) Elizabeth Winchester, born July 8, 1887, married October 9, 1912, George F. R. Jackson of Nanking, China.

- (2) Anne Gordon Winchester, born November 6, 1888, married June 14, 1911, Thomas Starr King of San Francisco, California.
 - (3) James Price Winchester, Jr., born April 23, 1890, married November 6, 1915, Mabel E. Walls of Maryland,
 - (4) Henry McComb Winchester, born March 31, 1892, married September 30, 1919, Anne C. O'Toole of Wilmington, Del.
 - (5) George Winchester, born March 22, 1903, married June 30, 1928, Anne Tatnall Canby of Wilmington, Del.
-

OWENS—OWINGS.

The first Owens we find connected with the Maryland family was John Owens a merchant of Tower Street, London, in 1640, said to be of Welsh descent. The original name may have been Ewing, the Welsh word for Shepherd. Two of his sons, Richard and John, migrated to America, possibly with three others, and settled at Smith Neck in Virginia with many other Puritans; it is said they became so strict in their Religious belief, they would not allow their cats to kill rats on Sunday, they were required by the authorities to leave in 1649, and with many others came to Maryland and settled in Providence now Annapolis. Among the number who left Virginia, we find Edward Lloyd, Thomas Meers, Edward Selby, Thomas Worth, John Norwood, John Gate (or Gaither), Obedient and Edward Robins and Richard Beard.

Richard Owens (1) was given by Cecilius in 1650, a grant of Land of 100 acres near South River at an annual rental of 16 shillings, 5 1/2 pence in gold or sterling silver.

In 1688 there was an assignment of land by William Little to Richard Owens (2) of 340 acres at Elk Ridge between the Patuxent and Patapsco Rivers.

Richard Owens (1) died before 1684, will dated 1678 as Col. Thomas Taylor in behalf of Ann Owens, widow of Richard, Merchant, was granted May 8, 1684, 315 acres on west-side of Chesapeake Bay, near South River.

His brother John was granted in 1673—200 acres in Charles Co., he settled in Cecil County. In his will of 1676, he left 300 acres of Land to his father, a Merchant of London, England,

balance to John James and wife. Richard Owens and Wife Ann left several sons.

Joseph who married Susanna 1690, left 4 children.

Richard who married Rachel Beall or Bale about 1690.

Robert, will 1678.

William, Somerset Co., will 1690.

Richard Owens 2nd was executor of his father's Estate in 1692-1693, Trustee 1703-1705, had contention and dissensions with the other heirs, and declared his name should be no longer spelt Owens but Owings. He relinquished all claim to his father's Estate and moved with his wife Rachel to Baltimore Co. He patented lands at Elk Ridge, The Valley of Owings, Owings Adventure, the last lying on each side of Reisterstown Road, 10 miles from Baltimore extending from Pikesville to Mrs. Bell's property adjoining. Richard Owings will probated April 8, 1726.

The other Owens moved West and South and are very numerous.

Richard and Rachel gradually moved North of Patapsco River and owned many farms. They had six sons and three daughters.

1. Richard born 1692, married Sarah Scutt.
2. Rachel born 1694, married John Wilmot.
3. Henry born 1696, married Hannah ———, March 27, 1736.
4. John born 1798, married ———.
5. Robert born 1700, married Rachel. (Married Hannah, June 22, 1738.)
6. Samuel born 1702, married Urath Randall.
7. Joshua born 1704, married Mary Cockey, had daughter named Marcella.
8. Ellenor born 1706, married John Long, March 8, 1735.
9. Ruth born 1708, married Edward Ostler, March 21, 1735.

Samuel moved to his wife's property in the Green Spring Valley and Green Spring Branch, some of the buildings are now in good condition. The Owens were Quakers.

Ref: Records of the Owens family owned by Judge Albert S. J. Owens, compiled by Charles T. Cockey, History of St. Thomas Church, Baltimore Co., History of Anne Arundel Co. and Howard County by Warfield.

Samuel Owings, whose name appears on earliest records of St. Thomas' Parish, was the son of Richard and Rachel Owings. He was born April 1, 1702, in a stone house of two rooms on first and second floors, Green Spring Punch, in Green Spring Valley. The cottage was occupied from 1700 to 1870 by successive generations of Owings, being enlarged from time to time. On January 1, 1729, Samuel was married to Urath Randall, born January 1, 1713—married on her 16th birthday. She was the daughter of Thomas Randall and wife Hannah Bale, and granddaughter of Christopher Randall of Severn River who died 1684, and wife Joanna. The Randall Bible record is most complete and exact.

Samuel Owings was one of the Commissioners under the Act of the Assembly of 1741 to purchase a site for St. Thomas' Church, and received subscriptions toward the building of the same. He was one of the vestry in 1750-52-53-57, and died January 2, 1775. He was representative, Maryland Assembly 1758-1761; Justice of Peace 1744-1768. In his will (he is called Gent.), November 16, 1772, to wife Urath he gave seven negroes and life interest as long as she remained a widow, then to his children the balance of his estate. In Urath's will of November 26, 1792, she gave to Samuel his father's cane and to granddaughter, Urath Owings, she gave 12 pictures.

The first representative of the Owings family in Baltimore Co. was Samuel Owings, son of Richard and Rachel Owings, born April 1, 1702, married January 1, 1729, and died 1775 at the age of 73 years.

Ref: *History of Baltimore City and County*, by Scharf, p. 862, *Anne Arundel and Howard Co.* by Warfield.

