

Maryland State Archives
2013 Summer Internship Program

Artistic Properties, Sasha Lourie

Michelle Fitzgerald, University of Maryland College Park
Adam Shery, Monmouth University

Appraisal and Description, Kathryn Baringer

Ashley Beavers, Washington College
Jeff Koch, University of Maryland College Park
Kristen Luchsinger, St. John's College

Baltimore City Archives, Rob Schoeberlein

James Bigwood, Washington College
Theron Edwards, Calvert Hall High School
Corey Stokes, Washington College

Brookeville and the War of 1812, Owen Lourie

Megan O'Hern, St. Mary's College of Maryland
Jackson Gilman-Forlini, Goucher College

Imaging Services, Corey Lewis

Brandon Thornton, Morgan State University

Information Technology, Matthew Tretter

Shawn Diviney, University of Maryland Baltimore County
Ashleigh Kern, Hartwick College
Edward Lerp, University of Maryland University College
Srilatha Yellela, University of Maryland University College

Study of the Legacy of Slavery in Maryland, Chris Haley

Laura Aguirre, Bowie State University
Emily Huebner, Goucher College
Daniel Ingham, Wilde Lake High School
Brittani Landgraf, Washington College
Tierra Langley, Johns Hopkins University
Christian Savage, University of Baltimore

Paper and Book Conservation, Vicki Lee and Christine Alvey

Melissa Caples, Hood College
Kaiolani Siregar, St. Mary's College of Maryland

Revolutionary War Military History, Owen Lourie

Jeffrey Truitt, Washington College
Daniel Blattau, University of Maryland College Park

Special Collections Newspaper Project, Allison Rein

Andrew Keogh, McDaniel College

Women's Hall of Fame, Jennifer Hafner

Rachel Alexander, Johns Hopkins University

Michelle Fitzgerald
August 2013

Summer Internship Final Report

I have spent this summer focusing my research on biographical studies of key figures in the construction and renovation of the Maryland State House and specifically the Old Senate Chamber.

I began this summer building a foundation of background knowledge regarding the history of the State House and the complexity of the latest renovation of the Senate Chamber. During the first week, I read Morris L. Radoff's *The State House at Annapolis* and Old Senate Chamber Architectural Advisory Committee meeting notes. I began research by looking through receipts such as those by the company Mottu & White in the mid 19th century and was able to find such things as the origination of the zinc ball terminations on the railings of the dome. With this foundation, I was able to proceed to more independent, biographical research of the people involved with the State House.

My biographical research generally focused on men working on the construction of the State House in the 1780s and 1790s, with the overarching goal of gaining a better understanding of the appearance of the Old Senate Chamber around the time of Washington's 1783 resignation through determining the type of work done to it. Some of the research that I updated for key players in the State House c.1783 is intended as an addition to the exhibit that will be open to the public at the completion of the restoration of the Senate Chamber. Using a list of key players given to me at the beginning of the summer, I looked into the professional and personal lives and then expanded into research of their associates to gain an overall understanding of their world. Through this work I was able to discover such things as blacksmith work done by Simon Retallick Sr

in the 18th century was carried on by his son, Simon Retallick Jr after his father's death in 1799.

Perhaps my biggest challenge this summer was the search for Negro Cardy. Before I arrived here, three records of Cardy being paid for chimney sweeping in the State House and Court of Appeals were discovered dating from 1784 and 1785, making Cardy the earliest evidence of a free or enslaved African American working at the State House. However, weeks of research turned up no evidence of Cardy or any variation there of in any other record from that period. This challenge, however, along with my search for verification of a possible portrait of 18th century blacksmith Simon Retallick proved the most useful and rewarding projects of the summer, despite the current lack of results. Research on both Retallick and Cardy allowed me to discover a wider field of research sources and points of contact for questions. Being able to discuss my research with Jean Russo and Jane McWilliams along with various members of the archives allowed me to get deeper into my work than I ever could have imagined.

Overall, this summer internship experience was everything I could hope for it to be and more. Through work on the State House project, I was able to fully realize and delve into my area of research expertise that I most enjoy. The independent structure of the work along with the feeling of support from the staff was incredibly important to devising my research. I am very grateful and excited to continue work on this project in the fall.

For examples of my biographical research over this summer, please visit some of the biographical pages I am working on. Examples of this work can be found on the biographical pages for [Simon Retallick](#), [Edward Roper](#), and [Samson Cariss](#). Other links may be found as they are updated onto mdstatehouse.net.

Final Written Report for Adam M. Shery, Artistic Property Intern, Summer 2013

I have long believed that archives present a proverbial “bigger picture” via minute and personal details that secondary literature often falls short of covering. In this vein, my summer 2013 internship with the Maryland Commission on Artistic Property at the Maryland State Archives has been a great means of learning about the history and culture of Maryland while also expanding my knowledge of archival science. The Commission on Artistic Property’s 1969 establishment came at a time when the federal government’s Great Society programs were encouraging Americans to learn, and to derive meaning from, the history of the United States. Similarly, learning about the early history of the Commission on Artistic Property has reinforced my belief in the importance of art to learning about the culture of a place.

From the time of its inception, the Maryland Commission on Artistic Property has facilitated the ability of researchers to learn about artworks that the State of Maryland maintains, whereas prior to 1969 doing so was quite difficult. The inventory that I have written will help ensure that future, as well as current, generations of researchers can become acquainted with the art, culture, and history of Maryland, particularly through popular paintings depicting crucial events such as *The Surrender at Yorktown* [official name: *Washington, Lafayette, and Tlighman at Yorktown*, MSA SC 1545-1120] by Charles Willson Peale and *Charles Carroll of Carrollton* by Charles Willson Peale [MSA SC 1545-1114].

One particularly meaningful part of this internship was the visit that Sasha Lourie and I made to the home of Judge John Sause, Jr., who was an early member of the Commission, and his wife, Judy. When Sasha and I acquired papers from Judge Sause, it

meant a great deal to me to literally encounter another side of Maryland history: namely, an active participant in the artistic conservation history of Maryland.





2

My internship at the MSA cemented my aspirations to work in the field of public history. Each time that I have read a document from the history of the Commission on Artistic Property, it has solidified my belief in archival science as a crucial component of history in general and of public history in particular. It therefore meant a significant deal to me, personally as well as professionally, to create finding aids for researchers of innumerable future generations to use. Future historians, students, and interested members of the public, will benefit from the internship project in which I engaged this summer. My internship at the Maryland State Archives is also a very educational and experiential step in preparing for my career in the field of public history. Echoing the words of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, I came to believe while working at the

MSA that archival science should be a practice of the public, by the public, and for the public.

In my potential career as an archivist, I plan to strive to ensure that members of the public understand the need to contribute to the field of public history. All members of the current and future public, both within and outside the historical discipline, can benefit from such education. Someday, I may be able to proudly state that a grandchild of mine pursuing a career as a historian used a finding aid that I created during the summer of 2013 at the Maryland State Archives.

1. Charles Willson Peale, *The Surrender at Yorktown* [official name: *Washington, Lafayette, and Tlighman at Yorktown*, MSA SC 1545-1120], 1784, Oil on Canvas. “Maryland State Collection: Paintings, Washington, Lafayette, & Tighman at Yorktown.” State of Maryland.

http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/speccol/sc1500/sc1545/apc_website/apcportraits_wlt.html.

2. Thomas Sully, *Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, 1834, Oil on Canvas. “Maryland State Collection: Paintings, Washington, Lafayette, & Tighman at Yorktown.” State of Maryland.

http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/speccol/sc1500/sc1545/apc_website/apcportraits_carrollc.html.

Kristen Luchsinger

July 30, 2013

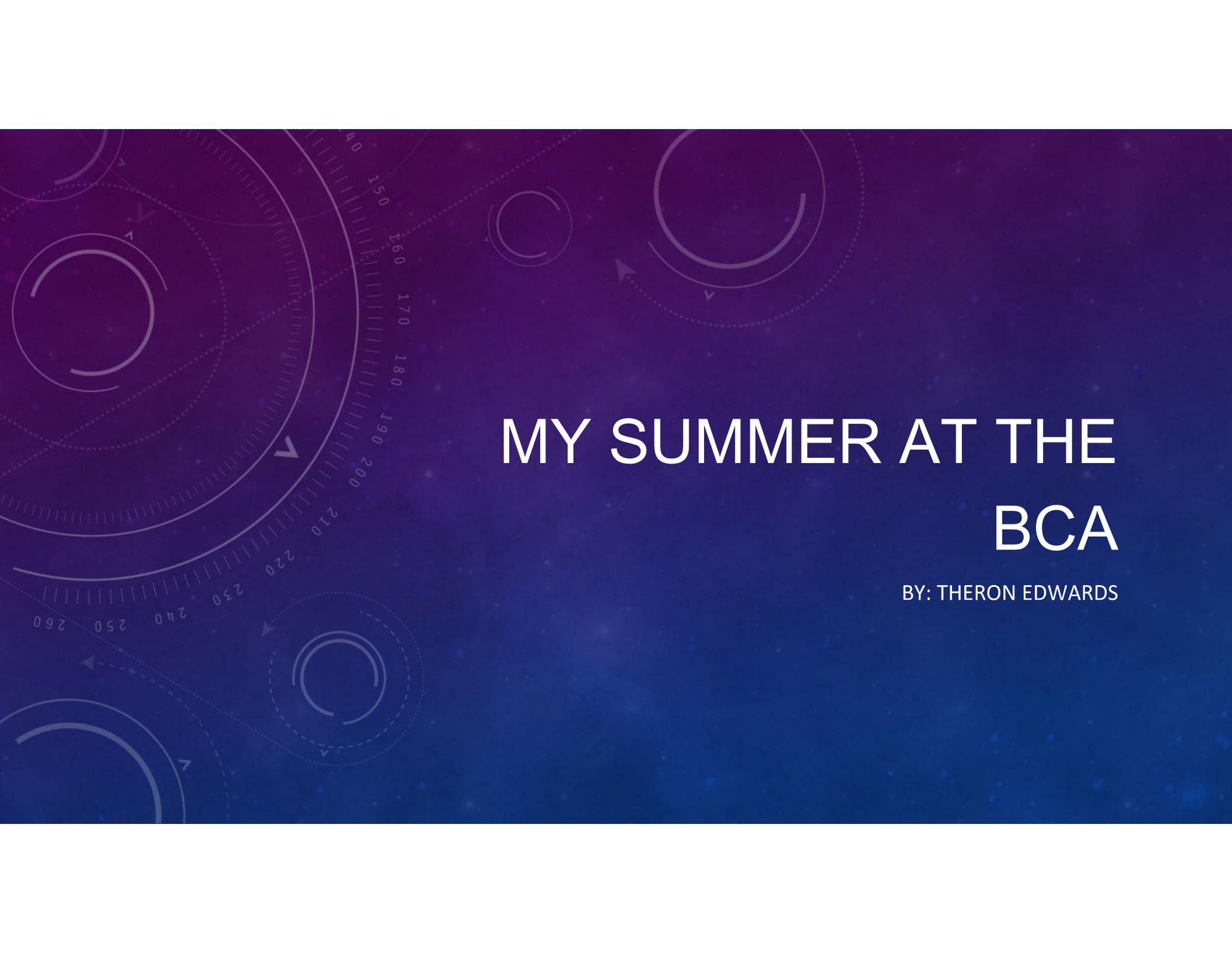
This summer, I worked in the Appraisal department assessing and processing various collections. Through my internship, I was able to experience a broad selection of Archival work during my time here. I think I have definitely gained an understanding not only of what Archival work is, but also how many possibilities and opportunities are open to Archivists and to those looking to utilize the Archives' resources.

My main projects included updating the inventory of the T68 collection, taking inventory of a collection of William Schaefer's papers and files from his term as Comptroller, taking inventory of a wide variety of microfilm series and investigated their retention schedules, processing the S1005 Scharf and S1951 marriage license collections into more readily accessible forms, and taking inventory of the C3111 and C3112 Montgomery County Circuit Court Docket collections, as well as processing these series into record center boxes.

While working on these collections, I encountered and eventually helped to resolve discrepancies in the Guide to Government Records related to the S1005 Scharf collection, found and moved misplaced documents from the S1951 marriage license collection to their rightful home, and even discovered in the C3112 collection that certain Docket books had been severely damaged by bookworms. The work I have done this summer will allow patrons and other researchers to access records more easily and to know at a glance what records we have and where they are located.

I think that this internship program was well planned and well executed. I enjoyed myself and I feel that I've learned a lot about records management. My internship was a fantastic use of my time and I am very glad I chose to spend my summer here.

Thank you!

