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BALTIMORE

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*See
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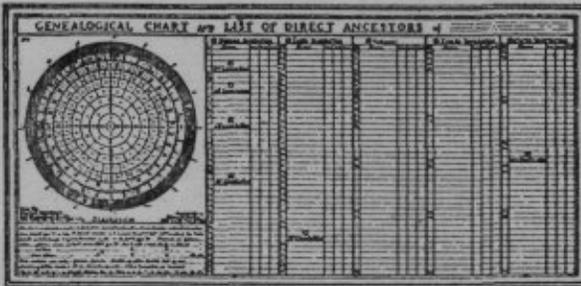
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MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XL

MARCH, 1945

No. 1

THE USE OF ROCKETS BY THE BRITISH IN THE WAR OF 1812

By RALPH ROBINSON

It is well known that rockets employing the jet system of propulsion were used as weapons of offense by the British in the War of 1812, and it has been suggested that some account of their construction and the uses to which they were put may prove of interest at this time when the re-introduction into warfare by the Germans of similar weapons has made news.

The missiles used in the War of 1812 were designed by Sir William Congreve (1772-1828), a Major General of the British Army and were known as "Congreve Rockets." In appearance they were not unlike those used in a 4th of July display of fireworks and were adapted for operation both on land and on vessels. There were two types, the case-shot rocket employed as a substitute for artillery or auxiliary thereto, and the rocket loaded with inflammable material designed to start conflagrations.

The case-shot rocket contained carbine balls, the bursting powder being in a cylindrical chamber in the rear of the charge of balls, the explosion of which was regulated by a fuse. Those used with infantry weighed from three to twelve pounds and were fired from a position prone upon the ground and also from a stand fashioned like a tripod upon which they could be adjusted at any pitch. From vessels they could be fired from the deck, from the rigging and from openings in the gunwales or hulls

made especially for their use. Because of the absence of recoil, they were adapted to use on very light vessels and even by boats under oars.

Case-rockets exploded like shrapnel and their effective range was put at 3,000 yards which exceeded that of field artillery using solid shot and canister. Their penetration in a solid bank of earth is given as about 20 feet.¹

The first experience of our armed forces with Congreve rockets was in the Chesapeake Bay area, where they were used by Rear Admiral Cockburn in his marauding expeditions, of which there are several recorded instances. On his staff a young officer was serving in the rank of Lieutenant, who later in life as Sir James Scott wrote the following account of an attack on a shore battery by boats under oars.

The slide, on which they [the rockets] were laid, contained two of these destructive missiles carrying special shells, instead of combustible material. By good luck (for they are an uncertain weapon) in the first flight I let off, one of them fell directly into the block-house and the other alighted in one of the batteries under it. Waving to the remainder of the boats, our gallant leader [Cockburn] headed the attack and got possession of the batteries before the enemy could recover from the panic occasioned by the rockets.²

The redoubtable Commodore Joshua Barney also records their use against his fleet of barges which later were ingloriously destroyed to prevent capture by the British. In an encounter with some of the enemy's vessels near the mouth of the Patuxent he wrote:

During the firing the enemy advanced a barge which threw rockets but as they cannot be directed with any certainty, they did no execution. But I find they can be thrown further than we can our shot and conclude from this essay, this will be their mode of warfare against the [our] flotilla.³

¹ The information here furnished as to Congreve Rockets is taken from a work with illustrations by Sir William Congreve entitled *Treatise on the Congreve Rocket System* (London, 1827), to be seen in the Library of the War College, Washington, D. C. Here also will be found MS notes by Lieutenant Miner Knowlton, one time instructor of artillery at West Point, furnishing, such information about rockets as then understood and also a work by J. Scoffern, *Projectile Weapons of War* (London, 1856). Niles' *Weekly Register* claims rockets did not originate with Sir William Congreve, that they "were used in India before his great-grandfather" (X, 212).

² Sir James Scott, *Recollections of a Naval Life* (London, 1834), III, 262.

³ Barney to Secretary of the Navy, June 3, 1814. T. H. Palmer, ed., *Historical Register*, IV, Part II, 118.

Shortly after this when Barney had taken refuge in St. Leonard's Creek which makes in from the eastern shore of the Patuxent River in Calvert County, he was repeatedly attacked by the British who had two frigates moored at its mouth.

One of the enemy's rockets, [he says] fell on board of one of our barges and after passing through one of the men, set the barge on fire and a barrel of gun-powder, and another of musket cartridges caught fire and exploded by which several of the men were blown into the water and one man very severely burned—his face, hands and every uncovered part of his body being perfectly crisped.⁴

Abandoned by her crew and with the magazines on fire the barge was gallantly boarded by the Commodore's son, Major William B. Barney, and saved from destruction.

From Colonel Deceius Wadsworth who had been sent from Washington with a battery of artillery to relieve Barney we learn that "one of the enemy's rockets passed through an ammunition box which had been injudiciously placed and exploded, which did some damage. An ammunition cart near it was covered with fire but fortunately did not explode."⁵

The employment of rockets in the War of 1812 most familiar to Americans, was by the British infantry in the battle of Bladensburg, fought on the 24th day of August, in which they were substituted for artillery. Of the latter arm the British had but one six-pounder and two three-pounders (dragged by sailors), which apparently never got into action.⁶

The centre of the first line of the American Army facing the British as they rushed across the Bladensburg Bridge, was occupied by General Stansbury's Baltimore Militia wholly without combat experience. "The rockets," we are told "which had for the first three or four passed very high above the heads of the line, now received a more horizontal direction and passed very close to the heads of Schulz' and Regan's Regiments . . . A universal flight of these two regiments was the consequence."⁷

⁴ Mary Barney, *Biographical Memoir of the Late Commodore Barney* (Boston, 1832), p. 239. See also Hulbert Footner, *Sailor of Fortune* (N. Y., 1940), p. 271-2.

⁵ Report to Secretary of War, June 26th, Palmer, *Historical Register, loc. cit.*, p. 122.

⁶ So Cockburn reported. Palmer, *loc. cit.*, p. 144.

⁷ General William H. Winder, "Statement to Congressional Committee." *American State Papers: Military Affairs*, I, 558.

Brave and strenuous efforts were made by these officers to reform their men and, although a few responded, the majority continued in flight. Shortly after this the 5th Baltimore Regiment became confused, when ordered to change its position on the left flank of Stansbury's troops, and broke and fled, followed by the remaining troops that had faced the enemy as the first line of defense.⁸

While it is true that the American troops were under musketry fire from the beginning of the action, the initial break was the work of the rockets and there appears to be no reason to doubt that it undermined their steadiness.⁹

Nor is the fact that these raw troops were stampeded by the rockets as discreditable as it has been generally considered, for it is reported that in the battle of Leipzig Napoleon's troops were assailed with Congreve rockets and that "their noise and bright glare" had great effect in frightening them and throwing them into confusion, and in the Peninsular War their use by the British caused "terror by their novelty."¹⁰

The use of rockets in the War of 1812 also has been made familiar by the line in our National Anthem:

And the rocket's red glare, the bomb bursting in air.

The rockets Francis Scott Key saw were fired from the *Erebus*, a ship especially fitted for such use, and one of the squadron engaged in bombarding Fort McHenry. Whether these rockets were case-shot or incendiary does not appear and it is doubtful if the *Erebus* was close enough to the Fort for them to be effective. No mention of their reaching it was made by Major Armistead in his report, whereas he did mention the bombs, of which some 400 fell

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ The effectiveness of the rockets at Bladensburg is attested by Rear Admiral Cockburn and also by Gleig. Cockburn in his report to Admiral Cochrane says "I remarked with much pleasure the precision with which the rockets were thrown—Palmer, *loc. cit.*, p. 144. "A corps of rockets proved of striking utility," G. R. Gleig, *Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans*. (London, 1826), p. 126. A misleading misconception of the rockets used at Bladensburg appeared in the *Baltimore Evening Sun* on January 9, 1939. It was supplied, together with a cartoon, by John Hix, at that time running a daily "Believe It or Not" feature. Hix claimed that the American troops fled in wild disorder when "sky-rockets" were fired at them which "They believed to be some devilish new instrument of War."

¹⁰ *Dictionary of National Biography*, IV, 934.

“ within the works ” from the five “ bomb-ketches,” as the vessels from which they were fired, were called.¹¹

Rockets were also used by the British in the battle of North Point but as they were well supplied in that engagement with artillery, some of which is said to have used shrapnel,¹² rockets appear to have played a minor role. General Stricker speaks of their use against his left flank, but on this occasion the militia, which included troops that had fought at Bladensburg were not stampeded by them, although it was the left flank that proved unsteady and gave way.¹³

The weakness of Congreve rockets was their inaccuracy. This inherent fault, together with the improvement in artillery, led to their disuse.

The propriety of using rockets in warfare was questioned and found expression in the following paragraph which appeared in Niles' *Weekly Register* in August, 1814.

CONGREVE ROCKETS—The property and composition of these instruments is ascertained. If required, *we* also can have them made. But—would it not be *cruel* to use them? If the torpedo, in the water, was an ‘unfair’ weapon, are not rockets in the air improper to be used by a ‘moral and religious people?’¹⁴

In Boston a proposal for use of the new arm appeared in print but no action appears to have been taken:

ROCKET BATTERY—*From the Boston Gazette*—A correspondent would beg leave to suggest to the committee of defence the utility of erecting a *rocket battery* on either forts Warren or Independence.—By means of a recent invention, rockets from one to thirty-two pounds, or larger if necessary, may be fired with as much accuracy as ordnance; and possessing a quality equally destructive as shells, they may be made a powerful weapon of annoyance to the enemy's vessels, should they attempt to come within their reach—and it is said they can be thrown two miles and upwards. We understand Mr. Beath has expressed a willingness, not only to superintend the making of these rockets, of which it is believed he has a perfect knowledge, but also to be stationed at the battery, in case of attack.¹⁵

¹¹ Armistead's Report to Secretary of the Navy. Palmer, *loc. cit.*, p. 199.

¹² Gleig, *op. cit.*, p. 181. The shrapnel shell was a recent invention of Major-General Henry Shrapnel (1761-1842) a British officer. It was quite as new to the American troops as rockets and far more deadly. *Dictionary of National Biography*, XVIII, 163.

¹³ Stricker's report to Major General Samuel Smith. Palmer, *loc. cit.*, p. 191.

¹⁴ Vol. VI, p. 425 (August 20, 1814).

¹⁵ Niles, *Weekly Register*, VII, 55 (Oct. 6, 1814).

A similar objection to the use of the torpedo as a weapon of offense has doubtless been forgotten by many who today are habituated to its unrestricted use, both under water and in the air.

A submarine torpedo was designed and patented by Robert Fulton of steamboat fame in the first decade of the nineteenth century. His efforts to get, first, the British Admiralty and, later, our Government to use them were unsuccessful. The objection chiefly urged was that as an instrument of warfare they were inhuman.¹⁶

This attitude was attested when a sub-marine device for destroying ships in the Potomac River was submitted *anonymously* to General William H. Winder in command of the defences of Washington.¹⁷

The failure to make use of torpedoes by the Madison Administration in the War of 1812 was ascribed to the activities of the so-called "Peace Party" by the *The Aurora* a strong Administration paper published in Philadelphia which compared their use with that of rockets in this paragraph:

We would respectfully solicit the *pious men* to explain the difference between waging war with submarine machines and with *aerial* destructive weapons—fighting under water or fighting in the air? The British too cowardly to meet us on shore (except when they are certain of finding little or no opposition) like men and soldiers send us *Congreve rockets* to burn out towns and habitations. We in turn dispatch some of our torpedoes to rub the copper off the bottom of their ships.¹⁸

Banning the use of rockets as "unfair" and the use of torpedoes as "inhuman" appears today not only essentially unrealistic but a bit whimsical. It stems of course from a conception of war as one of the major sports—a conception which modern weapons of offense and defense have rudely shattered.

¹⁶ Those interested in Fulton's efforts to get his torpedo adopted in the United States may consult his *Torpedo and Submarine Explosion* (N. Y., 1810: Reprint by William Abbatt, 1914). Enoch Pratt Library. See also B. J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812* (N. Y., 1868), p. 238-40, for an account of Fulton's efforts to get his torpedoes used by the British Admiralty.

¹⁷ Lossing, *op. cit.*, p. 939-40, where an illustration of the submarine device will be found taken from the original drawing in the Winder MSS.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 693, note 2, where also will be found an account of the attempt to destroy *The Plantagenet*, a ship of the British Navy by a submarine device.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE IN BALTIMORE, 1814-1815

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE AND SAFETY

Edited by WILLIAM D. HOYT, JR.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIX, page 309, December, 1944)

The relations of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety and the press were cordial. Newspaper support of the efforts to provide proper defense for the city was encouraged by a resolution praising the good sense and patriotism of the editors. At one point, all papers, local and out-of-state, were urged to print official news only—this in an attempt to eliminate exaggerated reports and rumors which might cause panic or hinder the war work.

A climax in the affairs of the Committee was reached on October 19th, when General Samuel Smith resigned his command and became—in the language of the minutes—plain "Mr. Smith." At the same time, word was received of the intended visit of General Winfield Scott, and a subcommittee headed by Col. Howard was directed to procure and furnish a house suitable for occupancy by the General and his suite. General Scott surveyed the situation and drew up plans for the erection of additional fortifications, especially to the south and west of the city, in the Ferry Branch section.

Thereafter, the time of the Committee was consumed largely by appeals for workers, acceptances of offers from various militia units to spend a day or more on the fortifications, appointments of superintendents to oversee the laborers, and assignments of men to certain areas at designated times. That volunteers were encouraged and sustained by something more than patriotism is shown by the references to liquor, ranked by the Committee on an equality with the tools used on the earthworks.

Although work on the fortifications was continued, there were signs that the tension in Baltimore was easing up a bit. In mid-October, preparations were made for the sale of surplus supplies contributed to the Committee, some of which were classified as "unmerchantable." There were no more arrests of aliens or defeatist talkers, hospital matters dropped out of the picture, and the urgent tone of the Committee meetings was relaxed.

Baltimore 4th Octo: 1814

The Committee of Viligance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—
The proceedings of yesterday were read—

The committee were informed by letters from Capt. Samuel Moales,¹⁴⁰ from the Baltimore Beneficial Society and from Capt. Henry Thompson¹⁴¹ that the companies under their commands and the society offered their services to labour one day on the works of Defence erecting about our city—therefore—

Ordered That the services of the said companies & Society be accepted and that the secretary be charged to present the thanks of this Committee to each by a Letter addressed to each—

The Committee were informed that the Company of Exempts under the command of Capt. Thomas C. Jenkins offered their services to perform one days labour on the works of Defence—therefore

Ordered, That the services of Capt. Jenkins Company be accepted and the thanks of this Committee be presented to him and his company by our Chairman—

Ordered, That the following expression of the sense of this committee be published in the several News Papers of this City with a list of those military or other associations who have or may hereafter tender their services to labour on the works of Defence also designating the days of labour which have been or may be assigned to each by themselves or by this board—to wit—

"The Committee of Vigilance & Safety take this method of making public the grateful sense they feel for the generous and patriotic services of the following military and other associations who have laboured or tendered their services to labour on the Works of Defence about our City—"

The Committee through their Chairman received a Letter from Capt. Isaac Phillips informing them that the Fortifications at Camp Lookout were nearly finished and that it would not be in his power to give his services as a superintendent longer than Saturday next—therefore

Ordered, That the Chairman present the thanks of this Committee to Capt. Phillips for his services; and that the members of this committee

¹⁴⁰ Samuel Moale (1771-1857), attorney, 7 N. Gay St.

¹⁴¹ Henry Thompson (1774-1837), merchant, 53 Smith's Wharf.

who have been appointed to superintend the labourers in the western part of the City provide a suitable person as a successor to Capt. Phillips—

Whereas, two Neutral Vessels being advertised to depart the Port by permission of British authority and as those Vessels are owned by Allies of Great Britain: the owners and Commanders of the same being no way interested in the general welfare of our Country—And in order to prevent the departure of such Vessels it may require the interposition of the Military Authority—And it being the opinion of this committee that, it is highly improper that Vessels be permitted to depart, the owners or Commanders of which may thereby have it in their power to give information to the Enemy that may militate very much to our injury—therefore—

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee wait on the Major General and request that such steps be pursued to prevent the departure of the Vessels as in his judgment he may deem proper on the occasion—
The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 5th Octo: 1814

The Committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment—
The proceedings of yesterday were read—

Resolved, That the communication of the Major General of this date be and the same is hereby referred to Mr. William Wilson, Mr. Payson, Mr. Walters, Mr. Jessup, and Mr. Burke to consider of the same and Report to this Committee—

The Committee were informed by Capt. John Montgomery¹⁴² that the Company under his Command offered their services to labour on the works of Defence about our City for one day when required—wherefor it was

Ordered That the services of Capt. Montgomery's company be accepted and that he be pleased to accept for himself and present to his company the thanks of this Committee for their generous offer—

The Chairman of this Committee having been appointed to wait on Col: Armstead and confer with him on all matters relative to the situation of Fort McHenry, and having done so, and reported to this Committee an elaborate account of many important improvements and additions necessary to be erected—therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is hereby requested to wait on Maj: Genl. Smith and detail to him a full statement of the views and opinions as suggested by Col: Armstead as absolutely necessary for the further defence of the City and to request of the Major General, after having given the report an examination, that he will assign an Engineer to take charge of the work and that his requisition to complete the same will be respected by this committee—

The Committee then adjourned

Baltimore 6th Octo: 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—
the proceedings of yesterday were read—

The Committee were informed that the 39th 27th and 51st Regiments

¹⁴² John Montgomery (1764-1828), 37 Fayette St.—mayor, 1820-22, 1824-26.

and the Companies under the command of Capt. Richard B. Magruder,¹⁴³ and Capt. John Hanna¹⁴⁴ tendered their services to perform a days labour on the works of Defence erecting about our City, where required—therefore—

Ordered That the services of those Regiments & Companies be accepted and the thanks of this Committee presented to each of them—and also that the superintendants of labourers apprise the commanders thereof in due time when a Regiment, Battalion or Company may be wanted—

Resolved, That the Commissary of Purchases be and he is hereby authorised and requested to purchase on the faith and credit of this committee two thousand pair of shoes to be distributed among the men of Genl. Stansburys Brigade and that he take receipts on behalf of this committee, from the men to whom they may be delivered—

Ordered, That the Committee on Gun Carriages suspend the procuring of trucks for the Guns of Fort Camp look out—

Resolved, That Mr. Warner, Mr. Jessup and Mr. Jamison be and they are hereby requested as soon as possible to erect three bomb proof Magazines and two bomb proof barracks at Fort McHenry, agreeable to the requisition of the Major General of this date—

Ordered, That the Committee heretofore appointed to cause a Bridge to be erected over the Basin be and they are hereby requested to consult with the Major General on the propriety and practicability of removing the present Bridge to a more suitable place and also of erecting one at the Lazaretto—

Resolved, That the Collector of the Port of Baltimore be and he is hereby respectfully requested to cause all persons coming in vessels that may enter this Port during the present time of danger to be carefully and strictly examined, and a Report thereof to be made every day to this Committee—

The sub-committee to whom the communication from Maj. Genl. Smith was referred—

Report, That the sum of Fifty thousand dollars can be obtained for Treasury Notes from the Banks, for the purpose of paying the wages now due to the Militia and to prevent the same from being discharged—

Which Report was read, approved of, and a copy thereof ordered to be laid before the Major General—

Ordered, That the following advertisement be inserted in the News papers of this City—to wit—“The Committee having been informed that there is a great want of Carts to assist in carrying on the works of Defence erecting at Camp look out Hill do therefor respectfully and earnestly request that all persons having a Cart and Horse not otherwise engaged, would send the same to that Fortification to be employed as the superintendant of the labourers may direct”—

The Committee then adjourned—

¹⁴³ Richard B. Magruder (1787-1844), attorney, 53 S. Charles St.

¹⁴⁴ John Hanna (d. 1829), accountant, 10 Pitt St.

Baltimore 7th Octo: 1814

The committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

The committee were informed that a detachment from Col. Shutes Regiment of Militia had performed a days labour on the works of Defence erecting about our City: and that the Troop of Horse under the Command of Capt. James Horton ¹⁴⁵ tendered their services to perform a days labour thereon—

Ordered That the thanks of this committee be presented to the said Detachment and Troop and that the superintendants inform Capt. Horton when his troop may be wanted—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 8th Octo. 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

Resolved, That Mr. Stouffer and Mr. Bond be and they are hereby appointed to engage fifty axmen, provided with three days provisions to meet Genl. Stricker at the Meeting House in Patapsco Neck on Monday morning next at 8 o'clock—pursuant to the Requisition of the Major General of this date—

Resolved, That the communication of the Secretary of War of the 7th instant, to the subcommittee appointed by this committee to wait on the Executive of the United States be and the same is hereby referred to Mr. Payson, Mr. Hollingsworth, Mr. Frisby, Col. Howard and Mr. Buchanan with a request that they will consider thereof and report to this committee such measures as they may deem most advisable to be adopted—

The Committee then adjourned to Monday 10 O'clock A. M

Baltimore 10th Octo. 1814

The committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment; the proceedings of Saturday were read—

The committee were informed that Major Beale Randals ¹⁴⁶ Rifle Corps had gratuitously performed one days labour on the works of Defence; that Capt. Thomas Shrivens company of Riflemen were then engaged in doing a days work on the same; and that Mr. Louis Barneys ¹⁴⁷ Company of Bakers had tendered their services for one day when called on—therefore

Ordered That the thanks of this committee be presented to the said Military Corps and Company of Bakers; that the superintendants of the labourers inform Mr. Barney when his Bakers may be wanted: And that the following be inserted in the News Papers of this City to wit—
“ The Committee of Vigilance and Safety Notice with great pleasure,

¹⁴⁵ James Horton (d. 1837), merchant, Baltimore nr. Paca St.

¹⁴⁶ Beale Randall (d. 1853).

