


MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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BALTIMORE

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EMBARGO POLITICS IN MARYLAND

By DOROTHY M. BROWN

THE Maryland Federalists were in a political coma in 1806. Party leader, Robert Goodloe Harper despondently acknowledged that nothing the Federalists could do would dislodge Republican ideals or dominance. The only role of the conservatives was to remain ready when and if the time for action did arrive. Until that time, Harper was resigned to amusing himself with farming, reading and playing with the children.¹ However, within the next year this Federalist idyll was shattered, the party rescued from oblivion, and the stage set for the hottest political fight in the Free State since 1800.

In 1807 the economic ferocity of the Napoleonic wars, the repeated seizures of American seamen and cargoes, the crucial *Chesapeake-Leopard* affair, and rampant war fever finally resulted in American action, the embargo. This more than any

¹ Robert Goodloe Harper to H. G. Otis, May 27, 1806, Harper-Pennington MSS, Md. Hist. Soc.

other single factor breathed life into the dying Federalists. A Republican economic measure, it became the most politically explosive issue since the Alien and Sedition Acts. Passed to retaliate against French and British depredations, the embargo threatened to ruin not only trade but also the Republicans.

Maryland, a State heavily committed to commerce, was profoundly affected by this 1807 turmoil. Free State merchants pressed and petitioned Congress to do something to stop the "scenes of violence and depredation" in the harbors.² They concluded rather lamely, however, that they hoped that measures adopted would somehow not precipitate a war. Marylanders in Congress did try to find some *modus vivendi*. Republican Joseph Nicholson, in the House of Representatives, suggested a non-importation measure to restrict British trade.³ In the Senate, Republican Robert Wright introduced a bill to protect American seamen, calling the attention of the upper house to the "present degraded state of impressed American seamen, thousands of whom have been pressed on board the British ships of war, and compelled by whips and scourges, to work like galley slaves. . . ." ⁴

While this action was taken in Congress, Marylander William Pinkney with James Monroe was trying to curb British impressment and trade policies by treaty. When signed in 1807, however, this abortive Monroe-Pinkney treaty provided for no safeguard against the continuance of the hated impressment. Secretary of the Navy, Marylander Robert Smith, feared that no treaty could be made that would be acceptable to the United States. Still, he hoped that the two nations would find a way "to jog on in peace upon some general understanding." ⁵

On June 22, 1807, however, the celebrated *Chesapeake-Leopard* affair threatened immediate war. It was one thing to impress American seamen from merchantmen; it was another for a British man-of-war to stop an American naval vessel and remove four of her crew. Maryland's reaction was typically

² U. S., *Annals of Congress*, House of Representatives, 9th Congress, 2d session, Appendix, p. 842.

³ *Ibid.*, 9th Congress, 1st session, p. 451.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Senate, p. 57.

⁵ Robert Smith to [?], Feb. 9, 1807, Sam Smith MSS, Library of Congress. Hereafter L. C.

belligerent. Revolutionary hero Sam Smith reported a huge public meeting in Baltimore to draw up resolutions in protest against the British action. In this local assemblage, there was an overwhelming consensus that if satisfaction were not immediately forthcoming, the United States should declare war. Writing to Jefferson, General Smith urged a show of military preparedness and warned: "If we tamper too much with the natural ardor of the people, we shall moderate it down until we become a pusillanimous race."⁶

In other sections of the State, Marylanders were also convinced of the imminence of war. Federalist Charles Carroll of Carrollton urged his son-in-law Robert Goodloe Harper to settle up what business affairs he could. The war, he feared, would bring on a total stagnation of trade.⁷ If that happened, nobody, even those with money on hand, would pay their bills. By swift action, Carroll proposed to avoid this expected debtor reluctance by collecting what he could before defaulting became contagious.

The Maryland General Assembly, dominated by Republicans, responded to the crisis in a more patriotic vein. Drafting a joint resolution to the President, the State delegates pledged to sacrifice their lives and property to repel wanton and lawless aggressions. In highly spiced language, the Assembly reviewed the *Chesapeake* disaster and lamented that "the blood of our brave seamen have fallen victims of piratical domination." They concluded with a statement and a pledge:

The citizens of Maryland, indignant at this flagrant and unprecedented outrage upon our national character, assembled in various districts of the state and manifested their feelings in addressing the constituted authorities of their country in strong and energetic language, and we, the common organ of their will, would unfaithfully represent that people, did we fail to reiterate their high resentment and patriotic determination, to brave all the calamities of war rather than tamely submit to the tyranny and indolence of any nation.⁸

⁶ Sam Smith to Jefferson, June 30, 1807, Jefferson MSS, Vol. 168, L. C.

⁷ Charles Carroll to Robert Goodloe Harper, July 4, 1807, Harper-Pennington MSS, Md. Hist. Soc.

⁸ Maryland, *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November session, 1807, p. 24.

A Federalist amendment to moderate the vigor of the resolution was overwhelmingly defeated by a House vote of 52-12.⁹

Undergirded by brave words, Maryland prepared to take firm action against the British. Governor Wright reported to the General Assembly that the Secretary of War had called for 5,863 militiamen from the Free State. Though the Maryland militia forces were disorganized, Wright announced that half of the State quota had already reported for orders.¹⁰

Throughout the State military companies were springing up to ward off the expected British attack.¹¹ Requests announcing the formation of volunteer troops regularly arrived at Annapolis to ask for proper military arms and accoutrements.¹² By November 7, 1807, Governor Wright was able to review over two thousand Maryland militiamen raised since the *Chesapeake* imbroglio. Particularly impressive to the State Executive was the fact that the entire troop were volunteers, "citizens in the enjoyment of every comfort and luxury of life, already prepared to take the Field and to exchange them for the fatigues of the camp; in defence of the violated rights of a bleeding Country."¹³

In Washington, meanwhile, other less bellicose measures were under way. Jefferson had cautioned against an over-eager plunge into war or an embargo.¹⁴ By December, convinced that the British would not renounce their right of impressment, Jefferson proposed the passage of an embargo. In the House debates and voting for the bill, Marylanders split according to party. Republicans in the House, William McCreery, John Montgomery, Nicholas Moore and Roger Nelson voted in an affirmative block with the administration, while Federalists John Campbell and Philip Barton Key were joined by renegade Republican Archibald Van Horne in the

⁹ *Ibid.*, House of Delegates, p. 104.

¹⁰ Governor Wright to the General Assembly, Nov. 7, 1807, Executive Letter Books, 1807, Hall of Records, Annapolis, hereafter H. R.

¹¹ Oswald Tilghman, *History of Talbot County, Maryland, 1661-1861* (Baltimore, 1915), I, 190.

¹² Aquila Mills, Henry King, and James Wilson to Governor Wright, Aug. 19, 1807, Scharf MSS, Md. Hist. Soc.

¹³ Governor Wright to the General Assembly, Nov. 7, 1807, Executive Letter Books, 1807, H. R.

¹⁴ Louis Martin Sears, *Jefferson and the Embargo* (Durham, 1927), p. 57.

negative.¹⁵ In the Senate, the Baltimore leader Sam Smith voted with the Jefferson forces in a 22-6 triumph. His Eastern Shore partner, Philip Reed, was not present.¹⁶

Though passage of the embargo was widely supported in the House and Senate, there were some early warnings that its enforcement would not be easy. On December 24, two days after the measure was enacted into law, Gabriel Christie, Collector of the port of Baltimore, warned Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin that some local "commercial characters" had already plotted evasions, particularly in the coastwide trade that was still allowed.¹⁷ One dodge proposed and effected by the merchants was to change masters in the middle of a voyage to avoid a penalty to the master who had signed the clearance papers.¹⁸ Another technique was to sail from Baltimore in ballast, load a cargo in a remote estuary of the Chesapeake Bay and then embark for the West Indies instead of Charleston or Boston.¹⁹ Ironically, these evasions came in a period when Baltimore merchants generally supported the embargo.²⁰

Understandably, the solid substratum of Federalist opinion found little to be pleased with in the Republican measure. Traditional Anglophiles, they were distressed at the departure of British diplomat George Henry Rose from Washington and wistfully hoped that the country would share this feeling.²¹ For, if the country was ready to make sacrifices, there were some Maryland Federalists who were not. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Ben Stoddert complained bitterly of his economic difficulties: "God knows what I am myself to do in these times, when money, plenty as it is, is all locked up from any employment. I hoped, being so very low in price, I should have sold my little

¹⁵ U. S., *Annals of Congress*, House of Representatives, 10th Congress, 1st session, pp. 1221-2.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Senate, p. 51.

¹⁷ Edward Channing, *A History of the United States* (New York: 1905-25), IV, 382-3. Coastwise trade was carried on until the end of 1808.

¹⁸ Gabriel Christie to Albert Gallatin, Dec. 24, 1807, Letters to and from the Collector of Baltimore, 1807-1833, Treasury Department Archives, Washington, pp. 10-11.

¹⁹ John Brice to Gallatin, Dec. 28, 1807, *ibid.*, p. 12.

²⁰ John Pancake, "Baltimore and the Embargo: 1807-1809," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XLVII (Sept., 1952), 177. See also a resolution of the Maryland General Assembly, Maryland, *Laws of Maryland*, Nov. 1807.

²¹ Ben Stoddert to James McHenry, March 20, 1808 cited by Bernard L. Steiner, *The Life and Correspondence of James McHenry* (Cleveland, 1907), pp. 543-4.

farm 'ere this . . . but I seem further off than ever. Yet here I cannot live nor can I move from hence. . . ." ²²

Republicans had more sanguine hopes of the embargo; specifically they predicted the measure would cause a great increase in domestic and local manufacturing. A meeting of party leaders at Steele's Tavern in June resolved to bring good out of evil by encouraging manufacturing on a scale that would make the nation independent of British imports.²³ The Annapolis *Maryland Gazette* was delighted to report that Jefferson, too, apparently supported this boost to manufacturing. The Chief Executive, the correspondent noted, had appeared at Fourth of July festivities garbed in "a neat suit of homespun," thus setting "a patriotic example . . . worthy of general imitation."²⁴ The Baltimore *Federal Gazette*, a Federalist organ, grudgingly conceding that it was commendable to encourage manufacturing, declaimed that it was unfortunate that men were being "driven" to it by their own government.²⁵

In the summer and fall of 1808, these roseate visions of what the embargo might do for industry were dimmed and darkened by what the embargo was actually doing to commerce. Even though most Baltimore merchants wished the experiment success, some apparently could not bear the trade pinch for an extended period of time. Baltimore trader William Patterson warned Virginia politico Wilson Cary Nicholas that he feared the Americans did not have the virtue and perseverance to wait patiently for the success of the embargo experiment.²⁶

An article by "The People" in the naturally jaundiced *Federal Gazette* substantiated Patterson's fears. Refuting the argument that even if there were no embargo American shippers would not risk a voyage, "The People" questioned: "If there be no safety on any sea, why do so many *merchants* sacrifice their property in attempts to escape from the merciless fangs of this embargo? If there be no safety in foreign trade, how is it that our underwriters will insure for so small a premium?" ²⁷

²² *Ibid.*

²³ [Frederick] *Independent American-Volunteer*, June 29, 1808.

²⁴ [Annapolis] *The Maryland Gazette*, July 14, 1808.

²⁵ *The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Aug. 26, 1808.

²⁶ William Patterson to W. C. Nicholas, May 11, 1808 cited by Sears, *op. cit.*, p. 222.

²⁷ *The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 13, 1808.

More specific accounts of Baltimore embargo violations continued to be made in the press and in Congress. Accused of stopping a ship that had proper clearance, Naval Lieutenant John Nicholson explained that he had so often found illegal cargoes nesting in the holds of vessels with "regular clearance" papers that he had little choice but to stop and search whenever possible.²⁸ Substantiating this testimony was a report of Secretary of the Treasury Gallatin that cited Baltimore as one of the ports where there were embargo violations.²⁹ In Congress, John Randolph charged that over a hundred thousand barrels of flour had been smuggled out of the Maryland port.³⁰

These repeated evasions reflected a growing antagonism the embargo "our greatest enemy" and "cause of all distress," affected the Maryland port probably as severely as any other in the nation.³¹ In 1806 Baltimore's registered 1,001 seamen were second in numbers only to Boston's 1,043. These sailors, now idle, could provide an increasingly articulate resistance to the trade ban. Even more important was the impact of the embargo on the export traffic from the port. In 1806-07, Baltimore's exports had topped the ten million dollar mark; the 1808 exports were down to \$1,904,700, a loss of over eighty per cent.³²

In a pre-election build-up the Federalist press directed sharp words against the embargo. The government, complained "An American" in the *Federal Gazette*, had put itself in the place of the merchant and the judge. At one stroke, it had doomed ships to decay, sailors to starvation, and crops to destruction.³³ A Federalist correspondent fumed: "Enough of this self-denial." Quakers could stand this regimen, but no simple Protestants.³⁴

Estimates varied as to the severity of the economic pinch. "A Native" asserted that the annual loss per person averaged out to equal a tax of eight dollars a head. In Baltimore, the

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Sept. 17, 1808.

²⁹ Pancake, *loc. cit.*, p. 179.

³⁰ Sears, *op. cit.*, p. 224.

³¹ *The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Aug. 16 and Sept. 14, 1808.

³² Pancake, *loc. cit.*, p. 178.

³³ *The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 14, 1808.

³⁴ [Baltimore] *The Federal Republican and Commercial Advertiser*, Sept. 2, 1808.

price of flour had plummeted from forty dollars a barrel to twelve.³⁵ In the *Federal Gazette*, "Civis" gloomily forecast:

The barreled Pork, Beef, Fish &c. to an enormous amount is suffering, the Flour will soon begin to spoil, the fly will destroy all the tender white wheat, the salt in the country will be engrossed, and sold out at high prices, coarse cloths and linens must inevitably be very dear; in short, the people will have to contend against every difficulty, without being permitted to use the means they have within their power to relieve themselves.³⁶

The only hope, concluded "Civis," was to petition Congress to quickly repeal the measure.

Rising to the defense of the administration, the Maryland Republican press did not gloss over the distress brought on by the embargo. However, "An Enquiring Voter" in the *Easton Republican Star* pointed out that the only alternatives to the embargo were tribute or war.³⁷ Of the three, he preferred the evils of the embargo. The *Baltimore Whig* attacked the Federalist claim that over thirty-eight million dollars of trade beckoned beyond the walls of the embargo. "An asparagus plant does not sprout faster than federal falsehoods and folly," asserted the *Republican Whig*.³⁸ However, name-calling would not stop the relentless charges of the rapidly recovering Federalists.

Reverting to their tactics in the XYZ crisis, the Federalists once more linked the Jefferson administration with the evil machinations of France. The embargo was the result of a deadly agreement between the Chief Executive and his "Gallic Majesty."³⁹ More colorfully, this alleged pact was described as "Dr. Simon Snout's Essence of Embargo." This secret elixir compounded by two French Legion of Honor men was "formed from the horns of frogs caught in Louisiana and tails of prairie dogs."⁴⁰ It was a destructive witches brew.

³⁵ *The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Aug. 13, 1808.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Aug. 19, 1808.

³⁷ [Easton] *The Republican Star or Eastern Shore General Advertiser*, Sept. 20, 1808.

³⁸ [Baltimore] *The Whig*, July 19, 1808.

³⁹ [Baltimore] *The Federal Republican and Commercial Advertiser*, July 8, 1808.

⁴⁰ [Baltimore] *The North American and Mercantile Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 10, 1808.

A Federalist poet, styling himself "Kindred with the Gingham family," produced a rhymed condemnation of the controversial trade measure. America's state was compared to that of a farmer living between two feuding jealous neighbors who coveted his land.

Finding the *Farmer* meek and mild,
 The *Wranglers'* indignation boil'd;
One roar'd and swore, in savage tone,
 He should not be allow'd the *moon*
 To see, unless he paid him for it—
 While *t'other* raved, in accents horrid,
 That if he paid a single *sou*,
 He'd take his farm, and *thrash* him too.

The simple *Farmer* (sad to tell!)
 Rather than these insults *repel*, —
 Rather than gloriously fight
 For his inalienable *right*, —
 Meantly resolv'd (the despicable elf)
 To tear his eyes out, and destroy . . .
*himself!*⁴¹

While the Federalists denounced the embargo as suicidal, the Republicans became more convinced that to persevere in the measure was not an affair of honor.⁴² It was this impasse that would be the background for the crucial and hotly contested elections of 1808.

As early as December 1807, President Jefferson had indicated that he would not be a candidate for reelection. Piquantly, he announced his decision to the Maryland General Assembly. Pleading advancing age and the "admonition of nature," he explained further that he did not wish to disregard the sound precedent set by Washington. Extended service tended always to develop into a lifetime and hereditary position.⁴³ This the liberal Jefferson did not want.

The scramble to fill the top party position, though Jefferson had indicated that Madison was his choice, shows clearly the splits that had developed since 1800 in the period of Republican

⁴¹ *The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 10, 1808.

⁴² Robert Smith to Jefferson, Nov. 1, 1808, Jefferson MSS, Vol. 182, L. C.

⁴³ Maryland, *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November session, 1807, p. 23.

dominance. The Federalists viewed the destructive intra-party battles between the Madison, Monroe and Clinton followers with a keen and obvious delight. None of the Republicans, chortled the opposition, was worthy to be elected, if the charges of fellow Republicans were true.⁴⁴ The extreme Federalist paper, the *Baltimore Federal Republican* hastened to point out that the Federalists had not "had the presumption to make a nomination."⁴⁵

The Federalists, hesitating to draw up a separate Presidential ticket, gave their support to the Republican most sympathetic to Federalist criticism of the administration. The choice devolved on vice-president George Clinton. This tactic thoroughly alarmed the Madison Republicans. If Clinton continued to come forward as a serious candidate in the face of the Republican party caucus choice of Madison, the party leaders warned that he would lose all claims to Republican votes. What the Madison men most feared was that in the hassle the Federalists, having encouraged the Republican split, would somehow slip back into power.⁴⁶

Sensing an opportunity to make real political gains on the the national level, the Federalists girded for the campaign. In the Free State, an attempt was finally made to forge a state-wide Federalist machine. Having roundly condemned factions and parties during their Washington-Adams dominance, the Federalists at last openly acknowledged that party regularity was a sound objective. In July Robert Goodloe Harper issued a form letter to Federalists throughout Maryland, asking them to come or to send representatives of their counties to Baltimore on the fourth Monday of the month. Realizing that it would not be possible in the limited time before the October balloting to form elaborate county organizations, Harper wanted this meeting at least to discuss and agree on common policies. On the agenda were discussions of the Presidential election, the feasibility of nominating Congressmen, and the possibility of gaining control of the State legislature.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ [Baltimore] *Federal Republican and Commercial Advertiser*, July 18, 1808.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ Jonathan Russell to Sam Smith, Sept. 13, 1808, Sam Smith MSS, Library of Congress. Catalogued under Sept. 13, 1800 in the collection.

⁴⁷ Robert G. Harper to John Hanson Thomas, July 1808, Harper-Pennington MSS, Md. Hist. Soc.

Besides this local cooperation, the Federalists worked to concert actions with party members in other states. Marylanders could no longer afford to look on with "a stupid indifference."⁴⁸ Harper again took the lead through correspondence to inform local leaders of a proposed Federalist convention in New York to decide national strategy for the upcoming Presidential election.⁴⁹

Republicans were not standing by idly. While the Federalists were busy calling for concerted national action, they bitterly criticized the Republican exodus from Washington for local stumping.⁵⁰ The incidence and vigor of Sam Smith's addresses in the Free State particularly alarmed the Federalists. The iniquities of "this mob-leading Senator," paled, however, when the Federalists considered the influence of secret societies which worked behind the scenes and refused to "divulge business outside the wigwam."⁵¹

With both parties spoiling for a hard campaign, the Fourth of July oratory, annual political kick-off, displayed more than the usual variety of active meetings and rousing toasts. A Federalist meeting near Baltimore featured a toast by a lawyer: "Damnation to all Democrats!" When another guest rose to protest, Charles Ridgely hurled wine into his face and effectively silenced this and further objections.⁵² On the same day in another area of town, the Baltimore Typographical Society toasted the President and Vice-President and the embargo: "the *bar* which secures our coffers when threatened to be rifled; may it soon convince our enemies of its efficiency by debarring them of the wealth and lives of our citizens."⁵³

The tempo of party activities and differences increased in August. The *Federal Gazette* observed that ever since the Fourth of July celebrations neighbor was against neighbor as threats of hanging, drownings, and general mayhem were hurled around.⁵⁴ Soon, threats reported vicariously in the press

⁴⁸ Baltimore *Federal Republican and Commercial Advertiser*, July 25, 1808.

⁴⁹ Robert G. Harper to John Hanson Thomas, July 1808, Harper-Pennington MSS.

⁵⁰ [Baltimore] *Federal Republican and Commercial Advertiser*, July 27, 1808.

⁵¹ *The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 27, 1808.

⁵² [Baltimore] *The Whig*, July 6, 1808.

⁵³ *The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, July 6, 1808.

⁵⁴ [Baltimore] *Federal Republican and Commercial Advertiser*, July 11, 1808.

changed to threats made by one editor against another. In the Baltimore press, party and personal insults reached violent proportions. The high Federalist sheet, the *Federal Republican* thus celebrated the entrance of rival Republican editor William Pechin into a local hospital:

It is rumored that the *little lunatic* has suddenly become so vicious and refractory; that his snarling and snapping at every thing that comes in his way, rendered it necessary for the public safety that he should be lodged in the hospital. As this ranting, foaming little jacobinical lunatic is without teeth, it is thought a pity to confine a madman that cannot bite; but the doctors pronounce it dangerous to be touched by the saliva of a madman. For the good of the city, the benefit of the army, and the honour of the nation, we trust that so valuable a citizen may have the disorder of his brains removed by a dark room, depletion and a straight jacket.⁵⁵

Pechin and the Republicans were not amused. Two months later the same *Federal Republican* asserted that a Republican had offered two hundred dollars to a local thug to have the proprietors of the paper tarred and feathered. The Federalist editors informed such "most humane mob-courting democrats" that their nerves would not give way before threats or menaces.⁵⁶

What indeed alarmed the Federalist editors was the alleged interference with their subscription agents by Republican renegades.⁵⁷ Threats had forced one agent to quit and they feared that others would follow suit. In a lighter vein, the editors deplored the theft of the *Federal Republican* from subscriber's doorsteps. It was gratifying, they admitted, that so many people wanted to read the paper, but the editors wished that this vast public would pay for their own papers.⁵⁸

In Baltimore city, both parties appealed for the minority vote. The Federalist *North American* contended that the mass of Germans in the State and city were against the embargo.⁵⁹ While they used this bandwagon technique, the Republican *Whig* tried to attract the Catholic vote. Under the heading

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Aug. 10, 1808.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Oct. 19, 1808.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, July 18, 1808.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Sept. 2, 1808.

⁵⁹ [Baltimore] *The North American and Mercantile Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 7, 1808.

"Calvert" the Republican editors accused the *North American* of shamefully ridiculing the Catholics about Friday abstention. Reputedly the *North American*, describing a public gathering, had reported that since the Catholics could not eat meat, a whale would be provided for their dinner. The *Whig* urged all Catholic voters thus slighted to mark their enemies and remember them at the polls.⁶⁰

Though both parties had been revitalized by the renewed rivalry, party regularity was by no means complete in 1808. In Baltimore city and county, there were four other Republican candidates besides the party choice of Nicholas Moore and Alexander McKim.⁶¹ Federalist candidate William Winder was joined by a Federalist freelancer Samuel Sterrett. While none of the non-ticket candidates triumphed or even rolled up a substantial vote, their mere presence was indicative of the amorphous condition of the parties.

The Federalist reports of campaign meetings and public response always pictured the party orators as conquering heroes haranguing crowds that expressed overwhelming support of embargo repeal. The electioneering in Baltimore spurred on by a highly partisan press was destined to be lively. The Federalists, finding some strength in the Baltimore County sector of the district, entered an entire slate of candidates on an "Anti-Embargo Ticket." Convinced that the embargo was the central issue, the Federalists worked to pit the city against the county. Only by winning Baltimore County by over seven hundred votes could the Federalists hope for victory.⁶²

The September 9 *Federal Republican* played on the farmer-merchant, city-county friction. At a meeting in the county six days earlier, the Federalist paper noted, William Winder's speech to the county farmers had been maliciously disrupted by some "boisterous demagogues from the city." How long, asked the *Republican*, would the countrymen stand for this interference and dictation from the city? Already the merchant was growing rich by evading the embargo; certainly he would not sympathize with the plight of the farmer. The Anti-

⁶⁰ [Baltimore] *The Whig*, Oct. 3, 1808.

⁶¹ *The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Aug. 24, 1808. *Federal Republican and Commercial Advertiser*, Aug. 26, 1808.

⁶² *Ibid.*, Sept. 21, 1808.

Embargo ticket and the Federalists would ease the burden of the "suffering husbandman."⁶³ Ironically, the party of Hamilton found the old tenets of Jefferson quite appealing in the Free State contests of 1808.

The *Federal Republican* reported another rally in its September 21 issue. As Republican candidate Alexander McKim finished speaking to a crowd at Slade's in the county, there were shouts of "No Embargo! No Embargo!" A fierce struggle for attention then ensued. The crowd called for Federalist leader Dorsey, but the Republicans continued to hold the floor with a "terrible bellowing of nonsense." At three other meetings *Federal Republican* reporters found not more than fifteen Republicans.⁶⁴ Similarly, the *Federal Gazette* observers counted only ten Republicans in a crowd of a hundred at a Buck's Tavern meeting. Significantly, the Federalist papers did not report the Baltimore city campaign activities.

The Republicans would apparently have little difficulty in maintaining their majority urban position. The sailors from Fell's Point, demonstrating their support, equipped a barge with bunting, flags and slogans for the edification of city voters. To dispel Federalist claims that Baltimoreans did not observe the embargo, the Republican *Whig* noted that six pipes of gin, brought into port on the brig *Sophia*, "on which TRIBUTE has been paid to Great Britain," would be publicly burned on Gallows Hill."⁶⁵

The Congressional election results in Baltimore city and county showed a convincing Republican victory. Moore and McKim both amassed over 6,500 votes, while Winder's total stopped at 1,818.⁶⁶ The revived Federalist challenge had brought six thousand more voters to the polls. Republicans remained dominant in the most heavily populated and most influential area of the State. Winder's vote, though small, was large enough to persuade the Federalists that it might be profitable to try again in 1810.

The Federalists made more tangible gains in Frederick County. The Republican organization had begun electioneering early. In September, each of the nine districts of the county

⁶³ *Ibid.*, Sept. 9, 1808.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Sept. 21, 1808.

⁶⁵ [Baltimore] *The Whig*, Oct. 4, 1808.

⁶⁶ Congressional election returns, 1808, Executive Papers, H. R.

sent representatives to the nominating and policy meeting of the party in Frederick.⁶⁷ Though no notice of a Federalist meeting was carried in the press, a party ticket was sponsored and announced in handbills distributed throughout the area.⁶⁸ As in Baltimore, the issue was the embargo. Federalists cried about unjust deprivation and suffering, while the Republicans insisted that American honor and pride could not bow to Britain.⁶⁹ As in Baltimore, party regularity was challenged by several candidates.

A jump from 60 to 84 per cent in Frederick's voting in the Congressional and Assembly election illustrated the warmth of the county contest.⁷⁰ Heavy balloting returned Republican incumbent Roger Nelson to Congress; almost paradoxically, since the Assembly and Congressional voting occurred simultaneously, Frederick elected four Federalists to the General Assembly. Hailing the party's partial victory, the Federalist *Frederick-Town Herald* took the occasion to exhort the voters to be "no more slaves to party."⁷¹ Apparently the Federalists were conceding that Frederick remained dominantly Republican.

In Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Harford, Cecil and Kent counties, the Federalists nominated Congressional challengers to the Republican incumbents. On the Eastern Shore, the entrenched Federalist Charles Goldsborough was faced with increased Republican opposition. In all of these counties the embargo had stirred up a lively party fight that had been almost non-existent two years before. Despite all the electioneering, however, and renewed party interest, the Maryland representation in Congress remained at a 6-3 Republican advantage.

Nevertheless, for the first time in eight years, the Federalists became the majority in the General Assembly. Counting an estimated 43 Federalist delegates to 37 Republicans, the Federalists were understandably elated. As usual the *Federal Republican* commented colorfully on the victory. Somewhat dramatically the editor asserted that the Federalists would not

⁶⁷ Frederick *The Independent American Volunteer*, Sept. 14, 1808.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, Sept. 28, 1808.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Sept. 7, 1808.

⁷⁰ J. R. Pole, "Constitutional Reform and Election Statistics in Maryland, 1790-1812," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, LV (Dec. 1960), 289-90.

