

THE
BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPEDIA

OF

REPRESENTATIVE MEN

OF

MARYLAND

AND

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BALTIMORE:
NATIONAL BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.
1879.

of the Honorable Henry Hoffman. Returning to Baltimore, after one or two changes in his place of employment, he became foreman in the shops of Mr. Christian Gross, with whom he continued until the death of his employer; and so highly was the industry, prudence, and kindness of Mr. Hetzell appreciated, that Mr. Gross left him in possession of his tools, and constituted him his successor in business. Thus when about twenty-three years of age he became the owner of a business with every phase of which he was intimately acquainted, thereby assuring his success from the very beginning. After several changes as to locality, Mr. Hetzell finally established himself permanently, on the northeast corner of Howard and Lexington Streets, where he has successfully prosecuted the business of manufacturing roofing, spouting, galvanized iron cornices, and tin and zinc work in general, to the present time (1879). He has become widely known and appreciated as a most reliable man in his line, and is therefore frequently called upon to execute work in different parts of his own State, Virginia, Philadelphia, and other portions of Pennsylvania. He placed the roof on the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, and did the copper, tin, and galvanized iron work of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. His business has amounted to fifty thousand dollars in a year. Mr. Hetzell's shops are fitted up with the best machinery necessary, and his employees are all well trained in their several departments of labor. Although of decided political views, Mr. Hetzell has invariably declined nominations to public office when tendered him. He married Miss Annette L., daughter of Moses Webster, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Hetzell is deceased, leaving one son and two daughters.

MARTIN, LUTHER, was born February 9, 1748, in Piscataqua Township, near New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey. He was the son of Benjamin and Elenora Martin, and the third in a family of nine children. Their ancestors, of English birth, had originally settled in Piscataqua, New England, and from thence two Martin brothers had come with the first settlers to East Jersey, giving the same name to the place of their new abode. "I am American born," says Mr. Martin, "of the fourth or fifth generation. My ancestors were, and most of their descendants have been, of that class of people known as agriculturists or cultivators of the soil." That part of the Jerseys to which they emigrated, he describes "as an uncultivated wilderness, inhabited by its copper-colored aborigines," and tells humorously of their rapid multiplication in the State, and of the large number who soon bore the name. "From the moment I could walk," he says, "until twelve years of age, my time, except what was devoted to the acquisition of science, was employed in some manner or other useful to

the family; when too young for anything else, I rocked the cradle of a brother or sister that was younger." In his thirteenth year, in the month of August, he was sent to Princeton College, entering the grammar school, and began the first rudiments of the Latin language. In September, five years after, when in his nineteenth year, he graduated as the first scholar of his class, of thirty-five students. "During this period," he says, "I also studied the Hebrew language, made myself a tolerable master of the French, and among many other literary pursuits, found time fully to investigate that most important of all questions, the truth and the divine origin of the Christian religion." Among those who were his classmates and graduated with him were the Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, the Rev. Mr. Bacon, one of the members of Congress for Massachusetts, and "the amiable, the worthy, the brave John McPherson, who fell with General Montgomery, in the cause of his country, before the walls of Quebec." Of the intimacy and affection between the last-named and himself, he speaks in the warmest terms. He also formed strong friendships with others who were not of his class, who afterwards became men of prominence. His character and standing at college, his friendliness of disposition, and assiduity in study and literary attainments, are attested by all these. "From my parents," he says, "I received a sound mind, a good constitution, and they deeply impressed on my young mind the sacred truths of the Christian religion, the belief of which is my boast. These with a liberal education were all the patrimony they could bestow upon me; a patrimony for which my heart bears toward them a more grateful remembrance than if they had bestowed upon me the gold of Peru, or the gems of Golconda." The generosity and nobleness of his nature he showed in the conveyance to his two elder brothers, as soon as he came of age, of a small tract of land on South River, near New Brunswick, given him by his grandfather. This he gave "as a trifling compensation for the additional toil they had experienced in contributing to the support of a family, the expenses of which had been increased by reason of my education." He now determined to be no longer a burden to his family. He had fixed upon the profession of the law, and in pursuance of his plan of self-support during the time he should find necessary for the acquisition of a competent legal knowledge, he left Princeton the second day after his graduation, with no other resources than his horse, his small remains of pocket-money, and a college testimonial. Proceeding south, to Maryland and Virginia, he was engaged in teaching and study until September, 1771, when, having undergone a satisfactory examination at Williamsburg, before John Randolph, Attorney-General of Virginia, and George Wythe, the Chancellor of the State, he received a license authorizing him to practice law in the county courts throughout Virginia. His rise at the bar and in popular favor was marked and rapid, and his success was spoken of as wonderful. At the time

