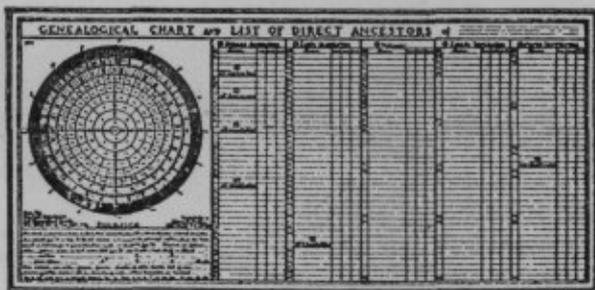


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MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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MARYLAND AND TOLERANCE *

By HARRY S. TRUMAN

It is a special pleasure to be here in Baltimore tonight with the Maryland Historical Society. It is an extra privilege to be here with my good friend, and colleague, Senator George L. Radcliffe, President of your distinguished Society. Your Society has already completed a century of service and education.

The Free State of Maryland has a glorious history, which must be carefully preserved to inspire other Americans to revere the past and to face boldly the future. Of all the thirteen original states, Maryland stood out as a real champion of tolerance and freedom. While many other states began as a haven for religious freedom for one faith, Maryland extended that freedom, not merely to those of the faith of Lord Baltimore, but also to those of all other religions as well. Truly, Maryland became and has remained, the Free State, the progressive and liberal link between the North and the South.

Fully one hundred years before the Father of our Country, George Washington, was born, King Charles I granted to another George called Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, a charter to all land between the Potomac River and the 40th parallel. After much dispute, the latter boundary finally was moved slightly south to become our famous Mason-Dixon line, which post-bellum good-

* Address before the Maryland Day meeting of the Maryland Historical Society on the evening of March 27, 1945, sixteen days before Vice President Truman succeeded to the Presidency of the United States.

will has gradually transformed into a bridge of friendship, instead of a border between intolerant opposition.

It is difficult to realize that Maryland is one of the smaller States of the Union, with only seven being smaller in size. This is merely another classic example of the importance of a State far beyond its physical size. For Maryland, the great champion of real democracy, has made its historical influence felt a tremendous distance beyond its borders, just as great ideals cannot be confined to physical limits.

You members of the Maryland Historical Society also are rendering a lasting service far beyond the borders of Maryland. All America can well be inspired by the annals of your historic State, by the deeds of your inspiring leaders, who had the courage and the fortitude to stand boldly for tolerance, when it required real character to withstand the passion of religious bigotry.

At the Nation's Capital, in front of the Archives Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, there stands a monument under which is inscribed the statement, "What is Past is Prologue." Those five words describe, as well as I know how, what you members of the Maryland Historical Society realized years ago. Truly, all history is but an introduction to the future. The greatest tragedies in history have been made by people who did not read and analyze history.

History, of course, does not actually repeat itself. Unfortunately, certain people do, however, repeat history in its less happy chapters. The pages of history remain open for all to read. They stand as an eternal warning against the tragic disasters of the past. Before the world, even greater disasters may be waiting for those who will not read the record of time.

Happily, however, thoughtful people, who appreciate the real importance of history, have worked long and hard to preserve the precious heritages of the past. These act as living milestones to guide us and help avoid the mistakes of the former generations. Of course, every generation must meet new problems in light of new developments, but surely, they must profit by the experience of the past.

Science informs us that the preservation of experience is one of the basic differences between rational human beings and animals. The former should profit by the history of their race, tragic though it may be, while the latter must learn anew, the hard way, with each new generation.

As rational human beings, there surely can be little of more importance than that of preserving the precious heritage of the past. This is the one secure record which will help us find our way into the difficult future. All available records seem to indicate that the future will be what we Americans make it.

America is confronted today with the greatest problem in its long history. In Colonial days, we struggled for survival. At the present, we are charged with the grave responsibility of leading the entire world to a sound order, an order which will guide suffering humanity to the haven long sought, the haven which the Colonials of Calvert's day thought they would find, and did find, along the shores of the Chesapeake.

At no time in the entire history of the world is there a greater call for tolerance. The fires of bigotry and hatred have been fanned for years by the enemies of democracy. The poison of intolerance has again been injected into the social blood stream of America. There is no lasting cure except that found in the impartial records of history. Only dispassionate and accurate information can lead mankind back to the road to reason.

When enemy agents are working overtime to confuse the issues, and to deny the facts of democratic vitality, the important service of historical societies can hardly be over estimated. For decades millions of people have been misled by the propaganda of our enemies. They hate tolerant people. There remains only one cure for the deadly disease suffered by these people. It is the cold light of sound reason. The diatribe of demagogues cannot withstand the impartial scrutiny of students of history.

Your contributions of the past century to help Americans retain a proper perspective are of lasting value. We as a Nation have made many mistakes which could have been avoided if we had had the adult wisdom obtained only by hard *experience*—a common synonym for history.

It is obvious that we should not expect all Americans to profit from the experience of the past. It is the rare individual indeed who has the intellectual fortitude to rise above personal experiences. That is where the historical societies of the entire world may make contributions, which cannot be measured by material standards. Ultimately, if we do not profit by the past, we are doomed to repeat mistakes in the future.

The future may be far more complicated than any historical

society would dare to predict. Your real contribution consists in presenting the facts of the past. The past is the potent key to the future. There is frequently fundamental difference of opinion as to historical events, and the proper evaluation of these events is possible only in the clear light of truth. For sound progress we must face the facts.

We of the democratic world have many disagreeable facts to face. Our enemies cannot be conquered by force alone. We must help to reëducate them to the ideals of truth. Truth is a virtue which scientists and historians always seek. However, for years, our opponents have conditioned their people against acceptance of this most simple of all virtues.

Throughout history truth has suffered under the prolonged attack of partisan propaganda. When the history of this tragic era has been written it will reveal that many liberal souls have died to advance the ideals of truth and justice.

At no time in the annals of mankind has there been a greater need for the spirit of tolerance. The tragic failure to realize the essential necessity for practical tolerance is one of the basic failures of our time. Only the records of history will help all of us to keep our perspective, and achieve harmony and brotherhood among men.

While intolerance is running rampant throughout the world, we need more friendly people, like those who first pioneered the Free State of Maryland. America requires the aid of such people to guide the world to basic ideals.

In the years to come our world will have many hard problems to solve. I feel confident that Americans fully intend to have their say as to the future destiny of mankind on this shrinking planet. Americans never were prone to follow others meekly. On the contrary, history records our people usually among the leaders, especially when the public welfare is involved.

No matter how grave the post-war problems may be, I am sure that our American sense of proportion and our regard for our glorious past will see us through to victory. Like the brave pioneers of Maryland, we shall continue to do our task with characteristic American energy and enthusiasm.

The most pressing problem before us remains the winning of the war at the earliest possible moment to save precious human lives.

That requires a mighty national effort and united harmony on the home-front.

Surely, this is no time for petty, partisan politics. This is a time for greater national unity—for greater sacrifice for our national interests. Both winning the war and winning the peace are not partisan objectives. They are the all essential American objectives. They must be attained if our country is to continue to exist and prosper. Let us, therefore, all close ranks and remain strongly united, until these vital ends have been accomplished.

When the last gun is fired on some remote enemy stronghold, we must still continue the ceaseless crusade for a just and durable peace. When we recall the heartache and suffering caused by this world-wide conflict, we must dedicate our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to the cause of lasting peace. This requires patience and persistence—tolerance and time. When the people of the world fully realize that the public welfare is really the supreme law, we may at last have real peace on earth—and lasting good will toward all mankind!

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF THE FIRST LORD BALTIMORE*

By MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS

The Maryland Historical Society has come into possession of the following hitherto unpublicized letter from the first Lord Baltimore:

My very good Lord

I understand yo[u]^r Losp. [Lordship] is to go out of Towne this day, else I had purposed to have wayted on you this evening, and to have desired yo^r Losp. to assist me w[i]th yo^r memory what the course was w[hi]ch was taken with the old Virginia Company for taking in their

* This letter was the property of the late John Gribbel of Philadelphia, whose collection of books and autograph manuscripts has been recently dispersed in a series of sales at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York. The handwriting throughout is Calvert's. It is written on a folded sheet measuring 10¾ by 7½ inches, addressed in Calvert's hand:

"To the R^t Hon^{ble}
my very good Lord
the Erle of Middlesex."

It bears the still perfect impression in red wax of Baltimore's signet ring engraved with the Calvert crest (two half lances, or [gold] the bandroll [pennant] flying from one, sable, from the other, or).

Lionel Cranfield, first Earl of Middlesex (1575-1645) was but a few years Baltimore's senior and like him, born a commoner but rewarded for his service to the King by elevation to the peerage. He was lord treasurer and member of the Privy Council 1622-1624. He was convicted by the House of Lords of mismanagement and acceptance of bribes on May 12 of the latter year and sentenced to loss of his offices and his seat in the lords. Oddly enough, it was only a few days later, on May 24, that the Virginia Company was dissolved by royal decree, an end which Middlesex had sought. The next year Middlesex was pardoned.

The letter was acquired after spirited bidding at the auction session of April 16, 1945. The Society is under lasting obligation to members who recognized its significance and created a fund for its purchase. Those who made possible the addition of this fine piece to the already remarkable collection of Calvert Papers in the Society's Library are Mr. Manuel Hendler, Mr. Albert D. Hutzler, Mr. William H. Koester, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lansburgh, Mr. Charles P. McCormick, Mr. Leander McCormick-Goodhart, Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, Dr. Hugh H. Young, Mr. Douglas H. Gordon and Mr. Louis H. Dielman.—EDITOR.

Patent w^{ch} I learne they pretend still to be in force; Sure I am that or old M^y [Majesty] K[ing] James understood it to be damned for ever, and yf [if] it were not legally done, it was against his intention.

The reason of my enquiry is that I am about a new patent of some part of that large Territory unplanted w^{ch} was once within their old Patent, and not near their Plantation and as I considered in his M[a]j[est]y[']s power to grant. I beseech yo^r Losp (yf it be not too much to yo^r trouble) lett me butt know yo^r opinion in a lyne or two and I shall acknowledge it as a favor to

Yo^r Losps very affectionate
and humble servant
Geo. Baltimore

28 March
1632

Present knowledge of the circumstances under which this letter was written offers more in the way of reading between the lines than by reading what is actually set down; for it involves the personnel and plans of the founder-projectors not only of Maryland but also of Virginia. Indirectly, it may be said that Newfoundland and New England and the future of the Middle Atlantic colonies are also concerned.

Primarily, the struggle for a new colonial "emprise" impinging upon the territorial priorities of the first Anglo-American colony is clearly indicated. What does not lie open to the casual reader is the clash of personalities involving groups and factions in the mother country. In these conflicts, men of equal virtue, probity, and patriotic purpose became engaged in bitter controversy. In fact, nowhere in all history may a better illustration be found of such political conflict between superior souls.

From the standpoint of "the old Virginia Company," George Calvert's close associations with James I automatically made him *persona non grata* with Sir Edwin Sandys and the freedom-loving leaders of the Virginia-London Company. As an active or alleged agent of the Stuart monarch's plan to dissolve the Virginia Company as "a seminary for a seditious Parliament," Calvert was an object of suspicion; for in 1624 James I succeeded in dissolving the Company and attempted the permanent overthrow of the system of self-government set up by the Company in the first colony. Incidentally, James had boasted he had "harried" the Separatist heretics out of England; and these exiles were now

invited by Sandys to repatriate themselves under the British flag in Virginia—an invitation that appears to have tipped the scales in the choice of the future "Pilgrim Fathers" between Virginia, then comprising most of the North American continent, and British Guiana. And in this matter the writer has conjectured that Sandys and Calvert saw eye to eye, since James I tolerated the move, with Calvert as his principal secretary, a toleration or encouragement which was characteristic of Cecil Calvert in subsequently issuing an invitation to the Virginia Puritans to settle in Maryland.

Again, as principal secretary to his Majesty, Sir George Calvert had the duty, which may well have been repugnant to him on occasions, to carry out the orders of a tyrannical king. In opposition to these directives stood Sir Edwin Sandys, a chief protagonist of liberty both as to restricting the prerogatives of Parliament and the charter rights of the Virginia Company.

In the face of these conditions it is small wonder that members of the "old" or dissolved Virginia Company mistrusted my Lord Baltimore. When he had borne, in his name, a message from the Court to the Commons to the effect that Sandys had not been "committed" for anything said or done in Parliament, the official "note-taker" had dryly observed: "The House will scarce believe Mr. Secretary, but thinketh he equivocateth." In this case it is easy to see that if anyone had equivocated it was the king; but it was one thing to call the message-bearer a falsifier and quite another to attribute such to his Majesty.

George Calvert had, in addition, been concerned in the proposed concessions offered totalitarian Spain as well as having taken a principal part in Prince Charles' wild courtship of the Infanta—and Spain was England's enemy in both hemispheres. Since, also, church and state were joined in either country and therefore in double enmity as to creed and policy, suspicion was not lifted when Calvert became a convert to the church championed by Spain.

In his letter, Lord Baltimore was right in saying that "our old Majesty King James understood" the Virginia Company had been "damned for ever." He was probably right in thinking that the surviving members of the Company were hoping, under Charles I, to regain their charter. Perhaps some of these ex-members were trying to block Calvert's efforts to get his patent, and perhaps

the "very good Lord" took up the matter at once with the king, for in less than a month, the patent was granted. In the meantime Calvert's death occurred on April 15.

This newly-unearthed letter illustrates a paradox in the antagonism between two of Britain's greatest statesmen. On the one side, Edwin Sandys, projector of the first parliament in America; and, on the other, George Calvert, projector of Maryland and the first protagonist of religious freedom in the New World.

Since Cecil Calvert carried out this his father's plan, and since he also followed the precedent set by Sandys and the Virginia-London Company in establishing self-government, it is certain that these quondam antagonists would have the high regard for each other we now have for both, and that both would join in rejoicing over the freedom and greatness of the nation which they helped to found. With the Quaker refugee and settler on the Eastern Shore, they would together proclaim "The End of Controversie."

THE SEA COAST OF MARYLAND¹

By WILLIAM B. MARYE

On a map of the Atlantic coast between Chincoteague Inlet and Fenwick's Island, drawn in the year 1835 by the well known engineer and geologist, John Henry Alexander, there is indicated a "wreck" on shore about five miles south of the present inlet at Ocean City.² It is hardly necessary to point out that a wreck sufficiently conspicuous to merit such notice must have represented a considerable loss, if not in lives, at least in property. And yet, at this late date, to identify the respective ship and to ascertain her name (for a wreck, let it be remembered, is no more a ship than a corpse is a human being), would be very difficult, if not impossible. With these facts in mind one approaches the business of writing an historical account of the Maryland sea coast in a spirit of due humility and with the realization of the contrast between the never-to-be-written drama and tragedy of foundered ships and the less interesting and less important matters, which our researches have succeeded in bringing to light.

CHANGING NOMENCLATURE

In the later decades of the seventeenth century and for some years afterwards the barrier of sands, salt marshes, dunes and hummocks, which lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the sounds or bays now variously called Chincoteague, Sinepuxent, Isle of

¹ The author is indebted to Mr. Arthur Trader and to Mr. Warren of the State Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, to Dr. R. V. Truitt, of the Department of Research and Education, Solomons, Maryland, and to the staff of the Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland, particularly to Miss Litsinger, for information used in writing this article.

² "Chart of the Waters between Chincoteague Inlet and Fenwick's Island surveyed with a view to a canal connection of the Chesapeake and Delaware." This unpublished chart bears the name of John H. Alexander, Topographical Office, and the date, December, 1835. It is in the collections of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

Wight and Assawoman, from Fenwick's Island down to Chincoteague Inlet in Virginia, was known as Assateague, or, more particularly, as Assateague Beach or Assateague Island. At that time the several sounds above mentioned went under the name of Assateague Bay, but the waters between South Point, at the southern end of Sinepuxent Neck, and the head of Assawoman Bay had still another name: New Haven Sound. The name "Assawomen" then belonged to what is now called Little Assawoman Bay, in Delaware. Newport Bay was called Mobjack Bay and Newport River, Assateague River.

THE FIRST SURVEYS AND LAND GRANTS

At a meeting of Lord Baltimore's Council, on March 5th, 1686, Captain (later Colonel) William Whittington presented a memorial concerning a "certain Isthmus (sic) or Peninsula of Marish & Piney Hummocks called and known by the name of Assateague Island lying and being on the Seaboard side within this Province containing at least 15,000 acres the southward end of which is reputed to be within the bounds of Virga."³ It appears that the dividing line between the two colonies had not yet been run from the mainland to the sea, and encroachments on the part of Virginians were feared. A few days later the Council, acting upon the request of Colonels Vincent Lowe and William Diggs, that "Assateague Island" be laid out in their names, ordered Captain Whittington to survey the same, to report the number of acres which were found to be contained within the bounds of the aforesaid "island" and to apprise the board as to whether or not any earlier surveys had been made within this area.⁴ No such survey and report as the Council expected of Whittington appears to be on record. On September 16th, 1702, he took up, in his own right, a tract of one thousand acres on Assateague Island proper, and called it by the suggestive name of "Baltimore's Gift."⁵ On October 18th, 1704, Madam Elizabeth Digges, the widow of William Digges, made over to the aforesaid Whittington all of her interest in that "Peninsula of land and marshes" called Assateague, which was to have been granted to

³ *Archives of Maryland*, V, 536, 537.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 538.

⁵ Land Office of Maryland, Patent Records for Land, Liber W. D., f. 407.

her by order of Lord Baltimore.⁶ The intermediate stages of the title have not been uncovered. That the whole of the present sea coast of Maryland, and not merely Assateague Island proper, was intended to be included in this grant is amply demonstrated by subsequent events.

Within the following decade long stretches of beach were laid out by Captain Whittington under the warrant aforesaid in the names of divers persons, himself included. On Assateague Island proper two earlier surveys were met with, namely, "Baltimore's Gift" and "Winter Pasture."⁷ This last appears to have been popularly known as Winter Quarter, a charming place-name which still attaches to a section of shore on the bay side of the island. Here, too, we find Winter Quarter Creek, while out at sea lie the Winter Quarter Shoals.⁸

From Fenwick's Island, or thereabouts, southwards, between ocean and sound, as far as an inlet which was situate between three and four miles below the present new inlet at Ocean City, Whittington laid out an unbroken chain of surveys varying in area from one hundred and ten to five hundred acres.⁹ For many

⁶ Land Office, Warrants, Liber A, 1694-1706, f. 231.

⁷ Land Office, Patent Records for Land, Liber 22, f. 286. "Winter Pasture" is called "Winter Quarter" in Whittington's certificate of survey, "Baltimore's Gift." A rent-roll of Somerset County (Calvert Papers No. 885) contains the following entry (f. 126): "500 acres—Winter Pasture surv^d, 5 May 1686, for Coll. William Stevens *suppose it is Winter Quarter on Assateague Island, or beaches,*" &c.

⁸ Modern Maryland Geological Survey maps of Worcester County show Winter Quarter on the bay side, opposite to an island called Beacon (Bacon) Clumps. (Query: is this not a localism for "tumps," as "hammocks" is local for "hummocks?"). Winter Quarter is entered on James B. Robins' MS Map of Worcester County, c. 1800 (For fuller account of this map see Note 46), which also has "Baltimore Gift." "Privilege," patented to Adam Spence and William Fassett, 16 Nov., 1769, begins at a bounded tree standing near the mouth of Winter Quarter Creek, opposite to Bacon Island (now called Beacon Clumps). (Land Office, Patent Records for Land, Liber B. C. & G. S. No. 37, folio 405). "Fishing Camp," surveyed for the same parties, June 13, 1772, lies on Winter Quarter Beach, on the west side of Winter Quarter Creek. (Land Office, Unpatented Certificate No. 484, Worcester County). Winter Quarter Shoals are indicated on a map styled *Chart of Delaware and Chesapeake Bays and the Sea Coast from Cape May to Cape Henry*, revised edition, 1882.

⁹ The author has deposited at the Land Office a plat of these lands, drawn according to the respective certificates of survey, together with all the necessary references. From south to north they run as follows: "Bald Beach," "Assoteague" (site of Ocean City), "Adam's Fall" (site of Ocean City), "Winter Range," "Spence's Lot," "Sand Beach," "Tower's Pasture," "Pentland Hills," "The Cellar," "Hudson's Purchase," and "The Upper Pines." The certificate of survey of "Bald Beach" (1706) calls for an inlet as its southern boundary. "The Upper Pines," surveyed for William Whittington (1714) and patented to his

years afterwards these seaside lands or beaches were bought, sold and inherited, until little by little, one by one, the titles to these properties were apparently abandoned. Needless to say, these beaches were not as yet thought of as possible "resorts" of "vacationists" on pleasure bent; but it is difficult to see how they came to be looked upon as wholly valueless. Years later, when the great vacation and "tripper" era began to dawn upon our local sea shores, and speculators began to patent extensive stretches of beach all the way from Fenwick's Island to the Virginia line, these ancient land-grants were conveniently forgotten or ignored, and the sands and marshes so taken up are described in the patents, not as escheat, as was proper, but as "vacant" lands and surveyed under common warrants.

ABORIGINES AND EARLY SETTLERS

At what period of history the Maryland sea coast began to be inhabited by white men is no longer clear; but it seems likely that the persons, whose lands on the beach were surveyed by Whittington between 1704 and 1714, in most cases were not slow in setting up "quarters" on these properties. Certain it is that by 1711 there were white people living on Assateague Island.¹⁰

daughter, Hannah Hough (1736), includes the grove or woods known as The Upper Pines. In his will, Feb. 28, 1718/19, Whittington left this land to his daughter, describing it as "joining on the north with the beach of Henry Hudson," by which "Hudson's Purchase" is meant. (Baldwin, *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, V, 15, 16). All the other surveys are joined to one another by their "calls," except "Sand Beach" and "Tower's Pasture." In that case other considerations leave no reasonable doubt that they bound one upon another. This chain of surveys occupies about eleven and a half miles of beach from The Upper Pines to the inlet. The northern limits of the Upper Pines were situated a short distance below Fenwick's Island, the southern boundary of which was, at one time, considered to lie about three quarters of a mile below the Delaware line. These conclusions have been reached by the author after a study of two surveys and plats, viz, "Fassett's Luck Enlarged," surveyed, 1807, for James Fassett (Land Office, Patented Certificate No. 907, Worcester County), and "Harford," surveyed for Charles H. Weir, 1884 (Land Office, Patented Certificate No. 1214, Worcester County). On the basis of these facts it seems safe to assume that the old inlet, which bounded Sinepuxent Island on the north, was situated between three miles and three and three-quarters miles south of the new inlet at Ocean City.