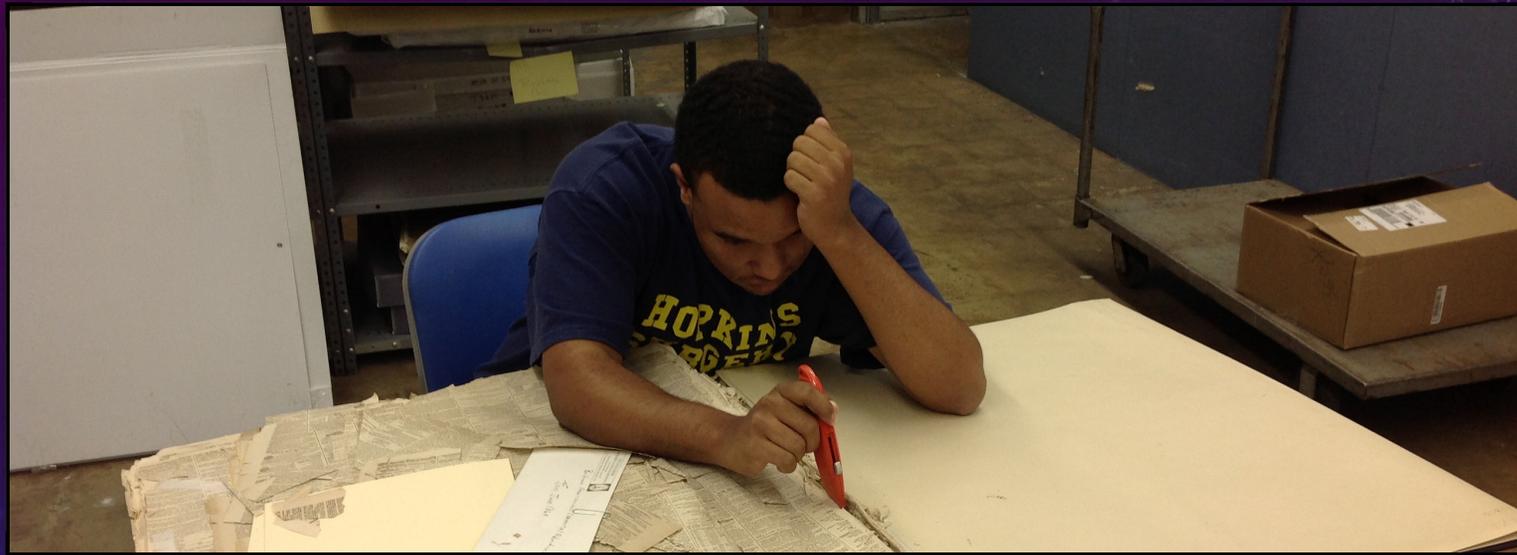
The background is a gradient from dark purple at the top to dark blue at the bottom, speckled with small white stars. On the left side, there are several technical diagrams in a lighter purple color. These include a large circular scale with numerical markings from 140 to 260, several smaller circular gauges with arrows, and various dashed and solid lines representing paths or connections.

MY SUMMER AT THE BCA

BY: THERON EDWARDS

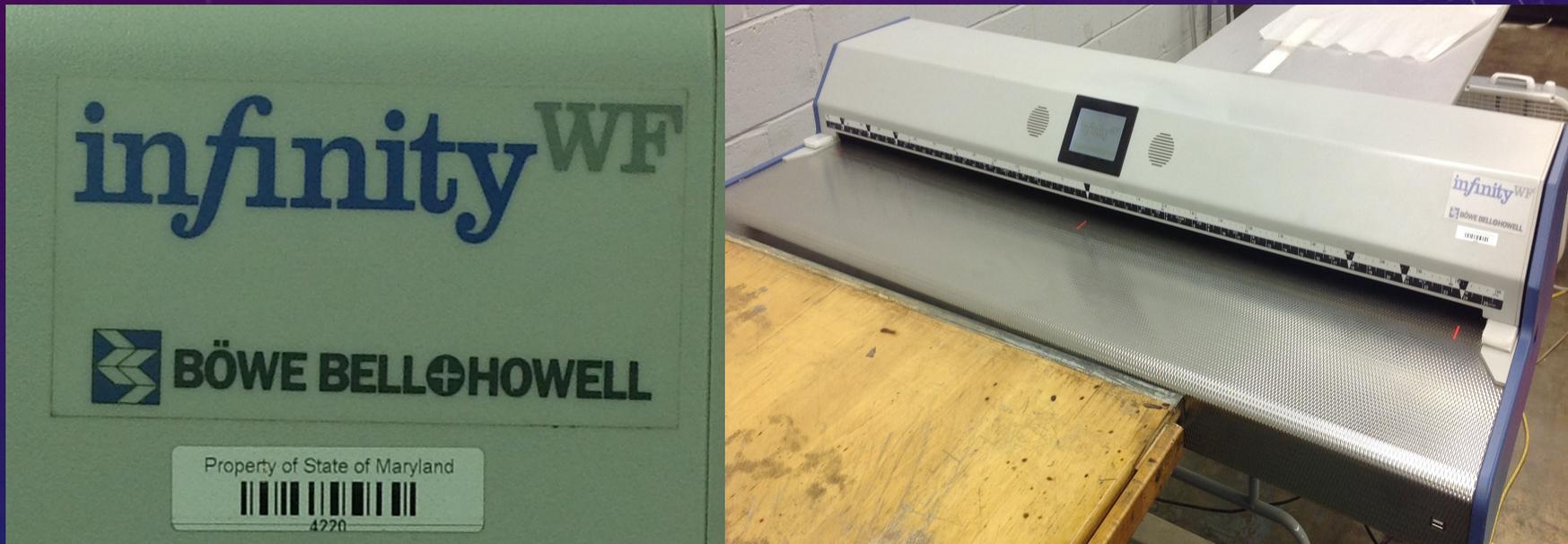
OVERVIEW OF WHAT I'VE DONE

- Work on the process of the newspaper project
- Maps project
- Jewish museum project



PREP ON BOOK

BOWE BELL AND HOWELL



BOWE BELL AND HOWELL



QAQC PROCESS



QAQC PROCESS



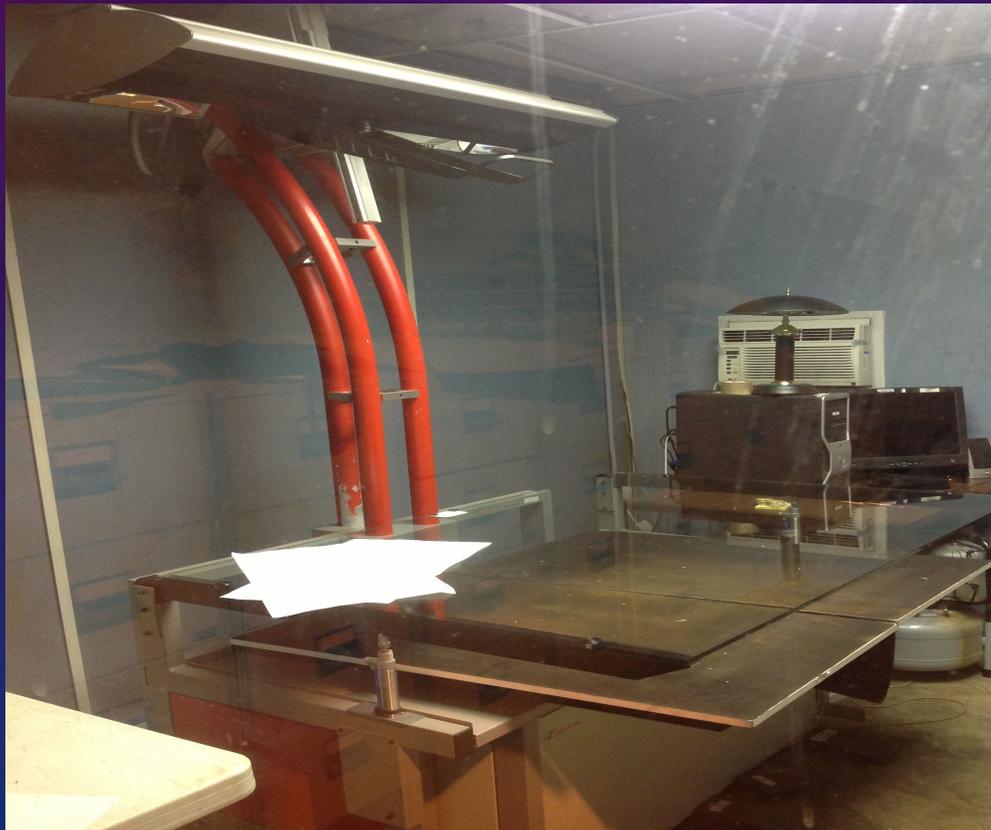
SENT TO ED TEST AFTER UPDATE



FINALLY.....

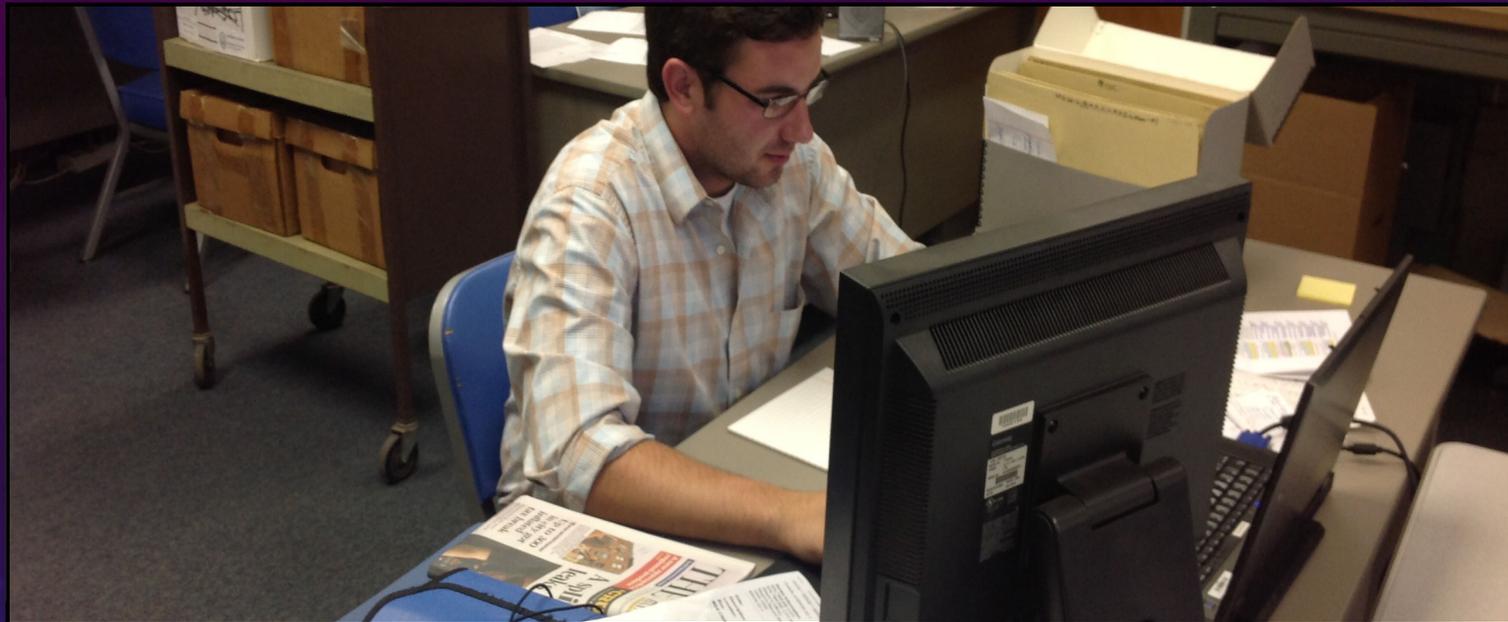


MAPS PROJECT



MAPS PROJECT





SENT TO ANTHONY AFTER FINALIZATION

O'Hern Final Project Review
Brookeville War of 1812 Project
Supervisor: Owen Lourie

This summer (2013), I aided in carrying the Brookeville War of 1812 project into its next phase. The first part of this project, begun in 2012, was to develop the website (<http://msa.maryland.gov/brookeville/>) that was launched early this summer. This site does an excellent job explaining Brookeville's foundation and its residents. There is, however, a noticeable absence of context, explanatory material, and interpretation on the web page. The research that I conducted this summer was focused on adding such material to the Brookeville website.

My research focused on three main topics: the role of Quakerism in the town, slavery, and businesses and manufacture. Researching these subjects required me to use the Guide to Government Records to locate materials at MSA. I found the Montgomery County Tax Assessments, Montgomery County Court and Chancery Court papers, Montgomery County Land Records (accessed via Mdlandrec.net), a number of personal documents contained in special collections, and the microfilmed minutes from the Quaker meeting at Sandy Spring. I also used resources from other archives and libraries in the area, including the Sandy Spring Museum, the Montgomery County Historical Society, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Swarthmore Friends Historical Library.

I tapped into a wealth of information on Brookeville which, for such a relatively unknown town, carries historical significance for the history of Maryland and the Early Republic. Because the town of Brookeville was founded by Quakers, the town's presence in the area is unique. Brookeville becomes an interesting lens through which to study Maryland in the early nineteenth century. My findings, such as the complicated nature of Brookeville's residents' views on slavery, help to flesh out Brookeville's people and place the town in its historical context.

This summer I was able to complete the major primary research on Brookeville. Unfortunately, there are a number of leads that I was unable to follow up on due to missing documents. There is also much secondary research which I need to conduct in order to prepare my research for public consumption. This is particularly true for the cotton mill of Triadelphia, the last topic I researched this summer. Because cotton manufacture at this time in Maryland has been little-studied, economic histories and accounts of cotton manufacture elsewhere need to be read. A further step would be to investigate other cotton mills in Maryland to compare and contrast business models and operations with that of Triadelphia.