¹⁴⁷ Louis Barney (d. 1850), biscuit maker, 64 South St.

the patriotic offer of labour tendered and performed this day on the Fortifications by Capt. Shrivvers Company of Riflemen from York Pennsylvania"—¹⁴⁸

Resolved, That Mr. James Wilson, Mr. Burke and Mr. Jamison be and they are hereby requested to repair to Fort McHenry and communicate with Capt. Evans the present commander thereof respecting the Gun Carriages in that Fortification and make report to this Committee—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 11th October 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

Mr. James Wilson from the committee appointed to visit Fort McHenry made report as follows—

The committee appointed to examine the gun carriages at Fort McHenry have performed that duty and beg leave to Report that they found twenty three of the guns mounted on Burbeck carriages, which in the opinion of your Committee and in which opinion Capt. Evans coincides, are much better calculated for shew than for service, as was experienced in the late bombardment, when from the firing of a few shot three of the guns were dismounted and rendered useless for some time. To make them serviceable and safe, wooden wheels ought to be substituted for the cast iron wheels, and trucks with an axle tree fixed in place of the trail wheel— It is estimated that the cost of this alteration will be about sixty dollars pr. gun—All which is respectfully submitted—

Which report was read, approved and a copy thereof ordered to be submitted to the consideration of the Major General—

Resolved, That Col. Howard be and he is hereby authorised and requested to wait on Capt. Phillips and have such trucks made for the Guns at Fort Camp look out as they may deem most suitable; under the direction of the Major General—

The Committee were informed that the Franklin Artillery Company commanded by Capt. Joseph Myers tendered their services to perform one days labour on the works of defence when called upon—therefore

Ordered, That the thanks of this committee be presented to Capt. Myers Company and that the superintendants of labourers inform him when the services of his company will be received

Mr. Payson from the committee to whom was referred the communication of the Secretary of War of the 7th instant made Report That they

¹⁴⁸ Notice appeared in the *American* of October 11th. Issues of the four days preceding carried an item which showed how some out-of-town companies occupied their time: "BALTIMORE RIFLEMEN, Take Notice! Whether you be *Yagers* or not I do not know. We are strangers in this place and known by the name of the *Lancaster Riflemen* or *Hamilton's Riflemen, from Pennsylvania*. You have frequently made your boast of *Sharp Shooting*: you have likewise said that you had a shooting match with us on Saturday last, which is known to be unfounded. We as men, not fond of boasting, will shoot with you, from 100 to 150 yards, off hand, from 50 to \$500. DANIEL M'KENZIE, Sergeant."

had considered of the same and digested and described the measures most proper for this committee to adopt in the following form of Letter to the Secretary of War from this Committee in reply to his of the 7th instant—which they recommended to be signed by the Chairman & forwarded immediately—to wit—

“To the Honorable James Monroe Secretary of War—

Sir The Committee of Vigilance and Safety have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter under date of the 7th Current in answer to the Memorial which their Sub-Committee, had the honour to present, to the President of the United States; they do not deem it necessary in this reply, to take into consideration that part which relates to the Forces intended for the future security of the City, trusting as they do ‘that every effort which can, shall be made for its defence’—

The Committee having made application to the different Banks for the means, to enable them to place at the disposal, of the Government, the Fund mentioned in their memorial, to the President, have now to inform, that they are ready to pay for as much stock bearing an interest of six per cent and at the rate of eighty dollars in money for one hundred dollars in stock, as will be produced by the investment of four hundred and ninety four thousand dollars and to receive Treasury Notes to the amount of one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars to be paid in money at par—

The Committee offer these sums to the Government with the understanding mentioned in your Letter, that the same is to be applied, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the payment of the expenses incurred, or to be incurred in the defence of the City of Baltimore; and as the Committee, being the appointed agents of the City and Precincts have in their preparations to receive and repel the Enemy become guarantes for the payment of various sums of money, to a considerable amount, which since that period has been constantly added to, in providing further and more effectual means of assistance; and as the Committee are without the funds to discharge those demands, they respectfully request that immediate means may be adopted, to have the accounts of these expenditures examined, by an officer or officers stationed in Baltimore, especially appointed for that purpose, and under such rules and regulations as you may prescribe, that the same may be liquidated and paid, as promptly as the claimants have a right to expect: and the Committee have full confidence, that under the existing laws, which govern the proceedings of the Department of War in the adjusting these claims and demands they will be considered, as having been necessarily incurred, and have not failed to have a salutary effect for all the purposes for which they were intended, and that in sanctioning them a liberal construction of the Laws, and the rules of expounding them will be adopted by the Government as well in regard to what was demanded by the past, as to secure the future—

The Committee are ready to place the proposed loan to the credit of the United States in such Bank or Banks as the proper Department may direct, and hereunto subjoin a list of the Banks in which the sum is at present deposited”—

A List of the Banks in Baltimore in which money is deposited by the Committee of Vigilance and Safety as mentioned in the forgoing Letter—to wit—

The City Bank	\$320,000
The Union Bank	100,000
The Marine Bank	14,000
The Mechanics Bank	35,000
The Franklin Bank	25,000
	<hr/>
Amount on Loan for Stock	\$494,000
	<hr/>
The Bank of Baltimore	70,000
The Bank of Maryland	21,000
The Commercial & Farmers Bank	28,000
	<hr/>
Amount on Treasury Notes	\$119,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$613,000
	<hr/>

Which letter was read, approved of, and ordered to be copied fair, signed by the Chairman and forwarded immediately

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 12th Octo: 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

The committee were informed that the Companies under the command of Capt. Hackney and Capt. Shawin of Frederick County had performed a days work on the Fortifications erecting about the City—therefore

Ordered That the thanks of this Committee be presented to each of those Companies for their patriotic services—

The Managers of the Baltimore Theatre offered to this Committee the profits of a nights performance at the Theatre in aid of the fund for the defence of the City, therefore—

Ordered That the thanks of the committee be presented to the Managers and that they be informed that the proffered benefit will be acceptable on Friday next as proposed—

Resolved, That the Committee of Accounts be and they are hereby authorised and required to employ a Clerk at the expense of this Committee for the purpose of aiding them in adjusting, keeping and settling the Accounts of this Committee—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 13 Octo. 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

The Committee were informed that the 5th Regiment of the M. M.

under the Command of Col. Joseph Sterrett ¹⁴⁹ tendered their services to perform one days labour on the works of Defence and also that the Eagle Company of Exempts under the Command of Capt. Joseph Jamison offered their services for any one day in each Week for three weeks successively to labour on the works and also that Mr. William Branson, ¹⁵⁰ hatter offered the loan of his Cart Horse & driver to be employed one week on the Fortifications whereupon it was

Ordered That the thanks of this Committee be presented to the 5th Regiment, to the Eagle Company of exempts and to Mr. Branson and that they be informed by the superintendants when their aid will be received—

Resolved, That the Committee of Accounts be and they are hereby instructed to pay no accounts or claims against the United States, and for which this Committee is guarantee, out of the funds of this Committee until they shall hear from Government or until further order—

The Committee will publish on the first of November next an alphabetical list of subscribers to the contribution offered for the defence of the city and Precincts of Baltimore and request all such as do not find their names therein to call at the Mayors office to subscribe thereto in money only at which place the Contribution Book will remain deposited—

Ordered That the foregoing declaration be published in the different News papers of the City daily until the first of November next—

Resolved, That, Mr. Stouffer, Mr. Alricks & Mr. Dugan be and they are hereby required to ascertain what articles of merchandise, which have been subscribed to the Committee were at the time of subscribing unmerchable, and to return the same to the subscribers; that they also sell on account of the Committee such articles as have become unmerchable since their delivery to the Committee—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 14th Octo: 1814

The Committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment—
The proceedings of yesterday were read—

The Committee were informed that the Troop of Horse under the Command of Capt. Jehu Bouldin ¹⁵¹ offered their services to perform a days work on the Fortifications—Whereupon it was

Ordered That the thanks of this Committee be presented to Capt. Bouldins Troop, that their services be accepted, and that the superintendants of the Labourers inform Capt. Bouldin when his Company's services will be required—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 15th Octo. 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—
The proceedings of yesterday were read—

¹⁴⁹ Joseph Sterett (1771-1821), merchant, 51 Water St., dw. Gay nr. Water St. "M. M." apparently means Maryland Militia.

¹⁵⁰ William Branson, hatter, 131 Baltimore St.

¹⁵¹ Jehu Bouldin, surveyor, Plowman St.

Resolved, That Col. Howard, Mr. Payson and Capt. Phillips be and they are hereby required to have trucks made for the gun Carriages at Fort Camp look out pursuant to the requisition of the Major General bearing date on the 17th instant & this day received

The committee received a Communication from the Committee of Defence of Philadelphia requesting a reciprocation of information respecting the movements of the Enemy or any other matter deemed of importance to the general welfare—whereupon it was—

Ordered, That the Chairman and Secretary be a committee of correspondence for the purpose of interchanging information as requested—

The Committee received a Petition from the workmen employed on the Gun Carriages making for the Defence of the City, praying for payment of their wages; whereupon

Ordered, That Mr. David Burke be and he is hereby authorised and requested to advance to the Petitioners sixty dollars on account, which shall be refunded to him by this Committee—

The Committee then adjourned to Monday 10 O'clock A. M.

Baltimore 17th Octo. 1814

The Committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

The Committee were informed that Mr. Peter Snyder ¹⁵² offered the services of his Cart, Horse & Driver to labour four or five days on the works of Defence: and that the Company of Exempts under the command of Capt. Mackenheimer also tendered their services to perform one days labour on the Fortifications—whereupon it was—

Ordered, That the thanks of this Committee be presented to Mr. Snyder and Capt. Mackenheimer's Company; that their services be accepted and that the superintendants of the labourers inform Mr. Snyder & Capt. Mackenheimer when their profered services will be required—

The Committee received a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States which being read—

Ordered, That the same be filed; and that an extract of so much thereof as relates to a schedule shewing the denomination &c of the Treasury Notes to be furnished to this Committee as a security in part for the loan to Government which they have lately effected, be transmitted to the Bank of Baltimore, the Commercial & Farmers Bank and the Bank of Maryland with a request that they would furnish a schedule as required for the amount taken by each of them—

The committee were informed by the committee of accounts that they had appointed Mr. John Gill ¹⁵³ their clerk; and stated the propriety of sending Mr. Gill to Washington for the purpose of procuring information as to the forms of making out accounts and vouchers thereto in the several Departments on which the accounts for the payment of which this

¹⁵² Peter Snyder (d. 1832), baker, N. Calvert St. nr. City Springs.

¹⁵³ John Gill (d. 1849), accountant, 63 Green St.

Committee is guarantee are demandable in order that they may be adjusted and passed—therefore

Resolved, That Mr. Gill be and he is hereby authorised and required to repair to Washington at the expense of this Committee for the purpose of procuring the information required—

Resolved, That the Major General be and he is hereby respectfully requested to cause the Steam Boat to be prevented from leaving the Harbour of this city—

The following Letter in reply to that of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dated on the 15th instant and received this day was submitted to the consideration of the Committee, to wit—

“To the Honble Alexander J: Dallas

Sir, Inclosed you will receive receipts for three hundred and twenty thousand dollars which was deposited by the Committee in the City Bank of Baltimore before the 10th instant for the use of the Government—

The committee were under the impression that this sum together with the whole amount of the proposed loan to be raised by them was to bear an interest as a loan or on treasury notes so soon as it was placed to the credit of the government and subject to their order after the receipt of the communication from the Secretary of war of the 7th instant by which the negotiation between the Government and the Committee was closed—

With the above exception the Committee have prevailed on those from whom the money has been obtained to receive the stock and the Treasury Notes carrying interest from the days mentioned in your Letter of the 15th instant; but as to the abovementioned sum of \$320,000, the committee are bound to deliver Stock bearing interest from the date of the receipt and they therefore respectfully solicit that it may be issued to them accordingly—

The Certificates for the amount of \$320,000 are to be in sums as stated below and in the name of Edward Johnson Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety of Baltimore— By tomorrows mail I will transmit such a schedule of the Treasury Bills, as will with the one herein enclosed complete that part of the transaction—”

Which Letter being read and considered was approvtd and ordered to be signed by the Chairman and forwarded—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 18th Octo: 1814

The Committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

The committee were informed that Mr. Christopher Hughes¹⁵⁴ offered the services of himself and ten men to perform a days work on the Fortifications any day after Thursday next—whereupon it was

¹⁵⁴ Christopher Hughes (1745-1825), 17 Forest St. He was the father of the diplomatic agent of the same name.

Ordered, That the thanks of this Committee be presented to Mr. Hughes, that his services be accepted and that the superintendants of the labourers inform him when & where it will be required—

The Committee received a Communication from the Managers of the Theatre inclosing the sum of \$180—the proceeds of one night's performance as heretofore offered to be applied to the Defence of the City—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 19th Octo. 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

Resolved, That Col. Howard, Mr. Buchanan, & Mr. Payson be and they are hereby authorised and requested to procure a suitable House and have the same furnished in a proper manner and tender it to General Scott for the use of himself and suite during their stay in this City—and also that they tender to the General the aid and cooperation if this Committee in any way in which the public good can be best promoted—

The committee received a Letter from Mr. Samuel Smith apprising them of the resignation of his Commission of Major General of the Maryland Militia, expressing his thanks to this Committee for their attention &c whereupon it was

Ordered That the same be referred to Mr. Bland, Mr. Etting and Mr. James Wilson to prepare and report an answer thereto—

Mr. Bland from the Committee to whom was referred the Letter from Mr. Smith reported an answer thereto as follows—

“ Samuel Smith Esqr.

Dear Sir, The Committee of Vigilance and Safety received your Letter of the 18th instant and acknowledge with pleasure the important services rendered by you to your Country, and more especially to the citizens of Baltimore in the late attack made by the Enemy— The Committee have directed me to express to you their regret at the loss of your services at this important crisis, and all with great sincerity their best wishes for your future health and happiness—

I have the Honor to be Dear Sir

with great respect & esteem Your obt. St.”

Which Letter was read approved of, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman and forwarded—

The Committee then adjourned to 10 O'clock A. M. on Friday next—

Baltimore 21st Octo. 1814

The Committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment—The proceedings of Friday morning were read—

The following address to the people was read approved of and ordered to be published in the several papers of this city—

"The committee of vigilance and Safety have the satisfaction to inform their fellow citizens that, Major General Scott, commander of the 10th Military District, having so far progressed in causing additional works of Defence to be traced out, that, any labour which they may be willing to contribute towards the completion of such important works may now again be advantageously employed— The Committee are now therefore ready to receive any tenders of labour either from the Military or other citizens who may be willing to volunteer their aid in that way—"

The committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 22d October 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment— The proceedings of yesterday were read—

The committee received a Letter from Commodore Barney respecting the desertion and removal of the Flotilla men, and requesting the aid of this committee in preventing them from being enticed from the service— therefore—

Resolved, That Mr Burke and Mr Woelper be and they are hereby requested to have a verbal communication with Commodore Barney and know in what way this Committee can most properly and effectually afford him any aid—and report at their next meeting—

The committee then adjourned to Monday morning 10 O'clock

Baltimore 24th Octo: 1814

The committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment— The proceedings of Saturday were read—

Resolved That Mr. Hollingsworth and Colo Howard be and they are hereby requested to wait on Maj: Genl Watson, Genl Stansbury ¹⁵⁵ Genl Foreman ¹⁵⁶ and other commanding officers and state to them the great and urgent necessity for labour to complete the works of Defence, and to beg of them to recommend to the troops under their command the propriety and patriotism that would attend the performing of one or more days work on the Fortifications—

The Committee then adjourned to 11 O'Clock tomorrow A. M.—

Baltimore 25th Octo: 1814

The Committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment— The proceedings of yesterday were read—

Col: Howard from the Committee who were appointed to wait on Maj: Genl Watson and other Commanders of Militia and to request that they would endeavour to prevail on the men under their command to turn out and perform a days work on the Fortifications made report—That a de-

¹⁵⁵ Tobias E. Stansbury (1756-1849).

¹⁵⁶ Thomas Marsh Forman, distinguished officer of both the Revolutionary War and War of 1812.

tachment under the command of Genl. Foreman of about 220 would turn out on Wednesday next that another detachment of about 250 would work on Friday; that the Regiment under the command of Col: Kennedy, that Major Genl Watson and his officers had agreed to detail from the men under his command 500 men for five days when called on and that the men of Genl Stansburys brigade were willing to work in turn and

Ordered That the thanks of this committee be presented to Col: Ragan expect—whereupon

Ordered That the thanks of this committee be presented to Maj: Genl Watson, Genl Foreman and Genl Stansbury and Col: Kennedy and the officers and privates under their command—that their services be accepted and that the superintendents of labourers inform them when and where their services will be required—

The committee were informed that Mr. Henry Fulford¹⁵⁷ tendered the services of ten men to labour on the Fortifications for five days when required—whereupon it was

Ordered That the thanks of this committee be presented to Mr. Fulford; that the services of his men be accepted and that the superintendants of labourers inform him when & where their services will be wanted—

Ordered, That Mr. Stouffer be excused from any further attendance as a superintendent of the labourers in the western Precincts and that Mr. Berry be appointed in his stead—

Resolved, That Mr. Alexander Russel, Mr. William Hawkins,¹⁵⁸ Mr. John Hignet, Mr. William Krebs,¹⁵⁹ Capt Peter Gold and Capt Leonard be and they are hereby respectfully requested to act as superintendants of the Labourers in Western Precincts—and that the Secretary address a Letter to each of those gentlemen informing them of their appointment and the request of this Committee that they would act as such—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 26 Octo: 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read

The committee were informed that Col: Ragans¹⁶⁰ Regiment offered their services to labour on the Fortifications for one day when required—Whereupon it was

Ordered That he thanks of this committee be presented to Col: Ragan and the Regiment under this command; that their services be accepted and that the Superintendants of labourers inform them when their services will be required—

Resolved That Mr Robert Fisher¹⁶¹ be and he is hereby respectfully requested to act as a Superintendant of the Labourers engaged on the

¹⁵⁷ Henry Fulford (d. 1841), merchant, St. Paul's Lane.

¹⁵⁸ William Hawkins (1754-1818).

¹⁵⁹ William Krebs, brickmaker, Washington St.

¹⁶⁰ John Ragan.

¹⁶¹ Robert Fisher (1762-1824), lumber merchant, Spear's Wharf, dw. 46 Jones St.

works in the Eastern Precincts; and that the Secretary address a Letter to him acquainting him with the appointment and request him to act as such—

Mr. Stouffer from the Committee who were appointed on the 21st September last to ascertain and adjust the expenditures and disbursements among the Military made a Report which was read, approved and ordered to be filed—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 27th Octo: 1814

The Committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

The Committee were informed that the Regiment under the command of Col: Smith offered their services to perform a days labour on the works of Defence, whereupon it was

Ordered, That the thanks of this Committee be presented to Col: Smith and the Regiment under his command; that their services be accepted and that the Superintendants of the Labourers inform them when & where their services will be required—

Resolved, That the Superintendants of Labourers be and they are hereby authorised and requested to employ overseers and Horses & Carts, for the purpose of directing the labourers in their absence and of taking care of the tools, liquor and other articles belonging to this Committee: and the hire of such Overseers, Horses & Carts shall be paid out of the funds of this Committee

Resolved, That Mr. John Tool,¹⁶² Mr. James Morren,¹⁶³ Mr. Nathaniel Hynson¹⁶⁴ and Mr. Walter Crook¹⁶⁵ be and they are hereby appointed Superintendants of the Labourers in the Eastern Precincts; and that the Secretary by Letter inform them of their appointment—

The Committee received a Communication from Mr Richard Williams¹⁶⁶ proposing an experiment at his own expense, of a Fire Ship of his own invention—whereupon

Ordered, That the Communication be referred to Com: Barney; and that he be respectfully requested to hear and consider of the proposition and determine thereon as he shall think best: and to report to this Committee—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 28th Octo: 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

Resolved, That the Citizens exempt from military duty, in person or by substitute, and people of colour of Baltimore be and they are hereby

¹⁶² John Tool, sugar refiner, 51 Front St.

¹⁶³ James Morrel, merchant, dw. 22 High St.

¹⁶⁴ Nathaniel Hyson (1771-1833), 76 High St.

¹⁶⁵ Walter Crook (d. 1825), cabinet maker, 47 St. Patrick's Row.

¹⁶⁶ Richard Williams (d. 1823), sea captain, 37 Fleet St.

invited and earnestly requested to volunteer their services for the purpose of erecting the necessary Fortifications, traced out near Ferry Branch, for the defence of the west end of the City in the following manner, to wit—

Those of the Western Precincts to commence on Sunday the 30th instant—

Those of the first and second wards on Monday the 31st instant—and

Those of the third, fourth and fifth wards on Tuesday the 1st November—

The Committee received a Communication from Maj. Genl. Scott inclosing one from Mr. Godfroy¹⁶⁷ the Engineer relative to the works of Defence—whereupon it was

Ordered, That the same be and is hereby referred to the Superintendants of the Labourers in the Eastern Precincts, with the directions of this Committee to comply with the requisitions therein contained—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 29th Octo: 1814

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—

The Committee were informed that the 39th Regiment commanded by Col: Benjamin Fowler¹⁶⁸ offered their services to perform a days work on the Fortifications, whereupon

Ordered, That the thanks of this Committee be presented to Col: Fowler and the Regiment under his command, that their services be accepted and that the Superintendants of the Labourers inform them when and where their services will be required—

Mr. Woelper from the committee who were appointed to have a communication with Com: Barney and make enquiry relative to the removal or seduction of the Flotilla men from the service of the United States made a Report which was read and ordered to be filed

The Committee then adjourned to 11 O Clock A. M. on Monday next—

Baltimore 31st Octo: 1814

The committee of Vigilance and Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of Saturday were read—

Resolved, That Mr. Stouffer be and he is hereby authorised and requested to employ two Superintendants to aid Capt Babcock in completing the Fort at Camp lookout Hill, which Major General Scott has named Fort Wood, pursuant to the Requisition of the Major General of the 30th instant—

The Committee received a communication from Maj Genl Scott inclos-

¹⁶⁷ Maximilian Godefroy (d. 1824), architect, Hanover St. and German Lane.