ISSUE: Samuel Owings and wife Urath Randall.

- (1) Bale Owings, born May 9, 1731.
- (2) Samuel Owings, born August 17, 1733, married 1765, Deborah Lynch.
- (3) Thomas Owings, born October 18, 1740.
- (4) Hannah Owings, born April 17, 1742, died June 2, 1745.
- (5) Christopher Owings, born February 16, 1744.
- (6) Richard Owings, born August 26, 1746, died September 28, 1747.
- (7) Helen Owings, born 1748.

- (8) Richard Owings, born July 16, 1749.
- (9) Hannah, born January 27, 1751, died 1755.
- (10) Rebecca Owings, born October 21, 1755.

Samuel Owings (2), son of Samuel and wife Urath, was born August 17, 1733, and died June 4, 1803, married October 6, 1765 to Deborah Lynch, daughter of William Lynch and wife Eleanor (Dorsey) Todd, widow Thomas Todd. Samuel Junior and wife Deborah went to live in a small stone and frame house, still standing in 1898. Samuel afterwards built a brick dwelling which he called "Ulm," and which stood for upper, lower and middle mills, three mills which he owned. He was suspected of leaning towards the Tories. There are 29 grants of land recorded in his name, of 13,891 acres in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Frederick Counties and a Shipping House in Baltimore Town. Much around Frederick. Samuel gave four acres where the Rectory of St. Thomas' now stands and sold 30 acres at \$20.00 an acre for the Church. He was Vestryman 1792-1802. Represented Baltimore Co. 1771, Justice and County Commissioner 1768-1775; Lieutenant-Colonel 1777; Delegate to Legislature 1786. In his will of May 7, 1803, he mentions his wife Deborah and his 7th child Ann and her husband George Winchester. Ann was given 1,000 pounds. In the will of Deborah Owings, widow of Samuel, of November 26, 1810, she mentions Ann, wife of George Winchester to whom she gave \$500, also Sarah, wife of James Winchester.

ISSUE: Samuel Owings (2) and wife Deborah Lynch.

- (1) William Owings, born May 1766, married Ann Henderson.
- (2) Urath Owings, born February 22, 1769, married John Cromwell.
- (3) Samuel Owings, born April 3, 1770, married Ruth Cockey.
- (4) Eleanor Owings, born February 7, 1772, died October 29, 1853, married Thomas Moale March 21, 1793.
- (5) Sarah Owings, born December 25, 1773, married March 21, 1793, James Winchester.
- (6) Rebecca, born January 12, 1776. Single.
- (7) Deborah Owings, born November 12, 1777, married Peter Hoffman.
- (8) Frances Owings, born September 30, 1779, married Robert North Moale, July 2, 1801.
- (9) Rachel Owings, born August 27, 1781, died October 10, 1782.
- (10) Mary Owings, born March 29, 1784, married Richard Cromwell.

- (11) Ann Owings, born December 20, 1785, married George Winchester.
(12) Beale Owings, born November 17, 1791, married Eleanor McGruder.

Ann Owings, daughter of Samuel Owings, Jr. and wife Deborah Lynch, was born October 1st, 1787, died ———, married May 1, 1809 George Winchester of Baltimore, son of William and wife Mary Parks.

Issue, given in Winchester record.

RANDALL FAMILY.

Christopher Randall of Severn River 1675 and wife, widow Joanna Norman left two sons, Thomas and Christopher, both of whom settled in Baltimore Co. This family founded Randallstown in Baltimore Co. and were land-holders for years in that vicinity. Christopher Sr. was among the early land-holders of North Severn. He owned 3 estates, Randall's Range, Randall's Fancy, and Randall's Purchase. His will mentions his wife Joanna and Richard Owings, brother-in-law of Thomas Randall.

Thomas Randall was born in Baltimore Co. in 16—, died 1722. He married in 1707 Hannah Bale, born after 1665, will dated May 11, 1727. They were children of ——— Bale, Merchant, will 1704, buried St. George Parish, Harford Co. and Urath (Carnell) 2nd husband, living in 1720. In the will of Urath Bale, she names her aunt Hannah Randall. Hannah Bale became the wife of Thomas Randall who died in 1722. In her will of 1727, she mentions her son Christopher and Urath, wife of Samuel Owings, Thomas Bale, born 1664, married Sarah Gibson, Hannah Randall, administrator Mr. Thomas Randall, October 6, 1723, he left 285 pounds. Hannah left in will February 19, 1732, to Samuel Owings in right of his wife Urath, daughter of deceased, from her father, portion of 74 pounds. In Anthony Bale, Gent, will April 16, 1720—"to my sister Hannah Randall, Plant at Patapsco, and my wife Anne Bale.

DORSEY FAMILY.

Edward Dorsey, born 1625, wife Martha, came to Maryland in 1657, was granted a tract in Anne Arundel Co. (he was a boatwright) of 400 acres, transferred in 1667 to Colonel Edward Dorsey. He came with Captain Robert Bullan in 1661. Colonel Edward was son and heir of the first Edward, the emigrant mentioned above. John and Caleb Dorsey patented a plantation called Hockley in the Hole supposed to contain 400 acres, but in 1683 it was surveyed for John Dorsey and contained 843 acres, the whole then in possession of Caleb Dorsey. Hon. John Dorsey was born in 1658, died 1714. He came in possession of Hockley in 1683. He married 1680, Pleasance Ely, and took up a tract of land at Elk Ridge, the "Isle of Ely." His widow married a 2nd time Nov. 30, 1722, Robert Wainwright. Hon. John Dorsey was Commissioned for the development of Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Md., 1694; Burgess 1692, 1701, 1703; member Private Council 1710, 1715; will March 22, 1714.