¹⁰ "Assoeteague Beach," 1300 acres, surveyed for William Whittington, February 29, 1711, takes up that part of Assateague Island between the Virginia line and "Baltimore's Gift." The survey calls for a boundary standing near a cove or gut called the Three Run Cove, which issues out of the sound "to the eastward of the now dwelling house, being also a boundary of another tract of land surveyed for the said Whittington called Baltimore's Gift." The "dwelling house" aforesaid doubtless stood on the earlier survey, "Baltimore's Gift." Also called for is the "neck fence where James Taylor now dwells." Land Office, Patent Records for Land, Liber E. E., No. 6, f. 291.)

Fishing, obviously, always attracted men to the shore, and salt-making, as we shall see presently, was one of its industries. There was timber, too, on the coast, notably in the pine woods south of Fenwick's Island, which were known as the Upper, Middle and Lower Pines. Otherwise attractive was the somewhat irregular business of dismantling wrecked ships, in which the simpler human elements dwelling on or near the Maryland seaboard seem to have shown no little capacity and enterprise, as we shall observe later. Perhaps the principal attraction which awakened a rather early interest in this once desolate and not easily accessible part of Maryland is to be inferred from the names of three of its earlier land-grants: "Towers' Pasture," "Winter Quarter" or "Winter Pasture" and "Winter Range": It was pasturage for cattle and horses. The Chincoteague pony of Assateague Island is probably a stunted descendant of horses which were turned loose on that island upwards of two hundred years ago.¹¹

Of Indian inhabitants of these ocean shores we know nothing, as both history and archaeology seem to be silent on this subject.¹² In the year 1704 two "strange" Indians were taken up on Assateague Island in Virginia on the assumption that they were runaway slaves, but seem to have been released upon giving good evidence that they were "Spanish" Indians and came from Florida. The mystery of their being found in a place so remote from their home is unexplained, and lends itself to the supposition that they were survivors of a shipwreck.¹³

¹¹ For mention of the Chincoteague pony see "The Equine F. F. V.'s" in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XXXV (1927), p. 365, note 18. For a sensible, unromantic explanation of the breed as stunted stock descended from ordinary horses turned loose on the beach in colonial times see J. C. Wise, *Ye Kingdom of Accawmacke or the Eastern Shore of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century* (1911), p. 307 *et seq.*

¹² This state of affairs is apparently in contrast to that of the North Carolina coast, where, in historical times, there was an Indian town at Cape Hatteras (See Hon. William Reed's grant of 502 acres in Curratuck Precinct, which runs "to a post by ye sound of Cape Hatteras Indian town," Jan. 18, 1711/12. Recorded in North Carolina Land Grants, Liber 1, 1688-1720, f. 175). Signs of an Indian settlement were lately to be seen farther up this coast, at Kittyhawk, between the southern end of the Fresh Ponds and the sand hills, and along the sand hills to the south. There the author found in the sands fragments of a clay pottery vessel, now in the Smithsonian Institution; also a number of short, thick, sharpened stakes arranged in a circle.

¹³ *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia*, II, 400.

FAUNA

Now, as to fauna, today there are deer on Assateague Island, but there is good reason to believe that they are not the descendants of the ancient original breed, which died out in Worcester County years ago.¹⁴ Wolves were probably at one time denizens of this coast, inasmuch as the Indians, who rescued Henry Norwood and his party from their dire predicament in the winter of 1650, informed him that these animals infested the island on which those hapless English people were marooned, although far too sly to be seen by them.¹⁵ Foxes are still to be met with on the beach.¹⁶ The wildcat, too, was doubtless once an inhabitant of those parts.¹⁷ For lack of water-courses the beaver was probably always absent from the shore although common on the mainland. Panthers, bears and elk, for all we know, might have been seen there from time to time, as they were certainly indigenous to the interior.

A CHAIN OF ISLANDS

In his report to Governor Thomas Ward Veazey, dated February 15th, 1837, John H. Alexander, Esq., then State Topographical Engineer, later our first State Geologist, gives some very interesting information concerning the history and former condition of the Maryland coast line:¹⁸

At the time of writing, as would still be the case today, but for the new inlet at Ocean City, there was no inlet between Indian River Inlet and Chincoteague Inlet, a distance of nearly fifty miles. Alexander tells us that neither of these two inlets, for reasons which he carefully explains, was of much use.¹⁹ He adds:

¹⁴ Letter of Dr. R. V. Truitt to the author, February 3, 1945.

¹⁵ A wild goose shot by Norwood was suspended from a tree, while he went to fetch the cook, who was one of the marooned party. On returning with the cook, Norwood found the goose gone, all but the head, "the body stollen by wolves, which, the Indians told us after, do abound greatly in that island." (Force's *Tracts*, Vol. III, No. 10, p. 26.)

¹⁶ Dr. Truitt's letter above cited.

¹⁷ On Alexander's "Chart of the Waters between Chincoteague Inlet and Fenwick's Island" (note 2), we find the word *Wildcat* (*Point?*) with reference to the northern end of Chincoteague Island.

¹⁸ Alexander to Governor Veazey, 1837, p. 76. Alexander suggested the construction of an inlet opposite to the mouth of Saint Martin's River (*Ibid.*, p. 93).

¹⁹ Chincoteague Inlet, according to Alexander, had such a winding channel, that vessels lay there for two or three weeks, waiting for favorable winds and tide.

"There used to be an inlet off against South Point about 30 miles below Indian river inlet, but this has been, since 1819, closed up entirely."²⁰ Continuing his report, Mr. Alexander makes the following significant remarks:

It must be recollected that the main-land of the eastern slope of Worcester County does not reach the ocean; but that it is protected by a beach, consisting originally (by that is meant, hardly 100 years ago) of a number of small islands. . . . At present that original arrangement is broken up to a certain degree by the junction into one of all the islands, and their connection with the main land at the northern end, so that in fact from Indian river inlet down to Chincoteague the beach is a long peninsula of 50 miles, varying in width from one hundred yards to nearly a mile.²¹ . . . The ancient names, which were attributed to the different islands when they were islands, are still in a good many places retained for different portions of the peninsula. Thus we have Assatigue Island, now the southernmost extremity of the peninsula; Sinepuxent, against Sinepuxent Neck, and joining on to Assatigue—the Rocking Islands, the middle Pines, Fenwick's Island, and others whose names will occur to those familiar with those localities.

If we ignore Green Run Inlet, which, apparently, did not come into being until later,²² Assateague Island had a length (measured along its beach) of about twenty-five miles, more than half of which lay in Virginia. Its northern limit was the south shore of

As for Indian River Inlet, the depth of water rarely exceeded six feet at high tide, and was sometimes not more than three feet at ebb. Alexander considered this inlet likely to be closed at any time, and that a new inlet might replace it farther north on Rehoboth Bay. (*Ibid.*, p. 78.) Recorded among the court proceedings of Somerset County is a deposition, taken in November, 1724, in which it is stated that Indian River Inlet was formerly fordable. (Somerset County Court Proceedings, "Judicials," 1722-1724, f. 264.)

²⁰ This refers to old Sinepuxent Inlet.

²¹ The "beach," in places, is a little over a mile wide, including the marshes, on Assateague Island proper.

²² Green Run Inlet, which cut across Assateague Island about four miles north of the Virginia line, and for which a life saving station is named, is shown on a map styled *General Chart of Delaware and Chesapeake Bays and the Seacoast from Cape May to Cape Henry*, 1855; but on the revised edition of the same chart (1882) the inlet is marked "closed." It is marked "closed" on Martinet's *Atlas of Maryland*—section "Worcester County," 1866. It is not entered on J. H. Alexander's chart, 1835 (Note 2), nor is it mentioned in his report to Governor Veazey, 1837 (see above). From these facts we infer that Green Run Inlet, as a thing of use, lasted less than thirty years. Dr. R. V. Truitt, a native of Worcester County, has enjoyed the advantage of hearing the old people of those parts talk about this inlet. In a letter addressed to the author, February 3, 1945, he contributes the following information: "It is my understanding that the Inlet was deep enough to take care of navigation, but that its entrance to the Bay was exceedingly shallow and, therefore, virtually worthless to coastal trading." There was formerly a beach settlement at Green Run, and in the early '80's there was a summer hotel at that place called Scott's Ocean House.

Old Sinepuxent Inlet, approximately opposite to the southern end of Tingle's Island. Sinepuxent Island stretched from Sinepuxent Inlet, about half a mile below the site of the North Beach Life Saving Station, northwards some five and a half miles. North Beach and South Beach²³ were so called, because of their position relative to Sinepuxent Inlet, which divided them from each other. Another inlet, name unknown, bounded Sinepuxent Island on the north. Its site is about three and a half miles²⁴ below the present new inlet at Ocean City.²⁵ In 1920, during a violent storm, the sea broke through the sand barrier at or near this spot, thus recreating, though for a few years only, the old, and, perhaps, wholly forgotten inlet of colonial times.²⁶

The limits of the Rocking Islands are not definitely known. There is good reason to suppose that these islands occupied the whole site of Ocean City, since the upper part of this site was certainly known as *Upper Rocking Islands*, as far as a point opposite to the mouth of Turville's Creek on Isle of Wight Bay.²⁷ *Quaking hummocks* is the only explanation we have to offer of this curious and by no means unlovely place-name.

It is a reasonable inference that the Middle Pines lay between two pine woods known, respectively, as the Upper and Lower Pines. The northern limits of the Lower Pines lay opposite to the north end of an island in Assawoman Bay called Devil's Island.²⁸ The southern edge of the Upper Pines was nearly opposite to Horse Island.²⁹ It is not unlikely that the Upper,

²³ On Robins' Map of Worcester County, we find both "S. Beach" and "North Beach." The latter is a place-name still in use; but, with the disappearance of old Sinepuxent Inlet more than a hundred years ago, its significance by now must be locally forgotten. A reference to South Beach, as well as to the inlet, will be found in the certificate of survey of "Addition to Mount Pleasant," a resurvey on "Mount Pleasant," as laid out for Daniel Tingle, for whom Tingle's Island is named: Beginning "at a marked sassafras post set up on the west side of the South Beach bearing north north east thirty yards from a salt house built by Thomas Selby and Moses Johnson and now owned by Thomas Purnell . . . and running . . . to the waters of the bay at the edge of a channel called the South Channel making round a part of Beach from Synapuxen Inlet," &c. (Land Office of Maryland, Unpatented Certificate No. 89, Worcester County.)

²⁴ This distance is computed from data set forth in Note 9, *q. v.*

²⁵ The new inlet at Ocean City was constructed in 1932.

²⁶ This inlet was closed by a north-easter on May 9, 1928.

²⁷ The *Upper Rocking Islands* are shown on the Alexander chart of 1835, which is cited above (Note 2).

²⁸ The situation of the Lower Pines is worked out from data given in the certificate of survey of "Fassett's Luck Enlarged" (Note 9).

²⁹ The situation of the Upper Pines has been determined from data given in the certificates of survey of "Harford" and of "Fassett's Luck Enlarged" (Note 9).

Middle and Lower Pines all were situated within the compass of one island. There is still an extensive pine woods today on the coast immediately south of Fenwick's Island. The matter is not without historical interest, for it seems not unlikely that in these pineries, and on this stretch of seashore, we have the very spot where Colonel Henry Norwood's remarkable adventure and rescue in the dead of winter, 1650, took place.³⁰

FENWICK'S ISLAND

The claim that Fenwick's Island was the scene of the dramatic episode so graphically narrated in Henry Norwood's "Voyage to Virginia" falls down in the face of the fact this "island" was a peninsula in colonial times, attached to the mainland by Rumley Marsh, across the head of Assawoman or New Haven Bay, which in those times no thoroughfare united with the waters of (Little) Assawoman Bay in Delaware. It is asserted on the best authority

³⁰ Norwood's own account of this adventure, "A Voyage to Virginia," is published in Force's *Tracts*, Vol. III, Part 10. A very interesting commentary on the subject by Mr. Louis Dow Scisco was printed in this Magazine, Vol. XVIII, p. 130 *et seq.* (June, 1923). Norwood does not tell us enough about his island to enable us to identify it after nearly three hundred years and in view of the changes which have taken place on this coast. The island had a small stream of fresh water on it, which saved the lives of Norwood and his party. (*Ibid.*, p. 20.) They existed principally on oysters, wild fowl and on "a sort of weed some four inches long, as thick as houseleek, and the only green (except pines) that the island afforded." (*Ibid.*, pp. 23, 24.) It must be remembered that this was in winter time, when deciduous trees and shrubs were bare. The stream of water may have had its origin in a bog, which dried up in summer. In April, 1941, the author found such a stream on Fenwick's Island and drank out of it. About an hour was required by Francis Cary, one of the party, to walk around the island and, in so doing, to determine its insular character. (*Ibid.*, p. 23.) At one time Norwood was on the point of swimming the "creek" (inlet), "which was not above one hundred yards over," "to the main," "and being there" intended "to coast along the woods to the south west (which was the bearing of Virginia) until I should meet with Indians who would either relieve or destroy us." (*Ibid.*, p. 26.) The place where the Indian rescuers were first seen was "on the main," on the other side of the "creek" (inlet). (*Ibid.*) This creek and its branches made up inland to Kickotank, the seat of the friendly Indian chief, who received the helpless English with so much kindness and hospitality. Nothing is said by Norwood about any broad waters, sounds or bays being crossed on his way to Kickotank. This journey was made in two stages, both by water. The first stage took Norwood and his party to a fisherman's "house," and consumed only the latter part of a short winter's afternoon. The next day the English were transported by water three miles to the Indian queen's house and from thence they walked half a mile to the king's house. (*Ibid.*, p. 32 *et seq.*) At Kickotank they were informed by Jenkin Price, an Indian trader, whom they met there, that they were fifty miles from the nearest English settlements on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. (*Ibid.*, p. 44.) From Kickotank Norwood, with several companions and a guide, walked in one day to the Indian town of Gingo Teague, which seems to have been not far

that Fenwick's Island (Fennix Island to the local inhabitants) "was formerly connected by a strip of low and partially fast land to the main" (so runs an official report of the year 1834), until "through the narrowest part of the isthmus, it is now thirty years since a ditch was cut to divide a pasture—four feet wide and three feet deep was all the labour bestowed upon it. It has long since assumed the shape of a Bosphorus or straits, more than forty feet wide and twenty deep";³¹ and so The Ditch, as it is still called, dating from 1804, remains today.

Fenwick's Island was taken up by Colonel William Stevens, 23rd March, 1680, under the name of "Fishing Harbour," but owes its present name to a certain Thomas Fenwick, an early settler of those parts.³² Slightly higher than the adjoining sea coast, this "island" differs from it otherwise in that its loamy, arable soil supports a growth of oak, maple and gum. Two centuries ago there was a "high woods," one hundred acres in extent, on Fenwick's Island.³³ The southern limits of the island

from the present state line. (*Ibid.*, p. 45. See also *Indian Towns of the South Eastern Part of Sussex County, Delaware*, by William B. Marye, published by the Delaware Archaeological Society, 1940, p. 10, note 37.) Remembering that Norwood's island was separated from the mainland by a "creek," which, in one spot, was no more than one hundred yards wide, and that there is no mention in his journal of coming out into broad waters on the way to Kickotank, we find only two places on this coast, which might, in the far past, have answered these and the other conditions: (1) the island called The Middle Pines and (2) a hypothetical island, situated in Delaware, between the ocean and the head of Little Assawoman Bay.

³¹ *Report of a Commission for the Survey of Sounds on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware*, 1834, p. 6. Commissioners: Messrs. Solomon Prettyman, Henry F. Rodney, John C. Dirickson, C. B. Shaw and J. H. Alexander. In his *History of Delaware* (1888) the historian, Scharf, has this to say about Fenwick's Island in connection with his remarks concerning the manor laid out for the Duke of York, March 4, 1683: "The tract [Fenwick's Island] was not then an island but many years ago a ditch was dug on its landward side, which, through the action of the tide, has become a channel, fifty yards wide and fifteen feet deep, completely isolating it from the mainland." (Vol. 2, p. 1340.)

³² *Indian Towns of the Southeastern Part of Sussex County, Delaware*, by William B. Marye, p. 11. In a rent-roll of Somerset County, Maryland (Calvert Papers No. 885, f. 261) it is recorded after "Fishing Harbour," that the land was then possessed "By Thomas Fenwick att Sussex County—Hore Kill." (Whore-kills, now Lewes.) Thomas Fenwick sold "Fishing Harbour" to William Fassitt (Fassett), February 26, 1707/8. (Land Office, Rent-roll, Somerset County, Vol. 1, f. 123.) In the will of William Fassitt, merchant, of Somerset County, dated January 22, 1734/5, the testator left to his sons, William and John Fassitt, jointly, Fishing Harbour alias Fenixes Island. (Baldwin's *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, VII, 140.) The certificate of survey of "Fishing Harbour" describes the land as "an island." It calls for the heads of the two inlets, Assawoman and Mattapany. (Land Office, Patent Records for Land, Liber 21, f. 296.)

³³ See deposition of William Burton, aet. 62, before the Boundary Commission,

were formerly considered to lie about three-quarters of a mile below the Delaware line.³⁴ Hereabouts, there was probably once an inlet. The island's northern bounds were old Assawoman Inlet, which entered the sea at or very near the state line.³⁵ The western end of this inlet is still commemorated by the name of a projection of marsh on the east side of Little Assawoman Bay—*Old Inlet Point*.³⁶ A vestige of Assawoman Inlet is, in all probability, to be seen in the fresh water pond, which lies between Fenwick's Island Lighthouse and the ocean, and is bisected by the coastal highway.³⁷ Descried from the sea for the first time, the tall woods on the island, the break in the shore line at the entrance to Assawoman Inlet, and the elevation of the land above the low, treeless strand to the northward—all combined to deceive the inexperienced mariner by creating the illusion of a headland, which vanished as he sailed nearer, and gave credence to the testimony of those who maintained that this was the

1740. (*Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, XVI, 675.) Burton testified that he "has been in a high wood of about 100 Acres on Fenwick's Island." Boudoin Robins testified before the same commission that the land at "Phenixs Island" was "somewhat higher than the rest of the Land about." (*Ibid.*, p. 782.) A Maryland Geological Survey soil-map of Worcester County shows soil on Fenwick's Island in contrast to the adjacent sands.

³⁴ See Note 9.

³⁵ Marye, *op. cit.*, pp. 3, 9, 10, 11. The statement that Fenwick's Island lay between the two inlets, Assawoman and Mattapany, is untrue. The "Island" lay south of these inlets, and, upon the fixing of the boundary line, fell almost wholly in Maryland. The theory that it was the scene of Henry Norwood's adventure in 1650, has been abandoned by this author. Assawoman (Assawarmett) Inlet was also known as Fenicks or Fenwick's Inlet (deposition of William Waples before Boundary Commission, 1740, *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, XVI, 668).

³⁶ In the interest of accuracy it should be admitted that this place-name may refer to Mattapany Inlet. The heads of these inlets seem to have been close to one another. On March 8, 1743, Thomas Dorsey took up a tract of land called "Fowls Delight," "Beginning at a marked cedar Post standing about a Quarter of a Mile from the sea in a large Marsh called *the Old Inlett Marsh* and on the south side of a Bay called Assawaman Bay" (Land Office, Patent Records, Liber B. Y. & G. S. No. 1, f. 499). Assawoman Bay is now Little Assawoman Bay (see above). It is a pity that we have been unable to ascertain the situation of this land exactly, for it is certainly significant.

³⁷ This information is contained in a letter addressed, December 8, 1939, by Mr. John W. Hudson to Mr. C. A. Weslager, now President of the Delaware Archaeological Society, for which this author is indebted to Mr. Weslager. Mr. Hudson, at the time of writing, had been, since 1907, with the United States Coast Guard stationed at Fenwick's Island:

" . . . there is or was a fresh pond of considerable extent to the Eastward of the lighthouse property (i. e., at Fenwick's Island). 'It was approximately ¼ mile in length and from 50 yards to 100 yards in breadth and of an approximate depth from 12 to 20 inches.' But last year they ran the Coastal Highway up the beach and right through the pond; therefore that makes it rather small now owing to the extensive fill required to make the roadway. . . ."

so-called False Cape.³⁸ According to seemingly reliable deponents, the Dutch, now more than three hundred years ago, affixed to a tree on this island a brass plate stamped with the figure of a ship, to mark the southern boundary of their claims.³⁹

North of Fenwick's Island the insular aspects of the seashore continued. There Assawoman Inlet formed with Mattapan^y ⁴⁰ Inlet still another coastal island; nor is it certain that this was the end of the island chain which belted this stretch of coast far down into Virginia.⁴¹

³⁸ See deposition of William Burton referred to in Note 33: ". . . Fenick's Island . . . he has been informed by Sailors, has the Appearance of a Cape from the Sea; but as it is approached, that Appearance vanishes, and there is no Cape at all; That is by some People called False Cape, and by other Fenick's Island." Taken, A. D. 1740, before Boundary Commission. The False Cape was shuttled up and down the coast, from Cape Henlopen to Fenwick's Island, by eighteenth century cartographers. On Joshua Fisher's rare *Chart of Delaware Bay*, 1756, the False Cape is placed between Rehoboth and Cape Henlopen; but on Lewis Evans' *Map of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York*, 1749, it is situated at Fenwick's Island.

³⁹ *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, XVI, 663, 665, 665, 670, 672, 778: depositions of Elizabeth Morris, Samuel Preston, John Teague, John Prettyman, John Anderson and Margaret Simpson, before Boundary Commission, 1740. According to Teague's deposition (he was aged 85), the brass plate in the course of years had been grown over with bark and was entirely forgotten, until the tree, to which it was nailed, was cut down and split up into fence rails, whereupon it was discovered. This discovery seems to have been made, when Thomas Fenwick was the owner of the island, i. e., before 1708.

⁴⁰ For Mattapan^y Inlet see *Indian Towns of the Southeastern Part of Sussex County*, cited above (Note 39). These inlets, heading up in the marshes of (Little) Assawoman Bay, formed an island, which was composed partly of sands, partly of marshes. This section of the Delaware coast, as seen from Fenwick's Island Lighthouse, is practically treeless. *Mattapan^y* was one of the commonest place-names of the Algonkian Indians in tidewater Virginia and Maryland.

