

In 1886, Colonel Baughman carried the county for Congress, the first time since 1870.

In 1887, ten out of the eighteen County officers were elected, the remaining successful Republicans having very small majorities.

In 1888, the County went Republican at the Presidential election.

In 1889, a Democratic Sheriff, three County Commissioners and two members of the House of Delegates, thereby enabling the House of Delegates to remain Democratic.

In 1890, the first election under the Australian ballot, the County went Democratic for Congress, and the whole County ticket was elected, with the exception of one officer, with an average majority of 300.

In 1892, the County went Democratic for the first time at a Presidential election since the enfranchisement of the negro.

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY was born at Richfields, near the town of Frederick, Maryland, on October 9, 1839. His grandfather, John Thomas Schley, had emigrated to America from Germany in 1739. The Admiral's father, also John Thomas Schley, was successively lawyer, merchant, and farmer. He was possessed of sufficient means to give his son a thorough education, and the boy was never confronted with the necessity of performing manual labor for a livelihood. The most marked characteristics of the father, high morality, respect for the law, and an enthusiastic love of country, were inherited by the son. Nature had endowed the youth with a good constitution, and his devotion to all out-of-door sports resulted in his taking such exercise as gave him a finely developed physique.

After passing through the primary schools at Harmony Grove and Frederick, to which latter town Admiral Schley's father removed in 1848, the youth attended Frederick Academy and St. John's Academy, both in Frederick. He then entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, September 20, 1856, from which he was graduated four years later. His first active duty in his profession as naval officer was on board the frigate Niagara, which cruised to India, China, and Japan in 1860-'61, primarily for the purpose of carrying back to their native land the ambassadors who had been sent to the United States from Japan in 1859.

With this brief experience in practical navy work, Admiral Schley entered upon very active duty in the conflict which began shortly thereafter between the United States and the section which was comprised in the so-called Confed-

eracy. He was advanced to the grade of master on August 31, 1861, and served on the frigate Potomac. Less than a year later, July 16, 1862, Schley was commissioned Lieutenant, and in that position he saw duty on the Winona, Monongahela, and Richmond in the Mississippi river campaign and the engagements in the vicinity of Port Hudson, from March 16 to July 9, 1863. During this time, in common with many minor officials who have since attained prominence in the navy, he was under Admiral Farragut, from whom he gained much by force of example. During the years 1864-'66, Schley served as executive officer on the gunboat Wateree in the Pacific. In 1865 he put down an insurrection of Chinese coolies in the Chincha Islands. Upon the occasion of a revolution at La Union, San Salvador, he landed one hundred men and protected the interests of citizens of the United States.

After having seen active sea service for more than six years, Schley was given a land assignment. On July 25, 1866, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander; and he served as instructor at the United States Naval Academy from 1866 to 1869. The period from 1869 to 1872 found him on duty as executive officer of the U. S. S. Benicia, on the Asiatic station; and in this period during the trouble between the United States and the Hermit Kingdom, he took an active part as adjutant of the land forces in the capture of the forts on Kang Hoa Island on the Salee River in Korea.

Schley was then assigned to the Naval Academy, and for the four years from 1872 to 1876, he was head of the department of modern languages in the Naval Academy. On June 10, 1874, he was promoted to the rank of commander. The conclusion of his stay at the Naval Academy in 1876 was followed by another three-years period of sea service; and while on the Essex, on the Brazil station, Commander Schley rescued from the Island of Tristan d'Acunah an American crew which had been shipwrecked there. From 1880 to 1883, he served as lighthouse inspector with headquarters in Boston.