ISSUE: Hon. John Dorsey and wife Pleasance Ely.

Caleb, married Eleanor Warfield.

Edward

Deborah, married Charles Ridgely, died 1705.

Hon. John Dorsey moved to Baltimore Co. In his will he gives to his wife Pleasance one-third of his Estate, also choice of estate at South River or dwelling on Elk Ridge. To two grandsons, Samuel and Richard of Caleb his son, the plantation called South River Quarter, it being the remainder of a tract given to his son Caleb.

Caleb Dorsey, born Nov. 11, 1685, of Hockley, married Eleanor Warfield Aug. 24, 1704, daughter of Richard Warfield and Eleanor (Browne) Dorsey. Will dated Nov. 11, 1742. He came into the possession of the whole estate.

Ref: The Dorsey Chart at Maryland Historical Society, by H. A. Browne, and Howard Co., by Warfield.

Eleanor Dorsey, daughter of Caleb and Eleanor Warfield

was born March 4, 1715, died October 16, 1760. She married 1st Thomas Todd 1730, of Todd Neck of Baltimore Co. Their only son was Thomas 5th, who left four sons. Mrs. Todd married 2nd time William Lynch, September 6, 1740 (Born 1709-Died 1752), son of Robuck Lynch. He moved near Pikesville. Their daughter Deborah married Samuel Owings of Samuel and Urath Randall. The remaining heirs of Caleb and Eleanor will be found in Howard Co. In her father's and mother's will, no mention of Eleanor is made, but her children are given money.

Robuck Lynch of Baltimore County father of above mentioned William Lynch was Heir at Law of Marcus Lynch Gallaway, Ireland. Robuck died 1716.

Richard Warfield settled near Annapolis 1639 He came among them in 1662, located west of Crownsville, "in the woods." His estate reached back to Round Bay on the Severn. He owned farms "Warfield Rights," "Increase," "Hope" etc. He was the first vestryman of St. Thomas' Church 1669. In 1670, he married Eleanor, heiress of Captain John Browne. She inherited "Hope" and "Increase" in 1689. Richard signed as a militia Officer an address of allegiance to King William. He died at an advanced age in 1703-04. In his will, he mentions his heirs, John, Richard, Alexander, Benjamin, Rachel, Mary, and Eleanor the prospective bride of Caleb Dorsey. Captain John Browne, father of Eleanor, with his brother Peregrine, ran two best equipped merchant transports between Annapolis and London. Capt. Browne obtained a warrant from Philip Calvert for 500 acres of land dated January 16, 1659. The Browne's used upon an original will the seal of a stork, probably, heraldic. They were closely allied to Robert Proctor who held the port of Annapolis then known as "Proctor's Landing."

PRICE FAMILY.

William Price was of Wales, early in the 17th Century. He settled in Kent Co., Maryland with two sons, William and Thomas. They owned a tract of land in the east side of Elk River called the "Dividings" of 600 acres, bought May 27, 1661. "Price Venture" on the west side of the Elk, also "Price Forest" and "Woodlawn Neck."

The eldest son William (2) was born 1626 and married Margaret ———. He sold "Price Forest." His oldest son William (3), a church warden of St. Stephen's Church, Cecil Co., Md., married in 1701 Mary Hyland, daughter of Colonel John Hyland from Labadeen, England, and wife Mary Dorrington. Colonel Hyland had land surveyed for him in 1677, lived at Elkton, and died January 17, 1695.

ISSUE: William (3) and Mary (Dorrington) Hyland.

Richard.

William (4).

Andrew, born November 17, 1704.

Issue to follow:

Hyland

John

Rebecca

Andrew Price, 3rd son of William Price and wife Mary Hyland, was born November 17, 1704, married by Rev. John Winston of St. Stephen's Church, Cecil Co., June 1725, to Elizabeth Perry.

ISSUE: Andrew Price and Elizabeth Perry.

(1) James Price, born March 31, 1727.

(2) Andrew Price, born January 20, 1729.

(3) Richard Price, born September 30, 1735.

(4) Rachel Price, born April 29, 1738.

(5) John Hyland Price, born April 22, 1744.

John Hyland Price, son of Andrew Price and wife Elizabeth Perry, was born April 22, 1744, died ———, married Rachel Benson, daughter of Benjamin Benson of Cecil Co. and Mary

Ann his wife. Benjamin was the son of Daniel Benson and wife Mary, and grandson of Daniel Benson and Mary.

ISSUE: Benson
Hyland
Benjamin
Isaac
James

Issue to follow:
Spencer
Elizabeth
Sarah
Rachel

James Price, son of John Hyland and Rachel (Benson) Price, was born in Kent Co., Md. in 1776, died in Wilmington, Del., on June 10, 1840. He married, June 12, 1802, Margaret Tatnall, born August 23, 1767, died March 21, 1841, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lea) Tatnall (Line to follow). James Price was the first President of the Union Bank of Delaware 1839, second President, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway in 1837.

ISSUE: James Price and wife Margaret Tatnall.

- (1) Joseph Tatnall, born May 27, 1805, died June 2, 1867, married Matilda Louisa Sanderson.
- (2) John Hyland, born Jan. 11, 1804, died Dec. 25, 1866, married 1st. Margaretta Stothart, 2nd Helen Marr Gordon.
- (3) James Edward, married Catharine Gordon, Nov. 25, 1833.
- (4) Mary Thomas Price, born April 20, 1807, married April 20, 1826, Edmond Canby.