What I will take the most out of this internship is not just how to research records in Maryland (which I'm finding to be an incredibly valuable skill), my understanding of the Early Republic has grown and my ability to understand and read documents from that period has developed. This has been a wonderful experience that will serve me well as I begin my career.

Brandon Thornton

Morgan State University

Maryland State Archives Intern

Final Report

8/9/13

My time working in the Imaging Service Department with Corey has been fruitful. I have worked through four collections SC182, SC985, SC4082, SC1477; scanning and uploading approximately two thousand photo prints. Interning in this department required me to work with a number of scanning machines and software programs to complete my project. Some of the scanning machines I used included the Kodak Picture Saver PS810, Epson 4990 and the Epson GT-10000. The Kodak Picture Saver PS810 was the primary scanning machine I used. It allowed me to scan and save photos at a high rate and in addition it allowed me to adjust the brightness and contrast of each photo print. I used the Epson GT-10000 for photos prints that were too large or too small to scan through the Kodak. The Epson 4990 I used to scan negative images.

The software programs I used were ACD See 15 and Archival Direct Scan Copier. I used ACD See 15 to insert the accession number and description for each photo print I scanned. In my last step, I use Archival Direct Scan Copier too upload the photo prints that I have scanned and entered the metadata into. Each collection did present its own challenges. Some photos did not appear in the special collections database and in many it was just working with the contrast and brightness to make these very old photos appear visible online.

It brings me great joy to actually learn while working. I got up every morning proud of what I do for this organization. This was a great opportunity for me to experience a different level of professionalism. The connections I made and knowledge I received will stick with me throughout my career path. I look forward to what's to come and what more I can bring to this organization.

I worked on several different projects this summer for the IT department of the archives. One of the things I liked about this internship is that all the work I did was relevant and will actually be used by the department. The projects were simply things that needed to be done that would have been assigned to one of the full time software developers (who already have a lot on their plate) but instead could be passed along for an intern to tackle.

The first major task I was assigned was to take a large group of old Biographies and Maryland Slavery collections web pages, import their information into the database and create a new page to view this information. This project was necessary for a couple of reasons. Now that this information has been migrated from the old pages into the database, it is searchable whereas it wasn't before and it is much easier to access. From an organization standpoint, the new page is a much better option than the old structure. Originally, there were over 60,000 separate html web page files used to display these collections and they have now been reduced to one page that pulls dynamic information from the database.

This project was particularly challenging not only because it was the first real project I was assigned, but also because there are a lot of complexities involved with parsing thousands of web pages for accurate information. The program I wrote to perform the data migration loads each page one by one and searches the text of the page looking for certain distinct patterns. If it finds a particular pattern on the page such as the text, "MSA

SC-”, then it knows that a collection ID/item number will follow it. It then takes this information that was found and inserts it the database and continues onto the next page until all 60k pages are processed.

Some of the main issues that arose in the process of completing this project were inconsistencies in the web pages that were being parsed. A good example of this problem is the birth/death dates that each page is supposed to contain. 1,000 of the pages might have a birth date that is formatted something like this: 5/21/1948, while another 10,000 pages instead have it formatted like this: (b. January 3, 1854). These differences can be a big deal to a program that is carefully looking through each page for specific patterns. If a pattern like a birth date is not found on a certain page because it is formatted in an unaccounted for way, then that information is not pulled into the database, so it is important to be careful and ensure that all of the data was migrated.

There were essentially 3 main aspects to this first project, the parsing program (which was discussed above), a program to allow archivists to easily view/edit the new information and finally the representation of the data to the end-user through a web page with dynamic information.

The data editor aspect was challenging because I had to come up with a way to effectively display the information from different database locations in a manner that is easy to understand and modify. The editor allows the user to find things like all of the images that a series contains or any links that were found on the pages. This program also

included a search feature to allow someone to quickly find a particular series that they wish to edit.

One smaller task I completed was to write a program that searches the contents of a large directory of PDF files and determines if any of them are missing. This program was able to discover ~200 missing files on one of the main file servers.

Another small project I worked on was a program that performs pre-caching of books for the Book Viewer. When a book is pre-cached, it loads faster for someone trying access it at a later time. The program I wrote to accomplish this is designed to run for an extended period of time on the server and pre-cache a long list of books. One of the requirements was that the server not be overloaded during this process so my program had to constantly monitor CPU usage and ensure that the server wasn't being over stressed before continuing to pre-cache more books.

The other major project that I contributed to is the Guide to Government Records. The current version of this page is written in ColdFusion, an older, essentially obsolete language that is no longer used by the archives. The task was to convert this old ColdFusion page to VB/ASP.NET and had already been partially completed by another developer. I added in the functionality to view, sort, and filter items on individual series pages as well as some code that will detect whether a user is viewing the site from an external location or internally, at the archives. Certain series can be restricted based on whether the user is internal or external.

I've acquired many new skills as a result of this internship. I think I can safely say that I am now fairly proficient in VB/ASP.NET, and using Microsoft's Visual Studio IDE and SQL Server. I also learned some about JavaScript, C#, HTML/CSS, Ajax and JSON. I still have a lot to learn but I started the intern program having little to no knowledge of many of these concepts and it feels like I've come a long way in the 10 weeks.

If you are looking to see or use any of these programs I've worked on, Matthew should be able to show you where to get them from the SVN repository. I've also saved a copy of each project on the L drive inside of the "shawnd" folder.

Over the course of my internship at the Archives, I worked on not only the [Court Series to MDSA Translator](#), but also an ASP.NET/Visual Basic version of the [Maryland State Archives Staff Portal](#).

The Court Series to MDSA Translator allows court users to access the MDSA series based on the series' external name (i.e., Anne Arundel County Notice of Lien Records = MSA Series CE428). It also contains a search functionality that enables users to search records based on the book name and dates. This project gave me a number of problems--it was the first time I had ever worked with an ASP.NET GridView, so getting it to display the correct data based on given search criteria was difficult at times. Formatting the GridView also proved to be tough. There was one instance in which the bottom row of the GridView (which contained the *First*, *Next*, *Previous*, and *Last* buttons, along with the page number selector) would not work correctly. After several troubleshooting methods, the bottom row continued to throw errors--so we ultimately decided to get rid of it.

Because of the many challenges the Court Series to MDSA Translator gave me, it was a valuable learning experience--not only did I gain experience in Visual Basic and ASP.NET (both of which I had never worked with before), but also with working with GridViews, databases and stored procedures.

The ASP.NET MSA Portal is supposed to have the same functionality as the old ColdFusion MSA Portal--personalized links, a staff directory, a calendar, etc. The only difference between the two is the framework or language that each are built on. As of right now, I am still working on the MSA Portal, and so far it has not given me as much difficulty as my previous project. The only significant problem I had was getting each section to line up correctly without overlapping or disappearing altogether. Besides that, the MSA Portal page has been a very cooperative project. And as of right now, the login and the new ASP.NET Submit Leave/Event Info page are the only things left to work on.

If I had to advise the next intern (or whomever may work on this project next), I would suggest working on the design and/or layout of the site. I wanted the new Portal to retain the old Portal's behaviors, but have a new look that the users would enjoy. However, if the users do not prefer the Portal as I have it now, I would highly recommend changing it to fit the users' needs and/or preferences.

Since the ASP.NET MSA Portal requires extensive web work, it has been a kind of "refresher" as far as web development. It has been a while since I have done web work, so I am very grateful to be working on it!

Edward Lerp
2013 MSA Summer Internship Program
Lead Programmer Matthew Tretter
August 6, 2013

2013 Final Report

This summer I worked mainly on two projects, an individual project called “IMAP Address Matching” and a more extensive team project, called “Edit Online.”

Powered by Google, the Maryland IMAP website allows users to enter an address, returning three parameters, in what is known as JSON, or Javascript Object Notation format (shown below):

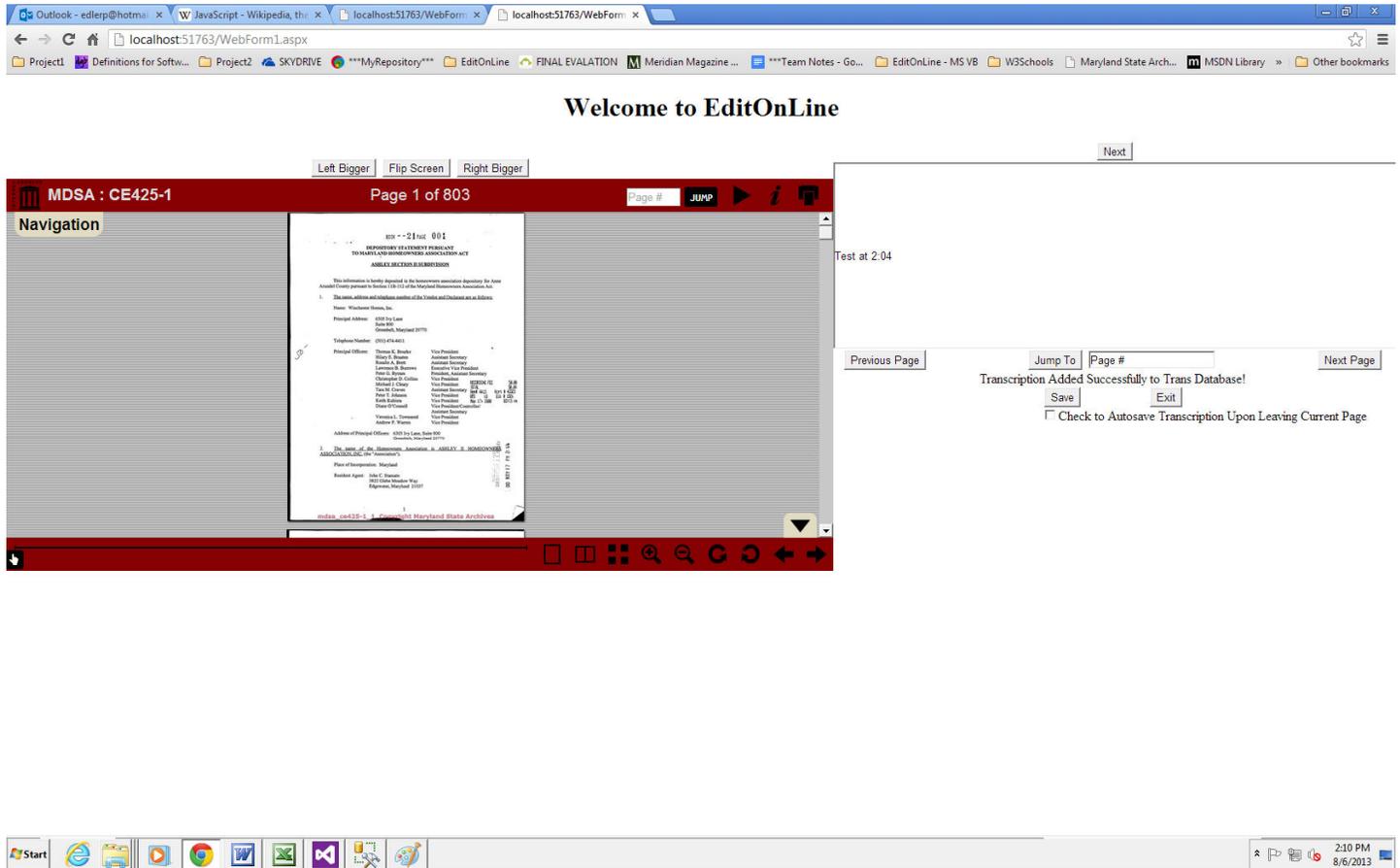
```
{
  "spatialReference" : {
    "wkid" : 4326
  },
  "candidates" : [
    {
      "address" : "2440 ALEES DR, 21776",
      "location" : {
        "x" : -77.087454945210311,
        "y" : 39.506428064961995
      },
      "score" : 66,
      "attributes" : {

    }
  }
]
}
```

Essentially, IMAP Address Matching involved taking actual Maryland voter addresses stored in the MSA database, and matching them to these “address” locations. In this manner, we were able to validate a voter’s address, using the “score” parameter as a “Degree of Confidence” for our results (i.e. The example above shows a 66 “Degree of Confidence” where a score of 100 would indicate definitive match). Using my application, we were able to definitively match approximately 1.7 million different addresses statewide.

The second project, called Edit Online, is a website allowing users to transcribe historic handwritten documents (shown in a “Bookviewer”), such as early whaling logs from the 18th and 19th centuries. The main feature of the site (And also the aspect in which I had the most difficulty implementing) was creating two windows where the user could select their orientation of either horizontal or vertical. One window displays the “Bookviewer” containing the handwritten whaling logs, and the other window the textbox and accompanying editing controls. For example, hitting the “Save” button or enabling the “Autosave” checkbox saves the transcription to a table stored in the MSA database. To the best of my knowledge, Edit Online started as a personal project began by State Archivist Edward C. Papenfuse and a prior intern using GoDaddy as its web host. I was able to insert all parameters needed for the website’s administration into an in-house SQL table. For those that are unfamiliar, SQL is a special-purpose programming language designed for managing large amounts of data (e.g. The 1.7 million “Address” entries of the “IMAP Address Matching” project). I am

Screenshot #2: The “Horizontal” View of the Edit Online Site:



Overall, I could not have imagined learning more than I have in this ten-week period. Through the aid of both my fellow interns and staff, I was able to learn some of the most popular programming languages used in the IT industry today such as Javascript, Visual Basic, JSON, and SQL through use of Microsoft’s Visual Studio 2012 and SQL Server Management Studio. I am truly grateful for this opportunity in so many ways. I hope that the other interns were able to learn at least a fraction of what I was able to in this short period of time.