¹⁶⁸ Benjamin Fowler (d. 1823), Dulany St., later city collector of Baltimore.

ing one from Mr Godefroy the Engineer respecting the works of Defence—whereupon it was

Ordered, That the same be & is hereby referred to the Superintendants of the Labourers for the Eastern Precincts with a request that they comply with the requisitions therein contained—

Resolved, That Mr. Henry Harrod,¹⁶⁹ Mr. John Deloughry¹⁷⁰ and Mr. George Carnahan¹⁷¹ be and they are hereby appointed superintendants of labourers in the Eastern Precincts and Mr. Samuel Fry a superintendant of those in the Western Precincts; and that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to inform them by letter of their appointment and request that they will undertake the duties thereof—

The following address was moved, read and ordered to be published, to wit—

“The citizens, exempt from military duty, in person or by substitute, and people of colour of Baltimore, are hereby invited and earnestly requested to volunteer their services for the purposes of erecting the necessary fortifications traced out for the defence of the west end of the city, in the following manner to wit—

Those of the Western Precincts on Friday the 4th November
 Those of the 1 & 2d Wards on Saturday the 5th November &
 Those of the 3d, 4th & 5th Wards on Sunday the 6th
 November—”

The following address was then moved, read approved of and ordered to be published, to wit—

“The citizens exempt from military duty in person or by substitute, and people of Colour of Baltimore are invited and hereby earnestly requested to volunteer their services for the purpose of erecting the necessary fortifications, traced out for the defence of the east end of the city in the following manner to wit—

Those of the 6th, 7th & 8th Wards to turn out on Wednesday the 2d November— &

Those of the Eastern Precincts on Thursday the 3d November—”

The Committee then adjourned—

(To be concluded)

¹⁶⁹ Henry Harrod (d. 1861), rigger, 38 Ann St.

¹⁷⁰ John Deloughery (d. 1834), grocer, 24 Pitt St.

¹⁷¹ George Carnahan (d. 1821).

VIGNETTES OF MARYLAND HISTORY

FROM THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION OF BROADSIDES

By RAPHAEL SEMMES

(Concluded from Vol. XXXIX, page 126, June, 1944)

PART II. POLITICAL AND MILITARY

In Part I, published in the June, 1944, issue of this magazine, broadsides dealing with certain subjects, or topics, were discussed. This article contains a brief description of handbills, or broadsides, which refer to political or military incidents in the history of the City or State. These broadsides constitute by far the largest portion of the Society's collection. As there are over two hundred and fifty of them, it will be impossible in an article of this length to give a detailed description of them all.

The political and military broadsides will be discussed in chronological order, that is, according to periods in the history of the State, such as:

(1) The Colonial and Revolutionary period; (2) From the Revolution to the War of 1812; (3) From the War of 1812 to the Mexican War; (4) From the Mexican War to the Civil War; and finally (5) The Civil War period.

THE COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

For the Colonial period broadsides may be found relating to George and Benedict Leonard Calvert, to John Coode and Josias Fendall and to the burning of Cresap's house in the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary dispute.

Among the items referring to political phases of the Revolutionary period is a copy of the Declaration of Independence, printed in Baltimore in 1777 by Mary Katherine Goddard. This is the first issue of that famous declaration with the names of the

signers. It was printed in pursuance of an Act of Congress passed on January 18, 1777, directing that an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the signers, should be sent to each of the thirteen states. Although this was not the first printing of the Declaration, as there had been at least eight before this, it was, however, the first official issue with the names of the signers.¹

Another item of interest in this Revolutionary period is a broadside mentioning some treasonable statements made by a Baltimorean named James Christie. This handbill, dated July 18, 1775, was also printed in Baltimore by Mary Katherine Goddard. In this broadside James Christie lays before the public the action taken by the Committee of Safety in Baltimore on his intercepted letter to his kinsman, Colonel Gabriel Christie, stationed in Antigua in the West Indies, as well as a copy of that letter, in which the political references, James Christie claimed, were not of such a character as to call for drastic action by the Committee. Among the statements which he made were:

We have some violent fanatical spirits among us, who do every thing in their powers to run things to the utmost extremity, and they are gone so far, that we moderate people are under a necessity of uniting for our defence, after being threatened with expulsion, loss of life, &c. for not acceding to what we deem treason and rebellion . . . a part of your, or any other regiment, I believe, would keep us very quiet.²

Only lately the Society acquired an interesting broadside. Published in Baltimore on Nov. 11, 1774, it is signed by "A

¹ In the letter of transmittal sent to the Rhode Island assembly, John Hancock wrote: "As there is not a more distinguished event in the History of America, than the Declaration of her Independence—nor any, that, in all probability, will so much excite the Attention of future Ages, it is highly proper, that the Memory of that Transaction, together with the Causes that gave Rise to it, should be preserved in the most careful manner that can be devised. I am therefore commanded by Congress to transmit you the enclosed Copy of the Acts of Independence, with the List of the several Members of Congress subscribed thereto. . . ." See Joseph Towne Wheeler, *The Maryland Press, 1777-1790* (Baltimore, 1938), p. 85; Lawrence C. Wroth, *A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland, 1686-1776* (Baltimore, 1922), p. 255.

² For the Revolutionary Period, broadsides may be found in the Society's collection referring to the Boston Port Act of 1774, the Non-Importation agreements, Committees of Observation and Correspondence, Committees and Councils of Safety, the Association of Freemen of Maryland, the Provincial Convention, the Continental Congress, early battles of the Revolution, the treaty between France and the United States, and the Treaty of Paris ending the war between Great Britain and the United States. Information may also be obtained about currency problems and the national debt.

Mechanic" who addressed his remarks to "the Land-holders, Merchants, and Mechanics of Baltimore County and Town." The latter were urged at such a critical time to adopt measures to prevent merchants from taking advantage of the scarcity of goods by selling their wares at more than the usual prices.

There is a broadside printed in 1779 addressed "To the People of Maryland," which urges the necessity of Maryland's joining the Confederation already adopted by ten of the states. Signed by "An American," this broadside mentions some of the sacrifices and concessions made by some of the larger states in order that a union might be possible. For this reason the author asks Maryland to renounce her claims in the disposal of Western lands. This should be noted as it is generally conceded that the refusal of this State to ratify the Confederation until the the Western lands had become the property of all the states, was Maryland's greatest contribution to the United States in this period. For this reason it is interesting to discover that in this broadside this policy is criticized by one of Maryland's own citizens. This subject is discussed by Joseph Towne Wheeler in *The Maryland Press, 1777-1790*.³

There are several broadsides which deal with military phases of the Revolutionary War. They are forms which were used at that time. There is, for example, one of the forms of commissions issued by the Convention and Council of Safety. It is dated June 28, 1776, and was printed in Annapolis by Frederick Green. It was issued in the name of "The Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland in Convention." In this particular form James Kent was appointed a Colonel of a battalion of militia on the Eastern Shore "to compose a part of the Flying Camp."

Another form, dated July 11, 1776, contains the following statement:

We the SUBSCRIBERS do hereby enroll ourselves to serve as Militia of Maryland, in the middle department, that is to say, from this province to New York inclusive, until the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by the honourable Congress, according to the resolutions of the Convention of Maryland, held at Annapolis the 21st day of June, 1776.

Recently the Society received an important donation. It is a

³ This was printed in Baltimore by Mary Katherine Goddard. Wheeler, p. 92.

form printed in Frederick on Feb. 10, 1778, by Matthias Bartgis, which contains a certification by Christopher Edelen, one of the Justices of the Peace for Frederick county, that Henry McClary (or McClary) had appeared before him and voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity as directed by the Act of the State Assembly passed in December 1777.⁴ Accompanying it is the following interesting and informative memorandum written in longhand and dated April 25, 1778:

I hereby Certifie that I have this day received of Henry McClary, of this County [Frederick], one Good Able Bodied Recruit named William Cortney to serve as a Substitute for the said Henry McClary, During the War in the Continental Army, Agreeable to the Act Entituled an Act to procure Troops for the American Army.

Chas. Beatty, Lt.
Frederick County.

In the Society's collection are copies of a form, printed in Annapolis by Frederick Green, which were used in carrying out the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland to provide for the collection of blankets. A collector was appointed in every hundred of each county who was given power to requisition one-half of all the blankets belonging to every house-keeper over and above the number ordinarily used by his family during the winter. Provision was made for determining the value of the blankets and for reimbursing the owner. On the verso, or back of the broadside, is a printed form appointing the collector and directing him where to deposit the blankets. The Society has two copies of this form, both dated April 2, 1777. One appoints William Winder, Jr. of Somerset county, collector of blankets in Broad Creek hundred, while the other appoints Colonel Samuel Hanson, of Charles county, to the same office in Port Tobacco West hundred.⁵

⁴ A similar form was printed in Annapolis on Sept. 27, 1777, by Frederick Green. Wheeler, pp. 80, 81.

⁵ A form was used in collecting supplies as provided by the Act of 1782. One printed at Annapolis by Frederick Green is dated May 15, 1782. The articles supplied were entered on the margin and the total value was stated on the receipt. The form which the Society has is for Frederick county in which Thomas Price, commissioner, certifies that he had received from John Myers so many bushels of wheat. Recently the Society acquired a similar form for the same county dated Aug. 12, 1780.

FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE WAR OF 1812

Many broadsides in this period deal with politics. On Sept. 30, 1788, there was published in Baltimore a broadside addressed "To the Voters of Baltimore-Town." This handbill printed letters which were exchanged between Samuel Chase and David M'Mechen, on the one hand, and James McHenry and John Coulter, on the other. Chase and M'Mechen suggested rules and regulations which should be observed in holding a forthcoming election in order to prevent, if possible, riots. The suggested regulations stated that:

No colours, drums, or fifes to be used by either party; No person shall come to the place of election, or appear in the streets, with any arms, weapon, or stick, or whip, of any kind, etc.

Masters of servants and slaves were requested to keep them at home during election day and captains of vessels were asked to keep sailors from coming ashore on that day. Curiously enough nothing is said about bars or taverns being closed on election day as is the custom today.⁶

Samuel Sterett in a broadside published in Baltimore on Dec. 31, 1788, addressed "To the Public," mentioned the influence of the "Insurance Office" in local politics. Sterett also decried the "mean" attack made on him in circular signed by H. D. Gough, James McHenry, S. Smith, G. Keepports, T. Smith and J. Merryman. In another broadside of a later date, Jan. 6, 1789, addressed "To the Freemen of Baltimore-Town, and the Fourth District," and signed by "Tom Plain Truth," Sterett himself was attacked as a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District of Baltimore. It was asserted that Sterett was opposed to the erection of a Federal Court in Maryland on the ground that it would enforce the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain which contained the clause that all English debts must be paid. Sterett, according to "Tom Plain Truth," whose identity is not disclosed, owed nearly £7,000 in British debts and for this reason was going to use every effort in Congress to prevent the establishment of Federal Courts in Maryland. It was claimed that the people opposed to the establishment of these courts wanted to make payments on

⁶ This was printed in Baltimore by William Goddard.

their British debts into the state treasury in depreciated paper money and then expected the state would make up the deficiency. In this way they would avoid the payment of the entire amount of their debts.

"Tom Plain Truth" stated that others who took the same view as Sterett also were in debt to the British. These included, he said, William Buchanan, Edward Dorsey, two of the Ridgely family, Benjamin Nicholson and several others. "Tom" also maintained that Doctor Goodwin, a nephew of Charles Ridgely, who was indebted to the English, had been especially active in urging votes for Sterett.

Charles Ridgely was himself involved in several controversies. In a broadside, printed in Baltimore in 1774, and entitled "Where are ye All Now?" the author who signed "Bob-Ad-Ill" asks Mr. Ridgely to resign his candidacy for the Assembly in favor of Robert Alexander. It appears that Ridgely was elected to the Assembly, however, in spite of the opposition of part of his constituency. In another broadside, dated Sept. 7, 1784, addressed "To the Electors of Baltimore City," and signed by Ridgely himself the latter defended himself against charges made against him by Dr. Thomas Cradock. In this broadside Ridgely, who had been a member of the Assembly for sometime, denied that he voted against the supply bills for the army or that he had resigned from the Assembly in order to buy condemned British property.

Ridgely was engaged in still another dispute with Harry Dorsey Gough about a financial transaction between them. This matter is discussed at length in a large broadside, printed on both sides, which Charles Ridgely issued under his signature on Aug. 8, 1787. The handbill is addressed "To Harry Dorsey Gough, Esquire."

Western Maryland, too, was the scene of a political dispute between General Heister (or Hiester) and John Lynn of Allegany county. It was the opinion of Heister, who was running for Congress in 1801, that while the French seizures of American vessels justified war, he thought a declaration of war inexpedient. Lynn claimed that Heister had gone further and stated that the French had grounds for taking ninety-eight out of every hundred ships they had captured from the Americans.

Later, in Cumberland, Lynn published another broadside because he felt "an irrisistible inclination to say a few words

more. . . ." In this he maintained that Heister's reasoning that we should pay tribute to the French by allowing them to seize, without protest, American vessels was wrong, and that "a nation that weighs her purse against her honor never fails to lose both."

Lynn made other accusations against Heister. He claimed that the General favored a post road which would benefit his land and that it was not the high price of produce which hurt the farmers, but the high rents for farms asked by such large landowners as Heister. Prior to this, in another broadside, General Heister had denied that he had taken more than his share of the estate of Jonathan Hager, who was his brother-in-law.⁷

On the Eastern Shore, where politics always played an important part in everyday life, Dr. Ennalls Martin, of Talbot county, was involved in a dispute with Jacob Gibson about whom much has been written. In a broadside, dated Sept. 27, 1803, addressed to Gibson and signed "Peter Calomel," which was a pseudonym, Dr. Martin lamented the fact that such a man as Gibson should be a judge. The doctor claimed that Gibson had sold the husband of a colored slave woman in order that he might have the woman as his mistress. And then, after he had had a child by her, Martin said that Gibson had sold both the child and the mother into slavery. Indeed, said the doctor, Gibson is "a compound of all that is base, infamous and villainous."⁸

David Kerr, of Talbot county, was concerned in a matter which involved Dr. Ennalls Martin, when Kerr, a candidate for Congress, defended his voting to give £800 to Dr. Martin for his services during the Revolution. Kerr, who had been attacked by a man who signed under a pseudonym, said that he would not take any notice of "this wretched billingsgate, and string of falsehoods, coming from a villain who lurks under a feigned signature."⁹

⁷ Three broadsides deal with this controversy, one entitled: "Fellow Citizens of the Fourth District of Maryland," signed by Daniel Heister, Hagerstown, Mar. 23, 1801; and two others both addressed "To General Daniel Heister," one dated Mar. 27, and the other April 8, 1801.

⁸ According to a pencil memorandum on this broadside, the enmity between Gibson and Dr. Martin finally resulted in a street fight in Easton, Maryland. For additional information about Gibson, see Oswald Tilghman, *History of Talbot County, 1661-1861* (Baltimore, 1915), II, 415-434; Hulbert Footner, *Rivers of the Eastern Shore* (New York, 1944), pp. 221-222, 240-245, 248, 249, 252, 253.

⁹ The three broadsides covering this subject are all addressed to the voters of Talbot county and all three are signed by David Kerr. They are dated Sept. 1, 1792; Aug. 11, 30, 1803.

Besides his controversy with Dr. Martin, Jacob Gibson was involved in another dispute with Samuel Chamberlaine as is evidenced by a broadside published April 13, 1802, in Talbot county and signed "J. G." This was a controversy about religious sects, including Quakers and Methodists. Gibson wrote that he thought the discussion had been ended because of "the belting you [Chamberlaine] got in our private communications . . . as you appeared to knock under . . . but I find the drubbing only operated on you, like the rough handling of a thorny toad, that swells only to burst and throw its filth on all around."

About ten years later, during the spring of 1813, when the War of 1812 with England was in progress, Jacob Gibson's plantation on Sharps Island on the Chesapeake was plundered by the British, although the latter made payment for the livestock they had confiscated. Because he accepted compensation from the enemy, Gibson was accused of acting treasonably. Gibson criticized the Democrats for giving credence and circulation to this account of his treason which had been started by the Federalists. It showed no gratitude on their part, he said, as he had backed the Democrats in their political campaigns. Gibson maintained that if he was clever enough to make the British pay for his livestock, he should not be criticized for this and added with pride that God had made him able to encounter all difficulties "that I can shine when I please, in a church, a drawing room, a grog shop or a brothel. . . ." ¹⁰

The years from 1808 to 1815 saw the publication of a number of broadsides referring to questions at issue between the Federalists and the Republicans or Democrats. The explanation of this association of the two names of political parties now opposed to each other is that Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and others, although known as "Republicans" or "Democratic-Republicans," were really the founders of what later became known as the Democratic Party. The Republicans or Democrats of the early nineteenth century disapproved of the pro-British policy of the Federalists, and of the latter's condonation of the impressment of American sailors and the confiscation of American property.

¹⁰ This information is contained in a broadside entitled "Federal Treason & Democratic Gratitude," published May 10, 1813. This broadside reprints two letters of Jacob Gibson, one to James Monroe, Secretary of State of the United States and the other to Levin Winder, Governor of Maryland.

Robert H. Goldsborough, a member of the United States Senate from 1813 to 1819, was criticized for defending the Embargo Act. Republicans objected to the coalition of leading Federalists with Joshua Barney in an attempt to defeat General Samuel Smith. The latter was praised in one broadside for being pro-French. A statement of John Hanson Thomas, then supporting Barney, was produced to show that at one time he considered Barney as "one of the most vile and abandoned men in the world . . . as a man not to be credited."¹¹

One broadside, published in 1810, addressed "To the People," and signed by William Clemm, a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore, produced evidence of bribery at election time and how a Mr. McKim wanted one of Barney's ears cut off. The handbill submitted this question: What chance has a poor man against a rich one who bribes free men "to sell their birthright, their independent suffrages, and then proclaims a reward of \$100,000 to have any man's ears cut off who will dare to speak of this odious corruption?"

In another broadside, published about 1810 or 1811, addressed "To the Honourable—The Congress of the United States," the farmers of Anne Arundel County objected to the Embargo and Non-Importation Acts on the ground that these acts inflicted punishment on Americans for the insults of others. In a broadside (Aug. 1811), entitled "Federal Calumny Refuted," Republicans (Democrats) answer the charge that they are under "French influence." As proof of this letters exchanged between Edward Lloyd and William Pinkney were reprinted. In a similar vein was a handbill dated Sept. 2, 1811, addressed "To the People of Maryland," and another broadside quoting the words of Capt.

¹¹ The following broadsides are in point: "To the Federalists," signed by a "Right Royal Federalist," (1808?); "To the People of Talbot County," signed by "Truth" (Sept. 26, 1808?); "To the good People of Frederick County," (Sept. 18, 1809); "To the People of Maryland," signed by William Lowry and a "Republican Voter" (Aug. 30, 1809). See also "Communications interesting to the Public," 1789, Baltimore. This broadside tells how the voters of Frederick county, who were Federalists, were about to tar and feather a Dr. Cruse, of Baltimore, when he attempted to electioneer in favor of Abraham Faw, had he not escaped during the night.

The significance of a broadside, probably published in 1818 or 1813, and entitled "Pause and Reflect" is not clear. Addressed "To the Citizens of Baltimore" it appears to be a criticism of General George H. Stuart for dismissing some troops. In the handbill which is signed by "A Baltimorean" mention is made of Barney, Stricker, and others.

Don't give up the Ship.



FREEMEN OF MARYLAND,

Cherished for ever by the memory of the gallant hero whose lips pronounced this patriotic sentiment at the moment of dissolution—sacred be the motto his dying words conveyed to his countrymen—on the first Monday of September let this be the watch-word with every Republican—**“DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.”**

What though such men as Harper say *we must give it up*, that the British doctrine of impressment, which has brought so many Americans to be lashed “with many stripes” at the gang-way of an English man of war, “*is right in itself*,” the common sense & feeling of every true American, tells him that he and those who support him are **TORIES** downright **BRITISH TORIES**. In the great struggle which approaches, two obstacles only stand in the way of a glorious triumph. **BRIBERY** and the **CORRUPTION** of **JUDGES** of **ELECTION**.

To resist the first we must depend, under heaven, on the goodness of our cause and the honest integrity of the *American character*: to expose and defeat the corruption of the Judges, you must rely on your own **VIGILANCE** at the **POLLS**, firmly resolved at **ALL HAZARDS** to have **JUSTICE**.

Every Republican must feel in his heart that he is conscientiously struggling in the hallowed cause of **HUMAN FREEDOM**, and his **CHILDREN'S RIGHTS**; in such a cause every freeman will look all danger in the face, determined **NEVER TO GIVE UP THE SHIP**.

Republicans of Maryland look at your enemies! who are they? not those worthy citizens who are *blind-folded and misled* by the *leaders* of the Federal party.—No, your real enemies, the *fomentors* of all the opposition to the government during the war, and of all the discord which now prevails in society, are such men as Harper, Pickering and Quincey, and their plant tools in the different counties, who altogether compose the most depraved the most ungrateful *faction* that ever disturbed the repose of a free, a prosperous, and heavenly favored country—they are your real enemies—they are the enemies of equal rights in every shape and form—their motto is to **RULE IN HELL SOONER THAN SERVE IN HEAVEN**.

THESE ARE THE MEN who had **PUBLIC REJOICINGS** in **ANNAPOLIS**, for the victories of England and her Allies, whereby the **PEOPLE** of all Europe were placed at the disposal of four “legitimate monarchs,” like so many helpless sheep in the hands of a butcher—and this too while the Chesapeake was covered with a *hostile British fleet*.

THEY ARE THE SAME MEN who declared it **UNBECOMING** to rejoice at **OUR OWN VICTORIES**, over the common enemy.