One of the most notable achievements of the Admiral's career occurred in 1884, when he commanded an expedition which sailed to the Arctic Ocean and rescued from certain death Lieut. Adolphus W. Greeley and six companions, at Cape Sabine, Grinnell Land. The undertaking was from the outset a most hazardous and difficult one. Two previous expeditions, well equipped in every way, had been turned back by the ice pack, impelled to abandon the quest. Schley's entire conduct of the



W. S. Soley
Rear Admiral U.S.N.

enterprise was thoroughly characteristic of the man. His preparations were in themselves such as to insure success, for they were marked by great thoroughness and minute attention to detail. To perfection of system, essential in its way, Schley added tenacity of purpose. When the ice pack began to close in and threatened to become as formidable an obstacle as it had proved in the case of the two previous expeditions, Schley held on, announcing that this *obstruction only afforded additional reason why the search should be prosecuted with vigor.* And this proved to be the case for when Lieutenant Greeley and his companions were found, their condition as the result of starvation, was such that they could not possibly have lived more than two days longer.

For his work of rescue Commander Schley received from the Maryland Legislature a vote of thanks and a gold chronometer watch, and from the Massachusetts Humane Society a gold medal. On his return from the Arctic regions he prepared a report of the expedition, which was published in 1887 by the Federal government as a quarto volume of 75 pages. A more popular account, entitled "The Rescue of Greeley," was written by Schley in collaboration with Prof. J. R. Seely, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Schley was made chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department at Washington in 1885; and on March 31, 1888, he was promoted to the rank of captain. When the cruiser *Baltimore* was placed in commission, Captain Schley took command of her, and held that position from 1889 to 1892. From May 8 to 14, 1890, the *Baltimore* lay in the harbor of the city from which it took its name and a most cordial reception was given Schley and all his men. During the period of Schley's command of the *Baltimore* occurred another incident which tried his mettle. The *Baltimore* was cruising in South American waters at the time of a revolution in Chile when much ill feeling was shown by the natives toward the United States. While the vessel was in the harbor of Valparaiso, a number of the crew who had gone ashore were attacked by a mob which killed several of their number and seriously wounded many others. After this affront, feeling ran high on both sides; and, had it not been for Captain Schley's firmness and cool-headed judgment, the consequences might have been seriously detrimental to the relations between the two nations. The American officer, however, handled the difficulty so skillfully that within a few months the Chilean Government apologized for the insult and paid an indemnity of \$75,000.

In August, 1891, Captain Schley carried the body of John Ericson, the inventor, to Sweden, and was presented with a gold medal by the king of that country. On his return to the United States, he served as lighthouse inspector, 1893-'95; as commander of the cruiser *New York*, 1895-'97; and as chairman of the lighthouse board at Washington, 1897-'98. On February 6, 1898, Schley was promoted to the rank of commodore; and with the call to arms for the conflict with Spain, he was selected to command the flying squadron, formed to protect the Atlantic seaboard, with the armored cruiser *Brooklyn* detailed as his flagship.

With the vessels of this fleet he was present during the blockade of Santiago and at the battle which destroyed Cervera's squadron off that port on July 3, 1898.

In his report of this engagement Schley said: "The *Brooklyn* was exposed for some twenty minutes to the fire of the four Spanish ships until the other vessels of the squadron could get up into good range. I cannot speak with too much praise of the conduct of the officers and crews of the vessels engaged; their spirit and enthusiasm were such as I have rarely seen in action."

On August 10, 1898, he was promoted by the President to the rank of rear admiral, "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and on August 19, of the same year, he was selected as one of the commissioners to direct the evacuation of Porto Rico. Honors were showered upon Admiral Schley as a result of the part he played in the battle of Santiago. Receptions and banquets were held in his honor in most of the principal cities, and he received numerous handsome tokens of esteem, including a jeweled medal from the Maryland Legislature, a gold and jeweled sword from the people of Pennsylvania, and a silver loving cup from the people of Atlanta, Georgia.

Admiral Schley was, on April 14, 1899, assigned to duty on the naval examining board, and on April 27, of the same year he was transferred to the naval retiring board as senior member. He rounded out his forty-seven years of service under the flag in all parts of the world, in war and in peace, by a final interval of duty as commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, to which he was assigned on November 18, 1899, continuing in this capacity until his retirement, on October 9, 1901, upon attaining the age-limit fixed by law.