Issue to follow.

James Edward Price, son of James Price and wife Margaret Tatnall, was born at Harmony Mills near Wilmington, Del., Aug. 8, 1809, died July 25, 1898, married November 2, 1833, Catharine Gordon, born June 6, 1810, died July 20, 1885. Catharine was the daughter of John Gordon of Kent Co., Del. and Ann Catharine Sharp.

ISSUE: James Edward Price and wife Catharine Gordon.

- (1) Ann Gordon Price, born July 19, 1834, died July 1st, 1923, married Nov. 13, 1856, John Marshall Winchester, Baltimore, Md.

- (2) Margaret Tatnall Price, born April 15, 1836, died 1919, married April 24, 1861, Josiah Lee Johnston, Baltimore, Md.
- (3) William Gordon Price, born May 2, 1838, died 1856.
- (4) Mary Price, born Nov. 15, 1840, living in 1930, married Sept. 21, 1864, Brigadier-General John Campbell, Cold Spring, New York.
- (5) James Edward Price, Jr., born Feb. 15, 1842, married Nov. 25, 1865, Mary Pope Martin.
- (6) Katharine Gordon Price, born Sept. 13, 1843, living 1930, married April 30, 1878, William Graham Bowdoin.
- (7) Sydney Price, born Feb. 10, 1851, died 1924.

Issue of above seven children in possession of George Winchester of Wilmington, Del.

Ann Gordon Price, daughter of James Edward Price and wife Catharine Gordon was born Wilmington July 19, 1834, died July 1, 1923, married John Marshall Winchester of Baltimore.

Issue in the Winchester record.

HYLAND FAMILY.

In October 1677 "John and Mary's Highland" a tract of land of 1050 acres on west side of Elk River was surveyed for Col. John Hyland of Labadeen, England, who settled at Elk Neck, Cecil Co., Md. He also owned "Arundell," and "Triumph," a tract of 600 acres. The "Highlands" over 2,000 acres together with "John and Mary's Highland," constituted a part of St. Johns Manor, Elk River. Col. Hyland married Mary Dorrington, and died January 17, 1695, leaving two sons, John, and Nicholas, and a daughter Mary, who married William Price.

The Hylands of Elk Neck were once one of the most numerous families of Cecil County. They were descended from two brothers John and Nicholas Hyland. John was a Colonel in the British Army who had resigned because of some difficulty over his coat of arms.

Col. Hyland emigrated to Maryland during the Restoration period. Not being able to obtain his grant of land there, he went to Pennsylvania where he received 1,000 acres. He later ac-

quired property in New York State, and finally, when William and Mary acceded to the throne was able to take up his grants in Maryland.

His home place called "Harmony Hall" was occupied by several generations of the Hyland family. The most important of these occupants was Stephen Hyland who was Colonel of a Maryland Regiment in the Revolutionary War.

Nicholas Hyland at first took up land adjoining that of his brother, Col. John Hyland. Later he took up a large tract along the Susquehanna where Port Deposit now stands. He died in 1719. His Sons, Nicholas and John, according to their Father's will were to be brought up in accordance with the strictest rules of the Church of England.

Nicholas Hyland II was a member of the House of Delegates 1751-1766.

Robert Tatnall married, and died in England 1715. His widow sailed from Bristol, England 1725, and settled in Darby, Pa., with five children.

Edward Tatnall, the eldest son, was born in England about 1704, and died January 7, 1790. He settled in Wilmington, Del., 1735, with his brother-in-law, William Shipley, and they together were among those to incorporate the market there. Edward was married in 1735 at London Grove Friends Meeting House, Chester Co., Pa. to Elizabeth Pennock, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Levis) Pennock.

Joseph Tatnall, son of Edward and Elizabeth Pennock Tatnall, born 1740, and died at Brandywine Village in 1813. He was the original owner of the flour mills at Brandywine Village and was the most prominent miller of his time. He was first President of National Bank of Delaware 1795. He left an estate of \$250,000.00. He was one of the town's most influential citizens. His house still standing in 1803 on Market St., built in 1770. This house was the headquarters for General Washington and Wayne during their stops in Wilmington. Joseph with his son-in-law, Thomas Lea, built a mill on the north side, and several mills on the south side, which were bought by James Price from his father-in-law.

Joseph married April 11, 1765, Elizabeth Lea, born January 15, 1744-5, daughter of James and Margaret (Marshall) Lea. On January 31, 1765, his daughter Margaret married 1st Isaac Starr of Philadelphia and had issue Isaac, and Elizabeth Tatnall Starr; married 2nd time James Price, June 12, 1802.

ISSUE: James Price, m. Margaret (Lea) Tatnall.

John Hyland Price
Joseph Tatnall Price
James Edward Price
Elizabeth Price

LEA FAMILY.

Baldwin Lea born 1550 was church worden. Dauntsey, County Wilts, England 1609. He married 1570 Elynor Dench, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Knight) Dench of Longdon, County Worcester. She died in 1622.