THEY ARE THE SAME MEN who held **HARTFORD CONVENTIONS** to **DISSOLVE** the **UNION**.

THEY ARE THE SAME PARTY which professes to be the exclusive friends of the navy, yet **BURNED BLUE LIGHTS** to betray Decatur and his gallant little squadron into the hands of the enemy off New London.

THEY PROFESS to be the friends of the *Freedom of Elections* and yet **AVOWEDLY HIRED** a band of depraved

wretches, to go down to overthrow the known republican majority of Annapolis.

THESE ARE THE MEN who at one moment took a solemn oath to support the Constitution and at the next moment committed the **ALLEGANY FRAUD**.

THEY ARE THE MEN who profess to be the sleepless guardians of the public treasure, and yet put into the pockets of Governor **WINDER** \$1643, under pretences of services never rendered, and which if he had rendered, would only have entitled him to his regular salary of 1000 pounds.

THESE ARE THE MEN who profess to be the fast friends of the poor man, and yet have a poor man, for a small debt, **TIED LIKE A RUN AWAY NEGRO** and ignominiously exposed through the country.

THEY ARE THE MEN who decently profess a high regard for the free exercise of the right of suffrage, and have now got their **BRIBERY TICKETS** printed on *paste board*, which can't be folded up—for the double purpose of detecting and persecuting the poor man who dares vote his sentiments in opposition to them, and by way of announcing to their *compliant judges*, this is a **FEDERAL VOTER**, legal or not **HE MUST BE ADMITTED**.

In the presumptuous hope of triumph, by bribery and corruption, the most diabolical schemes of *revenge* and *persecution* have already been planned. They no longer disguise their intention to **TAKE FROM THE PEOPLE THE RIGHT OF CHOOSING THE SHERIFF**. He is to be the creature of the Governor and Council, with an understanding that his *place* depends upon the fidelity with which he persecutes every stern Republican who shall refuse to **BOW DOWN** in lowly and servile homage before the High Priests of the federal party. Packed juries upon your life and property will be the order of the day, and the boasted privilege of jury trial will remain only in the history of times that have passed away.

Already have they exultingly proclaimed that **“BALTIMORE SHALL BE RULED WITH A ROD OF IRON”**—That great and flourishing city, which is to Maryland as the heart to the human body, the source of activity and reward to honest industry throughout the state, yes, Baltimore, who “gives graves to her invaders, to her defenders a monument,” must humbly bend her proud neck to the foot of every contemptible upstart factionist, or be humbled into dust and ashes.

REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND, it is against *such men* whose ends and means are alike foul and odious, that I exhort you to turn out in all your strength on the first Monday in September—Keep an eye steadily fixed on the judges of election, and remember—**“DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP”** were the dying words of

LAWRENCE.

P. S. If federalists succeed, it will be the *entering wedge of despotism*, so let every Republican who deserts the ship of state and stays at home on that day, reflect while he lives, that he has contributed something to the enslavement of his country.

Anti-Federalist Broadside, Undated.

James Lawrence, "Don't give up the Ship," appealed to the Republicans of Maryland not to give up the ship of state. In this broadside the Federalists were severely criticized. The claim is made in a handbill, published Sept. 26, 1814, addressed "To the People of Talbot" that the Federalists opposed voting rights for the rank and file and that they had prevented delegates of the Republican or Democratic party from Allegany county from taking their seats after they had been duly elected.¹²

At the office of the *Baltimore Patriot*, a newspaper, there was published on Sept. 11, 1815, a broadside entitled "Mr. Harper's Precious Letter." In this handbill there was reproduced an alleged letter of Major General Robert Goodloe Harper, dated Oct. 10, 1814, written to George Baer, of Frederick, in which Harper defended the British impressment policy and called it "right in itself." Another broadside, probably published in 1815, addressed "To the Citizens of Maryland," and signed "Franklin," compared the political policies and activities of the Federalists and Republicans, and urged Marylanders to vote for the latter party.¹³

There are several broadsides printed during this period which deal with the activities of the Maryland militia. An early handbill, printed in 1807, gives the "Constitution of the Baltimore Volunteer Guards." Officers and non-commissioned officers were elected by the company which consisted of "one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Drummer, one Fifer, and Sixty-four privates, but if more members should offer, it may be augmented hereafter." The uniform worn by the men must indeed have been imposing. It consisted of "long Coat of deep blue ground, buff-facings, cape and cuffs, and plated buttons; blue Pantaloons, white Vest with covered buttons; a Chapeau bras, black ribbon Cockade, with a silver Eagle and a red Feather; a black Stock of leather or velvet; half-boots with tassels; the hair dressed with powder."¹⁴

¹² "To the Citizens of Talbot County," is the title of another broadside published at Easton on Sept. 30, 1815. In this a man who signs as "A Republican" exposes what he called a Federal trick as a pure fabrication.

¹³ Broadsides can also be found for this period which deal with the following subjects: State representatives to Congress, electors of President and Vice-President; political controversies involving Thomas M. Forman and Dr. William Matthews (Sept. 19, 1791); Mercer and Ross,— "Mr. Mercer considers Mr. Ross's publication against him . . ." (Sept. 15, 1792), "An off hand Reply to a Voter, &c." (1792).

¹⁴ There is also a broadside of a later date (July 30, 1846), describing in detail the uniform of an officer of the Maryland militia at that time.

One item, dated Mar. 22, 1819, refers to the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Maryland militia. It is a formal notice of parades "for Drill and Discipline, opposite the Circus, in George Street," and absentees from parades were warned that they would be tried before a Court Martial held "at the Shakespeare Tavern, corner of Lemmon and East Streets." The notice is signed by Samuel D. Legrand, Captain, Fifth Company, 2nd Battalion.¹⁵

Although printed in Pennsylvania at the Office of the *York Gazette* in 1814, one broadside refers to the Fifth Maryland Regiment. It is entitled the "Muster Roll of the Company commanded by Captain M. H. Spangler, as it marched from this place on the 29th of August 1814." This roll, which is embellished with ornamental scroll work, has the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. At the foot of the list are three regimental orders issued by officers of the Fifth Regiment, with whom this company of York volunteers served on Sept. 12, 1814, thanking them for their services against the British on that day and commending them for their bravery.¹⁶

Several broadsides refer to the War of 1812. The following notice, dated Baltimore, March 1813, recalls those trying days when the British were invading our shores. It is signed by John H. Rogers, a Captain in the Fifty-first Maryland Militia, and is addressed to the members of his company:

Sir,

In obedience to a Regimental Order, you will furnish yourself with a Knapsack, Canteen, and Ten rounds ball Cartridges, suitable to your Fire-

¹⁵ Another item regarding the 27th Regiment is more in the nature of a political broadside. It has no date, is signed by "A Private of the 27th Regiment," and defends Colonel Steuart for voting for the militia law.

¹⁶ On Sept. 12, 1843, the York North Pointers, as they called themselves, held a celebration at York, Pa. The muster roll, with the names of survivors indicated, was printed on blue silk.

The following are also about the Fifth Regiment. One is a notice, dated April 1st, 1823, signed by John S. Gittings which lists the parades of the Washington Guards, a company of that regiment. There are two certificates of the "Independent Blues," a company of the Fifth Regiment, which state that so and so as a member of this company saw service at the Battles of Bladensburg and North Point. There is also a song sheet which is dedicated by "Ned M——y to my fellow comrades and members of the gallant 5th Regt. M. N. G. on the night of July 20, 1877." The verses, which were to be sung to the tune of the Admiral's song in "Pinafore," are about a boy of 19 who became a corporal in Company C.

Another item about the Maryland militia is dated Aug. 11, 1835, and is signed by John Spear Smith, Major General of the Third Division of Maryland militia. This gives notice of a parade at five o'clock on that day and also mentions a recent disturbance.

lock, and hold yourself in readiness to repair immediately to my quarters on the George Town Road, with arms and accoutrements, upon any Alarm that may be given, by the ringing of the watch bell,—Our Enemy is at the door, therefore it is hoped that no Man, who wishes well to his Country, will be missing.¹⁷

Although undated, a broadside entitled "Plain Calculations" was obviously printed during the War of 1812, as it contains arguments against sending an army to conquer Canada. Objections to such a campaign were put on the ground that it would cost about one hundred and eighty million dollars and would probably mean the sacrifice of thirty thousand lives. Furthermore it was maintained that Canada was a cold, inhospitable country.

Two broadsides about the War of 1812 were published sometime after that war. One relates a meeting of the "Association of the Defenders of Baltimore in 1814," which was held at the City Hall, in Baltimore, on Feb. 17, 1851. It is a petition signed by Jos. K. Stapleton, President of the Association and other officers, asking Congress to pass a law granting each man who fought in the War of 1812 one hundred and sixty acres. It is stated that, as many soldiers served without pay for several months during that war, in consideration of their services they were entitled to this land.

The other broadside, entitled the "Wells and McComas Funeral and Monument Song," was dedicated to the memory of the two youths who shot and killed General Ross at the time of the British landing on North Point. This song sheet, which was published in Baltimore on Sept. 13, 1858, was written by a man who describes himself as "a little boy at the time of the Battle of Baltimore." Set to the tune of the "Star-Spangled Banner," it was probably sung at the time of the dedication of the monument in Baltimore to the memory of Wells and McComas. Some of the lines read:

¹⁷ *The Republican Star, Extra*, for Sept. 30, 1814, which is a broadside, contains an interesting account of the British landing at North Point and the attack on Fort McHenry. Several of the broadsides in the Society's collection published during the period under discussion contain news of military or naval battles in the United States or abroad.

Of more interest to Pennsylvanians than to Marylanders is a handbill printed in Lancaster, Pa., which contains a list of officers and privates of the Rifle Company, formed in Lancaster, and marched therefrom for Baltimore, on the 3d day of Sept. 1814.

Let Baltimore honor their names and their grave,
Whilst the star-spangled banner continues to wave.

Service during the Revolution or the War of 1812 was frequently the basis of a candidate's claim to be elected to office. Standish Barry, who ran for the office of sheriff of the city and county of Baltimore, based his campaign partly on his military record. Barry, who had been a colonel in command of the Baltimore Independent Blues, a company of the Fifth Regiment, had seen service in the battles of Bladensburg and North Point. He had also served with one of the local fire companies. Opposed to Barry for the same office was Philemon Towson whose candidacy was chiefly based on the ground that he had previously served as deputy sheriff, although he, too, had served as a private during the Revolution. One handbill, circulated by the friends of Colonel Barry, complained that those backing Towson had unfairly commented on the poverty of Colonel Barry as though this disqualified him from holding office. On the other hand, a broadside, distributed by the friends of Philemon Towson, made fun of the emphasis which Barry's backers placed on this military record as though this alone qualified him to be sheriff.¹⁸

Statements which he had made during the War of 1812 were the basis of an attack on Captain William E. Williams, when he was a candidate for the Assembly. A broadside, published in 1819, alleged that when the British were besieging Baltimore, Captain Williams had urged that, since the city was in danger, "the inhabitants . . . had better capitulate and make the best bargain they could with the British and that he was on his way there and would consent to an arrangement of that kind."¹⁹

¹⁸ The following broadsides refer to this campaign: "Sheriffalty. To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore," signed Standish Barry, June 1823(?); a broadside addressed to the "Baltimore Independent Blues," dated Aug. 24, 1824 (this advocates the election of Barry as sheriff); "To the Voters of Baltimore City and County," signed "The Committee," 1824; "At a meeting of the General Committee in behalf of Philemon Towson, Esq. . . the following address was adopted . . ." (1824); "Take Notice" (The friends of Towson are invited to attend a meeting), Sept. 2, 1824; "To the Voters of Baltimore City and County," signed "The Committee," 1824; "Self Defence," signed "The Committee," 1824.

¹⁹ Three broadsides deal with this campaign: "To the Gallant Defenders of Baltimore," Oct. 1, 1819; "The Challenge accepted," Sept. 29, 1819; "To the Voters of Frederick County," signed William E. Williams, Sept. 30, 1819. In one of these broadsides the charge was made against Williams that he had stated that no man should be entitled to vote unless he owned property or paid taxes, although later he had modified this statement to exclude only foreigners without property qualifications.

John Creagh, who was a candidate for the City Council of Baltimore, was accused of having fled to the countryside when the British invaded Maryland and of later having retired to live in Europe in order to spend the money which he had acquired in Baltimore. This information is contained in a broadside (circa 1829) addressed "To the Citizens of the 4th Ward." It was signed by a man using the pseudonym "Timoleon" who said that he did not think that such a man should represent the city.

The lack of a military record was the basis of an attack on Christopher St. John. A broadside, dated Sept. 25, 1830, was entitled "St. John,—Wood Corder." It was signed by someone using the pseudonym "Patrick Henry." It appears that St. John had been appointed to some office by the Governor of Maryland. The broadside lamented the fact that such a man had been rewarded with office, who only recently had become a citizen of the United States, while those who had fought in the Revolution or in the War of 1812 went unrewarded with office.

FROM THE WAR OF 1812 TO THE MEXICAN WAR

Political broadsides in the Society's collection for this period can be considered under several headings. Many of them are about campaigns on the Eastern Shore, that hotbed of politics. They related to the struggle for political power between the Federalists and the Republicans (Democrats). One pro-Republican handbill (circa 1816) addressed "To the Citizens of Cecil County" contains a review of the policies of the Federalists and how for many years they had opposed all Republican policies. It was claimed that Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and every conspicuous Republican had been the objects of the "most violent attacks" of the Federalists.

A broadside, published in Easton in August, 1821, addressed "To the People," and signed by "A Poor Man," was also anti-Federalist in the sentiments which it expressed. It contains an attack on Edmondson, Goldsborough and other Federalists who had backed a law introduced by Robert Goodloe Harper which made it difficult for any one to purchase liquors or wines in less quantity than thirty gallons. This law, it was claimed, was aimed at the poor man who kept a retail shop as he could not always raise the necessary cash, while a well-to-do man could purchase

thirty gallons for cash and retail it when and as he pleased. In another broadside, entitled "Falsehood detected and exposed," dated Aug. 27, 1821, and signed "John Edmondson," the latter attempted to prove that he was not opposed to the poor man's right to vote.²⁰

In Queen Anne's county, on the Eastern Shore, John Leeds Kerr was a candidate for Congress. Two broadsides were published by Kerr, one of which, dated Sept. 28, 1824, was addressed "To the People," while the other dated Sept. 29, 1826, was addressed "To all fair and honest men." Both handbills were printed in Easton. According to a note made in longhand on the 1824 broadside, "this was a reply to an address of Colonel Thomas Emory of Queen Anne's published in the 'Star' of Sept. 21, 1824. Col. Emory was the Democratic candidate for Congress and Mr. Kerr's opponent." Kerr claimed that Emory was trying to secure the support of Federalists as well as Democrats, while he maintained that he was "independent of all party views." In the broadside, published in 1826, Kerr said that he would always back the best man whether he was a Federalist or a Democrat.

Kerr won his seat in Congress in 1824 and was a candidate for reelection in 1829. This time he was opposed by Richard Spencer. The latter, in a broadside addressed "To the Voters of Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties," offered his name as a candidate for Congress in order to afford those opposed to Kerr's reelection an opportunity of expressing their opinion by voting for him. Although he was a Jackson man, Spencer said that he would welcome anti-Jackson support.

Kerr published three broadsides advocating his own reelection to Congress. All three were published in Easton, all were addressed "To the People," and all were signed by Kerr. They are dated Aug. 25, Sept. 12 and Sept. 25, 1829. In the one published on Sept. 12, Kerr reviewed the political situation in Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. In the broadside for Aug. 25 Kerr said that at the time of his first election to the House of Representatives the old party distinction between Federalists and Democrats had disappeared and that he had been

²⁰ A broadside published about 1822 or 1823 has the title "Remarks" and is signed "Orthodox." It contains a discussion of the proposed change in the state's constitution in regard to the test required for those who held offices. Because they would not take a Christian oath, the handbill argued against Jews holding office.

ected by the people at large. As a Congressman he preferred to vote on each measure solely on its merits and he would never vote the "party way." Kerr added that he considered the House of Representatives "the People's House, and he, who takes upon himself the sacred duty of representing them ought to hold himself free from all influence by, and all entangling party connections with either the incumbent in the executive chair, or any other candidate for that high office. . . ."

In the other broadside (Sept. 25, 1829) Kerr stated that he did not think that the Speaker of the House of Representatives should be selected merely because he was of the same political party as the President. It was better, he thought, to have Congress as a legislative body independent of and a direct check upon the executive.²¹

There are several broadsides which relate to the campaign in 1826 between Jacob Small and John Montgomery for the office of Mayor of Baltimore. All of the handbills in the Society's collection advocate Small for Mayor. In one of them, published in 1824, the public is warned that they ought to know that the pretense urged by Montgomery for his voting against the incorporation of the Catholic Church was false, as he had never opposed any act for the incorporation of a Protestant church.

²¹ Although Kerr lost this campaign, he was successful in 1831. Two broadsides in the Society's collection relate to John Barney, who was a member of Congress from Maryland. In one of them dated Sept. 29th, 1826, signed by "A Friend to Truth," and entitled "Mark now, how a plain tale will put him down," Barney was accused of reading a confidential letter in public. The author of the handbill said that a man who thus betrayed the confidence of his friend "may be an Honourable man, but it can only be because he is a member of Congress." In reply to this accusation, Barney issued a signed broadside entitled "Gentlemen—I learn from my friends that the noise in the crowd, etc." In this handbill he denied that he had ever read a confidential letter in public, and that he had only shown the letter in private.

There is a broadside referring to George Edward Mitchell, another member of Congress from Maryland. Addressed "To the Freemen of the Sixth Congressional District," it is dated Sept. 26, 1829, and signed "Aristides." This handbill praises Mitchell who was opposed by a man named Williams. It appears that both men had served in the State legislature but that Mitchell had served in Congress as well. The author of this broadside tried to disprove the statement of Williams that his lands were cultivated by free labour by showing that he once had an interest in a ship called "The Aristides," which had taken a cargo of forty negro slaves to New Orleans.

In another broadside addressed "To the Voters of the Second Congressional District of Maryland," V[irgil] Maxcy gives his reasons for withdrawing his name as a candidate for Congress. It is dated July 17, 1826, Tulip Hill, Anne Arundel county.

Another broadside contains an account of the rather eventful life of Colonel Small. He had served as a volunteer in 1794 when an attempt was made to quell the "Whiskey Insurrection." Small had also served as a Sergeant Major of the 5th Regiment and later as a Colonel of the 39th Regiment. A broadside, published in 1826, criticized the policies of John Montgomery, who had served as Mayor, and urged the election of Small in his place. A handbill published in the same year urged those appointed on a committee of vigilance to do their best to elect Jacob Small and to prevent illegal voting. In a similar vein is a broadside entitled "Voters Beware!" in which the "Friends of Small" gave notice that any attempt to vote twice was a criminal offense and that all such attempts at the forthcoming mayoralty election would be detected and punished.

Several men signed a statement in a broadside addressed "To the Irishmen of Baltimore" to the effect that Jacob Small was not unfriendly to Irishmen and foreigners, as had been claimed. After Small had won his campaign for Mayor in 1826, he published a broadside in the following year in which he reviewed acts of his administration during the past and also made suggestions as to his future policies.²²

A heated and bitter political controversy developed when John V. L. McMahan ran for the House of Delegates during the fall of 1827. McMahan, who had lived in Allegany county, had recently come to Baltimore to make his residence there. In a broadside addressed "To the Citizens of Baltimore," and signed by "A Friend to Baltimore," it is said that when he had been living in Allegany county he was hostile to the interests of Baltimore, that when he was representing Allegany county in the State legis-

²² Information regarding this mayoralty campaign can be found in the following broadsides: "Facts! Facts!" signed by "Truth Teller," 1824; two broadsides addressed "To the Voters of the City of Baltimore," and signed by "The Friends of Small," both published in 1826; a handbill dated Sept. 16, 1826, giving notice of the appointment of a committee of vigilance; a broadside published in the same year, signed by "Friends of Small," warning voters to beware of illegal voting in the forthcoming election; a broadside addressed to the Irishmen of Baltimore, dated Sept. 25, 1826; and the "Mayor's Communication," dated Jan. 1, 1827, in which Small reviews the acts of his administration.

Another broadside regarding Jacob Small is one published Sept. 2, 1828. In this handbill entitled "Defensive To the Voters of Baltimore" and signed by "The General Committee of Col. Small's Friends," an attempt is made to defend their action in having furnished public officials extracts from court records in regard to Colonel Barry. From these records it appeared that Barry by his own confession admitted that he was a defaulter to the state in a sum exceeding \$3,000.

lature he had denounced Baltimore as the "Modern Delilah," and made the statement that the city had filled the sea with pirates. The "Friend to Baltimore" maintained that any one voting for McMahan "at once proclaims by that act, that our fair daughters are so many 'Modern Delilah's'—that Baltimore is the vile nest from which 'the ocean has been filled with Pirates.'"

In a similar vein is a broadside (circa 1827) signed by "Carroll" and addressed "To the People of Baltimore." In this handbill McMahan is accused of opposing increased representation for the city when he was representing Allegany county at Annapolis, and that he had changed his tactics when he moved from that county to Baltimore. McMahan is spoken of as having "ungraciously mounted the shoulders of General Jackson."

John S. Tyson was the candidate running against McMahan for the House of Delegates. In a broadside addressed "To my Constituents" Tyson claimed that McMahan had spread a report that he had struck and insulted him "on the hustings." Such a report, Tyson said, was "a lie and John V. L. McMahan its author and propagator." Tyson maintained that he pledged his "veracity" for the truth of what he stated and held himself responsible as "a man of honor for the consequences." A broadside having the title of "Act like Baltimoreans" and signed by "A True Friend to Baltimore," was published in 1827. In this the people of Baltimore were urged to vote for John S. Tyson and John Stricker, Jr., Democratic-Republican candidates for the State legislature.