of the general disturbance of business by the war of the Revolution, he had an income of five thousand dollars a year, which, for that day, was very large, and with every prospect of increase. In that war he espoused the Colonial side with all the energy of his nature, and from the beginning to the end of the struggle, by speeches, addresses and in his profession, showed himself the uncompromising enemy of George the Third and the Tories. In 1778, at the solicitation of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, he was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland, and removed to Baltimore. He continued long in that office, constantly augmenting his reputation as an advocate and a jurist. In 1783 he married Miss Cresap, granddaughter of Col. Cresap, a noted pioneer. She was a lady of much beauty, which was inherited by her two only children, Maria and Elenora, both of whom married unhappily, and died broken-hearted in early life. His wife also died young. His elder daughter, Maria, was the friend and school companion of Miss Patterson, afterwards Madame Bonaparte. She was, like her father, benevolent, hospitable, and kind to the poor, and, surviving her mother and younger sister, spent her last days in doing good. Mr. Martin was a regular member of what was in those days known as the Old English Church, now known as St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He erected the family altar, and prayed in private. He was engaged in many important cases in his long and brilliant career, the records of which are a part of the history of the State. "He shone far above his contemporaries in the accuracy of his knowledge and the clearness of his forensic arguments. Of his general powers at the bar, his unbroken success and exalted reputation abroad are plain demonstrations. His mind was so completely stored with the principles of legal science, and his professional accuracy was so generally acknowledged, that his mere opinion was considered law, and is now esteemed sound authority before any American tribunal." His memory was wonderful, and enabled him to have at instant command all the wealth of his great and varied learning. He was liberal and kind-hearted to a fault, and, not appreciating the value of money, he let it pass freely from him, till he was often hard pressed to meet his debts. He often had to borrow money on mortgage. "I never was an economist," he says, "in anything but time." In old age he found himself poor, though few had had better opportunities than he to become rich. He dressed in the old-fashioned colonial style, wearing the blue double-breasted coat, with gilt buttons, shorts buttoned at the knee, long white hose, and half boots; or in summer, shoes with buckles. He all his life wore ruffles at the bosom and wrists, and a queue about six inches long, and sometimes the powdered head. In person he was of the medium size; muscular, but not heavy, in form. He indulged in the use of ardent spirits, as was the habit of his time, but seldom to excess. Reports and newspaper

stories greatly exaggerated what his friends considered as his one fault. In 1804 he was engaged, conjointly with Robert Goodloe Harper, in the defence of Judge Chase, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was impeached in the House of Representatives, on charges contained in eight articles, for malfeasance in office. Mr. Martin's argument on that occasion is said to have been one of the most powerful ever heard in an American courtroom. Judge Chase was acquitted on every charge. In 1807 Aaron Burr was arrested for treason, and arraigned at Richmond, in the United States Circuit Court, before Chief Justice Marshall. Burr himself was the chief manager of his case, but drew around him an array of talent rarely united in the same cause. Besides Mr. Martin, Messrs. Wickham, William Wirt, and John Randolph, all eminent lawyers, were engaged in the case. Mr. Martin's zeal and courage and devotion surpassed everything. He not only defended his client in the court, but in the public prints, and became one of the sureties for the bail-bond that was given pending the finding of the indictment. When the trial was concluded Burr was acquitted. On August 12, 1813, Mr. Martin was appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and County of Baltimore, and filled that station till the court was abolished by the Legislature of 1816. On February 11, 1818, exactly forty years from the date of his first commission, he was again appointed Attorney-General of the State. His declining health, however, prevented his appearing, except in a few cases, and an assistant was appointed. In 1820 he was paralyzed in his right side, and never fully recovered from the stroke. Mr. Martin had a just claim on Aaron Burr for professional services, and finding himself without means, upon the invitation of Mr. Burr, who resided in New York, he went there in 1822, greatly against the wishes of his friends in Baltimore, and remained in the family of Mr. Burr till his death, July 10, 1826. His remains were interred in the burial-grounds of Trinity Church of that city.

BOLK, LUCIUS CAREY, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, December, 1838. He there spent his early youth, removing with his parents to Baltimore city in 1845, where he attended various schools, and at the age of eighteen years entered the University of Virginia. After pursuing his studies in that institution for two years he returned to the city of Baltimore and entered upon the study of law. Whilst pursuing his law studies the American civil war occurred, when he repaired to Richmond and was appointed by the Hon. Stephen D. Mallory, the then Secretary of the Confederate Navy, as a master in the Confederate naval service. He was assigned to duty as private secretary and amanuensis of the late