⁷¹ *Frederick-Town Herald*, Oct. 8, 1808.

celebrate as the rowdy Republicans were wont to do. They would not carry triumphal candidates through the streets on wheeled boats; but the party would "rejoice in those strains of rapturous and enthusiastic joy which swell the proud feelings of every man, when he sees a whole nation of freemen emerging from a state of vassalage and misery."⁷² At Gadsby's Tavern a group of Baltimore Federalists more solidly celebrated their good fortune at the polls with patriotic and "sentimental" songs interspersed with numerous toasts to the return of the prodigal Free State to the true political faith.⁷³

The results of the balloting for Presidential electors were more sobering for the Federalists. In only the two traditionally conservative Southern and Eastern Shore districts did they return party choices. In Frederick County, the Republican candidates John Tyler and Nathaniel Rochester just eked out victory over John Lynn and Roger B. Taney by 130 votes. To the Republican *Independent American Volunteer* this result was nevertheless a resounding response to Federalist calumnies and tricks during the electioneering.⁷⁴ The nine Republican electors held to the party choice and voted for Madison and Clinton. The other two Maryland electoral votes went to Federalists C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King.⁷⁵

With the conflicting results in the Congressional and local elections, varying interpretations could be expected. The Republicans naturally argued that the party was still sound and dominant in the Free State. At Annapolis the Republican-dominated Senate chose to interpret the Maryland vote as supporting the embargo and the Jefferson administration.⁷⁶ The newly elected Federalist House of Delegates chose to disagree.

The two house debate raged throughout the November session of 1808. Did the 1808 vote endorse the embargo or condemn it? The Senate, which had promptly issued an endorsement of administration policy, explained their position to the lower house. In a barrage of statistics, the upper chamber

⁷² [Baltimore] *Federal Republican and Commercial Advertiser*, Oct. 10, 1808.

⁷³ *The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 7, 1808.

⁷⁴ [Frederick] *The Independent American Volunteer*, Nov. 16, 1808.

⁷⁵ John T. Scharf, *History of Maryland From the Earliest Period to the Present Day* (Baltimore, 1879), II, 631.

⁷⁶ Maryland, *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November session, 1808, p. 10.

argued that over 4,000 Maryland votes had been cast for Congressional candidates supporting the embargo than for the opposition. They also pointed to more than a 5,000 vote majority for the Republican Presidential electors. On these grounds, surely the balloting had sanctioned the embargo.⁷⁷ The Federalist House of Delegates challenged these conclusions.

Hinting at the Republican gerrymandering of the election districts, the Federalist delegates asserted that the voter had been deluded by the Republicans into thinking that the embargo would be swiftly repealed. The House, fresh from the polls, then accused the Senate, elected several years before, of losing touch with the people.⁷⁸

After complaining of the deplorable state of Maryland's agriculture, the drooping American flag over decaying ships in the harbor, the mass of unemployed seamen, the depression in industry, and the "awful, calamitous and irretrievable" impact of the embargo, the House of Delegates passed a stiff condemnation of it.

The increasing difficulties in enforcing the embargo provisions in Baltimore seemed to underscore the House of Delegates' view that the Free State wanted an end to commercial restriction. The correspondence between the Collector of Baltimore and Treasury head Albert Gallatin in 1808 reflected an increasing recurrence of violations. American shipping, cleared from Baltimore, continued to stop in remote Chesapeake coves and harbors to load illegal cargoes. Foreign shipping after depositing its cargo seemed suspiciously content to sail with nothing but ballast.⁷⁹ Obviously, these vessels were finding more lucrative loading areas down the bay. Citing the growing unpopularity of the embargo, Baltimore merchant William Patterson feared that if the measure were not soon repealed, revolution, civil war or the return of Federalist dominance was certain.⁸⁰

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 14-15.

⁷⁸ Maryland, *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November session, 1808, pp. 51-58.

⁷⁹ Collector James McCulloch to Gallatin, April 19, 1808, Letters to and from the Collector of Baltimore, Treasury Department Archives, Washington, D. C.

⁸⁰ William Patterson to Wilson Cary Nicholas, Dec. 1, 1808 cited in Sears, *op. cit.*, p. 222.

The majority of Congress returned to Washington for the fall session of 1808 determined to legislate the dying embargo out of existence. Free State Republicans Sam Smith and Roger Nelson fought a determined but unsuccessful rear guard action against repeal.⁸¹ In February, the vote on the substitute non-intercourse plan, restricting trade only to belligerents, received the 7-1 approval of Maryland representatives.⁸² Neither Federalist nor Republican Congressmen seemed wholly satisfied with this watered-down, face-saving proposal.⁸³ Not unexpectedly, it would prove as difficult to enforce as the embargo.⁸⁴

But, with the repeal of the embargo, the superior political organization of the Republicans was once again able to control a majority in Congress and in Annapolis. The Federalists, a party once more in search of a vote-getting issue, would not be a political power in Maryland until the controversy and confusion of the War of 1812.

⁸¹ U. S., *Annals of Congress*, Senate, 10th Congress, 2d session, pp. 138-9; House of Representatives, *ibid.*, pp. 1257-8.

⁸² Sears, *op. cit.*, p. 226.

⁸³ U. S., *Annals of Congress*, House of Representatives, 10th Congress, 2d session, p. 1502. See also John Montgomery to General E. F. Chambers, Feb. 28, 1809, Vertical File, Md. Hist. Soc.

⁸⁴ Anonymous letter to Gallatin, Nov. 14, 1809, Original Letters to the Collectors of Baltimore, Treasury Department Archives, Washington, D. C.

BALTIMORE CITY PLACE NAMES

Part 3

STONY RUN, ITS PLANTATIONS, FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND MILLS

By WILLIAM B. MARYE

THE populous valley, or watershed, partly urban, partly suburban, which is the subject of this short history—the valley of Stony Run—includes the whole, or a part, of a large number of Baltimore's "show-places," among which are to be numbered: Roland Park, which is known beyond our borders; Guilford, lovely and expensive; Blythewood; Homeland; Evergreen House, late the estate of the John W. Garretts; the colleges of Notre Dame and Loyola; the grounds of the new Cathedral of Mary Our Queen; Kernwood; the Gilman Country School grounds; the Bryn Mawr School grounds; the spacious property of the Maryland Casualty Company, one of the first of our local experiments in decentralization; Sherwood Gardens, which are included in Guilford; and, last but not least, Homewood, the seat of Johns Hopkins University.¹ Here, in this valley, cemeteries are not omnipresent, to depress the spirits of the living, nor do numerous institutions for the aged, the infirm, or the insane, as in parts of Catonsville, cast a pall. For all this, our valley is not without contrasts, economic and aesthetic, for it embraces a part of Hampden of which its most loyal inhabitants can hardly say that it is beautiful.

Three centuries ago, settlements of white people at the head of tidewater on the Patapsco were just beginning to be made, and no lands in the Stony Run valley had been taken up. It was still a wilderness, bounded east and west by other valleys, equally desolate, mournful, mysterious, hostile and forbidding.

¹ The grounds of Johns Hopkins University lie astride the "divide" between the valley of Stony Run and that of Sumwalt Run. Two little "spring branches," one of which rises in the old Wyman springhouse (now gone) behind Levering Hall, the other, close to the tennis courts, come down from "Homewood" and empty into Stony Run in Wyman Park.

Wild beasts, now long extinct in these parts, roamed this valley, unmolested by man—bears, wolves and panthers. So, too, the beaver, and it is not going too far to imagine a beaver pond, or two, on Stony Run in its late wilderness days.

The aura of the wilderness began to leave this valley when the wolf and the panther visited it no more, and it was gone forever when the stories related by grandpa and grandma to their descendants about these fierce wild beasts were told no more:²

When I was just turn'd nine, I well recall,
 ('Twas eighty years ago this comin' Fall)
 They killed a painter up on yonder hill,
 Where the crick rises and it's but a rill.
 Since then, these eighty years, upon my word,
 In all this valley none's been seen nor heard.
 'Twas all one woods to Grayson's gravel pit,
 And more'n a dozen farms' been made of it."

The young man and his friends took leave. He said:
 Granpa is dodderin'. He'll soon be dead.
 I seen a history book what made it clear,
 There never was no panthers aroun' here.
 By gosh! I'm tired of that old-timey stuff.
 You're welcome to it. Me, I've had enough.
 So passed, that day, morose and comfortless,
 The spectre of the ancient wilderness.³

² Henry David Thoreau would bear me out. In his journal of a visit, which he paid to the Maine woods in the year 1857, he makes the following comment: "Some friends of mine who two years ago went up the Caucomgoc River [one of the sources of the West Branch of the Penobscot, near the borders of the Province of Quebec], were serenaded by wolves while moose hunting by moonlight. It was a sudden burst as if a hundred demons had broke loose. . . . They heard it twice only, and they said it gave expression to the wilderness which it lacked before." *Works of Henry David Thoreau* (Riverside Edition, Cambridge, Mass., 1893), p. 307.

³ "The Retreat of the Wilderness," *Farewell to Life*, by the author (Baltimore, Md., N. D.). In this connection mention may be made of a wolf-pit which was situated between the Falls Road and Jones's Falls, near the northern limits of Woodberry, and a short distance to the west of the Stony Run watershed. Among the proceedings of a land commission, which was held in order to determine and fix the bounds of a tract of land called "Daniel's Whimsey," we find the deposition of John Cole, Sr., recorded in 1741 and taken not earlier than 1740. (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber H. W. S. No. 4, f. 58.) This deponent testified that "John Christian shewed him a bounded spanish oak standing in the line of Roberts Park near a woolf pitt and told him it was the third bounded tree of Daniells Whimsey." Cole gave his age as sixty-seven. It seems to be a fair inference that the wolf pit was still to be seen and that it was recognizable, when John Cole made this deposition, and that he



DAM AT FOOT OF BLYTHEWOOD POND, LATE 19TH CENTURY

(Courtesy of Mrs. George Weems Williams)

GEOGRAPHICAL

The combined waters of all the brooks of Baltimore City which have been covered over entirely and, in some cases, have long since disappeared from sight, would make an English "river." Stony Run is the last of the larger city affluents of that degraded little river, Jones's Falls, which still remains, for the greater part of its length of three and a half miles, an open stream. It comes out of a conduit and empties into the "Falls" about a hundred yards below the Twenty-Ninth Street bridge. Its valley extends to a width of a mile and a quarter, between Roland Avenue and the York Road. The source of the run lies in the golf course of the Elkridge Fox-Hunting Club, about nine hundred feet north of Lake Avenue.⁴ Blind ditches and storm sewers conduct its headwaters southwards as far as Melrose Avenue, where the run emerges into the sunlight; but its

showed it to the commissioners. "Daniel's Whimsey," 200 acres, was surveyed for John Cole, 29 Nov., 1694 (Land Office of Maryland, Patent Records for Land, Liber P.L. No. G, f. 149). On 18 Oct., 1737, John Cole, Sr., and John Cole, Jr., sold "Daniels Whimsey," 100 acres, to John Ensor. (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber H.W.S. No. 1. A., f. 25.) The consideration was £25. (The aforesaid John Cole, Sr., was John Ensor's "father in law." (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber H.W.S. No. 4, f. 196.) On 25 Oct., 1759, John Ensor conveyed these 100 acres, part of "Daniel's Whimsey," to his son, Joseph Ensor, of Cecil County, merchant, for a consideration of £100. (Baltimore County Land Records, Lib. B. No. J. folio 140.) On August 14, 1762, this land was resurveyed for Joseph Ensor, together with part of "Ensor's Struggle," surveyed for him, 10 April 1761, and containing 7½ acres (Land Office of Maryland, Patented Certificate 1595, Baltimore County). The resurvey contained 215 ½ acres. (Land Office of Maryland, Patented Certificate No. 4382, Baltimore County). The name of the resurvey was "Seedticks Plenty." Joseph Ensor's part of "Daniel's Whimsey" was found to contain 176 acres, 49 ½ acres of which, vacant land, were included in the resurvey. "Seed Ticks Plenty" includes a large part of Hampden and Woodberry. Years ago this author's friend, the late Edward V. Coonan, one time Surveyor for Baltimore City, informed me that the beginning of "Seed Ticks Plenty," which was also the beginning of "Daniel's Whimsey" and a boundary of "Roberts' Park," stood at the intersection of Merryman's Lane (Fortieth Street) and the Falls Road, in Woodberry. With this information in hand the site of the third boundary of "Daniel's Whimsey," near the wolf-pit, works out as follows: adjoining the northern limits of Woodberry between Jones's Falls and the Falls Road, but much nearer the former, and a little to the east of the lower end of a deep bend of the Falls which is crossed by the Northern Central Division of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, on high ground, close to a declivity descending to the Falls. In the *Md. Hist. Mag.* (September, 1955), p. 249, the site is incorrectly given by me as at, or near, the Hampden Reservoir.

⁴ The source of Stony Run in what is now the golf course of the Elk Ridge Fox Hunting Club ("The Kennels") is clearly shown on D. M. Hopkins' *Atlas of Baltimore City and Its Environs* (1876), p. 94, Plate Y. This place was at that time a farm belonging to Ex-Governor Bradford, and was called "Monte-video." It had lately belonged to the Wilson family and was a part of "Springvale."

course under ground may be traced by means of depressions and hollows, and the name of Stony Run Lane serves to remind us that it is there. Between Lake and Belvedere Avenues Stony Run receives contributions from seven or eight springs, two springhouses, a pump house and a walled spring. The Indian Spring⁵ reminds us of the fact that this was once indeed a well-watered section of the valley,⁶ and justify the pleasant, restful old name of the place, Springvale.⁷

⁵ Hopkins' *Atlas of Baltimore City and Its Environs*, 1876, Vol. 1, Plate Y, shows one of these spring houses on the William C. Wilson farm, "Springvale." For the name of the spring called the Indian Spring I am indebted to Mr. Douglas Huntly Gordon, whose family owned this place and called it "The Orchards." There was a spring of the same name on Homeland, which discharged into the lowest of the six ponds. Years ago a few Indian arrowheads were found near it. This information comes from the late Washington Perine, of "Homeland." It is by no means to be inferred that these names are purely fanciful, although they may be so. Examples from Maryland seventeenth and early eighteenth century records are not wanting, so that it seems by no means impossible that these "Indian Springs" are place-names of considerable antiquity. The examples which have come to hand are as follows:

"Waterford," surveyed for Stephen Murty, St. Mary's County, on Brittons Bay, May 24, 1676; mention of "the Indian Spring." (Land Office of Maryland, Patent Records for Land.) Deposition on "Mill Land," Brittons Bay, mentions "the Indian Spring." (Chancery Proceedings, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., Liber P. L., 1712-1724, f. 738.) A Survey made for Arthur Wright and John Wakefield, on St. Leonard's Creek, Calvert County, July 28, 1651, calls for "the Indian Spring" (Land Office of Maryland, Patent Records for Land, Liber A. B. & H., f. 144.) Resurvey made for John Wingfield on six original surveys in Calvert County June 18, 1706, mentions "a spring called the Indian Spring" (Calvert Papers No. 882, Rent Roll, Calvert County, Md., f. 73). Anne Arundel County "Judgments," Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., Liber V. D. No. 1, 1714-1716, f. 167: mention of a spring on South River called "the Indian Spring." Will of Michael Webster of Baltimore County, dated September 13, 1751: testator leaves to son, Michael Webster, Jr., part of "Webster's Inlargement," which lies "to the south of a branch called the Indian Spring branch which descends into James's Run." (Wills, Baltimore County, Liber 2, f. 248.) James's Run, now in Harford County, is a well known stream which unites with Bynam's Run.

⁶ We are informed by Mr. Leonard Curry, head gardener, for many years, at the Bryn Mawr School property, that since the introduction of sewers into the Orchard's "development," there has been a very noticeable decrease in the flow of Stony Run above Belvedere Avenue and a tendency to go dry in summer, although in times past many people depended on the head springs of Stony Run for their water supply. I, myself, have often seen Stony Run dry above Belvedere Avenue during hot, mid-summer months, when rain was scarce. On the other hand, I have never known the little spring branch, which rises west of the M. & P. R. R. tracks, and empties into Stony Run a very short distance north of Belvedere Avenue, to go dry. Mr. Curry informed me that the head spring of this branch was regularly used by the people of the neighborhood at one time. My observations were made during the summers of 1944-1947, when I was hunting for Indian artifacts on the Bryn Mawr School Indian camp site (*q. v.*).

The building of these storm sewers put an end to a process which had been going on for a long time. An anonymous writer comments on this process in a

Within the drainage basin of Stony Run lies all the land bounded by Lake, Belvedere and Roland Avenues, and Charles Street, except its northwestern corner. The watershed embraces virtually all of Roland Park east of Roland Avenue, the northern part of Guilford,⁸ and the eastern part of Hampden.

The principal tributary of Stony Run is the Homeland branch, at present without a name,⁹ which rises in the northwestern corner of Homeland, near Belvedere Avenue, and flows through Homeland from north to south, crosses Homeland Avenue and runs thence to Stony Run through several well known properties, *viz*, Cedar Lawn, the former Albert estate; the Notre Dame School grounds and gardens; Evergreen-on-the-Avenue, the former John W. Garrett Estate, where the Homeland Branch makes its way down a beautiful, wooded hollow; the Crocker place, now the site of the Charleston Hall Apartments, under which the stream now flows in a tunnel. Much to be lamented is the venerable, spreading white oak

work published in Paris in the year 1801, as follows: (he is speaking of Pennsylvania and of New York State): "*Le tarissement des ruisseaux, qui ne viennent par des terriens élevés, l'entière disparation d'un grand nombre, sont l'effet du dessèchement des marais et du defrichemens des terres. Cette diminution commence même à se faire sentir dans les grandes rivières telles que La Delaware, le Potawmack. J'ai vu des ruines de moulins au milieu des champs où vingt ans auparavant couloient de gros ruisseaux, et cependant il tombe beaucoup plus d'eau annuellement ici qu'en Europe. Que sera le chose dans un siècle ou deux?*" (*Voyage dans La Haute Pennsylvanie et dans L'Etat de New York*, par un Membre adoptif de la Nation Onéida. Traduit et publié par l'auteur des Lettres d'un Cultivateur American [Paris, 1801, Tome Premier], Chapitre IV, Note 4.)

⁷ See under "Gaston or Springdale." The name of Springvale is to be found on a *Map of the City and County of Baltimore*, 1850, by James M. Stephens, Publisher, after surveys made by J. C. Sidney. At that time, Mr. James Wilson was the owner of this farm and his son, William C. Wilson, was the occupant.

⁸ No separate chapter on Guilford has been added to this history, because full justice to the subject has already been done by Mr. J. Gilman D'Arcy Paul in a most interesting and charming article which appeared in the March, 1956, issue of this *Magazine*. Among the illustrations which accompany this article is a beautiful photograph of the Guilford boatlake, part of the site of which is now occupied by the famous Sherwood Gardens. The stream which fed this lake ranks second, in point of length (and perhaps, also, in point of volume), among the tributaries of Stony Run. It emerges from a conduit into the light of day in a wooded area west of Charles Street and north of Highfield Road, flows underground again, and joins Stony Run a very short distance above the University Parkway bridge.

⁹ The Homeland branch is called "the Schoolhouse Branch" in the certificate of survey of a tract of land called "Bryan's Chance," surveyed for Henry Morgan, August 21, 1743, which we shall have occasion to mention later (Land Office of Maryland, Patented Certificate No. 832, Baltimore County). This land lies across the intersection of Charles Street and Cold Spring Lane. The Land Office of Maryland will hereafter be referred to as L. O. M.

which stood on the last named property, on a declivity, on the south side of the stream, in view of Charles Street Avenue. Lastly, there was Linkwood, the estate of the late Dr. Hugh Hampton Young, part of which is now occupied by the tall and extensive Wynnewood Apartments facing Cold Spring Lane. The distinguishing feature of this place used to be the truly superb tulip poplar trees, which towered on the hillside looking towards Stony Run and the Lane. Some time after Dr. Young's death the place was sold and these trees were all cut down; soon, few will remember them.¹⁰

The place where Stony Run and the Homeland branch meet lies about a hundred yards above the Stony Run bridge on Cold Spring Lane. The Homeland branch is the shorter of the two, but I doubt if its volume was ever much less than that of Stony Run. Along its way it receives tribute from a considerable number of spring branches, the longest of which rises on the former Robert Garrett estate in a spring which is still covered by an old springhouse, visible from the Avenue.¹¹

By the union of Stony Run and the Homeland branch was formed the mill stream on which in times past stood no less than four gristmills—three at one and the same time—of which mention will be made later. Impartial assessors, as we shall see, considered Stony Run to be not very dependable as a mill-stream, too feeble to perform the work which was expected of it. Nevertheless these mills were built, and there seems to be no reason to believe that their builders were fools.

REMARKS ON THE QUALITY OF THE LAND IN THE STONY RUN VALLEY

There was a generous amount of middling, if not poor land, in the watershed of Stony Run. The author has observed gravelly land in the the southwestern corner field of Homeland which bordered on Homeland Avenue; on the Crocker and Loyola College estates, at Charles Street and Cold Spring Lane; and in Guilford, at Bedford Place. And if he is not mistaken,

¹⁰ Several superb examples of this native tree may still be seen in this watershed on Blythewood and on the Bryn Mawr School property.

¹¹ The site of this old spring house is shown on Hopkins' *Atlas of Baltimore City and Its Environs*, 1876, estate of William S. G. Baker, lately known as "Attica," then called "Windhurst (*q. v.*).

he has seen scrub pines growing in a wooded section of the college grounds, a "sure sign" of poor land. Mr. Emmanuel M. Crocker tells me that, within his recollection, there was a gravel pit, of which much use was made, situated on the southern side of Cold Spring Lane, opposite to his family place. Hereabouts, in the middle parts of the valley, a considerable quantity of land remained "vacant," *i. e.*, not taken up, until the fourth decade of the eighteenth century, or even later, a certain sign that it was considered to be of little value. This land, lying vacant so late, was taken up as follows: "Bryan's Chance," 1742 (parts of Crocker's, Loyola College grounds, the northern part of Guilford, and Kernwood); part of "Sheredine's Discovery," 1743; "Garritson's Meadows," 1769, "Cox's Paradise," 1772; and "Brian's Meadows," 1758. "Brian's Chance," "Ridgely's Whim," "Garritson's Meadows," "Cox's Paradise," and Sheredine's Discovery" made up the northern section of Guilford—all vacant land before 1742—including the valley of the Guilford branch of Stony Run. "Brian's Meadows" lies east of the Homeland branch of Stony Run, between it and the York Road, and contains ninety-eight acres, comprising most of the eastern part of Homeland. It is known, and it is significant in this connection, that in early historical times a "barrens"—probably a very extensive barrens—encroached upon the upper parts of what is now Guilford, if it did not actually include the whole area.¹² On the other hand, the upper section of the watershed of Stony Run was esteemed by the early settlers of that part of Baltimore County to be valuable land, to judge by the fact that it was taken up mostly within the bounds of several tracts of land which were surveyed during the last decade of the seventeenth century, namely, "Morgan's Delight," 1694, "Vauxhall," 1694, and "Job's Addition," 1695. Yet, we wonder if this theory holds good entirely, when we observe that in a Particular Tax List of Patapsco Lower Hundred, c. 1799-1800,¹³ the assessors set a very low value on parts of these lands:

Daniel Evans' part of "Vauxhall," 138 acres (actually part of "Vauxhall," part of "Addition to Vauxhall" and part of

¹² Some Baltimore City Place Names, *Md. Hist. Mag.* (December, 1959), p. 354.

¹³ This manuscript is in the possession of the *Md. Hist. Soc.*

"Morgan's Delight"), is set down as "thin land." James Bryan's 600 acres, which included part of what was later Homeland, is entered with the comment "the land thin." Philip Woolrich's part of "Vauxhall," 100 acres, is described as "Land poor & no timber." This last is the site of the new Cathedral of Mary Our Queen.

The time is past when lands in this valley will be judged from an agricultural point of view. Their fertility no longer matters.

STONY RUN FISHES AND FISH PONDS

It must be obvious that, at this late date, any information on this subject would be hard to get. Pools on the lower reaches of Stony Run strongly suggest a trout stream; but if there were ever any brook trout in Stony Run it is a safe guess that it is many a long year since they were there.¹⁴ There were fish in some of the tributary streams of the Stony Run watershed within the memory of persons now living. I am informed by Mr. Emmanuel Crocker that there were eels, catfish, "and other fish" in the Homeland branch within his recollection. Years ago Messrs. J. Gilman D'Arcy Paul, John Brady and his brother, the late S. Stansbury Brady, when students at the Country School for Boys (now Gilman Country School), at Homewood, caught a large eel in a pool of the Guilford branch of Stony Run, a short distance west of Charles Street Avenue. It weighed seven and a half pounds. The late Mr. J. Paul Baker, whose memory of Wyndhurst (now or lately "Attica"), and its neighborhood went back to 1866, told the author that a boy of the Alder¹⁵ family used to catch fish with his hands in Stony Run. There is no doubt that the millponds belonging to Paradise Mill, Rossiter Scott's mill and Union Mill (*q. v.*) stocked

¹⁴ Many years ago this author was informed by his cousin, the late William Brogden, a native of Long Green, that the Long Green Run had once been a trout stream. I have fished most of the beautiful, rocky pools of the lower reaches of Long Green Run, and never saw a sign of a trout. There were many suckers in the big pool at the mouth of this run. The explanation of the disappearance of trout in this stream, which was given me by Mr. Brogden, was waste from canning houses and fertilizers, and I should like to add, the warming-up in summer of the upper reaches of the run, where its valley is largely deforested.

¹⁵ The Alder family lived on a farm, part of "Vauxhall," situated in the north west corner of the intersection of Roland (formerly Maryland) Avenue and Wyndhurst Avenue, and was related to the Evans. These were among the "real," "old time" country people of those parts.

themselves with fish and were the resort of fishermen. The pleasure ponds, of which there were not less than fifteen worthy of mention (ten on the Homeland branch), came later. The lowermost of the six ponds on Homeland was a fish pond.¹⁶ The large pond or lake on the Albert estate, Cedar Lawn, south of Homeland Avenue, appears to have been stocked with bass.¹⁷ The largest of all the Stony Run ponds, which was situated on "Attica," immediately below Wyndhurst Avenue, formerly known as Cedar Lane, was a resort of fishermen. The lowermost and larger of the two ponds on Blythewood was stocked with fish.¹⁸

THE SEVERAL NAMES OF STONY RUN

In the course of its uneventful history as a stream known to white men, Stony Run has been called by no less than five different names, including the present one. In the earliest record which has come to hand it is called the Great Run. This record is the certificate of survey of "Merryman's Beginning," which was laid out for Charles Merryman, February 5th, 1704.¹⁹ Not long afterwards, in the certificate of survey of "Mount Pleasant," 150 acres laid out for Nicholas Haile, February 27, 1704,

¹⁶ This information was given to the author by the late Mr. Washington Perine, of Homeland, in 1943.

¹⁷ Many years ago (over fifty) the late Mrs. Alexander Crawford Smith, Sr., who was Miss Dora Albert, told the author that once, when she was taking a ride in a row-boat on this pond, a large bass jumped into the boat.

¹⁸ Letter, J. Hooper Edmondson to George Weems Williams, Nov. 17, 1932, courtesy of Mrs. George Weems Williams; kindly transmitted to me by Mr. J. Gilman D'Arcy Paul. The Edmondsons owned Blythewood (*q.v.*).

¹⁹ L. O. M. Patent Records for Land (hereafter referred to as P. R. L.), Liber C. D., f. 173. Under a writ of *ad quod damnum* an inquisition was held on 24 March 1739, on behalf of Messrs. John Ensor and William Fell, in order to enable them to take up twenty acres of land situated "on each side of a Run of Water called the Great Run, running into Jones Falls in Baltimore County." (Writs of Ad Quod Damnum, Chancery Records, Liber L. R. No. 4, f. 56, L. O. M.) The certificate of survey of "Ridgely's Whim," 990 acres (being a resurvey on "Merryman's Beginning"), laid out for Captain Charles Ridgely, 4 February, 1744, calls for the Great Run. (L. O. M. Patented Certificate No. 4158, Baltimore County). The Great Run is called for in the certificate of survey of "Adjonction," surveyed for Joseph Merryman, October 4, 1769. (L. O. M. Patented Certificate No. 282, Baltimore County.) This land was later part of Rossiter Scott's mill-seat (*q.v.*). It lies in Wyman Park. On a plat, based on a survey made by Joseph Ensor and Job Garrison, June 20th, 1770, the course of "Great Run" between its mouth and a point somewhat above the site of University Parkway is shown. This plat is the property of the Md. Hist. Soc. and is filed under "Maccubbin-Carroll Papers" (?) It will be mentioned again, later.

it is mentioned under the name of "the Mill Run."²⁰ The name seems, perhaps, to imply that a mill was already standing on Stony Run, and it may well be so, although no record of any such mill has been found by this author. The name, Mill Run, apparently, does not occur again in any surviving record, and Great Run was the name of Stony Run for many years. Ensor's Run is the next name with which we have to deal. It is endorsed on a map styled "Plat of the Baltimore Company's Lands at Mount Royal," which is dated, 27 August, 1785.²¹ By that time the Ensor family had parted with its lands in this valley. I take it that the name, Ensor's Run, came into use long before this date. Not later than 1739 John Ensor (c. 1694-1773) was certainly in possession of a part of "Mount Pleasant," situated on both sides of Stony Run, where today University Parkway crosses the stream.²² In 1750 he owned one-half of "Mount Pleasant," which, in 1773 passed by inheritance to his son, Joseph Ensor.²³ Hence, the name, Ensor's Run, which con-

²⁰ L. O. M., P. R. L., Liber D. D. No. 5, f. 201.