In a handbill of the same year entitled "Questions and Answers" it is disclosed that a Civic Feast had been held in Baltimore on Sept. 12, 1827. This broadside contains a criticism of McMahan and Steuart, candidates on the Federalist ticket for the House of Delegates. It is claimed that the ultra-Federalists, despairing of getting into power, were using General Jackson as a stalking horse on which to ride into office. The author of the handbill hoped that the real Democrats would not be deceived by this practice. It appears that John Stricker, Jr., who was a son of General John Stricker, of Revolutionary and War of 1812 fame, had been denied an opportunity to speak at the Civic Feast and this upon "an occasion rendered dear by the gallantry of his father."

Another broadside appeared at about this time (1827) addressed "To the Democratic Voters of Baltimore," and signed by "One of You." In this it is stated that Charles Carroll Harper, the son of Robert Goodloe Harper, had said that young Stricker was seeking to profit by his father's reputation, or, to quote Harper's words:

Not content with his own merits—unwilling to rest his claims on them—like a Hyena, he roots up the bones of the dead, upon which he expects to raise a reputation;—and like a miserable beggar, he carries them in his arms from door to door, begging for your votes.

In order to show that young Harper was not in a position to offer such a criticism, the author of the broadside proceeded to quote from a letter written on Oct. 10, 1814, by Harper's father, General Robert Goodloe Harper. From this letter it appeared that the General had defended the British impressment of American sailors. The handbill ends with an appeal to the electorate to vote for John Stricker, Jr. and John S. Tyson, the Democratic candidates, running against McMahan and Steuart, Federal candidates.

Tyson appears to have been a man given to calling other men untruthful. We have seen how he so branded a statement of John V. L. McMahan. In another broadside, dated July 8, 1828, and entitled "Second Edition to Honorable Men," Tyson called Dabney S. Carr "a political assassin, an unprincipled villain, a liar and a coward—a disgrace to your party, and a stigma to the town." Carr, according to a memorandum made in longhand on this broadside, was the editor of a pro-Jackson paper in Baltimore, who had made an attack on Tyson's character. Tyson said that after he had so described Carr, the latter, instead of acting like a gentleman and a man of honor, had replied in a handbill which contained many false statements. "He is, therefore, a degraded man, and unworthy of further notice" was Tyson's conclusion.²³

²³ The Society has a broadside (*circa* 1825) which Charles Carroll Harper had printed in Baltimore. Addressed to his "Fellow Citizens" it stated reasons for voting for him as a delegate to the General Assembly. Harper advocated, among other things, a public school system, African colonization for freed Negroes, and greater representation for Baltimore in the General Assembly.

In a broadside, dated Sept. 14, 1827, addressed "To the Citizens of Harford County," signed by Nathaniel W. S. Hays, the latter denied that he was opposed to a man named William Smithson as a candidate for the state legislature.

The election of 1828, when the candidates were John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, resulted in the publication of pro-Adams and pro-Jackson broadsides. On Sept. 12, 1826, Jesse Talbot, candidate for Congress, addressed a handbill "To the Voters of Baltimore City and County," in which he stated that he was for Adams against General Jackson. Talbot was also for the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He claimed that it would enhance the value of property in the city and be the means of bringing the greatest portion of the produce of the Western States to Maryland markets.

In Baltimore, on May 4, 1827, there was published a broadside entitled "A Meeting of the Friends of the Administration," which was signed by "Many Friends of the plough, the loom and the ship." The meeting was to be held at the Exchange Buildings in Baltimore. This handbill praised and backed Adams for the Presidency. Similar in sentiment was a broadside published in Talbot county, on Aug. 11, 1827, addressed "To the Public," and signed by "A Federal Voter." Also in favor of John Quincy Adams was a broadside printed about 1828, entitled "Falsehood Exposed," and signed by "An Enemy to Falsehood and Persecution." In this handbill letters of George Washington and Adams are quoted from to show that both men were despondent about the outcome of two wars; Washington about the Revolution and Adams about the War of 1812.

Several broadsides were published in Maryland which favored the candidacy of General Jackson. One of them, dated Nov. 3, 1828, was signed by the "Jackson Central Committee of Maryland." This contained a plea for the people to vote for Andrew Jackson on November 10th. After the election, this same committee published on Sept. 11, 1830, a handbill entitled "Baltimore Republican, Extra." In this it is stated that the "Clay and Adams party" are still as much opposed to Jackson as they were in 1828. Published about the same time (1830) was another broadside addressed "To the People of Frederick County." This contains praise for General Jackson's administration and urged the Western counties of Maryland to support Francis Thomas for Congress and also four Republicans (or Democrats) for the Maryland House of Delegates.

In a different vein was a handbill, dated Oct. 5, 1833, entitled "Facts for the People," and signed "Justice." This gives nine-

teen reasons why no real Democrat could consistently vote for Francis Thomas, who was opposed by Joseph I. Merrick. One of the reasons urged against Thomas was that "he preaches rotation, and practices perpetuity in office. . . ." An attempt was also made to show that Thomas was trying to be both a Federalist and a Democrat at the same time.²⁴

One pro-Jackson item is entitled a "Portrait of Wm. B. Barney, late Naval Officer of this Port." This was published on Sept. 13, 1830. It attempts to justify President Jackson's removal from office of Barney by showing the latter's mismanagement of funds under his charge.²⁵ It appears that Mary Barney, wife of Wm. B. Barney, who was a son of Commodore Joshua Barney, had previously (June 13, 1829) written a letter to General Jackson in which she severely criticized him for removing her husband from office. The Society has a copy of this letter which is printed on silk. It is entitled "Mrs. Barney's Letter to General Jackson, on the Removal of her Husband from Office."

During the election of 1832 when Jackson was again a candidate for the Presidency, a broadside advocating his reelection was published at Govanstown on Nov. 3. This is a political circular signed by Phil. Poultney, Chairman of the Jackson Corresponding Committee of Baltimore county. It contains a plea to vote for Andrew Jackson and for John Spear Smith, elector of Baltimore county. Smith was the first President of the Maryland Historical Society.²⁶

²⁴ In a broadside, dated Aug. 13, 1830, addressed "To the Voters of the Eastern Shore of Maryland," signed by "A Farmer," the latter gave his reasons for being won over to Jackson against whom he voted in 1828.

²⁵ Exactly the same facts are stated in handbill entitled "A Plain History of the Causes of the Removal of Wm. B. Barney." Apparently the material on which the broadsides are based was taken from the *Baltimore Republican*.

There are a number of broadsides in the Society's collection which relate to an election in Talbot county at about this time (1830). From these we learn that William Hughlett was charged with changing the names on the anti-Jackson ticket by omitting the name of Joshua M. Faulkner. Hughlett denied this accusation. Another charge made against Hughlett was that his bill for abolishing the Levy Court had been described by Edw. N. Hambleton as "an electioneering trick got up by him to secure the county officers to the Adams party." This was also denied. The following handbills refer to this controversy: "Most Infamous Trick!" signed W. Hughlett, Sept. 4, 1830; "Self Defense," signed Levin Millis and Thomas Hendrix, Oct. 19, 1830; "Self Defense," letters and statements signed by J. M. Faulkner, Nicholas Orem, *et als.*, Nov. 8, 1830; "Precious Confession," signed "A Citizen," Sept. 27, 1830; "To the Voters of Talbot County," signed Edw. N. Hambleton, Sept. 28, 1830.

²⁶ Also pro-Jackson in sentiment is a broadside, dated June 28, 1833, and published in Baltimore. Signed by Wm. Krebs, P. Laurensen and Louis Wm. Jenkins, it urges the support and election of all the Democratic candidates.

Anti-Jackson in sentiment is a broadside printed on silk on Oct. 10, 1834. It is entitled "Seventh Ward," and was signed by Edward S. Norris, Francis Barker, and others. In this handbill thanks are tendered to the ladies of the Seventh Ward for their presenting a banner to the Young Whigs of the same ward. Mention is made of the triumph of the Whigs over pro-Jackson forces in that ward as well as in other wards in the city. Hope is expressed that the General and his party will be defeated and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws will be restored. Those who backed Jackson are called man worshippers.

A broadside published in the following year (Sept. 25, 1835) addressed "To the Voters of Somerset County in answer to 'A Whig Voter'" and signed by "An Independent Voter," contains praise for General Jackson. It discusses the convention in Baltimore which nominated Van Buren for President and denies that Jackson forced Van Buren's nomination.²⁷

During the fall of 1836 when the Presidential campaign resulted in the election of Martin Van Buren to the nation's highest office, Maryland was in a political turmoil as result of the action taken by nineteen of the electors chosen to name the members of a new State Senate. There were forty electors in all, of which number twenty-four constituted a quorum. Twenty-one of the electors met at Annapolis ready to perform their duties, but the other nineteen refused to meet with them except on certain conditions. The latter took the position that although they represented almost twice as many people as the twenty-one did, yet, in the electoral body, they were only nineteen in number to twenty-one for the other. For this reason they demanded that they be conceded the nomination of eight of the members of the State Senate, that is, a majority, as there were fifteen Senators in all. Unless this was done, they maintained that they would refuse to qualify as electors.

The twenty-one electors, who met in Annapolis ready to proceed with the nomination of the fifteen Senators, claimed that the nineteen electors had no legal ground for the position they took

²⁷ On August 11, 1836, there was published a broadside entitled "Martin Van Buren voted that every free negro be entitled to vote at the polls!!" This handbill asserts that Van Buren so voted at a convention held in New York in 1821 for the purpose of amending the state constitution. If a man with such views were elected President, it was felt that he might try to impose such views on other states.

and that they had no option in the matter but should qualify as electors. Feeling ran high. A public mass meeting was held at Monument Square to protest the action of the nineteen electors. At this meeting the opinion was voiced that their action was a violation of the State Constitution. It was said that the nineteen electors who were Van Buren men, acted as they did for party reasons. At the same time approval was expressed of the action of the twenty-one electors who were ready and willing to discharge their duty of nominating a new Senate.

Governor Thomas W. Veazey finally took a hand in the matter. In a proclamation he pointed out that the action of the nineteen electors was without any legal justification and that such acts might lead to civil war. In view of the situation, the Governor called a special session of the General Assembly. Veazey promised to preserve the Constitution of the State until it was changed in a constitutional manner.²⁸

Three broadsides deal with the Presidential campaign of 1840 when Van Buren was opposed to William Henry Harrison. Criticism of Harrison's military record is contained in a broadside entitled "A Faithful Portrait of the Whig Hero." Also against Harrison and in favor of Van Buren for President is a broadside with the caption "Look on this picture [Van Buren], and on this! [Harrison]." Advocating Harrison for President was a handbill entitled "The Marrow of the Fraud and Conspiracy," signed by "Marius."

The Presidential campaign of 1844 is the subject of two broadsides. In this year Clay was opposed to Polk. The Society has a handbill dated May 2, 1844, entitled "Programme of the Whig

²⁸ For a discussion of this whole question, see J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Maryland* (Baltimore, 1879), III, p. 190 *et seq.* The broadsides which relate to this controversy are the following: "To the People of Maryland," signed by the 19 electors, Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1836; *Maryland Republican—Extra*, Annapolis, Sept. 23, 1836; "To the People of Maryland," signed by the 21 electors, Sept. 24, 1836; "Great Public Meeting," Baltimore, Sept. 27, 1836; "To the Voters of the City of Annapolis," signed by Thomas S. Alexander, Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1836; "By His Excellency Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of Maryland. A Proclamation," signed by Thomas W. Veazey, Annapolis, Nov. 8, 1836.

Although it has no date, there is one broadside which was probably printed at about this time. It is entitled "The Two Lawyers," and is signed by "No Fancy Sketch, A. W." This handbill contains a plea to vote for the Democratic candidates Carroll and Hillen as against the two lawyers, whose names are not disclosed. It is claimed that the attorneys in question had deserted the Jackson ranks and turned Whig.

National Procession." This contains the arrangements for the Whig parade which formed at 7:15 a. m. on Monument Square, in Baltimore. Another broadside dealing with the same campaign has the heading "Whig Mass Meeting and Barbacue!" This gives notice of a mass meeting to be held on the Harford turnpike road, twelve miles from Baltimore, near Barton's Long Green Valley. Clay clubs of Baltimore city and county were invited to be present. At this meeting S. Teackle Wallis, John P. Kennedy and others were asked to give addresses. Sept. 28, 1844, is the date of this political handbill.

FROM THE MEXICAN WAR TO THE CIVIL WAR

One broadside deals with the Presidential campaign of 1848. It has the caption "Address of the Democratic City Convention to the Democracy of Maryland," and is signed by Henry S. Sander-son, President of the Democratic City Convention. This contains a plea to vote for Lewis Cass, Democratic candidate for President opposed to Zachary Taylor, Whig candidate.²⁹

The Society has a photostat of a broadside dealing with the Presidential campaign of 1856. It is entitled "Mass Meetings of the Democratic Party." This, signed by "The Central Committee," was issued by the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge, in Anne Arundel County. The handbill gives the names of places where mass meetings were to be held. Those who were the friends of Constitution and opposed to Black Republicanism were urged to attend. This broadside, dated Sept. 1856, was printed at Annapolis.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 is the subject of a broadside dated October 9, and which has the lengthy heading "Grand Mass Meeting of the friends of the National Democratic Nominees, Douglas and Johnson, will be held in Easton, on Tuesday, the 23rd of October." It is signed by H. C. Mackey, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee for Talbot county. This

²⁹ Printed on Dec. 4, 1849, the *Baltimore American—Extra* (broadside) contains the message of President Taylor to both houses of the 31st Congress. Published at about this same time was a handbill entitled "Democrats Beware of Fraud!" In this the Democrats are warned not to allow themselves to be cheated out of the election by fraudulent voting on the part of the Whigs. This broadside has no date.

political handbill urges: "Let there be a grand rally of the TRUE DEMOCRACY of Talbot."³⁰

THE CIVIL WAR

The Society has a copy of a broadside, dated Dec. 20, 1860, with the caption "Charleston Mercury Extra." This contains South Carolina's ordinance dissolving the union between that state and the other states under the Constitution of the United States. "The UNION IS DISSOLVED!" proclaims this handbill.

At this critical time Thomas H. Hicks was governor of Maryland. Not long after the momentous action taken by the state of South Carolina, Hicks issued a broadside, on Jan. 3, 1861, addressed "To the People of Maryland." In this the Governor gave his reasons for not summoning the state legislature. It would vote for secession to which Hicks was of the opinion the majority of the people in Maryland were opposed. Although the Governor realized that the State was southern in its sympathies, he saw no reason why Maryland should break her ties with the Union at South Carolina's commands.

That Hick's stand did not meet with the approval of the people in many of the counties of Maryland is shown by the action taken in these counties. In Prince George's County, on Jan. 31, 1861, "The Planter's Advocate . . . Extra" was published. This broadside contains an account of a meeting held in that county, presided over by Samuel H. Berry, at which it was proposed to have delegates from Prince George's County attend a State Convention

³⁰ The following broadsides deal with local or state politics during the period from the Mexican War to the Civil War: "Sixth Ward," Oct. 4, 1848. (This presents the name of Charles F. Cloud, Democratic candidate for sheriff of Baltimore city); "Proceedings of the Baltimore County Convention," signed Benj. C. Howard, President, Wilson M. Cary, Vice-president, May, 1850. (In this Colonel John S. Gittings is suggested as the best candidate for Governor of Maryland); "Sacred to the Memory of Henry McElfresh, Esq., late a Representative in the Legislature of Maryland, from Frederick County, who died at Annapolis, March 25, 1852," signed John Thomas, Serg't at Arms, Senate. (This eulogizes a promising young man of 26); "Voters of the 11th Ward. If you wish to sell your city to the Parkersburg Railroad and the Gunpowder River Scheme, Vote for Thomas Swann and Wm. Gilmore, Wm. D. Miller." (This broadside has no date); also without date is a handbill addressed "To the Voters of the Tenth Ward." (This was sent with two tickets, one of the Democratic party and the other had the Whig state nominees and other independent Whigs and Democrats); *Baltimore Republican—Extra*, "All Hail, Virginia!" May 26, 1855. (This announces the election of Henry A. Wise, as Governor of Virginia, and the defeat of the "Know Nothing" party in that state.)

at Annapolis, on February 18th, to decide what action Maryland should take in the existing crisis. Governor Hicks' stand was criticized on the ground that inaction meant siding with the North.

In Charles County similar action was taken. In a broadside, dated Jan. 25, 1861, and entitled "Charles County Convention," it is stated that the three delegates elected to represent that county in a State Convention should have power to vote on any measure regarding Maryland's relation with the Federal government, provided the action of the State Convention was later submitted to the direct vote of the people. Use of coercion by the Federal government on seceding states was opposed. It was the opinion of the members of the Charles County Convention that there was a close association of interests between Maryland, Virginia, and the other border states.

In Frederick county a convention was presided over by Dr. William Waters. An account of the action taken by this county is contained in a broadside entitled "Proceedings of the County Convention Held in Frederick City, January 16th, 1861." The Frederick County convention considered plans for a State Convention to be held in Annapolis during February to decide what action Maryland should take in the existing emergency. The members of the county convention were also opposed to coercion being used by the North on the South and maintained that such a policy, if followed in Frederick, would force them to side with the South. That the attitude taken by the Frederick County convention did not meet with the approval of all the countians is shown by another broadside, published in 1861, and addressed "To the People of Maryland." In this the Middletown and Frederick Home Guards resolve to stand by the Union. "We know our rights, and we will defend them!" the handbill warns. The soldiers admitted, however, that there was a secession majority in the Maryland legislature.

An account of the proceedings of the Washington County convention is contained in *The Mail—Extra*, published at Hagerstown on Jan. 29, 1861. When this convention convened, a motion was made to adjourn to the public square. When this motion was lost, a number of the members, who were probably pro-Union in sympathy, left the convention. The members who remained proceeded to pass resolutions deploring the use of force on the

seceding states and advocating some sort of a State Convention at which the people of Maryland could express their opinions.

Talbot county, on the Eastern Shore, also held a convention in 1861. An account of these proceedings is contained in a broadside addressed "To the Voters of Talbot County." In this handbill the three delegates elected to represent Talbot county in the State Convention gave their views. They state that they are opposed to secession, except as a last resort, and that they also objected to the Federal government using force on a seceding state. The Talbot county delegates admitted that Maryland's proximity to the North would make it difficult for her to secede.

Another broadside relating to the Eastern Shore was published at Easton on May 8, 1861. This was addressed "To the People of Talbot County," and was signed by "Many Citizens." In this the editor of the *Easton Gazette* is criticized for calling certain people "secessionists." It is urged that the editor should appear before a grand jury of the county court to prove his assertion and that upon his failure to do so his remarks would be considered as a reflection on the community.

As we have seen, county conventions were held in Prince George's, Charles, Frederick, Washington and Talbot counties. Did any of the other counties take similar action? The fact that the Society has no broadsides giving accounts of such conventions does not necessarily mean that none were held.

Matters were now reaching a critical stage. The clash in Baltimore between Massachusetts troops and civilians had occurred in April, 1861. At the same time there appeared a broadside addressed to the "People of Baltimore!" In this it is stated that the flag of the Union is now only a memory of the past and that the hour for action has arrived. This was a trifle premature, however, as it was not long before Union troops took command of the city. In September General John L. Dix was in charge of the Federal soldiers stationed in Baltimore.

When the General issued an order forbidding the showing of the Confederate colors of red and white, a broadside appeared on Sept. 4, 1861, which made fun of that order. It is entitled "Gen. Dix's Proclamation." It is said that all mint candy and barber poles of that color were forbidden, and that:

All white persons having red hair and moustaches, or whiskers, are hereby warned to have the one or the other dyed blue, No sunrises or

sunsets which exhibit such combinations will be permitted, on pain of suppression. Persons are forbidden to drink red and white wines alternately. His Majesty (Abraham 1st) is, however, graciously pleased to make an exception in favor of red noses, these last being greatly in vogue among Federal officers. . . .

Done at the Baltimore Bastile [Ft. McHenry], this 4th day of September the 1st year of Abraham's glorious and peaceful reign.

Signed: JOHN L. DIX, Maj. Gen.

In a much more serious vein is a broadside published several months before this signed by "Women of Maryland," and entitled "An Appeal for Peace Sent to Lieut. Gen. Scott, July 4, 1861." In this it was called to Winfield Scott's attention how Lee, Johnston, and Beauregard had received their training under him and that these same men had been his comrades-at-arms. The women asked that the South should be allowed to go her way in peace.

The Society has two Civil War broadsides both dated Sept. 8, 1862. One entitled "Proclamation of General Lee" was issued at Robert E. Lee's Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia, near Fredericktown. Addressed "To the People of Maryland," and signed by him, in this handbill Lee says that Marylanders should know why his army has come into the State. It was, he said, to assist them in regaining the rights of which they had been despoiled by Northern invaders. Lee asserted that his army would not resort to intimidation in order to influence the citizens of Maryland. "It is for you," he added, "to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint. This Army will respect your choice, whatever it may be; and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will."

The other broadside, of the same date, was also addressed "To the People of Maryland." It was signed by Bradley T. Johnson, Colonel, C. S. A. Less temperate were the words of Colonel Johnson. He urged the people of Maryland to "rise at once! Remember the cells of Fort McHenry! Remember the dungeons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren; the insults to your wives and daughters, the arrests, the midnight searches of your houses! Remember these your wrongs, and rise at once in arms and strike for Liberty and right."³¹

³¹ Colonel Johnson appealing for enlistments in Maryland told each man to provide himself with one stout pair of shoes, one blanket and a tin cup.

The last item to be considered in the Civil War period is a broadside entitled "Farewell Address of the Maryland Battalion. Cloverdale, Va., April 28th, 1865." Signed by Major-General T. T. Mumford, Commanding Fitz Lee's Cavalry Division, the broadside is dedicated to the boys who sang the song:

I hear the distant thunder hum,
The Old Line bugle, fife and drum;
Maryland! My Maryland!!

General Mumford comments on the glorious fight put up by the Maryland battalion and adds:

But the hearts that are true to their country and God
Will report at the Grand Reveille, my boys.