As an intern of the IT developer of the Maryland State Archives, I learned significantly from the different projects of the IT department. These projects gave me an ample opportunity to gain problem solving skills. The internship program as well helped me to contribute significantly to the on-going projects of the IT department.

The first task assigned to our team was “Early Settlers of Maryland”, wherein I was specially assigned to design web form to take user input and with search functionality. Here the user can search database using search terms and display the results in another webform. In this project it was necessary to use validation controls to check whether the user entered at least one of the search terms before submitting the form. The old web page does not have validation controls; hence it was necessary to create a new web page again with user-friendly options.

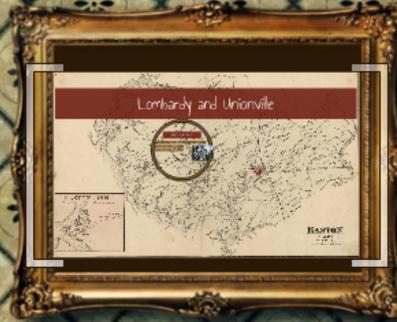
The major project assigned to me was “Special Collections website”. I was assigned to change the look and feel of the “Special Collections web page”. I was able to change the tabs menu according to the requirement and changed the look and feel of photos, Art, Bios, Maps tabs using the original web pages. Originally on clicking the “Arts tab” you are redirected to arts web page and the user was not able to see other tabs in the Special Collections Page. With the new web page designed by me, the user can still see the other tabs though the user clicks on Arts tab. This website was successfully deployed in the test server and awaiting review and deployment.

The other major project I contributed significantly was with respect to “Governor Photos” webpage. The current version of these pages was written in ColdFusion, an older language that is no longer used by the archives. The task was to convert this

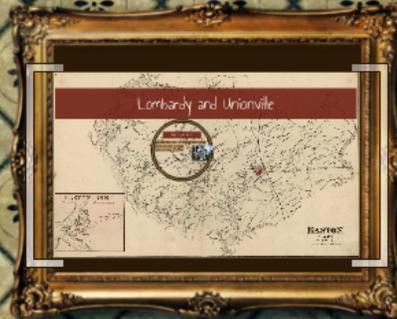
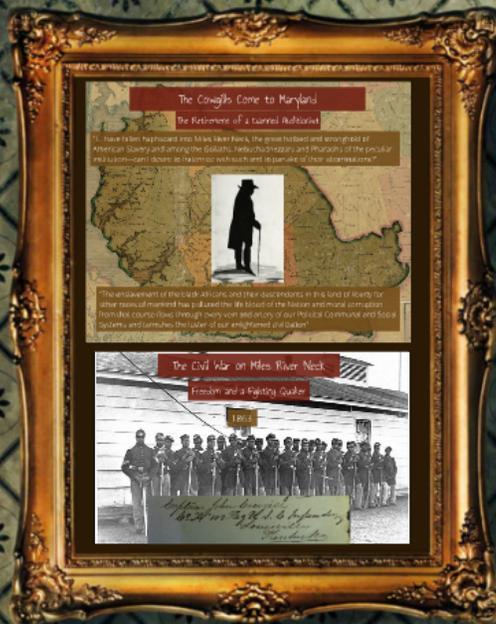
ColdFusion page to VB.NET/ASP.NET and I completed partially, still more work to be done on this project. I completed the design part of this project, and currently working on displaying photos, which is taking longer time. I added the functionality to select year, date and event from Dropdown list.

Another small project I was assigned was “creating separate web page for microfilm” earlier it was a part of collections page. Now, I created a Hyperlink for Microfilm page similar to that of “Series” link, which takes the user to microfilm page on click. The other project I was assigned was Maryland state Archives Census Indexes. This project is in .html pages, an attempt was made to convert to .aspx pages with search functionality. Thus, during my internship program, I acquired different skills and familiarized with VB.NET, ASP.NET, and usage of Microsoft’s Visual Studio IDE and SQL Server. I also learned JavaScript, JQuery, HTML/CSS, User Controls, and Master Pages.

I am sure that I learned a lot from this internship program, and it was fruitful. I take this opportunity to thank Maryland State Archives IT department for giving me an opportunity to learn and serve simultaneously on excellent projects. All my projects were saved on the “N” drive in a folder named “Srilatha” (N:\interns\IT 2013\Srilatha) and SVN as well.



Quakers and Unionville



Quakers and Unionville

Third Haven Quaker Meeting

The Road to Reform



1767: Hannah and Abram are freed by Joseph Berry

1774: Third Haven Meeting established a committee for "the care and oversight of the negroes among us, wither in a state of Slavery or Freedom, & to treat with those who do not do Justice to them."

1777: Slave holding warrants disownment



1766

John Woolman

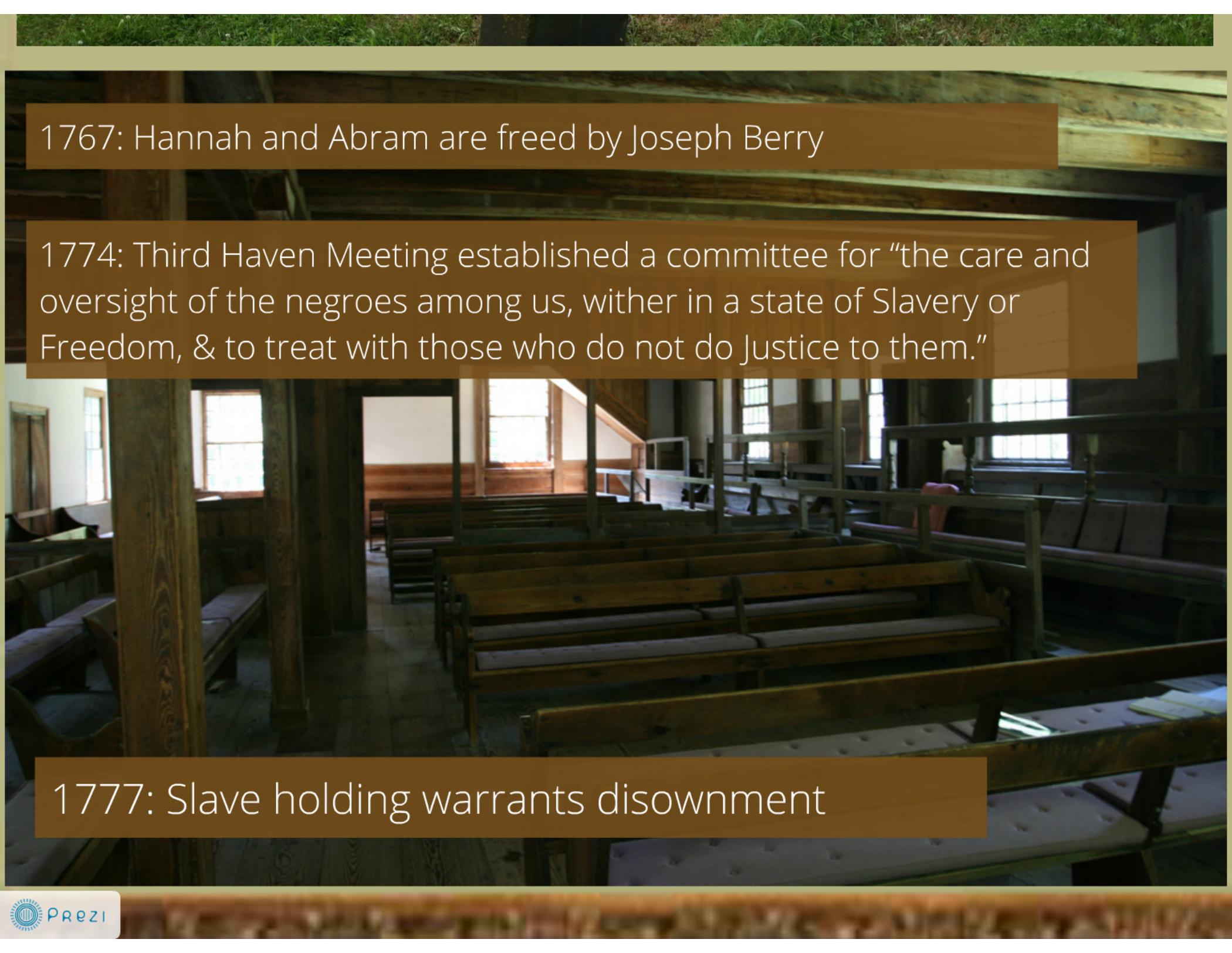


2



1766

John Woolman

The background image shows the interior of a wooden church. It features rows of wooden pews with light-colored cushions, arranged in a sanctuary. There are several windows with white frames, and a balcony with a wooden railing is visible in the upper part of the frame. The lighting is soft, coming from the windows.

1767: Hannah and Abram are freed by Joseph Berry

1774: Third Haven Meeting established a committee for “the care and oversight of the negroes among us, wither in a state of Slavery or Freedom, & to treat with those who do not do Justice to them.”

1777: Slave holding warrants disownment

The Cowgills Come to Maryland

The Retirement of a Damned Abolitionist

"I... have fallen haphazard into Miles River Neck, the great hotbed and stronghold of American Slavery and among the Goliaths, Nebuchadnezzars and Pharaohs of the peculiar institution—can I desire to fraternize with such and to partake of their abominations?"



"The enslavement of the black Africans and their descendants in this land of liberty for other races of mankind has polluted the life blood of the Nation and moral corruption from that course flows through every vein and artery of our Political Communal and Social Systems and tarnishes the luster of our enlightened civilization"

Systems and tarnishes the luster of our enlightened civilization"

The Civil War on Miles River Neck

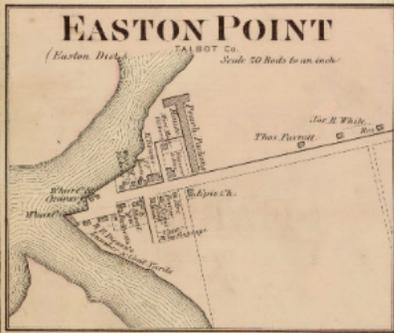
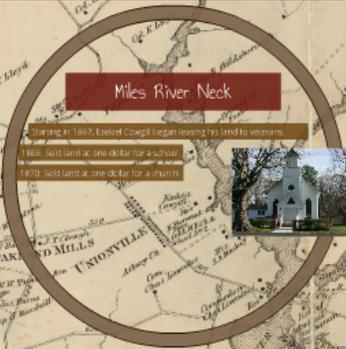
Freedom and a Fighting Quaker

1863



Captain John Cowgill
Co. "A" 108 Reg U. S. Infantry
Louisville
Kentucky

Lombardy and Unionville



EASTON
 Dist. N^o. 1
 TALBOT Co.
 Scale 1 1/2 Inches to the Mile

Miles River Neck

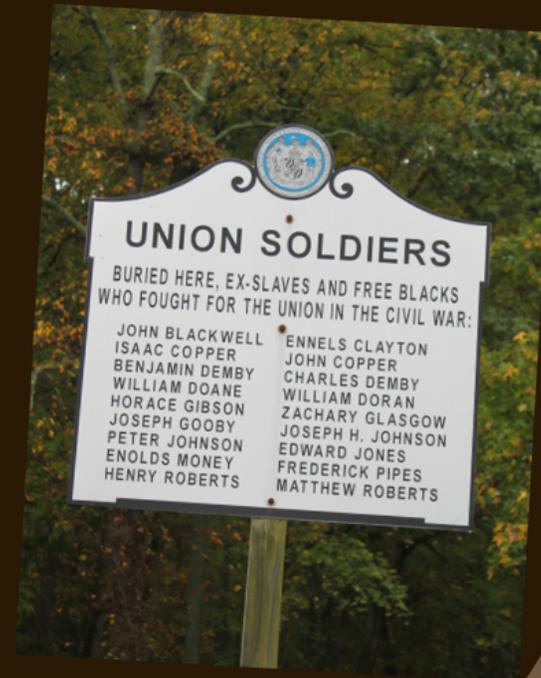
Starting in 1867, Ezekiel Cowgill began leasing his land to veterans.

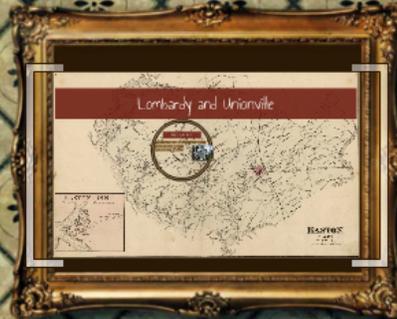
1868: Sold land at one dollar for a school.