²¹ This plat, the work of Cornelius Howard, the brother of Col. John Eager Howard, was lately on file in the Municipal Office Building, Baltimore, Maryland. The author is indebted to the late Edward V. Coonan for a copy.

²² See Note 19. See also under "Scott's Mill."

²³ So far as the records go, John Ensor's first connection with this neighborhood was established in 1737, when he bought part of "Daniel's Whimsey" of his father-in-law, John Cole, Sr. (Note 3). This land, as we have seen, was resurveyed for his son, Joseph, in 1761, and called "Seed Ticks Plenty." A small part of "Seed Ticks Plenty" lies within the Stony Run valley. Nicholas Haile left "Mount Pleasant" between his daughters Hannah and Ann. His will was dated, 27 Feb., 1729/30, and was proved, 18 April, 1730 (Baldwin, Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 6, pp. 162, 163). To his daughters, Millisant and Sabbiner, he left "Haile's Folly," "on Stony Run." This Stony Run, it should be observed, is not our Stony Run, but Jenkins' Run. Ensor did not marry one of these daughters who inherited "Mount Pleasant," and how he acquired one-half of it is unknown. He married Elizabeth _____, by whom he had eleven children, including Joseph, born 11 April, 1730 (Saint Paul's Register, Baltimore County). In his will dated 10 April, 1771, proved, 11 March, 1773, John Ensor left to his son, Joseph, 75 acres, part of "Mount Pleasant." In 1750 Ensor was taxed as owner of this parcel of land (Baltimore County Debt Book, 1750, Calvert Papers No. 904, f. 87). Joseph Ensor married, April 7, 1757, Mary Bouchelle, daughter of a well known Labadist, of Cecil County, and a direct descendant of Augustine Herman of Bohemia Manor. Johnson, in his History of Cecil County, Maryland, says of him, that in 1768 he seems "to have been in the undisturbed possession of one undivided half of the manor [Bohemia Manor] for in that year he mortgaged it and some other land in Baltimore County, a part of which was called by the curious name of 'Seed Ticks Plenty,' to Charles Carroll of Carrollton for £3,191" (History of Cecil County, Md., p. 182). "The time of Ensor's death is uncertain, but it occurred about the close of the Revolutionary war. He lived at the manor for some years previous to his death, and was probably buried there" (*ibid.*). The Rev. Charles Payson Mallory, the leading authority on Bohemia Manor, tells us that Ensor mort-

tinued in use down to the middle of the past century. Stony Run, the present and only surviving name of our stream, came into use as early as 1806.²⁴ I have no record of Union Run earlier than 1851.²⁵ It was the last of the earlier names of Stony Run to contend with the present name for supremacy; or so it would seem from the records in hand.

Whether or no this struggle of names for survival has turned out for the best is a question of taste. "Great Run," had it survived, would serve to endow the wasted rivulet with a certain pathos, recalling times long past and much departed beauty. "Union Run" would have served a historical purpose, calling to mind one of Stony Run's four known grist mills. "Ensor's Run" would have saved from oblivion the memory of the Ensor family's connection with this former millstream. Stony Run is to my mind the least interesting of all, but it is not without merit, poetical in its simple way. In exchange for what we have, we might have had: Haile's Run, Merryman's Run, Scott's Run, Van Bibber's Run, Ridgely's Run, Wyman's Run or Mankin's Run. None of these would have been really bad.

gaged his half of Bohemia Manor, April 9, 1764, together with certain lands in Baltimore County, including "Seed Ticks Plenty," on which he then lived (Mallery, Bohemia Manor Collections, Paragraph 1395). There is in the possession of the Md. Hist. Soc. a letter of Joseph Ensor, dated Baltimore Town, Nov. 20, 1769, to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, on which Mr. Carroll has endorsed certain information about Ensor's lands, including the following: that "he has likewise purchased of Wm. Carter 105 acres part of Merryman's lot adjoining Mount Pleasant 3 miles from Balt Town." The aforesaid Carter married Hannah Haile, August 21, 1729 (St. Paul's register, Baltimore County). That part of "Merryman's Lot" was later called Lyliendale; later still, "Homewood," and is the land on which the buildings of Johns Hopkins University are situated. Ensor obtained a "deed of lease and release" for part of "Merryman's Lott from Neale Haile, son of Nicholas Haile, 11 April, 1771 (Provincial Court Proceedings, Liber D.D. No. 5, f. 150. Courtesy of the late Arthur Trader, Administrative Assistant, L. O. M.). On June 27, 1771, he mortgaged to Charles Carroll of Carrollton certain lands in Baltimore County, including "Mount Pleasant, 150 acres, and "Merryman's Lot," 105 acres (*ibid.*, f. 194. Courtesy of Mr. Trader). A plat drawn by Joseph Ensor and Job Garretson in the year 1770, shows divers lands belonging to Ensor, all in one body, including "Mount Pleasant" and "Seed ticks Plenty," adjoining one another, and part of Merryman's Lot, 105 acres. On the latter there is a drawing of a house, the first known drawing of a house on what was later Homewood. This house was situated, I should say, pretty close to the site of the former botanical garden at Homewood. The aforesaid plat is the property of the Md. Hist. Soc. and is filed among the Maccubbin-Carroll Papers. It will be referred to later under "Ensor's and Fell's Mill." A daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bouchelle) Ensor married Major Edward Oldham, of Cecil County. A son, Joseph Ensor, Jr., was declared *non compos mentis* in 1782 (*Maryland Journal*, March 12, 1782). The young man is described as "the heir at law of Mr. Joseph Ensor late of

AN INDIAN CAMP SITE OF THE ARCHAIC PERIOD [?]:
BRYN MAWR SCHOOL PROPERTY

This site, not above an acre in extent, is a hilltop, and adjacent land, sloping to the north. To the east the land falls precipitously to more or less level ground, through which Stony Run flows. To the south is a hollow formed by a never failing "spring-branch," which flows into Stony Run a short distance above Belvedere Avenue. For many years past a vegetable garden, lately abandoned, occupied this hilltop and the land between it and the shaded grounds in which the school buildings are situated. About 1930 all the topsoil in this garden was removed to the depth of a foot, in order to obtain earth for making the "athletic" field, which lies adjacent to the garden on the west. I had this information from Mr. Leonard Curry, the head gardner at the school to whom I am much indebted for help in forwarding my project. He said that it took him two years to restore the fertility of the land with the aid of manure and fertilizers. Evidences of Indian occupation, principally arrowheads, are reported to have been numerous on the surface of the topsoil. The removal of the topsoil had the affect of bringing within reach of the plough artifacts which had hitherto lain below the "plough line," and which, but for this removal, would probably never have been found. Unfortu-

Baltimore County, deceased." Notice was thereby given that application was about to be made for the appointment of a guardian. On July 27, 1784, a notice was inserted in the *Maryland Journal* by Elijah Merryman and David M'Mechen, the youth's trustees, that the lands of Joseph Ensor, Jr. would be put up at auction on the 24th of September following. This property is described as a "very valuable estate," consisting of "1040 acres of land, situated from two to four miles from Baltimore Town, part of which lies on Jones's Falls, which is laid out and divided into Farms, from twenty to one hundred acres each, several of which have excellent mill seats." Among these farms were the sites of a large part of Hampden, Woodberry, and the site of Homewood, the seat of Johns Hopkins University. A descendant of Joseph Ensor, Sr., through the Oldham family told this author that young Joseph Ensor had delusions of grandeur and gave himself the airs of Lord of the Manor, to which, to be sure, he was more or less entitled.

²⁴ So far as we have been able to find out, the present name of Stony Run first appears in a deed from Bernard Gilpin to Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth, dated February 20, 1805, in which are conveyed parts of "Mount Royal" and "Spicer's Stony Hills" (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber W.G. No. 88, f. 485). This deed calls for the new stone bridge across Stony Run on the Falls Turnpike Road.

²⁵ James Bouldin, surveyor, calls the stream both Union Run and Ensor's Run in a survey which was filed in the suit of Bay versus Scott, April 19, 1851 (Baltimore Court House, Package Plat No. 234). On Hopkins' *Atlas of Baltimore and its Environs* (1876) I, Plate S, p. 72, we find "Union Run or Stony Run."

nately, stratification was broken up by ploughing, so that this author's search may not be classified as a true archaeological undertaking, although on a higher plane than ordinary "surface hunting." I "discovered" the site in 1944, while taking a walk, expecting upon my first sight of it, to find evidence of Indian occupation there, as this site is quite typical of camp sites preferred by the Indians. I "hunted" the site through 1947, and spent not less than one hundred and thirty-six hours there. Credit is due to the principal of the school, Miss Van Bibber, for favoring the project, as well as for allowing the Maryland Historical Society to keep the artifacts which were found. When the project was already well under way, the author sent a report concerning it to a professional archaeologist, Dr. Douglas S. Byers, of the R. S. Peabody Foundation, and received from him a reply, dated, Andover, Mass., June 2, 1944, which reads, in part, as follows:

Your description of the site in the vegetable garden of Bryn Mawr School is interesting to me. It would be rather hard to say whether most of the evidences of the camp site were removed when the topsoil was taken off in 1930 without searching the field on which the topsoil was laid. That would give you the certain answer to the question. On the other hand, the chances are equally good that the site which you have encountered was like many of the quartz-bearing sites situated at the base of the loam on the top of the subsoil. The list of artifacts which you have given sounds remarkably like the artifacts which come from some of the older sites around here, or at least those which we feel to be older, and in these the habitation level seems to have been the surface of the subsoil before humus had accumulated to any great extent. The situation of the site back from the salt water and near a spring also seems parallel to the situation of similar sites in this district.

Mr. T. Latimer Ford, Jr., President of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, who has made it his business to learn to classify arrowheads according to the system now in vogue among American archaeologists, is definitely of the opinion that the major part of the lithic material found on the Bryn Mawr School site belongs to the Archaic Period of American history—i. e. from three to four thousand years ago.

No paeolithic projectile points were found on the site, that is, neither Clovis nor Folsom points. I found no grooved

axe or celt there. I found no banner stone, but I did find a neatly perforated, amorphous object (material? chlorite, or possibly a hard soapstone). Quartz arrowheads numbered 133, of which only three are triangular.²⁶ There are ninety-two objects—projectile points, cache-blades, “blunt arrowheads”—of rhyolite.²⁷ There is one flint arrowhead, and there are three projectile points of shale; four of quartzite.

In this collection there are sixty-seven pieces of clay pottery (no parts of soapstone vessels were found).²⁸ These pieces do not belong in the Archaic, pre-pottery “horizon,” and it is not unreasonable to suppose that they are intrusive and drifted down from above, perhaps when the topsoil was removed. I understand that they do not “go” with the picture presented by the preponderating types of arrowheads and the other types of lythic material found on this site.

Two rhyolite cache-blades were found, each in two separate pieces. In one case, the second piece was picked up a year after I found the first.

SUBURBANIZATION

Suburbanization may be said to have come to this valley with the advent of the city man of affairs and his countryseat. These men were, in general, able to live more elegantly than country people of quality, whom they put socially in the shade.²⁹ Not in this category, to be sure, belonged the builder of one of the first of these countryseats, Charles Carroll, Jr., the only son of a great landowner, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and a gentleman by profession. Homewood stands squarely on the divide between Stony Run and Sumwalt (formerly Edwards' Run), and a large part of the estate lay within the Stony Run valley.

²⁶ The triangular arrowhead is generally recognized as belonging to an archaeological “horizon” centuries later than the Archaic.

²⁷ According to C. A. Weslager, amateur archaeologist and late President of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, several projectile points and a number of “chips,” found on the Bryn Mawr School site, are made of “Gettysburg rhyolite.”

²⁸ The fragments of pottery found on this site are in most cases very small. There are two rim sherds. One piece gives evidence of building in strips. None of the sixty-seven pieces is shell-tempered. Four have incised designs. Some of the others are net marked and some are paddle marked. Tempering, if discernible, is either of crushed quartz, mica or bits of feldspar.

²⁹ The author is reminded of an old definition of a country gentleman which was once current in the country: a man who makes his money in the city and spends it in the country.

From suburbanization, destructive to the landscape and to the essence and spirit of country life, this valley was spared, until within the memory of man, Hampden was the first mass intrusion. Roland Park followed. Through roads and cross-roads seem to have been few and inconvenient. Cold Spring Lane was not constructed until 1806;³⁰ Charles Street Avenue was not extended through this territory until 1854.

EARLY LAND GRANTS

In what year the first white settler arrived in this valley is uncertain. A small piece of land at and above the mouth of Stony Run was taken up in the year 1669 within the bounds of a survey called "Saint Mary's Bow," which was later (1720)

³⁰The road later known as Cold Spring Lane was laid out by Act of the Maryland Assembly in the year 1806 (*Laws of Maryland, 1806, Ch. LXXVIII*). It reads as follows:

"An act to lay out a public road in Baltimore County from the angle of the Reisterstown Road near the seat of Edward Johnson, in the nearest and best direction to Isaac Green's Mill, upon Jones's Falls, thence with the said Green's present road to intersect the Falls Turn-pike Road, thence by the nearest and best route to the York Turnpike Road, at or near the residence of Rossiter Scott."

Cold Spring Lane took its name from the Cold Spring Hotel (and the Cold Spring), which were situated at the eastern terminus of the lane (J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne's *Map of Baltimore City and County, 1850*).

A contemporary plat of the proposed lane is filed under "Package Plats" at the Baltimore Court House as Package Plat No. 130. This plat shows the residence of Rossiter Scott at the eastern end of the lane. When the road was laid out it was run to the southwards of this house to avoid an orchard (information given to the author by the late Edward V. Coonan, City Surveyor). This plat shows also "Stevenson's Road" crossing the proposed new road some little distance east of the Falls Road. The road so styled took its name from the Stevenson family, early dwellers on Morgan's Delight. This was one of the oldest roads of those parts, going from tidewater out to Poplar Hill, before there was a Falls Road.

It is hardly open to doubt that the mill of Isaac Green was that mill later known as the Rural Flour Mills, which stood at the intersection of Cold Spring Lane and Jones's Falls (Sidney and Browne's *Map of Baltimore City and County, 1850, loc. cit.*). On May 26, 1814, Jonathan Roberts, gent., deeded to William Evans and William R. Gwinn, merchants, parts of "Merryman's Pasture," "Ridgely's Whim," and "Come by Chance," known as the Rural Mills, which were conveyed by Isaac Green to the aforesaid Roberts, containing between fifteen and sixteen acres, and adjoining the land of Robert Goodloe Harper (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber W. G. No. 129, f. 419. See also W. G. No. 75, f. 386; W. G. No. 89, folios 129, 419). Mention is made in this deed of Jonathan Roberts' mill pool.

On July 2, 1802, Rossiter Scott purchased of Henry Messonier, through P. W. Wante, his attorney, Lots No. 35 and 36, part of the confiscated lands which had belonged to the Principio Company, containing 62½ acres. (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber W. G. No. 73, f. 233). Mr. Scott resided on this land or farm and died in the year 1830 (see under "Scott's Mill"). On

repatented, under the name of "Mount Royal."³¹ Someone may have settled thereon before 1700.

"Merryman's Lott," 210 acres, of which the greater part lies within the Stony Run watershed, was taken up by Charles Merryman and Nicholas Haile, as partners in common, June 24, 1688.³² It extends from Stony Run south of University Parkway across Guilford to the Old York Road, and includes the greater part of Homewood. A partnership of this sort in those days meant that the survivor acquired the moiety of the deceased partner in fee simple; but Merryman and Haile divided "Merryman's Lott" between them at a date which has not been ascertained.

"Morgan's Delight," 500 acres was surveyed for James Murray, or Morray (d. 1704), June 12, 1694, and doubtless owes its name to the father-in-law of the patentee, Captain Thomas Morgan (d. 1698).³³ This survey takes in the sources of Stony Run and practically all the land bounded by Lake Avenue, Belvedere Avenue, Roland Avenue and Charles Street, a large part of Poplar Hill west of Roland Avenue, and the "Kennels" property. Its southeastern boundary, which is also a boundary of "Job's Addition" and "Friend's Discovery," is situated at or near the intersection of Charles Street and Belvedere Avenue.

East of "Morgan's Delight" and bounded by it lies "Friend's Discovery," 1000 acres, surveyed for Job Evans,³⁴ of which the

June 30, 1847, his executors, Messrs. Townsend Scott, Thomas Scott and Rossiter Scott, Jr., sold this property to Mr. William Williams (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber A. W. B. No. 382, f. 521). It bounded on the east side of the York Road for 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches (nearly a quarter of a mile). Sidney and Browne's *Map of Baltimore City and County, 1850, loc. cit.*, shows the residence of "W. Williams" on the east side of the York Road about 600 feet north of Cold Spring Lane. On Hopkins' *Atlas of Baltimore City and County, 1877*, p. 52 (Ninth District), the bounds of the property of "W. Williams" are shown in detail. The southern boundary is Willow Avenue. The place was known as Willow Farm. Rossiter Avenue, which crosses the York Road between Notre Dame Lane and Cold Spring Lane, preserves the memory of Rossiter Scott and his association with this neighborhood.

³¹ "Some Baltimore City Place Names," by the author, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, LIV, p. 16, note 5.

³² L. O. M., P. R. L., Liber 22, f. 438.

³³ L. O. M., P. R. L., Liber C. No. 3, f. 531.

³⁴ L. O. M., P. R. L., Liber B. No. 23, f. 313. The eastern part of "Friend's Discovery" was resurveyed, June 24, 1755, for Capt. William Govane, and called "Drumquhasle" after a town in Scotland. The name of a recent "development," "Drumcastle," is a variation of the original name. "Drumquhasle" lies on both sides of the York Road, but mostly on the eastern side thereof. Its north-

northern part of Homeland, above Belvedere Avenue, is a part. This land and "Morgan's Delight" were laid out on the same day.

Both "Morgan's Delight" and "Friend's Discovery" are described as situate "in the woods being part of a Ridge called little Britain Ridge," the name by which all the high land or ridge between Jones's Falls and the valley of Herring Run was then called and was known for many years later. It is the author's very certain opinion that the present York Road had its origin in one of the so-called "rolling roads," namely Britain Ridge Rolling Road, and that this road started at a landing on the Northwest Branch of Patapsco River.⁸⁵

western boundary is situated at Rodgers Forge, on the York Road. It is bounded partly on the east by the given line of "Friend's Discovery." In 1755 it was bounded on the west by Samuel Hopkins' part of that land. The south-western part of "Drumquhasle" lies in Govanstown. It was long the seat of the Govane-Howard family, from whose private burying ground, after it had been wrecked by vandals, descendants of the Howards recently had the remains of their ancestors removed to public cemeteries.

⁸⁵ Britain Ridge and the Genesis of the Old York Road. In addition to "Morgan's Delight" and "Friend's Discovery," the following Baltimore County surveys, recorded at the L. O. M., call for Little Britain Ridge, or for Britain Ridge: "Fellowship" surveyed for John Oulton, June 12, 1696, 200 acres (now part of the "development" known as "Wiltondale," the former Wiltondale stock-farm). ("Fellowship" adjoins, on the south, that part of "Friend's Discovery" called "Drumquhasle"); "Haile's Fellowship," surveyed for Nicholas Haile, October 19, 1695, 200 acres. The survey calls for the land of Job Evans called "Friend's Discovery" and for the land of John Oulton, meaning "Fellowship." "Young Man's Adventure," surveyed for William Cole, July 26, lies "near a ridge called Britain." "Gunner's Range," surveyed for Thomas Macnamara, May 16, 1706, lies "near Britain Ridge." "James Meadows," surveyed for Thady O Tracy, 23 March, 1702/3, is situated "in the woods on a ridge called Britton Ridge."

The beginning tree of "James's Meadows" stands "by a meadow in the nmost line of a parcel of land called Fellowship." On 21 Nov., 1751, Walter Dallas et ux. conveyed to Samuel Gott, all that land called Gunners Range, "lying in Baltimore County on the north side of Patapsco River near Britain ridge, beginning at a bounded white oak standing near the head of a great glade on the south side of Setter Hill a bounded tree of James Meadows." Setter Hill is now known as Satyr Hill. The name has nothing to do with the Satyr family of Baltimore County. It is locally much older.

On 8 June, 1727, William Lyell conveyed to Richard Huett a tract of land called "Stone's Delight," "lying in little Brittain Ridge, beginning at a bounded white oak of a tract of land surveyed for Job Evans i. e., "Friend's Discovery" on the side of a run called the Western Run a branch of the Herring Run descending into Back River" (Baltimore County Land Records, Liber I. S. No. I, f. 9). This land was surveyed for Richard Taylor, April 25, 1714, and was sold by Taylor to Lyell in 1721. It is situated within less than half a mile of the York Road, on its eastern side, at Govanstown.

In August, 1714, the Baltimore County court appointed George Peckett "overseer of the highways from the White Marsh to Brittain Ridge" (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber I. S. No. B, 1708-1715, f. 543-544). The White Marsh was situated on the White Marsh Run, which is still so called.

In the will of Benjamin Bowen, of Baltimore County, dated 4 Jan., 1739, the testator leaves to his son, Benjamin Cox, "part of that tract of land lying on Brittain Ridge called Samuells Hope." In the description which follows the Great Run is called for (Baltimore County Wills, Vol. 1, f. 330). If I am not mistaken, the greater part of the Sheppard-Pratt Asylum property comes out of "Samuells Hope."

On August 17, 1729, there was surveyed from William Wheeler a tract of land called "Hannah's Lott," containing 100 acres, "beginning at a bounded white oak near a branch which Descends into the Herring run and Between the said branch and Brittain ridge Roaling Road" (L. O. M., Patented Certificate No. 2178, Baltimore County).

"Hannah's Lott" lies on both sides of the York Road at Govanstown. The beginning tree of this land stood between the site of the present York Road and that of Bellona Avenue, very close to Belvedere Avenue. The branch of Herring Run which is called for in this survey, is shown on a map of Govanstown published in Hopkins' *Atlas of Baltimore County*, 1877, p. 54. It is now covered over. It is the same stream that is called for in the certificate of survey of "Stone's Delight" (see above).

It should be noted that the records above quoted, relating to Britain Ridge Rolling Road, all antedate the founding of Baltimore Town. York was not laid out until 1741.

In 1731 the court of Baltimore County appointed Charles Gorsuch overseer of the roads "from the Herring run to Potapso old church, from the sd. Church to Walkers Mill and up Brittain's Ridge rolling road to Benjamin Browns [Bowen?] quarter and from the sd. mill to the sd. Herring run" (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber 1730-1732, August Court, 1731).

In 1737 the court of Baltimore County appointed Thomas Sheredine to lay out a road "from Hitchcock's mill into the roaling road that goes down by Benjamin Bowen's quarter as the old road used to go" (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber H. W. S. No. I. A. 2, 1736-1738, f. 171, August Court, 1737). From this intersection Britain Ridge Rolling Road branched off to the northwards. This point of intersection is shown on Kearney's Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its Vicinity made by order of Brigadier General Winder, 1814. Point Road, or Lane, is shown, but not named, on Warner and Hanna's *Map of the City of Baltimore, 1801*, connecting the York Road with the then head of Market Street, now Broadway, near the present intersection of Biddle Street and Broadway. A small section of Point Lane is still in use under the name of Lamont Avenue. This ancient road, or lane, ran through the north eastern section of the present Greenmount cemetery, but was closed when additional land was added to that part of the cemetery. Important information is to be found in George W. McCreary's "Street Index" (*An Index to the Ordinances and Resolutions, 1797-Sept., 1900 affecting the opening of streets, alleys, lanes, etc., in the City of Baltimore* [Baltimore, 1900]) "Broadway"—was "Point Road" (p. 37). "Fells Point Road—Point Road" (p. 79). "All of Point Lane was bed of Old York Road and public." Letter to City Engineer, 1514" (p. 157). This important letter can not be found. I am indebted to Mr. C. Frank Poole, Records Manager and Officer, Room 408, City Hall, for making an exhaustive search for it.

The following records are of interest in this connection:

Notice in the *Maryland Journal* of August 12, 1785: "To be Rented—my now Dwelling House, Garden, Yard and Stable, etc., within half a mile of Baltimore Town, very healthy and pleasantly situated and joining the York and the Point road where they cross. Signed Henry Penney, miller, for Mr. Charles Ridgely Carnan." Mr. Carnan later took the name of Ridgely, and was the builder of Hampton. The land so advertised was part of "Huntington," as resurveyed for John Carnan, the father of Charles Ridgely Carnan, Sept. 29, 1757 (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, LIV, p. 354). In the year 1756 the Carnans had a Land Commission to determine the bounds of the tracts of land called "Huntington," "Wilkinson's Folly," "Edwards Lott" and "Edwards Enlargement." The first three named and part of the fourth were soon afterwards resurveyed and called

"Huntington." In the proceedings of this Land Commission mention is made of "the great Road leading from Baltimore Town to Brittain Ridge" (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Land Commissions, Liber H. W. S. No. 4, f. 265 *et. seq.*, depositions of John Edwards and of Joseph Ensor). I take this to mean that the southern section of the present York Road below Twenty First Street (Huntington Avenue) had already been laid out.

The following records may also be of interest:

Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, April 10, 1813: "Country seat for sale—residence of the late Capt. WM. Robinson, about one mile from the city of Baltimore on the Road leading from Fells Point near the York Turnpike road, in the neighborhood of Springfield and the seat of Captain Tennant—twelve acres improved by a large and fashionable brick dwelling house. (Springfield, the residence of Major Thomas Yates, shown on Warner and Hanna, 1801, was situated a little east of the Harford Road, near the site of North Avenue, and north east of Point Lane.) Tennant's house stood N. W. of Springfield, between it and the Harford Road (Kearney, *op. cit.*).

The following records refer, in my opinion, to Point Lane:

Federal Gazette, Jan. 27, 1797: John Stover offers for sale a tanyard on the Old York Road leading from Baltimore to York Town and on the Mile Run.

Ibid., Jan 1, 1798: Jacob Shriver offers for sale 5 acres of land on the Old York Road near the Mile Run. There is a spring of excellent water on the property. The Mile Run, later known as Jenkins' Run, crosses the North West corner of Greenmount cemetery, underground. Its sources are in Waverly. The Great Run is the old name of the Towson Run.

In the year 1716 the Baltimore County court appointed Jonathan Tipton overseer "of the forrest road leading from the Garrison Ridge by the widdow Stephenson on to the White Marsh and all inhabitants on the Garrison Ridge [above the head of Jones's Falls] and Little Brittain are to assist in clearing and marking the same" (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber G. M. No. 2, 1715-1718, f. 10).

And now for Britain Ridge Rolling Road as forerunner of the York Road:

In 1728 the Baltimore County Court appointed John Ensor overseer of the roads "from the Herring Run at the head of Back River to Jones's falls from the sd falls to the church and from Britain Ridge Rolling house to the extent of that hundred" (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber I. W. S. No. 6, 1728-1730, August Court, 1728).

At that time, in Maryland, a "rolling house" was a tobacco warehouse situated on tidewater, to which hogsheads of tobacco were rolled along "rolling roads," to await shipment abroad.

In 1729 the Baltimore County court appointed Lloyd Harris "overseer of the roads from the herring run at the head of Back River to Jones Falls, and from Jones Falls to the church and Brittain Ridge rowling road to the extent of that hundred in the room of John Ensor" (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber I. W. S. No. 6, 1728-1730, November Court, 1729).

Mr. Harris was an Englishman, who married the widow of Nicholas Rogers (d. 1720), and lived on a creek of the North West Branch of Patapsco River formerly called Collett's Creek, to which he gave the name of Harris's Creek.

On 14 Sept., 1720, Thomas Hooker conveyed to Benjamin Bowen "all that tract of land called Samuells's Hope, beginning at a bounded white oak standing by a spring called Surveyors Spring, it being a bounded tree of John Oulton and Nicholas Haile, i. e., of "Fellowship" and of "Hailes Fellowship," and running along with a line of Job Evans, "Friend's Discovery," and James Murrays, "Morgan's Delight," West 324 perches (a little over a mile) to a bounded hickory, then north 250 perches to a red oak, then east 324 perches to a bounded red oak, then to the beginning, "containing 500 acres (Balto. Co. Land Records, Liber T. R. No. D. S., f. 277).

This, unquestionably, was the land on which Benjamin Bowen had his "quarter," namely, a plantation that was not his dwelling place. He lived, I believe, in Patapsco Neck.

"Haile's Fellowship" is described in part as follows: "in ye woods on a

"Vauxhall" (sometimes called "Fox Hall"), 200 acres, surveyed for Stephen Benson, October 12, 1694,³⁶ includes nearly all the land bound by Charles Street, Belvedere Avenue, Roland Avenue and Wyndhurst Avenue, and considerable land west of Roland Avenue which lies outside the Stony Run watershed.

"Job's Addition," 225 acres, was laid out for Job Evans, the patentee of "Friend's Discovery," August 24, 1695,³⁷ and by him assigned to James Butler, to whom a patent was issued. Its western boundary coincides very nearly with Charles Street; its northern boundary is (approximately) Belvedere Avenue. It is separated from the York Road by several tracts of land of later date, including "Hannah's Lott," "Bryan's Meadows," "Addition to Bryan's Meadows," "Wheeler's Lott" and a small part of "Ridgely's Whim." "Job's Addition" takes in the central part of the Homeland estate of nearly four hundred acres, the Notre Dame College property and the greater part of "Evergreen-on-the Avenue."