George Lea, 1599-1640, of Christian Malford Wilts, son of Baldwyn and Elynor (Dench) Lea married February 7, 1621, at Seagry, Wilts, Sara, daughter of John and Agnes Welden. They had a son John Lea, died March 1685, at Christian Malford, married previous to 1654, Joane ———. They had a son, John Lea II, born 1661-2, baptized July 12, 1674, the American Emigrant. He had previously moved to Gloucester and had become a Quaker. Married February 1, 1697, Hannah (Hopton) Webb widow of Joseph Webb and moved to Philadelphia, died December 27, 1726. His oldest son Isaac born January 15, 1699, in Gloucester, England, resided at Darby, Pa., and moved to Concord, Chester County, Del., and married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, December 29, 1721, Sarah, daughter of Walter and Rebecca Fearne Fawcett. Walter Fawcett was representative in General Assembly Pa., beginning 1695, for several years. His daughter Sarah was born June 10, 1702, and died 1800 at the age of 98.

James Lea son of Isaac and Sarah (Fawcett) Lea was born March 26, 1723, moved to Wilmington, Del., and died of yellow

fever in 1798. He married June 24, 1741, Margaret, daughter of John and Joanna (Pascall) Marshall. James was Assistant Burgess 1757-60-62, Chief Burgess 1768-69; Town Treasurer 1773-75. He was a member of Society of Friends. Will dated May 16, 1796.

His daughter, Elizabeth, married Joseph Tatnall, January 31, 1765.

For further Lea references see "The Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea of Christian Malford, Wiltshire, England, and of Pennsylvania in America," by James Henry Lea and George Henry Lea, Lea Bros. & Co. Philadelphia and New York, 1906.

PENNOCK FAMILY.

The first military Officer of England to emigrate to America, according to Pennsylvania history, was Christopher Pennock. He came to Chester Co., Pa., in 1685, where he died suddenly on June 28, 1701. He married Mary, daughter of George Collet of Clonmel, Ireland, who died in Chester Co., Pa. in 1687. Their son, Joseph Pennock was born in Clonmel, Ireland. He represented the County of Chester for twelve years, in provincial Assembly, first elected in 1716. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clator) Levis before two Justice's of the Peace in Court 1701. Mary was born August 9, 1685, died Jan. 2, 1741. Their daughter Elizabeth married Edward Tatnall.

LEVIS FAMILY

Mary Levis, the wife of Joseph Pennock was the daughter of Samuel Levis, born July 30, 1649 in Leicestershire, England, died 1734; came to America 1682, married March 3, 1680, Elizabeth Clator, daughter of Wm. Clator of Nottinghamshire, England. Samuel Levis was a member of the Governor's Council 1692 (Pennsylvania).

GORDON FAMILY.

James Gordon of Kent Co., Delaware, died in 1740. His son Griffith Gordon died in Kent Co. 1762. Coe Gordon, his son, died 1789.

Coe Gordon, son of James, born ———, died 1789, was second Lieutenant in Revolution. Appointed at Perth Amboy, N. J., November 14, 1776, in Flying Camp Company. He married, February 19, 1777, Sarah, daughter of Nimrod and Elizabeth (Taylor) Maxwell, born September 28, 1761.

John Gordon, son of Coe and Sarah Maxwell Gordon was born June 7, 1782, died in Wilmington July 10, 1847, married July 20, 1804, Ann Catharine Sharpe, who was only 16 years of age, died May 26, 1869. Ann was the daughter of William and Ann Catharine (Parlin) Sharpe, who was descendent from the Rudman—Tranberg—Parlin families.

ISSUE: John Gordon and wife Ann Sharpe.

- (1) Sidney—married Armand Monges.
- (2) Anne.
- (3) Charles—unmarried.
- (4) William— “
- (5) Louise— “
- (6) Sarah Matilda—unmarried.
- (7) Elizabeth—married Baker.
- (8) Catharine, born 1810, died 1885, married 1833, James E. Price.
- (9) Helen—married John Hyland Price, brother to James E. Price.
- (10) George—unmarried.

Catharine Gordon, daughter of John Gordon and wife Ann Catharine Parlin, was born 1810, died 1885, married James Edward Price, November 25, 1833, son of James Price and Margaret Tatnall.

Their daughter, Ann Gordon Price, born July 19, 1834 at Wilmington, married Dec. 13, 1856, John Marshall Winchester, born 1821, died 1877.

Refer to Winchester record.

THE LINTHICUM FAMILY.

CORRECTIONS.

[The sketch of the Linthicum family printed in the September issue of the *Magazine*, was not submitted to its compiler, Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke, nor did it carry his name. He therefore had no opportunity to correct typographical and other errors that had slipped in. As there seems to be widespread interest in this family two letters of correction are here inserted. Another correspondent calls attention to another error on page 282, line 19, where Elizabeth Mullikin appears as Mulliken—an entirely different family.

—ED.]

As the pages of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* constitute a valuable collection of genealogical information concerning Maryland families and are often quoted as authoritative dicta in such matters, it is gratifying to note that the September (1930) issue has given an appreciable amount of space to the records of several old families of the State. In my opinion, the publication of such records deserves to be encouraged. Of course, we desire that these compilations shall be accurate. Whenever errors are detected, it should be the duty of the reader to correct them if he is in position to do so.

In the present instance, I may, perhaps, be pardoned for submitting a few corrections and introducing some additional data relative to an article on "The Linthicum Family," as it appears in the September issue of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXV, No. 3, pages 275-283.

Thomas Linthicum, the immigrant, evidently was an intransigent and troublesome member of the Society of Friends. According to the "Third Haven Meeting" (Talbot County) records, it appears that at a Quarterly Meeting held at John Edmondson's on the 24th day of the fourth month, 1681 (old style), it was determined to discipline Thomas Linthicum, following the receipt of "a full and certain account from the Men's Meeting at the Western Shore concerning the unworthy and disorderly carriage and behavior of Thos. Lincicomb to Thos. Everdon in particular and Friends in general", notwithstanding the previous efforts of Friends to compose the matter at issue. I shall now direct the reader's attention to certain

historical and genealogical errors in the Linthicum article aforesaid.