⁴¹ There is certainly some significance in the fact that the upper part, or head, of (Little) Assawoman Bay above the Narrows was formerly called *Inlet Creek*. It suggests the former existence of an inlet between Mattapan^y Inlet and a place two miles south of Bethany Beach, where the mainland and the seashore are united. For early references to Inlet Creek see the following certificates of survey: "Coves Quarter," for Thomas Fenwick, April 12, 1686; "Cowe Pasture," for William Stevens, April 19, 1686; "Howard's Desire," for ditto, April 13, 1686; "Coard's Lott," for Col. William Digges, April 27, 1688. (Land Office, Patent Records, Liber 22, pp. 276, 281, 305, 387). North of Bethany Beach lies "Scarborough's Adventure," 500 acres, surveyed for Mathew Scarborough, May 3, 1687, situate between the sea and two ponds, both of which are still to be seen: The Fresh Pond and the Salt Pond, which are called for in the certificate of survey. (Land Office, Patent Records, Libert 22, f. 354.) This certificate also calls for "a small inlet issuing out of the sea," which, apparently, at that time connected the Salt Pond with the ocean. Surveyed the same day for the aforesaid Scarborough was "Middlesex," 500 acres, adjoining "Scarborough's Adventure" on the south (*Ibid.*). The following year Scarborough took up "North Petherton" and "South Petherton." The former extends southwards along the coast from the southeastern end of the Salt Pond. (Land Office, Patent Records, Liber 22, f. 392.) The latter lies between the sea and Inlet Creek. (Land Office, Patent Records, Liber

The welding of so many islands into a continuous, unbroken beach as a result of the obliteration of inlets is a remarkable fact. Violent storms account for the change in separate instances; but this does not explain why the new inlets, which the same forces created, were apparently short lived, so that not a single natural inlet remains within the area under consideration. Is it possible that an elevation of our coast line has taken place in the past three centuries?

In most cases little or nothing is known as to the navigability and usefulness of these inlets. Assawoman Inlet seems to have afforded a harbor for small seagoing ships, but it is doubtful if it was navigable, except, of course for small craft, all the way from the sea into Little Assawoman Bay.⁴² Of one of the "creeks" or inlets, which made an island of the desolate pine woods where Norwood and his shipmates were marooned, it is recorded, that "it could harbour our ship" and had a "depth of water on the bar sufficient for her draught when she was light."⁴³ Norwood's cousin, Francis Cary, who explored the island, reported that "he had seen its whole extent, surrounded (as he believed) with water deeper than his head."⁴⁴ The valiant Norwood at first considered the chances of swimming "to the main" at a place where the "creek" was only one hundred yards wide,⁴⁵ a project which was abandoned as foolhardy, because of the bitter cold.

OLD SINEPUXENT INLET

Sinepuxent Inlet emerges from the obscurity of unrecorded history in the last decade of the seventeenth century. It is shown on divers maps, notably, on Lewis Evans' *General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America*, 1755; on Griffith's *Map of Maryland*, 1794; on a *Map of the States of Maryland and Delaware from the latest Surveys*, published by Messrs. Weyland, Reid and

C. No. 3, f. 286). "North Petherton" and "South Petherton" are tied together by a later survey, "Evans' Part," which was patented to William Evans, June 30, 1741. (Land Office, Patent Records, Liber E. I. No. 5, f. 564.) These were Maryland surveys, taken up within the confines of the Duke of York's Manor.

⁴² John Prettyman, aged forty-two years, deposing before the Boundary Commission in the year 1740, declared that "his father about forty-three years ago removed from Virginia and came into the Inlett near Fenwick's Island and loaded his goods upon the same Island," &c. (*Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, XVI, 670.)

⁴³ Henry Norwood, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 26.

Smith, 1795; and on an unpublished map of Worcester County, Maryland, drawn about 1800 by James Bowdoin Robins.⁴⁶ Griffith shows a break or opening in the coast nearly four miles wide. The channel of the inlet, according to the same authority, has a width of only three-quarters of a mile, however. It is bounded on the north by shoals or quicksands three miles in extent from north to south. Shallows or quaking sands of lesser extent lie between it and South Beach. The main channel of Sinepuxent Inlet lay almost due east of the southeastern side of an island, which Griffith calls Drum Island, and which is known today as Tingle's Island.⁴⁷ The northern point of its entrance from the sound appears to have lain approximately east of the island called Lumber Marsh. Shoals included, the width of the inlet, according to Griffith, seems exaggerated.

Drama attends the first recorded mention of Sinepuxent Inlet. On September 3rd, 1698, the Justices of the Peace of the town of

⁴⁶ This valuable, unpublished map, a photograph of which was kindly given to the author by Mr. Arthur Trader, bears this endorsement: "The property of Geo Wm. Smith, Snow Hill, Md. Copied in 1852 by Miss Fannie Piper of Balti[more] from a very old map said to be drawn by Hon. James B. Robins about the year — [pre]vious to his appointment as Judge. Copied in September 1927 from the Copy in 1852 by Wm. D. Pitts, Berlin, Md." James B. Robins (1771-1826), son of Major John and Anna (Spence) Robins, of "Fairfield," Worcester County, was appointed Judge of the Fourth District Bench in 1804. (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXI, 167-169.) "Fairfield" lies directly opposite South Beach and south-east of the site of Old Sinepuxent Inlet.

⁴⁷ Tingle's Island was taken up by Captain Daniel Tingle, February 19, 1813, under the name of "Tingle's Discovery." (Land Office, Patented Certificate No. 2520, Worcester County.) The survey is described as comprising all the land on an island (92 acres), "beginning at a marked sassafras post set up on the south east side of a shold (*sic*) or Island called and known by the name of the Great Shold abreast of Synepuxent Inlet and from thence running Round the said should or Island by & with the waters of the bay at high water mark," &c. On August 11, 1813, there was surveyed for James B. Robins "The Isles of May," 18¾ acres, "Beginning at the Northwesternmost extreme of two Islands contiguous to each other, in Cynepuxent Bay, *nearly opposite the Inlet* & from whence the sd. Robins Dwelling house bears S. 86¾ W., thence bounding on the waters edge at low water mark . . . to a thoroughfare dividing these Islands from an Island surveyed for Daniel Tingle," &c. (Land Office, Unpatented Certificate No. 706, Worcester County.) Another mention of Sinepuxent Inlet will be found in the certificate of survey of a tract of land called "Mount Pleasant," laid out for Daniel Tingle, June 11, 1819, and afterwards resurveyed for him and called "Addition to Mount Pleasant" (Note 23). "Mount Pleasant" begins at a sassafras post set up "on the South beach near the edge of the south channel about one mile from Synepuxent Inlet" (Land Office, Unpatented Certificate No. 1758, Worcester County). Unidentified as to location is "Robins Pasture," surveyed for John Purnell Robins, April 1, 1772, beginning "at the west end of the first sand Joining to the south end of a Thorrafare commonly called the Old Inlet and on the east side of the Aforesaid Inlet," &c. (Land Office, Unpatented Certificate No. 1130, Worcester County).

Lewes, in a letter addressed to the Governor of Pennsylvania, reported the plundering of this settlement by fifty armed men from a "snug-ship" and a sloop. England was then at war with the French. The Justices added that the aforesaid sloop was supposed to be the property of John Redwood, of Philadelphia, "taken coming out of Cinnepuxon Inlett."⁴⁸ Here we have an interesting intimation of trade between the principal port of Pennsylvania, then only sixteen years old, and the Maryland seaboard plantations, via this inlet. In the year 1744 divers inhabitants of the upper parts of Worcester County took steps to bring about the erection of towns at Sinepuxent Inlet and Indian River, respectively.⁴⁹ As regards the inlet, nothing came of this petition, the main object of which seems to have been "to repel any enemy's Landing on the sea-side of the county."⁵⁰ On March 6th, 1776, Cumberland Dugan, a well-known Baltimore merchant, proposed to the Council of Maryland that it give its approval of his shipping a quantity of corn to Maryland in a brig then lying at Boston, of which he was the owner. He explains, that, in case British ships should be in the Chesapeake, when the brig arrived at the capes, her master could learn of this fact in time to put in at "Chincoteague, Sinepuxent, or some other inlet there."⁵¹ Two years later Sinepuxent Inlet was fortified and a company of the local militia was stationed there.⁵² In 1780 the Council directed the Justices of Worcester County to ship certain stores of corn, which had been requisitioned in that county, to the Quartermaster General at Trenton, via Sinepuxent Inlet.⁵³ This sporadic mention of Sinepuxent Inlet down the years, like the occasional lightning of a weak electrical storm, illuminates momentarily a darkness, under cover of which, we may be sure, not a few unrecorded events of human, if not of historical, interest took place. In the report of a commission appointed to survey the ocean sounds of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, to which reference has already been made, we find the following

⁴⁸ *Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware*, compiled by the Rev. C. H. B. Turner (Lewes, 1909), p. 41.

⁴⁹ *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. 42, p. 457.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 625.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, IX, 204. See also *ibid.*, XVI, 328: Advice of the Council to captain of a privateer (1777); Sinepuxent Inlet best port for a prize.

⁵² *Ibid.*, XVI, 286.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, XLIII, 151.

interesting remarks, written only fifteen years after Sinepuxent Inlet had ceased to be of use:

Violent storms, north-easters, as they are familiarly termed by those who frequently witness and suffer from their invasions, occasionally pass the ocean waters and sand across the line of beach and open for a short period old Sinepuxent Inlet, which has not been, since 1819, of any continued importance. And its present openings, so far from affording any advantages, seem only to precede, as they afford a better opportunity for, new and harrassing changes in the channel of the sound. Attempts have been several times, and again of late, made to open by artificial means, an inlet rather higher up the point than the point of the Old Inlet.⁵⁴

A photograph, taken on the site of Old Sinepuxent Inlet, will be found in the late Swepson Earle's *Maryland's Colonial Eastern Shore*.⁵⁵

FORMER OCCUPATIONS AND DIVERSIONS OF THE SHORE

Among the minor occupations and interests which drew people to the sea coast of Maryland in times past was that of gathering sea birds' eggs in season. The chief centres of this activity seem to have been two sandy islands lying side by side off the South Point of Sinepuxent Neck, but near to the beach. These islands, the breeding places of a multitude of sea birds, are known, respectively, as Great Egg Beach and Little Egg Beach, otherwise called Great and Little Egging Beaches. In the 90's of the past century and earlier they were the goal of annual picnics organized on the adjacent mainland. The poetical, if destructive, business of searching for eggs in the sand was the principal diversion of these frolics, from which the visitors returned with buckets full of the wild harvest.⁵⁶ Those were the happy days before a glance from the stern face of Conservation made it impossible for any one of adult age to enjoy such simple delights with a clear conscience. How far back in the past this local custom should be

⁵⁴ *Report of a Commission for the Survey of Sounds . . .* (1834), p. 11.

⁵⁵ *Maryland's Colonial Eastern Shore* (1916), p. 11.

⁵⁶ Dr. R. V. Truitt to William B. Marye, January 26, 1945. Little Egging Beach (Little Egg Island, Little Egg Beach) was more productive of eggs than its neighbor, Great (Big) Egging Beach. Other "egging" areas on the Maryland coast were: (1) in the Green Run Beach section and (2) near North Beach. Members of the old beach communities used regularly to supplement their diet in season with eggs from these beaches. (Information from Dr. Truitt.)

dated we have no means of telling, but the oviferous sands of these islands were certainly known already in colonial times.⁵⁷

Another beach "crop" appears to have been the driftwood and ships' timbers cast up by the waves. We base this inference on the name of an island, Lumber Marsh,⁵⁸ which lies in the sound at the old entrance of Sinepuxent Inlet, where, no doubt, it formerly intercepted much floating debris drawn into, or towards, that inlet on the racing, eddying tides.

Not the least of the legitimate occupations of the coast of Maryland was salt-making. Already in aboriginal times the natives made salt by the sea in the Carolinas,⁵⁹ and it is not excluded that the Indians of Maryland followed the same practice. As early as 1628 the Council of Virginia took steps to find places on the Eastern Shore convenient "for experimenting in making salt by the sun,"⁶⁰ and by 1630 a salt-works was in operation "at Accomack."⁶¹ It may be worthy of note that as late as 1852 there were salt-works on Chincoteague Inlet, at the southernmost end of Assateague Island.⁶² The history of this seaside industry

⁵⁷ On April 1, 1772, there was surveyed for James Purnell Robins a tract of land called "Robins Convenience," "beginning at the North West end of the Highest Sand hill on an Island or beach called the Egg beach," &c. (Land Office, Unpatented Certificate No. 1129, Worcester County). This land was resurveyed for James B. Robbins, June 4, 1807, and called "Egg Beach Island" (46¾ acres). (Land Office, Patented Certificate No. 856A, Worcester County). It is described as lying off the thoroughfare (inlet?) at South Point. On June 21, 1809, Benjamin Purnell took up "Brant Island," 2¼ acres, situated "between the Islands called the large Egg Beach Island and the Lumber Marsh." (Land Office, Unpatented Certificate No. 225, Worcester County.) "Purnell's Choice," 3 acres, surveyed for Benjamin Purnell and Nathaniel Davis, on the same day, lies between Brant Island and Large Egg Beach Island, according to the certificate of survey. (Land Office, Unpatented Certificate No. 1091, Worcester County.) On his Chart of the Waters between Chincoteague Inlet and Fenwick's Island, 1835, J. H. Alexander calls the Egg Islands "Sinepuxent Hammock." Martinet, *Atlas of Maryland*, 1866, has "Egging Beach." Great and Little Egging Beach are both shown on Lake, Griffing and Stevenson's *Atlas of Worcester County*, 1877.

⁵⁸ Lumber Marsh is mentioned in the certificate of survey of "Brant Island," June 21, 1809. (Note 57.) This marsh was not taken up until 1922. (Land Office, Patented Certificate No. 1610A, Worcester County.)

⁵⁹ "Original Narratives of Early American History," *Narratives of Early Carolina, 1650-1708*, Alexander S. Salley, Jr., Editor (1911), p. 28: Francis Yeardley to John Farrar, Esq., dated, Virginia, Lynn Haven, May 8, 1656, recounting a journey into a wilderness now part of North Carolina: "There is another great nation by these [the Cacoes] called the Haynokes, who valiantly resist the Spaniards further northern attempts. The Tuscaroras told them, the way to the sea was a plain road, much travelled for salt and copper; the salt is made by the sea itself, and some of it brought in to me."

⁶⁰ *Minutes of the Council of Colonial Virginia*, p. 174.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 480.

⁶² Fielding Lucas, *Map of Maryland*, 1852, shows these salt works. Chincoteague Inlet is called "Monroe Inlet."

in Maryland is more obscure than it probably deserves to be. During the first half of the eighteenth century salt was scarce in this Province, being insufficient in quantity to meet the demands of its fisheries and the needs of the stock belonging to backwoods plantations. More than once the Assembly took steps with a view to obtaining permission of Parliament to import salt from Europe, particularly from Portugal, where it was cheap.⁶³ But if this constant demand resulted in the building of salt-works on the seaside, we have not as yet found any records to that effect. In later Republican times works for obtaining salt from the ocean were situated on the beach in at least two places, namely, (1) on a creek making up from the sound a little over a mile below the Delaware line;⁶⁴ (2) on the northern side of Sinepuxent Inlet.

The salt-works at Sinepuxent Inlet doubtless came into being under the impetus and necessity of the Revolution. They were operated by the Baltimore Salt Company, of which Mr. Mark Alexander and the Messrs. Lemmon were members. In the year 1777 the Council instructed a certain Captain Furnivall to take nine Hessian prisoners to these salt-works under an order of the Board of War, or as many of them as were willing to go.⁶⁵ A chart of 1835 shows these salt-works as situated on the beach due east of Lumber Marsh,⁶⁶ while maps of a much later date—1877

⁶³ *Archives of Maryland*, XXVII, 27, 457; XXXIX, 306; XL, 2; XLVI, 68, 80, 81; L, 266, 267.

⁶⁴ These salt-works are mentioned and their location given in the certificate of survey and plat of "Fassett's Luck Enlarged," July 24, 1807 (Note 9). A resurvey called "Addition to Fassett's Luck Enlarged" was made for James Fassett, Sr., October 20, 1813. (Land Office, Patented Certificate No. 81, Worcester County.) On the vacant land which was included in this resurvey there were found "3 old slab salt houses." These salt works appear to have been the property of the Fassett family. On July 25, 1857, Mary C. Hall sold to James Burch all those lands known as the Fenwick's Island property, lying partly in Maryland and partly in Delaware, which she inherited by the will of her father, James Fassitt, including "Fishing Harbour" and "Fassitt's Luck Enlarged" (Land Office, Abstracts of Deeds, Worcester County, Liber W. C. No. 4, 1855-1861, p. 336). This deed is interesting, because of the connection of the Burch family with the salt-works at North Beach.

⁶⁵ *Archives of Maryland*, XVI, 435; XLV, 48. In connection with these salt-works Dr. Truitt, in a letter to this author, February 3, 1945, gives the following interesting and valuable information:

"... I remember quite well being told about the colonists or the British (it was always indefinite and seemingly far removed) having run tremendous evaporation plants in that area" (North Beach). "The story was that the salt was lightered across the Bay and freighted by ox cart up the Peninsula, on the one hand, or shipped to New York by schooner, on the other."

⁶⁶ This refers to Alexander's Chart of the Waters Between Chincoteague Inlet and Fenwick's Island, 1835.

and 1885, respectively—show them in approximately the same location.⁶⁷

WRECKS AND WRECKMASTERS

Wrecks are no longer thought of as useful and much-to-be-desired by-products of the shipping industry, but the inhabitants of our sea coast and of all the other sea coasts in the civilized world used to regard them in this light, until wreck-wardens, beach patrols and coast guards reduced salvage to the amount prescribed by law and discouraged seaside looting. It is related that a certain clergyman in the Orkneys, in offering prayers "for those in peril on the sea," was known to have adjured the Almighty not to forget the shores of his parish and the good people thereof, in the even that, in His infinite wisdom, shipwrecks there must be. While there is not enough evidence to convict the former dwellers on Maryland's seaboard of having been habitual plunderers of lost vessels which conveniently foundered within their bailiwick, local history has salvaged from the sands of time certain key fragments of a story from which the structure of the whole may be partly guessed.

In the year 1750 a Spanish ship, *The Greyhound*, Daniel Huony, master, came ashore on Assateague Island in Maryland and there lay, a prey to the elements, less than twice her length above the Virginia line. News of this disaster, or rather, of this windfall, soon drew people to the scene both from Maryland and Virginia, who cut up her decks and carried away everything of value they could lay their hands on, excepting a cargo consisting of some two hundred planks of mahogany, which, on being cast on shore during a storm that broke up the hull of the vessel, was transported to Snow Hill by an enterprising gentleman, and there sold to a local merchant.⁶⁸

With the establishment of the office of Commissioner of Wrecks, in 1782,⁶⁹ Virginians were enabled to assume a virtuous attitude towards the people of Maryland, who were tardy in creating a similar post. The county of Accomac is held in great

⁶⁷ Lake, Griffing and Stevenson's *Atlas of Worcester County*, 1877, pp. 50-51, shows Birch's Salt Works somewhat south of east with reference to Lumber Marsh. Martinet's *Map of Maryland*, 1885, shows salt-works definitely south-east of Lumber Marsh.

⁶⁸ *Archives of Maryland*, XXVIII, 493, 494.

⁶⁹ Hening's *Statutes*, IX, 51.

odium on account of the "robberies made on Wrecked vessels," writes John Teackle, the then Commissioner of Wrecks, to the Governor of Virginia, under date of April 8th, 1784. This ill repute of his county he blames upon the Marylanders, who seem to consider themselves "privileged to embezzle from wrecked vessels," for which nefarious business the island of Assateague, famous for its shoals, and on which three valuable ships have lately been stranded, affords all too many opportunities. Notice of shipwrecks, he alleges, was commonly sent to Marylanders on the mainland, involved in these illicit practices, by the island people, their confederates.⁷⁰ Seventeen years behind her sister state in the matter of breaking up the looting of wrecked ships, the Maryland Assembly, in 1799, passed an act for appointing a wreck-master in Worcester County.⁷¹ Reviewing the situation which called for this appointment, the legislators took cognizance of the fact that "from the exposure of the south east bounds of Worcester County to the Atlantic Ocean many vessels have been and may hereafter be stranded on the seacoast of the county aforesaid, and the goods and other property belonging to such vessels may be embezzled and stolen to the great injury of the owners and insurers." The wreck-master of the county was empowered, upon notice of a shipwreck or of the imminence of such disaster, to command constables to press as many men into service as might be needed, and was further authorized to demand assistance of commanders of vessels which might be riding in the vicinity of the disaster, under forfeit of £100. The law further provided that persons found stealing from vessels in distress pumps or other articles the loss of which could contribute to a shipwreck, should suffer death without benefit of clergy.

In this way law and order came to the seacoast of Maryland about a century and a half ago.

The dwellers on the seashore of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina were known as "bankers" from the fact that they lived among, or adjacent to, the sand banks of the coast. In North Carolina, long years ago, they appear to have exhibited a wildness which, perhaps, was not so characteristic of them farther north. It is recorded of the North Carolina "bankers" that they were "a set of People who live on certain sandy Islands lying

⁷⁰ *Virginia State Papers*, III, 1782-1784, p. 572.

⁷¹ *Acts of the Maryland Assembly, November Session, 1799*, Chapter 82.

between the Sound and the Ocean, and who are very wild and ungovernable, so that it is seldom possible to execute any Civil or Criminal Writs among them." This was in connection with the wreck of a Spanish ship, which bore the sonorous name of the *Neustra Señiora de Guadalupe*, and was laden with a cargo valued at 100,000 pieces of eight. This disaster occurred "at Ocacock" (Ocracoke) in the year 1750. It was feared that the "bankers" might descend upon the hapless ship in a body and pillage her, the more so as they, themselves, had suffered from the depredations of a Spanish crew some three years before, having had all their cattle and hogs taken from them.⁷² From this it appears that the "bankers" were sometimes the victims of seafaring people.

EVOLUTION OF A SEASHORE RESORT

The business of putting up hotels and boarding houses and of laying out the beach in lots as sites for seaside cottages, all primarily with a view to sea-bathing, was the last and greatest of the economic possibilities of Maryland's sea coast to be developed. It arrived relatively late on these shores, with respect to the Jersey coast, for example. Casual sea-bathing in Maryland doubtless goes back to prehistoric times, but the mass movement to the sea, which began only in the past century, was probably largely hydropathic and owed its beginnings to the recommendations of the "medicos."