"Merryman's Addition," surveyed for Charles Merryman, July 7, 1694, 220 acres, is an irregular tract of land, lying east of Stony Run, both above and below (but mostly above) University Parkway.³⁸

"Merryman's Beginning," 246 acres, surveyed for Charles

Ridge called Little Britain, beginning at a bounded white oak standing by a spring called the Surveyors Spring in a line of Job Evans his land called Friends Discovery and running north east 295 perches to a bounded oak, east 160 perches to a parcel of land of John Oultons," etc.

It is the opinion of this author that Britain Ridge Rolling House stood on the point of the North West Branch of Patapsco River now and for over two hundred years known as Fell's Point, but at that time probably called Long Island Point, the name under which it was taken up. The author further believes that an ancient road called the Point Lane, or the Point Road (they seem to be the same), which connected Fell's Point with the York Road, was substantially the same road as Britain Ridge Rolling Road. Point Lane crossed the present York Road near Twenty Fifth Street, and continued on in a north westerly direction to Merryman's Lane. That section of it which lay west of the York Road became known as Red Lane (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, LIV, pp. 362, 363). There were formerly several tanyards on it. This stream, now entirely buried underground, still flows copiously, as the author observed by looking down into a sewer through a grating in the north wall of the cemetery during a prolonged drought. There was no odor to indicate that the flow was considerably augmented by sewage. To Judge by Warner and Hanna (*op. cit.*), Point Lane crossed the Mile Run, or Jenkins' Run, in Greenmount Cemetery, a little less than three hundred yards east of Greenmount Avenue (the York Road), and very near to North Avenue.

³⁶ L. O. M., P. R. L., Liber C No. 3, f. 66.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, f. 415.

³⁸ L. O. M., P. R. L., Liber B. B. No. 3, f. 419.

Merryman, February 5, 1704,³⁹ lies mostly within the area bounded by Charles Street, University Parkway, Wyndhurst Road and Roland Avenue. It embraces the greater part of Blythewood (*q. v.*) and "Attica" (*q. v.*). It was wholly included in Captain Charles Ridgely's resurvey, "Ridgely's Whim," which, as before stated, was surveyed February 4, 1744 (for reference see note 19).

"Haile's Addition," 100 acres, laid out for Nicholas Haile, January 10, 1701,⁴⁰ lies on both sides of Stony Run, in the lower part of Wyman Park, and is bounded southerly by "Mount Royal."

"Mount Pleasant," 150 acres, was taken up by Nicholas Haile, February 24, 1704. Mention has already been made of the fact that the fourth bounded tree of this land stood, according to the survey, "in a low piece of ground by the Mill Run."⁴¹ The site of this boundary is near, if not under, the bridge which carries University Parkway over Stony Run.⁴² The greater part of "Mount Pleasant" lies west of Stony Run, and nearly all of it lies below University Parkway. It includes parts of Roland Park, Wyman Park and Hampden, and gave its name to the country estate of Henry Mankin (*q. v.*).

Such is our list of the earliest surveys in the Stony Run watershed. For years after the lands above mentioned were taken up a great deal of land in this watershed remained "vacant" and without owners.⁴³ The reason for this fact, start-

³⁹ L. O. M., P. R. L., Liber C. D., f. 173.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, f. 176.

⁴¹ L. O. M., P. R. L., Liber D. D. No. 5, f. 201.

⁴² A deed from Eleanor Merryman and others, 1849, to Henry Mankin, a Baltimore merchant, conveying part of "Merryman's Addition" and part of "Mount Pleasant," calls for the last (or fourth) boundary of "Mount Pleasant," standing by the public road (Merryman's Lane, now University Parkway), on the western side of Ensor's or Union Run (Stony Run). Also called for was the rock marked "WE 1739," the same rock as that which is mentioned in an inquisition held 24 March, 1739, under a writ of ad quod damnum granted to William Fell and John Ensor (see later under "Ensor's and Fell's Mill"). The land so conveyed is bounded southerly by "Scott's Mill," the mill seat on Stony Run, on which Rossiter Scott erected a grist mill, ca. 1794 (*Baltimore County Land Records*, Liber A. W. B. No. 423, f. 402).

⁴³ Among the later surveys, which are situated wholly or partly in this valley, should be mentioned "Sheredine's Discovery," "Hannah's Lott," "Wheeler's Lott," "Bryan's Meadows," "Bryan's Meadows Enlarged," "Bryan's Chance," "Addition to Mount Pleasant," "Gift," "Addition to Vauxhall," "Conveniency," "Adjunction," "Harrow Tooth," "Garritson's Meadows," "Cox's Paradise" and a second "Mount Pleasant." "Gift," surveyed for Thomas Deye Cockey, Dec. 16, 1794, contained 4½ acres. It was resurveyed for him, May 2, 1805, and

ling in view of the present value of the land, is pretty clear in most cases: it was not good farming land. The few small parcels, or wedges, of land lying vacant were doubtless discovered in making resurveys.

(To be continued)

found to contain $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres. (L. O. M., Patented Certificates No.'s 1894, 1895, Baltimore County). This land is an enclave between "Vauxhall" and "Ridgely's Whim," lying both south and west of "Vauxhall." If Wyndhurst Road, the former Cedar Lane, does not lie on this tract of land, it comes pretty close to it. "Mount Pleasant," $14\frac{3}{4}$ acres, is an enclave between "Job's Addition" and "Ridgely's Whim." It lies along the line of Charles street (Avenue), between Wyndhurst Avenue and Cold Spring Lane, and was surveyed for Christopher Walker, March 5, 1798. (L. O. M., Patented Certificate No. 3390, Baltimore County.) A large amount of vacant land was taken up with "Ridgely's Whim." The greater part of it lies outside, or west, of the Stony Run valley, but the part which lies within that watershed is considerable.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL WRITINGS OF SENATOR ARTHUR PUE GORMAN

By JOHN R. LAMBERT, JR.

(Continued from June)

Wednesday 20th Jan 1904

First Vote yesterday and Second today at Annapolis. The B Sun of Today has the most offensive articles both in Local and Editorial Denouncing Rasin Carter and Myself. A Delegation of County Editors called on me in Smith's interest. I told him Smith having given up the Caucus Monday placed the situation in the greatest Jeopardy. They must correct it. Carter talked and expressed great concern as to Raynors Election. The Vote today: Rainor gained 3 votes To 38 Smith 29 Carter; gained 2 Howd Co. Tonight I Entertained my friend W W Fuller of N York. Bob Crain agreed to go to Annapolis.

Thursday Jan 21st 1904

This was quite a busy day. The result at Annapolis was about the same as Yesterday. Smiths people abusing me roundly. Called J W Miles here from Annapolis and found him more determined than Ever that his County would not Vote for Smith but they would go to Raynor first. He said Gov Jackson had told him he would give his County to Miles. But I informed Miles that he couldnot win. Rasin talked over the Phone was greatly demoralized. And so the Matter goes, and all to the Advantage of Raynor because Smith Broke up the Caucus just as I told him before it ocured.

Friday 22 Jan 1904

At 9:15 Bernard Carter and C H Carter came and then Robert Crane came—Carter splendid as he is said we must have Smith and Miles Talbott. Spencer Jones, T Robinson and others here tomorrow night. Then we wanted to propose all should vote in Caucus for Smith make an honest effort to Nominate him and if we couldnot, Then all go for him Carter or any one Else who could unite all our forces—That it was an outrage to permit Raynor to succeed. We arranged for it meeting tomorrow Saturday Night at Shoerum [Shoreham Hotel].

The Caucus Committee—Culverson Cockrell and Self being present agreed to a resolution of Inquiry and one for investigation as to aid given by government Revolution in Panama. Called Caucus for tomorrow Morning Saturday 23d at—11. Genl Johnson Gill wrote me a letter saying Raynor must be Elected or the party was destroyed. Senate passed my resolutions for information as to use of Military forces in Columbia. Frank Smith and Senator Penington are Expected tonight from Annapolis.

Saturday Jan 23d 1904

The U S Senate Caucus met at 11. A M. After a long discussion we agreed to two resolutions Namd in Memoranda of Yesterday and appoint Committee of 5 to take any other action. At 5 P M Rasin came to my home then B & Charles Carter Called. We all went to the Shoerum Hotel Room 100. Met Gov Smiths partner Walis L. Wilkinson Senator Jones & Robinson Fred Talbott Crothers B Schley. B Carter stated he had called the Meeting and wanted to come to some unified action, as he did not want the place but did want to defeat Raynor; he suggested that all the votes we could command should first be given to Smith and then all should go to Carter. The count was made not a fair one because the Smith People were bent on Smith or nothing. Schly Stating in No Event Could the Washington Co votes be given to Carter; so said George of Queen Anne. And so they said of Anne Arundle. The Meeting adjourned without any Special result and it looks like Raynor or *some new man*.

Sunday 24th Jan 1904

Carter called me up, and said He had seen Smith and informed him he had withdrawn from the talk of Last Night, and he Carter would demand and open Vote. So this matter Ends With no result. Rasin Vandiver and the Speaker Everhart spent the greater part of the day arranging the House Committees. We talked over the Situation and all agreed the open vote was defeat of Smith. During the Evening Senator Applegarth called He is voting for Jackson. Wants to vote for Raynor but is against Smith. and says Jacksons County will not go to Smith. Would go to Carter in preference. Robt Crane called and is of same opinion—So this case will go on.

Monday Jan 25 Nothing Special Carter Phoned me is now hopeful. Answered Williams Letter about Co operation

Tuesday Jan 26th 1904

Dem Caucus Committee, Newlands, Martin, Bacon, and Self Met today to consider Bacons—Hales—and Newlands Resolution to Make Some provision for opening negotiations and adjusting Differences with Columbia. I drafted a Substitute blending the two resolutions and we tentavily agreed to it to be submitted to a future caucus with the hope of uniting all the Democrats on it. Senator Stone made a powerful speech against the President for vilating the Treaty of 46 and all international law—in the Panama Matter, but he is inclined to vote for the Treaty. Same Condition Exists at Annapolis caucus call for tonight. Carter protested against a Secret ballott. Judge Geo. Vanhillen of Harford Co and a Mr. Rouse called at 8:30. Dr. Shaw of Carroll Called; says he is broke merits a place with Dem Nat Committee.

Tuesday Jan 26, 1904

This resolution was drafted by a Committee of Democratic Senators consisting of Cockrell of Mo, Culberson of Texas, Carmack of Tenn and A.P. Gorman; acted on and adopted by caucus Saturday Jan 23d 1904

Offered in Senate Jan 26th 1904 by Senator Stone of Mo.

RESOLVED,

That the Committee on Foreign Relations is hereby instructed to investigate and ascertain whether Buneau Varilla, and other persons residing in the United States and subject to our laws, did aid or promote an insurrection in Panama against the Republic of Colombia, and did give assurance to citizens of Panama that they should have the aid and assistance of our Navy in behalf of such insurrection, and whether any official of any Department of the Government did disclose or make known to said Buneau Varilla, or to any other person, the action which the Government of the United States designed or proposed to take in the event of an insurrection. Said Committee shall have authority to send for persons and papers, compel attendance of witnesses and shall make report at earliest practicable date.²²

Wednesday, Jan 27th 1904

Hon. Wayne McVey called at 930 A M To talk over resolution in regard to Columbia Suggesting that any allusion to using good offices with Panama would be rejected by Columbia &c. He is

²² The resolution is a typewritten insert in the ms.

counsel for Genl Reis. Senators Newlands, Patterson, Bacon and I Met in Conference room to discuss the Resolution. It is now apparent that we cannot unite 31 Senators to demand the passage of the resolution or stop the ratification. Simmons of N Carolina Made a Speech for the Treaty and it created a great deal of feeling on our side, Delighted the Republicans. Blackburn and others insists on putting on the party whip. I have not yet decided that question. Senator Davis called to discuss party matters, & Wilkinson came from Annapolis to discuss senatorial case. He wanted to change arrangement entered into with Carter. I told him they must fix number of ballots for Smith and then take up Carter in good faith and with Secret ballot. He Said Rasin could deliver 9 or 10 Votes in caucus tonight.

Thursday 26th Jan 1904

Had a Short-Conference with Mr. Lamb of Indiana on Situation in his State, and talked over the pure food bill to which he is opposed. Balto Sun Addressed an Editorial to me about Senatorship & charging me with preventing caucus action. I replied to it and gave it to Mr. Miller their Correspondent. Made a short Speech on Resolution of Inquiry, in regard to Panama. Senator Aldrich of R. I. Intimated that Negotiations were pending, looking to Satisfy Columbia. I Embraced the opportunity to commend it and Said it would save our interests in South America.—Delegation from Baltimore on Merchants banquet, and Dan Offit, Genl Hamill and others from Oakland, Md came to urge Section of Garrett Co for sight [site] of Military Camp. H Wells Rush called to discuss the Situation at Annapolis. He said they Joined Smiths forces to break up caucuses and were delighted as they supposed they were defeated that night, but Since then They take new Life and now He says Rasin is out of it and has told Smith he cannot give him any votes from Balto City. Robinson Miles Fred Tablott and Arthur came tonight from Annapolis. Miles is so fearful that Smith can win he is more than disposed to vote for Raynor. Robinson says he will not now vote for Smith at any time—and will vote for open vote in caucus—and in fact wants to vote for Raynor, I protested and hope they will not, but the Situation is critticle and may result in Raynor Election. The Smith People are very abusive of me and have openly stated I could nominate him if I desired. His own Blunder in breaking up caucus destroyed his only Chance and then he holds me responsible. So, it goes with a weak man.

Friday 29th 1904

A great Snow Storm here all night and today. Nothing Special but the passage of Resolution calling on President for all the correspondence in regard to Panama. Amended in Presidents discussion. Senator Patterson of Colorado Attended the banquet at Rennerts Baltimore. Saw Mr. Foster & another of Smiths Sons in Law and said Foster was denouncing me for Smiths failure—that he was very bitter. Senator Perkins of Balto City came from Annapolis and had some suggestions how we could Nominate Carter by getting 22 of Smiths votes. Nothing important in his suggestions, but he is most anxious to defeat Raynor. Have Called a caucus for Democratic Senators tomorrow.

Saturday 30th Jan 1904

Hobbs was in from my place. ["Fair View," near Laurel, Md.] Bernard Carter and Charles C—came at 9:30. We agreed that we should go into Caucus on Tuesday and agree to ballot or Vote in open Caucus; if in open vote all of Carters friends shall support him, if we should then or afterward go into secret ballot, Carter says we cannot stand unless B City Delegates Vote openly for him, That he is content to have Smith Elected if it can be done notwithstanding Smiths bad conduct to Him and Me. The Democratic Caucus Met at 11:30, 20 being present. We discussed for hours the resolution to demand an adjustment be made with Columbia and finally passed to Vote against the Treaty. Clark of Ark Said he would not Submit. We knew that Senator McEndy would not and the two Fla Senators would not commit themselves, and there remained Foster of La & Mony of Miss who were not present. So we could not get 31, and after a long talk we adjourned, I stating that it was useless to continue a Chinese War. Sen Blackburn was selected to preside in case of my absence for a few days. So all of our Efforts seem to have Ended in Smash. C C Crothers called and we discussed the Senatorship—and agreed that Smith had blundered and acted badly in regards to the matter that there was just a possibility of his nomination by 47 votes, if not then Carter by about 49—with a ballot. I got to the Grid Iron Dinner tonight—

Sunday 31st Jan—1904

C. H. Carter came while I was at Breakfast, and said they could arrange with Rasin to break the Delegation. I told him to see Rasin. During the morning Rasin came; he told me that Raynors

people had plenty of money that Ten thousand was offered to Anne Arundel and Q Anne, and he thought they would go. But finally Said we could carry 8 Votes to Smith and for a caucus if it was by ballott. So it was agreed to try it and if it failed then to Carter. S C Jones in for a short time and it was so arranged with him but he thought Raynor would win, That Robinson and Hill were gone and so would go Joshua Miles. Jackson wrote me a letter saying it could not be Carter but he or Smith must be the man. I told him he could not get it. The Grid Iron Dinner was *great*.

Monday Feb. 1st 1904

Mr. Stephen F. Moriarty of N York who says he represents Genl Ries of Columbia came with suggestions to settle with Columbia and that Arms and ammuniton for 25 thousand men have been furnished and that the Vatican had restrained the War feeling with a hope of Settlement. Vandiver came he is used up and admitted Smith was defeated if we did not Save him. I told him to call another caucus if by open vote then go on with it until they could get a ballot. If Smith could hold his 32—9 of Carter's would go to him and Rasin said he could get him 7—making 48. This was the outside mark; if Smith failed then we must make Carter or Spencer Jones—Fred Talbott agreed. Sent Photograph to Mrs. Fred Talbott & Freds Mother at his request today.

Tuesday 2d Feb 1904 ²³

That the volume of Trade East and West is draining on Grain it is never North and South or the Miss Valley and to the Orient. That our Coll interests are to have a great compeditor in Exportation [Illegible] being developed by English and German [Illegible]

. . . Looks for a Splendid democratic victory—is friendly but I think looks to Cleveland. Today it is announced that a treaty will be made with Columbia to Satisfy her in regard to Panama. The democrats by their refusal to favor the proposition have lost a great chance and this victory is with the Republicans. W C Whitney died today. He and I were fast friends, held Each other in high Esteem. He could have had the nomination for President in 1892. But he gave it to Grover Cleveland After agreeing with Senator Ransom Brice and I to go with us against Cleveland. I wrote this memo on his death.²⁴

²³ There appears to be a missing page in the manuscript here; moreover many of the words in this entry are virtually illegible.

²⁴ The memo is type written.

Feb 2d 1904

Death of W C Whitney to N York Herald

Mr. Gorman said:

The death of Mr. William C. Whitney is a great shock to me, as it will be to the entire country. It was my good fortune to know him well. Our acquaintance began in 1883, since which time I enjoyed as close and warm personal friendship as is possible to exist between men.

Mr. Whitney was a most remarkable man—warm-hearted, generous, and with the faculty of attaching friends to him such as is possessed by few men. He was endowed with rare ability, and, in dealing with public affairs, had a breadth of vision, which made him the equal of any of his compeers, no matter how august. His death is a great loss to his friends, his party and his country.

Wednesday 3d Feb 1904

Attended the Senate today, Having been absent two days on acct of personal matters. Made a short speech on Appropriation for St. Louis Exposition Senator Lodge, having refused to the Deficit in Treasy which would prevent appropriations for—Rivers & Harbors &c. I arraigned the republicans for their Extravagance in Army Navy and their refusal to remodel the Revenue Laws &c; it was well recd by a full Senate and Spooner made answer so the Debate was political. The Caucus was called at Annapolis tonight on Senator [?] I think it a close vote. Senator Cullom says they will not negotiate with Columbia. We Democrats are hopelesly divided.

Feb 4th 1904

Isador Raynor was nomenate last night in a Democratic Caucus by an open vote. Rasin's Baltimore City vote was cast solidly against us notwithstanding his positive promis on Sunday—I am informd that the Raynor people mde an arrangemt with him which among other things the Sun paper agreed to and has for some days desisted from attacking him yet; his deliberate abandonment of his friends can not be accounted for—only on that hyposithus. Jackson and Miles people went to Raynor—while Smiths conduct and that of his frnds was deplorable both in mangemt and in their talk showing him as a selfish man with no consideration for his friends; yet we did the best we could for him.

Senator Lodge replied to my speech of yesterday in the Senate today and I replied to him for $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour My friends thought I did well and Senator Smith said it was the best I have made since

my return to the Senate—Miller of the Balto Sun Called to volunteer any service and to publish any thing I wanted at any time. I thanked him. Senator Foraker of Oh replied to my speech and read X Sec Fosters letter. Baily of Texas answered him in a great Democratic Speech of powr.

Friday Feb 5, 1904

This was rather a quiet day. Nothing special in the Senate save Senator Pattersons speech denouncing Cleveland and the insistence of quite a number of Democratic Senators that some further action should be taken against the Panama Canal Treaty. But I told them Senators Clarks and Malloys Speeches together with the attitude of other Democrats made it impolitic in my Judgment to persue the Matter further. So in Exctve Session I said the Confidential Docmts Sent in by the President Should not be psnted. The Post Office Committee refused to consider the resolutions to Investigate the Dept. posponing it for the Next Meeting. The Election of Raynor creates a great deal of talk—and Rep & Mugwamp papers [Illegible] a great set back for me. I have not yet congratulated him. Rasin is given credit for it

Saturday 6th Feb 1904

This A M I left my card at the Arlington for Senator Hanna who is desperatly Ill. Talked with Senator Hale about him who had just called. Met Mrs. Danl Manning and Mrs. Montgomry who represent the Womans Dept of the St. Louis Exposition. Gov Francis was there and wanted me to stay at his house if I went to St. Louis; he talked about the Presidency and said he had advised Cleveland not to run that Don Dickerson had so advised Cleveland by letter &c. and that he Francis was not in the race. Henry G Davis gave me an acct of his talk with Mr. Cassatt and others of the Pa R R on Wednesdy. Says they are all friendly and against Rosevelt &c. Spent day at my Committee Rom getting up personal Matters and some work on District and Labor Committees

Sunday 7th Feb 1904

Arthur spent the Day with me and give me a full account of the occurrance at Annapolis. He Says he told Gov. Smith of the arragnt Ist. Caucus. Vote for ballot and all our frnds to vote for him; if they failed to nomenate that night, Then next night All to go to Carter. If defeated on ballot then to vote as they had in open house. Rasin saw Smith and Arthur and asured up to the Moment of

going in to Caucus 7 of his men would vote with him. When the vote was taken and they all voted with Raynor he went to Rasin who was in the Speakers Room and denoced him as a delibert decevre. You have cheated us and we will pay you up. The Speaker ordered R from his room and told him Nevv to Come there again while he was speaker. J W Miles behavd badly and so did Jackson preferg Raynor to Smith. Senator Robinson and Applegarth both voted for Raynor. And so he was nomnted on the first Ballot. He immediately sought Rasin at Carvel H[all] and Embraced him and told him it was the greatest acheevment of his life. Rasin said Yes it was that he had deceivd them all up to the last Moment too late for them to recover. Rasin Told me in December that Mahon and Rush told him they could make Raynor pay him back all the Mony he had paid the State and Expences about \$20,000.00 Rush told me when he came here and saw me in the Pesidents Room That Rasin Had promised not to interfear with the City Delegation and that Raynor had Seen Walter Able and arranged to stop all further attacks on Rasin—and So the Bargain was made. Corruption Won.

Monday Feb. 8th 1904

Senator Mc Comas called on his way to Baltimore in regard to the Disastrous fire in that City.²⁵ I had written a note to Mayor Mc Lean and Sent it by Arthur. We agreed at present Nothing could be done. When I reached the Capitol at 11:30 The Sec of War Called me on Phone and said the Mayor of Baltimore wanted him to Send troops and Enginer officers. I advised him Send the Engerns and I would Suggest the Maryland Legislature to pass resolution requesting troops if they wanted them and asked him to have them in readiness as the Legislature would meet tonight. He promsd to do so Spencer Jones came in and immediately went to Annapolis to have the resolution passed. It is the greatest Calamity Ever visited Baltimore. During the day Reps Mudd and Parea Called to discuss the Situation and see what could be done. At 8 P M Arthurs Wife informd me of her return from Baltimor and that Mr. Mills had savd Arthurs Papers Books and desk—before the fire reached the Bank of Balto.

Tuesday 9th Feb 1904

Nothing Special occurd tody was at the Senate and in Ex Session Considered the Panama Canal Treaty. Arthur came here durng

²⁵ This refers to the great fire that destroyed the downtown area of Baltimore.

the Evng and gave an acct of the destruction in Baltimore and the action of the Legislature.

Wednesday Feb 10th

Was at the Senate all day. Raynors credentials came I handed them to McComas to present—which he did. Recd a letter from Gov Warfield asking what action was taken by Congress in the Chicago fire. I answered it—givng the information. After a Speech in open session resumd consideration of the Canal treaty. I made a motion to report the Debate in Confidence. Senator Danels made the most powerful speech yet Made against it. Replied to by Spooner and Daniel replied to him it was the finest debate by all odds on the question and one of the best I have listened to in a long time; the Republicans voted down my motion to report speeches. My sister Kate came to see us today.

Wednesday 10th Feb 1905 ²⁶

Had a teriable Head ach and in Bed all day. During the day an agreement was reached to vote on Treaty not Later than Feb. 23rd.

Thursday 11th Feb 1904

Felt better and was at the Senate all day, but nothing of importance occurd. H G Davis called at night to talk over the Situation.

Friday 12 Feb—

Was at Senate Nothing of importance—occurd.

Saturday 13th—Met Geo Harvey of N York at Willians He told me of his talks with the President who thought I should not have antagonised him as I have. Harvy says Th Speers of N York will stand by Rosevelt Financially as they have ambition. Senator Perkin was over today he is hot against Rasin. Sec Navy in N York last night answd my speech on Excessive Navy

Sunday 14th Feb 1904

This has been a disagreeabl day out-doors Snowy and damp; so I here remad in all day, Arthur and I spending all the time together—talking over all sorts of affairs. Yesterday Albert Gorman was taken quite sick at the school near Alexandria and was brought to this city; he is better today. I have been looking over some old speeches

²⁷ From this point on Gorman tends to confuse the dates of his entries.

of mine and gathering Some data for a talk on Economy in Public Expendits of the Army & Navy as the Sec of the Navy Mr. Moody has criticised my speech in the Senate I will try to answer him.

Monday 15th Feb 1904

The Senate met and immediately went into Ex Session as we were lookng for Senator [Mark] Hanna death at Evry Moment. We agreed to vote on Treaty (Panama) on 23d before adjournmt. Cullom and I making the arrangemt. Senate Resumd legislative Session and Continued on Callender until we adjournrd Defeating by a tie vote Bill to pay Quen Lil of Honolu 150 thousand.²⁷ Spencer Jones called to talk over Annapolis Matters—Senator Hanna died about 6:30 this P. M. Robt Larner came to get from me an expression in regard to him which I gave to papers I regarded Mr H as one of the most remarkable men—a stalwart party man but a manly generous fellow a great favorite with all who knew him well.

Tuesday 16th Feb 1904

The death of Senator Hanna was announced in Senate today and a Committee of 25 of which I am one was named to Escort his remains. The Committee met in Room of the Appropriation Committee and made all arrangements; general and generous Sorrow was felt by all. The only unusual suggestion made and adopted was to permit a committee of 6 of the Grid Iron Club to come on floor of the Senate and a quartet of the same club to furnish music. The last time I talked with Hanna was on the 30th Jan at the Grid Iron dinner. He made a short speech and after it I walked over to him and told him as sick as he was I feared he was imprudent to come out. He said it will do me good to be with the boys. You and I must never forsake them. They are your and my friends. We will stand by them as long as we live. It was his last public appearance.

Wednesday 17th Feb 1904

This was the day of Funeral of Senator Hanna in the Senate Chamber. The Committee met in the Marble Room and then met in body at the East Door of the Senate. Senator Spooner of Wis, and I walked together; the ceremony in the Senate was impressive and unusual. The Prayer by the blind chaplain of the House was commented on as superb. Dr. Hale the chaplain of the

²⁷ Queen Liliuokalani, the last reigning ruler of Hawaii.

Senate delivered a remarkable address. His description of the people who are prone to attribute bad motives to public men was a pointed and proper rebuke to scandale mongers. At 5 the Committee of both Houses Escorted the remains to the depot 6th & B St. Senators Spooner Cockrell Platt of Conn and I rode together and talked of the Deceased. The Committee start for Cleveland at 6 P.M. tomorrow. I cannot go. During the Day Mr. Ford and I C Rose of Baltimore came to consult Mc Comas and I to get U Sta to purchase a square of land opposite Post Office in Baltimore. We informd them it would be allmost impossible to do so.

Thursday 18th Feb 1904

Senate was in session and Senator Spooner made his speech.

Friday 19th

Senate adjourd over this day as the Funeral took place in Cleveland. I had quite an attack of grip during the night; it seamed to attack the left side of the Head and made it impossiable to lay on that side a most peculiar and distressing fealing.

Saturday 20th Feb

A most disagreeable day Rain Sleet & Snow. In the house all day Dr. Brown called and prescribed. Says it is a clear case of grip with some weakness of the heart action; it conts all day. At Evng Arthur Lee Marriott and their wives came to spend Sunday.

Sunday 21st F. 1904

Still quite unwell Dr. Brown thinks He caught it under control but I think it one of the worst attacks I have had. Arthur and Leigh Marriott spent the day with me. R M Larner came in during the Evng to chat. It was a bad disagreeable day and the night was a bad one for me.

Monday 22d Feb—

I could not go to the Senate not feeling well. Dr. Brown came thought I would improve. Could not find any Evidence of an Absess in for-head. See Dr. Wilmer but he was not in office today.