The General concludes by saying "You who struck the FIRST BLOW in Baltimore and LAST in Virginia have done all that could be asked of you . . . with many thanks for your generous support, and a hearty GOD BLESS YOU, I bid you farewell."³²

³²The following items in the Society's collection also refer to the Civil War period: "Extra. New Constitution of the State of Maryland." This broadside has a copy of the constitution adopted by the Convention at Annapolis, Sept. 6, 1864, which was submitted to the people on the 12th and 13th of October, 1864. During the same year there was printed a handbill with the "Oath to be administered to every Voter . . . and Questions for the use of Judges of Election." The purpose of these oaths and questions was to prove a man's loyalty to the United States and to find out if he had either sympathized with or aided the South in her rebellion. Referring to the same subject is a broadside dated Oct. 19, 1864, entitled "Let us Close our Ranks!" This contains the address of the "Unconditional Union State Central Committee to the People of Maryland," which was signed by Henry W. Hoffman, on behalf of that committee. Mention is made of the ratification of the "Free State Constitution" by the people, of the oath required of every voter, and of the questions for the use of the Judges of Election. This handbill also has a plea to vote for Lincoln and Johnson on Nov. 8th.

The Society has two Thanksgiving Proclamations issued by Gov. Augustus W. Bradford on Oct. 29, 1863, and Nov. 10, 1865, respectively. In the first the Governor prays for the success of the Union, while in the second he rejoices that the war is ended and the Union has been preserved.

The abolition of slavery became effective in Maryland on Nov. 1, 1864. That this event was celebrated in Philadelphia is shown by a colored circular of that date entitled "In Commemoration of Emancipation in Maryland." This item is not strictly speaking a broadside.

"Honor the Heroic Dead" is the caption of a handbill printed on May 30, 1870. This contains an account of memorial exercises held on Decoration Day, at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, to honor soldiers who fought for the Union. It has the address delivered by Dr. Lewis H. Steiner.

A broadside having the title *Cambridge Herald—Extra*, and dated Nov. 6, 1862, has the names of men selected in the draft in Dorchester county. Tickets bearing the names of the different men were placed in a box and then drawn out by a little blindfolded boy.

There are a number of broadsides which were issued by Maryland newspapers and which contain news of the Civil War. These include the *Exchange Extra*, 1861; *The Kent Conservator*, Feb. 9, 1861; *News Sheet—Extra*, Nov. 7 (?), 13, 30, 1861; *The South—Extra*, Nov. 8, 1861; *Republican—Extra*, April 18, 20, 1861, Aug. 9, 1861, Oct. 10, 1861, Nov. 11, 16, 1861, Dec. 5, 14, 1861, Jan. 18, 1862.

FORT ST. INIGOES

By FANNY C. GOUGH

The recent acquisition of about 850 acres of St. Inigoes Manor for defense purposes has revived legends long since forgotten when that part of colonial Maryland was important in the plans of the Provincial Government. Though old Fort St. Inigoes and its history have passed out of the memory of the oldest inhabitants of that section, the significance of its strategic position has made an impression on the naval authorities of the present day.

The site of this fort, situated as it was on the lower end of St. Inigoes Manor, occupied the area which in 1943 was taken over by the Government as an interceptor base in connection with the naval air station at Cedar Point on the Patuxent river. Known as Webster Field, it is used as a base for fast-flying planes, kept in readiness at all times during war for military defensive purposes. On a point of land still called Fort Point, near the mouth of the St. Mary's River (or St. George's as it was then called), Fort St. Inigoes was a menace to all craft that came within the range of its guns unless given access to the harbor at St. Mary's by Captain John Price, Commander of the Fort.*

Fort St. Inigoes is said to have been built in 1637, and was then a Port of Entry for ships and a protection to the little band of early settlers in and around St. Mary's. It commanded an imposing view of the Potomac River and far beyond to the shores of Virginia, and northward to the upper reaches of the St. Mary's River. The early chronicles of that day give us an idea of its mission and the necessity for erecting a windmill in the surrounding stockade. The colonists in the outlying settlements were often

* This article is based largely on information found in the *Archives of Maryland*, Vols. I, III and IV. Mr. James Walter Thomas in his *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*, and Dr. Raphael Semmes in *Captains and Mariners of Early Maryland* have discussed the Fort at St. Inigoes.

in danger from marauding Indians and bolder pirates of the sea, and the Fort became a refuge for the women and children in case of sudden attack.

By the Conditions of Plantation the early immigrants were granted large tracts of land, cut up by numerous navigable streams, which caused the dwellings to be so widely separated that many were at a great distance from the Fort at St. Mary's. For the protection of the inhabitants it became advisable "to erect some place of better strength in case of any sudden raid of Indian robbers and pillagers."

A system of signals was inaugurated whereby the settlers were warned of sudden danger and an order was given that "upon the discharge of three guns every householder should answer it and every housekeeper inhabiting St. Michael's Hundred between St. Inigoes Creek and Trinity Creek shall immediately upon the knowledge thereof carry his women and children to St. Inigoes Fort there to abide a month." A windmill was erected in the enclosure to furnish power for grinding grain and the sheriff was ordered to keep a guard of six able-bodied men in the Fort day and night until the crisis passed, when it would become safe for the settlers to return to their homes.

That the fear of danger was ever present is shown by the fact that the men were always armed, even when attending religious services, and the women prepared at the given signal to abandon home and household effects and seek shelter in the blockhouses within the Fort.

When the pretensions of Claiborne made it advisable for Governor Leonard Calvert to repair in person to the Isle of Kent, he issued a summons to all freemen in St. Michael's Hundred to meet the Secretary at St. Inigoes House on February 18, 1638. The Governor appointed John Lewger in that capacity, with power during his absence to act in his place. Following this, Leonard Calvert, on his return from England, and Governor Green during his tenure of office, made the Fort temporarily their headquarters. Here the Assembly of 1646 was held, Letters Patent for grants of land were issued, and many orders for the better protection and government of the Colony were promulgated.

Claiborne and Ingle had retired to Chicacoan, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, but they and their followers, on the plea of trade, made many incursions on the settlement. To prevent injury

to the inhabitants from that source, every person who came into the Province for any reason whatsoever, was obliged to present himself to the Commander of the Fort and take the Oath of Fealty to the "Right Honorable Lord Proprietary and heirs and his governors," and the Captain or Commander was to take in his possession and to hold in the Fort all arms and ammunition brought in by such persons and retain them until their departure.

The Indians in and around St. Mary's were peaceable and friendly, but the Susquehannocks to the north and the Nanticokes and the Wicomacks on the east made many depredations upon the inhabitants, inflicting severe losses on their cattle and growing crops. Captain John Price was commissioned to take thirty or forty influential and able-bodied men to subdue them, but strict orders were given that no division of any plunder or pillage was to be made until they had first returned to St. Inigoes Fort and made a full accounting of all such plunder or pillage secured by them.

Captain John Price had been made a Burgess in 1638, and because of his knowledge of military affairs was commissioned Commander of the Fort. This position he held with great credit and entire satisfaction for many years. As a reward for his fidelity to the cause of the Proprietary during Ingle's Rebellion, he was, in 1648, commissioned Muster Master General of the Province, "the fees to be as ample as any Muster Master General in Virginia." That he was as courageous as resourceful is shown by the fact that he served an attachment upon the whole of Leonard Calvert's estate, and demanded of that energetic administratrix, Mistress Margaret Brent, 45,600 pounds of tobacco and casks, and 100 barrels of corn as wages for himself and the soldiers under him, which amount had been pledged by Governor Calvert in his own name and that of his brother.

Very strenuous methods were at times required to provide victuals for the garrison, as there was a scarcity of corn (the staple food product in the Province), and it became necessary for Captain Price to apply to Governor Thomas Greene for relief, requesting him to take some speedy means to supply the want. The Assembly pursued a highhanded course in the matter, ordering that all corn in the possession of any person, more than was required for his family's use, should be "pressed" or requisitioned at the rate of 120 pounds of tobacco per barrel, and Sergeant

Pheypo was commissioned "to take up and press upon his Lordship's account for the use and maintenance of the Fort at St. Inigoes, five barrels of corn belonging to Cuthbert Fenwick, Gentleman, and others, and deliver it to Captain John Price at the said Fort."

The rule of the Calverts was beneficent and just, yet trouble arose on many occasions. The Assembly proceedings of 1650 record that, owing to the fear of accident to the Governor and the inhabitants "through the insolencies and pride of some evil-minded persons," it became necessary to assess all the colonists at the rate of one man for every five inhabitants of the Province for the repairing and reedifying of St. Inigoes Fort and giving the Governor the power to press six men with a captain or commander who should be supplied with food and necessary equipment to remain in the Fort as soldiers during the time of riding at anchor in the Potomac or St. George's River of any enemy craft." It had thus become expedient to acquire more powerful weapons of defense and the "reedifying," probably, consisted of the placing of cannon, of which there were five in number, at the Fort. A gunner for his pains in ordering and overseeing the work, and looking to and providing and fitting the guns and making them useful and ready for service, was to be allowed 1,000 pounds of tobacco for that year. Furthermore, a sharp watch was kept on all craft trading with the colonists, and none were allowed to enter the Bay of St. Mary's without being challenged by the sentry at Fort St. Inigoes, and required to conform to the following regulation adopted by the Assembly, viz.:

that all vessels having a deck or decks, flush fore and aft, coming in and trading with the Province shall pay to the said Fort half a pound of powder and two pounds of shot and a considerable quantity of 'match' . . . and all vessels trading in as aforesaid within the Potomac or St. George's Rivers, both at their coming in and their departure hence, shall ride two whole tydes before and within command of the said Fort and take discharge there hence only if complying with all orders.

When this Fort was abandoned we have no means of knowing. Of its inception history tells us little, and of its end, not one word. We can only conjecture that when the capital was removed to Annapolis and the Fort had survived its usefulness, it was allowed to fall into gradual decay and finally be submerged (with its cannon and other muniments of war) by the onrush of the tide.

There is nothing now to indicate its exact location; it has sunk into oblivion. The windmill has long since disappeared, the fine old manor house, destroyed by fire in 1872, is but a memory, replaced later by a much more modern structure, used as a Mission House by the Jesuit Fathers. Gone is its glory, almost forgotten its history. Not even a marker tells the wayfarer he treads on historic ground. Such is the fate of a spot, the peer of St. Mary's in geographical position, and second to it only in historical importance.

The only article of value saved from the destruction of old St. Inigoes' Manor House, is an elliptical mahogany table, said to have been the Provincial Council Table. It was bought by Rev. Father Carberry at the sale of Mr. George Campbell's effects, and is now in the reception room at Georgetown College.

Many years after the Capital had been removed from St. Mary's City to Annapolis, and the site of the old Fort had yielded to the ravages of the winds and waves, Captain Thomas Carberry, on a visit to his brother, a Jesuit priest in charge at St. Inigoes, in the year 1822, decided to raise the old cannon, by this time submerged in the river about 150 yards from the shore. This he accomplished by digging under the guns at low tide, placing chains underneath them, fastening the end to large scows so that when the tide rose, the cannon were lifted from the river bed and then towed to shore. There were five of these guns, three large and two small. Two of the former were subsequently removed to Georgetown, and the remaining large one was through the intercession of Col. William Coad, then in the Maryland Legislature, donated by Father Carberry to the State, and today is mounted on the southeast corner of State House terrace. The following is a copy of a letter of acceptance from Governor William Grason to Colonel Coad:

Annapolis, July 21, 1841

Dear Sir: In compliance with the request of the Legislature of Maryland, I communicate the following Resolution: "Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the State will accept the piece of ordnance presented by the Rev. Jos. Carberry, and that his Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, be requested to communicate this Resolution to him, and cause the same to be transported to the seat of Government, and placed in some suitable place within the entrance hall of the State House, and to draw on the Treasury for such amount as may be necessary to defray the expenses thereof." I have the pleasure to inform you that the piece of

ordnance presented by you to the State has been received at the seat of government, and that it will be placed in the State House in obedience to the wishes of the Legislature. I am, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Wm. Grason.

The two small cannon for years served as boundary posts between St. Inigoes Manor and Cross Manor, the latter a grant to Thomas Cornwalleys. In the Tercentenary Year of 1934 these small guns were removed to St. Mary's City where one is mounted on the banks of the St. Mary's River in front of the "State House," a replica of the original State House at St. Mary's City. The other was in such bad condition that it was placed within the west entrance of the "State House," where it lies today.

DIARY OF REUBEN DORSEY OF HOWARD COUNTY

By ROBERT C. SMITH

Among the old parish papers now in the custody of the rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church near Ellicott City, Howard County, is the farmer's diary kept by Reuben Merriweather Dorsey between 1842 and 1848. Mr. Dorsey, who was born in 1796 and died in 1880, was a vestryman of St. John's for a long period and, as he relates in his diary, held the post of treasurer for some twelve or fifteen years prior to his resignation in 1845. So closely were the Dorseys associated with St. John's during Reuben's lifetime that it was known locally as the Dorsey church or "Dorsey Heaven." The land had been given in 1825 by Reuben's father, Caleb Dorsey of Thomas (1747-1837) and his mother, Elizabeth Worthington Dorsey (1758-1840). In 1850 he himself gave the land and a house for the rectory, while other members of this prominent land-owning family of Howard and Ann Arundel Counties¹ generously contributed to the building and decoration of the church.

Reuben Dorsey's diary is written on 90 pages of a notebook which also contains records of pew rents between 1839 and 1843, a list of pew holders, and accounts of St. John's church which the author kept as treasurer. In addition there are brief notations of personal finances, points of law carefully copied, and frequent memoranda called "people's work" in which the thorough and successful farmer apportioned the day's work of half a dozen slaves. The diary also contains a number of drawings of animals, birds, a soldier, and family caricatures, probably the work of Dorsey children, along with some lines of mystifying doggerel

¹ For an account of the Dorsey family, though incomplete and not always accurate, see J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Ann Arundel and Howard Counties, Md.* (Baltimore, 1905).

in the hand of the diarist.² In all some 125 pages of heavy 12 x 18 inch paper are crowded with vigorously written, not too legible notes.

The mutilated condition of the notebook indicates that a number of pages have been lost. The part of the diary which is preserved begins on the 28th of December, 1842, and ends on the 18th of January, 1848. In 1843 the months of March, a part of April, November, and December are missing. The following year there are no entries from the end of February to the beginning of October. The years from 1845 to 1847, however, are complete.

During this period Mr. Dorsey, then in his late forties and early fifties, was living at his farm "Arcadia"³ with his second wife and cousin Achsah Riggs Dorsey, his young son Caleb, and his daughters, Ann Elizabeth, Achsah Reubena, Maria Louisa, known to the family as "Rydie," Josephine, and Sally, his only child by his first wife, Sarah Merriweather, who had died in 1821. In addition to "Arcadia," on which lies the picturesque Dorsey family graveyard surrounded by a thick stone wall, Reuben Dorsey was farming the neighboring property called "Buckman's" and the Hudson Farm on the Frederick turnpike nearby. In October, 1845, he bought from Benjamin Howard "Wyoming," which lay in back of "Arcadia," paying as he notes in his diary on the 5th the "monstrous price" of \$20,000. It was here that his eldest daughter Sally came to live after her marriage in 1847 to Dr. Samuel Owings Rogers, the handsome physician from West River. After Sally died in 1851 Josephine Dorsey and her husband, Anthony Morris Johnson, occupied "Wyoming," while her father continued to take a patriarchal interest in this fertile property until his death in 1880 at the age of 85.⁴

Reuben Dorsey kept a minute record of his life as a farmer.

² "I hasten to inform you that March is gone and April come
All jokes are free and all in fun
And she who reads this is a ninney
For she can't see Aunt Jinney
For she is off to old Ginco
Although my nose is not the go . . ."

³ The farmhouse of "Arcadia" can still be seen from the new U. S. Route 40 a short distance beyond St. John's Lane.

⁴ In preparing this paper I am greatly indebted to Mrs. Jacob S. Baer, a descendant of Reuben Merriweather Dorsey, and Miss Emily B. Mackubin of Howard County for invaluable information.

Only once does he mention the happenings of the outside world. In 1844 he voted for Clay and four days later learned at the bank in Ellicott City that Polk had been elected. The weather was his chief preoccupation. Day by day he noted the morning temperature, thus providing a clearer index of extremes of heat and cold for the winters than for the summers. During the whole period of his diary the lowest reading seems to have been only 8° above zero on December 21, 1845. On July 13 of that year, when the thermometer reached 98° he wrote he "never saw such heat." In entry after entry he would exclaim "Hot, hot, hot!" Snow was more frequent in those years than now, but it soon melted so that sleighing was always a rare pleasure. On these occasions as a special treat Mr. Dorsey would drive his girls over the snow to Mrs. Almira Phelps' Patapsco Female Institute on the heights above Ellicott City.⁵

There was a regular succession of dry and wet years. The summer of 1843 had unprecedented floods which damaged the peaches. Two years later came the inevitable drought. In October the diarist complained: "Was there ever such a dry time? Not a settled rain since last winter and not much of any other." But constant rains throughout the summer and autumn of 1846 damaged the crops again. The wheat was ruined and rose in price to \$1.08 a bushel, while the year before it had sold at 88 cents. It was dry again in 1847 until August, and the corn was eaten by worms. Such a record gives no support to those who argue that the Maryland climate is changing and the summers are growing steadily dryer.

The diary abounds in details of agriculture. Year by year Dorsey noted the day the peach trees and the cherries flowered. He recorded the planting and harvesting of his two crops of wheat, the "Mediterranean" and "blue stem," the winter threshing, and the great hog killings of December. It was usual for him to butcher 80 or 90 hogs at a time, bringing the animals to "Arcadia" from properties at Elkridge and Guilford. He followed the Dorsey taste for a hog not overly fat and always put away 8,000 pounds of meat for his family. In January he carefully records the cutting of ice from his pond which he generously shared with his 'in-laws.' He paid \$800 a year in taxes and

⁵ For a detailed account of this school see Emma L. Bolzau, *Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps; Her Life and Work*. (Lancaster, Pa., 1936.)

superintended in person every detail of the farming. Although he mentions occasionally his dealings with overseers, he tells with pride how he stayed close at home, rose at four in the summer mornings to work with the field hands and how, in August of 1846, during the terrible rains, he was "never so confined at home" by his work and spent six weeks on his place without interruption.

Reuben Dorsey's pleasure was in his family and in his shooting. Caleb, his only son, he adored and almost always mentioned him in capital letters, telling of the presents he received from his uncle Cale, including a "velocipee" bought in Baltimore and a first saddle and bridle. "Cale," who owned "Dorsey Hall" at Columbia and had no children, and a cousin, John Tolley Worthington Dorsey, were regular guests at Sunday dinner, after which Reuben delighted in showing them the cream of his crops on the hill below the graveyard. The Caleb Dorseys dined on Christmas at "Arcadia" on the oysters, raisins, and almonds fetched the day before from Baltimore, the turkeys and puddings and hams and, strangely enough, "corn beef." Other guests whom the Reuben Dorseys regaled with early peas and strawberries in their season were the rector of St. John's, the Reverend Hugh Harrison, and his wife; Miss Sally Ann Baer, the daughter of Reuben's sister Elizabeth Worthington Dorsey; George R. Gaither of "Bleak House," who had married a Dorsey of "Spring Hill"; and another sister Sarah and her husband, George Washington Waring, who lived at "Ellersley" in Baltimore County. There were also Dr. Arthur Pue of "Tamora" nearby, who was doubly a Dorsey, for he had married Mrs. Reuben Dorsey's sister and his mother had been one of the "Belmont" Dorseys, and finally the family of still another of Reuben's sisters, Susannah Brookes. Week after week groups of these relatives took dinner on Sunday at "Arcadia" and almost as frequently Mr. Dorsey visited them "in the evening."

When October came, the diarist and his men watched the skies for the first "gangs" of geese flying southward. They generally came about the 21st but one year they arrived sooner. This was a signal to prepare to go to the Dorsey duck blinds on Bay Island in the Back River or at Gunpowder Bridge in Harford County. The journey there and back took four days and Mr. Dorsey almost always invited some of his relatives who were good shots to go

along, especially his nephew James Brookes and his brother-in-law, Dr. Pue. These ducking parties continued on the average of twice a month until March. The shooting was never fabulous. Several times they saw a thousand fowl but came back almost empty handed. Forty ducks were considered a good bag. They never shot more than one or two geese or swans at a time. Among ducks Reuben Dorsey preferred his "elegant redheads" to canvasbacks. Sometimes, unable to go himself, he would send a Negro—Isaac, Andrew, Dick, or Mercer—to the blinds, for ducking was not merely a sport but an essential part of the winter economy at "Arcadia." The diary mentions no other form of hunting. In June the Dorseys always went fishing for white perch in the rocky waters at the Relay or Elkridge Landing.

Reuben Dorsey is never explicit about his finances, but he was known to be a wealthy man. He frequently tells of lending money to the farmers of the county and of going to Baltimore to consult his attorney Glenn⁶ about ground rents or the purchase of a dwelling. He went to the city once a month to buy seeds or farm implements not available in Ellicott City or to arrange to sell his pork, if possible at 4½ cents a pound. On these occasions he invariably visited his elder unmarried sister, Comfort Worthington Dorsey, at her house on Pleasant Street, and once he attended a party there and spent the night, but was home again in time for breakfast. Miss Dorsey was constantly being commissioned to make purchases for the family at "Arcadia." Bedsteads are mentioned in the diary, and feathers and clothing. Mr. Dorsey frequently bought "plated waiters" and other silver on his visits to the city. In 1847 he paid Kirk \$705 for a variety of articles. Seldom does he tell of taking any of his family along, but once in May of 1845 he and his beloved daughter AE (Ann Elizabeth, the future Mrs. William Dobbin of Baltimore) went to see Anderson⁷ play Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*. AE was delighted, of course, for it was her first visit to a theatre.