1870: Sold land at one dollar for a church.



A Shared Legacy





Quakers and Unionville

Nathaniel Hopkins
by Brittni Landgraf

With the addition of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation to Maryland's new constitution on November 1st, 1864, slavery was an illegal institution. In 1867, the citizens of Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland created an annual celebration of "the Emancipation of the Proclamation" to pay tribute to the end of slavery.¹ The leader of Emancipation Day was a former slave, "Uncle Nace" Hopkins, who with help from both whites and blacks, organized the parade, the meals, and the church service held at the local black church, Scotts United Methodist Church.² Each year, Uncle Nace led the parade until his death on March 23rd, 1900.³ Although the date of the celebration has changed from November 1st to October, the town of Trappe has continued to celebrate the abolishment of slavery.⁴ It was at his death that the day became known as "Uncle Nace's Day," paying tribute to the importance of Uncle Nace to the local community. For, as his daughter Lourana and his great-granddaughter Helen said:

"Things too numerous to mention records lost down through time, kept the memory of Nace Hopkins alive."⁵

Nathan "Nace" Hopkins was born into slavery in Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland circa 1831 to Madison Hopkins and an unknown woman.⁶ According to a letter written by a member of the family which would become influential in Nace's success, R. T. Mullikin, on December 6, 1875 Nace was owned by a Mrs. Mason Shehan.⁷ While no concrete documents linking the Shehan family to Nathan Hopkins currently exist, the 1860 Slave Schedule lists three slaves owned by a Mrs. Sophia Shehan in Trappe. One slave is listed as being a twenty-eight year old male, the correct age of Nace Hopkins in

¹ TALBOT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Biographies, vertical files) Nathan Hopkins, Family story donated by Mr. Roberts, page 3.

² IBID, page 4.

³ IBID, page 5.

⁴ "Uncle Nace's Day," Town of Trappe Celebrations, last modified 2013, http://trappemd.net/naces_day.html.

⁵ IBID, page 5.

⁶ BOARD OF HEALTH (Death Records, Counties), Dates: 1898-4/1910, Nathaniel Hopkins, Reel: SR 3933, MSA SM156-14.

⁷ Dawson, Jame, *Irregularities in Abundance: An Anecdotal History of Trappe District*, (Easton, Maryland: Talbot County Free Library Foundation, 2010), 52.

⁷ Mullikin, R. T. R. T. *Mullikin to Treasury Department, December 6, 1875*. Letter. From Talbot County Free Library Maryland Room, *Nathan (Nathan, Nace) Hopkins Vertical File, 1831-2012*.

⁷ TALBOT COUNTY FREE LIBRARY MARYLAND ROOM (biographies, vertical files), Nathan or Nace Hopkins, letter from R. T. Mullikin to Treasury Department.

1860.⁸ Yet, oral histories state that he was owned by the McKnett family and is supported by a petition written in 1864 listing Nathan Hopkins as Mrs. McKnett's property.⁹

Comprised of Robert, Mary, and their son John Percival, the McKnetts moved from their home in Caroline county to Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland in 1856.¹⁰ With the purchase of 135 acres of land known as "Discovery," the family brought with them their slaves, Caroline and her children, Charles, Mary, Fanny, and Arine.¹¹ Caroline's death certificate places her birthplace in Caroline County, proving that the McKnetts brought her with them upon their purchase of "Discovery."¹²

Upon the death of Robert McKnett in 1859, his wife Mary and their son Percy inherited his property.¹³ As per the inventory of Robert McKnett's estate, his property included "six negro slaves," Caroline, Charles, Mary, Fanny, Arine, and Alice.¹⁴ Yet the list does not include Nathan Hopkins, giving credibility to Mr. Mullikin's statement. According to the Federal Census of 1870 and oral history, Alice is Nathan Hopkins' daughter.¹⁵ This places Caroline's introduction to Nathan Hopkins sometime in 1857. Between 1861 and 1868, Caroline and Nathan had four more children, James, Lourana, Alexander, and Madison and, as of 1864, Caroline is labeled as "Caroline Hopkins," his wife.¹⁶

⁸ Ancestry.com. 1860, Federal Census- Slave Schedule, Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland, Sophia Shehan, Trappe District, page 29.

⁹ SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (Sweninger Collection) Nathan Hopkins, MSA SC 4239-30-11.

¹⁰ TALBOT COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT (Land Records) Robert McKnett and Mary McKnett, 1855-1858, MSA T424-3

¹¹ TALBOT COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Negro Docket) Mary E. McKnett and Caroline Hopkins, 1855-1867, MSA C1893-1.

¹¹ TALBOT COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Inventories) Robert McKnett, 1858-1861, MSA CM1029-26.

¹² BOARD OF HEALTH (Death Records, Counties), Dates: 1910-5/1951-6, Caroline Hopkins, Reel: SR 3024, MSA SM30-12.

¹³ TALBOT COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Inventories) Robert McKnett, 1858-1861, MSA CM1029-26.

¹³ TALBOT COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Administrative Accounts) Robert McKnett, 1848-1860, MSA C1820-24.

¹³ TALBOT COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Administrative Bonds) Robert McKnett, 1852-1862, MSA C1821-16.

¹³ TALBOT COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Creditors Docket) Robert McKnett, 1854-1877, MSA C2297-1.

¹⁴ TALBOT COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Inventories) Robert McKnett, 1858-1861, MSA CM1029-26.

¹⁵ Ancestry.com. 1870, Federal Census, Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland, Alice Hopkins, Trappe District, page 85.

¹⁵ TALBOT COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Inventories) Robert McKnett, 1858-1861, MSA CM1029-26.

¹⁶ Ancestry.com. 1870, Federal Census, Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland, Alice Hopkins, Trappe District, page 85.

¹⁶ Ancestry.com. 1880, Federal Census, Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland, Nathan Hopkins, Trappe District, page 4.

¹⁶ TALBOT COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Negro Docket) Mary E. McKnett and Caroline Hopkins, 1855-1867, MSA C1893-1.

When Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, the incorporation of black men into the federal army and navy was legalized. Freed and enslaved blacks enlisted, including Nathan Hopkins. However, there exists no record of his enlistment, leading many to think that he enlisted under a false name. Yet, Oral history as well as two letters written in 1864 dictate that he enlisted and served.¹⁷ As stated in letter dated January 4th, 1864:

“Permission is hereby given to N Hopkins, (Colored) soldier, to proceed to Talbot County, Maryland by boat by command of Brig. General Shockwood.”¹⁸

Another letter, written on February 15th, 1864, by Lieut. J. L. Foster of the 30th Regiment, states that “Nathan is an enlisted man of the 30th Reg. U.S. Colored Troops on sick leave of absence to report for duty whenever called for.”¹⁹ Lieut J. L. Foster goes on to warn any person interfering with Nathan Hopkins.²⁰ Based on the two letters, Nathan Hopkins enlisted sometime late in 1863, became ill, and was sent home in January 1864. In October 1864, Nathan was placed in jail for giving a slave boy thoughts of escaping from his owner, meaning Nathan was never called upon to join the 30th regiment after he was sent home.²¹

While Nathan was in jail, Caroline was in court attempting to free her children. On October 1st, 1864, Caroline was summoned into court to explain why her children, Jane, Alice, Walter, Charles, Mary, and Fanny should be freed from Mary E. McKnett. Caroline failed to appear and the case was called off by order of the court when she failed to appear again on November 9. Again, Caroline was summoned into court on January 10th, 1864 to show cause of why her children should not be bound. The children in question were Charles Weiber, Fanny Weiber, Mary Weiber, Alice Hopkins, Walter Hopkins, Lourana Hopkins, and Arena (Alex) Hopkins. All replied that their reason was they were “now Emancipated.” On January 17 Caroline was summoned to show why Mary and Fanny Weiber should not be bound, giving the reason of “Now Emancipated.” On January 31st, Caroline and her children were summoned and brought into court by the sheriff, but failed to appear in court. On February 7th the court dismissed the case.²²

The series of court cases involving Caroline’s children are examples of the many difficulties the enlisted colored troops’ families went through. Some slaveholders turned on black soldiers’ families by driving them off and forcing them to fend for themselves or

¹⁷ TALBOT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Biographies, vertical files) Nathan Hopkin, Family story donated by Mr. Roberts, page 3

¹⁸ TALBOT COUNTY FREE LIBRARY MARYLAND ROOM (biographies, vertical files), Nathan or Nace Hopkins, letter from Brig. General Shockwood.

¹⁹ TALBOT COUNTY FREE LIBRARY MARYLAND ROOM (biographies, vertical files), Nathan or Nace Hopkins, letter from Lieut. J. L. Foster.

²⁰ IDID.

²¹ SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (Sweninger Collection) Nathan Hopkins, MSA SC 4239-30-11.

²² TALBOT COUNTY REGISTER OF WILLS (Negro Docket) Mary E. McKnett and Caroline Hopkins, 1855-1867, MSA C1893-1.

refused them their freedom.²³ Because the soldiers' families had no legal claim to freedom, Union officials could do little to prevent slaveholders from being abused or forcibly held.²⁴ No records indicate that Nathan's and Caroline's children were freed, but the court cases show Mrs. McKnett's resistance toward the freeing of her slaves. Mrs. McKnett may have had the children apprenticed out since apprenticeships were a favored device of regaining control over newly freed slaves in Maryland.²⁵ A petition written in 1866 requesting the relinquishment of Caroline's son, Charles Weiber, from services to Samuel Griffins denotes that at least one child was forcibly apprenticed out by the McKnetts.

The difficulties Nathan and his family faced during the Civil War and directly after gaining freedom give compelling evidence. His experiences helped him understand the magnitude of emancipation and gave him an understanding of why it should be celebrated by the community. Thus, he and the community of Trappe created Emancipation Day in 1867 to pay homage to the past and to celebrate the achievements being made in the present.²⁶

By 1870 Nathan Hopkins, his wife, and their children, Alice, James, Lourana, Alexander, and Madison were living separate from the McKnetts.²⁷ Oral history dictates that in 1878 Nathan, who could not read or write, helped establish a school for blacks on the grounds of the Scotts United Methodist Church. A letter written by the Talbot Board of School Commissioners on May 7, 1878 describes Nathan's importance to the black community in establishing a black school:

“To Nathan Hopkins

The School Board desires to build school houses for the colored schools in the county. The policy of using colored churches for social purposes is to be speedily abandoned.

In order to procure a school house, the colored people must provide a suitable lot of sufficient size for house and playground. This lot must be deeded to the school board free of all cost, except cost of title papers. I hope that the colored people of Trappe will provide a lot as early as possible.

Alexander Chaplian
Secretary”²⁸

²³ Berling, Ira, *Slaves No More: Three Essays on Emancipation and the Civil War*, (England, Cambridge University Press, 1991), 65.

²⁴ IBID, page 66.

²⁵ Berling, Ira, *Slaves No More: Three Essays on Emancipation and the Civil War*, (England, Cambridge University Press, 1991), 494.

²⁶ TALBOT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Biographies, vertical files) Nathan Hopkin, Family story donated by Mr. Roberts, page 3.

²⁷ Ancestry.com. 1870, Federal Census, Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland, Alice Hopkins, Trappe District, page 85.

²⁸ Preston, Dickson, *Trappe: The Story of an Old-fashioned Town*, (Easton., Md.: Economy Printing Company), 94. Note: the letter is kept by the family and transcribed in Preston's book.

Sometime in the 1870s Nathan acquired his own land because Nathan mortgages his land in 1878 for \$25.00 to J. D. Clark.²⁹ In 1884 Nathan and Caroline created a black community known as Eastfield when they purchase Money Make, or Eastfield, farm for \$575.00. They acquired a mortgage from R.R. Butler in the sum of \$561.98 to pay for the land.³⁰ Later that year, Nathan gave James Chaney 6.5 acres of his 24 acre farm, providing Mr. Chaney the mortgage to pay for the land even though he needed to make an income in order to pay his own mortgage to R. R. Butler.³¹ James Chaney later sold back the 6.5 acres to Nathan and, in 1889, Money Make Farm was foreclosed on by R. R. Butler because Nathan could not make payments on his mortgage. However, Nathan was able to retain some land since he sells the deed to his property in 1894 to James Cowgill.³²

Another of the many items Nathan Hopkins was given credit for acquiring for the black community was the road leading from Trappe to the black settlement of Eastfield. There may not exist a document stating his exact role in getting a road built for the black community of Eastfield, but several entries in the Board of County Commissioners Road Accounts connect him with the maintenance of a road near his property. In book ED 1 there exists several entries in which Nathan, or Nathaniel, Hopkins requested work or did work on the roads.³³

Although Uncle Nace Hopkins died in 1900, his deeds for his community are still remembered.³⁴ He was a well respected leader by both whites and blacks who connected the community. This respect was exemplified by two accounts provided by the *Easton Star Democrat*. On November 15th, 1915 Colonel J. C. Mullikin, who had vouched for Nace on several occasions, gave an account of Uncle Nace, commenting that “his name will be perpetuated by the colored people of the county.”³⁵ Another account of Uncle Nace appears in the November 26th, 1925 edition of the *Easton Star Democrat* in which he is described as a “sort of leader among his people” who looked up to him.³⁶ “When ever Uncle Nace sought something for his people, it was always granted because of the

²⁹ TALBOT COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT (Land Records), Nathan Hopkins, 1877-1878, MSA C1881-20.