Tuesday Feb 22d 1904

Remand at home and attended to Personal Affairs, talked with Speaker Everhart at Annapolis to get the vote and situation—no

chase—Saw Henry G. Davis; he informed me that the President Repudiated the Foraker Bill on Interstate Commerce—and that He and Col Tom Dow had agreed to purchase the Old Brown home, Good Fellowship in Howard County and to give it to Howard Brown, son of Dorch on condition it should go to a Brown. Arthur is given the drawing of the papers—James J Hill called at 2:20 spend an hour or more. He is hot against the President; says—Business is bound to recede—and the English tax proposed by Chamberlain will succeed and Injure us. That 30 thousand people from U.S. have this year gone to Manitoba and Canada is bound to hurt us.

Tuesday Feb 23d 1904

Feeling Badly But went to the Senate so as to vote on Panama Canal Treaty; there were 17 Democrats against it and 16 for it so it was ratified, and leaves a blot on our fair dealing with Columbia, and all Central America will Mistrust us. Senator Baily talked with me and advised me to decline to be considered in Presidential contest. He thinks the party Demoralised and contest now Ended—as Rosevelt can and probably has made peace with [J.P.] Morgan & others—

Wednesday 24 and Thursday 25

I have been in the House all day as I have a very Sever attack of grip. Governor Warfield has made his appointments without regard to party. He seems to have had only on desir and that is to disregard [Illegible] ignore all the regular organisation and so has done all he can to bring defeat to us. His surrender to the Sun Paper and the Mugwumps is thorough and compleat. It looks as if Egotism and Malace combined was all his.

Monday Feb 29 th

There has been nothing of importance to note as I have been quite unwell since the 24th with an accute attack of the Grip and in the House nearly all the time, Dr. Brown attending me.

Saturday March 5gh

The Naval Bill has been under consideration in Senate while I have been ill and am yet very weak. I took part in the Debate today making a speach of 45 minutes which was said to [be] quite a good presentation; at all Events had great attention in the Senate—and complimented on Both sides after it was deliverd.

Sunday March 6, 1904

Arthur spent day with me. Bess Wilton Daisy & Bromy dined with us.

Monday 7th

At Senate Nothing of importance.

Tuesday 8

Meeting in Conference Room with Williams and number of House Committee on Territrys on admission of New States. Nothing Definate.

Wednesday & Thursday 9 & 10

Nothing Special But passage at Annapolis of Franchise Amendmts in the House of Delegates Attny Genl opposed and Governor Warfield throwing cold water on it.

Called on Senator Tillman who is quite sick; so is Senator Stone.

Friday 11th March 1904

This is my 65th Birthday. How time has flown. I cannot realise it and while I know I am not in as vigorous health as I have enjoyed yet I am thankfull that I can and do attend to affairs with a good deal of vigor. What Events have crowded in my life. How I have been blessed with health prosperity in all personal affairs—and in all political aspirations Never defeated but once and then for the 4 term in the Senate 1897. Defeated by the B & O RRoads and their mony. But above all I have been blessed with a happy home. All of our children have grown up and have been a comfort to wife and self All but one married So here we are as the sand is running lower in the glass with only three of us under the home roof. Such is life but no complaint only devout thanks to the Heavenly Father for the immeasurable blessings given me and mine. Happy content and while friends and the papers talk of me for the Presidency I in fact have no such aspirations, have done nothing to secure it Do not Expect it. Content Satisfied.

APG

SIDELIGHTS

ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS AT FORT McHENRY, 1958

By G. HUBERT SMITH

During the spring and summer of 1958, archeological explorations were conducted at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine as a part of the work of the Historical and Archeological Research Project (MISSION 66) at the monument.¹ The primary objective of the excavations was that of obtaining further information on the fort, especially for the period of 1814, supplementing that preserved in documentary sources— particularly on the physical appearance of the post at that time. In the course of excavation specimens of various kinds were also encountered, and although most of these were preserved, regardless of probable age or historical significance, collecting of specimens was secondary in importance to obtaining further information on former buildings and structures no longer visible above ground.

A measure of success marked the archeological investigations. Because of the great size and historical complexity of Fort McHenry this initial work could, however, be no more than exploratory in character. No attempt was made to open completely large areas of the site, and excavations were conducted by trenching larger areas of special interest, and by opening smaller areas near surviving buildings. The latter was done in part to assist historical architects in making measured drawings and photographs of several buildings, as a project of the revived Historic American Buildings Survey.

Thus the Research Project provided for systematic collection at Fort McHenry of archival materials on the history of the post, systematic collection, in measured architectural drawings and photographs, of new records of the post, and systematic archeological investigation—each undertaking the first of its kind at Fort McHenry. With respect to excavations, the effort of 1958 was confined to problems directly suggested by documentary studies, no general search being made for unrecorded remains.

¹ An account of the project appears in "The Restoration of Fort McHenry," R. Walsh, ed. by S. Sydney Bradford, in *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 53, No. 3, September, 1958, pp. 211-214.

The archeological work was begun at the sites of a boundary wall, in existence in 1819 and probably built just previously, and of an adjacent group of tavern buildings, originally private property and perhaps older than Fort McHenry itself, which were begun in 1794 at the site of a fortification of the Revolutionary War. The wall was of special historic interest because of the fact that although built shortly after the well-remembered bombardment of September, 1814, it marked the original limits of the military reservation, the size of which was doubled in 1836. As for the tavern, it was of special interest in that it formed a part of the setting for the attack by the British fleet, having subsequently been demolished by the military, when it also became public property.

A major effort of the excavations was a search for evidence of the greater Lower and Upper Water Batteries, of importance in 1814 but long since leveled and replaced by other earthworks. This search was conducted in part with manual labor, customary in archeological excavations, in part by using mechanical equipment (a hydraulic back-hoe) in order to explore further than would otherwise have been possible, and at lesser expense. Other smaller investigations were also made, both inside and outside the surviving Star Fort, or nucleus of Fort McHenry, including study with the architects of selected surviving buildings, and at a site within the court but not in the immediate vicinity of a building. This last excavation produced perhaps the most generally interesting evidence of the season, in timber remains of the step or brace for an early flagstaff.

Despite the limited results of this first archeological campaign at Fort McHenry, the excavations have once again demonstrated the applicability of archeological methods to historic sites, including those of such relative recency as the 18th and 19th centuries—in this case, a large site from which it might have been thought that little of importance could still be learned by such methods, especially in view of the wealth of documentary sources of information. Visitors to the excavations, indeed, frequently expressed surprise at realizing that anything remained, structural or artifactual, to be exposed by excavation.

No site of long human occupation and use is, however, completely devoid of all remains, hidden away from sight—not even a well-policed military site—and the present explorations clearly revealed the desirability of additional work of this kind, closely correlated with documentary and architectural studies.

Of wide interest in the explorations at Fort McHenry was the verification of the site of a flagstaff of 1803, and perhaps previous

as well as subsequent use, and the recovery of large, still-sound hewn timbers, which shed light on the design and construction of the early staff. As specimens of older woodworking these timbers have their own interest, while the fact that they were used at an early date—and perhaps during the bombardment of September, 1814—adds materially to their value for study and exhibit.

Study of the surviving Powder Magazine of the Star Fort provided new data on the historical development of this somewhat complicated structure—also a part of the scene of the bombardment of 1814—data helpful in the architectural research on this structure, and additions to knowledge were also made in excavations adjacent to other structures of the Star Fort. Even at sites of buildings long ago pulled down, reopening the sites established the fact that despite demolition the structures had not been completely obliterated. In one fortunate instance, numerous dressed-stone members were obtained, probably once used in a handsome reservation gate, and with further study it may be possible, from the surviving stones, to reconstruct the gate though it was taken down more than a century ago.

Although investigation of the area of the original Lower and Upper Water Batteries produced no clear evidence of them, it did contribute to knowledge since it provided abundant evidence of extensive alteration in the terrain in this part of the old fortification, in successive construction and demolition. Fortunately for history, documentary records of the post, including numerous plans, of various periods, provide reliable data on these important outer works, and further excavation was recommended in the belief that parts of the original may yet be found.

Finally, as part of the archeological investigation of 1958, a limited collection of documented specimens obtained on the site, and of undoubted association with it, is now available for study and exhibit, illustrating various aspects of the everyday history of the fort at different periods in the past—a collection to which additions can also be made with further work. Among these objects military specimens are, of course, of special interest. Two of these, fragments of large bombs of the general type used in the War of 1812, may actually have fallen during the bombardment.

Such excavated specimens have a relatively high value for both study and exhibit since they are not merely typical historic objects, of dubious or unknown association, but objects actually once used at the post. In this respect the timbers found at the site of a flag-staff in use in 1803 are especially noteworthy inasmuch as this staff later carried the Stars and Stripes seen by Key—still preserved at

the U. S. National Museum—the timbers thus being directly related to the composition of the national anthem, and because of the substantial archeological and documentary evidence the flag-staff has been reconstructed.

THE OPINION OF MARYLAND ON THE EMANCIPATION
PROCLAMATION: BERNAL TO RUSSELL,
SEPT. 23, 1862

By CHARLES L. WAGANDT

In March of 1862 Lincoln offered a plan to provide federal compensation for those loyal slave states who would free their Negroes. Repeatedly the President urged the Border States to accede to his request. The appeals proved fruitless.

Meanwhile the radicals clamored for action against slavery. It began to appear more serious to deny their impetuous desires than to continue the futile courtship of unresponsive Border State conservatives. Then came Lee's invasion of Maryland in September of 1862. Lincoln vowed to God that if the rebels were driven back from the state, he would issue an Emancipation Proclamation. He was at the Soldiers' Home, three miles from Washington, when the news came that cleared the way for the document. The rebels had been turned back at Antietam.

Lincoln returned to the capital and on September 23 announced to the world that he would 100 days hence declare free all slaves within any area still in rebellion against the United States. Many northerners applauded, but most Marylanders registered a distaste ranging from mild regret to bitter criticism. One writer scorned the edict as nothing more than a "paper manifesto," while another claimed it would have no influence in rebel areas but would exert a "crushing and withering" effect upon Maryland.¹ Conservative Unionists felt cheated. The President seemed to have deserted them and joined the abolitionists. After struggling manfully and standing firmly in times of great danger, Lincoln, they charged, "struggled and stood no longer."²

Keenly aware of conservative Unionist disappointment over the Proclamation was the British consul in Baltimore, Frederic Bernal. He wrote an interesting letter to John Russell, the first Earl Russell and then England's foreign secretary. The document disclosed local

¹ "Observer" to editor, *Baltimore American*, October 14, 1862.

² *Congressional Globe*, 37th Congress, 3rd Session, Vol. 33, Pt. 1, 147-151. John W. Crisfield, Congressman from Maryland, was the speaker.

reactions and reported an interesting proposal of John Pendleton Kennedy. The latter was an outstanding Unionist who adjusted to Maryland's rapid changes in sentiment. A moderate conservative, Kennedy had already achieved distinction as an author and statesman.

FREDERIC BERNAL TO LORD RUSSELL³

British Consulate for the State of Maryland
Baltimore, 23rd September, 1862

No. 10

My Lord,

The President's Emancipation Proclamation has fallen like a thunderbolt on the Union men here, who regard it with dismay as being in direct contradiction with what they were led to expect. Mr. John P. Kennedy, formerly United States Senator⁴ for this State, and Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore, told a Gentleman of my acquaintance not a week ago that the Conservative Party had quite got the upper hand at Washington. He told him that while at Saragotoga⁵ a short time back Marshal Lamon⁶ formerly President Lincoln's law-partner at Springfield, and appointed by him Marshal of the District of Columbia, called on and asked me to ask him to give, in writing, his views on the position of affairs—Mr. Kennedy complied, and the tenour of his opinion was that the President should take advantage of the first Federal victory to issue a Proclamation—Kennedy complied, and the tenour of his opinion was that the President should take advantage of the first Federal victory to issue a Proclamation to the South, assuring them that he had not the least intention of attacking their rights, and offering them every guarantee of the same. That he should propose an armistice of ninety days, and more, during that period, should open the Ports for the admission of everything except munitions of War. Marshal Lamon expressed himself delighted with these views, and requested Mr. Kennedy to get the signatures of other parties, whom he named, in order that they might be laid before the President, whom, he added, required the support of the Conservatives—And now, in face of this, appears this extreme Proclamation, another proof of Mr. Lincoln's weakness, and inability to withstand pressure. The Secessionists are of course jubilant, considering, with reason, that their cause will be greatly strengthened by the President's step.

I have the honor to be . . .

The Right Honble.

Earl Russell K.G.

³ Unpublished Crown-Copyright material in the Public Record Office, London, has been reproduced by permission of the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office.

⁴ John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), though at one time a Congressman and President Fillmore's Secretary of Navy, never served as a United States Senator. His brother Anthony, however, was then completing a term in that office.

⁵ Saratoga, New York.

⁶ Ward Hill Lamon (1828-1893).

REVIEWS OF RECENT BOOKS

Fenollosa and His Circle, with other Essays in Biography. By VAN WYCK BROOKS. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1962. vii, 321. \$5.

If any writer of our time deserved the rather pompous title "Dean of American Letters," that man was surely Van Wyck Brooks, whose recent death at the age of seventy-five ended a literary career that had begun in 1909. In fifty-five years of writing he published twenty-odd volumes of biography and cultural history and displayed an unrivaled ability to untangle the many threads that, woven together, make up the American pattern.

Usually Brooks chose as his subjects the "greats" of American intellectual history: Irving, Emerson, Twain, James, for biographical studies that were always illuminating, even if many readers—as in the case of *The Ordeal of Mark Twain*, might disagree with his interpretation. But much of the peculiar value of his work lay in his gift for recognizing the contributions of lesser people to the total picture of a period, and in his remarkable knowledge of these minor figures, their lives and their works.

Of the lives of such people is the present volume made: Fenollosa, Fanny Wright, John Lloyd Stephens, George Catlin, Charles Wilkes, Charles Godfrey Leland, Randolph Bourne. Except for the last in the list, these names will probably ring only the faintest of bells in the minds of most readers; and even Bourne, who died in 1918, is now but a fading memory. Yet each, in his own perhaps small way, was important. Nor is the list so heterogeneous as it might at first seem. For each of these, even Bourne in a different fashion, was someone trying to escape from the increasingly urbanized world of the 19th century into a simpler life, closer to an ideal, unspoiled world of nature. Behind most of them stood the tall figure of Rousseau.

"Fenollosa and His Circle," the essay that gives its title to the volume, deals with a man who, Brooks admits, is often called "shadowy" and whose "circle" contained men (Henry Adams, John La Farge, Percival Lowell, Lafcadio Hearn) far better known than he. In this essay, Brooks tried to do, on a smaller scale, for Japan what he had already done for Italy in *The Dream of Arcadia*

(1958): to give the history of the discovery by Americans of the art, indeed the whole culture, of a nation previously unknown to them. Ernest Fenollosa and his friends performed the double feat of introducing ancient Japanese art to America and of rediscovering it for the Japanese themselves. It was being rapidly forgotten at home as one of the results of the Westernizing of Japan; and the examples of it that had reached Europe, to influence such artists as Whistler and Beardsley, were usually inferior. As a result of Fenollosa's expert knowledge and vast energy, great collections of superb specimens were brought to this country. There were literary repercussions also: Percival Lowell wrote letters to his little sister, Amy, which had their effect on her poetry; and the translation of the Noh Plays, passing through the hands of Ezra Pound, strongly influenced Yeats in the stylized poetic dramas of his last period.

But it was not only Japanese art that charmed these American explorers; it was—and here we find the link with the other subjects of Brooks' sketches—the whole Japanese way of life. To them, the western world had become merely a vast suburb of Boston, standardized, artificial, materialistic. In Japan, they found an exquisitely polite people, living simple lives, every detail of which was closely associated with nature. Japan was an ideal escape from an increasingly vulgar America, another of the "dreams of Arcadia" that have haunted Americans as the rural society of the Colonial and Federal periods vanished into history.

So it was with the other figures in this little gallery: Stephens exploring the ruins of Arabia and of Central America; Catlin painting the dying remnants of the Indians on the western plains; Leland living among the gypsies; Wilkes sailing through the islands of the South Seas and along the fringes of Antarctica. Even Fanny Wright, escaping from England and establishing "Nashoba" near Nashville in 1825, was fleeing from what she considered a corrupt society into the primeval innocence of the American wilderness. It is easy to smile at this rather preposterous female, her brain sadly muddled by Rousseau and Godwin, as she tried to found her "ideal community," one of the hundred and seventy-eight such that were attempted in America in fifty years. Yet she was the friend of Jefferson and the protégée of Lafayette, and she made the first serious effort in this country to free the slaves.

The essay on Bourne falls into a somewhat different category, for here Brooks was writing of a man he actually knew and of a literary figure rather than an explorer. Yet even Bourne was fleeing, not from the material standardization of America, but from its intellectual stagnation. Bourne is almost forgotten now; his

books are not readily available, and the excerpts found occasionally in anthologies are disappointing. As a critic, he left no mark on American literature. But he was something of a personage in the days before the First World War; indeed, his pacifistic attitude in 1917 wrecked the magazine *The Seven Arts*. He represented another of the recurring American rediscoveries of Europe in that he drew attention to the new English and particularly the Continental writers. He indulged in the mild radicalism of a period when to read Tolstoy, Shaw, and Wells was considered "advanced." Yet it was an exciting period, for much of modern American literature was striving to be born.

This—presumably—last of Van Wyck Brooks' works will certainly not rank as one of his greatest; nevertheless, it is an interesting, if small, contribution to the intellectual history of America.

TENCH FRANCIS TILGHMAN

Virginia Polytechnic Institute

John J. Crittenden, The Struggle for the Union. By ALBERT D. KIRWAN. Lexington, Ky.; University of Kentucky Press, 1962. xii, 514. \$8.50.

For decades students of nineteenth century America lamented the lack of a scholarly biography of John J. Crittenden. This Kentucky politician—one is almost tempted to employ the hortatory "statesman"—figured prominently in state and national politics for over fifty years, from the Era of Good Feelings to the Bad Feelings of the Civil War. Clay's understudy for many years, Crittenden nevertheless seemed to play such a significant second fiddle that his life, examined critically, promised to illuminate much of the Middle Period record. Professor Kirwan's full-length study fulfills many of our expectations, but by no means all.

Much of the problem lies in the emphasis. As the subtitle indicates, Crittenden the Unionist, not Crittenden the Kentucky Whig, receives the principal focus. The final years of life, those immediately preceding and following the Constitutional Union Party campaign and the Crittenden Compromise proposals, comprise a full third of the text. This is not to say that the early years are glossed over impatiently, but a more balanced portrait of Crittenden should have included more pertinent analysis of the 1820's and the whole problem of the Whig Dilemma. For when we finish the two

first major sections, "Clay's Lieutenant," and "Party Leader," providing a reliable, well-written account of the Crittenden Story, we have learned surprisingly little about larger political forces, not already available elsewhere. Kirwan's immersion in Whig sources might have led to more extended asides on the Whig party.

The work is based primarily, of course, on the two major sets of Crittenden Papers at the Library of Congress and Duke University. They are both relatively thin on earlier decades (for instance they are disappointing on the national bank issue of the 1830's), and this doubtless partially accounts for Kirwan's layout. To supplement, the author examined many other manuscript collections (the Clay Papers have predictably yielded much). Newspaper research, which since the Manuscript Revolution tends to be slighted, has not been prodigious by any means.

What then of the book's heart, the concluding paean to Unionism? A warning sign pops up at once in its title: "The Patriot," and the admiring account leaves the impression that the author has not probed as critically as he might have into motives and interests. But before this review becomes a cavalcade of caviling, let me say that this is by far the best part of the work, and a fine, sustained piece of writing by any standards. That it will not wholly satisfy everyone merely attests to the fact that historical problems of Civil War causation have not yet even been acceptably defined, much less settled. This version of Crittenden, the compromising lover of the Union, is very reminiscent, on an individual basis, of another strong defence of accommodating Unionism, Nevins' *Ordeal of the Union*.

With the theme never in doubt, and scarcely questioned, a picture of Unionist political action at its most admirable emerges. But was this enough, when it meant the subordination of issues? Kirwan follows the "repressible conflict" approach, relying heavily on Randall, in seeing no issues worth a war in 1860-61. Perhaps not, but perhaps there were issues worth fighting for, that is, worth agitating. The tragedy of Crittenden's life, and his final failure, lies in his commitment to an America Half Slave and Half Free. Crittenden's attachment to the idea of Union became total; he hoped to leave social and constitutional problems of "What Kind of Union?" to later generations.

FRANK OTTO GATELL

University of Maryland

Catholics and the American Revolution: A Study in Religious Climate. By CHARLES H. METZGER, S. J. Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1962. x, 306. \$5.

The author of the present volume wrote some time ago a standard study of the Quebec Act, which now provides a central point of an analysis of the religious climate Catholics found on the eve of the American Revolution. In substance they were faced with an explosive gust of "no popery" when the British Government made a religious settlement highly favorable to the French Catholics and an equally satisfying provision for their access to the trans-Appalachian west. He attempts to fix the "Crest and Ebb of the Tide" of the "no popery" attitude.

In this climate the Catholic finds a problem peculiar to himself in facing the prospect of political independence for the Thirteen Colonies. Would he exchange the rule of King George whose voice was at a safe distance and now mellowed in the tone of the Quebec Act for the strident directives of a potential Adams dynasty near at hand, only recently heard shouting "no popery"? As it turns out, the assembled patriots reconsider the Quebec Act outcry and reassure Catholics. The problem for the historian is now to determine if the Catholic was sufficiently assured.

Genealogists courageously face the rigors of discovering which forebear fought on which side of the Revolution. The present author must in addition determine the religion of those who fought, or tell us all that the records reveal of this matter. Thus he passes beyond leaders who, as historians like to believe, speak for their group. His greatest success is with General Smallwood's patriot forces and with the enigmatic Pennsylvania Roman Catholic Volunteers for the King's cause. The latter are shown to lack the stuff of true volunteers, hence they are not representative of their community, of which they were probably only transients in the first place. In the former instance the Catholic population of the counties from which Smallwood drew his forces becomes important. One of them is shown to have been dominantly Catholic, the other to have had considerable numbers. Analysis of names on master lists provide further evidence.

It is important to point out that another vein lies beneath the scope of the present study and is suggested by it. Regional variations in the experience of the Catholic must be studied comprehensively as social history. A more precise estimate of inter-faith attitudes must be fixed. Standardized Protestant tracts against Catholicism certainly had a different connotation in Maryland from

what was found in New England, from which the author draws so much of his evidence on this topic. In their state autonomy, Maryland Catholics felt secure against any potential Adams dynasty and social rapport with Protestant revolutionary gentlemen assured a return of political rights to Catholics. Thus the fear of American anti-Catholicism may not have been a serious deterrent to joining the patriot cause, at least in this important instance.

A wealth of interesting detail and narrative will satisfy the general reader of this volume. The professional scholar will find an impressive array of primary material but will regret a lack of discussion of recent literature. Father Metzger's colleagues of this area of study are grateful for the added labors of a busy teacher that made possible his latest book.

THOMAS O'BRIEN HANLEY

Marquette University

Brides From Bridewell: Female Felons Sent to Colonial America.

By WALTER HART BLUMENTHAL. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1962. 1939. \$3.

The general outlines of the traffic in bonded labor from Europe are reasonably well-known to American historians. Colonials, particularly those in the plantation colonies, supported the trade to obtain badly needed laborers. They even bought "his Majesty's seven year passengers," as convicts and felons were called, though many leaders felt that importation of these was contrary to good policy. In most accounts the traffic in convict labor has usually been subordinated to the quantitatively greater trade in the several kinds of indentured servants. But it would be inaccurate to describe the importation of convicts as either unknown or a hidden aspect of early American history.

Brides from Bridewell, as the title suggests, describes a particular and less well-known part of the convict trade. Apparently a much larger number of women figured in shipments to the colonies than historians have allowed. Whether the fraction of women ran as high as a third or a fourth of the total may be doubted from the statistics here quoted. Such a degree of exactness can hardly be expected anyway from the fragmentary statistics that have come down to us. If the author's contention can be put in general terms, namely that the number of women was large, the evidence will support him.

As a historical essay *Brides from Bridewell* has several weaknesses. The presentation is rambling and unhistorical. Generalizations from incomplete statistics are risky. Frequent irrelevancies interrupt the argument and leave the reader wondering about the author's purpose. The digs at genealogists and filio-pietistic chroniclers, though possibly merited are over done. Altogether this volume is not in the usual sense a scholarly treatment. There is no doubting that *Brides from Bridewell* is an unusual bit of Americana.

AUBREY C. LAND

University of Maryland

Benjamin Franklin Wade: Radical Republican From Ohio. By H. L. TREFOUSSE. New York: Twayne Publishers, Inc., 1963. 404. \$6.50.

Benjamin Wade, of Puritan and pre-Revolution heritage, continually espoused the cause of the slave and freedman, laborers, prison reform, the suffragettes and limitation of executive power as a lawyer, member of the Ohio legislature (1837-43), State judge (1847-51) and U. S. Senator (1851-69). A "practical" radical in the 1840's and 50's, during the Civil War he was often unreasonable, prodding the reluctant President to immediately emancipate and use the slaves as soldiers and to conduct "total war." Through the propaganda machine of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he purged conservative army commanders. Despairing of Lincoln's "usurpation" of legislative prerogatives in reconstructing the rebel states Wade made his "greatest blunder"—the Wade-Davis Manifesto. Nevertheless, he earnestly campaigned for Lincoln's re-election.

Wade supported Andrew Johnson longer than any other radical. Although he would have become President had Johnson been impeached, he alienated businessmen and conservatives by supporting labor (intimating a division of wealth) and Negro suffrage thus destroying his chance for the office. Wade was an all inclusive radical, independent of party control, uncompromising of principle, passionate, quick to defend his honor, brash, serious, prejudiced, without the malice of Sumner or Stevens for the South and possessed of a deep sense of social justice.

Except for a deficient treatment of Wade's early life, the author reveals a deep perception of the character and impact of Wade on national affairs. However, his assertion that Wade girded the

nation's "will to fight," while generally convincing, often represents aberrations in his objectivity, e. g., "within a few days" Wade restored Lincoln's and the public's confidence after Chancellorsville [p. 204]. Trefousse's well written, profusely documented work (refreshing after reading Riddle's extremely laudatory, apocryphal *The Life of Benjamin F. Wade*, 1887), with an exhaustive bibliography, is an important contribution to anti-slavery and Civil War literature refuting the "unprincipled" men epithet of the radicals.

JOHN W. BLASSINGAME

Howard University

The Road to Independence: A Documentary History of the Causes of the American Revolution: 1763-1776. Edited by JOHN BRAEMAN. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1963. vi, 314. \$6.50.

In an age when public interest in American history seems to be so completely focused on the Civil War, it is comforting to witness the publication of a collection of documents relating to the American Revolution which is admittedly aimed at use by the general reader and student. Mr. Braeman attempts to demonstrate the background and causes of the American Revolution through the presentation of a large number of documents arranged in chronological order and tied together by a connecting narrative. The result is a relatively cohesive essay on the period 1763-1776.

The documents themselves present a large variety, including speeches, private correspondence, royal proclamations, British state papers, Parliamentary statutes and debates, colonial resolves, pamphlets, newspaper letters, travel accounts, military dispatches, petitions, and memoirs. Both American and British sources are abundant. Although almost all have been published elsewhere, the documents vary in their availability. They range from almost universally known works such as the Declaration of Independence to the relatively obscure correspondence of colonial agents in London. The printed source is given for each document. Most are quite short, and some are heavily edited.

The volume also contains a highly derivative but excellent introductory historiography of the American Revolution and a disappointingly brief but up-to-date bibliography. Notably missing from the latter are any of the standard works on the American loyalists. The use of the book for ready reference will be greatly hindered by

the lack of either a list of documents or an index. The individual documents are thus lost in the essay approach of the editor. These minor shortcomings do not affect the fact that this book is an excellent approach to the American Revolution for the casual reader or the high school and college student.

ALAN M. SMITH

The Johns Hopkins University

Potomac Squire. By ELSWYTH THANE. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1963. xlv, 432. \$6.95.

It is remarkable that almost every year a new book on some aspect of George Washington's life can be written, published and received enthusiastically by the reading public. After the six volume life by Douglas S. Freeman one could suppose that there was nothing to add. However, a new approach is used each time and the old stories are sifted, polished and supplemented by new information.

Elswyth Thane, in private life Mrs. William Beebe, is an old hand at popular biography and historic novels, this being her twenty-fourth book. She has had made available to her by The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association family letters and the correspondence between General Washington and Lund Washington, his plantation manager, never before published. Tremendous research and reading has gone into this biography. Anyone who can master the intricate intermarriages of colonial Virginians, can tell you when their houses were built, what they wore and ate, and how they died, deserves more than the accolade of an honorary degree and can not be too severely censured for permitting an occasional error to creep in among these thousands of historic facts.

Here we see Washington, not as the man of great ideas and ideals, hero-worshipped by the world,—but as pater familias, farmer and master of the hunt. As a human being he is persistent, patient and continually fretting over his crops, his workmen and his family. His gift for detail shows first in his household orders and later in every letter he wrote. Away from Mount Vernon, the homesick General poured out his concern for every shrub planted, for his slaves, his fields and even the materials to be used in building. When he had retired to his "vine and fig tree,"—a favorite quotation, he went about his daily life methodically and disciplined, transmitting his worries and his peevishness to the pages of a diary.