More than a decade before the founding of the town the site of Ocean City was drawing people in summer to that beach, where, we may safely imagine, some more or less primitive bath-houses had already been erected for their convenience. On Martinet's map of Worcester County, 1866, we find the arresting words "Ocean House" with respect to a spot on the western side of Sinepuxent Bay, at the place where that estuary is narrowest, that is, directly opposite the site of the future "resort." A friend

⁷² *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, IV, 1305. Five other Spanish ships came to grief on this coast in a great storm which occurred on August 18, 1750. (*Ibid.*, pp. 1304 *et seq.*). Spanish wrecks, of which, it would seem, there were not a few, are the favorite subject of romantic tradition. Not far below Ocean City is "Money Beach," where, it is said, Spanish gold pieces indicative of a Spanish wreck are occasionally found. One of these gold coins, which was seen by the late Miss Emily Emerson Lantz, bears the date "1801." (*Lantz, The Spirit of Maryland* (1929), p. 347).

of this author tells him that his mother, whose home was in Salisbury, used to get up at midnight and drive to a farm on Sinepuxent Bay, in order to enjoy a day's picnic on the beach. This, as I understood it, was in the '60's, and must have represented what was by that time a pretty general custom. An implication that such was the fact is to be found in the name of a land-grant—"The Ladies' Resort to the Ocean"⁷³—which was patented by Messrs. Benson and Taber in the year 1868, on the site of Ocean City proper. In our mind's eye we see the ladies of those distant, mid-Victorian days timorously "resorting" to the surf from the then almost uninhabited beach, clad in sleeved and skirted bathing-suits, stockings and hats, which left only their faces and hands chastely visible. Very lady-like indeed were their cries of more or less assumed fright and their tittering as the first receding surge tugged at their nether extremities and threatened to draw them out towards the deep.

It is reliably reported that Ocean City was founded by a company of well meaning Eastern Shoremen and was formally opened to visitors on July 4th, 1875. The first hotels were the Atlantic (John Tracy, Proprietor), the Seaside and Congress Hall,⁷⁴ names simple, obvious, almost, as it were, unavoidable, except for that of Congress Hall, which was borrowed from that of an already well known hostelry at Cape May. To this day an Atlantic Hotel stands on the site of the old Atlantic, but Congress Hall, which was situated at the southern end of town, near the present new inlet, ended its days about forty years ago, and is remembered by this author only as a wretched-looking lodging house for professional fishermen.

Not until 1881 (or so it is said on good authority) was the

⁷³ "The Ladies Resort to the Ocean," 280 acres, surveyed for Hepburn S. Benson, of Washington, D. C., and Stephen Taber, of New York City, February 11, 1868, takes up the site of the oldest part of Ocean City (Land Office, Patented Certificate No. 1474, Worcester County). For the same parties was surveyed "Beach House Island," September 18, 1868, on the beach, at the head of Sinepuxent Bay, including Duck Island and Brant Island. (Patented Certificate No. 280, Worcester County.)

⁷⁴ The Seaside is reported to have been the first hotel built at Ocean City. The Atlantic Hotel was advertised in the *Baltimore American* of July 1, 1876. It is described as a "new sea-side resort" situated at Ocean City, Sinepuxent Beach, Maryland, affording "splendid bathing, either Ocean or Bay." The Seaside was advertised in the *American* of July 2, 1880, where also we find an advertisement of Scott's Ocean House, Green Run Beach. Congress Hall was advertised in the *American* of July 2, 1881.

railroad extended to Ocean City from a terminus on the western side of Sinepuxent Bay, and before that time, visitors already disheartened by what used to be one of the sootiest rides ever known in the realm of the Iron Horse, piled out of the coaches at the bayside landing and were transported across the bay in scows to their destination. Realizing, no doubt, that the prospect of this inconvenience might have a distressing effect on persons in Baltimore and elsewhere, who contemplated a trip to Ocean City for their health, the gentlemen, who wrote advertisements of the local hotels for Baltimore newspapers, considerably forbore to call it to the attention of prospective guests. Well may we imagine the sensations of these excursionists, as they crossed the Sinepuxent in a violent thunderstorm or a north-easter, or departed in a contrary direction under similar dramatic circumstances.

Judged by its apparent success, Ocean City made many friends and advocates at the outset, and we know of only one dissenting voice, which was that of a distinguished Baltimore lawyer, who always referred to the town as "O Shun City," little dreaming that he, himself, in spite of his aversion to the place, was destined to die there! ⁷⁵

Of somewhat later date than the hostelries above mentioned, the Plimhimmon, named for the old Tilghman estate near Oxford, Talbot County, and long associated with the personality of the clever and capable Mr. Ijams, its manager, was built in the 1880's by Mrs. Rosalie (Tilghman) Shreve, whom this author will always pleasantly remember. In the summer of 1896 the author, then, of course, a mere child, was a guest at the "Plim" for the first time, and even then Mr. Ijams was already installed in the position which he still held forty years later. His manifest love of the sea did not preclude a seeming distaste for active personal contact with that element, and he was seldom, if ever, seen in a bathing suit.

BOARDING AND BAITING *SUPER MARE*

In the early days of Ocean City the rates at the best hotels ranged from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per week. In view of the modera-

⁷⁵ This gentleman was Richard James Gittings, law partner of Messrs. Arthur W. Machen, Sr., and David McIntosh, who died at Congress Hall, August 2nd, 1882, while on a visit to Ocean City in search of health on the recommendation of his physician.

tion of these charges waste and lavishness were hardly in order. So, at least, thought one of the local proprietors, who sat at the head of a vast dining-room table, facing his guests, as was then the custom. It is related that this gentleman was such a deft and expert carver and could divide a ham into portions so thin, that the floor of the dining-room might have been covered with the slices!

Another man of affairs, to whom the destinies of a local hotel were entrusted, was no less adept in his way. The "victim" of a prank played by this quick-witted individual related the episode to this author many years ago, and not without acerbity. This gentleman, a Baltimorean, had gone to Ocean City, suffering from an internal ailment and with strict orders from his physician to drink nothing but pure spring water. Accordingly, he requested the manager of his hotel to see that he was supplied daily, at his own charge, with certain well-known, commercialized, bottled waters. On hearing this, the manager, a somewhat disillusioned man, exclaimed: "Why, my dear sir, it's quite unnecessary for you to put yourself to all that expense, when this hotel supplies its guests with the very same water, free." So saying, he pointed to a large inverted glass bottle bearing on its side in relief the name of the company which marketed the aforesaid spring water. Accordingly, the trusting gentleman from Baltimore helped himself freely and exclusively to water from this drinking-fountain, and in a few days was confined to bed with a severe attack of his ailment, as to the true cause of which "setback" he did not entertain the slightest doubt.

Society at Ocean City in old times was a happy-go-lucky, informal, but eminently genteel "consolation party." Differences in this respect as between hotels were to be noted, and more or less voluntary segregation was not unknown.

THE BOARDWALK AND THE BUNGALOW INVADE THE SOLITUDES

In spite of its early growth, popularity and prosperity, Ocean City, for many years after it was founded, extended ("straggled" would be a better word) no further up the beach than the Catholic monastery, and there stopped, as if some sort of a spell held it in check. From the monastery to Fenwick's Island, between the ocean and the sounds, there stretched a waste of dunes and

salt marshes, forever fluttered and sailed over by sea birds. The dream of transforming this briny wilderness into hundreds of geometrical building lots for cottages and bungalows did not begin to be realized until the road up the beach to Rehoboth was built. With the progressive extinction of these solitudes even the majesty and magic of the sea seems to us somehow diminished at Ocean City; and the remark we once read in a semi-official prospectus, which set forth the advantages of the town as a vacation resort, sounds less odd today than it did two or three decades ago. It ran something like this:

Among the attractions of Ocean City we must not forget to mention the Ocean.⁷⁶

Perhaps, after all, poets alone are qualified to speak of the obsessing mystery of a solitude by the sea. At least, when they do so, they only are listened to with respect, and are not glibly accused of sentimentality. Therefore, let a poet bear witness to the sorrow which haunts a seaside waste:

“ One with the ruined sunset,
The strange forsaken sands,
What is it waits and wanders
And signs with desperate hands? ”

“ What is it calls in the twilight—
Calls as its chance were vain?
The cry of a gull sent seaward
Or the voice of an ancient pain? ”

When the sands are no longer “ forsaken ” and the surveyor drives his stakes into them and lays off the beach in lots, the plaintive, disembodied voice, which the poet heard at sundown among the dunes and on the borders of the salt marshes, grows fainter and fainter. Soon it is audible no longer. The swarm of intruding strangers has exorcised the ghost. Progress and improvement, as they affect “ nature,” are almost always attended by loss. This is the lesson.

⁷⁶ This artless admission that the ocean was one of the chief features of Ocean City attracted the observant eye of a Baltimore author, the late Jesse Lee Bennett, who called it to the attention of his friends, to the accompaniment of bursts of merriment. It was one of the many charms of this much lamented Baltimorean that in his wide reading he found and imparted to others cause for mirth in printed matter which was never so humble as to be beneath his notice.



JOSEPH NICHOLSON, JR.
By Charles Willson Peale



OTHO HOLLAND WILLIAMS
By Charles Willson Peale



MARY VIRGINIA GREENWAY
AND
WILLIAM HENRY GREENWAY
By John Carlin 1851



BENJAMIN I. COHEN
By Joseph Wood 182-

HAND-LIST OF MINIATURES IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

By ANNA WELLS RUTLEDGE

It is hardly necessary to explain the need or reason for this hand-list of miniatures in the Collections of the Maryland Historical Society. Such a list, including portraits in all media, has been in request for many years.

It has been deemed advisable, before compilation of a comprehensive work, which would include approximately a thousand subjects, and while the accessioning of accumulations of a hundred years is in progress, to issue preliminary hand-lists by classifications. Thus, while a survey is in progress, the results of such preliminary study will become available.

Any work with the paintings in the Society's Collection would have been impossible without the investigations of this and other Maryland collections carried on by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, to whom I am indebted for having laid the foundations for what would otherwise have been an almost endless undertaking. The biographical data, especially, has been drawn from his files.

Unless otherwise noted all the works listed are oval and on ivory; R represents rectangular; when an item is circular it is so stated. Measurements are given in inches.

FELIX AGNUS (1839-1925)

Owner and editor of the *Baltimore American and Star*. Distinguished Union officer in the Civil War.

By C. Victor. Signed: *C. Victor*. 4 x 3

Gift of Mrs. P. B. Key Daingerfield. 35.32.1

- ELISA BONAPARTE (Madame Bacciochi) (1777-1820)
 Grand Duchess of Tuscany.
 Unattributed European. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$
 The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.54
- COMMODORE WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, U. S. N. (1774-1833)
 He rendered distinguished service in the Mediterranean during wars with Algiers and Tripoli and in the War of 1812.
 Unattributed American. $2\frac{1}{4}$ circular
 Lent by the Peabody Institute. 36.13.1
- MRS. EPHRAIM FRANCIS BALDWIN (Ellen Douglas Jamison) (1851-1935)
 By Charles W. Dennis. Signed: *Chas. W. Dennis*. $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
 Gift of Francis J. Baldwin. 38.1.1
- COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY, U. S. N. (1759-1818)
 Prominent American Naval Officer who saw service in the War of the Revolution and War of 1812, when he was in command of the Chesapeake Flotilla. In the service of France, 1794-1800.
 By Bauzil. Signed: *Bauzil/Pinxit*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ circular
 Bequest of Miss Caroline Remington. 20.31.1
- COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY, U. S. N. (1759-1818)
 (See above)
 By Joseph Anton Couriguer. Signed: *A. Couriguer*. Wax miniature. Figure c. 4" high
 Bequest of Miss Caroline Remington. 20.31.2
- THE REVEREND JOSEPH GROVE JOHN BEND (1760-1812)
 Rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Baltimore, from 1791 to 1812.
 By James Peale. $2\frac{15}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 Gift of Mrs. George B. Stone-Alcock. 33.2.1
- MRS. JOSEPH GROVE JOHN BEND (Mary Boudinot) (d. 1804)
 By Anna C. Peale. Signed: *Ann . . ./Pea . . ./18 . . 2*
 $\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{16}$.
 Gift of Mrs. George B. Stone-Alcock. 33.2.2
- EDRIS BERKLEY
 By Hans Heinrich Bebie. Inscription on back: *Edris Berkley/Aet. 45/Beebe/Baltimore*. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.
 The Henry J. Berkley Collection, xx. 2.16a-c

HUGH McCULLOH BIRCKHEAD (1788-1853)

Of the firm of Birckhead & Pearce, Baltimore merchants.

By Hans Heinrich Bebie. Signed: *Bebie*. $5\frac{7}{8} \times 5$ R.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.6

HUGH McCULLOH BIRCKHEAD (1788-1853)

(See above)

Unattributed American. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.8

MRS. HUGH McCULLOH BIRCKHEAD (Catherine Augusta McEvers) (1795-1868)

By Hans Heinrich Bebie. $5\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.7

MRS HUGH McCULLOH BIRCKHEAD (Catherine Augusta McEvers) (1795-1868)

Unattributed American. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.9

JEROME BONAPARTE (1784-1860)

Brother of Napoleon I. In 1803, when on a visit to the United States, he married Elizabeth ("Betsy") Patterson, daughter of William Patterson of Baltimore. The couple later sailed for France where Napoleon refused to receive Mme. Bonaparte and ultimately annulled the marriage. In 1807 Jerome was created King of Westphalia.

Unattributed European. $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$.

The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.58

JEROME BONAPARTE (1784-1860)

(See above)

Unattributed European. Enamel miniature. $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ R.

The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection, xx.5.67

JEROME BONAPARTE (1784-1860)

(See above)

By Scotlo. Signed: *Scotlo/7bre/1805*. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ R.

The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.52

JEROME BONAPARTE (1784-1860)

(See above)

Unattributed European. $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ R.

The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.57

JEROME BONAPARTE (1784-1860)

(See above)

- Unattributed European. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ R.
The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.53
- JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (d. 1847)
Son of Jerome, King of Westphalia.
Attributed to Anna Pecchioli. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$.
The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.62
- LAETITIA BONAPARTE ("Madame Mère") (1750-1836)
Mother of Napoleon I and Jerome Bonaparte.
By Anna Pecchioli. Signed: *Anna Pecchioli*. $2 \times 1\frac{5}{8}$.
The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.61
- LOUIS BONAPARTE (1778-1846)
King of Holland; father of Napoleon III.
By Oldoni. Signed: *Oldoni. ft.* $2\frac{5}{8}$ circular.
The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.56
- LOUIS BONAPARTE (1778-1846)
(See above)
By Jean Baptiste Isabey. Signed: *Isabey*. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$.
The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.66
- NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (1769-1821)
Emperor of the French.
Unattributed European. $3 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$.
The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.55
- NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (1769-1821)
(See above)
Unattributed European. $\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}$.
The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.65
- PRINCE NAPOLEON (1822-1891)
Called "Plon-Plon." Second son of Jerome, King of Westphalia. He was a prominent liberal and held numerous positions under Napoleon III. Attributed to Anna Pecchioli. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$.
The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.63
- MRS. JAMES BOSLEY (Elizabeth Nicholson Noel) (1797-1851)
By Anna C. Peale. Signed: *Anna C. Peale / 1823*. $3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ R.
The Noel-Wyatt Collection. xx.1.13
- MRS. JOHN CHRISTIAN BRUNE (Anne Laetitia Coale) (1817-1856)

By Mary Jane Simes. Signed: *Painted by/Miss M. J. Simes/
Baltimore/1835.* 2 x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.

The Redwood Collection. xx.4.189

NAPOLEON CAMERATA

By Elie Morin. Signed: *Elie Morin.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{16}$.

The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.60

NAPOLEONE CAMERATA

By J. Lecourt. Signed: *J. Lecourt.* 2 x 1 $\frac{1}{16}$.

The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.59

JOSEPH CAMP

Served in 39th Maryland Militia, 1814.

Attributed to John Christian Rauschner. Wax miniature.

Figure c. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ " high.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Whitridge. 14.1.1

THE MOST REVEREND JOHN CARROLL (1735-1815)

First American Roman Catholic Bishop and first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.

Unattributed American. Wax miniature. Figure c. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high.

Gift of Thomas H. Ellis. 1848.3.1

THE MOST REVEREND JOHN CARROLL (1735-1815)

(See above)

Unattributed American. Wax miniature. Figure c. 4" high.

Gift of Joseph Bokel. 11.1.1

MRS. BENNETT LLOYD CHEW (Anna Maria Tilghman) (d. 1811)

By Robert Field. Signed: *RF/1802.* 3 x 2 $\frac{3}{8}$.

Lent by the Peabody Institute. 24.24.2

EDWARD JOHNSON COALE (1776-1832)

Baltimore and Washington lawyer, publisher and bookseller.

By Benjamin Trott. 3 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Redwood Collection. xx.4.191

MRS. EDWARD JOHNSON COALE (Mary Ann Buchanan) (1792-1866)

By Benjamin Trott. 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{16}$.

The Redwood Collection. xx.4.190

BENJAMIN I. COHEN (1797-1845)

Captain of the Marion Corps, Maryland Militia, 1823; one of the founders of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, 1837.

By Benjamin Trott. 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. 38.7.88

BENJAMIN I. COHEN (1797-1845)

(See above)

Unattributed American. $2\frac{9}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. 38.7.87

BENJAMIN I. COHEN (1797-1845)

(See above)

Unattributed American. $2\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.3.90

BENJAMIN I. COHEN (1797-1845)

(See above)

By Joseph Wood. Signed: PAINTED BY / J. Wood / 182—
4 x 3 R.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.5.—

MRS. BENJAMIN I. COHEN (Kitty Etting) (1799-1837)

Unattributed American. Oil on composition board. $3\frac{9}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ R.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. 38.7.7

MRS. BENJAMIN I. COHEN (Kitty Etting) (1799-1837)

Unattributed American. Oil on composition board. $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{15}{16}$ R.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. 38.7.89

ELEANOR S. COHEN (1858-1937)

Benefactor of the Maryland Historical Society.

By A. C. Leth. Signed: *A. C. Leth* 1894. $3 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.3.99

PRINCESS DEMIDOFF (Mathilde Bonaparte) (1820-1904)

Patroness of arts and letters.

By Anna Pecchioli. $1 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$.

The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.64

DR. ROBERT EDWARD DORSEY (1796-1876)

Baltimore physician; Professor of Materia Medica at the University of Maryland, 1837-1839.

By Henry Inman. $2\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$.

The Redwood Collection. xx. 4.188

GEORGE NATHANIEL EATON (1811-1874)

Baltimore merchant. President of Baltimore School Board for nine years; Vice President of the Board of Trade.

By Richard Morrell Staigg. 4×3 .

The Eaton Collection. 30.21.1

MRS. GEORGE N. EATON (Susan Brimmer Mayhew) (1824-1886)

By Richard Morrell Staigg. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{7}{8}$.

The Eaton Collection. 20.21.2

SOLOMON ETTING (1764-1847)

One of the first Hebrews to hold office in Maryland. President of the First Branch of the Baltimore City Council; an incorporator of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. He had some interest in Fulton's plans for steam vessels of war.

Unattributed American. Water color on paper. $3 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.3.92.

SOLOMON ETTING (1764-1847)

(See above)

Unattributed American. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.3.94

ST. JOHN FARIS (1771-1796)

By Hiram Faris. $1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

Gift of Mrs. Miles White. 31.2.1

MAJOR JAMES FERGUSON (1769-1855)

Served in War of 1812.

Unattributed American. $2\frac{5}{8} \times 2$.

Gift of Mrs. Charles Brantingham. 14.2.7

WOOLMAN GIBSON III (d. 1798)

Served in the Talbot County Militia during the Revolution.

By David Boudon. Signed: *Made/By David Boudon Limner/of Geneva Switzerland/in Talbot County/Obre 1796.*

Water color on card. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.

Gift of W. Hopper Gibson. 27.9.1

RACHEL GRATZ (Mrs. Solomon Etting) (1764-1831)

Unattributed American. $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.3.91

DR. JOHN GRAY (1785-1823)

Of Sheridan's Point, Calvert County.

By John C. Bell. Signed: *I. C. Bell delin.* Sepia on paper. $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ R.

Gift of F. H. Stockett. 1892.

MRS. EDWARD McDONALD GREENWAY (Maria Henrietta Taylor) (1797-1861)

Unattributed American. $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ R.

Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.7

- GEORGE WILLIAM GREENWAY (1849-1881)
 By John Carlin. Signed: *J. Carlin*. $2\frac{3}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.5
- MARY CORNELIA GREENWAY (1824-1842)
 By George Freeman. $4\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ R.
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.12
- MARY CORNELIA GREENWAY (1824-1842)
 By George Freeman. $4\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$ R.
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.10
- MARY CORNELIA GREENWAY (1824-1842)
 By George Freeman. Signed: *Geo. Freeman pinxt/Oct. 1842*.
 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ R.
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.11
- MARY VIRGINIA GREENWAY (1846-1912) and WILLIAM HENRY
 GREENWAY (1844-1939)
 By John Carlin. Signed: *J. Carlin/1851*. $5\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ R.
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.4
- VIRGINIA CATHARINE GREENWAY (1828-1846)
 By George Freeman. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ R.
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.17
- WILLIAM HENRY GREENWAY (1844-1939)
 By George Freeman. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.1
- WILLIAM HENRY GREENWAY (1844-1939)
 By John Carlin. Signed: *J. Carlin*. $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$.
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway, 40.10.6
- WILLIAM WALLACE TAYLOR GREENWAY (1817-1899)
 Unattributed American. $2\frac{11}{16} \times 2\frac{3}{16}$.
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.9
- WILLIAM WALLACE TAYLOR GREENWAY (1817-1899)
 By George Freeman. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ R.
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.15
- MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE TAYLOR GREENWAY (Maria Williams)
 (1821-1892)
 By George Freeman. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ R.
 Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.16
- MRS. WILLIAM PRESTON GRIFFIN (Mary Lawrence)
 Unattributed American. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 The Noel-Wyatt Collection. xx.1.8

- THOMAS BYROM GRUNDY (1790-1840)**
 Unattributed American. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 Gift of Mrs. George B. Stone-Alcock. 33.2.4
- MRS. THOMAS BYROM GRUNDY (Mary Jane Bend) (1796-1821)**
 By James Peale. Signed: *IP/13*. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 Gift of Mrs. George B. Stone-Alcock. 33.2.3
- THOMAS LLOYD HALSEY (1750-1838)**
 Of Providence, R. I. French agent for Rhode Island.
 By Barrois. Signed: *Barrois*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ circular.
 Lent by W. H. de Courcy Wright, Esq. 44.34.1
- ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON, JR.**
 Unattributed American. $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{16}$.
 Gift of Mrs. Henry J. Bowdoin. 43.17.1
- CAPTAIN ROBERT HARDIE (1798-1881)**
 Served on the privateer *Nonesuch* in 1812; captured and imprisoned in Dartmoor; later served in merchant marine.
 Unattributed American. $2\frac{11}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$.
 Gift of Miss Ella Howard Hardie. 24.1.3
- CAPTAIN ROBERT HARDIE (1798-1881)**
 (See above)
 By Mary James Simes. Signed: *Painted by/Miss Simes/Baltimore/18 . . .* $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2$.
 Gift of Miss Ella Howard Hardie. 24.1.2
- MRS. ROBERT HARDIE (Emily Jane McClure) (1808-1891)**
 By Mary James Simes. Signed: *Painted by/Miss M. J. Simes/Baltimore/1832*. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2$.
 Gift of Miss Ella Howard Hardie. 24.1.1
- ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER (1765-1825)**
 Of South Carolina and Maryland. Distinguished lawyer and statesman who saw service in the Revolution and in the War of 1812.
 By Robert Field. $2\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 Gift of Clapham Pennington, Esq. 29.17.1
- MRS. HALL HARRISON (Elizabeth Galt)**
 Attributed to Hans Heinrich Bebie. $2\frac{13}{16} \times 1\frac{13}{16}$.
 The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 38.8.1
- MRS. HALL HARRISON (Elizabeth Galt)**
 Attributed to Hans Heinrich Bebie. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{15}{16}$.
 The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 38.8.4

MRS. THOMAS HERTELL (Barbara Amelia Neely)

Unattributed American. $3 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.

Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 25.32.1

MRS. HOAR

By Florence Mackubin. Signed: *Florence Mackubin 1898*. $2\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$.

Gift of Miss Kate Mackubin. 19.1.1

THOMAS HOPKINSON (1709-1751)

Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Pennsylvania; one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society, the Library Company and College of Philadelphia.

Unattributed American. Oil on panel. $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.

The Redwood Collection. xx.4.231

WILLIAM J. HYDE (1796-1885)

Baltimore merchant

Attributed to Rembrandt Peale. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{16}$.

Bequest of Miss Emma Hyde. 25.2.1

JAMES I OF ENGLAND (1566-1625)

Inset on patent creating George Calvert Lord Baltimore, 1624.

Unattributed English 17th Century. Watercolor on parchment. $9 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$.

Purchase—the Calvert Papers.

MRS. THOMAS JOHNSON, JR. (Charlotte Hesselius) (1770-1794)

Attributed to Jean Pierre Henri Elouis. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$.

Lent by Mrs. Mary Owings Clark. 32.16.1

COMMODORE EDMUND PENDLETON KENNEDY, U. S. N. (1780-1844)

He rendered gallant service in the war with Tripoli and at the time of his death was in command of the *Pennsylvania*, flagship of the squadron on the Norfolk station.

Unattributed American. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

Lent by Murray L. Goldsborough, Esq. 40.28.1

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (1779-1843)

Maryland lawyer, author of the National Anthem.

By Philippe Antoine Peticolas. $2\frac{1}{2}$ circular.

Purchase. 36.17.1

JAMES WILSON LEAKIN (1857-1922)

Baltimore lawyer and philanthropist.

By Nicholson. Signed: *Nicholson*. 3 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Leakin Collection. 23.17.24

DAVID CARDOZA LEVY (1805-1877)

By A. C. Signed: *A. C.* 2 x 1 $\frac{5}{8}$

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.3.96

MRS. DAVID CARDOZA LEVY (1805-1899)

By A. C. Signed: *A. C.* 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{9}{16}$.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.3.95

FIELDING LUCAS III (1812-1853)

Unattributed American. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{9}{16}$ R.

Gift of Miss Ethel White. 43.2.3

THOMAS MARTIN MAUND (1794-1838)

Of Virginia and Maryland. Of the firm of Schaeffer and Maund, booksellers of Baltimore. Editor and one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Morning Chronicle*, 1819-24.

By Wetmore. Signed: *Wetmore*; advertising card in back. 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Bequest of Miss Margaret E. Maund. 31.7.6

WILLIAM EDWARDS MAYHEW (1781-1860)

Baltimore merchant; president of Farmers and Planters Bank.

By Richard Morrell Staigg. Signed: *R. M. Staigg / 1844*. 4 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Eaton Collection. 30.21.3

MRS. MINIS (Anna Maria Cohen) (1863-1891)

By Rita V. V. Signed: *Rita V. V.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.3.98.

HANNAH MORE (1745-1833)

Author and philanthropist.

By Mary Lyttleton Wyatt. Signed: *Mary L. Wyatt / après Sir Henry Raeburn*, 6 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ R.

The Noel-Wyatt Collection. xx.1.9

MRS. JACOB MYERS (Miriam Etting) (1787-1808)

By Benjamin Trott. 3 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.3.97

GULIAN MCEVERS

Of New York.

Attributed to John Ramage. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.14

AUGUSTUS MCKIM (1849-1868)

By John Carlin. Signed: *J. Carlin*. 1869. $4\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.12

AUGUSTUS MCKIM (1849-1868)

By John Carlin. $1 \times \frac{3}{4}$.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.35

HASLETT MCKIM, SR. (1812-1891)

Of Baltimore and New York. Merchant and President of the Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Company.

By Hans Heinrich Bebie. Signed: *Bebie*. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ R.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.10

MRS. HASLETT MCKIM, SR. (Sally Birckhead) (1822-1888)

By Hans Heinrich Bebie. Signed: *Bebie*. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ R.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.11

MRS. HASLETT MCKIM, SR. (Sally Birckhead) (1822-1888)

Unattributed American. $2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{16}$.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.17

JOHNNY MCKIM (?)

By John Carlin. Signed: *J. Carlin*. . . . $2 \times 1\frac{5}{8}$.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.14

SUSAN MCKIM (?)

By John Carlin. Signed: *J. Carlin*. $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.15

MRS. WILLIAM DUNCAN MCKIM (Susan Haslett) (1780-1876)

By George Lethbridge Saunders. Signed: *G. L. Saunders*. $4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.

Gift of Mrs. William Duncan McKim. 41.10.13

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, JR. (1735-1786)

Lawyer, High Sheriff of Queen Anne's County, 1765 *et seq*

By Charles Willson Peale. $1\frac{5}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$.

The Noel-Wyatt Collection. xx.1.11

MRS. PERRY ECCLESTON NOEL (Sarah Nicholson)

By Anna C. Peale. Signed: *Anna C. Peale* 1825. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

The Noel-Wyatt Collection. xx.1.12

CHARLES OLIVER (?) (1792-1858)

Of Baltimore and Paris.

Unattributed American. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$.

The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 38.8.3



ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER
By Robert Field



MRS. WILLIAM DUNCAN MCKIM
By George L. Saunders



MRS. ROBERT HARDIE
By Mary Jane Simes 1832



MRS. THOMAS BYROM GRUNDY
By James Peale 1813

JOHN OLIVER (d. 1823)

Prominent Baltimore merchant. President Hibernian Society.

By Louise Chouvet. Signed: *Louise Chouvet*. $1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{15}{16}$.

The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.26

ROBERT OLIVER (1759-1834)

Probably the most prominent and wealthiest Baltimore merchant of his day.

By Louise Chouvet. Signed: *Louise Chouvet*. $1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{15}{16}$.

The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.25

ROBERT OLIVER (1759-1834)

(See above)

By Charles Henard. Signed: *Ch^s Henard/1814*. On back: *Pinxit/Chas Henard/1814*. $2\frac{9}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{16}$.

The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.30

MRS. ROBERT OLIVER (Elizabeth Craig) (d. 1823)

Unattributed American. $2\frac{11}{16} \times 2\frac{3}{16}$.

The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.28

MRS. THOMAS OLIVER (Mary Caile Harrison) (1805-1873) and
MARGARET SPRIGG OLIVER (Mrs. Henry Fenwick Thompson)
(1839-1902)

Unattributed European. $2\frac{3}{8}$ circular.

The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.23

JOHN PHILEMON PACA (1771-1840)

Of Wye Island, Queen Anne's County.

By Robert Field. Signed: *R. F./1802*. $3 \times 2\frac{3}{8}$.

Lent by the Peabody Institute. 24.24.1

JOHN GREENE PROUD (1776-1865)

By Joseph Wood. Signed: *1812/Aet 36/by Wood/in New York*. $2\frac{15}{16} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$.

The Redwood Collection. xx.4.193

CAPTAIN ADRIAN PROVEAUX (d. 1804)

Of San Domingo. He emigrated to South Carolina and served in the 2nd South Carolina Regiment during the Revolution.

Unattributed American. $1\frac{11}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$.

Bequest of Miss Anne R. Rolando. 28.11.1

GEORGE HEINRICH REPOLD (1756-1811)

Baltimore merchant of the firm of Repold & Waesche.

Unattributed American. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$.

Bequest of Miss Margaret E. Maund. 31.7.5

- LT. GEORGE B. REDWOOD, U. S. A. (1888-1918)
 Decorated for gallantry, World War I. D. S. C. with Oak Leaf Cluster.
 By Alyn Williams. Signed: *Alyn Williams PRMS/1923*.
 Water color on paper. $6\frac{15}{16} \times 4\frac{15}{16}$ R.
 The Redwood Collection. xx.4.199
- GOVERNOR ALBERT C. RITCHIE (1876-1936)
 Governor of Maryland 1920-1932.
 By Margaretta Cope. Signed: *M. P. Cope*. $3\frac{3}{16} \times 3$ R.
 Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Michael Abrams. 40.12.1
- M. DE ST. CRICRY
 By Nicholas Jacques. Signed: *Jacques. 1816*. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$.
 The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.50
- REAR ADMIRAL WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, U. S. N. (1839-1909)
 Distinguished officer whose direction of the fleet at Santiago during the Spanish American War was a *cause célèbre* of the day.
 By Frances Louise Thomson. Signed: *Louise Thomson / 1902*.
 $4\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$.
 Gift of Miss Frances Louise Thompson, in memory of Admiral Schley and his sister, Mrs. Parks Fisher. 27.10.1
- THOMAS SMYTH, JR. (1757-1807)
 Of Kent County.
 Attributed to Joseph Pierre Picot de Clorivière de Limoëlan.
 $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$.
 Lent by Miss Eugenia Nichols. 26.32.1
- JOSEPH SOLOMON (?)
 By Philip A. Peticolas. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 The Eleanor S. Cohen Collection. xx.3.93
- MARGARET SPRIGG (1790-1864)
 Attributed to James Peale. $2\frac{15}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.22
- MARGARET SPRIGG (1790-1864)
 Unattributed American. $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$.
 The Oliver-Thompson Collertion. 34.9.27
- OSBORN SPRIGG
 Of Maryland and Virginia.
 Attributed to David Boudon. $2 \times 1\frac{5}{8}$.
 Lent by Mrs. Robert H. Henderson. 42.17.1

- MRS. WILLIAM E. STONE (Helen Key)
 Unattributed. $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$.
 Gift of Mrs. William E. Stone. 37.3.6
- HENRY THOMPSON (1774-1837)
 Baltimore merchant.
 Unattributed American. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.29
- HENRY ANTHONY THOMPSON (1800-1880)
 By Ye Chung. Sticker on frame: "YE CHUNG/PORTRAIT PAINTER &c/HAS ALL SORTS AND KINDS OF PICTURES FOR SALE/HONGKONG, NO. 529 QUEEN'S ROAD." $3\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
 The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.19
- MRS. HENRY ANTHONY THOMPSON (Julie Zelina de Macklot) (1808-1861)
 By Ye Chung. $4 \times 3\frac{5}{8}$.
 The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.20
- MRS. HENRY ANTHONY THOMPSON (Julie Zelina de Macklot) (1808-1861)
 Unattributed. $1\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$.
 Lent by Mrs. F. N. Bolton. 40.29.1
- MRS. HENRY FENWICK THOMPSON (Margaret Sprigg Oliver) (1790-1864)
 Attributed to George Lethbridge Saunders. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$.
 The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.31
- MRS. WILLIAM TIFFANY (Mary Marien)
 By Nathaniel Rogers. Signed: *N. Rogers N Y.* $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{11}{16}$ R.
 Gift of Miss Susan Brown. 40.19.1
- BARON VON HARTMAN (?)
 Unattributed American. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 Gift of Mrs. Richard Boylston Hall. 14.6.1
- BERNARD VON KAPFF (1770-1829)
 Baltimore merchant.
 By Robert Field. Signed: *R. F./1804.* $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.
 Lent by Mrs. William D. Poultney. 28.18.1
- MRS. BERNARD VON KAPFF (Henriette Didier) (1780-1814)
 By Robert Field. $3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
 Lent by Mrs. William D. Poultney. 28.18.2

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS (1767-1812)

Baltimore merchant.

Unattributed American. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$.

The Patterson-Bonaparte Collection. xx.5.51

GEORGE WILLIAMS (1778-1852)

Fought at Battle of North Point; prominent Baltimore merchant.

By George Freeman. Signed: *G. Freeman/1850*. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ R.

Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.13

MRS. GEORGE WILLIAMS (Elizabeth Bordley Hawkins) (d. 1850)

By George Freeman. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ R.

Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.14

MRS. GEORGE WILLIAMS (Elizabeth Bordley Hawkins) (d. 1850)

Unattributed American. $3\frac{1}{16} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ R.

Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.8

GENERAL OTHO HOLLAND WILLIAMS (1749-1794)

Distinguished Revolutionary officer, wounded and taken prisoner at Fort Washington, 1776; exchanged in 1778 and brevetted Brigadier-General, Continental Line, 1782.

By Charles Willson Peale. $1\frac{9}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{16}$.

Bequest of Miss Susan Williams. 21.6.1

SUSANNAH WILLIAMS (1766-1851)

By Anna C. Peale. Signed: *Anna C. Peale 1825*. $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$.

Gift of Miss Elizabeth Williams Burnap. 27.19.1

EDWARD HANCOCK CUSTIS WILSON (1792-1825)

Of Westover, Clifton, Somerset County, Md.

Unattributed American. $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$.

Gift of Miss Mary Wilson Long. 40.21.1

JAMES WILSON (1775-1851)

Of William Wilson & Son, shipping merchants; director of the Bank of Baltimore and President of the Board of Trade.

Unattributed American. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.

Lent by Mrs. William D. Poultney. 39.8.1

THE REVEREND WILLIAM EDWARD WYATT (1789-1864)

Associate rector and rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Baltimore, 1814-1864.

Unattributed American. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{13}{16}$ R.

The Noel-Wyatt Collection. xx.1.10

UNKNOWN GENTLEMAN

Unattributed American. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$.

Lent by W. H. de Courcy Wright, Esq. 44.34.2

UNKNOWN GENTLEMAN

Unattributed American. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$.

Gift of Mrs. Katherine Mackenzie Brevitt. 30.7.7

UNKNOWN GENTLEMAN

Unattributed American. $1\frac{13}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

Gift of Mrs. Katherine Mackenzie Brevitt. 30.7.8

UNKNOWN GENTLEMAN

Unattributed American. $2\frac{11}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{16}$.

Gift of Mrs. Katherine Mackenzie Brevitt. 30.7.9

UNKNOWN GENTLEMAN

Unattributed American. $1\frac{15}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

Bequest of Miss Sarah M. Bargar. 13.1.7

UNKNOWN GENTLEMAN

Unattributed English. Composition board. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 6$.

The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.36

UNKNOWN GENTLEMAN

Same subject as above. 34.9.37

By Thomas Heathfield Carrick. Water color on marble. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{16}$ R.

The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.33

UNKNOWN GENTLEMAN

Unattributed American. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$.

Gift of Louis H. Dielman. 45.46.1

UNKNOWN LADY

By Thomas Heathfield Carrick. Water color on marble. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ R.

The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 34.9.34

UNKNOWN LADY

Attributed to Charles Willson Peale. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$.

The Oliver-Thompson Collection. 38.8.2

UNKNOWN LADY

Unattributed American. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$.

Lent by Murray L. Goldsborough, Esq. 40.28.2

UNKNOWN LADY

Unattributed American. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$.

Gift of Louis H. Dielman. 45.46.2

UNKNOWN LADY

Unattributed European. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$

The Eaton Collection. 30.21.—

THE GREENWAY LOT IN GREENMOUNT CEMETERY

By John Carlin. Signed: *J. Carlin N. Y.* $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ R.

Gift of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway. 40.10.2

ARTISTS REPRESENTED

Barrois	Morin, Elie
Bauzil	Nicholson
Bebie, Hans Heinrich	Oldoni
Bell, John C.	Peale, Anna C.
Boudon, David	Peale, Charles Willson
C., A.	Peale, James
Carlin, John	Peale, Rembrandt
Carrick, Thomas Heathfield	Pecchioli, Anna
Chouvet, Louise	Peticolas, Philippe Antoine
Cope, Margareta	Ramage, John
Couriguer, Joseph Anton	Rauschner, John Christian
de Clorivière, Joseph Pierre	Rogers, Nathaniel
Picot	Saunders, George Lethbridge
Dennis, Charles W.	Scotlo
Elouis, John Pierre Henri	Simes, Mary James
Faris, Hiram	Staigg, Richard Morrell
Field, Robert	Thomson, Frances Louise
Freeman, George	Trott, Benjamin
Henard, Charles	V., Rita V.
Inman, Henry	Victor, C.
Isabey, Jean Baptiste	Wetmore
Jacques, Nicholas	Williams, Alyn
Lecourt, J.	Wood, Joseph
Leth, A. C.	Wyatt, Mary Lyttleton
Mackubin, Florence	Ye Chung

CIVILIAN DEFENSE IN BALTIMORE, 1814-1815

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE AND SAFETY

Edited by WILLIAM D. HOYT, JR.

(Concluded from Vol. XL, page 23, March, 1945)

During the final weeks of its activity, the Committee of Vigilance and Safety concerned itself with three problems: the retention of enough guns to protect the City, a campaign for the recruiting of men to work on the fortifications, and the construction of a floating steam battery. Other matters were comparatively minor in nature, and the sessions of the latter half of November were brief. The final regular meeting took place on December 3rd, and after that there was only one more gathering, on January 9th, at which there was the single roll call vote of the entire proceedings. The Treaty of Ghent, ending the war with Great Britain, was signed December 24th, but word of this event had not yet reached Baltimore.

In spite of indications that the war with Great Britain was drawing to a close and that the danger from enemy forces was slight, the leaders of Baltimore's defense preparations protested strongly when the removal of a number of guns to Philadelphia was ordered by Navy Department officials. A letter was sent to General Scott, pointing out that if the guns were removed, people might not volunteer to work on the entrenchments being constructed. To recruit laborers, a campaign was organized, with canvassers in each ward. It would be interesting to know what results were obtained, particularly as provision was made for money subscriptions in lieu of actual service; but there is no record in the minutes.

The proposal for the building of "a Fulton or Steam Frigate" is notable, not only for the use of Robert Fulton's name to designate the type of vessel planned, but also for the advocacy of a steam-driven warship years before such a thing was actually constructed. The inventor himself was consulted, and in the front of the minute book there is a blue print of diagrams of the projected "Demologus" (by which name it was to be known).¹⁷² The cost of such a steam battery was estimated at \$150,000, and the Committee was to raise the sum as a loan to the United States government. The banks of Baltimore agreed to subscribe \$86,000, and it was thought that the remainder could be procured from individuals if it was certain that the frigate would be built in Baltimore. Apparently, however, the additional \$64,000 was not forthcoming, and it was decided not to pursue the matter.

Baltimore 1st November 1814

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

The Committee were informed that Capt. Barry's & Capt. Pennington's Companies of Artillerists offered their services to perform a days labour on the fortifications, whereupon it was—

Ordered That the thanks of this Committee be presented to Capt. Barry and Capt. Pennington and the Companies under their commands, that their services be accepted and that the Superintendants of the Labourers inform them when & where the same will be required—

The Committee were informed by Mr. James Beatty the Navy agent that the nineteen 32 pounders, the twenty six 24 pounders and the twenty seven 42 pound Caronades under his controul, and a part of which Guns this Committee were fitting up to be used on the fortifications round the City, were ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to be sent to Philadelphia whereupon the following letter to Maj. Genl. Scott was read and submitted to the consideration of the Committee—to wit—

" Maj. Genl. Scott—Washington—

Sir

The Navy Agent at this place has received an order from the Government for all the long 32 pounders, 24 pounders, and twenty seven 42 pound Caronades to be delivered to S. T. Anderson,¹⁷³ who has ordered them to be forwarded to Philadelphia via York & Lancaster—

¹⁷² In the Library of Congress is a letter from Fulton to Solomon Etting, a member of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety. Writing from New York, November 26, 1814, Fulton asked pertinent questions about the materials to be used, and remarked that some of his workmen would have to go to Baltimore to construct the machinery.

¹⁷³ Samuel T. Anderson (d. 1854).

You are appraised Sir of the importance of retaining those Guns if possible; indeed we have no hesitation in saying the 32 & 24 pounders are indispensable for the protection of this place—The 42 lb Caronades may be dispensed with, there being other Guns here sufficient of this description—Part of the 32 & 24 pounders are already mounted at Fort Wood, and you are aware Sir, that the residue will be required, for works progressing—We deem it important to acquaint you of this distressing circumstances in order that you may if you think necessary take steps for the Armament required for the fortresses under your Command—The Committees are of opinion that voluntary labour, will with difficulty be obtained hereafter, when it is known our Guns are taken away, and may cause our works to be suspended if the Guns cannot be retained—”

Which being considered was approved ordered to be copied, signed by the Chairman and forwarded forthwith by express—

Resolved, That Mr. Stewart and Mr. Jessup be and they are hereby appointed to cooperate with Dr. A. J. Schwartz in preparing Bombs and Shells for the defence of the City—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 2d Novr. 1814

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

The Committee received two communications from Mr. Godefroy the Engineer the one dated _____ and the other on the _____ instant—whereupon it was

Ordered That the first be and hereby is referred to the Superintendants of the labourers in the English precincts and the latter to Mr Burke & Mr. Bond with a request that they would severally comply with the requisitions therein contained—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 3d. Novr. 1814

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

Resolved, That the relations of those whose bodies have been buried in the grave yard of the German Lutheran Congregation near the Hospital,¹⁷⁴ where the ditch of the line of the breast works, intended for the defence of the City is traced out, be and they are hereby requested to remove such bodies immediately from the line in which the Ditch will pass—

Ordered, That the Reverend Mr. Kurtz ^{174a} be furnished with a copy of the foregoing Resolution—

Resolved, That Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Etting, & Mr. Hollingsworth be

¹⁷⁴ Cor. Market [Broadway] and Monument Sts.