³⁰ TALBOT COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT (Land Records), Nathan Hopkins, 1883-1884, MSA C1881-33.

³¹ TALBOT COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT (Land Records), Nathan Hopkins to James Chaney, 1883-1884, MSA C1881-33.

³² TALBOT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Cowgill Family Papers) Nathan Hopkin, receipt of sale. TALBOT COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT (Land Records), R.R. Butler, 1888-1889, MSA C1881-45.

TALBOT COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT (Land Records), R.R. Butler, 1890-1891, MSA 1881-50.

³³ TALBOT COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (Road Accounts) ED 1, MSA T3344-1.

³⁴ BOARD OF HEALTH (Death Records, Counties), Dates: 1898-4/1910, Nathaniel Hopkins, Reel: SR 3933, MSA SM156-14.

³⁵ Dawson, Jame, *Irregularities in Abundance: An Anecdotal History of Trappe District*, (Easton, Maryland: Talbot County Free Library Foundation, 2010), 102

³⁶ IBID, Page 102.

faith people had in him.”³⁷ So his story is told still. Uncle Nace Hopkins is continued to be remembered by the community every Emancipation Day.

³⁷ TALBOT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Biographies, vertical files) Nathan Hopkin, Family story donated by Mr. Roberts, page 3

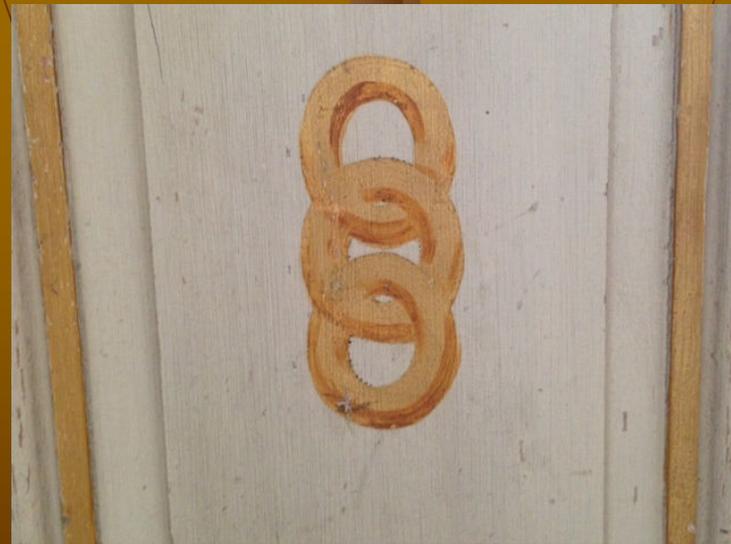
Freedom's Friend Lodge No. 1024



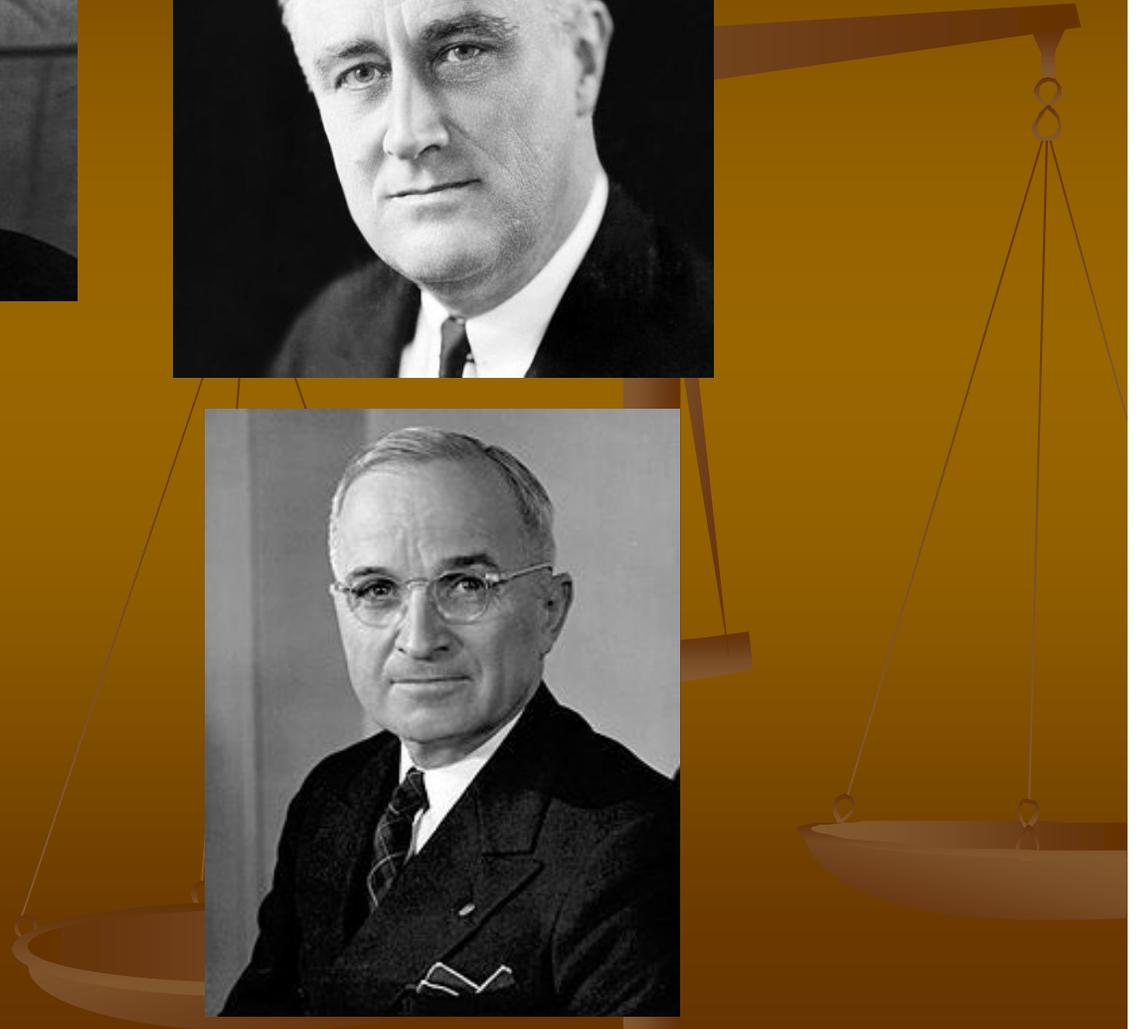
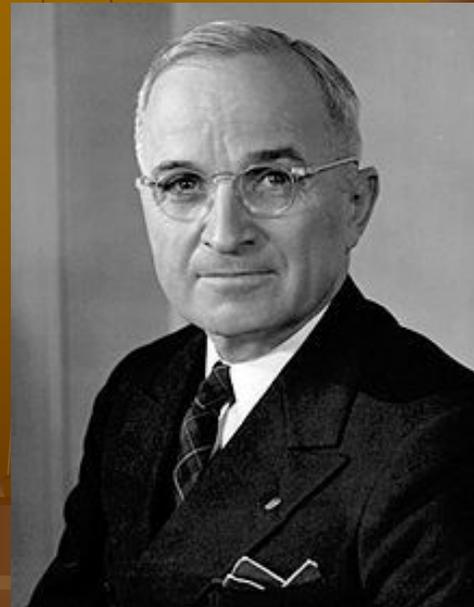
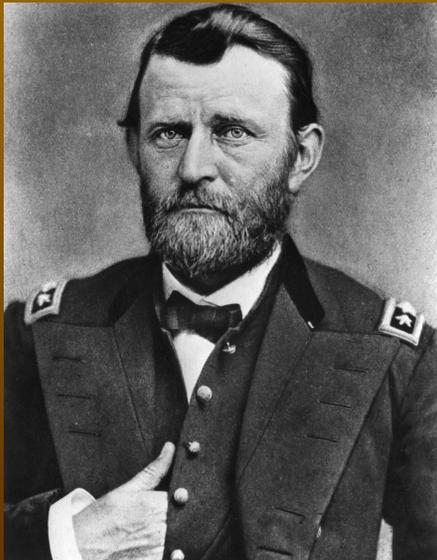
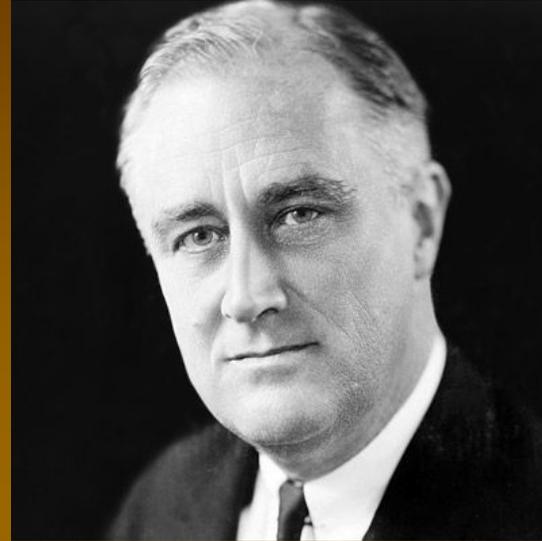
102 Freemont
Street, Saint
Michaels,
Maryland

What is FFL No. 1024?

- Fraternal mutual aid organization known as the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (GUOOF) in America



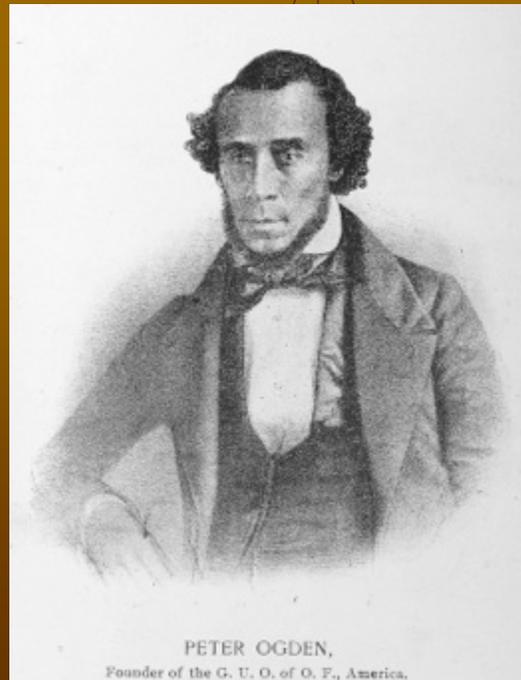
Who Were They??



Brief History of GUOOF



- GUOOF in England
- Peter Ogden
- Philomathean Lodge No. 646 in 1843



PETER OGDEN,
Founder of the G. U. O. of O. F., America.

History of FFL No. 1024

- Shealtiel Lodge No. 1024 in 1865
- Freedom's Friend Lodge No. 1024 in 1867
- Lodge constructed and duly incorporated in 1883
- \$45,000 grant from Maryland Historical Trust in 1991 for renovations to preserve the lodge for its historical significance



Insurance Providers

- 1st To unite fraternally all male colored freeman of sound bodily health and good moral character who are socially acceptable and above the ages of twenty one years.
- 2nd, To give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them.
- 3rd, To educate its members socially, morally, and intellectually.
- 4th, To establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members.

G. U. O. O. F. F.

FREEDOM FRIEND LODGE, NO. 1024.

Brother Alry Perry

1901	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
ARREARS	37	38	37	38	37	38
CONTRIBUTION						
FUNERALS						
FINES						

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
ARREARS	87	88	87	88	87	88
CONTRIBUTION						
FUNERALS						
FINES						

1897	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
ARREARS	37	38	37	38	37	38
CONTRIBUTION						
FUNERALS						
FINES						

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
ARREARS	37	38	37	38	37	38
CONTRIBUTION						
FUNERALS						
FINES						

1903	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
ARREARS	37	38	37	38	37	38
CONTRIBUTION						
FUNERALS						
FINES						

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
ARREARS	37	38	37	38	37	38
CONTRIBUTION						
FUNERALS						
FINES						

N. B. - It is requested that you get your payments inserted in this card, not to allow your arrears to exceed two dollars, otherwise you will be excluded from all benefits.

A fine will be imposed on all those who do not acquaint the Secretary with their place of abode when they remove.

Sewell Print, St. Michaels, Md.