The author has gone into the highways and byways to trace the large circle of friends that came and went from Mount Vernon's hospitable door. Sometimes in completing the story of one of these background figures, the involvement of sentence structure and chronology is hard to follow. For Washington the hospitality seemed more often to come from a sense of duty rather than from pure enjoyment of company; but for the women, visiting and visitors were their only panacea for boredom. Real affection the General reserved for his estate, his wife, a few relatives and his young military aids, for he was not a mixer.

The format and illustrations of this book are good. It is recommended reading for any adult who wishes to know what lies within the uniforms, the statuary, the image of a great man.

ROSAMOND RANDALL BEIRNE

Baltimore, Md.

American Song Sheets, Slip Ballads and Poetical Broad-sides, 1850-1870. A Catalogue of the Collection of the Library Company of Philadelphia. By EDWIN WOLF 2ND. Philadelphia; The Library Company of Philadelphia, 1963. vii, 205. \$15.

Throughout the Civil War, the families of the soldiers sought an outlet for their deep emotions; and the combatants themselves, when they were not engaged in battle, required some form of relaxation or entertainment. For millions of Americans, the "escape-valve" was singing. To satisfy the longing of the people to sing their troubles away, nearly 200 firms printed the words of the popular songs of the day on cheap paper, illustrated them with "head-pieces" in color or black-and-white, and sold these little song-sheets for a cent to a nickel apiece.

Edwin Wolf 2nd, the eminent bibliophile and philanthropist, whose numerous activities include that of director of the venerable Library Company of Philadelphia, has compiled a catalogue of the Company's fantastic collection, 2916 of these ballads, with a complete description of each sheet, and reproductions of the more than 200 illustrative headpieces. His entertaining introduction underscores the themes which had the greatest popular appeal, starting with the major subjects of "home," "mother," and "country," swelling into songs of blood and battle, and then into areas of humor, sport, politics, and crime.

Recently the Broadway stage has succumbed to the show with

the lengthy title, like "How to Succeed in Business without Really Trying" and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum." Lengthy? Well, not really. A hundred years earlier, according to Mr. Wolf's disclosures, the American public was belting out songs entitled "The Murdered Policeman, Eugene Anderson, Who Was Shot Down by the Desperate Italian Burglar, Michael Cancemi, Cor. of Centre and Grand Streets," and "The Killed by the Accident on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, July 17 1856."

For the student of the mores of the Civil War period, Mr. Wolf contributes a fascinating chapter which might be sub-titled "Morale-Building in Wartime."

LESTER S. LEVY

Pikesville

A History of The Easton Volunteer Fire Department. By JAMES C. MULLIKIN, Easton, Md.; The Easton Volunteer Fire Department, Inc., 1962. 186.

While many volunteer fire companies would wish to have as nice a record of their services to the community as this book, few companies would have so long a history and therefore so interesting a story to tell. Newspaper man and local historian James C. Mullikin has combined his many talents to give a chronology of "the oldest civic organization on the Eastern Shore of Maryland" from its inception following the first big fire in Easton's history on Sunday, February 28, 1808, down to the present day. Well illustrated, and attractively printed, although lacking an index, author Mullikin is to be congratulated for this most readable volume of local history.

C. A. P. H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- The Confederate Constitutions.* By CHARLES ROBERT LEE, JR. Chapel Hill; The University of North Carolina Press, 1963. 225. \$6.
- Here Lies Virginia: An Archaeologist's View of Colonial Life and History.* By IVOR NOEL HUME. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1963. xxix, 317. \$7.95.
- John Clayton Pioneer of American Botany.* By EDMUND AND DOROTHY SMITH BERKELEY. Chapel Hill; The University of North Carolina Press, 1963. ix, 236. \$6.
- Thirty-First Report of The Society For The History of The Germans In Maryland.* Edited by KLAUS G. WUST. Baltimore, 1963. 105. \$2.
- The Ma & Pa: A History of The Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad.* By GEORGE N. HILTON. Berkeley, Calif.; Howell-North, 1963. xi, 183. \$5.
- Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of The Archivist of The Hall of Records: State of Maryland July 1, 1961-June 30, 1962;* Annapolis, 1963. 52.
- A History of the Baltimore General Dispensary Founded 1801.* Edited by C. HERBERT BAXLEY. Baltimore; Baltimore General Dispensary Foundation, Inc., 1963. xvii, 145.
- My Travels In America.* By HENRI HERZ. Translated by HENRY BERTRAM HILL. Madison, Wisc.; The State Historical Society of Wisconsin for The Department of History, University of Wisconsin, 1963. vii, 102. \$3.
- Dear Folks at Home: The Civil War Letters of Leo W. and John I. Faller with an account of Andersonville.* Edited by MILTON E. FLOWER. Carlisle, Penna.; Cumberland County Historical Society and Hamilton Library Association, 1963. 153; paper \$1.95; cloth \$4.50.
- Builders of American Institutions: Readings In United States History.* Edited by FRANK FREIDEL and NORMAN POLLACK. Chicago; Rand McNally & Co., 1963. 583. \$4.75.
- The Western Journals of Dr. George Hunter 1796-1806.* Edited by JOHN FRANCIS McDERMOTT. Transactions of The American Philosophical Society, New Series Volume 53, Part 4. Philadelphia; The American Philosophical Society, 1963. 133. \$3.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Laurel library—Laurel residents will have a long-awaited new library within two years because of a gift of an acre of land at the corner of 7th Street and Talbott Avenue from the estate of the late Charles H. Stanley and his four sons. The grandson, William Stanley, Jr., of Laurel, acting for the trustees of the Oak Grove Subdivision, made the gift of land available as a site for a new county library branch at Laurel, contingent upon the structure being built within two years from May 1963. If it is not built within this time, title to the property will revert to the trustees.

Indo-American Congress—Out of a Workshop, sponsored by the U. S. Educational Foundation in India, held at Mussoorie, May 28 to June 13, 1963, has come the organization of an annual Indo-American Congress on American History and Institutions. Temporary headquarters of the Congress is at the University of Allahabad with Dr. C. P. Tripathi as secretary of the organizing committee. The Chairman is Professor M. S. Venkataramani, School of International Studies, Delhi. American historians interested in participating in the first Congress in January, 1964 are invited to correspond with the American members of the planning committee: Professors Wendell H. Stephenson, University of Oregon; William H. Cartwright, Duke University; and William B. Hesseltine, University of Wisconsin.

Launitz—For a critical and biographical study of the American sculptor, Robert E. Launitz (1806-1870), I shall appreciate information regarding manuscripts or other obscure material. Many of Launitz' monuments (usually signed) are "lost" in nineteenth-century cemeteries, and I am especially anxious to know of their whereabouts. Launitz is best known for the Pulaski Monument in Savannah, Ga. All correspondence should be addressed to:

THOMAS B. BRUMBAUGH
168 S. Washington St., Greencastle, Pa.

Lowe—Information is desired on the parentage of Delilah Lowe, born in Baltimore, Md. March 27, 1801, married Jacob Miller of York County, Pa. March 21, 1824 in Baltimore. The first daughter

was Kisia and the son Asahel, both born in Maryland. The family migrated to Stark County, Ohio, and later to Ottawa, Ill. and finally Peoria. They had thirteen children, six of whom died of yellow fever within one week, Coles County, Ill.

MRS. THETA McCRORY HALL
736 N. Zangs Blvd., Dallas, Texas 75208

Warfield—Information is wanted on Surratt Dickerson Warfield, Maryland State Senator, from Frederick County, of the early 1800's; or Nathan Gilman Nelson, a Baltimore physician of the Civil War, and his wife, Mary Moal, both originally from Frederick.

JACK SHREVE
Route 1, West Middlesex, Pa. 16159

Titian Ramsey Peale—I would appreciate information on T. R. Peale material concerning his expeditions in Florida and the West.

RICHARD H. DILLON
California State Library
San Francisco 17, Calif.

CONTRIBUTORS

DR. DOROTHY BROWN is assistant Professor of History at Notre Dame College of Baltimore. She recently published "Politics of Crises: The Maryland Elections of 1788-89," in this *Magazine*.

WILLIAM B. MARYE is Corresponding Secretary of the Society and a student of local history. His more recent contributions on Baltimore and Harford County place names are published in March and September, 1958, pp. 34 ff., 238-252.

G. HUBERT SMITH is an archeologist with the Smithsonian Institute who conducted explorations at Fort McHenry.

CHARLES L. WAGANDT is an apt student of Maryland history. Recent investigations in England uncovered the material published here. He is currently engaged in a study of Maryland and Emancipation.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three-year Report

1960 to 1962, inclusive

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

THE record of the Maryland Historical Society during the years 1960 to 1962 inclusive was characterized by greatly increased activity and development. The principal events and achievements of the period have been reported regularly to members and friends in *Maryland History Notes* and at the afternoon and evening meetings. This three-year report of the committees and officers of the Society summarizes them more formally.

Overwhelming approval and support of the present programs and future plans of the Society have been manifested in many ways, including growth in membership and an increasing number of gifts to the Library, Gallery and Museum. Much-needed bequests of money to the Society have been substantial and encouraging.

Among the more important events bearing witness to our progress was the acquisition in 1960 through the generosity of many members and friends of the papers of Benjamin H. Latrobe, notable early American architect. This collection of sketches, journals and letters is of extraordinary significance, illustrating, as it does, many aspects of early 19th century American history. Competent authorities have described the papers as one of the more important unpublished collections in the nation. In 1961 the collection was added to by the purchase of a smaller number of important Latrobe materials. The possibilities of securing publication of the collection are being explored.

In 1961, also, the Committee on Publications established a Seminar in Maryland History which promises to increase the scholarly use of the Society's manuscript collection by offering advice, encouragement and assistance to authors. In the same year the Society assisted in the establishment of the allied groups known as the Maryland Historical Trust and Baltimore Heritage. The President and the Director of the Society served as board members for the

former, while Mr. C. A. Porter Hopkins is on the board of the latter.

In 1960 the Society received a bequest of about \$200,000 from the late Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams. For many years she had been the efficient Chairman of the Membership Committee and, also, she was active in the formation of the Committee on Maryland History in the Schools which launched the publications known as the *Wheeler Leaflets on Maryland History*. The series, now numbering 25 titles, enjoys wide use in the State schools.

During the same year, Dr. Michael Abrams, long a valuable member of the Committee on the Gallery and a discriminating collector, announced that through the Marma Foundation the Society eventually will receive a distinctive furniture collection to be known as "The Michael and Marie Abrams Collection."

The year 1962 brought sorrow and a deep sense of loss. Mr. James W. Foster, the scholarly, tireless and dedicated Director of the Society for nearly 20 years, died suddenly in April, after having announced his intended retirement, effective the following August, to devote his time to research and writing regarding the life of Sir George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore. Later in the year Mr. Jacob France, Vice President of the Society and Chairman of its Committee on Finance, a frequent and generous donor and a constant and invaluable attendant at our business meetings, also passed away.

In the same year Mr. Ernest A. Howard of Elkton, historian of the Cecil County Historical Society, presented the Maryland Historical Society with \$10,000 for the establishment of a Union Civil War Room in the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building. For some years the Society has maintained a Confederate Room where many fine items have been displayed, and I am glad to report that material for the Union Room is fast accumulating.

However, the outstanding accomplishment of the last three years has been the progress made toward providing the Society with an additional building and other needed requisites for its operation. The death of Mr. John Thomas in 1961 made available to the Society not only his legacy, but also that of his brother, William Thomas, who died in 1947. The two bequests—to be used for the construction of a Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building and to provide for its maintenance—amounted to approximately \$2,600,000.

Because it was obvious that the new building should be joined to our present Keyser Memorial Building, the Society began to acquire land as soon as possible after the death of Mr. William Thomas. In 1949 we purchased the two adjoining houses on Monument Street, and continued to buy additional properties both west

and south of our present home as they became available. The last purchase, in 1961, of four houses on Monument Street resulted in our owning approximately half of the large block bounded by Monument, Howard, and Centre Streets and Park Avenue, seemingly ample for our expansion needs for years to come.

Designs for the new building by Meyer and Ayers, architects, were considered long and carefully, and in January, 1962, both the plans and the selection of the site for the building were determined by unanimous vote of the Society's governing Council. Immediately there was formed, under the tireless and highly capable chairmanship of Mr. Abbott L. Penniman, Jr., a Building Committee to advise, assist and provide supervision in the erection of the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building. The services of this Committee have been invaluable, and substantial progress has been made.

In January, 1960, the Council was happy to announce the establishment of a retirement system for members of the Staff.

The Society's activities continue to grow in number and in diversification. With steadily increasing frequency the officers and members of the staff are requested to help organize, advise and attend local historical societies, to serve on various committees, to make talks, and to participate in various State and county functions. During the year of 1962 alone, for example, officers and staff members gave 24 luncheon talks and 16 dinner or evening addresses. In addition, they made nine talks during week-ends, eight to groups visiting the Society's headquarters, and 16 to organizations outside of our building. We have participated in radio and TV programs, and have visited most of the counties of the State. Upon request, Mr. Manakee, our Director, has conducted classes for teachers and students of Maryland history, and it should be noted that at the annual meeting of the History Teachers Association of Maryland, held in October of 1962, he was presented with an award for distinguished service. Much of the basis of the award was his work done at the Society to forward coöperation with schools. Your President as Chairman of the Maryland Civil War Centennial Commission, has talked on Civil War and other historical topics in Philadelphia, New York, Gettysburg, Charleston, and New Orleans, as well as at many places within the State. Reference to these 1962 activities is indicative of the widening program of the Society during the three-year period covered in this report.

Our recently organized Women's Committee and Special Projects Committee have been conducting successful programs in whole-hearted coöperation with our officials and staff. Obviously the demand for our services is steadily increasing, and we look forward

to the occupation of the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building where our facilities for giving more and better service will be greatly enhanced.

Throughout the period 1960 to 1962 inclusive, the officers and staff of the Society have been encouraged and assisted by the confidence shown them by our members and the public. We are grateful for this support. Under our method of operation, the chairman of every standing committee sits on our governing Council, as do our general officers. A matter of importance is referred to the appropriate committee which, after consideration and study, reports back to the Council for action. The committees and the Council members have been faithful in attendance, resourceful, and highly efficient. They have earned the gratitude of our members as have the industrious and competent members of our staff whose devotion has been a prominent factor in the success that we have achieved.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, *President*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

In the Report of the Director for 1959 the statement was made that the size of the staff was nearly adequate for the load the Society then was attempting to carry. With increased emphasis on the word *nearly*, the statement still stands. In this connection, however, it is impossible adequately to thank the many capable and faithful volunteers who lend helping hands in the Library, in the conducting of tours, in the preparation of exhibits, and in performing many miscellaneous chores in the Gallery and Museum. Without their help the personnel needs of the Society would be critical.

It also should be pointed out that the Report of the Committee on Publications emphasizes the present limited scope of the Society's publication program, even though publication is a prime function of any historical society. To round out its organization, then, the most pressing personnel need of the Society is the appointment of a Director of Publications with competent secretarial assistance. This entails the creation of new positions and the finding of new funds for those positions.

Following the untimely death of Mr. James W. Foster on April 30, 1962, and the appointment on June 22 of the undersigned as his successor, a reorganization of the staff was effected. Mr. John D. Kilbourne was appointed Assistant to the Director—Library and

Archives, and Mr. C. A. Porter Hopkins, Assistant to the Director—Special Projects. Department heads and those acting in that capacity were given increased responsibilities, thus allowing the Director to devote more time to administration and to planning for an expanded program of operations in the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building.

Assisted by the staff and by the various committees, that planning has gone forward. To expedite it, visits had been made by the late Mr. Foster to the Virginia Historical Society and to the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library. The present Director has visited the Virginia Society twice and also has been to historical societies in York County, Pennsylvania; Charleston, South Carolina; and New York City. In personal visits, Mr. R. Hammond Gibson, Acting Curator of the Maritime Collection, has studied the facilities of over 25 maritime museums along the East Coast. Mrs. Rosamond Beirne and Mr. Samuel Hopkins, officers of the Society, also have visited many other societies, libraries or museums. As a result of these visits dozens of important suggestions have been channeled to the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building Committee.

In the way of extracurricular activity, the Director taught a night course in Maryland history for the State Teachers College, Towson, during the first semester of 1962-63.

HAROLD R. MANAKEE, *Director*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM

Because of extensive maintenance work in previous years, no major repairs to the Keyser Memorial Building were necessary in 1960. During the following year a large room on the fourth floor was fitted with pegboard panels for the storage of paintings. In 1962 the roofs of the Pratt house, the Gallery and the Library were repaired and painted.

The Committee is preparing a list of improvements to be made to the Pratt Mansion at about the time that the Thomas-Hugg Memorial Building is occupied.

LUCIUS R. WHITE, JR., *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY

The Committee advises as to paintings, furniture, silver, glass, porcelain, and other items in the Society's portrait gallery, period rooms and exhibition areas. Members of the staff concerned with this department are Miss Eugenia Calvert Holland, Assistant Curator, and Mrs. Virginia Moore Swarm, Registrar. They have been generously assisted by volunteers from the Women's Committee and by Miss Mary Pechin Ingle, Mrs. John C. Stokes, and Mrs. Alan P. Hoblitzell.

Accessions numbered as follows: 1960—105 lots, consisting of 437 items; 1961—129 lots comprising 682 pieces; 1962—105 lots, 1193 pieces. Among the outstanding acquisitions in 1960 were important additions to the Society's collection of Amelung glass from Mrs. Walter W. Kohn in memory of her late husband, and the Sheraton mahogany banquet table of Governor William Paca from Dr. Michael A. Abrams through the Marma Foundation.

In 1961, several pieces of Maryland and English flatware, ca. 1800, came from Mrs. Henry Zoller, Jr., and Mrs. Bernard Trupp, Mrs. Leslie Legum and Mrs. Joseph Kolodny presented a collection of miniature furniture in memory of their mother, Mrs. L. Manuel Hendler. From Mrs. Lewellys F. Barker came the bequest of a collection of Napoleonic items, and from Mrs. Richard Bennett Darnall a mahogany framed mirror and armchair, each Chippendale, for use in the Darnall Young People's Museum of Maryland History ultimately to be established. From the late Misses Mary, Ethel and Ann Hough came a *gouache* by Nicolino Calyo, "Balloon Ascension, Baltimore, 1834." Eight portraits of members of the Thomas family were a bequest of John L. Thomas, and a portrait of Anna Ella Carroll came from her late niece, Miss Nellie Calvert Carroll. Through Mrs. Clarence W. Miles the Society received a full-length gown of organza, by Givenchy, the gift of the Duchess of Windsor.

In 1962 the previous gifts of Mrs. Trupp, Mrs. Legum and Mrs. Kolodny were enlarged with a further contribution of toys and doll-house furnishings. From Mrs. Thomas Sim Lee Horsey came a portrait of Ignatius Digges (1707-1785) after J. E. Kühn, and from Mrs. Robert M. Langdon of Lilian, Virginia, the gift of a piano by Joseph Hisky, ca. 1820.

Outstanding exhibitions held during the period were as follows: 1960: "Table Settings of the 17th, 18th and Early 19th Centuries"; "Photographs of the Chesapeake Bay," from the Robert H. Burgess collection; "Still Life Sketches and Watercolors" by Thomas C.

Corner"; "Watercolor Sketches of Benjamin H. Latrobe" (first showing).

1961: "Lace, The Queen of Fabrics"; "Chinese Export Porcelain"; "Coalport, Worcester and Spode Pottery"; "Chelsea, Bow and Derby Porcelain"; "Civil War Song Sheets."

1962: "Lustre Ware of the 18th and 19th Centuries"; "Admiral Franklin Buchanan and His Times"; Watercolor Sketches by Benjamin H. Latrobe" (second showing); "Architects' Plans for the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building" (first showing); "Field and Marsh in Maryland," wild-fowl paintings by John W. Taylor and the J. Kemp Bartlett, Jr. collection of decoys. The Society also was a participant in a large Civil War Centennial Exhibit staged at the State House in Annapolis in July, 1962. In addition, the customary exhibitions for Christmas, Maryland Day and Defenders Day were held.

Loans made during the period were as follows: 1960-30, notably to the Corcoran Gallery, the United States Post Office Department and the National Gallery. 1961-14, including participation in an outstanding exhibition held by the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection in Williamsburg; 1962-37, with substantial loans being made to the Academy of the Arts, Easton; Mount Clare; the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; the Corcoran Gallery; the Wilmington Society of the Fine Arts; and the Naval Historical Society.

Repairs and/or restorations were made to the following: portraits of Anna Ella Carroll, Maximilian Godefroy, Thomas Bordley, and Thomas Digges; paintings, "Parade of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, ca. 1871" and "Balloon Ascension, Baltimore, 1834"; watercolors, "Washington Monument and Howard's Park" and "Winan's Cigar Boat"; sofa and sidechairs, spinning wheel, and Pembroke table. Minor repairs were made to other furniture, costumes and ceramics.

In the year 1962 the Committee adopted the following policy in regard to appraisals for income tax purposes and a printed gift form was also approved, to be signed by donors to the Society's collections.

APPRAISAL POLICY

1. The appraising of a gift to the Society for income tax purposes is the responsibility of the donor, since it is the donor who requires the appraisal, not the Society.
2. The Society should at all times protect the interests of its donors as best it can and should suggest the desirability of appraisals whenever such suggestions would be in order.

3. The Society, as an interested party, to protect both its donors and itself should not appraise gifts made to it.
4. The donor is at liberty to make his own arrangements for an appraisal.
5. If so requested by the donor, the Society will obtain a qualified expert to make an appraisal.
6. The acceptance of a gift which has been appraised by a third—and presumably disinterested—party does not in any way imply an endorsement of the appraisal by the Society.
7. The cost of the appraisal should ordinarily be borne by the donor, and is in itself a tax-deductible item. If the Society wishes to bear this expense, there seems to be no legal reason why it should not do so.
8. The Society should not appraise items for a private owner. It should limit its assistance to referring him to such sources as auction records and dealers' catalogs and to suggesting the names of appropriate experts who might be consulted.
9. A member of the Society's staff—if he is conscious that as an expert he may have to prove his competence in court—may properly act as an independent appraiser of library or museum materials. However, he should not in any way—such as by use of the Society's letterhead—suggest that his appraisal is endorsed by the Society.

Adopted by the Library Committee 10/30/62
and by the Gallery and Museum Committee 11/7/62.

JOHN H. SCARFF, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

1960

The regular personnel of previous years were employed throughout 1960, *viz.*, John D. Kilbourne, Librarian; Miss A. Hester Rich, Assistant Librarian, Miss Elizabeth Merritt, Indexer; and Mrs. Forrest W. Lord, Secretary. Miss Elizabeth Hart, who had been employed as Library Assistant in 1959, left the Society's employ in February. From April to November, John David Zimmerman was employed as Library Assistant.

Other staff members included Miss Louisa M. Gary and Miss Esther N. Taylor, Restorers. Volunteer services, particularly in regard to the Dielman Biographical File, were given by Miss Mary C. Hiss, Miss Eliza Funk, Miss Edith Thompson, Miss Mary Thom, Miss Jessie Slee, Miss Florence Kelly, and Mrs. G. W. Cauthorn. Mrs. Marian M. Malakis and Miss Madeline H. Wells, Receptionists,

also performed valuable services. Mrs. Malakis recorded current periodicals as they were received and generally acted as Serials Librarian. She also checked newly-typed catalog cards for accuracy and alphabetized them for filing. In addition, Mrs. Malakis prepared the cards for the cumulative index for the *Maryland Historical Magazine* maintained by the Library. She and Miss Wells performed many of the tedious library functions, especially as to the preparation of Hayward cards (vital records from the *Baltimore American*) for the Dielman File.

During the year, 397 lots of material were received, 44 fewer than in 1959. A "lot" is defined as the gift of a single donor without regard for the number of items that constitute the gift. Obviously, a "lot" may consist of either books or manuscripts or both. Because of the lack of a Library Assistant for much of the year, it was not possible to process all of the materials received, and there is still a backlog of materials which have not been properly arranged or made ready for public use. As in the preceding year, the indexing of new materials was unsatisfactory. Little indexing of manuscripts was done except for small lots or for outstanding items. Inasmuch as the collecting of materials is only slightly more important than making them available to interested and competent scholars, this is one instance in which considerable improvement must be made.

Important among the manuscript acquisitions were: A large collection of diverse materials from the estate of the late St. George Sioussat, including the Hoxton papers, being letters from, to, and about that family of Prince George's County, c. 1800-1950; records of Trinity Episcopal Church, Baltimore; papers of Annie Leakin Sioussat; 18th century muniments of the Somerville family of Calvert and St. Mary's Counties. The latter are particularly interesting because of the destruction of records in the two counties involved.

Another interesting manuscript collection came from the Maryland Federation of Music Clubs, who presented to us their collection of biographical material relating to Maryland composers. As an example of generosity on the part of a dealer in manuscript material should be mentioned the gift from Miss Mary A. Benjamin, of New York City, of 25 letters and other documents relating to the Tilghman family (1749-1847), primarily letters of, or relating to, Judge Richard Cook Tilghman. From Mrs. Frank H. Merrill came additional papers of the Glenn family of Baltimore, including letters of Robert E. Lee, Jefferson and Varina Davis, Severn Teackle Wallis, and Anthony Trollope and other foreign correspondents of

William Wilkins Glenn, the Baltimore editor of the Civil War period. A prior gift of papers of Mr. Glenn was reported last year. As an instance of a gift whose lustre does not compare with those already mentioned, but whose importance will become apparent in later years, may be mentioned the 14 volumes of postmaster's accounts of the Muirkirk, Maryland, Post Office (1887-1936). As recent authorization has been given to postmasters for the destruction of similar records, we feel that we are doing a service to future historians in preserving even this small group of manuscripts. An addition to an important and long-established archive in our possession is the gift of W. Hall Harris, Jr. of a manuscript volume entitled *Papers of William Patterson of Baltimore, 1777-1835*. This volume contains letters, certificates and other manuscripts relating chiefly to Patterson's commercial interests and is a notable addition to the Patterson-Bonaparte material already here. From Mrs. R. Gardner Smith, of Rocks, Maryland, came 23 letters of the Kirkwood family of Harford County, dating from 1799 to 1845. Like many other families of that period, the Kirkwoods had seen the emigration west of a number of its members. These are the letters exchanged between the parent stock of Harford County and the pioneers in Ohio and farther west. The letters are homespun, but uniquely illustrative of the family interests, hardships and resolution of the period. As a final example must be mentioned the gift of Mr. James Halpin, of New York City, of the Register of Marriages performed by the Reverend Lewis Richards (from 1784 to 1820, continued by the Reverend Stephen P. Hill from 1835 to 1869) for the First Baptist Church of Baltimore. This volume contains records of more than 1,800 marriages whose documentation probably cannot be found elsewhere.

Miss Gary and Miss Taylor have continued to perform what occasionally resembles miracles in the restoration of documents. During 1960, particular attention was paid to the long overdue restoration of muster rolls and related Revolutionary War documents, to our very important tax list of 1798, and to a group of rent rolls and debt books which supplement in an important way the same types of material in the Calvert Papers. It is always a source of wonder to the Librarian that these two ladies can return an almost perfect document for one which was handed to them in dozens of pieces. It is unfortunate that their work must be curtailed during the summer because of the danger of mildew; otherwise considerably more restoration might be undertaken.

Numerous accessions of books and pamphlets continue to come to

the Society through gift, purchase, and bequest. As a memorial to the late W. Hall Harris was given a copy of Frederick, the Sixth Lord Baltimore's *Gli Abitatori del cielo e dell' Inferno* . . . , Venice, 1777; bound with this was the same author's *Coelestes et Inferi*, Venice, 1771. These editions of Calvert's works were not previously in our possession, and it is most satisfactory to have them. From the Western Maryland College Library came a gift of eight volumes printed in Maryland from 1822 to 1860 to add to our growing collection of Maryland imprints. Not only important from the standpoint of Maryland's printing industry, but also as indications of the reading tastes of Marylanders of the period, the titles are often a revelation. Two important additions in Maryland history are the new studies by Charles F. Stein, *A History of Calvert County Maryland*, and by Edwin W. Beitzell, *The Jesuit Missions of St. Mary's County Maryland*. As a memorial to the late F. Sims McGrath, the Society received a copy of Thomas Bray's *Apostolick Charity . . . to which is prefixt a general view of the English Colonies in America, with Respect to Religion, . . .*, London, 1700. Because Bray was the Commissary of the Bishop of London in Maryland, the book, which helps to complete our collection of Bray's works, is of particular interest. Perhaps our greatest satisfaction, however, came with the accession, by purchase, of Richard Whitbourne's *A Discourse and Discovery of New-Found-Land*, London, 1622. This book gives an important account of Sir George Calvert's colony of Avalon. It is more fully described in *Maryland History Notes* for February, 1961.