^{174a} John Daniel Kurtz (1763-1856), pastor of the principal Lutheran church in Baltimore from 1786 to 1832.

and they are hereby appointed to consider of and to digest a plan for calling out the citizens to labour on the Fortifications and to report to this Committee—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 4th Novr. 1814

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

Mr. Buchanan from the Committee appointed to digest & report a plan for calling out the citizens to labour on the Fortifications reported the following address which was read, approved and ordered to be published—

“ To the Inhabitants of the City and Precincts of Baltimore
Fellow Citizens,

Among the most arduous, as well as the most important, of the duties which have devolved upon this Committee, has been that of procuring and organising labour for the erection of works of defence, under the direction of the military authority—The committee in the discharge of this duty, have called freely on the public spirit of their fellow citizens, and they acknowledge with pleasure, that their calls have been liberally answered, thereby enabling those who have had the charge of our defence, to throw up such works as are believed to have answered a most valuable purpose in the recent attack upon our City—

Although much has been done in the desirable work of preparation for defense, much remains to be done; and as the reason for labour is rapidly passing away, the Committee are required, by every consideration of duty and of interest, to procure with the least possible delay, the greatest quantity of voluntary labour in aid of the very patriotic and extensive work which the committee gratefully acknowledge to have received, and to be daily receiving from the different military corps—To complete the duty of preparation, very extensive works have been designated by the competent authority, requiring all the labor which can be furnished by the city and precincts; when, however, it is believed, that the effect of this labour will be, as it is considered, to render our beloved homes impregnable to any force which can be brought against them, the committee feel confident, that to receive, they have only to ask what may be required; and under this impression, they call the attention of their country-men to the following arrangement—

That the members of this Committee, aided by George Grundy,¹⁷⁵ James Carroll,¹⁷⁶ Adam Welsh,¹⁷⁷ Isaac Phillips, Horatio B. Berry,¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁵ George Grundy (1756-1825), of “Bolton,” merchant, 188½ Baltimore St.

¹⁷⁶ James Carroll (1762-1832), of “Mount Clare.”

¹⁷⁷ Adam Welsh (d. 1841), dealer in leather and hides, cor. Paca and Lexington Sts.

¹⁷⁸ Horatio Berry (1776-1855), carpenter, S. Green nr. Baltimore St.

William Krebs, and Alexander Robinson of the Western Precincts; George Decker, Charles Bohn, William W. Taylor, and Joseph Karrick¹⁷⁹ of the first Ward; Richard H. Jones, Luke Tiernan and Robert Miller,¹⁸⁰ of the 2d Ward; Henry Schroeder, James Mosher and James Campbell¹⁸¹ of the 3d Ward; Jacob Myers, James Martin,¹⁸² Frederick Leypold and William Campbell¹⁸³ of the 4th Ward; James Hindman,¹⁸⁴ Charles Wirgman¹⁸⁵ and John Gooding¹⁸⁶ of the 5th Ward; John Hillen,¹⁸⁷ John Mackenheimer and John Diffenderffer¹⁸⁸ of the 6th Ward; Philip Moore,¹⁸⁹ Joseph Holbrook,¹⁹⁰ Ludwick Herring and Nathaniel Hynson of the 7th Ward; Peter Galt,¹⁹¹ John Snyder and Thomas Cole¹⁹² of the 8th Ward—and Henry Pennington, John McElderry,¹⁹³ Dr. C. Stevenson,¹⁹⁴ William Vance¹⁹⁵ and Philemon Dawson¹⁹⁶ of the Eastern Precincts, will, on Tuesday the 8th instant, in their respective wards and precincts, call personally on all the inhabitants thereof, and ascertain from each, how many days of labor they will personally engage to perform—

That public notice will be given by the Committee, designating the days on which the voluntary labour of the several wards will be required; that the superintendants of labourers shall be furnished with the names of those who are to labor, and shall be required to make a return in writing of those who shall have failed to comply with their engagements—

That each inhabitant shall be permitted to substitute a subscription in money, in lieu of personal labor; the Committee engaging, as they hereby do, that money thus received shall be applied exclusively to the hire of laborers—

That it is the opinion of the Committee if this application for labor be as productive as is expected that our citizens may expect to be protected, from the ravages of war: and that even in the event of another attack, we will again be enabled to say in the words of an eminent divine of our

¹⁷⁹ Joseph Karrick, merchant, S. Gay nr. Pratt St., dw. cor. Camden and Sharp Sts.

¹⁸⁰ Robert Miller (d. 1818), merchant, 186 Baltimore St., dw. Sharp nr. German [Redwood] St.

¹⁸¹ James Campbell (1770-1846), merchant, 161 Baltimore St.

¹⁸² James Martin (d. 1850), cabinet maker, Lovely Lane.

¹⁸³ William Campbell (d. 1819), merchant tailor, cor. South and Water Sts.

¹⁸⁴ James Hindman (d. 1830), S. Gay nr. Baltimore St.

¹⁸⁵ Charles Wirgman (1781-1821), merchant, 53 S. Gay St., dw. 41 S. Gay St.

¹⁸⁶ John Gooding (d. 1839).

¹⁸⁷ John Hillen (1761-1840), 54 Pitt St.

¹⁸⁸ John Diffenderffer (d. 1835), merchant, cor. Pratt St. and McElderry's Wharf, dw. 14 Great York St.

¹⁸⁹ Philip Moore (1771-1834), pres. of Franklin Bank, dw. Market St.

¹⁹⁰ Joseph Holbrook (d. 1851), sea captain, 59 Great York St.

¹⁹¹ Peter Galt (1777-1831), justice of the peace, 19 Fells St.

¹⁹² Thomas Cole, merchant, 46 Pitt St.

¹⁹³ John McElderry (1788-1830).

¹⁹⁴ Cosmo Gordon Stevenson (1785-1825), physician, Bridge St.

¹⁹⁵ William Vance, plane maker, 8 N. Charles St.

¹⁹⁶ Philemon Dawson (d. 1816), sea captain, Aisquith St.

City, that, "after a night of awful darkness, interrupted by the yet more awful fires of bombardment, while the thunder of hostile squadrons poured its long and terrific echo from hill to hill, around our altars and our homes, our wives and our children, the flag of the Republic, waves on our ramparts; scattering from every undulation, through an atmosphere of glory, the defiance of the free and the gratitude of the delivered"—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 5th Novr. 1814

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

The Major General communicated to the Committee a Copy of a Report of the lines from Mr. Godefroy the Engineer which was read and

Ordered That the same be & is hereby referred to the Superintendants of the Laborers of the Eastern Precincts—

Resolved, That Mr. Buchanan & Mr. Lorman be and they are hereby requested to wait on Com: Perry and confer with him respecting the building a Fulton or Steam Frigate for the defence of the Chesapeake; and to prepare a Letter or memorial to the Executive of the United States upon the subject and report to this Committee—

The Committee received a communication from Messrs Willard & Turner respecting the operation of a instrument of war which they had invented—therefore

Ordered, That the same be referred to Mr. Burke and Capt. Stevens to investigate, consider of and report respecting it—

The Committee were informed that several of the Vessels which had been sunk in the Patapsco were removed from the situation in which they had been placed therefore—

Ordered, That Mr. Burke & Capt. Stevens be and they are hereby requested to communicate with Com: Barney and suggest to him the propriety of having the obstructions in the Channel of the River replaced—

The Committee then adjourned to Monday morning 11 O'Clock—

Baltimore 7th November 1814

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

The committee appointed to wait on Commodore Perry and confer with him respecting a Fulton or Steam Frigate for the defence of the Chesapeake and to prepare a letter or memorial to the Executive of the United States made

Report, That they have had an interview with Commodore Perry, and were assured by him that, he has the greatest confidence in the efficacy of the steam Battery recently launched at New York that, he does not entertain a doubt of its completely answering the object for which it has been built, and that, he considers our waters particularly well adapted to the use of such means of defence—In consequence of the opinions thus

expressed by Commodore Perry, the Committee recommend, that an immediate application on the subject be made by Letter, to the Secretary of the Navy; and that, to give additional weight to the application, it be presented by the Senator and Representatives of this district in Congress—conformably to this recommendation, the committee present herewith rough draughts of letters to the Secretary and to the Senator and Representatives—All of which is respectfully submitted—

Which Report was read and approved—

The following Letters accompanying the foregoing report were then read, approved and ordered to [be] Copied fair, signed by the Chairman and forwarded—

Honble William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.¹⁹⁷

Sir

In behalf of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety of Baltimore, I have the honor to address you on a subject which is deemed of the first importance to the defence of our City, and in which I am requested respectfully to solicit such aid as it may be in your power to afford—

We are assured, by some of the best informed naval and other characters of our country, that they have the greatest confidence in the steam batteries, such as the one which has been recently launched in New York, that they do not entertain a doubt of its completely answering the objects for which it has been built, and that the waters of the Chesapeake are particularly well adapted to the use of such means of defence—

The Committee are impressed with the belief, that one such battery would of itself be almost adequate to the protection of Baltimore, inasmuch as it would probably prevent the entrance of the Enemy's Ships into the Patapsco, or at least would render it impossible to approach within shell range of Fort McHenry—Believing this, and delegated as the Committee especially are to watch over & to promote the protection of the City, it becomes their duty to enquire, whether you can order the immediate commencement of one such Battery at this place for its defence—

If commenced without delay, the committee flatter themselves, that it would be completed in time to resist the first approaches of the Enemy in the Spring, and they authorize me to tender any aid which it may be in their power to afford for the accomplishment of so desirable an object—

I have the Honor to be with the highest consideration

Sir your Obt. St.

Samuel Smith,¹⁹⁸ Alexander McKim¹⁹⁹ and Nicholas R. Moore Esqr.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁷ William Jones (1760-1831), Secretary of the Navy, 1813-14.

¹⁹⁸ General Smith served as United States Senator from Maryland, 1802-15.

¹⁹⁹ Alexander McKim (1748-1832), member of the House of Representatives, 1809-15, dw. Lovely Lane cor. South St.

²⁰⁰ Nicholas Ruxton Moore (1755-1816), member of the House of Representatives, 1813-15.

Gentlemen

I have the honor to enclose you a Letter for the Secretary of the Navy, and to request, in behalf of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety of Baltimore, that you will have the goodness on presenting it to aid the views of the Committee, by using such arguments as may suggest themselves to you—Our citizens are generally impressed with a belief, that such an engine of defence is all important to our preservation in the Spring, and as they have delegated the Committee to watch over their interests, it is alike the duty and inclination of that body to procure a mean of defence as well adapted to our wants—The Committee do not know that they can pursue any mode better calculated to accomplish this end, than a direct application to the Secretary of the Navy, enforced by arguments to be derived from your knowledge of our local situation—

I have the Honor to Be Gentlemen your Obt. St.

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 8th November 1814

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

The committee were informed by a Communication from Col: Biays²⁰¹ that owing to the shortness of the notice and the indispensable engagements of a large portion of the Regiment under his command on the day assigned it to labour on the Fortifications it was likely that their services would not be so ample as could be wished—therefore—

Resolved, That the Secretary inform Col: Biays that the day assigned to his Regiment to work on the entrenchments shall be changed to any day when he will say it can be called out to the greatest advantage—

Resolved, That Mr. Ebenezer Findley²⁰² in the Western Precinct and Mr. Thomas Worrel²⁰³ and Mr. Burns of the seventh Ward be and they are hereby appointed in addition to those heretofore appointed to solicit contributions of money & labour for the purpose of completing the Fortifications

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 9th Novr. 1814

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

Resolved, That the Superintendants of the Eastern Precincts be and they are hereby authorised and requested to employ such number of Pioneers, not exceeding fifty, as Mr. Godefroy requires by his Report of the Lines dated on the 7th instant and communicated by the Major General to this Committee; the said Pioneers to be placed under the Command of Mr. Godefroy—and also that the superintendants of the

²⁰¹ Joseph Biays (1753-1820), merchant, 12 Fells St.

²⁰² Ebenezer Finley (d. 1839), merchant, dw. Fayette nr. Paca St.

²⁰³ Thomas Worrell, blacksmith, 4 E. Alisanna St.

Western Precincts be & they are hereby authorised & requested to employ fifty good labourers to be employed under the direction of the Engineer on the western side of the City—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 10th November 1814

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

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby requested to address a Note to Com: Barney requesting him to direct the men under his command to take care of the Timber which was sent by this committee to Fort McHenry for the use of the United States and which the Committee have been informed is afloat near the shore and likely to be lost—

Resolved, That the members of this committee make report on Monday next of all the contributions in money or labour they have obtained for the completion of the Fortifications—

Resolved, That Capt. George Stiles be and he is hereby requested to have the soundings of Harris' Creek²⁰⁴ accurately taken and to report the same to this committee—and any expense incurred in so doing shall be defrayed out of the funds of this Committee—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 11 November 1814

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

The Committee were informed that the St. Andrews Society tendered their services to perform a days work on the entrenchments—therefore

Ordered, That the thanks of this Committee be presented to the St. Andrews Society, that their services be accepted on Wednesday next, if fair, if not the next fair day, in the Eastern Precincts and that the Superintendants of labourers point out the particular part at which their service will be required—

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee wait upon Capt. Stiles, and explain to him the nature of the appointment and duties of the Superintendants of Laborers; and request a continuance of the aid of himself and his Corps—

The Committee received a Letter from the Secretary of the Navy dated on the 8th instant in answer to their Letter to him respecting a Steam Battery which was read and ordered to lie on the table—

The committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 12th November 1814

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

²⁰⁴ Harris Creek flowed into the harbor where Lakewood Avenue now is, south of Patterson Park.

Resolved, That Mr. Stevens, Mr. Burke & Mr. Waters be and they are hereby requested to enquire whether any Guns can be procured to replace those which have been ordered away by the Government, and if so, whether any, and how, suitable shot for such Guns can be had, and to report to this Committee—

Resolved, That the Communications received by this Committee from, Messrs Smith, McKim & Moore, and the Secretary of the Navy dated on the 8th instant, be and the same are hereby referred to Mr. Hollingsworth, Mr. Etting & Mr. Lorman to digest and report such plan as they may deem most advisable for raising the sum of \$150,000 as required by the Secretary of the Navy to be lent to the United States for the purpose of building a Steam Battery—

Resolved, That Mr. Jessup be and he is hereby requested to arrange and call out the labourers who shall appear to have subscribed their aid, in such manner as he shall deem most advantageous—

The Committee then adjourned to Monday next 11 O'Clock A- M—

Baltimore 14 November 1814

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

The Committee received a communication from Major General Scott respecting the discharge of the Militia, now in actual service, within the 10th Militia District on the first of December next, which was read and ordered to lie on the table—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 15th November 1814

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

Ordered, That Mr. Jameson be and he is hereby excused from any further attendance as a superintendant of the Labourers in the Eastern Precincts—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 16 Novr. 1814

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

The Committee received a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury dated on the 14th instant relative to the loan which this Committee had negotiated for the Government, which was read and ordered to be filed—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 17th Novr. 1814

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

Capt. George Stiles who was requested by a Resolution of this Committee to have the soundings of Harris Creek correctly taken; accordingly did so and made

Report of a neat well drawn Chart of Harris Creek representing the bearings and soundings thereof which being viewed and inspected was approved & ordered to be delivered over to the Major General by the Secretary—And three dollars the expense incurred to be paid by the committee of accounts—

The Committee then adjourned.

Baltimore 18th Novr. 1814

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

The committee were informed that, The Society of Journeyman Hatters of Baltimore, offered their services to perform a days work on the Fortifications; therefore,

Ordered, That the thanks of this Committee be presented to that society, that their services be accepted on Saturday next as proposed and that they be employed at the Fort erecting near the lower Ferry on the Patapsco—

The Sub-Committee appointed to confer with the several Banks of the City for raising an adequate sum to build a steam floating Battery on the terms proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, having addressed the Banks in writing for that object on the 14th instant, beg leave to report the answers received by the sub-Committee, as follows

Union Bank of Maryland will loan	\$25,000.00
City Bank of Baltimore	25,000.00
Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore.....	13,000.00
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore....	10,000.00
Marine Bank of Baltimore	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$79,000.00
	<hr/>

Bank of Maryland require time for a full meeting of the board to decide on the sum they can subscribe—

The Committee have not received any reply from the following Banks, to wit, The Bank of Baltimore, Mechanics Bank, & Franklin Bank—

It is however the opinion of the sub-committee, that the sum required to complete the \$150000—the estimated cost of the Battery, can be obtained by additional individual subscriptions, provided the same be expended in the building of the Frigate at Baltimore—

Which Report was read and approved—

The following Letter from this Committee to the Secretary of the Navy was read approved and order'd to be copied signed by the Chairman & forwarded—

Honble William Jones, Secretary of the Navy,
Sir

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 8th instant, and to inform you that the sum required by your Letter will be furnished for the purpose therein expressed, and at the rate of the last Loan, 100\$ in stock for 80\$ in money, with the understanding that the boat be built at this place and with the least possible delay—

I have the honor to be &c &c

Whereas it having been repeatedly represented to this Committee that the Creditors of the United States who have made advances or disbursements at the instance of this Committee for the defence of the City of Baltimore are very importunate and pressing for payment, alledging their great necessities as an apology for their repeated calls, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of Accounts be and they are hereby requested to wait on Maj. Genl. Scott and represent to him those circumstances, and to beg that he would have the goodness to advance to them such sums as would satisfy the most importunate of the creditors—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 19th Novr. 1814

The Committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—And nothing being proposed for adoption the Committee adjourned to Monday next 11 O'Clock A. M—

Baltimore 21st Novr. 1814

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

The Committee were informed by a Letter from Mr. Rob. Fulton which was read to them that he required certain information respecting the Steam Frigate which they proposed to have built here, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee heretofore appointed to raise funds for the erection of a Steam Battery in this City be and they are hereby required to make the necessary inquiry and reply to the same—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 22 Novr. 1814

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

Resolved, That Mr. Hollingsworth and Mr. Etting be and they are hereby requested to wait upon Maj. Genl. Watson, of the Pennsylvania Militia, and solicit him to furnish labourers from the men under his command to build the Fort traced out within the limits of their encampment—

The committee were informed by Mr. Stouffer that Fort Wood was completed and ready for service whereupon it was

Ordered, That the Chairman inform Genl. Scott of the same and respectfully request that he would appoint an officer to the command thereof—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 23d Novr. 1814

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

The committee were informed by their chairman that a part of the money which had been loaned to the Government by means of this committee would be this day placed at the disposal of Maj. Genl. Scott, and be by him applied to the discharge of the accounts of this Committee—

The Committee were informed by Mr. Hollingsworth from the Subcommittee who was appointed to wait on Maj: Watson that Genls. Watson, Foster and Adams offered to detail from the troops under their command from 350 to 400 men pr day for six days to labour on the works of defence—therefore

Ordered, That the thanks of this committee be publicly presented to Generals Watson, Foster and Adams and the troops under their command; that their services be accepted and that the Superintendants of the labourers point out the time and place when and where their services will be required—

Resolved, That Mr. Stouffer and Mr. Jessup be and they are hereby authorised and requested to procure immediately twenty Waggons for the purpose of conveying the heavy Guns from Washington to Baltimore and that as soon as six are provided and ready, they inform Genl. Scott thereof, and proceed agreeably to his directions in sending off the Waggons for the purpose required—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 24th Novr. 1814

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

The Committee received a communication from Maj: Gen. Scott inclosing a Letter from Capt. Babcock the Engineer which was read and referred to the Superintendants of the labourers for the Eastern Precincts—

The committee received a Letter from Daniel Conner praying to be discharged from their service in future and that he might be compensated for the past, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of Accounts be and they are hereby authorised and requested to pay to Daniel Conner the sum of one hundred dollars & fifty as a compensation for his services and the said Conner is hereby discharged from any further attendance on this Committee—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 25th Novr. 1814

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

The Committee received a communication from the Secretary of the Navy dated on the 22d instant in reply to a letter from this committee of the 18th instant which was read and referred to the sub-committee heretofore appointed to raise funds for the erection of a Steam Frigate at this place—

A Letter was received from Messrs Evans & McNeal & others proprietors of the Scows which have been hitherto used as a bridge of boats across the Basin, praying for compensation for the same which was read and referred to the Committee of Accounts—

The Committee received a communication from Maj. Genl. Scott inclosing one from Mr. Godefroy the Engineer which was read and referred to the Superintendants of the labourers of the Eastern Precincts—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 26th Novr. 1814

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

The committee were informed by the chairman of the Committee of Accounts that they had had an interview with Genl. Scott, in which he had promised them that he should soon be enabled to furnish them with the additional sum of ten thousand dollars to be applied to the payment of their accounts—

The committee received a communication from Maj: Genl. Scott and also one from Capt. S. Sterrett relative to a Fort which it was proposed to erect on the Lands of the latter, which were severally read and referred to the Superintendants of the Labourers in the Eastern Precincts—

Resolved, That the chairman of this Committee be and he is hereby requested respectfully to enquire of the commanding officer of the Flotilla whether it is in his power to afford protection to our Bay trade against the depredations of small vessels of the Enemy which are now occasionally in the practice of proceeding above Annapolis and even opposite to the mouth of our River and thereby intercepting those supplies which are essential to the wants & safety of our City—

The following Letter was moved, read and approved and ordered to be copied fair signed by the chairman and forwarded—

“ The Honble The Secretary of the Navy—

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 22d instant and which has been submitted to the committee of vigilance and safety—Exhausted as our Banks have been by recent loans, we have found it necessary to resort to private individuals to complete the sum required for the Steam Frigate, and as the current price of 6 pr. ct.

Stock is now 80 dollars money for 100 dollars stock the committee are apprehensive that the money can only be raised upon those terms; and I am directed to express the hope that the Secretary of the Treasury will upon this representation recede from his recent determination—

Our anxiety however, to have the benefit of such a mean of defence will induce us to use our best endeavours to obtain the money on the terms mentioned in your letter and if we succeed, the Government shall have the benefit thereof, but we respectfully urge that the commencement of the Boat may not on this account be delayed"—

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

Baltimore 28th Novr. 1814

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

The committee received a communication from the Major General which was read and referred to the Superintendants of the labourers in the Eastern Precincts to execute the requisition therein contained immediately

The committee received a Letter from Com: Barney in reply to their Resolution of the 26th instant which was read and ordered to be filed—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 29 Novr. 1814

The committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—and not anything being proposed for adoption the committee adjourned—

Baltimore 30th Novr. 1814

The committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment—the proceedings of yesterday were read—and not anything being proposed for adoption the committee adjourned—

Baltimore 1st Decr. 1814

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

The committee received a Letter from Lieutenant Rutter²⁰⁵ respecting the Vessels that were sunk in the River near Fort McHenry which was read and ordered to be filed—

The following Letter was then read approved and ordered to [be] copied and forwarded—

²⁰⁵ Josias Rutter (1775-1860).