Page 275, fifth line from bottom: "The return of the tobacco" was made in 1684 (not 1784). Same page, second line from bottom: Thomas Linthicum was born about 1640-1645. We do not know the year of his birth precisely.

Page 276, ninth line from top: "Rhoda" should be *Rhode* River.

Page 277, bottom line: The date given is that of the *burial* of Richard Snowden.

Page 278, second line from top: Richard Snowden's "second wife" is usually given as Elizabeth, daughter of Roger *Grosse*.

Page 278, seventh line from top (*et seq.*): Richard Snowden was born in 1688 (not 1698); he died January 26, 1763, in the 76th year of his age. He married (1) Elizabeth Coale on May 19, 1709 (not 1707). His second wife was Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Samuel Thomas and his wife Mary *Hutchins* (not Hutchinson). Another daughter (probably by his first wife) was *Ann Snowden* who married Henry Wright Crabbe. By his second wife, he had Richard Snowden, Jr., who died March 18, 1753, and whose wife was Elizabeth *Crowley* (not Crawley). By the second wife he had also other children (dates of birth approximated) as follows: Thomas Snowden (1721-1770), married Mary Wright; Margaret Snowden (1724), married John Contee; Eliza Snowden (1726), married Joseph Cowman; Samuel Snowden (1728-1801), married Eliza Thomas; John Snowden (1730), married Rachel Hopkins.

Page 278, sixteenth line from bottom: Elizabeth Rutland, *buried* March 15, 1707. Page 278, twelfth line from bottom: Thomas Sappington, *buried* February 18, 1721-22.

Page 280, sixth line from top: Gideon Linthicum died *May 11, 1770*. Page 280, nineteenth line from top: Hezekiah Linthicum died in 1767. I am not aware that the maiden surname of his wife has been ascertained.

Page 281, fourth line from top (*et seq.*): John Jacobs was born 1631 (not 1629), and married Anne Cheney who was *born* 1660, or thereabouts, and died April 29, 1730 (not 1720). Page 281, tenth line from top (*et seq.*): John Jacobs was born

1631 (not 1629), and died 1726 (not 1705). If John Jacobs, "of Dover, England", died in 1627 he could not have been the father of John Jacobs (1631-1726).

Page 282, fifth line from top (*et seq.*): Mary Rhodes was the *great-great-granddaughter* (not "granddaughter") of *Roger Williams* (not "Rofer William").

There occur several mistakes in the spelling of baptismal names, such as "Dorcus" for "*Dorcas*", "Francis" for the feminine *Frances*, "Phineaus" for "*Phinehas*", Mordeca for *Mordecai*, etc. The foregoing comments are submitted after a rather incomplete examination and analysis of the Linthicum article, and I feel assured that they will be received in the spirit in which they are made.

FRANCIS B. CULVER,
1227 16th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Sept. 27, 1930.

To the Author of "The Linthicum Family",

Dear Sir:

Having been set right on one point by your Linthicum family article, may I repay the kindness by sending you a correction.

Page 279. Thomas Rutland, 2nd, b. 1703, married Anne Beale, b. 1709 (not Anne Dorsey). She was the daughter of John Beale who married, 1708, Elizabeth Norwood.

Elizabeth Norwood was daughter of *Andrew* Norwood (not Capt. John Norwood). (Capt. John Norwood died abt. 1673, according to the Colonial Dame Register.) Andrew Norwood married Elizabeth Howard, who I think was the *sister* of Cornelius Howard—although he had a daughter Elizabeth, too. As I have some Norwood ancestry I am interested in following up any reference I see to the family. I also have Dorsey ancestors.

The chart which I enclose will make my references plainer.

Very sincerely yours,

(Miss) FLORENCE WHITTLESEY THOMPSON.

September 25, 1930.

5 Orchard St., Portland, Maine.

Andrew Norwood, A. A. Co. 1701-2. Cal. 2: 232.

To bros. Samuel and Philip, personalty.

To son Andrew, at 17, dwell., plantation.

Wife (unnamed) and bro. Samuel afsd. joint executors.

Testator desires "Strawberry Plain" to be sold.

Test. Cornelius Howard, Philip Howard, Jr., Geo. Slucom.
(C. H., *Sr.*, d. 1680).

Andrew Wellplay, A. A. Co., 2 May 1708. 14 July 1708.

To son-in-law Andrew Norwood and hrs., 500 a. at head of
Bush R.

To dau.-in-law Elizabeth Norwood, pers.

To wife Elizabeth, exec. and resid. leg.

Test. Cornelius Howard, Jos. Howard, Samuel Dorsey, Samuel
Leatherwood.

Capt. John Norwood.
d. circ. 1673

Andrew Norwood m. Elizabeth Howard.

He d. 1702. Md. Cal. Wills, 2: 232.

She m. (2) Andrew Wellplay.

He d. 1708. Md. Cal. Wills, 3: 106.