It is a pleasure to report that 1,037 titles were cataloged in 1960. When it is considered that this work is accomplished by only one person, whose duties also include assisting in the reading room, it will be seen that efficient operation is involved. Considerable attention has been paid to the cataloging of the published genealogical materials, and it is estimated that this work is now about one-third completed. A large group of books, including numerous sets relating to English and general American history which came to the Society from the Library Company of Baltimore, are now being catalogued for the first time. In the process a number of rarities as well as important standard works have been discovered by both the staff and Library users.

During the year, 129 volumes were bound or rebound, and, for one of the Library's great rarities, the Eliot *Indian Bible* of 1662, a morocco-leather slip case was provided. Previously a manila mailing envelope had served as its cover. Like many others in our possession, this book came from the Library Company of Baltimore.

Accessions of pictures, photographs, and drawings during 1960 were not numerous, but certain of them were of particular interest. From the Sioussat collection there accrued a large number of photographs of historic buildings and sites as well as of individuals. Most of the pictures represent the collecting activities of Annie Leakin Sioussat, and usually the subjects are represented at a period when interest in Maryland's antiquities was just beginning to be aroused. Some of the pictures were reproduced in Mrs. Sioussat's *Old Manors in the Colony of Maryland*.

By purchase we acquired an interesting, colorful, and rare lithograph of the Baltimore-Washington stage coach, c. 1832. The lithograph by Endicott and Swett was reproduced and discussed in *Maryland History Notes* for August, 1960.

Of somewhat different nature was a lithographed plat of the Caton family's real estate holdings in the Catonsville area. Published in 1876, the plat indicates various properties, highways and public buildings. In the same general field we may mention a hydrographic section of Patapsco River at Fort Carroll, prepared by Thomas Rosser in 1868. Both came as gifts.

During the year considerable work went into arranging and indexing our picture collection. This aspect of the Library holdings is constantly enlarging in scope, requiring increased time on the part of the staff to administer it properly.

During the year 1960, 3,228 persons visited the Library as compared to 3,178 during 1959. The months of May and June were the busiest, while September saw the fewest users. Some of the topics for serious research with which the staff cooperated were: "Maryland's Ratification of the Federal Constitution"; "History of Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C."; "Life of Arthur P. Gorman"; "John Work Garrett and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad"; "Commercial Development of the Port of Baltimore." In a number of instances, extended research, often continuing over several months, required the best efforts on the part of the staff to bring forward every item of information bearing on the subject of the searcher's interest. Some instances may be mentioned:

(a) One of the most comprehensive and far-reaching projects now underway is the collection by the Department of the Navy of all materials relating to United States naval history prior to 1785. Much information bearing on this subject is in our possession, and Admiral E. M. Eller, Director of Naval History, has personally undertaken the work in our archives. To date we have uncovered more than 5,000 items with a direct bearing on this important bit

of research. The material has been microfilmed and sent to the Chief of Naval Operations.

(b) Another ambitious undertaking is the compilation of the history of the United States Supreme Court under the terms of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise. During the year two researchers from the Permanent Committee spent considerable time in our Library. Of special interest to them were the papers of William Wirt as well as those of lesser figures of Maryland's legal history. It is satisfying that we were able to make a substantial contribution to this important study.

(c) For many months we have been working closely with the researchers who are compiling information for a definitive history of the University of Maryland. It is particularly in our newspaper collections that important data are being found, but, our manuscript materials also are being searched thoroughly.

(d) Over a period of several months two graduate students are carefully examining our holdings for a history of the Federalist Party in Maryland. In our manuscripts, as well as in our newspapers, much outstanding and unique information relating to this subject has been found which has never before been investigated. It has been our pleasure to help these students discover materials which will aid in the successful completion of their work.

Although every effort is made to have all visitors to the Library sign the visitors' book, in point of fact during 1960, of the 3,228 visitors, only 1,532 signed. Of these, 281 expressly indicated an interest in genealogy. Many more who came for that purpose did not so state. Of those signing the visitors' book, only 98 (from May to December) stated that they were members of the Society.

During 1960 the Library purchased a microfilm camera.

* * * *

1961

The Library personnel during 1961 were John D. Kilbourne, Librarian, Miss A. Hester Rich, Assistant Librarian, Miss Elizabeth Merritt, Indexer, and Mrs. Forrest W. Lord, Secretary. Thomas S. Eader was employed as Assistant Librarian in March. During the summer months, Kenneth R. Bowling, a student at Dickinson College, was employed specifically to arrange and catalog the large collection of William Wirt manuscripts in our possession. Other staff members included Miss Louisa M. Gary and Miss Esther N. Taylor, Restorers. Volunteer services, particularly in regard to the Dielman Biographical File, were given by Miss Mary C. Hiss, Miss Eliza Funk, Miss Edith Thompson, Miss Jessie Slee, Miss Florence

Kelly, Mrs. G. W. Cauthorn, and Mrs. E. H. Pond. Most unfortunately Mrs. William F. Bevan, felt it necessary to discontinue her long and valuable work in the Clipping File. Mrs. Marian M. Malakis, Miss Madeline H. Wells, and Mrs. Earl V. Harrell, Receptionists, performed essential services for the Library, including the recording of incoming periodicals and magazines, checking and alphabetizing cards, and preparing index cards for the *Maryland Historical Magazine* and the Dielman Biographical File.

During 1961 there were 3,218 visitors to the Library, ten less than in 1960. Of the 2,187 who signed the visitor's register, 534 indicated that they were members of the Society. March and April were the months showing the heaviest use, while September had fewest visitors, followed by January.

Much of the time of the staff is perforce concerned with general housekeeping and the routine work which makes for smooth operation. Books have constantly to be shifted from one shelf to another, cards must be filed in our indexes, manuscript collections must be arranged and space must be found for the proper housing of our growing possessions.

During the year, Mr. Eader was specifically concerned with a shelf orderliness program, involving such housekeeping tasks as the replacing of worn envelopes or pamphlet boxes with new ones having legible call numbers and titles. The Serials Section in the stacks was reorganized with marked boxes or folders for each periodical arranged by title. Many books were repaired by the staff when such repair could be made by attaching loose pages, or fabricating new spines, and/or preparing newly lettered titles and call numbers. A start was made toward providing new folders for unbound newspapers and to a general tidying of the stacks below the main floor.

One service rendered by the Library is of constantly enlarging scope. This is the supplying of photographs and other reproductions to scholars and others. This service is particularly Mr. Eader's responsibility, but it can and does involve other members of the staff. The preparation of order slips, the selection of material, and the checking of completed orders (including the writing of bills) consumes a considerable amount of time. It is to be anticipated that this work load will increase rather than be lightened.

During 1961, 452 "lots" of material were accessioned in the Library. As before, a "lot" consists of all of the gifts from a single donor and may, therefore, comprise one item or many. During the year it was found possible to reduce the quantity of unprocessed

materials received in the Library, but the lack of a full time indexer has remained our most critical deficiency. Nevertheless, through the efforts of Mr. Bowling, a satisfactory start was made on the indexing of one of our most important collections, the papers of William Wirt. Aside from this, most of the indexing done was of single items or of small collections indexed by the Librarian or Miss Merritt when time would permit.

The outstanding accessions of manuscripts during 1961 have previously been reported in *Maryland History Notes*. In summary, we may repeat the following important collections:

The log of the Seneca River Ducking Club for 1855 to 1868 is an example of highly desirable material. It includes important statistics on water fowl, and casts some light on social institutions during an interesting period of Maryland's history.

A tantalizing fragment was the gift of papers of United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman. They include Grover Cleveland, William Jennings Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt and Cardinal Gibbons letters. The small collection gives only an indication of the many facets of this Maryland Senator.

Another Senator of an earlier day was represented by a gift. Twenty letters of Alexander Contee Hanson, Jr., dated from 1812 to 1817, and written to various correspondents, supplement materials already in our possession.

The records of the old Baltimore institution known as the Free Summer Excursion Society, which from 1875 to the present provided outings to Chesterwood for children who might not otherwise be so privileged, have been given to the Library. They include financial accounts, scrap-books and photographs.

From two sources we received somewhat complementary collections: Records of the Baltimore and Frederickstown Turnpike Company include stock certificates, check books, and miscellaneous correspondence and business papers; the records of the Baltimore and Jerusalem Turnpike Company are contained in a Minute Book of 1871 to 1890.

Our small but interesting collection of post office records from Maryland was enhanced by the gift of nine volumes of records from the post offices at Owings Mills, Gwynbrook, and North Branch (1887-1926). This gift was made to us under the provisions of a post office ruling allowing postmasters to dispose of certain classes of records.

Numerous manuscripts from many sources reflect the current centennial interest in the American Civil War. Gifts in this category have ranged from single Army discharges to at least one sig-

nificant collection which contains the original records of the Baltimore Battery, Light Artillery, 1862-1865. A smaller but similar group of materials is a collection of muster rolls, requisitions and other materials relating to Company A of the 12th Regiment of Maryland Volunteers.

An outstanding acquisition was the gift of the correspondence files of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the years c. 1850 to 1870. Including, as it does, the Civil War period, this large collection of 48 boxes of material has interest in many fields. It has not yet been possible to assess and arrange the collection.

As is usually the case, a goodly number of the acquisitions were primarily important because of their genealogical value. Three rather large genealogical collections came during the year, *viz.*, Layton, Morse, and Lyon. In the same category also belong the gifts of cemetery records and church registers (five volumes) which came to us from the Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, or interested individual members thereof.

The manuscript collection was also strengthened by important materials on microfilm which will be mentioned in a separate section.

As usual, one of the most active fields for collecting has been the accumulation of the printed records which are so invaluable to our researchers. One of the most imposing volumes came to us as a gift from the Evergreen House Foundation. This was the *Catalog of the Fowler Architectural Collection of the Johns Hopkins University*, compiled by Mr. Fowler and Miss Elizabeth Baer. We have been concerned throughout our history with the documentation of libraries which exist, or have existed, in Maryland. As this catalog represents an important segment of a notable Baltimore library as well as the collecting activities of an interesting Baltimore personality, we were glad to accept the volume.

Continuing in the bibliographical vein, we have completed our set of the Shaw and Shoemaker *American Bibliography . . .* (1806-1810), (5 volumes). This bibliography continues the valuable work done by Evans in his 13 volume *American Bibliography* which we had previously acquired.

The Library was presented with the ambitious genealogical effort, Malcolm Stern's *Americans of Jewish Descent*. This volume attempts to trace the ancestry and descendants of all Jewish families who were in this country prior to the Revolutionary War. The volume contains much of Maryland interest.

Of interest to students of local and family history of the Eastern Shore has been a series of volumes compiled by James A. McAllister,

Jr., containing abstracts from Dorchester County land records from the earliest times. The series has now extended to six volumes which we are glad to place at the disposal of our readers.

By purchase we acquired from a descendant of the owner more than 1,000 issues of the Cumberland Maryland *Civilian* under various titles. The files date from 1828 to 1872 and are one of the most important newspaper collections we have acquired in recent years. The file is the earliest and most complete known.

During the year 1,438 volumes (of 899 titles) were cataloged. Included were all current acquisitions, previously owned books on family history through names beginning with "J," and volumes from a backlog of uncataloged material. Of the latter, special mention should be made that the cataloging of the books on English and American history which came to the Society through the Library Company of Baltimore has been completed. This project was started in 1960.

During the year, 172 books were rebound.

In 1961 the Society undoubtedly acquired more material on microfilm than at any previous period. Fifty-eight rolls of film represent the files of the *Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* for 1799 to 1830. An additional 38 rolls of microfilm enriched our collection by giving us copies of the *Census Population Schedules, 1810-1870*, for the entire state of Maryland. Other acquisitions in this medium include *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Maryland* (22 rolls); *Correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury with Collectors of the Customs, Baltimore* (2 rolls); and *Papers of the Continental Congress: Maryland and Delaware State Papers, 1775-1789* (1 roll).

Items in the category of pictures and prints were numerically among the smallest of our acquisitions. Of more than usual interest were the following: Fifty-five 35 mm. slides of historic houses in Charles and St. Mary's Counties and Annapolis; a Currier and Ives lithograph, "The Great Match at Baltimore . . .," a cartoon concerning the presidential nomination of 1860; ten colored lithographs of Mexican War scenes, 1846 and 1847; and "The Great Fight Between Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan . . . in Kent County, Maryland, 1849." The latter print, which originally appeared in the *New York Illustrated Times*, describes an event which was written up in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, December, 1951.

The photograph, portrait, and negative files have been enlarged with much additional labelling of individual items, and folders

have been placed in proper order. All glass slides have been brought together and filed alphabetically by subject.

Visitors to the Library showed the usual variety of interest. The most frequently used materials were genealogical books, charts, and church registers.

Some of the scholarly requests were the following:

Maryland Colonization Society materials—two interesting projects were being pursued in regard to these manuscripts. A term paper project at Morgan State College exploited the history of the Society in Maryland, while a young Liberian student used these materials to explore the effects in the colony of Liberia itself.

An employee of the Department of Agriculture has been conducting extended research on the history and effects of early agricultural societies in Maryland. Her work in this field continued during 1961.

As in every year, Betsy Patterson Bonaparte has attracted the attention of a goodly number of scholars.

Our materials continue to be well mined by the Naval History Section of the Department of Defense, which is endeavoring to complete a survey of material pertinent to the history of the United States Navy.

Many inquiries were received each week relating to one or more aspects of Maryland's Civil War history. It is estimated that this interest was the next most popular after genealogy.

"A History of Maryland Federalism, 1787-1819" was the subject of a doctoral dissertation by a student of the University of Virginia. This interest was symptomatic of a growing curiosity about the Post-Revolutionary Period in this state. Other related research was done by persons interested in political personalities and social institutions of the time.

We are frequently asked to help chronicle certain industrial developments. Specific interests during 1961 included weavers and weaving, the flour trade, the sugar trade, and steel manufacturing.

An interesting experiment in cooperation with Goucher College saw our Reading Room become the laboratory of a course in a new approach to types and uses of historical materials. Each member of a small group of students was assigned a particular project involving the pursuit of a line of historical research through newspapers, manuscripts, and secondary sources. A *precis* on the project was written at its conclusion, and copies of the papers were given to our Library. It was felt that in every respect the experiment was successful and will probably be repeated in the future.

A somewhat similar experience resulted from cooperative research on the part of three history students of Notre Dame of Maryland.

Here the researchers were primarily interested in the history of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the Civil War.

Other interests included "Senator A. P. Gorman," "Albert C. Ritchie," "Debates on the Maryland Constitution of 1864," "The Negro in Maryland Politics, 1870-1912," "The Revolution of 1689," "Maryland Press Reaction to the Jay Treaty," and "Maryland Trustees of Princeton University, c. 1800-1820."

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1962

During 1962 the Library personnel remained much in *status quo*: John D. Kilbourne, Librarian (this title was changed to Assistant to the Director for Library and Archives during the year); Miss A. Hester Rich, Assistant Librarian; Mr. Thomas S. Eader, Assistant Librarian; Miss Elizabeth Merritt, Indexer; and Mrs. Forrest W. Lord, Secretary. During the summer months Mr. Kenneth R. Bowling, who had also been employed during 1961, was again retained to catalog and arrange manuscripts. His period of employment was from July 24 to September 7. Miss Louisa M. Gary and Miss Esther N. Taylor remained as Manuscript Restorers. Miss Madeline H. Wells and Mrs. Earl V. Harrell, Receptionists, continued their work in preparing index cards for the *Maryland Historical Magazine* and the Dielman Biographical File. Miss Selma Grether, who came to work for the Society as Guide for visiting groups, also performs valuable work for the Library. She specifically continues Mrs. Bevan's work in the clipping file, including mounting, captioning, and filing of pertinent newspaper clippings. From July 10 to August 24, Mr. Thomas Lombardi, a student at Towson High School, was engaged in doing general Library housekeeping duties, such as shifting, sorting, and arranging of books. Mrs. Patricia Ann Spain Ward and Mrs. Linda Grant DePauw were employed by the Library as manuscript indexers during the periods May 1 to June 30 and February 16 to August 30, respectively.

During 1962 an experiment was evolved with the History Department of Goucher College, whereby we cooperated in a course on historical methods and materials entitled "Studies in Historical Records." As part of the course, participants could elect to serve an "internship" in the Maryland Historical Society Library. During the first term two girls did so elect: Miss Dorothy Dorman and Miss Mimi Ritter. The interns relieved the staff of many routine duties, such as shelving books and servicing patrons. The interns were particularly welcome help on Saturday mornings, when one

staff member could be entirely relieved by an intern, thus allowing some well earned free time to staff members who normally work five and a half days a week.

Miss Betty Adler was employed by the Society October 1, 1962, to prepare an index to the *Maryland Historical Magazine* under the terms of a grant made to the Society by the State of Maryland. General supervision and editing of this index is done by Mr. Kilbourne.

Volunteers for various tasks included Miss Mary C. Hiss, Miss Eliza Funk, Miss Edith Thompson, Miss Jessie Slee, Miss Florence Kelly, Mrs. G. W. Cauthorn, and Mrs. E. H. Pond. Mrs. William F. Bevan continued to render valuable help to the Society by sending us clippings, pictures, and other additions for various files. Mrs. Ernest A. Rich has been assisting by clipping the *Sunpapers*. During the year Mrs. B. S. Abeshouse and Miss Ann Bagby gave assistance in pasting and labeling materials for the clipping file, and Mrs. Kenneth A. Bourne typed from longhand cards parts of our Inventory of Maryland Parish Registers and Cemeteries.

Mr. G. Ross Veazey, who had been Chairman of the Library Committee since 1955, resigned as Chairman, effective December 1961. He was succeeded by Dr. Huntington Williams.

During 1962 there were 3,247 visitors to the Library, a greater number than in the two preceding years. Of those who signed the visitors' register, 608 indicated that they were members of the Society. As in previous years, the months of March and April were the busiest. May and June showed fewest visitors, and in this did not follow the trend of previous years.

The routine work of the staff progressed smoothly. With the help of Mr. Lombardi a major shift of books was accomplished which properly aligned the shelf numbering of a large section of Maryland materials with the rest of the Library. Miss Rich cataloged 1,117 volumes (1,007 titles), which we regard as exceptional progress, particularly in view of the fact that she cannot work full time at cataloging but has reading room and other duties to perform. All current acquisitions as well as volumes from our ever present backlog of uncataloged materials received attention.

More than 270 photographic or photostatic orders were supplied by the Library during the year. The picture collection itself was nearly doubled in size by the addition of items previously unfiled and many of them hitherto unidentified. The entire collection was overhauled and consolidated, and the end of the year saw us with 23 file drawers of pictures. This was chiefly Mr. Eader's responsibility.

Through the Kennedy Fund 673 books were bound, most of them serial publications which until this time were bundled on the shelves. Both in our files and on the shelves, folders, boxes, and covers were renewed and replaced. Particular attention was paid to housekeeping in the newspaper collection. Many of our unbound newspapers were put in new paper covers and the file supported with heavy cardboard. New labels were made and shelf order checked and corrected. All of this activity has been aimed at better preservation, attractiveness, and ease of use of our Library materials.

Much new manuscript material had to be accessioned, arranged, described and housed. Each of these steps required perhaps more time than any other given activity in the Library.

During the year 512 "lots" of material were accessioned. As always, of course, a lot can and usually does consist of more than one item. It is, therefore, not a good indication of the actual quantity of material received by the Library.

Most of the important manuscript materials have previously been reported through *Maryland History Notes*. Some of the outstanding collections during 1962 were:

Three autograph letters, signed, of Princess Mathilde Bonaparte (1820-1904), the daughter of Jerome and, therefore, a half-sister of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of Baltimore. Although the letters are undated and their contents not important, they are welcome as enlarging our Bonaparte collection, which is believed to be the largest in this country.

A small but interesting collection of papers of the Digges family of Warburton Manor, Prince George's County, contains unique genealogical materials dating from the 18th century. Of particular interest are the letters and other documents relating to Thomas Atwood Digges, the controversial Marylander in England during the Revolutionary period. None of the letters, however, date from his period of residence there.

The original journal and letterbook of John Nelson, 1832, contains a completely documented account of Nelson's sojourn at the Court of Naples. Nelson, a Marylander, had been sent to Italy to press the claims of American shippers whose vessels had been interned or destroyed during the Napoleonic supremacy. The journal has been printed in *Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies*, New York, 1951.

Thirty-two letters of John H. B. Latrobe to Moses Sheppard between the years 1834 and 1855 reveal the mutual interest these gentlemen had in the Maryland Colonization Society. Also discussed were Sheppard's will and other legal matters.

"An Account of the Subscribers to St. John's College," 1789, was one of the interesting purchases made during the year. The manuscript contains an account of the pledges made by various Marylanders for the support of the college, and there are ample indications that it was quite difficult to have these pledges fulfilled.

A very large quantity of manuscript materials came from the estate of John L. Thomas. Among these may be mentioned a group of some 25 log books of

Baltimore ships, dating from 1806 to 1878. Also included were diaries and letterbooks of John L. Thomas, William S. Thomas, and Jacob W. Hugg, dating between 1854 and 1898. An interesting collection from this estate consisted of two bound volumes containing, among others, autograph letters of Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Thaddeus Stevens, and James G. Blaine.

A very small but interesting group of letters comprised correspondence between members of the Woodville, Caton, Butler, and McTavish families. The letters were concerned primarily with family matters, but two of them contain very interesting information relating to the services of a volunteer in the Confederate Army.

Another collection was of a somewhat miscellaneous nature but consists of what is apparently the surviving archives of the Old Bay Line. The collection includes chiefly correspondence and daily records of steamer sailings, 1921-1962.

In a larger collection of materials having chiefly a genealogical interest was found the second part of a diary kept by William Chancellor of Philadelphia while a physician on board a slaving ship off the coast of West Africa. The manuscript is entitled "Continuation of a Voyage from New York to the Coast of Africa in the Sloop Wolf." Although obviously written for public consumption, the diary does reflect the stringent conditions prevailing on board a ship, the crew of which lived in constant fear of disease, mutiny and boredom. Especially interesting are statistics of slaves taken with comments on their diseases and other vicissitudes.

A collection of 104 manuscripts relate to the management of the Carroll Litterlouna estate. The papers give some insight into the management of the farm, the succession to its ownership, and relations between various members of the family.

Nineteen letters to Benjamin Denys, dated from 1801 to 1803, relate to American trade with France and the seizure of Denys' ships by the British during the Napoleonic blockade. They reflect very clearly the situation that must have affected many Baltimore ship owners.

A large collection of letters, mostly written to Joseph Wickes, Esq., of Chestertown gives information not only about the practice of a lawyer of that period (1821-46) but also contains the spritely account of the vicissitudes of obtaining a college education in Harvard. Wickes' son, no doubt in the exuberance of young independent manhood, managed to incur such an impossible debt that on two different occasions he was put into jail in order, no doubt, "to secure his person" in lieu of cash. It is unfortunate that Wickes' letters to his son are missing from the collection, so that we have only the rather desperate pleas addressed to the father.

In addition to the above, there were also large accessions of genealogical material which found their ways either into Filing Case "A" or to a place on our manuscript genealogy shelves.

The daily efforts of Miss Gary and Miss Taylor continued to result in beautifully restored manuscripts. Although a statistical account was not kept of this work, it is probable that more restoration work was done during the year 1962 than any previous similar period. Most of these manuscripts came from our large collection of Revolutionary War papers, but there were also many miscel-

laneous or single items which were given immediate attention because of their deteriorated condition.

All work on the restoration of manuscripts is suspended during the summer because of the high humidity which engenders mildew in the wet presses. The work, therefore, is a product of about nine months of the year.

Studies strictly relating to Maryland history occurred rarely during the year. Nevertheless books acquired were numerous. Among the most interesting may be mentioned:

- Brown, Alexander C.: *Steam Packets on the Chesapeake*, Cambridge, Md., 1961.
 Newman, Harry Wright: *The Flowering of the Maryland Palatinate*, Washington, 1961.
 McAllister, James A., Jr., Compiler: *Abstracts from the Land Records of Dorchester County, Md.*, 3 volumes.
 Keefer, Lubov: *Baltimore's Music . . .*, Baltimore, 1962.
 Miner, Ward L.: *William Goddard, Newspaper Man*, Durham, N. C., 1962.
 Carroll, Kenneth L.: *Joseph Nichols and the Nicholites: A Look at the "New Quakers" of Maryland, Delaware, North and South Carolina*, Easton, Md., 1962.
 Cooper, H. Austin: *Two Centuries of Brothersvalley Church of the Brethren, 1762-1962*, Westminster, Md., 1962.

Other important books from a wider field of history included:

Howes, Wright, Compiler: *U. S.-iana (1650-1950)*, New York, 1962.

This is the second edition of a standard guide to uncommon, scarce and rare books relating to American history. It is constantly consulted by the staff of the Society and the public alike when searching for some indication as to a book's value and availability.

U. S. Library of Congress, Compiler: *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1961*, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1962.

This volume is the first result of an attempt to provide for scholars a central reference from which can be determined location, scope, and contents of manuscript collections throughout the United States.

Boyd, Julian P., Editor: *The Susquehanna Company Papers*, Ithaca, New York, 1962, 4 volumes.

Again in 1962 impressive acquisitions of material on microfilm were made. These included:

Eighty rolls of film containing the files of the Baltimore *American* newspaper, 1831-1870. These were acquired under an exchange agreement with Micro Photo, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio.

A gift brought us films of all of the letters of Samuel Chase known to exist in the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New-York Historical Societies and the New York Public Library.

When the previously-reported films of the Maryland Census records were acquired, the Second (1800) Census of Maryland was not yet available. These schedules were filmed during 1962 and the five rolls containing this record are now in our possession.

Under a cooperative arrangement with the University of Maryland, the Society has been able to purchase three rolls of film containing files of the Cumberland, Maryland, *Republican Banner* for the years 1830-1841.

Seven rolls of microfilm were presented by the Maryland Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in memory of Mr. Foster. These films contain the records from the National Archives relating to all Confederate Naval and Marine personnel.

Through another cooperative arrangement, the Society purchased two rolls of film containing copies of the *Baltimore Price Current and Weekly Journal of Commerce* for 25 June 1853 to 12 June 1858.

Use of microfilm by researchers in the Library has increased enormously, most particularly since the films of the census records were made available here. It has now become apparent that in the near future an additional microfilm reader must be supplied for the use of the public. This is especially true since it is anticipated that more and more records on film will be received in the Library. It is probable that it will be found necessary to obtain from the proper depositories films of all dissertations, particularly doctoral dissertations, on Maryland history. To supplement this, the future will surely see the acquisition of more films of Maryland materials in other depositories. Especially significant Maryland collections are to be found at the Library of Congress, University of Virginia, and the University of North Carolina.

Although large gifts, particularly of photographs, invariably accrue to the Library in a year's time, picture and print materials are usually smaller in bulk and in number than any of those mentioned above. Three specific items were of outstanding interest during 1962. These were a view of the Lunatic Asylum at Spring Grove, Maryland, by Magnus, of Baltimore, and a lithograph of the Wildey Monument, c. 1850. An unusual gift was five folio volumes of the Sanborn Insurance Maps of Baltimore, dating from 1914 to 1952. Although not a complete series, none of these volumes had previously been in our possession.

As usual, the heaviest use of the Library was by genealogists and those interested in related subjects. For this reason the most heavily circulated materials were printed or manuscript genealogies, charts, and Church registers. Likewise, most of the inquiries received by mail related to genealogical problems, to which our reply is the use of a standard form letter, referring the inquirer to a list of genealogists registered with the Society.

In spite of the efforts we make to require a registration of subject interest, it is nevertheless difficult to prevent those visiting us from replying in general terms. Some indicated fields of subject interest were the following:

Maryland Poets
 Civil War in Maryland
 Anna Ella Carroll
 Maryland History 1794-95
 The Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company of Baltimore
 History of the B. & O. Railroad during the Civil War Period
 History of Baltimore Jewry, 1800-1850
 Biography of Governor A. L. Crothers, 1908-12.
 Biography of William Underwood, 1817-20
 History of Electric Railways in Maryland
 Fire Prevention Methods in the Revolutionary Period
 William Wirt and the Election of 1832
 Maryland Federalism, 1800-1804
 History of the Whig Party in Maryland
 Effects of the Embargo of 1807 in Maryland
 Railroad Freight Rates in Maryland, 1820-1900
 History of the First Maryland Infantry, C. S. A.
 Silk Culture in Maryland
 Effect of the Tariffs of 1820 and 1832 in Maryland
 Maryland Agriculture, 1820-1860
 Maryland 17th Century County Courts
 Maryland Trade With China Before 1850
 History of Weems Steamboat Line

The above is only a selected list taken from a small part of the year.

Occasionally considerable extended research is done here on one or another subject. Some of these in 1962 were:

Research on the part of the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, which is concerned with the history of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Also, research undertaken on the history of the Know-Nothing Party in Maryland. The approach of this scholar was through census records, newspapers and statistical methods, and quite varying materials had to be provided for him.

As in previous years, the Department of Naval History has continued its research into the location and copying of materials pertinent to U. S. Naval History prior to 1800.

Another research project which has continued for some while has been the study of the Life and Works of Gustavus Hesselius. This study has been interesting because it illustrates graphically the way in which Library materials supplement research collections from the Gallery; in this instance the canvasses by Hesselius owned by the Society. In two other instances a similar concurrence was noted. These were shorter studies of the painters John Hesselius and Thomas Sully.