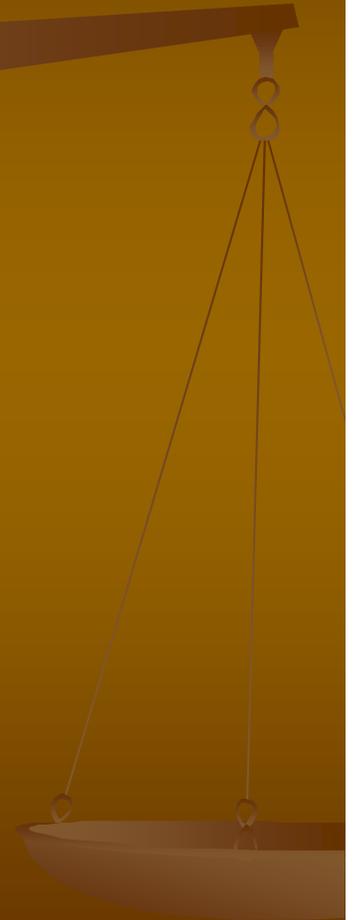
Partnership with the Union Methodist Episcopal Church



Memorabilia



Conclusion

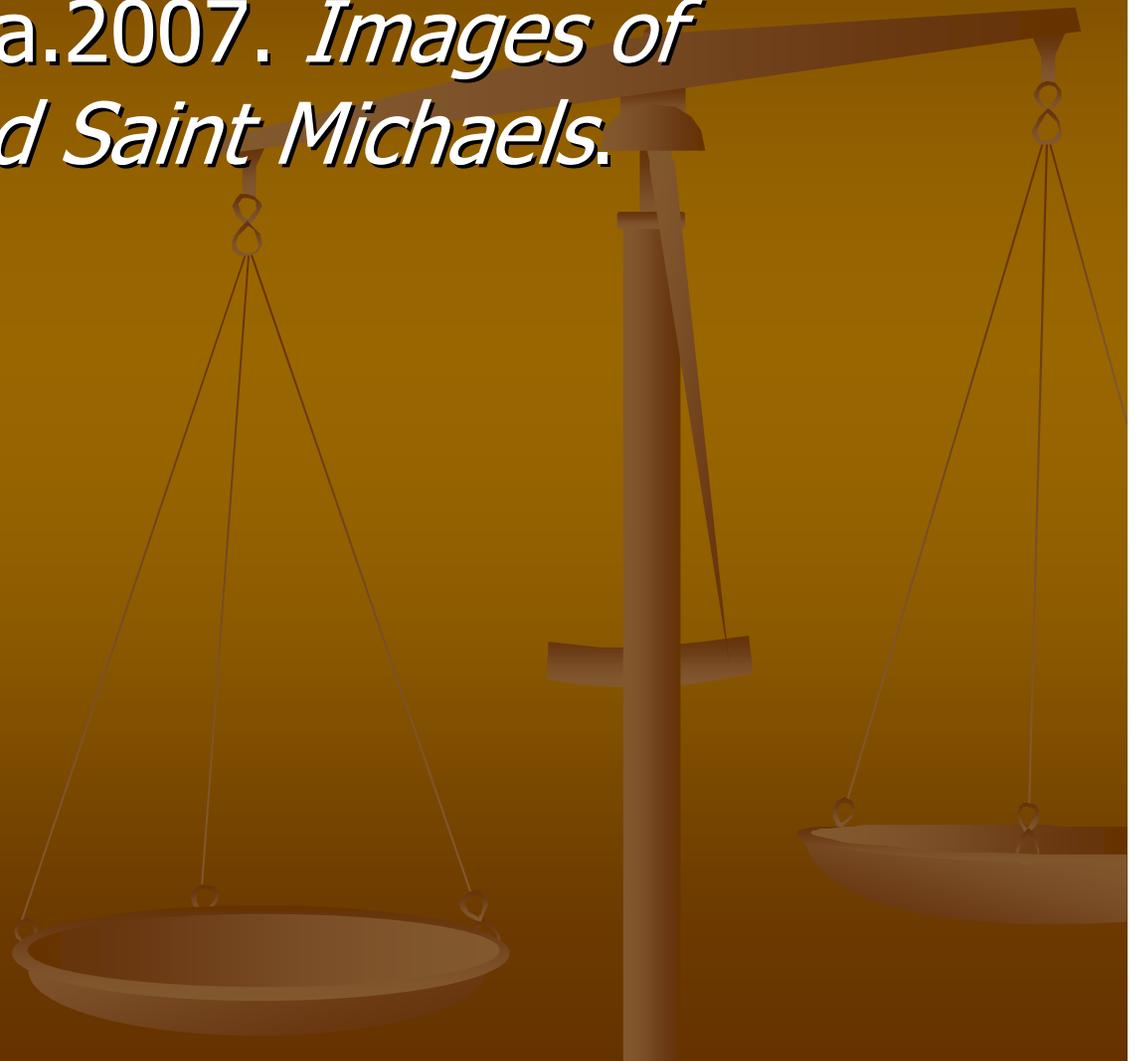


Thanks Mr. Green!



Sources

- Vitable, Christina.2007. *Images of America: Around Saint Michaels.*



Internship Review

Christian Savage

The conclusion of this year's summer internship marks the completion of my third summer as a research intern for the Maryland State Archives' Study of the Legacy of Slavery Project. I was given two assignments to complete during this time.

My first assignment was to approve census records entered by former research archivist Jarred Drake of the 1870 U.S. Federal Census from Queen Anne's County. I completed this task and approved some records transcribed former research archivist David Armenti. I have approved the following districts from Queen Anne's County in the 1870 U.S. Federal Census.

- District One: ALL
- District Three: 90-END
- District Four: ALL
- District Five: 17-END

My second assignment was to research a subject related to the Hill community in Easton which is believed to be the oldest extant African-American community in the country. I chose to complete my research on Jeremiah Banning. Banning was a slaveholder who granted freedom to all his slaves in this will. Researchers from the Hill projects have determined that the Hill community was formed shortly after Banning's death in 1798 when some of Banning's former slaves began living on South Street in Easton. The full biographical case study of Jeremiah Banning can be found at the following link: <http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/001600/001666/html/001666.html> Additionally, I completed research on Joseph Chain, an early resident of the Hill and a founder of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. His story reflects the growth of the independent black community in Easton. I did not complete a biography of Chain but my research can be found in my box in Chris' office. As the Hill project moves forward I look forward to the archives creating case studies of the earliest residents of the community in order to tell the story of these residents, who may have been the founders of the oldest African-American community in the nation.

My summer internship experience was greatly enriched by the knowledge, guidance, and kindness of the Legacy of Slavery staff and interns. I am extremely appreciative for them and the opportunity to contribute to the Study of the Legacy of Slavery in Maryland.

Christian Savage

Melissa Caples
Book Conservation Intern

One of the main projects I worked on included covering books from the biography section of the library with protective Mylar. I would remove any labels with a micro-spatula and hot air pencil as long as this would not cause any farther damage to the book. Then I would repair any damage before covering the book or dust jacket with a Mylar sleeve. Doing this could sometime get monotonous, but there were always other projects to work on if I needed a break. One of the first things I learned to do was to make wrap-arounds. This involved a lot of cutting and folding to make an enclosure for books and disbound materials.

I learned how to do repairs such as mending torn paper with Japanese tissue and wheat-starch paste, tipping in pages, and strengthening corners of book covers. Even if the damage to a book seems small it is important to fix it before the damage becomes worse. Most of the repairs I preformed were on books from the library collection. The volumes of the Wingate Register needed almost every repair I had learned, including partial recasings.

Another project included making presentation boxes and recasing volumes of Niles National Register. Recasing included removing the old book-boards, cleaning the spine, sewing on new end sheets, lining the spine, and attaching a new cover. I made presentation boxes with book board and book cloth to custom fit each book. This work was time consuming, but I really enjoyed working on the Niles project.

I occasionally worked on the blue box project, which consisted of re-housing materials from Special Collections: removing materials from old blue boxes and placing them in new boxes.

I learned a great deal and gained many skills during my internship at the Maryland State Archives. This experience has opened my eyes to a field of public history that I have never really considered. I had planned to pursue a master's degree in museum studies, but I am now contemplating a degree in conservation as well. Even if I do not decide to pursue a career in conservation work, the knowledge I have gained about the care of archival materials will definitely be beneficial.

During the summer of 2013, I worked in the Conservation Lab at the Maryland State Archives with five maps of Banjul, a historic town in the Gambia, West Africa. The maps were part of a collection under the care of Dr. Bill Roberts from St. Mary's College of Maryland and required treatment due to their declining condition. Upon mentioning my interest in conservation to Dr. Roberts, he told me about the maps and the possibility of incorporating them into my senior capstone project. I was very excited to learn that I would have the chance to work in the Conservation Lab during the summer under the supervision of Jenn Cruickshank, the paper conservator at the Archives.

Three of the five maps were dated 1912, 1919, and 1949, while the remaining two were undated. All of the maps were approximately three feet by two feet in size. The maps ranged in condition and each was described thoroughly in individual condition reports accompanied by treatment proposals. Several of the maps had tape on the backs in an attempt to repair the many significant tears. Visible dirt and stains on the surface of the maps were also very noticeable. Due to long-term storage in rolls, the maps were creased and brittle prior to relaxing and flattening.

I first started by surface cleaning each of the maps using Wishab erasers to gently remove dirt from the front and back surfaces of the maps. In order to determine whether it were appropriate to wash the maps, I conducted ink solubility tests for each with ethanol, water, and acetone. This test consisted of identifying each of the different types of inks on the maps, including any stray marks, and placing a tiny dot of the ethanol, water, or acetone on the inked area. A piece of blotter was then immediately placed on the dot of liquid to absorb it and the absorbed spot was closely analyzed to decide whether any ink was dissolved by the liquid and absorbed into the blotter. If there were no ink spot on the blotter, the ink was determined to be not soluble in the particular liquid, but if an ink spot were found, a solubility in that liquid was noted.

The next step was the removal of tape found on nearly all of the maps. The pressure-sensitive clear packing tape was removed using a heat pencil and a spatula. A small section of the tape was heated in order to soften the adhesive and the heated area was gently peeled up using the spatula. A large amount of brown packing tape was also found on one of the maps. This was removed by spreading methyl cellulose on the top of the tape and allowing it to sit for a few minutes. Methyl cellulose is a gel-like substance that allows moisture to slowly travel through the paper carrier of the tape and softens the adhesive. A spatula is then used to remove the softened tape and the residual glue is wiped away with a moistened cotton swab. Masking tape was also removed using the heat pencil and a spatula.

It was decided that one map should be washed in a water bath, even though it had one spot of water-soluble ink. Since the ink spot was small, a material called cyclododecane was used to isolate and protect the ink while the map was being washed. Cyclododecane is a chemical in a crystal form at room temperature, though it can be melted with a small amount of heat and applied to paper. When melted and cooled, cyclododecane resembles a wax which coats the ink and soaks through the paper to the other side, thoroughly sealing in the water-soluble ink. An amazing quality of cyclododecane is its ability to sublime slowly in room temperature, meaning that the solid wax deposit covering the ink spot will become a vapor slowly when exposed to air, leaving no trace that it had been on the paper at all. Thus, the soluble ink spot is

protected during the time it is in the water bath, and when the paper dries, the cyclododecane spot disappears.

Deacidification of the paper during a water bath takes place after the first or second plain water bath. Calcium hydroxide, a strong basic solution, is added to the water, the basicity of which is then determined using pH strips. When acidic paper is placed in a basic solution, the pH of the object becomes relatively neutralized, allowing for a more stable condition.

Small tears along the edges of the map were mended using wheat starch paste and Japanese tissue. A full lining of two of the maps was also conducted using a large sheet of Japanese tissue and wheat starch paste. Maps which could not be washed due to water-soluble ink were lined using heat-set tissue. This tissue is made by placing a piece of tissue on silicon-coated mylar and painting on Lascaux medium. After the medium dries on the tissue, the side facing the mylar is left glossy which will stick to paper when it is heated with a tacking iron, hence the term heat-set tissue.

During the summer, I also had to chance to conduct a few experiments, helping me learn more about the materials and techniques in paper conservation. For example, during my use of cyclododecane, I experimented with methods of melting and applying the substance onto a small, localized section. I also tested a variety of Japanese tissues in their effectiveness as Lascaux-Lascaux heat-set tissues, as well as observations of solubility of different types of inks and paints.

From this internship, I gained a familiarity of materials and techniques used in the treatment of historic maps. Not only was I able to work directly with a collection of materials, but I was also able to observe other projects being completed in the lab throughout the summer, allowing me to better understand the workings of a conservation lab. My work with the maps of Banjul encouraged an interest in further research in the city itself, as well as in cultural resource management and tourism in the Gambia. I plan to pursue this research as part of my senior capstone project during my last year at St. Mary's College of Maryland.

Jeff Truitt
Final Report
August 8, 2013

This summer for the Maryland State Archives I worked in the Military History Research Department as an intern. My project was to research the identities of the men who made up the Maryland 400 at the Battle of Long Island in the Revolutionary War. I worked on this project with another intern, Daniel Blatta, and was supervised/assisted by Owen Lourie. The end result was a list of the complete First Maryland Regiment with more than 1,000 names, online biography pages for more than eighty men who were in the 400, and an official blog with bi-weekly updates followed by more than twenty people and with about 2,000 views.

My first job was to create the blog. Being separately funded, I was able to remain at the Archives on the first day when everyone else left to get their information and badges done. Owen told me what he had in mind, and I was able to get it published by the time everyone got back. We used the blog throughout the summer to showcase interesting stories and other finds that we thought were worth mentioning. It has gone through many changes, but the blog has remained an important tool for showcasing our work.