NORWOOD

Andrew
Only child named in his
father's will. He and
his sister Eliz. both
named by Andrew Well-
play, 1708, but that year
Andrew died and the
property left him by step-
father went to his sisters,
Eliz. Beale, Anne and
Hannah Norwood. Land
Office, Liber P. L. No. 5,
folio 558.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Elizabeth | Anne | Hannah |
| m. 1708 | | |
| John Beale | | |
| Anne | Elizabeth | |
| b. 1709 | | |
| m. Thos. Rutland, 2nd, | | |
| b. 1703. Her will, 1773, | | |
| names her aunt Hannah | | |
| Norwood. | | |

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

May 12, 1930.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

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

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Miss Margaret B. Carmine, | Thomas P. Dryden, |
| Miss Miriam Baldwin Cooks, | Marshall K. McCosh, |
| Mrs. Clarence N. Taylor, | Charles Cox Hopper, |
| Joseph M. Coale, | John S. Reese. |

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Auguste Faure, on February 27, 1930.

Mrs. Joseph A. (Katherine Duer) Blake, on April 20, 1930.

J. Harry Deems, on April 24, 1930.

A note of appreciation has been received from Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser expressing her thanks for the kind remembrance of the Society on May 7th (the date of the death of the late Mr. H. Irvine Keyser), evidenced by a gift of flowers to her, from the Society.

The attention of the Society was called to an invitation from Major Francis Scott Key-Smith asking members of the Society to join the Alumni Club of William and Mary College on a pilgrimage from Washington to Jamestown and William and Mary College, June 6th to June 10th, of this year.

It was reported that a special meeting of the Society would be held on May 21st instant, at which meeting the members of the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City would be our guests. It was noted that the Eastern Shore Society would present prizes to the winners of their Historical Essay Contest, and that Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey would be the speaker of the evening.

Vice-President Thom was recognized by the Chair and read a paper entitled "Something More About the Great Confederate

General 'Stonewall' Jackson and One of his humble Followers in the South of Yesteryear."

May 21, 1930.—A Special Meeting of the Maryland Historical Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The Society had as its guest the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City.

The only formal business transacted by the Maryland Historical Society was the election of members.

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

Mrs. Adelbert W. Mears,
Mrs. W. Norvill Finley.

Miss Sarah E. Bennett,

Associate membership:

Mrs. James T. Eliason.

President Harris welcomed the members and guests of the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City and expressed the pleasure of the Maryland Historical Society in having them as its guests. He then introduced the President of the Eastern Shore Society, Dr. Eugene W. Hodson, who gave a brief welcome to the members of both societies and the winners of the Historical Essay Contest and then turned over the exercises to Past President George L. Radcliffe, and Chairman of the Historical Essay Contest of the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City. Mr. Radcliffe presented to the winner of each county that had entered the contest a twenty dollar gold-piece and to Miss Elinore Grollman a very handsome sapphire and gold pin for the best essay from the entire Eastern Shore.

The prize winners were as follows:

Kent County—"Major James Ringgold, Son of Col. Thomas Ringgold," by Emma Elizabeth Francis.

Talbot County—"Colonial History of Oxford and Its Legends," by Muriel Day.

Somerset County—"Courts and Laws of Old Somerset," by Rachel Kauffman.

Dorchester County—"Sketch of Anthony LeCompte," by Betty Hicks.

Cecil County—"Cecil County and the Struggle for Freedom," by Ruth F. Bouchelle.

Queen Anne's County—"Kent Island, the Beautiful," by Elinore Grollman.

Worcester County—"Colonel William Stevens," by May Revel Belote.

Wicomico County—"Mason and Dixon Line," by Harold Waller.

Dr. R. T. Haines Halsey gave a very interesting talk on "Annapolis, Its Traditions and Associations with George Washington," which was illustrated with lantern slides.

The members of the Eastern Shore Society and their guests were invited by President Harris to view the various historical exhibitions in the possession of the Society.

May 22, 1930.—A special exhibition of some of the Society's treasures was arranged for the History Teachers' Club of the Public School System, who on account of their avocation have no time to visit the rooms of the Society during the regular hours of opening.

President Harris greeted those of the invited guests who appeared, after which Mr. Dielman gave an informal talk on the possessions, prospects and work of the Society. Later the various exhibition rooms were opened and the guests were taken in charge by Miss Bokel.

October 12, 1930.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

President Harris welcomed the return of the members after a summer recess. He reported that during the summer the \$100,000. ground rent on the old Athenaeum property had been redeemed.

A list of the donations made to the library and gallery since the last regular meeting of the Society was read.

Dr. A. K. Bond reported that some time ago Mr. Craddock, of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, had promised to present the Society with a set of bells used on a six-horse team. Mr. Craddock has since died and Dr. Bond said that he thought that it would be advisable for the Society to try to secure these bells from the relatives of Mr. Craddock.

Mr. Dielman reported for the Library Committee that the Society had purchased in London the Rent Rolls of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, from 1637 to about 1725, which completes the series already in possession of the Society purchased in 1888 as part of the "Calvert Papers." With these Rent Rolls was the marriage settlement of Frederick Lord Baltimore.

The purchase of a very rare map was reported, being a Map of Washington and Frederick Counties, 1808, by Chas. Varlo.

The gift of several manuscripts was reported, being a list of the books in the library of Joseph Earle of the Eastern Shore, and a list of the household effects in the old Stone Mansion in Southern Maryland.

It was stated that H. Oliver Thompson, Esq., had presented two lithographs: one was of the Buckingham Female Collegiate Institute on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the other made from a daguerrotype by Whitehurst, of John H. Hewitt.

The following named persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership:

Miss Bertha L. Clark,
Miss Mabel F. Cull.

Fessenden Fairfax Hicks,

Associate membership:

Mrs. Louis V. Bell.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

George C. Jenkins, on June 5, 1930.