" Com: Joshua Barney

Sir

The Committee of Vigilance & Safety have this morning received the report of Lieutenant Rutter relative to the situation of Vessels which were sunk on the approach of the Enemy, and they are consequently induced to believe that it would be desirable to raise some of those Ships and restore them to their owners—

There is a law of the United States which authorises the sinking of Hulks and therefore it will be an important saving to the Government if the valuable Vessels can be immediately raised and returned to their proprietors—and I am directed by the Committee to inquire whether this can be done by the men of the Flotilla under your Command—I will thank you for an early reply and have the Honor to be Sir your & N. B. The committee received a Communication from the Secretary of the Navy dated on the 28th ulto. which was read and referred to the committee appointed to raise funds to defray the expense of building a Steam Battery to consider & report thereon—

(This letter was received & referred on the 29th ulto. but owing [to] the Secretary of this committee's not being apprised of it in time, it has not been noticed in its proper place)---

The committee then adjourned

Baltimore 2 Decr. 1814

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

Resolved, That Col: Howard & Mr. Patterson be and they are hereby requested to wait on the Maj: General and intercede with him on behalf of Thomas McGrath who has been, as the Committee are informed, condemned to be shot, and endeavour to have him pardoned—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 3 Decr. 1814

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

The Sub-Committee appointed on the business of the Steam-floating Battery,

Report, That only \$86,000 have been subscribed by the Banks, say at the rate of \$100 Stock of the United States for \$80 money—These appear to be the most favorable terms on which the Banks seem willing to subscribe—Some of the Banks offering to loan will not do it on the terms, or trust to what the 3,000,000 loan may be sold at—If therefore all the Banks were willing to loan on the terms proposed by the Secretary of War, there would still be \$64,000 required to make up the sum—The Sub-Committee are therefore of opinion, that, the estimated sum required

to build the Steam Battery cannot at present be raised by Loan on the terms set forth in the Secretarys Letter of the 28th November—

The Major General having authorised the raising the Ships sunk for the defence of the Harbour therefore—

Resolved, By the Committee of Vigilance & Safety that, Mr. Woelper be and he is hereby authorised to call on the commanding officer of the Flotilla and request him to raise and return accordingly, to their owners such of the said Ships as may be deemed proper to remove—

Resolved That this Committee will hereafter meet only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 O'Clock A. M— and when adjourned it shall be adjourned to those days accordingly—

The Committee then adjourned—

Baltimore 9th January 1815

The Committee of Vigilance & Safety met pursuant to adjournment

Resolved That the Chairman of this Committee communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury and ascertain from him the balance of the sum loaned by this Committee to the United States for the Defence of this city that remains unexpended and report to this Committee

Resolved That Col. Howard, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lorman wait on Genl. Scott and endeavour to arrange with him some plan for raising 8,000 or such number of men for the defence of the City as they may deem most advisable

On striking out the recommendation as from the Committee &c

Aff.	Neg.	
Lorman	Wilson	
Frisby	Stewart	
Armstrong	Kelso	
Fonerden	Patterson	
Taylor	Jamison	
Alricks	Bond	
Dugan	Berry	
Sheffer	Burke	
Jessup	Bland	—10 ²⁰⁶
Hollingsworth		
Buchanan		
Stouffer		
Steven		
Etting		—14

²⁰⁶ There are 9 names recorded in the negative but the tally shown is 10. At this point entries in the minute book cease. News of the Battle of New Orleans arrived on February 5 and of the peace on February 13.

BALL OF BAYSIDE, TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND

By FRANCIS B. CULVER

Mr. Emerson B. Roberts, of Pittsburgh, contributed to the December, 1944, number of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (vol. XXXIX, pp. 335-344) an interesting sketch of his Talbot County ancestors who were residents of the locality known as Bayside, an early Quaker settlement in that Eastern Shore county. Mr. Roberts, incidentally, alludes to a collateral line, represented through the marriage in 1706 of John Kemp (I) to Mary Ball, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Ball of Bayside. It is of the latter family the following pages will treat.

The Ball family of Bayside is evidently of armigerous origin. On the back of a scrap of paper, time worn and yellow with age, containing data copied from the family Bible of Captain Athanasius Martin (*q. v. infra*), brother of the Hon. Luther Martin, and preserved in my mother's family, there is a reference to the armorial bearings of the Balls of "Long Point," in Bayside, which are described as "three fire balls." The description, of course, is not strictly heraldic, for at that early period books of heraldry were generally inaccessible; but it is enough to identify this family with the Balls of Mamhead in Devonshire, whose arms are as follows: *Argent, a chevron between three fire balls fusées gules.*¹ Burke mentions a branch of this family bearing similar arms, but with the tinctures reversed.

The connection, if any, between the Ball family of Bayside and the Ball family of Virginia is, apparently, remote. It may be added, however, that representatives of the Virginia family purchased or acquired parcels of land in Maryland at a very early date; namely, Major William Ball and Richard Ball. These tracts were situated on the western side of Chesapeake Bay.

¹ Polwhele's *History of Devonshire* (1797), II, 155.

JOHN BALL (I), a scion of the Anglo-Irish branch of the Balls of County Devon, England, came with his family to Talbot County, Maryland, from the vicinity of Dungannon, Tyrone, northern Ireland, in April, 1686. On 2 June 1686, he purchased from Colonel Vincent Lowe a tract of land containing 300 acres, located in Talbot county, on the west side of Tuckahoe, which was surveyed for the said John Ball by Thomas Smithson, Deputy Surveyor of the county, 15 June 1686. Ball died, intestate, before the patent was issued and title to the land passed to his heir-at-law, Thomas Ball of Talbot County.

The name of this survey was variously written, in the land records, "Coallen" or "Cowallyn"; a name for which I have failed to find any explanation in the onomasticons. Inasmuch as our early settlers, not infrequently, named their estates by way of reference to their Old World provenance, I am tempted to believe that it may have been a corrupted phonetic spelling, on the part of a Surveyor's deputy, of a place name. There was and is a place about four miles northeast of Dungannon, in County Tyrone, known as "Coal Island," the commercial history of which can certainly be traced from the time of the formation of the Tyrone Canal in 1744; but "mining" operations were conducted in that district quite early. The charcoal of the Greeks is translated "coal" in King James' Version of the New Testament in 1611, a word derived from the Anglo-Saxon *col* (*i. e.*, "charcoal") which, as a placename, refers to the production of charcoal on or near the site.

John Ball (I) died sometime between 1686 and 1693, survived by his wife Mary and three children. The widow Ball married (2) in 1694 Ralph Elston, Sr., of Talbot County, a Quaker, who came to Maryland in 1662 bringing his first wife Eleanor and a son Ralph Elston, Jr. John Ball and Mary his wife had issue as follows:

1. *Thomas Ball* (I), the heir-at-law, of whom presently.
2. *Benjamin Ball*, the younger son, acquired considerable real estate in Talbot County and elsewhere. In 1698, Ralph Elston, Sr., gives "my son-in-law (*i. e.*, stepson) Benjamin Ball" power of attorney in a conveyance of several tracts of land in Bayside. On 10 May 1703, Thomas Ball, "for a natural affection I bear unto my brother

Benjamin Ball" and for other good causes and considerations, conveyed all his right, title, interest, etc., in and to the tract called "Coallen" to the said Benjamin Ball who, on 10 Nov. 1703, patented the tract,² which he sold in 1717 to William Dudley.

Benjamin Ball owned also several tracts of land on the north side of "the Second Creek" (now Broad Creek), on the north side of Choptank River in Talbot County, including "Benjamin's Lot" (100 acres), "Long Point" (50 acres), "Long Neck" (200 acres). These several tracts, excepting twenty acres of "Long Neck," he sold in 1721 to his brother Thomas Ball and departed for Kent Island, in "Queen Anne's County," where in 1722 he purchased a tract of 770 acres called "Clover Field" (patented 10 July 1725).

He married in 1714 Elizabeth (b. 1692), daughter of William and Margaret (Smith) Richardson, of a well known Maryland Quaker family. Benjamin Ball died in 1728, without issue. In his will, he made bequests to his four nephews: John Ball (son of Thomas); John Leeds and Daniel and Benjamin Richardson, sons of his sister Ruth Ball by her two marriages. Benjamin Ball's widow married (2) Augustine Thompson.

3. *Ruth Ball*, sister of Thomas and Benjamin Ball, "came to Talbot with her family at about ten years of age, born of English parentage at Dungannon, County Tyrone, 25th day of 12th month 1677."³ Ruth Ball married (1) in 1704 Edward Leeds (d. 1708), son of Captain William Leeds (d. 1688) who was a Burgess for Kent County, Md., in 1661, 1669. Edward Leeds (d. 1708), in his will, made his wife Ruth Leeds joint executrix with her brothers Thomas and Benjamin Ball. By her first husband, Ruth Ball had a son John Leeds (1705-1740), a noted mathematician, who married in 1726 Rachel, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dickinson) Harrison. They were the parents of Lucretia Leeds (1728-1789), who married (in 1754) John Bozman (d. 1767).

² Md. Patents, Annapolis, Liber C. D., f. 109, 110.

³ Dr. Samuel Harrison MSS., at Md. Historical Society.

Ruth Ball married (2) in 1712 Daniel Richardson (1670-1722), son of William and Elizabeth (Ewen) Richardson of Anne Arundel County, Md. In connection with this marriage, the Third Haven Meeting reports that Mary Elston, mother of Ruth, gave her consent to the union. By this marriage Ruth had two sons: Benjamin Richardson who married (in 1746) Mary Ringgold and Daniel Richardson who died early. Mrs. Ruth (Ball) Leeds-Richardson, widow, died in 1728 and, in her will, dated 26 Oct. 1727, she appointed her brother Benjamin Ball to aid the executor.

THOMAS BALL (I), son of John Ball (I), came with his parents to Talbot County, Maryland, and settled in "Bayside." On 7 Feb. 1694, Thomas Ball, Samuel Martin, Daniel Sherwood, Francis Harrison, Nicholas Goldsborough, Robert Grundy and other prominent gentlemen of Talbot County were constituted a Committee "to purchase land for the erecting of the Town of Oxford."⁴ In 1694, Thomas Ball was a Lieutenant in the Provincial Militia of his county and one of the Maryland signers of an "address of felicitation" to King William of England, upon the arrival here of news of the failure of a "horrible intended conspiracy against his Royal person."⁵

In 1694, Thomas Ball purchased from John and Wealthy Ann Miller, for 7800 pounds of tobacco, a tract of land in Talbot County called "Miller's Purchase" (100 acres), lying on the north side of Great Choptank River and on the east side of Bolingbrooke Creek; which tract was sold in 1700 to William Carr by the said Thomas Ball. The land records of the County mention several real estate transactions between Thomas Ball and his brother, Benjamin Ball.

In 1702, the name of Thomas Ball appears for the first time in the Minutes of the Third Haven Meeting of Friends in Talbot County, as a witness to the marriage of one Thomas Tyler. From that time on, for a period of twenty years, his name appears prominently in the Friends' records until, on the 26th day of the 2d month 1723, it is recorded that Daniel Richardson and Thomas Ball "have been removed by death."

⁴ Tilghman's *History of Talbot County*, II, 345.

⁵ *Archives of Maryland*, XX, 538.

Thomas Ball (I) died in 1722 and his will, proved August 9th of that year, mentions his son John Ball, who was to live upon and enjoy the upper part of the tract called "Benjamin's Lot," and the upper part of the land called "Long Neck," on the lower side of Perch Cove Point and running across the Neck toward Choptank River to an oak standing near the river-side. A grandson Thomas Kemp, son of John and Mary (Ball Kemp, was devised all the remaining portions of the two aforementioned tracts and also a tract called "Long Point," on the north side of the Second Creek (now Broad Creek) on the north side of Choptank River. He mentions another grandson, Thomas Ball, "son of my son John Ball"; and a daughter Mary, wife of John Kemp. He mentions his wife Susanna Ball and also a servant, Elizabeth Waterworth.

The children of Thomas (I) and Susanna Ball were as follows:

1. *Mary Ball*, who married on 1 Jan. 1705/6 John Kemp (1681-1751), son of Robert and Elizabeth (Webb) Kemp. Among the several witnesses to the marriage were Edward and John Leeds, Thomas and Susannah Ball, John and Benjamin Ball, Elizabeth and Mary Elston. The writer of the article on the Kemp family, in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (XXXIX, 336), gave the date of this marriage as 15 Nov. 1705. This was, in fact, the date of a "declaration of intention" to marry. According to the Third Haven Meeting records, the actual marriage date is there given as the 1st day of the 11th month (*i. e.*, January) 1705/6.⁶
2. *John Ball* (II), of whom presently.

JOHN BALL (II), son of Thomas (I), inherited by the will of his father. He lived in Bayside and was taxed on several parcels of land: "Long Point" (part), 25 acres; "Long Neck" (part), 90 acres; and "Benjamin's Lot" (part), 50 acres (Talbot County Debt Books, "to Michaelmas, 1761"). He married twice: first, in 1716, Mary (surname unknown), at which time he was reported to the Third Haven Meeting, on the 30th day of the 6th month (*i. e.*, August) 1716, for having been married, contrary to

⁶For continuation of this line, see *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXIX, 337-340.

Quaker discipline, by a "priest." His name is not mentioned in this report, but it is evident that the allusion to "one of our number" refers to John Ball, for a later report on 31st day of the 8th month (*i. e.*, October) 1716, states that John Ball, "the person spoken of in the last two monthly Meetings for taking a wife by a priest," seems sorry and he was reported "sick" also, which must have been a mitigating circumstance. Daniel Richardson, the second husband of Mrs. Ruth (Ball) Leeds-Richardson (aunt of John Ball (II)), was appointed to "visit him."

John Ball (II) married a second time, in June 1747, Mary (——) Rainey; the marriage license, dated 1 June 1747, being directed to the Rev. Henry Nicols, Rector of Christ Church, St. Michael's, Md. It would appear as though Quaker ladies possessed little enchantment for John Ball (II), or *vice versa*? Mary Rainey was probably a widow and is, possibly, to be identified as the Mary Fairbanks who was married to Peter Rainey in June, 1742.⁷

John Ball (II) died in 1761 and his will, dated 30 Nov. 1760, refers to two sets of children: the older children, by the first wife, being designated "my children"; and the younger set, by the second wife, being styled "her children." Mary Ball, acting executrix and widow of John Ball, planter (deceased), with Joseph Dawson and James Fairbanks her sureties, refers, in her account of settlement, to money due from Thomas Ball, son of the deceased, it being "a part of the estate of his grandfather Thomas Ball." The accountant, widow of John Ball (II), mentions as residuary legatees in 1768: Jonathan Ball, aged 18 years; Samuel Ball, aged 16 years; Mary Ball, aged 15 years; Ruth Ball, aged 13 years; and William Ball, "of age."⁸

The children of John Ball (II), by his first wife Mary, were as follows:

1. *Thomas Ball*, mentioned in the will of his grandfather Thomas Ball (I). In 1768, he patented "Ball's Resurvey," consisting of 260 acres, embracing "Piney Point" (41 acres) and parts of "Benjamin's Lot" (39 acres) and "Long Neck" (180 acres). In 1798, it is recorded that he owned and occupied part of "Ben-

⁷ Talbot County Marriage Licenses.

⁸ Annapolis, "Accounts," Liber 60, f. 66, 17 Oct. 1768.

jamin's Lot," in Bay Hundred District of Talbot County. He married on 6 April 1741 Mabel Dawson, the Rev. Henry Nicols, of Christ Church, officiating.

2. *Benjamin Ball*.
3. *John Ball*, in 1798 owned and occupied part of "Benjamin's Lot," in Bay Hundred.
4. *Susannah Ball*, married ——— Haddaway.
5. *James Ball (I)*, of whom presently.
6. *William Ball*, "of age" in 1768 and head of a family of four persons in 1790.

The children of John Ball (II), by his second wife Mary (Fairbanks?), were as follows:

7. *Jonathan Ball*, born 1750.
8. *Samuel Ball*, born 1752.
9. *Mary Ball*, born 1753.
10. *Ruth Ball*, born 1755.

JAMES BALL (I), son of John Ball (II) by Mary his first wife, was born on 23 Feb. 1731 in Bayside, Talbot County, Maryland. In 1762, he purchased from Richard Mansfield forty-three acres of land, being the remaining part of a fifty acres tract originally surveyed in 1667 and variously styled "Upper Holland," or "Up. Holland," on the north side of Choptank River, on the western side of Broad Creek. (There was an "Upholland," in the parish of Wigan, Lancashire, England.)

James Ball built staunch ships, before and during the American Revolution and subsequently, with the labor of slaves and the services of apprentices. In the Baltimore *Maryland Journal* of 21 March, 1780, John Ball advertises at his yard in Broad Creek, Great Choptank River in Talbot County, "on the stocks and ready to launch, a vessel about 40 hogsheads burthen." He was building ships as early as the year 1762.

In the records of the Third Haven Meeting, 30th day of the 12th month, 1762, it is stated that a request was presented to James Ball for the release of an apprentice named Harwood. We are informed, a little later, that "James Ball refuses to deliver up the indentures of Samuel Harwood 3d, but Friends think he [Harwood] should be removed owing to ill health," and Isaac

Dixon and James Kemp were appointed "to apply to his master, James Ball, for Harwood's release."

A well preserved letter, written in September, 1787, to James Ball by his son-in-law William Sheild of Kent County, concerns a controversy between Ball and a Captain John DeCorse over a vessel which the latter refused to accept upon its completion. This Captain DeCorse commanded a packet-boat which plied between Chestertown in Kent County and Baltimore, Md.

In a deed dated 16 January 1791, James Ball of Talbot County, shipwright, conveyed to Thomas Kemp of said county, boatwright, three lots of land distinguished in the plat of St. Michael's as numbers 44, 45 and 46. Elizabeth Ball joined with her husband in the deed.⁹

The name of James Ball, the Quaker, appears on the list of those who, "on or before 1 March 1778," affirmed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity in Talbot County and submitted their names as being loyal to the State of Maryland. James Ball died on the 9 January 1808. He married in August, 1756, his cousin, Elizabeth Kemp (1732-1814), daughter of John and Mary (Ball) Kemp, and had issue as follows:

1. *John Ball*, born 16 Oct. 1757; died 21 Dec. 1787.
2. *Susannah Ball*, born 15 Dec. 1759; died 22 Feb. 1842, and was buried in the old Friends' Burying-ground, formerly at the s. e. corner of Aisquith and Fayette Streets, Baltimore. She married on 6 Feb. 1788, Captain Athanasius Martin, a brother of the Hon. Luther Martin, and had issue as follows:
 - a. Capt. Thomas H. Martin (1788-1821) married in 1820 Louise Caroline Wood.
 - b. Mary Martin, born 3 April 1792; died 10 March 1871.
 - c. John Martin, born 3 Sept. 1795; died 4 July 1796.
 - d. Thomas Martin, born 16 Aug. 1798; died 20 Oct. 1848.
3. *James Ball*, born 19 Oct. 1763. He inherited from his father, James Ball, Sr., the property called "Up. Hol-

⁹ Talbot County Deed Book, XXIV, 229.

land" which he sold in 1812 to Samuel Harrison of Talbot County.¹⁰

4. *Rachel Ball*, born 22 July 1766; died 21 July 1857, and was buried in the old Friends' Burying-ground on the "Harford Road," Baltimore. She was married 8 April 1786, by the Rev. John Gordon, Rector of Christ Church, St. Michael's, Maryland, to William Sheild (1760-1816) of Kent County, who sold his inherited estate "Pentridge," near Lankford Bay, Kent County and removed in 1789 to "Long Point" in Talbot County. Before removing from Talbot County, William Shield disposed of his realty by placing it on the market in 1799. The following advertisement is taken from the *Maryland Herald and Eastern Shore Intelligencer*, published at Easton, and otherwise called the "Easton Herald," dated February 19, 1799:

A valuable Farm in Talbot County, commonly known by name of LONG POINT, beautifully situated & lying between Broad & Harrison's Creeks; has a full prospect of Choptank River & as far down the Bay as can be seen with the naked eye: well adapted to grow wheat, corn or tobacco: remarkable for fishing, fowling & oystering, & what still renders it more agreeable is the healthy situation of the place. . . . Apply to subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM SHEILD.

He served under Captain Edward Veazey at the Battle of Long Island in August, 1776 and, later, in the Kent County militia. He died in Baltimore on 2 Sept. 1816. William and Rachel Sheild had issue:

- a. John Ball Sheild, born 1787. With "Lake Champlain Flotilla" in 1812-1814.
- b. Elizabeth Sheild, b. 1789; d. 1865; m. 1814 John Appleby (1789-1834), in War of 1812.
- c. Mary Sheild,¹¹ b. 1791; d. 1831; m. 1810 William Coppuck (1783-1857), in War of 1812.

¹⁰ Deed Book, No. 1, f. 5.

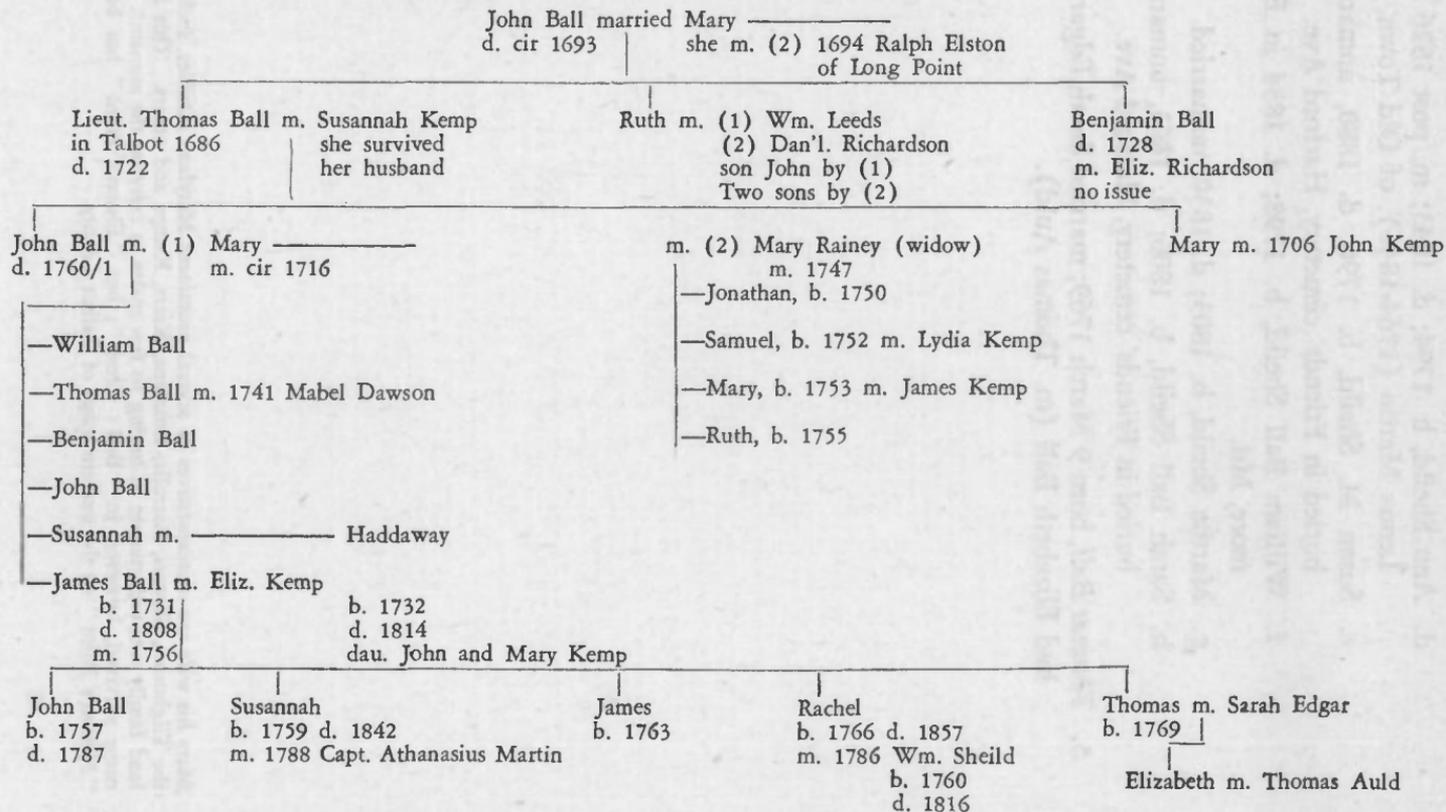
¹¹ William and Mary (Sheild) Coppuck were the parents of Mrs. Amelia Ball Welby, the noted poet of Maryland and Kentucky (see *The Sun*, Baltimore, Sunday, Oct. 22, 1922, Part 10, Page 3). Likewise, descended from John Ball (I) and

- d. Ann Sheild, b. 1794; d. 1843; m. post 1826 Rev. Lenox Martin (1764-1846), of Old Town, Md.
 - e. Susan M. Sheild, b. 1796; d. 1880, unmarried; buried in Friends' cemetery, Harford Ave.
 - f. William Ball Sheild, b. 1798; d. 1834 in Baltimore, Md.
 - g. Martha Sheild, b. 1803; d. 1830, unmarried.
 - h. Sarah Ball Sheild, b. 1806; d. 1863, unmarried; buried in Friends' cemetery, Harford Ave.
5. *Thomas Ball*, born 9 March 1769; married Sarah Edgar and had Elizabeth Ball (m. Thomas Auld).