The research portion of our project started with creation of a database of names of the possible members. This was compiled through various sources, but mainly *Archives of Maryland*, Volume 18. One problem that we faced in filling our database was incomplete lists for companies in the regiment. While many muster rolls and returns exist for the First Maryland Regiment, most of the ones we found came from later in the war and were not helpful. Several of the companies did not have complete lists that we could use; while we found some sources that helped fill in gaps, a few of the companies are still very incomplete. Once we had a solid amount of names to work with, we started researching into whether or not they were present at the time of the battle.

Using various sources, we found that the nine regular companies of the First Maryland Regiment and three independent companies, the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh, were in New York at the time the battle occurred. This helped to rule out four other independent companies as participants. Unfortunately, the Fifth and Seventh companies were two that were the most incomplete on our list. Some general searches helped us find the names of officers who had been killed or taken at the battle, which told us that their companies were likely involved. After narrowing the field down, we started looking for individuals.

Getting started, the biggest challenge we faced was figuring out how to confirm whether or not each person was present for the battle. We were able to rule some men out through notations of discharges or desertion, but confirmation was hard to come by. Because I had a Fold3.com account, I started to look into the pension records that were in their online database, and Daniel started on the physical records in the stacks. Running searches for keywords, such as "Long Island," did not prove successful, which meant I had to search on a name-by-name basis. We found that searching for the officers in each company was the best bet because it could pull up multiple pensions for men who had served under them, while searching for individual privates would have taken much longer.

One of the first records I found for our soldiers was the pension of William McMillan, which turned out to be a great find. Most of the pensions in the database are about twenty or thirty pages long, with a majority of the pages being government papers with little helpful information. McMillan's pension was 137 pages long, and was full of information about his service and the battle. Included in the record was a letter he had handwritten many years later that described how he had fought at Long Island, been taken prisoner, and subsequently escaped from Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was being held. No other pension had as much detail about the Battle of Long Island, and he became one of my favorite discoveries of the summer.

Daniel also made some interesting discoveries in the documents we had, such as a pay abstract and a partial roll for the Seventh Independent Company. The roll was particularly interesting because it listed the heights and nationalities of the men in the company. Another fun find was a few lists that described the pants worn by the Third Company and which men had them at the time of the battle. He eventually joined me in the online searching and came up with a number of pensions and other records in addition to the ones I had found.

As the summer wore on, we started to work on our final project: an extended biography for one of the members. I chose to write about William McMillan, and Daniel selected Mordecai Gist, the Major in charge at the battle. Because my subject was not an officer and did not have a famous story, it was hard to find records specific to him. I was able to find out that he had enlisted in Harford County, served in Massachusetts after escaping his imprisonment, and later rejoined the Maryland Line. He moved to Pennsylvania after the war, complicating the search for his records. Because he had no land records, I used the clerk's notes from Harford County's Committee of Observation to get an idea of the situation in the county during his time there. Trying to find him in the Pennsylvania records did not work out. The most useful source was his pension; his life story was almost completely told by what was in it. I have completed the first draft of his biography, and it should be published on the Archive's website soon.

The internship was a great experience, and I feel that I learned a lot and will be able to take many things from it. I was already familiar with the Revolutionary War and the Battle of Long Island, but I think that the work we did has given me a better perception of it and helped me to understand more about the people who were actually doing the fighting. For the future, I would advise to keep track of everything, because it may end up being very useful. Some documents we looked at probably a dozen times before realizing exactly what information they had on them, and the information was always helpful. I very much enjoyed my time at the Maryland State Archives, and wish I could continue with the project. Though I feel that it was a success, I know that there is much more work to be done.

Work Links:

[Maryland 400 Blog](#)

[William McMillan biography](#)

This summer I had the opportunity to work on the Maryland 400 project with the objective of establishing the identities of the men of Smallwood's Maryland Battalion, who fought at the Battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776. In addition to merely establishing who was there and who was not, we sought to write biographies for these men, in order to shed some light on their individual lives and origins. Both tasks proved challenging; the former because we do not possess a clean roster or return of the regiment right before or after the battle (though one apparently did exist and is referred to in various letters) and the latter due to the fact that, with the exception of the officers, most of the men who comprise the Maryland 400 did not lead well-documented lives.

For the first task, we began by reading accounts of the battle from letters or those printed in newspapers from the time. Such sources helped establish mainly which officers fought in the battle in addition to listing any notable deaths (i.e. Captain Veazey). Moving on from there we surveyed material in the archives and found, for example, POW lists of American prisoners taken at Long Island, thereby confirming the presence of those specific men. Perhaps the most valuable sources we used were the pensions, which in addition to often establishing the pensioner's presence also gave biographical insight.

In order to publish our findings to the public we created a blog (<http://msamaryland400.wordpress.com/>), which we regularly updated with new biographies of soldiers every week. Currently we have about 80 soldiers listed under our "Biographies" page. All of these soldiers we have confirmed with hard evidence to have fought at the Battle of Long Island. To varying degrees of extensiveness we have produced biographical information for each of these men. In addition to the biographies,

we used the blog as a platform to show off any Revolutionary era documents we came across in order to inform readers of our methodology. The blog also enabled us to write posts of a more interpretive nature than the biographies allowed and which, I believe, gave our readers a larger context in which to ingest the far more specific biographical material.

The project is far from complete, as we did not identify every soldier from the First Maryland Regiment who fought at Long Island. This may prove impossible for some of the soldiers, but it is certain that the presence of many more of the soldiers can be confirmed. We simply did not have the time to research all of them. In addition, many of the biographies that we have written are “stubs,” or, in other words, only contain a small amount of information on that soldier. These should be expanded where possible by digging further into land records, probate records, ect. Even the more extensive ones have not exhausted all possible resource possibilities. My biography on Mordecai Gist, for instance, while being by the far the longest one I produced, could still be improved by incorporating all of his correspondence the Archives has in the Gist Family Papers collection, or by exploring the sources the South Carolina Archives may own.

Andrew Keogh

2013 Summer Intern

Final Report

While preparing for my first summer internship ten weeks ago, I was anxious to see how I would adjust to a new experience. My previous summer job involved physical warehouse and outdoor work. I appreciated the work, but I also enjoyed the academic challenges of college, especially research. This internship provided me with a great opportunity to utilize skills I learned from both work and college.

My position as Special Collections Newspaper Project Intern primarily involved tasks intended to organize our large newspaper collection. Unfortunately, many newspapers arrived at MSA in poor condition. Nearly every volume I pulled included at least minor tear, tape, or fold damage, and some pages had lost a great deal of text. It is vital, therefore, to rehouse our collection in order to prevent further damage.

I started the process of rehousing newspapers by pulling a few volumes from the stacks, usually seven or eight at a time. Row 48 on third floor of the stacks kept me busy for the duration of the internship. I took inventory of every volume I pulled, over 200 in total. In order to prepare the volumes for scanning, I noted dimensions, condition, microfilm availability, and page count. I also checked the accession number, date range, and location of each volume to make sure the information on the MSA catalog was accurate. My supervisor, Allison Rein, assisted me in editing and creating new entries. In a few cases, we had to do some investigating to identify volumes properly. The following link will open the spreadsheet:

<https://docs.google.com/a/connections.mcdaniel.edu/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0At6svqg0cY6bdDlzc1hndlNZQmYwaW03VndMVzY0aGc#gid=0>

Volumes then had to be labeled and reshelved. I created labels using information from the spreadsheet. I rehoused most volumes using the “gift” wrapping technique. Unbound volumes required additional wrapping around loose pages. Volumes in poor condition could not be wrapped without causing further damage. Pages of these volumes were foldered and boxed. Once each volume was properly secured, I returned to the stacks. It was a challenge to ensure that the volumes were in the proper order on the shelves. This is where my time working in a warehouse came in handy. After ten weeks, row 48 looks significantly better.

My second responsibility involved the process of the newspaper project after volumes have been scanned or placed on microfilm. I received a tutorial of the epublication process and immediately got to work on the *Chestertown Transcript* film reels. I ran the images through a program to watermark the pages. Then, the Perl program prepared the images to be linked to the MSA catalog. I repeated a similar process for scanned *Kent News* volumes. After improving efficiency, I was able to complete two to three volumes per day and managed to complete 45 volumes in total. This process was enjoyable because I was able to see the finished project as newspapers became available online, and it gave me a break from the sometimes tedious tasks of wrapping and cataloging volumes.

I understand that these two tasks are important for the future of the newspaper project. I have come to appreciate the processes and think they should be a part of future internship programs. Future interns, however, may not be in the process of working on a

relevant research paper like I am, so continuing to offer a variety of tasks and occasional trips will help to make the internship an enjoyable experience. I was happy to learn a number of conservation and cataloguing techniques, and the trip to the Banneker-Douglass Museum was especially memorable.

Overall, I am glad I got involved with this program, and I am grateful for the opportunity to work on my own research throughout the process. Since I worked primarily with the *Baltimore American*, I found a great deal of relevant articles and information that will help me moving forward with my own work. I also know that the work I have done for MSA is appreciated, and I am thankful to the entire staff for providing me with a productive summer work experience.

Maryland Women's Hall of Fame
2013 Summer Internship
Maryland State Archives
Rachel Alexander

For the 2013 Maryland Women's Hall of Fame research project, my first and foremost responsibility was to write comprehensive, extended biographies for the 2013 inductees into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame, which were Helen Delich Bentley, Jean B. Cryor, Charlene M. Dukes, Ellen Sauerbrey, Linda Shevitz, and Beatrice Tignor. As these women are fairly modern, I was able to use the web to find sufficient information for each one. The most useful tools were Proquest Newspapers and the database Biography in Context, both of which I was able to access on the Anne Arundel County Public School website. Also, as my supervisor wisely suggested on the first day of the internship, search engines are a powerful tool. My engine of choice will forever be Google and via using it I was able to find necessary information for my biographies. Additionally, for most of the women, my supervisor had assembled a packet with information that the Archives already had about them. This, coupled with their nomination packets, provided a valuable tool as well.

I chose to, for the most part, work on one biography at a time, first researching and then writing a rough copy. After the first two biographies, I found it useful to include all proper Chicago sources and endnotes with the rough copy to tackle them early in the game. Then, I would send the rough copy to my supervisor for proofreading. While waiting for the copy to be returned, I put the biographies in the computer program Kompozer so that it could be prepared to be placed on the web. In Kompozer I would ensure the biography had the proper formatting and code the endnotes accordingly by creating anchors and links between the notes in the body of the paragraph and the notes at the end. Also, I would put the sources for each biography on the corresponding sources page on Kompozer. Once the rough copy was returned, I made the appropriate edits, proofread it again, and then sent it back to my supervisor. This was continued until both of us were happy with the copy. The final version would then, by my supervisor, be placed over the internal firewall, making it accessible to the general public.

After completing the process for all six 2013 inductees, I was free to choose inductees from past years who needed biographies written for them. This added an exciting component to the project because I was able to pick a variety of different women. The challenge was finding on a list of fifty or more names someone that I wanted to write about. However, with some luck and some preliminary research I was able to find Rose Kushner (inducted in 1992), Annie Armstrong (inducted in 1992), Rosa Ponselle (inducted in 1997), and Sonia Pressman Fuentes (inducted in 2000). Following the same procedure for the 2013 inductees, I wrote biographies for each of these women as well. Again, most of them were fairly modern, the earliest being born in 1850, so I was able to rely heavily on the internet for research. However, I was also able to get immense use out of *Notable Maryland Women*, edited by Winifred G. Helmes, and *Women of Achievement in Maryland History* by Carolyn B. Stegman.

Overall, I wrote ten comprehensive biographies for members of the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame which can be viewed on both the Maryland State Archives website and the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame website. Challenges faced throughout the process for all of the biographies were organizing and condensing the biographies so that enough information was told without having the biography draw out for too long: one wants to be able to captivate the attention of their reader for the entirety of the document. Overall, the biographies ranged from three to six pages in a Microsoft Office Word document. One additional challenge was accuracy. It is of utmost importance that each biography has correct information, and this often required cross referencing facts from different sources.

Advice for future Women's Hall of Fame researchers is to research as much as possible before writing the biography. Through deep research, I was able to find fascinating details about each and every woman and this adds a special element to your biographies. In addition, it is important to not only tell the stories of their lives, which for many is an exceptional tale, but be able to tell why they are important, why they were chosen to be honored with an induction into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame. Lastly, it is important to find reliable sources on the internet, but sometimes they can come from unexpected places. For example, while Wikipedia is overall not a reliable source, it is beneficial to check the citations at the bottom of the page because many times I found these to be reliable and useful.

Overall, I had a richly rewarding experience during this internship. I was able to expand many useful skills (such as research capabilities and efficiently learning a new computer program), while gaining exceptional work experience and interacting with the valuable staff at the Maryland State Archives. Additionally, I became inspired by the women I was researching: many, if not all of them, overcame significant obstacles to lead exceptional lives dedicated to helping others and society in some form, whether through increasing equality in education, fighting for fair rights for women, creating advancements in science, improving the maritime industry, or bringing beauty through music. It was an honor to be able to research women of such fervor and I'll end with my favorite quote of the summer from Jean. B. Cryor: "all of a sudden, I had no job, no husband, and nothing ahead of me...but what I remember is not the panic, but this feeling of absolute strength coming into me."