On September 10, 1863, Winfield Scott Schley was married to Anne Rebecca Franklin, daughter of George E. and Maria C. Franklin, of Annapolis, Md. To them three children have been born, two sons and a daughter.

On June 22, 1899, Admiral Schley received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Georgetown University. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum of the United States; the Masonic fraternity; the United Service Club of New York; the New York Yacht Club; the Seawanaka Corinthian Yacht Club, of New York; and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He is not identified with any political party, and has not held public office outside of his profession. In 1904, he wrote his memoirs, which were published under the title of "Forty-five years Under the Flag."

WILLIAM C. BIRELY, one of the most prominent and best known citizens of Frederick City, was born in Frederick, August 9, 1850. He is a son of J. William and Mary Rosanna (Cramer) Birely.

William Birely, grandfather of William C. Birely, was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America prior to the Revolution. He was one of the earliest paper manufacturers in Frederick County, and resided near Myersville. The name of his wife was Charlotte. They were married in Germany, and were the parents of five daughters and one son: Margaret, Rebecca, Charlotte, Mary Elizabeth and John William.

John William Birely, the father of William C. Birely, was a native of Frederick County, Md., where he was born in 1816, and died in Frederick City, April 18, 1896. He was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and later acted as secretary of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Frederick County. He afterwards became cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Frederick. During his incumbency of this office, the bank paid its largest dividends. He discharged his duties with an ability that stamped him as a successful financier. In his time, he was one of the most prominent men of the county, and all his business dealings were characterized by the highest principles. He commanded the respect of business and financial circles generally. In early life, he was an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks and remained one of its most active and enthusiastic workers until his death. He was an active and consistent member of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick, in which he served as a deacon, elder and treasurer. Mr. Birely was married to Mary Rosanna Cramer. They were the parents of four children, two of whom survive: Philip, Henry Clay and William C.

William C. Birely was reared in Frederick City. He received his education in the public schools and the Frederick City Academy. At the age of eighteen, he entered the employ of the general merchandizing firm of P. H. C. Birely and G. W. B. Shriner, trading as Birely & Shriner. At the end of one year, he bought out the interest of Mr. Shriner, the firm then becoming known as Birely Brothers. At this time they conducted a retail business, but after a period of several years, they converted it into a wholesale grocery house. This partnership continued, meeting with much success, until 1897, when they sold their grocery business. Mr. W. C. Birely was largely responsible for the prosperity and prestige attained by his firm, and he became widely known in mercantile circles as one of the ablest and most representative men identified with that branch of industry. Honorable in all his dealings and a merchant of the old school whose business methods were characterized by the highest principles, he commanded the respect and confidence of business and financial circles generally.

In 1897, Mr. Birely became deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, where he remained for six years. In 1903, he became manager of the G. F. S. Zimmerman & Company, manufacturers of shutter fasteners. He still retains this position, and is one of Frederick's most active and prominent business men. He is one of the stockholders of the Union Knitting Mills; a trustee of the Frederick Academy, and at this time a trustee of the Frederick Female Seminary, and treasurer of the board. He is president of the Key Monument Association, which erected the monument to the memory of Francis Scott Key.

Politically, Mr. Birely has always been a staunch supporter of Republican principles. He was appointed postmaster February 14, 1911, confirmed February 16, by Senate, commissioned March 12, and entered upon his duties March 21. Fraternally, he is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 58, A. F. and A. M., and at present Worshipful Master of said lodge; of Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, and is Past High Priest of Enoch Royal Arch Chapter, No. 23. Mr. Birely is an active member of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick, in which he served as an elder. He was for many years president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Frederick, and is one of the present directors who were active in the erection of the new and handsome \$60,000 Association building.

Mr. Birely was married October 21, 1873, to Laura V. Sinn, daughter of Edward and Evaline (Elkins) Sinn. The Sinn family is an

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