The quiet rural life of the diarist was seldom interrupted by wider traveling. He visited Annapolis once a year and in the summers made a brief pleasure journey. In 1845 between the

⁶ Presumably John Glenn (1795-1853), son of Judge Elias Glenn, of the District Court of the United States.

⁷ James (?) Anderson appeared at the Front Street Theatre for 4 appearances, May 8-12.

4th and the 19th of August Reuben Dorsey and his daughters, Sally and AE, Miss Baer, and another Dorsey girl went to Niagara Falls, having "as pleasant a journey as we expected." Mrs. Dorsey did not accompany them. The next year Washington was the scene of their diversions. This time Achsah Dorsey went too. She, AE and Reuben "and all Elkridge" took the train at the Relay on May 25th to visit the National Fair. "We saw many curiosities and returned the same day scorched and stewed up." In July, 1847, Mr. Dorsey went with a gay party of relatives to Cape May. AE and Sally, but not their mother, were included. A distinguished cousin, Judge Thomas Beale Dorsey of "Mt. Hebron," accompanied them.⁸

Each year Reuben Dorsey wrote of his sorrow upon the loss of kinsmen, Ligons, Dorseys, and Howards. Finally, in the winter of 1847, his own turn came. His young daughter Achsah Reubena died of a tragic illness. Day by day, after four doctors had failed in their efforts, he awaited her end with stoic but dramatic Victorian piety. After the funeral he wrote out Reubena's epitaph "That bud so sweet, so beautiful has drooped, has fallen to the ground . . ." which in slightly different form was carved upon her rose draped obelisk in the family burying ground at "Arcadia."

The diary of Reuben Merriweather Dorsey is essentially a record of his experiences as a farmer during the six years that the manuscript covers. It is only incidentally that he conveys impressions of life in Howard County a hundred years ago. His references to personalities are too meagre and his descriptions of the appearance of things are too rare to satisfy the social historian. But his diary does have the distinction of being a rare document for the region at the time he composed it. Unlike Frederick and Somerset,⁹ Howard County never was represented in a 19th century novel. The diarists of Baltimore and Annapolis hardly ever visited it. As a result any personal record of what took place there, even in the laconic entries of a farmer's diary, is precious information. It is to be hoped that in the future private papers not now accessible will broaden our knowledge of the people and places of Howard County in the years before the Civil War.

⁸ Thomas Beale Dorsey (1780-1855) was Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals from 1848 to 1852.

⁹ These counties are the scenes of novels by George Alfred Townsend.

LETTERS FROM NICHOLAS HARWOOD, M. D., U. S. N.

PRISONER OF WAR IN TRIPOLI, 1803-'05

By EDITH ROSSITER BEVAN

That history repeats itself is evidenced by letters written by a young Annapolitan over a hundred and forty years ago. They parallel in spirit countless letters written by 'affectionate but captive' sons of today's battle fronts. The same concern is felt for the anxiety of his family and friends—the same hope is expressed that a better 'berth' will be found for him on his return.

For many years the swift corsairs of the rulers of Algiers, Tunis, Morocco and Tripoli had preyed upon the merchantmen that passed their shores, capturing the vessels and enslaving or holding the crews for heavy ransom. Some of the European powers bought immunity by paying tribute to these pirate rulers, and in the two decades that followed the Revolutionary War, the young United States sent over \$2,000,000 to buy them off. In 1801 President Jefferson determined to use force against them with results too well known for re-telling.

Nicholas Harwood was the son of Nicholas Harwood, Clerk of the County Court of Anne Arundel County. The maiden name of his mother is not known, but her death is noted in the diary of William Faris,¹ watch and clockmaker and silversmith of Annapolis, who wrote in 1792, "March 29. Mrs. Harwood wife of Nich. Harwood was Buryed a very large company attended the funeral." Nicholas, junior, graduated from St. John's College in 1800. Three years later he was appointed surgeon's mate on the frigate *Philadelphia*, attached to Commodore Preble's squadron which was sent to the Mediterranean that summer to continue war against the pirates of the Barbary Coast. The captured crew of

¹ Extracts from the Diary of William Faris were printed in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, September, 1933.

the unfortunate *Philadelphia* were confined in the Castle at Tripoli for over nineteen months. The news of their release was the occasion for general rejoicing among the Annapolitans who celebrated the event on September 25, 1805, by a discharge of 18 guns, a parade and a drill of infantry and artillery on the College Green. Nicholas Harwood was promoted to surgeon in 1809. He died September 15, 1812.

The originals of the letters which follow were given to the Hammond-Harwood House Association by Mrs. John M. Green, whose husband's grandfather was Nicholas Harwood Green, a cousin of Nicholas Harwood, U. S. N. They are preserved at the Hammond-Harwood House, Annapolis.

Tripoli

Nov. 3, 1803

My Dear Brother ²

I can assure you the most melancholy circumstance has taken place this day or two which ever happened On the 31st of October we were cruising off Tripoli and descried a Ship to windward we instantly gave chase and fired several shot to bring her too, but she keep on and Capt. Bainbridge ³ being not acquainted with the coast, or at least no rocks being laid down in the Chart, we unfortunately run on a Rock and I can likewise assure you while their was any hopes we gallantly defended the Ship, but alas, we were obliged to strike our Colours, when we were boarded by a number of Tripolitans They stripped us of Everything they could find even of the Clothes we had on our backs. Inform all my friends that as yet we are treated kindly and we are assured by the Danish Consul ⁴ we shall be treated with humanity. I am in hopes that America will ransom us as soon as possible, But if our country should not redeem us, I

²Lewis Duvall (1776-1829) was a brother-in-law of Nicholas Harwood, having married Sarah (Sally) Harwood in 1800. He served as a member of the Governor's Council, 1806-'09 and represented Annapolis in the Legislature for ten years. He was Lieutenant Colonel in the 3rd Cavalry (Charles and Anne Arundel Counties), 1812-'15, and mayor of Annapolis, 1819-'22, residing at "Acton" at that time. He left a widow and seven children. Presumably 'little Louisa and Jane' were his eldest daughters. His youngest son, Marius Duvall, was appointed assistant surgeon in the Navy in 1841 and was Medical Director at the Naval Academy from 1871 till 1880. The letters of Nicholas Harwood had descended to him and were given to Mrs. John Green by Dr. Duvall's daughter, a cousin of Mr. Green.

³William Bainbridge, U. S. N. (1774-1833) Commander of the *Philadelphia*; appointed commodore in 1812, and given command of the *Constitution*.

⁴Nicholas C. Nissen. Mr. Nissen had been looking after the interests of the United States since 1801, when the American consul, James L. Cathcart, left Tripoli on the declaration of war against the U. S. by the Bashaw. Consul Nissen exerted himself in every way to relieve the prisoners and in 1806 was thanked by Congress for "his disinterested and benevolent attentions." The officers of the *Philadelphia* presented him with a silver urn.

request it as a particular favor that no exertion on the part of my friends to release me will be made. For never would I consent to leave my Brother Officers⁵ and Seaman in Bondage. I have written to my Father, possibly you have seen the letter. I request you will shew him this—and beg my sisters and brothers not to be alarmed on my account for considering I am a prisoner I am generously and humanely treated as could be expected.

Give my love to all my Friends

Your affectionate Brother

N. Harwood

How Does Louisa and Jane come on, are they well I hope so tell Sally to kiss them for me. Do not publish any letters that you see from me.

To Lewes Duvall Esquire
North America
Maryland
Annapolis

Via Malta.

Tripoli Castle
May 21st 1804

My Dear Father⁶

Another opportunity offering, and being confident of the uncertainty of your getting my letters, I again re-assure you of my permanent confinement.

Seven months has now almost elapsed without receiving one solitary letter from you and I assure you our Ransome appears as far distant, if not more so than the first day our unfortunate and lamentable accident took place. No incidents occurring since that period, which assures our Ransom speedy, despondence appears in each and every countenance—But Stoics like we endeavor with our Soul to bear up against misfortune and the vicissitudes of life.

We have had newspapers from America which announce the dessolution of much esteemed and regreted Uncle John.⁷ I lament most sincerely

⁵ The *Philadelphia* carried a crew of 307. David Porter (1780-1843) was a first lieutenant. He was the father of Admiral David Dixon Porter. John Ridgely of Annapolis, graduate of St. John's College, 1796, was surgeon. He remained in Tripoli as chargé d' affaires after peace was declared, June 4, 1805. He resigned from the Navy in 1808 and practiced medicine in Annapolis. Jonathan Cowdery, surgeon's mate, lived to be the senior surgeon of the Navy.

⁶ Nicholas Harwood (1747-1810) was the seventh son of Richard and Anne (Watkins) Harwood of South River, Anne Arundel Co. He was authorized by the Council of Safety to sign bills of credit and paper currency issued in Annapolis during the Revolutionary War.

⁷ a. Possibly John Harwood, b. 1744, who married Mary Hall, daughter of Major Henry Hall, though no notice of this death is found in the *Maryland Gazette*,

his unfortunate Death especially on account of his leaving a Wife with numerous and I might almost say unprotected children.

But I relinquish this subject and repeat that my misfortunes and unhappy destiny prays so totally on my own mind that I have not opportunity to sympathize with others, But, I hope from this you will not think I am wanting in the sympathetic ties of consanguinity when your own goodness of heart will tell you that we feel our own was more poignant than we feel for others.

Yesterday for the first time I had the pleasure of walking to his Excellency the Bashaws⁸ gardens. I can say nothing as to the regularity or order of them, nor as to the vegetation, but the great profusion of Orange and Lemon Trees are truly pleasant—that is to satisfy the appetite but not to please the imagination. The Palaces I had not an opportunity of seeing, but I am led to believe they are of the true oriental stile, that is elegant and neat. He has likewise an elegant, superb Fish Pond which abound and contain nothing but Gold and Silver Fish.

I have no more to say—You know the immurity of a prison affords very little matter for a letter and I feel my impotence daily. Give love to my Sisters and Brothers, to Aunts Peggy⁹ and Molly¹⁰ tell James and Harry to be Studious and attentive to the different avocations in Study. I hope little Louisa and Jane are well and promise to be fine girls. Tell L. Duvall I have written to him frequently since my captivity and likewise tell him I expect there will be a vacancy for Surgeon before my arrival in America he will be so good as to write to Mr. G. Duval¹¹ on that subject immediately. I feel full confidence in myself to undertake the Berth of Surgeon. The menial situation of a Surgeon's Mate makes it absolute to change my situation as speedily as possible. Give my best to Uncle Ben¹² and Shaaff¹³ Tell Thomas and Harry to write me every opportunity.

I remain yr affectionate but captive son

N. Harwood.

1803-'04. b. The issue of Oct. 27, 1803, announces, between heavy mourning bands, the death of John Callahan, Esqr., Register of the Land Office for over twenty-five years, who may have been a brother of Mrs. Harwood, or called 'uncle' by courtesy. He married Sarah Buckland (daughter of William Buckland, the architect of the Hammond-Harwood House) by whom he had four daughters. Their eldest daughter, Sally, married Richard Harwood, a cousin of Nicholas Harwood. Portraits of the Callahan family painted by Charles Willson Peale were found in the attic of the Hammond-Harwood House.

⁸ Yusuf Caramanli succeeded his father as Bashaw (pasha) of Tripoli in 1796 and reigned many years.

⁹ Possibly Mrs. Margaret (Strachan) Harwood, wife of Thomas Harwood, whose portrait by C. W. Peale is owned by the Metropolitan Museum.

¹⁰ Possibly Mary Harwood, b. 1753, only sister of Nicholas Harwood, Sr.

¹¹ Gabriel Duvall (1752-1844) judge of the General Court of Maryland, 1796-1802; comptroller of the U. S. Treasury and in 1811 appointed associate judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, an office he held until 1836.

¹² Benjamin Harwood (1751-1826) succeeded his elder brother, Thomas, as treasurer of the State of Maryland.

¹³ The illegible abbreviation may be "Ar" or "Dr"—the former would desig-

N. B. If you should see Richard Chase ¹⁴ remember me to him.

To Nicholas Harwood Esquire
Annapolis
Maryland
North America

{27 cents postage}

nate Arthur Shaaff, a member of the House of Delegates, who purchased Governor Paca's mansion, now Carvel Hall Hotel, and lived there; the latter for Dr. John Thomas Schaaff (1752-1819), treasurer of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1799-1801, who practiced in Annapolis before moving to Georgetown, D. C., in 1802.

¹⁴Richard Moale Chase (1784-1840) was the son of Judge Jeremiah Townley Chase of the Maryland Court of Appeals. He married Mathilde Green, a daughter of Frederick Green, publisher of the *Maryland Gazette* and printer to the state of Maryland.

BOOK REVIEWS

Thomas Jefferson's Garden Book, 1766-1824. With Relevant Extracts from His Other Writings. Annotated by EDWIN MORRIS BETTS. (Vol. XXII, *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society*). Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1944. \$5.00.

"I have often thought that if Heaven had given me the choice of my position and calling, it should have been on a rich spot of earth well watered. . . . No occupation is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth, and no culture comparable to that of the garden." So wrote Thomas Jefferson to Charles Willson Peale, straight from the heart. In his words lies a wistfulness recalling to this reviewer a recent conversation in which he heard a keen student of Jefferson's life and character dwell on his shyness, his self-distrust in his relations with people, and the torment of spirit caused him by the fierce political and ideological battles in which he was constantly involved. If this estimate is correct, as seems likely, one need look no farther for explanation of the quality of happiness given forth so strongly by this volume. In it we see Jefferson soothed and serene in the goodly company of growing things—planting, planning, discussing farm problems, exchanging seeds and plants with correspondents at the ends of the earth, inventing, improvising, measuring, weighing and forgetting the perversity with which the race of man so often met his schemes for its betterment.

The title of this book, so admirably assembled by Dr. Betts under a grant from the Penrose Fund of the American Philosophical Society, falls so short of telling the whole story as to be almost misleading. The garden diary itself, with its laconic entries and long lapses, is only the tiny fertilising nucleus around which is built an imposing structure of notes, letters, quotations, extracts from memorandum books and other pertinent material chronologically arranged. Although the editor hews close to the line of Jefferson's botanical and agricultural concerns, the careful reader will emerge at the end almost dizzied by the Third President's whirling energy of mind, his consuming curiosity and the cosmopolitanism of his interests. With all this he escapes superficiality. That shrewd and disillusioned observer, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, who punctured many humbugs in his travels through America, had no fault to find with the master of Monticello. While visiting that estate in 1796 the Duke noticed that Jefferson was countering the erosion of his steep hill-sides with contour-plowing—a practice firmly believed today to have been fathered by Mr. Henry Wallace on the A. A. A.—and working out

improvements of his own on an English threshing machine. Jefferson himself ranked his agricultural and botanical innovations alongside the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the founding of the University of Virginia. "The greatest service which can be rendered any country," he declares, "is to add a useful plant to its culture."

J. G. D. PAUL

Jefferson Davis and His Cabinet. By REMBERT W. PATRICK. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1944. x, 401 pp. \$3.75.

As a judge in a biennial award on American history topics this reviewer passes on many collegiate dissertations, practically all of which illustrate the seminar technique of paragraph by paragraph, or even sentence by sentence, citation. This does not make for "popular" reading; also it is natural that the disquisitions of neophytes should fail to display the general grasp that stems from contacts through the years. For one thing, the current trend in overdoing newspaper sources tends to the presentation of dubious or negative values, except for those independently able to weigh the evidence or examine the credibility of the witnesses.

These prefatory remarks seem desirable here because *Jefferson Davis and His Cabinet* is distinctly out of the ordinary. The author relied less on hastily written editorial and reportorial comment and more on inner sources, such as personal papers and documents. Research, and especially comparative analyses, in simultaneously passing on the careers of several personalities, broadened his field so that he was enabled to offer, for the benefit of the reader, definite conclusions. Employing a sincerely meant, though somewhat hackneyed phrase, this volume is a valuable contribution to American historiography. Besides displaying technical excellence in execution, the work has literary style and a grasp rarely found in papers prepared for the doctoral climax.

By and large, the sole generality of a critical nature here advanced is one common to nearly all works pertaining to the period leading up to the War of Secession, which is a failure to recognize the distinction between the attitude of the Lower South and that of the upper tier of States that ultimately joined the Confederacy.

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS

Georgetown Houses of the Federal Period. Washington, D. C., 1780-1830. By DEERING DAVIS, A. I. D., STEPHEN P. DORSEY and RALPH COLE HALL. Foreword by NANCY McCLELLAND, A. I. D. New York: Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., 1944. 130 pp. \$5.00.

It is not hard to agree with the authors that Georgetown, D. C., is "unique" in its "self entity within the great capital that now surrounds it." It has preserved, according to them, 25% of the structures erected

before 1825—an unusually large number. Many of them are of the urban, street-front type, as distinguished from the larger, farther separated houses such as are found in some profusion in Annapolis. It is the unusual fate which has fallen upon Georgetown which gives it this unique quality. More fine houses of the urban type were built in any one of a number of large towns, such as Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, but the march of "progress" has eliminated most of them, and those that remain have lost most of their charm. Commercial "progress" did not strike Georgetown, except in a very limited way. It preserved its identity, in spite of its incorporation into Washington and the unfortunate change of the colorful names of its streets to conform to the drab alphabetical system.

The book is therefore timely. There were two ways to present the subject: first, the pictorial and written record of authentic examples; or second, from the point of view of the American Institute of Decorators, who have sponsored the book, the record of recent efforts to adapt these old houses to modern living. The authors have not adhered to either aspect: the book is a mixture of the two. The Foreword and the chapters on the Historical Background and on the Federal Architecture of Georgetown are well presented. The chapter on William Thornton is less fortunate. The early architectural history of Washington is still a very controversial one. The architects themselves were often indiscreet and bitter in their criticism of rivals. Thornton was as guilty of this fault as Latrobe. The question of their relative greatness is a doubtful one and has no place in this book. The authors, however, after admitting that there is no proof of Thornton's being the architect of more than one Georgetown house, undertake to establish him as "without doubt, the leader of the triumvirate of great architects of this area during the Federal period." Surely the fame of Latrobe, who carried through the original capitol to practical completion, preserving Thornton's ideas except where they were impractical, is well established through his work, both public and private, comprising many known examples in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and the District of Columbia. He deserves better "lasting notice" than being "famous for his quarrels with Thornton" and for being the author of certain minor architectural details in the capitol.

The photographs are very good, with excellent details of entrances, iron rails, etc. Many of the smaller houses are quite like the rapidly dwindling Baltimore examples. It is particularly pleasant to see the gardens, which are hidden from the eyes of the ordinary visitor. Many of the interiors are interesting; but in some cases, such as that on p. 65, where a modern painted over-mantel decoration is shown, whose purpose is to "nullify the effect of two modern wall lights," the decorative enthusiasm of the authors has carried them rather far afield. In some of the photographs we are left in some doubt about what is authentic and what is reproduction. The street-by-street list with which the book closes, giving brief descriptions and history of the houses of the period which still exist, should serve as a valuable record. The book is a substantial contribution to the limited literature on American architecture.

THOMAS MACHEN

Firearms of the Confederacy[.] *The Shoulder Arms, Pistols and Revolvers of the Confederate Soldier, including the Regular United States Models, the Imported Arms and Those Manufactured within the Confederacy.* [By] CLAUDE E. FULLER and RICHARD D. STEUART. Huntington, West Virginia: Standard Publications, Inc., 1944. 333 pp. \$12.50.

Once a reader plunges deeply into the study of the Civil War, he may emerge but he never will shake off his interest. The struggle fascinates anyone who goes beyond the barest summary of its events. The reasons are varied and disputable; the reality is solid and surprising. A large and enthusiastic audience awaits any man who writes in a manner even reasonably interesting on almost any aspect of the War between the States. Thus far the Confederate side of the story has commanded the larger audience. The history of the organization, command and achievements of the Union armies will be equally interesting if written according to the modern techniques from materials now rich and abundant.

Vast as is the accumulated literature, it is far from complete. A student has a large stock of books from which to choose when he wishes to read of the battles, but he looks in vain for adequate works on the civil government, on the work of Congress, on the difficulties the States encountered during the war years, and, perhaps most of all, on the operations of those branches of the War Department that kept the armies "in being." Most of the military historians have been so intent on strategy or so much interested in personalities that they have not found space to explain how arms were procured, how ammunition was provided, how quartermaster stores were accumulated, how food was or was not made available, and how the feeble transportation of the South was operated, overtaxed, neglected in maintenance and, at the last, brought to ruin. The lifetime of a well-furnished scholar might be devoted to these subjects. Concerning them a dozen useful and successful books could be published.

Some of the possibilities of these neglected aspects of the history of the Civil War are presented in the work of Fuller and Steuart on "Firearms of the Confederacy." Nothing like it has ever been attempted; nothing written on the subject hereafter can disregard this volume. Messrs. Fuller and Steuart do not present their book as an inclusive history of Confederate armament, though they publish several valuable documents and not a little official correspondence. Both these gentlemen are collectors. Between them they have excellent, well-kept models of virtually all the small arms the Confederates are known to have used. It has been the delight of the two authors to establish the origin and then to classify and describe the shoulder arms, the pistols and the revolvers. By admirable photographs and concise, exact summaries, they show the entire arsenal of the South. If there are omissions, only an expert and a lucky collector will ever know of them.

As their collections grew, Messrs. Fuller and Steuart probably were amazed to discover from how many sources the Confederates drew arms.

No less amazing was the speed with which a region ill supplied with mechanics and with machinery was able to attain what was, for the times, large scale production. The first year of hostilities was in these respects much the most difficult. Without the weapons and the powder seized at Federal forts, armories and arsenals in the seceding States, the Confederacy could not have waged war. Arms captured on Bull Run in July, 1861, helped to relieve the cruel, initial shortage. On Nov. 13, 1861, the blockade-runner Fingal arrived at Savannah with about 10,000 Enfield rifles. Hers was the first cargo sent to the Confederacy by the able purchasing agent, Caleb Huse, who was scouring European markets for surplus weapons. Even with his best efforts and heaviest pressure on carriers, it seemed doubtful in the winter of 1861-62 whether the Confederacy would have sufficient arms for battle or the powder with which to fire them. Relief did not come until the Seven Days Battles around Richmond yielded as booty good Union shoulder weapons for many regiments and the best of contemporary field guns for batteries. Continued victories, especially those of August, 1862, tided over the shortage till Southern manufactories were in full production. Thereafter, the main effort was to produce or to import better ordnance as a means of reducing the disadvantage suffered in 1861-62 because of short-range, less effective arms and ammunition. So inferior were most Southern weapons in the early campaigns that every success was doubly creditable.