Members of the Library Staff have in a more or less formal way been involved with activities of other groups. The Librarian gave talks to a group at Woodstock College; the Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars; the Anne Arundel County Historical Society and the Baltimore County Historical Society. Mr. Eader has been active

in the work of the Organ Historical Society of America; Miss Rich at Hannah More Academy; and Mrs. Lord in the Extension Service, U. S. Agricultural Department, Maryland University. Undoubtedly other connections could be cited.

During the year considerable study was made of the needs, uses, and requirements of the Library in reference to the Society's expanded facilities. Conferences were held with other librarians, curators of manuscripts, and with representatives of furnishings and equipment firms. Staff studies have also been undertaken in regard to organization, responsibility and efficient use of Staff time.

At a meeting of the Library Committee held on October 30, 1962, facilities to be expected in the addition to the Society's building were thoroughly discussed.

An important action by the Committee resulted in the later approval by the Council of a statement of policy for the appraisal of gifts to the Library, similar to that adopted by the Committee on the Gallery and stated on pages 273-274.

It should be noted that this detailed and excellent report was prepared by Mr. John D. Kilbourne, Assistant to the Director—Library and Archives.

HUNTINGTON WILLIAMS, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

In November 1962 the Society suffered an inestimable loss in the death of Mr. Jacob France, its Vice President and Chairman of its Finance Committee. In the work of this Committee and as Vice President, his interest was deep and his advice and assistance invaluable. His loss will be deeply felt.

As Mr. France's successor in the chairmanship of our Committee, and on behalf of my fellow members, I want to express to all the members of the Society our heartfelt feelings of gratitude for his deep devotion and vision in carrying out the aims and purposes of the Society, particularly in the management of its financial affairs.

The Committee on Finance advises the Society in the management of its over-all finances and the management of endowment funds given or left to the Society by members and friends to provide facilities and income to keep alive the historical and cultural development of Maryland.

In managing the Society's finances your Committee's goal is to keep expenditures in line with income. We have not been quite

able to do so during the last two years for two reasons: First, income has been lost as tenants vacated the properties to be used for construction of the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building; and second, the Society has absorbed salary and other costs growing out of preliminary work and preparation for construction of the new building.

Upon completion of the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building, the book value of the Society's endowment funds will be increased by about \$1,000,000. Our objective is to plan for the re-establishment of a balanced budget when the additional income from these new funds will become available.

It has meant a great deal to the members of your Finance Committee that during the period covered by this report the Society has continued to improve the salary scale and put into effect a pension plan. We feel that our sights should further be set on improving our salary scales and that every effort should be exerted by the Finance Committee and members of the Society to make available the needed funds.

Your Committee believes every effort should be made to preserve and increase the Society's endowment. In handling investments, we seek to obtain the largest possible income that can be produced by prudent management of the investment account. We also seek reasonable growth of both principal and income.

The increase in the Society's endowment and investment income since 1956, shown in the following table, is due particularly to gifts and legacies received from Miss Josephine C. Morris, Mr. S. Bernard November, Mrs. Maurice Bouvier, Mr. A. Morris Tyson, Mr. Harry C. Black, Mrs. Laurence R. Carton, Mrs. Samuel K. Dennis, Miss Virginia A. Wilson, Miss Annie Smith Riggs, Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Mr. Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., Miss Jessie Marjorie Cook, Mr. Thomas C. Corner, Mrs. Andrew Robeson, and Mr. Ernest Roberts.

Book Value of Endowment Investments, Income From Endowment Investments and Legacies, Dues, & Contributions, and Costs of Salaries, etc.

	1962	1959	1956
Book Value of Endowment	1,044,549	801,308	482,789
Net Income, Endowment, Etc.	41,045	38,730	26,385
Dues	26,883	26,509	17,072
Contributions	1,508	667	3,050
Salaries, etc.	60,891	47,906	36,979

On behalf of myself and my fellow members of the Finance Committee, I would like also to express our appreciation of the opportunity given us to be of service to the Society.

HOOPER S. MILES, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

The following is a summary of the activities of the Committee on Publications since 1961, when Dr. Kent Roberts Greenfield was appointed to replace Professor Charles A. Barker as Chairman. The other members of the Committee in April, 1961 were: Professor Rhoda M. Dorsey, Goucher College; Professor Aubrey C. Land, University of Maryland; and Mr. Robert G. Merrick. Since that date Professor F. Wilson Smith of the Johns Hopkins University has been appointed a member, and Mr. Merrick, who has transferred his interests to the Committee on Finance, has been succeeded by Mr. Hamilton Owens.

The Committee has reported on the following publications of the Society: *The Maryland Historical Magazine* and *Maryland History Notes*, regularly published as quarterlies; *The Archives of Maryland*—Volume 69 of this important series, edited by Dr. Elizabeth Merritt, was published in 1961 and brings publication of the records of the Provincial Court to 1680/1; *Studies in Maryland History*—none published during the period concerned; studies published with the Society's imprint, but without cost to the Society—*The Hollyday and Related Families*, compiled by the late Dr. James Bordley, Jr. (1962); texts published primarily for school use—*Maryland in the Civil War*, by Harold R. Manakee (1961); *Early Explorations of the Chesapeake Bay*, by Gilbert Byron (1960); and eight additional titles in the *Wheeler Leaflets on Maryland History*, Numbers 15 through 22.

The Committee has strongly recommended that the Society's program of publication be intensified and diversified. Its current publications offer relatively little that ministers to the interest and enjoyment of the general reading public and of the large proportion of its members who are amateurs rather than students of history. With reference, on the other hand, to publications of a scholarly nature, the Committee is mindful of the fact that the Society's contributions to new knowledge, drawn from its rich and relatively unexploited collections, are not only useful to scholars, but are the

basis of its national reputation and prestige. This is a matter of interest to the whole membership of the Society and one of its primary civic obligations. No *Study in Maryland History* has been published since 1959. Except for articles and reviews in the *Magazine* and a single volume of the *Archives* in three years, our publications have not adequately been meeting either of the demands mentioned above.

Actions proposed by the Committee:

1. The establishment of a Publications Division, headed by an Assistant to the Director, whose duties would include planning and overseeing a balanced and more productive program of publication, including editing of the *Magazine*. (No action by the Council).
2. Adoption by the Society of the recommendation of the National Historical Publications Commission that the Latrobe Papers, now in possession of the Society, be published; that the Society, acting on this recommendation, undertake their publication and that the editor be appointed as a member of the Society's staff. (Approved by the Council in principle).
3. Provision for the publication of an analytical index of the first 55 volumes of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*. This recommendation has been approved in principle. Action should be timed to synchronize with the completion of the work of compilation which is being done by a qualified indexer, employed from a fund of \$10,000 granted by the State government at the request of school and library officials, seconded by Dr. Morris Radoff, State Archivist.

The further recommendations and activities of the Committee, reported in paragraphs 4-9 below, reflect its view that the Society's program of publications and its activity in promoting the use of its rich collection of papers and documents are inseparably connected. The Committee has, therefore, continued to urge two measures originally proposed by Professor Barker and Mr. George Veazey when the latter was Chairman of the Library Committee, and approved by the Council on February 11, 1960, as desirable agenda in a balanced program of publication:

4. The addition to the staff of an expert Curator of Manuscripts to direct a Manuscripts Division. The drawings for the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building provide for such a division and the employment of a curator is planned at about the time the building is finished.

5. Preparation, under the direction of a Curator of Manuscripts, of a printed guide to the Society's collections of papers and documents, with a view to stimulating their use by students and historians. The collections are slowly being indexed as means can be found. A vigorous and comprehensive effort is to be desired.
6. The Council having deferred action on a third proposal of Dr. Barker and his Committee, namely, the establishment in the Society of a Center of Bibliographical Guidance, the members of the Publications Committee, with approval of the Council, proceeded to establish a Seminar in Maryland History, of which a printed announcement was given nationwide dissemination in the fall of 1961. The Seminar has provided a useful instrumentality through which an investigator preparing a study that seems likely to result in a book or article worthy of publication may obtain criticism, guidance, and judgment on his or her project, or draft manuscript, from a panel comprising representatives of the leading educational and archival institutions of the State. It is modelled on the Advanced Seminar in History at the Johns Hopkins University, which the Chairman of the Committee directed from 1930 until 1942, and which he adopted as an aid in planning and editing some 50 volumes of *The U. S. Army in World War II* while Chief Historian of the Department of the Army. The Seminar has been operative since April, 1962. The permanent panel consists of members of the Committee; the Director of the Society; the Assistant to the Director acting as Secretary; Mr. Wilbur Hunter, Director of the Peale Museum; and Dr. Morris L. Radoff, State Archivist. Additional members with a special knowledge of the subject under consideration are associated with the panel as the occasion requires.
7. Provision in the new building for a study hall, private study rooms for scholars with long-range projects, and a room for meetings of the Seminar. This has been made.
8. Concerned about the high cost of publishing the *Archives of Maryland*, the Committee, after a careful study requested by the Director, the late Mr. James W. Foster, made a number of specific recommendations in a report dated April 12, 1962. It also recommended more adequate provision for the compensation of the editor. Of the recommendations, that of printing future volumes of the *Archives* in the style

of the *Proceedings of the Maryland Court of Appeals* edited by Judge Carroll T. Bond was approved, as was that of decreasing each printing from 400 to 300. The idea that time and expense might be saved by typing a master copy was recommended for further study. No action was taken as to increasing the Editor's compensation.

9. The Committee has arranged with Dr. Marvin Breslow, of the Department of History at the University of Maryland, to complete the manuscript of Mr. Foster's life of George Calvert, left unfinished at his death last April. The text, if judged acceptable by the Committee, will be published by the Society as a memorial to Mr. Foster.

KENT ROBERTS GREENFIELD, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

January 1, 1960:

Honorary	3	
Life	65	
Active	2921	
Total membership	2989	

New members enrolled in 1960:

Life	5		
Active	310	315	3304

Members lost in 1960:

Deaths—Honorary	1		
Life	2		
Active	63	66	
Resignations		157	223

Total membership, December 31, 1960

3081

Net gain, 1960.....

92

Memberships by classification:

Honorary	2	
Life	68	
Active	3011	
	3081	

January 1, 1961:			
Honorary	2		
Life	68		
Active	<u>3011</u>		
Total membership		3081	
New members enrolled in 1961:			
Life	4		
Active	<u>472</u>	<u>476</u>	3557
Members lost in 1961:			
Deaths—Life	1		
Active	<u>62</u>	63	
Resignations		<u>123</u>	<u>186</u>
Total membership, December 31, 1961			3371
Net gain, 1961			290
Membership by classification:			
Honorary	2		
Life	71		
Active	<u>3298</u>		
	3371		

January 1, 1962:			
Honorary	2		
Life	71		
Active	<u>3298</u>		
Total membership		3371	
New members enrolled in 1962:			
Life	9		
Active	<u>309</u>	<u>318</u>	3689
Members lost in 1962:			
Deaths—Life	2		
Active	<u>90</u>	92	
Resignations		<u>134</u>	<u>226</u>
Total membership, December 31, 1962			3463
Net gain, 1962			92

Membership by classification:

Honorary	2
Life	78
Active	3383
	<u>3463</u>

The extent of the Committee's efforts is reflected in the fact that during the three-year period concerned new members totaled 1109.

CHARLES P. CRANE, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES

From 1960 through 1962 the Society offered its members varied programs which, it is hoped, were both instructive and interesting. The 1960 evening meetings were:

January 18—Joint meeting with the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. Dr. Louis C. Jones, Director, New York State Historical Association, discussed "Everyday Art for Early Americans." The address was illustrated.

February 15—Mr. H. Graham Wood gave an illustrated talk on "Steamboating on the Chesapeake."

March 14—Dr. Bell I. Wiley, Professor of History, Emory University, spoke on "Dear Folk: Home Letters of Johnny Reb and Billy Yank."

April 26—Joint Meeting with English-Speaking Union. Air Vice Marshall Sir Robert George, K.C.M.G., discussed "The Australian Scene" in an illustrated address.

November 1—Mr. Robert L. Alexander, Department of Art, Pennsylvania State University, presented an illustrated address entitled "Architecture and Aristocracy: The Patrician Style of Latrobe and Godefroy."

December 6—Mr. Charles F. Stein spoke on "Fresh Lights on Calvert County History." His talk was illustrated.

In the afternoon series the speakers and the topics of their illustrated talks were:

January 26—Mrs. Helen Sprackling: "History on the Table Top."

February 16—Dr. Robert C. Smith: "Philadelphia Furniture and Woodwork."

In 1961 meetings of the Society's members were:

January 9—Joint meeting with the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. Mr. Frederick D. Nichols, A.I.A., Professor of Architecture, University of Virginia, gave an illustrated address on the recent work of restoration at the University.

February 13—Annual Meeting. Mr. Lawrence W. Sagle, Curator of the Transportation Museum of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, presented an illustrated talk on "The Baltimore and Ohio in the Civil War."

February 24—Third "Sutro's Wednesday Evening." Musical program. Refreshments.

March 14—Dr. John A. Munroe, head of the Department of History, University of Delaware, spoke on "Louis McLane of Bohemia, 1784-1857."

April 16—Special meeting in commemoration of the events that occurred on Pratt Street in Baltimore on April 19, 1861. The Honorable John A. Volpe, Governor of Massachusetts, guest of honor, made an address as did The Honorable J. Millard Tawes of Maryland.

April 17—Dr. Walter Muir Whitehill, Director of the Boston Athenaeum, delivered an address on the work of historical societies, with special reference to the Maryland Historical Society.

September 18—The Reverend Gordon C. Taylor, Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, presented an illustrated address on the history of his church, with special emphasis on the association of the Calvert family with St. Giles.

October 8—Joint meeting with the Baltimore County Historical Society. Mr. A. Aubrey Bodine, Photographic Director of the *Sun-papers*, spoke, and showed slides of Maryland scenes, with emphasis on Baltimore County.

December 11—Mrs. George Maurice Morris of Washington, D. C., gave an illustrated talk, "The Renaissance of the Lindens."

In the afternoon series the speakers and the topics of their illustrated lectures were:

January 24—Miss Grace L. Rogers, Curator of Textiles at the Smithsonian Institution: "Lace, The Queen of Fabrics."

February 21—Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock, Director of the Depart-

ment of Information, National Trust for Historic Preservation: "The Early American Art of Cookery."

During 1961 the Committee suffered a deep loss when Mr. John E. Semmes, its efficient chairman since 1957, found it necessary to resign. As his successor the Council appointed Mr. Howard Baetjer, II, formerly of the Special Projects Committee.

During 1962 the following evening meetings were held:

January 15—Joint meeting with the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. Mrs. John N. Pearce, Curator of the White House, presented an illustrated talk describing the refurnishing of the President's home.

February 12—Annual Meeting. Dr. Kent Roberts Greenfield, Chairman of the Committee on Publications, paid tribute to former Senator George L. Radcliffe, President, on the occasion of his 50th year as an officer of the Society. Open house for members.

March 26—Dr. A. L. Rouse of Oxford University presented an address on "New Light on Sir Walter Raleigh."

April 24—Mr. Norman W. Harrington, Editor of the *Easton Star-Democrat*, Mr. Gordon Fisher, President of the Talbot County Historical Society, and Mr. James Mulliken of the *Baltimore News-Post* discussed the tercentenary plans of Talbot County.

In the afternoon series the speakers and the topics of their illustrated addresses were:

January 23—Mr. H. Irvine Keyser II, "Gardens and Houses of the Emerald Isle."

February 20—Mr. Walter M. Macomber: "The Restoration of Old Houses in Virginia and Maryland."

Suggestions for speakers will be welcomed by the Committee.

HOWARD BAETJER, II, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAR RECORDS

On November 14, 1957, a conference was held in the office of The Honorable Theodore R. McKeldin, then Governor, relative to the publication of a *Register of Marylanders in the Armed Forces—World War II*. Present, in addition to the Governor, were: Lieutenant General Milton R. Reckord, The Adjutant General; Mr. John T. Menzies, Chairman of the Committee on War Records of the Society; former Senator George L. Radcliffe, President of the Society; Mr. James W. Foster, Director of the Society; and Mr. Harold R. Manakee, Director of the War Records Division.

Publication of such a register was approved, with each entry to consist of: Name, rank or rate at time of discharge, branch of service, serial number and home community.

Since that date the staff of the War Records Division has alphabetized a file consisting of carbon copies of the Separations from Service of approximately 250,000 veterans. In addition, the staff has prepared a card file, one entry to a card, for use by the printer. By the end of 1962 this file had been completed for all veterans with last names beginning with "A" through those beginning with "R."

On frequent occasions the Division provides information relative to World War II to veterans' groups, government agencies, military units, individual veterans and to various media of communication.

JOHN T. MENZIES, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Following the untimely death of Judge Calvin W. Chesnut, the undersigned succeeded to the chairmanship of the Committee. At the suggestion of Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, State Superintendent of Schools, the Committee has discussed and recommended to the Council the featuring in the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building of an exhibition of documents important in the history of the State and the Nation.

Also discussed and recommended to the Council was the establishment, as soon as facilities permit, of a membership and program of activities for young people. This matter has been of particular interest to Mr. Robert Weinberg of the Special Projects Commit-

tee, and to Dr. Harry Bard, President of Baltimore Junior College. It is further the unanimous opinion of the Committee that special effort be made to install in the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building a series of dioramas depicting the history of the State.

To keep abreast of the Society's growing collection, the Committee has completed a thorough tour of the Keyser Memorial Building.

The Committee is grateful for the continued volunteer assistance of members of the Junior League who help to provide lecture tours of the Society's collections to school pupils, their teachers and, often, some accompanying parents. For the period concerned, such visitors numbered: 1960—7,755; 1961—4,678; 1962—6,894.

The report of the Committee on Publications has noted the publication of *Maryland in the Civil War* and of eight additional titles in the series known as the "Wheeler Leaflets on Maryland History." It should be added, perhaps, that in 1961 it was necessary to reprint *My Maryland*, a Society publication long used throughout the State as a school text. This was the fourth printing of 8,000 each since 1955 when the Society took over the book from Ginn and Company.

BRYDEN BORDLEY HYDE, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH OTHER SOCIETIES

For years this Society has encouraged the formation of historical societies in the various counties. In 1960 such groups were established in Queen Anne's and Somerset counties and in 1962 in Anne Arundel and Charles counties. At the end of 1962 a historical society existed in every country in the State.

The annual Conferences of Historical Societies of Maryland continue to be well received. The fourth such meeting was held at the Maryland Historical Society November 12, 1960. Mr. A. Aubrey Bodine, Photographic Director of the *Sunpapers*, and Mrs. Howard Jones of Chester County, Pa., each presented illustrated talks.

In Annapolis on October 7, 1961, the Fifth Annual Conference convened for a series of discussions revolving around that city's future. Mr. Kent R. Mulliken explained the goals of the newly-formed Maryland Historical Trust, and Mr. Robert Kerr, Executive Director of Historic Annapolis, Inc., gave an illustrated address, "Planning for the Future of Annapolis." Mr. Orin M. Bullock, A. I. A., of the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency discussed "Urban Renewal: A Tool for Historic Preservation."

On October 20, 1962, the Sixth Annual Conference met at Easton. Mr. Gilbert A. Crandall of the Department of Economic Development, Annapolis, discussed "The Role of Historic Attractions in Tourist Development." Mr. T. Latimer Ford of the Archeological Society of Maryland gave an illustrated talk on "Recent Archeological Discoveries in Maryland," and Dr. Frederic Shriver Klein presented an address titled "Problems of Preserving an Historic Site by Private Effort."

On September 30, 1960, the Society was host to the Historical Section of the Northeast Museums Conference. Speakers were Professor Anthony N. B. Garvan, University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Paul Norton, Chairman, Department of Art, University of Massachusetts.

Almost all of the patriotic societies in the Baltimore area hold meetings at the Maryland Historical Society. Many of them use its facilities for the storage of their records, and others, such as the Colonial Dames in the State of Maryland and the Society of the Cincinnati, hold an annual lecture, reception, or meeting at the Society. With the county historical societies and kindred organizations, it is the President or Director who is in demand for talks and consultation rather than members of this Committee.

During the past years, at the suggestion of the late Director, Mr. James Foster, the chairman has visited many other historical societies to study their buildings as a help in planning this Society's Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building. I have been through the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond twice, guided by the Director; the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark; the older New York and Pennsylvania societies' buildings; and the Massachusetts Society in Boston which is undergoing some renovation. The New Haven Historical Society and the Alderman Library in Charlottesville were other buildings visited in 1962. I have also spoken at the Alexandria Forum, at the architects' tour organized by Historic Annapolis, Inc., and to the Colonial Dames in the State of Pennsylvania.

ROSAMOND R. BEIRNE, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
MARITIME COLLECTION

Accessions were received in 1960 from 15 donors. Among the more interesting were:

From Miss Laura Cooper Sadtler an oil painting of the clipper ship *John Clark* built by Cooper and Butler, the painting to remain in the donor's possession for the present; from Mr. R. Hammond Gibson, Acting Curator, a model of the Bermuda sloop *Hornet* (1st), Continental Navy, Baltimore, 1775, made by donor; from Mr. William C. Knapp, of the Arundel Corporation, a rigged model of the tug *Frank A. Furst* and half models of the tugs *Frank A. Furst*, *Sam Weller*, *Helen W.* and *Mary L.*, and of the launch *Governor May*.

Mr. R. N. Fleagle, Jr., of the United States Lines, presented rigged models of the tug *Ashland* and of a harbor lighter of the Atlantic Transport Company; Mr. Robert E. Dunn, of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, gave an oil painting of the steamboat *Carolina*, signed "1879 Shinn." Through Mr. Graham Wood, member of the Committee, Mr. Charles A. Coit presented two builders' half-models of unidentified steamboats, and from the Daughters of the Confederacy, through Admiral Ernest Eller, (USN Ret.) came a watercolor and color photograph of the U. S. Nuclear Submarine *Robert E. Lee*.

The Acting Curator presented a plan for the chronological display in alcoves of much of the collection. The items in hand extend over a longer period than that of many other museums. The plan is authentic, compact, and not extravagant of accomplishment.

The more notable objects received during 1961 were:

From Mrs. Henry J. Amon a large, fully rigged model with wooden sails and putty waves, of the four-masted schooner *Charm III*, here named the *Harvey F. Starr* for her captain who was the maker. In a remote storage area was found a pointed and heavy iron plate from the casemate of the *Virginia ex Merrimack*. The donor is unknown but the plate is marked "Old Dominion Iron Works."

The Acting Curator continued to visit nautical museums and historical societies with maritime collections, discussing with those in charge the methods of keeping records, storage, repair and display. Visits were made to: Mariners Museum, Newport News; Smithsonian, Washington; Naval Academy, Annapolis; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Mystic Seaport, Connecticut; Whalers' Museum, New Bedford; Whalers' Museum, Nantucket; Pilgrims'

Hall, Plymouth; Museum of Fine Arts and Old State House, Boston; Peabody Museum, Salem; Andover Academy, Massachusetts; and Penobscot Museum, Searsport, Maine.

Among the 11 gifts received in 1962, a number were notable. From the estate of the late John L. Thomas came a brass speaking trumpet; a broken ostrich egg scrimshaw of the bark *Marion* of Baltimore; and five sextants in boxes. Through Mr. Graham Wood, Mr. N. H. Simms presented a hinged brass logarithmic computer scale engraved "George II, Kent School, Thomas Wright Instrument Maker," ca. 1740. Again through Mr. Wood, Mr. R. E. Dunn of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company gave a large rigged model of the steamer *President Warfield* and 29 framed pictures of Old Bay Line steamboats from 1836 to 1950. From Miss Ellen Pleasants came a sketch of a topsail schooner of the Merchants' Line to Charleston, from the papers of Samuel Poultney, 1830. From Mr. Presley Carter, former president of the Maryland Pilots Association came a telescope inscribed to "R. Barclay, Chief Mate of Ship *Flora MacDonald*, from Her Majesty's Government."

The outstanding gift came from Mr. William Calvert Steuart. It consisted of tools, a sextant and a telescope; rigged models of steamboats and of sailing vessels. The whole collection consists of 24 rigged models, 6 half models, and miscellaneous items totaling over 150. Because of lack of space the items have been stored until the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building is completed.

During the centennial of the engagement between the U. S. S. *Monitor* and C. S. S. *Virginia ex Merrimack*, March 8-9, a display of pictures and objects pertaining to Admiral Franklin Buchanan was shown. His rise to prestige in the sailing navy, his part in establishing the Naval Academy, and his role in the transformation to steam power were pivotal. His lifetime collection came to the Society from the estate of his grandson Kennedy R. Owen through the administrator, Mrs. Julia Owen.

Three more maritime collections were visited by Mr. Gibson, Acting Curator: the Philadelphia Maritime Museum; the New Haven Colony Historical Society; and the State Street Bank and Trust Company of Boston. He has now visited 27 such collections.

During the year he re-rigged a model of *Duchesse d'Orleans*. The job was an extensive one, and had to be accomplished at Mr. Gibson's house, pointing up the need for a workshop in the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building.

At the year's end the maritime collection totaled 2,218 items as follows: models, 208; paintings, 142; prints, 162; photographs, 784; navigators' equipment, 223; miscellaneous objects, 246; tools and gear, 453.

I would like to pay tribute to the dedicated work of Mr. R. Hammond Gibson, Acting Curator, in cataloging the collection and arranging for its display in our present quarters and in the new Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building. He has worked with loving care and the Society is deeply indebted to him as well as appreciative of the personal gifts of his own maritime handiwork.

The maritime collection has a great potential to be one of the future glories of the Maryland Historical Society.

G. H. POWDER, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE THOMAS AND HUGG MEMORIAL BUILDING

This Committee, organized in March, 1962, makes recommendations to the Council relative to the erection of the Thomas and Hugg Memorial Building and serves as a liaison group between the architects, Meyer and Ayers, and the Council. Frequent meetings have been held to discuss such matters as interior layout, exterior construction, and cost. The preliminary drawings have been recommended to, and approved by, the Council, and at the year's end the architects had been authorized to prepare working drawings.

ABBOTT L. PENNIMAN, JR., *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Early in 1960 Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser, II, resigned the chairmanship of the Women's Committee which she had faithfully and efficiently held since the formation of the group nearly two years earlier. She was succeeded by the present chairman.

During the year various Committee members entertained speakers, acted as hostesses for certain meetings of the Society and provided flower arrangements. Members also assisted in the Library with typing and lettering, and in the Museum in the conducting of guided tours. Several members served as Registrars for the Annual Conference of Historical Societies of Maryland. Others

assisted in the relining of the miniature box in the Patterson-Bonaparte Collection and still others coöperated with the Amateur Garden Club in the maintenance of the Society's garden. Repair work was done on the draperies in the double parlor, and the usual Tea for New Members was held.

A major event in 1961 was an exhibition of lace arranged by a subcommittee headed by Mrs. George Weems Williams. This was followed by displays of Chinese Export porcelain; Coalport, Worcester and Spode pottery; and Chelsea, Bow and Derby porcelain. Several members of the Committee spoke at meetings outside of the Society when staff members were not available. In the name of the Women's Committee Miss Elisabeth Packard restored two portraits. A housekeeping committee was appointed and the ladies powder room at the Society was redecorated. Again the Committee acted as hostesses at the Annual Tea for New Members.

In 1962, at the suggestion of the housekeeping committee, the chairs in the Bonaparte Room were repaired; Venetian blinds were purchased for the Key Room, and the Daingerfield sideboard in that room was partially refinished. Mrs. George Weems Williams completed a catalogue of types of lace and deposited it at the Society in the office of the Registrar. Committee members served as hostesses for the House and Garden Pilgrimage, and the funds received for the Society's participation were earmarked for use by the Women's Committee. As a memorial to Mr. James W. Foster, who died during the year, the Committee decided to donate funds for the restoration of the portraits of Daniel Carroll and Mrs. Carroll by John Wollaston. The Chairman of the Women's Committee was appointed a member of the Building Committee for the Thomas and Hugg addition to the Society.

KATHERINE S. SYMINGTON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL PROJECTS COMMITTEE

In the few years of its existence I am happy to report that the Committee has grown from a small local group to its present membership of 16 from all over the State, contributing in the meantime four of its members to other committees of the Society. It has also conducted two important studies, one on reorganizational needs of the Society and the other on the proposed program and membership for young people.

In addition, since contributing \$1,000.00 towards the purchase of the Latrobe Papers in 1959, the Committee has given more than that amount to other Society interests, including such items as a tape recorder, new display boards for exhibition use, slides, a quilt, the Library's book repair fund, speakers' honoraria, and the above mentioned studies.

The Committee has also initiated an annual Maryland Heritage Award in the form of a cash donation to the individual or group who in the Committee's judgment has made an outstanding contribution in the field of historic preservation in the State. The first award, made in 1962, went to Mrs. Frank W. Mish, Jr. and the Washington County Historical Society for their restoration of the Jonathan Hager House.

All of these activities have been financed by the Committee from the profits of over \$3,000 resulting from the annual Bay cruises, sponsored by the Committee since 1959.

It is the hope of the Committee that its members will be called on in the future to provide much of the leadership of the Maryland Historical Society, and it is to this end that the Committee functions.

C. A. PORTER HOPKINS, *Chairman*

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