Mary his wife are representatives of several prominent Maryland families, including the Tilghmans, Shreves, Barrolls, Bozmans, Kerrs, Kemps and others. This Maryland family was unfortunate in having so few males to carry on the surname. The name survived, however, in "Ball's Creek"; but "Elston's Point" has become "Nelson's Point" on the modern maps of Talbot County.

BALL FAMILY

By EMERSON B. ROBERTS AND FRANCIS B. CULVER



BOOK REVIEWS

A Bibliography of Early Secular American Music (18th Century). By OSCAR GEORGE THEODORE SONNECK. . . . Revised and enlarged by WILLIAM TREAT UPTON. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1945. 616 pp. \$1.75.

To those of us who are interested in the ancestry of the popular songs of the day, the revised "Bibliography of Early Secular American Music" just published by the Music Division of the Library of Congress will afford much illumination. Originally prepared by O. G. T. Sonneck in 1905, the bibliography has been enlarged and brought up to date by the untiring efforts of Dr. Wm. Treat Upton, who has succeeded in adding hundreds of hitherto undiscovered items to Mr. Sonneck's already voluminous list. Through the research of Dr. Upton we now have not only a comprehensive report of the songs in vogue in this country before 1800, but we have a record of the composers of these-songs and of the publishing houses which brought them before the public.

Most of the music heard in America before 1800 was of English origin and most of the songs were written by English poets, but there are a number of examples of American-made lyrics set to English music. One of the most notable of these instances is the wide acceptance of the tune "To Anacreon In Heaven," composed in England in the early 1780's, brought to this country, and used with words of a dozen different patriotic and semi-patriotic songs before Francis Scott Key immortalized it through the "Star Spangled Banner." The most famous of the pre-1800 patriotic songs written to the tune of Anacreon is "Adams & Liberty," which is fully described in Mr. Upton's bibliography.

Another point of particular interest to Marylanders will be the list of Baltimore publishers in the back of the volume. Most important of these was the Carr family, who commenced the publishing of sheet music in the 1790's in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York. It was Thomas Carr who published in Baltimore the first musical edition of the "Star Spangled Banner" in 1814.

For earnest students of old music and of early Americana the bibliography will prove a source-book of rare value.

LESTER S. LEVY

Principio to Wheeling, 1715-1945: A Pageant of Iron and Steel. By EARL CHAPIN MAY. New York: Harper, [1945]. 335 pp. \$3.00.

The subtitle of this book, by an author who has a wide and successful experience in various fields of story telling, gives some clue to the nature of this interesting volume which links the early history of iron manufacture in colonial America, through a continuous chain of ownership, with the steel industry of today. Marylanders should have a particular interest in this volume as the Principio Company located in Cecil County, between Perryville and Northeast, was not only the first iron works in Maryland (1715), but it so surpassed its contemporary competitors that at one time one-half of the American pig iron exported to Great Britain came from the properties of this company. For years, much of the iron ore it used was dug from lands in Baltimore.

Early in the life of the company, Captain Augustine Washington, the father of General Washington, became an owner of a substantial interest in the company as a result of which the Washington family were more or less actively connected with its operations for several generations.

While long and diligent research was required to assemble the wealth of data presented, the author has been successful in creating a vivid series of human stories which will thoroughly hold the attention of the average reader. Much of the book is naturally devoted to steel operations in Wheeling, West Virginia, which were tied to Maryland's Principio in 1859 through the Whitaker family. This tie still continues, as Albert C. Whitaker, president of the Whitaker Iron Company, which company for many years has owned Principio, is also intimately identified with the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

The book contains a useful bibliography, an index, and is attractively illustrated.

H. FINDLAY FRENCH

John Work Garrett and His Library at Evergreen House. Baltimore: Privately Printed, 1944. 74 pp.

This chronicle is more than a labor of love; it is a generous contribution to the bibliographical history of Baltimore, making public the story of an unusually fine private library and its founders.

The format of the book is in keeping with the fastidious taste of the late John W. Garrett, and considering the problems of war-time publishing, is a handsome memorial volume produced under trying circumstances. The thirteen half-tone illustrations are exceptionally good.

The book is divided into three parts. The first is a short biographical sketch of John Work Garrett (1872-1942) tracing the important phases of his career from his birth in Baltimore to the making of his will, in which he deeded Evergreen House to the Johns Hopkins University, "as a memorial to my family." Part two, "The Spirit of Evergreen Library" contains the interesting reminiscences of Mr. Garrett's fellow bibliophile

and friend, B. Howell Griswold, Jr., who chats of interesting books and pleasant evenings in the library at Evergreen. The third part, "A Library of Four Generations" is a paper by John W. Garrett, himself, read before the P. L. Club in 1929, telling in an informal way about some of the treasures in his collection and how he acquired them. It will be obvious to anyone reading this account of the library that Mr. Garrett knew well the history of the printed book and in particular the periods which interested him as a collector. His collection ranges from the earliest years of printing in Europe to modern fine printing and first editions. The story is well worth reading.

LLOYD A. BROWN

Peabody Institute Library

Calendar of Kent County Delaware Probate Records, 1680-1800. Compiled by LEON DEVALINGER, JR. Dover: Public Archives Commission, State of Delaware, 1944. \$6.00.

This remarkable publication contains 558 solid pages of data plus an index of 133 pages. Nor is its usefulness confined to Delaware: a cursory examination gives substantial evidence of the relationships of Delaware and Maryland Eastern Shore families.

The beginning date was chosen as there was no earlier public record; however, there is only one reference for each of the three years preceding 1683, after which the record is full. The terminal date was probably determined by convenience. The text is made from a collation of the records at the Hall of Records, referred to only as "Archives," and those of Kent County. Where a record exists in both places it is so noted.

Researchers who have used the Maryland Calendars will be disappointed that provisions of the wills are not given. One would wish too that the Editor had given us a fuller Preface. There is no description of the original records and no account of the methods used in collating. The Editor's introduction to the Index is not clear and there is no explanation of its separate pagination. It would have been helpful had the index referred to item numbers rather than to pages, for in an all-name index it is often necessary to run the page before finding the name desired. Unhappily, this index contains some troublesome inconsistencies, but none are serious enough to detract from the real worth of the book. The Editor is to be congratulated.

MORRIS L. RADOFF

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Pennsylvania Dutch Stuff; A Guide to Country Antiques. By EARL F. ROBACKER. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1944. 163 pp. \$3.50.

As a guide to "innocents abroad" Earl F. Robacker's "Pennsylvania Dutch Stuff" has value. To those planning a house in the locality or a

domicile elsewhere decorated in such a style this little book sorts into neat compartments various types of Pennsylvania made or used household furnishings. The things with which one is generally familiar are gracefully treated but unfortunately the author does not go further into the questions of when, where, how and why on various matters pertinent to background and decorative arts.

Frankly written for the small purchaser, the book gives honest and just assessments of what is available, in approximately what brackets, the chances of purchase through dealers or at country auctions, what objects are being reproduced and faked and the likelihood of obtaining various items. As real outstanding 17th or 18th century pieces are either non-existent or unobtainable they are barely mentioned.

As early as 1683 "Dutch" emigrants came to this country, but little or no attempt is here made to trace continuity of stylistic trends, lags in style, contrasts on the levels of execution. Casually mentioned are relationships and similarity to Jacobean, Old Swiss, and French provincial models but no definite connection or chronology is attempted.

Elements of design from tulip, heart, peacock, canary, roosters, angels, fruit, flowers, houses, horses, deer, stars, pomegranates, to the tree of life, are agreeably described and are said to have little or no iconographical significance—although in the interest of consistency in regard to the tree of life Mr. Robacker says "The pattern had a special interpretation in the fine work done at the Ephrata Cloisters, where the artists used flowers as well as branches to convey mystical symbolism." Both in matter and manner Mr. Robacker's book is interesting and instructive. Most specific are the chapters on spatterware, Gaudy Dutch, glass, and japanned and painted wares. For those wishing further information on this 18th and 19th century folk culture of the Pennsylvania countryside there is a most excellent bibliography appended.

ANNA WELLS RUTLEDGE

Western High School Past and Present. By ERNEST J. BECKER and an Editorial Board of the Faculty. Baltimore, 1944. 256 pp.

An important feature in the celebration last year of their Hundredth Birthday by both Eastern and Western High School of this city was the publication by each school of a commemorative volume. Any reviewer of *Western High School Past and Present*, which appeared as the celebration came to a close in November, must feel a strong inclination to develop his subject by the device of comparison and contrast between this volume and *Through the Years at the Eastern High School*, which appeared shortly after the joint public exercises opening the celebration in March; but limitations of space oblige the present reviewer to forego this tempting task and confine herself strictly to the volume in question, which in itself, indeed, provides a real embarrassment of riches.

Western High School Past and Present is not a history in the exact sense of the word nor does it make any claim to being so. The main

literary sections of the book are (1) the "History" proper, presenting in fluent, readable review Western's century of progress as comprised in the principalships of six men (Robert Kerr, David Hollingshead, Andrew Kerr, Henry West, David Weglein, Ernest Becker) and one woman (Mildred Coughlin); (2) a series of interesting "Department Histories" (according to subjects taught, with the addition of the Guidance Department and the Library), a section significantly sub-titled "The Evolution of Teaching of High School Subjects through the Century"; (3) a delightful variety of "Memories" by former and present faculty members and students.

Out of the many remaining items provided for the reader's instruction and delight the reviewer has space to mention only three: "The Faculty," a gracious tribute to all of Western's teachers past and present; "The Poe Monument," an account of Western's connection with this memorial that makes a valuable addition to Baltimore's literary history; and "The Story of the Campus," the colorful and really thrilling tale of the transformation of a completely devastated tract of ground into what the writer proudly describes, quoting a visitor's comment, as "the most beautiful public school grounds in the East."

This book is Western, past and present.

ANABEL E. HARTMAN

Eastern High School

Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland. Twenty-sixth Report. Baltimore: The Society, 1945. 56 pp.

The Society for the History of Germans in Maryland is rounding out its sixth decade of uninterrupted existence. During that period it has published a series of reports which have contributed much of interest and value regarding the life and work of the German element in Maryland. The present report—the twenty-sixth in the series—continues that effort.

An article by Dr. Dieter Cunz, secretary of the Society, and a member of the faculty of the University of Maryland, discloses the large part that men of German ancestry have played in the development of that lively institution. Dr. Cunz, by the way, has ready for the press a History of the Germans in Maryland to which he has devoted five years of research.

Other articles in the Report include a history of the German gymnastic movement in Baltimore by Dr. Augustus J. Pahl, also of the University of Maryland faculty; a lively account of the origins and development of Martini Lutheran church in Baltimore by its present pastor, Mr. E. F. Engelbert; and two articles dealing with German Catholicism in Maryland by Dr. Paul Gleis of Catholic University in Washington, and Lt. (j. g.) Charles R. Gellner.

The present report is sponsored by Mr. Otto M. DuBrau, and dedicated to the memory of his wife.

E. J. BECKER

Thomas Cresap, Maryland Frontiersman. By KENNETH P. BAILEY.
Boston: Christopher Publishing House, 1944. 322 pp.

The life of Thomas Cresap, who was, among other things, carpenter, trader, imperialist, land speculator, and Maryland lawmaker, should provide a fascinating yarn. His ninety-six years practically spanned the eventful eighteenth century. Mr. Bailey, however, with an exhaustive bibliography (over 150 items) at hand, has failed to take full advantage of his subject or of the source material available.

In his preface, the author states that he has "two major objectives: to present a critical study of the life of this noteworthy character and to tell the story of the advance of the frontier across western Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania until it reached and passed the Allegheny Mountains." He has apparently lost sight of the first objective, and only partially attained the second. The book contains a number of interesting narratives, such as those of Cresap's personal war with Pennsylvania and his connection with the Ohio Company, but only meager attention is given to his personal life and character. Of the 322 pages comprising the biography, 124 consist of notes and bibliography, and the remainder is chiefly occupied with various phases of the French and Indian War, Pontiac's Conspiracy, the Vandalia project, and other matters connected with the securing of our independence and the westward movement into the Ohio Valley.

Mr. Bailey's biography is not without merit, but its value lies in his compilation of source material rather than in any delineation of the character of the picturesque and dynamic Cresap, who is worthy of better treatment.

W. BIRD TERWILLIGER

There Are No Dull Dark Days. By PERCY THAYER BLOGG. Baltimore:
H. G. Roebuck & Son, [1944]. 92 pp.

This is the book of a nature-lover. Mr. Blogg is a widely known sportsman—bird hunter and angler—of Maryland, but he is before all else, a naturalist. Here he intersperses accounts of his hunting experiences with songs in prose and verse in praise of Nature's ways and moods. His combination of a keen eye and deep insight with ability to draw have resulted in adding many fine pen-and-ink sketches to round out the presentation. There are also a number of superb photographs.

There is historical value in Mr. Blogg's stories, whether of hunting grounds such as Bodkin Creek and Miller's Island, or of famous hunters and their bags in days before the law set a limit to the latter. In a Foreword Mr. Talbott Denmead, of the United States Fish and Wild Life Service, pays the tribute of a friend to Mr. Blogg's high sense of sportsmanship.

J. W. F.

Index to the Maryland Line in the Confederate Army, 1861-1865. [By LOUISE QUARLES LEWIS. Annapolis:] Hall of Records Commission [1945]. 74 pp. \$1.00.

At last—an index to W. W. Goldsborough's book on the Maryland contingent in the Confederate Army. Every librarian of Maryland and many elsewhere will rise and thank the author for this work, the doing of which must have been tedious in the extreme. The edition used was the revision of 1900, not the lesser original of 1869. Goldsborough's book contains about 5,000 names, while Maryland fighters for the South are believed to have numbered about four times as many. This is not, therefore, a complete roster but it is the fullest likely ever to be compiled. In a foreword Dr. Morris L. Radoff, State Archivist, explains how the fortunate tie-up between the Hall of Records and the State Historian, Maryland Division, U. D. C., came about.

JAMES W. FOSTER

OTHER ITEMS RECEIVED

- Lincoln Bibliography, 1839-1939.* Compiled by JAY MONAGHAN. (Collections of the Illinois Historical Society, XXI-XXII.) Springfield, Ill.: Historical Society of Illinois, 1945. 2 vols. Gift of the Society.
- Chronicles of Stephen Foster's Family.* By EVELYN FOSTER MORNEWECK. Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press (for the Foster Hall Collection), 1944. 2 vols. Gift of Foster Hall.
- Pitchfork Ben Tillman, South Carolinian.* By FRANCIS BUTLER SIMKINS. Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 1944. 577 pp. \$4.50.
- Cavalryman Out of the West: Life of General William Carey Brown.* By GEORGE FRANCIS BRIMLOW. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, 1944. 442 pp. \$5.00.
- Israel Pemberton, King of the Quakers.* By THEODORE THAYER. Philadelphia: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1943. 260 pp. Gift of the Library, University of Pennsylvania.
- The Establishment of the Naval School at Annapolis.* By HENRY FRANCIS STURDY. Reprinted from the U. S. Naval Institute *Proceedings*, Vol. 71, no. 1 (Jan. 1945). 17 pp. Gift of the author.
- One Hundredth Anniversary of Grace Church* [Elkridge, Md.] Elkridge [1945]. 19 pp. Gift of Mr. Roger V. Laynor.
- "Biography of the Wilkins Family and their Relatives." By WILLIAM N. WILKINS. 1944 (MS). Gift of the author.

NOTES AND QUERIES

THE TRUMAN ADDRESS

The address of President Truman printed in this issue calls attention to the role of historical societies in the national life. Many who have not considered the broad services of such organizations in spreading the story of the evolution of American society, its political growth and civic accomplishments as well as its military achievements, will find in his words a testimonial to the aims and work of these societies.

Comment on this subject from such a high source affords opportunity to underscore the informational and educational services which historical societies are prepared to render. They are not only sources of genealogical information and headquarters for those cherishing a sentimental attachment to state and local celebrities, but they are also well-springs of the individual and collective experience of generations which have gone before. As the President has forcefully pointed out, our intelligence bids us profit by this experience.

To rededicate the Maryland Historical Society to its original aims—to collect and preserve the records and significant relics of the past relating to Maryland and the United States and to spread information about the past—is to play a part in the life of the present. The Society's large and varied collections are a power-house capable of influencing the life of today. Through its published accounts and interpretations of past events and of the lives and actions of Marylanders great and small under the pressure of historical situations, the Society reports the behavior of a segment of mankind and illustrates the causes which have led us to our present way of life. Through its exhibitions it seeks to recreate the atmosphere of past generations in order to supply a realistic grasp on human experience, especially in the Maryland scene. This is not to lose sight of the enjoyment and recreation provided by special groups of materials which interest collectors.

Particularly significant are the opportunities the Society affords for educating young America. The local approach is the door to the child's understanding of history. Let him first learn the background of his own community, and see the pictures and furnishings with which the makers of our commonwealth surrounded themselves and his curiosity is sure to be aroused. Education of the future will embrace greater emphasis on American history and government. To be well educated one must know the chain of cause and effect in America and the main threads which have been woven to create the present fabric of our lives. Colleges are already announcing changes in their curricula to comprise a broader approach to American history.

To meet the certain demand for better presentation of the information the Maryland Historical Society stands ready to impart, that is to say, for

more complete guides to its collections, for fuller organization of its museum objects and for more telling arrangement of its exhibitions, the Society needs larger funds than are at its disposal. When memorials are being considered, what more appropriate could be found than a memorial to teach some lesson in our own history? There are many forms which a suitable memorial might take. For instance, a lecture hall of medium size; a Chesapeake marine room to house the Society's ship models, paintings, prints and old shipwright's tools in modern, effective setting; a foundation for an annual series of lectures on American history to bring outstanding scholars to Baltimore; a fund for purchase of rare books, furniture, or paintings of Maryland origin to insure proper growth of the collections; a permanent exhibition of costumes (there is no present display of this type in Baltimore); a fund for restoration of old paintings; and a case to hold the Society's collection of prints.—THE EDITOR.

"The United States has great traditions to remember and great ideals for which to strive. But if the traditions and the ideals exist only in textbooks and classrooms they are museum pieces. We must *live* our traditions and our ideals before we can teach them. The study of American history can help to produce loyal, intelligent, coöperative, well-rounded citizens only if our society honors citizens who possess those qualities."

—EDGAR B. WESLEY, *American History in Schools and Colleges* (Macmillan, 1944).

CHAPLAINS IN WAR SERVICE, 1776-1781

An article on "Chaplains in the American Revolution," by Charles H. Metzger, of West Baden College, which appeared in the April issue of *The Catholic Historical Review*, has timely interest when the work of chaplains in World War II is very much in the public eye. It appears that the clergy of the Revolutionary period were not idle spectators of the struggle for American independence, but took an active part, arousing enthusiasm and patriotism, promoting enlistments, and even forsaking the pulpit to join the ranks.

After describing Washington's deep interest in the appointment of chaplains and his solicitude for their work, Prof. Metzger considers the measure in which the various denominations answered the call to service. The Congregationalists topped the roster with 50, the Presbyterians followed with 21, the Episcopalians had 14, the Baptists 8, and the Roman Catholics 1. Connecticut and Massachusetts led with 26 chaplains each, and were followed by Pennsylvania with 15 and Virginia with 10. Maryland and Delaware were at the bottom with two chaplains apiece. The denominational connections of Maryland's representatives, Daniel Sere and Amos Thompson, are unknown.

WILLIAM D. HOYT, JR.

Seventeenth-Century Prices—A group of materials on the history of prices in the seventeenth century has been given to the Society by Dr. V. J. Wyckoff, of the University of Maryland. The items include 19 letters from scholars discussing the sources for information on colonial price history. Among the correspondents are: Charles M. Andrews, Anne Bezanson, Arthur H. Cole, Edwin F. Gay, N. S. B. Gras, T. J. Wertebaker and Lawrence C. Wroth. Especially valuable are 31 tables showing the prices of servants, cloths, livestock, cattle, grains and other articles in pounds of tobacco, 1665-97. The attention of research workers is called to the existence of these materials, in order that the spadework involved in their compilation, much of it performed in London during the 1930's, may not have to be duplicated.

Stevens—In the note on this family appearing on page 80 of the March, 1945, *Magazine*, it was stated that Magdaline Gary married into the family of *Warren*. This was an error for *Warner*.

Bowling—Can anyone give me any information as to the ancestry of Joseph Bowling, b. 1827 in Charles Co., Md., son of Wm. Francis and Theresa Simms Bowling? His family is said to have come to Maryland with the Calverts, but I am wondering if he is descended from Capt. James Bowling (d. 1693) of "Bowling's Reserve" who married Mary Brooke.

Joseph Bowling married Louisa Winchester who was descended from Col. Edward Dorsey; I am their great grandson.

J. EDGAR BRUNS,
Brewster, N. Y.