This, in barest outline, is a story every reader, grateful for their valuable pioneer work, will hope Messrs. Steuart and Fuller elaborate.

DOUGLAS SOUTHWALL FREEMAN.

Belle Boyd, Confederate Spy. By LOUIS A. SIGAUD. Richmond, Va.: Dietz Press, 1944. 254 pp. \$3.00.

Cutting through the haze of mystery which has clouded this "Confederate in Crinoline," the true picture of Belle Boyd, famous Southern Agent of Civil War days is brought into strong focus by Col. Sigaud in his fascinating narrative on her amazing life. In a most convincing manner he dispels all of the carefully cultivated beliefs that Belle's existence is purely imaginative. Moreover, he proves that her charm and sensitive manner was coupled with a keen intellect and an enthusiasm for her cause to make her the most feared of all Southern agents operating within the Northern lines.

Lurid denunciations in hostile newspapers, colorful camp tales retold in many circles, and flamboyant articles and stories of the post-war period presented her in as many varied types of roles. Col. Sigaud has attempted to enumerate evidence in her favor to counteract accepted beliefs and statements of earlier origin. This is interwoven in the main body of the narrative in contrast with the more familiar form of presentation in appendices.

Related to several of the oldest Southern families—the Boyds, Van Meters, Burns, Reeds, Stephensons, Glens, Bells and others—Belle, a

native of Martinsburg (then in Virginia) was sent to Baltimore in 1856, at the age of twelve, to attend the Mount Washington Female College, directed by the Reverend George Lewis Staley, D. D., who had started the school in May of that year. She completed a four year course there with emphasis on French, classical literature, music and singing. At sixteen, she made her entry into the social life of Washington and was often a guest at the residence of Secretary of War Floyd, who, soon after, became a Confederate general.

In another year, she had thrown herself actively in with the Southern forces, riding as courier for "Stonewall" Jackson and Turner Ashby, and bringing badly needed quinine through the Northern lines. It was during this period that she became acquainted with Maryland's Harry Gilmor, serving at that time in the Seventh Virginia Cavalry with her uncle. During her activities later she reported to him much of the information she obtained in watching enemy activity. Years later he praised her courage and devotion to the cause.

Twice a prisoner in the "Old Capitol," she tormented her jailors and aided her fellow prisoners who later presented her with a watch as an indication of their devotion. Though Secretary of War Stanton wished her dead, Lincoln was lenient, and she was sent south under penalty of death if she returned.

She denounced General Ben Butler at Fortress Monroe for his reputed treatment of Southern prisoners and there found herself quartered with the Misses Lomax, sisters of General Lomax, and Miss E. W. Goldsborough, all of Baltimore. Miss Goldsborough, "beautiful and refined, had been detected in correspondence with 'rebels' and sentenced to banishment." They returned to Richmond as kindred companions after the ordeal. On her arrival, she was jubilantly received by all of Southern society who knew of her and her work. On board a blockade runner with writer E. A. Pollard, she was captured with dispatches for London. A young Union ensign guarding her soon became infatuated with her charm and later became her husband in a most unusual courtship; she used him to aid in the escape of a Confederate Naval Captain, causing his dismissal. He did not let this deter his devotion and they were happy together until his death.

Thus, with this presentation of documented proof of Belle Boyd's character and activities, her place in history as one of the most famous of women spies has been secured for all times.

E. M. STRAUSS, JR.

200 Dishes For Men to Cook. By ARTHUR H. DEUTE. New York: Barrows & Co. [1944]. 254 pp. \$2.00.

For too long now American men have been at the mercy of the vicious characters who write and publish the recipes and model menus featured in certain of the ladies' magazines. Suspicious thoughts of the commercial tie-up between the malefactors who are responsible for the receipts and the advertisers of remedies for stomach disorders are inevitable.

At last, however, a book has been published (the author is a Baltimore businessman, epicure and amateur chef) which gives a true idea of what men who have some conception of a sound meal and some respect for their stomachs really like to eat. Mr. Deute's collection of recipes is for men who enjoy tossing a salad or concocting a stew; it is also for the man who wants to live to a reasonable age, and who likes to think of dinner as an hour of pleasure rather than as twelve minutes of refueling.

200 Dishes For Men to Cook has a distinctly cosmopolitan flavour, the recipes having been gathered with care from all parts of Europe and America. Included are exotic specialties originating in Mexico, New England, Denmark, Armenia, New Orleans, Florida, France, The West Indies, Baltimore, Portugal, Romania and Highlandtown. All the dishes are soundly conceived, all are simply explained, and many are particularly appropriate in this trying period when many of our favorite foods are expensive in both money and ration points.

Mr. Deute is, of course, not uninterested in the great gastronomic tradition of Maryland and Baltimore. His recipes for "Crab Soup, Maryland," for "Pork Chops, Eastern Sho'," and for "Crab Cakes, Baltimore," among many others, have an authentic air, and are simple and practical. The use of "the meat of crab from cans," which practice Mr. Deute admits "must not be mentioned to a native of the Free State" does sound frightening, but may be all right for those who want to take the chance.

The male citizen of Maryland who, in the approved tradition of his state, enjoys eating heartily and well, will, whether he actually enjoys practicing the art of cookery or not, certainly want a copy of Mr. Deute's book either in his own library or in his wife's.

RICHARD CARL MEDFORD

*The Municipal Museum,
Baltimore.*

A Study of Personal and Social Organization: An Explorative Survey of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. By FRANK GOODWIN. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1944. x, 197 pp. \$3.00.

This study purports to "reveal what cultural patterns and values promote and abet personal adjustment" or "sound *psyche*" by analyzing "an adjusted group of old line stock in an area where the tempo of change is not swift and unpredictable." It purports to show that the Eastern Shore is a "way of life," that the "high degree of personal and social organization encountered was . . . closely associated with a relatively small number of fundamental circumstances"; namely: a stable population, attachment to the land and its agricultural pursuits, with a firm basis in the family centered in small towns, leadership of the average man whose social values are mirrored in the county weekly newspaper. It is disappointing because in the folksy, whimsical report of the survey, Mr. Goodwin seems unable to organize the results of his statistical manipulations.

A selected group of "professional" people were asked to list the five most influential people. The morticians and the teachers seem to have done some statistical stuffing by picking more leaders than they were entitled to. Furthermore, while the author seems to recognize that there are unequal possibilities in selecting different vocations, he says (p. 161), "the fact still stands, . . . that the people regard the small local business man . . . as the leader of the community." But do they? I have roughly checked the possibilities of choice, and his figures seem to indicate that judges, newspaper editors, lawyers, clergymen, and teachers are ahead of business men as leaders. That would make less reliable his more restricted polling of the twenty-five leaders chosen by the professional group. It would also bring the occupation of leader more in line with that of the *Who's Who* volumes studied. There is no statistical indication of what leadership the mass of the population recognize as such. No regular reader of county weeklies would accept the peregrinations of "society" as reported therein as typical of the county as a whole.

Chapter V entitled "Mobility—A Measure: a Result: A Cause of Organization" is the longest (35 p.) in the book. The heart of the chapter is a study of questionnaires filled out by 3,858 high school students out of 6,341 in the schools surveyed; that is, 60% responded. There is no hint of the views of the other 40% nor of the status of the same age group not in high school. There are probably 3,000 not in high school. But to go on. 165 blanks were studied from Kent County, but there were probably around 600 of high school age in the county. Now 65% of those studied had three generations of the family born in the county. Was there the same percentage of the others? Mr. Goodwin doesn't tell us. But he does say the land records of Kent County show that 48% of the white tracts and 75% of the Negro tracts show stable ownerships of over ten years. He then "verifies" the percentage of the three generations born in the same county by the percentages of land-owners holding over 10 years! Is he measuring stability in terms of decades or generations?

Ethnocentrism is no monopoly of the rural good life, nor is personal and social organization necessarily tied in with employment in the extractive industries, however essential they may be. All that Mr. Goodwin implies about the lack of disorganization may be true of the Shore, but his survey does not show it. The 3% of my life that I spent there was more rewarding. And I wish he had tabulated the so-called indices of disorganization (p. 3) however negligible they may be.

CLARK T. WISOTZKI.

Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Margaret Brent: Adventurer. By DOROTHY FREMONT GRANT. New York: Longmans, Green, 1944. 293 pp. \$2.50.

It has not often been the policy of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* to review novels. *Margaret Brent: Adventurer*, however, is of such caliber as to warrant an exception. Its heroine is closely allied with the early

history of Maryland, her story is of the kind that best lends itself to vivid narrative, and the author makes such good use of her sources that Mrs. Grant's book justifiably finds a mention within these pages. Though a novel, this book is by no means fiction. Mrs. Grant has woven the results of her research into a vigorous and exciting account of her heroine and, at the same time, has written an illuminating narrative, which, in the final analysis, more by the portrayal of facts than by any conscious persuasion, becomes a real plea for toleration. For she makes the position of Catholics under the English penal code, the foil for the Brents' settling in Maryland.

The name of Mistress Margaret appears well over a hundred times in the records of the Provincial Court between 1642 and 1649. None the less, she remains a most elusive figure. Though famous for her litigations, her demand for a vote in the Assembly, and her position as sole executrix of Leonard Calvert's will, Margaret Brent is still the despair of historians and biographers because of the paucity of information about most of her life. She deserves to be better known. It is, then, fitting that a novelist who can use the bare facts of history as well as Dorothy Fremont Grant essay the task. Though taking the freedom to which a novelist is entitled, the author has kept the main body of facts straight; yet the story is told in a manner as to enliven the cold facts of the record. Margaret Brent and her goodly company move through the exciting days of Maryland's early history with a clarity and vividness that will make her better known to and appreciated by the general public.

JOHN J. TIERNEY, S. S.

*St. Charles College,
Catonsville, Md.*

Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D. C., 1942-1943. Volume 44-45. Edited by NEWMAN F. MCGIRR. Washington, D. C.: Published by the Society, 1944. 392 pp. Index.

This latest volume of the publications of a society of which, in view of past experience, we are led to expect matter of the best quality, fully measures up to expectations. Of especial interest to the Maryland antiquarian is William Ewen Richardson's "Colonial Houses in West River Hundred." The opening article, by the late Allen Culling Clarke, is an entertaining account of the life of a famous Washington beauty, Peggy (O'Neal) Eaton (at one time, to her sorrow, Mrs. Buchignani) who caused no little bickering and bitterness in high places and ended her days in undeserved poverty. "Early British Diplomats in Washington," by Charles O. Paullin, is a valuable contribution, which is pleasingly illustrated with a number of pencil drawings of old Washington mansions. Another important contribution and likewise well illustrated is H. Paul Caemmerer's "The Sesquicentennial of the Laying of the Cornerstone of the United States Capitol." This reviewer was particularly well impressed by Gibbs Myers' "Pioneers of the Federal Area," a penetrating, humorous and enlightening study of the original component parts of Washington social classes and races.

WILLIAM B. MARYE.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP CONFERRED ON MR. DIELMAN

Mr. Louis H. Dielman, editor of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* from 1910 through 1937, was elected an Honorary Member of the Society at the regular Meeting on February 5th, 1945. The motion to elect Mr. Dielman to this position was made by the Honorable Samuel K. Dennis, retired Chief Judge of the Baltimore Supreme Bench, and seconded by Mr. Robert Garrett. It was carried by acclamation. Judge Dennis's remarks were as follows:

"I should like to nominate as Honorary Member of the Society a man who has been unstinting in his work for its welfare.

"Mr. Louis H. Dielman has been a member of the Society since 1905, a member of the Committee on the Library since 1910 and chairman of that committee since 1914. What this long and devoted service has meant to the Society is too well known to constant users of the Library and the Society's publications to need comment. Mr. Dielman's remarkable knowledge of Maryland history and of individuals who contributed to that history, his skill in unraveling genealogical and historical puzzles, his meticulous accuracy and his sound judgment have been continuously at the command not only of members of the Society but of any who sought his advice.

"For many years, Mr. Dielman has purchased books and manuscripts for the Society out of his own pocket because the Society has rarely been able to afford the items it needed. In the aggregate the total of these purchases runs to a large figure—there are certainly many hundreds and perhaps thousands of volumes and documents which the Society owes to Mr. Dielman's generosity and watchfulness.

"Perhaps the crowning gift which Mr. Dielman has made to the Society was the presentation last summer of the Biographical Card Index, jokingly referred to as the "Dielman Morgue," a collection of nearly 100,000 cards which supply information about deceased Marylanders, together with filing cases to contain them. This index can never be duplicated, and it will always stand as a monument to Mr. Dielman's knowledge, industry and affection for the Society."

STEVENS GENEALOGY

The recent publication in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (XXXIX, 4, Dec. 1944) of "Among the Meeters at the Bayside" has brought forth a suggestion that the Stevens chart, accompanying the article (p.

343) is in error in showing the wife of William Stevens as Magdaline Gary, daughter of Stephen Gary. The author has reexamined his evidences for the statement with the conclusion, which he is very glad to acknowledge, that the wife of William Stevens, while certainly Magdaline, in every probability was not Magdaline Gary, but in some probability was Magdaline Hodges, stated in the text (p. 342) to be the opinion of some. There is evidence that William Stevens when he came into the province brought with him his wife, Magdaline. (Early Settlers' List.) Also, examination of the will of Stephen Gary (Baldwin, *Calendar of Maryland Wills*, III, 2), reflects that Stephen Gary had a daughter Magdaline and had close ties with the Stevens family. The daughter, Magdaline, married into the family of Warren, as has been said by those who have called attention to the error in the preceding article. (Jones, *Revised History of Dorchester County*, p. 288.)

Before leaving the Stevens family let it be recorded that several intimate glimpses of the early generations are to be found in Col. Oswald Tilghman's *History of Talbot County*—how the first William Stevens had land both in Dorchester and in Talbot, how William Stevens, Jr., crossed the Choptank and settled on the Stevens land in Talbot almost if not quite within the town of Oxford, and later acquired this land, how in Talbot by 1685, with William Sharp and Ralph Fishbourne, he became one of the three Quakers among the ten Justices of the County, and how, on the lighter side, Henry Callister, the bon-vivant of musical talent or inclinations, referred to him or to his father in a letter to Mr. Tear of Douglas:

"I have had the pleasure of playing a tune with Billy Stevens. He has lost a great deal of his musical capacity. However, his performance was found sufficient to ravish and surprise some of our top men . . . we abound in fiddlers, but most wretched ones they are . . . as to other English tunes they murder them here ten times worse than the county fiddlers in the Island. It is, however, diverting to hear how they do it. . . ."

We learn also that William Stevens, Sr., was a Manxman, as perhaps also was his wife, Magdaline, who had come with him to Maryland.

EMERSON B. ROBERTS.

De lè Brooke Manor—A member, Mr. L. McCormick-Goodhart, has sent the Society a short printed chronology compiled by him of events relating to Robert Brooke and his manor of De lè Brooke in St. Mary's County. Mr. McCormick-Goodhart will be glad to forward a copy to any member who applies to him at "Langley Park," Hyattsville, Route 1, Maryland.

Presbyterian Jaunt on the Eastern Shore—The diary of Isaac Van Bibber printed in a recent issue of this *Magazine*, had its Presbyterian counterpart in the journal of the Rev. William MacKay Tennent, which appeared

in the September, 1944, number of the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society*. Mr. Tennent, grandson of the founder of the famous "Log College" and himself pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Abington, Pennsylvania, was commissioned to solicit donations in behalf of the Trustees of the General Assembly. During October, November and December, 1800, he travelled through Delaware and down the Eastern Shore of Maryland, visiting Princess Anne, Georgetown and numerous private homes. The record of his trip is not thrilling, but it does contain some glimpses of local scenes. What probably counted most with Mr. Tennent was the fact that he procured pledges for \$1,476, of which only \$37 remained uncollected a year later.

Peachey (Péché) Lineage—It is rare to find any record of the name of the wife or the place of burial of the Norman knights in England who came with the Conqueror, with the exception of the few earls and the great barons. The following quotation from the Cartulary of the Abbey of Ramsey, once a large and beautiful abbey, now a ruin, has been translated from the Latin. It gives us not only the name of the wife of William Pecche I, but his place of burial in the Church of St. Benedict of Ramsey Abbey, which was on the border of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire:

"1088—Herbert Abbot of Ramsey grants to William Pecche the Lands of Ofra [Over] Cambridgeshire for 1000 marks of gold at entry and 4 pounds of pence yearly and 100s. for his soul to the church of Ramsey, where he shall have burial. Alfwen his wife shall conditionally hold the land for her life after his death." (Ramsey Chartul. I—120, II—258.)

Alfwen seems to have been granddaughter of Beornoth, Earl of Essex, and Aelflaed, younger daughter of Aelfgar, Earl of the Wilsaetas. Leoflaed, daughter of Beornoth and Alflaed, married Oswig and had issue: (1) Aelfwen, supposed wife of William Pecche I; (2) Aelfswith; (3) Leofward m. Lustwine, a high noble and benefactor of Ely Monastery. Many Norman knights of the Conquest were married to Saxon heiresses in England.

EDWIN PECK,
32 E. 39th St., New York.

Lusby-Watkins—Wanted: Ancestry, dates and places of birth and death of Samuel Lusby and his wife, Elizabeth Watkins, who were married in Anne Arundel Co., Md., 1 March, 1791, and had issue:

1. Sarah Ann Lusby, born 25 March, 1793, Anne Arundel County, died 18 Nov. 1871, Washington, D. C.
2. Anne Lusby, born 29 Jan., 1795, Anne Arundel Co.
3. Edward (or Edmund) C. Lusby, born 23 Feb., 1797, Davidsonville, Anne Arundel Co.
4. Gassaway C. Lusby, born 25 Dec., 1798, Davidsonville, died 23 May, 1824, Jackson, Miss.

5. James Lusby, born 4 July, 1803, Anne Arundel Co., died 22 July, 1866, Washington, D. C., buried Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, married 16 Nov., 1837, Washington, D. C., to Adaline (Wineberger Williams, daughter of Jacob and Margaret [Boose] Wineberger).

A Bible record gives the name "Edmund" for the third child, while the records of All Hallows Parish at Davidsonville give the name "Edward." Samuel and Elizabeth (Watkins) Lusby were living at Davidsonville when their two children Edward (or Edmund) Lusby and Gassaway C. Lusby were born, and are thought to have been living at Annapolis when their last child, James Lusby, was born. James Lusby appears to have come to Washington, D. C., between 1834 and 1837.

ALLEN M. ERGOOD,
6223 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hanson-Matthews—Who were the parents of Ann Matthews, who married Benedict Hollis Hanson, December 27, 1807, in St. John and St. George Parish, Baltimore and Harford County?

AQUILLA BROWN HANSON,
700 West 40th Street, Baltimore 11, Md.

Sevier-Hawkins—John Sevier (1745-1815), 1st Gov. of Tenn., married 1st in Frederick Co., Va., 1760-1, Sarah Hawkins, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Marlin) Hawkins. They had 10 children: Joseph b. 1762; James b. 25 Oct. 1764; John, Jr., b. 20 Jan. 1766; Elizabeth b. 1768, m. Maj. Wm. Clarke; Sarah b. July 1770, m. Judge Benj. Brown; Maryan b. 1771-2, m. 1st Samuel Mays; 2nd Joshua Carland; Valentine b. 1773; Richard b. 1775—no issue; Rebecca b. 1778, m. John Waddell; Nancy b. spring of 1780, m. Walter King.

Information is wanted concerning the descendants of Gov. John and Sarah (Hawkins) Sevier.

Hawkins-Marlin (Marley, Merley, Merlin, etc.)—Joseph Hawkins appeared in Frederick County, Va., about 1744, as did his father-in-law, Richard Marlin. Information is wanted concerning their place of residence before they arrived in Frederick Co., Va. Also the names of their parents, and maiden name and parentage of Richard Marlin's wife.

MARY HOSS HEADMAN,
920 Walnut St., Knoxville 16, Tenn.

Gantt Family—Can a descendant of the Gantt family in Calvert or Prince George's Counties supply the name of John Gantt, Senior's, wife, and the surname of his second wife Margaret? He came to Berkeley County, Va., now Jefferson Co., W. Va., to live in 1771.

MYNNA THRUSTON,
Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Younkers—Mrs. Elizabeth Youn(g)kers' name was listed in the Baltimore Directory until 1848. She died in March or April of that year. She left two sons, Philip and Albert. What was her maiden name? Her husband's given name?

(Miss) PENELOPE GRIFFISS,
Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Military Pharmacy—The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy has invited me to write a history of military pharmacy in the United States. Will readers who are or have been military pharmacists or medical supply officers, have forbears who were military pharmacists or medical supply officers or possess information on military pharmacy, please communicate with me?

RALPH BIENFANG,
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS NUMBER

RALPH ROBINSON, a distinguished member of the Baltimore Bar, has made a detailed study of the Maryland phase of the War of 1812. ☆ WILLIAM D. HOYT, JR., a member of the Society's staff, is a frequent contributor to historical journals. ☆ Author of two books on Maryland in the seventeenth century, DR. RAPHAEL SEMMES has just been appointed Editor of the *Archives of Maryland* by the Council of the Society. ☆ MRS. FANNY COMBS GOUGH is a native of St. Mary's County and a genealogist of parts. ☆ Keeper of the Archive of Hispanic Culture, Library of Congress, ROBERT C. SMITH is a resident of Howard County. ☆ EDITH ROSSITER BEVAN is an authority on American bookplates and an active officer of the Hammond-Harwood House Association.