Theodore Klein Miller, on June 7, 1930.

Albert H. Buck, on June 8, 1930.

Wilton Snowden, on July 24, 1930.

George C. Thomas, on August 11, 1930.

Judge James A. C. Bond, on August 17, 1930.

Van Lear Black, on August 18, 1930 (lost at sea).

Mrs. Cora R. Evans, on September 2, 1930.

Rev. William Lindsay Glenn, on September 3, 1930.

John J. Hurst, on September 11, 1930.

H. G. Evans, on September 13, 1930.

William L. Marbury, Esq., was then introduced and gave a very interesting talk on "Some Aspects of Slavery in Maryland."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Maryland Silversmiths, 1715-1830, with illustrations of their silver and their marks and with a facsimile of the design book of William Faris. By J. Hall Pleasants and Howard Sill. Baltimore, 1930, The Lord Baltimore Press.

Because the facts were not easily got at, the general works on American silversmiths have given scant and inaccurate information about the silversmiths of Maryland and their distinguished productions. From this inferior position in the history of the craft, the Maryland workers in precious metals have advanced to the position of honor, for thanks to the researches of J. Hall Pleasants and Howard Sill, their history is now more fully and more carefully recorded than that of similar groups in any other state or section of the country.

This book is important for two reasons. Silversmithing is one of the few crafts in which the colonial American practitioner seemed hardly affected by provincialism. In the surviving specimens of his work there is seen little crudity, little evidence of having been fashioned by untrained and clumsy workmen. Whether made in Boston, in Philadelphia, or in Annapolis, American plate carries on the tradition of the Old World, showing to later ages stately, serene evocations of the classic spirit, beautiful alike in form, substance, and surface. The second reason is that the Maryland silversmiths possess peculiar claims upon the memory of posterity. The social conditions of eighteenth-century Annapolis inevitably produced groups of sophisticated craftsmen, learned and apt in the production of luxuries. The silversmiths were chief among these.

They were working for people who built houses in the Adam tradition, furnished them with chairs and tables in the manner of Chippendale and Sheraton, and demanded an equal degree of quality and taste in the lesser accessories of living. In Baltimore, the prosperous merchant families created a market for the best in household utilities, and their demand for good silver developed the craft of making it to an extraordinary degree. The Baltimore Assay Office with its official marks, its symbols of quality, and its Dominical lettering showing the year of manufacture, was an institution not found elsewhere in the country. To commemorate the work of these craftsmen and to record the history of the craft in the Maryland cities and towns was a service, therefore, of more than local importance.

Combining antiquarian zeal with exact and scholarly knowledge of Maryland men and things, Dr. Pleasants has carried out and expanded the task begun with love and enthusiasm and learned taste by Howard Sill some years before his death. He has presented the history of the trade in Maryland and the biography of its members with the sureness and authority that characterizes his biographical and genealogical studies. He has told the complicated story of the Baltimore Assay Office, identified the works of almost forgotten craftsmen, given sketches of some three hundred masters, journeymen, and apprentices in the trade, and in spite of much detail, has made a book that is readable but none the less valuable for reference because of that quality. The reproduction in this volume of the design book of William Faris, the eighteenth century Annapolis silversmith and clockmaker, is an achievement almost unique in books dealing with American craftsmanship.

As the crafts of silversmithing and watch and clock making were so closely allied, a list of Maryland watch and clock makers is included. This enhances the interest of the book and makes it important to collectors of early American watches and clocks.

The book is illustrated with sixty-eight full-page plates in heliotype, the best process so far employed for the representation of the surface and the delicately modelled forms of silverware, of which some two hundred and forty examples are shown. The twenty full-page drawings in the Faris design book and the portraits of several well known early silversmiths are also reproduced. In addition to these heliotype plates over two hundred reproductions of silversmiths' marks and a few old newspaper advertisements are illustrated in the text. The book is well designed and is printed on rag paper. These physical characteristics, joined with the importance of its matter, commend it

to collectors of silver and clocks, to collectors of books, to those who are interested in social and industrial history, and to museums and public libraries everywhere. It is a quarto volume $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, and contains three hundred and forty pages of text. It is bound in paper covered boards, buckram back, stamped in gold, with gilt top. It is fully indexed.

The edition is limited to three hundred numbered copies and type has been distributed.

This is one of the most important books ever issued in this state and it is safe to predict that it will go to a premium within a few months.

Homes of the Cavaliers. By Katherine Scarborough. New York, 1930. The Macmillan Co. \$5.00.

An extended and comprehensive appreciation of this splendid volume appeared in the Supplement of the *Sunday Sun*, for November 23. It is only necessary to say here that it is a work that every Marylander should be proud to own; although it has one very serious defect—it has no index! Miss Scarborough has done herself and her work a serious injustice by this omission.

Criminal Law in Colonial Virginia. By Arthur P. Scott. University of Chicago, 1930. \$4.00.

“A detailed inquiry which does much toward estimating the exact nature of the debt of American law to that of England, and the extent of departure of the law from its source because of the unique conditions of colonial life.” A carefully prepared and well documented study, of interest to antiquarians and historians as well as to the legal profession.

Augustine Herrman of Bohemia Manor. Monograph by Thomas Capek. Prague, 1930. Pp. 35, illus., maps, facs.

A brief but valuable sketch of Herrman, with reduced reproduction of his celebrated map and facsimiles of documents, etc.

A Brief History of the Spessard family. By H. L. Spessard. Hagerstown, 1930. Pp. 116.

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